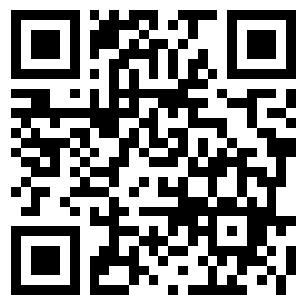

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B.S. 4th 161.

A CRITICAL
PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY
AND EXPOSITOR OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN WHICH

Not only the Meaning of every Word is clearly explained, and the Sound of every Syllable distinctly shown, but where Words are subject to different Pronunciations, the Reasons for each are at large displayed, and the preferable Pronunciation is pointed out.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION;

IN WHICH

The Sounds of Letters, Syllables, and Words, are critically investigated, and systematically arranged; the Rules for Pronouncing are so regulated and disposed as to be applicable, on Inspection, to the Words; and the Analogies of the Language are so fully shown as to lay the Foundation of a consistent and rational Pronunciation.

LIKewise

RULES to be observed by the NATIVES of SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and LONDON,
for avoiding their respective Peculiarities; and

DIRECTIONS to FOREIGNERS for acquiring a Knowledge of the Use of this Dictionary.

THE WHOLE INTERSPERSED WITH
OBSERVATIONS, PHILOLOGICAL, CRITICAL, AND GRAMMATICAL.

By JOHN WALKER,

Author of ELEMENTS of ELOCUTION, RHYMING DICTIONARY, MELODY of SPEAKING DELINEATED, &c. &c.

Quare, si fieri potest, & verba omnia, & vox, hujus alumnum urbis oleant: ut oratio Romana planè videatur, non civitate donata.

QUINTILIAN.

LONDON:

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M.DCC.XCI..

P R E F A C E.

FEW subjects have of late years more employed the pens of every class of critics, than the improvement of the English language. The greatest abilities in the nation have been exerted in cultivating and reforming it; nor have a thousand minor critics been wanting to add their mite of amendment to their native tongue. Johnson, whose large mind and just taste made him capable of enriching and adorning the language with original composition, has condescended to the drudgery of disentangling, explaining, and arranging it, and left a lasting monument of his ability, labour, and patience: and Dr. Lowth, the politest scholar of the age, has veiled his superiority in his short Introduction to English Grammar. The ponderous folio has gravely vindicated the rights of analogy; and the light ephemeral sheet of news has corrected errors in Grammar, as well as Politics, by flyly marking them in italics.

Nor has the improvement stopped here. While Johnson and Lowth have been insensibly operating on the orthography and construction of our language, its pronunciation has not been neglected. The importance of a consistent and regular pronunciation was too obvious to be overlooked; and the want of this consistency and regularity induced several ingenious men to endeavour at a reformation; who, by exhibiting the anomalies of pronunciation, and pointing out its analogies, have reclaimed some words that were not irrecoverably fixed in a wrong sound, and prevented others from being perverted by ignorance or caprice.

Among those writers who deserve the first praise on this subject, is Mr. Elphinstone; who, in his Principles of the English Language, has reduced the chaos to a system, and laid the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation. But this gentleman, by treating his subject with an affected obscurity, and by absurdly endeavouring to alter the whole orthography of the language, has unfortunately lost his credit with the publick for that part of his labours which entitles him to the highest applause.

After him, Dr. Kenrick contributed a portion of improvement by his Rhetorical Dictionary; in which the words are divided into syllables as they are pronounced, and figures placed over the vowels to indicate their different sounds. But though this gentleman, in his Rhetorical Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary, has given several rational strictures on language in general, and the English language in particular, he has rendered his Dictionary extremely imperfect, by entirely omitting a great number of words of doubtful and difficult pronunciation—those very words for which a Dictionary of this kind would naturally be consulted.

To him succeeded Mr. Sheridan; who not only divided the words into syllables, and placed figures over the vowels as Dr. Kenrick had done, but by spelling these syllables as they are pronounced, seemed to complete the idea of a Pronouncing Dictionary, and to leave but little expectation of future improvement. It must, indeed, be confessed, that Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary is greatly superior to every thing that preceded it; and his method of conveying the sound of words, by spelling them as they are pronounced, is highly rational and useful—But here sincerity obliges me to stop. The numerous instances I have given of impropriety, inconsistency, and want of acquaintance with the analogies of the language, sufficiently show how imperfect * I think his Dictionary is upon the whole, and what ample room was left for attempting another that might better answer the purpose of a guide to pronunciation.

The last writer on this subject is Mr. Nares; who, in his Elements of Orthœpy, has shewn a clearness of method and an extent of observation which deserved the highest encomiums. His preface alone

* See Principles, No. 110, 124, 126, 129, 454, 462, 479, 480, 530, and the words *Affume*, *Collect*, *Covetous*, *Dis*, *Donative*, *Ephemera*, *Satisty*. To which may be added, the want of marks to the diphthongs *oi* and *ou*, and the false definition of the vowel *i*.

proves him an elegant writer, as well as a philosophical observer of language; and his alphabetical index, referring near five thousand words to the rules for pronouncing them, is a new and useful method of treating the subject; but he seems, on many occasions, to have mistaken the best usage, and to have paid too little attention to the first principles of pronunciation.

Then I have ventured to give my opinion of my rivals and competitors, and I hope without envy or self-conceit. Perhaps it would have been policy in me to have been silent on this head, for fear of putting the publick in mind that others have written on the subject as well as myself; but this is a narrow policy which, under the colour of tenderness to others, is calculated to raise ourselves at their expence. A writer, who is conscious he deserves the attention of the publick, (and unless he is thus conscious he ought not to write) must not only wish to be compared with those who have gone before him, but will promote the comparison by informing his readers what others have done, and on what he founds his pretensions to a preference; and if this be done with fairness and impartiality, it can be no more offensive to modesty, than it is to honesty and plain dealing.

The work I have to offer on the subject has, I hope, added something to the publick stock. It not only exhibits the principles of pronunciation, as others have done, divides the words into syllables, and marks the sounds of the vowels like Dr. Kenrick, spells the words as they are pronounced like Mr. Sheridan, and directs the inspector to the rule by the word like Mr. Nares; but where words are subject to different pronunciations, it shows the reasons from analogy for each; produces authorities for one side and the other, and points out the pronunciation which is preferable. In short, I have endeavoured to unite the science of Mr. Elphinstone, the method of Mr. Nares, and the general utility of Mr. Sheridan; and to add to these advantages, have given critical observations on such words as are subject to a diversity of pronunciation. How I have succeeded must be left to the decision of the publick.

But to all works of this kind there lies a formidable objection; which is, that the pronunciation of a language is necessarily indefinite and fugitive, and that all endeavours to delineate or settle it are in vain. Dr. Johnson, in his Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary, says: "Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written; and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that, of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation; one, cursory and colloquial; the other, regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different, in different mouths, by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have, however, generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding, that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech. For pronunciation, the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words."

Without any derogation from the character of Dr. Johnson, it may be asserted, that in these observations we do not perceive that justness and accuracy of thinking for which he is so remarkable. It would be doing great injustice to him to suppose, that he meant to exclude all possibility of conveying the actual pronunciation of many words that depart manifestly from their orthography, or of those that are written alike, and pronounced differently and inversely. He has marked these differences with great propriety himself in many places of his Dictionary; and it is to be regretted that he did not extend these remarks farther. It is impossible, therefore, he could suppose, that, because the almost imperceptible glances of colloquial pronunciation were not to be caught and described by the pen, that the very perceptible difference between the initial accented syllables of *money* and *monitor*, or the final unaccented syllables of

finite

PIRÉFACE.

Since *sold*, *and* *sell*, could not be sufficiently marked upon paper? Cannot we show that *cellar*, a word and *cellar*, one who sells, have exactly the same sound; or that the monosyllable *full*; and the first syllable of *fulminate*, are sounded differently, because there are some words in which solemnity will authorize a different pronunciation from familiarity? Besides; that colloquial pronunciation which is perfect, is so much the language of solemn speaking, that, perhaps, there is no more difference than between the same picture painted to be viewed near and at a distance. The symmetry in both is exactly the same; and the distinction lies only in the colouring. The English language, in this respect, seems to have a great superiority over the French; which pronounces many letters in the poetic and solemn style that are wholly silent in the prosaic and familiar. But if a solemn and familiar pronunciation really exists in our language, is it not the business of a grammarian to mark both? And if he cannot point out the precise sound of *unaccented* syllables, (for these only are liable to obscurity) he may, at least, give those sounds which approach the nearest; and by this means approximate to the desired point, though he can never fully arrive at it.

The truth is, Dr. Johnson seems to have had a confused idea of the distinctness and indistinctness with which, on solemn or familiar occasions, we sometimes pronounce the *unaccented* vowels; and with respect to these, it must be owned, that his remarks are not entirely without foundation. The English language, with respect to its pronunciation, is evidently divisible into accented and unaccented sounds. The accented syllables, by being pronounced with greater force than the unaccented, have their vowels as clearly and distinctly sounded as any given note in music; while the unaccented vowels, for want of the stress, are apt to slide into an obscurity of sound, which, though sufficiently distinguishable to the ear, cannot be so definitely marked out to the eye by other sounds as those vowels that are under the accent. Thus some of the vowels, when neither under the accent, nor closed by a consonant, have a longer or a shorter, an opener or a closer sound, according to the solemnity or familiarity, the deliberation or rapidity of our delivery. This will be perceived in the sound of the *e* in *emotion* *, of the *o* in *obedience*, and of the *u* in *singular*. In the hasty pronunciation of common speaking, the *e* in *emotion* is often shortened, as if divided into *em-o-tion*; the *o* in *obedience* is shortened and obscured, as if written *ob-be-di-ence*; and the *u* in *singular*, changed into short *i*, as if written *sing-il-ar*; while the deliberate and elegant sound of these vowels is the long open sound they have, when the accent is on them in *equal*, *over*, and *units*; but *a*, when unaccented, seems to have no such diversity; it has generally a short obscure sound, whether ending a syllable, or closed by a consonant. Thus the *a* in *able* has its definite and distinct sound; but the same letter in *tolerable* † goes into an obscure indefinite sound approaching to short *æ*; nor can any solemnity or deliberation give it the long open sound it has in the first word. Thus, by distinguishing vowels into their accented and unaccented sounds, we are enabled to see clearly what Dr. Johnson saw but obscurely; and by this distinction we are enabled entirely to obviate the objection.

Equally indefinite and uncertain is his general rule, that those are to be considered as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words. It is certain, where custom is equal, this ought to take place; and if the whole body of respectable English speakers were equally divided in their pronunciation of the word *busy*, one half pronouncing it *bew-ze* ‡, and the other half *biz-ze*, that the former ought to be accounted the most elegant speakers; but till this is the case, the latter pronunciation, though a gross deviation from orthography, will still be esteemed the most elegant. Dr. Johnson's general rule, therefore, can only take place where custom has not plainly decided; but unfortunately for the English language, its orthography and pronunciation are so widely different, that Dr. Watts and

* See the words *Collect*, *Dissipate*, *Domestic*, *Eifice*, *Occasion*, &c. &c. † *Principles*, No. 88, 545. ‡ *Principles*, No. 178, 1.

Dr.

Dr. Jones lay it down as a maxim in their treatises on spelling, that all words, which can be sounded different ways, must be written according to that sound which is most distant from the true pronunciation; and consequently, in such a language, a Pronouncing Dictionary must be of the most essential use.

But still it may be objected to such an undertaking, that the fluctuation of pronunciation is so great as to render all attempts to settle it useless. What will it avail us, it may be said, to know the pronunciation of the present day, if, in a few years, it will be altered? and how are we to know even what the present pronunciation is, when the same words are often differently pronounced by different speakers, and those, perhaps, of equal numbers and reputation? To which it may be answered, that the fluctuation of our language, with respect to its pronunciation, seems to have been greatly exaggerated*. Except a very few single words, which are generally noticed in the following Dictionary, and the words where *e* comes before *r*, followed by another consonant, as *merchant*, *service*, &c. the pronunciation of the language is probably in the same state it was in a century ago; and had the same attention been then paid to it as now, it is not likely even that change would have happened. The same may be observed of those words which are differently pronounced by different speakers: if the analogies of the language were better understood, it is scarcely conceivable that so many words in polite usage would have a diversity of pronunciation, which is at once so ridiculous and embarrassing; nay, perhaps it may be with confidence asserted, that if the analogies of the language were sufficiently known, and so near at hand as to be applicable on inspection to every word, that not only many words which are wavering between contrary usages would be settled in their true sound, but that many words, which are fixed by custom to an improper pronunciation, would by degrees grow regular and analogical; and those which are so already would be secured in their purity, by a knowledge of their regularity and analogy.

* The old and new *Athenae*, with all the various dialects, must have occasioned infinite irregularity in the pronunciation of the Greek tongue; and if we may judge of the Latin pronunciation by the ancient inscriptions, it was little less various and irregular than the Greek. Aulus Gellius tells us, that Nigidius, a grammarian who lived a little more than a century before him, acuted the first syllable of *Valeri*; but says he, " si quis nunc *Valrium* appellans in casu vocandi secundum id preceptum Nigidii acuerit " primam, non aberit quin rideatur."—Whoever now should place the accent on the first syllable of *Valerius*, when a vocative case, would set every body a-laughing. Even that highly-polished language the French, if we may believe a writer in the Encyclopédie, is little less irregular in this respect than our own.

Il est arrivé, says he, par les altérations qui se succèdent rapidement dans la manière de prononcer, & les corrections qui s'introduisent lentement dans la manière d'écrire, que la prononciation & l'écriture ne marchent point ensemble, & que quoiqu'il y ait chez les peuples les plus polis de l'Europe, des sociétés d'hommes de lettres chargés des les modérer, des les accorder, & de les rapprocher de la même ligne, elles se trouvent enfin à une distance inconcevable; ensorte que de deux choses dont l'une n'a été imaginée dans son origine, que pour représenter fidèlement l'autre, celle-ci ne diffère guère moins de celle-là, que le portrait de la même personne peinte dans deux âges très éloignés. Enfin l'inconvénient s'est accru à un tel excès qu'on n'ose plus y remédier. On prononce une langue, on écrit une autre; & l'en s'accoutume tellement pendant le reste de la vie à cette bizarrerie qui a fait verser tant de larmes dans l'enfance, que si l'on renonçoit à sa mauvaise orthographe pour une plus voisine de la prononciation, on ne reconnoîtroit plus la langue parlée sous cette nouvelle combinaison de caractères. S'il y en a qui ne pourroient se succéder sans une grande fatigue pour l'organe, ou ils ne se rencontrent point, ou ils ne durent pas. Ils sont échappés de la langue par l'euphonie, cette loi puissante, qui agit continuellement & universellement sans égard pour l'etymologie & ses défenseurs, et qui tend sans interruption à amener des êtres qui ont les mêmes organes, le même idiome, les mêmes mouvements prescrits, à-peu-près à la même prononciation. Les causes dont l'action n'est point interrompue, deviennent toujours les plus fortes avec les tems, quelque faibles qu'elles soient en elles-mêmes, & il n'y a presque pas une seule voyelle, une seule diphthongue, une seule consonne dont la valeur soit tellement constante, que l'euphonie n'en puisse disposer, soit en altérant le son, soit en le supprimant.

I shall not decide upon the justness of these complaints, but must observe, that a worse picture could scarcely be drawn of the English, or the most barbarous language of Europe. Indeed a degree of versatility seems involved in the very nature of language, and is one of those evils left by Providence for man to correct: a love of order, and the utility of regularity, will always incline him to confine this versatility within as narrow bounds as possible.

But the utility of a work of this kind is not confined to those parts of language where the impropriety is gross and palpable ; besides those imperfections in pronunciation, which disgust every ear not accustomed to them, there are a thousand insensible deviations, in the more minute parts of language, as the unaccented syllables may be called, which do not strike the ear so forcibly as to mark any direct impropriety in particular words, but occasion only such a general imperfection as gives a bad impression upon the whole. Speakers with these imperfections pass very well in common conversation ; but when they are required to pronounce with emphasis, and for that purpose to be more distinct and definite in their utterance, here their ear fails them ; they have been accustomed only to loose cursory speaking, and for want of a firmness of pronunciation are like those painters who draw the muscular exertions of the human body without any knowledge of anatomy. This is one reason, perhaps, why we find the elocution of so few people agreeable when they read or speak to an assembly, while so few offend us by their utterance in common conversation. A thousand faults lie concealed in a miniature, which a microscope brings to view ; and it is only by pronouncing on a larger scale, as public speaking may be called, that we prove the propriety of our elocution. As, therefore, there are certain deviations from analogy which are not at any rate tolerable, there are others which only, as it were, tarnish the pronunciation, and make it less brilliant and agreeable. There are few who have turned their thoughts on this subject without observing, that they sometimes pronounce the same word or syllable in a different manner ; and as neither of these manners offend the ear, they are at a loss to which they shall give the preference ; but as one must necessarily be more agreeable to the analogy of the language than the other, a display of these analogies, in a Dictionary of this kind, will immediately remove this uncertainty ; and in this view of the variety we shall discover a fitness in one mode of speaking, which will give a firmness and security to our pronunciation, from a confidence that it is founded on reason, and the general tendency of the language.

But, alas ! reasoning on language, however well founded, may be all overturned by a single quotation from Horace :

usus

Quem penes arbitrium est, & jus & norma loquendi.

This, it must be owned, is a succinct way of ending the controversy ; and by virtue of this argument we may become criticks in language without the trouble of studying it. Not that I would be thought, in the most distant manner, to deny, that Custom is the sovereign arbiter of language. Far from it. I acknowledge its authority, and know there is no appeal from it ; I wish only to dispute where this arbiter has not decided ; for if once Custom speaks out, however absurdly, I sincerely acquiesce in its sentence.

But what is this custom to which we must so implicitly submit ? Is it the usage of the greater part of speakers, whether good or bad ? This has never been asserted by the most sanguine advocates of its authority. Is it the majority of the studious in schools and colleges with those of the learned professions, or of those who, from their elevated birth or station, give laws to the refinements and elegancies of a court ? To confine propriety to the latter, which is too often the case, seems an injury to the former, who, from their very profession, appear to have a natural right to a share, at least, in the legislation of language, if not to an absolute sovereignty. The polished attendants on a throne are as apt to depart from simplicity in language as in dress and manners ; and novelty, instead of custom, is too often the *jus & norma loquendi* of a court.

Perhaps an attentive observation will lead us to conclude, that the usage, which ought to direct us, is neither of these we have been enumerating, taken singly, but a sort of compound ratio of all three. Neither a finical pronunciation of the court, nor a pedantic Græcism of the schools, will be denominated

nated respectable usage, till a certain number of the general mass of speakers have acknowledged them; nor will a multitude of common speakers authorise any pronunciation which is reprobated by the learned and polite.

As those sounds, therefore, which are the most generally received among the learned and polite, as well as the bulk of speakers, are the most legitimate, we may conclude that a majority of two of these states ought always to concur, in order to constitute what is called good usage.

But though custom, when general, is commonly well understood, there are several states and degrees of it which are exceedingly obscure and equivocal; and the only method of knowing the extent of custom in these cases, seems to be an inspection of those Dictionaries which professedly treat of pronunciation. We have now so many works of this kind, that the general current of custom, with respect to the sound of words, may be collected from them with almost as much certainty as the general sense of words from Johnson. An exhibition of the opinions of Orthœpists about the sound of words always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called custom. This method I have adopted in the following work; and if I have sometimes differed from the majority, it has been, either from a persuasion of being better informed of what was the actual custom of speaking, or from a partiality to the evident analogies of the language.

And here I must intreat the candid reader to make every reasonable allowance for the freedom with which I have criticised other writers on this subject, and particularly Mr. Sheridan. As a man, a gentleman, and a scholar, I knew Mr. Sheridan, and respected him; and think every student in elocution owes him a tribute of thanks for his unwearied addresses to the publick, to rouse them to the study of the delivery of their native tongue. But this tribute, however just, does not exempt him from examination. His credit with the world necessarily subjects him to animadversion, because the errors of such a writer are dangerous in proportion to his reputation: this has made me zealous to remark his inaccuracies, but not without giving my reasons; nor have I ever taken advantage of such faults as may be called inadvertencies. On the same principles I have ventured to criticise Dr. Johnson*, whose friendship and advice I was honoured with, whose memory I love, and whose intellectual powers impress me with something like veneration and awe.—I do not pretend to be exempt from faults myself; in a work like the present, it would be a miracle to escape them; nor have I the least idea of deciding as a judge, in a case of so much delicacy and importance, as the pronunciation of a whole people; I have only assumed the part of an advocate to plead the cause of consistency and analogy, and where custom is either silent or dubious, to tempt the lovers of their language to incline to the side of propriety; so that my design is principally to give a kind of history of pronunciation, and a register of its present state; and where the authorities of dictionaries or speakers are found to differ, to give such a display of the analogies of the language as may enable every inspector to decide for himself.

With respect to the explanation of words, except in very few instances, I have scrupulously followed Dr. Johnson. His Dictionary has been deemed lawful plunder by every subsequent Lexicographer; and so servilely has it been copied, that such words as he must have omitted merely by mistake, as *Predilection*, *Respectable*, *Descriptive*, *Sulky*, *Mimetick*, *Isolated*, *Inimical*, *Decompose*, and many others, are neither in Mr. Sheridan's, Dr. Kenrick's, nor several other Dictionaries.

These and many others will, no doubt, be inserted by Mr. Croft in his future Dictionary; which, if we may judge by the abilities and leisure of the writer, will be a most valuable present to the Republic of Letters.

* See Principles, No. 350, and the words *Skeptic*, *Schism*, *Scirpus*, *Codle*, *Monomachy*, *Farther*.

Rules to be observed by the Natives of IRELAND in order to obtain a just Pronunciation of English.

AS Mr. Sheridan was a native of Ireland, and had the best opportunities of understanding those peculiarities of pronunciation which obtain there, I shall extract his observations on that subject as the best general direction, and add a few of my own, by way of supplement, which I hope will render this article of instruction still more compleat.

The reader will be pleased to take notice, that as I have made a different arrangement of the vowels, and have adopted a notation different from Mr. Sheridan, I am obliged to make use of different figures to mark the vowels, but still such as perfectly correspond to his.

" The chief mistakes made by the Irish in pronouncing English, lie for the most part in the sounds of the two first vowels, *a* and *e*; the former being generally sounded à by the Irish, as in the word bár, in most words where it is pronounced à, as in *day*, by the English. Thus the Irish say, pátron, màtron, the vowel à having the same sound as in the word father; whilst the English pronounce them as if written *paytron*, *maytron*. The following rule, strictly attended to, will rectify this mistake through the whole language.

" When the vowel *a* finishes a syllable, and has the accent on it, it is invariably pronounced à [day] by the English. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language to be found in the words father, papá, mamá. The Irish may think also the word *rather* an exception, as well as *father*; and so it would appear to be in their manner of pronouncing it rå-ther, laying the accent on the vowel *a*; but in the English pronunciation the consonant *th* is taken into the first syllable, as thus, *rath'er*, which makes the difference.

" Whenever a consonant follows the vowel *a* in the same syllable, and the accent is on the consonant, the vowel *a* has always its fourth sound, as håt, mán; as also the same sound lengthened when it precedes the letter *r*, as fár, bár, though the accent be on the vowel; as likewise when it precedes *lm*, as bålm, psålm. The English, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that structure as if they were written *bawn*, *påwm*, *quåwm*, *cawn*, &c. In the third sound of *a*, marked by different combinations of vowels, or consonants, such as *au*, in Paul; *aw*, in law; *all*, in call; *ald*, in bald; *alk*, in talk, &c. the Irish make no mistake, except in that of *lm*, as before mentioned.

" The second vowel, *e*, is for the most part sounded ee by the English, when the accent is upon it; whilst the Irish in most words give it the sound of slender à, as in hate. This sound of è [ee] is marked by different combinations of vowels, such as *ea*, *ei*, *e* final mute, *ee*, and *ie*. In the two last combinations of *ee* and *ie*, the Irish never mistake; such as in *meet*, *seem*, *field*, *believe*, &c.; but in all the others, they almost universally change the sound of è into à. Thus in the combination *ea*, they pronounce the words *tea*; *sea*, *please*, as if they were spelt *tay*, *say*, *plays*; instead of *tee*, *fee*, *please*. The English constantly give this sound to *ea* whenever the accent is on the vowel *e*, except in the following words, *great*, *a pear*, *a bear*, *to bear*, *to forbear*, *to swear*, *to tear*, *to wear*. In all which the *e* has the sound of à in hate. For want of knowing these exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after some time of residence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce these words as if spelt *greet*, *beer*, *swear*, &c.

" *Ei* is also sounded ee by the English, and as à by the Irish; thus the words *deceit*, *receive*, are pronounced by them as if written *desate*, *resave*. *Ei* is always sounded ee, except when a *g* follows it, as in the words *reign*, *feign*, *deign*, &c. as also in the words *rein* (of a bridle), *rein-deer*, *vein*, *drein*, *veil*; *heir*, which are pronounced like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

" The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the same syllable, when accented, have the sound of ee, as in the words *suprême*, *sincère*, *réplète*. This rule is almost universally broken through by the Irish, who pronounce all such words as if written *supráime*, *sinsåre*, *replåte*, &c. There are but two exceptions to this rule in the English pronunciation, which are the words *there*, *where*.

" In the way of marking this sound, by a double *e*, as thus *ee*, as the Irish never make any mistakes, the best method for all who want to acquire the right pronunciation of these several combinations is, to suppose that *ea*, *ei*, and *e* attended by a final mute *e*, are all spelt with a double *e*, or *ee*.

" *Ey* is always sounded like à by the English, when the accent is upon it; as in the words *prey*, *convey*, pronounced *prey*, *covey*. To this there are but two exceptions, in the words *kéy* and *léy*, sounded *kee*, *lee*. The Irish, in

" attempting to pronounce like the English, often give the same sound to *ey*, as usually belongs to *ei*; thus for *prey*,
" convey, they say *pree*, *convee*.

" A strict observation of these few rules, with a due attention to the very few exceptions enumerated above, will
" enable the well-educated natives of Ireland to pronounce their words exactly in the same way as the more polished
" part of the inhabitants of England do, so far as the vowels are concerned. The diphthongs they commit no fault
" in, except in the sound of *l*, which has been already taken notice of in the Grammar *: where, likewise, the
" only difference in pronouncing any of the consonants has been pointed out; which is, the thickening the sounds
" of *d* and *t*, in certain situations; and an easy method proposed of correcting this habit †.

" In order to complete the whole, I shall now give a list of such detached words, that do not come under any of
" the above rules, as are pronounced differently in Ireland from what they are in England.

| <i>Irish pron.</i> | <i>English pron.</i> | <i>Irish pron.</i> | <i>English pron.</i> | <i>Irish pron.</i> | <i>English pron.</i> | <i>Irish pron.</i> | <i>English pron.</i> |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| chē'arful | chèr'ful. | cōarse (<i>coarse</i>) | cōarse. | lenth (<i>length</i>) | lenkth. | brēth (<i>breadth</i>) | brēdth |
| fē'arful | fér'ful. | cōurse (<i>course</i>) | cōurse. | strāv (<i>stroke</i>) | strōvē. | cowld (<i>cold</i>) | cōld |
| dōðr | dōre. | cōurt | court. | drāv (<i>drove</i>) | drovē. | bowld (<i>bald</i>) | bōld |
| flōðr | flōre. | malē'cious | ma iñ'h'us. | tēn'ure | tē'nure. | cōf'er | cōfer |
| gāpe | gāpe. | pōdding | pōdding. | tēn'able | tē'nable. | enda'avour | endēv'ár |
| gēth'er (<i>gather</i>) | gāth'er. | quōlh (<i>quash</i>) | quāsh. | wrāth | wrāth. | fūt (<i>foot</i>) | fāt |
| béard | bērd. | lēzh'ur (<i>leisure</i>) | lē'zhur. | wrāth (<i>wroth</i>) | wrōth. | mischē'evous | mīs'chivous |
| bōll | bōll. | clā'mour | clām'mur. | fā'rewel | fār'wel. | īn'ion (<i>onion</i>) | ān'nyun |
| bāsh | bāsh. | Mē'kil (<i>Michael</i>) | Mi'kel. | rōde | rōd. | pāt | pāt |
| pāsh | pāsh. | drōth (<i>drought</i>) | drout. | strōde | strōd. | rētsh (<i>reach</i>) | rēach |
| pāll | pāll. | sārch (<i>search</i>) | sérch. | shōne | shōn. | squā'dron | squōd'rūn |
| pāl'pit | pāl'pit. | sōrce (<i>source</i>) | sōrce. | shīsm (<i>schism</i>) | sīzm. | zāa'lous | zēl'lus |
| cālf | cālf. | cālhion | cālhion. | whē'refore | whē'r fore. | zāa'lot | zēl'lut |
| kētch (<i>catch</i>) | cātch. | strēnθ (<i>strength</i>) | strēnkth. | thè'refore | thè'r fore. | | |

" These, after the closest attention, are all the words, not included in the rules before laid down, that I have
" been able to collect, in which the well-educated natives of Ireland differ from those of England."

I shall make no observations on the accuracy of this list, but desire my reader to observe, that the strongest characteristics of the pronunciation of Ireland is the rough jarring pronunciation of the letter *R*, and the aspiration or rough breathing before all the accented vowels. For the true sound of *R*, see that letter in the Principles, No. 419. And for the rough breathing or aspiration of the vowels, the pupil should be told not to bring the voice suddenly from the breast, but to speak, as it were, from the mouth only.

* " Vide p. 11, where the true manner of pronouncing the diphthong *i* is pointed out; the Irish pronouncing it much in the same manner as the French.

+ " The letter *d* has always the same sound by those who pronounce English well; but the provincials, particularly the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, in many words thicken the sound by a mixture of breath. Thus though they sound the *d* right in the position *loud and broad*, in the comparative degree they thicken it by an aspiration, and sound it as if it were written *loudher, broadher*. This vicious pronunciation is produced by pushing the tongue forward so as to touch the teeth in forming that sound; and the way to cure it is easy; for as they can pronounce the *d* properly in the word *loud*, let them rest a little upon that syllable, keeping the tongue in the position of forming *d*, and then let them separate it from the upper gum without pushing it forward, and the sound *der* will be produced of course: for the organ being left in the position of sounding *d* at the end of the syllable *loud*, is necessarily in the position of forming the same *d* in uttering the last syllable, unless it makes a new movement, as in the case of protruding it so as to touch the teeth. This letter is sometimes, though not often, quiescent, as in the words *handkerchief, hand-some, handsel*.

" In pronouncing the letter *t* the Irish and other provincials thicken the sound as was before mentioned with regard to the *d*; for better, they say *better*; for *utter, uthter*, and so on in all words of that structure. This faulty manner arises from the same cause that was mentioned a, affecting the sound of the *d*; I mean the protruding of the tongue so as to touch the teeth, and is curable only in the same way."

It may be observed too, that the natives of Ireland pronounce *rm* at the end of a word so distinctly as to form two separate syllables. Thus *farm* and *farm* seem sounded by them as if written *flew-rum*, *fa-rum*; while the English sound the *r* so soft and so close to the *m*, that it seems pronounced nearly as if written *farm*, *farm*.

Nearly the same observations are applicable to *lm*. When these letters end a word they are, in Ireland, pronounced at such a distance, that *belm* and *realm* sound as if written *bel-um* and *reai-um*; but in England the *l* and *m* are pronounced as close as possible, and so as to form but one syllable. To remedy this, it will be necessary for the pupil to make a collection of words terminating with these consonants, and to practise them over till a true pronunciation is acquired.

Rules to be observed by the Natives of SCOTLAND for attaining a just Pronunciation of English.

THAT pronunciation which distinguishes the inhabitants of Scotland is of a very different kind from that of Ireland, and may be divided into the quantity, quality, and accentuation, of the vowels. With respect to quantity, it may be observed, that the Scotch pronounce almost all their accented vowels long. Thus, if I am not mistaken, they would pronounce *habit*, *hay-bit*; *tepid*, *tee-pid*; *sinner*, *see-ner*; *conscious*, *cone-shus*; and *subject*, *soob-jett*: it is not pretended, however, that every accented vowel is so pronounced, but that such a pronunciation is very general, and particularly of the *i*. This vowel is short in English pronunciation where the other vowels are long; thus *evasion*, *adhesion*, *emotion*, *confusion*, have the *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, long; and in these instances the Scotch would pronounce them like the English; but in *vision*, *decision*, &c. where the English pronounce the *i* short, the Scotch lengthen this letter by pronouncing it like *ee*, as if the words were written *vee-sion*, *decee-sion*, &c. and this peculiarity is universal. The best way, therefore, to correct this, will be to make a collection of the most usual words which have the vowels short, and to pronounce them daily till a habit is formed.

With respect to the quality of the vowels, it may be observed, that the inhabitants of Scotland are apt to pronounce the *a* like *aw*, where the English give it the slender sound: thus *Satan* is pronounced *Sawtan*, and *fatal*, *fawtal*. It may be remarked too, that the Scotch give this sound to the *a* preceded by *w*, according to the general rule, without attending to the exceptions, Principles, No. 88; and thus, instead of making *wax*, *waft*, and *twang*, rhyme with *tax*, *shaft*, and *hang*, they pronounce them so as to rhyme with *box*, *soft* and *song*. The short *e* in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, &c. borders too much upon the English sound of *a* in *bad*, *lad*, *mad*, &c. and the short *i* in *bid*, *lid*, *rid*, too much on the English sound of *e* in *bed*, *led*, *red*. To correct this error, it would be useful to collect the long and short sounds of these vowels, and to pronounce the long ones first, and to shorten them by degrees till they are perfectly short; at the same time preserving the radical sound of the vowel in both. Thus the correspondent long sounds to the *e* in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, are *bade*, *fade*, *rade*, and that of the short *i* in *bid*, *lid*, *rid*, are *bend*, *lead*, *reed*; and the former of these classes will naturally lead the ear to the true sound of the latter, the only difference lying in the quantity. The short *o* in *not*, *lodge*, *got*, &c. is apt to slide into the short *u*, as if the words were written *nut*, *ludge*, *gut*, &c. To rectify this, it should be remembered, that this *o* is the short sound of *aw*, and ought to have the radical sound of the deep *a* in *bulk*. Thus the radical sound corresponding to the *o* in *not*, *cot*, *sat*, is found in *naught*, *caught*, *sought*, &c. and these long sounds, like the former, should be abbreviated into the short ones. But what will tend greatly to clear the difficulty will be, to remember that only those words which are collected in the Principles, No. 165, have the *o* sounded like short *u* when the accent is upon it: and with respect to *u*, it may be observed, that the pronunciation peculiar to the English is only found in the words enumerated, Principles, No. 174.

In addition to what has been said, it may be observed, that *oo* in *food*, *mood*, *mon*, *soon*, &c. which ought always to have a long sound, is generally shortened in Scotland to that middle sound of the *u* in *bul*; and it must be remembered, that *wol*, *wood*, *good*, *hood*, *stood*, *foot*, are the only words where this sound of *oo* ought to take place.

The accentuation, both in Scotland and Ireland, (if by accentuation we mean the stress, and not the kind of stress) is so much the same as that of England, that I can scarcely recollect any words in which they differ. Indeed, if it were not so, the versification of each country would be different: for as English verse is formed by accent or stress, if this accent or stress were upon different syllables in different countries, what is verse in England would not be verse in Scotland or Ireland; and this sufficiently shows how very indefinitely the word accent is generally used.

But besides the mispronunciation of single words, there is a tone of voice with which these words are accompanied, that distinguishes a native of Ireland or Scotland as much as an improper sound of the letters. This is vulgarly, and, if it does not mean stress only, but the kind of stress, I think, not improperly called the accent *. For though there is an asperity in the Irish dialect, and a drawl in the Scotch, independent of the slides or inflexions they make use of, yet it may with confidence be affirmed, that much of the peculiarity which distinguishes these dialects may be reduced to a predominant use of one of these slides. Let any one who has sufficiently studied the speaking voice to distinguish the slides, observe the pronunciation of an Irishman and a Scotchman, who have much of the dialect of their country, and he will find that the former abounds with the falling, and the latter with the rising inflection †; and if this is the case, a teacher, if he understands these slides, ought to direct his instruction so as to remedy the imperfection. But as avoiding the wrong, and seizing the right at the same instant, is, perhaps, too great a task for human powers, I would advise a native of Ireland, who has much of the accent, to pronounce almost all his words, and end all his sentences with the rising slide; and a Scotchman in the same manner, to use the falling inflection: this will, in some measure, counteract the natural propensity, and bids fairer for bringing the pupil to that nearly equal mixture of both slides which distinguishes the English speaker, than endeavouring at first to catch the agreeable variety. For this purpose the teacher ought to pronounce all the single words in the lesson with the falling inflection to a Scotchman, and with the rising to an Irishman; and should frequently give the pauses in a sentence the same inflexions to each of these pupils, where he would vary them to a native of England. But while the human voice remains unstudied, there is little expectation that this distinction of the slides should be applied to these useful purposes.

Besides a peculiarity of inflexion, which I take to be a falling circumflex, directly opposite to that of the Scotch, the Welch pronounce the sharp consonants and aspirations instead of the flat. (See Principles, No. 29, 41.) Thus for *big* they say *pick*; for *blood*, *plot*; and for *good*, *coot*. Instead of *virtue* and *vice*, they say *firtue* and *fice*; instead of *zeal* and *praise*, they say *seal* and *prace*; instead of *these* and *those*, they say *thece* and *thoce*: and instead of *azure* and *ozer*, they say *ayber* and *ober*; and for *jail*, *chail*. Thus there are nine distinct consonant sounds which, to the Welch, are entirely useless. To speak with propriety, therefore, the Welch ought for some time to pronounce the flat consonants and aspirations only; that is, they ought not only to pronounce them where the letters require the flat sound, but even where they require the sharp sound; this will be the best way to acquire a habit; and when this is once done, a distinction will be easily made, and a just pronunciation more readily acquired.

There is scarcely any part of England remote from the capital where a different system of pronunciation does not prevail. As in Wales they pronounce the sharp consonants for the flat, so in Somersetshire they pronounce many of the flat instead of the sharp. Thus for *Somersetshire*, they say *Zomerzelshire*; for *father*, *vather*; for *think*, *rink*; and for *sure*, *zhure* ‡.

There are dialects peculiar to Cornwall, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and every distant county in England; but as a consideration of these would lead to a detail too minute for the present occasion, I shall conclude these remarks with a few observations on the peculiarities of my countrymen, the Cockneys; who, as they are the models of pronunciation to the distant provinces, ought to be the more scrupulously correct.

FIRST FAULT OF THE LONDONERS.—Pronouncing *s* indistinctly after *ſt*.

The letter *s* after *ſt*, from the very difficulty of its pronunciation, is often sounded inarticulately. The inhabitants of London, of the lower order, cut the knot, and pronounce it in a distinct syllable, as if *e* were before it; but this is to be avoided as the greatest blemish in speaking: the three last letters in *posts*, *ſifts*, *mifts*, &c. must all be distinctly heard in one syllable, and without permitting the letters to coalesce. For the acquiring of this sound, it will be proper to select nouns that end in *ſt* or *ſſt*; to form them into plurals, and pronounce them forcibly and distinctly every day. The same may be observed of the third person of verbs ending in *ſts* or *ſſts*, as *perfifſts*, *wafſts*, *haſſts*, &c.

For this purpose, the *Rhyming Dictionary*, where all the words are arranged according to their terminations, will be found peculiarly useful.

SECOND FAULT.—Pronouncing *w* for *v*, and inversely.

The pronunciation of *v* for *w*, and more frequently of *w* for *v*, among the inhabitants of London, and those not always

* See this more fully exemplified in *Elements of Elocution*, vol. II p. 43; for full number, see *Index* to *Principles*.

† Or rather the rising circumflex. For an explanation of this inflexion, see *Melody of Speaking Dissected*, page 16.

‡ See *Change*, &c.; but pronouncing erily like an *ſt*. It is desired to tell all those objects which come under the

of the lower order, is a blemish of the first magnitude. The difficulty of remedying this defect is the greater, as the cure of one of these mistakes has a tendency to promote the other.

Thus, if you are very careful to make a pupil pronounce *wal* and *vinegar*; not as if written *wal* and *vinegar*, you will find him very apt to pronounce *wine* and *wind*, as if written *wine* and *wind*. The only method I find rectifying this habit seems to be this: Let the pupil select from a dictionary, not only all the words that begin with *v*, but as many as he can of those that have this letter in any other part. Let him be told to bite his under lip while he is sounding the *v* in those words, and to practise this every day till he pronounces the *v* properly at first sight: then, and not till then, let him pursue the same method with the *w*; which he must be directed to pronounce by a pouting out of the lips without suffering them to touch the teeth. Thus, by giving all the attention to only one of these letters at a time, and fixing by habit the true sound of that, we shall at last find both of them reduced to their proper pronunciation in a shorter time than by endeavouring to rectify them both at once.

THIRD FAULT.—*Not sounding h after w.*

The aspirate *h* is often sunk, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the least distinction of sound between *whistle* and *wile*, *whet* and *wet*, *where* and *were*, &c. The best method to rectify this is, to collect all the words of this description from a dictionary, and write them down; and instead of the *wh* to begin them with *hoo* in a distinct syllable, and so to pronounce them. Thus let *whistle* be written and sounded *hoo-ile*; *whet*, *hoo-et*; *where*, *hoo-are*; *whip*, *hoo-ip*, &c. This is no more, as Dr. Lowth observes, than placing the aspirate in its true position before the *w*, as it is in the Saxon, which the words come from; where we may observe, that though we have altered the orthography of our ancestors, we have still preserved their pronunciation.

FOURTH FAULT.—*Not sounding h where it ought to be sounded, and inversely.*

A still worse habit than the last prevails, chiefly among the people of London, that of sinking the *h* at the beginning of words where it ought to be sounded, and of sounding it, either where it is not seen, or where it ought to be sunk. Thus we not unfrequently hear, especially among children, *heart* pronounced *art*, and *arm*, *harm*. This is a vice perfectly similar to that of pronouncing the *v* for the *w*, and the *w* for the *v*, and requires a similar method to correct it.

As there are so very few words in the language where the initial *h* is sunk, we may select these from the rest, and, without setting the pupil right when he mispronounces these, or when he prefixes the *h* improperly to other words, we may make him pronounce all the words where *h* is sounded, till he has almost forgot there are any words pronounced otherwise. Then he may go over those words to which he improperly prefixes the *h*, and those where the *h* is seen but not sounded, without any danger of an interchange. As these latter words are but few, I shall subjoin a catalogue of them for the use of the learner. *Heir, heires, herb, herbage, honest, honesty, honestly, honour, honorable, honorably, hospital, hoister, hoist, hourly, bumble, bumbly, bumbles, humour, humourist, humorous, humorously, humoursome*. Where we may observe, that *humour* and its compounds not only sink the *h*, but sound the *u* like the pronoun *you*, or the noun *yew*, as if written *yewmour*, *yewmorous*, &c.

Thus I have endeavoured to correct some of the more glaring errors of my countrymen; who, with all their faults, are still upon the whole the best pronouncers of the English language. For though the pronunciation of London is certainly erroneous in many words, yet, upon being compared with that of any other place, it is undoubtedly the best; that is, not only the best by courtesy, and because it happens to be the pronunciation of the capital, but best by a better title; that of being more generally received: or, in other words, though the people of London are erroneous in the pronunciation of many words, the inhabitants of every other place are erroneous in many more. Nay, harsh as the sentence may seem, those at a considerable distance from the capital do not only mispronounce many words taken separately, but they scarcely pronounce with purity a single word, syllable, or letter. Thus, if the short sound of the letter *u* in *trunk, funk, &c.* differ from the sound of that letter in the northern parts of England, where they sound it like the *u* in *bull*, and nearly as if the words were written *troonk, foonk, &c.* it necessarily follows that every word where that letter occurs must by those provincials be mispronounced.

Perhaps I cannot conclude these observations better than by quoting a passage from Dr. Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetorick, where what is called *national*, or general use in language, is treated with the greatest depth, clearness, and vivacity. To which I would premise, that what he observes with respect to England as distinct from the provinces, may, with very few exceptions, be applied to London—the centre of them all.

"In every province there are peculiarities of dialect, which affect not only the pronunciation and the accent, but even

"the

" the inflection and the combination of words, whereby their idiom is distinguished from that of the nation, and from that of every other province. The narrowness of the circle to which the currency of the words and phrases of such dialects is confined, sufficiently discriminates them from that which is properly styled the language, and which commands a circulation incomparably wider. This is one reason, I imagine, why the term *use* on this subject is commonly accompanied with the epithet *general*. In the generality of provincial idioms there is, it must be acknowledged, a pretty considerable concurrence both of the middle and of the lower ranks. But still this use is bounded by the province, county, or district, which gives name to the dialect, and beyond which its peculiarities are sometimes unintelligible, and always ridiculous. But the language properly so called is found current, especially in the upper and middle ranks, over the whole British empire. Thus, though in every province they ridicule the idiom of every other province, they all vail to the English idiom, and scruple not to acknowledge its superiority over their own.

" For example ; in some parts of Wales (if we may credit Shakespeare in his character of Fluellen in Henry V.) the common people say *goot* for *good*; in the South of Scotland they say *gude*; and in the North, *gueed*. Wherever one of these pronunciations prevails, you will never hear from a native either of the two ; but the word *good* is to be heard every where from natives, as well as strangers ; nor do the people ever dream that there is any thing laughable in it, however much they are disposed to laugh at the country accents and idioms which they discern in one another. Nay more ; though the people of distant provinces do not understand one another, they mostly all understand one who speaks properly. It is a just and curious observation of Dr. Kenrick, in his Rhetorical Grammar, that the case of language, or rather speech, being quite contrary to that of science ; in the former, the ignorant understand the learned, better than the learned do the ignorant ; in the latter it is otherwise."

But though the inhabitants of London have this manifest advantage over all the other inhabitants of the island, they have the disadvantage of being more disgraced by their peculiarities than any other people. The grand difference between the metropolis and the provinces is, that people of education in London are free from all the vices of the vulgar ; but the best educated people in the provinces, if constantly resident there, are sure to be strongly tingued with the dialect of the country in which they live. Hence it is, that the vulgar pronunciation of London, though not half so erroneous as that of Scotland, Ireland, or any of the provinces, is, to a person of correct taste, a thousand times more offensive and disgusting.

DIRECTIONS to FOREIGNERS,

In order to attain a Knowledge of the Marks in this Dictionary, and to acquire a right Pronunciation of every Word in the English Language.

AS the sounds of the vowels are different in different languages, it would be endless to bring parallel sounds from the various languages of Europe ; but as the French is so generally understood upon the continent, if we can reduce the sounds of the English letters to those of the French, we shall render the pronunciation of our language very generally attainable : and this, it is presumed, will pretty be accurately accomplished by observing the following directions :

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
ai bi ci di i ef dgi etch ai dje que ell em en o pi kiou arr efs ti iou vi dobliou ex ouai zedd

The French have all our vowel sounds, and will therefore find the pronunciation of them very easy. The only difficulty they will meet with seems to be *i*, which, though demonstrably composed of two successive sounds, has passed for a simple vowel with a very competent judge of English pronunciation *. The reason is, these two sounds are pronounced so closely together as to require some attention to discover their component parts : this attention Mr. Sheridan never gave, or he would not have told us that this diphthong is a compound of our fullest and slenderest sounds à and è ; the first made by the largest, and the last by the smallest aperture of the mouth. Now nothing is more certain than the inaccuracy of this definition. The third sound of *a*, which is perfectly equivalent to the third sound of *o*,

* Elements of Orthöepy, page 2.

† See Section III. of his Prosodial Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary.

when

when combined with the first sound of *e*, must inevitably form the diphthong in *bey*, *joy*, &c. and not the diphthongal sound of the vowel *i* in *idle*, and the personal pronoun *I*; this double sound will, upon a close examination, be found to be composed of the Italian *u* in the last syllable of *papa*, and the first sound of *e*, pronounced as closely together as possible *; and for the exactness of this definition, I appeal to every just English ear in the kingdom.

The other diphthongal vowel *u* is composed of the French *i*, pronounced as closely as possible to their diphthong *ou*, or the English *ɛ̄* and *ə*, perfectly equivalent to the sound the French would give to the letters *ou*, and which is exactly the sound the English give to the plural of the second personal pronoun.

The diphthong *ei* or *oy* is composed of the French *â* and *i*; thus *toy* and *bey* would be exactly expressed to a Frenchman by writing them *tâi* and *bâi*.

The diphthongs *eu* and *ow*, when sounded like *œu*, are composed of the French *â* and the diphthong *ou*; and the English sounds of *thou* and *naw* may be expressed to a Frenchman by spelling them *thâou* and *nâou*.

W is no more than the French diphthong *ou*. Thus *West* is equivalent to *Ouest*, and *wall* to *ouâll*.

Y is perfectly equivalent to the French letter of that name, and may be supplied by *i*. Thus *yoke*, *you*, &c. is expressed by *ioke*, *iou*, &c.

Z, or *I* consonant, must be pronounced by prefixing *d* to the French *j*. Thus *jay*, *joy*, &c. sound to a Frenchman as if spelled *djé*, *djâi*, &c. If any difficulty be found in forming this combination of sounds, it will be removed by pronouncing the *d*, *ed*, and spelling these words *adjé*, *edjâi*, &c.

Ch, in English words not derived from the Greek, Latin, or French, is pronounced as if *t* were prefixed. Thus the sound of *chair*, *cheese*, *chain*, &c. would be understood by a Frenchman if the words were written *tchêre*, *tchize*, *tchêne*.

Sh in English is expressed by *ch* in French. Thus *shame*, *share*, &c. would be spelled by a Frenchman *chême*, *chêre*, &c.

The ringing sound *ng* in *long*, *song*, &c. may be perfectly conceived by a pupil who can pronounce the French word *Encore*, as the first syllable of this word is exactly correspondent to the sound in those English words; and for the formation of it, see Principles, No. 57; also the word *Encore*.

But the greatest difficulty every foreigner finds in pronouncing English, is the lisping consonant *th*. This, it may be observed, has, like the other consonants, a sharp and a flat sound: sharp as in *thin*, *bath*; flat as in *that*, *with*. To acquire a true pronunciation of this difficult combination, it may be proper to begin with those words where it is initial: and first, let the pupil protrude his tongue a little way beyond the teeth, and press it between them as if going to bite the tip of it; while this is doing, if he wishes to pronounce *thin*, let him hiss as if to sound the letter *s*; and after the hiss, let him draw back his tongue within his teeth, and pronounce the preposition *in*, and thus will the word *thin* be perfectly pronounced. If he would pronounce *that*, let him place the tongue between the teeth as before; and while he is hissing as to sound the letter *z*, let him withdraw his tongue into his mouth, and immediately pronounce the preposition *at*. To pronounce this combination when final in *bath*, let him pronounce *ba*, and protrude the tongue beyond the teeth, pressing the tongue with them, and hissing as if to sound *s*; if he would pronounce *with*, let him first form *wi*, put the tongue in the same position as before, and hiss as if to sound *z*. It will be proper to make the pupil dwell some time with the tongue beyond the teeth in order to form a habit, and to pronounce daily some words out of a dictionary beginning and ending with these letters.

These directions, it is presumed, if properly attended to, will be sufficient to give such Foreigners as understand French, and have not access to a master, a competent knowledge of English pronunciation; but to render the sounds of the vowels marked by figures in this Dictionary still more easily to be comprehended—with those English words which exemplify the sounds of the vowels, I have associated such French words as have vowels exactly corresponding to them, and which immediately convey the true English pronunciation. These should be committed to memory, or written down and held in his hand while the pupil is inspecting the Dictionary.

* Holder, the most philosophical and accurate investigator of the formation and powers of the letters, says: Our vulgar *i*, as in *itis*, seems to be such a diphthong (or rather syllable, or part of a syllable) composed of *a*, *i*, or *e*, *i*, and not a simple original vowel.—*Elements of Speech*, pag. 95.

Dr. Wallis, speaking of the long English *i*, says it is founded—*eadem ferè modo quo Gallorum aî in vocibus maior, mænus; ynia panis, &c. Nemps sonum habet compositum ex Gallorum è feminino & i vel y.*—*Grammatica Lingue Anglicane*, pag. 48.

A Table of the Simple and Diphthongal Vowels referred to by the Figures over the Letters in this Dictionary.

ENGLISH SOUNDS.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. ʌ. The long slender English <i>a</i> , as in fate, pá-per, &c. (73) | - - - é in fée, épée. |
| 2. ʌ. The long Italian <i>a</i> , as in fár, fá-ther, pa-pá, mán-má, (77) | - - - a in fable, rable. |
| 3. ʌ. The broad German <i>a</i> , as in fáll, wáll, wá-ter, (83) | - - - - é in áge, Châlons. |
| 4. ʌ. The short sound of this Italian <i>a</i> , as in fát, mát, már-ry, (81) | - - - a in fat, main. |
| 1. ɛ. The long <i>e</i> , as in mé, hér-e, mé-tre, mé-dium, (93) | - - - - i in mière, épître. |
| 2. ɛ. The short <i>e</i> , as in mêt, lêt, gêt, (95) | - - - - - e in mette, nette. |
| 1. ɪ. The long diphthongal <i>i</i> , as in pline, tî-tle, (105) | - - - - - i in laïque, maïf. |
| 2. ɪ. The short simple <i>i</i> , as in pín, tit-tle, (107) | - - - - - i in inné, titré. |
| 1. ɔ. The long open <i>o</i> , as in nô, nô-te, nô-tice, (162) | - - - - - o in globe, lobe. |
| 2. ɔ. The long close <i>o</i> , as in móve, prôve, (164) | - - - - - ou in mouvoir, pouvoir. |
| 3. ɔ. The long broad <i>o</i> , as in nôr, fôr, ôr; like the broad á, (167) | - - - o in or, far, encor. |
| 4. ɔ. The short broad <i>o</i> , as in nôt, hôt, gôt, (163) | - - - - - o in botte, carte. |
| 1. ʊ. The long diphthongal <i>u</i> , as in túbe, cù-pid, (171) | - - - - - iou in Cioutat, chourme. |
| 2. ʊ. The short simple <i>u</i> , as in tûb, cûp, sôp, (172) | - - - - - eu in neuf, venf. |
| 3. ʊ. The middle or obtuse <i>u</i> , as in bûll, fûll, pôll, (173) | - - - - - ou in boule, foule, poule. |
| øi. The long broad ð, and the short i, as in ðil, (299) | - - - - - ei in cycloïds, horique. |
| øü. The long broad ð, and the middle obtuse ü, as in thôü, pôünd, (313) | auü in Aoust. |

FRENCH SOUNDS.

| E R R A T A | |
|---|---|
| Page 1, Line 39, Preface, for deserved, read deserve. | Page 24, Line 23, For Chyfification, and Chyfication. |
| 6, 20, Principles, for latter, read lower. | 36 3, For words, read lettars.. |
| 11 23, For for, read but. | 37 12, For 283, read 383. |
| 11 44, For 404, read 406. | 44 13, For Greek, read geek. |
| 15 9, Add skirt, stirp, whirl. | 44 27, For 283., read 383. |
| 16 3, For beafico, read beafico. | 44 29, For guaggy, read quaggy. |
| 19 30, For estipile, read eolipile. | 46 36, For coliked, read colicked. |
| 20 42, For hermaptmadite, read hermaphrodite. | 56 4, For argument, read arguement. |
| 21 5, For hard g or e, read hard g or c. | 57 13, For mortage, read mortaga. |
| 23 25, Add except Fuller. | 63 43, Dele Bucolic. |
| BLASPHEMOUS, line 5. For blasphemy, read blasphemē. | 66 27, For hypotesis, read hypothesis.. |
| For CAPIL' LARY, read CAP'ILLARY. | For ád-jónk'shún, read ád-jónk' shún. |
| EXAGGERATE, line 9. For e soft, read g soft. | For ád-mish'shún, read ád-mish' shún. |
| FRIDAY. For Fri'dâ, read Fri'dé. | For áf-fék'shún-áte-lé, read áf-fék' shún-áte-lé. |
| INTERLOCUTOR. After this word, read See Prolocutor. | For áf-fék'shún-áte-nés, read áf-fék' shún-áte-nés.. |
| RAISIN. At line the 12th of this word, add and. | |

¶ None but those who have been engaged in printing, and who consider the peculiar difficulty of a work of this kind, will conceive, that after the most unwearyed drudgery on my part, and the constant attention of a very careful and intelligent corrector of the press, so many faults, and, I fear, many others not noticed, could have escaped observation ; For these I throw myself on the mercy of the candid critick ; and I am persuaded that every allowance will be made for the faults of a work, if, upon the whole, it be, what it ought to be, the best production in its kind.

Though I need not be ashamed to confess that, in the course of so long and intricate a work as the present, I might, in some cases, have seen occasion to alter my opinion, yet, as far as I recollect, there is but one class of words I could have wished had been differently marked, and that is, some of those ending in wards, with the accent on a preceding syllable. When the accent is on this termination, as in rewards, the a has the broad sound ; but when the accent precedes, this letter goes into its obscure sound, and wards has exactly the sound of words. The inspector will therefore be pleased to take notice, that this termination in backwards, forwards, inwards, outwards, &c. ought rather to have been spelt bâck'wôrdz, fôr'wôrdz, &c. than bâck'wôrdz, fôr'wôrdz, &c.

PRINCIPLES
OF
ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

i. THE first principles or elements of pronunciation are letters :

The letters of the English language are :-

| Roman. | Italick. | Name. |
|--------|----------|------------------------|
| A a | A a | a |
| B b | B b | bee |
| C c | C c | see |
| D d | D d | dee |
| E e | E e | e |
| F f | F f | eff |
| G g | G g | jee |
| H h | H h | atch |
| I i | I i | i or eye |
| J j | J j | j consonant, or jay |
| K k | K k | kay |
| L l | L l | el |
| M m | M m | em |
| N n | N n | en |
| O o | O o | o |
| P p | P p | pee |
| Q q | Q q | cue |
| R r | R r | ar |
| S s | S s | efs |
| T t | T t | tee |
| U u | U u | u or you |
| V v | V v | v consonant, or vee |
| W w | W w | double u |
| X x | X x | eks |
| Y y | Y y | wy |
| Z z | Z z | zed, or izzard. (483). |

DEFINITION OF VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

2. To these may be added certain combinations of letters universally used in printing ; as *ct*, *ft*, *fl*, *sl*, *sb*, *sk*, *ff*, *ſſ*, *ſi*, *ſſi*, *ſſl*, and *&*, or *and per se and*, or rather *et per se and*... *ct*, *ft*, *fl*, *ſſ*, *ſi*, *ſſi*, *ſſl*, *&*.

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

4. In considering the sounds of these first principles of language, we find that some are so simple and unmixed, that there is nothing required but the opening of the mouth to make them understood, and to form different sounds. Whence they have the names of *vowels*, or *voices* or *vocal sounds*. On the contrary, we find that there are others, whose pronunciation depends on the particular application and use of every part of the mouth, as the teeth, the lips, the tongue, the palate, &c. which yet cannot make any one perfect sound but by their union with those vocal sounds ; and these are called *consonants*, or letters sounding with other letters.

Definition of Vowels and Consonants.

5. Vowels are generally reckoned to be five in number ; namely : *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* ; *y* and *w* are called vowels when they end a syllable or word, and consonants when they begin one.

6. The definition of a vowel, as little liable to exception as any, seems to be the following : A vowel is a simple sound formed by a continued effusion of the breath, and a certain conformation of the mouth, without any alteration in the position, or any motion of the organs of speech, from the moment the vocal sound commences till its ends.

7. A consonant may be defined to be, an interruption of the effusion of vocal sound, arising from the application of the organs of speech to each other.

8. Agreeably to this definition, vowels may be divided into two kinds, the simple and compound. The simple *a*, *e*, *o*, are those which are formed by one conformation of the organs only ; that is, the organs remain exactly in the same position at the end as at the beginning of the letter ; whereas in the compound vowels *i* and *u*, the organs alter their position before the letter is completely sounded. Nay, these letters, when commencing a syllable, do not only require a different position of the organs in order to form them perfectly, but demand such an application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, as is inconsistent with the nature of a pure vowel ; for the first of these letters, *i*, when sounded alone, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, is a real diphthong, composed of the sound of *a* in *father*, and of *e* in *the*, exactly correspondent to the sound of the noun *eye* ; but when this letter commences a syllable, as in *min-ion*, *pin-ion*, &c. the sound of *e* with which it terminates is squeezed into a consonant sound, like the double *e* heard in *queen*, different from the simple sound of that letter in *quean*, and this squeezed sound in the commencing *i* makes it exactly similar to *y* in the same situation ; which, by all grammarians, is acknowledged to be a consonant *. The latter of these compound vowels, *u*, when initial, and not shortened by a consonant, commences with this squeezed sound of *e* equivalent to the

* How so accurate a grammarian as Dr. Lowth could pronounce so definitively on the nature of *y*, and insist on its being always a vowel, can only be accounted for by considering the small attention which is generally paid to this part of grammar. His words are these :

" The same sound which we express by the initial *y* our Saxon ancestors in many instances expressed by the vowel *e* ; as *ewer*, *your* ; and by the vowel *i* ; as *iw*, *ycw* ; *iong*, *young*. In the word *yew* the initial *y* has precisely the same sound with *i* in the words *iwaw*, *iciw*, *adiaw* : the *i* is acknowledged to be a vowel in these latter, how then can the *y*, which has the very same sound, possibly be a consonant in the former ? Its initial sound is generally like that of *i* in *fibre*, or *ee* nearly : it is formed by the

the *y*, and ends with a sound given to *oo* in *woo* and *coo*, which makes its name in the alphabet exactly similar to the pronoun *you**. If, therefore, the common definition of a vowel be just, these two letters are so far from being simple vowels, that they may more properly be called semi-consonants.

9. That *y* and *w* are consonants when they begin a word, and vowels when they end one, is generally acknowledged by the best grammarians; and yet Dr. Lowth has told us, that *w* is equivalent to *oo*; but if this were the case, it would always admit of the particle *an* before it: for though we can find no word in the language which commences with these letters, we plainly perceive, that if we had such a word, it would readily admit of *an* before it, and consequently that these letters are not equivalent to *w*. Thus we find, that the common opinion, with respect to the double capacity of these letters, is perfectly just.

10. Besides the vowels already mentioned, there is another simple vowel sound found under the *oo*, in the words *woo* and *coo*; these letters have, in these two words, every property of a pure vowel, but when found in *food*, *wood*, &c. and in the word *too*, pronounced like the adjective *two*: here the *oo* has a squeezed sound, occasioned by contracting the mouth, so as to make the lips nearly touch each other; and this makes it, like the *i* and *u*, not so much a double vowel as a sound between a vowel and a consonant.

Classification of Vowels and Consonants.

11. Vowels and consonants being thus defined, it will be necessary in the next place to arrange them into such classes, as their similitudes and specific differences seem to require.

12. Letters, therefore, are naturally divisible into vowels and consonants.

13. The vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*; and *y* and *w* when ending a syllable.

14. The consonants are *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*, and *y* and *w* when beginning a syllable.

15. The vowels may be subdivided into such as are simple and pure, and into such as are compound and impure. The simple or pure vowels are such as require only one conformation of the organs to form them, and no motion in the organs while forming.

16. The compound or impure vowels are such as require more than one conformation of the organs to form them, and a motion in the organs while forming. These observations premised, we may call the following scheme

the opening of the mouth without any motion or contact of the parts: in a word, it has every property of a vowel and not one of a consonant." *Introd. to Eng. Gram.* p. 3.

Thus far the learned bishop; who has too fixed a fame to suffer any diminution by a mistake in so trifling a part of literature as this: but it may be asked if *y* has every property of a vowel and not one of a consonant, why, when it begins a word, does it not admit of the euphonic article *an* before it?

* An ignorance of the real composition of *u*, and a want of knowing that it partook of the nature of a consonant, has occasioned a great diversity and uncertainty in prefixing the indefinite article *an* before it. Our ancestors judging of its nature from its name, never suspected that it was not a pure vowel, and constantly prefixed the article *an* before nouns beginning with this letter; as *an unicorn*, *an useful book*. They were confirmed in this opinion by finding the *an* always adapted to the short *u*, as *an umpire*, *an umbrella*, without ever dreaming that the short *u* is a pure vowel, and essentially different from the long one. But the moderns, not resting in the name of a letter, and consulting their ears rather than their eyes, have frequently placed the *a* instead of *an* before the long *u*, and we have seen *a union*, *a university*, *a useful book*, from some of the most respectable pens of the present age. Nor can we doubt a moment of the propriety of this orthography, when we reflect that these words actually begin to the ear with *g*, and might be spelled *younion*, *youniversity*, *youseful*, and can therefore no more admit of *an* before them than *year* and *yeab*.

ANALOGICAL TABLE OF THE VOWELS.

An analogical Table of the Vowels.

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|---|---------------------------|
| <i>a</i> | pa-per | } | simple or pure vowels |
| <i>a</i> | fa-ther | | |
| <i>a</i> | wa-ter | | |
| <i>e</i> | me-tre | | |
| <i>o</i> | no-ble | | |
| <i>oo</i> | coo | | |
| <i>i</i> | ti-tle | } | compound or impure vowels |
| <i>y</i> | cy-der | | |
| <i>u</i> | lu-cid | | |
| <i>w</i> | pow-er | | |

17. Two vowels forming but one syllable are generally called a diphthong, and three, a triphthong. These are the following :

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>ae</i> Cæsar | <i>eo</i> people | <i>oe</i> oeconomy | <i>aye</i> (for ever) |
| <i>ai</i> aim | <i>eu</i> feud | <i>oi</i> voice | <i>eau</i> beauty |
| <i>ao</i> gaol | <i>ew</i> jewel | <i>oo</i> moon | <i>eou</i> plenteous |
| <i>au</i> taught | <i>ey</i> they | <i>ou</i> found | <i>ieu</i> adieu |
| <i>aw</i> law | <i>ia</i> poniard | <i>ow</i> now | <i>iew</i> view |
| <i>ea</i> clean | <i>ie</i> friend | <i>oy</i> boy | |
| <i>ee</i> reed | <i>io</i> passion | <i>ue</i> mansuetude | |
| <i>ei</i> ceiling | <i>oa</i> coat | <i>ui</i> languid | <i>œu</i> manoeuvre |

18. The consonants are divisible into mutes, semi-vowels, and liquids.

19. The mutes are such as emit no sound without a vowel, as *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, *k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

20. The semi-vowels are such as emit a sound without the concurrence of a vowel, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *x*, *g* soft or *j*.

21. The liquids are such as flow into, or unite easily with the mutes, as *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

22. But, besides these, there is another classification of the consonants, of great importance to a just idea of the nature of the letters, and that is, into such as are sharp or flat, and simple or aspirated.

23. The sharp consonants are, *p*, *f*, *t*, *s*, *k*, *c* hard.

24. The flat consonants are, *b*, *v*, *d*, *z*, *g* hard.

25. The simple consonants are those which have always the sound of one letter unmixed with others, as *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*, *k*, *g* hard, and *g* soft, or *j*.

26. The mixed or aspirated consonants are those which have sometimes a hiss or aspiration joined with them, which mingle with the letter, and alter its sound, as *t* in *motion*, *d* in *soldier*, *s* in *mifion*, and *z* in *azure*.

27. There is another distinction of consonants arising either from the seat of their formation, or from those organs which are chiefly employed in forming them. The best distinction of this kind seems to be that which divides them into labials, dentals, gutturals, and nasals.

28. The labials are, *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*. The dentals are, *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, and soft *g* or *j*. The gutturals are, *k*, *g*, *q*, *c* hard, and *g* hard. The nasals are, *m*, *n*, and *ng*.

29. These several properties of the consonants may be exhibited at one view in the following table, which may be called

5

ORGANIC FORMATION OF THE VOWELS.

An analogical Table of the Consonants.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mute labials | { Sharp <i>p</i> Flat <i>b</i> | } | labio-nasal liquid <i>m</i> |
| Hissing labials | { Sharp <i>f</i> Flat <i>v</i> | | |
| Mute dentals | { Sharp <i>t</i> Flat <i>d</i> | { aspirated edge or <i>j</i> | dento-nasal liquid <i>n</i> |
| Hissing dentals | { Sharp <i>s</i> Flat <i>z</i> | { <i>etsh</i> <i>ezhe vifion</i> | |
| Lisping dentals | { Sharp <i>eth</i> Flat <i>the</i> | | dental liquid <i>t</i> |
| Gutturals | { Sharp <i>k</i> Flat <i>g</i> hard | | |
| | | | { guttural liquid <i>r</i> . |
| | | | Dento-guttural or nasal <i>ng</i> . |

30. Vowels and consonants being thus defined and arranged, we are the better enabled to enter upon an enquiry into their different powers, as they are differently combined with each other. But previous to this, it may not be improper to show the organic formation of each letter, that nothing may be wanting to form a just idea of the first principles of pronunciation.

Organic Formation of the Letters.

31. Though I think every mechanical account of the organic formation of the letters rather curious than useful, yet, that nothing which can be presented to the eye, may be wanting to inform the ear, I shall in this follow those who have been at the pains to trace every letter to its seat, and make us, as it were, touch the sounds we articulate.

32. It will be necessary to observe, that there are three long sounds of the letter *a*, which are formed by a greater or less expansion of the internal parts of the mouth.

33. The German *a*, heard in *ball*, *wall*, &c. is formed by a strong and grave expression of the breath through the mouth, which is open nearly in a circular form, while the tongue, contracting itself to the root, as to make way for the sound, almost rests upon the under jaw.

34. The Italian *a*, heard in *father*, closes the mouth a little more than the German *a*; and by raising the lower jaw, widening the tongue, and advancing it a little nearer to the lips, renders its sound less hollow and deep.

35. The slender *a*, or that heard in *lane*, is formed in the mouth still higher than the last; and in pronouncing it, the lips, as if to give it a slender sound, dilate their aperture horizontally; while the tongue, to assist this narrow emission of breath, widens itself to the cheeks, raises itself nearer the palate, and by this means, a less hollow sound than either of the former is produced.

36. The *e* in *e-equal*, is formed by dilating the tongue a little more, and advancing it nearer to the palate and the lips, which produces the slenderest vowel in the language: for the tongue is, in the formation of this letter, as close to the palate as possible, without touching it; as the moment the tongue touches the palate, the squeezed sound of *ee* in *thee* and *meet* is formed, which, by its description, must partake of the sound of the consonant *y*.

37. The *i* in *i-dol*, is formed by uniting the sound of the Italian *a* in *father* and the *e* in *e-equal*, and pronouncing them as closely together as possible.

38. The

38. The *o* in *open*, is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as the *a* in *water*; but the tongue is advanced a little more into the middle of the mouth, the lips are protruded, and form a round aperture like the form of the letter, and the voice is not so deep in the mouth as when *a* is formed, but advances to the middle or hollow of the mouth.

39. The *u* in *uit*, is formed by uniting the squeezed sound *ee* to a simple vowel sound, heard in *woo* and *oo*; the *oo* in these words is formed by protruding the lips a little more than in *o*, forming a smaller aperture with them, and instead of swelling the voice in the middle of the mouth, bringing it as forward as possible to the lips.

40. *T* final in *try*, is formed like *i*: and *w* final in *now*, like the *oo*, which has just been described.

41. The best method of shewing the organic formation of the consonants will be to class them into such pairs as they naturally fall into, and then by describing one, we shall nearly describe its fellow; by which means the labour will be lessened, and the nature of the consonants better perceived. The consonants that fall into pairs are the following :

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| <i>p</i> | <i>f</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>sh</i> | <i>th</i> | <i>k</i> | <i>ch</i> | <i>chair</i> |
| <i>b</i> | <i>v</i> | <i>d</i> | <i>z</i> | <i>zb</i> | <i>db</i> | <i>g</i> | <i>j</i> | <i>jail</i> |

42. Holder, who wrote the most elaborately and philosophically upon this subject, tells us, in his *Elements of Speech*, that when we only whisper we cannot distinguish the first rank of these letters from the second. It is certain the difference between them is very nice; the upper letters seeming to have only a smarter, brisker appulse of the organs than the latter; which may not improperly be distinguished by sharp and flat. The most marking distinction between them will be found to be a sort of guttural murmur, which precedes the latter letters when we wish to pronounce them forcibly, but not the former. Thus if we close the lips, and put the fingers on them to keep them shut, and strive to pronounce the *p*, no sound at all will be heard; but in striving to pronounce the *b* we shall find a murmuring sound from the throat, which seems the commencement of the letter; and if we do but stop the breath by the appulse of the organs, in order to pronounce with greater force, the same may be observed of the rest of the letters.

43. This difference in the formation of these consonants may be more distinctly perceived in the *s* and *z* than in any other of the letters; the former is founded by the simple issue of the breath between the teeth, without any vibration of it in the throat, and may be called a hissing sound; while the latter cannot be formed without generating a sound in the throat, which may be called a vocal sound. The upper rank of letters, therefore, may be called breathing consonants; and the lower, vocal ones.

44. These observations premised, we may proceed to describe the organic formation of each letter.

45. *P* and *B* are formed by closing the lips till the breath is collected, and then letting it issue by forming the vowel *e*.

46. *F* and *V* are formed by pressing the upper teeth upon the under lip, and sounding the vowel *e* before the former and after the latter of these letters.

47. *T* and *D* are formed for pressing the tip of the tongue to the gums of the upper teeth, and then separating them, by pronouncing the vowel *e*.

48. *S* and *Z* are formed by placing the tongue in the same position as in *T* and *D*, but not so close to the gums as to stop the breath: a space is left between the tongue and the palate for the breath to issue, which forms the hissing and buzzing sound of these letters.

49. *SH* heard in *mifion*, and *zb* in *evafon*, are formed in the same seat of sound as *s* and *z*; but in the former, the tongue is drawn a little inwards, and at a somewhat greater distance from the palate, which occasions a fuller effusion of breath from the hollow of the mouth, than in the latter; which are formed nearer to the teeth.

ALPHABETICAL PRONUNCIATION OF THE LETTER A.

7

50. *TH* in *think*, and the same letters in *that*, are formed by protruding the tongue between the fore teeth, pressing it against the upper teeth, and at the same time endeavouring to sound the *s* or *z*; the former letter to sound *th* in *think*, and the latter to sound *zh* in *that*.

51. *K* and *G* hard are formed by pressing the middle of the tongue to the roof of the mouth near the throat, and separating them a little smartly to form the first, and more gently to form the last of these letters.

52. *CH* in *chair*, and *j*, in *jail*, are formed by pressing *t* to *zh*, and *d* to *zh*.

53. *M* is formed by closing the lips, as in *P* and *B*, and letting the voice issue by the nose.

54. *N* is formed by resting the tongue in the same position as in *T* or *D*, and breathing through the nose, with the mouth open.

55. *L* is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as *t* and *d*, but more with the tip of the tongue, which is brought a little forwarder to the teeth, while the breath issues from the mouth.

56. *R* is formed by placing the tongue nearly in the position of *r*, but at such a distance from the palate as suffers it to jarr against it, when the breath is propelled from the throat to the mouth.

57. *NG* in *ring*, *fing*, &c. is formed in the same seat of sound as hard *g*; but while the middle of the tongue presses the roof of the mouth, as in *G*, the voice passes principally through the nose, as in *N*.

58. *Y* consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of *e*, and squeezing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, which produces *ee*, which is equivalent to initial *y*.

59. *W* consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of *oo*, described under *u*, and closing the lips a little more, in order to propel the breath upon the succeeding vowel which it articulates.

60. In this sketch of the formation and distribution of the consonants, it is curious to observe on how few radical principles the almost infinite variety of combination in language depends. It is with some degree of wonder we perceive that the slightest aspiration, the almost insensible inflection of nearly similar sounds, often generate the most different and opposite meanings. In this view of nature, as in every other, we find uniformity and variety very conspicuous. The single *far*, at first impressed on the chaos, seems to operate on languages; which, from the simplicity and paucity of their principles, and the extent and power of their combinations, prove the goodness, wisdom, and omnipotence, of their origin.

61. This analogical association of sounds is not only curious, but useful: it gives us a comprehensive view of the powers of the letters; and from the small number that are radically different, makes us able to see the rules on which their varieties depend. It discovers to us the genius and propensities of several languages and dialects, and, when authority is silent, enables us to decide agreeably to analogy.

62. The nature of the letters thus delineated and explained, we are the better prepared to enter upon an enquiry into their different powers, as they are differently combined with each other. But first it will be necessary to obviate a difficulty which frequently arises about the sound of the first letter taken singly, or as it is heard in the alphabet.

An Enquiry into the alphabetical Pronunciation of the Letter A.

63. So many profound and ingenious observations have been made upon this first step to literature, that volumes might be filled with the erudition that has been lavished on this letter alone. The priority of place it claims, in all alphabets, has made it so much the object of attention, that philologists suppose the foundation of learning but weakly laid till the natural and civil history of the first letter be fully settled.

64. But however deep have been their researches into the origin of this letter, we find no author in our language has hitherto attempted to settle the disputes that have arisen between the natives of England,

England, Ireland, and Scotland, about the true sound of it, when called by its name. Instead, therefore, of tracing this character through the circles of Gomer, the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, the mysterious Abraxas, or the Irish Ogum, I shall endeavour to obviate a difficulty that frequently arises when it is pronounced in the Hornbook: or, in other words; to enquire what is the true name of the first letter of the English Alphabet. Whether we are to say *Aye, B, C*; *Ah, B, C*; or *Aw, B, C*.

65. And first, it will be necessary to consider the nature of a vowel; which grammarians are generally agreed in defining to be “a simple articulate sound, formed by the impulse of the voice by the ‘opening only of the mouth in a particular manner.’” Now as every vowel by itself is sounded long, as nothing but its junction with a consonant can make it otherwise, it is natural, when pronouncing this vowel alone, to give it the long open sound, but as this long open sound is threefold, as heard in *face*, *father*, and *water*, a question arises which of these long sounds shall we adopt as a common name to the whole species of this letter? The English make choice of the *a* in *face*, the Irish of that in *father*, and the Scotch of that in *water*. Each party produces words where the letter *a* is sounded in the manner they contend for; but when we demand why one should have the preference, the controversy is commonly at an end; any farther reasons are either too remote or too insignificant to be produced: And indeed, if a diversity of names to vowels did not confound us in our spelling, or declaring to each other the component letters of a word, it would be entirely needless to enter into so trifling a question as the mere name of a letter; but when we find ourselves unable to convey signs to each other on account of this diversity of names, and that words themselves are endangered by an improper utterance of their component parts, it seems highly incumbent on us to attempt an uniformity in this point; which, insignificant as it may seem, is undoubtedly the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

66. The first rule for naming a letter, when pronounced alone, seems to be this: Whatever sound we give to a letter, when terminating a syllable, the same sound ought to be given to it when pronounced alone, because, in both cases, they have their primary, simple sound, uninfluenced by a succeeding vowel or consonant; and therefore, when we pronounce a letter alone, it ought to have such a sound as does not suppose the existence of any other letter. But wherever *a* terminates a syllable with the accent upon it, (the only state in which it can be said to be pure) it has always the English sound of that letter. The only exceptions to this rule are, the words *fa-ther*, *ma-ter*, and *wa-ter*; and that these are merely exceptions, appears from the uniformity with which the *a* is pronounced otherwise in *parent*, *papal*, *taper*, *fatal*, &c. The other vowels have their names exactly similar to the sound they have in a similar situation, as the *e* like that in *me-grim*, the *i* like the *i* in *ti-tle*, the *o* as the *o* in *noble*, and the *u* like the *u* in *tu-tor*. Thus, as it appears from the general analogy of pronunciation, that the sound of the *a*, which the English adopt, is the only one that does not necessarily suppose the existence of any other sound; it inevitably follows that theirs only is the proper appellation of that letter.

67. But there is another analogy by which we may determine the true sound of the vowels when pronounced singly, and that is, the sound they have when preserved long and open by the final *e*. Thus we call the letter *e* by the sound it has in *theme*, the letter *i* as it sounds in *time*, the letter *o* as heard in *tone*, and the *u* as in *tune*; and why the letter *a* should not be pronounced as heard in *face* cannot be conceived, as each of the other vowels has, like *a*, a variety of other sounds, as they are united with letters which, in some measure, alter their quality.

68. In consequence of entertaining a different idea of the *a*, when pronounced in the alphabet, we see the natives of Ireland very prone to a different pronunciation of the words where this letter occurs; and, indeed, it is quite consistent with their doctrine of the sound of *a*, that the words *parent*, *papal*, *taper*, and *fatal*, should be pronounced *pah-rent*, *pah-pal*, *tab-per*, and *fab-tal*. We find the Scotch, likewise, inclinable to the same pronunciation of *a*, when in *words*, as when alone. Thus we hear *Saw-tan*

tan for *Satan*, *sawred* for *sacred*; and *law-ity* for *laity*: and this is perfectly consistent with the manner in which they pronounce the letter *a*, when alone: there is no medium: if this be not the true pronunciation of these words, the *a* is certainly to be sounded as the English *o*: for, whenever the English give the Italian sound, as it may be called; to the *a*, except in the words *father* and *master*, it is always in consequence of its junction with some consonant, which determines it to that sound; as in monosyllables terminating in *r*; as *bar*, *car*, *far*: but where it is not affected by a succeeding consonant, as in the words *parent*, *papal*, *natal*, *fatal*, we then hear it pronounced ~~as the English o~~.

69. It will, perhaps, be objected, that the most frequent short sound of *a*, as heard in *cat*, *rat*, *mat*, *carry*, *marry*, *parry*, is the short sound of the Italian *a* in *father*, *car*, *mar*, *par*, and not the short sound of the *a* in *care*, *mare*, and *pare*; but it may be answered, that this want of correspondence between the name of the letter, and the most frequent short sound, is common to the rest of the vowels: for the *o*, as heard in *cot*, *not*, *rot*, is not the short sound of the *o* in *coat*, *note*, *wrote*, but of the *a* in *water*; or of the diphthongs in *caught*, *naught*, and *wrought*; and if we ought to call the *a*, *ah*, because its short sound corresponds to *ah*, for the very same reason we ought to call the *o*, *au*; and a similar alteration must take place with the rest of the vowels. As therefore, from the variety of sounds the vowels have, it is impossible to avoid the inconvenience of sometimes sounding the letter one way in a syllable, and another way in a word, we must either adopt the simple long sound when we would pronounce the letter alone, or invent new names for every different sound in a different word, in order to obviate the difficulty.

70. It must not be dissembled, however, that the sound of *a*, when terminating a syllable not under the accent, seems more inclined to the Irish than the English *a*, and that the ear is less disgusted with the sound of *Ab-mer-i-cab* than of *A-mer-i-cay*: but to this it may be answered, that letters not under the accent, in a thousand instances, deviate from their true sound; that the vowel *a*, like several other vowels in a final syllable not accented, has an obscure sound, bordering on *u*; but if the *a*, in this situation, were pronounced ever so distinctly, and that this pronunciation were clearly the *a* in *father*, it would be nothing to the purpose: when the *a* is pronounced alone, it may be said, not only to be a letter, but a distinct character, and a noun substantive; and as such, has the same force as the letters in an accented syllable. The letter *a*, therefore, as the first character in the alphabet, may always be said to have the accent, and ought to have the same long, open sound, as is given to that letter when accented in a syllable, and not influenced in its sound by any preceding or succeeding consonant.

We may therefore conclude, that if all vowels, when pronounced alone, are accented and long, if spelling be the pronunciation of letters alone, (as it would be absurd to suppose ourselves acquainted with the different consonants that determine the sound of the vowels before they are pronounced) it follows, that in spelling, or repeating the component parts of a word, we ought to give those parts their simple and uncombined sound: but there is no uncombined sound of the vowel *a*, except the slender sound contended for, unless in the words *father* and *master*; and therefore, when we repeat letters singly, in order to declare the sound of a word, we must undoubtedly give the first letter of the alphabet the sound we ever give it in the first syllable of the numerous class *la-dy*, *pa-gan*, *ma-son*, *ba-fun*, &c.

71. Thus, after placing every objection in its strongest light, and deducing our arguments from the simplest and clearest principles, this important question seems at last decided in favour of the English; who, independent of the arguments in their favour, may be presumed to have a natural right to determine the name of the letter in question, though it has been so often litigated by their formidable and learned, though junior, relations. For though, in some cases, the natives of Ireland and Scotland

adhere rather more closely to analogy than the English themselves, yet in this we find the English pronounce perfectly agreeable to rule; and, that the slender pronunciation of the letter *a*, as they pronounce it in the alphabet, is no more than giving it that simple sound, it ever has, when unconnected with vowels or consonants that alter its power.

A.

A has three long sounds and two short ones.

73. The first sound of the first letter in our alphabet is that which among the English is its name. This is what is called by most grammarians its slender sound (35); we find it in the words *lade*, *jaaa*, *trade*, &c. the final *e*, though silent, almost always lengthening the vowel that precedes it. In the diphthong *ai*, we have exactly the same sound of this letter, as in *pain*, *gain*, *stain*, &c. and sometimes in the diphthong *ea*, as *bear*, *swear*, *pear*, &c. nay, twice we find it, contrary to every rule of pronunciation, in the words *where* and *there*, and once in the anomalous diphthong *ao* in *gaol*. It exactly corresponds to the sound of the French *e* in the beginning of the words *être* and *tête*.

74. The long slender *a* is generally produced by a silent *e* at the end of the syllable; which *e* not only keeps one single intervening consonant from shortening the preceding vowel, but sometimes two: thus we find the mute *e* makes of *rag*, *rage*, and keeps the *a* open even in *range*, *change*, &c. *bat*, with the mute *e* becomes *hate*, and the *a* continues open, and, perhaps, somewhat longer in *baſte*, *wafte*, *pafte*, &c. though it must be confessed this seems the privilege only of *a*; for the other vowels contract before the same assemblage of consonants in *revenge*, *cringe*, *plunge*; and the *ſte* in our language is preceded by no other vowel but this. Every consonant but *n* shortens every vowel but *a*, when *g* and *e* silent succeed; as *bilge*, *badge*, *b hinge*, *ſpunge*, &c.

75. The *a* has this long slender sound likewise when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it. Hence we may establish this general rule: *A* has the long open slender sound, when followed by a single consonant, and *e* mute, as *lade*, *made*, *fade*, &c. The only exceptions seem to be, *have*, *are*, *gape*, and *bade*, the past time to *bid*.

76. *A* has the same sound, when ending an accented syllable, as *pa-per*, *ta-per*, *spec-ta-tor*. The only exceptions are, *fa-ther*, *ma-ſter*, *wa-ter*.

77. As the short sound of the long slender *a* is not found under the same character, but in the short *e* (as may be perceived by comparing *mate* and *met*) we proceed to delineate the second sound of this vowel, which is that heard in *father*, and is called by some the open sound (34); but this can never distinguish it from the deeper sound of the *a* in *all*, *ball*, &c. which is still more open: by some it is styled the middle sound of *a*, as between the *a* in *pale*, and that in *wall*. It answers nearly to the Italian *a* in *Toscano*, *Romana*, &c. or to the final *a* in the naturalized Greek words, *papa* and *mama*. We seldom find the long sound of this letter in our language, except in monosyllables ending with *r*, as *far*, *tar*, *mar*, &c. and in the word *father*.

78. The long sound of the middle or Italian *a* is always found before *r* in monosyllables, as *car*, *far*, *mar*, &c. before the liquids *lm*; whether the latter only be pronounced as in *psalm*, or both, as in *pfal-mift*; sometimes before *lf*, and *lv*, as *calf*, *half*, *calve*, *halve*, *salve*, &c. and lastly before the sharp aspirated dental *tb* in *bath*, *path*, *laib*, &c. and in the word *father*: this sound of the *a* was formerly more than at present found before the nasal liquid *n*, especially when succeeded by *t* or *c*, as *grant*, *dance*, *glance*, *lance*, *France*, *chance*, *prance*, &c.

79. The hissing consonant *s* was likewise a sign of this sound of the *a*, whether doubled, as in *glass*, *grass*, &c. or accompanied by *t*, as in *last*, *faſt*, &c. but this pronunciation of *a* seems to have been for some years advancing to the short sound of this letter, as heard in *band*, *land*, *grand*, &c. and pronouncing

nounting the *a* in *after*, *answer*, *basket*, *plant*, *maſt*; &c. as long as in *half*, *calf*, &c. borders very closely on vulgarity : it must be observed, however, that the *a* before *n* in monosyllables, and at the end of words, was anciently written with *u* after it, and so probably pronounced as broad as the German *a*. For Dr. Johnson observes, “ many words pronounced with *a* broad, were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, “ *maul*; and we still write *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in “ the northern dialects, and in the rustic pronunciation, as *maun* for *man*, *baund* for *band*.” But since the *u* has vanished, the *a* has been gradually pronounced slenderer and shorter, till now almost every vestige of the ancient orthography seems lost ; though the termination *mand* in *command*, *demand*, &c. formerly written *commaund*, *demaund*, still retains the long sound inviolably.

80. As the mute *l* in *calm*, *psalm*, *calf*, *half*, &c. seems to lengthen the sound of this letter, so the abbreviation of some words by apostrophe seems to have the same effect. Thus when, by impatience, that grand corrupter of manners, as well as language, the *no* is cut out of the word *cannot*, and the two syllables reduced to one, we find the *a* lengthened to the Italian or middle *a*, as *cannot*, *can't*; *have not*, *han't*; *shall not*, *sha'n't*, &c. This is no more than what the Latin language is subject to ; it being a known rule in that tongue, that when, by composition or otherwise, two short syllables become one, that syllable is almost always long, as *alius* has the penultimate long because it comes from *alius*, and the two vowels in the last of *Orpheus* make one long syllable, as formed of *Orpheüs*, where they make two short ones.

81. The short sound of this middle or Italian *a*, which is generally confounded with the short sound of the slender *a*, is the sound of this vowel in *man*, *pan*, *tan*, *mat*, *hat*, &c. we generally find this sound before any two successive consonants but those excepted in the foregoing remarks, even when it comes before an *r* ; for if this consonant be doubled, in order to produce another syllable, the long sound becomes short, as *mar*, *marry*; *tar*, *tarry*; *car*, *carry*, &c. where we find the monosyllable has the long, and the dissyllable the short sound.

82. The only exception to this rule is, in adjectives derived from substantives ending in *r* : for in this case the *a* continues long, as in the primitive. Thus the *a* in *ſtarry*, or full of stars, is as long as in *ſtar* ; and the *a* in the adjective *tarry*, or besmeared with tar, is as long as in the substantive *tar*, though short in the word *tarry*, to stay.

83. The third long sound of *a* is that which we more immediately derive from our maternal language the Saxon, but which at present we use less than any other : this is the *a* in *fall*, *ball*, *gall* (33) : we find a correspondent sound to this *a* in the diphthongs *au* and *aw* ; as *laud*, *law*, *saw*, &c. though it must here be noted, that we have improved upon our German parent, by giving a broader sound to this letter in these words than the Germans themselves would do, were they to pronounce them.

84. The long sound of the deep broad German *a* is produced by *ll* after it, as in *all*, *wall*, *call* ; or indeed by one *l*, and any other consonant besides the mute labials *p*, *b*, *f*, and *v*, and the sharp and flat gutturals *c* and *g* ; as *salt*, *bald*, *false*, &c. Our modern orthography, which has done its utmost to perplex pronunciation, has made it necessary to observe, that every word compounded of a monosyllable with *ll*, as *also*, *almost*, *downfal*, &c. must be pronounced as if the two were still remaining, notwithstanding our word-menders have wisely taken one away, to the destruction both of sound and etymology ; for, as Mr. Elphinston shrewdly observes, “ Every reader, young and old, must now be so sagacious an analyst as to discern at once not only what are compounds and what their simples, but that “ *al* in composition is equal to *all* out of it ; or in other words, that it is both what it is, and what it is “ not.” Prin. Eng. Lang. vol. I. page 60. See No. 404.

85. The *w* has a peculiar quality of broadening this letter, even when prepositive : this is always the effect, except when the vowel is closed by the sharp or flat guttural *k* or *g*, or the sharp labial *f* ; thus

DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE LETTER A

we pronounce the *a* broad, though short, in *wad*, *wan*, *want*, *was*, *what*, &c. and though other letters suffer the *a* to alter its sound before *ll*, when one of these letters goes to the formation of the latter syllable, as *tall*, *tal-low*; *hall*, *hal-low*; *call*, *cal-low*, &c. yet we see *w* preserve the sound of this vowel before a single consonant, as *wal-low*, *swal-low*, &c.

86. The *q* including the sound of the *w*, and being no more than this letter preceded by *k*, ought, according to analogy, to broaden every *a* it goes before like the *w*; thus *quantity* ought to be pronounced as if written *kwantity*, and *quality* should rhyme with *jollity*; instead of which we frequently hear the *w* robbed of its rights in its proxy; and *quality* so pronounced as to rhyme with *legality*: while to rhyme *quantity*, according to this affected mode of pronouncing it, we must coin such words as *plantity* and *consonantity*. The *a* in *Equator* is an exception to this rule, from the preponderancy of another which requires *a*, ending a syllable under the accent, to have the slender sound of that letter; to which rule, *father*, *master*, and *water*, are the only exceptions.

87. The short sound of this broad *a* is heard when it is preceded by *w*, and succeeded by a single consonant in the same syllable, as *wal-low*, *swal-low*, &c. or by two consonants in the same syllable, as *want*, *waft*, *wasp*, &c., but when *l* or *r* is one of the consonants, the *a* becomes long, as *walk*, *swarm*, &c.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

88. But besides the long and short sounds common to all the vowels, there is a certain transient indistinct pronunciation of some of them, when they are not accented, that cannot so properly be called obscure, as imperfect: for it seems to have no more of the sound of the vowel to which it corresponds than what is common to the rest; that is, a simple guttural tone, entirely unmodified by the organs which distinguish the sound of one vowel from another, and is really no more than a commencement of the vowel intended to be pronounced. When the accent is not upon it, no vowel is more apt to run into this imperfect sound than the *a*; thus the particle *a* before participles, in the phrases *a-going*, *a-walking*, *a-shooting*, &c. seems, says Dr. Lowth, to be the true and genuine preposition *on*, a little disguised by familiar use and quick pronunciation: the same indistinctness, from rapidity and coincidence of sound, has confounded the pronunciation of this mutilated preposition to the ear, in the different questions *what's o'clock*, when we would know the hour, and *what's a clock*, when we would have the description of that horary machine; and if the accent be kept strongly on the first syllable of the word *tolerable*, as it always ought to be, we find scarcely any distinguishable difference to the ear, if we substitute *u* or *o* instead of *a* in the penultimate syllable. Thus *tolerable*, *tolerable*, and *tolerable*, are exactly the same word to the ear, if pronounced without premeditation or transposing the accent, for the real purpose of distinction.

89. There is a corrupt, but a received, pronunciation of this letter in the words *any*, *many*, *catch*, *Thames*, where the *a* sounds like short *e*, as if written *enny*, *me:ny*, *ketch*, *Tems*.

90. The *a* goes into a sound approaching to short *i*, in the numerous termination in *age*, when the accent is not on it, as *cabbage*, *village*, *courage*, &c. are pronounced nearly as if written *cabbige*, *vil-lige*, *courige*, &c.

91. The *a* in the numerous termination *ate*, when the accent is not on it, is pronounced somewhat differently in different words. If the word be a substantive, or an adjective, the *a* seems to be shorter than when it is a verb: thus a good ear will discover a difference in the quantity of this letter, in *delicate* and *dedicate*, in *climate*, *primate*, and *ultimate*; and *calculate*, *regulate*, and *speculate*, where we find the nouns and adjectives have the *a* considerably shorter than the verbs. *Innate*, however, preserves the *a* as long as if the accent were on it. But the unaccented terminations in *ace*, whether nouns

nouns or verbs, have the *a* so short and obscure as to be nearly similar to the *u* in *us*; thus *palace*, *solace*, *menace*, *pinnace*, *populace*, might, without any great departure from their common sound, be written *pallus*, *sollus*, &c. while *furnace* almost changes the *a* into *i*, and might be written *furniss*.

92. When the *a* is preceded by the gutturals, hard *g* or *c*, it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like *e*, so that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, *regard*, are pronounced like *ke-ard*, *ke-art*, *ghe-ard*, *re-ghe-ard*. This sound of the *a* is taken notice of in Steele's Grammar, page 49, which proves it is not the offspring of the present day (160).

E.

93. The first sound of *e* is that which it has when lengthened by the mute *e* final, as in *glebe*, *theme*, &c. or ending a syllable, as *se-cre-tion*, *ad-be-fion*, &c. (3⁶).

94. The exceptions to this rule are, the words *where* and *there*: in which the first *e* is pronounced like *a*, as if written *whare*, *thare*, and the auxiliary verb *were*: where the *e* has its short sound, as if written *werr*, rhyming with the last syllable of *pre-fer*. *Ere* (before) sounds like *air*.

95. The short sound of *e* is that heard in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, *wed*, &c.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

96. The *e* at the end of the monosyllables *be*, *he*, *me*, *we*, is pronounced like *ee*; as if written *bee*, *bee*, &c.

97. The first *e* in the poetic contractions, *e'er* and *ne'er*, is pronounced like *a*; as if written *air* and *nair*.

98. The *e* in *her* is pronounced nearly like short *u*; and as we hear it in the unaccented terminations of *writer*, *reader*, &c. where we may observe that the *r* being only a jar, and not a definite and distinct articulation like the other consonants, instead of stopping the vocal efflux of voice, lets it imperfectly pass, and so corrupts and alters the true sound of the vowel.

99. This vowel, like the rest, when it is not supported by accentual force, is apt to slide into irregularity: thus *faces*, *ranges*, *praises*, are pronounced as if written *fuciz*, *rangiz*, *praiziz*. Where we may observe, that though the *e* goes into the short sound of *i*, it is exactly that sound which corresponds to the long sound of *e*; for the *e* in *them* is not the true short sound of the first *e* in *theme*, but of the *i* in *bim*: for if a long sound were produced to correspond with the *e* in *them*, it would certainly be found in the *a* in *Thame*. By which we may perceive, that neither the slender *a*, nor the long *e*, has a short sound in its own family which corresponds to the long ones.

100. There is a remarkable exception to the common sound of this letter in the words *clerk*, *sejeant*, and a few others, where we find the *e* pronounced like the *a* in *dark* and *margin*. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within these few years, the general rule of sounding this letter before *r*, followed by another consonant. Thirty years ago every one pronounced the first syllable of *merchant* like the monosyllable *march*, and as it was anciently written *marcant*. *Service* and *servant* are still heard among the lower order of speakers, as if written *farvice* and *farvant*: and even among the better sort, we sometimes hear, *Sir, your farvant*; though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity. The proper names, *Derby* and *Berkeley*, still retain the old sound, as if written *Darby* and *Barkley*: but even these, in polite usage, are getting into the common sound, nearly as if written *Durby* and *Burkeley*. As this modern pronunciation of the *e* has a tendency to simplify the language by lessening the number of exceptions, it ought certainly to be indulged.

101. This letter falls into an irregular sound, but still a sound which is its nearest relation in the words,

words, *England*, *yes*, and *pretty*, where the *e* is heard like short *i*. Vulgar speakers are guilty of the same irregularity in *engine*, as if written *ingine*; but this cannot be too carefully avoided.

102. The vowel *e* before *l* and *n* in a final unaccented syllable, by its being sometimes suppressed and sometimes not, forms one of the most puzzling difficulties in pronunciation. When any of the liquids precede these letters, the *e* is heard distinctly, as *woollen*, *flannel*, *women*, *fyren*; but when any of the other consonants come before these letters, the *e* is sometimes heard, as in *novel*, *sudden*; and sometimes not, as in *swivel*, *raven*, &c. As no other rule can be given for this variety of pronunciation, perhaps the best way will be to draw the line between those words where *e* is pronounced, and those where it is not; and this, by the help of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am luckily enabled to do. In the first place, then, it may be observed, the *e* before *l*, in a final unaccented syllable, must always be pronounced distinctly, except in the following words: *shekel*, *weasel*, *ousel*, *nousel*, (better written *nuzle*) *navel*, *ravel*, *snivel*, *rivel*, *drivel*, *shovel*, *grovel*, *bazel*, *drazel*, *nozel*. These words are pronounced as if that *e* were omitted by an apostrophe, as *shek'l*, *weas'l*, *ous'l*, &c. or rather as if written, *sheckle*, *weazle*, *ouzle*, &c. but as these are the only words of this termination that are so pronounced, great care must be taken that we do not pronounce *travel*, *gravel*, *rebel*, (the substantive) *parcel*, *chapel*, and *vessel*, in the same manner; a fault to which many are very liable.

103. *E* before *n* in a final unaccented syllable, and not preceded by a liquid, must always be suppressed, except in the following words: *sudden*, *mynchen*, *kitchen*, *hypben*, *chicken*, *ticken*, (better written *ticking*); *jerken*, *aspen*, *platen*, *paten*, *marten*, *latten*, *patten*, *leaven* or *leven*, *loven*. In these words the *e* is heard distinctly, contrary to the general rule which suppresses the *e* in these syllables, when preceded by a mute, as *barden*, *heathen*, *beaven*, as if written *bard'n*, *heath'n*, *beav'n*, &c. nay, even when preceded by a liquid in the words *fallen* and *stolen*, where the *e* is suppressed, as if they were written *fall'n* and *stol'n*: *garden* and *burden*, therefore, are very analogically pronounced *gard'n* and *burd'n*; and this pronunciation ought the rather to be indulged, as we always hear the *e* suppressed in *gardener* and *burdensome*, as if written *gard'ner* and *burd'n'some*.

104. This diversity in the pronunciation of these terminations ought the more carefully to be attended to, as nothing is so vulgar and childish as to hear *swivel* and *heaven* pronounced with the *e* distinctly, or *novel* and *chicken* with the *e* suppressed. To these observations we may add, that though *evil* and *devil* suppress the *e*, as if written *ev'l* and *dev'l*, yet that *civil* and *pencil* preserve the sound of *e* distinctly; and that *Latin* ought never to be pronounced, as it is generally at schools, as if written *Lat'n*.

I.

105. This letter is a perfect diphthong, composed of the sound of *a* in *father*, and *e* in *be*, pronounced as closely together as possible. When these sounds are openly pronounced, they produce the familiar affsent *ay*; which, by the old English dramatic writers, was often expressed by *I*. This sound is heard when the letter is lengthened by final *e*, as *time*, *thine*, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *ti-tle*, *di-al*, and sometimes when the accent is not upon it, as *I-dolatry*, *I-dea*, &c.

106. There is one instance where this letter, though succeeded by final *e*, does not go into the broad English sound like the noun *eye*, but into the slender foreign sound like *e*. This is in the word *shire*, pronounced as if written *sheer*, both when single, as *a knight of the shire*; or in composition, as in *Nottinghamshire*, *Leicestershire*, &c. This is the sound Dr. Lowth gives it in his Grammar, page 4: and it is highly probable that the simple *shire* acquired this slender sound from its tendency to become slender in the compounds, where it is at a distance from the accent, and where all the vowels have a natural tendency to become short and obscure.

107. The short sound of this letter is heard in *him*, *thin*, &c. and when ending an unaccented syllable,
as

as *van-i-ty*, *qual-i-ty*, &c. where, though it cannot be properly said to be short, as it is not closed by a consonant, yet it has but half its diphthongal sound. This sound is the sound of *e*, the last letter of the diphthong that forms the long *I*; and it is not a little surprising that Dr. Johnson should say that the short *i* was a sound wholly different from the long one.

108. When this letter is succeeded by *r*, and another consonant not in a final syllable, it has exactly the sound of *e* in *vermin*, *vernal*, &c. as *virtue*, *virgin*, &c. which approaches to the sound of short *u*; but when it comes before *r*, followed by another consonant in a final syllable, it acquires the sound of *u* exactly; as *bird*, *dirt*, *shirt*, *squirt*, &c. *Mirth*, *birth*, and *firm*, are the only exceptions to this rule; where *i* is pronounced like *e*, and as if the words were written, *merth*, *berth*, and *ferm*.

109. The letter *r*, in this case, seems to have the same influence on this vowel, as it evidently has on *a* and *o*. When these vowels come before double *r*, or single *r*, followed by a vowel, as in *arable*, *carry*, *marry*, *orator*, *borrid*, *forage*, &c. they are considerably shorter than when the *r* is the final letter of the word, or when it is succeeded by another consonant, as in *arbour*, *car*, *mar*, *or*, *nor*, *for*. In the same manner, the *i*, coming before either double *r*, or single *r*, followed by a vowel, preserves its pure, short sound, as in *irritate*, *conspiracy*, &c. but when *r* is followed by another consonant, or is a final letter of a word with the accent upon it, the *i* goes into a deeper and broader sound, equivalent to short *e*, as heard in *virgin*, *virtue*, &c. So *fir*, a tree, is perfectly similar to the first syllable of *ferment*, though often corruptly pronounced like *fur*, a skin. *Sir* and *fir* are exactly pronounced as if written *Sur* and *fur*.

110. The sound of *i*, in this situation, ought to be the more carefully attended to, as letting it fall into the sound of *u*, where it should have the sound of *e*, has a grossness in it approaching to vulgarity. A want of attention to the different sound of this letter, when followed by *r*, succeeded by a vowel, and when followed by the same letter, succeeded by a consonant, has betrayed Mr. Sheridan into the inaccuracy of pronouncing the *i* in the word *virulent*, and its compounds, like the same letter in *virgin* and *virtue*: a fault which the dullest ear may detect.

111. There is an irregular pronunciation of this letter, which has greatly multiplied within these few years, and that is, the slender sound heard in *ee*. This sound is chiefly found in words derived from the French and Italian languages; and we think we show our breeding by a knowledge of those tongues, and an ignorance of our own *. When Lord Chesterfield wrote his letters to his son, the word *oblige* was, by many polite speakers, pronounced as if written *obliege*, to give a hint of their knowledge of the French language; nay, Pope had rhymed it to this sound:

Dreading ev'n fools, by flatterers besieg'd,
And so obliging, that he ne'er oblig'd.

But it was so far from having generally obtained, that Lord Chesterfield strictly enjoins his son to avoid this pronunciation as affected. In a few years, however, it became so general, that none but the lowest vulgar ever pronounced it in the English manner; but upon the publication of this nobleman's letters, which was about twenty years after he wrote them, his authority has had so much influence with the polite world as to bid fair for restoring the *i*, in this word, to its original rights; and we not unfrequently hear it now pronounced with the broad English *i*, in those circles where, a few years ago, it would have been an infallible mark of vulgarity.

* Report of fashions in proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy apish nation
Limps after, in base awkward imitation.

SHAKESPEARE, RICHARD II.

112. The words that have preserved the foreign sound of *i*, like *ee*, are the following: *Ambergris, verdegris, antique, beeafico, bombafin, brasf, capivi, capuchin, Colbertine, chioppine, caprice, chagrin, chevaux de frise, critique* (for criticism), *festucine, gabardine, baberdine, sordine, rugine, trephine, quarantine, routine, fascine, fatigue, intrigue, glacis, invalid, machine, magazine, marine, palanquin, pique, police, profile, recitative, serpigo, vertigo, tabourine, tambourine, terrene, tontine, ultramarine*. In all these words, if for the last *i* we substitute *ee*, we shall have the true pronunciation. In *signior* the first *i* is thus pronounced. Mr. Sheridan pronounces *vertigo* and *serpigo*, with the accent on the second syllable, and the *i* long, as in *tie* and *pie*. Dr. Kenrick gives these words the same accent, but sounds the *i*, as *e* in *tea* and *pea*. The latter is, in my opinion, by far the preferable pronunciation. But if the English ear were unbiased by the long *i* in Latin, which fixes the accent on the second syllable, and could free itself from the slavish imitation of the French and Italians, there is little doubt but these words would have the accent on the first syllable, and the *i* pronounced regularly like the short *e*, as in *Indigo* and *Portico*.

113. There is a remarkable alteration in the sound of this vowel, in certain situations, where it changes to a sound equivalent to initial *y*. The situation that occasions this change is, when the *i* precedes another vowel in an unaccented syllable, and is not preceded by any of the dentals: thus we hear *iary* in *mil-iary, bil-iary, &c.* pronounced as if written *mil-yary, bil-yary, &c.* *Min-ion* and *pin-ion*, as if written *min-yon* and *pin-yon*. In these words the *i* is so totally altered to *y*, that pronouncing the *ia* and *io* in separate syllables would be an error the most palpable; but where the other liquids or mutes precede the *i* in this situation, the coalition is not so necessary: for though the two latter syllables of *convivial, participial, &c.* are extremely prone to unite into one, they may, however, be separated, provided the separation be not too distant.

114. But the sound of the *i*, the most difficult to reduce to rule, is, when it ends a syllable, immediately before the accent. When either the primary or secondary accent is on this letter, it is invariably pronounced either as the long *i* in *title*, the short *i* in *tittle*, or the French *i* in *magazine*; and when it ends a syllable after the accent, it is always sounded like *e*, as *sen-si-ble, ra-ti-fy, &c.* But when it ends a syllable, immediately before the accent, it is sometimes pronounced long, as in *vi-ta-li-ty*, where the first syllable is exactly like the first of *vi-al*; and sometimes short, as in *di-geft*, where the *i* is pronounced as if the word were written *de-geft*.

The sound of the *i*, in this situation, is so little reducible to rule, that none of our writers on the subject have attempted it; and the only method to give some idea of it, seems to be the very laborious one of classing such words together as have the *i* pronounced in the same manner, and observing the different combinations of other letters that may possibly be the cause of the different sounds of this.

115. In the first place, where the *i* is the only letter in the first syllable, and the accent is on the second, the vowel has its long diphthongal sound, as in *idea, identity, idolatry, idoneous, irascible, ironical, isofoles, itinerant, itinerary, iota*. *Imagine* and its compounds seem the only exceptions.

116. When *i* ends the first syllable, and the accent is on the second, commencing with a vowel, it generally preserves its diphthongal sounds. Thus in *di-ameter, di-urnal, &c.* the first syllable is equivalent to the verb to *die*. A corrupt, foreign manner of pronouncing these words may sometimes mince the *i* into *e*, as if the words were written *de-ameter, de-urnal, &c.*; but this is disgusting to every just English ear, and contrary to the whole current of analogy. Besides, the vowel that ends, and the vowel that begins a syllable, are, by pronouncing the *i* long, kept more distinct, and not suffered to coalesce, as they are apt to do if *i* has its slender sound. This proneness of the *e*, which is exactly the slender sound of *i* to coalesce with the succeeding vowel, has produced such monsters in pronunciation as *jography* and *jommetry* for *geography* and *geometry*; and *jorgics* for *georgics*. The latter of these words is fixed in this absurd pronunciation without remedy; but the two former seem recovering their right to

four syllables; though Mr. Sheridan has endeavoured to deprive them of it, by spelling them with three. Hence we may observe, that those who wish to pronounce correctly, and according to analogy, ought to pronounce the first syllable of *bi-o-graphy*, as the verb to *buy*, and not as if written *be-o-graphy*.

117. When *i* ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable begins with a consonant, the *i* is generally slender, as if written *e*. But the exceptions to this rule are so numerous, that nothing but a catalogue will give a tolerable idea of the state of pronunciation in this point.

118. When the prepositive *bi*, derived from *bis*, twice, ends a syllable immediately before the accent, the *i* is long, in order to convey more precisely the specific meaning of the syllable. Thus *bi-capular*, *bi-capital*, *bi-cipitous*, *bi-cornous*, *bi-corporal*, *bi-dental*, *bi-furious*, *bi-furcated*, *bi-linguous*, *bi-nocular*, *bi-pennated*, *bi-petalous*, *bi-quadratae*, have the *i* long.

119. The same may be observed of words beginning with *tri*, having the accent on the second syllable. Thus *tri-bunal*, *tri-corporal*, *tri-chotomy*, *tri-gintals*, have the *i* ending the first syllable long, as in *tri-ak*. To this class ought to be added, *di-petalous*, and *di-lemma*, though the *i* in the first syllable of the last word is almost always pronounced like *e*, and as if written *de-lemma*. And hence we may conclude, that the verb to *bi-sett*, and the noun *bi-section*, ought to have the *i* at the end of the first syllable, pronounced like *buy*, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan.

120. When the first syllable is *chi*, with the accent on the second, the *i* is generally long, as *chi-ragrical*, *chi-rurgic*, *chi-rurgeon*, *chi-rographist*, *chi-rographer*, *chi-rography*. *Chi-mera* and *chi-merical* have the *i* most frequently short; though otherwise marked by Sheridan and Kenrick; and, indeed, the short sound seems now established. *Chicane* and *chicanery*, from the French, have the *i* always short; or more properly slender.

121. *Ci* before the accent has the *i* generally short, as *ci-vilian*, *ci-vility*, and, I think, *ci-licious* and *ci-nerulent*, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan. *Ci-barious* and *ci-tation* have the *i* long.

122. *Cli* before the accent has the *i* long, as *cli-macter*.

123. *Cri* before the accent has the *i* generally long, as *cri-nigerous*, *cri-terion*; though we sometimes hear the latter as if written *cre-terion*, but I think improperly.

124. *Di* before the accented syllable, beginning with a consonant, has the *i* almost always short; as *digest*, *digestion*, *digrefs*, *digression*, *dilute*, *dilution*, *diluvian*, *dimension*, *dimensive*, *dimidiation*, *diminish*, *diminutive*, *diploma*, *direct*, *direction*, *diversify*, *diversification*, *diversion*, *diversity*, *divert*, *diversiment*, *divertive*, *divest*, *divesture*, *divide*, *dividable*, *dividant*, *divine*, *divinity*, *divisible*, *divisibility*, *divorce*, *divulge*. To these, I think, may be added, *dicacity*, *didactic*, *dilacerate*, *dilaceration*, *dilaniate*, *dilapitation*, *dilate*, *dilatable*, *dilatability*, *dilection*, *dilucid*, *dilucidate*, *dilucidation*, *dinetical*, *dinumeration*, *diverge*, *divergent*, *divan*; though Mr. Sheridan has marked the first *i* in all these words long; some of them may undoubtedly be pronounced either way; but why he should make the *i* in *diploma* long is unaccountable. *Diæresis* and *dioptrics* have the *i* long, according to the general rule (116), though the last is absurdly made short by Dr. Kenrick, and the diphthong is made long in the first by Mr. Sheridan, contrary to one of the most prevailing idioms in pronunciation; which is, the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent. Let it not be said that the diphthong must be always long, since *Cæsarea* has the *e* always short.

125. The long *i*, in words of this form, seems confined to the following: *Digladiation*, *dijudication*, *dinumeration*, *divaricate*, *direption*, *diruption*. Both Johnson and Sheridan, in my opinion, place the accent of the word *didascalic* improperly upon the second syllable; it should seem more agreeable to analogy to class it with the numerous terminations in *ic*, and place the accent on the penultimate syllable; and, in this case, the *i* in the first will be shortened by the secondary accent, and the syllable pronounced like *did*. The first *i* in *dimissory*, marked long by Mr. Sheridan, and with the accent on

the second syllable, contrary to Dr. Johnson, are equally erroneous. The accent ought to be on the first syllable, and the *i* short, as in the adjective *dim*.

126. *Fi* before the accent ought always to be short : this is the sound we generally give to the *i* in the first syllable of *fi-delity*; and why we should give the long sound to the *i* in *fiducial* and *fiduciary*, as marked by Mr. Sheridan, I know not : he is certainly erroneous, in marking the first *i* in *frigidity* long, and equally so in placing the accent upon the last syllable of *finite*. *Finance* has the *i* short universally.

127. *Gigantic* has the *i* in the first syllable always long.

128. *Li* has the *i* generally long, as *li-bation*, *li-brarian*, *li-bration*, *li-centious*, *li-pothymy*, *li-quescent*, *li-thography*, *li-thotomy*. *Litigious* has the *i* in the first syllable always short. The same may be observed of *libidinous*, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan.

129. *Mi* has the *i* generally short, as in *militia*, *mimographer*, *minacious*, *minacity*, *miraculous*; though the four last are marked with the long *i* by Mr. Sheridan; and what is still more strange, he marks the *i* which has the accent on it long in *minatory*; though the same word, in the compound *comminatory*, where the *i* is always short, might have shewn him his error. The word *mimetic*, which, though in very good use, is neither in Johnson nor Sheridan, ought to be pronounced with the first *i* short, as if written *mi-metic*. The *i* is generally long in *micrometer*, *micrography*, and *migration*.

130. *Ni* has the *i* long in *nigrescent*. The first in *nigrification*, though marked long by Mr. Sheridan, is shortened by the secondary accent, and ought to be pronounced as if divided into *nig-ri-fi-cation*.

131. *Phi* has the *i* generally short, as in *philanthropy*, *philippic*, *philosopher*, *philosophy*, *philosophize*; to which we may certainly add, *philologer*, *philologist*, *philology*, *philological*, notwithstanding Mr. Sheridan has marked the *i* in these words long.

132. *Pi* has the *i* generally short, as *pilaster*, *pituitous*. *Piaffer* and *piazza*, being Italian words, have the *i* short before the vowel, contrary to the analogy of words of this form (116), where the *i* is long, as in *pi-acular*, *pri-ority*, &c. *Piratical* has the *i* marked long by Mr. Sheridan, and short by Dr. Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion, more agreeable both to custom and analogy, as the sound of the *i* before the accent is often determined by the sound of that letter in the primitive word.

133. *Pri* has the *i* generally long, as in *primeval*, *primevous*, *primitival*, *primero*, *primogeneal*, *primo-geniture*, *primordial*, *privado*, *privation*; but *privative*, and its derivatives, with the accent on the *i*, seem very properly marked with the *i* short by Mr. Sheridan, as these words have the antepenultimate and preantepenultimate accent, which has generally a shortening power, as in *privilege*, *primitive*, *pre-valency*, &c.

134. *Ri* has the *i* short, as in *ridiculous*. *Rigidity* is marked with the *i* long by Mr. Sheridan, and short by Dr. Kenrick : the latter is undoubtedly right. *Rivality* has the *i* long in the first syllable, in compliment to *rival*, as *piratical* has the *i* long, because derived from *pirate*.

135. *Si* has the *i* generally short, as *similitude*, *siriasis*, and ought certainly to be short in *filicious*, (better written *cilicious*,) though marked long by Mr. Sheridan. *Simultaneous* having the secondary accent on the first syllable, does not come under this head, but retains the *i* long, notwithstanding the shortening power of the accent it is under.

136. *Ti* has the *i* short, as in *timidity*.

137. *Tri* has the *i* long, for the same reason as *bi*, which see.

138. *Vi* has the *i* so unsettled as to puzzle the correctest speakers. The *i* is generally long in *vicarious*, notwithstanding the short *i* in *vicar*. It is long in *vibration*, from its relation to *vibrate*. *Vitality* has the *i* long, like *vital*. In *vivificate* and *viviparous*, the first *i* is long, to avoid a too great sameness with the second. *Vivaceous* and *vivacity* have the first *i* almost as often long as short; but the

the short sound seems less formal and most agreeable to polite usage. *Vicinity, vicinal, vicissitude, virtuous, vimineous, and virago*, seem to prefer the short *i*, though Mr. Sheridan has marked the three last words with the first vowel long.

139. The same diversity and uncertainty in the sound of this letter seem to reign in those final unaccented syllables which are terminated with the mute *e*. Perhaps the best way to give some tolerable idea of the analogy of the language in this point, will be, to show the general rule, and mark the exceptions; though these are sometimes so numerous as to make us doubt of the rule itself; in which case, the best way will be to give a catalogue of both.

140. There is, however, one rule of very great extent, in words of this termination, which have the accent on the penultimate syllable, and that is, that the *i* in the final syllable of these words is short. Thus *servile, hostile, respite, deposit*, &c. are pronounced as if written *servil, hostil, respit, deposit*, &c. The only exceptions in this numerous class of words seem to be the following: *Exile, edile, empire, umpire, feline, archives*; the nouns, *confine* and *supine*: *saline* and *contrite* have sometimes the accent on the first, and sometimes on the last syllable; but in either case the *i* is long. *Quagmire* and *pismire* have the *i* long also; *likewise*, has the *i* long, but *otherwise*, has it more frequently short. *Myrrhine, vulpine*, and *gentile*, though marked with the *i* long by Mr. Sheridan, ought, in my opinion, to conform to the general rule, and be pronounced with the *i* short: for the quantity of this vowel seems, in a great measure, to be determined by the quantity of that which precedes it: if the preceding vowel is long, this is generally long likewise, and inversely.

141. But when the accent is on the last syllable but two in words of this termination, the length of the vowel is not so easily ascertained.

142. Those ending in *ice* have the *i* short, except *sacrifice* and *cockatrice*.

143. Those ending in *ide* have the *i* long, notwithstanding we sometimes hear *suicide* absurdly pronounced, as if written *suicid*.

144. Those ending in *ife* have the *i* long, except *housewife*, pronounced *buzzwiff*, according to the general rule, notwithstanding the *i* in *wife* is always long. *Midwife* is sometimes shortened in the same manner by the vulgar; and *se'nnight*, for *sevennight*, is gone irrecoverably into the same analogy; though *fortnight*, for *fourteennight*, is more frequently pronounced with the *i* long than short.

145. Those ending in *ile* have the *i* short, except *reconcile, chamomile, estipile*. *Juvenile, mercantile*, and *puerile*, have the *i* long in Sheridan's Dictionary, and short in Kenrick's. In my opinion the latter is the much more prevalent and polite pronunciation; but *infantile*, though pronounceable both ways, seem inclined to lengthen the *i* in the last syllable.

146. In the termination *ime*, *pantomime* has the *i* long, rhyming with *time*; and *maritime* has the *i* short, as if written *maritim*.

147. Words in *ine*, that have the accent higher than the second syllable, have the quantity of *i* so uncertain, that the only method to give an idea of it will be to exhibit a catalogue of words where it is pronounced differently.

148. But first it may not be improper to see the different sounds given to this letter in the same words by different writers on this subject:

| Sheridan | Kenrick | Sheridan | Kenrick |
|--|---|---|---|
| Long { <i>Columbine</i> <i>Saccharine</i> <i>Saturnine</i> | Short { <i>Columbine</i> <i>Saccharine</i> <i>Saturnine</i> | Short { <i>Metalline</i> <i>Crystalline</i> Long <i>Uterine</i> | Long { <i>Metalline</i> <i>Crystalline</i> Short <i>Uterine</i> |

149. In these words, I do not hesitate to pronounce Mr. Sheridan the best guide, except in the word *metalline*. The general rule inclines evidently to the long *i*, which, in doubtful cases, ought always to be followed; and for which reason I shall enumerate those words first where I judge the *i* ought to be pronounced long. *Canabine, carabine, columbine, Jacobine, concubine, muscadine, incarnadine, celandine, almandine, secundine, amygdaline, crystalline, vituline, calamine, asinine, saturnine, saccbarine, adulterine, viperine, uterine, lamentine, armentine, serpentine, turpentine, vespertine, belluine, porcupine, countermine, leonine, sapphirine*, and, I think, *metalline*.

150. The words of this termination, where the *i* is short, are the following: *Medicine, discipline, masculine, jessamine, feminine, heroine, nectarine, libertine, genuine, hyaline*. To these, I think, ought to be added, *alkaline, aquiline, coralline, brigantine, eglantine*: and to this pronunciation of the *i*, the proper names, *Valentine* and *Constantine*, seem strongly to incline.

151. The only words ending in *ire*, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, is *acrosire*: and in this the *i* is long; the last syllable sounding like the *spire* of a church.

152. Words ending in *ise* have the *i* short; when the accent is on the last syllable but one, except the compounds ending in *wise*, as *likewise, lengthwise, &c.* but even among these words we sometimes hear otherwise pronounced *otherwiz*, as marked by Mr. Sheridan, but, I think, improperly.

153. When the accent is on the last syllable but two in these words, they are invariably pronounced with the *i* long, as *criticise, equalise*.

154. In the termination *ite*, when the accent is on it, the *i* is always long, as *requite*. When the accent is on the last syllable but one, it is always short, as *respite*; pronounced as if written *respit*, except *contrite*; but when the accent is on the last syllable but two, the *i* is generally long: the exceptions, however, are so many, that a catalogue of both will be the best rule.

155. The *i* is long in *expedite, recondite, incondite, hermaphrodite, carmelite, theodolite, cos-mopolite, chrysolite, bedlamite, eremite, aconite, margarite, marcasite, parasite, appetite, bipartite, tripartite, convertite, anchorite, pituite, satellite*. As the word stands in Kenrick's Dictionary *sa-tell-it*, having the *i* short, and the accent on the second syllable, it is doubly wrong.

156. The *i* is short in *definite, indefinite, infinite, hypocrite, favourite, requisite, pre-requisite, perquisite, exquisite, apposite, and opposite*. *Heteroclite* has the *i* long in Sheridan, but short in Kenrick. The latter is, in my opinion, the best pronunciation; but *ite*, in what may be called a Gentile termination, has the *i* always long, as in *Hivite, Samnite, cosmopolite, &c.*

157. The termination *ive*, when the accent is on it, is always long, as in *bive*, except in the two verbs, *give, live*, and their compounds, *giving, living, &c.*; for the adjective *live*, as a *live animal*, has the *i* long; and rhymes with *strive*: so has the adjective and adverb, *lively* and *livelily*: the noun *livelihood* follows the same analogy; but the adjective *live-long*, as the *live-long day*, has the *i* short, as in the verb.

158. All the other adjectives and substantives of this termination, when the accent is not on it, have the *i* invariably short, as *offensive, defensive, &c.* The *i* in *fulique* is short, as if written *fallick*, but long in *oblique*, rhyming with *pike, strike, &c.*; while the *i* in *antique* has the *i* long and slender, and rhymes with *speak*. Dr. Kenrick has *obleek* for *oblique*, and Mr. Sheridan *oblike*. The latter is, in my opinion, right.

159. All the terminations in *ize* have the *i* long, except to *endenize* and to *enfranchise*; which, having the accent on the second syllable, follow the general rule, and have the *i* short, pronounced as in the verb *is* (140.)

Thus we see how little regularity there is in the sound of this letter, when it is not under the accent, and, when custom will permit, how careful we ought to be to preserve the least trace of analogy, that,

that, "confusion may not be worse confounded." The sketch that has been just given may, perhaps, afford something like a clew to direct us in this labyrinth, and it is hoped it will enable the judicious speaker to pronounce with more certainty and decision.

160. It was remarked under the vowel *A*, that when a hard *g* or *k* preceded that vowel, a sound like *e* interposed, the better to unite the letters, and soften the sound of the consonant. The same may be observed of the letter *I*. When this vowel is preceded by hard *g* or *k*, which is but another form for hard *c*, it is pronounced as if an *e* were inserted between the consonant and the vowel. Thus *sky, kind, guide, guise, disguise, guile, beguile, mankind*, are pronounced as if written *ske-y, ke-ind, gue-iſe, diſgue-iſe, gue-iſe, begue-iſe, manke-ind*. At first sight we are surprised that two such different letters as *a* and *i* should be affected in the same manner by the hard gutturals, *g*, *c*, and *k*; but when we reflect that *i* is really composed of *a* and *e*, our surprise ceases; and we are pleased to find the ear perfectly uniform in its procedure, and entirely unbiased by the eye. From this view of the analogy we may form a judgment of the observation of a late writer on this subject, that " *ky-ind* for *kind* is a monster of pronunciation, heard only on our stage."—Nare's Orth. p. 28.—See No. 92.

O.

161. Grammarians have generally allowed this letter but three sounds. Mr. Sheridan instances them in *not, note, prove*. For a fourth, I have added the *o* in *love, dove, &c.* for a fifth, that in *or, nor, for*; and a sixth, that in *woman, wolf, &c.*

162. The first, and only peculiar sound of this letter, is, that by which it is named in the alphabet. It requires the mouth to be formed, in some degree, like the letter, in order to pronounce it. This may be called its long open sound, as the *o* in *prove* may be called its long slender sound. This sound we find in words ending with silent *e*, as *tone, bone, alone*; or when ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *mo-tion, po-tent, &c.* likewise in the monosyllables, *go, so, no*. This sound is found under several combinations of other vowels with this letter, as in *moan, groan, bow* (to shoot with,) *low* (not high.)

163. The second sound of this letter is called its short sound, and is found in *not, got, lot, &c.* though this, as in the other short vowels, is by no means the short sound of the former long one, but corresponds exactly to that of *a* in *what*, with which the words *not, got, lot*, are perfect rhymes. The long sound, to which the *o* in *not* and *lot* are short ones, is found under the diphthong *au* in *naught*, and the *ou* in *sought*; corresponding exactly to the *a* in *ball, ball, &c.*

164. The third sound of this letter, as was remarked in the first observation, may be called its long slender sound, corresponding to the double *o*. The words where this sound of *o* occurs are so few, that it will be easy to give a catalogue of them. *Prove, move, behove, and their compounds, lose, do, ado, Rome, poltron, ponton, sponton, who, whom, womb, tomb.* *Sponton* is not in Johnson; and this and the two preceding words ought rather to be written with *oo* in the last syllable. *Gold* is pronounced like *goold* in familiar conversation; but in verse and solemn language, especially that of the Scripture, ought always to rhyme with *old, fold, &c.*

165. The fourth sound of this vowel is that which is found in *love, dove, &c.* and the long sound, which seems the nearest relation to it, is the first sound of *o* in *note, tone, rove, &c.* This sound of *o* is generally heard when it is shortened by the succeeding liquids *n, m, r*, and the semi-vowels *v, z, th*: and as an ingenious writer has given a catalogue of these words, I shall avail myself of his labour. *Above, affront, among, amongſt, attorney, bomb, bombard* (the noun,) *borage, borough, brother, colour, come, comely,*

DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE LETTER U.

comely, comfit, comfort, company, compass, comrade, combat, conduit, coney, conjure, constable, covenant, cover, covert, covet, covey, cozen, discomfit, done, doth, doft, dove, dozen, dromedary, front, glove, govern, honey, love, Monday, money, mongrel, monk, monkey, month, mother, none, nothing, one, onion, other, oven, plover, pomegranate, pommel, pothor, romage, shove, shovel, sloven, smother, some, Somerset, son, sovereign, sponge, stomach, thorough, ton, tongue, word, wonder, world, worry, worse, worship, wort, worth; to which we may add, once and comfrey.

166. In these words the accent is on the *o* in every word, except *pomegranate*: but the *o* has the same sound, in the unaccented terminations, -*om*, -*on*, -*or*, and -*some*, as *kingdom*, *dominion*, *supervisor*, *trouble-jome*. The *o* in the adjunct *monger*, as *cheesemonger*, has likewise this sound.

167. The fifth sound of *o* is the long sound produced by *r* final, or followed by another consonant, as *for*, *former*. This sound is perfectly equivalent to the diphthong *au*; and *for* and *former* might, on account of sound only, be written *faur* and *faurmer*.

168. *O*, like *A*, is lengthened before *r*, when terminating a monosyllable, or followed by another consonant, and, like *a* too, is shortened by a duplication of the liquid; as we may hear by comparing the conjunction *or* with the same letters in *torrid*, *florid*, &c. for though the *r* is not doubled to the eye in *florid*, yet as the accent is on it, it is as effectually doubled to the ear, as if written *florrid*: so if a consonant of another kind succeed the *r* in this situation, we find the *o* as long as in a monosyllable. Thus the *o* in *orchard* is as long as in the conjunction *or*, and that in *formal* as in the word *for*: but the *o* in *orifice* and *forage*, where the *r* is followed by a vowel, the *o* is as short as if the *r* were double, and the words written *orrifice* and *forrage*.

169. There is a sixth sound of *o* exactly corresponding to the *u* in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c. which, from its existing only in the following words, may be called its irregular sound. These words are, *woman*, *bosom*, *worsted*, *wolf*, and the proper names, *Wolsey*, *Worcester*, and *Wolverhampton*.

170. What was observed of the *a*, when followed by a liquid and a mute, may be observed of the *o* with equal justness. This letter, like *a*, has a tendency to lengthen, when followed by a liquid and another consonant, or by *s*, *ſſ*, or *s* and a mute. But this length of *o*, in this situation, seems every day growing more and more vulgar: and, as it would be gross to a degree to sound the *a* in *caſtle*, *makſ*, and *plant*, like the *a* in *palm*, *pſalm*, &c. so it would be equally exceptionable to pronounce the *o* in *moff*, *droſſ*, and *froſt*, as if written *mauwſe*, *drawſe*, and *frawſt*. The *o* in the compounds of *solve*, as *diſſolve*, *abſolve*, *reſolve*, seem the only words where a somewhat longer sound of the *o* is agreeable to polite pronunciation.

U.

171. The first sound of *u*, heard in *tube*, or ending an unaccented syllable, as in *cubic*, is a diphthongal sound, as if *e* were prefixed, and these words were spelt *tewbe* and *kewbic*.

172. The second sound of *u* is the short sound, which tallies exactly with the *o* in *done*, *son*, &c. which every ear perceives might, as well for the sound's sake, be spelt *dun*, *fun*, &c.

173. The third sound of this letter, and that in which the English more particularly depart from analogy, is the *u* in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c. The first, or diphthongal *u* in *tube*, seems almost as peculiar to the English as the long sound of the *i* in *thine*, *mine*, &c.: but here, as if they chose to imitate the Latin, Italian, and French *u*, they leave out the *e* before the *u*, which is heard in *tube*, *mule*, &c. and do not pronounce the latter part of *u* quite so long as the *oo* in *pool*, nor so short as the *u* in *dull*, but with a middle sound between both, which is the true short sound of the *oo* in *coo* and *woo*, as may be heard by comparing *woo* and *wool*; the latter of which is a perfect rhyme to *bull*.

174. This middle sound of *u*, so unlike the general sound of that letter, exists only in the following words:

words : *bull, full, pull*; words compounded of *full*, as *wonderful, dreadful, &c. bullock, bully, bullet, bulwark, fuller, fulling-mill, pulley, pullet, push, bush, busbel, pulpit, puss, bullion, butcher, cushion, cuckoo, pudding, sugar, buffar, buzzar*, and *put* when a verb; but few as they are, except *full*, which is a very copious termination, they are sufficient to puzzle Englishmen who reside at any distance from the capital, and to make the inhabitants of Scotland and Ireland, (who, it is highly probable, received a much more regular pronunciation from our ancestors) not unfrequently the jest of fools.

175. But vague and desultory as this sound of the *u* may at first seem, on a closer view we find it chiefly confined to words which begin with the mute labials, *b, p, f*, and end with the liquid labial *l*, or the dentals *s, t, and d*, as in *bull, full, pull, bush, push, pudding, puss, put, &c.* Whatever, therefore, was the cause of this whimsical deviation, we see its primitives are confined to a very narrow compass: *put* has this sound only when it is a verb; for *putty*, a paste for glas, has the common sound of *u*, and rhymes exactly with *natty*, (having the qualities of a nut); so *put*, the game at cards, and the vulgar appellation of *country put*, follow the same analogy. All *Bull's* compounds regularly follow their primitive. But though *fuller*, a whitener of cloth, and *Fulham*, a proper name, are not compounded of *full*, they are founded as if they were; while *Putney* follows the general rule, and has its first syllable pronounced like the noun *put*. *Pulpit* and *pullet* comply with the peculiarity on account of their resemblance to *pull*, though nothing related to it; and *butcher* and *puss* adopt this sound of *u* for no reason but the nearness of their form to the other words: and when to these we have added *cushion, sugar, cuckoo, buffar*, and the interjection *buzzar*, we have every word in the whole language where the *u* is thus pronounced.

176. Some speakers, indeed, have attempted to give *bulk*, and *punish* this obtuse sound of *u*, but luckily have not been followed. The words which have already adopted it are sufficiently numerous; and we cannot be too careful to check the growth of so unmeaning an irregularity.

177. It must be remarked, that this sound of *u* never extends to words from the learned languages; for *fulminant, fulmination, ebullition, &c.* sound the *u*, as in *dull, gull, &c.* and the *u* in *pus* and *puſtule* is exactly like the same letter in *thus*. So the pure English words, *buss, bulge, bustle, bustard, buzzard*, preserve the *u* in its second sound, as in *us, bull, and custard*.

178. But the strangest deviation of this letter from its regular sound is in the words *busy, business, and bury*. We laugh at the Scotch for pronouncing these words, as if written *bewfy, bewfness, and bewry*; but we ought rather to blush for ourselves in departing so wantonly from the general rule as to pronounce them *bizzy, bizness, and berry*.

179. There is an incorrect pronunciation of this letter when it ends a syllable, not under the accent which prevails, not only among the vulgar, but is sometimes found in better company; and that is giving the *u* an obscure sound, which confounds it with vowels of a very different kind. Thus we not unfrequently hear *singular, regular, and particular*, pronounced as if written *sing-e-lar, reg-e-lar, and par-tick-e-lar*; but nothing tends more to tarnish and vulgarize the pronunciation than this short and obscure sound of the unaccented *u*. It may, indeed, be observed, that there is scarcely any thing more distinguishes a person of mean and good education than the pronunciation of the unaccented vowels. When vowels are under the accent, the prince and the lowest of the people, with very few exceptions, pronounce them in the same manner; but the unaccented vowels in the mouth of the former have a distinct, open, and specific sound, while the latter often totally sink them, or change them, into some other sound. Those, therefore, who wish to pronounce elegantly must be particularly attentive to the unaccented vowels; as a neat pronunciation of these, forms one of the greatest beauties of speaking.

Y final

Y final.

180. Y final, either in a word or syllable, is a pure vowel, and has exactly the same sound as i would have in the same situation. For this reason printers, who have been the great correctors of our orthography, have substituted the i in its stead, on account of the too great frequency of this letter in the English language. That y final is a vowel, is universally acknowledged; nor need we any other proof of it than its long sound, when followed by e mute, as in *thyme*, *rhyme*, &c. or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *buy*, *cyder*, &c. this may be called its first vowel sound.

181. The second sound of the vowel y is its short sound, heard in *system*, *syntax*, &c.

182. The unaccented sound of this letter at the end of a syllable, like that of i in the same situation, is always like the first sound of e. Thus *vanity*, *pleurify*, &c. if sound alone were consulted, might be written *vanitee*, *pleurisee*, &c.

183. The exception to this rule is, when f precedes the y in a final syllable; the y is then pronounced as long and open as if the accent were on it. Thus *justify*, *qualify*, &c. have the last syllable sounded like that in *defy*. This long sound continues when the y is changed into i, in *justifiable*, *qualifiable*, &c. The same may be observed of *multiply* and *multipliable*, &c.

184. There is an irregular sound of this letter when the accent is on it in *panegyric*, when it is frequently pronounced like the second sound of e; but would, perhaps, be more correct if its true sound were preserved, and it were to rhyme with *Pyrrhic*.

185. But the most uncertain sound of this letter is, when it ends a syllable immediately preceding the accent. In this case it is subject to the same variety as the letter i in the same situation, and nothing but a catalogue will give us any idea of the analogy of the language in this point.

186. The y is long in *chylaceous*, but shortened by the secondary accent in *chylification* and *chylificative*; though, without the least reason from analogy, Mr. Sheridan has marked one y long, and the other short.

187. Words composed of *hydro*, from the Greek ὕδωρ, water, have the y generally long, as *hydrography*, *hydrographer*, *hydrometry*, *hydropic*. The same sound of y prevails in *hydraulics* and *hydrides*. *Hygrometer* and *hygrometry* seem to follow the same analogy, as well as *hyperbola* and *hyperbole*; which are generally heard with the y long; though Kenrick has marked the latter short. *Hypothesis* and *hypotenuse* ought to have the y long likewise. In *hypothesis* the y is more frequently short than long; and in *hypothetical* it is more frequently long than short; but *hypocrisy* has the first y always short. *Myrabolan* and *myropolist* may have the y either long or short. *Mythology* has the first y generally short, and *mythological* almost always. *Phytivorous*, *phytography*, *phytology*, have the first y always long. In *phyllatory* the first y is generally short, and in *physician* always. *Pylorus* has the y long in Mr. Sheridan, but, I think, improperly. In *pyramidal* he marks the y long, though, in my opinion, it is generally heard short, as in *pyramid*. In *pyrites*, with the accent on the second syllable, he marks the y short, much more correctly than Kenrick, who places the accent on the first syllable, and marks the y long. *Synodic*, *synodical*, *synonima*, and *synopsis*, have the y always short: *synechdoche* ought likewise to have the same letter short, as we find it in Kenrick's Dictionary; though in Sheridan's we find it marked long. *Typography* and *typographer* ought to have the first y long, though frequently heard short; and though *tyrannical* has the y frequently short likewise, it ought rather to incline to the long sound.

188. From the view that has been taken of the sound of the i and y immediately before the accent, it may justly be called the most uncertain part of pronunciation. Scarcely any reason can be given why custom prefers one sound to the other in some words; and why, in others, we may use either one or the other indiscriminately. It is strongly to be presumed that the i and y, in this situation, particularly the last,

last, was generally pronounced long by our ancestors, but that custom has gradually inclined to the shorter sound as more readily pronounced, and as more like the sound of these letters when they end a syllable after the accent ; and, perhaps, we should contribute to the regularity of the language, if, when we are in doubt, we should rather incline to the short than the long sound of these letters.

W final.

189. That *w* final is a vowel, is not disputed (9) ; when it is in this situation, it is equivalent to *oo* ; as may be perceived in the sound of *vow*, *tow-el*, &c. where it forms a real diphthong, composed of the *a* in *wa-ter*, and the *oo* in *woo* and *coo*.

It is often joined to *o* at the end of a syllable, without affecting the sound of that vowel ; and in this situation it may be called servile, as in *baw*, to shoot with ; *crow*, *low* (not high), &c.

DIPHTHONGS.

190. A diphthong is a double vowel, or the union or mixture of two vowels pronounced together, so as only to make one syllable : as the Latin *ae* or *e*, *oe* or *æ*, the Greek *ει*, the English *ai*, *au*, &c.

191. This is the general definition of a diphthong ; but if we examine it closely, we shall find in it a want of precision and accuracy *. If a diphthong be two vowel sounds in succession, they must necessarily form two syllables, and therefore, by its very definition, cannot be a diphthong ; if it be such a mixture of two vowels as to form but one simple sound, it is very improperly called a diphthong, nor can any such simple mixture exist.

192. The only way to reconcile this seeming contradiction, is to suppose that two vocal sounds in succession were sometimes pronounced so closely together as to form only the time of one syllable in Greek and Latin verse. Some of these diphthongal dissyllables we have in our own language, which only pass for monosyllables in poetry. Thus *bire* (wages) is no more than one syllable in verse, though perfectly equivalent to *higher* (more high) which generally passes for a dissyllable : the same may be observed of *dire* or *dyer*, *hour* and *power*, &c. This is not uniting two vocal sounds into one simple sound, which is impossible, but pronouncing two vocal sounds in succession so closely as to go for only one syllable in poetry.

193. It would be rather curious than useful to enquire whether all diphthongs had not originally a double vocal sound ; but it is certain that, in the ancient languages, several of them dropped the sound of one of the vowels, and were diphthongs only to the eye. That several of the Greek diphthongs were merely ocular, is proved by Mr. Primatt in his Treatise on the Greek Accents, where he observes that the verse pronounced by the Oracle, having the word *λοιμός* in it, mentioned by Thucydides, was not known to signify pestilence rather than *λιμός* famine, till the plague at Athens was thought to decide it in favour of the former : which is certainly a convincing proof, that had there not been a similarity of sound in the two words, *λοιμός* and *λιμός*, which occasioned an ambiguity in their meaning, there could have been no foundation for the remark of the historian ; which was, that the event only cleared up the difficulty. Many other instances from antiquity are produced by Mr. Primat, in his Treatise on Greek Accents ; which makes it more than probable, that some of the Greek diphthongs, at least, were originally emitted with the sound of one letter only.

194. But this opinion of the antient Greek diphthongs, whether true or false, is not intended to prove any thing with respect to our own tongue. Whatever may have been the original sound of the dip-

* We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning diphthongs : all that are properly so are syllables, and not diphthongs, as intended to be signified by that word. Holder.

thongs in that language, in our own, we find, that most of those vocal assemblages that go under the name of diphthongs emit but a simple sound, and that not compounded of the two vowels, (which is impossible) but one of them only, sounded long : thus *pain* and *pane*, *pail* and *pale*, *bear* and *here*, are perfectly the same sounds.

195. These observations naturally lead us to a distinction of diphthongs into proper and improper. The proper are such as have two distinct vocal sounds, and the improper such as have but one.

196. The proper diphthongs are,

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| <i>eu</i> feud | <i>io</i> passion | <i>ow</i> now | <i>ue</i> mansuetude |
| <i>ew</i> jewel | <i>oi</i> voice | <i>oy</i> boy | <i>ui</i> languid |
| <i>ia</i> poniard | <i>ou</i> pound | <i>ua</i> affuage | |

197. The improper diphthongs are,

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <i>ea</i> Cæsar | <i>aw</i> law | <i>eo</i> people | <i>oe</i> oeconomy |
| <i>ai</i> aim | <i>ea</i> clean | <i>ey</i> they | <i>oo</i> moon |
| <i>ao</i> goal | <i>ee</i> reed | <i>ie</i> friend | <i>ow</i> crow. |
| <i>au</i> taught | <i>ei</i> ceiling | <i>oa</i> coat | |

198. The triphthongs having but two sounds are merely ocular, and must therefore be classed with the proper diphthongs :

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>aye</i> (for ever) | <i>eou</i> plenteous | <i>iew</i> view |
| <i>eau</i> beauty | <i>ieu</i> adieu | <i>oeu</i> manoeuvre. |

Of all these combinations of vowels we shall treat in their alphabetical order.

AE.

199. *Ae* or *æ*, a diphthong, says Dr. Johnson, of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English ; since the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple ; to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

200. But though the diphthong *æ* is perfectly useless in our language, and the substitution of *e* in its stead, in *Cesar* and *Eneas*, is recommended by Dr. Johnson, we do not find his authority has totally annihilated it ; especially in proper names and technical terms, derived from the learned languages. *Cesar*, *Aeneas*, *Aesop*, *pæan*, *æther*, *æthiops* mineral, *amphisbæna*, *anacephalæosis*, *aphærefis*, *ægilops*, *ozæna*, &c. seem to preserve the diphthong as well as certain words which are either plurals or genitives, in Latin words not naturalised, as *cornucopiae*, *exuviae*, *aqua vitæ*, *minutiae*, *striae*.

201. This diphthong, when not under the accent, in *Michaelmas*, and when accented in *dædal*, is pronounced like short *e*. It is, like *e*, subject to the short sound when under the secondary accent, as in *Xnobarbus*, where *æn*, in the first syllable, is pronounced exactly like the letter *n*.

AI.

202. The sound of this diphthong is exactly like the long slender sound of *a* ; thus *pail*, a vessel, and *pale*, a colour, are perfectly the same sound. The exceptions are but few.

203. When *said* is the third person preterimperfect tense of the verb to *say*, *ai* has the sound of short *e*, and *said* rhymes with *bed* : but when this word is an adjective, as the *said* man, it is regular, and rhymes with *trade*.

204. *Plaid*, a striped garment, rhymes with *mad*.

205. *Railery* is a perfect rhyme to *salary* ; and *raifin*, a fruit, is pronounced exactly like *reason*, the distinctive faculty of man.

206. *Again*

206. *Again* and *against* sound as if written *agen* and *agenſt*.
 207. The *aisle* of a church is pronounced exactly like *ile*, an island; and is sometimes written *ile*.
 208. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented syllable the *a* is sunk, and the *i* pronounced short. Thus *mountain*, *fountain*, *captain*, *curtain*, *villain*, are all pronounced as if written *mountin*, *fountin*, *captin*, *curtin*, *villin*; but when the last word takes an addition syllable, the *i* is dropped, and the *a* has its short sound; as *villanous*, *villany*.
 209. The *ai* in *Britain* has the short sound approaching to *u*, so common with all the vowels in final unaccented syllables, and is pronounced exactly like *Briton*.
 210. *Plait*, a fold of cloth, is regular, and ought to be pronounced like *plate*, a dish; pronouncing it so as to rhyme with *meat* is a vulgarism, and ought to be avoided.
 211. *Plaifer* belongs no longer to this class of words, being now more properly written *plaster*, rhyming with *caſter*.

AO.

212. This combination of vowels in a diphthong is only to be met with in the word *gaol*, now more properly written, as it is pronounced, *jail*.

AU.

213. The general sound of this diphthong is that of the noun *awe*; as *taught*, *caught*, &c. or of the *a* in *ball*, *ball*, &c.
 214. When these letters are followed by *n* and another consonant, they change to the second sound of *a*, heard in *far*, *father*, &c. Thus *aunt*, *haunt*, *daunt*, *askaunce*, *afkaunt*, *flaunt*, *haunt*, *gauntlet*, *jaunt*, *baunch*, *launch*, *craunch*, *jaundice*, *laundry*, have the Italian sound of the *a* in the last syllable of *papa* and *mamma*. To these I think ought to be added, *daunt*, *paunch*, *gaunt*, and *saunter*, as Dr. Kenrick has marked them with the Italian *a*, and not as if written *dawnt*, *pawnch*, &c. as Mr. Sheridan sounds them. *Maund*, a basket, is always pronounced with the Italian *a*, and nearly as if written *marnd*; for which reason *Maundy Thursday*, which is derived from it, ought, with Mr. Nares, to be pronounced in the same manner, though generally heard with the sound of *aw*. To *moulder*, to grumble, is neither in Sheridan nor Kenrick; and though generally heard as if written *mawnder*, ought certainly to be pronounced as Mr. Nares has classed it, with the Italian *a*. The same may be observed of *taunt*, which ought to rhyme with *aunt*, though sounded *tawnt* by Mr. Sheridan; and being left out of the above list, supposed to be so pronounced by Mr. Nares.

215. *Laugh* and *draught*, which are very properly classed by Mr. Nares among these words, which have the long Italian *a* in *father*, are marked by Mr. Sheridan with his first sound of *a* in *hat*, lengthened into the sound of *a* in *father*, by placing the accent on it. *Staunch* is spelled without the *u* by Johnson, and therefore improperly classed by Mr. Nares in the above list.

216. *Vaunt* and *avaunt* seem to be the only real exceptions to this sound of *a* in the whole list; and as these words are chiefly confined to tragedy, they may be allowed to “fret and strut their hour upon ‘the stage’ in the old traditional sound of *awe*.

217. This diphthong is pronounced like long *o* in *bautboy*, as if written *bo-boy*; and like *o* short in *cauliflower*, *laurel*, and *laudanum*; as if written *colliflower*, *lorrel*, and *loddanum*. In *gauge*, *au* has the sound of slender *a*, and rhymes with *page*.

218. There is a corrupt pronunciation of this diphthong among the vulgar, which is, giving the *au* in *daughter*, *sauce*, *saucer*, and *saucy*, the sound of the Italian *a*, and nearly as if written *darter*, *farce*, *farcer*, and *farcy*; but this pronunciation cannot be too carefully avoided. *Au* in *savage* also, is sounded

by the vulgar with short *a*, as if written *saffage*; but in this, as in the other words, *aw* ought to sound *aw*.

AW.

219. Has the long broad sound of *a* in *ball*, with which word *bawl* is perfectly identical. It is always regular.

AY.

220. This diphthong, like its near relation *ai*, has the sound of slender *a* in *pay*, *day*, &c. and is pronounced like long *e* in the word *quay*, which is now sometimes seen written *key*; for if we cannot bring the pronunciation to the spelling, it is looked upon as some improvement to bring the spelling to the pronunciation; a most pernicious practice in language.

221. To *flay*, to strip off the skin, also, is corruptly pronounced *flea*; but the diphthong in this word seems to be recovering its rights.

222. There is a wanton departure from analogy in orthography, by changing the *y* in this diphthong to *i*, in the words *paid*, *said*, *laid*, for *payed*, *sayed*, and *layed*. Why these words should be written with *i*, and thus contracted, and *played*, *prayed*, and *delayed*, remain at large, let our wise correctors of orthography determine. *Stayed* also, a participial adjective, signifying *steady*, is always written *staid*.

223. When *ay* comes immediately after the accent in a final syllable, like *ai*, it drops the former vowel, in the colloquial pronunciation of the days of the week. Thus as we pronounce *captain*, *curtain*, &c. as if written *captin*, *curtin*, &c. so we hear *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c. as if written *Sundy*, *Mondy*, &c. A more distinct pronunciation of *day*, in these words, is a mark of the northern dialect.

224. The familiar assent *ay* for *yes*, is a combination of the long Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and the first sound of *e*. If we give the *a* the sound of that letter in *ball*, the word degenerates into a coarse, rustic pronunciation. Though in the House of Commons, where this word is made a noun, we frequently, but not correctly, hear it so pronounced, in the phrase, *the ayes have it*.

AYE.

225. This triphthong is a combination of the slender sound of *a*, heard in *pa-per*, and the *e* in *me-tre*. The word which it composes, signifying *ever*, is almost obsolete.

EA.

226. The regular sound of this diphthong, is that of the first sound of *e* in *here*; but its irregular sound of short *e* is so frequent, as to make a catalogue of both necessary; especially for those who are unsettled in the pronunciation of the capital, and wish to practise in order to form a habit.

227. The first sound of *ea* is like open *e*, and is heard in the following words: — *Afeard*, *anneal*, *appeal*, *appear*, *appease*, *aread*, *arrear*, *beacon*, *beadle*, *beadroll*, *beads*, *beadsman*, *beagle*, *beak*, *beaker*, *beam*, *bean*, *beard*, *bearded*, *beast*, *beat*, *beaten*, *beaver*, *beleaguer*, *beneath*, *bequeath*, *bereave*, *besmear*, *bespeak*, *bleach*, *bleak*, *blear*, *bleat*, *bohea*, *breach*, *bream*, *to breath*, *cease*, *cheap*, *cheat*, *clean*, *cleinely* (adverb) *clear*, *clearance*, *cleave*, *cochineal*, *colleague*, *conceal*, *congeal*, *cream*, *creak*, *crease*, *creature*, *deacon*, *deal*, *dean*, *deanery*, *dear*, *decease*, *defeasance*, *defeasible*, *defeat*, *demean*, *demeanor*, *decease*, *dream*, *drear*, *dreary*, *each*, *eager*, *eagle*, *egre*, *ear*, *east*, *easter*, *easy*, *to eat*, *eaten*, *eaves*, *entreat*, *endear*, *esheat*, *fear*, *fearful*, *feasible*, *feasibility*, *feast*, *feat*, *feature*, *flea*, *fleam*, *freak*, *gear*, *glean*, *glean*, *to grease*, *grease*, *greaves*, *beal*, *beap*, *bear*, *beat*, *beath*, *beathan*, *beave*, *impeach*, *increase*, *inseam*, *interleave*, *knead*, *to lead*, *leaf*,

leaf, league, leak, lean, leafe, leash, leafing, leaf, leave, leaves, mead, meagre, meal, mean, meat, measles, meatb, neat, neap, near, neat, pea, peace, peak, peal, peafe, peat, plea, plead, please, reach, to read, ream, reap, rear, rearward, reason, reckeat, redstreak, release, repeal, repeat, retreat, reveal, screak, scream, seal, sea, seam, seamy, sean, fear, searcloth, season, seat, shear, shears, sheath, sheathe, sheaf, fleasy, sneak, sneaker, sneakup, speak, spear, steal, steam, streak, stream, streamer, streamy, surcease, tea, teach, tead, teague, teal, team, tear, tease, teat, treacle, treason, treat, treatise, treatment, treaty, tweag, tweak, tweague, veal, underneath, uneasy, unreave, uprear, weak, weaken, weal, weald, wean, weanling, weariness, wearisome, weary, weasand, weasel, weave, wheal, wheat, wheaten, wreak, wreath, wreathbe, wreathby, yea, year, yeanling, yearling, yearly, yeſt, zeal.

228. In this catalogue we find *beard* and *bearded* sometimes pronounced as if written *berd* and *berded*: but this corruption of the diphthong, which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, seems confined to the Stage.

229. The preterimperfect tense of *eat* is sometimes written *ate*, particularly by Lord Bolingbroke, and frequently, and, perhaps, more correctly, pronounced *et*, especially in Ireland; but *eaten* always preserves the *ea* long.

230. *Ea* in *fearful* is long when it signifies *timorous*, and short when it signifies *terrible*, as if written *ferful*.

231. *To read* is long in the present tense, and short in the past, and participle; which are sometimes written *red*.

232. *Teat*, a dug, is marked by Dr. Kenrick with short *e* like *tit*, but more properly by Mr. Sheridan with the long *e*, rhyming with *meat*.

233 *Beat*, the preterimperfect tense, and participle of to *beat*, is frequently pronounced in Ireland like *bet* (a wager): and if utility were the only object of language, this would certainly be the preferable pronunciation, as nothing tends more to obscurity than verbs which have no different form for their present and past times; but fashion in this, as in many other cases, triumphs over use and propriety, and *bet*, for the past time and participle of *beat*, must be religiously avoided.

234. *Ea* is pronounced like the short *e* in the following words: *abreast, ahead, already, bedstead, behead, bespread, bestead, bread, breadth, breakfast, breast, breath, cleanse, cleanly (adjective) cleanlily, dead, deadly, deaf, deafen, dearth, death, earl, earldom, early, earn, earneſt, earth, earthen, earthly, endeavour, feather, head, heady, health, heard, hearse, heaven, heavy, jealous, impearl, instead, lead, leaden, leant, (the past time and participle of to lean) learn, learning, leather, leaven, meadow, meant, measure, pearl, peasant, pheasant, pleasunt, pleasantry, pleasure, read (past time and participle) readily, readiness, ready, realm, rebarsal, rehearse, research, seamſtress, searce, search, spread, stead, steadfast, steady, stealth, stealthy, sweat, sweaty, thread, threaden, threat, threaten, treachery, tread, treaddle, treasure, uncleanly, wealth, wealthby, weapon, weather, yearn, zealot, zealous; zealously.*

235. I have given the last three words, compounded of *zeal*, as instances of the short sound of the diphthong, because it is certainly the more usual sound; but some attempts have lately been made in the House of Commons to pronounce them long, as in the noun. It is a commendable zeal to endeavour to reform the language as well as the constitution; but whether, if these words were altered, it would be a real reformation, may admit of some dispute.—See Enclitical Termination.

236. *Heard*, the past time and participle of *hear*, is sometimes corruptly pronounced with the diphthong long, so as to rhyme with *rear'd*; but this is supposing the verb to be regular; which, from the spelling, is evidently not the case.

237. It is, perhaps, worth observation, that when this diphthong comes before *r*, it is apt to slide into the short *u*, which is undoubtedly very near the true sound, but not exactly. Thus pronouncing *earl, earib, dearib*, as if written *url, ursh, dursh*, is a slight deviation from the true sound, which is exactly

exactly that of *i* before *r*, followed by another consonant, in *virtue*, *virgin*; and that is the true sound of short *e* in *vermin*, *vernal*, &c.

238. *Leant*, the past time and participle of to *lean*, is grown vulgar: the regular form *leaned* is preferable.

239. The past time and participle of the verb to *leap* seems to prefer the irregular form; therefore, though we almost always hear to *leap* rhyming with *reap*, we generally hear *leaped*, written and pronounced *leapt*, rhyming with *wept*.

240. *Ea* is pronounced like long slender *a* in *bare*, in the following words: *bear*, *bearer*, *break*, *forbear*, *forswear*, *great*, *pear*, *steak*, *swear*, to *tear*, *wear*.

241. The word *great* is sometimes pronounced as if written *greet*, generally by people of education, and almost universally in Ireland; but this is contrary to the fixed and settled practice in England. That this is an affected pronunciation, will be perceived in a moment by pronouncing this word in the phrase, *Alexander the great*; for those who pronounce the word *greet*, in other cases will generally in this rhyme it with *fate*. It is true the *ee* is the regular sound of this diphthong; but this slender sound of *e* has, in all probability, given way to that of *a* as deeper and more expressive of the epithet *great*.

242. The same observations are applicable to the word *break*; which is much more expressive of the action when pronounced *brake* than *breek*, as it is sometimes affectedly pronounced.

243. *Ea* is pronounced like the long Italian *a* in *father*, in the following words: *beart*, *hearty*, *bearten*, *hearth*, *hearken*.

244. *Ea*, unaccented, has an obscure sound, approaching to short *u* in *vengeance*, *serjeant*, *pageant*, and *pageantry*.

EAU.

245. This is a French, rather than an English, triphthong, being found only in words derived from that language. Its sound is that of long open *o*, as *beau*, *bureau*, *flambeau*, *portmanteau*. In *beauty* and its compounds it has the first sound of *u*, as if written *bewty*.

EE.

246. This diphthong, in all words, except those that end in *r*, has a squeezed sound of long open *e* formed by a closer application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, than in that vowel singly, which is distinguishable to a nice ear, in the different sounds of the verbs to *flee* and to *meet*, and the nouns *flea* and *meat*. This has always been my opinion; but upon consulting some good speakers on the occasion, and in particular Mr. Garrick, who could find no difference in the sound of these words, I am less confident in giving it to the public. At any rate the difference is but very trifling, and I shall, therefore, consider it as equivalent to the long open *e*.

247. This diphthong is irregular only in the word *breeches*, pronounced as if written *britches*. *Cheesecake*, sometimes pronounced *chizcake*, and *breach*, *britch*, I look upon as vulgarisms. *Beelzebub*, indeed, in prose, has generally the short sound of *e*, as in *bell*: and when these two letters form but one syllable, in the poetical contraction of *e'er* and *ne'er*, for *ever* and *never*, they are pronounced as if written *air* and *nair*.

EI.

248. The general sound of this diphthong seems to be the same as *ey*, when under the accent; which is like long slender *a*; but the other sounds are so numerous as to require a catalogue of them all.

249. *Ei* has the sound of long slender *a* in *deign*, *vein*, *rein*, *reign*, *feign*, *feint*, *veil*, *beinous*, *beir*, *heiress*,

beiress, inveigh, weigh, neigh, skein, reins, their, theirs, eight, freight, weight, neighbour, and their compounds.

250. *Ei* has the sound of long open *e* in *here*, in the following words and their compounds: to *ceil*, *ceiling*, *conceit*, *receipt*, *conceive*, *perceive*, *deceive*, *receive*, *inveigle*, *seize*, *seisin*, *seignior*, *seignory*, *seine*, *plebeian*, *obeisance*.

251. *Leisure* is sometimes pronounced as rhyming with *pleasure*; but, in my opinion, very improperly; for if it be allowed that custom is equally divided, we ought, in this case, to pronounce the diphthong long, as more expressive of the idea annexed to it (241).

252. *Either* and *neither* are so often pronounced *eye-ther* and *nigh-ther*, that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open *e*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes. This is the pronunciation Mr. Garrick always gave to these words, and which is undoubtedly the true one. We sometimes, indeed, hear the diphthongs in these words sounded like slender *a*, as if written *ay-ther* and *nay-ther*; but this pronunciation must be carefully avoided.

253. *Ei* has the sound of long open *i* in *height* and *sleight*, rhyming with *white* and *right*. *Height*, indeed, often heard rhyming with *eight* and *weight*, and that among very respectable speakers; but custom seems to decide in favour of the other pronunciation, that it may better tally with the adjective *high*, of which it is the abstract.

254. *Ei* has the sound of short *e* in the two words *beifer* and *nonpareil*, pronounced *beffer* and *nonparell*.

255. This diphthong, when unaccented like *ai* (208), drops the former vowel, and is pronounced like short *i* in *foreign*, *foreigner*, *forfeit*, *forfeiture*, *kerchief*, *handkerchief*, *sovereign*, *sovereignty*, *surfeit*, *counterfeit*.

EO.

256. This diphthong is pronounced like *e* long in *people* and *enfeoff*, as if written *peeple* and *enfeef*; and like *e* short in *leopard* and *jeopardy*, as if written *leppard* and *jeppard*; and in the law terms *feoffee*, *feoffer*, and *feoffment*, as if written *feffee*, *feffer*, and *feffment*.

257. We frequently hear these vowels contracted into short *o* in *geography* and *geometry*, as if written *joggraphy* and *jommetry*; but this gross pronunciation seems daily wearing away, and giving place to that which separates the vowels into two distinct syllables, as it is always heard in *geographical*, *geometer*, *geometrical*, and *geometrician*. *Georgic* is always heard as if written *jorgic*, and must be given up as incorrigible (116).

258. *Eo* is heard like long *u* in *fend*, *feodal*, *feodatory*, which are sometimes written as they are pronounced, *feud*, *feudal*, *feudatory*.

259. *Eo*, when unaccented, has the sound of *u* short in *surgeon*, *flurgeon*, *dudgeon*, *gudgeon*, *bludgeon*, *curmudgeon*, *dungeon*, *luncheon*, *puncheon*, *truncheon*, *burgeon*, *habergeon*; but in *scutcheon*, *escutcheon*, *pigeon*, and *widgeon*, the *eo* sounds like short *i*.

260. *Eo* sounds like long *o* in *yeoman* and *yeomanry*; the first syllable of which words rhyme with *go*, *no*, *so*.

261. *Eo* in *galleon*, a Spanish ship, sounds as if written *galloon*, rhyming with *moon*.

EOU.

262. This triphthong is often contracted into one syllable in prose, and poets never make it go for two. In *cutaneous* and *vitreous* two syllables are palpable; but in *gorgeous* and *outrageous* the soft *g* coalescing with *e* seems to drop a syllable.

263. This

32 DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS, EU, EW, EWE, EY, EYE, IA.

263. This triphthong is never found but in an unaccented syllable, and generally a final one; and when it is immediately preceded by the dentals *d* or *t*, it melts them into the sounds of *j* and *tch*. Thus *bideous* and *piteous* are pronounced as if written *bijeous* and *pitcheous*. The same may be observed of *righteous*, *plenteous*, *bounteous*, *courteous*, *beauteous*, and *duteous*.

EU.

264. This diphthong is always sounded like long *u* or *ew*; and is never irregular. Thus *feud*, *deuce*, &c. are pronounced as if written *fewd*, *devee*, &c.

EW.

265. This diphthong is pronounced like long *u*, and is almost always regular. There is a corrupt pronunciation of it like *oo* chiefly in London, where we sometimes hear *dew* and *new* pronounced as if written *doo* and *noo*.

266. *Shew* and *shrew* have almost left this class, and by Johnson's recommendation are become *show* and *brow*, as they are pronounced. The proper name *Shrewsbury*, however, still retains the *e*, though always pronounced *Shroesbury*. *Sew*, with a needle, always rhymes with *no*; and *sewer*, signifying a drain, is always pronounced *shore*; but *sewer*, an officer, rhymes with *fewer*.

267. *Ew* is sometimes pronounced like *aw* in the verb to *brew*, but this is gross and vulgar. To *brew* ought always to rhyme with *new*, *view*, &c.

EWE.

268. This triphthong exists only in the word *ewe*, a female sheep; which is pronounced exactly like *yew*, a tree. There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *yoe*, rhyming with *doe*, which must be carefully avoided.

EY.

269. When the accent is on this diphthong it is always pronounced like *ay*, or like its kindred diphthong *ei*, in *vein*, *reign*, &c. Thus *bey*, *dey*, *grey*, *prey*, *they*, *trey*, *whey*, *obey*, *convey*, *purvey*, *fursey*, *hey*, *eyre*, and *eyrey*, are always heard as if written *bay day*, &c. *Key* is the only exception, which always rhymes with *sea* (220).

270. *Ey*, when unaccented, is pronounced like *ee*; thus, *galley*, *valley*, *alley*, *barley*, &c. are pronounced as if written *gallee*, *vallee*, &c.

EYE.

271. This triphthong is only found in the word *eye*, which is always pronounced like the letter *I*.

IA.

272. This diphthong, in the terminations *ian*, *ial*, *iard*, and *iate*, forms but one syllable, though the *i* in this situation having the squeezed sound of *ee* perfectly similar to *y* gives the syllable a double sound, very distinguishable in its nature from a syllable formed without the *i*. Thus *Christyan*, *filial*, *poniard*, *conciliate*, sound as if written *Chrift-yan*, *fil-yal*, *pon-yard*, *concil-yate*, and have in the last syllable an evident duplicity of sound.

273. In *diamond*, these vowels are properly no diphthong; and in prose, the word ought to have three distinct syllables; but we frequently hear it so pronounced as to drop the *a* entirely, and as if written *dimond*. This, however, is a corruption that ought to be avoided by all elegant speakers.

274. In

274. In *carriage*, *marriage*, *parliament*, and *miniature*, the *a* is dropped, and the *i* has its short sound as if written *carridge*, *marridge*, *parlement*, *mineture*.

IE.

275. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of *ee*, as in *grieve*, *thieve*, *auctionier*, *grenadier*, &c. as if written, *greeve*, *theeve*, &c.

276. It has the sound of long *i* in *die*, *bie*, *lie*, *pie*, *tie*, *vie*, as if written *dy*, *ky*, &c.

277. The short sound of *i* is heard in *sieve* and *mischievous*, as if written *sv*, *mischivous*.

278. In *variegate* the best pronunciation is to pronounce both vowels distinctly like *e*, as if written, *vary-e-gate*.

279. In the numeral terminations in *ieh*, as *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, &c. the vowels ought also to be kept distinct; the first like open *e*, as heard in the *y* in *twenty*, *thirty*, &c. and the second like short *e*, heard in *breath*, *death*, &c.

280. In *fiery* too, the vowels are heard distinctly.

281. In *orient* and *spaniel*, where these letters come after a liquid, they are pronounced distinctly; and great care should be taken not to let the last word degenerate into *spannel*.

282. When these letters meet, in consequence of forming the plurals of nouns, they retain either the long or short sound they had in the singular, without increasing the number of syllables. Thus *a fly* makes *flies*, *a lie* makes *lies*, *company* makes *companies*, and *dignity*, *dignities*. The same may be observed of the third persons of verbs, as *I fly*, *he flies*. *I deny*, *he denies*.

283. When *ie* is in a termination without the accent, it is pronounced like *e*, only in the same situation. Thus *brazier*, *grasier*, and *glasier*, have the last syllable sounded, as if written *brazbur*, *grazbur*, and *glazbur*.

IEU.

284. These vowels occur in *adieu*, *lieu*, *parlieu*, where they have the sound of long *u*, as if written *adeu*, *leu*, *purleu*.

285. In one word, *lieutenant*, these letters are pronounced like short *e*, as if written *lev-tenant*.

IEW.

286. These letters occur only in the word *view*, where they sound like *ee*, rhyming with *few*, *new*.

IO.

287. When the accent is upon the first of these vowels they form two distinct syllables, as *priory*, *violent*, *violet*; the last of which is sometimes corruptly pronounced *vi-let*.

288. In *marshunes* the *i* is entirely sunk, and the unaccented *o* pronounced, as it usually is in this situation, like short *u*, as if written *marjhunes*.

289. In *cubion* the *a* is sunk, and the word pronounced *cubin*.

290. In the very numerous termination *ion*, these vowels are pronounced in one syllable like short *u*; but when they are preceded by a liquid, as in *million*, *minion*, *clarion*, &c. the two vowels are heard distinctly: the same may be observed when they are preceded by any of the other consonants, except *s* and *t*; as *champion*, *scorpion*, &c. where the vowels are heard separately: but the terminations, *tion* and *sion*, are pronounced in one syllable, and exactly like the verb *shun*.

291. The only exception to this rule is, when the *s* is preceded by *s*: in this case the *t* goes into *tab*, and the *i* is in a small degree audible like short *e*. This may be heard in *question*, *mixtion*, *digestion*, *combustion*, and what is an instance of the same kind in *Christian*, as if written *queft-yun*, *mixt-yun*, &c.

IOU.

292. This triphthong, when preceded by a liquid, or any mute but a dental, is heard distinctly in two syllables, as in *bilious, various, glorious, abstemious, ingenious, copious*; but when preceded by the dentals *t, soft c* and *s*, these vowels coalesce into one syllable, pronounced exactly like *shus*: thus *precious, factious, noxious, anxious*, are pronounced as if written *pressh-us, fac-shus, nock-shus, ang-shus*.

293. The same tendency of these vowels to coalesce after a dental, and draw it to aspiration, makes us hear *tedious, odious, and infidious*, pronounced as if written *te-je-us, o-jee-us, and in-fij-e-us*: for as *d* is but flat *t*, it is no wonder it should be subject to the same aspiration, when the same vowels follow. Nay, it may be affirmed, that so agreeable is this sound of the *d* to the analogy of English pronunciation, that, unless we are upon our guard, the organs naturally slide into it. It is not, however, pretended that this is the politest pronunciation; for the sake of analogy it were to be wished it were: but an ignorance of the real powers of the letters, joined with a laudable desire of keeping as near as possible to the orthography, is apt to prevent the *d* from going into *j*, and to make us hear *o-de-ous, te-de-ous, &c.* On the other hand, the vulgar, who in this case are right by instinct, not only indulge the aspiration of the *d*, which the language is so prone to, but are apt to contract the succeeding syllable too closely, and instead of *o-je-ous* and *te-je-ous*, say *o-jus* and *te-jus*.

294. It is with some satisfaction I see Mr. Sheridan adopt this pronunciation of these terminations, though his manner of spelling them is too apt to incline us to a too close contraction of them. Nor can I conceive why he should spell *melodious, me-lo-dzbus, and commodious, com-mo-dyus*, as there can be no possible difference in the sound of the terminations. If the *y* is distinctly pronounced, it sufficiently expresses the aspiration of the *d*, and is, in my opinion, the preferable mode of delineating the sound, as it keeps the two last syllables from uniting too closely. Where analogy, therefore, is so clear; and custom so dubious, we ought not to hesitate a moment at pronouncing *odious, tedious, perfidious, saftidious, invidious, infidious, compendious, melodious, commodious, preludious, and studious*, as if written *o-je-ous, te-je-ous, &c.* or rather *o-dyus, te-dyus, &c.* nor should we forget that *Indian* comes under the same analogy, and ought, though contrary to respectable usage, to be pronounced as if written *Indyan*, and nearly as *In-je-an*.

OA.

295. This diphthong is regularly pronounced as the long open sound of *o*, as in *boat, coat, oat, coal, loaf, &c.* The only exceptions are, *broad, abroad, groat*, which sound as if written *brawd, abrawd, grawt*. *Oatmeal* is sometimes pronounced *ot-meal*, but seems to be recovering the long sound of *o*, as in *oat*.

OE.

296. Whether it be proper to retain the *o* in this diphthong, or to banish it from our orthography, as Dr. Johnson advises, certain it is, that it is always pronounced like single *e*, and comes entirely under the same laws as that vowel. Thus, when it ends a syllable, with the accent upon it, it is long, as in *An-toe-ci, Peri-oe-ci*. When under the secondary accent, in *oec-umencial, oec-onomics*, it is like *e* short. It is long *e* in *foe-tus*, and short *e* in *foet-id* and *affoet-ida*. In *doe, foe, sloe, toe, throe, hoe* (to dig,) and *bilboes*, it is sounded exactly like long open *o*. In *canoe* and *shoe*, like *oo*, as if written *canoo* and *shoo*; and in the verb *does*, like short *u*, as if written *duz*.

OEI.

297. There is but one word where this triphthong occurs, and that is in Shakespeare's King Lear, in the word *oeiliads* (glances). If it were necessary to pronounce it, in my opinion, it ought to be sounded as if written *eye-liads*.

OEU.

OEU.

298. This diphthong is from the French, in the word *manoeuvre*; a word, within these few years, of very general use in our language. It is not in Johnson, and the *œu* is generally pronounced by those who can pronounce French, in the French manner; but this is such a sound of the *u* as does not exist in English, and therefore it cannot be described. The nearest sound is *oo*; with which, if this word is pronounced by an English speaker, as if written *manoovre*, it may, except with very nice French ears, escape criticism.

OI.

299. The general, and almost universal sound of this diphthong, is that of *a* in *water*, and the first *e* in *me-tre*. This double sound is very distinguishable in *boil*, *toil*, *spoil*, *joint*, *point*, *anoint*, &c. which sound ought to be carefully preserved, as there is a very prevalent practice among the vulgar of dropping the *o*, and pronouncing these words as if written *bile*, *tile*, *spile*, &c.

300. The only instance which admits of a doubt in the sound of this diphthong, when under the accent, is, in the word *choir*; but this word is now so much more frequently written *quire*, that uniformity strongly inclines us to pronounce the *oi* in *choir* like long *i*, and which, by the common orthography, seems fixed beyond recovery. I remember, very early in life, to have heard *coin* pronounced as if written *quine* by some respectable speakers; but this is now justly banished as the grossest vulgarism.

301. When this diphthong is not under the accent, it is variously pronounced. Dr. Kenrick places the accent on the first syllable of *turcois*, and, for I know not what reason, pronounces it as if written *turkiz*; and *turkois* with the *oi* broad, as in *boys*. Mr. Sheridan places the accent on the second syllable, and gives the diphthong the French sound, as if the word was written *turkaze*. In my opinion the best orthography is *turquoise*, and the best pronunciation with the accent on the last syllable, and the *oi* sounded like long *e*, as if written *turkeez*; as we pronounce *tortoise*, with the accent on the first syllable, and the *oi* like short *i*, as if written *tortiz*.

302. In *avoirdupois*, the first diphthong is pronounced like short *e*, as if written *averdupoise*.

303. In *connoisseur* the same sound of *e* is substituted, as if written *connesseur*.

304. In *shamois*, or *chamois*, a species of leather, the *oi* is pronounced like long *e*, as if written *shammee*.

305. *Adroit* and *devair*, two scarcely naturalized French words, have the *oi* regular.

OO.

306. The sound of this diphthong is regular, except in a few words. It is pronounced long in *moon*, *soon*, *fool*, *rood*, *food*, *mood*, &c. This is its regular sound.

307. It has a shorter sound corresponding to the *u* in *bull*, in the words *wool*, *wood*, *good*, *hood*, *foot*, *flood*, *underflood*; and these are the only words where this diphthong has this middle sound.

308. It has the sound of short *u* in the two words *blood* and *flood*, rhyming with *mud*.

309. *Soot* is vulgarly pronounced so as to rhyme with *but*, *but*, &c. but ought to have its long, regular sound, rhyming with *boot*; as we always hear it in the compound *sooty*.

310. *Dore*, and *flore* are universally pronounced by the English as if written *dore* and *flore*; but in Ireland they preserve the regular sound of *oo*.

311. *Moor*, a black man, is regular in polite pronunciation, and like *more* in vulgar. *Moor*, a marsh, is sometimes heard rhyming with *store*; but more correct speakers pronounce it regularly, rhyming with *poor*.

312. This diphthong is the most irregular assemblage of words in our language. Its most common sound is that heard in *bound*, *found*, *ground*, &c. and this may be called its proper sound; but its deviations are so many and so various, that the best idea of it will be conveyed by giving the samples of all its different sounds.

313. The first or proper sound of this diphthong is composed of the *a* in *ball*, and the *oo* in *woo*, or rather the *u* in *bull*, and is equivalent to the *ow* in *down*, *frown*, &c. This sound is heard in *abound*, *about*, *account*, *acquiesce*, *aground*, *aloud*, *amount*, *around*, *arouse*, *astound*, *aveuch*, *bough*, *bounce*, *bound*, *country*, *countryous*, *bout*, *carouse*, *choose*, *cloud*, *clough*, *clout*, *clutterly*, *compound*, *couch*, *couchant*, *crouch*, *deflour*, *devour*, *devout*, *doubt*, *doubtful*, *drought*, *doughty*, *douse*, *encounter*, *espouse*, *expound*, *flout*, *fowl*, *foxnder*, *found*, *foundling*, *fountain*, *froufy*, *glout*, *gout* (a disease) *ground*, *grout*, *bound*, *hour*, *house*, *impound*, *loud*, *lounge*, *louse*, *lout*, *mound*, *mountebank*, *mouse*, *mouth*, *noun*, *ounce*, *our*, *ouſt*, *out*, *outer*, *outermost*, *paramount*, *plough*, *pouch*, *pounce*, *pound*, *pout*, *profound*, *pronounce*, *propound*, *proud*, *re-bound*, *recount*, *redoubt*, *redoubted*, *redound*, *rencontre*, *round*, *roundelay*, *rouse*, *rout*, *scoundrel*, *scour*, *scout*, *skout*, *sbroud*, *sbouch*, *spouse*, *spout*, *sprout*, *stout*, *surround*, *south*, *thou*, *thousand*, *touse*, *trounce*, *trousers*, *trout*, *wound* (did wind) *slough* (a miry place) *vouch*, *vouchsafe*, *without*, and in *pronoun* and *scaramouch*; though, in these words, the accent is not on the diphthong.

314. The second sound is that of short *u* in *bud*, and is heard in the following words and their compounds: *adjourn*, *journey*, *journal*, *bourgeon*, *country*, *cousin*, *couple*, *double*, *trouble*, *courteous*, *courtesy*, *courage*, *encourage*, *joust*, *gourmet*, *housewife*, *flourish*, *mounch*, *nourish*, *enough*, *chough*, *rough*, *tough*, *slough* (a cast skin) *scourge*, *southerly*, *southern*, *southernwood*, *southward*, *touch*, *touchy*, *young*, *younker*, and *youngſter*, but *southern*, *southerly*, and *southward*, are sometimes pronounced regularly like *ſouth*; this, however, is far from the prevailing pronunciation. This is the sound this diphthong always has when the accent is not on it, unless in very few instances, where the compound retains the sound of the simple, as in *pronoun*; but in *ſojourn* and *ſojourner*, with the accent on the first syllable, and in every unaccented termination, in *our* and *ous*, this diphthong has exactly the sound of short *u*. Thus *farour*, *bonour*, and *famous*, are pronounced as if written *favur*, *honur*, and *famus*.

315. The third sound given to these vowels is that of *oo* in *coo* and *woo* (39); and is found in the following words: *Bouge*, *croup*, *group*, *aggroup*, *amour*, *paramour*, *bouse*, *bousy*, *bouteſeu*, *capouch*, *cartouch*, *fourbe*, *gourd*, *gout* (taste) and *ragout* (pronounced *goo* and *ragoo*) *rendezvous*, *rouge*, *soup*, *sous* (pronounced *ſoo*), *ſurtout*, *through*, *througbly*, *toupee*, or *toupet*, *you*, *your*, *youth*, *tour*, *contour*, *tourney*, *tournay*, *tournament*, *pour*, and *route*, (a road) *accoutre*, *billet doux*, *agouti*, *uncouth*, *wound* (a hurt) and *routine* (a beaten road). though the diphthong on the latter has not the accent.

316. The verb *to pour* is sometimes pronounced to *pore*, and sometimes to *power*; in each case it interferes with a word of a different signification, and the best pronunciation, which is that similar to *poor*, is as little liable to that exception as either of the others.

317. To *wound* is sometimes pronounced so as to rhyme with *found*; but this is directly contrary to the best usage; but *route* (a road, as to take a different *route*) is often pronounced so as to rhyme with *doubt* by respectable speakers.

318. The fourth sound of this diphthong is that of long open *o*, and is heard in the following words: *thougħ*, *although*, *coulter*, *court*, *courtier*, *course*, *discourse*, *source*, *resource*, *bourn*, *dough*, *doughy*, *four*, *mould*, *mouldy*, *moult*, *mourn*, *ſhoulder*, *ſmoulder*, *soul*, *poultice*, *poult*, *poulterer*, *poultry*, *troul* (to troll smoothly, marked by Mr. Sheridan as rhyming with *doll*, but more properly by Dr. Kenrick with *roll*) and *borough*, *thorough*, *furlough*, *fourteen*, *concourse*, and *intercourse*, preserve the diphthong in the sound of long *o*, though not under the accent.

319. The

319. The fifth sound of *ow* is like the noun *ow*, and is heard only in the following words: *sought, brought, sought, besought, fought, nought, thoughts, thoughts, misthought, wrought*.

320. The sixth sound is that of short *o*, or the *u* in *bul*, and is heard only in the auxiliary verbs *would, could, should, rhyming with good, hood, food, &c.*

321. The seventh sound is that of short *o*, and heard only in the words *cough, and rough, rhyming exactly with off and scoff: and in lough and stough, pronounced lock and book.*

OW.

322. The elementary sound of this diphthong is the same as the first sound of *eu*, and is heard in *brow, now, &c.* but the sound of long *o* obtains in so many instances, that it will be necessary to give a catalogue of both.

323. The general sound, as the elementary sound may be called, is heard in *naw, how, bow, (a mark of respect) mow (a heap of barley, &c.) cow, brow, brown, browse, plow, sow, vow, avow, elbow, disallow, endow, down, clown, frown, town, crown, drown, gown, renown, dowager, dowdy, dower, dowre, dowry, dowery, dowlas, drowse, drowsy, flower, bower, lower (to look gloomy) power, powder, prowess, prow, prow, vowel, towel, bower, rowel, scowl, crowd, shower, tower, sowsins, sowl, thowl, low, (to bellow as a cow).* This word is generally pronounced as *low*, not *high*; but if custom, in this case, has not absolutely decided, it ought, in my opinion, to have the first sound of this diphthong rhyming with *bow*, as much more expressive of the noise it signifies; which, where sounds are the ideas to be expressed, ought to have great weight in pronunciation (241) (251).

324. The second sound of this diphthong is heard in *blow, slow, crow, grow, flow, glow, bow (to shoot with) know, low (not high) mow (to cut grass) row, show, sow (to scatter grain) frow, slow, snow, trow, below, beflow, own, owner, flown, foward, toward, grown, growth, know, known, sown, lower (to bring low) throw, thown, in all these words the *ow* sounds like lang *o* in go, no, so, &c.*

325. The noun *prow*, signifying the forepart of a ship, rhymes with *go* in Mr. Sheridan, and with *now* in Dr. Kenrick. The latter is, in my opinion, the preferable sound; while the verb *to prow* (to seek for prey) rhymes with *owl* according to Mr. Sheridan, and with *soul* according to Dr. Kenrick: the latter has the old spelling *prowe* to plead, but the former has, in my opinion, both analogy and the best usage on its side. Both these writers unite in giving the first sound of this diphthong to *prowess*; which is unquestionably the true pronunciation.

326. The proper names *How, Howel, Howard, and Powel*, generally are heard with the first sound of this diphthong, as in *how, now, &c.* but *Howes* and *Snow* (the historian) commonly rhyme with *knows* and *know*. *Howard*, among people of rank, is generally pronounced with the second sound, rhyming with *foward*; and *Grovesnor*, as if written *Gravener*.

" So much they hate the crowd, that if the throng:

" By chance go right, they purposely go wrong."

DODD.

Snowdon is frequently pronounced with the first sound of *ow*; but the second sound seems preferable; as it is not improbable that these mountains had their name, like the *Alps*, from the snow on their tops.

327. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented syllable it has always the second sound, like long *o*, in *borrow, sorrow, fellow, willow, &c.* The vulgar shorten this sound and pronounce the *o* obscurely, and sometimes as if followed by *r*, as *winder* and *feller*, for *window* and *fellow*; but this is almost too despicable for notice. Good speakers preserve the diphthong in this situation as distinct as if the accent were on it, and give it the full sound of open *o*, rhyming with *no, so, &c.*

328. This diphthong, in the word *knowledge*, has of late years undergone a considerable revolution. Some speakers, who had the regularity of their language at heart, were grieved to see the compound

depart

depart so far from the sound of the simple, and with heroic fortitude have opposed the multitude by pronouncing the first syllable of this word as it is heard in the verb to *know*. The pulpit and the bar have for some years given a sanction to this pronunciation; but the senate and the stage hold out inflexibly against it: and the nation at large seem insensible of the improvement. They still continue to pronounce, as in the old ludicrous rhymes—

“ Among the mighty men of knowledge,
“ That are professors at Gresham College.”

But if ever this word should have the good fortune to be restored to its rights, it would be but charity to endeavour the restoration of a great number of words in a similar situation, such as *breakfast*, *vineyard*, *bewilder*, *meadow*, *hearken*, *pleasure*, *whistler*, *shepherd*, *windward*, and a long catalogue of fellow sufferers. But before we endeavour this restoration we should consider, that contracting the sound of the simple, when it acquires an additional syllable, is an idiom of pronunciation to which our language is extremely prone; nor is it certain that crossing this tendency would produce any real advantage; at least, not sufficient to counterbalance the diversity of pronunciation which must for a long time prevail, and which must necessarily call off our attention from things to words.—See Enclitical Termination.

OR.

329. This diphthong is but another form for *oi*, and is pronounced exactly like it. When *alloy* is written with this diphthong, it ought never to be pronounced *allay*. Custom seems to have appropriated the former word to the noun, and the latter to the verb; for the sake of consistency, it were to be wished it were always written *allay*; but it is not to be expected that poets will give up so good a rhyme to *joy*, *clay*, and *destroy*.

330. The only word in which this diphthong is not under the accent, is the proper name *Savoy*: for *savoy*, a plant, has the accent on the second syllable; but the diphthong in both is pronounced in the same manner.

UA.

331. When the *a* in this diphthong is pronounced, the *u* has the power of *w*, which unites both into one syllable; thus *antiquate*, *antiquary*, *assuage*, *persuade*, *equal*, *language*, &c. are pronounced *antikwate*, *antikwary*, *asswage*, *perswade*, *ekwal*, *langwage*, &c.

332. The *u* in this diphthong is silent, in *guard*, *guardian*, *guarantee*, and *piquant*; pronounced *gard*, *gardian*, *garantee*, and *pickant*.

333. In *Mantua*, the town of Italy, both vowels are heard distinctly. The same may be observed of the habit so called; but in *mantuamaker* vulgarity has sunk the *a*, and made it *mantumaker*. The same vulgarity at first, but now sanctioned by universal custom, has sunk both letters in *victuals*, and its compounds *victualling* and *victualler*, pronounced *vittles*, *wittling*, and *vittler*.

UE.

334. This diphthong, like *ua*, when it forms only one syllable, and both letters are pronounced, has the *u* sounded like *w*; as *consuetude*, *desuetude*, and *mansuetude*, which are pronounced *confwetude*, *defwetude*, and *manfwetude*. Thus *conquest* is pronounced according to the general rule, as if written *conkwest*; but the verb to *conquer* has unaccountably deviated into *conker*, particularly upon the stage. This error, however, seems not to be so rooted in the general ear as to be above correction; and analogy undoubtedly demands *conkwær*.

335. This diphthong, when in a final syllable, sinks the *e*, as *clue*, *cue*, *due*, *blue*, *glue*, *hue*, *flue*, *rue*, *sue*,

sue, true, mue, accrue, ensue, endue, argue, imbue, imbrue, pursue, subdue, perdue, residue, avenue, revenue, continue, retinue, consttrue, statue, tissue, issue, virtue, value, ague, pronounced clew, kew, dew, &c.

336. In some words the *u* is silent, and the *e* pronounced short, as in *guess, guest, guerkin, guerdon*, where the *u* acts as a servile to preserve the *g* hard.

337. In some words both the vowels are sunk, as in *antique, oblique, league, feague, teague, colleague, plague, vague, intrigue, fatigue, barangue, tongue, disembogue, colloque, rogue, prorogue, brogue, fugue*; in all which the *ue* is silent, and the *g* pronounced hard. The *q* in *antique* and *oblique* is pronounced like *k*, as if the words were written *anteek* and *oblike*.

338. The terminations in *ogue*, from the Greek, are pronounced in the same manner. Thus *pedagogue, demagogue, ptysmagogue, menagogue, emmenagogue, synagogue, mystagogue, decalogue, dialogue, triologue, catalogue, theologue, eclogue, monologue, prologue, and epilogue*, are all pronounced as if written *pedagog, demagog, &c.*

339. This diphthong after *r* becomes *oo*. Thus *true* is pronounced *troo-*

UI.

340. The *u* in this diphthong, as in the two last, when both vowels are pronounced without forming two syllables, is pronounced like *w*; thus *languid, anguish, languish, extinguish, distinguish, relinquish, vanquish, linguisf, penguin, suivant, guiacum*, are pronounced as if written *langwid, angwisch, &c.* and *cuisse* and *cuisses*, as if written *kwis* and *kwisses*, and *cuirass, kwirass*.

341. The *u* is silent, and the *i* pronounced long; in *guide, disguise, guile, and beguile*; but the *u* is silent, and the *i* short, in *guild, build, guilt, guinea, guitar*. *Guild*, in *Guildhall*, is, by the lower people of London, pronounced so as to rhyme with *child*; but this is directly opposite to the best usage. In *circuit* and *biscuit* the *u* is merely servile; in both, the *c* is hard, and the *i* short, as if written *surkit* and *bisket*. *Conduit* is pronounced *condit*.

342. In *juice, fluice, suit, and pursuit*, the *i* is silent, and the *u* has its diphthongal sound, as if preceded by *e*, and the words were written *flewece, jewece, sewt, pursewt*.

343. When this diphthong is preceded by *r*, it is pronounced like *oo*; thus *bruise, cruise, fruit, bruit, recruit*, are pronounced as if written *broose, crooze, broot, froot, recroot* (339).

UO.

344. The *u* in this diphthong, as in the three last, is pronounced like *w* in *quote, quota, quotation, quotient, quotidian, quorum, quondam, filiquose, quothe*, as if written *kwote, kwota, kwotation, &c.* *Coif* and *coit*, improperly pronounced *kwoif* and *kwoit*, do not come under this class..

UX.

345. This diphthong, with the accent on it, sinks the *u*, and pronounces the *y* like long *i*; thus *buy*, the only word where *uy* has the accent, rhymes with *dry, fly, &c.* When the accent is not on this diphthong it is sounded like long *e*, as *plaguy, roguy, gluay*, pronounced *pla-guee, ro-guee, glu-ee*. The same may be observed of *obloquy, ambiloquy, pauciloquy, soliloquy, ventriloquy, alloquy, colloquy*, pronounced *oblo-quee, ambilo-quee, &c.*

UOX.

346. This triphthong is found only in the word *buoy*, pronounced as if written *bwoy*, but too often exactly like *boy*. This, however, is an impropriety which ought to be avoided by correct speakers.

OF THE CONSONANTS.

B.

347. WHEN *b* follows *m* in the same syllable it is generally silent, as in *lamb*, *kemb*, *limb*, *comb*, *dumb*, &c. It is silent also before *t* in the same syllable, as in *debt*, *doubt*, *redoubt*, *redoabted*, and their compounds. It is silent before *t*, when not in the same syllable, in the word *sibtle* (cunning), often inaccurately used for *subtile* (fine), where the *b* is always pronounced. In the mathematical term *rhombe* the *b* is always heard, and the word pronounced as if written *rumb*. *Ambs-ace* is pronounced *Aims-ace*.

C.

348. *C* is always heard like *k* before *u*, *v*, and *w*, as *card*, *cord*, *curd*; and soft, like *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *cement*, *city*, *cynic*.

349. When *c* ends a word, or syllable, it is always hard, as in *music*, *flaccid*, *sic-city*, pronounced *musick*, *flack-id*, *sick-sity*.

350. In the word *sceptic*, where the first *c*, according to analogy, ought to be pronounced like *s*, Dr. Johnson has not only given his approbation to the sound of *k*, but has, contrary to general practice, spelt the word *skeptic*. It may be observed, perhaps, in this, as on other occasions, of that truly great man, that he is but seldom wrong; but when he is so, that he is generally wrong to absurdity. What a monster does this word *skeptic* appear to an eye the least classical or correct! and if this alteration be right, why should we hesitate to write and pronounce *scene*, *scepter*, and *Lacedemon*, *skene*, *skeptir*, and *Lakedemon*, as there is the same reason for *k* in all? It is not, however, my intention to cross the general current of polite and classical pronunciation, which I know is that of sounding the *c* as *k*; any objection is only to writing it with the *k*; and in this, I think I am supported by the best authority since the publication of Johnson's Dictionary.

351. *C* is mute in *Czar*, *Czarina*, *virtuals*, and *indict*, and sounds like *tch* in *vermicelli*, *violincello*; and like *z* in *suffice*, *sacrifice*, and *discern*.

352. This letter, when connected with *b*, has two sounds; the one like *tch*, in *child*, *tchair*, *rich*, *which*, &c. pronounced as if written *tchild*, *tchair*, *ritch*, *whitch*, &c. the other like *sh*, as in *bech*, *bench*, *flicb*, &c. pronounced *beish*, *benfis*, *fifb*, &c. This latter sound is generally given to words from the French, as *chaise*, *chagrin*, *chamade*, *champagne*, *champignon*, *chandelier*, *chaperon*, *charlatan*, *chevadier*, *cheveron*, *chicane*, *capuchin*, *cartouch*, *machine*, *machinist*, *chancrre*.

353. *Ch*, in words from the learned languages, are generally pronounced like *k*, as *chalcography*, *chalybeate*, *chamæleon*, *chamomile*, *chaos*, *character*, *cart*, *chasm*, *chemist* (if derived from the Arabic, and *chymist* if from the Greek) *cherousse*, *chimera*, *chiography*, *chiromancy*, *chlorosis*, *choler*, *choras*, *chord*, *chorography*, *chyli*, and its compounds; *anchor*, *ancoret*, *cachexy*, *catechism*, *catechise*, *catechetical*, *catechumen*, *echo*, *echinus*, *epoch*, *epocha*, *icber*, *machination*, *machinal*, *mechanic*, *mechanical*, *orchestra*, *rechafre*, *rechnical*, *anarch*, *anarchy*, *conch*, *distich*, *hemifich*, *monofich*, *cunnich*, *monarch*, *monarchical*, *bierorach*, *benglich*, *pentateuch*, *stomach*, *stomachic*, *scheme*, *school*, *scholar*, *schefis*, *maffich*, and in all words where it is followed by *r*, as *Christ*, *Christian*, *chronology*, *chronicle*, &c. To these may be added the Celtic word *loch* (a lake). The exceptions to these are *charity*, *charge*, *archer*, and *arkery*.

354. When *arch*, signifying chief, begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is always pronounced *ark*, as *archangel*, *archipelago*, *architect*, *archives*, *archetype*, *archaism*, *archiepiscopal*, *archidiaconal*, *architrave*, *archaiology*. But when we prefix *arch* to a word of our own, and

and this word begins with a consonant, we pronounce it so as to rhyme with *march*, as *archduke*, *arch-deacon*, *archbishop*; and sometimes, when the following word begins with a vowel, if it is a composition of our own, and the word does not come to us compounded from the Greek or Latin, as *arch-enemy*.

355. The word *ache*, (a pain), pronounced *ake*, comes from the Greek, and was by Shakespeare extended to two syllables, *aches* with *ch*, as in *watches*; but this is obsolete. It is now almost universally written *ake* and *akes*, except where it is compounded with another word, as *head-ach*, *heart-ach*, &c. and by thus absurdly retaining the *ch* in the compound, we are puzzled how to form the plural, without pronouncing *ackes* in two syllables: but if this remnant of Greek must be retained, the best way would be to spell the compound *head-ache*, as the simple *ache*, with a final *e*.

356. In *choir* and *chorister* the *ch* is almost universally pronounced like *qu* (300): in *ostrich*, like *dge*, as spelled *ofridge*. It is silent in *schedule*, *schism*, and *yacht*; pronounced *seddule*, *sizm*, and *yot*. It is sunk in *drachm*, but heard in *drachma*; pronounced *dram* and *drackma*.

357. When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes the sound of *sh*; thus *ocean*, *social*, *Phocion*, *saponaceous*, are pronounced as if written *oshian*, *osheal*, *Phoshean*, *saponashbeous*.

D.

358. In order to have a just idea of the alterations of sound this letter undergoes, it will be necessary to consider its near relation to *T* (41). These consonants, like *p* and *b*, *f* and *v*, *k* and hard *g*, and *s* and *z*, are letters of the same organ; they differ by the nicest shades of sound, and are easily convertible into each other; *t*, *p*, *f*, *k*, and *s*, may, for the sake of distinction, be called sharp, and *d*, *b*, *v*, *g*, and *z*, may be called flat. For this reason, when a singular ends in a sharp consonant, the *s*, which forms the plural, preserves its sharp sound, as in *cuffs*, *packs*, *lips*, *hats*, *deaths*; and when the singular ends with a flat consonant, the plural *s* has the sound of *z*, as *drabs*, *bags*, *beads*, *lives*.

359. In the same manner, when a verb ends with a sharp consonant, the *d*, in the termination *ed*, assumed by the preterit and participle, becomes sharp, and is sounded like *t*; thus *fluffed*, *tripped*, *cracked*, *paffed*, (where the *e* is suppressed, as it always ought to be, except when we are pronouncing the language of Scripture) change the *d* into *t*, as if written *fluft*, *tript*, *cractt*, *past*. So, when the verb ends in a flat consonant, the *d* in *ed* preserves its true flat sound, as *drubbed*, *pegged*, *lived*, *buzzed*. It may be observed too, that when the verb ends in a liquid, or a liquid and mute *e*, the participial *d* always preserves its pure sound; as *blamed*, *joined*, *filled*, *barred*. This contraction of the participial *ed*, and the verbal *en* (103), is so fixed an idiom of our pronunciation, that to alter it, would be to alter the sound of the whole language. It must, however, be regretted, that it subjects our tongue to some of the most hissing, snapping, clashing, grinding, sounds that ever grated the ears of a Vandal. Thus *rashed*, *scratched*, *wrenched*, *bridled*, *fangled*, *bircken*, *hardened*, *strengthened*, *quickened*, &c. almost frighten us when written as they are actually pronounced, as *raspt*, *scratcht*, *wrencht*, *brid'l'd*, *fangl'd*, *bircb'n*, *strength'n'd*, *quick'n'd*, &c. but to compensate for these Gothick sounds, which, however, are not without their use, our language is full of the smoothest and most sonorous terminations of the Greeks and Romans.

360. By the foregoing rule of contraction, arising from the very nature of the letters, we see the absurdity of substituting the *t* for *ed*, when the verb ends in a sharp consonant; for, when the pronunciation cannot be mistaken, it is folly to alter the orthography. Thus the *Distressed Mother*, the title of a tragedy, needs not be written *Distrest Mother*, as we generally find it, because, though we write it the former manner, it must necessarily be pronounced in the latter.

361. By this rule, too, we may see the impropriety of writing *bleft* for *bleffed*, when a participle.

"*Blest in thy genius, in thy love too bleft.*" POPE,

G

But

But when the word *bleffed* is an adjective, it ought always to be pronounced, even in the most familiar conversation, in two syllables, as this is a *bleffed* day, the *bleffed* thistle, &c.

362. This word, with *learned*, *cursed*, and *winged*, are the only participial adjectives which are constantly pronounced in two syllables; where the participles are pronounced in one: thus *a learned man*, *a cursed thing*, *a winged horse*, preserve the *ed* in a distinct syllable; while the same words, when verbs, as *be learned to write*, *be cursed the day*, *they winged their flight*, are heard in one syllable, as if written *learnd*, *curst*, and *wingd*; the *d* in *cursed* changing to *t*, from its following the sharp consonant *s*. (358).

363. Poetry, however, (which has been one great cause of improper orthography) assumes the privilege of using these words, when adjectives, either as monosyllables or disyllables; but correct prose rigidly exacts the pronunciation of *ed* in these words, when adjectives, as a distinct syllable. The *ed* in *aged* always makes a distinct syllable, as *an aged man*; but when this word is compounded with another, the *ed* does not form a syllable, as *a full-ag'd horse*.

364. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, that when adjectives are changed into adverbs by the addition of the termination *ly*, we often find the participial termination *ed* preserved long and distinct, even in those very words where it was contracted when used adjectively. Thus, though we always hear *confess'd*, *profess'd*, *design'd*, &c. we as constantly hear *con-fess-ed-ly*, *pro-fess-ed-ly*, *de-sign-ed-ly*, &c. The same may be observed of the following list of words, which, by the assistance of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am enabled to give as the only words in the language, in which the *ed* is pronounced as a distinct syllable in the adverb, where it is contracted in the participial adjective: *forcedly*, *enforcedly*, *unveiledly*, *deformedly*, *feignedly*, *unfeignedly*, *discernedly*, *resignedly*, *refinedly*, *restrainedly*, *concernedly*, *unconcernedly*, *discernedly*, *undiscernedly*, *preparedly*, *assuredly*, *advisedly*, *dispersedly*, *diffusedly*, *confusedly*, *unperceivedly*, *resolvedly*, *deservedly*, *undeservedly*, *reservedly*, *unreservedly*, *avordedly*, *perplexedly*, *fixedly*, *amazedly*.

365. To this catalogue may be added several abstract substantives formed from participles in *ed*; which *ed* makes a distinct syllable in the former, though not in the latter. Thus *preparedness*, *assuredness*, *diseasedness*, *advisedness*, *reposedness*, *composedness*, *diffusedness*, *confusedness*, *distressedness*, *resolvedness*, *reservedness*, *perplexedness*, *fixedness*, *amazedness*, have *ed* pronounced distinctly.

366. The adjectives *naked*, *wicked*, *picked* (pointed), *hooked*, *crooked*, *forked*, *tusked*, and *wretched*, are not derived from verbs, and are therefore pronounced in two syllables. The same may be observed of *scabbed*, *crabbed*, *chubbed*, *stubbed*, *shagged*, *snagged*, *ragged*, *crabbed*, *dogged*, *rugged*, *scragged*, *jagged*; and these, when formed into nouns by the addition of *nes*s, preserve the *ed* in a distinct syllable, as *wickedness*, *scabbedness*, *raggedness*, &c.

367. *Passef*, in the sense of beyond, becomes a preposition, and may allowably be written *past*, as *past twelve o'clock*; but when an adjective, though it is pronounced in one syllable, it ought to be written with two, as *passef pleasures are present pain*: this I know is contrary to usage; but usage is, in this case, contrary to good sense, and the settled analogy of the language.

368. It needs scarcely be observed, that when the verb ends in *t* or *d*, the *ed* in the past time and participle has the *d* pronounced with its own sound, and always forms an additional syllable, as *landed*, *matted*, &c. otherwise the final *d* could not be pronounced at all.

369. And here, perhaps, it may not be useless to take notice of the very imperfect and confused idea that is given in our best grammars, of what are called contracted verbs, such as *snatcht*, *checkt*, *snapt*, *mixt*, *dwellt*, and *past*, for *snatched*, *checked*, *snapped*, *mixed*, *dwelled*, and *passed*. To these are added those that end in *l*, *m*, and *n*, or *p*, after a diphthong; which either shorten the diphthong, or change it into a single vowel; and instead of *ed*, take *t* only for the preterit, as *dealt*, *dreamt*, *meant*, *felt*, *slept*, *crept*; and these are said to be considered not as irregular, but contracted only. Now nothing can be clearer than that verbs of a very different kind are here huddled together as of the same. *Snatched*, *checked*, *snapped*, *mixed*, and *passed*, are not irregular at all; if they are ever written *snatcht*, *checkt*, *snapt*, *mixt*,

mixt, and *past*, it is from pure ignorance of analogy, and not considering that if they were written with *ed*, unless we were to pronounce it as a distinct syllable, contrary to the most settled usage of the language, the pronunciation, from the very nature of the letters, must be the same. It is very different with *dwelled*; here, as a liquid, and not a sharp mute, ends the verb, *d* might be pronounced without going into *t* just as well as in *fell'd*, the participle of to *fell* (to cut down trees). Here then, we find custom has determined an irregularity, which cannot be altered, without violence to the language; *dwell* may be truly called an irregular verb, and *dwelt* the preterit and participle.

370. The same may be observed of *deal*, *dream*, *mean*, *feel*, *weep*, *sleep*, and *creep*. It is certain we can pronounce *d* after the four first of these words, as well as in *sealed*, *screamed*, *cleaned*, and *rec'd*; but custom has not only annexed *t* to the preterit of these verbs, but has changed the long diphthongal sound into a short one; they are therefore doubly irregular. *Weep*, *sleep*, and *creep*, would not have required *t* to form their preterits any more than *peeped*, and *steeped*; but custom, which has shortened the diphthong in the former words, very naturally annexed *t* as the simplest method of conveying the sound.

371. The only two words which occasion some doubt about classing them are, to *learn* and to *spell*. The vulgar (who are no contemptible guides on this occasion) pronounce them in the preterit *learnt* and *spelt*; but as *n* and *l* will readily admit of *d* after them, it seems more correct to favour a tendency to regularity, both in writing and speaking, which the literary world has given into, by spelling them *learned* and *spelled*, and pronouncing them *learn'd* and *spell'd*. Thus *earned*, the preterit of to *earn*, has been recovered from the vulgar *earnt*, and made a perfect rhyme to *discerned*.

372. To these observations may be added, that, in such irregular verbs as have the present, the preterit and participle the same, as *cast*, *coft*, *cut*, &c. the second person singular of the preterit of these verbs take *st* before the *ft*, as *I cast*, or *did cast*. *Thou castedst*, or *didst cast*, &c. for if this were not the case, the second person of the preterit might be mistaken for the second person of the present tense, which in these words would render "confusion worse confounded."

373. I have been led insensibly to these observations by their connexion with pronunciation; and if the reader should think them too remote from the subject, I must beg his pardon, and resume my remarks on the sound of the letter *d*.

374. The vulgar drop this letter in *ordinary* and *extraordinary*, and make them *or'nary* and *extr'or'nary*; but this is a gross abbreviation; the best pronunciation is sufficiently short, which is *ord'nary* and *ext'rord'nary*; the first in three, and the last in four syllables.

375. Our ancestors, feeling the necessity of showing the quantity of a vowel followed by *ge* when it was to be short, inserted *d*, as *wedge*, *ridge*, *badge*, &c. The same reason induced them to write *colledge* and *alledge*, with the *d*; but modern reformers, to the great injury of the language, have expelled the *d*, and left the vowel to shift for itself; because there is no *d* in the Latin words from which these are derived.

376. *D* like *t*, to which it is so nearly related, when it comes after the accent, and is followed by the diphthongs *ie*, *io*, *ia* or *eau*, slides into *gzb*, or the consonant *j*; thus *soldier* is universally and justly pronounced as if written *sol-jer*; *grandeur*, *gran-jeur*; and *verdure* (where it must be remembered that *u* is a diphthong) *ver-jure*; and, for the same reason, *education* is elegantly pronounced *ed-jucation*. But *Date* and *notice*, pronounced *jute* and *re-juce*, where the accent is after the *d*, cannot be too much reprehended.

F.

377. *F* has its pure sound in *often*, *off*, &c. but, in the preposition *of*, slides into its near relation *v*, as

it. written *ov.* But, when this preposition is in composition at the end of a word, the *f* becomes *pures*, thus, though we sound *of* singly *ov*, we pronounce it as if the *f* were double in *whreof*.

378. There is a strong tendency to change the *f* into *v* in some words, which confounds the plural number and the genitive case. Thus we often hear of a *wives jointure*, a *calfes head*, and *bouse rent*, for a *wife's jointure*, a *calf's head*, and *house rent*.

G.

379. *G*, like *C*, has two sounds, a hard and a soft one. It is hard before *a, o, u, l*, and *r*, as *game*, *gone*, *gull*, *glory*, *grandeur*. *Gaol* is the only exception; now more commonly written *jail* (212).

380. *G* before *e* and *i* is sometimes hard and sometimes soft. It is generally soft before words of Greek, Latin, or French original, and hard before words from the Saxon. These latter, forming by far the smaller number, may be considered as exceptions.

381. *G* is hard before *e*, in *gear*, *Greek*, *geese*, *geld*, *gelt*, *gelding*, *get*, *gew-gaw*, *shagged*, *ragged*, *cragged*, *scragged*, *dogged*, *rugged*, *toged* (dressed in a toga) *dagger*, *swagger*, *flagger*, *trigger*, *dogger*, *pettyfogger*, *tiger*, *auger*, *eager*, *meager*, *anger*, *finger*, *linger*, *conger*, *longer*, *stronger*, *younger*, *longest*, *strongest*, *youngest*. The last of these words are generally pronounced in Ireland, so as to let the *g* remain in its nasal sound, without articulating the succeeding vowel; thus *longer* (more long) is so pronounced as to sound exactly like the noun a *longer* (one who longs or wishes for a thing) the same may be observed of the rest. Resting the *g* in the nasal sound, without articulating the succeeding vowel, is very proper in verbal nouns, derived from verbs ending in *ing*, as *finger*, *bringer*, *slinger*, &c. but is highly improper in the words above mentioned; for *younger* ought to rhyme exactly with the termination *monger*, which has always the *g* hard, and articulating the vowel. *Forget*, *target*, and *together*, fall into this class.

382. *G* is hard before *i*, in *gibbe*, *gibcat*, *gibber*, *gibberish*, *gibbous*, *giddy*, *gift*, *gig*, *giggle*, *giglets* (properly *gigglet*) *gild*, *gill* (of a fish) *ginlet*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girdle*, *girl*, *girth*, *gizzard*, *begin*, *give*, *forgive*, *biggin*, *piggin*, *noggin*: also derivatives from nouns or verbs ending in hard *g*, as *waggish*, *riggish*, *boggish*, *doggish*, *sluggish*, *rizzing*, *digging*, &c.

283. *G* before *y* is generally soft, as in *elegy*, *apology*, &c. and almost in all words from the learned languages; but hard in words from the Saxon, which are formed from nouns or verbs ending in *g* hard, as *shaggy*, *jaggy*, *knaggy*, *snaggy*, *craggy*, *scraggy*, *guaggy*, *swaggy*, *dreggy*, *spriggy*, *twiggy*, *boggy*, *foggy*, *cloggy*, *buggy*, *muggy*. *Gyve* naturally preserves the *g* hard from its Celtic original.

GN in the same syllable at the beginning of a word.

384. The *g* in this situation is always silent, as *gnaw*, *gnash*, *gnat*, *gnarl*, *gnomon*, *gnomonics*; pronounced *naw*, *nash*, *nat*, *narl*, *nomon*, *nomonics*.

GN in the same syllable at the end of a word.

385. No combination of letters has more puzzled the critics than this. Two actresses of distinguished merit in *Portia*, in the *Merchant of Venice*, pronounced the word *impugn* differently, and each found her advocate in the newspapers. One critic affirmed, that Miss Young, by preserving the sound of *g*, pronounced the word properly; and the other contended, that Mrs. Yates was more judicious in leaving it out. The former was charged with harshness; the latter, with mutilating the word, and weakening its sound: but if analogy may decide, it is clearly in favour of the latter; for there is no axiom in our pronunciation more indisputable than that, which makes *g* silent before *n* in the same syllable. This is constantly the case in *sign* and all its compounds, as *resign*, *design*, *confign*, *affign*; and in *indign*, *condign*, *malign*, *benign*; all pronounced as if written *fine*, *refine*, &c. In which words we find the vowel *i* long and.

and open, to compensate, as it were, for the suppression of *n*; as every other word ending in *gn*, when the accent is on the syllable, has a diphthong pronounced like a long open vowel, as *arraign*, *campaign*, *feign*, *reign*, *deign*, and consequently, unless the vowel *u* can produce some special privilege which the other vowels have not, we must, if we pronounce according to analogy, make the *u* in this situation long, and sound *impugn* as if written *impune*.

386. The same analogy will oblige us to pronounce *impregn*, *oppugn*, *expugn*, *propugn*, as if written *imprene*, *oppune*, *expune*, *propune*, not only when these verbs are in the infinitive mood, but in the preterits, participles, and verbal nouns, formed from them; as *impugned*, *impugning*, and *impugner*, must be pronounced *impuned*, *impuning*, and *impuner*. The same may be observed of the rest.

387. But in every other compound where these letters occur, the *n* articulates the latter syllable, and *g* is heard distinctly in the former; as *fig-nify*, *malig-nity*, *affig-nation*, &c. Some affected speakers, either ignorant of the rules for pronouncing English, or over-complaisant to the French, pronounce *pbyfiognomy*, *cognizance*, and *recognizance*, without the *n*; but this is a gross violation of the first principles of spelling. The only words to keep these speakers in countenance are, *poignant* and *champignon*, not long ago imported from France, and pronounced *poiniant*, *championion*. The first of these words will be probably hereafter written without the *g*; while the latter, confined to the kitchen, may be looked upon as technical, and allowed an exclusive privilege.

388. *Bagnio*, *fignior*, *seraglio*, *intaglio*, and *oglio*, pronounced *ban-yo*, *seen-yor*, *feral-yo*, *intal-yo*, and *ole-yo*, may be considered as foreign coxcombs, and treated with civility, by omitting the *g*, while they do not pervert the pronunciation of our native English words.

GM in the same syllable.

389. What has been said of *gn* is applicable to *gm*. We have but one word in the language where these letters end a word with the accent on it, and that is *phlegm*; in this the *g* is always mute, and the *e*, according to analogy, ought to be pronounced long, as if the word were written *fleme*; but a short pronunciation of the *e* has generally obtained, and we commonly hear it *flem*. It is highly probable Pope pronounced it properly, where he says

"Our critics take a contrary extreme;

"They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*." ESSAY ON CRIT.

Perhaps it would not be difficult to reduce this word to analogy, as some speakers still pronounce the *e* long: but in the compounds of this word, as in those where *gn* occur, the vowel is shortened, and the *g* pronounced; as in *phleg-mon*, *phleg-monous*, *phleg-matic*, and *phleg-magogues*; though Mr. Sheridan, for no reason I can conceive, sinks the *g* in the last word. When these letters end a syllable, not under the accent, the *g* is silent, but the preceding vowel is shortened. Thus *paradigm*, *parapegm* *diaphragm*, *apophthegm*, are pronounced *paradim*, *parapem*, *diaphram*, *apothem*.

GH.

390. This combination, at the beginning of a word, drops the *b*, as in *ghost*, *gbastly*, *aghast*; *gberkin*; pronounced *goft*, rhyming with *moft*; *gaſtly*, *agaſt*, *guerken*. But when these letters come at the end of a word they form some of the greatest anomalies in our language; *gb*, at the end of words, is generally silent, and consequently the preceding vowel or diphthong is long, as *bigh*, *nigh*, *thigh*, *neigh*, *weigh*, *ireigb*, *eugb* (the obsolete way of spelling *yew*, a tree) *bough*, *dough*, *though*, *although*, *clough* (a cliff) *plough*, *furlough*, *slough* (a miry place) *througb*, *throughout*, *thorough*, *borough*, *usquebaugh*, *pugh*!

391. *Gb* is frequently pronounced like *f*, as *laugh*, *laughtier*, *cough*, *chough*; *clough* (air allowance in weight) *blough* (the cast skin of a snake or sore) *enough*, *rough*, *tough*, *trough*.

392. *Gb*

392. *Gh* is sometimes changed into *ck*, as *bough*, *strough*, *longh*; sometimes we hear only the *g* sounded, as in *burgh*, *burgher*, and *burghership*.

G HT.

393. *Gh* in this termination is always silent, as *fight*, *night*, *bought*, *fought*, &c. The only exception is *draught*; which, in poetry, is most frequently rhymed with *caught*, *taught*, &c. but, in prose, is so universally pronounced as if written *draft*, that the poetical sound of it grows uncooth, and is becoming obsolete. *Draughts*, the game, is also pronounced *drafts*. *Drought* (dryness) is vulgarly pronounced *drowth*: it is even written so by Milton; but in this he is not to be imitated, having mistaken the analogy of this word, as well as that of *height*, which he spells *heighth*, and which is frequently so pronounced by the vulgar.

H.

394. This letter is no more than breathing forcibly before the succeeding vowel is pronounced. At the beginning of words, it is always sounded, except in *heir*, *heiress*, *bonet*, *honefly*, *honour*, *honourable*, *herb*, *herbage*, *hospital*, *hostler*, *hour*, *umble*, *humour*, *hamourous*, *humoursome*.

395. *H* is always silent after *r*, as *rhetoric*, *rhapsody*, *rheum*, *rheumatism*, *rhinoceros*, *rhomb*, *rhubarb*, *ipecacuanha*, *myrrh*, *catarrh*, and their compounds.

396. *H* final, preceded by a vowel, is always silent, as *ah!* *bab!* *oh!* *fib!* *firrah*, *halleyah*, *Meffah*.

397. This letter is often sunk after *w*, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the least distinction of sound between *while* and *wile*, *whet* and *wet*, *where* and *wear*. Trifling as this difference may appear at first sight, it tends greatly to weaken and impoverish the pronunciation, as well as sometimes to confound words of a very different meaning. The Saxons, as Dr. Lowth observes, placed the *b* before the *w*, as *bwat*; and this is certainly its true place; for in the pronunciation of all words, beginning with *wb*, we ought to breathe forcibly before we pronounce the *w*, as if the words were written *boo-at*, *boo-ile*, &c. and then we shall avoid that feeble, cockney pronunciation, which is so disagreeable to a correct ear.

J.

398. *J* is pronounced exactly like soft *g*, and is perfectly uniform in its sound, except in the word *allelujah*, where it is pronounced like *y*.

K.

399. *K* has exactly the sound of hard *c*. It is always silent before *n* in the same syllable, as *knee*, *kneel*, *knack*, *knight*, *know*, *knuckle*, *knab*, *knag*, *knap*, *knare*, *knave*, *knit*, *knock*, *knot*, *knoll*.

400. It has been a custom within these twenty years to omit the *k* at the end of words, when preceded by *c*. This has introduced a novelty into the language, which is that of ending a word with an unusual letter, and is not only a blemish in the face of it, but may possibly produce some irregularity in future formatives; for *mimicking* must be written with the *k*, though to *mimic* is without it. If we use *colic* as a verb, which is not uncommon, we must write *colicking* and *coliked*; and though *physicking* and *physicked* are not the most elegant words, they are not quite out of the line of formation. This omission of *k* is, however, too general to be counteracted, even by the authority of Johnson; but it is to be hoped it will be confined to words from the learned languages: and indeed, as there is not the same vanity of appearing learned in the Saxon as in the Latin and Greek, there is no great fear that *thick* and *slick* will lose their *k*, though they never had it in the original.

L.

401. *L* is mute in *almond*, *calf*, *half*, *calve*, *halve*, *chaldron*, *falcon*, *folk*, *yolk* (better written *yelk* with the *l* sounded) *fufil*, *halser*, *malmsey*, *salmon*, *salve*, *talbot* (a species of dog.)

402. *L* is mute also between *l* and *k* in the same syllable, as *balk*, *chalk*, *talk*, *stalk*, *walk*.

403. *L* is silent likewise between *a* and *m* in the same syllable, as *alms*, *balm*, *calm*, *palm*, *psalm*, *qlalm*; but when the *m* is detached from the *l* by commencing another syllable, the *l* becomes audible. Thus, though the *l* is mute in *balm*, *palm*, and *psalm*, it is always heard in *bal-my*, *pal-my*, *psal-mist*, *psalmody*, and *pal-miftry*. *Calmer* and *calmest* ought to have the *l* mute, as they are only degrees of comparison; and *palmer* and *palmerworm* (except in the language of Scripture, where the *l* in *palmerworm* ought to be heard) are only a sort of verbal nouns, which never alter the sound of the original word, and therefore ought to have the *l* mute. But though *l* is mute in the noun *salve*, it is heard in the verb to *salve*, and in *salver* (a kind of plate.)

404. *L* ought always to be suppressed in the auxiliary verbs *would*, *could*, *should*: it is sometimes suppressed in *fault*; but this suppression is become vulgar. In *soldier*, likewise, the *l* is sometimes suppressed, and the word pronounced *so-jer*; but this is far from being the most correct pronunciation: *l* ought always to be heard in this word, and its compounds, *soldierly*, *soldiership*, &c.

405. *L*, preceded by a mute, and followed by *e* in a final syllable, has an imperfect sound, which does not do much honour to our language. The *l*, in this situation, is neither sounded like *el* nor *le*, but the *e* final is suppressed, and the preceding mute articulates the *l*, without either a preceding or a succeeding vowel: so that this sound may be called a monster in Grammar—a syllable without a vowel. This will easily be perceived in the words *able*, *table*, *circle*, &c. which are pronounced as if written *abl*, *tabl*, *circl*, &c. and in those still more Gothick and uncouth abbreviated participial terminations, *peopled*, *bridled*, *saddled*, &c. pronounced *pee-pl'd*, *bri-dl'd*, *sad-dl'd*, &c. (359).

406. This letter has not only, like *f* and *s*, the privilege of doubling itself at the end of a word, but it has an exclusive privilege of being double where they remain single; though by what right cannot well be conceived. Thus, according to the general rule, when a verb ends in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and the accent is on the last syllable, the consonant is doubled when a participial termination is added, as *abet*, *abetting*, *begging*, *beginning*, &c. but when the accent is not on the last syllable of the verb, the consonant remains single, as *suffered*, *suffering*, *benefiting*, &c. but the *l* is doubled, whether the accent be on the last syllable or not, as *duelling*, *levelling*, *victualling*, *travelling*, *traveller*, &c. This gross irregularity, however, would not have been taken notice of in this place, if it had not suggested an absurdity in pronunciation, occasioned by the omission of *l*. Though the double

is useless in *traveller*, *victualler*, &c. it is not so in *controller*: for as *ll* is a mark of the deep broad sound of *a* in *ball*, *tall*, *all*, &c. so the same letters are the sign of the long open sound of *o* in *boll* (a round stalk of a plant) to *joll*, *noll* (the head), *knoll* (a little hill), *poll*, *clodpoll*, *roll*, *scroll*, *droll*, *troll*, *stroll*, *toll*; for which reason, leaving out one *l* in *bethral*, *catcal*, *miscal*, *overful*, *reinstal*, *downfal*, *withal*, *control*, and *unrol*, as we find them in Johnson's Dictionary, is an omission of the utmost importance to the sound of the words; for as the pronunciation sometimes alters the spelling, so the spelling sometimes alters the pronunciation. Accordingly we find some speakers, chiefly the natives of Ireland, inclined to give the *a* its middle sound, to words commencing with *al*, followed by another consonant, because they do not see the *ll* in the *all* with which these words are compounded. Thus we sometimes hear *Almighty*, *albeit*, so pronounced as to make their first syllable rhyme with the first of *al-ley*, *val-ly*; and *extol* is pronounced by the Scotch so as to rhyme with *coal*; and with just as much reason as we pronounce *control* in the same manner. For though compounds may, in some cases, be allowed to drop such letters of their simples, as either are not necessary to the sound, as in *Christmas*; or might possibly

lead

lead to a wrong one, as in *Reconcileable* (which see); yet where, by omitting a letter, the sound may be altered, the omission is pernicious and absurd. (84). The same observations might be extended to the numerous termination *full*, where, in compounds, one *l* is omitted, though nothing can be more certain, than that *ful*, with a single *l*, has not the same sound as when this letter is doubled: but this abbreviation is too inveterate and extensive to afford any hope, that the great arbiters of orthography, the printers, will ever submit to the additional trouble of putting another *l*.

M.

407. *M* preserves its sound in every word, except *comptroller*: *compt* and *accomp* are now universally written as they are pronounced *count* and *account*; and though *m* and *p* are preserved to the eye in the officer called a *comptroller*, the word is pronounced exactly like the noun *controller*, one who controls.

N.

408. *N* has two sounds; the one simple and pure, as in *man*, *net*, &c.; the other compounded and mixed, as in *hang*, *thank*, &c. The latter sound is heard when it is followed by the sharp or flat guttural mutes, *g* hard, or *k*; or its representatives, *c* hard, *qu* or *x*: but it may be observed, that so prone is our language to the flat mutes, that when *n* is followed by *k*, or its representatives—the flat mute *g* seems interposed between them. Thus *thank*, *banquet*, *anxious*, are pronounced as if written, not *than-k*, *ban-quet*, *an-xious*, but *thangk*, *bangquet*, *angkbus*. But this coalition of the sound of *n* and *g*, or hard *c*, is only when the accent is on them; for when the *g* or hard *c* articulates the accented syllable, the *n* becomes pure. Thus, though *congress* and *congregate* are pronounced as if written *con-gress* and *cong-gregate*, yet the first syllable of *congratulate* and *congressive* ought to be pronounced without the ringing sound of *n*, and exactly like the same syllable in *contrary*. The same difference may be observed in the words *concourse* and *concur*; the first word, which has the accent on the first syllable, is pronounced as if written *cong-course*; and the last, which has the accent on the second syllable, with *n* pure.

409. It may, perhaps, be worthy of notice, that when *n* is followed by *k*, the *k* has a finished or complete sound, as in *link*, *think*, &c. but when *n* is followed by hard *g*, the *g* has an unfinished or imperfect sound, as in *bang*, *bang*, &c. where we may observe the tongue to rest upon the palate in the sound of *g*; but when this letter is carried off to articulate another syllable, its sound is completed, as in *anger* and *Bangor* (the name of a town) where the sound of *g* may be perceived to be very different from the noun *banger* (a sword) and *banger* (one who beats or bangs.) This perfect sound of *g* is heard in all simples, as *anger*, *angle*, *finger*, *linger*, *conger*, *anguish*, *languish*, *distinguish*, *extinguish*, *unguent*: but in words derived from verbs or adjectives, ending in *ng*, the *g* continues imperfect, as it was in the theme. Thus a *singer* (one who sings) does not finish the *g* like *finger*, but is merely or added to *sing*: the same may be observed of *sing-ing*, *bring-ing*, and *hang-ing*. So adjectives formed by the addition of *y* have the imperfect sound of *g*, as in the original word. Thus *springy*, *stringy*, and *wingy*, are only the sound of *e* added to *spring*, *string*, and *wing*; but the comparative and superlative adjectives, *longer*, *stronger*, and *younger*; *longest*, *strongest*, and *youngest*; have the *g* hard and perfectly sounded, as if written *long-ger*, *strong-ger*, *young-ger*, &c. where the *g* is heard, as in *finger*, *linger*, &c. In these words, therefore, the Irish pronounce more agreeably to analogy than the English; for, if I mistake not, they do not articulate the *g* (381).

410. Hitherto we have considered these letters as they are heard under the accent; but when they are unaccented in the participial termination *ing*, they are frequently a cause of embarrassment to speakers who desire to pronounce correctly. We are told, even by teachers of English, that *ing*, in the word *singing*, *bringing*, and *swinging*, must be pronounced with the ringing sound, which is heard when the accent

accent is on those letters, in *king*, *sing*, and *wing*, and not as if written without the *g*, as *singin*, *bringin*, *swargin*. No one can be a greater advocate than I am for the strictest adherence to orthography, as long as the public pronunciation pays the least attention to it; but when I find letters given up by the public, with respect to sound, I then consider them as cyphers; and, if my observation does not greatly fail me, I can assert, that our best speakers do not invariably pronounce the participial *ing*, so as to rhyme with *sing*, *king*, and *ring*. Indeed, a very obvious exception seems to offer itself in those verbs that end in these letters, as a repetition of the ringing sound in successive syllables would have a very bad effect on the ear; and therefore, instead of *singing*, *bringing*, and *flinging*, our best speakers are heard to pronounce *sing in*, *bring-in*, and *fling-in*; and for the very same reason that we exclude the ringing sound in these words, we ought to admit it when the verb ends with *in*; for if, instead of *sinning*, *pinning*, and *beginning*, we should pronounce *sin-nin*, *pin-nin*, and *begin-nin*, we should fall into the same disgusting repetition as in the former case. The participial *ing*, therefore, ought always to have its ringing sound, except in those words formed from verbs in this termination; for *writing*, *reading*, and *speaking*, are certainly preferable to *writin*, *readin*, and *speakin*, wherever the pronunciation has the least degree of precision or solemnity.

411. *N* is mute when it ends a syllable, and is preceded by *m*, as *bymn*, *limn*, *solemn*, *column*, *autumn*, *condemn*, *contemn*. In *bym-ning* and *lim-ning* the *n* is generally pronounced, and sometimes, in very solemn speaking, in *condem-ning* and *contem-ning*; but, in both cases, contrary to analogy, which forbids any sound in the participle that was not in the verb.

P.

412. This letter is mute before *s* and *t* at the beginning of words, as *psalm*, *psalmist*, *psalmody*, *psal-mography*, *psalter*, *psaltery*; the prefix *pseudo*, signifying false, as *pseudography*, *pseudology*, and the interjection *pslaw!* To these we may add *ptifan*, *ptyalism*, *ptymagogue*. It is mute in the middle of words between *m* and *t*, in *empty*, *sempstress*, *peremptory*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *redemption*, *exemption*, and *raspberry*. In *cupboard* it coalesces with, and falls into its flat sound *b*, as if written *cubboard*. It is mute in a final syllable between the same letters, as *tempt*, *attempt*, *contempt*, *exempt*, *prompt*, *accomp*. In *receipt* it is mute between *i* and *t*, and in the military *corps* (a body of troops) both *p* and *s* are mute, as custom has acquiesced in the French pronunciation of all military terms.

P.H.

413. *Pb* is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *philosophy*, *phantom*, &c. In *nephew* and *Stephen* it has the sound of *v*. In *diphthong* the sound of *p* only is heard; in *apophthegm* both letters are entirely dropped. The same may be observed of *phthisis*, *phthisic*, and *phthisical*. In *sapphire* the first *p* slides into *ph*, by an accentual coalition of similar letters, very agreeable to analogy.

Q.

414. *Q* has always the sound of *k*: it is constantly followed by *u*, pronounced like *oo*; and its general sound is heard in *quack*, *quill*, *queen*, &c. pronounced *kwack*, *kwill*, *kween*, &c.

415. As a great number of words, derived from the French, have these letters in them, according to our usual complaisance for that language, we adopt the French pronunciation: thus in *coquet*, *oblique*, *opaque*, *pique*, *piquant*, *piquet*, *burlesque*, *grotesque*, *rafque*, *mosque*, *quadrille*, *quater-cousin*, the *qu* is pronounced like *k*. *Quoif* and *quoit* ought to be written and pronounced *coif*, *coit*. *Paquet*, *laquey*, *choker*, and *rifque*, have been very properly spelled by Johnson as they are pronounced *packet*, *lackey*, *choker*, and *rifque*. *Quoth* ought to be pronounced with the *u*, as if written *kwoth*, and therefore is not

irregular. *Liquor* and *harlequin* always lose the *u*; and *conquer*, *conquerable*, and *conqueror*, sometimes, particularly on the stage. This deviation, however, seems not to have gone beyond recovery; and *conquest* is still regularly pronounced *conkwest*. *Quote* and *quotation* are perfectly regular, and ought never to be pronounced as *soime do*, *cote* and *cotation*. *Cirque*, contracted from *circus*, and *cinque*, *cinque-foil*, *cinque-ports*, *cinque-spotted*, are pronounced *sirk* and *sink*; and *critique*, when we mean a criticism, to distinguish it from *critick*, is pronounced *criteek*, rhyming with *speak*.

R.

416. This letter is never silent, but its sound is sometimes transposed. In a final unaccented syllable, terminating with *re*, the *r* is pronounced after the *e*, as *acre*, *lucre*, *sabre*, *fibre*, *ochre*, *eagre*, *maugre*, *sepulchre*, *theatre*, *spectre*, *metre*, *petre*, *mitre*, *nitre*, *antre*, *lustre*, *accoutre*, *massacre*; to which we may add, *centre* and *sceptre*; sometimes written *center* and *scepter*; but, in my opinion, very improperly, as this peculiarity is fixed, and easily understood; while reducing *meagre* to *meager* disturbs the rule, and adds another anomaly to our pronunciation, by making the *g* hard before *e*.

417. The same transposition of *r* is perceived in the pronunciation of *apron*, *iron*, *citron*, *saffron*, as if written *apurn*, *irun*, *citurn*, *saffurn*: nor do I think they can be pronounced otherwise without a disagreeable stiffness. *Children* and *hundred* have slid into this analogy, when used colloquially, but preserve the *r* before the *e* in solemn speaking.

418. As this letter is but a jar of the tongue, sometimes against the roof of the mouth, and sometimes at the orifice of the throat, it is the most imperfect of all the consonants; and, as its formation is so indefinite, no wonder, when it is not under the accent, that the vowels which precede it should be so indefinite in their sounds; as we may perceive in the words *friar*, *lier*, *mayor*, *martyr*, which, with respect to sound, might be written *friur*, *liur*, *mayur*, *martur* (98).

419. There is a distinction in the sound of this letter, never noticed by any of our writers on the subject, which is, in my opinion, of no small importance; and that is, the rough and smooth *r*. The rough *r* is formed by jarring the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth near the fore teeth: the smooth *r* is a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root, against the inward region of the palate, near the entrance of the throat. This latter *r* is that which marks the pronunciation of England, and the former that of Ireland. In England, and particularly in London, the *r* in *lard*, *bard*, *card*, *regard*, &c. is pronounced so much in the throat as to be little more than the middle or Italian *a*, lengthened into *baa*, *baad*, *caad*, *regaaad*; while in Ireland the *r*, in these words, is pronounced with so strong a jar of the tongue against the forepart of the palate, and accompanied with such an aspiration or strong breathing at the beginning of the letter, as to produce that harshness we call the Irish accent. But if this letter is too forcibly pronounced in Ireland, it is often too feebly sounded in England, and particularly in London, where it is sometimes entirely sunk; and it may, perhaps, be worthy observation, that, provided we avoid a too forcible pronunciation of the *r*, when it ends a word, or is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, we may give as much force as we please to this letter at the beginning of a word, without producing any harshness to the ear. Thus *Rome*, *river*, *rage*, may have the *r* as forcible as in Ireland; but *bar*, *bard*, *card*, *hard*, &c. must have it nearly as soft as in London.

S.

420. As the former letter was a jar, this is a hiss; but a hiss, which forms a much more definite and compleat consonant than the other. This consonant, like the other mutes, has a sharp and a flat sound; the sharp sound is heard in the name of the letter, and in the words *same*, *sin*, *this*; the flat sound is that

of, *z* heard in *is*, *bis*, *was*: and these two sounds, accompanied by the aspirate, or *b*, form all the varieties found under this letter (41).

421. *S* has always its sharp hissing sound at the beginning of words, as *soon*, *sn*, &c. and when it immediately follows any of the sharp mutes, *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, as *scoffs*, *blocks*, *bips*, *pits*, or when it is added to the mute *e* after any of these letters, as *stripes*, *flakes*, *pipes*, *mites*.

422. *S* is sharp and hissing at the end of the monosyllables *yes*, *this*, *us*, *thus*, *gas*: and at the end of words of two or more syllables, if it be preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, and forms a distinct syllable. Thus *es* in *pipes* and *mites* do not form a distinct syllable; and as they are preceded by a sharp mute, the *s* is sharp likewise; but in *prices* these letters form a syllable, and the *s* is pronounced like *z*, according to the general rule.

423. The only exception to this rule is, the words *as*, *whereas*, *has*, *bis*, *was*; for *bias*, *dowlas*, *Atlas*, *metropolis*, *basis*, *chaos*, *tripos*, *pus*, *cherus*, *cyprus*, &c. have the final *s* pronounced sharp and hissing.

424. Agreeably to this rule, the numerous terminations in *ous*, as *pious*, *superfluous*, &c. have the *s* sharp, and are pronounced exactly like the pronoun *us*; and every double *s* in the language is pronounced in the same manner, except in the words *dissolve*, *possess*, and their compounds; *scissors*, *buffy*, *buffar*.

425. *S* in the inseparable preposition *dis*, when either the primary or secondary accent is on it, is always pronounced sharp and hissing. The word *dismal*, which seems to be an exception, is not so in reality; for, in this word, *dis* is not a preposition: thus *dissolute*, *dissonant*, &c. with the primary accent on *dis*; and *disability*, *disagree*, &c. with the secondary accent on the same letters, have the *s* sharp and hissing; but when the accent is on the second syllable, the *s* is either sharp or flat, as it is followed either by a vowel, or a sharp or flat consonant: thus *disable*, *disaster*, *disease*, *disinterested*, *dishoneſt*, *disorder*, *disuse*, have all of them the *s* in *dis* flat like *z*, because the accent is not on it, and a vowel begins the next syllable; but *discredit*, *disfavour*, *diskindness*, *dispense*, *distaste*, have the *s* sharp and hissing, because a sharp consonant begins the succeeding accented syllable; and *disband*, *disdain*, *disgrace*, *disjoin*, *disvalue*, have the *s* flat like *z*, because they are succeeded by a flat consonant in the same situation.

426. *S* in the inseparable preposition *mis* is always sharp and hissing, whether the accent be on it or not; or whether it be followed either by a vowel, or a sharp or flat consonant, as *misdreant*, *misaim*, *misapply*, *misorder*, *misuse*, *misbegot*, *misdeem*, *misgovern*, &c.

427. *S*, followed by *e* in the final syllable of adjectives, is always sharp and hissing, as *base*, *obese*, *pre-eſe*, *concise*, *globose*, *verbose*, *morbose*, *pulicose*, *tenebricose*, *corticose*, *jocose*; *oleſe*, *rugose*, *defidioſe*, *close*, *ſiliculose*, *calculose*, *tumulose*, *animose*, *venenose*, *arenose*, *ſliginoſe*, *crinose*, *loose*, *operose*, *morose*, *edematoſe*, *comatoſe*, *acetose*, *aquose*, *ſiliquose*, *actuose*, *diffuse*, *profuse*, *occluſe*, *recluſe*, *abſtrufe*, *obtuse*, except *wife* and *otherwife*.

428. *S*, in the adjective termination *ſive*, is always sharp and hissing, as *fuſive*, *perfuſive*, *affuſive*, *diffuſive*, *adhesive*, *cobhesive*, *decisive*, *precisive*, *incisive*, *deriſive*, *cicatrific*, *vifive*, *planſive*, *abuſive*, *diffuſive*, *infuſive*, *inclusive*, *conclusive*, *exclusive*, *elusive*, *deluſive*, *preluſive*, *alluſive*, *illuſive*, *colluſive*, *amufive*, *obtruſive*, &c.

429. *S*, in the adjectives ending in *ſory*, is always sharp and hissing, as *fuſory*, *perfuſory*, *decisory*, *deriſory*, *deluſory*, &c.

430. The same may be observed of *s* in the adjectives ending in *ſome*, as *troublſome*, &c. and substantives in *oſity*, as *generoſity*, &c.

431. *Se*, preceded by the liquids *l*, *n*, or *r*, has the *s* sharp and hissing, as *pulſe*, *appuſe*, *denſe*, *teſte*, *intenſe*, *ſonſe*, *verſe*, *adverſe*, &c. except *cleanſe*.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANT S.

S pronounced like z.

432. S has always its flat buzzing sound, as it may be called, when it immediately follows any of the flat mutes b, d, g hard, or v, as ribs, beads, rags, sieves.

433. S is pronounced like z, when it forms an additional syllable with e before it, in the plurals of nouns, and the third person singular of verbs; even though the singulars and first persons end in sharp hissing sounds, as asses, riches, cages, boxes, &c. Thus prices and prizes have both the final s flat, though the preceding mute in the first word is sharp (422).

434. As s is hissing, when preceded by a liquid, and followed by e mute, as trans, tense, &c. so when it follows any of the liquids without the e, it is pronounced like z, as morals, means, seems, bers. In the same analogy, when s comes before any of the liquids, it has the sound of z, as Cosmo, cosmetic, dismal, pismire, chasm, prism, theism, schism, and all polysyllables ending in asm, ism, osm, or ysm, as enthusiasm, judaism, microcosm, paroxysm, &c.

435. S, in the preposition dis, is either sharp or flat, as it is accented or unaccented, as explained above; but it ought always to be pronounced like z, when it is not under the accent, and is followed by a flat mute, a liquid, or a vowel, as disable, disease, disorder, disuse, disband, disdain, disgrace, disvalue, disjoin, dislike, dislodge, dismay, dismember, dismount, dismiss, disnatured, disrank, disrelish, disrobe (425).

436. S is pronounced like z, in the monosyllables is, his, was, these, those, and in all plurals whose singulars end in a vowel, followed by e mute, as commas, operas, shoes, ales, dues, and consequently when it follows the w or y, in the plurals of nouns, or the third person singular of verbs, as ways, betrays, news, views, &c.

437. Some verbs ending in se have the s like z, to distinguish them from nouns or adjectives of the same form. Examples:

| Nouns. | Verbs. | Nouns. | Verbs. |
|--------|-----------|---------|------------|
| grease | to grease | excuse | to excuse |
| close | to close | refuse | to refuse |
| house | to house | diffuse | to diffuse |
| mouse | to mouse | use | to use |
| louse | to louse | rise | to rise |
| abuse | to abuse | premise | to premise |

438. Sy and sey, at the end of words, have the s pronounced like z, if it has a vowel before it, with the accent on it, as easy, greasy, queasy, cheesy, daisy, misy, rosy, causy; but if the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, the s is sharp, as bery, poesy, &c. if a sharp mute precede, the s is sharp, as tricksy, ripsy; if a liquid precede, and the accent is on the penultimate syllable, the s is flat, as pally, flimsy, clumsy, pansy, tansey, pbrensy, quinsy, tolsey, whimsey, malmsey, jersey, kersey. Pursey has the s sharp and hissing from its relation to purse, and minstrelsey and controversy have the antepenultimate and preantepenultimate accent. Thus we see why busy, bouy, louy, and drawy, have the s like z, and jealousy the sharp hissing s.

439. S in the termination fible, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like z, as persuasible, rifiable, visible, divisible, infusible, conclusible; but if a liquid consonant precede the s, the s then becomes sharp and hissing, as sensible, responsible, tensible, reverfible, &c.

440. S, in the terminations sary and sory, is sharp and hissing, as dispensary, adversary, sarsory, persuasory, decisory, incisory, derisory, depulsory, compulsory, ineensory, compensory, suspensory, sensory, responsory, cursory, discursory, lusory, elusory, delusory, illusory, collusory. Rofary and misery, which have the s like z, are the only exceptions.

441. *S*, in the termination *ise*, is pronounced like *z*, except in the adjectives before mentioned, and a few substantives, such as *paradise*, *anise*, *rise*, *grise*, *verdigrise*, *mortise*, *travise*.

442. *S*; in the terminations *sal* and *sel*, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like *z*, as *refsal*, *causal*, *bousel*, *nousel*, *reprisal*, *proposal*, *refusal*, and sharp and hissing when preceded by a consonant, as *merosal*, *universal*, &c.

443. *S*, in the terminations *son*, *sen*, and *sse*, is pronounced like *z*, as *reason*, *season*, *treason*, *cargason*, *dissaison*, *oraison*, *benison*, *venison*, *denison*, *unison*, *foison*, *poison*, *prison*, *damson*, *crimson*, *chosen*, *resin*, *robin*, *reisin*, *cousin*. But the *s* in *mason*, *bason*, *garrison*, *parison*, *comparison*, *parson*, and *person*, is sharp and hissing.

444. *S*, after the inseparable prepositions *pre* and *pro*, is sharp, as in *presage*, *preside*, *prefidial*, *presence*, *presenfion*, *prosecute*, *prosecution*, *p'sody*, *prosopopeia*, but flat like *z* in *presence*, *prefidency*, *perfume*, *presumptive*, *presumption*; but where the *pre* is prefixed to a word, which is significant when alone, the *s* is always sharp, as *presuppose*, *presurmise*, &c.

445. *S*, after the inseparable preposition *re*, is almost always pronounced like *z*, as *resemble*, *resent*, *resentment*, *reserve*, *reservation*, *reservoir*, *residue*, *resident*, *residentiary*, *refide*, *resign*, *resigment*, *resignatio*, *resilience*, *resiliency*, *resilition*, *resin*, *resist*, *resistance*, *resolve*, *resolution*, *resolute*, *result*, *resume*, *resumption*, *resurrection*.

446. *S* is sharp after *re* in *resuscitation*, *respiration*, &c. and when the word added to it is significant by itself, as *research*, *resiege*, *reseat*, *resurvey*. Thus to *resign*, with the *s* like *z*, signifies to yield up; but to *resign*, to sign again, has the *s* sharp, as in *sign*: so to *resound*, to reverberate, has the *s* like *z*; but to *resound*, to sound again, has the *s* sharp and hissing.

447. Thus we see, after pursuing this letter through all its combinations, how difficult it often is to decide by analogy, when we are to pronounce it sharp and hissing, and when flat like *z*. In many cases it is of no great importance; in others, it is the distinctive mark of a vulgar or a polite pronunciation. Thus *design* is never heard with the *s* like *z* but among the lowest order of the people; and yet there is not the least reason from analogy why we should not pronounce it in this manner, as well as in *resign*: the same may be observed of *prefide* and *defit*, which have the *s* sharp and hissing; and *refide* and *refit*; where the same letter is pronounced like *z*. It may, however, be remarked, that *re* has the *s* like *z* after it more regularly than any other of the prefixes.

448. It may, perhaps, be worthy of observation, that though *s* becomes sharp or flat, as it is followed by a sharp or flat consonant, or a liquid, as *cosmetic*, *dismal*, *disband*, *disturb*, &c. yet if it follows a liquid or a flat consonant, except in the same syllable, it is generally sharp. Thus the *s* in *tubs*, *suds*, &c. is like *z*; but in *subserve*, *subside*, *subsist*, it is sharp and hissing; and though it is flat in *absolute*, it is sharp in *absolute* and *absolution*; but if a sharp consonant precede, the *s* is always sharp and hissing, as *tipſy*, *tricky*. Thus, in the pronunciation of the word *Glasgow*, as the *s* is always sharp and hissing, we find the *g* invariably slide into its sharp sound *k*; and this word is always heard as if written *Glasgow*. We see, therefore, that a preceding sharp consonant makes the succeeding *s* sharp, but not inversely.

449. *S* is always sharp and hissing when followed by *c*, except in the word *discern*.

S aspirated, or sounding like *sh*, or *zh*.

450. *S*, like its fellow dental *t*, becomes aspirated, and goes into the sharp sound *sh*, or the flat sound *zh*, when the accent is on the preceding vowel, and it is followed by a diphthong, as *naſeate*, or a diphthongal vowel, as *pleaſure*, pronounced *naſheat* and *pleaſure*.

451. *S*, in the termination *sion*, preceded by a vowel, goes into the flat aspiration *zh*, as *evasion*, *cohe-*

sion.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANT S.

sion, decision, confusion, pronounced *evazhion*, &c. but when it is preceded by a liquid, or another *s*, it has the sharp aspiration *ʃb*, as *expulsion, dimension, reversion*, pronounced *expulsion, dimension, reversion*, &c.

452. The same may be observed of *s* before *u*; when a vowel precedes the *s*, with the accent on it, the *s* goes into the flat aspiration, as *pl.asure, measure, treasure*, pronounced *plezhure, mezhure, trezher*, &c. but when preceded by a liquid, or another *s*, it is sounded *ʃb*, as *censure, tonsure, pressure*, pronounced *cenzhure, tonzhure, preszhure*, &c.

453. From the clearness of this analogy, we may perceive the impropriety of pronouncing *Asia* with the sharp aspiration, as if written *Azhia*; when, by the foregoing rule, it ought undoubtedly to be pronounced *Azhia*, rhyming with *Arpasia, euthanasia*, &c. with the flat aspiration of *s*. This is the Scotch pronunciation of this word, and unquestionably the true one: but if I mistake not, *Persia* is pronounced in Scotland with the same aspiration of *s*, and as if written *Perzhia*; which is as contrary to analogy as the other is agreeable to it.

454. The tendency of the *s* to aspiration before a diphthongal sound has produced several anomalies in the language, which can only be detected by recurring to first principles: for which purpose it may be necessary to observe, that the accent or stress naturally preserves the letters in their true sound; and as feebleness naturally succeeds for *e*, so the letters, immediately after the stress, have a tendency to slide into different sounds, which require less exertion of the organs. Hence the omission of one of the vowels in the pronunciation of the last syllable of *fountain, mountain, captain*, &c. (208); hence the short sound of *i* in *respite, servile*, &c. hence the *s* pronounced like *z* in *disable*, where the accent is on the second syllable; and like *s* sharp and hissing in *disability*, where there is a secondary stress on the first syllable; and hence the difference between the *x* in *exercise*, and that in *exert*; the former having the accent on it, being pronounced *cks*, as if the word were written *ecksercise*; and the latter without the accent, pronounced *gz*, as if the word were written *egzert*. This analogy leads us immediately to discover the irregularity of *sure, sugar*, and their compounds, which are pronounced *ʃbure* and *ʃbugar*, though the accent is on the first syllable, and ought to preserve the *s* without aspiration: and a want of attending to this analogy has betrayed Mr. Sheridan into a series of mistakes in the sound of *s* in the words *suicide, presume, resume*, &c. as if written *ʃboo-icide, pre-ʒboom, re-ʒboom*, &c. but if this is the true pronunciation of these words, it may be asked why is not *suit, suitable, pursue*, &c. to be pronounced *ʃboot, ʃbootable, pur-ʃboo*, &c. If it be answered custom, I own this decides the question at once. Let us only be assured, that the best speakers pronounce *a* like *o*, and that is the true pronunciation; but those who see analogy so openly violated, will be assured of the certainty of the custom before they break through all the laws of language to conform to it.

455. We have seen, in a great variety of instances, the versatility of *s*, how frequently it slides into the sound of *z*; but my observation greatly fails me if it ever takes the aspiration, unless it immediately follows the accent, except in the words *sure, sugar*, and their compounds; and these irregularities are sufficient without adding to the numerous catalogue we have already seen under this letter.

456. The analogy we have just been observing directs us in the pronunciation of *usury, usurer, and usurious*. The two first have the accent on the first syllable, which permits the *s* to go into aspiration, as if the words were written *uzhury* and *uzhurer*; but the accent being on the second *u* in the last word, the *s* is prevented from going into aspiration, and is pronounced *uzurious*.

457. Though the */s* in *passion, mission*, &c. belong to separate syllables, as if spelt *pas-sion, mis-sion*, &c. yet the accent presses the first into the same aspiration as the last, and they are both pronounced with the sharp aspirated *hiss*, as if there were but one *s*.

458. *S* is silent in *isle, island, aisle, demesne, puisne, viscount*, and at the end of some words from the French, as *glacis, pas, sous, vis à-vis*; and in *corps* the two last letters are silent, and the word pronounced *core* (412).

T.

459. *T* is the sharp sound of *D* (41); but though the latter is often changed into the former, the former never goes into the latter. The sound to which this letter is prone is that of *s*. This sound the *t* was anciently accused of usurping in the Greek language, and this usurpation has been continued through most modern tongues. That *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *k* and *g* hard, *s* and *z*, should slide into each other, is not surprising, as they are distinguished only by a nice shade of sound; but that *t* should alter to *s* seems a most violent transition, till we consider the organic formation of these letters, and of those vowels which always occasion it. If we attend to the formation of *s*, we shall find that it is a stoppage of the breath by the application of the upper part of the tongue near the end, to the correspondent part of the palate; and that if we just detach the tongue from the palate, sufficiently to let the breath pass, a hiss is produced which forms the letter *s*. Now the vowel that occasions this transition of *t* to *s* is the squeezed sound of *e*, as heard in *y* consonant: which squeezed sound is a species of hiss; and this hiss, from the absence of accent, easily slides into the *s*, and *s* as easily into *ʃb*. Thus mechanically is generated that hissing termination *sion*, which forms but one syllable, as if written *ʃbun*.

460. But it must be carefully remarked, that this hissing sound, contracted by the *t* before certain diphthongs, is never heard but immediately after the accent: when the accent falls on the vowel immediately after the *t*, this letter, like *s* or *c* in the same situation, preserves its simple sound. Thus the *c* in *social* goes into *ʃb*, because the accent is on the preceding vowel; but it preserves the simple sound of *s* in *society*, because the accent is on the succeeding vowel. The same analogy is obvious in *satiate* and *satiety*; and is perfectly agreeable to that difference made by accent in the sound of other letters.

461. As the diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *iu*, when coming after the accent, have the power of drawing the *t* into *ʃb*, so the diphthongal vowel *u*, in the same situation, has a similar power. If we analyse the *u*, we shall find it commences with the squeezed sound of *e*, equivalent to the consonant *y*. This letter produces the small hiss before taken notice of, and which may be observed in the pronunciation of *nature*, and borders so closely on *natʃur*, that it is no wonder Mr. Sheridan adopted this latter mode of spelling the word to express its sound. The only fault Mr. Sheridan seems guilty of in depicting the sound of this word is, in making the *u* short, as in *bur*, *cur*, &c. as every correct ear must perceive an elegance in lengthening the sound of the *u*, and a vulgarity in shortening it. The true pronunciation seems to lie between both.

462. But Mr. Sheridan's greatest fault seems to lie in not attending to the nature and influence of the accent; and because *nature*, *creature*, *feature*, *fortune*, *misfortune*, &c. have the *t* pronounced like *ch*, or *tʃb*, as if written *creat-chure*, *fea-tʃbure*, &c. he has extended this change of *t* into *tch*, or *tʃb*, to the word *tune*, and its compounds, *tutor*, *tutress*, *tutorage*, *tutelage*, *tutelar*, *tutelary*, &c. *tumult*, *tumour*, &c. which he spells *tʃboon*, *tʃboon-able*, &c. *tʃboon-tur*, *tʃboon-tris*, *tʃboon-tur-idzb*, *tʃboon-tel-idzb*, *tʃboon-tel-er*, *tʃboon-tel-er-y*, &c. *tʃboon-mult*, *tʃboon-mur*, &c. Though it is evident, from the foregoing observations, that as the *u* is under the accent, the preceding *t* is preserved pure, and that the words ought to be pronounced as if written *tewtor*, *terwmult*, *terwmour*, &c. and neither, *tʃbootur*, *tʃboomult*, *tʃboomour*, as Mr. Sheridan writes them, nor *tootor*, *toomult*, *toomour*, as they are often pronounced by vulgar speakers.

463. Here, then, the line is drawn by analogy. Whenever *t* comes before these vowels, and the accent immediately follows it, the *t* preserves its simple sound, as in *Miltiades*, *elephantiasis*, *satiety*, &c. but when the accent precedes the *t*, it then goes into *tch*, or *tʃb*, as *na-tʃbure*, *na-tʃbion*, *vir-tʃue*, &c. or *natchure*, *natchion*, *virtchue*, &c.

464. This pronunciation of *t* extends to every word where the diphthong or diphthongal sound commences

mences with *i* or *e*. Thus *bestial*, *beauteous*, *righteous*, *frontier*, &c. are pronounced as if written *best-
cheal*, *beaut-cheous*, *right-cheous*, *front-chier*, &c. except in the terminations of verbs and adjectives,
which preserve the simple in the argument, without suffering the *t* to go into the hissing sound, as *I pity*,
thou pitieſt, *he pities*, or *pitied*, *mightier*, *worthier*, *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, &c. This is agreeable to the
general rule, which forbids the adjectives or verbal terminations to alter the sound of the primitive
verb or noun.

TH.

465. This hissing sound, as it may be called, is almost peculiar to the English. The Greek Θ was certainly not the sound we give it : like its principal letter, it has a sharp and a flat sound ; but these are so little subject to rule, that a catalogue will, perhaps, be the best guide.

466. *Tb*, at the beginning of words, is sharp, as in *thank*, *think*, &c. except in the following words : *that*, *than*, *the*, *thee*, *their*, *them*, *then*, *thence*, *there*, *these*, *they*, *thine*, *this*, *thither*, *those*, *thou*, *though*, *thus*, *thy*, and their compounds.

467. *Tb*, at the end of words, is sharp, as *death*, *breath*, &c. except in *beneath*, *booth*, *with* ; and the verbs to *wreath*, to *loath*, to *uncloath*, to *seeth*, to *smooth*, to *sooth*, to *mouth* : all which ought to be written with the *e* final ; not only to distinguish them from the nouns, but to show that *tb* is soft. There is as obvious an analogy for this sound of the *th* in these verbs, as for the *z* sound of *s* in verbs ending in *se* (437), and why we should write some verbs with *e*, and others without it, is inconceivable. The best way to show the absurdity of our orthography in this particular, will be to draw out the nouns and verbs as they stand in Johnson's Dictionary.

| Adjectives and Nouns. | Verbs. | Adjectives and Nouns. | Verbs. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>breath</i> , | 'to breathe. | <i>mouth</i> , | 'to mouth. |
| <i>wreath</i> , | to wreath, to <i>inwreath</i> . | <i>swath</i> , | to <i>swathe</i> . |
| <i>loath</i> , | to loathe. | <i>sheath</i> , | { to sheath. to <i>sheathe</i> . |
| <i>cloath</i> , | to cloathe, to <i>uncloath</i> . | <i>footh</i> , | to <i>footh</i> . |
| <i>bath</i> , | to bathe. | | |
| <i>smooth</i> , | to smooth. | | |

Surely nothing can be more evident than the analogy of the language in this case. Is it not absurd to hesitate a moment at writing all the verbs with the *e* final ? This is a departure from our great Lexicographer, which he himself would approve, as nothing but inadvertency could have led him into this unmeaning irregularity.

468. *Tb* is hard in the middle of words, either when it precedes, or follows a consonant, as *pantber*, *nepenthe*, *orthodox*, *orthography*, *orthœpy*, *tbwart*, *atbwart*, *etbnic*, *misanthrope*, *philanthropy*, &c. except *bretbren*, *farbng*, *farther*, *nortber*, *wortby*, *burbten*, *murther*, where the *tb* is flat ; but the two last words are better written *burden* and *murder*.

469. *Tb* between two vowels is generally soft in words purely English, as *father*, *feather*, *heathen*, *hither*, *thither*, *whither*, *whether*, *either*, *neither*, *weather*, *wether*, *wither*, *gather*, *together*, *pother*, *mother*.

470. *Tb* between two vowels, in words from the learned languages, is generally hard, as *apathy*, *sympathy*, *antipathy*, *Athens*, *atheifl*, *authentic*, *author*, *authority*, *athirst*, *cathartic*, *cathedral*, *catholic*, *catheter*, *ether*, *ethics*, *lethargy*, *Lete*, *leviathan*, *litharge*, *lithotomy*, *Lutheran*, *mathefis*, *mathematics*, *method*, *parhetic*, *plethora*, *polymathy*, *prothonotary*, *anathema*, *amethyst*, *theatre*, *amphitheatre*, *apothecary*, *apotheosis*.

471. *Th* is sometimes pronounced like simple *t*, as *Thomas*, *thyme*, *Thames*, *asthma*, *phtisis*, *phtisic*, *phtisical*.

T silent.

472. *T* is silent when preceded by *s*, and followed by the abbreviated terminations *en* and *le*, as *basten*, *basten*, *fasten*, *listen*, *glisten*, *christen*, *moisten*, which are pronounced as if written *bace'n*, *chace'n*, &c. in *bursten* the *t* is heard: so *castle*, *nestle*, *trestle*, *wrestle*, *thistle*, *whistle*, *esquire*, *bristle*, *gristle*, *jostle*, *apostle*, *throble*, *bustle*, *juffle*, *ruffle*, are pronounced as if written *casse*, *neffe*, &c. in *peste* the *t* is pronounced; in *often* and *soften* the *t* is silent, and at the end of several words from the French, as *trait*, *gout* (taste) *eclat*. In the first of these words the *t* begins to be pronounced; in the last, it has been sometimes heard; but in the second, never. *Toupet* is more frequently written *toupee*, and is therefore not irregular. In *billet-doux* the *t* is silent, as well as in *hautboy*. The same silence of *t* may be observed in the English words, *Christmas*, *chesnut*, *mortage*, *ostler*, and in the second syllable of *mistletoe*. In *currant* and *currants* the *t* is always mute.

V.

473. *V* is flat *f*, and bears the same relation to it as *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, hard *g* to *k*, and *z* to *s* (41). It is never irregular; and if ever silent, it is in the word *twelvemonth*, where both that letter and the *e* are, in colloquial pronunciation, generally dropped, as if written *twel'month*.

W initial.

474. That *w* at the beginning of a word is a consonant, has been proved already (9) (59). It is always silent before *r*, as in *wrack*, *wrangle*, *wrap*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *wreath*, *wreck*, *wren*, *wrench*, *wrest*, *wrofle*, *wretch*, *wriggle*, *wright*, *wring*, *wrinkle*, *wrist*, *write*, *writhe*, *wrong*, *wrought*, *wry*, *awry*, *bawray*.

475. *W* before *b* is pronounced as if it were after the *b*, as *hoo-y*, *why*, *boo-en*, *wben*, &c. but in *whole*, *whoop*, &c. the single and double *o* coalescing with the same sound in *w*, this last letter is scarcely perceptible. In *fwoon*, however, this letter is always heard; and pronouncing it *soon*, is vulgar. In *fword* and *answer*, it is always silent. In *two* it mingles with its kindred sound, and the number *two* is pronounced like the adverb *too*. The same may be observed of *toward* and *towards*, where the *w* is dropped, as if written *toard* and *toards*, rhyming with *hoard* and *boards*, but in the adjectives and adverbs *toward* and *towardly*, *foward* and *fowardly*, the *w* is heard distinctly. It is sometimes dropped in the last syllable of *awkward*, as if written *awkard*; but this pronunciation is vulgar.

X.

476. *X* is a letter composed of those which have been already considered, and therefore will need but little discussion. It is flat or sharp like its component letters, and is subject to the same laws.

477. *X* has a sharp sound like *ks*, when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, as *exercise*, *excellence*, &c. or when the accent is on the next syllable, if it begin with a consonant, as *excuse*, *expence*, &c.

478. *X* has its flat sound like *gz*, when the accent is not on it, and the following syllable begins with a vowel, as *exert*, *example*, *exist*, &c. pronounced *egzert*, *egzample*, *egzist*, &c. The same sound may be observed if *b* follow, as in *exhibit*, *exhale*, &c. pronounced *egzhibit*, *egzhale*; but if the secondary accent be on the *x* in the polysyllables *exhibition*, *exhalation*, &c. this letter is then sharp, as in *exercise*.

479. *X*, like *s*, is aspirated only when the accent is before it: hence the difference between *luxury* and *luxurious*, *anxious* and *anxiety*: in the true pronunciation of which words, nothing will direct us but recurring

recurring to first principles. It was observed that *s* is never aspirated, or pronounced like *ʃ*, but when the accent is on the preceding syllable (450); and that when the accent is on the succeeding vowel, though the *s* frequently is pronounced like *z*, it is never sounded *zh*; from which premises we may conclude, that *luxury* and *luxurious* ought to be pronounced *luckʃbury* and *lugzurious*, and not *lug-zbo-ryus*, as Mr. Sheridan spells it. The same error runs through his pronunciation of all the compounds, *luxuriānce*, *luxuriānt*, *luxuriāte*, &c. which unquestionably ought to be pronounced *lug-zu-ri-ance*, *lug-zu-ri-ant*, *lug-zu-ri-ate*, &c. in four syllables, and not in three only, as they are divided in his Dictionary.

480. The same principle will lead us to decide in the words *anxious* and *anxiety*: as the accent is before the *x* in the first word, it is naturally divisible into *ank-sious*, and as naturally pronounced *ank-shus*; but as the accent is after the *x* in the second word, and the hissing sound cannot be aspirated (456), it must necessarily be pronounced *angziety*. But Mr. Sheridan, without any regard to the component letters of these words, or the different position of the accent, has not only spelled them without aspiration, but without letting the *s*, in the composition of the last word, go into *z*; for thus they stand in his Dictionary: *ank-syus*, *ank-si-e-ty*.

481. The *s* in *x*, at the beginning of words, goes into *z*, as *Xerxes*, *Xenophon*, &c. pronounced *Zerkfes*, *Zenophon*, &c. it is silent at the end of the French word *billet-doux*, and pronounced like *s* in *beaux*; often and better written *beaus*.

T initial.

482. *T*, as a consonant, has always the same sound; and this has been sufficiently described in ascertaining its real character (8) (58).

Z.

483. *Z* is the flat *s*, and bears the same relation to it as *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, hard *g* to *k*, and *v* to *f*. Its common name is *izzard*, which Dr. Johnson explains into *s* hard; if, however, this be the meaning, it is a gross misnomer; for the *z* is not the hard, but the soft *s*: but as it has a less sharp, and therefore not so audible a sound, it is not impossible but it may mean *s* *furd*. *Zed*, borrowed from the French, is the more fashionable name of this letter; but, in my opinion, not to be admitted, because the names of the letters ought to have no diversity.

484. *Z*, like *s*, goes into aspiration before a diphthong, or a diphthongal vowel after the accent, as is heard in *vizier*, *glazier*, *grazier*, &c. pronounced *vizb-i-er*, *glazb-i-er*, *grazb-i-er*, &c. The same may be observed of *azure*, *razure*, &c.

485. *Z* is silent in the French word *rendezvous*, and is pronounced in the Italian manner, as if *r* were before it in *mezzotinto*, as if written *metzotinto*.

Thus have we endeavoured to exhibit a just idea of the principles of pronunciation, both with respect to single letters, and their various combinations into syllables and words. The attentive reader must have observed how much the sounds of the letters vary, as they are differently associated, and how much the pronunciation of these associations depends upon the position of the accent. This is a point of the utmost importance, and a want of attending to it has betrayed several ingenious men into the grossest absurdities. This will more fully appear in the observations on accent; which is the next point to be considered.

OF THE NATURE OF ACCENT.

486. THE accent of the ancients is the opprobrium of modern criticism. Nothing can show more evidently the fallibility of the human faculties than the total ignorance we are in at present of the nature of the Latin and Greek accent. This would be still more surprising if a phenomenon of a similar kind did not daily present itself to our view. The accent of the English language, which is constantly sounding in our ears, and every moment open to investigation, seems as much a mystery as that accent which is removed almost two thousand years from our view. Obscurity, perplexity, and confusion, run through every writer on the subject, and nothing could be so hopeless as an attempt to explain it, did not a circumstance present itself, which at once accounts for the confusion, and affords a clew to lead us out of it.

487. Not one writer on accent has given us such a definition of the voice, as acquaints us with its essential properties. They speak of high and low, loud and soft, quick and slow; but they never once mention that striking property which distinguishes singing from speaking sounds, and which, from its sliding from high to low, and from low to high, may not improperly be called the inflection of the voice. No wonder, when writers left this out of the account, that they should blunder about the nature of accent: it was impossible they should do otherwise, so partial an idea of the speaking voice must necessarily lead them into inextricable difficulties. But let us once divide the voice into its rising and falling inflection, the obscurity vanishes; and accent becomes as intelligible as any other part of language.

488. Keeping this distinction in view, let us compare the accented syllable with others, and we shall find this general conclusion may be drawn: "The accented syllable is always louder than the rest; but when it has the rising inflexion, is higher than the preceding, and lower than the succeeding syllable; and when it has the falling inflexion, it is pronounced higher than the other syllables, either preceding or succeeding." The only exception to this rule is, "when the accent is on the last syllable of a word which has no emphasis, and which is the concluding word of a discourse." Those who wish to see this clearly demonstrated must consult Elements of Elocution, vol. 2, page 5. On the present occasion it will be sufficient to observe, that the stress we call accent is as well understood as is necessary for the pronunciation of single words, which is the object of this treatise; and therefore, without disturbing the common opinion concerning accent, we shall proceed to make some remarks on its proper position in a word, and endeavour to detect some errors in the use and application of it...

The different position of the English Accent.

489. Accent, in its very nature, implies a comparison with other syllables less forcible; hence we may conclude, that monosyllables, properly speaking, have no accent: when they are combined with other monosyllables and form a phrase, the stress which is laid upon one, in preference to others, is called emphasis. As emphasis evidently points out the most significant word in a sentence, so, where other reasons do not forbid, the accent always dwells with greatest force on that part of the word which, from its importance, the hearer has always the greatest occasion to observe; and this is necessarily the root, or body of the word. But as harmony of termination frequently attracts the accent from the root to the branches of words, so the first and most natural law of accentuation seems to operate less in fixing the stress than any of the other. Our own Saxon terminations, indeed, with perfect uniformity, leave the principal part of the word in quiet possession of what seems its lawful property; but Latin and Greek terminations,

terminations, of which our language is full, assume a right of preserving their original accent, and subject almost every word they bestow upon us, to their own classical laws.

490. Accent, therefore, seems to be regulated, in a great measure, by etymology. In words from the Saxon, the accent is generally on the root; in words from the learned languages, it is generally on the termination; and if to these we add the different accent we lay on some words, to distinguish them from others, we seem to have the three great principles of accentuation; namely, the radical, the terminational, and the distinctive.

Accent on Dissyllables.

491. Every word of two syllables has necessarily one of them accented, and but one. It is true, for the sake of emphasis, we sometimes lay an equal stress upon two successive syllables, as *di-rect*, *sometimes*; but when these words are pronounced alone, they have never more than one accent. For want of attending to this distinction, some writers have roundly asserted, that many dissyllables have two accents, such as *convoy*, *concourse*, *discord*, *shipwreck*: in which, and similar instances, they confound the distinctness, with which the latter syllables are necessarily pronounced, with accentual force; though nothing can be more different. Let us pronounce the last syllable of the noun *torment* as distinctly as we please, it will still be very different from the same syllable in the verb to *torment*, where the accent is on it; and if we do but carefully watch our pronunciation, the same difference will appear in every word of two syllables throughout the language. The word *Amen* is the only word which is pronounced with two accents when alone.

492. There is a peculiarity of accentuation in certain words of two syllables, which are both nouns and verbs, that is not unworthy of notice; the former having the accent on the first syllable, and the latter on the last. This seems an instinctive effort in the language (if the expression will be allowed me) to compensate in some measure for the want of different terminations for these different parts of speech. The words which admit of this diversity of accent are the following:

| Nouns. | Verbs. | Nouns. | Verbs. | Nouns. | Verbs. |
|-----------|--------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| ébjet | to abject | cónflict | to conflict | férmant | to ferment |
| ébsent | to absént | cónserve | to consérvé | fréquent | to frequént |
| ábstract | to abstráct | cónfort | to consórt | ímport | to impórt |
| áccent | to accént | cónfess | to confess | íncense | to incénsé |
| áffix | to affix | cóntract | to contráct | ínsult | to insílt |
| ássign | to assign | cóntrast | to contrást | óbject | to objéct |
| augment | to augménnt | cónvent | to convént | pérfume | to pérfime |
| bómbarde | to bombard | cónverse | to convérse | pérmit | to permit |
| cément | to cemént | cónvert | to convért | préfix | to prefix |
| cóllègue | to colléague | cónvict | to convíct | prémiére | to premíse |
| cólléct | to collect | désert | to désert | présgage | to preságé |
| cómptact | to compáct | discount | to discóunt | présent | to presént |
| cómponud | to compóund | déscant | to descánt | próduce | to produce |
| cómpresso | to compréss | digest | to digést | próject | to project |
| cóncert | to concért | éffay | to effúy | prótest | to protést |
| cóncrete | to concréte | éxport | to expórt | rébel | to rebél |
| cónduct | to conduct | extract | to extract | récord | to record |
| cónfine | to confine | éxile | to exile | réfuse | to refíse |

Subject

| Nouns. | Verbs. | Nouns. | Verbs. | Nouns. | Verbs. |
|---------|------------|----------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| subjēt | to subjēt | trājeṭ | to trajēṭ | trānsport | to transpōrt |
| sūrvey | to survéy | trānsfer | to transfer | átribute | to attribute. |
| tōrmēnt | to tōrmēnt | | | | |

493. To this analogy, some speakers are endeavouring to reduce the word *contents*; which, when it signifies the matter contained in a book, is often heard with the accent on the first syllable; nor, in my opinion, should this pronunciation be discouraged, as it serves, in some measure, to distinguish words which are widely different in signification, and to give a difference of form to the noun and verb, in which our language is remarkably deficient.

494. Sometimes words have a different accent, as they are adjectives or substantives.

| Substantives. | Adjectives. | Substantives. | Adjectives. |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Áugust, the month | augúst, noble | infinct | infinct |
| cómpact | compáct | invalid | inválid |
| réontext | context | Levánt, a place | lévant, eastern |
| champáign, wine | chámpaign, open | minute | minute, small |
| éxile, banishment | exile, small | supine, in grammar | supine, indolent. |
| gallánt, a lover | gállant, bold | | |

495. Sometimes the same parts of speech have the accent on different syllables, to mark a difference of signification.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| to cónjure, to practise magic | to conjüre, to summon in a sacred name |
| désert, a wilderness | desért, merit |
| biffet, a blow | buffét, a cupboard |
| finisfer, insidious | finisfer, the left side. |

496. In this analogy some speakers pronounce the word *Concordance* with the accent on the first syllable, when it signifies a dictionary of the Bible; and with the accent on the second, when it signifies agreement: but besides that, there is not the same reason for distinguishing nouns from each other, as there is nouns from verbs; the accent on the first syllable of the word *Concordance* gives a harshness and poverty to its sound, which ought to be avoided.

497. But though the different accentuation of nouns and verbs of the same form does not extend so far as might be wished, it is certain, that in words of two syllables, where the noun and verb are of different forms, there is an evident tendency in the language to place the accent upon the first syllable of the noun, and on the last of the verb. Hence the nouns *outrage*, *upstart*, and *uproar*, have the accent on the first syllable; and the verbs to *uplift*, to *uphold*, and to *outstrip*, on the last.

498. This analogy will appear still more evident if we attend to the accent of those nouns and verbs which are compounded of two words. Every dissyllable compounded of words which, taken separately, have a meaning may be deemed a qualified substantive; and that word, which qualifies or describes the other, is that which most distinguishes it, and consequently is that which ought to have the accent. Accordingly we find that *inkhorn*, *outrage*, *chairman*, *freehold*, *sand-box*, *book-case*, *pen-knife*, have the accent on the first syllable, which is the specifying part of the word; while *gainsay*, *foresee*, *overlook*, *undersell*, have the accent on the last syllable, which is the least distinguishing part of the word. This rule, however, is either by the caprice of custom, or the love of harmony, frequently violated, but is sufficiently extensive to mark the general tendency of the language.

499. Something very analogous to this we find in the nouns we verbalize, by changing the *s* sharp of the noun into the *s* flat, or *z* of the verb (437), as a *use*, and to *use*; where we may remark, that when the word in both parts of speech is a monosyllable, and so not under the laws of accent, the verb, however, claims the privilege of lengthening the sound of the consonant when it can, as well as when it cannot prolong the accentuation. Thus we not only find *gras* altered to *graze*, *bras* to *braze*, *glas* to *glaze*, *price* to *prize*, *breath* to *breathe*, &c. but the *c* or *s* sharp altered to the *s* flat in *advice* to *advise*, *excuse* to *extruse*, *devise* to *devise*, &c. The noun adopting in sharp hissing *s*, and the accent on the first syllable, and the verb the soft buzzing *s*, with the accent on the last. The vulgar extend this analogy to the noun *practice* and the verb to *practise*, pronouncing the first with the *i* short and the *c* like sharp *s*, as if written *practifs*, and the last with the *i* long and the *s* like *z*, as if written *practize*; but correct speakers pronounce the verb like the noun; that is, as if written *practifs*. The noun *prophecy* and the verb to *prophesy* follow this analogy, only by writing the noun with the *c* and the verb with the *s*, and without any difference of sound, except pronouncing the *y* in the first like *e*, and in the last like *i* long; where we may still discover a trace of the tendency to the barytone pronunciation in the noun, and the oxytone in the verb (467).

500. This seems to be the favourite tendency of English verbs; and where we find it crossed, it is generally in those formed from nouns, rather than the contrary: agreeably to this, Dr. Johnson has observed, that though nouns have often the accent on the latter, yet verbs have it seldom on the former syllable; those nouns which, in the common order of language, must have preceded the verbs, often transmit this accent to the verbs they form, and inversely. Thus the noun *water* must have preceded the verb to *water*, as the verb to *correspond* must have preceded the noun *correspondent*; and to *pursue* must claim priority to *pursuit*. So that we may conclude, wherever verbs deviate from this rule, it is seldom by chance, and generally in those words only where a superior law of accent takes place.

Accent on Trisyllables.

501. As words increase in syllables, the more easily is their accent known. Nouns, sometimes acquire a syllable by becoming plural; adjectives, increase a syllable by being compared; and verbs, by altering their tense, or becoming participles: adjectives become adverbs, by adding *ly* to them; and prepositions precede nouns or verbs without altering the accent of the word to which they are prefixed: so that when once the accent of disyllables is known, those polysyllables, whose terminations are perfectly English, have likewise their accent invariably settled. Thus *lion* becomes *lioness*; *poet*, *poetess*; *polite* becomes *politer*, or *politely*, or even *politelier*; *mischief*, *mischievous*; *happy*, *happiness*: nay, *lioness* becomes *lionesses*; *mischief*, *mischievousness*; and *service*, *serviceable*, *serviceableness*, *serviceably*, and *unserviceably*, without disturbing the accent, either on account of the prepositive *un*, or the subjunctives *able*, *ably*, and *ableness*.

502. Hence we may perceive the glaring absurdity which prevails even in the first circles; that of pronouncing the plural of *princess*, and even the singular, with the accent on the second syllable, like *success* and *successes*; for we might just as well say, *dutches* and *dutcheesses*, as *princess* and *princeesses*; nor would a correct ear be less hurt with the latter than with the former.

503. So few verbs of three syllables follow the analogy observable in those of two, that of protracting the accent to the last syllable, that this œconomy seems peculiar to disyllables: many verbs, indeed, of three syllables are compounded of a preposition of two syllables: and then, according to the primary law of accentuation, and not the secondary of distinction, we may esteem them radical, and not distinctive: such are *contradict*, *intercede*, *supersede*, *contraband*, *circumscribe*, *superscribe*, &c. while the generality of words, ending in the verbal terminations *ise* and *ize*, retain the accent of the simple, as *criticise*, *tyrannize*,

tyrannize, modernise, &c. and the whole tribe of trisyllable verbs in *ate* refuse the accent on the last syllable, and, except two or three, will not admit the stress on the penultimate, as to *illustrate, to decorate, to perpetrate, &c.* so that the distinctive accent has hardly any place, except in words of two syllables.

Accent on Polysyllables.

504. We have seen that the Saxon terminations, regardless of harmony, always leave the accent where they found it, let the adventitious syllables be ever so numerous. The Saxons, attentive chiefly to sense, preserved the same simplicity in the accentuation, as in the composition of their words; and, if sense were the only object of language, it must be confessed, that our ancestors were, in this respect, superior to the Greeks and Romans. What method could so rigidly preserve, and so strongly convey, the sense of words, as that which always left the accent on the root, where the principal meaning of the word undoubtedly lies. But the necessities of human nature require that our thoughts should not only be conveyed with force, but with ease; to give language its due effect, it must be agreeable as well as forceful; and the ear must be addressed while we are informing the mind. Here, then, terminational accent, the music of language, interposes; corrects the discordant, and strengthens the feeble sounds; removes the difficulty of pronunciation which arises from placing the accent on initial syllables, and brings the force gently down to the latter part of the word, where a cadence is formed, on the principles of harmony and proportion.

505. To form an idea of the influence of termination upon accent, it will be sufficient to observe, that words which have *ia, io, eou*, in their termination, always have the accent on the preceding syllable: thus *Cyclopaedia, regalia, ambrosia, &c.* the numerous terminations in *ion*, as *gradation, promotion, confusion, &c.* those in *ious*, as *harmonious, abstemious, &c.* those in *eous*, as *outrageous, advantageous, &c.*

506. The only exceptions to this rule are one word in *iac*, as *elegiac*, which has the accent on the *i*, and the following words in *iacal*, as *profodiacal, cardiacal, heliacal, genethliacal, maniacal, demoniacal, ammoniacal, theriacal, paradisiacal, aphrodisiacal, and hypochondriacal*; all which have the accent on the antepenultimate *i*, and that long and open, as in *idle, title, &c.*

507. Nothing can be more uniform than the position of the accent in words of these terminations; and, with very few exceptions, the quantity of the accented vowel is as regular as the accent; for when these terminations are preceded by a single consonant, every accented vowel is long, except *i*; which, in this situation, is as uniformly short. Thus *occasion, adhesion, erosion, and confusion*, have the *a, e, o, and u*, long; while *vision* and *decision* have the *i* short. The same may be observed of *probation, concretion, devotion, ablution, and exhibition*. The exceptions are *discretion* and *batalion*, which last ought to be spelt with double *l*, as in the French, from which it is derived, and then it would follow the general rule. *Gladiator, national, and rational*, form three more exceptions; and these are the only irregularities to which these numerous classes of words are subject.

508. Nearly the same uniformity, both of accent and quantity, we find in words ending in *ic*. The accent immediately precedes this termination, and every vowel under this accent but *u* is short. Thus *Satanic, pathetic, elliptic, harmonic, &c.* have the accent on the penultimate, and the vowel short; while *tunic, runic, and cubic*, have the accented vowel long.

509. The same may be observed of words ending in *ical*, as *fanatical, poetical, levitical, canonical, &c.* which have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, and the vowels *a, e, i, and o*, short; but *cubical* and *musical*, with the accent on the same syllable, have the *u* long.

510. The only exceptions to this rule are, *Bucolic, arsenic, choleric, ephemeric, turmeric, empiric, rheumatic, bishopric* (better written *bishoprick*, see No. 400) *lunatic, arithmetic, splenetic, heretic, politic, and, perhaps,*

perhaps, *phlegmatic*; which, though more frequently heard with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought, if possible, to be reduced to regularity.

511. In the same manner, if we take a view of the words ending in *sty*, we find the accent invariably placed on the preceding syllable, as in *diversity*, *congruity*, &c. On a closer inspection we find every vowel in this antepenultimate syllable, when no consonant intervenes, pronounced long, as *déity*, *pisty*, &c. A nearer inspection shows us, that, if a consonant precede this termination, the preceding accented vowel is short, except it be *u*, as *severity*, *curiosity*, *impunity*, &c. we find too, that even *a* contracts itself before two consonants, as in *curvity*, *taciturnity*, &c. and that *scarcity* and *rarity* (signifying uncommonness; for *rarity*, thinness, has the *a* short) are the only exceptions to this rule throughout the language.

512. To these may be added the numerous class of words ending in *arous*, *erous*, and *orous*, as *barbarous*, *meteorous*, and *humorous*; all which have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, except *canorous* and *sonorous*; which some unlucky scholar happening to pronounce with the accent on the penultimate syllable, in order to show their derivation from the Latin adjectives, *canorus* and *sonorus*, they stand like strangers amidst a crowd of similar words, and are sure to betray a mere English scholar into a wrong pronunciation.

Enclitical Accent.

513. I have ventured to give the name of *enclitical* to the accent of certain words, whose terminations are formed of such words as seem to lose their own accent, and throw it back on the last syllable of the word with which they coalesce, such as *theology*, *orthography*, &c. The readiness with which these words take the antepenultimate accent, the agreeable flow of sound to the ear, and the unity it preserves in the sense, are sufficient proofs of the propriety of placing the accent on this syllable, if custom were ambiguous. I do not remember to have heard the accent disputed in any word ending in *ology*; but *orthography* is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, like *orthodoxy*. The temptation we are under to discover our knowledge of the component parts of words, is very apt to draw us into this pronunciation; but as those words which are derived from the Greek, and are compounded of *λόγος*, have universally given into this enclitical accentuation, no good reason appears for preventing a similar pronunciation in those compounded of *γράφω*, as by placing the accent on the antepenultimate syllable the word is much more fluent and agreeable to the ear. It is certain, however, that at first sight the most plausible reasoning in the world seems to lie against this accentuation. When we place the accent on the first syllable, say our opponents, we give a kind of subordinate stress to the third syllable *graph*; by which means the word is divided into its primitives *ορθός* and *γράφω*, and those distinct ideas it contains, are preserved, which must necessarily be confounded by the contrary mode; and that pronunciation of compounds, say they, must certainly be the best which best preserves the import of the simples.

514. Nothing can be more specious than this reasoning, till we look a little higher than language, and consider its object; we shall then discover, that in uniting two words under one accent, so as to form one compound term, we do but imitate the superior operations of the mind, which, in order to collect and convey knowledge, unite several simple ideas into one complex one. "The end of language," says Mr. Locke, "is by short sounds to signify with ease and dispatch general conceptions, wherein not only abundance of particulars are contained, but also a great variety of independent ideas are collected into one complex one, and that which holds these different parts together in the unity of one complex idea, is the word we annex to it. For the connexion between the loose parts of those complex ideas being made by the mind, this union, which has no particular foundation in nature, would cease again, were there not something that did, as it were, hold it together, and keep the parts from scattering;

" scattering ; though, therefore, it be the mind that makes the collection, 'tis the name which is, as it were, the knot which ties them fast together." This reasoning, with respect to words and ideas, is so exactly applicable to accent and words, that we need but change the names to have an argument in form for that accentuation which unites the different parts of a word under one forcible pressure of the voice ; for, as Mr. Locke continues, " Men, in framing ideas, seek more the convenience of language and quick dispatch by short and comprehensive signs, than the true and precise nature of things ; and, therefore, he who has made a complex idea of a body with life, sense, and motion, with a faculty of reason joined to it, need but use the short monosyllable, man, to express all particulars that correspond to that complex idea." So it may be subjoined, that in framing words for the purpose of immediate communication, the end of this communication is best answered by such a pronunciation as unites simples into one compound, and at the same time renders the compound as much a simple as possible : but it is evident that this is done by no mode of accentuation, so well as that which places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of the words *theology*, *orthography* ; and therefore that this accentuation, without insisting on its superior harmony, must best answer the great end of language (328).

515. This tendency in our language, to simplify compounds, is sufficiently evident in that numerous catalogue of words, where we find the long vowel of the simple changed into a short one in the compound, and by this means losing much of its original import to the ear ; thus *breakfast*, *shepherd*, *vineyard*, *meadow*, *shadow*, *zealous*, *barken*, *valley*, *cleanse*, *cleanly* (neat) *forehead*, *wildernes*, *bewilder*, *kindred*, *knowledge*, *darling*, *fearful*, *pleasant*, *pleasure*, *whitster*, *whiteather*, *seamstress*, *stealib*, *wealth*, *bealib*, *wisdom*, *wizard*, *parentage*, *lineage*, *children*, *pasty*, *gofing*, *collier*, *holiday*, *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, *windlass*, *cripple*, *binder*, and many others entirely lose the sound of the simple in their compounds.

516. The long *i* in *white*, when a simple, is almost universally changed into a short one in proper names, as *Whitchurch*, *Whitefield*, *Whitbread*, *Whitelock*, *Whitaker*, &c. for compendiousness and dispatch being next in importance to perspicuity, when there is no danger of mistake, it is no wonder that the organs should fall into the shortest and easiest sounds.

517. It must, however, be observed, that this tendency to unite simples into a compound, by placing an accent exactly where the two words coalesce, is still subservient to the laws of harmony. The Greek word *δόξα*, which signifies opinion, and from which the last syllables of *orthodoxy* are derived, was never a general subjunctive word like *λογος* and *γραφω* ; and even if it had been so, the assemblage of consonants in the letter *x* would have prevented the ear from admitting an accent on the syllable immediately preceding, as the *x* would, by this means, become difficult to pronounce. Placing the accent, therefore, on the first syllable of *orthodoxy*, gives the organs an opportunity of laying a secondary stress upon the third, which enables them to pronounce the whole with distinctness and fluency. Thus *Galaxy* and *Cachexy*, having the accent on the first syllable, are very difficult to pronounce ; but this difficulty is removed by placing the accent a syllable higher in the words *apoplexy*, *ataraxy*, and *anorexy*.

518. But the numerous classes of words that so readily adopt this enclitical accent sufficiently prove it to be agreeable to the genius of our pronunciation. This will more evidently appear by adducing examples. Words in the following terminations have always the accent on that syllable where the two parts unite, that is, on the antepenultimate syllable.

In *loquy*, as *obloquy*, *soliloquy*, *ventriloquy*, &c.

In *strophe*, as *catastrophe*, *apo-strophe*, *ana-strophe*, &c.

In *meter*, as *geometer*, *barometer*, *thermometer*, &c.

In *gonal*, as *diagonal*, *octagonal*, *polygonal*, &c.

In *vorous*, as *carnivorous*, *granivorous*, *piscivorous*, &c.

- In *ferous*, as *bacciferous*, *cocciferous*, *somniferous*, &c.
- In *fluous*, as *superfluous*, *mellifluous*, *felliſtuous*, &c.
- In *fluent*, as *mellifluent*, *circumfluent*, *interfluent*, &c.
- In *vorous*, as *ignivorous*, *flammivorous*, &c.
- In *parous*, as *viviparous*, *oviparous*, *deiparous*, &c.
- In *crary*, as *theocracy*, *aristocracy*, *democracy*, &c.
- In *gony*, as *theogony*, *cosmogony*, *hexagon*, &c.
- In *phony*, as *symphony*, *cacophony*, *colophony*, &c.
- In *macy*, as *theomacy*, *logomacy*, *sciomacy*, &c.
- In *nomy*, as *oeconomy*, *aſtronomy*, *Deuteronomy*, &c.
- In *tomy*, as *anatomy*, *lithotomy*, *arteriotomy*, &c.
- In *scopy*, as *metoposcopy*, *deuteroscopy*, *aeroscop*, &c.
- In *pathy*, as *apathy*, *antipathy*, *idiopathy*, &c.
- In *mathy*, as *opismathy*, *polymathy*, &c. &c. &c.

519. Some of these Greek compounds seem to refuse the antepenultimate accent for the same reason as *orthodoxy*; such as *necromancy*, *chiromancy*, *hydromancy*; and those terminating in *archy*, as *hierarchy*, *oligarchy*, *patriarchy*: all of which have the accent on the first syllable, which gives the organs time to recover their force upon the third, and to pronounce the two consonants with much more ease, than if the accent immediately preceded them; but *periphrasis* and *antiphrasis*, besides their claim to the accent of their originals, readily admit of the accent on the second syllable, because the consonants in the two last syllables do not come together, and are therefore easily pronounced after the accent.

520. By this view of the enclitical terminations we may easily perceive how readily our language falls into the antepenultimate accent, in words of more than two syllables; and that those terminations which seem to refuse this accent, do it rather from a regard to etymology than analogy. Thus words ending in *asis*, as *periphrasis*, *apophysis*, *hypostasis*, &c. have the antepenultimate accent of their originals. The same may be observed of those ending in *esis*, as *bypotesis*, *antitesis*, *parentesis*, &c. but *exegesis*, *matheſis*, *auxeſis*, *catachreſis*, *paracenteſis*, *apoſiopesis*, have the accent on the penultimate syllable, because the vowel in this syllable is long in Greek and Latin. But all words ending in *sis* have the accent on the penultimate, except *metamorphosis* and *apotheosis*, which desert the accent of their originals; while those in *yſis* are accented regularly on the antepenultimate in Greek, Latin, and English, as *analysis*, *paralyſis*, &c. We may note too, that every *s* in all these terminations is sharp and hissing.

521. Words of three syllables ending in *ator* have the accent on the penultimate, as *spectator*, *collator*, *delator*, &c. except *orator*, *senator*, *legator*, and *barrator*. But words in this termination of more than three syllables, though they have generally the accent on the penultimate, are subject to a diversity not easily reduced to rule: thus *navigator*, *propagator*, *dedicator*, &c. are sometimes pronounced with the accent on the first syllable; and sometimes on the third: but as these words may be pronounced with an accent on both these syllables, it is of less consequence on which syllable we place the accent, when we use only one. The general rule certainly inclines to the penultimate accent; but as all these words are verbal nouns, and, though generally derived from Latin words of the same terminations, have verbs corresponding to them in our own language, it is very natural to preserve the accent of the verb in these words, as it gives an emphasis to the most significant part of them: thus *equivocator*, *prevaricator*, *dedicator*, might be regularly formed from the verbs to *equivocate*, to *prevaricate*, and to *dedicate*; and, agreeably to analogy, would have been written *equivocater*, *prevaricater*, and *dedicater*; but an affectation of preferring every analogy to our own, has given these words a Latin termination, which answers no purpose, but to involve our language in absurdities; but the ear, in this case, is not quite so servile

as the eye ; and though we are obliged to write these words with *or*, and not *er*, we generally hear them pronounced as if they were formed from our own verbs, and not from Latin nouns in *ator*. But when the word has no verb in our own language to correspond to it, the accent is then placed with great propriety upon the *a*, as in Latin : thus *violator*, *instigator*, *navigator*, &c. ought to have the accent on the first syllable ; and *emendator*, *gladiator*, *adulator*, &c. on the last but one.

SECONDARY ACCENT.

522. HITHERTO we have considered that accent only, which necessarily distinguishes one syllable in a word from the rest ; and which, with very little diversity, is adopted by all who speak the English language.

523. The secondary accent is that stress we may occasionally place upon another syllable, besides that which has the principal accent, in order to pronounce every part of the word more distinctly, forcibly, and harmoniously.

524. There are few authors who have not taken notice of this secondary stress upon some of the longer polysyllables, but none have once hinted that this stress is not essential to the sound of the word : they seem to have supposed both accents equally necessary, and without any other difference, than that one was pronounced more forcibly than the other. This mistake arose from a want of studying the speaking voice. A knowledge of this would have told them, that one accent only was essential to every word of more than one syllable, and that the secondary stress might, or might not, be adopted, as distinctness, force, or harmony, should require : thus *complaisant*, *caravan*, and *violin*, have frequently an accent on the first, as well as on the last syllable, though a somewhat less forcible one. The same may be observed of *repartee*, *referee*, *privateer*, *domineer*, &c. but it must still be observed, that though an accent be allowed on the first syllable of these words, it is by no means necessary ; they may all be pronounced with one accent, and that on the last syllable, without the least deviation from propriety.

525. In order to give some idea of the nature of the secondary accent, let us suppose, that, in giving our opinion of an argument, we say—

“ It is a direct demonstration of the Copernican system.”

In this sentence, as an accent is necessarily upon the last syllable of *direct*, we seldom lay a stress on the first syllable of *demonstration*, unless we mean to be uncommonly emphatical. But in the following sentence—

“ It is a démonstration of the Còpernican system.”

Here, as no accented word precedes *demonstration*, the voice finds a rest, and the ear a force, in placing an accent on the first, as well as on the third syllable of this word.

526. But though we may, or may not use, the secondary accent at pleasure, it is by no means a matter of indifference on what syllable we place it : this is fixed, with as much certainty as the place of the principal accent itself ; and a wrong position of one, would as much derange the sound of the word as a wrong position of the other.

527. It may be observed, in the first place, that the secondary accent is always two syllables, at least, distant from the principal accent : thus in *demonstration*, *lamentation*, *provocation*, &c. the secondary accent is on the first syllable, and the principal on the third ; and in *arteriotomy*, *meteorology*, and *hypochondriacal*, the secondary accent is on the first, and the principal on the fourth syllable ; and in the word *indivisibility* we may place two secondary accents, one upon the first, and the other on the third syllable.

QUANTITY.

528. In the next place it may be observed, that though the syllable on which the principal accent is placed, is fixed and certain, yet we may, and do, frequently make the secondary principal, and the principal secondary: thus *caravan*, *complaisant*, *violin*, *repartee*, *refuse*, *privateer*, *domineer*, may all have the greatest stress on the first; and the least on the last syllable, without any violent offence to the ear: nay, it may be asserted, that the principal accent on the first syllable of these words, and none at all on the last, though certainly improper, has nothing in it grating or discordant; but placing an accent on the second syllable of these words would entirely derange them, and produce an intolerable harshness and dissonance. The same observations may be applied to *demonstration*, *lamentation*, *provocation*, *navigator*, *propagator*, *alligator*, and every similar word in the language.

QUANTITY.

529. In treating this part of pronunciation, it will not be necessary to enter into the nature of that quantity which constitutes poetry; the quantity here considered will be that which relates to words taken singly; and this is nothing more than the length or shortness of the vowels, either as they stand alone, or as they are differently combined with vowels or consonants.

530. Quantity, in this point of view, has already been fully considered under every vowel and diphthong in the language. What remains to be said on this subject is, the quantity of vowels under the secondary accent. We have seen that vowels under the principal accent, before the terminations *ia*, *eoz*, *ion*, are all long, except *i* (507). That all vowels are long before the terminations *ity* and *ety* (511); that if one consonant precede these terminations, every preceding accented vowel, except the *a* in *scarcity* and *rarity*, signifying uncommonness, is short but *u*; and that the same analogy of quantity is found before the terminations *ic* and *ical*, and the numerous enclitical terminations we have just been pointing out. Here we find custom conformable to analogy; and that the rules for the accent and quantity of these words admit of scarcely any exceptions. In other parts of the language where custom is more capricious, we can still discover general rules; and there are but very few words in which the quantity of the vowel under the principal accent is not ascertained. Those who have but a common share of education, and are conversant with the pronunciation of the capital, are seldom at a loss for the quantity of the vowel under that accent which may be called principal; but the secondary accent in the longer polysyllables does not seem to decide the quantity of the vowels so invariably. Mr. Sheridan divides the words *deglutition*, *depravation*, *degradation*, *dereliction*, and *democratical*, into *de-glu-ti-tion*, *de-pra-vation*, *de-gra-da-tion*, *de-re-lic-tion*, and *de-mo-crati-cal*; while Dr. Kenrick more accurately divides them into *deg-lu-ti-tion*, *dep-ra-va-tion*, *deg-ra-da-tion*, and *dem-o-crati-cal*. But though Mr. Sheridan divides *retrograde* into *ret-ro-grade*, he divides *retrogradation*, *retrogression*, *retrospect*, *retrospection*, and *retrospective*, into *re-tro-gra-da-tion*, *re-tro-gres-sion*, *re-tro-spect*, *re-tro-spec-tion*, and *re-tro-spec-tive*. At the first sight of these words we are tempted to prefer the preposition in a distinct syllable, as supposing that mode to convey more distinctly each part of the word; but custom at large, the best interpreter of nature, soon lets us see that these prepositions coalesce with the word they are prefixed to, for reasons greatly superior to those which present themselves at first. If we observe the tendency of pronunciation, with respect to inseparable prepositions, we shall find, that those compound words which we adopt whole from other languages we consider as simples, and pronounce them without any respect to their component parts; but those compounds which we form ourselves retain the traces of their formation, in the distinction which is observable, between the prepositive and radical part of the word: thus *retrogade*, *retrogression*, *retrospect*, and *retrospective*, coming compounded to us from the Latin, ought, when the accent is on the preposition, to shorten the vowel, and unite it to the root, as in *re-sur-rec-tion*, *rec-ol-*

lec-tion,

lec-tion, prep-o-fit-ion, &c. while *re-commit, re-convey, &c.* being compounds of our own, must preserve it separate.

531. From what has been observed arises this general rule: where the compound retains the primary sense of the simples, and the parts of the word are the same in every respect, both in and out of composition, then the preposition is pronounced in a distinct syllable; but when the compound departs ever so little from the literal sense of the simples, the same departure is observable in the pronunciation; hence the different syllabication and pronunciation of *re-com-mence* and *rec-on-mend*; the former signifies a repetition of a commencement, but the latter does not imply a repetition of a commendation: thus *re-petition* would signify to petition again; while *rep-itition* signifies only an iteration of the same act, be it what it will.

532. That this is perfectly agreeable to the nature of the language, appears from the short pronunciation of the vowel in the first syllable of *preface, prelate, prologue, prelude, &c.* as if divided into *pref-a-ce, pre-l-a-te, prol-o-gue, prel-u-de, &c.* and that it is agreeable to the nature of things, may be collected from observing, that the utility of language does not consist in keeping the simples in a word so distinct as that each of the component parts shall remain in a state of separation, but in uniting several parts into one undistinguished compound; which compound shall often have an idea annexed to it somewhat different from the simples that compose it (514).

533. It will be necessary, however, to observe, that in forming a judgement of the propriety of these observations, the nicest care must be taken not to confound those prepositions which are under the primary and secondary accent, with those which immediately precede the stress; for *preclude, pretend, &c.* are under a very different predicament from *prologue, preposition, &c.* and the very same law that obliges us to pronounce the vowel short in the first syllable of *prov-i-dence, prov-o-cation, and prof-a-nation*, obliges us to pronounce the vowel open, and with some degree of length in *pro-wide, pro-voke, and pro-fane*. The same may be observed of the *e* in *repair* and *rep-a ration*; *reply* and *rep-li-cation*; *repeat* and *rep-e-ri-tion*; the accent making the whole difference between the quantity of the vowel in one word and the other.

534. The only exception to the shortening power of the secondary accent is, when it is succeeded by a diphthong: thus *mediator* and *mediatorial* have the *e* in the first syllable as long as in *mediate*: *devi-ation* has the *e* in the first syllable as long as in *deviate*, notwithstanding the secondary accent is on it, and which would infallibly have shortened it, if it had not been for the succeeding diphthong *ia*: and even this diphthong in *gladiator* has not the power of preserving the first syllable long; though Mr Sheridan, by his marking it, seems to be of a different opinion. The first *e* in *perpetual* is shortened by the same power; while *especial* and *discretion* have the penultimate *e* short, and are exceptions to another rule (507).

535. From what has been seen of accent and quantity, it is easy to perceive how prone our language is to an antepenultimate accent, and how naturally this accent shortens the vowel it falls upon: nay, so great a propensity have vowels to shrink under this accent, that the diphthong itself, in some words, and analogy in others, are not sufficient to prevent it. Thus, by the subjoining only of *al* to *nation*, with the *a* long, it becomes *national*, with the *a* short, though contrary to its relation with *occasion* and *congre-gation*; which do not shorten the *a* upon being made *occasional* and *congregational*: in like manner the acquisition of the same termination to the word *nature*, makes it *nat-u-ral*; which is just as opposite to the general analogy of forming these adjectives in *al*, as in the former instance; for this termination has nothing in enclitical in it, and makes no more alteration in the accented vowel than the participial or adverbial endings in *ing, ed, and ly*.

536. The same shortening power in the antepenultimate accent may be observed in *rational* and *ra-tio-cinate*, where the first *a* in the first word, and the *o* in the second, are short. The first *a* in the second word is short also by the power of the secondary accent; though Mr. Sheridan has, in my opinion,

nion, very erroneously divided this word into *ra-sho-sy-na-shun*; that is, into a syllable less than it ought to have, and marked the *o* long instead of short.

537. The accent on the Latin antepenultimate seemed to have something of a similar tendency: for though the great difference in the nature of the Latin and English accent will not allow us to argue from one to the other, but in very few circumstances, yet we may perceive in that accent, so different from ours in general, a great coincidence in this particular; namely, its tendency to shorten an antepenultimate syllable. Bishop Hare tells us, that “Quæ acuuntur in tertia ab extrema, interdum acuta corripiunt, si positione sola longa sunt, ut *ōptime*, *sérvitus*, *pérvelim*, *Pámphilus*, et pauca alia, quo Cretici mutantur, in Anapestos. Idem factum est in *néutiquam*, licet incipiat diphthongo.” De Metr. Comic, p. 62.— Those words, which have the acute accent on the antepenultimate syllable, have sometimes that syllable shortened, if it was only long by position, as *ōptime*, *sérvitus*, *pérvelim*, *Pámphilus*, and a few others, which by this means are changed from Cretic to Anapestic feet: nay, *néutiquam* undergoes the same fate, though it begin with a diphthong.

SYLLABICATION.

538. Dividing words into syllables is a very different operation, according to the different ends proposed by it. The object of syllabication may be, either to enable children to discover the sound of words they are unacquainted with, or to show the etymology of a word, or to exhibit the exact pronunciation of it.

539. When a child has made certain advances in reading, but is ignorant of the sound of many of the longer words, it may not be improper to lay down the common general rule to him, that a consonant between two vowels must go to the latter; and that two consonants coming together must be divided. Farther than this, it would be absurd to go with a child; for telling him that compounds must be divided into their simples, and that such consonants as may begin a word may begin a syllable, requires a previous knowledge of words, which children cannot be supposed to have; and which, if they have, makes the division of words into syllables unnecessary. Children, therefore, may be very usefully taught the general rule above mentioned, as; in many cases, it will lead them to the exact sound of the word, as in *pro-vi-ded*; and in others, it will enable them to give a good guess at it, as in *de-li-cate*; and this is all that can be expected. This procedure may be called synthetic, as it proceeds from parts to the whole; and when we are to form an unknown compound sound, out of several known simple sounds, (which is the case with children, when we wish them to find out the sound of a word by spelling it) this, I say, is the only method that can be taken.

540. But an etymological division of words is a different operation. That syllabication, which has etymology for its object, is an analytic division; that is, the division of a person acquainted with the whole word, and who wishes to convey, by this division, a knowledge of its constituent parts, as *orthography*, *theo-logy*, &c.

541. In the same manner, a person, who is pre-acquainted with the whole compound sound of a word, and wants to convey the sound of each part to one unacquainted with it, must adopt the analytic method, by dividing it into such partial sounds as, when put together again, will exactly form the whole, as *or-thog-ra-phy*, *the-ol-o-gy*, &c. This is the method adopted by those who would convey the whole sound, by giving distinctly every part; and, when this is the object of syllabication, Dr. Lowth's rule is certainly to be followed. “The best and easiest rule,” says the learned bishop, “for dividing the syllables in spelling, is, to divide them as they are naturally divided in a right pronunciation, without regard to the derivation of words, or the possible combination of consonants, at the beginning of a syllable.” Introduction to Eng. Gram. page 7.

542. Easy

542. Easy, however, as it may appear at first sight, to divide words exactly as they are pronounced, it will be found upon trial to be frequently attended with difficulty. We have seen, that without a competent knowledge of the position and power of the secondary accent, Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick have differed widely from each other, and sometimes from themselves, in the syllabication of the inseparable prepositions (530). The same diversity may be observed in some words where the diphthongs occur. Mr. Sheridan divides *diamond* and *deviate* into *di-mund* and *de-vyate*, making them but two syllables; while Dr. Kenrick, in my opinion, much more correctly, divides them into *di-a-mond* and *de-vi-ate*. The same incorrectness runs through almost every word of the same kind in Mr. Sheridan, who divides *parti-ality* and *satiate* into *par-shal-ly-ty* and *sa-shet*, which, if my ear does not grossly mislead me, ought always to be pronounced with a syllable more than he has bestowed on them.

543. It is true, indeed, in poetry, these words would have no more syllables than he has given them; but a poetic syllable and a prosaic one are sometimes very different quantities. The *e* before *r*, in an unaccented syllable, never goes for a syllable in verse, as in the following couplet from Pope:

“ But of the two, less *dang’rous* is th’ offence
“ To tire our patience, than mislead our sense.”

And yet nothing can be more certain than that the word *dangerous* has always three syllables in prose. The same may be observed of the word *various* in the following lines from Rowe:

“ Of all the *various* wretches love has made,
“ How few we find by men of sense betray’d !”

Which word Mr. Sheridan squeezes into two syllables, by spelling it *va-ryus*.

544. By these instances we may perceive how essential to a correct pronunciation is an accurate division of words into syllables, especially when we consider that this division, in most cases, determines the quantity of the vowel; that is, when a vowel ends a syllable it is long; and when a consonant ends a syllable, the preceding vowel is short. This will not be disputed when the vowel is under the accent, as every vowel in this situation must be either long or short; but many will hesitate to call those vowels long which terminate a syllable not under the accent, because we do not always rest so long upon unaccented as upon accented vowels: but if instead of long and short we substitute the terms open and shut, we may, with very few exceptions, say, that every vowel ending a syllable is open, and every vowel succeeded by a consonant which ends a syllable is short or shut. Now the difference between a long and an open vowel is merely the greater duration of the former, while the difference between a long and a short vowel is often an essential difference of sound. Thus the *e* in *event*, and the *o* in *opaque*, though not under the accent, are essentially the same sounds as the *e* in *equal*, and the *o* in *opiate*; while the *e* in *men*, and the *o* in *don*, are short sounds essentially different from the foregoing long ones; that is, the *e* in *men*, is the short sound of *a* in *mane*; and the *o* in *don*, the short sound of the diphthong *aw* in *dawn*. In the same manner, when *i* ends a syllable, not under the accent as *qual-i-ty*, though it has not the long diphthongal sound, as in *i-dle*, yet it is not short as in *it*, but open as the *e* in *equal*: the same may be observed of *u* (179).

545. There is a remarkable exception to this rule in the letter *a*. When this vowel ends a syllable, not under the accent, we cannot give it any of its three open sounds without hurting the ear. Thus in pronouncing the word *abound—ay-bound*, *ab-bound*, and *aw-bound*, are all improper; but giving the *a* the second, or Italian sound, as *ab-bound*, seems the least so; for which reason I have, like Mr. Sheridan, adopted the short sound of this letter to mark the unaccented *a* (70) (88).

546. *A Table of the Simple and Diphthongal Vowels, referred to by the Figures over the Letters in the Dictionary.*

1. à. The long slender English *a*, as in fate, pá-per, &c. (73).
2. à. The long Italian *a*, as in fár, fá-ther, pa-pá, mam-má (77).
3. å. The broad German *a*, as in fáll, wåll, wå-ter (83).
4. å. The short sound of this Italian *a*, as in fát, mát, mår-sy (81).

1. é. The long *e*, as in mé, hére, mé-tre, mé-dium (93).
2. è. The short *e*, as in mêt, lêt, gêt (95).

1. i. The long diphthongal *i*, as in píne, tí-te (105).
2. í. The short simple *i*, as in pín, tit-te (107).

1. ö. The long open *o*, as in nö, nöte, nö-tice (162).
2. ö. The long close *o*, as in móve, pröve (164).
3. ö. The long broad *o*, as in nör, för ör, ; like the broad å (167).
4. ö. The short broad *o*, as in nöt, hot, göt (163).

1. ú. The long diphthongal *u*, as in túbe, cù-pid (171).
2. û. The short simple *u*, as in tâb, cûp, sâp (172).
3. û. The middle or obtuse *u*, as in bûll, fûll, pûll (173).

- ði. The long broad ð, and the short i, as in ðil (299).
- ðð. The long broad ð, and the middle obtuse ð, as in thðð, þððnd (313).

- Tb. The acute or sharp tb, as in tbink, tbín (466).
- TH. The grave or flat TH, as in THis, THat (41) (50) (469).

547. *The different Vowels, and combinations of Vowels, under which the foregoing Sounds are found.*

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. à. Fate, pail, gaol, gauge, bay, they, bear, there, heir, aye, | 10 |
| 2. à. Far, heart, aunt, ay, | 4 |
| 3. å. Fall, awe, or, broad, thought, taught, | 6 |
| 4. å. Fat, plaid, | 2 |
| 5. é. Me, shire, bier, fear, deer, deceive, raisin, people, magazine, economy, Cæsar, | 11 |
| 6. è. Met, virtue, said, head, threepence, heifer, scoffer, friend, | 8 |
| 7. i. Pine, eye, pie, buy, aisle, sleight, | 6 |
| 8. í. Pin, been, sieve, lieutenant, build, England, captain, forfeit, | 8 |
| 9. ö. No, auf, yeoman, strew, beau, goat, toe, door, though, know, | 10 |
| 10. ö. Move, shoe, through, food, galleon, | 5 |
| 11. ö. Not, wad, laurel, oatmeal, | 4 |
| 12. ú. Tube, feud, beauty, adieu, blue, flew, view, suit, | 8 |
| 13. û. Tub, double, blood, love, her, bird, honest, plentious, passion, manœuvre, grandeur, | 11 |
| 14. û. Bull, foot, could, | 3 |
| ði. Old, boy, | 2 |
| ðð. Thou, town, | 2 |

A CRITICAL PRONOUNCING
DICTIONARY
AND EXPOSITOR OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The figures between the parentheses refer to the numbers in the Principles of Pronunciation prefixed to this Dictionary. Thus (63) refers to the enquiry into the alphabetical pronunciation of the letter A; and so of the rest.

*The figures over the letters refer to the vowels in the words at the top of the page; and the index **¶** before these words, refers to the table of simple and diphthongal sounds, where the different sounds of the vowels are explained more at large. Thus **¶** (546) refers to the Table in the opposite page.*

A B A

A B D

A B I

¶ (546). Fåte, fár, fáll, fát; mè, mêt; pine, pín; nô, móve, nôr, nôt; túbe, túb, búll; óil; pôdnd; tbin, THIS.

A, The first letter of the alphabet (63). A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; a man, a tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written an, as, an ox; A is sometimes a noun, as great A (yo); A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; a hunting, a begging; A has a signification denoting proportion; the landlord hath a hundred a year.

ACACUS, áb'ák-kús. f.

A counting table; the uppermost member of a column.

ABAFT, á-báft'. ad.

From the fore part of the ship, towards the stern.

To **ABANDON**, á-bán'dón. v. a.

To give up, resign, or quit; to desert; to forsake.

ABANDONED, á-bán'dón'd. par. (362) Given up; forsaken; corrupted in the highest degree.

ABANDONMENT, á-bán'dón-mént. f. The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION, áb-ár-tík-ú-lá-shún. f.

That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

To **ABASE**, á-báse'. v. a.

To cast down, to depress, to bring low.

ABASSEMENT, á-báse'mént. f.

The state of being brought low; depression.

To **ABASH**, á-básh'. v. a.

To make ashamed.

To **ABATE**, á-báte'. v. a.

To lessen, to diminish.

To **ABATE**, á-báte'. v. n.

To grow less.

ABAMENT, á-báte'mént. f.

State of abating; the sum or quantity diminished by the act of abating.

ABATER, á-báth'. f.

With agent or cause by which an abatement happens.

ABB, áb. f.

The yarn on a weaver's warp.

ABBACY, áb'bá-sé. f.

The rights, possessions, or privileges of an abbot.

ABBESS, áb'béss. f.

The superior of a nunnery.

ABBÉY, OR ABBY, áb'bé. f.

A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women.

ABBOT, áb'bót. f.

The chief of a convent of men.

To **ABBREVIATE**, áb-bré've-á-te. v. a.

To shorten, to cut short.

ABBREVIATION, áb-bré-vé-á'shún. f.

The act of shortening.

ABBREVIATOR, áb-bré-vé-á'túr. f.

One who abridges.

ABBREVIATURE, áb-bré've-á-tchüre f. (461). A mark used for shortening.

To **ABDICATE**, áb'dé-kát. v. a.

To give up right, to resign.

ABDICTION, áb-dé-ká'shún. f.

The act of abdicating, resignation.

ABDICATIVE, áb'dé-cá-tíve. a.

That which causes or implies an abdication.

Dr. Johnson places the accent on the first syllable of this word, and Mr. Sheridan on the second. The former is, in my opinion, the most correct.

ABDOMEN, áb-dó'mén. f.

A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly.

ABDOMINAL, áb-dóm'mé-nál. } a.

ABDOMINOUS, áb-dóm'mé-nús. } a.

Relating to the abdomen.

To **ABDUCE**, áb-dú'se. v. a.

To draw to a different part, to withdraw one part from another.

ABDUCENT, áb-dú'sént. a.

Muscles abducent, serve to open or pull apart divers parts of the body.

ABDUCTOR, áb-dák'tör. f.

The muscles, which draw back the several members.

ABED, á-béd'. ad.

In bed.

ABERRANCE, áb-ér'ránse. f.

A deviation from the right way, an error.

ABERRANCY, áb-ér'rán-sé. f.

The same with Aberrance.

ABERRANT, áb-ér'ránt. a.

Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRATION, áb-ér-rá'shún. f.

The act of deviating from the common track.

ABERRING, áb-ér'ríng. part.

Going astray.

To **ABERUNCATE**, áb-é-rún'kát. f.

v. a. To pull up by the roots.

To **ABET**, á-bét'. v. a.

To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.

ABETMENT, á-bét'mént. f.

The act of abetting.

ABETTER, OR ABETTOR, á-bét'tör. f.

He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

ABEYANCE, á-bá'ánse. f.

The right of fee simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intentment, and consideration of the law.

To **ABHOR**, áb-hör'. v. a.

To hate with acrimony; to loath.

ABHORRENCE, áb-hör'rénse. f.

ABHORRENCY, áb-hör'rén-sé. f.

The act of abhorring, detestation.

ABHORRENT, áb-hör'rént. a.

Strat; with abhorrences contrary to, foreign, inconscient with.

ABHORRER, áb-hör'rér. f.

A hater, detester.

To **ABIDE**, á-bíd'. v. n.

To dwell in a place, not to remove; to bear or

ABO

ABR

ABS

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ; — mè, mét ; — plne, pin ; —

or support the consequences of a thing ; it is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at or in* before a place.

ABIDER, *á-bí'dér*. *a.*

The person that abides or dwells in a place.

ABIDING, *á-bí'díng*. *C.*

Continuance.

ABJECT, *á-bjékt*. *a.* (492).

Mean or worthless; contemptible, or of no value.

ABJECT, *á-bjékt*. *s.*

A man without hope.

To **ABJECT**, *á-bjék't*. *v. a.* (492).

To throw away.

ABJECTEDNESS, *á-bjék'téd-néss*. *s.*

The state of an abject.

ABJECTION, *á-bjék'shún*. *s.*

Meanness of mind ; servility ; baseness.

ABJECTLY, *á-bjék-lé*. *ad.*

In an abject manner, meanly.

ABJECTNESS, *á-bjék-néss*. *s.*

Servility, meanness.

ABILITY, *á-bil'ité*. *s.*

The power to do any thing ; capacity, qualification ; when it has the plural number, abilities, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind.

To **ABJURE**, *á-bjúr'*. *v. a.*

To swear not to do something ; to retract, or recant a position upon oath.

ABJURATION, *á-bjú-rá'shún*. *s.*

The act of abjuring ; the oath taken for that end.

To **ABLACTATE**, *á-bák'táte*. *v. a.*

To wean from the breast.

ABLACTATION, *á-bák-tá'shún*. *s.*

One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEATION, *á-blá-kwé-lá'shún*. *s.* The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees.

ABLATION, *á-bá-lá'shún*. *s.*

The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE, *á-bá-lá-tív*. *a.* (158).

That which takes away ; the sixth case of the Latin nouns.

ABLE, *á-bl*. *a.* (405).

Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune ; having power sufficient.

ABLE-BODIED, *á-bl-bód'did*. *a.*

Strong of body.

To **ABLEGATE**, *á-blé-gáte*. *v. a.*

To send abroad upon some employment.

ABLEGATION, *á-blé-gá'shún*. *s.*

A sending abroad.

ABLENESS, *á-bl-néss*. *s.*

Ability of body, vigour, force.

ABLEPSY, *á-blép-sé*. *s.*

Want of sight.

ABLEUENT, *á-blé-ént*. *a.*

That which has the power of cleansing.

ABLUTION, *á-blú'shún*. *T.*

The act of cleansing.

To **ABNEGATE**, *á-b'né-gáte*. *v. a.*

To deny.

ABNEGATION, *á-b'né-gá'shún*. *s.*

Denial, renunciation.

ABORD, *á-bórd*. *ad.*

In a ship.

ABODE, *á-bóde*. *s.*

Habitation, dwelling, place of residence ; stay, continuation in a place.

ABODEMENT, *á-bóde'mént*. *s.*

A secret anticipation of something future.

To **ABOLISH**, *á-ból-lish*. *v. a.*

To annul ; to put an end to ; to destroy.

ABOLISHABLE, *á-ból'lísh-á-bl*. *a.*

That which may be abolished.

ABOLISHER, *á-ból'lísh-úr*. *s.*

He that abolishes.

ABOLISHMENT, *á-ból'lísh-mént*. *s.*

The act of abolishing.

ABOLITION, *á-ból-lísh'ón*. *s.*

The act of abolishing.

ABOMINABLE, *á-bóm'én-ná-bl*. *a.*

Hateful, detestable.

ABOMINABleness, *á-bóm'én-ná-bl-néss*. *s.*

The quality of being abominable ; hatefulness, odiousness.

ABOMINABLY, *á-bóm'én-ná-blé*. *ad.*

Most hatefuly, odiously.

To **ABOMINATE**, *á-bóm'én-ná-té*. *v. a.*

To abhor, detest, hate utterly.

ABOMINATION, *á-bóm'én-ná'shún*. *s.*

Hatred, detestation.

ABORGINES, *á-ból-rídge-én-néz*. *s.*

The earliest inhabitants of a country.

ABORTION, *á-ból'ríthún*. *s.*

The act of bringing forth untimely ; the produce of an untimely birth.

ABORTIVE, *á-ból'rív*. *s.*

That which is born before the due time.

ABORTIVE, *á-ból'rív*. *a.*

Brought forth before the due time of birth ; that which brings forth nothing.

ABORTIVELY, *á-ból'rív-lé*. *ad.*

Born without the due time ; immaturely, untimely.

ABORTIVENESS, *á-ból'rív-néss*. *s.*

The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT, *á-bólrt'mént*. *s.*

The thing brought forth out of time ; an untimely birth.

ABOVE, *á-búv*. *prep.* (165).

Higher in place ; higher in rank, power, or excellence ; beyond, more than ; too proud for, too high for.

ABOVE, *á-búv*. *ad.*

Over-head ; in the regions of heaven.

ABOVE ALL, *á-búv-all*.

In the first place ; chiefly.

ABOVE-BOARD, *á-búv'bórd*.

In open sight ; without artifice or trick.

ABOVE-CITED, *á-búv'si'téd*,

Cited before.

ABOVE-GROUND, *á-búv'gróðnd*.

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

ABOVE-MENTIONED, *á-búv'mén-*

shúnd.

See ABOVE-CITED.

To **ABOUND**, *á-ból'tind*. *v. n.*

To have in great plenty ; to be in great plenty.

ABOUT, *á-ból't*. *prep.*

Round, surrounding, encircling ; near to ; concerning, with regard to, relating to ; engaged in, employed upon ; appendant to the person, as cloths, &c., relating to the person, as a servant.

ABOUT, *á-ból't*. *ad.*

Circularly ; in circuit ; nearly ; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way ; to bring about, to bring to the point or state desired, as, he has brought about his purposes ; to come about, to come to some certain state or point ; to go about a thing, to prepare to do it.

ABRACADABA, *á-brá-ká-dáb'rá*.

A superstitious charm against agues.

To **ABRADE**, *á-ból'ráde*. *v. a.*

To rub off, to wear away from the other parts.

ABRASION, *á-brá'zhún*. *s.*

The act of rubbing, a rubbing off.

ABREAST, *á-brést*. *ad.*

Side by side.

To **ABRIDGE**, *á-brídje*. *v. a.*

To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance ; to contract, to diminish, to cut short ; to deprive of.

ABRIDGED OF, *á-bríd'jéd óv*.

Deprived of, debarred from.

An **ABRIDGER**, *á-bríd'júr*. *s.*

He that abridges, a shortener ; a writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT, *á-brídje'mént*. *f.*

The contraction of a larger work into a small compass ; a diminution in general.

ABROACH, *á-bróach'*. *ad.*

In a posture to run out ; in a state of being diffused or propagated.

ABROAD, *á-bráwd'*. *ad.* (295).

Out of the house ; in another country ; with out, not within.

To **ABROGATE**, *á-bró-gáte*. *v. a.*

To take away from a law in force, to repeal, to annul.

ABROGATION, *á-bró-gá'shún*. *s.*

The act of abrogating, the repeal of a law.

ABRUPT, *á-brúpt*. *a.*

Broken, craggy ; sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

ABRUPTION, *á-brúp'shún*. *f.*

Violent and sudden separation.

ABRUPTLY, *á-brúpt'lé*. *ad.*

Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

ABRUPTNESS, *á-brúpt'néss*. *s.*

An abrupt manner, hasty, suddenness.

ABCESS, *á'b'séss*. *s.*

A morbid cavity in the body.

To **ABSCIND**, *á-b'sind*. *v. a.*

To cut off.

ABSCISSION, *á-bís'hún*. *s.*

The act of cutting off ; the state of being cut off.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in marking the *s* in this word, and, I think, with the best usage on my side. Though double *s* is almost always pronounced sharp and hissing, yet when a sharp *s* precedes, it seems more agreeable to the ear to pronounce the succeeding *s* flat. Thus, though the termination *-ition* is always sharp, yet because the *s* in *transition* is necessarily sharp, the *t* goes into the flat sound, as if written *transizion*.

To **ABSCOND**, *á-b'són'dár*. *s.*

The person that absconds.

ABSENCE, *á-bénsé*. *s.*

The state of being absent, opposed to presence ; inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

ABSENT, *á-bént*. *a.*

Not present ; absent in mind, inattentive.

To **ABSENT**, *á-bént*. *v. a.*

To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

ABSENTEE, *á-bénté*. *s.*

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

ABSYNTHIATED, *á-bé-sín'thé-á-téd*. *p.*

Impregnated with wormwood.

To **ABSIDT**, *á-bé-sít*. *v. n.*

To stand off, to leave off.

To **ABSOLVE**, *á-ból've*. *v. a.*

To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense ; to set free from an engagement or promise.

ABS

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bāll; —ōil; —pōund; —thin, this.

promise; to pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

ABSOLUTE, āb'sō-lūtē. a.

Complete, applied as well to persons as things; unconditional, as, an absolute promise; not relative, as, absolute space; not limited, as, absolute power.

ABSOLUTELY, āb'sō-lūtē-lē. ad.

Completely, without restriction; without condition; peremptorily, positively.

ABSOLUTENESS, āb'sō-lūtē-nēs. s.

Completeness; freedom from dependance, or limits; despotism.

ABSOLUTION, āb-sō-lū'lū-shōn. f.

Acquittal; the remission of sins, or of penance.

ABSOLUTORY, āb'sō-lū-tūr-rē. a.

That which absolves.

ABSONANT, āb'sō-nānt. a.

Contrary to reason.

ABSONOUS, āb'sō-nōus. a.

Absurd, contrary to reason.

TO ABSORB, āb-sōrb'. v. a.

To swallow up; to suck up.

ABSORBENT, āb-sōr'bēnt. s.

A medicine that sucks up humours.

ABSORPT, āb-sōrpt'. p.

Swallowed up.

ABSORPTION, āb-sōrp'shōn. f.

The act of swallowing up.

TO ABSTAIN, āb-stān'. v. n.

To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification.

ABSTEMIOUS, āb-stē'mē-ōs. a.

Temperate, sober, abstinent.

ABSTEMIOUSLY, āb-stē'mē-ōs-lē. ad.

Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, āb-stē'mē-ōs-nēs. s.

The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTENTION, āb-stēn'thōn. s.

The act of holding off.

TO ABSTERGE, āb-stērj'. v. a.

To cleanse, by wiping.

ABSTERGENT, āb-stēr'jēnt. a.

Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

TO ABSTERSE, āb-stēr'se'. v. a.

To cleanse, to purify.

ABSTERTION, āb-stēr'shōn. s.

The act of cleansing.

ABSTERSIVE, āb-stēr'siv. a.

That has the quality of absterging or cleansing.

ABSTINENCE, āb-stē-nēnſe. s.

Forbearance of any thing; fasting, or forbearance of necessary food.

ABSTINENT, āb-stē-nēnt. a.

That uses abstinence.

TO ABSTRACT, āb-strākt'. v. a.

To take one thing from another; to separate ideas; to reduce to an epitome.

ABSTRACT, āb-strākt'. a.

Separated from something else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions.

ABSTRACT, āb-strākt. s.

A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater; an epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

ABSTRACTED, āb-strāk'tēd. p. a.

Separated; refined, abstruse; absent of mind.

ABSTRACTEDLY, āb-strāk'tēd-lē. ad.

With abstraction, simply, separate from all contingent circumstances.

ABSTRACTION, āb-strāk'shōn. s.

The act of abstracting; the state of being abstracted.

ABSTRACTIVE, āb-strāk'tiv. a.

Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY, āb-strāk'tlē. ad.

In an abstract manner.

ABSTRUſE, āb-strūſe'. a.

Hidden; difficult, remote from conception or apprehension.

ABSTRUſELEY, āb-strūſe'lē. ad.

Obscurely, not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRUſENESS, āb-strūſe'nēs. s.

Difficulty, obscurity.

ABSTRUſITY, āb-strūſi'tē. s.

Abstruseness; that which is abstruse.

TO ABSUME, āb-sūm'. v. a.

To bring to an end by a gradual waste.

ABSURD, āb-sūrd'. a.

Inconsistent; contrary to reason.

ABSURDITY, āb-sūr'dē-tē. s.

The quality of being absurd; that which is absurd.

ABSURDLY, āb-sūrd'lē. ad.

Improperly, unreasonably.

ABSURDNESS, āb-sūrd'nēs. s.

The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impropriety.

ABUNDANCE, āb-būn'dāns. s.

Plenty; great numbers; a great quantity; exuberance, more than enough.

ABUNDANT, āb-būn'dānt. a.

Plentiful; exuberant; fully stored.

ABUNDANTLY, āb-būn'dānt-lē. ad.

In plenty; amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.

TO ABUSE, ā-būz'. v. a. (437).

To make an ill use of; to deceive, to impose upon; to treat with rudeness.

ABUSE, ā-būz'. s. (437).

The ill use of any thing; a corrupt practice, bad custom; seducement; unjust censure, rude reproach.

ABUSER, ā-bū'zūr. s.

He that makes an ill use; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeness.

ABUSIVE, ā-bū'sīv. a. (428).

Praactising abuse; containing abuse; deceitful.

ABUSIVELY, ā-bū'sīv-lē. ad.

Improperly, by a wrong use; reproachfully.

TO ABUT, ā-būt'. v. n. obsolete.

To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABUTMENT, ā-bōt'mēnt. s.

That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABYSS, ā-bīs'. s.

A depth without bottom; a great depth, a gulf.

ACACIA, ā-kā'shē-ā. s.

A drug; a tree commonly so called here.

ACADEMIAL, āk-ā-dē'mē-āl. a.

Relating to an academy.

ACADEMIAN, āk-ā-dē'mē-ān. s.

A scholar of an academy or university.

ACADEMICAL, āk-ā-dē'mē-āl. a.

Belonging to an university.

ACADEMICK, āk-ā-dēm'īk. s.

A student of an university.

ACADEMICK, āk-ā-dēm'mīk. a.

Relating to an university.

ACADEMICIAN, āk-ā-dē-mīsh'ān. s.

The member of an academy.

ACADEMIST, { ā-kādē-mīst, or, āk'ā-dēm-īst. } s.

The member of an academy.

ACADEMY, { ā-kādē-mē, or, āk'ā-dēm'ē. } s.

An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art; the place where sciences are taught; a place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools.

Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word was anciently and properly accented on the first syllable, though now frequently on the second. That it was accented on the first syllable till within these few years, is pretty generally remembered; and if Shakespeare did not, by poetical licence, violate the accentuation of his time, it was certainly pronounced so two centuries ago, as appears by Dr. Johnson's quotation of him,

" Our court shall be a little *academy*,

" Still and contemplative in living arts."

LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST.

But the accentuation of this word formerly, on the first syllable, is so generally acknowledged, as not to stand in need of poetic authority. The question is, whether this accentuation, or that which places the stress on the second syllable, is the most proper. To waive, therefore, the authority of custom, which precludes all reasoning on language, and reduces the dispute to a mere matter of fact, it may be presumed, that whatever is agreeable to the most general usage of the language in similar words, is the most proper in this; and if it appears that general usage, in similar words, is in favour of the old pronunciation, it must certainly, for that reason, be allowed to be the best. And first it may be observed, that as our language is almost as averse to the accent on the last syllable, as the Latin, it is a general custom with us, when we adopt a word from the Latin, and abridge it of one or two of its syllables, to remove the accent, at least a syllable higher, than it was in the original language, that the accent, when the word is naturalized, may not rest on the last. Thus of *Homer*, we make *Hómer*; of *Virgil*, *Virgil*; and of *Horatius*, *Hórase*. *Hyacinthus*, altered to *Hy'acintb*, removes the accent two syllables higher; and *cérémonia*, become *ceremony*, does the same; and no law, that I know of, forbids us to accent *academia*; or if you will *Acadēmia*, when turned into *acadēmy*, on the first syllable, as it was constantly accented by our ancestors, who, receiving Greek through the medium of Latin, generally pronounced Greek words according to the Latin analogy, and therefore necessarily placed the accent of *acadēmia* on the third syllable, which, when reduced to *acadēmy*, required the accent to be removed higher.

But how, it will be said, does this account for placing the accent on the first syllable of the English word *acadēmy*, rather than the second? To this it may be answered, that tho numberless instances of preference given by the accent to the first syllable in similar words, such as *mélancholy*, *parsimony*, *dilatory*, &c. might be a sufficient authority without any other reason. But, perhaps, it will be pardoned me if I go farther, and hazard a supposition that seems to account for the very common practice of placing the accent of so many of the longer polyyllables from the Latin on the first or second syllable. Though in the Latin there never was more than one accent upon a word, yet, in our pronunciation of Latin, we commonly place an accent on alternate syllables, as in our own words; and when the Latin word, by being anglicized, becomes shorter, the alternate accent becomes the principal. Thus in pronouncing the Latin word *acadēmia*, the English naturally place an accent on the first and third

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(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ; — mè, mét ; — pine, pîn ; —

third syllable, as if divided into *âc-a-dé-mi-a*; so that when the word becomes anglicized into *ac-a-de-my*, the first syllable retains the accent it had when the word was Latin. On the other hand it may be conjectured with some probability, that a fondness for pronouncing like the French has been the occasion of the alteration. As the English ever suppose the French place the accent on the last syllable, in endeavouring to pronounce this word after their manner, the stress must naturally fall on the second and last syllables, as if divided into *a-câd-a-mie*; and from an imitation of this, it is probable the present pronunciation of the word was produced. Thus we have a very probable reason why so many of our longer words from the Latin are accented so near the beginning; as, in this mode of pronouncing them, they seem to retain one of the accents of the original. Hence the long train of words, *voluntary*, *comparable*, *disputable*, *admirable*, &c. have the accent on the first syllable, because in pronouncing the words *voluntarius*, *comparabilis*, *disputabilis*, *admirabilis*, &c. we commonly lay stress upon the first, as well as the third syllable. As to the analogy, as Mr. Sheridan pretends, of pronouncing this word with the accent on the second syllable, because words ending in *my* have the accent on the antepenultimate, nothing can be more ill founded. True it is, that words of this termination never have the accent on the penultimate; but, that for this reason, they must necessarily have the accent on the antepenultimate, I cannot well comprehend. If *polygamy*, *economy*, *astronomy*, &c. (513) have their accent on the antepenultimate, it arises from the nature of the terminations; which being, as it were, a species, and applicable to a thousand other words, have, like *logy* and *graphy*, the accent always on the preceding syllable; which seems best to unite the compound into one word: but *academy* being a simple, is subject to no such rule, and seems naturally to incline to a different analogy of pronunciation. Thus Dr. Johnson seems to have decided justly in saying the word *academy* ought to have the accent on the first syllable; though present usage, it must be confessed, seems to lean to the contrary pronunciation.

ACANTHUS, *â-kân'thus*. f.
The herb bears-foot.

CATALECTIC, *â-kât-â-lék'tik*. f.
A verse which has the complete number of syllables.

TO ACCEDE, *âk-séde*. v. n.
To be added to, to come to.

TO ACCELERATE, *âk-sél'lé-rât*.
v. a. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion.

ACCELERATION, *âk-sél-lé-râ'shûn*. f.
The act of quickening motion; the state of the body accelerated.

TO ACCEND, *âk-sénd*. v. a.
To kindle, to set on fire.

ACCENSION, *âk-sé'n'shun*. f.
The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

ACCENT, *âk'sént*. f. (486).

The manner of speaking or pronouncing; the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation; a modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

TO ACCENT, *âk-sént*. v. a. (492).
To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules; to write or note the accents.

TO ACCENTUATE, *âk-sé'n'tshû-âte*.
v. a. (461). To place the accents properly.

ACCENTUATION, *âk-sé'n-tshû-â' shûn*.
f. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation, or writing.

TO ACCEPT, *âk-sépt*. v. a.

To take with pleasure, to receive kindly.
ACCEPTABILITY, *âk-sép-tâ-bil'ité-té*.
f. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLE, *âk-sép-tâ-bl*. a.

Grateful; pleasing.

Within these twenty years this word has shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. There are now few polite speakers who do not pronounce it *ac'ceptable*; and it is much to be regretted that this pronunciation is become so general; for where consonants of so different an organ as *p* and *t* are near the end of a word, the word is pronounced with much more difficulty when the accent is removed higher than when it is arrested by these letters: for in this case, the force which accompanies the accent facilitates the organs in their transition from the formation of the one letter to the other. As nature, therefore, directs us to place the accent upon these consonants in all words ending in *active*, *etive*, *itive*, *ative*, and *utive*; *atible*, *etible*, *itive*, and *itive*; so we ought to listen to the same voice in pronouncing *acceptab e*, *susceptible*, *corruptible*, with the accent on the second syllable. — See *Com-mendable*.

ACCEPTABLENESS, *âk-sép-tâ-bl-néss*.
f. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLY, *âk-sép-tâ-blé*. ad.
In an acceptable manner.

ACCEPTANCE, *âk-sép'tâns*. f.
Reception with approbation.

ACCEPTATION, *âk-sép-tâ'shûn*. f.
Reception, whether good or bad; the meaning of a word.

ACCEPTER, *âk-sép'tôr*. f.

The person that accepts.

ACCEPTION, *âk-sép' shûn*. f.

The received sense of a word; the meaning.

ACCESS, *âk-séss*. f.

The way by which any thing may be approached; the means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men; increase, enlargement, addition; the returns or fits of a distemper.

This word is sometimes heard with the accent on the first syllable.

“ Hail, water-gruel, healing power,

“ Of easy access to the poor ! ”

But this pronunciation ought to be avoided as contrary to analogy, and the general usage of the language, as may be seen in Johnson under the word.

ACCESSARINESS, *âk-séf-fâ'râ-néss*.
f. The state of being accessory.

ACCESSARY, *âk-séf-fâ-ré*. f.

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

ACCESSARY, *âk-séf-fâ-ré*. a.

Joined to, additional, helping forward.

ACCESSIBLE, *âk-sé's fâ-bl*. a.

That which may be approached.

ACCESSION, *âk-sé'shûn*. f.

Increase by something added; the act of coming to, or joining one's self to, as, accession to a confederacy; the act of arriving at, as, the king's accession to the throne.

ACCESSORILY, *âk-séf-fô-râ-lé*. ad.

In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY, *âk-séf-fô-ré*. a.

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

ACCIDENCE, *âk'sé-déns*. f.

The little book containing the first rudiments

of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

ACCIDENT, *âk'sé-dént*. s.

The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought; in grammar, the property of a word; that which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance.

ACCIDENTAL, *âk'sé-dénn'tâl*. s.

A property non-essential.

ACCIDENTAL, *âk'sé-dénn'tâl*. a.

Having the quality of an accident, non-essential; causal, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDENTALLY, *âk'sé-dénn'tâl-lé*. ad.

Casually, fortuitously.

ACCIDENTALNESS, *âk'sé-dénn'tâl-néss*. f.

The quality of being accidental.

ACCIPIENT, *âk-sip'pé-ént*. f.

A receiver.

TO ACCITE, *âk-site*. v. a.

To call; to summon.

ACCLAIM, *âk-klâim*. f.

A shout of praise; acclamation.

ACCLAMATION, *âk-klâ-mâ' shûn*. f.

Shouts of applause.

ACCLIVITY, *âk-kliv'vâ-té*. f.

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, *âk-kli'vûs*. a.

Rising with a slope.

TO ACCLOY, *âk-klôë*. v. a.

To fill up, in an ill sense; to fill to satiety.

TO ACCOIL, *âk-köïl*. v. n.

To crowd, to keep a coil about, to baffle, to be in a hurry.

ACCOLENT, *âk'kö-lént*. f.

A borderer.

ACCOMMODABLE, *âk-kôm'mô-dâ-bl*.
a. That which may be fitted.

TO ACCOMMODATE, *âk-kôm'mô-dâ-te*.
v. a.

To supply with conveniences of any kind.

ACCOMMODATE, *âk-kôm'mô-dâ-te*.
a. Suitable, fit.

ACCOMMODATELY, *âk-kôm'mô-dâ-lé-lé*. ad.

Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODATION, *âk-kôm'mô-dâ' shûn*. f.

Provision of conveniences; in the plural, conveniences, things requisite to ease or refreshment; composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

ACCOMPANABLE, *âk-kôm'pâ-nâ-bl*.
a. Sociable.

ACCOMPANIER, *âk-kôm'pâ-né-âr*. f.

The person that makes part of the company; companion.

TO ACCOMPANY, *âk-kôm'pâ-né*. v. a.

To be with another as a companion; to join with.

ACCOMPlice, *âk-kôm'plîs*. f.

An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense; a partner, or co-operator.

TO ACCOMPLISH, *âk-kôm'plîsh*. v. a.

To complete, to execute fully, as, to accomplish a design; to fulfil, as a prophecy; to adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.

ACCOMPLISHED, *âk-kôm'plîsh-ed*.
p. a. Complete in some qualification; elegant, finished in respect of embellishments.

ACCOMPLISHER, *âk-kôm'plîsh-âr*. f.

The person that accomplishes:

ACCOMPLISH-

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| | | |
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| — nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tūbe, tōb, bōll ; — dōl ; — pōund ; — ibin, THIS. | | |
| ACCOMPLISHMENT , āk-kōm'plish-mēnt. f. Completion, full performance, perfection, completion, as of a prophecy; embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body. | To ACCUMULATE , āk-kū'mū-lāte. v. a. To pile up, to heap together. | ACHE , āke. f. (355). A continued pain. |
| ACCOMPT , āk-kōdūnt'. f. (407). An account, a reckoning. | ACCUMULATION , āk-kū'mū-lā-shūn f. The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated. | To ACHE , āke. v. n. To be in pain. |
| ACCOMPANT , āk-kōdūn'tānt. f. A reckoner, computer. | ACCUMULATIVE , āk-kū'mū-lā-tīv. a. That which accumulates; that which is accumulated. | To ACHIEVE , āt-tshēve'. v. a. To perform, to finish. |
| To ACCORD , āk-kōrd'. v. a. To make agree, to adjust one thing to another. | ACCUMULATOR , āk-kū'mū-lā-tōr. f. He that accumulates, a gatherer or heaper together. | An ACHIEVER , āt-tshē've'rōr. f. He that performs what he endeavours. |
| To ACCORD , āk-kōrd'. v. n. To agree, to suit one with another. | ACCURACY , āk'kū-rā-sē. f. Exactness, nicety. | An ACHIEVEMENT , āt-tshēve'mēnt. f. The performance of an action; the escutcheon, or ensigns armorial. |
| ACCORD , āk-kōrd'. f. A compact, an agreement; concurrence, union of mind; harmony, symmetry. | ACCURATE , āk'kū-rātē. a. (91). Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance; exact, without defect or failure. | ACHOR , ā'kōr. f. A species of the herpes. |
| ACCORDANCE , āk-kōr'dānsē. f. Agreement with a person; conformity to something. | ACCURATELY , āk'kū-rātē-lē. ad. Exactly, without error, nicely. | ACID , ās'sid. a. Sour, sharp. |
| ACCORDANT , āk-kōr'dānt. a. Willing, in good humour. | ACCURATENESS , āk'kū-rātē-nēss. f. Exactness, nicety. | ACIDITY , ā-sid'dē-tē. f. Sharpness, sourness. |
| ACCORDING , āk-kōr'dāng. p. In a manner suitable to, agreeable to; in proportion; with regard to. | To ACCURSE , āk-kūr'se'. v. a. To doom to misery. | ACIDNESS , ās'sid-nēss. f. The quality of being acid. |
| ACCORDINGLY , āk-kōr'dāng-lē. ad. Agreeably, suitably, conformably. | ACCURSED , āk-kār'sēd, part. a. (362) That which is cursed or doomed to misery; execrable, hateful, detestable. | ACIDULĀ , ā-sid'dū-lē. f. Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles. |
| To ACCOST , āk-kōft'. v. a. To speak to first, to address, to salute. | ACCUSABLE , āk-kū'zā-bl. a. That which may be censured; blameable; culpable. | To ACIDULATE , ā-sid'dū-lāte. v. a. To tinge with acids in slight degree. |
| ACCOSTABLE , āk-kōf'stā-bl. a. Easy of access, familiar. | ACCUSATION , āk-kū-zā'-shūn. f. The act of accusing; the charge brought against any one. | To ACKNOWLEDGE , āk-nōl'lēdj. v. a. To own the knowledge of, to own any thing or person in a particular character; to confess, as, a fault; to own, as, a benefit. (328). |
| ACCOUNT , āk-kōdūnt'. f. (407). A computation of debts or expences; the state or result of a computation; value or estimation; a narrative, relation; the relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority; explanation, assignment of causes. | ACCUSATIVE , āk-kū'zā-tīv. a. A term of grammar, the fourth case of a noun. | ACKNOWLEDGING , āk-nōl'lēdj-ing. a. Grateful. |
| To ACCOUNT , āk-kōdūnt'. v. a. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion; to reckon, to compute; to give an account, to assign the causes; to make up the reckoning, to answer for practice; to hold in esteem. | ACCUSATORY , āk-kū'zā-tō-rē. a. That which produceth or containeth an accusation. | ACKNOWLEDGMENT , āk-nōl'lēdj-e-mēnt. f. (328). See Knowledge. Concession of the truth of any position; confession of a fault; confession of a benefit received. |
| ACCOUNTABLE , āk-kōdūn'tā-bl. a. Of whom an account may be required, who must answer for. | To ACCUSE , āk-kūz'. v. a. To charge with a crime; to blame or censure. | ACME , āk'mē. f. The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper. |
| ACCOUNTANT , āk-kōdūn'tānt. a. Accountable to; responsible for. | ACCUSER , āk-kū'zōr. f. He that brings a charge against another. | ACOLOTHIST , ā-kōl'lō-thīst. f. One of the lowest order in the Roman church. |
| ACCOUNTANT , āk-kōdūn'tānt. f. A computer, a man skilled or employed in accounts. | To ACCUSTOM , āk-kūs'tōm. v. a. To habituate, to inure. | ACONITE , āk'kō-nītē. f. The herb wolfs-bane. In poetical language, poison in general. |
| ACCOUNT-BOOK , āk-kōdūnt'bōōk. f. A book containing accounts. | ACCUSTOMABLE , āk-kūs'tōm-mā-bl. a. Done by long custom or habit. | ACORN , ā'kōrn. f. The seed or fruit borne by the oak. |
| To ACCOUPLE , āk-kōp-pl. v. a. To join, to link together. | ACCUSTOMABLY , āk-kūs'tōm-ā-blē. ad. According to custom. | ACOUSTICKS , ā-kōdū'tiks. f. The doctrine or theory of sounds; medicines to help the hearing. |
| To ACCOUNT , āk-kōrt'. v. a. To entertain with courtship, or courtesy. | ACCUSTOMANCE , āk-kūs'tōm-mānsē f. Custom, habit, use. | To ACQUAINT , āk-kwānt'. v. a. To make familiar with; to inform. |
| To ACCOUNTRE , āk-kōd'tur. v. a. To dress, to equip. | ACCUSTOMARILY , āk-kūs'tōm-mā-rē-lē. ad. In a customary manner. | ACQUAINTANCE , āk-kwān'tānsē. f. The state of being acquainted with, familiarity, knowledge; familiar knowledge; a slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship; the person with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendship. |
| ACCOUNTRENT , āk-kōd'tur-mēnt. f. Dress, equipage, trappings, ornaments. | ACCUSTOMARY , āk-kūs'tōm-mā-rē. a. Usual, practised. | ACQUAINTED , āk-kwān'tēd. Familiar, well known. |
| ACCRETION , āk-krē'shūn. f. The act of growing to another, so as to increase it. | ACCUSTOMED , āk-kūs'tōm-ēd. a. According to custom, frequent, usual. | ACQUEST , āk-kwēst'. f. Acquisition; the thing gained. |
| ACRETIVE , āk-krē'tīv. a. (158). Growing, that which by growth is added. | ACE , āse. f. An unit, a single point on cards or dice; a small quantity. | To ACQUIESCE , āk-kwē-ēs'. v. n. To rest in, or remain satisfied. |
| To ACCROACH , āk-krōtsh'. v. a. To draw to one as with a hook. | ACERBITY , ā-fēr'bē-tē. f. A rough sour taste; applied to men, sharpness of temper. | ACQUIESCENCE , āk-kwē-ēs'ēnsē. f. A silent appearance of content; satisfaction, rest, content; submission. |
| To ACCRUE , āk-krōd'. v. n. To accede to, to be added to; to be added, as an advantage or improvement; in a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise, as profits. | To ACERVATE , ā-fēr'vātē. v. a. (91) To heat up. | ACQUIRABLE , āk-kwē'rā-bl. a. Attainable. |
| ACCEBATION , āk-kū-bā'shūn. f. The patient posture of leaning at meals. | ACERVATION , ā-fēr-vā'shūn. f. Heaping together. | To ACQUIRE , āk-kwēre'. v. a. To gain by one's labour or power. |
| To ACCUMB , āk-kūmb'. v. a. To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. | ACESCENT , ā-sēs'fēnt. a. That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity. | ACQUIRED , āk-kwē'rēd. particip. a. Gained by one's self. |
| | ACETOSE , ās-ē-tōsē'. a. That which has in it acids. | An ACQUIRER , āk-kwē'rōr. f. The person that acquires; a gainer. |
| | ACETOSITY , ās-ē-tōs'ē-tē. f. The state of being acetose. | An ACQUIREMENT , āk-kwē'mēnt. f. That which is acquired, gain, attainment. |
| | ACETOUS , ā-sē'tōs. a. Sour. | Acqyisi- |

ACT

ADD

ADH

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| | (546). — Fâte , fâr, fâl, fât; — mêt, mêt; — pîne, pîn; — | |
| ACQUISITION , âk'kwé-zish' shûn. f. The act of acquiring; the thing gained, acquirement. | | TO ADDECIMATE , âd-dé's/fé-mâc-t. v. a. To take or ascertain tithes. |
| ACQUISITIVE , âk'kwiz'zé-tîv. a. That which is acquired. | | TO ADDEM , âd-déem'. v. a. To esteem, to account. |
| ACQUIST , âk'kwîst'. f. Acquirement, attainment. | | ADDER , âd'dâr. f. A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile. |
| TO ACQUIT , âk'kwît'. v. a. To set free; to clear from a charge of guilt, to absolve; to clear from any obligation; the man hath acquitted himself well, he discharged his duty. | | ADDER'S-GRASS , âd'dûrz-grâs. f. A plant. |
| ACQUITMENT , âk'kwît'mént. f. The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting. | | ADDER'S-TONGUE , âd'dûrz-tûng. f. An herb. |
| ACQUITTAL , âk'kwît'tâl. f. Is a deliverance from an offence. | | ADDER'S-WORT , âd'dûrz-wôrt. f. An herb. |
| TO ACQUITTANCE , âk'kwît'tâns. f. v. n. To procure an acquittance, to acquit. | | ADDIBLE , âd'dé-bl. a Possible to be added. |
| ACQUITTANCE , âk'kwît'tâns. f. The act of discharging from a debt; a writing certifying the receipt of a debt. | | ADDIBILITY , âd'dé-bil'lé-té. f. The possibility of being added. |
| ACRE , âk'kûr. f. (416). A quantity of land, containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. | | ADDICE , âd'dîs. f. A kind of ax. |
| ACRID , âk'krîd. a. Of a hot biting taste. | | TO ADDICT , âd'dikt'. v. a. To devote, to dedicate; it is commonly taken in a bad sense, as, he addicted himself to vice. |
| ACRIMONIOUS , âk'kré-mô'né-ôs. a. Sharp, corytive. | | ADDICTEDNESS , âd-dîk'ted-néss. f. The state of being addicted. |
| ACRIMONY , âk'kré-mô'né. f. Sharpness, corrosiveness; sharpness of temper, severity. | | ADDICTION , âd-dîk' shûn. f. The act of devoting; the state of being devoted. |
| ACRITUDE , âk'kré-tûde. f. An acrid taste, a biting heat on the palate. | | AN ADDITAMENT , âd-dît'â-mént. f. Addition, the thing added. |
| ACROAMATICAL , âk'krô-â-mât'tê-kâl. a. Of or pertaining to deep learning. | | ADDITION , âd-dîsh' shûn. f. The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added; in arithmetic, addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one sum or total. |
| ACROSPIRE , âk'krô-spîre. f. (51). A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds. | | ADDITIONAL , âd-dîsh' shûn-âl. a. That which is added. |
| ACROSPRIED , âk'krô-spł-réd. part. a. Having sprouts. | | ADDITORY , âd'dé-tô-ré. a. That which has the power of adding. |
| ACROSS , â-kîôfs'. ad. Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it. | | ADDLE , âd'dîl. a. Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. |
| AN ACROSTICK , â-kîôfs' tîk. f. 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. | | ADDLE-PATED , âd'dîl-pâ-téd. a. Having barren brains. |
| TO ACT , âkt. v. n. To be in action, not to rest. | | TO ADDRESS , âd-drés'. v. a. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; to apply to another by words. |
| TO ACT , âkt. v. a. To perform a borrowed character, as a stage player; to produce effects in some passive subject. | | ADDRESS , âd-drés'. f. Verbal application to any one; courtship; manner of addressing another, as, a man of pleasing address; skill, dexterity; manner of directing a letter. |
| ACT , âkt. f. Something done, a deed, an exploit, whether good or ill; a part of a play, during which the action proceeds without intermission; a decree of parliament. | | ADDRESSER , âd-drés' sur. f. The person that addresses. |
| ACTION , âk' shûn. f. The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest; an act or thing done, a deed; agency, operation; the series of events represented in a fable; gesticulation, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a term in law. | | ADDUCENT , âd-dû'sent. a. A word applied to those muscles that draw together the parts of the body. |
| ACTIONABLE , âk' shûn-â-bl. a. That which admits an action in law, punishable. | | TO ADDUCE , âd-dûls'. v. a. To sweeten. |
| ACTION-TAKING , âk' shûn-tâ'king. a. Litigious. | | ADDENOGRAPHY , âd-dé-nôg'grâ-fé. f. A treatise of the glands. |
| ACTIVE , âk'tîv. a. (158). That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, opposed to passive; busy, engaged in action, opposed to idle or sedentary; nimble, agile, quick; in gram- | | ADEMPTION , âd-demp' shûn. f. Privation. |
| | | ADEPT , â-dépt'. f. He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. |
| | | ADEQUATE , âd'â-kwâte. a. (91). Equal to, proportionate. |
| | | ADEQUABLY , âd'â-kwâte-lé. ad. In an adequate manner, with exactness of proportion. |
| | | ADEQUATENESS , âd'â-kwâte-néss. f. The state of being adequate, exactness of portion. |
| | | TO ADHERE , âd-hêre'. v. n. |

ADJ

ADM

ADO

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tāb, bāll; —ōil; —pōund; —thin, this.

To stick to; to remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion.

ADHERENCE, *ād-hē'rēns*. *f.*

The quality of adhering, tenacity; fixity of mind, attachment, steadiness.

ADHERENCY, *ād-hē'ren-sē*. *f.*

The same with adherence.

ADHERENT, *ād-hē'rent*. *a.*

Sticking to; united with.

ADHERENT, *ād-hē'rent*. *f.*

A follower, a partisan.

ADHERER, *ād-hē'rēr*. *f.*

He that adheres.

ADHESION, *ād-hē'zhōn*. *f.*

The act or state of sticking to something.

ADHESIVE, *ād-hē'siv*. *f.* (158) (428)

Sticking, tenacious.

To ADHIBIT, *ād-hib'bīt*. *v. a.*

To apply, to make use of.

ADHIBITION, *ād-hē-bish'zhōn*. *f.*

Application, use.

ADJACENCY, *ād-jā'sēn-sē*. *f.*

The state of lying close to another thing.

ADJACENT, *ād-jā'sēnt*. *a.*

Lying close, bordering upon something.

ADJACENT, *ād-jā'sēnt*. *f.*

That which lies next another.

ADIAPHOROUS, *ā-dē-āf'fō-rōs*. *a.*

Neutral.

ADIAPHORY, *ā-dē-āf'fō-rē*. *f.* (534).

Neutrality, indifference.

To ADJECT, *ād-jēkt'*. *v. a.*

To add to, to put to.

ADJECTION, *ād-jēk'zhōn*. *f.*

The act of adjecting, or adding; the thing adjected, or added.

ADJECTITIOUS, *ād-jēk-tiōsh'zhōs*. *a.*

Added, thrown in.

ADJECTIVE, *ād-jēk-tīv*. *f.* (158).

A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, good, bad.

ADJECTIVELY, *ād-jēk-tīv-lē*. *ad.*

After the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU, *ā-dū'*. *ad.*

Farewell.

To ADJOIN, *ād-jōin'*. *v. a.*

To join to, to unite to, to put to.

To ADJOIN, *ād-jōin'*. *v. n.*

To be contiguous to.

To ADJOURN, *ād-jōrn'*. *v. a.*

To put off to another day, naming the time.

ADJOURNMENT, *ād-jōrn'mēnt*. *f.*

A putting off till another day.

ADIPUS, *ād'dē-pūs*. *a.*

Fat.

ADIT, *ād'it*. *f.*

A passage under ground.

ADITION, *ād-iōn'zhōn*. *f.*

The act of going to another.

To ADJUDGE, *ād-jōdj'*. *v. a.*

To give the thing controverted to one of the parties; to sentence to a punishment; simply, to judge, to decree.

ADJUDICATION, *ād-jō-dē-kā'zhōn*. *f.*

The act of granting something to a litigant.

To ADJUDICATE, *ād-jō'dē-kāt*. *v. a.*

To adjudge.

To ADJUGATE, *ād-jū-gāt*. *v. a.*

To yoke to.

ADJUMENT, *ād-jū'mēnt*. *f.*

Help.

ADJUNCT, *ād-jūnkt*. *f.*

Something adherent or united to another.

ADJUNCT, *ād-jūnkt*. *a.*
Immediately joined.

ADJUNCTION, *ād-jūnk'zhōn*. *f.*
The act of adjoining; the thing adjoined.

ADJUNCTIVE, *ād-jōnktīv*. *f.* (158).
He that joins; that which is joined.

ADJURATION, *ād-jū-rā'zhōn*. *f.*

The act of proposing an oath to another; the form of oath proposed to another.

To ADJURE, *ād-jūr'*. *v. a.*

To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form.

To ADJUST, *ād-jōst'*. *v. a.*

To regulate, to put in order; to make conformable.

ADJUSTMENT, *ād-jōst'mēnt*. *f.*

Regulation, the act of putting in method; the state of being put in method.

ADJUTANT, *ād-jū-tānt*. *f.*

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

To ADJUTE, *ād-jāt'*. *v. a.*

To help, to concur.

ADJUTOR, *ād-jū'tōr*. *f.*

A helper.

ADJUTORY, *ād-jū-tōr-rē*. *a.*

That which helps.

ADJUVANT, *ād-jū-vānt*. *a.*

Helpful, useful.

To ADJUVATE, *ād-jū-vāt*. *v. a.*

To help, to further.

ADMEASUREMENT, *ād-mēzh'ū-mēnt*. *f.*

The act or practice of measuring according to rule.

ADMENSURATION, *ād-mēn-shū-rā'zhōn*. *f.*

The act of measuring to each his part.

ADMINICLE, *ād-min'ē-kl*. *f.*

Help, support.

ADMINICULAR, *ād-mē-nik'ū-lār*. *a.*

That which gives help.

To ADMINISTER, *ād-min'nīs-tōr*.

v. a. To give, to afford, to supply; to act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; to perform the office of an administrator.

To ADMINISTRATE, *ād-min'nīs-trāt*. *v. a.* (91).

The same as administer.

ADMINISTRATION, *ād-min'nīs-trā'-zhōn*. *f.*

The act of administering or conducting any employment; the active or executive part of government; those to whom the care of public affairs is committed.

ADMINISTRATIVE, *ād-min'nīs-trā-tīv*. *a.*

That which administers.

ADMINISTRATOR, *ād-min'nīs-trā-tōr*. *f.*

He that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same; he that officiates in divine rites; he that conducts the government.

ADMINISTRATRIX, *ād-min'nīs-trā-trīks*. *f.*

She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, *ād-min'nīs-trā-tōr-shīp*. *f.*

The office of administrator.

ADMIRABLE, *ād'mē-rā-bl*. *a.*

To be admired, of power to excite wonder.

ADMIRABLENESS, *ād'mē-rā-bl-nēfs*.

ADMIRABILITY, *ād-mē-rā-bil-lé-tē*.

The quality or state of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY, *ād'mē-rā-bl-lē*. *ad.*

In an admirable manner.

ADMIRAL, *ād'mē-rāl*. *f.*

An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy; the chief commander of a fleet; the ship which carries the admiral.

ADMIRALSHIP, *ād'mē-rāl-ship'*. *f.*

The office of admiral.

ADMIRALTY, *ād'mē-rāl-tē*. *f.*

The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

This word is frequently pronounced as if written *admiraltry*, with an *r* in the last syllable; nor is this mispronunciation confined to the lowest order of the people.

ADMIRATION, *ād-mē-rā'zhōn*. *f.*

Wonder, the act of admiring or wondering.

To ADMIRE, *ād-mire'*. *v. a.*

To regard with wonder; to regard with love.

ADMIRER, *ād-mī'rēr*. *f.*

The person that wonders, or regards with admiration; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, *ād-mī'ring-lē*. *ad.*

With admiration.

ADMISSIBLE, *ād-mīs'fē-bl*. *a.*

That which may be admitted.

ADMISSION, *ād-mīsh'zhōn*. *f.*

The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted; admittance, the power of entering; the allowance of an argument.

To ADMIT, *ād-mīt'*. *v. a.*

To suffer to enter; to suffer to enter upon an office; to allow an argument or position; to allow, or grant in general.

ADMITTABLE, *ād-mīt'tā-bl*. *a.*

Which may be admitted.

ADMITTANCE, *ād-mīt'tāns*. *f.*

The act of admitting, permission to enter; the power or right of entering; custom; concession of a position.

To ADMIX, *ād-mīks'*. *v. a.*

To mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION, *ād-mīks'thōn*. *f.*

The union of one body with another.

ADMIXTURE, *ād-mīks'thūr*. *f.* (461)

The body mingled with another.

To ADMONISH, *ād-mōn'ish*. *v. a.*

To warn of a fault, to reprove gently.

ADMONISHER, *ād-mōn'ish-ēr*. *f.*

The person that puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

ADMONISHMENT, *ād-mōn'ish-mēnt*.

Admonition, notice of faults or duties.

ADMONITION, *ād-mō-nish'ōn*.

The hint of a fault or duty, counsele, gentle reproof.

ADMONITIONER, *ād-mō-nish'ōn-ēr*.

f. A general adviser. A ludicrous term.

ADMONITORY, *ād-mōn'ē-tōr-rē*. *a.*

That which admonishes.

To ADMOVE, *ād-mōdōv'*. *v. a.*

To bring one thing to another.

ADMURMURATION, *ād-mōr-mō-rā'-zhōn*. *f.*

The act of murmuring to another.

ADO, *ā-dōō'*. *f.*

Trouble, difficulty; bustle, tumult, business; mere tumult and show of business, that the affair is worth.

ADOGES-

§ (546). — Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ; — mē, mēt ; — plne, pln ; —

ADOLESCENCE, *ād-ō-lēs'sēnsē.* } s.
ADOLESCENCY, *ād-ō-lēs'sēn-sē.* } s.
The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded
by puberty.

To ADOPT, *ā-dōpt'*. v. a.

To take a son by choice, to make him a son
who is not so by birth; to place any person
or thing in a nearer relation to something else.

ADOPTEDLY, *ā-dōp'tēd-lē.* ad.

After the manner of something adopted.

ADOPTER, *ā-dōp'thr.* s.

He that gives some one by choice the rights
of a son.

ADOPTION, *ā-dōp'shōn.* s.

The act of adopting; the state of being
adopted.

ADOPTIVE, *ā-dōp'tiv.* a.

He that is adopted by another; he that
adopts another.

ADORABLE, *ā-dō'rā-bl.* a.

That which ought to be adored.

ADORABLENESS, *ā-dō'rā-bl-nēss.* s.

Worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY, *ā-dō'rā-blē.* ad.

In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION, *ād-dō'rā'shōn.* s.

The external homage paid to the Divinity;
homage paid to persons in high place or
esteem.

To ADORE, *ā-dōrē'*. v. 2.

To worship with external homage.

ADORER, *ā-dō'rūr.* s.

He that adores; a worshipper.

To ADORN, *ā-dōrn'*. v. a.

To dress; to deck the person with ornaments;
to set out any place or thing with
decorations.

ADORNMENT, *ā-dōrn'mēnt.* s.

Oraament, embellishment.

ADOWN, *ā-dōdn'*. ad.

Down, on the ground.

ADOWN, *ā-dōdn'*. prep.

Down towards the ground.

A DREAD, *ā-drēd'*. ad. (234).

In a state of fear.

ADRIFT, *ā-drift'*. ad.

Floating at random.

ADROIT, *ā-drōit'*. a. (305).

Active, skilful.

ADROITNESS, *ā-drōit'nēss.* s.

Dexterity, readiness, activity.

ADRY, *ā-drl'*. ad.

Athirst, thirsty.

ADSCITITIOUS, *ād-fē-tish'ūs.* a.

That which is taken in to complete something else.

ADSTRICKTION, *ād-strīk'shōn.* s.

The act of binding together.

To ADVANCE, *ād-vānsē'*. v. a.

To bring forward, in the local sense; to
raise to preferment, to aggrandize; to improve;
to forward, to accelerate; to propose, to offer to the publick.

To ADVANCE, *ād-vānsē'*. v. n.

To come forward; to make improvement.

ADVANCE, *ād-vānsē*. s.

The act of coming forward; a tendency to
come forward to meet a lover; progression,
rise from one point to another; improvement,
progress towards perfection.

ADVANCEMENT, *ād-vānsē'mēnt.* s.

The act of coming forward; the state of be-
ing advanced, preferment; improvement.

ADVANCER, *ād-vāns'fār.* s.

A promoter, forwarder.

ADVANTAGE, *ād-vān'tādjē.* s. (90).
Superiority; superiority gained by stratagem;
gain, profit; preponderation on one side of the comparison.

To ADVANTAGE, *ād-vān'tādjē.* v. a.

To benefit; to promote, to bring forward.

ADVANTAGED, *ād-vān'tā-jēd.* a.

Possessed of advantages.

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, *ād-vān'tājē-
grōund.* s.

Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities
of annoyance or resistance.

ADVANTAGEOUS, *ād-vān-tā'jōs.* a.

Profitable, useful, opportune.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, *ād-vān-tā'jōs-lē*.
ad. Conveniently, opportunely, profitably.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *ād-vān-tā'-
jōs-nēss.* s.

Profitableness, usefulness, convenience.

To ADVENE, *ād-vēnē'*. v. n.

To accede to something, to be superadded.

ADVENTIENT, *ād-vē'nē-ēnt.* a.

Advening, superadded.

ADVENT, *ād'vent*. s.

The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying
the coming; this is, the coming of our Saviour;
which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADVENTINE, *ād-vēn'tin.* a. (140).

Adventitious, that which is extrinsically added.

ADVENTITIOUS, *ād-vēn-tish'ūs.* a.

That which advenes, extrinsically added.

ADVENTIVE, *ād-vēn'tiv.* s.

The thing or person that comes from without.

ADVENTUAL, *ād-vēn'tshū-āl.* a. (461)
Relating to the season of Advent.

ADVENTURE, *ād-vēn'tshūre.* s. (461)

An accident, a chance, a hazard; an enterprise
in which something must be left to hazard.

To ADVENTURE, *ād-vēn'tshūre.* v. n.

To try the chance, to dare.

ADVENTURER, *ād-vēn'tshūr-ūr.* s.

He that seeks occasions of hazard, he that
puts himself in the hands of chance.

ADVENTUROUS, *ād-vēn'tshūr-ūs.* a.

He that is inclined to adventures, daring,
courageous; full of hazard, dangerous.

ADVENTUROUSLY, *ād-vēn'tshūr-ūs-
lē.* ad.

Boldly, daringly.

ADVENTURE SOME, *ād-vēn'tshūr-sūm*

a. The same with adventurous.

ADVENTURESOMENESS, *ād-vēn'-
tshūr-sōm-nēss.* s. (461).

The quality of being adventuresome.

ADVERB, *ād-vērb.* s.

A word joined to a verb or adjective, and
solely applied to the use of qualifying and
restricting the latitude of their signification.

ADVERBIAL, *ād-vēr'bē-āl.* a.

That which has the quality or structure of an
adverb.

ADVERBIALL, *ād-vēr'bē-āl-lē.* ad.

In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSABLE, *ād-vēr'sā-bl.* a.

Contrary to.

ADVERSARY, *ād-vēr'sā-rē.* s.

An opponent, antagonist, enemy.

ADVERSATIVE, *ād-vēr'sā-tiv.* a.

A word which makes some opposition or
variety.

ADVERSE, *ād'versē.* a.

Affing with contrary directions; calamitous,
afflictive, opposed to prosperous.

ADVERSITY, *ād-vēr'sē-tē.* s.

Affliction, calamity; the cause of our sorrow,
misfortune; the state of unhappiness, misery.

ADVERSELY, *ād'versē-lē.* a.

Oppositely, unfortunately.

To ADVERT, *ād-vērt'*. v. n.

To attend to, to regard, to observe.

ADVERTENCE, *ād-vēr'tēnsē.* s.

Attention to, regard to.

ADVERTENCY, *ād-vēr'tēnsē-sē.* s.

The same with advertence.

To ADVERTISE, *ād-vēr-tīzē'*. v. a.

To inform another, to give intelligence; to
give notice of any thing in public prints.

ADVERTISE — *ād-vēr-tīzē-mēnt.*

MENT, *ād-vēr-tīzē-mēnt.*

s. Intelligence, information; notice of any
thing published in a paper of intelligence.
As nouns ending in *ment* always follow the
accentuation of the verbs from which they
are formed, we frequently hear *advertisement*
taxed with the grossest irregularity for
having the accent on a different syllable from
advertise. The origin of this irregularity
seems to have arisen from a change which
has taken place in the pronunciation of the
verb since the noun has been formed: *ad-
vertise* and *chastise* were, in Shakespeare's
time, both accented on the penultimate, and
therefore *advertisement* and *chastisement* were
formed regularly from them.

"Wherein he did the King his lord *advertise*."

HEN. VIII.

"My grief crieth louder than *advertisement*."

MUCH ADO, &c.

"Oh, then how quickly should this arm of
mine,

"Now pris'ner to the palsy, *chastise* thee."

RICHARD II.

"And *chastisement* doth therefore hide its
head."

JUL. CAESAR.

But since that time the verbs *advertise* and
chastise have fallen into an analogy more
agreeable to verbs of the same form—for the
verbs to *promise*, *pratise*, *franchise*, *martial*,
and *divertise*, are the only words where
the termination *ise* has not the accent either
primary or secondary; and if an alteration
must be made to reconcile the pronunciation
of the simple with that of the compound,
we should find it much easier to change *ad-
vertisement* and *chastisement* into *advertisement*
and *chastisement*, than *advertise* and *chastise*
into *advertisise* and *chastisise*; but the irregularity
seems too inveterate to admit of any altera-
tion.

ADVERTISER, *ād-vēr-tīzē-r.* s.

He that gives intelligence or information;
the paper in which advertisements are pub-
lished.

ADVERTISING, *ād-vēr-tīzēng.* a.

Alive in giving intelligence, monitory.

To ADVESPERATE, *ād-vēs'pē-rātē.*

v. n. To draw towards evening.

ADVICE, *ād-vīsē.* s. (499).

Counsel, instruction, notice; intelligence.

ADVICE-BOAT, *ād-vīs'bōt.* l.

A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISEABLE, *ād-vīl'zā-bl.* a.

Prudent, fit to be advised.

ADVISEABLENESS, *ād-vīl'zā-bl-nēss.*

s. The quality of being adviseable.

To ADVISE, *ād-vīzē'*. v. a. (437).

To counsel; to inform, to make acquainted.

To ADVISE, *ād-vīzē'*. v. n. (499).

To consult, as, he advised with his compa-
nions; to consider, to deliberate.

ADVISED,

ADV

AFF

AFF

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, būll; —dīl; —pōund; —tbin, thīs.

ADVISED, *ād-vī'zēd*. part. a.

Acting with deliberation and design, prudent, wise; performed with deliberation, actuated with design.

ADVISEDLY, *ād-vī'zēd-lē*. ad. (364).

Deliberately, purposely, by design, prudently.

ADVISEDNESS, *ād-vī'zēd-nēs*. (365)

f. Deliberation, cool and prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, *ād-vīz'mēnt*. f.

Counsel, information; prudence, circumspection.

ADVISER, *ād-vī'zīr*. f.

The person that advises, a counsellor.

ADULATION, *ād-jū-lā'shūn*. f.

Flattery, high compliment.

ADULATOR, *ād-jū-lā-tūr*. f. (521).

A flatterer.

ADULATORY, *ād-jū-lā-tūr'rē*. a.

Flattering.

ADULT, *ā-dūlt'*. a.

Grown up; past the age of infancy.

ADULT, *ā-dūlt'*. f.

A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength.

ADULTNESS, *ā-dūlt'nēs*. f.

The state of being adult.

TO ADULTERATE, *ā-dūl'tēr-ātē*. v. a.

To commit adultery with another.

ADULTERANT, *ā-dūl'tēr-ānt*. f.

The person or thing which adulterates.

TO ADULTERATE, *ā-dūl'tēr-ātē*. v. a.

Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with some foreign admixture.

ADULTERATE, *ā-dūl'tēr-ātē*. a.

Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with some foreign admixture.

ADULTERATENESS, *ā-dūl'tēr-ātē-nēs*. f.

The quality or state of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION, *ā-dūl'tēr-ātōn*. f.

The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; the state of being contaminated.

ADULTERER, *ā-dūl'tēr-ēr*. f.

The person guilty of adultery.

ADULTERESS, *ā-dūl'tēr-ēs*. f.

A woman that commits adultery.

ADULTERINE, *ā-dūl'tēr-inē*. f. (149).

A child born of an adulteress.

ADULTEROUS, *ā-dūl'tēr-ōs*. a.

Guilty of adultery.

ADULTERY, *ā-dūl'tēr-ē*. f.

The act of violating the bed of a married person.

ADUMBRANT, *ād-ūm'brānt*. a.

That which gives a slight resemblance.

TO ADUMBRATE, *ād-ūm'brātē*. v. a.

To shadow out, to give a slight likeness, to exhibit a faint resemblance.

ADUMBRATION, *ād-ūm-brā'shūn*. f.

The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation; faint sketch.

ADUNATION, *ād-ū-nā'shūn*. f.

The state of being united, union.

ADUNCITY, *ād-dūn'sē-tē*. f.

Crookedness, hookedness.

ADUNQUE, *ā-dūnk'*. a.

Crooked.

ADVOCACY, *ād'vō-kā-sē*. f.

Vindication, defence, apology.

ADVOCATE, *ād'vō-kātē*. f.

He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature; he that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controversialist or vindicator.

ADVOCATION, *ād-vō-kā'shūn*. f.

The office of pleading, plea, apology.

ADVOLATION, *ād-vō-lā'shūn*. f.

The act of flying to something.

ADVOLUTION, *ād-vō-lū'shūn*. f.

The act of rolling to something.

ADVOUTRY, *ād-vōdū'trē*. f.

Adultery.

ADVOWE, *ād-vōdū'b'*. f.

He that has the right of advowson.

ADVOWSON, *ād-vōdū'zōn*. f.

A right to present to a benefice.

TO ADURE, *ā-dūrē*. v. n.

To burn up.

ADUST, *ā-dūst*. a.

Burnt up, scorched; it is generally now applied to the humours of the body.

ADUSTED, *ā-dūst'ēd*. a.

Burnt, dried with fire.

ADUSTIBLE, *ā-dūs'tē-bl*. a.

That which may be adusted, or burnt up.

ADUSTION, *ā-dūs'tshūn*. f.

The act of burning up, or drying.

EGYPTIACUM, *ē-jīp'tī'ā-cūm*. (460)

f. An ointment consisting of honey, verdigris, and vinegar.

AERIAL, *ā-ē're-āl*. a.

Belonging to the air, as consisting of it; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; high, elevated in situation.

AERIE, *ā're*. f.

A nest of hawks and other birds of prey.

AEROLOGY, *ā-ēr-ō'lō-jē*. f.

The doctrine of the air.

AEROMANCY, *ā-ēr-ō-mān-sē*. f. (519)

The art of divining by the air.

AEROMETRY, *ā-ēr-ōm'ē-trē*. (518)

f. The art of measuring the air.

AEROSCOPY, *ā-ēr-ōs'kō-pē*. f. (518).

The observation of the air.

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL, *ā-thē'ōps-minēl'nē-rāl*. f.

A medicine so called, from its dark colour, made of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar.

ÆTITES, *ā-tī'tēz*. f.

Eagle-stone.

AFAR, *ā-fār*. a.

At a great distance; to a great distance.

AFEARD, *ā-fērd'*. participial a.

Frightened, terrified, afraid.

AFER, *ā-fēr*. f.

The south-west wind.

AFFABILITY, *āf-fā-bil'lē-tē*. f.

Easiness of manners; courteousness, civility, condescension.

AFFABLE, *āf-fā-bl*. a.

Easy of manners, courteous, complaisant.

AFFABLENESS, *āf-fā-bl-nēs*. f.

Courtesy, affability.

AFFABLY, *āf-fā-blē*. ad.

Courtously, civilly.

AFFABROUS, *āf-fā-brūs*. a.

Skilfully made, complete.

AFFAIR, *āf-fārē*. f.

Business, something to be managed or attended.

TO AFFEAR, *āf-fērē*. v. n.

To confirm, to establish.

AFFECT, *āf-fēkt*. f.

Affection, passion, sensibility.

TO AFFECT, *āf-fēkt*. v. a.

To act upon, to produce effects in any other thing; to move the passions; to aim at, to aspire to; to be fond of, to be pleased with,

M

to love; to practise the appearance of anything, with some degree of hypocrisy; to imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.

AFFECTATION, *āf-fēk-tā'shūn*. f.

The act of making an artificial appearance, awkward imitation.

AFFECTED, *āf-fēk'tēd*. participial a.

Moved, touched with affection; studied with over-much care; in a personal sense, full of affection, as, an affected lady.

AFFECTEDLY, *āf-fēk'tēd-lē*. ad.

In an affected manner, hypocritically.

AFFECTEDNESS, *āf-fēk'tēd-nēs*. f.

The quality of being affected.

AFFECTION, *āf-fēk'shūn*. f.

The state of being affected by any cause, or agent; passion of any kind; love, kindness, good-will to some person.

AFFECTIONATE, *āf-fēk'shūn-ātē*. a.

Full of affection, warm, zealous; fond, tender.

AFFECTIONATELY, *āf-fēk'shūn-ātē-lē*. ad.

Fondly, tenderly.

AFFECTIONATENESS, *āf-fēk'shūn-ātē-nēs*. f.

Fondness, tenderness, good-will.

AFFECTIONED, *āf-fēk'shūn-nēd*. a.

Affected, conceited; inclined, mentally disposed.

AFFECTIONOUSLY, *āf-fēk'shūf-lē*. ad.

In an affecting manner.

AFFECTIVE, *āf-fēk'tiv*. a.

That which affects, which strongly touches.

AFFECTIONOSITY, *āf-fēk'shūd-sē-tē*.

f. Passionateness.

AFFECTIONUOUS, *āf-fēk'tshū-ōs*. a.

Full of passion.

TO AFFERE, *āf-fērē*. v. a.

A law term, signifying to confirm.

AFFIANCE, *āf-fī'āns*. f.

A marriage contract; trust in general, confidence; trust in the divine promises and protection.

TO AFFIANCE, *āf-fī'āns*. v. a.

To betroth, to bind any one by promise to marriage; to give confidence.

AFFIANCER, *āf-fī'ān-sūr*. f.

He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDATION, *āf-fē-dā'shūn*.

Mutual contract, mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT, *āf-fē-dā'vīt*. f.

A declaration upon oath.

AFFIED, *āf-fī'ēd*. participial a.

Jointed by contract, affanced.

AFFILIATION, *āf-fil-lē-ā'shūn*. f.

Adoption.

AFFINAGE, *āf-fē-nājē*. f. (90).

The act of refining metals by the cupel.

AFFINED, *āf-fī'ēd*. a.

Related to another.

AFFINITY, *āf-fī'nē-tē*. f.

Relation by marriage; relation to, connection with.

TO AFFIRM, *āf-fērm'*. v. n.

To declare, to assert confidently, opposed to the word deny.

AFFIRM, *āf-fērm'*. v. a.

To ratify or approve a former law, or judgement.

AFFIRMABLE, *āf-fēr'mā-bl*. a.

That which may be affirmed.

AFFIRMANCE, *āf-fēr'māns*. f.

Confirmation, opposed to repeal.

AFFIRMANT,

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AGG

F (546).—Fate, fär, fall, fät; —mē, mêt; —pine, pîn; —

AFFIRMANT, *äf-fér'mânt*. *f.*

The person that affirms.

AFFIRMATION, *äf-fér-mâ' shûn*. *f.*

The act of affirming or declaring, opposed to negation; the position affirmed; confirmation, opposed to repeal.

AFFIRMATIVE, *äf-fér'mâ-tîv*. (158).

a. That which affirms; opposed to negative; that which can or may be affirmed.

AFFIRMATIVELY, *äf-fér'mâ-tîv-lé*.

ad. On the positive side, not negatively.

AFFIRMER, *äf-fér'mûr*. *f.*

The person that affirms.

TO AFFIX, *äf-fiks'*. *v. a.*

To unite to the end, to subjoin.

AFFIX, *äf-fiks*. *f.*

A particle united to the end of a word.

AFFIXION, *äf-fik'shûn*. *f.*

The act of affixing; the state of being affixed.

AFFLATION, *äf-flâ'shûn*. *f.*

Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS, *äf-flâ'tûs*. *f.*

Communication of the power of prophecy.

TO AFFLICT, *äf-flikt'*. *v. a.*

To put to pain, to grieve, to torment.

AFFLICTEDNESS, *äf-flîk'têd-nêss*. *f.*

Sorrowfulness, grief.

AFFLICTER, *äf-flîk'tûr*. *f.*

The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION, *äf-flîk'shûn*. *f.*

The cause of pain or sorrow, calamity; the state of sorrowfulness, misery.

AFFLICTIVE, *äf-flîk'tîv*. *a. (158)*.

Painful, tormenting.

AFFLUENCE, *äf-flû-ëns*. *f.*

The act of flowing to any place, concourse; exuberance of riches, plenty.

AFFLUENCY, *äf-flû-ëñ-sé*. *f.*

The same with affluence.

AFFLUENT, *äf-flû-ëñt*. *a.*

Flowing to any part; abundant, exuberant, wealthy.

AFFLUENTNESS, *äf-flû-ëñt-nêss*. *f.*

The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX, *äf-flûks*. *f.*

The act of flowing to some place, affluence; that which flows to any place.

AFFLUXION, *äf-flûk'shûn*. *f.*

The act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one place to another.

TO AFFORD, *äf-fôrd'*. *v. a.*

To yield or produce; to grant, or confer any thing; to be able to sell; to be able to bear expences.

TO AFFOREST, *äf-fôr'rest*. *v. a. (109) (168)*.

To turn ground into forest.

TO AFFRANCHISE, *äf-frâñ'tshîz*. *v. a. (140)*.

To make free.

TO AFFRAY, *äf-frâ'*. *v. a.*

To fright, to terrify.

AFFRAY, *äf-frâ'*. *f.*

A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.

AFFRICTION, *äf-frîk'shûn*. *f.*

The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

TO AFFRIGHT, *äf-frîte'*. *v. a.*

To affect with fear, to terrify.

AFFRIGHT, *äf-frîte'*. *f.*

Terror, fear.

AFFRIGHTFUL, *äf-frîte'fôl*. *a.*

Full of affright or terror, terrible.

AFFRIGHTMENT, *äf-frîte'mênt*. *f.*

The impression of fear, terror; the state of fearfulness.

TO AFFRONT, *äf-frônt'*. *v. a.*

To meet face to face, to encounter; to provoke by an open insult, to offend avowedly.

AFFRONT, *äf-frônt'*. *f.*

Insult offered to the face; outrage, act of contempt.

AFFRONTER, *äf-frôñ'tûr*. *f.*

The person that affronts.

AFFRONTING, *äf-frûñ'tîng*. *part. a.*

That which has the quality of affronting.

TO AFFUSE, *äf-fûz'*. *v. a.*

To pour one thing upon another.

AFFUSION, *äf-fû'zhûn*. *f.*

The act of affusing.

TO AFFY, *äf-fl'*. *v. a.*

To betroth in order to marriage.

TO AFFY, *äf-fl'*. *v. n.*

To put confidence in, to put trust in.

AFIELD, *ä-féeld'*. *ad. (275)*.

To the field.

AFLAT, *ä-flât'*. *ad.*

Level with the ground.

AFLOAT, *ä-flôte'*. *ad.*

Floating.

AFOOT, *ä-fût'*. *ad. (307)*.

On foot, not on horseback; in action, as, a design is afoot.

AFORE, *ä-fôre'*. *prep.*

Before, nearer in place to any thing; sooner in time.

AFORE, *ä-fôre'*. *ad.*

In time foregone or past; first in the way; in front, in the fore part.

AFOREGOING, *ä-fôre'gô-ing*. *part. a.*

Going before.

AFOREHAND, *ä-fôre'hånd*. *ad.*

By a previous provision; provided, prepared, previously fitted.

AFOREMENTIONED, *ä-fôre'men'-shûnd*. *a.*

Mentioned before.

AFORENAMED, *ä-fôre'nâmed*. *a.*

Named before.

AFORESAID, *ä-fôre'sâde*. *a.*

Said before.

AFORETIME, *ä-fôre'time*. *ad.*

In time past.

AFARID, *ä-frâde'*. *participial a.*

Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.

AFRESH, *ä-frêsh'*. *ad.*

Anew, again.

AFRONT, *ä-frônt'*. *ad.*

In front, in direct opposition.

AFTER, *ä-fér*. *prep.*

Following in place; in pursuit of; behind; posterior in time; according to; in imitation of.

AFTER, *ä-fér*. *ad.*

In succeeding time; following another.

AFTERAGES, *äf-fér-ä'jêz*. *f.*

Succeeding times, posterity.

AFTERALL, *äf-fér-âl'*. *ad.*

At last, in fine, in conclusion.

AFTERBIRTH, *äf-fér-bîrth*. *f.*

The secundine.

AFTERCLAP, *äf-fér-klap*. *f.*

Unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

AFTERCOST, *äf-fér-kôst*. *f.*

The expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

AFTERCROP, *äf-fér-krôp*. *f.*

Second harvest.

AFTERGAME, *äf-fér-gâme*. *f.*

Methods taken after the first turn of affairs.

AFTERMATH, *äf-fér-mâth*. *f.*

Second crop of grafts mown in autumn.

AFTERNOON, *äf-fér-nôón*. *f.*

The time from the meridian to the evening.

AFTERPAINS, *äf-fér-pâñez*. *f.*

Pains after births.

AFTERTASTE, *äf-fér-tâste*. *f.*

Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.

AFTERTHOUGHT, *äf-fér-thôwt*. *f.*

Reflections after the act, expedients formed too late.

AFTERTIMES, *äf-fér-tîmëz*. *f.*

Succeeding times.

AFTERWARD, *äf-fér-wård*. *ad.*

In succeeding time.

AFTERWIT, *äf-fér-wit*. *f.*

Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past.

AGAIN, *ä-gén*. *ad. (206)*.

A second time, once more; back, in restitution; besides, in any other time or place; twice as much, marking the same quantity once repeated; again and again, with frequent repetition.

AGAINST, *ä-génst*. *prep. (206)*.

Contrary, opposite, in general; with contrary motion or tendency, used of material action; opposite to, in place; in expectation of.

AGAPE, *ä-gâpe*. *ad. (75)*.

Staring with eagerness.

AGARICK, *äg'ä-rîk*. *f.*

A drug of use in physic, and the dying trade.

AGAST, *ä-gâst*. *a.*

Amaze.

AGATE, *äg'ât*. *f.*

A precious stone of the lowest class.

AGATY, *äg'â-té*. *a.*

Partaking of the nature of agate.

TO AGAZE, *ä-gâze*. *v. a.*

To strike with amazement.

AGE, *äje*. *f.*

Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part of its duration; a succession or generation of men; the time in which any particular man, or race of men lived, as, the age of heroes; the space of a hundred years; the latter part of life, old age; in law, in a man the age of twenty-one years is the full age, a woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands.

AGED, *ä'jëd*. *a. (363)*.

Old, stricken in years.

AGEDLY, *ä'jëd-lé*. *ad.*

After the manner of an aged person.

AGEN, *ä-gén*. *ad. (206)*.

Again, in return.

AGENCY, *ä'jëñ-sé*. *f.*

The quality of acting, the state of being in action; business performed by an agent.

AGENT, *ä'jënt*. *a.*

Acting upon, active.

AGENT, *ä'jënt*. *f.*

A substitute, a deputy, a factor; that which has the power of operating.

AGGENERATION, *äg-jén-né-râ'shûn*. *f.*

The state of growing to another body.

TO AGGERATE, *äg'jë-rât*. *v. a.*

To heap up.

TO AGGLOMERATE, *äg-glôm'mârât*. *v. a.*

To gather up in a ball, as thread.

AGGLUTINANTS, *äg-glu'tê-nânts*. *f.*

Those medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To

AGI

AGR

AIR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| — nō, mōve, nōr, nōt — tōbe, tōb, bōll ; — öll ; — pōund ; — tbin, THIS. | | |
| TO AGGLUTINATE , åg'glü'té-nāt. v. n. To unite one part to another. | He who manages affairs. | AGUE , å'gue. f. (335). An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. |
| AGGLUTINATION , åg'glü'té-nā'shōn. f. Union, cohesion. | A tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal; the pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers. | AGUED , å'gū-éd. a. Struck with an ague, shivering. |
| AGGLUTINATIVE , åg'glü'té-nā-tiv. a. That which has the power of procuring agglutination. | AGMINAL , åg'mé-näl. a. Belonging to a troop. | AGUE-FIT , å'gue-fit. f. The paroxysm of the ague. |
| TO AGGRANDIZE , åg'grānd-zīz. v. a. (159). To make great, to enlarge, to exalt. | AGNAIL , åg'-nāl. f. A whitlow. | AGUE-TREE , å'gue-trē. f. Sassafras. |
| AGGRANDISEMENT , åg'grānd-zīz-mēnt. f. The state of being aggrandized. | AGNATION , åg-nā'shōn. f. Descent from the same father, in a direct male line. | AGUISH , å'gū-iš. a. Having the qualities of an ague. |
| AGGRANDIZER , åg'grānd-zīz-ür. f. The person that makes another great. | AGNITION , åg-nīsh'ōn. f. Acknowledgment. | AGUISHNESS , å'gū-iš-nēss. f. The quality of resembling an ague. |
| TO AGGRAVATE , åg'grā-vāt. v. a. (91). To make heavy, in a metaphorical sense, as, to aggravate an accusation; to make anything worse. | TO AGNIZE , åg-nīz'. v. a. To acknowledge; to own. | AH , å. interjection. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure; most frequently, compassion and complaint. |
| AGGRAVATION , åg-grā-vā'shōn. f. The act of aggravating; the circumstances which heighten guilt or calamity. | AGNOMINATION , åg-nōm-mē-nā'-shōn. f. Allusion of one word to another. | AHA' , ÅHA'. interjection. A word intimating triumph and contempt. |
| AGGREGATE , åg'grē-gāt. a. (91). Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass. | AGNUS CASTUS , åg'nūs-cās'tūs. f. The chaste tree. | AHEAD , å-hēd'. ad. Further onward than another. |
| AGGREGATE , åg'grē-gāt. f. The result of the conjunction of many particulars. | AGO , å-gō'. ad. Past; as, long ago; that is, long time has past since. | AHIGH , å-hīt'. ad. Aloft, on high. |
| TO AGGREGATE , åg'grē-gāt. v. a. To collect together, to heap many particulars into one mass. | AGOG , å-gōg'. ad. In a state of desire. | TO AID , åde. v. a. To help, to support, to succour. |
| AGGREGATION , åg-grē-gā'shōn. f. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole; the whole composed by the collection of many particulars; state of being collected. | AGOING , å-gō'ing. a. In action. | AID , åde. f. Help, support; in law, a subsidy. |
| TO AGGRESS , åg-grēs'. v. n. To commit the first act of violence. | AGONE , å-gōn'. ad. Ago, past. | AIDANCE , åde'āns. f. Help, support. |
| AGGRESSION , åg-grēsh'ūn. f. Commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity. | AGONISM , åg'ō-nīzm. f. Contention for a prize. | AIDANT , åde'ānt. a. Helping, helpful. |
| AGGRESSOR , åg-grēs'sur. f. The assaulter or invader, opposed to the defendant. | AGONISTES , åg-ō-nīs'tēz. f. A prize-fighter, one that contends at a public solemnity for a prize. | AIDER , åde'ür. f. A helper, an ally. |
| AGRIEVANCE , åg-grēvāns. f. Injury, wrong. | TO AGONIZE , åg'ō-nīz. v. n. To be in excessive pain. | AIDLESS , åde'lēs. a. Helpless, unsupported. |
| TO AGGRIEVE , åg-grēvē'. v. a. To give sorrow, to vex; to impose, to hurt in one's right. | AGONY , åg'ō-nē. f. The pang of death; any violent pain of body or mind. | TO AIL , åle. v. a. To pain, to trouble, to give pain; to affect in any manner. |
| TO AGGROUP , åg-grōöp'. v. a. To bring together into one figure. | AGOOD , å-gōd'. ad. In earnest. | AIL , åle. f. A disease. |
| AGHAST , å-gäst'. a. Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre. | TO AGRAVE , å-grävē'. v. a. To grant favours to. | AILMENT , åle'mēnt. f. Pain, disease. |
| AGILE , åj'il. a. (140). Nimble, ready, active. | AGRARIAN , å-grä'rē-ān. a. Relating to fields or grounds. | AILING , åle'ing. participial a. Sickly. |
| AGILENESS , åj'il-nēss. f. Nimbleness, quickness, activity. | TO AGREASE , å-grēz'. a. To daub, to grease. | TO AIM , åme. v. a. To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing, to endeavour to reach or obtain; to gues. |
| AGILITY , å-jil'ē-tē. f. Nimbleness, quickness, activity. | TO AGREE , å-grē'. v. n. To be in concord; to yield to; to settle terms by stipulation; to settle a price between buyer and seller; to be of the same mind or opinion; to suit with. | AIM , åme. f. The direction of a missile weapon; the point to which the thing thrown is directed; an intention, a design; the object of a design; conjecture, guess. |
| TO AGIST , å-jist'. v. a. To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money. | AGREEABLE , å-grē'å-bl. a. Suitable to, consistent with; pleasing. | AIR , åre. f. The element encompassing the earth; a gentle gale; music, whether light or serious; the mien, or manner, of the person; an affected or laboured manner or gesture; appearance. |
| AGIMENT , åj-ist'mēnt. f. Composition, or mean rate. | AGREEABLENESS , å-grē'å-bl-nēss. f. Consistency with, suitableness to; the quality of pleasing. | TO AIR , åre. v. a. To expose to the air; to take the air; to warm by the fire. |
| AGITABLE , åj'é-tā-bl. f. That which may be put in motion. | AGREEABLY , å-grē'å-blē. ad. Consistently with, in a manner suitable to. | AIRBLADDER , åre'blād-dür. f. A bladder filled with air. |
| TO AGITATE , åj'é-tāt. v. a. (91). To put in motion; to agitate, to move; to affect with perturbation; to bandy, to discuss, to controvert. | AGREED , å-grēd'. participial a. Settled by consent. | AIRBUILT , åre'bilt. a. Built in the air. |
| AGITATION , åj'é-tā'shōn. f. The act of moving any thing; the state of being moved; discussion, controversial examination; perturbation, disturbance of the thoughts; deliberation, the state of being consulted upon. | AGREEINGNESS , å-grē'å-ing-nēss. f. Consistence, suitableness. | AIR-DRAWN , åre'drāwn. a. Painted in air. |
| AGITATOR , åj'é-tā-tör. f. | AGREEMENT , å-grē'mēnt. f. Concord; resemblance of one thing to another; compact, bargain. | AIRER , åre'ür. f. He that exposes to the air. |
| | AGRICULTURE , åg'rē-cül-tchüre. f. (462). Tillage, husbandry. | AIRHOLE , åre'hole. f. A hole to admit air. |
| | AGRIMONY , åg'rē-mün-nē. f. The name of a plant. | AIRINESS , åre'ë-nēss. f. Exposure to the air; lightness, gaiety, levity. |
| | AGROUND , å-grōönd'. ad. (313). Stranded, hindered by the ground from passing farther; hindered in the progress of affairs. | AIRING . |

(546). — *Fate, fär, fäll, fät ; — mē, mêt ; — pine, pîn ; —*

AIRING, är'ing. *f.*

‘A short jaunt.

AIRLESS, är'lëss. *a.*

Without communication with the free air.

AIRLING, är'lëng. *f.*

A young gay person.

AIRPUMP, är'pümp. *f.*

A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels.

AIRSHAFT, är'shäft. *f.*

A passage for the air into mines.

AIRY, är'é. *a.*

Composed of air; relating to the air; high in air; light as air, unsubstantial; without reality, vain, trifling; gay, sprightly, full of mirth, lively, light of heart.

AISLE, îl. *f. (207).*

The walk in a church.

AIT, ät. *f.*

A small island in a river.

To AKE, äk. *v. n. (355),*

To feel a lasting pain.

AKIN, ä-kin'. *a.*

Related to, allied to by blood.

ALABASTER, äl'ä-bäf-tür. *f.*

A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds.

ALABASTER, äl'ä-bäf-tür. *a.*

Made of alabaster.

ALACK, ä-läk'. *interjection.*

Alas, an expression of sorrow.

ALACKADAY, ä-läk'ä-dä'. *interject.*

A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY, ä-läk're-äf-lé. *ad.*

Cheerfully, without dejection.

ALACRITY, ä-läk'kré-té. *f.*

Cheerfulness, sprightliness, gaiety.

ALAMODE, äl'-ä-môd'. *ad.*

According to the fashion.

ALAND, äl-länd'. *ad.*

At land, landed.

ALARM, äl-lärm'. *f.*

A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; notice of any danger approaching; a species of clock; any tumult or disturbance.

To ALARM, äl-lärm'. *v. a.*

To call to arms; to surprise with the apprehension of any danger; to disturb.

ALARMBELL, äl-lärm'bëll. *f.*

The bell that is rung to give the alarm.

ALARMING, äl-lär'mïng. *participial a.*

Terrifying, awaking, surprising.

ALARMPOST, äl-lärm'pôst. *f.*

The post appointed to each body of men to appear at.

ALAS, äl-läfs'. *interjection.*

A word expressing lamentation; a word of pity.

ALATE, äl-lät'. *ad.*

Lately.

ALB, älb. *f.*

A surplice.

ALBEIT, äl-bé'it. *ad.*

Although, notwithstanding.

ALBUGINEOUS, äl-bü-jün'ë-üs. *a.*

Resembling an albugo.

ALBUGO, äl-bü'gö. *f.*

A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.

ALCAHEST, äl'kâ-hëst. *f.*

An universal dissolvent.

ALCAID, äl'-cäid'. *f.*

The government of a castle; in Spain, the judge of a city.

ALCANNA, äl-kän'nä. *f.*

An Egyptian plant used in dying.

ALCHYMICAL, äl-kim'mé-käl. *a.*

Relating to alchymy.

ALCHYMICALLY, äl-kim'mé-käl-lé. *ad.*

In the manner of an alchymist.

ALCHYMIST, äl'kë-mïst. *f.*

One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy.

ALCHYMY, äl'kë-më. *f.*

The more sublime chymistry, which professes the transmutation of metals; a kind of mixed metal used for spoons.

ALCOHOL, äl'kô-hôl. *f.*

A high rectified spirit of wine.

ALCOHOLIZATION, äl-kô'hôl-ë-zä'-shûn. *f.*

The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.

To ALCOHOLIZE, äl-kô'hôl-izë. *v. a.*

To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

ALCORAN, äl'kô-rân. *f.*

The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda: now more properly called the Koran.

ALCOVE, äl-kôv'. *f.*

A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an extrade, in which is placed a bed of state.

ALDER, äl'dür. *f.*

A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel.

ALDERMAN, äl'dür-nâñ. *f.*

The same as senator, a governor or magistrate.

ALDERMANLY, äl'dür-mân-lé. *ad.*

Like an alderman.

ALDERN, äl'dürn. *a.*

Made of alder.

ALE, äl. *f.*

A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

ALEBERRY, äl'bér-rë. *f.*

A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and tops of bread.

ALEBREWER, äl'brô-ôr. *f.*

One that professes to brew ale.

ALECONNER, äl'kôn-nûr. *f.*

An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of public houses.

ALECOST, äl'kôst. *f.*

The name of an herb.

ALEGAR, äl'lë-gûr. *f.*

Sour ale.

ALEHOOF, äl'hôf. *f.*

Groundiv.

ALEHOUSE, äl'hôfse. *f.*

A tippling-house.

ALEHOUSEKEEPER, äl'hôfse-kë-pûr. *f.*

He that keeps ale publicly to sell.

ALEKNIGHT, äl'nïtë. *f.*

A pot companion, a tippler. Obsolete.

ALEMICK, äl-lém'bik. *f.*

A vessel used in distilling.

ALENGTH, äl-lêngth'. *ad.*

At full length.

ALERT, äl-ërt'. *a.*

Watchful, vigilant; brisk, pert, petulant.

ALERTNESS, äl-ërt'nëss. *f.*

The quality of being alert, pertains.

ALEWASHED, äl'wôshët. *a.*

Soaked in ale.

ALEWIFE, äl'wife. *f.*

A woman that keeps an alehouse.

ALEXANDERS, äl'legz-än'dérz. *f.*

The name of a plant.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT, äl'legz-än'-dérz-füt'. *f. (478).*

The name of an herb.

ALEXANDRINE, äl'legz-än'drin. *f. (150).*

A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. This verse consists of twelve syllables.

ALEXIPHARMICK, äl-lék-sé-fär'mik. *a.*

That which drives away poison, antidote.

ALEXITERICAL, äl-lék-sé-të-ré-käl. *a.*

That which drives away poison.

ALGATES, äl'gätes. *ad.*

On any terms; although. Obsolete.

ALGEBRA, äl'jë-brä. *f.*

A peculiar kind of arithmetic.

ALGEBRAICAL, äl'jë-brä'ë-käl. *a.*

Relating to algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, äl'jë-brä'ëst. *f.*

A person that understands or practices the science of algebra.

ALGID, äl'jïd. *a.*

Cold, chill.

ALGIDITY, äl-jïd'dé-té. *f.*

Chillness, cold.

ALGIFIC, äl-jif'fik. *a.*

That which produces cold.

ALGOR, äl'gôr. *f.*

Extreme cold, chillness.

ALGORISM, äl'gôr-izm. *f.*

ALGORITHM, äl'gôr-îzëm. *f.*

Arabic words used to imply the science of numbers.

ALIAS, äl'ë-äs. *ad.*

A Latin word, signifying otherwise.

ALIBLE, äl'ë-bl. *a.*

Nutritive, nourishing.

ALIEN, äl'ë-yëñ. *a.*

Foreign, or not of the same family or land; estranged from, not allied to.

ALIENABLE, äl'ë-yëñ-ä-bl. *a.*

That of which the property may be transferred.

To ALIENATE, äl'ë-yëñ-ä-te. *v. a.*

To transfer the property of any thing to another; to withdraw the heart or affections.

ALIENATE, äl'ë-yëñ-ä-te. *a.*

Withdrawn from, stranger to.

ALIENATION, äl'ë-yëñ-ä-shûn. *f.*

The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection.

To ALIGHT, äl-lít'. *v. a.*

To come down; to fall upon.

ALIKE, äl-like'. *ad.*

With resemblance, in the same manner.

ALIMENT, äl'lë-mënt. *f.*

Nourishment, nutriment, food.

ALIMENTAL, äl-lë-mëñ'täl. *a.*

That which has the quality of aliment, that which nourishes.

ALIMENTARINESS, äl-lë-mëñ'tä-ré-nëss. *f.*

The quality of being alimentary.

ALIMENTARY, äl-lë-mëñ'tä-ré. *a.*

That which belongs to aliment; that which has the power of nourishing.

ALIMENTATION, äl-lë-mëñ-tä-shûn. *f.*

The quality of nourishing.

ALIMONIOUS,

ALL

ALL

ALL

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tube, tāb, bāl; — dīl; — pōnd; — thin, this.

ALIMONIOUS, āl-lē-mō'ne-ūs. a.

That which nourishes.

ALIMONY, āl'lē-mān-nē. f.

Legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation.

ALIQUANT, āl'lē-qwānt. a.

Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, three is an aliquant of ten, thrice three being nine, four times three making twelve.

ALIQUOT, āl'lē-qwōt. a.

Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as, three is an aliquot part of twelve.

ALISH, ālē'ish. a.

Resembling ale.

ALIVE, ā-live'. a.

In the state of life; not dead; unextinguished, undestroyed, active; cheerful, sprightly; it is used to add an emphasis; as, the best man alive.

ALKAHEST, āl'kā-hēst. f.

An universal dissolvent, a liquor.

ALKALESCENT, āl-kā-lēs'sēnt. a.

That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

ALKALI, āl'kā-lē. f.

Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

ALKALINE, āl'kā-līn. a. (150).

That which has the qualities of alkali.

TO ALKALIZE, āl-kāl'lē-zāt. v. a.

To make alkaline.

ALKALIZATE, āl-kāl'lē-zāt. a.

That which has the qualities of alkali.

ALKALIZATION, āl-kā-lē-zā'fūn. f.

The act of alkalinizing.

ALKANET, āl'kā-nēt. f.

The name of a plant.

ALKERMES, āl-kēr'mēz. f.

A confection whereof the kermes berries are the basis.

ALL, āll. a.

The whole number, every one; the whole quantity, every part.

ALL, āll. f.

The whole; everything.

ALL, āll. ad.

Quite, completely; altogether, wholly.

ALL-BEARING, āll-bā'rīng. a.

Omniparous.

ALL-CHEERING, āll-tshē'rīng. a.

That which gives gayety to all.

ALL-CONQUERING, āll-cōnk'kēr-īng. a. (334). That which subdues every thing.

ALL-DEVOURING, āll-dē-vōōr'īng. a.

That which eats up every thing.

ALLFOURS, āll-tōrez'. f.

A low game at cards, played by two.

ALL-HAIL, āll-hāl'. f.

All health.

ALL-HALLOWN, āll-hāl'kōn. f.

The time about All-saints day.

ALL-HALLOWTIDE, āll-hāl'lō-tide. f.

The term near All-saints, or the first of November.

ALL-HEAL, āll-hēl'. f.

A species of iron-wort.

ALL-JUDGING, āll-jōōd'jīng. a.

That which has the sovereign right of judgement.

ALL-KNOWING, āll-nō'īng. a.

Omniscient, all wise.

ALL-SEEING, āll-sē'ēing. a.

That beholds every thing.

ALL SOULS DAY, āll-sōlēz-dā'. f.

The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome, the second of November.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, āll-sōf-fish'ēnt. a.

Sufficient to every thing.

ALL-WISE, āll-wīz'. a.

Possess of infinite wisdom.

TO ALLAY, āl-lā'. v. a.

To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage; to join any thing to another, so as to abate its qualities; to quiet, to pacify, to repress.

ALLAY, āl-lā'. f.

The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less; any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled.

ALLAYER, āl-lā'ūr. f.

The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

ALLAYMENT, āl-lā'mēnt. f.

That which has the power of allaying.

ALLEGATION, āl-lē-gā'fūn. f.

Affirmation, declaration; the thing alledged or affirmed; an excuse, a plea.

TO ALLEGE, āl-lēdjé'. v. a.

To affirm, to declare, to maintain; to plead as an excuse or argument.

ALLEGABLE, āl-lēdjé'ā-bl. a.

That which may be alleged.

ALLEGEMENT, āl-lēdjé'mēnt. f.

The same with allegation.

ALLEGER, āl-lēdjé'ūr. f.

He that alleges.

ALLEGIANCE, āl-lē'jānsē. f.

The duty of subjects to the government.

ALLEGIANT, āl-lē'jānt. a.

Loyal, conformable to the duty of allegiance.

ALLEGORICK, āl-lē-gōr'rīk. a.

Not real, not literal.

ALLEGORICAL, āl-lē-gōr're-kāl. a.

In the form of an allegory, not literal.

ALLEGORICALLY, āl-lē-gōr're-kāl-lē ad.

After an allegorical manner.

TO ALLEGORIZE, āl-lē-gō-rīz. v. a.

To turn into allegory, to form an allegory.

ALLEGORY, āl-lē-gōr-rē. f.

A figurative discourse, in which something or other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken.

ALLEGRO, āl-lē grō. f.

A word denoting in music a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

ALLELUIAH, āl-lē-lū'yā. f.

A word of spiritual exultation; Praise God.

TO ALLEViate, āl-lē've-ātē. v. a.

To make light, to ease, to soften.

ALLEVIACTION, āl-lē-vē-ā'fūn. f.

The act of making light; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

ALLEY, āl'lē. f.

A walk in a garden; a passage in towns, narrower than a street.

ALLIANCE, āl-lī'ānsē. f.

The state of connection with another by confederacy, a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the persons allied to each other.

ALLICIENCY, āl-līsh'yēn-sē. f.

The power of attracting.

TO ALLIGATE, āl'lē-gātē. v. a.

To tie one thing to another.

ALLIGATION, āl-lē-gā'fūn. f.

The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, āl-lē-gā'tūr. f. (521).

The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America.

ALLISION, āl-līzh'ōn. f.

The act of striking one thing against another.

ALLOCATION, āl-lō-kā'fūn. f.

The act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCUTION, āl-lō-kū'fūn. f.

The act of speaking to another.

ALLODIAL, āl-lō'dē-āl. a.

Not feudal, independent.

ALLODIUM, āl-lō'dē-ōm. f.

Possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLONGE, āl-lündje'. f.

A pass or thrust with a rapier.

TO ALLOO, āl-lōō'. v. a.

To set on, to incite.

ALLOQUY, āl'lō-kwē. f.

The act of speaking to another.

TO ALLOT, āl-lōt'. v. a.

To distribute by lot; to grant; to distribute, to give each his share.

ALLOTMENT, āl-lōt'mēnt. f.

The part, the share.

ALLOTTERY, āl-lōt'tēr-ē. f.

That which is granted to any in a distribution.

TO ALLOW, āl-lōō'. v. a.

To admit; to grant, to yield; to permit; to give to, to pay to; to make abatement.

ALLOWABLE, āl-lōō'ā-bl. a.

That which may be admitted without contradiction; lawful, not forbidden.

ALLOWABleness, āl-lōō'ā-bl-nēss. f.

Lawfulness, exemption from prohibition.

ALLOWANCE, āl-lōō'ānse. f.

Sanction, licence; permission; an appointment for any use; abatement from the strict rigour; a sum granted weekly, or yearly, as a stipend.

ALLOY, āl-lōē'. f.

Baser metal mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution.

TO ALLUDE, āl-lūdē'. v. n.

To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention.

ALLUMINAR, āl-lū'mē-nār. f.

One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment.

TO ALLURE, āl-lūre'. v. a.

To entice to any thing.

ALLUREMENT, āl-lūrē'mēnt. f.

Enticement, temptation.

ALLURER, āl-lū'rūr. f.

Enticer, inveigler.

ALLURINGLY, āl-lū'rīng-lē. ad.

In an alluring manner, enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, āl-lū'rīng-nēss. f.

Enticement, temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLUSION, āl-lū'zhūn. f.

A hint, an implication.

ALLUSIVE, āl-lū'siv. a. (158) (428).

Hinting at something.

ALLUSIVELY,

ALO

ALT

AMA

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ; — mè, mêt ; — pine, pin ; —

ALLUSIVELY, *ál-lú'siv-lé*. *ad.*

In an allusive manner.

ALLUSIVENESS, *ál-lú'siv-héss*. *f.*

The quality of being allusive.

ALLUVION, *ál-lú've-ón*. *f.*

The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water; the thing carried by water.

To **ALLY**, *ál-H'*. *v. a.*

To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy; to make a relation between two things.

ALLY, *ál-H'*. *f.* — See Survey.

One united to some other by marriage, friendship, or confederacy.

ALMACANTER, *ál-má-cán'tér*. *f.*

A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTER'S STAFF, *ál-má-cán'-térz-stáff*. *f.*

An instrument used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting.

ALMANACK, *ál'má-nák*. *f.*

A calendar.

ALMANDINE, *ál'mán-díne*. *f.* (149).

A ruby, coarser and lighter than the oriental.

ALMIGHTINESS, *ál-mí'té-néss*. *f.*

Omnipotence, one of the attributes of God.

ALMIGHTY, *ál-mí'té*. *a.*

Of unlimited power, omnipotent.

ALMOND, *ál-mund*. *f.*

The nut of the almond tree.

ALMOND TREE, *ál-mund-tréé*. *f.*

It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree.

ALMONDS, *ál'mundz*. *f.*

The two glands of the throat; the tonsils.

ALMONER, *ál'mó-nér*. *f.*

The officer of a prince, employed in the distribution of charity.

ALMONRY, *ál-món-ré*. *f.*

The place where alms are distributed.

ALMOST, *ál-móst*. *ad.*

Nearly, well nigh.

ALMS, *ámz*. *f.*

What is given in relief of the poor.

ALMSBASKET, *ámz'bás-kít*. *f.*

The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

ALMSDEED, *ámz'déed*. *f.*

A charitable gift.

ALMSGIVER, *ámz'gív-ár*. *f.*

He that supports others by his charity.

ALMSHOUSE, *ámz'hóúse*. *f.*

An hospital for the poor.

ALMSMAN, *ámz'mán*. *f.*

A man who lives upon alms.

ALMUG-TREE, *ál'mug-tréé*. *f.*

A tree mentioned in scripture.

ALNAGAR, *ál'ná-gár*. *f.*

A measurer by the ell; a worn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth.

ALNAGE, *ál'náje*. *f.* (90).

Ell-measure.

ALNIGHT, *ál'níté*. *f.*

Alnight is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst.

ALOES, *ál'ðze*. *f.*

A precious wood used in the east for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold; a tree which grows in hot countries; a medicinal juice extracted from the common aloes tree.

This word is divided into three syllables by Mr. Sheridan, and but into two by Dr. Ken-

rick, Mr. Perry, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnson. The latter is, in my opinion, preferable.

ALOETICAL, *ál-ð-ét'kál*. *a.*

Consisting chiefly of aloes.

ALOFT, *ál-lóft*. *ad.*

On high, in the air.

ALOFT, *ál-lóft*. *prep.*

Above.

ALOGY, *ál'ð-jé*. *f.*

Unreasonable; absurdity.

ALONE, *ál-lóne*. *a.*

Single; without company, solitary.

ALONG, *ál-lóng*. *ad.*

At length; through any space measured lengthwise; forward, onward; in company with.

ALOOF, *ál-lóof*. *ad.*

At a distance.

ALLOUD, *ál-lóud*. *ad.*

Loudly, with a great noise.

ALOW, *ál-ló*. *ad.*

In a low place, not aloft.

ALPHA, *ál'fá*. *f.*

The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.

ALPHABET, *ál'fá-bét*. *f.*

The letters, or elements of speech.

ALPHABETICAL, *ál-fá-bét'té-kál*. *a.*

According to the series of letters.

ALPHABETICALLY, *ál-fá-bét'té-kál-lé*. *ad.*

According to the order of the letters.

ALREADY, *ál-réd'dé*. *ad.*

At this present time; before the present.

ALS, *álz*. *ad.*

Also.

ALSO, *ál'fó*. *ad.*

In a manner, likewise.

ALTAR, *ál'tér*. *f.*

The place where offerings to heaven are laid; the table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

ALTARAGE, *ál'tór-ágé*. *f.* (90).

An emolument from oblations at the altar.

ALTAR-CLOTH, *ál'tór-clóth*. *f.*

The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

To **ALTER**, *ál'tér*. *v. a.*

To change, to make otherwise than it is.

To **ALTER**, *ál'tér*. *v. n.*

To become otherwise than it was, to be changed, to suffer change.

ALTERABLE, *ál'tór-á-bl*. *a.*

That which may be altered or changed.

ALTERABLENESS, *ál'tór-á-bl-néss*. *f.*

The quality of being alterable.

ALTERABLY, *ál'tór-á-blé*. *ad.*

In such a manner as may be altered.

ALTERANT, *ál'tór-ánt*. *a.*

That which has the power of producing changes.

ALTERATION, *ál'tór-á-shún*. *f.*

The act of altering or changing; the change made.

ALTERATIVE, *ál'tór-á-tív*. *a.*

Medicines called alterative, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution.

ALTERCATION, *ál-tér-ká-shún*. *f.*

Debate, controversy.

ALTERN, *ál-térn*. *a.*

Acting by turns.

ALTERNACY, *ál-tér'ná-sé*. *f.*

Action performed by turns.

ALTERATE, *ál-tér'nate*. *a. (91)*

Being by turns, reciprocal.

To **ALTERATE**, *ál-tér-náté*. *v. a. (91)*

To perform alternately; to change one thing for another reciprocally.

ALTERATELY, *ál-tér'náté-lé*. *ad.*

In reciprocal succession.

ALTERATENESS, *ál-tér'náté-néss*. *f.*

The quality of being alternate.

ALTERNATION, *ál-tér-ná-shún*. *f.*

The reciprocal succession of things.

ALTERNATIVE, *ál-tér'ná-tív*. *f. (158)*

The choice given of two things, so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

ALTERNATIVELY, *ál-tér'ná-tív-lé*. *ad.*

By turns, reciprocally.

ALTERNATIVENESS, *ál-tér'ná-tív-néss*. *f.*

The quality or state of being alternative.

ALTERNITY, *ál-tér'né-té*. *f.*

Reciprocal succession, vicissitude.

ALTHOUGH, *ál-thò*. *conj.*

Notwithstanding, however.

ALTILOQUENCE, *ál-tí'ló-kwénsé*. *f.*

Pompous language.

ALTIMETRY, *ál-tím'mé-tré*. *f. (518)*

The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights.

ALTISONANT, *ál-tís'só-nánt*. *a. (518)*

High sounding, pompous in sound.

ALTITUDE, *ál-té-túde*. *f.*

Height of place, space measured upward; the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon; situation with regard to lower things; height of excellence; highest point.

ALTOGETHER, *ál-tó-géth'ér*. *ad.*

Completely, without restriction, without exception.

ALUDEL, *ál'u-dél*. *f.*

Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry, fitted into one another without luting.

ALUM, *ál'lúm*. *f.*

A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste.

ALUM-STONE, *ál'lúm-stóne*. *f.*

A stone or calx used in surgery.

ALUMINOUS, *ál-lú'mé-núss*. *a.*

Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.

ALWAYS, *ál'wáze*. *ad.*

Perpetually, throughout all time; constantly, without variation.

AM, *ám*.

The first person of the verb To be.

AMABILITY, *ám-á-bil'ité*. *f.*

Loveliness.

AMADETTO, *ám-á-déttó*. *f.*

A sort of pear.

AMADOT, *ám'á-dót*. *f.*

A sort of pear.

AMAIN, *ám-máne*. *ad.*

With vehemence, with vigour.

AMALGAM, *ál-mál'gám*. } f.

AMALGAMA, *ál-mál'gá-má*. } f.

The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation.

AMALGAMATION, *ál-mál-gá-má-shún*. *f.*

The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

To **AMALGAMATE**, *ál-mál'gá-máté*.

v. n. To unite metals with quicksilver.

AMANDATION, *ám-án-dá-shún*. *f.*

The act of sending on a message.

AMANUENSIS, *ám-mán-ù-én'sis*. *f.*

A person who writes what another dictates.

AMARANTH, *ám'á-ráñth*. *f.*

The

AMB

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tōbe, tōb, bōll; — dōl; — pōnd; — tbin, thīs.

The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfading.

AMARANTHINE, ām-ā-rān'thīn. a.
Consisting of amaranths.

AMARITUDE, ā-mār'ē-tōde. f. (81).
Bitterness.

AMASMENT, ā-mās'mēnt. f.

A heap, an accumulation.

This word is spelt with one s by Dr. Johnson, but undoubtedly ought to have double s as well as *clement*, *embossment*, and *embarrassment*.

To **AMASS**, ā-mās'. v. a.

To collect together into one heap or mass; to add one thing to another.

To **AMATE**, ā-mātē'. v. n.

To terrify, to strike with horror.

AMATORY, ām'ā-tōr-rē. f.

Relating to love.

AMAUROSIS, ām-āu-rō'sis. f. (520).

A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature in the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes.

To **AMAZE**, ā-māz'. v. a.

To confuse with terror; to put into confusion with wonder; to put into perplexity.

AMAZE, ā-māz'. f.

Astonishment, confusion, either of fear or wonder.

AMAZEDLY, ā-mā'zēd-lē. ad. (364).

Confusedly, with amazement.

AMAZEDNESS, ā-mā'zēd-nēs. f. (365)

The state of being amazed, wonder, confusion.

AMAZEMENT, ā-māz'mēnt. f.

Confused apprehension, extreme fear, horror; extreme dejection; height of admiration; wonder at an unexpected event.

AMAZING, ā-mā'zing. part. a.

Wonderful, astonishing.

AMAZINGLY, ā-mā'zing-lē. ad.

To a degree that may excite astonishment.

AMAZON, ām'ā-zōn. f.

The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; a virago.

AMBAGES, ām-bā'jēz. f.

A circuit of words, a multiplicity of words.

AMBASSADE, ām-bāf-sādē'. a.

Embassy. Not in use.

AMBASSADOUR, ām-bās'sā-dūr. f.

A person sent in public manner from one sovereign power to another.

AMBASSADRESS, ām-bās'sā-drēs. f.

The lady of an ambassador; a woman sent on a message.

AMBASSAGE, ām'bāf-sājē. f.

An embassy.

AMBER, ām'būr. f.

A yellow transparent substance of a gummy or bituminous consistency.

AMBER, ām'būr. a.

Consisting of amber.

AMBER-DRINK, ām'būr-drīnk. f.

Drink of the colour of amber.

AMBERGRIS, ām'būr-grēs. f. (112).

A fragrant drug that melts almost like wax, used both as a perfume and a cordial.

AMBER-SEED, ām'būr-fēd. f.

Resembles millet.

AMBERTREE, ām'būr-trē. f.

A shrub whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves.

AMBIDEXTER, ām-bē-dēx'tēr. f.

A man who has equally the use of both his

AMB

hands; a man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes.

AMBIDEXTERITY, ām-bē-dēx-tēr'-rē-tē. f.

The quality of being able equally to use both hands; double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS, ām-bē-dēx'trōs. a.

Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand; double dealing, practising on both sides.

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, ām-bē-dēx'-trōs-nēs. f.

The quality of being ambidextrous.

AMBIENT, ām'bē-ēnt. a.

Surrounding, encompassing.

AMBIGU, ām'bē-gū. f.

An entertainment, consisting of a medley of dishes.

AMBIGUITY, ām'bē-gū'ē-tē. f.

Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification.

AMBIGUOUS, ām-bīg'ū-ūs. a.

Doubtful, having two meanings; using doubtful expressions.

AMBIGUOUSLY, ām-bīg'ū-ūf-lē. ad.

In an ambiguous manner, doubtfully.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, ām-bīg'ū-ūf-nēs. f.

Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBILOGY, ām-bil'lō-gē. f.

Talk of ambiguous signification.

AMBILOQUOUS, ām-bil'lō-kwōs. a.

Using ambiguous expressions.

AMBIT, ām'bīt. f.

The compass or circuit of any thing.

AMBITION, ām-bīsh'ūn. f.

The desire of preferment or honour; the desire of any thing great or excellent.

AMBITIOUS, ām-bīsh'ūs. a.

Seized or touched with ambition, desirous of advancement, aspiring.

AMBITUOUSLY, ām-bīsh'ūf-lē. ad.

With eagerness of advancement or preference.

AMBITIONNESS, ām-bīsh'ūf-nēs. f.

The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE, ām'bē-tūdē. f.

Compass, circuit.

To **AMBLE**, ām'bl. v. n.

To move upon an amble, to pace; to move easily; to walk daintily.

AMBLE, ām'bl. f.

An easy pace.

AMBLER, ām'blūr. f.

A pacer.

AMBLING, ām'bling-lē. ad.

With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA, ām-brō'shē-ā. f.

The imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant.

Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this and the following word *am-bro-sha* and *am-bro-fal*. Dr. Kenrick has divided them into the same number of syllables, but has given the s the flat aspiration, like zh. That this is the true sound, see letter S, No. 453; and that these words ought to be divided into four syllable, see Syllabication, No. 542, 543.

AMBROSIAL, ām-brō'shē-āl. a.

Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; delicious.

AMBRY, ām'břē. f.

The place where alms are distributed; the place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept.

AMBS-ACE, āmez-āsē'. f.

A double ace, aces.

AMI

AMBULATION, ām-bū-lā'shūn. f.

The act of walking.

AMBULATORY, ām'bū-lā-tūr-rē. a.

That which has the power or faculty of walking.

AMBURY, ām'bū-rē. f.

A bloody wart on a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE, ām-būs-kādē'. f.

A private station in which men lie to surprise others.

AMBUSCADO, ām-būs-kā'dō. f.

A private post, in order to surprise.

AMBUSH, ām'būsh. f.

The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the act of surprising another, by lying in wait; the state of lying in wait.

AMBUSHED, ām'būsh-ēd. a.

Placed in ambush.

AMBUSHMENT, ām'būsh-mēnt. f.

Ambush, surprize.

AMBUSTION, ām-būs'thūn. f.

A burn, a scald.

AMEL, ām'mēl. f.

The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled.

AMEN, ā'mēn'. ad.

A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, to be it; at the end of a creed, so it is.

This is the only word in the language that has necessarily two accents.—See Principles of English Pronunciation, No. (491).

AMENABLE, ā-mē'nā-bl. a.

Responsible, subject so as to be liable to account.

AMENANCE, ā-mē'nānsē. f.

Conduct, behaviour.

To **AMEND**, ā-mēnd'. v. a.

To correct, to change any thing that is wrong; to reform the life; to restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved.

To **AMEND**, ā-mēnd'. v. n.

To grow better.

AMENDMENT, ā-mēnd'mēnt. f.

A change from bad for the better; reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an error committed in a process.

AMENDER, ā-mēn'dūr. f.

The person that amends any thing.

AMENDS, ā-mēndz'. f.

Recompence, compensation.

AMENITY, ā-mē'nē-tē. f.

Agreeableness of situation.

To **AMERGE**, ā-mērēs'. v. a.

To punish with a fine or penalty.

AMERCER, ā-mēr'sūr. f.

He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanor.

AMERCEMENT, ā-mērē'mēt. n. f.

The pecuniary punishment of an offender.

AMES-ACE, āmez-āsē'. f.

Two aces thrown at the same time on two dice.

AMETHODICAL, ā-mē-thōd'ē-kāl. a.

Out of method, irregular.

AMETHYST, ām'ē-thīst. f.

A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple.

AMETHYSTINE, ām-ē-thīs'tīn. a.

(140). Resembling an amethyst.

AMIABLE, ā'mē-ā-bl. a.

Lovely, pleasing; worthy to be loved; pretending love, shewing love.

AMIABLENESS, ā'mē-ā-bl-nēs. f.

Loveliness, power of raising love.

AMIABLY,

AMO

ANĀ

ANA

(546). — Fāte, fār, fāll, fār; — mē, mēt; — plne; pīn; —

- AMIABLY**, ā'mē-ā-blē. **ad.**
Such a manner as to excite love.
- AMICABLE**, ām' mē-kā-bl. **a.**
Friendly, kind.
- AMICABLENESS**, ām' mē-kā-bl-nēs. **f.**
Friendliness, goodwill.
- AMICABLY**, ām' ē-kā-blē. **ad.**
In a friendly way.
- AMICE**, ām' mis. **f.**
The first or undermost part of a priest's habit.
- AMID**, ā-mid'. **prep.**
- AMIDST**, ā-midst'. **prep.**
In the midst, middle; mingled with, surrounded by; among.
- AMISS**, ā-mis'. **ad.**
Faultily, criminally; wrong, not according to the perfection of the thing; impaired in health.
- AMMISSION**, ā-mish'ūn. **f.**
Loss.
- To AMIT**, ā-mit'. **v. a.**
To lose.
- AMITY**, ām' mē-tē. **f.**
Friendship.
- AMMONIAC**, ām-mō-nē-āk. **f.**
A gum; a salt.
- AMMONIACAL**, ām-mō-nī-ā-kāl. **a.**
Having the properties of ammoniac salt.
- AMMUNITION**, ām-mū-nish'ūn. **f.**
Military stores.
- AMMUNITION BREAD**, ām-mū-nish'-ūn-brēd. **f.**
Bread for the supply of armies.
- AMNESTY**, ām'nēs-tē. **f.**
An act of oblivion.
- AMNION**, ām'nē-ōn. **f.**
- AMNIOS**, ām'nē-ōs. **f.**
The innermost membrane with which the fetus in the womb is immediately covered.
- AMOMUM**, ā-mō'mūm. **f.**
A sort of fruit.
- AMONG**, ā-mōng'. **prep.**
- AMONGST**, ā-mōngst'. **prep.**
Mingled with; conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.
- AMORIST**, ām' īr-īst. **f.**
An inamorato, a gallant.
- AMOROUS**, ām' īr-ōs. **a.**
Enamoured; naturally inclined to love, fond; belonging to love.
- AMOROUSLY**, ām' īr-ōs-lē. **ad.**
Fondly, lovingly.
- AMOROUSNESS**, ām' īr-ōs-nēs. **f.**
Fondness, lovingness.
- AMORT**, ā-mōrt'. **ad.**
Depressed, spiritless.
- AMORTIZATION**, ā-mōr-tē-zā'-shūn. **f.**
- AMORTIZEMENT**, ā-mōr-tiz-ment. **f.**
The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain.
- To AMORISE**, āmōr-īze. **v. n.**
To alien lands or tenements to any corporation.
- To AMOVE**, ā-mōōve'. **v. a.**
To remove from a post or station; to remove, to move, to alter.
- To AMOUNT**, ā-mōōnt'. **v. n.**
To rise to in the accumulative quality.
- AMOUNT**, ā-mōōnt'. **f.**
The sum total.
- AMOUR**, ā-mōōr'. **f.**
An affair of gallantry, an intrigue,

- AMPHIBIOUS**, ām-fib'ē-ūs. **a.**
That which can live in two elements.
- AMPHIBIOUSNESS**, ām-fib'ē-ūs-nēs. **f.**
The quality of being able to live in different elements.
- AMPHIBOLOGICAL**, ām-fē-bō-lōdjē'-ē-kāl. **a.**
Doubtful.
- AMPHIBOLOGY**, ām-fē-bō'lō-jē. **f.**
Discourse of uncertain meaning.
- AMPHIBOLOUS**, ām-fib'bō-lōs. **a.**
Tossed from one to another.
- AMPHISBENA**, ām-fīl-bē' nā. **f.**
A serpent supposed to have two heads.
- AMPHITHEATRE**, ām-fē-thē' ā-tōr. **f.**
(416). A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another.
- AMPLE**, ām'pl. **a.**
Large, wide, extended; great in bulk; unlimited, without restriction; liberal, large, without parsimony; diffusive, not contracted.
- AMPLENESS**, ām'pl-nēs. **f.**
Largeness, liberality.
- To AMPLIATE**, ām'plē-ātē. **v. a.**
To enlarge, to extend.
- AMPLIATION**, ām-plē-ā-shūn. **f.**
Enlargement, exaggeration; diffuseness.
- To AMPLIFICATE**, ām-plif'ē-kātē. **v. a.**
To enlarge, to amplify.
- AMPLIFICATION**, ām-plē-fē-kāl-shūn. **f.**
Enlargement, extension; exaggerated representation.
- AMPLIFIER**, ām'plē-fl-ūr. **f.**
One that exaggerates.
- To AMPLIFY**, ām'plē-fl. **v. a. (183).**
To enlarge; to exaggerate any thing; to improve by new additions.
- To AMPLIFY**, ām'plē-fl. **v. n.**
To lay one's self out in diffusion; to form pompous representations.
- AMPLITUDE**, ām'plē-tūdē. **f.**
Largeness, greatness; copiousness, abundance.
- AMPLY**, ām'plē. **ad.**
Largely, liberally; copiously.
- To AMPUTATE**, ām'pu-tātē. **v. a.**
To cut off a limb.
- AMPUTATION**, ām-pu-tā-shūn. **f.**
The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.
- AMULET**, ām'ū-lēt. **f.**
A charm; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing a disease.
- To AMUSE**, ā-mūzē'. **v. a.**
To entertain the mind with harmless trifling; to engage the attention; to deceive by artful management.
- AMUSEMENT**, ā-mūzē'mēnt. **f.**
That which amuses, entertainment.
- AMUSER**, ā-mū'zūr. **f.**
He that amuses.
- AMUSIVE**, ā-mū'siv. **ad. (158) (428).**
That which has the power of amusing.
- AMYGDALATE**, ā-mig'dā-lātē. **a.**
Made of almonds.
- AMYGDALINE**, ā-mig'dā-līnē. **a.**
(149). Resembling almonds.
- AN**, ān. **article.**
One, but with less emphasis; any, or some.
- ANACAMPTICK**, ān-ā-kāmp'tik. **a.**
Reflecting, or reflected.
- ANACAMPTICKS**, ān-ā-cāmp'tiks. **f.**

- The doctrine of reflected light, or optics.
- ANACATHARTICK**, ān-ā-kā-thār'tik. **f.**
Any medicine that works upwards.
- ANACHORITE**, ān-āk'ō-rītē. **f. (155).**
A monk, who leaves the convent for a more solitary life.
- ANACHRONISM**, ān-āk'ō-rō-nīsm. **f.**
An error in computing time.
- ANACLATICKS**, ān-ā-kālāt'iks. **f.**
The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks.
- ANADIPLOSIS**, ān-ā-dē-plō'sis. **f.**
Reduplication: a figure in rhetorick.
- ANAGRAM**, ān-ā-grām. **f.**
A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed so as to form some other word or sentence.
- ANAGRAMMATISM**, ān-ā-grām'mā-tīsm. **f.**
The act or practice of making anagrams.
- ANAGRAMMATIST**, ān-ā-grām'mā-tīst. **f.**
A maker of anagrams.
- To ANAGRAMMATIZE**, ān-ā-grām'mā-tīzē. **v. n. (159).**
To make anagrams.
- ANALEPTICK**, ān-ā-lēp'tik. **a.**
Comforting, corroborating.
- ANALOGICAL**, ān-ā-lōdjē'ē-kāl. **a.**
Used by way of analogy.
- ANALOGICALLY**, ān-ā-lōdjē'ē-kāl-ē. **ad.**
In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.
- ANALOGICALNESS**, ān-ā-lōdjē'ē-kāl-nēs. **f.**
The quality of being analogical.
- To ANALOGIZE**, ā-nāl'ō-jīzē. **v. a.**
To explain by way of analogy.
- ANALOGOUS**, ā-nāl'ō-gōs. **a.**
Having analogy, having something parallel.
- ANALOGY**, ā-nāl'ō-jē. **f.**
Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects.
- ANALYSIS**, ā-nāl'ō-sīs. **f.**
A separation of any compound into its several parts; a solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements.
- ANALYTICAL**, ān-ā-līt'ē-kāl. **a.**
That which resolves any thing into first principles; that which proceeds by analysis.
- ANALITICALLY**, ān-ā-līt'ē-kāl-ē. **ad.**
The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts.
- To ANALYZE**, ān'ā-līzē. **v. a.**
To resolve a compound into its first principles.
- ANALYZER**, ān'ā-lī-zōr. **f.**
That which has the power of analyzing.
- ANAMORPHOSIS**, ān-ā-mōr-fō'sis. **f.**
Deformation; perspective projection, so that at one point of view it shall appear deformed, in another an exact representation.
- ANANAS**, ā-nā'ñās. **f.**
The pine apple.
- ANAPHORA**, ā-nāf'ōrā. **f.**
A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word.
- ANARCH**, ān'ārk. **f.**
An author of confusion.
- ANARCHIAL**, ā-nār'kē-āl. **a.**
Confused without rule.
- ANARCHY**, ān'ār-kē. **f.**
Want of government; a state without magistracy.
- ANASARCA**,

— nō, móve, nōr, nōt ; — tūbe, tūb, bāll ; — dīl ; — pōund ; — tbin, THIS.

ANASARCA, àn-à-sär'kå. f.

A sort of dropsey, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours.

ANASTROPHIE, à-nás'tró-fé. f. (518).

A figure whereby words, which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATHEMA, à-náth'ë-må. f.

A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority.

ANATHEMATICAL, àn-à-thë-måt'ë-kål. a.

That which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, àn-à-thë-måt'ë-kål-lé. ad.

In an anathematical manner.

TO ANATHEMATIZE, àn-à-thë-måtize. v. a. (159).

To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority.

ANATIFEROUS, àn-à-tif'fè-rås. a.

Producing ducks.

ANATOCISM, à-nát'tò-sizm. f.

The accumulation of interest upon interest.

ANATOMICAL, àn-à-tòm'ë-kål. a.

Relating or belonging to anatomy; proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy.

ANATOMICALLY, àn-à-tòm'ë-kål-lé ad. In an anatomical manner.

ANATOMIST, à-nát'ö-mist. f.

He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection.

TO ANATOMIZE, à-nát'tò-miz. v. a.

To dissect an animal; to lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

ANATOMY, à-nát'ö-mé. f.

The art of dissecting the body; the doctrine of the structure of the body; the act of dividing any thing; a skeleton; a thin meagre person.

ANCESTOR, àn'sés-thr. f.

One from whom a person descends.

ANCESTREL, àn'sés-trél. a.

Claimed from ancestors.

ANCESTRY, àn'sés-tré. f.

Lineage, a series of ancestors; the honour of descent, birth.

ANCHENTRY, àn'tshén-tré. f.

Antiquity of a family, properly ancient.

ANCHOR, ànk'ür. f. (353).

A heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground; any thing which confers stability.

TO ANCHOR, ànk'ür. v. n.

To cast anchor, to lie at anchor; to stop at, to rest on.

ANCHORAGE, ànk'ür-ädje. f. (90).

Ground to cast anchor upon; the anchors of a ship; a duty paid for anchoring in a port.

ANCHOR-HOLD, ànk'ür-höld. f.

The hold or fastness of the anchor.

ANCHORED, ànk'ür-réd. part. a. (353)

Held by the anchor.

ANCHORET, ànk'ö-rét.

ANCHORITE, ànk'ö-ríté. } f.

A recluse, a hermit.

ANCHOVY, àn-tshö'vë. f.

A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or seasoning.

ANCIENT, àn'tshént. a.

Old, not modern; old, that has been of long duration; past, former.

ANCIENT, àn'tshént. f.

The flag or streamer of a ship.

ANCIENT, àn'tshént. f.

The bearer of a flag, now ensign.

ANCIENTLY, àn'tshént-lé. ad.

In old times.

ANCIENTNESS, àn'tshént-néss. f.

Antiquity.

ANCIENTRY, àn'tshént-tré. f.

The honour of ancient lineage.

AND, ànd. conjunction.

The particle by which sentences or terms are joined.

ANDIRON, ànd'ë-ürn. f. (417).

Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns.

ANDROGYNAL, àn-drôdje'ë-näl. a.

Hermaphroditical; partaking of both sexes.

ANDROGYNALLY, àn-drôdje'ë-näl-lé. ad.

With two sexes.

ANDROGYNUS, àn-drôdje'ë-nås. f.

An hermaphrodite.

ANECDOTE, àn'ëk-dóte. f.

Something yet unpublished; secret history.

ANEMOGRAPHY, àn-é-môg'grâ-fé. f.

The description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER, àn-é-môm'mè-tér. f.

An instrument contrived to measure the wind.

ANEMONE, à-ném'ö-né. f.

The wind flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, à-ném'ö-skópe. f.

A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind.

ANENT, à-nént'. prep.

Concerning, about; over against, opposite to.

ANEURISM, àn'ü-rízm. f.

A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated.

ANEW, à-nú'. ad.

Over again, another time; newly, in a new manner.

ANFRACTUOUSNESS, àn-frák'tshù-üs-néss. f. (461).

Fulness of windings and turnings.

ANGEL, àn'jèl. f.

Originally a messenger; a spirit employed by God in human affairs; angel is sometimes used in a bad sense, as, angels of darkness; in the style of love, a beautiful person; a piece of ancient money.

ANGELSHOT, àn'jèl-hölt. f.

Chain shot.

ANGELICA, àn-jèl'ë-kå. f.

The name of a plant.

ANGELICAL, àn-jèl'ë-kål. a.

Resembling angels; partaking of the nature of angels; belonging to angels.

ANGELICALNESS, àn-jèl'ë-kål-néss. f.

Excellence more than human.

ANGELICK, àn-jèl'ëk. a.

Angelical; above human.

ANGELOT, àn'jè-löt. f.

A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a flute.

ANGER, àng'gür. f. (409).

Anger is unclemess upon receipt of any injury; smart of a sore.

TO ANGER, àng'gür. v. a.

To provoke, to enraged.

ANGERLY, àng'gür-lé. ad.

In an angry manner.

ANGIOGRAPHY, àn-jé-ög'grâ-fé. f.

A description of vessels in the human body.

ANGLE, àng'gl. f. (405).

The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other.

ANGLE, àng'gl. f.

An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

TO ANGLE, àng'gl. v. a.

To fish with a rod and hook; to try to gain by some insinuating artifices.

ANGLE-ROD, àng'gl-röd. f.

The stick to which the fisher's line and hook are hung.

ANGLER, àng'glér. f.

He that fishes with an angle.

ANGLICISM, àng'glé-sizm. f.

An English idiom.

ANGOBER, àng'gö-bér. f.

A kind of pear.

ANGRILY, àng'gré-lé. ad.

In an angry manner.

ANGRY, àng'gré. a.

Touched with anger; having the appearance of anger; painful, inflamed.

ANGUISH, àng'gwïsh. f. (340).

Excessive pain either of mind or body.

ANGUISHED, àng'gwïsh-ed. a.

Excessively pained.

ANGULAR, àng'gu-lär. a.

Having angles or corners.

ANGULARITY, àng-gu-lär'ë-té. f.

The quality of being angular.

ANGULARLY, àng'gu-lär-lé. ad.

With angles.

ANGULARNESS, àng'gu-lär-néss. f.

The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED, àng'gu-lät-ed. a.

Formed with angles.

ANGULOUS, àng'gu-lüs. a.

Hooked, angular.

ANGUST, àng-güst'. a.

Narrow, strait.

ANGUSTATION, àng-güst-tä-shün. f.

The act of making narrow; the state of being narrowed.

ANHELATION, àn-hé-lä-shün. f.

The act of panting.

ANHELOSE, àn-hé-löse'. a.

Out of breath.

ANIENTED, àn'ë-én-tëd. a.

Frustrated.

ANIGHTS, à-nites'. ad.

In the night-time.

ANIL, àn'il. f.

The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS, à-nile'néss. }

ANILITY, à-nil'lé-té. }

The old age of woman.

ANIMABLE, àn'ë-mä-bl. a.

That which may be put into life.

ANIMADVERSION, àn-é-mäd-vér'-shün. f.

Reproof, severe censure; observation.

ANIMADVERSIVE, àn-é-mäd-vér'-shün. a.

That has the power of judging.

TO ANIMADVERT, àn-é-mäd-vör'. v. n.

To consider, to observe; to pass censures upon.

ANIMADVERTER, àn-é-mäd-vér'-shün. f.

He that passes censures, or observes upon.

ANIMAL, àn'ë-mäl. f.

A living creature corporeal; by way of contempt, we say a stupid man is an animal.

ANIMAL, àn'ë-mäl. a.

That which belongs or relates to animals; animal is used in opposition to spiritual.

ANIMALCULE, àn-é-mäl'küle. f.

A small animal.

ANN

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65 (546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ; — mî, mét ; — pine, pîn ; —

ANIMALITY, *ân-é-mál'ë-té.* **f.**

The state of animal existence.

TO ANIMATE, *ân-é-mâ-té.* **v. a.**

To quicken; to make alive; to give powers to; to encourage, to incite.

ANIMATE, *ân-é-mâ-té.* **a.**

Alive; possessing animal life.

ANIMATED, *ân-é-mâ-té-d.* **part. a.**

Lively, vigorous.

ANIMATION, *ân-é-mâ' shûn.* **f.**

The act of animating or enlivening; that which animates: the state of being enlivened.

ANIMATIVE, *ân-é-mâ-tiv.* **a.**

That has the power of giving life.

ANIMATOR, *ân-é-mâ-tôr.* **f.**

That which gives life.

ANIMOSE, *ân-é-môs'* **a.**

Full of spirit, hot.

ANIMOSITY, *ân-é-môs'sé-té.* **f.**

Vehement of hatred; passionate malignity.

ANISE, *ân-nîs.* **f.**

A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet-scented seeds.

ANKER, *ânk'ûr.* **f.**

A liquid measure the fourth part of the awm.

ANKLE, *ânk'kl.* **f.**

The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

ANKLE-BONE, *ânk'kl-bône.* **f.**

The bone of the ankle.

ANNALIST, *ân-nâ-lîst.* **f.**

A writer of annals.

ANNALS, *ân-nâlz.* **f.**

Histories digested in the exact order of time.

ANNATS, *ân'nâts.* **f.**

First fruits.

TO ANNEAL, *ân-néle'.* **v. a.**

To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may pierce through; to heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

TO ANNEX, *ân-néks'.* **v. a.**

To unite to at the end; to unite a smaller thing to a greater.

ANNEXATION, *ân-nék-sâ' shûn.* **f.**

Conjunction, addition; union, coalition.

ANNEXION, *ân-nék' shûn.* **f.**

The act of annexing.

ANNEXMENT, *ân-néks'mént.* **f.**

The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, *ân-nî'hé-lâ-bl.* **a.**

That which may be put out of existence.

TO ANNIHILATE, *ân-nî'hé-lâ-té.* **v. a.**

To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to annihilate.

ANNIHILATION, *ân-nî'hé-lâ' shûn.* **f.**

The act of reducing to nothing, the state of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVERSARY, *ân-né-vér'sâ-ré.* **f.**

A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year; the act of celebration of the anniversary.

ANNIVERSARY, *ân-né-vér'sâ-ré.* **a.**

Returning with the revolution of the year; annual.

ANNO DOMINI, *ân-nô-dôm'ë-né.* **f.**

In the year of our Lord.

ANNOLIS, *ân-nô-lîs.* **f.**

An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION, *ân-nô-tâ' shûn.* **f.**

Explication; note.

ANNOTATOR, *ân-nô-tâ'tôr.* **f.**

A writer of notes, a commentator.

TO ANNOUNCE, *ân-nô-nûns'.* **v. a.**

To publish; to proclaim; to declare by a judicial sentence.

TO ANNOY, *ân-nôë'.* **v. a.**

To incommodate, to vex.

ANNOY, *ân-nôë'.* **f.**

Injury, molestation.

ANNOYANCE, *ân-nôë' ânsé.* **f.**

That which annoys; the act of annoying.

ANNOYER, *ân-nôë' ûr.* **f.**

The person that annoys.

ANNUAL, *ân'nû-äl.* **a.**

That which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which lasts only a year.

ANNUALLY, *ân'nû-äl-lé.* **ad.**

Yearly, every year.

ANNUITANT, *ân-nû'ë-tânt.* **f.**

He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, *ân-nû'ë-té.* **f.**

A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years; a yearly allowance.

TO ANNUL, *ân-nôl'.* **v. a.**

To make void, to nullify; to reduce to nothing.

ANNULAR, *ân'nû-lâr.* **a.**

Having the form of a ring.

ANNULARY, *ân'nû-lâr-té.* **a.**

Having the form of rings.

ANNULET, *ân'nû-lêt.* **f.**

A little ring.

TO ANNUMERATE, *ân-nû'mé-rât.* **v. a.**

To add to a former number.

ANNUMERATION, *ân-nû'mé-râ' shûn* **f.**

Addition to a former number.

TO ANNOUNCE, *ân-nûn'shê-âté.* **v. a.**

To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, *ân-nûn-shê-â' shûn-dâ.* **f.**

The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed virgin; solemnized on the twenty-fifth of March.

ANODYNE, *ân'ô-dînë.* **a.**

That which has the power of mitigating pain.

TO ANOINT, *â-nôoint'.* **v. a.**

To rub over with unctuous matter; to consecrate byunction.

ANOINTER, *â-nôîn'tûr.* **f.**

The person that anoints.

ANOMALISM, *â-nôm'â-lizm.* **f.**

Anomaly, irregularity.

ANOMALISTICAL, *â-nôm'â-lis'té-kâl.* **a.**

Irregular.

ANOMALOUS, *â-nôm'â-lûs.* **a.**

Irregular; deviating from the general method or analogy of things.

ANOMALOUSLY, *â-nôm'â-lûs-lé.* **ad.**

Irregularly.

ANOMALY, *â-nôm'â-lé.* **f.**

Irregularity; deviation from rule.

ANONYM, *â-nô-mé.* **f.**

Breach of law.

ANON, *â-nôñ'.* **ad.**

Quickly, soon; now and then.

ANONYMOUS, *â-nôñ'ë-mûs.* **a.**

Wanting a name.

ANONYMOUSLY, *â-nôñ'ë-mûs-lé.* **ad.**

Without a name.

ANOREXY, *â-nôrëk-sé.* **f.**

Inappetency.

ANOTHER, *â-nôth'ûr.* **a.**

Not the same; one more; any other; not one's self; widely different,

ANSATED, *â-nâs-té-d.* **a.**

Having handles.

TO ANSWER, *â-nôr.* **v. n.** (475).

To speak in return to a question; to speak in opposition; to be accountable for; to give an account; to correspond to, to suit with; to be equivalent to; to satisfy any claim or petition; to stand as opposite or correlative to something else; to bear proportion to; to succeed, to produce the wished event; to appear to any call, or authoritative summons.

ANSWER, *â-nôr.* **f.** (475).

That which is said in return to a question, or position; a confutation of a charge.

ANSWERABLE, *â-nôr-â-bl.* **a.** (475). That to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account; correspondent to; proportionate to; equal to.

ANSWERABLY, *â-nôr-â-bl-ble.* **ad.**

In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

ANSWERABLENESS, *â-nôr-â-bl-néss.* **f.** The quality of being answerable.

ANSWERER, *â-nôr-ûr.* **f.**

He that answers; he that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

ANT, *ânt.* **f.**

An emmet, a pismire.

ANTBEAR, *ânt'bâr.* **f.**

An animal that feed on ants.

ANTHILL, *ânt'hîl.* **f.**

The small protuberance of earth in which ants make their nests.

ANTAGONIST, *ânt-tâg'ô-nîst.* **f.**

One who contends with another, an opponent; contrary to.

TO ANTAGONIZE, *ânt-tâg'ô-nîze.* **v.n.**

To contend against another.

ANTANAKLASIC, *ânt-â-nâ-klâ'sis.* **f.** A figure in rhetorick, when the same word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary signification; it is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis.

ANTAPHRODITICK, *ânt-â-fro-dît'ik.* **a.**

Efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOLECTICK, *ânt-â-pô-plék'-tik.* **a.**

Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK, *ânt-târk'tik.* **a.**

Relating to the southern pole.

ANTARTHITICK, *ânt-âr-thrit'ik.* **a.**

Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMATICK, *ânt-âs-mât'ik.* **a.**

Good against the asthma.

ANTEACT, *ânt'té-âkt.* **f.**

A former act.

ANTEAMBULATION, *ânt-té-âm-bû-lâ' shûn.* **f.**

A walking before.

TO ANTECEDDE, *ânt-té-séde'.* **v. a.**

To precede; to go before.

ANTECEDENCE, *ânt-té-sé'dénsé.* **f.**

The act or state of going before.

ANTECEDENT, *ânt-té-sé'dént.* **a.**

Going before, preceding.

ANTECEDENT, *ânt-té-sé'dént.* **f.**

That which goes before; in grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined.

ANTECEDENTLY, *ânt-té-sé'dént-lé.* **ad.**

Previously.

ANTECESSOR, *ânt-té-sé-s'ôr.* **f.**

One who goes before, or leads another.

ANTECHAMBER, *ânt-té-tsham-bûr.* **f.**

The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.—See Chamber.

TO ANTEDATE, *ânt-té-dâte.* **v. a.**

To date earlier than the real time; to date something before the proper time.

ANTEDILUVIAN,

ANT

ANT

ANT

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tōb, bōll; — öil; — pōnd; — thīn, thīs.

ANTEDILUVIAN, ān-tē-dē-lū'vē-ān.

a. Existing before the deluge; relating to things existing before the deluge.

ANTELOPE, ān-tē-lōp. f.

A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN, ān-tē-mē-rīdjē-ē-ān. a.

Being before noon.

ANTEMETICK, ānt-ē-mēt'ik. a.

That has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE, ān-tē-mūnd'ān. a.

That which was before the world.

ANTEPAST, ān-tē-pāst. f.

A fore-taste.

ANTEPENULT, ān-tē-pē-nūlt'. f.

The last syllable but two.

ANTEPILEPTICK, ānt-ēp-ē-lēp'tik.

a. A medicine against convulsions.

To **ANTEPONE**, ān-tē-pōne. v. a.

To prefer one thing to another.

ANTEPREDICAMENT, ān-tē-prē-dīk'ā-mēnt. f.

Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.

ANTERIORITY, ān-tē-rē-ōr'ē-tē. f.

Priority; the state of being before.

ANTERIOR, ān-tē-rē-ōr. a.

Going before.

ANTES, ān-tēzē. f.

Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH, ān-tē-stōm'āk. f.

A cavity that leads into the stomach.

ANTHELMINTHICK, ān-thēl-min'-thik. a.

That which kills worms.

ANTHEM, ān'thēm. f.

A holy song.

ANTHOLOGY, ān-thōl'ō-jē. f.

A collection of flowers; a collection of devotions; a collection of poems.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, ān'tō-nīz-fīr'. f.

A kind of erysipelas.

ANTHRAX, ān'thrāks. f.

A scab or blotch which burns the skin.

ANTHROPOLOGY, ān-thrō-pōl'ō-jē. f.

The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, ān-thrō-pōf'ā-jī. f.

Man-eaters, cannibals.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN, ān-thrō-pōf-

-ā-jīn'ē-ān. f.

A ludicrous word, formed by Shakespeare from anthropophagi.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, ān-thrō-pōf'ā-jē. f.

The quality of eating human flesh.

ANTHROPOSOPHY, ān-thrō-pōs'ō-fē. f.

The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTICK, ānt-hīp-nōt'ik. a.

That which has the power of preventing sleep.

ANTIACID, ān-tē-ās'īd. f.

Alkali.

ANTICHAMBER, ān'tō-thām'bōr. f.

Corruptly written for antechamber.—See Chamber.

ANTICHRISTIAN, ān-tē-kris'thūn.

a. Opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, ān-tē-kris'-thūn-īsm. f.

Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, ān-tē-kris'-thūn-ītē. f.

Contrariety to Christianity.

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To **ANTICIPATE**, ān-tīs'sē-pātē. v. a.

To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him; to take up before the time; to foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was; to preclude.

ANTICIPATION, ān-tīs'sē-pā'shōn. f.

The act of taking up something before its time; fore-taste.

ANTICK, ān'tik. a.

Odd; ridiculously wild.

ANTICK, ān'tik. f.

He that plays anticks, or uses odd gesticulation, a buffoon.

ANTICKLY, ān'tik-lē. ad.

With odd postures.

ANTICLIMAX, ān-tē-kli'māks. f.

A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first; opposite to a climax.

ANTICONVULSIVE, ān-tē-kōn-vūl'-siv. a.

Good against convulsions.

ANTICOR, ān'tē-kōr. f.

A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart.

ANTICOURTIER, ān-tē-kōr'ē-thūr. f.

One that opposes the court.

ANTIDOTAL, ān'tē-dō'tāl. a.

Having the power or quality of counter-acting poison.

ANTIDOTE, ān'tē-dōtē. f.

A medicine given to expel poison.

ANTIFEBRILE, ān-tē-fēb'rīl. a. (140)

Good against fevers.

ANTILOGARITHM, ān-tē-lōg'ā-rīthm

f. The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant.

ANTIMONARCHICAL, ān-tē-mō-nār'kē-kāl. a.

Against government by a single person.

ANTIMONIAL, ān-tē-mō'nē-āl. a.

Made of antimony.

ANTIMONY, ān'tē-mō-nē. f.

Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metallic nature.

ANTINEPHRITICK, ān-tē-nē-frīt'ik.

a. Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY, ān-tīn'ō-mē. f. (518).

A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALYTICK, ān-tē-pār-ā-līt'ik. a.

Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL, ān-tē-pā-thēt'ē-kāl. a.

Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

ANTIPATHY, ān-tīp'ā-thē. f. (518).

A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; opposed to sympathy.

ANTIPERISTASIS, ān-tē-pē-rīs'fā-sis

f. (520). The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, ān-tē-pēs-tē-lēn'shāl. a.

Efficacious against the plague.

ANTIPHASIC, ān-tīf'rā-sīs. f. (519)

The use of words in a sense opposite to their meaning.

ANTIPODAL, ān-tīp'ō-dāl. a. (518).

Relating to the antipodes.

ANTIPODES, ān-tīp'ō-dēz. f.

Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

We frequently hear disputes whether this word should be pronounced in four syllables, as it is here, with the accent on the second, or in three, as if divided into *an-ti-podes*, with the accent on the first syllable, and the last rhyming with *abodes*. To solve the difficulty it must be observed, that the word is pure Latin; and that when we adopt such words into our own language, we seldom alter the accent. If, indeed, the singular of this word were in use like *satellite* (155), then we ought to form the plural regularly, and pronounce it in three syllables only; but as it is always used in the plural, and is perfectly Latin, we ought to pronounce it in four.

ANTIPOPE, ān'tē-pōpē. f.

He that usurps the papedom.

ANTIPTOSIS, ān-tīp-tō'sīs. f. (520).

A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIQUARY, ān'tē-kwā-rē. f.

A man studious of antiquity.

To **ANTIQUATE**, ān'tē-kwātē. v. a.

To make obsolete.

ANTIQUATEDNESS, ān'tē-kwā-tēd-nēs. f.

The state of being obsolete.

ANTIQUE, ān-tēk'. a. (112).

Ancient, not modern; of genuine antiquity; of old fashion.

ANTIQUE, ān-tēk'. f. (112).

An antiquity, a remain of ancient times.

ANTIQUENESS, ān-tēk'nēs. f.

The quality of being antique.

ANTIQUITY, ān-tēk'kwā-tē. f.

Old times; the ancients; remains of old times; old age.

ANTISCORBUTICAL, ān-tē-skōr-bō-tē-kāl. a.

Good against the scurvy.

ANTISPASIS, ān-tīs'pā-sīs. f.

The revulsion of any humour.

ANTISPASMODICK, ān-tē-spāz-mōd'ik. a.

That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPASTICK, ān-tē-spās'tik. a.

Medicines which cause a revulsion.

ANTISPLENETICK, ān-tē-splēn'ē-tik.

a. Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

ANTISTROPHE, ān-tīs'trō-fē. f.

In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMATIC, ān-tē-strū-māt'-ik. a.

Good against the king's evil.

ANTITHESIS, ān-tīs'ē-sīs. f.

Opposition; contrast.

ANTITYPE, ān'tē-tīpe. f.

That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type. A term of theology.

ANTITYPICAL, ān-tē-tīp'ē-kāl. a.

That which explains the type.

ANTIVENEREAL, ān-tē-vē-nē-rē-āl.

a. Good against the venereal disease.

ANTLER, ān'lōr. f.

Branch of a stag's horn.

ANTOECI, ān-tō'ē-sī. f.

Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator; the one towards the north, and the other to the south.

ANTONOMASIA, ān-tō-nō-mā'zhē-ā.

f. (453). A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say the Orator for Cicero.

ANTRE,

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(546). — Flate, fár, fáll, fát ; — méc, mét ; — plne, pln ; —

ANTRE, ànt'túr. f. (416).

A cavern, a den.

ANVIL, àn'víl. f.

The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged; any thing on which blows are laid.

ANXIETY, ànk'zí'è-té. f. (479) (480)

Trouble of mind about some future event, solicitude; depression, lowness of spirits.

ANXIOUS, ànk'shú. a. (480).

Disturbed about some uncertain event; careful, full of inquietude.

ANXIOUSLY, ànk'húf-lé. ad.

Solicitously, unquietly.

ANXIOUSNESS, ànk'húf-né. f.

The quality of being anxious.

ANY, èn' n. a. (89).

Every, whoever, whatever.

AORIST, à'ò-ríst. f.

Indefinite.

AORTA, à'òr'tá. f.

The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APACE, à-pás'. ad.

Quick, speedily; hastily.

APART, à-párt'. ad.

Separately from the rest in place; in a state of distinction; at a distance, retired from the other company.

APARTMENT, à-párt'mént. f.

A room, a set of rooms.

APATHY, à'p-à-thé. f.

Exemption from passion.

APE, àpé. f.

A kind of monkey; an imitator.

TO APE, àpé. v. a.

To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

APEAK, à-peke'. ad.

In a posture to pierce the ground.

APEPSY, à'ep-sé. f.

A loss of natural concoction.

APERIENT, à-pe're-ént. a.

Gently purgative.

APERITIVE, à-pér'è-tív. a.

That which has the quality of opening.

APERT, à-pért'. a.

Open.

APERITION, à-pér'shón. f.

An opening, a passage, a gap; the act of opening.

APERTLY, à-pért'lé. ad.

Openly.

APERTESS, à-pért'nés. f.

Openness.

APERTURE, àp'èr-tshúre. f. (460)

(463). The act of opening; an open place.

APETALOUS, à-pét'è-lús. a.

Without flower-leaves.

APEX, à'péks. f.

The tip or point.

APHÉRESIS, à-fér'è-sís. f. (124).

A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHELION, à-fé'lé-ún. f.

That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

APHILANTHROPY, à-fé-lán'thró-pé. f.

Want of love to mankind.

APHORISM, à'ò-rízm. f.

A maxim, an unconnected position.

APHORISTICAL, à'ò-ríz'té-kál. a.

Written in separate unconnected sentences.

APHORISTICALLY, à'ò-ríz'té-kál-lé. ad. in the form of an aphorism.

APHRODISIACAL, àf-frò-dí-zí'l-é-kál. a.

APHRODISIACK, àf-frò-dízh'k-ák. (451).

Relating to the venereal disease.

APIARY, à'p-è-à-ré. f.

The place where bees are kept.

APIECE, à-pééz'. ad.

To the part or share of each.

APISH, à'písh. a.

Having the qualities of an ape, imitative; foolish, affected; silly, trifling; wanton, playful.

APISHLY, à'písh-lé. ad.

In an apish manner.

APISHNESS, à'písh-nés. f.

Mimickry, topropy.

APITPAT, à-pít'pát. ad.

With quick palpitation.

APOCALYPSE, à-pók'â-líps. f.

Revelation, a word used only of the sacred writings.

APOCALYPTICAL, à-pók-â-líp'té-kál. a.

Containing revelation.

APOCOPE, à-pók'ò-pé. f.

A figure, when the last letter or syllable is taken away.

APOCRUSTICK, àp-ò-krúst'kik. a.

Repelling and astringent.

APOCRYPTA, à-pók'ré-fá. f.

Books added to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors.

APOCRYPTAL, à-pók'ré-fál. a.

Not canonical, of uncertain authority; contained in the apocrypha.

APOCRYPTALLY, à-pók'ré-fál-lé. ad.

Uncertainly.

APOCRYPTALNESS, à-pók'ré-fál-nés. f.

Uncertainty.

APODICTICAL, à-pò-dík'té-kál. a.

Demonstrative.

APODIXIS, à-pò-dík'sís. f.

Demonstration.

APOGÆON, à-pò-jé'òn. f.

APOGEE, àp'ò-jé. f.

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.

APOLOGETICAL, à-pòl-ò-jét'kál. a.

APOLOGETICK, à-pòl-ò-jét'kik. a.

That which is said in defence of any thing.

TO APOLOGIZE, à-pòl'lò-jíze. v. n.

To plead in favour.

APOLOGUE, àp'ò-lòg. f. (338).

Fable, story contrived to teach some moral truth.

APOLOGY, à-pòl'ò-jé. f. (518).

Defence, excuse.

APOMEOMETRY, à-pò-mé-kòm'-mè-tré. f.

The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEUROSIS, à-pón-nù-rò'sís. f.

An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

APOPHASIS, à-pòf'â-sís. f.

A figure by which the orator seems to wave what he would plainly intinute.

APOPHLEGMATICK, àp-ò-flég'má-tík. a.

Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM, àp-ò-flég'má-tízm. f.

A medicine to draw phlegm.

APOPHTHEGM, àp'ò-thém. f.

A remarkable saying.

APOPHYGE, à-pòf'é-jé. f.

That part of a column where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column.

APOPHYSIS, à-pòf'é-sís. f.

The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process.

APOPLECTICAL, àp-ò-plék'té-kál. a.

APOPLECTICK, àp-ò-plék'tik. a.

Relating to an apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, àp-ò-plék-sé. f. (517).

A sudden depravation of all sensation.

APORIA, à-pò'rè-à. f.

A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin.

APORHOEA, àp-pòr-ré'â. f.

Effluvium, emanation.

APOSIOPEYSIS, à-pòs-ò-ò-pé'sís. f.

(520). A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection or vehemency, breaks off his speech.

APOSTACY, à-pòs'tá-sé. f.

Departure from what a man has professed; it is generally applied to religion.

APOSTATE, à-pòs'tá-té. f. (91).

One that has forsaken his religion.

APOSTATIC, àp-pòs'tá-tík. a.

After the manner of an apostate.

TO APOSTATIZE, à-pòs'tá-tíze. v. n.

To forsake one's religion.

TO APOSTEMATE, à-pòs'té-máte. v. n. (91). To swell and corrupt into matter.

APOSTEMATION, à-pòs-té-má'fún. f.

The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

APOSTEME, àp'ò-stéme. f.

A hollow swelling, an abscess.

APOSTLE, à-pòs'sl. f. (472).

A person sent with mandates, particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.

This word is sometimes heard in the pulpit, as if divided into *a-pòs-ble*; the second syllable like the first of *poet*. If the long quantity of the *o*, in the Latin *apostolus*, is urged for a similar length of the English *apostle*, let us only turn to the introduction to the Rhyming Dictionary, and we shall see the futility of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours. If these reasons are not satisfactory, it is hoped that those who are abettors of this singular pronunciation will alter *e-pi-ble* into *e-pi-ble*, the second syllable like *pie*, and then their reasoning and practice will be uniform.

APOSTLESHIP, à-pòs'sl-shíp. f.

The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLICAL, àp-pòs-tòl'è-kál. a.

Delivered by the apostles.

APOSTOLICALLY, àp-òs-tòl'è-kál-lé. a.

In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOLICK, àp-òs-tòl'lik. a.

Taught by the apostles.

APOTROPHÉ, à-pòs'trò-fé. f.

In rhetorick, a diversion of speech to another person than the speech appointed did intend or require; in grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma, as though for though.

TO APOTROPHIZE, à-pòs'trò-fíze. v. a. To address by an apostrophe.

APOSTUME, àp'òs-tùm. f.

A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

APOTHECARY,

APP

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| -nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; —tūbe, tāb, bāll ; —dīl ; —pōund ; —thin, this. | | |
| APOTHECARY , ā-pōt'ē-kā-rē. f. A man whose employment it is to keep medicines for sale. | APPREASEMENT , ā-pēz'mēnt. f. A state of peace. | APPLEWOMAN , ā'pl-wōm-ān. f. A woman that sells apples. |
| APOTHEGM , āp'ō-thēm. f. A remarkable saying. | APPRAISER , āp-pē'zūr. f. He that pacifies, he that quiets disturbances. | APPLIABLE , āp-plī'ā-bl. a. That which may be applied. |
| APOTHEOSIS , āp-ō-thē'ō-sīs. f. Deification. | APPÉLLANT , āp-pē'lānt. f. A challenger; one that appeals from a lower to a higher power. | APPLIANCE , āp-plī'āns. f. The act of applying, the thing applied. |
| APOTOME , ā-pōt'ō-mē. f. The remainder or difference of two incommeasurable quantities. | APPELLE , āp-pē'lātē. f. (91). The person appealed against. | APPLICABILITY , āp-plē-kā-bil'ē-tē. f. The quality of being fit to be applied. |
| TO APPAL , ā-pāll'. v. a. To fright, to depress. | APPELATION , āp-pē'lā-shōn. f. Name. | APPLICABLE , āp'plē-kā-bl. a. That which may be applied. |
| APPALMENT , āp-pāll'mēnt. f. Depression, impression of fear. | APPELLATIVE , āp-pē'lā-tīv. f. A name common to all of the same kind or species; as man, horse. | APPLICABleness , āp'plē-kā-bl-nēs. f. Fitness to be applied. |
| APPANAGE , āp'pā-nājē. f. (90). Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children. | APPELLATIVELY , āp-pē'lā-tīv-lē. ad. According to the manner of nouns appellative. | APPLICABLY , āp'plē-kā-blē. ad. In such manner as that it may be properly applied. |
| APPARATUS , āp-pā-rā'tūs. f. Those things which are provided for the accomplishment of any purpose; as the tools of a trade, the furniture of a house; equipment, show. | APPELLATORY , āp-pē'lā-tūr-rē. a. That which contains an appeal. | APPLICATE , āp'-plē-kātē. f. (91). A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter. |
| APPAREL , āp-pār'ēl. f. Dress, vesture; external habiliments. | APPLEE , āp-pē'lē-lē'. f. One who is accused. | APPLICATION , āp-plē-kā-shōn. f. The act of applying any thing to another; the thing applied; the act of applying to any person as a petitioner; the employment of any means for a certain end; intenseness of thought, close study; attention to some particular affair. |
| TO APPAREL , āp-pār'ēl. v. a. To dress, to clothe; to cover, or deck. | APPEND , āp-pēnd'. v. a. To hang any thing upon another; to add to something as an accessory. | APPLICATIVE , āp'plē-kā-tīv. a. Belonging to application. |
| APPARENT , āp-pā'rēnt. a. Plain, indubitable; seeming, not real; visible; open, discoverable; certain, not presumptive. | APPENDAGE , āp-pēn'dājē. f. (90). Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence. | APPLICATORY , āp'plē-kā-tūr-rē. a. Belonging to the act of applying. |
| APPARENTLY , āp-pā'rēnt-lē. ad. Evidently, openly. | APPENDANT , āp-pēn'dānt. a. Hanging to something else; annexed, concomitant. | TO APPLY , ā-plī'. v. a. To put one thing to another; to lay medicaments upon a wound; to make use of a relative or suitable; to put to a certain use; to fix the mind upon, to study; to have recourse to, as a petitioner; to ply, to keep at work. |
| APPARITION , āp-pā-rīsh'ān. f. Appearance, visibility; a visible object; a spectre, a walking spirit; something only apparent, not real; the visibility of some luminary. | APPENDANT , āp-pēn'dānt. f. An accidental or adventitious part. | TO APPOINT , āp-pōint'. v. a. To fix any thing; to establish any thing by decree; to furnish in all points, to equip. |
| APPARITOR , āp-pār'ē-tūr. f. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court. | APPENDIX , āp-pēn'dīks. f. Something appended or added; an adjunct or concomitant. | APPOINTER , āp-pōin'tūr. f. He that settles or fixes. |
| TO APPAY , āp-pā'. v. a. To satisfy. | TO APPERTAIN , āp-pēr-tānē'. v. n. To belong to as of right; to belong to by nature. | APPOINTMENT , āp-pōint'mēnt. f. Stipulation; decree, establishment; direction, order; equipment, furniture; an allowance paid to any man. |
| TO APPEACH , āp-pētīsh'. v. a. To accuse; to censure, to reproach. | APPERTAINMENT , āp-pēr-tānē'-mēnt. f. That which belongs to any rank or dignity. | TO APPORTION , āp-pōrē'shōn. v. a. To set out in just proportions. |
| APPEALMENT , āp-pētīsh'mēnt. f. Charge exhibited against any man. | APPERTENANCE , āp-pēr-tē-nānsē. f. That which belongs to another thing. | APPORTIONMENT , āp-pōrē'shōn-mēnt. f. A dividing into portions. |
| TO APPEAL , āp-pēlē'. v. n. To transfer cause from one to another; to call another as witness. | APPÉRINT , āp-pēr'tē-nēnt. a. Belonging, relating to. | TO APPOSE , āp-pōzē'. v. a. To put questions to. |
| APPEAL , āp-pēlē'. f. A removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court; in the common law, an accusation; a call upon any as witness. | APPETENCE , āp-pē-tēnsē. } f. APPETENCY , āp-pē-tēnsē. } f. Carnal desire. | APPOSITIVE , āp'pō-zīt. a. (156). Proper, fit, well adapted. |
| APPEALANT , āp-pē'lānt. f. He that appeals. | APPETITIBILITY , āp-pēt-tē-bil'ē-tē. f. The quality of being desirable. | APPOSITELY , āp'pō-zīt-lē. ad. Properly, fitly, suitably. |
| TO APPEAR , āp-pērē'. v. n. To be in sight, to be visible; to become visible as a spirit; to exhibit one's self before a court; to seem, in opposition to reality; to be plain beyond dispute. | APPETIBLE , āp'pē-tē-bl. a. Desirable. | APPOSITENESS , āp'pō-zīt-nēs. f. Fitness, propriety, suitableness. |
| APPEARANCE , āp-pē'rānsē. f. The act of coming into sight; the thing seen; semblance, not reality; outside, show; entry into a place or company; exhibition of the person to a court; presence, mien; probability, likelihood. | APPETITE , āp'pē-tītē. f. (155). The natural desire of good; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing; keenness of stomach, hunger. | APPOSITION , āp-pō-zīsh'ān. f. The addition of new matter; in grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case. |
| APPEALER , āp-pē'rār. f. The person that appears. | APPETITION , āp-pē-tīsh'ān. f. Desire. | TO APPRAISE , āp-pīzē'. v. a. To set a price upon any thing. |
| APPEASABLE , āp-pē'zā-bl. a. Reconcileable. | APPETITIVE , āp'pē-tē-tīv. a. That which desires. | APPRAISER , āp-prā'zūr. f. A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold. |
| APPEASABLENESS , āp-pē'zā-bl-nēs. a. Reconcileableness. | TO APPLAUD , āp-plāwd'. v. a. To praise by clapping the hand; to praise in general. | TO APPREHEND , āp-prē-hēnd'. v. a. To lay hold on; to seize, in order for trial or punishment; to conceive by the mind; to think on with terror, to fear. |
| TO APPEASE , āp-pēzē'. v. a. To quiet, to put in a state of peace; to pacify, to reconcile. | APPLAUDER , āp-plāw'dār. f. He that praises or commends. | APPREHENDER , āp-prē-hēnd'ār. f. One who apprehends. |
| | APPLAUSE , āp-plāwz'. f. Approval loudly expressed. | APPREMENSIBLE , ā-prē-hēn'sē-bl. a. That which may be apprehended, or conceived. |
| | APPLE , āp'pl. f. The fruit of the apple tree; the pupil of the eye. | APPREHENSION , āp-prē-hēn'shōn. f. The |

(546).—*Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; —mê, mêt; —pine, pin; —*

The mere contemplation of things; opinion, sentiment; conception; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas; fear; suspicion of something; seizure.

APPREHENSIVE, *âp-pré-hén'siv.* a.
Quick to understand; fearful.

APPREHENSIVELY, *âp-pré-hén'siv'-lē.* ad.
In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS, *âp-pré-hén'-siv-néss.* f.
The quality of being apprehensive.

APPRENTICE, *âp-prént'is.* f.

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.

To **APPRENTICE**, *âp-prént'is.* v. a.

To put out to a master as an apprentice.

APPRENTICEHOOD, *âp-prént'is-hôd.* f.
The years of an apprentice's servitude.

APPRENTICESHIP, *âp-prént'is-shîp.* f.
The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

To **APPRISE**, *âp-prize'.* v. a.

To inform.

To **APPROACH**, *âp-prófsh'.* v. n.

To draw near locally; to draw near, as time; to make a progress towards, mentally.

To **APPROACH**, *âp-prófsh'.* v. a.

To bring near to.

APPROACH, *âp-prófsh'.* f.

The act of drawing near; access; means of advancing.

APPROACHER, *âp-prófshâr.* f.

The person that approaches.

APPROACHMENT, *âp-prófsh'mént.* f.

The act of coming near.

APPROBATION, *âp-pró-bâ'fshûn.* f.

The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased; the liking of any thing; attestation, support.

APPROOF, *âprôof'.* f.

Commendation. Obsolete.

To **APPROPINQUE**, *âp-pró-pink'.*

v. n. To draw near to. Not in use.

APPROPRIABLE, *âp-pró/pré-â-bl.* a.

That which may be appropriated.

To **APPROPRIATE**, *âp-pró/pré-â-te.*

v. a. (91). To confine to some particular use or person; to claim or exercise an exclusive right; to make peculiar, to annex; in law, to alienate a benefice.

APPROPRIATE, *âp-pró/pré-â-te.* a.

(91). Peculiar, consigned to some particular.

APPROPRIATION, *âp-pró/pré-â-fshûn* f.

The application of something to a particular purpose; the claim of any thing as peculiar; the fixing of a particular signification to a word; 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.

APPROPRIATOR, *âp-pró/pré-â-tôr.* f.

He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

APPROVABLE, *âp-prôv'â-bl.* a.

That which merits approbation.

APPROVAL, *âp-prôv'âl.* f.

Approbation.

APPROVANCE, *âp-prôv'âns.* f.

Approbation. Not in use.

To **APPROVE**, *âp-prôv'.* v. a.

To like, to be pleased with; to express liking; to prove, to show; to experience; so make worthy of approbation.

APPROVEMENT, *âp-prôv'mént.* f.
Approbation, liking.

APPROVER, *âp-prôv'âvr.* f.

He that approves; he that makes trial; in law, one that, confessing felony of himself, accuses another.

To **APPROXIMATE**, *âp-prôks'â-mât.*

v. n. (91). To approach, to draw near to.

APPROXIMATE, *âp-prôks'â-mât.* a.

Near to.

APPROXIMATION, *âp-prôk-sé-mâ'-shûn.* f.

Approach to any thing; continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.

APPULSE, *âp'pûlse.* f.

The act of striking against any thing.

APRICOT, or **APRICOCK**, *âpré-kôt.*

f. A kind of wall fruit.

The latter manner of writing this word is grown vulgar.

APRIL, *â'pril.* f.

The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

APRON, *â'pûrn.* f. (417).

A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean, or for ornament.

APRON, *â'pûrn.* f. (417).

A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRONED, *â'pûrnâd.* a.

Wearing an apron.

APSIS, *âp'sîs.* f.

The higher apsis is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perige.

APT, *âpt.* a.

Fit; having a tendency to; inclined to, led to; ready, quick, as an apt wit; qualified for.

To **APTATE**, *âp'tâte.* v. a. (91).

To make fit.

APTITUDE, *âp'té-tüde.* f.

Fitness; tendency; disposition.

APTLY, *âpt'lé.* ad.

Properly, fitly; justly, pertinently; readily, acutely, as he learned his business very aptly.

APTNESS, *âpt'néss.* f.

Fitness, suitableness; disposition to any thing; quickness of apprehension; tendency.

APTOTE, *âp'tôte.* f.

A noun which is not declined with cases.

AQUA, *â'kwâ.* f.

Water.

AQUA FORTIS, *âk-kwâ-fôr'tis.* f.

A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol.

AQUA MARINA, *âk-kwâ-mâ-rî'nâ.*

f. The Beryl.

AQUA VITÆ, *âk-kwâ-vî'té.* f.

Brandy.

AQUATICK, *â-kwât'ik.* a.

That which inhabits the water; that which grows in the water.

AQUATILE, *âk'kwâ-tile.* a. (145).

That which inhabits the water.

AQUEDUCT, *âk'kwé-dûkt.* f.

A conveyance made for carrying water.

AQUEOUS, *â'kwé-ûs.* a.

Watery.

AQUEOUSNESS, *â'kwé-ûs-néss.* f.

Wateryness.

AQUILINE, *âk'wé-line.* a. (145).

Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

AQUOSE, *â-kwôs'.* a.

Watery.

AQUOSITY, *â-kwôs'â-té.* f.

Wateryness.

ARABLE, *âr'â-bl.* a.

Fit for tillage.

The *a* in the first syllable of this word has the short sound as much as if the *r* were double. The same may be observed of every accented before *r*, followed by a vowel. (84) (168).

ARANEOUS, *â-râ'ne-ûs.* a.

Resembling a cobweb.

ARATION, *â-râ'shûn.* f.

The act or practice of plowing.

ARATORY, *âr'â-tûr-ré.* a.

That which contributes to tillage.

ARBALIST, *âr'bâ-lîst.* f.

A cross-bow.

ARBITER, *âr'bé-tûr.* f.

A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit; a judge,

ARBITRABLE, *âr'bé-trâ-bl.* a.

Arbitrary, depending upon the will.

ARBITRAMENT, *âr-bît'â-trâ-mént.* f.

Will, determination, choice.

ARBITRARILY, *âr'bé-trâ-ré-lé.* ad.

With no other rule than the will; especially, absolutely.

ARBITRARIOS, *âr-bé-trâ'râ-ûs.* a.

Arbitrary, depending on the will.

ARBITRARIOUSLY, *âr-bé-trâ'râ-ûs-lé.* ad.

According to mere will and pleasure.

ARBITRARY, *âr'bé-trâ-ré.* a.

Despotick, absolute; depending on no rules, capricious.

To **ARBITRATE**, *âr'bé-trâ-te.* v. a.

(91). To decide, to determine; to judge of.

ARBITRARINESS, *âr'bé-trâ-ré-néss.*

Despoticalness.

ARBITRATION, *âr'bé-trâ-shôn.* f.

The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.

ARBITRATOR, *âr'bé-trâ-tôr.* f. (521)

An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent; a governor; a president; he that has the power of acting by his own choice; the determiner.

ARBITREMEN, *âr-bît'â-trâ-mént.* f.

Decision, determination; compromise.

ARBORARY, *âr'bô-râ-ré.* a.

Of or belonging to a tree.

ARBORET, *âr'bô-rêt.* f.

A small tree or shrub.

ARBORIST, *âr'bô-rîst.* f.

A naturalist who makes trees his study.

ARBOROUS, *âr'bô-rûs.* a.

Belonging to trees.

ARBOUR, *âr'bôr.* f.

A bower.

ARBUSCLE, *âr'bûs-sl.* f.

Any little shrub.

ARBUTE, *âr-bûte'.* f.

Strawberry tree.

ARC, *ârk.* f.

A segment, a part of a circle; an arch.

ARCADE, *âr-kâd'.* f.

A continued arch.

ARCANUM, *âr-kâ'nûm.* f.

(Plural *arcans*) A secret.

ARCH, *ârth.* f.

Part of a circle, not more than the half; a building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges; vault of heaven; a chief.

To

ARC

ARG

ARI

—nd, móve, móf, móf; —tóbbe, tób, báll; —dil; —póund; —thín, THÍS.

To ARCH, ártsh. v. a.

To build arches; to cover with arches.

ARCH, ártsh. a.

Chief, of the first class; waggish, mirthful.

ARCHANGEL, árk-áné-jél. f. (354).

One of the highest order of angels.

The accent is sometimes on the first syllable.

ARCHANGEL, árk-áné-jél. f.

A plant, dead nettle.

ARCHANGELICK, árk-án-jél'lik. a.

Belonging to archangels.

ARCHBEACON, ártsh-bé'kn. f.

The chief place of prospect, or of signal.

ARCHBISHOP, ártsh-bísh'úp. f.

A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.

ARCHBISHOPRICK, ártsh-bísh'úp-rík f. The state, province, or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

ARCHCHANTER, ártsh-tshán'tór. f.

The chief chanter.

ARCHDEACON, ártsh-dé'kn. f.

One that supplies the bishop's place and office.

ARCHDEACONY, ártsh-dé'kn-ré. f.

The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEACONSHIP, ártsh-dé'kn-shíp f. The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDUKE, ártsh-dúk'. f.

A title given to princes of Austria and Tuscany.

ARCHDUCHESS, ártsh-dútsh'és. f.

The sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria.

ARCHPHILOSOPHER, ártsh-fíl-ós'ð-für. f.

Chief philosopher.

ARCHPRELATE, ártsh-prél'áte. f. (91)

Chief prelate.

ARCHPRESBYTER, ártsh-prés'bé-tér. f.

Chief presbyter.

ARCHAIOLOGY, ár-ká-ðl'ð-jé. f.

A discourse of antiquity.

ARCHAIOLOGICK, ár-ká-ð-lódje'ik. f.

Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAISM, ár'ká-ísm. f.

An ancient phrase.

ARCHED, ár'théd. part. a.

Bent in the form of an arch.

Words of this form are colloquially pronounced in one syllable; and this syllable is one of the hardest that can be imagined, for it sounds as if written *arifit*. (359).

ARCHER, ártsh'úr. f.

He that shoots with a bow.

ARCHERY, ártsh'úr-é. f.

The use of the bow; the act of shooting with the bow; the art of an archer.

ARCHES-COURT, ártsh'éz-córt. f.

The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes.

ARCHETYPE, ár'ké-típe. f. (354).

The original of which any resemblance is made.

ARCHETYPAL, ár'ké-tl-pál. a.

Original.

ARCHEUS, ár-ké'ús. f.

A power that presides over the animal economy.

ARCHIDIACONAL, ár-ké-di-ák'ú-nál a.

Belonging to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ár-ki-é-pís'kó-pál. a.

Belonging to an archbishop.

ARCHITECT, ár'ké-tékt. f. (354).

A professor of the art of building; a builder; the contriver of any thing.

ARCHITECTIVE, ár-ké-ték'tív. a.

That performs the work of architecture.

ARCHITECTONICK, ár-ké-ték-tón'-ník. a.

That which has the power or skill of an architect.

ARCHITECTURE, ár'ké-ték-tshúre. f. (461.) The art or science of building; the effect or performance of the science of building.

ARCHITRAVE, ár'ké-trávë. f.

That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.

ARCHIVES, ár'kívez. f. (354).

The places where records or ancient writings are kept.

ARCHWISE, ártsh'wíze. a.

In the form of an arch.

ARCTATION, árk-tá'fshún. f.

Confinement.

ARCTICK, árk'tík. a.

Northern.

ARCULATE, ár'kú-áte. a.

Bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUATION, ár'kú-á'fshún. f.

The act of bending any thing, incursion; the state of being bent, curvity, or crookedness.

ARCUBALISTER, ár-kú-bál'íf-tór. f.

A cross-bow man.

ARDENCY, ár'dén-sé. f.

Ardour, eagerness.

ARDENT, ár'dént. a.

Hot, burning, fiery; fierce, vehement; passionate, affectionate.

ARDENTLY, ár'dént-lé. ad.

Eagerly, affectionately.

ARDOUR, ár'dúr. f.

Heat; heat of affection, as love, desire, courage.

ARDUITY, ár-dú'é-té. f.

Height, difficulty.

ARDUOUS, ár'jú-ús. a. (376) (293).

Lofty, hard to climb; difficult.

ARDUOUSNESS, ár'jú-úf-néss. f. (293) (376). Height, difficulty.

ARE, ár. (75).

The plural of the present tense of the verb To be.

AREA, á'ré-á. f. (70) (545).

The surface contained between any lines or boundaries; any open surface.

TO AREAD, á-ré-éd'. v. a.

To advise, to direct. Little used.

AREFACTION, ár-ré-fák'fshún. f.

The state of growing dry, the act of drying.

TO AREFY, ár'ré-fl. v. a.

To dry.

ARENACEOUS, á-ré-ná'fshús. a.

Sandy.

ARENOSÉ, á-ré-nófse'. a.

Sandy.

ARENULOUS, á-ré-n'ú-lús. a.

Full of small sand, gravelly.

AREOTICK, á-ré-ót'ík. a.

Such medicines as open the pores.

ARGENT, ár'jént. a.

Having the white colour used in the armorial coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets; silver, bright like silver.

ARGIL, ájil. f.

Potters clay.

ARGILLACEOUS, ár-jíl-lá'fshús. a.

Clayey, consisting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGILLOUS, ár-jíl'lús. a.

Consisting of clay, clayish.

ARGOSY, ár'gó-sé. f.

A large vessel for merchandise, a carrack.

TO ARGUE, ár'gú. v. n.

To reason, to offer reasons; to persuade by argument; to dispute.

ARGUER, ár'gú-úr. f.

A reasoner, a disputer.

ARGUMENT, ár'gú-mént. f.

A reason alleged for or against any thing; the subject of any discourse or writing; the contents of any work summed up by way of abstract; controversy.

ARGUMENTAL, ár-gú-méñ-tál. a.

Belonging to argument.

ARGUMENTATION, ár-gú-méñ-tá'-shún. f.

Reasoning, the act of reasoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, ár-gú-méñ-tá-tív. a.

Consisting of argument, containing argument.

ARGUTE, ár-gú-te'. a.

Subtile, witty, sharp, shrill.

ARID, ár'íd. a.

Dry, parched up.—See Arable.

ARIDITY, ár'íd-dé-té. f.

Dryness, scarcity; a kind of insensibility in devotion.

ARIES, á'ré-éz. f.

The ram, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

TO ARIETATE, á-rl'é-tá-té. v. n. (91)

To butt like a ram.

I have, in this word, followed Dr. Johnson, in placing the accent on the second syllable, and not on the first, according to Mr. Sheridan.

ARIETATION, á-rl'é-tá'fshún. f.

The act of butting like a ram; the act of battering with an engine called a ram.

ARIETTA, á-ré-ét'tá. f.

A short air, song, or tune.

ARIGHT, á-rít'. ad.

Rightly, without error; rightly, without crime; rightly, without failing of the end designed.

ARIOLATION, á-ré-ó-lá'fshún. f.

Sooth-saying.

TO ARISE, á-ríze'. v. n. pret. arose, part. arisen. To mount upward as the sun; to get up as from sleep, or from rest; to revive from death; to enter upon a new station; to commence hostility.

ARISTOCRACY, á-rísl-tók'krá-sé. f.

That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles.

ARISTOCRATICAL, ár-rls-tó-krit'-kál. a.

Relating to aristocracy.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, ár-rls-tó-krit'-kál-néss. f.

An aristocratical state.

ARITHMANY, á-ríth'mán-sé. f.

A foretelling of future events by numbers.

ARITHMETICAL, ár-íth-mélt'kál.

a. According to the rules or method of arithmetic.

ARITHMETICALLY, ár-íth-mélt'té-kál-lé. ad.

In an arithmetical manner.

ARM

ARR

ART

| | |
|--|--|
| FATE, fär, fall, fät; —mä, mät; —pin, pin; | |
| ARITHMETICIAN, är'ith-mé-tish'an. f. A master of the art of numbers. | the art of taking arms; the ensigns armorial of a family. |
| ARITHMETICK, är'ith-mé-tik. f. The science of numbers; the art of computation. | ARMY, är'mé. f. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey their generals; a great number. |
| ARK, ark. f.—See Art. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge; the repository of the covenant of God with the Jews. | AROMATICAL, är'-ö-mät'ë-käl. } a. AROMATICK, är'-ö-mät'ik. Spicy; fragrant, strong scented. |
| ARM, är'm. f.—See Art. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of water from the sea; power, might, as the secular arm. | AROMATICKS, är'-ö-mät'iks. f. Spices. |
| TO ARM, är'm. v. a.—See Art. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence; to plate with any thing that may add strength; to furnish, to fit up. | AROMATIZATION, är'-ö-mät'ë-zä'-shün. f. The act of scenting with spices. |
| TO ARM, är'm. v. n.—See Art. To take arms; to provide against. | TO AROMATIZE, är'-ö-mät'tize. v. a. To scent with spices, to impregnate with spices; to scent, to perfume. |
| ARMADA, är'-ma'dä. f. An armament for sea. | AROSE, är'-röze'. The preterite of the verb Arise. |
| ARMADILLO, är'-mä-dil'lö. f. A four-footed animal of Brasil. | AROUND, är'-öönd'. ad. In a circle; on every side. |
| ARMAMENT, är'-mä-mënt. f. A naval force. | AROUND, är'-öönd'. prep. About. |
| ARMATURE, är'-mä-tüür. f. (461). Armour. | TO AROUSE, är'-ööze'. v. a. To wake from sleep; to raise up, to excite. |
| ARMENTAL, är'-mën'täl. | AROW, är'-rö'. ad. In a row. |
| ARMENTINE, är'-mën-tine. (149) } a. Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle. | AROYNT, är'-röoint'. ad. Be gone, away. |
| ARMGAUNT, är'mä-gänt. a. (214). Slender as the arm; or rather, slender with want. | ARQUEBUSE, är'-kwë-büs. f. A hand gun. |
| ARM-HOLE, är'm'höle. f. The cavity under the shoulder. | ARQUEBUSIER, är'-kwë-büs'-ëer'. f. A soldier armed with an arquebuse. |
| ARMIGEROUS, är'-mëdje'-ë-rüs. a. Bearing arms. | ARRACK, är'-räk'. f. A spirituous liquor. |
| ARMILLARY, är'-mïl-lä-rë. a. Resembling a bracelet. | TO ARAIGN, är'-räne'. v. a. To set a thing in order, in its place; a prisoner is said to be arraigned, when he is brought forth to his trial; to accuse, to charge with faults in general, as in controversy or in satire. |
| ARMILLED, är'-mïl-lä-tëd. a. Wearing bracelets. | ARRAIGNMENT, är'-räne'mënt. f. The act of arraigning, a charge. |
| ARMINGS, är'-mïngz. f. The same with wattle-clothes. | TO ARRANGE, är'-räñje'. v. a. To put in the proper order for any purpose. |
| ARMIPOTENCE, är'-mëp'ö-tënsë. f. Power in war. | ARRANGEMENT, är'-räñje'mënt. f. The act of putting in proper order, the state of being put in order. |
| ARMIPOTENT, är'-mëp'ö-tënt. a. Mighty in war. | ARRANT, är'-ränt. a. (81) (82). Bad in a high degree. |
| ARMISTICE, är'-më-stës. f. A short truce. | ARRANTLY, är'-ränt-lë. a. Corruptly, shamefully. |
| ARMLET, är'-mët. f. A little arm; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet for the arm. | ARRAS, är'-räs. f. (81) (82). Tapestry. |
| ARMONIAK, är'-mö-në-äk. f. The name of a salt. | ARRAUGHT, är'-räwt'. ad. Seized by violence. Out of use. |
| ARMORER, är'-mûr-äär. f. He that makes armour, or weapons; he that dresses another in armour. | ARRAY, är'-rä'. f. Dress; order of battle; in law, the ranking or setting in order. |
| ARMORIAL, är'-mö-rë-äl. a. Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family. | TO ARRAY, är'-rä'. v. a. To put in order; to deck, to dress. |
| ARMORY, är'-mûr-ë. f. The place in which arms are deposited for use; armour, arms of defence; ensigns armorial. | ARRAYERS, är'-rä'ërs. f. Officers, who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour. |
| ARMOUR, är'-mûr. f. Defensive arms. | ARREAR, är'-räë'r. f. That which remains behind unpaid, though due. |
| ARMOUR BEARER, är'-mûr-bäre'är. f. He that carries the armour of another. | ARREARAGE, är'-räë'räjë. f. (90). The remainder of an account. |
| ARMPIT, är'-pit. f. The hollow place under the shoulder. | ARRENTATION, är'-räñ-tä'shün. f. The licensing an owner of lands in the forest to inclose. |
| ARMS, är'mz. f. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence; a state of hostility; war in general; action, | ARREPTITIOUS, är'-räp-tësh'üs. a. Snatched away; crept in privily. |
| | ARREST, är'-räst'. f. In law, a stop or stay: an arrest is a restraint of a man's person; any caption. |
| | TO ARREST, är'-räst'. v. a. To seize by a mandate from a court; to seize any thing by law; to seize, to lay hands on; to withhold, to hinder; to stop motion. |
| | ARRIERE, är'-räér'. f. The last body of an army. |
| | ARRISION, är'-räzh'ün. f. A smiling upon. |
| | ARRIVAL, är'-ri'väl. f. The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpose. |
| | ARRIVANCE, är'-ri'vänse. f. Company coming. |
| | TO ARRIVE, är'-rive'. v. n. To come to any place by water; to reach any place by travelling; to reach any point; to gain any thing; to happen. |
| | TO ARRODE, är'-röde'. v. a. To gnaw or nibble. |
| | ARROGANCE, är'-rö-gänse. } f. ARROGANCY, är'-rö-gän-së. } f. The act or quality of taking much upon one's self. |
| | ARROGANT, är'-rö-gänt. a. (81) (82). Haughty, proud. |
| | ARROGANTLY, är'-rö-gänt-lë. ad. In an arrogant manner. |
| | ARROGANTNESS, är'-rö-gänt-nës. f. Arrogance. |
| | TO ARROGATE, är'-rö-gäte'. v. a. (91) To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims. |
| | ARROGATION, är'-rö-gä'-shün. f. A claiming in a proud manner. |
| | ARROSION, är'-rö'zhün. f. A gnawing. |
| | ARROW, är'-rö. f. The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. |
| | ARROWHEAD, är'-rö-hëd. f. A water plant. |
| | ARROWY, är'-rö-ë. a. Consisting of arrows. |
| | ARSE, är'-ë. f. The buttocks. |
| | ARSE FOOT, är'-ës'füt. f. A kind of water fowl. |
| | ARSE SMART, är'-ësmärt. f. A plant. |
| | ARSENAL, är'-ës-näl. f. A repository of things requisite to war, a magazine. |
| | ARSENICAL, är'-ës-në-käl. a. Containing arsenick. |
| | ARSENICK, är'-ës-nëk. f. A mineral substance; a violent corrosive poison. |
| | ART, är't. f. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; a science, as the liberal arts; a trade; artfulness, skill, dexterity; cunning. |
| | As <i>a</i> before <i>r</i> , followed by a vowel, has the short or fourth sound, so when it is followed by a consonant it has the long or second sound.—See Arable (81) (168). |
| | ARTERIAL, är'-te'-rä'-äl. a. That which relates to the artery, that which is contained in the artery. |
| | ARTERIOTOMY, är'-te'-rä'-öt'ë-më. f. The operation of letting blood from the artery; the cutting of an artery. |
| | ARTERY, är'-te'-rä. f. An artery is a conical canal, conveying the |

—nō, move, nōt, nōt; —tēbe, tōb, bōl; —dōl; —pōnd; —tōis, THiS.

blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ARTFUL, ārt'fūl. a.

Performed with art; artificial, not natural; cunning; skilful, dexterous.

ARTFULLY, ārt'fūl-ē. ad.

With art, skilfully.

ARTFULNESS, ārt'fūl-nēs. f.

skill, cunning.

ARTHRITICK, ār-thrit'ik. } a.

ARTHRITICAL, ār-thrit'ē-kāl. } a.

Couy, relating to the goat; relating to joints.

ARTICHOKE, ār-tē-tshōkē. f.

This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large, Italy heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree.

ARTICK, ār'tik. a.

Northern.

ARTICLE, ār'tik-kl. f.

A part of speech, or the, an; a single clause of an account, a particular part of any complete thing; term, stipulation; point of time, exact time.

To **ARTICLE**, ār'tik-kl. v. n.

To stipulate, to make terms.

ARTICULAR, ār-tik'ū-lār. a.

Belonging to the joints.

ARTICULATE, ār-tik'ū-lātē. a. (91).

Branched; branched out into articles.

To **ARTICULATE**, ār-tik'ū-lātē. v. a.

(91). To form words, to speak as a man; to draw up in articles; to make terms.

ARTICULARELY, ār-tik'ū-lātē-lē.

ad. In an articulate voice.

ARTICULATENESS, ār-tik'ū-lātē-nēs. f.

The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION, ār-tik'ū-lā-shūn. f.

The junction, or joints of bones; the act of forming words; in botany, the joints in plants.

ARTIFICE, ār'tif'-fis. f. (142).

Trick, fraud, stratagem; art, trade.

ARTIFICER, ār-tif'-fē-sūr. f.

An artist, a manufacturer; a forger, a counterfeiter; a dexterous or artful fellow.

ARTIFICIAL, ār-tē-fish'ēl. a.

Made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful, contrived with skill.

ARTIFICIALLY, ār-tē-fish'ēl-ē. ad.

Artfully, with skill, with good contrivance; by art, not naturally.

ARTIFICIALNESS, ār-tē-fish'ēl-nēs. f.

Artfulness.

ARTILLERY, ār-till'ē-rē. f.

Weapons of war; cannon, gunnery.

ARTISAN, ār-tē-zān'. f.

Artist, professor of an art; manufacturer, low tradesman.

ARTIST, ār'ist. f.

The professor of an art; a skillful man, not a novice.

ARTLESS, ār'lēs-lē. ad.

In an artless manner, naturally, sincerely.

ARTLESS, ār'lēs. a.

Without art, without fraud, as an artless maid; untrained without skill, as an artless tale.

To **ARTUATE**, ār'thūt-ātē. v. a. (91).

(91). To tear limb from limb.

ARUNDINACIOUS, ār-rūn-dē-nā'shūs. a.

Of or like reeds.

ARUNDINAROUS, ār-ēn-din'ē-ūs. a.

Resembling with reeds.

AS, az. conjunct. (423).

In the same manner with something else;

like, of the same kind with; in the same degree with; as if, in the same manner; as it were, in some sort; while, at the same time that; equally; how, in what manner; with, answering to Like or same; in a reciprocal sense, answering to As; answering to Such; having So to answer it, in the conditional sense; answering to So conditionally; As for, with respect to; As to, with respect to; As well as, equally with; As though, as if.

ASAFOETIDA, āf-sā-fēt'ē-dā. f.

A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell.

ASARABACCA, āf-sā-rā-bāk'kā. f.

The name of a plant.

ASBESTINE, āz-bēs'tin. a. (140).

Something combustible.

ASBESTOS, āz-bēs'tōs. f.

A sort of native fossile stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCARIDES, āf-kār'ē-dēz. f.

Little worms in the rectum.

To **ASCEND**, āf-sēnd'. v. n.

To mount upwards; to proceed from one degree of knowledge to another; to stand higher in genealogy.

To **ASCEND**, āf-sēnd'. v. a.

To climb up any thing.

ASCENDANT, āf-sēn'dānt. f.

The part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence; height, elevation; superiority, influence; one of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

ASCENDANT, āf-sēn'dānt. a.

Superior, predominant, overpowering; in an astrological sense, above the horizon.

ASCENDENCY, āf-sēn'dēn-sē. f.

Influence, power.

ASCENSION, āf-sēn'ʃhūn. f.

The act of ascending or rising; the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven; the thing rising or mounting.

ASCENSION DAY, āf-sēn'ʃhūn-dā'. f.

The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday, the Thursday before Whitsunday.

ASCENSIVE, āf-sēn'sīv. a. (158).

In a state of ascent.

ASCENT, āf-sēnt'. f.

Rise, the act of rising; the way by which one ascends; an eminence, or high place.

To **ASCERTAIN**, āf-sēr-tān'. v. a.

To make certain, to fix, to establish; to make confident.

ASCERTAINER, āf-sēr-tā'nōr. f.

The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT, āf-sēr-tān'mēnt. f.

A settled rule; a standard.

ASCETICK, āf-sēt'ik. a.

Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

ASCETICK, āf-sēt'ik. f.

He that retires to devotion, a hermit.

ASCITES, āf-sī'tēz. f.

A particular species of dropsy, a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

ASCITICAL, āf-sit'ē-kil. } a.

ASCITICK, āf-sit'ik. } a.

Dropsical, hydrocephalic.

ASCITITIOUS, āf-sē-tish'ūs. a.

Supplemental, additional.

ASCRIBABLE, āf-skri'bā-bl. a.

That which may be ascribed.

To **ASCRIBE**, āf-krib'. v. a.

To attribute to as a cause; to attribute to as a possessor.

ASCRIPITION, āf-krip'thōn. f.

The act of ascribing.

ASCRIPITIOUS, āf-krip-tish'ūs. a.

That which is ascribed.

ASH, āsh. f.

A tree.

ASH-COLOURED, āsh'kōl-ūrd. a.

Coloured between brown and grey.

ASHAMED, ā-shā'mēd. a. (359) (362)

Touched with shame.

ASHEN, āsh'ēn. a. (103).

Made of ash wood.

ASHES, āsh'ēz. f.

The remains of any thing burnt; the remains of the body.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, āsh-wēn'ḍā. f.

The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

ASHLAR, āsh'lār. f.

Free stones as they come out of the quarry.

ASHLERING, āsh'lēr-ing. f.

Quartering in garrets.

ASHORE, ā-shōr'. ad.

On shore, on the land; to the shore, to the land.

ASHWEED, āsh'wēd. f.

An herb.

ASHY, āsh'ē. a.

Ash-coloured, pale, inclined to a whitish grey.

ASIDE, ā-side'. ad.

To one side; to another part; from the company.

ASINARY, ās'sē-nā-rē. a.

Belonging to an as.

ASININE, ās'sē-nīnē. a. (149).

Belonging to an as.

To **ASK**, āsk. v. a. (79).

To petition, to beg; to demand, to claim; to enquire, to question; to require.

ASKANCE, ā-skāns'. } ad. (214).

ASKAUNE, ā-skānse'. } ad. (214).

Sideways, obliquely.

ASKAUNT, ā-skānt'. ad. (214).

Obliquely, on one side.

ASKER, āsk'ār. f.

Petitioner; enquirer.

ASKER, āsk'ār. f.

A water newt.

ASKEW, ā-skū'. ad.

Afide, with contempt, contemptuously.

To **ASLAKE**, ā-slaik'. v. a.

To remit, to slacken.

ASLANT, ā-slānt'. ad.

Obliquely, on one side.

ASLEEP, ā-slép'. ad.

Sleeping; into sleep.

ASLOPE, ā-slop'. ad.

With declivity, obliquely.

ASP, or **ASPICK**, āsp, or āsp'ik. f.

A kind of serpent, whose poison is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy,

remedy. Those that are bitten by it, die by sleep and lethargy.

ASP, ásp. *f.*

A tree.

ASPALATHUS, ásp-pál'á-thús. *f.*

A plant called the wood of Jerusalem; the wood of a certain tree.

ASPARAGUS, ásp-pár'á-gús. *f.*

The name of a plant.

This word is vulgarly pronounced Sparrow-graſi. It may be observed, that such words as the vulgar do not know how to spell, and which convey no definite idea of the thing, are frequently changed by them into such words as they do know how to spell, and which do convey some definite idea. The word in question is an instance of it: and the corruption of this word into Sparrow-graſi is so general, that asparagus has an air of stiffness and pedantry.

ASPECT, ásp-pekt'. *f.*

Look, air, appearance; countenance; glance, view, act of beholding; direction towards any point, position; disposition of any thing to something else, relation; disposition of a planet to other planets.

To **ASPECT**, ásp-pekt'. *v. a.*

To behold.

ASPECTABLE, ásp-pék'tá-bl. *a.*

Visible.

ASPECTION, ásp-pék' shún. *f.*

Beholding, view.

ASPEN, ásp'pén. *f.*

A tree, the leaves of which always tremble.

ASPEN, ásp'pén. *a.*

Belonging to the asp tree; made of aspen wood.

ASPER, ásp'pér. *a.*

Rough, rugged.

To **ASPERATE**, ásp'pér-áte. *v. a. (91)*

To make rough.

ASPERATION, ásp-pé-rá' shún. *f.*

A making rough.

ASPERFOLIOUS, ásp-pér-é-fó'lé-ús. *a.*

Plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPERITY, ásp-pér' é-té. *f.*

Unevenness, roughness of surface; roughness of sound; roughness, or ruggedness of temper.

ASPERNATION, ásp-pér-ná' shún. *f.*

Neglect, disregard.

ASPEROUS, ásp'pér-ús. *a.*

Rough, uneven.

To **ASPERSE**, ásp-pér-sé'. *v. a.*

To besprinkle with censure or calumny.

ASPERSION, ásp-pér' shún. *f.*

A sprinkling calumny, censure.

ASPHALTICK, ásp-fál'tík. *a.*

Gummy, bituminous.

ASPHALTOS, ásp-fál'tós. *f.*

A bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHALTUM, ásp-fál'tüm. *f.*

A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon.

ASPHODEL, ásp'fó-del. *f.*

Day-lily.

ASPICK, ásp'pík. *f.*

The name of a serpent.

To **ASPIRATE**, ásp'pér-áte. *v. a.*

To pronounce with full breath, as hope, not ope.

ASPIRATE, ásp'pér-áte. *a. (91) (394).*

Pronounced with full breath.

ASPIRATION, ásp-pé-rá' shún. *f.*

A breathing after, an ardent wish; the act of aspiring, or desiring something high; the pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

To **ASPIRE**, ásp-píre'. *v. n.*

To desire with eagerness, to pant after something higher; to rise higher.

ASPORTATION, ásp-pór-tá' shún. *f.*

A carrying away.

ASQUINT, á-skwínt'. *ad.*

Obliquely, not in the straight line of vision.

Ass, áss. *f.*

An animal of burden; a stupid, heavy, dull fellow, a dolt.

To **ASSAIL**, ásp-sáyl'. *v. a.*

To attack in a hostile manner, to assault, to fall upon; to attack with argument or censure.

ASSAILABLE, ásp-sá/lá-bl. *a.*

That which may be attacked.

ASSAILANT, ásp-sá/lánt. *f.*

He that attacks.

ASSAILANT, ásp-sá/lánt. *a.*

Attacking, invading.

ASSAILER, ásp-sá/lür. *f.*

One who attacks another.

ASSAPANICK, ásp-sá/pán'nik. *f.*

The flying squirrel.

ASSASSIN, ásp-sás'sín. *f.*

A murderer, one that kills by sudden violence.

To **ASSASSINATE**, ásp-sás'sé-náte. *v. a. (91)*

To murder by violence; to waylay, to take by treachery.

ASSASSINATION, ásp-sás'sé-ná' shún. *f.*

The act of assassinating.

ASSASSINATOR, ásp-sás'sé-ná-túr. *f.*

Murderer, mankiller.

ASSATION, ásp-sá/ shún. *f.*

Roasting.

ASSAULT, ásp-sált'. *f.*

Storm, opposed to sap or siege; violence; invasion, hostility, attack; in law, a violent kind of injury offered to a man's person.

To **ASSAULT**, ásp-sált'. *v. a.*

To attack, to invade.

ASSAULTER, ásp-sált'ür. *f.*

One who violently assaults another.

ASSAY, ásp-sá'. *f.*

Examination; in law, the examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market; the first entrance upon any thing; attack, trouble.

To **ASSAY**, ásp-sá'. *v. a.*

To make trial of; to apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals; to try, to endeavour.

ASSAYER, ásp-sá'ür. *f.*

An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver.

ASSECTATION, ásp-sék-tá' shún. *f.*

Attendance.

ASSECUTION, ásp-sé-kú' shún. *f.*

Acquirement.

ASSEMBLAGE, ásp-sém'bládje. *f. (90)*

A collection; a number of individuals brought together.

To **ASSEMBLE**, ásp-sém'bl. *v. a.*

To bring together into one place.

To **ASSEMBLE**, ásp-sém'bl. *v. n.*

To meet together.

ASSEMBLY, ásp-sém'blé. *f.*

A company met together.

ASSENT, ásp-sént'. *f.*

The act of agreeing to any thing; consent, agreement.

To **ASSENT**, ásp-sént'. *v. n.*

To concede, to yield to.

ASSENTATION, ásp-sén-tá' shún. *f.*

Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery.

ASSENMENT, ásp-sént'mént. *f.*

Consent.

To **ASSERT**, ásp-sért'. *v. a.*

To maintain, to defend either by words or actions; to affirm; to claim, to vindicate a title to.

ASSERTION, ásp-sér' shún. *f.*

The act of asserting.

ASSERTIVE, ásp-sér' tív. *a. (158)*.

Positive, dogmatical.

ASSERTOR, ásp-sér' tör. *f.*

Maintainer, vindicator, affirmor.

To **ASSERVE**, ásp-sérv'. *v. a.*

To serve, help, or second.

To **ASSESS**, ásp-sés'. *v. a.*

To charge with any certain sum.

ASSESSION, ásp-sésh'ün. *f.*

A sitting down by one.

ASSESSMENT, ásp-sés'mént. *f.*

The sum levied on certain property; the act of assessing.

ASSESSOR, ásp-sés'sür. *f.*

The person that sits by the judge; he that sits by another as next in dignity; he that lays taxes.

ASSETS, ásp'séts. *f.*

Goods sufficient to discharge that burden which is cast upon the executor or heir.

To **ASSEVER**, ásp-sév'er. *v. a.*

To **ASSEVERATE**, ásp-sév'é-té- rát'. *v. a. (91)*

To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERATION, ásp-sév'é-rá' shún. *f.*

Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

ASSHEAD, ásp-héd. *f.*

A blockhead.

ASSIDUITY, ásp-sé-dú'é-té. *f.*

Diligence.

ASSIDUOUS, ásp-sídj'ú-ús. *a. (294)*

(376). Constant in application.

ASSIDUOUSLY, ásp-sídj'ú-úf-lé. *ad.*

Diligently, continually.

ASSIENTO, ásp-sé-én'tó. *f.*

A contract or convention between the kings of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves.

To **ASSIGN**, ásp-sine'. *v. a.*

To mark out, to appoint; to fix with regard to quantity or value; to give a reason for; in law, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another.

ASSIGNEABLE, ásp-siné'bl. *a.*

That which may be assigned.

ASSIGNATION, ásp-sig-ná' shún. *f.*

An appointment to meet, used generally of love appointments; a making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE, ásp-sé-né'. *f.*

He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity.

ASSIGNER, ásp-sí'nár. *f.*

He that assigns.

ASSIGNMENT, ásp-siné'mént. *f.*

Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person; in law, the deed by which any thing is transferred from one to another.

ASSIMILABLE, ásp-sím'é-lá-bl. *a.*

That

—nō, móvē, nōvē, nōt; —elbō, tibō, būl; —dīt; —pōnd; —thīn, thīs.

That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

To ASSIMILATE, ā-sim'ē-lāt. v. a.
(91). To convert to the same nature with another thing; to bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

ASSIMILATENESS, ā-sim'mē-lātē-nēs. f.

Likeness.

ASSIMILATION, ā-sim'mē-lā-shōn. f. The act of covering any thing to the nature or substance of another; the state of being assimilated; the act of growing like some other being.

To ASSIST, ā-sist'. v. a.
To help.

ASSISTANCE, ā-sis'tāns. f.
Help, furtherance.

ASSISTANT, ā-sis'tānt. a.
Helping, lending aid.

ASSISTANT, ā-sis'tānt. f.

A person engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

ASSIZE, ā-sīz'. f.

A court of judicature held twice a year in every county, in which causes are tried by a judge and jury; an ordinance or statute to determine the weight of bread.

To ASSIZE, ā-sīz'. v. a.
To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSEZER, ā-sēz'zēr. f.

An officer that has the care of weights and measures.

ASSOCIABLE, ā-sō'shē-ā-bl. a.
That which may be joined to another.

To ASSOCIATE, ā-sō'shē-āt. v. a.
(92). To unite with another as a confederate; to adopt as a friend upon equal terms; to accompany.

ASSOCIATE, ā-sō'shē-āt. a.
Confederate.

ASSOCIATE, ā-sō'shē-āt. f.
A partner; a confederate; a companion.

ASSOCIATION, ā-sō'shē-ā-shōn. f.
Union, conjunction, society; confederacy; partnership; connection.

ASSONANCE, ā-sō-nāns. f.
Reference of one sound to another resembling it.

ASSONANT, ā-sō-nānt. a.
Resembling another sound.

To ASSORT, ā-sōrt'. v. a.
To range in classes.

To ASSORT, ā-sōt'. v. a.
To infestate.

To ASSUAGE, ā-swāj'. v. a. (331).
To mitigate, to soften; to appease, to pacify; to ease.

ASSUAGEMENT, ā-swāj'mēnt. f.
What mitigates or softens.

ASSUAGER, ā-l-wā-jēr. f.
One, who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUASIVE, ā-l-wā'siv. a. (158) (428)
Softening, mitigating.

To ASSUBJUGATE, ā-sūb'jū-gāt. v. a.
To subdue.

ASSUETACTION, ā-fwē-fāk'shōn. f.
The state of being accustomed.

ASSUETUDE, ā-fwē-tūd. f. (334).
Accustomance, custom.

To ASSUME, ā-sum'. v. a. (454).
To take; to take upon one's self; to arrogate, to claim or seize unjustly; to suppose something without proof; to appropriate.

Why Mr. Sheridan should pronounce this word ~~and this word consume without the b,~~

and presume and resume, as if written *pre-zhōm* and *rezhōm*, is not easily conceived; the s ought to be aspirated in all or none.

See Prin. (454) (478) (479).

ASSUMER, ā-sū'mūr. f.

An arrogant man.

ASSUMING, ā-sū'mīng. particip. a.

Arrogant, haughty.

ASSUMPSIT, ā-sūm'sit. f.

A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSUMPTION, ā-sūm'shōn. f.

The act of taking any thing to one's self; the supposition of any thing without farther proof; the thing supposed, a postulate; the taking up any person into heaven.

ASSUMPTIVE, ā-sūm'tīv. a.

That which is assumed.

ASSURANCE, āsh'-shū'rāns. f.

Certain expectation; secure confidence, trust; freedom from doubt, certain knowledge; firmness, undoubting steadiness; confidence, want of modesty; ground of confidence, security given; spirit, intrepidity; testimony of credit; conviction; infurance.

To ASSURE, āsh'-shūr'. v. a.

To give confidence by a firm promise; to secure another; to make confident, to exempt from doubt or fear; to make secure.

ASSURED, āsh'-shū'rēd, or āsh'-shūrd.

particip. a: (359). Certain, indubitable; certain, not doubting; inimodest, viciously confident.

ASSUREDLY, āsh'-shū'rēd-lē. ad. (364)

Certainly, indubitably.

ASSURRED, āsh'-shū'rēd-nēs. f.

(365). The state of being assured, certainty.

ASSURER, āsh'-shū'rūr. f.

He that gives assurance; he that gives security to make good any loss.

ASTERISK, āst'-rīsk. f.

A mark in printing, as *.

ASTERISM, āst'-rīsm. f.

A constellation.

ASTHMA, āst'mā. f. (471).

A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough.

ASTHMATICAL, āst-māt'ē-kāl. a.

ASTHMATICK, āst-māt'ik. a.

Troubled with an asthma.

ASTERN, ā-stērn'. ad.

In the hinder part of the ship, behind the ship.

To ASTERT, ā-stērt'. v. a.

To terrify, to startle, to fright.

ASTONIED, ā-stōn'ē-ēd. part. a.

A word used for astonished.

To ASTONISH, āst-tōn'nish. v. a.

To confound with fear or wonder, to amaze.

ASTONISHINGNESS, āst-tōn'nish-ing-nēs. f.

Quality to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, āst-tōn'ish-mēnt. f.

Amazement, confusion of mind.

To ASTOUND, āst-tōnd'. v. a.

To astonish, to confound with fear or wonder.

ASTRADDLE, ā-strādl. ad.

With one's legs across any thing.

ASTRAGAL, āstrāgāl. f.

A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns.

ASTRAL, āstrāl. a.

Starry, relating to the stars.

ASTRAY, āstrā'. ad.

Out of the right way.

To ASTRICHT, ā-trik't. v. a.

To contract by application.

ASTRICKTION, ā-trik'thūn. f.

The act or power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRICTIVE, ā-trik'tiv. a. (158).

Stiptick, binding.

ASTRICTORY, ā-trik'tur-ē. a.

Astringent.

ASTRIDE, ā-stride'. ad.

With the legs open.

ASTRIFEROUS, ā-trif'ē-rūs. a.

Bearing, or having stars.

To ASTRINGE, ā-trinje'. v. a.

To make a contraction; to make the parts draw together.

ASTRINGENCY, ā-trin'jen-sē. f.

The power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRINGENT, ā-trin'jēnt. a.

Binding, contracting.

ASTROGRAPHY, ā-trōgrāf'ē-fē. f.

(518). The science of describing the stars.

ASTROLABE, ās'trō-lābē. f.

An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, &c. sea,

ASTROLOGER, ā-trōlō'jēr. f.

One that, supposing the influence of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretell or discover events.

ASTROLOGIAN, ā-trō-lōjē-ān. f.

Astrologer.

ASTROLOGICAL, ā-trō-lōdjē-ē-

kāl.

ASTROLOGICK, ā-trō-lōdjē'ik.

Relating to astrology, professing astrology.

ASTROLOGICALLY, ā-trō-lōdjē-ē-

kāl-lē. ad.

In an astrological manner.

To ASTROLOGIZE, ā-trōlō'jī-zē'.

v. n. To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY, ā-trōlō'jē. f.

The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars.

ASTRONOMER, ā-trōnō'mūr. f.

He that studies the celestial motions.

ASTRONOMICAL, ā-trō-nōm'ē-

kāl. a.

ASTRONOMICK, ā-trō-nōm'ik.

Belonging to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY, ā-trō-nōm'ē-

kāl-lē. a.

In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY, ā-trōnō'mē. f.

A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, ā'strō-thē-ōlō-

jē. f.

Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

ASUNDER, ā-sūn'dōr. ad.

Apart, separately, not together.

ASYLUM, ā-sil'lūm. f.

A sanctuary, a refuge.

ASYMMETRY, ā-sim'mē-trē. f.

Contrariety to symmetry, disproportion.

ASYMPTOTE, ā-sim'ptōtē. f.

Asymptotes are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but which would never meet.

I have here pasted in Dr. Johnson's accentua-

AT: (546). — Rate, fin, fall, fit; — me, met; — pine, pine.

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| ation on the first syllable, to Mr. Sheridan's on the second. | ATOMY, <i>át'ō-mé</i> . f. <small>Coagulation, i. e., a state of aggregation, or concretion.</small> | To proportion to something. |
| ASYNDETON , <i>á-sín'dé-tōn</i> . f. <small>A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.</small> | To ATONE, <i>át-tōn'</i> . v. a. <small>To agree; to accord; to stand as an equivalent for something to answer for.</small> | TO ATTEMPT, <i>át-témp't</i> . v. a. (412) <small>To attack, to venture upon; to try, to endeavour.</small> |
| AT , <i>át</i> . prep. <small>At before a place notes the nearness of the place; as in <i>at</i> a man <i>is</i> at the house before he is in it; At before a word signifying time, notes the co-existence of the time with the event; At before a superlative adjective implies in the state, as at most, in the state of most perfection, &c. At signifies the particular condition of the person, as at peace; At sometimes marks employment or attention, as he is at work; At sometimes the same with furnished with, as a man at arms; At sometimes notes the place where any thing is, as he is at home. At sometimes is nearly the same as In, noting situation; At sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to, as at your service; At all, in any manner.</small> | To ATONE, <i>át-tōn'</i> . v. a. <small>To expiate.</small> | ATTEMPT, <i>át-témp't</i> . f. <small>An attack, an essay, an endeavour.</small> |
| ATABAL, <i>át'á-bál</i> . f. <small>A kind of tabour used by the Moors.</small> | ATONEMENT, <i>át-tōn'mént</i> . f. <small>Agreement, concord; expiation, expiatory equivalent.</small> | ATTEMPTABLE, <i>át-témp'tabl</i> . a. <small>Liable to attempts or attacks.</small> |
| ATARAXY, <i>át-tá-rák-sé</i> . f. (517). <small>Exemption from vexation, tranquillity.</small> | ATOP, <i>át-tóp'</i> . ad. <small>On the top, at the top.</small> | ATTEMPTER, <i>át-témp'tér</i> . f. <small>The person that attempts; an endeavourer.</small> |
| ATHANOR, <i>áth'á-nör</i> . f. <small>A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time.</small> | ATRABILARIAN, <i>át-trá-bé-lá'ré-áñ</i> . a. <small>Melancholy.</small> | TO ATTEND, <i>át-ténd'</i> . v. a. <small>To regard, to fix the mind upon; to wait on; to accompany; to be present with upon a summons; to be appendant to; to be consequent to; to stay for.</small> |
| ATHEISM, <i>áth'ísm</i> . f. <small>The disbelief of a God.</small> | ATRABILARIOUS, <i>át-trá-bé-lá'ré-ú</i> . a. <small>Melancholic.</small> | TO ATTEND, <i>át-ténd'</i> . v. n. <small>To yield attention; to stay, to delay.</small> |
| ATHEIST, <i>áth'íst</i> . f. <small>One that denies the existence of God.</small> | ATRAMENTOUS, <i>át-trá-mén'tú</i> . a. <small>Inky, black.</small> | ATTENDANCE, <i>át-téñ'dáns</i> . f. <small>The act of waiting on another; service; the persons waiting, a train; attention, regard.</small> |
| ATHEISTIC, <i>áth'ístík</i> . a. <small>Given to atheism, impious.</small> | ATROCIOUS, <i>á-tró'shú</i> . a. <small>Wicked in a high degree, enormous.</small> | ATTENDANT, <i>át-téñ'dánt</i> . f. <small>One that attends; one that belongs to the train; one that waits as a tutor or agent; one that is present at any thing; a concomitant, a consequent.</small> |
| ATHEISTICALLY, <i>áth'ístík'í-té-kál-lé</i> . ad. <small>In an atheistical manner.</small> | ATROCIOUSLY, <i>á-tró'shú-lé</i> . ad. <small>In an atrocious manner.</small> | ATTENDER, <i>át-téñ'dér</i> . f. <small>Companion, associate.</small> |
| ATHEISTICALNESS, <i>áth'ístík'í-té-kál-né</i> . f. <small>The quality of being atheistical.</small> | ATROCIOUSNESS, <i>á-tró'shú-lé-né</i> . f. <small>The quality of being enormously criminal.</small> | ATTENT, <i>át-téñt</i> . a. <small>Intent, attentive.</small> |
| ATHEISTICK, <i>áth'ístík</i> . a. <small>Given to atheism.</small> | ATROCITY, <i>á-tró'shú-lé-té</i> . f. <small>Horrible wickedness.</small> | ATTENTATES, <i>át-téñ'tátes</i> . f. <small>Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed.</small> |
| ATHEOUS, <i>áth'íus</i> . a. <small>Atheistic, godless.</small> | ATROPHY, <i>á-tróf'é</i> . f. <small>Want of nourishment, a disease.</small> | ATTENTION, <i>át-téñ'shún</i> . f. <small>The act of attending or heeding.</small> |
| ATHEROMA, <i>áth'ér-ó'má</i> . f. <small>A species of wen.</small> | TO ATTACH, <i>át-tátfh'</i> . v. a. <small>To arrest, to take or apprehend; to seize; to lay hold on; to win; to gain over, to enamour; to fix to one's interest.</small> | ATTENTIVE, <i>át-téñ'tív</i> . a. (158). <small>Heedful, regardful.</small> |
| ATHEROMATOUS, <i>áth'ér-ó'mót'ús</i> . a. <small>Having the qualities of an atheroma or curdy wen.</small> | ATTACHMENT, <i>át-tátfh'mént</i> . f. <small>Adherence, regard.</small> | ATTENTIVELY, <i>át-téñ'tív-lé</i> . ad. <small>Heedfully, carefully.</small> |
| ATHIRST, <i>á-thürst</i> . ad. <small>Thirsty, in want of drink.</small> | TO ATTACK, <i>át-ták'</i> . v. a. <small>To assault an enemy; to begin a contest.</small> | ATTENTIVENESS, <i>át-téñ'tív-né</i> . f. <small>Heedfulness, attention.</small> |
| ATHLETICK, <i>áth'lé-tík</i> . a. <small>Belonging to, wresting; strong of body, vigorous, lusty, robust.</small> | ATTACK, <i>át-ták'</i> . f. <small>An assault.</small> | ATTENUANT, <i>át-téñ'ú-áñt</i> . a. <small>Endued with the power of making thin or slender.</small> |
| ATHWART, <i>áthwárt</i> . prep. <small>Across, transverse to any thing; through.</small> | ATTACKER, <i>át-ták'ér</i> . f. <small>The person that attacks.</small> | ATTENUATE, <i>át-téñ'ú-áte</i> . a. (91). <small>Made thin, or slender.</small> |
| ATILT, <i>á-tílt</i> . ad. <small>With the action of a man making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind.</small> | TO ATTAIN, <i>át-táne'</i> . v. a. <small>To gain, to procure; to overtake; to come to; to reach; to equal.</small> | ATTENUATION, <i>át-téñ-ú-á' shún</i> . f. <small>The act of making any thing thin or slender.</small> |
| ATTAIN, <i>á-tínt</i> . v. a. <small>With the action of a man making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind.</small> | TO ATTAIN, <i>át-táne'</i> . v. n. <small>To come to a certain slate; to arrive at.</small> | ATTER, <i>át'tér</i> . f. <small>Corrupt matter.</small> |
| ATTAINABLE, <i>át-táne'á-bl</i> . a. <small>That which may be obtained, procurable.</small> | ATTAINABLENESS, <i>át-táne'á-bl-né</i> . f. <small>The quality of being attainable.</small> | TO ATTEST, <i>át-tést'</i> . v. a. <small>To bear witness of, to witness; to call to witness.</small> |
| ATTAINER, <i>át-táne'dúr</i> . f. <small>The act of attainting in law; taint.</small> | ATTAINMENT, <i>át-táne'mént</i> . f. <small>That which is attained, acquisition; the act or power of attaining.</small> | ATTESTATION, <i>át-téf-tá' shún</i> . f. <small>Testimony, evidence.</small> |
| ATTAIN, <i>á-tínt</i> . v. a. <small>With the action of a man making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind.</small> | TO ATTAIN, <i>át-tánt'</i> . v. a. <small>To attaint is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence; to taint, to corrupt.</small> | ATTIGUOUS, <i>á-tíg'ú-ú</i> . a. <small>Hard by.</small> |
| ATTIRE, <i>á-tír</i> . f. <small>Clothes, dress; in hunting, the horns of a buck or stag; in botany, the flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the epiphysis, the foliation, and the attire.</small> | TO ATTINGE, <i>át-tíngé'</i> . v. a. <small>To touch lightly.</small> | TO ATTIRE, <i>á-tír'</i> . v. a. <small>To dress, to habit, to array.</small> |
| ATTITUDE, <i>á-títd</i> . f. <small>A posture, the posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.</small> | ATTIRER, <i>á-tír'r</i> . f. <small>One that attires another, a dresser.</small> | ATTIRE, <i>á-tír'</i> . f. <small>Clothes, dress; in hunting, the horns of a buck or stag; in botany, the flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the epiphysis, the foliation, and the attire.</small> |
| ATTOMICAL, <i>á-tóm'í-kál</i> . a. <small>Belonging to the atmosphere.</small> | ATTITUDE, <i>á-títd</i> . f. <small>A posture, the posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.</small> | ATTITUDE, <i>á-títd</i> . f. <small>A posture, the posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.</small> |
| ATOM, <i>át'óm</i> . f. <small>Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided; any thing extremely small.</small> | TO ATTAMINATE, <i>át-tám'í-náte</i> . <small>v. a. To corrupt. Not used.</small> | ATTOLLENT, <i>á-tól'lént</i> . a. <small>That which raises or lifts up.</small> |
| ATOMICAL, <i>á-tóm'í-kál</i> . a. <small>Consisting of atoms; relating to atoms.</small> | TO ATTEMPE, <i>át-tém'púr</i> . v. a. <small>To mingle, to weaken by the mixture of something else; to regulate, to soften; to mix in just proportions; to fit to something else.</small> | ATTORNEY, <i>á-túr'né</i> . f. <small>Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed to, fees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business.</small> |
| ATOMIST, <i>á-tó-míst</i> . f. <small>One that holds the atomical philosophy.</small> | TO ATTEMPERATE, <i>át-tém'pé-ráte</i> . <small>To mix in just proportions; to fit to something else.</small> | |

(546). — *Pate, fat, fath, fat; — mō, met; — plnē, pln;* —

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| Elevation of look, dignity. | |
| AVIARY , <i>ā-vē-ā-rē</i> . <i>f.</i> | A place inclosed to keep birds in. |
| AVIDITY , <i>ā-vid'-ē-tē</i> . <i>f.</i> | Greediness, eagerness. |
| AVITOUS , <i>ā-vē-tūs</i> . <i>a.</i> | Left by a man's ancestors. Not used. |
| To AVIZE , <i>ā-vīz'</i> . <i>v. a.</i> | To counsel; to bethink himself; to consider. |
| AULD , <i>ā-wld</i> . <i>a.</i> | Old. Not used. |
| AULETICK , <i>ā-wlēt'ik</i> . <i>a.</i> | Belonging to pipes. |
| AULICK , <i>ā-wl'ik</i> . <i>a.</i> | Belonging to the court. |
| AULN , <i>ā-wn</i> . <i>f.</i> | A French measure of length, an ell. |
| To AUMAIL , <i>ā-w-māl'</i> . <i>v. a.</i> | To variegated. |
| AUNT , <i>ānt</i> . <i>f. (214).</i> | A father or mother's sister. |
| AVOCADO , <i>āv-ō-kā'dō</i> . <i>f.</i> | A plant. |
| To AVOCATE , <i>āv'ō-kātē</i> . <i>v. a.</i> | To call away. |
| AVOCATION , <i>āv-ō-kā'shūn</i> . <i>f.</i> | The act of calling aside; the business that calls. |
| To AVOID , <i>ā-vōid'</i> . <i>v. a.</i> | To shun, to escape; to endeavour to shun; to evacuate, to quit. |
| To AVOID , <i>ā-vōid'</i> . <i>v. n.</i> | To retire; to become void or vacant. |
| AVOIDABLE , <i>ā-vōid'ā-bl</i> . <i>a.</i> | That which may be avoided or escaped. |
| AVOIDANCE , <i>ā-vōid'ānsē</i> . <i>f.</i> | The act of avoiding; the course by which any thing is carried off. |
| AVOIDER , <i>ā-vōid'ēr</i> . <i>f.</i> | The person that shuns anything; the person that carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away. |
| AVOIDLESS , <i>ā-vōid'lēs</i> . <i>a.</i> | Inevitable. |
| AVOIDUPOIS , <i>āv-ēr-dū-pōiz'</i> . <i>a.</i> | (302). A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. |
| AVOLATION , <i>āv-ō-lā'shūn</i> . <i>f.</i> | The flying away. |
| To AVOUCH , <i>ā-vōutsh'</i> . <i>v. a.</i> | To affirm; to maintain; to produce in favour of another; to vindicate, to justify. |
| AVOUCH , <i>ā-vōutsh'</i> . <i>f.</i> | Declaration, evidence. |
| AVOUCHABLE , <i>ā-vōutsh'ā-bl</i> . <i>a.</i> | That may be avouched. |
| AVOUCHER , <i>ā-vōutsh'ēr</i> . <i>f.</i> | He that avouches. |
| To AVOW , <i>ā-vōō'</i> . <i>v. a.</i> | To Avow. |
| | To justify, to declare openly. |
| AVOWABLE , <i>ā-vōō'-ā-bl</i> . <i>a.</i> | That which may be openly declared. |
| AVOWAL , <i>ā-vōō'āl</i> . <i>f.</i> | Justificatory declaration. |
| AVOWEDLY , <i>ā-vōō'ēd-lē</i> . <i>ad. (364).</i> | In an avowed manner. |
| AVOWEE , <i>ā-vōō-ē'</i> . <i>f.</i> | He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs. |
| AVOWER , <i>ā-vōō'ūr</i> . <i>f.</i> | He that avows or justifies. |
| AVOWRY , <i>ā-vōō're</i> . <i>f.</i> | |

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| Where one takes a distress; the taker shall justify, for what cause he took it; which is called his avowry. | |
| AVOWSAL , <i>ā-vōō'zäl</i> . <i>f.</i> | A confession. |
| AVOWTRY , <i>ā-vōō'trē</i> . <i>f.</i> | Adultery. |
| AURATE , <i>āw'rātē</i> . <i>f.</i> | A sort of pear. |
| AURELIA , <i>āw-rē'lē-ā</i> . | A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects, the chrysalis. |
| AURICLE , <i>āw'rē-klē</i> . <i>f.</i> | The external ear; two appendages of the heart, being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof. |
| AURICULA , <i>āw-rīk'ū-lā</i> . <i>a.</i> | Bear's ear, a flower. |
| AURICULAR , <i>āw-rīk'ū-lār-lē</i> . <i>ad.</i> | In a secret manner. |
| AURIFEROUS , <i>āw-rīf'ē-rūs</i> . <i>a.</i> | That which produces gold. |
| AURIGATION , <i>āw-rē-gā'shūn</i> . <i>f.</i> | The act of driving carriages. Not used. |
| AURÓRA , <i>āw-rō'rā</i> . <i>f.</i> | A species of crowfoot; the goddess that opens the gates of day, poetically the morning. |
| AUSCULTATION , <i>āws-kūl-tā'shūn</i> . <i>f.</i> | A hearkening or listening to. |
| AUSPICE , <i>āw'spis</i> . <i>f. (140).</i> | Auspice, <i>āw'spis</i> . <i>f.</i> |
| | The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds; protection, favour shewn; influence, good derived to others from the piety of their patron. |
| AUSPICIAL , <i>āw-spīsh'āl</i> . <i>a.</i> | Relating to prognostics. |
| AUSPICIOUS , <i>āw-spīsh'ūs</i> . <i>a.</i> | With omens of success; prosperous, fortunate; favourable, kind, propitious; lucky, happy, applied to things. |
| AUSPICIOUSLY , <i>āw-spīsh'ūs-lē</i> . <i>ad.</i> | Happily, prosperously. |
| AUSPICIOUSNESS , <i>āw-spīsh'ūs-nēs</i> . <i>f.</i> | Prosperity, happiness. |
| AUSTERE , <i>āw-stērē</i> . <i>a.</i> | Austere, <i>āw-stērē</i> . <i>a.</i> |
| | Severe, harsh, rigid; sower of taste, harsh. |
| AUSTERELY , <i>āw-stērē'lē</i> . <i>ad.</i> | Severely, rigidly. |
| AUSTERENESS , <i>āw-stērē'nēs</i> . <i>f.</i> | Austereness, <i>āw-stērē'nēs</i> . <i>f.</i> |
| | Severity, strictness, rigour; roughness in taste. |
| AUSTERITY , <i>āw-stēr'ē-tē</i> . <i>f.</i> | Austerity, <i>āw-stēr'ē-tē</i> . <i>f.</i> |
| | Severity, mortified life, strictness; cruelty, harsh, discipline. |
| AUSTRAL , <i>āws-trāl</i> . <i>a.</i> | Austral, <i>āws-trāl</i> . <i>a.</i> |
| | Southern. |
| AUSTRINE , <i>āws-trīnē</i> . <i>a. (140).</i> | Austrine, <i>āws-trīnē</i> . <i>a.</i> |
| | Southern. |
| AUTHENTICAL , <i>āw-thēn'tē-kāl</i> . <i>a.</i> | Authentical, <i>āw-thēn'tē-kāl</i> . <i>a.</i> |
| | Authentick. |
| AUTHENTICALLY , <i>āw-thēn'tē-kāl-lē</i> . <i>ad.</i> | Authentically, <i>āw-thēn'tē-kāl-lē</i> . <i>ad.</i> |
| | With circumstances requisite to procure authority. |
| AUTHENTICALNESS , <i>āw-thēn'tē-kāl-nēs</i> . <i>f.</i> | Authenticallness, <i>āw-thēn'tē-kāl-nēs</i> . <i>f.</i> |
| | The quality of being authentick, genuineness. |
| AUTHENTICITY , <i>āw-thēn'tis'sē-tē</i> . <i>f.</i> | Authenticity, <i>āw-thēn'tis'sē-tē</i> . <i>f.</i> |
| | Authority, genuineness. |

| | |
|--|---|
| AUTHENTICK , <i>āw-thēn'tik</i> . <i>a.</i> | That which has every thing requisite to give it authority. |
| AUTHENTICKLY , <i>āw-thēn'tik-lē</i> . <i>ad.</i> | After an authentick manner. |
| AUTHENTICKNESS , <i>āw-thēn'tik-nēs</i> . <i>f.</i> | Athenticity. |
| AUTHOR , <i>āw'thōr</i> . <i>f.</i> | The first beginner or mover of any thing; the efficient, he that effects or produces any thing; the first writer of any thing; a writer in general. |
| AUTHORITATIVE , <i>āw-thōr'ō-tā-tiv</i> . <i>a.</i> | Having due authority; having an air of authority. |
| AUTHORITATIVELY , <i>āw-thōr'ō-tā-tiv-lē</i> . <i>ad.</i> | In authoritative manner; with a shew of authority; with due authority. |
| AUTHORITATIVENESS , <i>āw-thōr'ō-tā-tiv-nēs</i> . <i>f.</i> | Authoritative appearance. |
| AUTHORITY , <i>āw-thōr'ō-tē</i> . <i>f.</i> | Authority, <i>āw-thōr'ō-tē</i> . <i>f.</i> |
| | Legal power; influence, credit; power, rule; support, countenance; testimony; credibility. |
| | ☞ This word is sometimes pronounced as if written <i>autority</i> . This affected pronunciation is traced to a gentleman who is one of the greatest ornaments of the law, as well as one of the politest scholars of the age, and whose authority has been sufficient to sway the bench and the bar, though <i>author</i> , <i>authentic</i> , <i>theatre</i> , <i>theory</i> , &c. and a thousand similar words where the <i>t</i> is heard, are constantly slurring them in the face. |
| | The public ear, however, is not so far vitiated as to acknowledge this innovation; for though it may with security, and even approbation, be pronounced in Westminster Hall, it would not be quite so safe for an actor to adopt it on the stage. |
| | I know it will be said that <i>authoritas</i> is latter Latin, that the purer Latin never had the <i>b</i> ; and that our word, which is derived from it, ought, on that account, to omit it. But it may be observed, that, according to the best Latin critics, the word ought to be written <i>autoritas</i> , and that, according to this reasoning, we ought to write and pronounce <i>authority</i> and <i>author</i> : but this, I presume, is farther than these innovators would choose to go. The truth is, such singularities of pronunciation should be left to the lower order of critics; who, like coxcombs in dress, would be utterly unnoticed if they were not distinguished by petty deviations from the rest of the world. |
| | AUTHORIZATION , <i>āw-thō-rē-zā-shūn</i> . <i>f.</i> |
| | Establishment by authority. |
| TO AUTHORIZE , <i>āw-thō-rīzē</i> . <i>v. a.</i> | To authorize, <i>āw-thō-rīzē</i> . <i>v. a.</i> |
| | To give authority to any person; to make any thing legal; to establish any thing by authority; to justify, to prove a thing to be right; to give credit to any person or thing. |
| AUTOCRASY , <i>āw-tōk'rā-sē</i> . <i>f.</i> | Autocracy, <i>āw-tōk'rā-sē</i> . <i>f.</i> |
| | Independent power. |
| AUTOGRAPH , <i>āw-tō-grāf</i> . <i>f.</i> | Autograph, <i>āw-tō-grāf</i> . <i>f.</i> |
| | A particular person's own writing, the original. |
| AUTOGRAPHICAL , <i>āw-tō-grāf'ē-kāl</i> . <i>a.</i> | Autographical, <i>āw-tō-grāf'ē-kāl</i> . <i>a.</i> |
| | Of one's own writing. |
| AUTOMATICAL , <i>āw-tō-māt'ē-kāl</i> . <i>a.</i> | Automatical, <i>āw-tō-māt'ē-kāl</i> . <i>a.</i> |
| | Having the power of moving itself. |
| AUTOMATON , <i>āw-tōm'ā-tōn</i> . <i>f.</i> | Automaton, <i>āw-tōm'ā-tōn</i> . <i>f.</i> |
| | A machine that hath the power of motion within itself. |
| | AUTOMATOUS , |

BAA

BAB

—nō, mōvē, nōr, nōt; —tūba, tāb, bāll; —sll; —pōnd; —tōn, THiS.

AUTOMATOUS, āw-tōm'ā-tūs. a.
Having in itself the power of motion.

AUTONOMY, āw-tōn' nō-mē. f. (518)
The living according to one's own mind and
prescription. Not in use.

AUTOPSY, āw-tōp-sē. f.
Ocular demonstration.

AUTOPTICAL, āw-tōp'tē-kāl. a.
Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY, āw-tōp'tē-kāl-lē.
ad. By means of one's own eyes.

AUTUMN, āw-tūm. f.
The season of the year between summer and
winter.

AUTUMNAL, āw-tūm'nāl. a.
Belonging to autumn.

AUVELL, ā-vūl'hūn. f.

The act of pulling one thing from another.

AUXESIS, āwg-zē'sis. f. (478) (520).
Amplification.

AUXILIAR, āwg-zil'yār. (478).

AUXILIARY, āwg-zil'yā-re.
f. and a. Helper, assistant; helping, assisting.

AUXILIATION, āwg-zil-ē-ā'hūn. f.
Help, aid.

To AWAIT, ā-wāt'. v. a.

To expect, to wait for; to attend, to be in
store for.

AWAIT, ā-wāt'. f.

Ambush.

To AWAKE, ā-wāk'. v. a.

To rouse out of sleep; to raise from any
state resembling sleep; to put into new
action.

To AWAKE, ā-wāk'. v. n.

To break from sleep, to cease to sleep.

AWAKE, ā-wāk'. a.

Without sleep, not sleeping.

To AWAKEN, ā-wā'kn.

See AWAKE.

To AWARD, ā-wārd'. v. a.

To adjudge, to give any thing by a judicial
sentence; to judge, to determine.

AWARD, ā-wārd'. f.

Judgment, sentence, determination.

AWARE, ā-wār'. a.

Vigilant, attentive.

To AWARE, ā-wār'. v. n.

To beware, to be cautious.

AWAY, ā-way'. ad.

Absent; from any place or person; let us
go; begone; out of one's own power.

AWE, āw. f.

Reverential fear, reverence.

To AWE, āw. v. a.

To strike with reverence, or fear.

AWEBAND, āw'bānd. f.

A check.

AWFUL, āw'fūl. a. (173) (406).

That which strikes with awe, or fills with
reverence; worshipful, invested with digni-
ty; struck with awe, timorous.

AWFULLY, āw'fūl-lē. ad.

In a reverential manner.

AWFULNESS, āw'fūl-nēs. f.

The quality of striking with awe, solemnity;
the state of being struck with awe.

AWHILE, ā-hwile'. ad. (397).

Some time.

AWKWARD, āwk'wārd. a. (475).

Inelegant, unpolite, untaught; unready, un-
handy, clumsy; perverse, untoward.

AWKWARDLY, āwk'wārd-lē. ad.

Clumsily, unreadily, inelegantly.

AWKWARDNESS, āwk'wārd-nēs. f.

Inelegance, want of gentility, clumsiness.

AWL, āl. f.

A pointed instrument to bore holes.

AWLESS, āw'lēs. a.

Without reverence; without the power of
causing reverence.

AWME, āwm. f.

A Dutch measure answering to what in Eng-
land is called a tierce, or one seventh of an
English ton.

AWNING, āw'nīng. f.

A cover spread over a boat or vessel to keep
off the weather.

AWOKE, ā-wōk'.

The preterite of Awake.

AWORK, ā-wūrk'. ad.

On work, in a state of labour.

AWORKING, ā-wūrk'ing. ad.

In the state of working.

AWRY, ā-rī'. ad. (474).

Not in a straight direction, obliquely;
askew, with oblique vision; not level, unevenly;
not equally between two points; not in a right state, perversely.

AXE, āks. f.

An instrument consisting of a metal head,
with a sharp edge.

AXILLAR, āg-zil'lār. (478).

AXILLARY, āg-zil'lā-ri. } a.

Belonging to the armpit.

AXIOM, āk'shūm. I. (479).

A proposition evident at first sight.

AXIS, āk'sis. f.

The line, real or imaginary, that passes
through any thing, on which it may revolve.

AXLE, āk'sl.

AXLE-TREE, āk'sl-tree. } f.
The pin which passes through the midst of
the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of
the wheel are performed.

AY, āē. ad. (105).

Yes.

AYE, āē. ad.

Always, to eternity, for ever.

AYGREEN, āc'grēn. f.

The same with houseleek.

AYRY, ā'rē. a.

See AIRY.

AZIMUTH, āz'ē-mūth. f.

The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an
arc between the meridian of the place and
any given vertical line; magnetical azi-
muth, is an arc of the horizon contained
between the sun's azimuth circle and the
magnetical meridian; azimuth compass, is
an instrument used at sea for finding the
sun's magnetical azimuth.

AZURE, ā'zhūr. a. (484).

Blue, faint blue.

B.

BAA, bā. f. (77).

The cry of a sheep.

To BAA, bā. v. n.

To cry like a sheep.

To BABBLE, bāb'bl. v. n.

To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell
secrets; to talk match.

BABBLE, bāb'bl. f.

Idle talk, senseless prattle.

BABLEMENT, bāb'bl-mēnt. f.

Senseless prate.

BABBLER, bāb'blēr. f.

An idle talker; a teller of secrets.

BABE, bābē. f.

An infant.

BABERY, bā'bēr-rē. f.

Finesse to please a babe or child.

BABISH, bā'bish. a.

Childish.

BABoON, bā'bōōn'. f.

A monkey of the largest kind.

BABY, bā'bē. f.

A child, an infant; a small image in imita-
tion of a child, which girls play with.

BACCATED, bāk'kā-tēd. a.

Beset with pearls. Having many berries.

BACCHANALIAN, bāk-kā-nā'lē-ān. f.

A drunkard.

BACCHANALS, bāk'kā-nālēz. f.

The drunken feasts of Bacchus.

BACCHUS BOLE, bāk'kūs-bōle. f.

A flower not tall, but very full and broad-
leaved.

BACCIFEROUS, bāk-sif'ē-rūs. a.

Berry-bearing.

BACHELOR, bāchelōr. f.

A man unmarried; a man who takes his first
degrees; a knight of the lowest order.

BACHELORS BUTTON, bāchelōr's-but-
ton. f.

Campion, an herb.

BACHELORSHIP, bāchelōr'ship. f.

The condition of a bachelor.

BACK, bāk. f.

The hinder part of the body; the outer
part

BAD

BAK

BAL

BAR (546).—*Fan, fan, fan, fan; — mē, mēt; — plē, plē; —*

part of the hand when it is shut; the rear; the place behind; the part of any thing out of sight; the thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge.

BACK, bāk. *adj.*

To the place whence one came; backward from the present station; behind, not coming forward; toward things past; again, in return; again, a second time.

TO BACK, bāk. *v. a.*

To mount a horse; to break a horse; to place upon the back; to maintain, to strengthen; to justify, to support; to second.

TO BACKBITE, bāk'bitē. *v. a.*

To censure or reproach the absent.

BACKBITER, bāk'bit-tēr. *f.*

A privy calumniator, censor of the absent.

BACKDOOR, bāk'dōōr. *f.*

The door behind the house.

BACKED, bākt. *a. (359).*

Having a back.

BACKFRIEND, bāk'frēnd. *f.*

An enemy in secret.

BACKGAMMON, bāk-gām'mōn. *f.*

A play or game with dice and tables.

BACKHOUSE, bāk'hōūs. *f.*

The buildings behind the chief part of the house.

BACKPIECE, bāk'pēēs. *f.*

The piece of armour which covers the back.

BACKROOM, bāk'rōōm. *f.*

A room behind.

BACKSIDE, bāk'side. *f.*

The hinder part of any thing; the hind part of an animal; the yard of ground behind a house.

TO BACKSLIDE, bāk-slīdē. *v. n.*

(497). To fall off.

I have in this word preferred Dr. Johnson's accentuation on the second syllable, to Mr. Sheridan's on the first, for reasons that may be seen under the number marked.

BACKSLIDER, bāk-slīdēr. *f.*

An apostate.

BACKSTAFF, bāk'stāf. *f.*

An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea.

BACKSTAIRS, bāk'stārz. *f.*

The private stairs in the house.

BACKSTAYS, bāk'stāz. *f.*

Ropes which keep the mast from pitching forward.

BACKWORD, bāk'sord. *f.*

A sword with one sharp edge.

BACKWARDS, bāk'wōrdz. *ad.*

With the back forwards; towards the back; on the back; from the present station to the place behind; regressively; towards something past; out of the progressive state; from a better to a worse state; past, in time past.

BACKWARD, bāk'wōrd. *a.*

Unwilling, averse; hesitating; sluggish, dilatory; dull, not quick or apprehensive.

BACKWARD, bāk'wōrd. *ad.*

The things past.

BACKWARDLY, bāk'wōrd-lē. *ad.*

Unwillingly, aversely.

BACKWARDNESS, bāk'wōrd-nēs. *f.*

Dulness, sluggishness.

BACON, bā'kn. *f.*

The flesh of a hog salted and dried.

BAD, bād. *a.*

Ill, not good; vicious, corrupt; unfortunate, unhappy; hurtful, unwholesome; sick.

BADE, bād. *(75).*

The preterite of Bid.

BADGE, bādjē. *f.*

A mark or cognizance worn; a token by which one is known; the mark of any thing.

TO BADGE, bādjē. *v. a.*

To mark.

BADGER, bād'jēr. *f.*

A brook, an animal.

BADGER, bād'jēr. *f.*

One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another.

BADLY, bād'lē. *ad.*

Not well.

BADNESS, bād'nēs. *f.*

Want of good qualities.

TO BAFFLE, bāff'fl. *v. a.*

To elude; to confound; to crush.

BAFFLER, bāff'flēr. *f.*

He that baffles.

BAG, bāg. *f.*

A sack, or pouch; that part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers; an ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair; a term used to signify quantities, as a bag of pepper.

TO BAG, bāg. *v. a.*

To put into a bag; to load with a bag.

TO BAG, bāg. *v. n.*

To swell like a full bag.

BAGATELLE, bāg-ā-tēlē. *f.*

A trifle. Not English.

BAGGAGE, bāg'gidje. *f. (90).*

The furniture of an army; a worthless woman.

BAGNIO, bān'yō. *f. (388).*

A house for bathing and sweating.

BAGPIPE, bāg'pipe. *f.*

A musical instrument, consisting of a leather bag, and pipes.

BAGPIPER, bāg'pi-pēr. *f.*

One that plays on a bagpipe.

BAIL, bālē. *f.*

Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance.

TO BAIL, bālē. *v. a.*

To give bail for another; to admit to bail.

BAILABLE, bālā-bl. *a.*

That may be set at liberty by bail.

BAILIFF, bāl'if. *f.*

A subordinate officer; an officer whose business it is to execute arrests; an under-warder of a manor.

BAILIWICK, bāl'ē-wik. *f.*

The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

TO BAIT, bātē. *v. a.*

To put meat to tempt animals.

TO BAIT, bātē. *v. a.*

To set dogs upon.

TO BAIT, bātē. *v. n.*

To stop at any place for refreshment; to clasp the wings, to flutter.

BAIT, bātē. *f.*

Meat set to allure animals to a snare; a temptation, an enticement; a refreshment on a journey.

BAIZE, bāzē. *f.*

A kind of coarse open cloth.

TO BAKE, bākē. *v. a.*

To heat any thing in a close place; to dress in an oven; to harden in the fire; to harden with heat.

TO BAKE, bākē. *v. n.*

To do the work of baking.

BAKEHOUSE, bāk'hoūs. *f.*

A place for baking bread.

BAKER, bāk'ēr. *f.*

He whose trade is to bake.

BALANCE, bāl'āns. *f.*

A pair of scales; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoise; the beating part of a watch; in astronomy, one of the signs, Libra.

TO BALANCE, bāl'āns. *v. a.*

To weigh in a balance; to counterpoise; to regulate an account; to pay that which is wanting.

TO BALANCE, bāl'āns. *v. n.*

To hesitate, to fluctuate.

BALANCER, bāl'ān-sēr. *f.*

The person that weighs.

BALASS RUBY, bāl'ās-rū'bē. *f.*

A kind of ruby.

BALCONY, bāl-kō'nē. *f.*

A frame of wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

BALD, bāld. *a.*

Without hair; without natural covering; unadorned, inelegant; stripped, without dignity.

BALDERDASH, bāl'dēr-dāsh. *f.*

Rude mixture.

BALDLY, bāl'dlē. *ad.*

Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly.

BALDMONY, bāl'dmōn-nē. *f.*

Gentian, a plant.

BALDNESS, bāl'dnēs. *f.*

The want of hair; the loss of hair; meanness of writing.

BALDRICK, bāl'drīk. *f.*

A girdle; the zodiac.

BALE, bālē. *f.*

A bundle of goods.

BALEFUL, bāl'fūl. *a.*

Sorrowful, sad; full of mischief.

BALEFULLY, bāl'fūl-lē. *ad.*

Sorrowfully, mischievously.

BALK, bāwk. *f. (402).*

A great beam.

BALK, bāwk. *f.*

A bridge of land left unploughed.

BALK, bāwk. *f.*

Dissappointment when least expected.

TO BALK, bāwk. *v. a. (402).*

To disappoint, to frustrate; to waive any thing; to omit.

BALKERS bāwk'ārz. *f.*

Men who give a sign which way the herring is.

BALL, bāwl. *f.*

Any thing made in a round form; a round thing to play with; a globe; a globus borne as an ensign of sovereignty; any part of the body that approaches to roundness.

BALL, bāwl. *f.*

An entertainment of dancing.

BALLAD, bāl'lād. *f.*

A song.

BALLAD-SINGER, bāl'lād-sing-ēr. *f.*

One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

BALLAST, bāl'āst. *f.*

Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady.

BALETTE, bāl'lēt. *f.*

A dance.

BALLOON, bāl-loōn'. *f.*

A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry; a ball placed on a pillar; a ball of pasteboard, studded with combustible matter,

BAN

BAN

BAR

— nō, mōvē, nōr, nōt; — tōbē, tōb, bōl; — dīl; — pōānd; — thīn, this.

ter, which is shot up into the air, and then bursts.

BALLOT, bāl'lōt. f.

A little ball or ticket used in giving votes; the act of voting by ballot.

To **BALLOT**, bāl'lōt. v. n.

To choose by ballot.

BALLOTATION, bāl-lō-tā'shōn. f.

The act of voting by ballot.

BALM, bām. f. (403).

The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous; any valuable or fragrant ointment; any thing that sooths or mitigates pain.

BALM, bām. f.

The name of a plant.

BALM OF GILEAD, bām of gīl'yād. f.

The juice drawn from the balsam tree; a plant remarkable for the strong balsamic scent.

BALMY, bāl'mē. a. (403).

Having the qualities of balm; producing balm; soothing, soft; fragrant; odoriferous; mitigating; assuasive.

BALNEARY, bāl'nē-ā-rē. f.

A bathing-room.

BALNEATION, bāl-nē-ā-shōn. f.

The act of bathing.

BALNEATORY, bāl-nē-ā-tōrē. a.

Belonging to a bath.

BALSAM, bāwl'sūm. f.

Ointment, unguent.

BALSAM APPLE, bāwl'sūm-āp-pl. f.

An Indian plant.

BALSAMICAL, bāl-sām'ē-kāl. a.

BALSAMICK, bāl-sām'ik. a.

Unctuous, mitigating.

BALUSTRADE, bāl-ōs-trād'. f.

Rows of little pillars called balusters.

This word is often corrupted into bannisters; as the bannisters of a staircase.

Balustrade means the row of small pillars sup-

porting the guard of a staircase, taken collectively; as a colonade means a collection of columns in regular order: but, besides this collective term, there is the distributive

Balusters; meaning either the whole of the

balustrade, or any part of it; as each of the

small pillars that compose it may be called

a baluster.

BAMBOO; bām-bōō'. f.

An Indian plant of the reed kind.

To **BAMBOOZE**, bām-bōō'zē. v. a.

To deceive; to impel upon. A low word.

BAMBOOZLER, bām-bōō'zēr. f.

A cheat.

BAN, bān. f.

A publick notice given of any thing; a curse, excommunication; interdiction; Ban of the Empire, a publick censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.

BANANA TREE, bā-nā-nā-tree. f.

Plantain.

BAND, bānd. f. (403).

A tie, a binding; a chain; which any thing is kept in; refining; any union or connexion; any thing bound round another; a company of persons joined together; a particular kind of neckcloth worn chiefly by the clergy; in architecture, any flat low moulding, fascia, face, or plinth.

To **BAND**, bānd. v. a.

To unite together; into one body or troop; keep him over with a band.

BANDAGE, bān'dājē. f. (90).

Something bound over another; the fillet, or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BANDBOX, bānd'bōks. f.

A slight box used for bands and other things of small weight.

BANDELET, bān'dē-lēt. f.

Any flat moulding or fillet.

BANDIT, bān-dīt. f.

An outlawed robber.

BANDITI, bān-dīt'tē. f.

A company of outlawed robbers.

BANDOG, bān'dōg. f.

A mastiff.

BANDOLEERS, bān-dō-lērēz'. f.

Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BANDROL, bān'drōll. f.

A little flag or streamer.

BANDY, bān'dē. f.

A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball.

To **BANDY**, bān'dē. v. a.

To beat to and fro; or from one to another; to give and take reciprocally; to agitate, to toss about.

BANDYLEG, bān'dē-lēg. f.

A crooked leg.

BANDYLEDGED, bān'dē-lēgd. a.

Having crooked legs.

BANE, bānē. f.

Poison; mischief, ruin.

To **BANE**, bānē. v. a.

To poison.

BANEFUL, bānē/fūl. a.

Poisonous; destructive.

BANEFULNESS, bānē/fūl-nēs. f.

Poisonousness, destructiveness.

BANEWORT, bānē/wōrt. f.

Deadly nightshade.

To **BANG**, bāng. v. a. (409).

To beat, to thump; to handle roughly.

BANG, bāng. f.

A blow, a thump.

To **BANISH**, bān'ñish. v. a.

To condemn to leave his own country; to drive away.

BANISHER, bān'ñish-ōr. f.

He that forces another from his own country.

BANISHMENT, bān'ñish-mēnt. f.

The act of banishing another; the state of being banished, exile.

BANK, bānk. f. (409).

The earth rising on each side of a water; any heap of earth piled up; a bench of rows; a place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally; the company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To **BANK**, bānk. v. a.

To lay up money in a bank; to inclose with banks.

BANK-BILL, bānk'bīl. f.

A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid.

BANKER, bānk'ōr. f.

One that trafficks in money.

BANKRUPTCY, bānk'rōp-sē. f.

The state of a man broken, or bankrupt; the act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

BANKRUPT, bānk'rōpt. a.

In debt beyond the power of payment.

BANNER, bān'ñēr. f.

A flag, a standard; a streamer borne at the end of a lance.

BANNERET, bān'ñēr-ēt. f.

A knight made in the field.

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BANNEROL, bān'ñēr-ōll. f.

A little flag or streamer.

BANNIAN, bān-yān'. f.

A man's undress, or morning gown.

BANNOCK, bān'nōk. f.

A kind of oatmeal or pease-meal cake.

BANQUET, bānk'kwēt. f. (408).

A feast.

To **BANQUET**, bānk'kwēt. v. n.

(409). To feast, to fare daintily.

BANQUETER, bānk'kwēt-ēr. f.

A feaster; one that lives deliciously; he that makes feasts.

BANQUETING-HOUSE, bānk'kwēt-hōsē. f.

A house where banquets are kept.

BANQUETTE, bānk-kēt'. f.

A small bank at the foot of the parapet.

BANSTICLE, bān'stik-kl. f.

A small fish, a stickleback.

To **BANTER**, bān'tār. v. a.

To play upon, to rally.

BANTER, bān'tār. f.

Ridicule, railing.

BANTERER, bān'tār-ōr. f.

One that banters.

BANTLING, bānt'ling. f.

A little child.

BAPTISM, bāp'tizm. f.

Baptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ doth use; baptism is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

BAPTISMAL, bāp'tiz'māl. a.

Of or pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIST, bāp'tist. f.

He that administers baptism.

BAPTISTERY, bāp'tis-tēr-ēt. f.

The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

To **BAPTIZE**, bāp-tize'. v. a.

To christen, to administer the sacrament of baptism.

BAPTIZER, bāp-ti'zēr. f.

One that baptizes, one that administers baptism.

BAR, bār. f.

A piece of wood laid cross a passage to hinder entrance; a bolt to fasten a door; any obstacle; a rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour; any thing used for prevention; the place where causes of law are tried; an inclosed place in a tavern where a highway-keeper sits; in law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea; any thing by which the structure is held together; bars in music, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music, used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

To **BAR**, bār. v. a.

To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar; to hinder, to obstruct; to prevent; to shut out from; to exclude from a claim; to prohibit; to except; to hinder a suit.

BARB, bārb. f.

Any thing that grows in the place of the beard; the points that stand backward in an arrow; the armour for horses.

BARB, bārb. f.

A Barbary horse.

To **BARB**, bārb. v. a.

To shave, to dress out the beard; to furnish

(546).—Fātē, fār, fāl, fāt; —mē, met; —plē, pīn; —

the horse with armour; to jag arrows with hooks.

BARBACAN, bār'bā-kān. s.

A fortification placed before the walls of a town; an opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES CHERRY, bār'bā'dūs tshē'rē. s.

A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.

BARBARIAN, bār'bā'rē-ān. s.

A man uncivilized, a savage; a foreigner; a man without pity.

BARBARICK, bār'bār'ik. a.

Foreign, far-fetched.

BARBARISM, bār'bār-izm. s.

A form of speech contrary to the purity of language; ignorance of arts, want of learning; brutality, savagery of manners, incivility; cruelty, hardness of heart.

BARBARY, bār'bār'ē-tē. s.

Savagery, incivility; cruelty, inhumanity, impurity of speech.

BARBAROUS, bār'bā-rūs. a.

Stranger to civility, savage, uncivilized; unacquainted with arts; cruel, inhuman.

BARBAROUSLY, bār'bā-rūs-lē. ad.

Without knowledge of arts; in a manner contrary to the rules of speech; cruelly, inhumanly.

BARBAROUSNESS, bār'bā-rūs-nēs. s.

Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.

To **BARBECUE**, bār'bē-kū. v. a.

A term for dressing a hog whole.

BARBECUE, bār'bē-kū. s.

A hog dressed whole.

BARBED, bār'bēd. particip. a.

Furnished with armour; bearded, jagged with hooks.

BARBEL, bār'bl. s. (102).

A kind of fish found in rivers.

BARBER, bār'būr. s.

A man who shaves the beard.

BARBERRY, bār'bēr-ri. s.

Piperridge bush.

BARD, bārd. s. f.

A poet.

BARE, bāre. a.

Naked, without covering; uncovered in respect; unadorned, plain, simple; detected, without concealment; poor, without plenty; mere; threadbare, much worn; not united with any thing else.

To **BARE**, bāre. v. a.

To strip.

BARE, bāre. preterite of

To **BEAR**.

BAREBONE, bāre'bōne. s.

A very lean person.

BAREFACED, bāre-fāste'. a.

With the face naked, not masked; shameless, unrefined.

BAREFACEDLY, bāre-fāste'lē. ad.

Openly, shamelessly, without disguise.

BAREFACEDNESS, bāre-fāste'nēs. s.

Effrontery, assurance, audaciousness.

BAREFOOT, bāre'fūt. a.

Without shoes.

BAREFOOTED, bāre'fūt-ēd. a.

Without shoes.

BAREHEADED, bāre'hēd-dēd. a.

Uncovered in respect.

BARELY, bāre'lē. ad.

Nakedly, merely, only.

BARENESS, bāre'nēs. s.

Nakedness; leanness; poverty; meanness of clothes.

BARGAIN, bār'gīn. s. (208).

A contract or agreement concerning sale; the thing bought or sold; stipulation.

To **BARGAIN**, bār'gīn. v. n.

To make a contract for sale.

BARGAINEE, bār'gīn-nē. s.

He or she that accepts a bargain.

BARGAINER, bār'gīn-nūr. s.

The person who proffers or makes a bargain.

BARGE, bārje. s.

A boat for pleasure; a boat for burden.

BARGER, bār'jūr. s.

The manager of a barge.

BARK, bārk. s.

The rind or covering of a tree; a small ship.

To **BARK**, bārk. v. a.

To strip trees of their bark.

To **BARK**, bārk. v. n.

To make the noise which a dog makes; to clamour at.

BARKER, bār'kūr. s.

One that barks or clamours; one employed in stripping trees.

BARKY, bār'kē. a.

Consisting of bark.

BARLEY, bār'lē. s. (270).

A grain, of which malt is made.

BARLEYBRAKE, bār'lē-brāke. s.

A kind of rural play.

BARLEYCORN, bār'lē-kōrn. s.

A grain of barley.

BARM, bārni. s.

Yeast, the ferment put into drink to make it work.

BARMY, bār'mē. a.

Containing barm.

BARN, bārn. s.

A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

BARNACLE, bār'nā-kl. s.

A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees; a species of shell-fish.

BAROMETER, bār'fōm'mē-tōr. s.

(518.) 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, bār'ō-mēt'rē-kāl. a.

Relating to the barometer.

BARON, bār'rūn. s.

A degree of nobility next to a viscount; Baron is one of the judges in the court of exchequer; there are also barons of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower house of parliament; Baron is used in law for the husband in relation to his wife.

BARONAGE, bār'rūn-ādjē. s. (90).

The dignity of a baron.

BARONESS, bār'rūn-ēs. s.

A baron's lady.

BARONET, bār'rūn-ēt. s.

The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron and above a knight.

BARONY, bār'rūn-ē. s.

That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron.

BAROSCOPE, bār'rō-skōpē. s.

An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere.

BARRACAN, bār'rā-kān. s.

A strong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK, bār'rāk. s.

Building to lodge soldiers.

BARRATOR, bār'rā-tōr. s.

A wrangler, and encourager of lawsuits.

BARRATRY, bār'rā-trē. s.

Foul practice in law.

BARREL, bār'rēl. s.

A round wooden vessel to be stopped close; a vessel containing liquor; any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder.

To **BARREL**, bār'rēl. v. a.

To put any thing in a barrel.

BARREN, bār'rēn. a.

Not prolific; unfruitful, sterile; not copious, scanty; unmeaning, un-inventive, dull.

BARRENL, bār'rēn-lē. ad.

Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, bār'rēn-nēs. s.

Want of the power of procreation; unfruitfulness, sterility; want of invention; want of matter; in theology, want of sensibility.

BARRENWORT, bār'rēn-wōrt. s.

A plant.

BARRFUL, bār'fōll. a.

Full of obstructions—properly *Barfus*.

BARRICADE, bār'rē-kādē'. s.

A fortification made to keep off an attack; any stop, bar, obstruction.

To **BARRICADE**, bār'rē-kādē'. v. a.

To stop up a passage.

BARRICADO, bār'rē-kā'dō. s.

A fortification, a bar.

To **BARRICADO**, bār'rē-kā'dō. v. a.

To fortify, to bar.

BARRIER, bār'rē-ūr. s. (543).

A barricade, an entrenchment; a fortification, or strong place; a stop, an obstruction; a bar to mark the limits of any place; a boundary.

“Pope, by the licence of his art, pronounced this word in two syllables, with the accent on the last, as if written *barr-rēr*! “Twixt that and reason what nice barrier!

“For ever sep'reate, yet for ever near.”

ESSAY ON MAN. Ep. 1. v. 215.

And yet in another part of his works he places the accent on the first syllable, as we always hear it in prose.

“Safe in the love of Heav'n an ocean flows Around our realm, a *barrer* from the foes.”

BARRISTER, bār'rīs-tōr. s.

A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice.

BARROW, bār'rōw. s.

Any carriage moved by the hand, as a hand-barrow.

BARSHOT, bār'shōt. s.

Two bullets or half-bullets joined by a bar, and used chiefly at sea to cut down the masts and riggings of ships.

To **BARTER**, bār'tōr. v. n.

To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another.

To **BARTER**, bār'tōr. v. a.

To give any thing in exchange.

BARTER, bār'tōr. s.

The act or practice of trafficking by exchange.

BARTERER, bār'tōr-rōr. s.

He that trafficks by exchange.

BARTERY, bār'tōr-rē. s.

Exchange of commodities.

BARTRAM, bār'trām. s.

A plant, pellitory.

BASE, bāsē. a.

Mean,

BAS

BAT

BAW

—nô, móve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bôll; —ôil; —pôand; —sbin, THIS.

Mean, vile, worthless; disingenuous, illiberal, ungenerous; of low station, of mean account; base-born, born out of wedlock; applied to metals, without value; applied to sounds, deep, grave.

BASE-BORN, bâse'bôrn. a.

Born out of wedlock.

BASE-COURT, bâse'kôrt. f.

Lower court.

BASE-MINDED, bâse-mind'ëd. a.

Mean spirited.

BASE-VIOL, bâse-vî'ûl. f.

An instrument used in concerts for the base sound.

BASE, bâse. f.

The bottom of any thing; the pedestal of a statue; the bottom of a cone; stockings; the place from which racers or tilters run; the string that gives a base sound; an old rustic play.

BASELY, bâse'lë. ad.

Meantly, dishonourably; in basistry, as basely born.

BASENESS, bâse'nës. f.

Meanness, vileness; vileness of metal; basistry; deepness of sound.

BASHAW, bâsh'âw'. f.

Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province.

BASHFUL, bâsh'fûl. a.

Modest, sham-faced, shy.

BASHFULLY, bâsh'fûl-lë. ad.

Timorously, modestly.

BASHFULNESS, bâsh'fûl-nës. f.

Modesty; foolish or rustic shame.

BASIL, bâz'il. f.

The name of a plant.

BASILICA, bâz'il'é-kâ. f.

The middle vein of the arm.

BASILICA, bâz'il'é-kâ. f.

The basilick vein.

BASILICK, bâz'il'lîk. a.

Belonging to the basilica.

BASILICK, bâz'il'lîk. f.

The basilick vein; a large hall.

BASILIKON, bâz'il'é-kôñ. f.

An ointment called also tetrapharmacum.

BASILISK, bâz'é-lîsk. f.

A kind of serpent, a cockatrice, said to kill by looking. He is called Basilisk, or little king, from a comb or crest on his head; a species of cannon.

BASIN, bâ'sin. f.

A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses; a small pond; a part of the sea inclosed in rocks; any hollow place capacious of liquids; a dock for repairing and building ships; Basins of a Balance, the same with the scales.

BASIS, bâ'sîs. f.

The foundation of any thing; the lowest of the three principal parts of a column; that on which any thing is raised; the pedestal; the groundwork.

To BASK, bâsk. v. a. (79).

To warm by laying out in the heat.

BASK, bâsk. v. n.

To lie in a place to receive heat.

BASKET, bâs'kët. f.

A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters.

BASKET-HILT, bâs'kët-hîlt. f.

A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand.

BASKET-WOMAN, bâs'kët-wôm-ûn. f.

A woman that plies at markets with a basket.

BASS, bâse. a.

In music, grave, deep.

BASS-VIOL, bâse-vî'ûl. f.

See **BASE-VIOL**.

BASS, bâs. f.

A mat used in churches.

BASS-RELIEF, bâs-ré-léëf'. f.

Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.

BASSET, bâs'sët. f.

A game at cards.

BASSOON, bâs-sôôn'. f.

A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.

BASTARD, bâs'târd. f.

A person born of a woman out of wedlock; any thing spurious.

BASTARD, bâs'târd. a.

Begotten out of wedlock; spurious, supposititious, adulterate.

To BASTARDIZE, bâs'târ-dîz. v. a.

To convict of being a bastard; to beget a bastard.

BASTARDLY, bâs'târd-lë. ad.

In the manner of a bastard.

BASTARDY, bâs'târd-dë. f.

An unlawful state of birth, which disables a child from succeeding to an inheritance.

To BASTE, bâste. v. a.

To beat with a stick; a drip butter upon meat on the spit; to sear slightly.

BASTINADE, bâs-té-nâde'. f.

BASTINADO, bâs-té-na'dô. f.

The act of beating with a cudgel; a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on his feet.

To BASTINADE, bâs-té-nâde'. f.

To BASTINADO, bâs-té-na'dô. a.

To beat.

BASTION, bâs'tîshûn. f. (291).

A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, standing out from a rampart, a bulwark.

BAT, bât. f.

A heavy stick.

BAT, bât. f.

An animal having the body of a mouse, and the wings of a bird, not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It brings forth its young as mice do, and suckles them.

BAT-FOWLING, bât'fôû-ling. f.

Birdcatching in the night-time.

BATABLE, bât'â-bl. a.

Disputable. Batable ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

BATCH, bâtih. f.

The quantity of bread baked at a time; any quantity made at once.

BATE, bâte. f.

Strife, contention.

To BATE, bâte. v. a.

To lessen any thing, to retrench; to sink the price; to lessen a demand; to cut off.

BATEFUL, bâte'fûl. a.

Contentious.

BATEMENT, bâte'mënt. f..

Diminution.

BATH, bâtb. f. (78).

A Bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature; a vessel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire; a sort of Hebrew measure, containing seven gallons and four pints.

To BATHE, bâthe. v. a. (467):

P 2

To wash in a bath; to supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors; to wash with anything.

To BATHE, bâthe. v. n.

To be in the water.

BATING, bâ'tîng. prep.

Except.

BATLET, bât'lët. f.

A square piece of wood used in beating linen.

BATOON, bâ-tôôn'. f.

A staff or club; a truncheon or marshal's staff.

BATTAILLOUS, bât'tâ-lüs. a.

Warlike, with military appearance.

BATTALIA, bât-tâl'yâ. f. (272).

The order of battle.

BATTALION, bât-tâl'yôñ. f. (272) (507). A division of an army, a troop, a body of forces; an army.

To BATTEN, bât'tn. v. a. (103).

To fatten, to make fat; to fertilize.

To BATTEN, bât'tn. v. n. (103).

To grow fat.

To BATTER, bât'tûr. v. a.

To beat, to beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with service.

BATTER, bât'tûr. f.

A mixture of several ingredients beaten together.

BATTERER, bât'tûr-rûr. f.

He that batters.

BATTERY, bât'tûr-rë. f.

The act of battering; the instruments with which a town is battered; the frame upon which cannons are mounted; in law, a violent striking of any man.

BATTLE, bât'tl. f. (405).

A fight; an encounter between opposite armies; a body of forces; the main body of an army.

To BATTLE, bât'tl. v. n.

To contend in fight.

BATTLE-ARRAY, bât'tl-âr-râ'. f.

Array, or order of battle.

BATTLE-AX, bât'tl-âks. f.

A weapon, a bill.

BATTLE-DOOR, bât'tl-dôre. f.

An instrument with a round handle and a flat blade, to strike a ball or a shuttlecock.

BATTLEMENT, bât'tl-mënt. f.

A wall with open places to look through or annoy an enemy.

BATTY, bât'té. a.

Belonging to a bat.

BAVAROY, bâv-â-rôë'. f.

A kind of cloke.

BAUBEE, bâw-bëë'. f.

In Scotland, a halfpenny.

BAVIN, bâv'in. f.

A stick like those bound up in faggots.

BAWBLE, bâw/bl. f.

A gew-gaw, a trifling piece of finery.

BAWLING, bâw/bîng. a.

Trifling, contemptible.

BAWCOCK, bâw/kôk. f.

A fine fellow.

BAWD, bâwd. f.

A procurer or procurers.

To BAWD, bâwd. v. n.

To procure.

BAWDILY, bâw/dë-lë. ad.

Obscenely.

BAWDINESS, bâw/dë-nës. f.

Obsceneness.

BAWDRICK,

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ; — mè, mêt ; — plne, pin ; —

BAWDICK, bâwd'rik. f.

A belt.

BAWDY, bâwd'r. f.

A wicked practice of bringing whores and rogues together; obscenity.

BAWDY, bâwd'y. a.

Obscene, unchaste.

BAWDY-HOUSE, bâwd'y-hôûs. f.

A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.

To BAWL, bâll. v. n.

To hoot, to cry out with great vehemence; to cry as a froward child.

To BAWL, bâll. v. a.

To proclaim as a crier.

BAWREL, bâw'rîl. f.

A kind of hawk.

BAWSIN, bâw'sin. f.

A badger.

BAY, bâ. a. (220).

A colour.

BAY, bâ. f.

An opening into the land.

BAY, bâ. L.

The state of any thing surrounded by enemies.

BAY, bâ. f.

In architecture, a term used to signify the divisions of a barn or other buildings. Bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long.

BAY, bâ. f.

A tree.

BAY, bâ. f.

An honorary crown or garland.

To BAY, bâ. v. n.

To bark as a dog at a thief; to shut in.

BAY SALT, bâ'sâlt. f.

Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour.

BAY WINDOW, bâ'win'dô. f.

A window jutting outward. — See Bow-window.

BAYARD, bâ'yârd. f.

A bay horse.

BAYONET, bâ'yâñ-nât. f.

A short sword fixed at the end of a musket.

¶ This word is very frequently pronounced *bagnet*, but chiefly by the vulgar.

BDELLIUM, dêl'yûm. f.

An aromatick gum brought from the Levant.

To BE, bê. v. n.

To have some certain state, condition, quality, as the man is wise; it is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed; to exist, to have existence.

BEACH, bêétfh. f. (227).

The shore, the strand.

BEACHED, bêétfh'ëd. a.

Exposed to the waves.

BEACHY, bêétfh'ë. a.

Having beaches.

BEACON, bê'kn. f.

Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy; marks erected to direct navigators.

BEAD, bêde. f. (227).

Small globes or balls strung upon a thread, and used by the Roman Catholics to count their prayers; little balls worn about the neck for ornament; any globular bodies.

BEAD-TREE, bêde'tréë. f.

The nut of this tree is, by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads, whence it takes its name.

BEADEL, bê'dl. f. (227).

A messenger or servitor belonging to a court; a petty officer in parishes.

BEADROLL, bêde'rôll. f.

A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.

BEADSMAN, bêédz-mân. f.

A man employed in praying for another.

BEAGLE, bê gl. f. (227).

A small hound with which hares are hunted.

BEAK, bêke. f. (227).

The bill or horny mouth of a bird; a piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies; any thing ending in a point like a beak.

BEAKED, bê'këd. a.

Having a beak.

BEAKER, bê'kûr. f.

A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

BEAL, bêle. f. (227).

A whelk or pimple.

BEAM, bême. f. (227).

The main piece of timber that supports the lofts of a house; any large and long piece of timber; that part of a balance, to the ends of which the scales are suspended; a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove; the ray of light emitted from some luminous body.

BEAM-TREE, bême'tréë. f.

Wildservice.

BEAMY, bê'më. a.

Radiant, shining, emitting beams; having horns or antlers.

BEAN, bêne. f. (227).

The common garden bean; the horse bean.

BEAN-CAPER, bêne'kâ-pûr. f.

A plant.

To BEAR, bâre. v. a. (240).

To carry as a burden; to convey or carry; to carry as a mark of authority; to carry as a mark of distinction; to support, to keep from falling; to carry in the mind, as love, hate; to endure, as pain, without sinking; to suffer, to undergo; to produce, as fruit; to bring forth, as a child; to support any thing good or bad; to behave; to impel, to urge, to push; to press; to bear in hand, to amuse with false pretences, to deceive; to bear off, to carry away by force; to bear out, to support, to maintain.

To BEAR, bâre. v. n.

To suffer pain; to be patient; to be fruitful or prolific; to tend, to be directed to any point; to behave; to be situated with respect to other places; to bear up, to stand firm without failing; to bear with, to endure an unpleasant thing.

BEAR, bâre. f.

A rough savage animal; the name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser Bear, in the tail of the lesser Bear is the pole star.

BEAR-BIND, bâre'bind. f.

A species of bind-weed.

BEAR-FLY, bâre'fli. f.

An insect.

BEAR-GARDEN, bâre'gâr-dn. f.

A place in which bears are kept for sport; any place of tumult or misrule.

BEAR'S BREECH, bârz'britsh. f.

The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, OR AURICULA, bârz'-ëér. f.

The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT, bârz'fût. f.

A species of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT, bârz'wûrt. f.

An herb.

BEARD, bêerd. f. (228).

The hair that grows on the lips and chin; sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn; a barb on an arrow.

To BEARD, bêerd. v. a.

To take or pluck by the beard; to oppose to the face.

BEARDED, bêerd'ëd. a.

Having a beard; having sharp prickles, as corn; barbed, or jagged.

BEARLESS, bêerd'lës. a.

Without a beard; youthful.

BEARER, bâre'ër. f.

A carrier of any thing; one employed in carrying burdens; one who wears any thing; one who carries the body to the grave; one who supports the pall at a funeral; a tree that yields its produce; in architecture, a post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BEARHERD, bâre'hërd. f.

A man that tends bears.

BEARING, bâre'ing. f.

The site or place of any thing with respect to something else; gesture, *mien*, behaviour.

BEARWARD, bâre'wârd. f.

A keeper of bears.

BEAST, bêst. f. (227).

An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal, opposed to man; a brutal savage man.

BEASTLINESS, bêst'lë-nës. f.

Brutality.

BEASTLY, bêst'lë. a.

Brutal, contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature or form of beasts.

To BEAT, bête. v. a. (227) (233).

To strike, to knock; to punish with stripes; to mark the time in music; to give repeated blows; to strike ground; to rouse game; to mix things by long and frequent agitation; to batter with engines of war; to make a path by treading it; to conquer, to subdue, to vanquish; to harass, to over-labour; to depress; to deprive by violence; to move with fluttering agitation; to beat down; to lessen the price demanded; to beat up, to attack suddenly; to beat the hoof, to walk, to go on foot.

¶ The past time of this verb is by the English uniformly pronounced like the present. Nay, except in solemn language, the present preterit and participle are exactly the same; while the Irish, more agreeably to analogy, as well as utility, pronounce the preterit as the noun *ber*, a wager: and this pronunciation, though contrary to English usage, is quite conformable to that general tendency observable in the pretertims of irregular verbs, which is to shorten the vowel that is long in the present, as *eat*, *ate*, (often pronounced *et*); *bear*, *beard*; *deal*, *dealt*; *mean*, *meant*; *dream*, *dreamt*; &c.

To BEAT, bête. v. n.

To move in a pulsatory manner; to dash, as a flood or storm; to knock at a door; to throb, to be in agitation; to fluctuate, to be in motion; to try in different ways, to search; to act upon with violence; to enforce by repetition.

BEAT, bête. f.

Stroke; manner of striking.

BEATEN, bête'n. particip.

From **BEAT**.

BEATER, bête'tûr. f.

BEC

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tābe, tāb, bāll; — öll; — pōnd; — thīn, this.

An instrument with which any thing is beaten a person much given to blows.

BEAUTIFICAL, bē-ā-tif'ē-kāl. } a.
BEATIFICK, bē-ā-tif'ik. }

Blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

BEAUTIFICALLY, bē-ā-tif'ē-kāl-lē.
ad. In such a manner as to compleat happiness.

BEATIFICATION, bē-āt-ē-fē-kā'-shūn. f.

Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as blessed.

To **BEATIFY**, bē-āt'-fi. v. a. (183).
To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

BEATING, bēt'ing. f.
Correction by blows.

BEATITUDE, bē-āt'-ē-tude. f.

Blessedness, felicity, happiness; a declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, bō. f. (245).

A man of drefs.

BEAVER, bē'vār. f. (227).

An animal, otherwise named the castor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; a hat of the best kind; the part of a helmet that covers the face.

BEAVERED, bē'vārd. a.

Covered with a beaver.

BEAUISH, bō'ish. a. (245).

Beautifying a beau, foppish.

BEAUTEOUS, bū'tshē-ōs. a. (263).

Fair, elegant in form.

BEAUTEOUSLY, bū'tshē-ōs-lē. ad.

In a beauteous manner.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, bū'tshē-ōs-nēs. f.

The state of being beauteous.

BEAUTIFUL, bū'tē-fūl. a.

Fair.

BEAUTIFULLY, bū'tē-fūl-lē. ad.

In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTIFULNESS, bū'tē-fūl-nēs. f.

The quality of being beautiful.

To **BEAUTIFY**, bū'tē-fi. v. a. (183).

To adorn, to embellish.

BEAUTY, bū'tē. f.

That assemblage of graces which pleases the eye; a particular grace; a beautiful person.

BEAUTY-SPOT, bū'tē-spōt. f.

A spot placed to heighten some beauty.

BECAFICO, bēk-ā-fē'kō. f. (112).

A bird like a nightingale, a fig-pecker.

To **BECALM**, bē-kām'. v. a. (403).

To still the elements; to keep a ship from motion; to quiet the mind.

BECAME, bē-kām'.

The preterit of Become.

BECAUSE, bē-kāw'. conjunct.

For this reason; for; on this account.

To **BECHANCE**, bē-tshāns'. v. n.

To befall, to happen to.

To **BECK**, bēk. v. a.

To make a sign with the head.

BECK, bēk. f.

A sign with the head, a nod; a nod of command.

To **BECKON**, bēk'kn. v. n.

To make a sign.

To **BECLIP**, bē-klip'. v. a.

To embrace.

To **BECOME**, bē-kūm'. v. a.

BED

To enter into some state or condition; to become of, to be the fate of, to be the end of.

To **BECOME**, bē-kūm'. v. a.

To appear in a manner suitable to something; to be suitable to the person; to befit.

BECOMING, bē-kūm'mīng. part. a.
That which pleases by an elegant propriety, graceful.

BECOMINGLY, bē-kūm'mīng-lē. ad.

After a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS, bē-kūm'mīng-nēs. f.

Elegant congruity, propriety.

BED, bēd. f.

Something made to sleep on; lodging; marriage; bank of earth raised in a garden; the channel of a river, or any hollow; the place where any thing is generated; a layer, a stratum; To bring to **BED**, to deliver of a child; To make the **BED**, to put the bed in order after it has been used.

To **BED**, bēd. v. a.

To go to bed with; to be placed in bed; to be made partaker of the bed; to sow, or plant in earth; to lay in a place of rest; to lay in order, in strata.

To **BED**, bēd. v. n.

To cohabit.

To **BEDABLE**, bē-dāb'bl. v. a.

To wet, to besprinkle.

To **BEDAGGLE**, bē-dāg'gl. v. a.

To bemire.

To **BEDASH**, bē-dāsh'. v. a.

To bespatter.

To **BEDAWB**, bē-dāwb'. v. a.

To besmear.

To **BEDAZZLE**, bē-dāz'zl. v. a.

To make the sight dim by too much lustre.

BEDCHAMBER, bēd'thāmē-bār. f.

The chamber appropriated to rest.

BEDCLOATHS, bēd'clōze. f.

Coverlets spread over a bed.

BEDDING, bēd'dīng. f.

The materials of a bed.

To **BEDECK**, bē-dēk'. v. a.

To deck, to adorn.

To **BEDEW**, bē-dū'. v. a.

To moisten gently, as with fall of dew.

BEDFELLOW, bēd'fēl-lō. f.

One that lies in the same bed.

To **BEDIGHT**, bē-dīt'. v. a.

To adorn, to dress.

To **BEDIM**, bē-dīm'. v. a.

To obscure, to cloud, to darken.

To **BEDIZEN**, bē-dī'zn. v. a.

To dress out. A low term.

BEDLAM, bēd'lām. f.

A madhouse; a madman.

BEDLAMITE, bēd'lām-līt. f. (155).

A madman.

BEDMAKER, bēd'mā-kār. f.

A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds.

BEDMATE, bēd'mātē. f.

A bedfellow.

BEDMOULDING, bēd'mōld-ing. f.

A particular moulding.

BEDPOST, bēd'pōst. f.

The pōst at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

BEDPRESSER, bēd'prēs-sūr. f.

A heavy lazy fellow.

To **BEDRAGGLE**, bē-drāg'gl. v. a.

To soil the cloaths.

To **BEDRENCH**, bē-drēnsh'. v. a.

To drench, to soak.

BEE

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tābe, tāb, bāll; — öll; — pōnd; — thīn, this.

BEDRID, bēd'rid. a. ~~and~~ ~~and~~ ~~and~~
Confin'd to the bed by age or sickness.

BEDRITE, bēd'rīt. f. ~~and~~ ~~and~~
The privilege of the marriage bed.

To **BEDROP**, bē-drōp'. v. a. ~~and~~
To besprinkle, to mark with drops.

BEDSTEAD, bēd'stēd. f. ~~and~~
The frame on which the bed is placed.

BEDSTRAW, bēd'stāw. f. ~~and~~
The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

BEDSWERVER, bēd'swēr-vār. f.
One that is false to the bed.

BEDTIME, bēd'tīme. f.
The hour of rest.

To **BEDUNG**, bē-dūng'. v. a.
To cover with dung.

To **BEDUST**, bē-dūst'. v. a.
To sprinkle with dust.

BEDWARD, bēd'wārd. ad.
Toward bed.

To **BEDWART**, bē-dwārf'. v. a.
To make little, to flunt.

BEDWORK, bēd'wūrk. f.
Work performed without toil of the hands.

BEE, bē. f.
The animal that makes honey; an industrious and careful person.

BEE-EATER, bē'ē-tār. f.
A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER, bē'flō-ōr. f.
A species of fool's-stone.

BEE-GARDEN, bē'gār-dn. f. (103).
A place to set hives of bees in.

BEE-HIVE, bē'hive. f.
The cage, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER, bē'ē-mās-tār. f.
One that keeps bees.

BEECH, bētsh. f.
A tree.

BEECHEN, bē'tshn. a. (103).
Consisting of the wood of the beech.

BEEF, bēf. f.
The flesh of black cattle prepared for food; an ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural Beaves.

BEEF-EATER, bēf'ē-tār. f.
A yeoman of the guard.

BEEN, bēn. f.
The participle preterit of To Be.

This word, in the solemn, as well as the familiar style, has shared the fate of most of those words, which, from their nature, are in the most frequent use. It is scarcely ever heard otherwise than as the noun *bin*, a repository for corn or wine, and must be placed among those deviations which language is always liable to in such words as are auxiliary or subordinate to others: for as those parts of bodies which are the most frequently handled grow the soonest smooth by constant friction, so such words as are in continual use seem to wear off their articulations, and become more irregular than others.

BEER, bēr. f.
Liquor made of malt and hops.

BEET, bēt. f.
The name of a plant.

BEETLE, bēt'tl. f. (405).
An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings; a heavy mallet.

BEETLEBROWED, bēt'tl-brōwd. a.
Having prominent brows.

BEETLEHEADED, bēt'tl-hēd-ēd. a.
Logger-headed, having a stupid head.

BEG

BEH

BEL

F (546). — *Fate, fär, fall, fät; — mē, mêt; — pine, pîn; —*

BEETLESTOCK, bētl-stôk. f.
The handle of a beetle.

BEETRAVE, bēt'râv. } f.

BEET-RADISH, bēt'râd-îsh. } f.

Beet.

BEEVES, bēevz. f.
Black cattle, oxen.

TO BEFALL, bē-fawl'. v. n.

To happen to; to come to pass.

TO BEFIT, bē-fit'. v. a.

To suit, to be suitable to.

TO BEFOOL, bē-fôol'. v. a.

To infatuate, to fool.

BEFORE, bē-före'. prep.

Further onward in place; in the front of, not behind; in the presence of; under the cognizance of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; superior to.

BEFORE, bē-före'. ad.

Sooner than, earlier in time; in time past; in some time lately past; previously to; to this time, hitherto; further onward in place.

BEFOREHAND, bē-före'hånd. ad.

In a state of anticipation or preoccupation; previously, by way of preparation; in a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended; at first, before any thing is done.

BEFORETIME, bē-före'time. ad.

Formerly.

TO BEFORTUNE, bē-för'tshûne. v. n.

(461). To betide.

TO BEFOUL, bē-fôul'. v. a.

To make foul, to soil.

TO BEFRIEND, bē-friënd'. v. a.

To favour; to be kind to.

TO BEFRINGE, bē-frinje'. v. a.

To decorate, as with fringes.

TO BEG, bég. v. n.

To live upon alms.

TO BEG, bég. v. a.

To ask, to seek by petition; to take any thing for granted.

TO BEGET, bē-gët'. v. a.

To generate, to procreate; to produce, as effects; to produce, as accidents.

BEGETTER, bē-gët'tür. f.

He that procreates, or begets.

BEGGAR, bég'gûr. f.

One who lives upon alms; a petitioner; one who assumes what he does not prove.

TO BEGGAR, bég'gûr. v. a.

To reduce to beggary, to impoverish; to deprive; to exhaust.

BEGGARLINESS, bég'gûr-lé-nës. f.

The state of being beggarly.

BEGGARLY, bég'gûr-lé. a.

Mean, poor, indigent.

BEGGARY, bég'gûr-ë. f.

Indigence.

TO BEGIN, bē-gîn'. v. n.

To enter upon something new; to commence any action or state; to enter upon existence; to have its original; to take rise; to come into act.

TO BEGIN, bē-gîn'. v. a.

To do the first act of any thing; to trace from any thing as the first ground; to begin with, to enter upon.

BEGINNER, bē-gîn'nôr. f.

He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing; an unexperienced attempter.

BEGINNING, bē-gîn'nîng. f.

The first original or cause; the entrance into act or being; the state in which any thing

first is; the rudiments, or first grounds; the first part of any thing.

TO BEGIRD, bē-gërd'. v. a. (160).

To bind with a girdle; to surround, to encircle; to shut in with a siege, to beleaguer.

BEGLERBEG, bég'lér-bég. f.

The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

TO BEGNAW, bē-nâw'. v. a.

To bite, to eat away.

BEONE, bē-gôn'. interject.

Go away, hence, away.

BEGOT, bē-gôt'. }

BEGOTTEN, bē-gôt'tn. }

The part. passive of the verb **BEGAT**.

TO BEGREASE, bē-grëze'. v. a.

To soil or dawb with fat matter.

TO BEGRIME, bē-grime'. v. a.

To soil with dirt deep impressed.

TO BEGUILE, bē-gylle'. v. a. (160).

To impose upon, to delude; to deceive, to evade; to deceive pleasantly, to amuse.

BEGUN, bē-gûn. }

The part. passive of **BEGIN**.

BEHALF, bē-hâf'. f. (78) (403).

Favour, cause; vindication, support.

TO BEHAVE, bē-hâve'. v. a.

To carry, to conduct.

TO BEHAVE, bē-hâve'. v. n.

To act, to conduct one's self.

BEHAVIOUR, bē-hâve'yûr. f.

Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; external appearance; gesture, manner of action; elegance of manners, gracefulness; conduct, general practice, course of life; To be upon one's Behaviour, a familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution.

TO BEHEAD, bē-hêd'. v. a.

To kill by cutting off the head.

BEHELD, bē-hêld'. }

Particip. passive from **BEHOLD**.

BEHEMOTH, bē'hê-môth. f.

The hippopotamus, or river-horse.

BEHEST, bē-hêst'. f.

Command, precept.

BEHIND, bē-hind'. prep.—See Wind.

At the back of another; on the back part; towards the back; following another; remaining after the departure of something else; remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged; at a distance from something going before; inferior to another.

BEHIND, bē-hind'. ad.

Backward.

BEHINDHAND, bē-hind'hånd. ad.

In a state in which rents or profits are anticipated; not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness.

TO BEHOLD, bē-hôld'. v. a.

To view, to see.

BEHOLD, bē-hôld'. interject.

See, lo.

BEHOLDEN, bē-hôl'dn. part. a. (103)

Bbound in gratitude.

BEHOLDER, bē-hôl'dôr. f.

Spectator.

BEHOLDING, bē-hôl'dîng. a.

Beholden.

BEHOLDING, bē-hôl'dîng.

Part. from the verb Behold. Seeking, looking upon.

BEHOOF, bē-hôôf'. f.

Profit, advantage.

TO BEHOVE, bē-hôôve'. v. n.

To be fit, to be meet. Used only impersonally with It.

This word is sometimes improperly written *bove*, and corruptly pronounced as rhyming with *rove*; but this is contrary to the analogy of words of this form, which preserve the same sound of the vowel, both in the noun and verb; as *proof*, *prove*; *wife*, *thief, thieve*; &c.

BEHOOVEFULL, bē-hôôve'fûl. a.

Useful, profitable.

BEHOOVEFULLY, bē-hôôve'fûl-ly.

ad. Profitably, usefully.

TO BEHOWL, bē-hôôl'. v. a.

To howl at.

BEING, bē'îng. f.

Existence, opposed to non-entity; a particular state or condition; the person existing.

BEING, bē'îng. conjunct.

Since.

BE IT SO, bē'it-sô.

A phrase, suppose it to be so; let it be so.

TO BELABOUR, bē-lâ'bûr. v. a.

To beat, to thump.

BELAMIE, bél'â-mé. f.

A friend, an intimate.

BELAMOUR, bél'â-môôr. f.

A gallant, comfort.

BELATED, bē-lâ'ted. a.

Benighted.

TO BELAY, bē-lâ'. v. a.

To block up, to stop the passage; to place in ambush.

TO BELCH, bélsh. v. n.

To eject the wind from the stomach; to issue out by eructation.

BELCH, bélsh. f.

The action of eructation; a cant term for liquor.

BELDAM, bél'dâm. f.

An old woman; a hag.

TO BELEAGUER, bē-lé'gûr. v. a.

To besiege, to block up a place.

BELEAGUER, bē-lé'gûr-ûr. f.

One that besieges a place.

BELFLOWER, bél'flôôr. f.

A plant.

BELFOUNDER, bél'fôûn-dûr. f.

He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

BELFRY, bél'fr. f.

The place where the bells are rung.

TO BELIE, bē-li'. v. a.

To counterfeit, to feign, to mimick; to give the lie to, to charge with falsehood; to calumniate; to give a false representation of any thing.

BELIEF, bē-liëf'. f.

Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves; the theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion; religion, the body of tenets held; persuasion, opinion; the thing believed; creed, a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE, bē-lië'vâ-bl. a.

Credible.

TO BELIEVE, bē-liëv'. v. a.

To credit upon the authority of another; to put confidence in the veracity of any one.

TO BELIEVE, bē-liëv'. v. n.

To have a firm persuasion of any thing; to exercise the theological virtue of faith.

BELIEVER, bē-lië'vâr. f.

He that believes, or gives credit; a professor of Christianity.

BELIEVINGLY, bē-lië'vîng-li. ad.

After a believing manner.

BELIKE,

BEL

BEN

BEQ.

| | |
|--|--|
| —nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; —tūbe, tāb, bāl ; —dīl ; —pōund ; —thīn, THIS. | |
| BELIKE , bē-like'. ad. Probably, likely, perhaps; sometimes in a sense of irony. | To BEMAD , bē-mād'. v. a. To make mad. |
| BELL , bēll. f. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of some instrument striking against it; it is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers. | To BEMIRE , bē-mire'. v. a. To drag, or incumber in the mire. |
| BELLE , bēll. f. A young lady. | To BEMOAN , bē-mōn'. v. a. To lament, to bewail. |
| BELLES LETTRES , bēl-lā'tūr. Polite Literature. | BEMOANER , bē-mō-nūr. f. A lamentor. |
| BELLIGEROUS , bēl-lidje'ē-rōs. a. (518.) Waging war. | To BEMOIL , bē-mōil'. v. a. To bedrable, to bemire. |
| BELLIGERANT , bēl-lidje'ē-rānt. a. Waging war. | To BEMONSTER , bē-mōns'tūr. v. a. To make monstrous. |
| BELLIPOTENT , bēl-lip'pō-tēnt. a. Mighty in war. | BEMUSED , bē-mūzd'. a. Overcome with musing. |
| To BELLOW , bē'lō. v. n. To make a noise as a bull; to make any violent outcry; to vociferate, to clamour; to roar as the sea, or the wind. | BENCH , bēñsh. f. A seat; a seat of justice; the persons sitting upon a bench. |
| BELLOWS , bē'lōs. f. The instrument used to blow the fire. | BENCHER , bēñsh'r. f. The senior members of the society of the inns of court. |
| BELLUINE , bēl'lū-line. a. (149). Beastly, brutal. | To BEND , bēnd. v. a. To make crooked, to crook; to direct to a certain point; to incline; to subdue, to make submissive. |
| BELLY , bē'lē. f. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels; the womb; that part of a man which requires food; that part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity; any place in which something is inclosed. | To BEND , bēnd. v. n. To be incurvated; to lean or jut over; to be submissive, to bow. |
| To BELLY , bē'lē. v. n. To hang out, to bulge out. | BEND , bēnd. f. Flexure, incurvation; the crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. |
| BELLYACHE , bēl'lē-ākē. f. (355). The cholick. | BENDABLE , bēñ'dā-bl. a. That may be bent. |
| BELLYBOUND , bēl'lē-bōund. a. Coffive. | BENDER , bēñ'dūr. f. The person who bends; the instrument with which any thing is bent. |
| BELLYFUL , bēl'lē-fūl. f. As much food as fills the belly. | BENDWITH , bēnd'with. f. An herb. |
| BELLYGOD , bēl'lē-gōd. f. A glutton. | BENEAPED , bē-nēpt'. a. A ship is said to be beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground. |
| BELMAN , bēll'mān. f. He whose busines is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell. | BENEATH , bē-nētē'. prep. Under, lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of. |
| BELMETAL , bēl'mēt-tl. f. The metal of which bells are made. | BENEATH , bē-nētē'. ad. In a lower place, under; below, as opposed to heaven. |
| To BELOCK , bē-lōk'. v. a. To fasten. | BENEDICT , bēñ'ē-dikt. a. Having mild and salubrious qualities. |
| To BELONG , bē-lōng'. v. n. To be the property of; to be the province or busines of; to adhere, or be appendant to; to have relation to; to be the quality or attribute of. | BENEDICTION , bēñ-ē-dik'thōn. f. Blessing, a decretory pronunciation of happiness; the advantage conferred by blessing; acknowledgment for blessings received; the form of instituting an abbot. |
| BELOVED , bē-lōv'ēd. a. Dear. | BENEFACtion , bēñ-ē-fāk'shūn. f. The act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred. |
| BELow , bē-lō'. prep. Under in place, not so high; inferior in dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of, unbefitting. | BENEFACtor , bēñ-ē-fāk'tūr. f. He that confers a benefit. |
| BELow , bē-lō'. ad. In the lower place; on earth, in opposition to heaven; in hell, in the regions of the dead. | BENEFACtress , bēñ-ē-fāk'trēs. f. A woman who confers a benefit. |
| To BELOWT , bē-lōd'. v. a. To treat with opprobrious language. | BENEFICE , bēñ-ē-fīs. f. Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally used for all ecclesiastical livings. |
| BELSWAGGER , bēl'swāg-gār. f. A whoremaster. | BENEFICED , bēñ-ē-fīst. a. Possessed of a benefit. |
| BELT , bēlt. f. A girdle, a cincture. | BENEFICENCE , bēñ-ēfīs-ē-sēns. f. Active goodness. |
| BELWETHER , bēll'wēt̄h-ēr. f. A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck, hence, To bear the bell. | BENEFICIENT , bēñ-ēfīt-ē-sēnt. a. Kind, doing good. |
| | BENEFICIAL , bēñ-ē-fīs-ē-sēns. a. Advantageous, conferring benefits, profitable; helpful, medicinal. |
| | BENEFICIALLY , bēñ-ē-fīs-ē-sēns-ē-lē. ad. Advantageously, helpfully. |
| | BENEFICIALNESS , bēñ-ē-fīs-ē-sēns-ē-nēs. f. f. Usefulness, profit. |
| | BENEFICIARY , bēñ-ē-fīs-ē-sēns-ē-rē. a. Holding something in subordination to another. |
| | BENEFICIARY , bēñ-ē-fīs-ē-sēns-ē-rē. f. He that is in possession of a benefice. |
| | BENEFIT , bēñ-ē-fit. f. A kindness, a favour conferred; advantage, profit, use. Benefit of Clergy in law is a privilege formerly allowed, by virtue of which a man convicted of felony or manslaughter was put to read in a Latin book of a Gothic black character; and if he reads like a clerk, he was only burnt in the hand and set free, otherwise he suffered death for his crime.—Bailey. |
| | To BENEFIT , bēñ-ē-fit. v. a. To do, good to. |
| | To BENEFIT , bēñ-ē-fit. v. n. To gain advantage. |
| | To BENET , bēñet'. v. a. To ensnare. |
| | BENEVOLENCE , bē-nēv'vō-lēns. f. Disposition to do good, kindness; the good done, the charity given; a kind of tax. |
| | BENEVOLENT , bē-nēv'vō-lēnt. a. Kind, having good-will. |
| | BENEVOLENTESS , bē-nēv'vō-lēnt-nēs. f. The same with Benevolence. |
| | BENGAL , bēñ-gāl'. f. A sort of thin light stuff. |
| | BENJAMIN , bēñ-jā-mīn. f. The name of a tree. |
| | To BENIGHT , bē-nīt'. v. a. To surprise with the coming on of night; to involve in darkness, to embarrass by want of light. |
| | BENIGN , bē-nīn'. a. Kind, generous, liberal; wholesome, not malignant. |
| | BENIGNITY , bē-nīg'nē-tē. f. Graciousness, actual kindness; salubrity, wholesome quality. |
| | BENIGNLY , bē-nīn'ē-lē. ad. Favourably, kindly. |
| | BENISON , bēñ-nē-zūn. f. Blessing, benediction. |
| | BENNET , bēñ-nēt. f. An herb. |
| | BENT , bēñt. f. The state of being bent; degree of flexure; declivity; utmost power; application of the mind; inclination, disposition towards something; determination, fixed purpose; turn of the temper or disposition; tendency, flexion; a stalk or grafe, called the Bent-grafe. |
| | BENT , bēñt. part. of the verb To bend Made crooked; directed to a certain point; determined upon. |
| | BENTING TIME , bēñ-tīng-tīme. f. The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe. |
| | To BENUM , bē-nūm'. v. a. To make torpid; to stupify. |
| | BENZOIN , bēñ-zōin'. f. A medicinal kind of resin, imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called Benjamin. |
| | To BEPAINT , bē-pānt'. v. a. To cover with paint. |
| | To BEPINCH , bē-pīñsh'. v. a. To mark with pinches. |
| | To BEQUEATH , bē-kwēt̄hē'. v. a. (467.) To leave by will to another. |
| | BEQUEST , |

ER (546). — *Fate, fär, fäll, fät ; — mē, mēt ; — pine, pīn ; —*

BEGEEST, bē-kwēft'. f. (334) (414).
Something left by will.
TO BERATTLE, bē-rāt'tl. v. a.
To rattle off.
BERBERRY, bār'bēr-rē. f.
A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.
TO BEREAVE, bē-rēv'. v. a.
To strip of, to deprive of; to take away from.
BEREFT, bē-rēft'.
Part. pass. of Bereave.
BERGAMOT, bēr'gā-mōt. f.
A sort of pear, commonly called Bergamot; a sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock; a sort of snuff.
TO BERHYME, bē-rīm'. v. a.
To celebrate in rhyme or verses.
BERLIN, bēr-līn'. f.
A coach of a particular form.
BERRY, bēr'rē. f.
Any small fruit with many seeds.
TO BERRY, bēr'rē. v. n.
To bear berries.
ERTRAM, bēr'trām. f.
Bastard pelitory.
BERYL, bēr'rīl. f.
A kind of precious stone.
TO BESCREEN, bē-skreen'. v. a.
To shelter, to conceal.
TO BESEECH, bē-sētsh'. v. a.
To entreat, to supplicate, to implore; to beg, to ask.
TO BESEEM, bē-sēim'. v. n.
To become, to be fit.
TO BESET, bē-sēt'. v. a.
To besiege, to hem in; to embarrass, to perplex; to waylay, to surround; to fall upon, to harass.
TO BESHREW, bē-shrōō. v. a.
To wish a curse to; to happen ill to.
BESIDE, bē-side'. } prep.
BESIDES, bē-sides'. } ad.
At the side of another, near; over and above; not according to, though not contrary; out of, in a state of deviation from.
BESIDE, bē-side'. } ad.
BESIDES, bē-sides'. } ad.
Over and above; not in this number, beyond this class.
TO BESIEGE, bē-sējē'. v. a.
To beleaguer, to lay siege to, to beset with armed forces.
BESIEGER, bē-sējē-jūr. f.
One employed in a siege.
TO BESLUBBER, bē-flūb'bür. v. a.
To dawb, to smear.
TO BESMEAR, bē-smēr'. v. a.
To bedawb; to soil, to foul.
TO BESMIRCH, bē-smērtsh'. v. a.
To soil, to discolour.
TO BESMOKE, bē-smōk'. v. a.
To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke.
TO BESMUT, bē-smūt'. v. a.
To blacken with smoke or soot.
BESOM, bē'zūm. f.
An instrument to sweep with.
TO BESORT, bē-sōrt'. v. a.
To suit, to fit.
BESORT, bē-sōrt'. f.
Company, attendance, train.
TO BESOT, bē-sōt'. v. a.
To infatuate, to stupify; to make to doat.

BESOUGHT, bē-sōwt'.
Part. pass. of **BESEECH**; which see.
TO BESPANGLE, bē-spāng/gl. v. a.
To adorn with spangles, to besprinkle with something shining.
TO BESPATTER, bē-spāt'tūr. v. a.
To spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.
TO BESPAWL, bē-spāwl'. v. a.
To dawb with spittle.
TO BESPEAK, bē-spēk'. v. a.
To order or entreat any thing beforehand; to make way by a previous apology; to forebode; to speak to, to address; to be token, to shew.
BESPEAKER, bē-spēk'kūr. f.
He that bespeaks any thing.
TO BESPECKLE, bē-spēk'kl. v. a.
To mark with speckles or spots.
TO BESPEW, bē-spū'. v. a.
To dawb with spew or vomit.
TO BESPICE, bē-spice'. v. a.
To season with spices.
TO BESPLIT, bē-spit'. v. a.
To dawb with spittle.
TO BESPOT, bē-spōt'. v. a.
To mark with spots.
TO BESPREAD, bē-spred'. v. a.
To spread over.
TO BESPRINKLE, bē-sprink'kl. v. a.
To sprinkle over.
TO BESPUTTER, bē-spūt'tūr. v. a.
To sputter over something, to dawb any thing by sputtering.
BEST, bēst. a.
Most good.
BEST, bēst. ad.
In the highest degree of goodness; fittest.
TO BESTAIN, bē-stān'. v. a.
To mark with stains, to spot.
TO BESTAID, bē-stād'. v. a.
To profit; to treat, to accommodate.
BESTIAL, bēs'thē-äl. a.
Belonging to a beast; brutal, carnal.
BESTIALITY, bēs'thē-äl'é-tē. f.
The quality of beasts.
BESTIALLY, bēs'thē-äl-lē. f.
Brutally.
TO BESTICK, bē-stik'. v. a.
To stick over with any thing.
TO BESTIR, bē-stir'. v. a.
To put into vigorous action.
TO BESTOW, bē-stō'. v. a.
To give, to confer upon; to give as charity; to give in marriage; to give as a present; to apply; to lay out upon; to lay up, to flow, to place.
BESTOWER, bē-stō'ür. f.
Giver, disposer.
BESTRAUGHT, bē-strāwt'. particip.
Distracted, mad.
TO BESTREW, bē-strō'. v. a.
To sprinkle over.
TO BESTRIDE, bē-stride'. v. a.
To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs; to step over.
TO BESTUD, bē-stūd'. v. a.
To adorn with studs.
BET, bēt. f.
A wager.
TO BET, bēt. v. a.
To wager, stake at a wager.
TO BETAKE, bē-take'. v. a.
To take, to seize; to have recourse to.
TO BETHINK, bē-think'. v. a.
To recollect, to reflect.

TO BETHRAL, bē-thrāl'. v. a.
To enslave, to conquer.
TO BETHUMP, bē-thūmp'. v. a.
To beat.
TO BETIDE, bē-tide'. v. n.
To happen to, to befall; to come to pass, to fall out.
BETIME, bē-time'. } ad.
BETIMES, bē-timz'. } ad.
Seasonably, early; soon, before long time has passed; early in the day.
TO BETOKEN, bē-tō'kn. v. a.
To signify, to mark, to represent; to forebode, to presignify.
BETONY, bēt'tō-nē. f.
A plant.
BETOOK, bē-tōök'.
Irreg. pret. from Betake.
TO BETOSS, bē-tōs'. v. a.
To disturb, to agitate.
TO BETRAY, bē-trā'. v. a.
To give into the hands of enemies; to deliver that which has been entrusted to secrecy; to make liable to something inconvenient; to show, to discover.
BETRAYER, bē-trā'ür. f.
He that betrays, a traitor.
TO BETRIM, bē-trim'. v. a.
To deck, to dress, to grace.
TO BETROTH, bē-trōth'. v. a.
To contract to any one, to affiance; to nominate to a bishopric.
TO BETRUST, bē-trūst'. v. a.
To entrust, to put into the power of another.
BETTER, bēt'tür. a.
Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else.
BETTER, bēt'tür. ad.
Well in a greater degree.
TO BETTER, bēt'tür. v. a.
To improve, to meliorate; to surpass, to exceed, to advance.
BETTER, bēt'tür. f.
Superior in goodness.
BETTOR, bēt'tür. f.
One that lays bets or wagers.
BETTY, bēt'tē. f.
An instrument to break open doors.
BETWEEN, bē-tween'. prep.
In the intermediate space; from one to another; belonging to two in partnership; bearing relation to two; in separation of one from the other.
BETWIXT, bē-twixt'. prep.
Between.
BEVEL, } bēv'il. } f.
BEVIL, } bēv'il. } f.
In masonry and joinery, a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked.
BEVERAGE, bēv'er-idje. f. (90).
Drink, liquor to be drunk.
BEVY, bēv'. f.
A flock of birds; a company, an assembly.
TO BEWAILE, bē-wāl'. v. a.
To bemoan, to lament.
TO BEWARE, bē-wār'. v. n.
To regard with caution, to be suspicious of danger from.
TO BEWEEP, bē-wēp'. v. a.
To weep over or upon.
TO BEWET, bē-wēt'. v. a.
To wet, to moisten.
TO BEWILDER, bē-wil'dür. v. a.
To lose in perplexity, to puzzle.

—nō, móve, nōr, nōt; —tube, tūb, bāll; —dīl; —pōund; —thin, THIS.

To BEWITCH, bē-wītsh'. v. a.

To injure by witchcraft; to charm, to please.

BEWITCHERY, bē-wītsh'ūr-rē. f.

Fascination, charm.

BEWITCHMENT, bē-wītsh'mēnt. f.

Fascination.

To BEWRAY, bē-rā'. v. a.

To betray, to discover perfidiously; to shew, to make visible.

BEWRAYER, bē-rā'rār. f.

Betrayer, discoverer.

BEYOND, bē-yōnd'. prep.

Before, at a distance not reached; on the farther side of; farther onward than; past, out of the reach of; above, exceeding to a greater degree than; above in excellence; remote from, not within the sphere of; To go beyond, is to deceive.

[¶] There is a pronunciation of this word so obviously wrong as scarcely to deserve notice; and that is sounding the o like a, as if the word were written *beyond*. Absurd and corrupt as this pronunciation is, too many of the people of London, and those not entirely uneducated, are guilty of it.

BEZOAR, bē-zōr. f.

A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, brought from the East Indies.

BEZOARDICK, bēz'ō-ār'dik. a.

Compounded with bezoar.

BIANGULATED, bī-āng'gh-lā-tēd. }

BIANGULOUS, bī-āng'gū-lōs.

a. Having two corners or angles.

BIAS, bī'ās. f.

The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the strait line; any thing which turns a man to a particular course; proponency, inclination.

To BIAS, bī'ās. v. a.

To incline to some side.

BIB, bīb. f.

A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children, over their cloaths.

BIBACIOUS, bī-bā'shūs. a.

Much addicted to drinking.

[¶] Perhaps the first syllable of this word may be considered as an exception to the general rule. (117).

BIBBER, bīb'būr. f.

A tippler.

BIBLE, bī'bl. f. (405).

The sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God.

BIBLIOGRAPHER, bīb-lē-ōg'grā-fūr.

A transcriber.

BIBLIOTHECAL, bīb-lē-ōb'bē-kāl. a.

Belonging to a library.

BIBULOUS, bīb'ū-lōs. a.

That which has the quality of drinking moisture.

BICAPSULAR, bī-kāp'thū-lār. a. (118)

^{fig.} A plant whose seed-pouch is divided into two parts.

BICE, bīsé. f.

A colour used in painting.

BICIPITAL, bī-sip'ē-tāl. (118) }

BICIPITOUS, bī-sip'ē-tōs.

Having two heads; it is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

To BICKER, bīk'kūr. v. n.

To skirmish, to fight off and on; to quiver, to play backward and forward.

BICKERER, bīk'dr-dr. f.

A skirmisher.

BICKERN, bīk'kūrn. f.

An iron ending in a point.

BICORNE, bī'kōrn. (118). } a.
BICORNOUS, bī-kōr'nūs. Having two horns.

BICORPORAL, bī-kōr'pō-rāl. a.
Having two bodies.

To BID, bīd. v. a.
To desire, to ask; to command, to order; to offer, to propose; to pronounce, to declare; to denounce.

BIDDEN, bīd'dn. part. paſſ. (103).
Invited; commanded.

BIDDER, bīd'dūr. f.

One who offers or proposes a price.

BIDDING, bīd'dīng. f.

Command, order.

To BIDE, bīdē. v. a.

To endure, to suffer.

To BIDE, bīdē. v. n.

To dwell, to live, to inhabit; to remain in a place.

BIDENTAL, bī-dēn'tāl. a. (118).

Having two teeth.

BIDING, bīd'īng. f.

Residence, habitation.

BIENNIAL, bī-ēn'nē-āl. a. (116).

Of the continuance of two years.

BIER, bēr. f. (275).

A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.

BIESTINGS, bēs'tīngz. f.

The first milk given by a cow after calving.

BIFARIOUS, bī-fā'rē-ōs. f.

Twofold.

BIFEROUS, bīf'fē-rōs. a.

Bearing fruit twice year.

[¶] We see that the antepenultimate accent on this word, as well as on Bigamy, and some others, has the power of shortening the vowel in the first syllable. (535).

BIFID, bī'fid.

BIFIDATED, bīf'fē-dā-tēd. } a.
Opening with a cleft.

BIFOLD, bī'fōld. a.

Twofold, double.

BIFORMED, bīf'ōrmēd. a.

Compounded of two forms.

BIFURCATED, bī-fūr'kā-tēd. a.

Shooting out into two heads.

BIFURCATION, bī-fūr-kā'shūn. f.

Division into two.

BIG, bīg. a.

Great in bulk, large; teeming, pregnant; full of something; distended, swoln; great in air and mien, proud; great in spirit, brave.

BIGAMIST, bīg'gā-mīst. f.

One that has committed bigamy.

BIGAMY, bīg'gā-mē. f.

The crime of having two wives at once.

BIGBELLIED, bīg'bēl-līd. a.

Pregnant.

BIGGIN, bīg'gīn. f.

A child's cap.

BIGLY, bīg'lē. ad.

Tumidly, haughtily.

BIGNESS, bīg'nēs. f.

Greatness of quantity; size, whether greater or smaller.

BIGOT, bīg'gōt. f.

A man devoted to a certain party.

BIGOTTED, bīg'gōt-ēd. a.

Blindly prepossessed in favour of something.

[¶] From what oddity I know not, this word is frequently pronounced as if accented on the last syllable but one, and is generally

found written as if it ought to be so pronounced, the t being doubled, as is usual when a participle is formed from a verb that has its accent on the last syllable. Dr. Johnson, indeed, has very judiciously set both orthography and pronunciation to rights, and spells the word with one t, though he finds it with two in the quotations he gives us from Garth and Swift. That the former thought it might be pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, is highly presumable from the use he makes of it, where he says:

"Bigotted to this idol, we disclaim
"Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a
"name."

For if we do not lay the accent on the second syllable here, the verse will be unardonably rugged. This mistake must certainly take its rise from supposing a verb which does not exist, namely, to *bigot*; but as this word is derived from a substantive, it ought to have the same accent; thus, though the words *ballot* and *billot* are verbs as well as nouns, yet as they have the accent on the first syllable, the participial adjectives derived from them have only one t, and both are pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, as *balloted*, *billed*. *Bigoted* therefore ought to have but one t, and to preserve the accent on the first syllable.

BIGOTRY, bīg'gōt-trē. f.

Blind zeal, prejudice; the practice of a bigot.

BIGSWOLN, bīg'swōln. a.

Turgid.

BILANDER, bīl'ān-dār. f.

A small vessel used for the carriage of goods.

BILBERRY, bīl'bēr-rē. f.

Whortleberry.

BILBO, bīl'bō. f.

A rapier, a sword.

BILBOES, bīl'bōze. f.

A sort of stocks.

BILE, bīlē. f.

A sore angry swelling.

To BILGE, bīlje. v. n.

To spring leak.

BILIARY, bīl'yā-rē. a. (113).

Belonging to the bile.

BILINGSGATE, bīl'līngz-gātē. f.

Ribaldry, foul language.

BILINGUOUS, bīl'līng'gwōs. a.

Having two tongues.

BILIOUS, bīl'yōs. a. (113).

Confusing of bile.

To BILK, bīlk. v. a.

To cheat, to defraud.

BILL, bīll. f.

The beak of a fowl.

BILL, bīll. f.

A kind of hatchet with a hooked point.

BILL, bīll. f.

A written paper of any kind; an account of money; a law presented to the parliament; a physician's prescription; an advertisement.

To BILL, bīll. v. n.

To care, as doves by joining bills.

To BILL, bīll. v. a.

To publish by an advertisement.

BILLEST, bīl'lēt. f.

A small paper, a note; Billot-doux, or a soft. Billet, a love letter.

BILLET,

(546). — *Fate, far, fall, fat ; — mē, met ; — pine, pin ; —*

BILLET, bī'lēt. f.

A small log of wood for the chimney.

TO BILLET, bī'lēt. v. a.

To direct a soldier where he is to lodge : to quarter soldiers.

BILLIARDS, bī'lērdz. f.

A kind of play.

BILLOW, bī'lō. f.

A wave swollen.

BILLOWY, bī'lō-ē. a.

Swelling, turgid.

BIN, bīn. f.

A place where bread or wine is reposited.

BINARY, bī'nā-rē.

Two double.

TO BIND, bīnd. v. a.

To confine with bonds, to enchain ; to gird, to enclose ; to fasten to any thing ; to fasten together ; to cover a wound with dressings ; to compel, to constrain ; to oblige by stipulation ; to confine, to hinder ; to make difficult ; to restrain ; To bind to, to oblige to serve some one ; To bind over, to oblige to make appearance.

TO BIND, bīnd. v. n.

To contract, to grow stiff ; to be obligatory.

BINDER, bīnd'ér. f.

A man whose trade it is to bind books ; a man that binds sheaves ; a fillet, a shred cut to bind with.

BINDING, bīnd'īng. f.

A bandage.

BINDWEEED, bīnd'wēd. f.

The name of a plant.

BINOCLE, bī'nō-kl. f.

A telescope fitted so with two tubes, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes. **(547)** The same reason appears for pronouncing the *i* in the first syllable of this word short as in *Bigamy*. (535).

BINOULAR, bī-nō'ū-lūr. a. (118).

Having two eyes.

BIOGRAPHER, bī-ōg'grā-fēr. f. (116).

A writer of lives.

BIOGRAPHY, bī-ōg'grā-fē. f. (116).

Writing the lives of men is called Biography.

BIPAROUS, bīp'pā-rōüs. a.

Bringing forth two at a birth.

BIPARTITE, bīp'pār-tīt. a. (155).

Having two correspondent parts.

BIPARTITION, bī-pār-tīsh'ūn. f.

The act of dividing into two.

BIPED, bī'pēd. f.

An animal with two feet.

BIPEDAL, bīp'pē-dāl. a.

Two feet in length.

BIPENNATED, bī-pēn'nā-tēd. a.

Having two wings.

BIPETALOUS, bī-pēt'ā-lōüs. a.

Consisting of two flower-leaves.

BIQUADRATATE, bī-qwā'drātē. (501).

BIQUADRATIC, bī-qwā'drāt'ik.

f. The fourth power arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.

BIRCH, bīrčh. f.

A tree.

BIRCHEN, bīr'čhn. a. (103) (405).

Made of birch.

(548) I am almost ashamed to present this cluster of consonants for a syllable ; and yet this is unquestionably the exact pronunciation of the word ; and that our language is full of these syllables without vowels—See Principles, No. (103) (405).

BIRD, bīrd. f.

A general term for the feathered kind, a fowl.

TO BIRD, bīrd. v. n.

To catch birds.

BIRDBOLT, bīrd'bōlt. f.

A small arrow.

BIRDCATCHER, bīrd'kētsh-ār. f.

(89). One that makes it his employment to take birds.

BIRDER, bīrd'ār. f.

A birdcatcher.

BIRDINGPIECE, bīrd'īng-pēsē. f.

A gun to shoot birds with.

BIRD LIME, bīrd'līmē. f.

A glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

BIRDMAN, bīrd'mān. f.

A birdcatcher.

BIRDSEYE, bīrdz'lī. f.

The name of a plant.

BIRDSFOOT, bīrdz'fōt. f.

A plant.

BIRDSNEST, bīrdz'nēst. f.

An herb.

BIRDSNEST, bīrdz'nēst. f.

The place where a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young.

BIRDSTONGUE, bīrdz'tōng. f.

An herb.

BIRGANDEK, bēr'gān-dūr. f.

A fowl of the goose kind.

BIRTH, bērth. f. (108).

The act of coming into life ; extraction, lineage ; rank which is inherited by descent ; the condition in which any man is born ; thing born ; the act of bringing forth.

BIRTHDAY, bērth'dā. f.

The day on which any one is born.

BIRTHDOM, bērth'dūm. f.

Privilege of birth.

BIRTHNIGHT, bērth'nīt. f.

The night in which any one is born.

BIRTHPLACE, bērth'plāsē. f.

Place where any one is born.

BIRTHRIGHT, bērth'rīt. f.

The rights and privileges to which a man is born ; the right of the first born.

BIRTHSTRANGLED, bērth'strāng-gld.

a. Strangled in being born.

(549) See Birchen.

BIRTHWORT, bērth'wōrt. f.

The name of a plant.

BISCUIT, bīs'kīt. f. (341).

A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea ; a composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.

TO BISECT, bī-sēkt'. v. a. (118) (119).

To divide into two parts.

BISECTION, bī-sēk'shōn. f.

A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISHOP, bīsh'ōp. f.

One of the head order of the clergy.

BISHOP, bīsh'ōp. f.

A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

BISHOPRICK, bīsh'ōp-rīk. f.

The diocese of a bishop.

BISHOPWEED, bīsh'ōp-wēd. f.

A plant.

BISK, bīsk. f.

Soup, broth.

BISMUTH, bīz'mūth. f.

Manganese, a base, white, brittle, mineral

substance, of a metallic nature, formed at Mifnia.

BISSEXTILE, bīs-sēks'til. f. (140).

Leap year.

BISSON, bīs'sōn. a.

Blind. Obsolete.

BISTORT, bīs'tōrt. f.

A plant called snake-weed.

BISTOURY, bīs'tōr-ē. f.

A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.

BIT, bīt. f.

The iron part of the bridle which is put into the horse's mouth.

BIT, bīt. f.

As much meat as is put into the mouth at once ; a small piece of any thing ; a Spanish West-India silver coin, valued at fourpence halfpenny.

TO BIT, bīt. v. a.

To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH, bītsh. f.

The female of the dog kind ; a name of reproach for a woman.

TO BITE, bite. v. a.

To crush or pierce with the teeth ; to give pain by cold ; to hurt or pain with reproach ; to cut, to wound ; to make the mouth smart with an acrid taste ; to cheat, to trick.

BITE, bīt. f.

The seizure of any thing by the teeth ; the act of a fish that takes the bait ; a cheat, a trick ; a deceiver.

BITTACLE, bīt'tā-kī. f.

A frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed.

BITTER, bīt'hū. a.

Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood ; sharp, cruel, severe ; calamitous, miserable ; reproachful, scathing ; displeasing or hurtful.

BITTERGROUND, bīt'tār-groōnd. f.

A plant.

BITTERLY, bīt'tūr-lē. ad.

With a bitter taste ; in a biting manner, sorrowfully, calamitously ; sharply, severely.

BITTERN, bīt'ērn. f.

A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish.

BITTERNESS, bīt'tūr-nēs. f.

A bitter taste ; malice, grudge, hatred, implacability ; sharpness, severity of temper, satire, piquancy, keenness of reproach ; sorrow, vexation, affliction.

BITTERSWEET, bīt'tūr-swēt. f.

An apple which has a compounded taste.

BITUMEN, bē-tū'mēn. f.

A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes.

(550) This word, from the propensity of our language to the antepenultimate accent, is often pronounced with the stress on the first syllable, as if written *bī-tū-men* ; and this last mode of sounding the word may be considered as the most common, though not the most learned pronunciation.

BITUMINOUS, bī-tū'mē-nūs. a.

Compounded of bitumen.

BIVALVE, bī'lāv. a.

Having two valves or shutters, used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters.

BIVALVULAR, bī'lāv'lū-lār. a.

Having two valves.

BIXWORT,

BLA

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tōbe, tōb, bōll; — dōl; — pōlānd; — thīn, thīs.

BLIWORT, blīw'wōrt. f.

An herb.

BIZANTINE, bīz'ān-thē. f. (140).

A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offered upon high festival days.

To **BLAB**, blāb. v. a.

To tell what ought to be kept secret.

To **BLAB**, blāb. v. n.

To tattle, to tell tales.

BLAB, blāb. f.

A tattler.

BLABBER, blāb'bēr. f.

A tattler, a teltale.

BLACK, blāk. a.

Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance, sullen; horrible, wicked; dismal, mournful.

BLACK-BRYONY, blāk-brī'ō-nē. f.

The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE, blāk'kāt-tl. f.

Oxen, bulls, and cows.

BLACK-GUARD, blāg'gārd'. a (448).

A dirty fellow. A low term.

BLACK-LEAD, blāk'lēd'. f.

A mineral found in the lead mines, much used for pencils.

BLACK-PUDGING, blāk-pūd'dīng. f.

A kind of food made of blood and grain.

BLACK-ROD, blāk'rōd'. f.

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, blāk. f.

A black colour; mourning; a blackamoor; that part of the eye which is black.

To **BLACK**, blāk. v. a.

To make black, to blacken.

BLACKAMOOR, blāk'āmōr. f.

A negro.

BLACKBERRY, blāk'bēr-rē. f.

A species of bramble; the fruit of it.

BLACKBIRD, blāk'bērd. f.

The name of a bird.

To **BLACKEN**, blāk'kn. v. a.

To make of a black colour; to darken, to defame.

To **BLACKEN**, blāk'kn. v. n.

To grow black.

BLACKISH, blāk'ish. a.

Somewhat black.

BLACKMOOR, blāk'mōr. f.

A negro.

BLACKNESS, blāk'nēs. f.

Black colour; darkness.

BLACKSMITH, blāk'smīth. f.

A smith that works in iron, so called from being very smutty.

BLACKTAIL, blāk'tāl. f.

The ruff or pope. A small fish.

BLACKTHORN, blāk'sbōrn. f.

The sloe.

BLADDER, blād'dōr. f.

The vesel in the body which contains the urine; a blister, a pustule.

BLADDER-NUT, blād'dōr-nūt. f.

A plant.

BLADDER-SENA, blād'dōr-sēn-ā. f.

A plant.

BLADE, blāde. f.

The spire of grass, the green shoots of corn.

BLADE, blāde. f.

The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument; a knife man either fence or gay.

BLA

BLADEBONE, blāde'bōne. f.

The scapula, or scapular bone. Probably corrupted from *Platebone*; Greek *σπάλαχνη*.

BLADED, blād'dēd. a.

Having blades or spires.

BLAIN, blāin. f.

A pustule, a blister.

BLAMEABLE, blā'mā-bl. a.

Culpable, faulty.

BLAMEABILITY, blā'mā-blētē. f.

Fault.

BLAMABLY, blā'mā-blē. ad.

Culpably.

To **BLAME**, blāme. v. a.

To censure, to charge with a fault.

BLAME, blāme. f.

Imputation of a fault; crime; hurt.

BLAMEFUL, blāme'fūl. a.

Criminal, guilty.

BLAMELESS, blāme'lēs. a.

Guiltless, innocent.

BLAMELESSLY, blāme'lēs-lē. ad.

Innocently.

BLAMELESSNESS, blāme'lēs-nēs. f.

Innocence.

BLAMER, blā'mēr. f.

A censor.

BLAMEWORTHY, blāme'wōr-thē. a.

Culpable, blameable.

To **BLANCH**, blānch. v. a.

To whiten; to strip or peel such things as have husks; to obliterate, to pass over.

BLANCHER, blān'chēr. f.

A whitener.

BLAND, blānd. a.

Soft, mild, gentle.

To **BLANDISH**, blān'dish. v. a.

To smooth, to soften.

BLANDISHMENT, blān'dish-mēnt. f.

Act of fondness, expression of tenderness by gesture; soft words, kind speechos; kind treatment.

BLANK, blānk. a.

White; unwritten; confused; without rhyme.

BLANK, blānk. f.

A void space; a lot, by which nothing is gained; a paper unwritten; the point to which an arrow or shot is directed.

BLANKET, blānk'it. f.

A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven; a kind of pear.

To **BLANKET**, blānk'it. v. a.

To cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.

BLANKLY, blānk'lē. a.

In a blank manner, with paleness, with confusion.

To **BLASPHEME**, blāsf-fēmē'. v. a.

To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to speak evil of.

To **BLASPHEME**, blāsf-fēmē'. v. n.

To speak blasphemy.

BLASPHEMER, blāsf-fē'mēr. f.

A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

BLASphemous, blāsf-fē-mūs. a.

Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable like blasphemy; and as the word *blasphemus* in Latin has the second syllable long, and the English word has the same number of syllables, it has as good a right to the accent on the second syllable, as *Saturnus*, *Neptunus*, *Acumus*, &c. but placing the accent on the first syllable of blasphemous is by much the

BLE

most polite; as, unfortunately for the other pronunciation, it has been adopted by the vulgar.

BLASPHEMOUSLY, blāsf-fē-mūs-lē.

ad. Impiously, with wicked irreverence.

BLASPHEMY, blāsf-fē-mē. f.

Blasphemy is an offering of some indignity unto God himself.

BLAST, blāst. f.

A gulf, or puff of wind; the sound made by any instrument of wind music; the stroke of a malignant planet.

To **BLAST**, blāst. v. a.

To strike with some sudden plague; to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate; to confound, to strike with terror.

BLASTMENT, blāst'mēnt. f.

Sudden stroke of infection.

BLATANT, blā'tānt. a.

Bellowing as a calf.

To **BLATTER**, blāt'tār. v. n.

To roar.

BLAY, blā. f.

A small whitish river fish; a bleak.

BLAZE, blāze. f.

A flame, the light of the flame; publication; a white mark upon a horse.

To **BLAZE**, blāze. v. n.

To flame; to be conspicuous.

To **BLAZE**, blāze. v. a.

To publish, to make known; to blazon; to inflame; to fire.

BLAZER, blā'zēr. f.

One that spreads reports.

To **BLAZON**, blā'zn. v. a.

To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck, to embellish; to display, to set to show; to celebrate, to set out; to blaze about, to make publick.

BLAZONRY, blā'zn-rē. f.

The art of blazoning.

To **BLEACH**, blēt'sh. v. a.

To whiten.

BLEAK, blēk. a.

Pale; cold, chill.

BLEAK, blēk. f.

A small river fish.

BLEAKNESS, blēk'nes. f.

Coldness, chilliness.

BLEAKY, blē'kē. a.

Bleak, cold, chill.

BLEAR, blēr. a.

Dim with rheum or water; dim, obscure in general.

BLEAREDNESS, blē'red-nēs. f.

The state of being dimmed with rheum.

To **BLEAT**, blēt. v. n.

To cry as a sheep.

BLEAT, blēt. f.

The cry of a sheep or lamb.

BLEB, blēd. f.

A blister.

To **BLEED**, blēd. v. n.

To lose blood; to run with blood; to drop, as blood.

To **BLEED**, blēd. v. a.

To let blood.

To **BLEMISH**, blēm'ish. v. a.

To mark with any deformity; to defame, to tarnish, with respect to reputation.

BLEMISH, blēm'ish. f.

A mark of deformity, a scar; reproach, disgrace.

To **BLRNCH**, blēnch. v. n.

To shrink, to start back.

To

(546). — **FATE**, fär, fall, fat; — mē, mēt; — pine, pīn; —

TO BLEND, blēnd. v. a.

To mingle together; to confound; to pollute, to spoil.

BLENT, blēnt.

The obsolete participle of Blead.

TO BLESS, blēs. v. a.

To make happy, to prosper; to wish happiness to another; to praise; to glorify for benefits received.

BLESSED, blēs'sēd. particip. a. (361).

Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESSEDLY, blēs'sēd-lē. ad.

Happily.

BLESSEDNESS, blēs'sēd-nēs. f.

Happiness, felicity; sanctity; heavenly felicity; Divine favour.

BLESSER, blēs'sur. f.

He that blesses.

BLESSING, blēs'sing. f.

Benediction; the means of happiness; Divine favour.

BLEST, blēst. part. a. (361).

Happy.

BLEW, blū.

The preterit of Blow.

BRIGHT, blīt. f.

Mildew; any thing nipping, or blasting.

TO BRIGHT, blīt. v. a.

To blast, to hinder from fertility.

BLIND, blind. a.

Without sight, dark; intellectually dark; naſen, private; dark, obscure.

TO BLIND, blind'fold. v. a.

To hinder from seeing by blinding the eyes.

BLINFOLD, blind'fold. a.

Having the eyes covered.

BLINDLY, blind'lē. ad.

Without sight; implicitly, without examination; without judgment or direction.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, blind-māñz-būf'. f.

A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

BLINDNESS, blind'nēs. f.

Want of sight; ignorance, intellectual darkness.

BLINDSIDE, blind-side'. f.

Weakness, foible.

BLINDWORM, blind'wōrm. f.

A small viper, venomous.

TO BLINK, blink. v. n.

To wink; to see obscurely.

BLINKARD, blink'ārd. f.

One that has bad eyes; something twinkling.

BLISS, blīs. f.

The highest degree of happiness; the happiness of blessed souls; felicity in general.

BLISSFUL, blīs'fūl. a.

Happy in the highest degree.

BLISSFULLY, blīs'fūl-lē. ad.

Happily.

BLISSFULNESS, blīs'fūl-nēs. f.

Happiness.

BLISTER, blīs'tōr. f.

A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis; any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.

TO BLISTER, blīs'tōr. v. n.

To rise in blisters.

TO BLISTER, blīs'tōr. v. a.

To raise blisters by some hurt.

BLITHE, blītē. a.

Gay, airy.

BLITHLY, blītē'lē. ad.

In a blithe manner.

These compounds of the word *blithe* ought to be written with the final *e*, as *blithely*, *blithesome*, &c. for as they stand in Johnson, the *i* might be pronounced short. — See Introduction to the Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphorism the 8th.

BLITHENESS, blītē'nēs.

BLITHSOMENESS, blītē'sūm-nēs.

f. The quality of being blithe.

BLITHSOME, blītē'sūm. a.

Gay, cheerful.

TO BLOAT, blōtē. v. a.

To swell.

TO BLOAT, blōtē. v. n.

To grow turgid.

BLOATEDNESS, blōtē'dē-nēs. f.

Turgidness; swelling.

BLOBBER, blōb'bür. f.

A bubble.

BLOBBERLIP, blōb'bär-lip. f.

A thick lip.

BLOBBERLIPPED, blōb'bür-lippt.

a. Having swelled or thick lips.

BLOCK, blōk. f.

A short heavy piece of timber; a rough piece of marble; the wood on which hats are formed; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; an obstruction, a stop; a sea term for a pulley: a blockhead.

TO BLOCK, blōk. v. a.

To shut up, to enclose.

BLOCK-HOUSE, blōk'hōūse. f.

A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass.

BLOCK-TIN, blōk-tin'. f.

Tin pure or unmixed.

BLOCKADE, blōk-kādē'. f.

A siege carried on by shutting up the place.

TO BLOCKADE, blōk-kādē'. v. a.

To shut up.

BLOCKHEAD, blōk'hēd. f.

A stupid fellow, a doit, a man without parts.

BLOCKHEADED, blōk-hēd'ēd. a.

Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISH, blōk'ish. a.

Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISHLY, blōk'ish-lē. ad.

In a stupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS, blōk'ish-nēs. f.

Stupidity.

BLOOD, blōd. f.

The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals; child; progeny; family, kindred; descent, lineage; birth, high extraction; murder, violent death; temper of mind, state of the passions; hot spark; man of fire.

TO BLOOD, blōd. v. a.

To stain with blood; to enure to blood, as a hound; to heat, to exasperate.

BLOOD-BOLTERED, blōd'bōl-tōrd. a.

Blood sprinkled.

BLOODSTONE, blōd'stōne. f.

The bloodstone is green, spotted with a bright blood-red.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, blōd'θīrs-tē. a.

Desirous to shed blood.

BLOOD-FLOWER, blōd'flōr. f.

A plant.

BLOODGUILTINESS, blōd-gīlt'ēns.

f. Murder.

BLOOD-HOUND, blōd'hōund. f.

A hound that follows by the scent.

BLOODILY, blōd'ē-lē. a.

Cruelly.

BLOODINESS, blōd'ē-nēs. f.

The state of being bloody.

BLOODLESS, blōd'lēs. a.

Without blood, dead; without slaughter.

BLOODSHED, blōd'shēd. f.

The crime of blood, or murder; slaughter.

BLOODSHEDDER, blōd'shēd-dēr. f.

Murderer.

BLOODSHOT, blōd'shot.

a. Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels.

BLOODSUCKER, blōd'suk-ūr. f.

A leech, a fly, any thing that sucks blood: a murderer.

BLOODY, blōd'ē. a.

Stained with blood; cruel, murderous.

BLOOM, blōdm. f.

A blossom; the state of immaturity.

TO BLOOM, blōdm. v. n.

To bring or yield blossoms; to produce, as blossoms; to be in state of youth.

BLOOMY, blōd'mē. a.

Full of blossoms, flowery.

BLOSSOM, blōs'sūm. f.

The flower that grows on any plant.

TO BLOSSOM, blōs'sūm. v. n.

To put forth blossoms.

TO BLOT, blōt. v. a.

To obliterate, to make writing invisible; to efface, to erase; to blur; to disgrace, to disfigure; to darken.

BLOT, blōt. f.

An obliteration of something written; a blur, a spot; a spot in reputation.

BLOTH, blōth. f.

A spot or pustule upon the skin.

TO BLOTE, blōtē. v. a.

To smoke, or dry by the smoke.

BLOW, blō. f.

A stroke; the fatal stroke; a single action, a sudden event; the act of a fly, by which he lodges eggs in flesh.

TO BLOW, blō. v. n.

To move with a current of air: this word is used sometimes impersonally with it; to pant, to puff; to breathe hard; to sound by being blown; to play musically by wind; to bloom, to blossom; To blow over, to pass away without effect; To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

TO BLOW, blō. v. a.

To drive by the force of the wind; to inflame with wind; to swell, to puff into size; to found an instrument of wind music; to warm with the breath; to spread by report; to infect with the eggs of flies; To blow out, to extinguish by wind; To blow up, to raise or swell with breath; To blow up, to destroy with gunpowder; To blow upon, to make stale.

BLOWZE, blōdze. f.

A ruddy fat-faced wench; a female whose hair is in disorder.

BLOWZY, blōd'zē. a.

Sun-burnt, high-coloured.

BLUBBER, blōb'bür. f.

The part of a whale that contains the oil.

TO BLUBBER, blōb'bür. v. n.

To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

BLUDGEON,

BOA

BOD

BOL

— nā, mārē, mōr, mōt — tibōn, tib, hāl ; — dī ; — pānd ; — sīm, THIS.

BLUDGEON, blōd'jōn. f. (259).

A short stick, with one end loaded.

BLUE, blū. a. (339).

One of the seven original colours.

BLUEBOTTLE, blū'bōtl. f.

A flower of the bell shape : a fly with a large blue belly.

BLUELY, blū'lē. ad.

With a blue colour.

BLUENESS, blū'nēs. f.

The quality of being blue.

BLUFF, blūf. a.

Big, surly, blustering.

TO BLUNDER, blūn'dōr. v. n.

To mistake greatly, to err very widely; to flounder, to bumble.

TO BLUNDER, blūn'dōr. v. a.

To mix foolishly, or blindly.

BLUNDER, blūnd'dōr. f.

A gross or shameful mistake.

BLUNDERBUSS, blūnd'dér-būs. f.

A gun that is discharged with many bullets.

BLUNDERER, blūn'dē-rūr. f.

A blockhead.

BLUNDERHEAD, blūn'dōr-hēd. f.

A stupid fellow.

BLUNT, blūnt. a.

Dull on the edge or point, not sharp; dull in understanding, not quick; rough, not delicate: abrupt, not elegant.

TO BLUNT, blūnt. v. a.

To dull the edge or point; to repress or weaken any appetite.

BLUNTLY, blūnt'lē. ad.

Without sharpness; coarsely, plainly.

BLUNTNES, blūnt'nēs. f.

Want of edge or point; coarseness, roughness of manners.

BLUR, blūr. f.

A blot, a stain.

TO BLUR, blūr. v. a.

To blot, to efface; to stain.

TO BLURT, blūrt. v. a.

To let fly without thinking.

TO BLUSH, blūsh. v. n.

To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour, in the cheek; to carry a red colour.

BLUSH, blūsh. f.

The colour in the cheeks; a red or purple colour; sudden appearance.

BLUSHY, blūsh'y. a.

Having the colour of a blush.

TO BLUSTER, blūs'tār. v. n.

To roar, as a storm; to bully, to puff.

BLUSTER, blūs'tār. f.

Roar, noise, tumult; boast, boisterousness.

BLUSTERER, blūs'tār-ōr. f.

A swaggerer, a bully.

BLUSTROUS, blūs'trōs. a.

Tumultuous, noisy.

Bo, bō. interj.

A word of terror.

BOAR, bōr. f.

The male swine.

BOARD, bōrd. f.

A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness; a table; a table at which a council or court is held; a court of jurisdiction; the deck or floor of a ship.

TO BOARD, bōrd. v. a.

To enter a ship by force; to attack, or make the first attempt; to lay or pave with boards.

TO BOARD, bōrd. v. n.

To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

BOARD-WAGES, bōrd-wā'jēz. f.

Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in viands.

BOARDER, bōr'dōr. f.

One who dines with another at a certain rate.

BOARISH, bōr'ish. a.

Swinish, brutal, cruel.

TO BOAST, bōst. v. n.

To display one's own worth or actions.

TO BOAST, bōst. v. a.

To brag of; to magnify, to exalt.

BOAST, bōst. f.

A proud speech; cause of boasting.

BOASTER, bōst'ōr. f.

A bragger.

BOASTFUL, bōst'fōl. a.

Ostentatious.

BOASTINGLY, bōst'ing-lē. ad.

Ostentatiously.

BOAT, bōt. f.

A vessel to pass the water in.

BOATION, bō-ā'shōn. f.

Roar, noise.

BOATMAN, bōt'mān. } f.

He that manages a boat.

BOATSWAIN, bō'sn. f.

An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, and anchors.

This word is universally pronounced in common conversation as it is here marked: but in reading it would favour somewhat of vulgarity to contract it to a sound so very unlike the orthography. It would be advisable, therefore, in those who are not of the naval profession, where it is technical, to pronounce this word, when they read it, distinctly as it is written.

TO BOB, bōb. v. a.

To beat, to drub; to cheat, to gain by fraud.

TO BOB, bōb. v. n.

To play backward and forward.

BOB, bōb. f.

Something that hangs so as to play loose; the words repeated at the end of a stanza; a blow; a short wig.

BOBBIN, bōb'bīn. f.

A small pin of wood, with a notch.

BOBCHEERY, bōb'tshēr-rē. f.

A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

BOBTAIL, bōb'tāl. f.

Cut tail.

BOBTAILED, bōb'tāld. a.

Having a tail cut.

BOBWIG, bōb'wīg'. f.

A short wig.

TO BODE, bōde. v. a.

To portend, to be the omen of.

BODEMENT, bōde'mēnt. f.

Portent, omen.

TO BODGE, bōdje. v. n.

To boggle.

BODICE, bōd'īs. f.

Stay, a waistcoat quilted with whalebone.

BODILESS, bōd'dē-lēs. a.

Incorporeal, without a body.

BODILY, bōd'dē-lē. a.

Corporeal, containing body; relating to the body, not the mind; real, actual.

BODILY, bōd'dē-lē. ad.

Corporeally.

BODKIN, bōd'kīn. f.

An instrument with a small blade and sharp

point; an instrument to draw a thread or ribbon through a loop; an instrument to dress the hair.

BODY, bōd'dē. f.

The material substance of an animal; matter, opposed to spirit; a person; a human being; reality, opposed to representation; a collective mass; the main army, the battle; a corporation; the outward condition; the main part; a panegy, a general collection; strength, as wine of a good body.

BODY-CLOATHS, bōd'dē-clōz. f.

Cloathing for horses that are drest.

BOG, bōg. f.

A marsh, a fen, a morass.

BOG-TROTTER, bōg'trot-tūr. f.

One that lives in a boggy country.

TO BOGGLE, bōg'gl. v. n. (405).

To start, to fly back; to hesitate.

BOGLER, bōg'glōr. f.

A doubter, a timorous man.

BOGGY, bōg'ge. a. (283).

Marshy, swampy.

BOGHOUSE, bōg'hōus. f.

A house of office.

BOHEA, bō-hē'. f.

A species of tea.

TO BOIL, bōil. v. n.

To be agitated by heat; to be hot, to be fervent; to move like boiling water; to be in hot liquor.

TO BOIL, bōil. v. a.

To seeth; to heat by putting into boiling water; to dress in boiling water.

BOILER, bōil'ōr. f.

The person that boils any thing; the vessel in which any thing is boiled.

BOISTEROUS, bōis'tēr-ōs. a.

Violent, loud, roaring, stormy; turbulent, furious; unwieldy.

BOISTEROUSLY, bōis'tēr-ōs-lē. ad.

Violently, tumultuously.

BOISTEROUSNESS, bōis'tēr-ōs-nēs. f.

Tumultuousness; turbulence.

BOILARY, bō'lā-rē. a.

Partaking of the nature of bole.

BOLD, bōld. a.

Daring, brave, stout; executed with spirit; confident, not scrupulous; impudent, rude; licentious; standing out to the view; To make bold, to take freedoms.

TO BOLDEN, bōld'dōn. v. n.

To make bold.

BOLDFACE, bōld'fās. f.

Impudence, sauciness.

BOLDFACED, bōld'fāst. a.

Impudent.

BOLDLY, bōld'lē. ad.

In a bold manner.

BOLDNESS, bōld'nēs. f.

Courage, bravery; exemption from care; assurance, impudence.

BOLE, bōlē. f.

The body or trunk of a tree; a kind of earth; a measure of corn containing six bushels.

BOLIS, bōl'lis. f.

Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL, bōlē. f.

A round stalk or stem.

BOLSTER, bōlē'stēr. f.

Something laid in the bed, to support the head; a pad, or quilt; comprest for a wound.

To

BON

BOO

BOR

(546).—Fate, far, fall, fit; —mē, mēt; —pine, pīn; —

TO BOLSTER, bōl'stōr. v. a.

To support the head with a bolster; to afford a bed to; to hold wounds together with a compress; to support, to maintain.

BOLT, bōlt. f.

An arrow, a dart; a thunderbolt; Bolt upright, that is, upright as an arrow; the bar of a door; an iron to fasten the legs; a spot or stain.

TO BOLT, bōlt. v. a.

To shut or fasten with a bolt; to blurt out; to fetter, to shackle; to sift, or separate with a sieve; to examine, to try out; to purify, to purge.

TO BOLT, bōlt. v. n.

To spring out with speed and suddenness.

BOLTER, bōlt'ōr. f.

A sieve to separate meal from bran.

BOLTHEAD, bōlt'hēd. f.

A long strait-necked glass vessel, a matras, or receiver.

BOLTING-HOUSE, bōlt'īng-hōūs. f.

The place where meal is sifted.

BOLTSPIRIT, OR BOWSPRIT, bō'śprīt. f.

A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but askew.

BOLUS, bōl'üs. f.

A medicine, made up into a soft mass, larger than pills.

BOMB, bōm. f. (165).

A loud noise; 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.

I do not hesitate to follow Dr. Kentick and Mr. Narce in this word, and all its compounds, in giving the *s* its fourth sound, equivalent to the second sound of *n*, though contrary to Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation, which makes it rhyme with *Tom, Tom, &c.* Dr. Johnson's derivation of the verb to *bump*, from the same origin as *bomb*, makes the pronunciation I have given agreeable to analogy.

BOMB-CHEST, bōm'tshēst. f.

A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed under-ground, to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH, bōm'kētsh. f.

BOMB-VESSEL, bōm'ves-sēl. } f.

A kind of ship, strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar.

BOMBARD, bōm'bārd. f.

A great gun; a barrel for wine.

TO BOMBARD, bōm'bārd'. v. a.

To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, bōm'bār-deēr'. f.

(175). The engineer, whose employment it is to shoot bombs.

BOMBARDMENT, bōm'bārd'mēnt. f.

An attack made by throwing bombs.

BOMBASTIN, bōm'bā-zēn'. f.

A slight silken stuff.

BOMBAST, bōm'bāst. f.

Fustian, big words.

BOMBAST, bōm'bāst. a.

High sounding.

BOMBULATION, bōm'bū-lā'shōn. f.

Sound, noise.

BONAROBA, bō'nā-rō'bā. f.

A whore.

BONASUS, bō-nā'-sūs. f.

A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRETIEN, bōn-kret'fshēn. f.

A species of pear.

BOND, bōnd. f.

Cords, or chains, with which any one is

bound; ligament that holds any thing together; union, connexion; imprisonment, captivity; cement of union, cause of union; a writing of obligation; law by which any one is obliged.

BONDAGE, bōn'dāgē. f. (90).

Captivity, imprisonment.

BONDMAID, bōn'dāmād. f.

A woman slave.

BONDMAN, bōn'dāmān. f.

A man slave.

BOND SERVANT, bōn'dār-vānt. f.

A slave.

BOND SERVICE, bōn'dār-vīs. f.

Slavery.

BOND SLAVE, bōn'dālāvē. f.

A man in slavery.

BONDSMAN, bōn'dāmān. f.

One bound for another.

BOND WOMAN, bōn'dāwām-ān. f.

A woman slave.

BONE, bōnē. f.

The solid parts of the body of an animal; a fragment of meat, a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it; To make no bones, to make no scruple; dice.

TO BONE, bōnē. v. a.

To take out the bones from the flesh.

BONELACE, bōnē'lāsē. f.

Flaxen lace.

BONELESS, bōnē'lēs. a.

Without bones.

TO BONESET, bōnē'sēt. v. n.

To restore a bone out of joint, or join a bone broken.

BONESTER, bōnē'sēt-tār. f.

One who makes a practice of setting bones.

BONFIRE, bōn'fīrē. f.

A fire made for triumph.

BONGRACE, bōn'grās. f.

A covering for the forehead.

BONNET, bōn'nēt. f.

A hat, a cap.

BONNETS, bōn'nēts. f.

Small sails set on the courses on the Mizzen, mainail, and foreail.

BONNILY, bōn'nē-lē. ad.

Gaily, handsomely.

BONNINESS, bōn'nē-nēs. f.

Gayety, handsomeness.

BONNY, bōn'nē. a.

Handsome, beautiful: gay, merry.

BONNY-CLABBER, bōn-nē-klāb'bōr.

f. Sour buttermilk.

BONUM MAGNUM, bō'nūm-māg'-nūm. f.

A great plum.

BONY, bō'nē. a.

Consisting of bones; full of bones.

BOOBY, bōbōy. f.

A dull, heavy, stupid fellow.

BOOK, bōök. f.

A volume in which we read or write; a particular part of a work; the register in which a trader keeps an account; In books, in kind remembrance; Without book, by memory.

TO BOOK, bōök. v. a.

To register in a book.

BOOK-KEEPING, bōök'kēp-ing. f.

The art of keeping accounts.

BOOK-BINDER, bōök'bīn-dār. f.

A man whose profession it is to bind books.

BOOKFUL, bōök'fūl. a.

Crowded with undigested knowledge.

BOOKISH, bōök'ish. a.

Given to books.

BOOKISHNESS, bōök'ish-nēs. f.

Overstudiousness.

BOOKLEARNED, bōök'lērn-ēd. a.

Verbed in books.

BOOKLEARNING, bōök'lērn-ēng. f.

Skill in literature, acquaintance with books.

BOOKMAN, bōök'mān. f.

A man whose profession is the study of books.

BOOKMATE, bōök'mātē. f.

Schoolfellow.

BOOKSELLER, bōök'sēl-ēr. f.

A man whose profession it is to sell books.

BOOKWORM, bōök'wōrm. f.

A mite that eats holes in books; a student too closely fixed upon books.

BOOM, bōōm. f.

In sea language, a long pole used to spread out the sail of the flying sail; a pole with bushes or basket, set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer; a bar laid across a harbour, to keep out the enemy.

TO BOOM, bōōm. v. n.

To rush with violence.

BOON, bōōn. f.

A gift, a grant.

BOON, bōōn. a.

Gay, merry.

BOOR, bōōr. f.

A low, a clown.

BOORISH, bōōr'ish. a.

Clownish, rustic.

BOORISHLY, bōōr'ish-lē. ad.

After a clownish manner.

BOORISHNESS, bōōr'ish-nēs. f.

Coarseness of manners.

TO BOOT, bōōt. v. a.

To profit, to advantage; to enrich, to benefit.

BOOT, bōōt. f.

Profit, gain, advantage; To boot, with advantage, over and above; booty or plunder.

BOOT, bōōt. f.

A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.

BOOT OF A COACH, bōōt. f.

The place under the coach box.

BOOT-HOSE, bōōt'hōzē. f.

Stockings to serve for boots.

BOOT-TREE, bōōt'trē. f.

Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for stretching them.

BOOT-CATCHER, bōōt'kētsh-ēr. f.

The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.

BOOTED, bōōt'ēd. a.

In boots.

BOOTH, bōōth. f.

A house built of boards or boughs.

BOOTLESS, bōōt'lēs. a.

Useless, unavailing; without success.

BOOTY, bōōt'ē. f.

Plunder, pillage; things gotten by robbery.

To play booty, to lose by damage.

BOOEEP, bō-pēēp'. f.

To play Boeep, is to look out, and draw back, as if frightened.

BORACHIO, bō-rāt'ishō. f.

A drunkard.

BORABLE, bō'rā-bl. a.

That may be bored.

BORAGE, bō'rādājē. a. (90).

A plant.

BORAX,

BOT

BOU

BOW

—nō, mōve, nōr, mōt; —tēbe, tēb, bōll; —dīl; —pōnd; —sbin, this.

BORAX, bō'rāks. f.

An artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine.

BORDEL, bō'r'dēl. f.

A brothel, a bawdy-house.

BORDER, bō'r dūr. f.

The outer part or edge of any thing; the edge of a country; the outer part of a garment adorned with needlework; a bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers.

TO BORDER, bō'r dūr. v. n.

To confine upon; to approach nearly to.

TO BORDER, bō'r dūr. v. a.

To adorn with a border; to reach, to touch.

BORDERER, bō'r dūr-ūr. f.

He that dwells on the borders.

TO BORE, bō're. v. a.

To pierce in a hole.

TO BORE, bō're. v. n.

To make a hole; to push forwards to a certain point.

BORE, bō're. f.

The hole made by boring; the instrument with which a bore is bored; the size of any hole.

BORE, bō're.

The preterit of Bear.

BOREAL, bō'rē-āl. a.

Northern.

BOREAS, bō'rē-ās. f.

The north winds.

BOREE, bō'rē'. f.

A step in dancing.

BORN, bōrn.

Come into life.

BORNE, bōrne.

Carried, supported.

BOURGough, bō'rō. f.

A town with a corporation.

TO BORROW, bō'rō. v. a.

To take something from another upon credit; to ask of another the use of something for a time; to use one's own, though not belonging to one.

BORROWER, bō'rō-hēr. f.

He that borrows; he that takes what is another's.

BOSCAGE, bōs'kājē. f. (90).

Wood, or woodlands.

BOSKY, bōs'kē. a.

Woody.

BOSOM, bōs'zōm. f.

The breast, the heart; the innermost part of an inclosure; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; the tender affections; inclination; desire; in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness, as my bosom friend.

TO BOSOM, bōs'zōm. v. a.

To inclose in the bosom; to conceal in privacy.

BOSON, bō'sōn. f.

Corrupted from Boatswain, which see.

Boss, bōs. f.

A stud; the part rising in the midst of any thing; a thick body of any kind.

BOSSAGE, bōs'sājē. f. (90).

Any stone that has a projection.

BOSVEL, bōz'vel. f.

A species of crowfoot.

BOTANICAL, bō-tān'ē-kāl. a.

BOTANICK, bō-tān'nik.

Relating to herbs, skilled in herbs.

BOTANIST, bōt'ā-nist. f.

One skilled in plants.

BOU

BOTANOLOGY, bōt-ān'ōl'ō-jē. f.

A discourse upon plants.

BOTCH, bōtch. f.

A swelling, or eruptive discolouration of the skin; a part in any work ill finished; an adventitious part clumsily added.

TO BOTCH, bōtch. v. a.

To mend or patch cloths clumsily; to put together unsuitably, or unskillfully; to mark with botches.

BOTCHY, bōt'chē. a.

Marked with botches.

BOTH, bōth. a.

The two.

BOTH, bōth. conj.

As well.

BOTS, bōts. f.

Small worms in the entrails of horses.

BOTTLE, bōtl. f. (405).

A small vessel of glass, or other matter; a quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

TO BOTTLE, bōtl. v. a.

To inclose in bottles.

BOTTLEFLOWER, bōtl-flōd-ūr. f.

A plant.

BOTTLESCREW, bōtl-skroō. f.

A screw to pull out the cork.

BOTTOM, bōt'm. f.

The lowest part of any thing; the ground under the water; the foundation, the groundwork; a dale, a valley; the deepest part; bound, limit; the utmost of any man's capacity; the last resort; a vessel for navigation; a chance, or security; a ball of thread wound up together.

TO BOTTOM, bōt'm. v. a.

To build up, to fix upon as a support; to wind upon something.

TO BOTTOM, bōt'm. v. n.

To rest upon as its support.

BOTTOMED, bōt'tūmd. a.

Having a bottom.

BOTTOMLESS, bōt'tām-lēs. a.

Without a bottom, fathomless.

BOTTOMRY, bōt'tām-rē. f.

The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom.

BOUD, bōd. f.

An insect which breeds in malt.

TO BOUGE, bōdžē. v. n.

To swell out.

BOUGH, bōd. f.

An arm or a large shoot of a tree.

BOUGHT, bādūt.

Pretter. of To buy.

TO BOUNCE, bōnse. v. n.

To fall or fly against any thing with great force; to make a sudden leap; to boast, to bully.

BOUNCE, bōnse. f.

A strong sudden blow; a sudden crack or noise; a boast, a threat.

BOUNCER, bōdn'sār. f.

A boaster, a bully, an empty threatener; a liar.

BOUND, bōnd. f.

A limit, a boundary; a limit by which any excursion is restrained; a leap, jump, a spring; a rebound.

TO BOUND, bōnd. v. a.

To limit, to terminate; to restrain, to confine; to make to bound.

TO BOUND, bōnd. v. n.

To jump, to spring; to rebound, to fly back.

BOUND, bōnd.

BOW

Participle passive of Bind.

BOUND, bōnd. a.

Destined, intending to come to my place,

BOUNDARY, bōn'dā-rē. f.

Limits, bound.

BOUNDEN, bōdn'dēn.

Participle passive of Bind.

BOUNDING-STONE, bōdn'dīng-stōn. f.

Stone.

BOUND-STONE, bōdn'dīng-stōn. f.

A stone to play with.

BOUDLESSNESS, bōnd'īlēs-nēs. f.

Exemption from limits.

BOUDLESS, bōnd'īlēs. a.

Unlimited, unconfined.

BOUNTEOUS, bōdn'tāchē-ōs. a. (263).

Liberal, kind, generous.

BOUNTEOUSLY, bōdn'tāchē-ōs-lē. ad.

Liberally, generously.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, bōdn'tāchē-ōs-nēs. f.

Munificence, liberality.

BOUNTIFUL, bōdn'tē-fūl. a.

Liberal, generous, munificent.

BOUNTIFULLY, bōdn'tē-fūl-lē. ad.

Liberally.

BOUNTIFULNESS, bōdn'tē-fūl-nēs. f.

The quality of being bountiful, generosity.

BOUNTIHEAD, bōdn'tē-hēd. f.

BOUNTYHOOD, bōdn'tē-hūd. f.

Goodness, virtue.

BOUNTY, bōdn'tē. f.

Generosity, liberality, munificence.

TO BOURGEON, bōr'jān. v. n. (313) (59).

To sprout, to shoot into branches.

BOURN, bōrn. f.

A bound, a limit; a brook, a torrent.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kennick in the pronunciation of this word. They make it sound as if written *bourn*; but if my memory fail me not, it is a rhyme to *mourn* upon the stage; and Mr. Garrick so pronounced it.

"The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns."

SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET.

TO BOUSE, bōbzē. v. n.

To drink lavishly.

BOUSY, bōbzē. a.

Drunken.

BOUT, bōt. f.

A turn, as much of an action as is performed at one time.

TO BOW, bōd. v. a.

To bend, or inflect; to bend the body in token of respect or submission; to bend, or incline, in condescension; to despatch, to crush.

TO BOW, bōd. v. n.

To bend, to suffer flexure; to make a reverence; to stoop; to sink under pressure.

BOW, bōd. f.

An act of reverence or submission.

BOW, bōd. f.

An instrument of war; a rainbow; the instruments with which string-instruments are played upon; the doubling of a string in a slip knot; Bow of a ship, that part of her which begins at the loof, and ends at the sternmost part of the forecastle.

BOW-BENT, bō'bēnt. a.

Crooked.

BOW-HAND, bō'hānd. f.

The hand that draws the bow.

BOW-LEGGED, bō'lēgd. a.

Having crooked legs.

BOWELS, bōd'ēls. f.

Intestines;

BOY

BRA

BRA

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ; — mè, mét ; — pine, pin ; —

Intestines, the vessels and organs within the body; the inner parts of any thing; tenderness, compassion.

BOWER, bô'ûr. f.
An arbour; it seems to signify, in Spenser, a blow, a stroke.

BOWER, bô'ûr. f.
Anchor so called.

BOWERY, bô'ûr-ry. a.
Full of bowers.

BOWL, bôle. f.
A vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of anything; a basin, or fountain.

BOWL, bôle. f.
Round mass rolled along the ground.

To BOWL, bôle. v. a.
To play at bowls; to throw bowls at any thing.

BOWLER, bô'lûr. f.
He that plays at bowls.

BOWLINE, bô'lîn. f.
A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.

BOWLING-GREEN, bô'lîng-grêñ. f.
A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

BOWMAN, bô'mân. f.
An archer.

BOWSPRIT, bô'sprît. f.
Boltsprit, which see.

BOWSTRING, bô'tring. f.
The string by which the bow is kept bent.

BOW-WINDOW, bô'wîn-dô.
Dr. Johnson derives this word, and, perhaps, justly, from *bay-window*, or a window forming a bay in the internal part of the room; but present custom has universally agreed to call these windows *bow-windows*, from the curve, like a bow, which they form by jutting outwards. However original and just, therefore, Dr. Johnson's derivation may be, there is little hope of a conformity to it, either in writing or pronunciation, while there is apparently so good an etymology, both for sense and sound, to support the present practice.

BOWYER, bô'yér. f.
An archer; one whose trade is to make bows.

BOX, bôks. f.
A tree; the wood of the tree.

BOX, bôks. f.
A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing; the case of the mariners compass; the chest into which money given is put; seat in the playhouse.

To Box, bôks. v. a.
To inclose in a box.

BOX, bôks. f.
A blow on the head given with the hand.

To Box, bôks. v. n.
To fight with the fist.

BOXEN, bôk'sn. a.
Made of box, resembling box.

BOXER, bôks'ûr. f.
A man who fights with his fists.

BOY, bôl. f.
A male child, not a girl; one in the state of adolescence; older than an infant; a word of contempt for young men.

BOYHOOD, bôé'hûd. f.
The state of a boy.

BOYISH, bôé'îsh. a.
Belonging to a boy; childish, trifling.

BOYISHLY, bôé'îsh-lé. ad.
Childishly, triflingly.

BOYISHNESS, bôé'îsh-nës. f.
Childishness, triflingness.

BOYISM, bôé'îzm. f.
Puerility, childishness.

BRABBLE, brâb'bl. f.
A clamorous contest.

To BRABBLE, brâb'bl. v. n.
To contest noisily.

BRABBLER, brâb'lûr. f.
A clamorous noisy fellow.

To BRACE, brâsé. v. a.
To bind, to tie close with bandages; to strain up.

BRACE, brâsé. f.
Cincture, bandage; that which holds any thing tight; Braces of a coach, thick straps of leather on which it hangs; Braces in printing, a crooked line inclosing a passage, as in a triplet; tension, tightness.

BRACE, brâsé. f.
A pair, a couple.

BRACELET, brâsé'lêt. f.
An ornament for the arms.

(547) I have, in the pronunciation of this word, made the a long and slender, as in *brace*, as I find it in Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnson, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Scott; and not short as in *brais*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; and which, I believe, is the prevailing pronunciation in Ireland. For though many compounds shorten the vowel in the simple, as is shown at large in the Principles of Pronunciation (308) (515), yet I think such words are exceptions as are only diminutives, plurals and feminines.

BRACER, brâ'sér. f.
A cincture, a bandage.

BRACH, brâtsh. f.
A bitch hound.

BRACHIAL, brâk'yâl. a.
Belonging to the arm.

BRACHYGRAPHY, brâ-kîg'grâ-fë. f.
The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

BRACK, brâk. f.
A breach.

BRACKET, brâk'kit. f.
A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

BRACKISH, brâk'îsh. a.
Salt, something salt.

BRACKISHNESS, brâk'îsh-nës. f.
Saltiness.

BRAD, brâd. f.
A sort of nail to floor rooms with.

To BRAG, brâg. v. n.
To boast, to display ostentatiously.

BRAG, brâg. f.
A boast, a proud expression; the thing boasted.

BRAGGADOCIO, brâg-gâ-dô'shë-d. f.
A puffing, boasting fellow.

BRAGGART, brâg'gârt. a.
Boastful, vainly ostentatious.

BRAGGART, brâg'gârt. f.
A boaster.

BRAGGER, brâg'gâr. f.
A boaster.

BRAGLESS, brâsh'les. a.
Without shoots or boughs; naked.

BRANCHY, brâsh'shë. a.
Full of branches spreading.

BRAND, brând. f.
A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted; a sword; a thunderbolt; a mark made by burning with a hot iron.

To BRAND, brând. v. a.
To mark with a note of infamy.

BRANDGOOSE, brând'gôs. f.
A kind of wild fowl.

To BRANDISH, brând'dish. v. a.
To wave or shake; to play with, to flourish.

BRANDING, brând'ling. f.
A particular worm.

BRANDY, brând'dë. f.
A strong liquor distilled from wine.

BRANGLE, brâng'gl. f.
Squabble, wrangle.

BRAIN, brâne. f.
That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise;

the understanding.

To BRAIN, brâne. v. a.

To kill by beating out the brain.

BRAINISH, brâne'îsh. a.

Hotheaded, furious.

BRAINLESS, brâne'lës. a.

Silly.

BRAIN PAN, brâne'pân. f.

The skull containing the brains.

BRAINSICK, brâne'sîk. a.

Addleheaded, giddy.

BRAINSICKLY, brâne'sîk-lé. ad.

Weakly, headily.

BRAINSICKNESS, brâne'sîk-nës. f.

Indiscretion, giddiness.

BRAKE, brâke.

The preterit of Break.

BRAKE, brâke. f.

Fern, brambles.

BRAKE, brâke. f.

An instrument for dressing hemp or flax; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough.

BRAKY, brâk'ë. a.

Thorny, prickly, rough.

BRAMBLE, brâm'bl. f.

Blackberry bush, dewberry bush, raspberry bush; any rough prickly shrub.

BRAMBLING, brâm'bling. f.

A bird; called also a mountain chaffinch.

BRAN, brâñ. f.

The buxus of corn ground.

BRANCH, brâñsh. f.

The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any distant article; any part that shoots out from the rest; a smaller river running into a larger; any part of a family descending in a collateral line; the offspring, the descendant; the antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

To BRANCH, brâñsh. v. n.

To spread in branches; to spread into separate parts; to speak diffusively; to have horns shooting out.

To BRANCH, brâñsh. v. a.

To divide as into branches; to adorn with needlework.

BRANCHER, brâñsh'ñr. f.

One that shoots out into branches; in falconry, a young hawk.

BRANCHINESS, brâñsh'shë-nës. f.

Fullness of branches.

BRANCHLESS, brâñsh'les. a.

Without shoots or boughs; naked.

BRANCHY, brâñsh'shë. a.

Full of branches spreading.

BRAND, brând. f.

A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted; a sword; a thunderbolt; a mark made by burning with a hot iron.

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A kind of wild fowl.

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BRANDY, brând'dë. f.

A strong liquor distilled from wine.

BRANGLE, brâng'gl. f.

Squabble, wrangle.

To

BRA

— nō, móre, nōr, nōt; — tabe, tab, bālk; — dīl; — pōnd; — ibin, This.

TO BRANGLE, brāng'gl. v. n.

To wrangle, to squabble.

BRANK, brānk. f.

Buckwheat.

BRANNY, brān'nē. a.

Having the appearance of bran.

BRASIER, bra'zhūr. f. (283).

A manufacturer that works in brass; a pan to hold coals.

BRASIL, or **BRAZIL**, brā-zéél'. f.

An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil.

BRASS, brās. f.

A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris; impudence.

BRASSINESS, brās'sé-nēs. f.

An appearance like brass.

BRASSY, brās'sé. a.

Partaking of brass; hard as brass; impudent.

BRAT, brāt. f.

A child, so called in contempt; the progeny, the offspring.

BRAVADO, brā-vā'dō. f.

A boast, a brag.

BRAVE, brāvē. a.

Courageous, daring, bold; gallant, having a noble mien; magnificent, grand; excellent, noble.

BRAVE, brāvē. f.

A hector, a man daring beyond prudence or fitness; a boast, a challenge.

TO BRAVE, brāvē. v. a.

To defy, to challenge; to carry a boasting appearance.

BRAVELY, brāvē'lē. ad.

In a brave manner, courageously, gallantly.

BRAVERY, brā-vē-rē. f.

Courage, magnanimity; splendour, magnificence; show, ostentation; bravado, boast.

BRAVO, brā'vō. f.

A man who murders for hire.

TO BRAWL, brāwl. v. n.

To quarrel noisily and indecently; to speak loud and indecently; to make a noise.

BRAWL, brāwl. f.

Quarrel, noise, scurrility.

BRAWLER, brāw'lōr. f.

A wrangler.

BRAWN, brāwn. f.

The fleshy or muscular part of the body; the arm, so called from its being muscular; bulk, muscular strength; the flesh of a boar; a boar.

BRAWNER, brāw'nōr. f.

A boar killed for the table.

BRAWNNESS, brāw'nē-nēs. f.

Strength, hardness.

BRAWNY, brāw'nē. a.

Muscular, fleshy, bulky.

TO BRAY, brā. v. a.

To pound, or grind small.

TO BRAY, brā. v. n.

To make a noise as an ass; to make an offensive noise.

BRAY, brā. f.

Noise, sound.

BRAYER, brā'ür. f.

One that brays like an ass; with printers, an instrument to temper the ink.

TO BRAZE, brāzē. v. a.

To solder with brass; to harden to impudence.

BRAZEN, brā'zn. a.

Made of brass; proceeding from brass; impudent.

TO BRAZEN, brā'zn. v. n.

To be impudent, to bully.

BRAZENFACE, brā'zn-fāsē. f.

An impudent wretch.

BRAZENFACED, brā'zn-fāstē. a.

Impudent, shameless.

BRAZENNESS, brā'zn-nēs. f.

Appearing like brass; impudence.

BRAZIER, brāz'yr. f.

See BRAZIER.

BREACH, brētsh. f.

The act of breaking any thing; the state of being broken; a gap in a fortification made by a battery; the violation of a law or contract; difference, quarrel; infraction, injury.

BREAD, brēd. f.

Food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.

BREAD-CHIPPER, brēd'tship-pēr. f.

A baker's servant.

BREAD-CORN, brēd'kōrn. f.

Corn of which bread is made.

BREADTH, brēd'h. f.

The measure of any plain superficies from side to side.

TO BREAK, brākē. v. a. (240) (242).

To burst, or open by force; to divide; to destroy by violence; to overcome, to surmount; to batter, to make breaches or gaps in; to crush or destroy the strength of the body; to sink or appal the spirit; to subdue; to crush, to disable, to incapacitate; to weaken the mind; to tame, to train to obedience; to make bankrupt; to crack the skin; to violate a contract or promise; to infringe a law; to intercept, to hinder the effect of; to interrupt; to separate company; to dissolve any union; to open something new; To break the back, to disable one's fortune; 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 up, to dissolve; To break up, to separate or disband; 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, brākē. v. n.

To part in two; to burst by dashing; as waves on a rock; to open and discharge matter; to open as the morning; to burst forth, to exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and strength; to make way with some kind of suddenness; to come to an explanation; 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 loose, 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 dissolute; 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.

BREAK, brākē. f.

State of being broken, opening; a pause, an interruption; a line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

BREAKER, brā'kēr. f.

He that breaks any thing; a wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.

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TO BREAKFAST, brēk'fāst. v. n. (234) (515). To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAKFAST, brēk'fāst. f.

The first meal in the day; the thing eaten at the first meal; a meal in general.

BREAKNECK, brāk'nēk. f.

A steep place endangering the neck.

BREAKPROMISE, brāk'prōm-īs. f.

One that makes a practise of breaking his promise.

BREAM, brēm. f.

The name of a fish.

BREAST, brēst. f.

The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the dugs or teats of women which contain the milk; the part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs; the heart; the conscience; the passions.

TO BREAST, brēst. v. a.

To meet in front.

BREASTBONE, brēst'bōne. f.

The bone of the breast, the sternum.

BREASTHIGH, brēst'hī. a.

Up to the breast.

BREASTHOOKS, brēst'hōoks. f.

With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship.

BREASTKNOT, brēst'nōt. f.

A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by the women on the breast.

BREASTPLATE, brēst'plātē. f.

Armour for the breast.

BREASTPLough, brēst'plōd. f.

A plough used for laying turf, driven by the breast.

BREASTWORK, brēst'wōrk. f.

Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants.

BREATH, brēsth. f.

The air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; respiration; repite, pause, relaxation; breeze, moving air; a single act an instant.

TO BREATHE, brēsthē. v. n.

To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to live; to rest; to take breath; to inject by breathing; to eject by breathing; to exercise; to move or actuate by breath; to utter privately; to give air or vent to.

BREATHER, brē'thēr. f.

One that breathes, or lives.

BREATHING, brē'thīng. f.

Aspiration, secret prayer; breathing place, vent.

BREATHLESS, brēsth'lis. a.

Out of breath, spent with labour; dead.

BRED, brēd.

Particip. pass. from To breed.

BREDE, brēde. f.

See BRAID.

BREECH, brēctsh. f. (247).

The lower part of the body; breeches; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

TO BREECH, brēctsh. v. a. (247).

To put into breeches; to fit any thing with a breech, as to breech a gun.

BREECHES, bī'tch'iz. f. (247).

The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body; to wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

TO BREED, brēd. v. a.

To procreate, to generate; to occasion, to cause, to produce; to contrive, to hatch, to plot; to produce from one's self; to give birth

(546). — Fåte, fár, fáll, fát ; — mé, mêt ; — pine, pin ; —

birth to ; to educate; to qualify by education; to bring up, to take care of.
To BREED, bréed. v. n.
 To bring young; to increase by new production; to be produced, to have birth; to raise a breed.
BREED, bréed. s.
 A cast, a kind, a subdivision of species; progeny, offspring; a number produced at once, a hatch.
BREEDBATE, bréed'bát. s.
 One that breeds quarrels.
BREEDER, bréed'dér. s.
 That which produces any thing; the person which brings up another; a female that is prolific; one that takes care to raise a breed.
BREEDING, bréed'díng. s.
 Education, instructions; qualifications; manners, knowledge of ceremony; nurture.
BREEZE, brééz. s.
 A flinging fly.
BREEZE, brééz. s.
 A gentle gale.
BREEZY, bréé'zé. ad.
 Fanned with gales.
BRET, brét. s.
 A fish of the turbot kind.
BRETHREN, bréth'rén. s.
 The plural of Brother.
BREVILARY, bréve'yá-ré. s.
 An abridgment, an epitome; the book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.
BREVIAIT, bréve'yát. s.
 A short compendium.
BREVIAUTURE, bréve'yá-thúre. s.
 An abbreviation.
BREVITY, brév'ité-té. s.
 Conciseness, shortness.
To BREW, bröö. v. a. (339).
 To make liquors by mixing several ingredients; to prepare by mixing things together; to contrive to plot.
To BREW, bröö. v. n.
 To perform the office of a brewer.
BREWAGE, bröö'ídje. s. (90).
 Mixture of various things.
BREWER, bröö'ür. s.
 A man whose profession it is to make beer.
BREWHOUSE, bröö'hóuse. s.
 A house appropriated to brewing.
BREWING, bröö'ing. s.
 Quantity of liquor brewed.
BREWIS, bröö'is. s.
 A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat potage, made of salted meat.
BRIBE, bribe. s.
 A reward given to pervert the judgment.
To BRIBE, bribe. v. a.
 To give bribes.
BRIBER, bri'bér. s.
 One that pays for corrupt practices.
BRIBERY, bri'bér-ré. s.
 The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.
BRICK, brík. s.
 A mass of burnt clay; a loaf shaped like a brick.
To BRICK, brík. v. a.
 To lay with bricks.
BRICKBAT, brík'bát. s.
 A piece of brick.
BRICKCLAY, brík'klá. s.
 Clay used for making brick.

BRICKDUST, brík'dóst. s.
 Dust made by pounding bricks.
BRICK-KILN, brík'kil. s.
 A kiln, a place to burn bricks in.
BRICKLAYER, brík'lá-dr. s.
 A brick mason.
BRICKMAKER, brík'mák-kér. s.
 One whose trade it is to make bricks.
BRIDAL, bri'dál. a.
 Belonging to a wedding, nuptial.
BRIDE, bride. s.
 A woman new married.
BRIDEBED, bride'béd. s.
 Marriage bed.
BRIDECAKE, bride'kák. s.
 A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.
BRIDEGROOM, bride'grööm. s.
 A new-married man.
BRIDEMEN, bride'mén. } s.
BRIDEMAIDS, bride'mádz. } s.
 The attendants on the bride and bridegroom.
BRIDESTAKE, bride'sták. s.
 A post set in the ground, to dance round.
BRIDEWELL, bride'wél. s.
 A house of correction.
BRIDGE, brídje. s.
 A building raised over water for the convenience of passage; the upper part of the mole; the supporter of the strings in strung instruments of musick.
To BRIDGE, brídje. v. a.
 To raise a bridge over any place.
BRIDLE, bri'dl. s.
 The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed; a restraint, a curb, a check.
To BRIDLE, bri'dl. v. a.
 To guide by a bridle; to restrain, to govern.
To BRIDLE, bri'dl. v. n.
 To hold up the head.
BRIDLEHAND, bri'dl-hánd. s.
 The hand which holds the bridle in riding.
BRIE, briéf. a.
 Short, concise; contracted, narrow.
BRIEF, briéf. s.
 A short extract, or epitome; the writing given the pleaders, containing the case; letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection; in mulick, a measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up.
BRIEFLY, briéf'lé. ad.
 Concisely; in few words.
BRIEFNESS, briéf'nés. s.
 Conciseness, shortness.
BRIER, bri'er. s.
 A plant.
BRIERY, bri'ür-ré. a.
 Rough, full of briars.
BRIGADE, bré-gád'. s. (117).
 A division of forces, a body of men.
BRIGADIER General, brig-ä-déér'. s.
 An officer, next in order below a major general.
BRIGANDINE, brig'an-díne. (150) }
BRIGANTINE, brig'an-tíne. }
 s. A light vessel, such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates; a coat of mail.
BRIGHT, brite. a.
 Shining, glittering, full of light; clear, evident; illustrious, as a bright reign; witty, acute, as a bright genius.
To BRIGHTEN, bri'tn. v. a.

To make bright, to make to shine; to make luminous by light from without; to make gay, or alert; to make illustrious; to make acute.
To BRIGHTEN, bri'tn. v. n.
 To grow bright, to clear up.
BRIGHTLY, bri'tlé. ad.
 Splendidly, with lustre.
BRIGHTNESS, bri'tn-sés. s.
 Lustre, splendour; acuteness.
BRILLIANCE, bri'l'yán-sé. s.
 Lustre, splendour.
BRILLIANT, bri'l'yánt. a.
 Shining, sparkling.
BRILLIANT, bri'l'yánt. s.
 A diamond of the finest cut.
BRILLIANTNESS, bri'l'yánt-nés. s.
 Splendour, lustre.
BRIM, brím. s.
 The edge of any thing; the upper edge of any vessel; the top of any liquor; the bank of a fountain.
To BRIM, brím. v. a.
 To fill to the top.
To BRIM, brím. v. n.
 To be full to the brim.
BRIMFUL, brím'fúl. a.
 Full to the top.
BRIMFULNESS, brím'fúl-nés. s.
 Fulness to the top.
BRIMMER, brím'már. s.
 A bowl full to the top.
BRIMSTONE, brím'stón. s.
 Sulphur.
BRIMSTONY, brím'stón-né. a.
 Full of brimstone.
BRINDED, brín'déd. a.
 Streaked, tabby.
BRINDLE, brín'dl. s.
 The slate of being brinded.
BRINDLED, brín'dld. a.
 Brinded, streaked.
BRINE, brine. s.
 Water impregnated with salt, the sea; tears.
BRINEPIT, bri'ne-pít. s.
 Pit of salt water.
To BRING, bring. v. a. (408) (409).
 To fetch from another place; to convey in one's own hand, not to send; to cause to come; to attract, to draw along; to put into any particular state; to conduct; to induce, to prevail upon; To bring about, to bring to pass, to effect; To bring forth, to give birth to, to produce; To bring in, to reclaim; To bring in, to afford gain; To bring off, to clear, to procure to be acquitted; To bring on, to engage in action; To bring over, to draw to a new party; To bring out, to exhibit, to shew; To bring under, to subdue, to repress; To bring up, to educate, to instruct; To bring up, to bring into practice.
BRINGER, bring'ür. s.
 The person that brings any thing.
BRINISH, bri'nish. a.
 Having the taste of brine, salt.
BRINISHNESS, bri'nish-nés. s.
 Saltiness.
BRINK, brink. s.
 The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.
BRINY, bri'né. s.
 Salt.
BRISK, brísk. a.
 Lively, vivacious, gay; powerful, spirituous; vivid, bright.
BRISKET,

BRO

BRO

BRU

— nō, móve, nōr, nōt; — tōbe, tōb, bōll; — dōl; — pōend; — tōbin, this.

BRISKET, brís'kit. f.

The breast of an animal.

BRISKLY, brísk'lē. ad.

A&tively, vigorously.

BRISKNESS, brísk'nēs. f.

Liveliness, vigorous, quickness; gayety.

BRISTLE, brís'tl. f. (405) (472).

The stiff hair of swine.

TO BRISTLE, brís'tl. v. a.

To erect in bristles.

TO BRISTLE, brís'tl. v. n.

To stand erect as bristles.

BRISTLY, brís'lē. a.

Thick set with bristles.

BRISTOL STONE, brís'tol-stōne. f.

A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

BRIT, brít. f.

The name of a fish.

BRITTLE, brít'tl. a. (405).

Fragile, apt to break.

BRITTELESS, brít'tl-nēs. f.

Apneusis to break.

BRIZE, brize. f.

The gadfly.

BROACH, brótsh. f. (295).

A spit.

TO BROACH, brótsh. v. a.

To spit, to pierce as with a spit; to pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to open any store; to give out, or utter any thing.

BROACHER, brótsh'ür. f.

A spit; an opener, or utterer of any thing.

BROAD, bráwd. a. (295).

Wide, extended in breadth; large; clear, open; gross, coarse; obscene, fulsome; bold, not delicate, not reserved.

BROAD CLOTH, bráwd'clōth. f.

A fine kind of cloth.

TO BROADEN, bráwd'dn. v. n.

To grow broad.

BROADLY, bráwd'lē. ad.

In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, bráwd'nēs. f.

Breadth, extent from side to side; coarseness, fulsome.

BROADSIDE, bráwd'side. f.

The side of a ship; the volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

BROADSWORD, bráwd'sord. f.

A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

BROADWISE, bráwd'wize. ad. (140).

According to the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, bró-ká'dé. f.

A filken stuff variegated.

BROCADED, bró-ká'déd. a.

Drest in brocade; woven in the manner of brocade.

BROCAGE, bró'kádjé. f. (90).

The gain gotten by promoting bargains; the hire given for any unlawful office; the trade of dealing in old things.

BROCCOLI, bró'kó-lé. f.

A species of cabbage.

BROCK, brók. f.

A badger.

BROCKETY, brók'kēt. f.

A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE, brög. f.

A kind of shoe; a corrupt dialect.

TO BROIDER, bród'ür. v. a.

To adorn with figures of needle-work.

BROIDERY, bród'dür-í. f.

Embroidery, flower-work.

BROIL, bróil. f.

A tumult, a quarrel.

TO BROIL, bróil. v. a.

To dress or cook by laying on the coals.

TO BROIL, bróil. v. n.

To be in the heat.

TO BROKE, bróke. v. n.

To contract business for others.

BROKEN, bró'kn.

Part. pass. of Break.

BROKEN-HEARTED, bró'kn-hár-téd.

a. Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

BROKENLY, bró'kn-lé. ad.

Without any regular series.

BROKER, bró'kér. f.

A factor, one that does business for another; one who deals in old household goods; a pimp, a match maker.

BROKERAGE, bró'kér-ídje. f. (90).

The pay or reward of a broker.

BRONCHOCELE, brón'kö-séle. f.

A tumour of that part of the asperia arteria, called the Bronchos.

BRONCHIAL, brón'ké-ál. } a.

BRONCHICK, brón'kik. }

Belonging to the throat.

BRONCHOTOMY, brón-köt'tó-mé. f.

That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation.

BRONSE, brónze. f.

Brass; a medal.

BROOCH, bróótfsh. f.

A jewel, an ornament of jewels.

TO BROOD, bróöd. v. n.

To sit on eggs, to hatch them; to cover chickens under the wing; to watch, or consider any thing anxiously; to mature any thing by care.

TO BROOD, bróöd. v. a.

To cherish by care, to hatch.

BROOD, bróöd. f.

Offspring, progeny; generation; a hatch; the number hatched at once; the act of covering the eggs.

BROODY, bróöd'dé. a.

In a state of fitting on the eggs.

BROOK, bróök. f.

A running water, a rivulet.

TO BROOK, bróök. v. a.

To bear, to endure.

TO BROOK, bróök. v. n.

To endure, to be content.

BROOKLIME, bróök'lime. f.

A sort of water; an herb.

BROOM, bróöm. f.

A shrub, a besom so called from the matter of which it is made.

BROOMLAND, bróöm'länd. f.

Land that bears broom.

BROOMSTAFF, bróöm'stäf. f.

The staff to which the broom is bound.

BROOMY, bróö'mé. a.

Full of broom.

BROTH, bróöf. f.

Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

BROTHEL, bróTH'él.

BROTHELHOUSE, bróTH'él-hööse. } f.

A bawdy-house.

BROTHER, bróTH'ür. f.

One born of the same father or mother; any one closely united; any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession;

Brother is used in theological language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD, brúTH'ér-hüd. f.

The state or quality of being a brother; an association of men for any purpose, a fraternity; a class of men of the same kind.

BROTHERLY, brúTH'ér-lé. a.

Natural to brothers, such as becomes or be-seems a brother.

BROUGHT, bráwt.

Part. passive of Bring.

BROW, bróú. f.

The arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge or any high place.

TO BROWBEAT, bróú'béte. v. a.

To depress with stern looks.

BROWBOUND, bróú'bóund. a.

Crowned.

BROWSICK, bróú'bík. a.

Dejected.

BROWN, bróún. a.

The name of a colour.

BROWNBILL, bróún'bíll. f.

The ancient weapon of the English foot.

BROWNNESS, bróún'nēs. f.

A brown colour.

BROWNSTUDY, bróún-stüd'dé. f.

Gloomy meditations.

TO BROWSE, bróúze. v. a.

To eat branches or shrubs.

TO BRUISE, bróöze. v. a. (343).

To crush or mangle with a heavy blow.

BRUISE, bróöze. f.

A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

BRUISEWORT, bróöze'würt. f.

Comfrey.

BRUIT, bróöt. f.

Rumour, noise, report.

BRUMAL, bróöö'mäl. a.

Belonging to the winter.

BRUNETT, bróö-nët'. f.

A woman with a brown complexion.

BRUNT, bránt. f.

Shock, violence; blow, stroke.

BRUSH, brüs. f.

An instrument for rubbing; a rude assault, & shock.

TO BRUSH, brüs. v. a.

To sweep or rub with a brush; to strike with quickness; to paint with a brush.

TO BRUSH, brüs. v. n.

To move with haste; to fly over, to skim lightly.

BRUSHER, brüs'ür. f.

He that uses a brush.

BRUSHWOOD, brüs'woöd. f.

Rough, shrubby thickets.

BRUSHY, brüs'ë. a.

Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

TO BRUSTLE, brüs'sl. v. n. (472).

To crackle.

BRUTAL, bröö'täl. a. (343).

That which belongs to a brute; savage, cruel, inhuman.

BRUTALITY, bröö-täl'ë-té. f.

Savageness, churlishness.

TO BRUTALIZE, bröö'tä-líz. v. n.

To grow brutal or savage.

BRUTALLY, bröö'täl-lé. ad.

Churlishly, inhumanly.

BRUTE, brööt. a.

Senseless, unconscious; savage, irrational; rough, ferocious.

BRUTE,

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|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| BUTE, brōōt. f. A creature without reason. | | BUCKTHORN, bōk'thōrn. f. A tree. | | To BUILD, bild. v. n. To depend on, to rest on. | |
| BRUTENESS, brōōt'nēs. f. ' Brutality. | | BUCOLICK, bō-kōl'ik. a. Pastoral. | | BUILDER, bild'ür. f. He that builds, an architect. | |
| To BRUTIFY, brōōt'tē-fl. v. a. To make a man a brute. | | BUILDING, bild'ing. f. A fabrick, an edifice. | | BUILDING, bild'ing. f. A fabrick, an edifice. | |
| BRUTISH, brōōt'tish. a. Bestial, resembling a beast; rough, savage, ferocious; gross, carnal; ignorant, untaught. | | BUILT, bild. f. The form, the structure. | | BULB, bōlb. f. A round body, or root. | |
| BRUTISHLY, brōōt'tish-lē. ad. In the manner of a brute. | | BULBACROUS, bōl-bā'shos. a. The same with Bulbous. | | BULBACROUS, bōl-bā'shos. a. The same with Bulbous. | |
| BRUTISHNESS, brōōt'tish-nēs. f. Brutality, savaginess. | | BULBOUS, bōl'bōs. a. Containing bulbs. | | BULBOUS, bōl'bōs. a. Containing bulbs. | |
| BRYONY, bri'ō-nē. f. A plant. | | To BULGE, bōlje. v. n. To take in water, to founder, to put out. | | To BULGE, bōlje. v. n. To take in water, to founder, to put out. | |
| BUB, bōb. f. Strong malt liquour. A low word. | | BULK, bōlk. f. Magnitude, size, quantity; the gross, the majority; main fabrick. | | BULK, bōlk. f. Magnitude, size, quantity; the gross, the majority; main fabrick. | |
| BUBBLE, bōb'bl. f. (405). A small bladder of water; any thing which wants solidity and firmness; a cheat, a false show; the person cheated. | | BULKHEAD, bōlk-hēd'. f. A partition made across a ship with boards. | | BULKHEAD, bōlk-hēd'. f. A partition made across a ship with boards. | |
| To BUBBLE, bōb'bl. v. n. To rise in bubbles; to run with a gentle noise. | | BULKINESS, bōl'kē-nēs. f. Greatness of stature, or size. | | BULKINESS, bōl'kē-nēs. f. Greatness of stature, or size. | |
| To BUBBLE, bōb'bl. v. a. To cheat. | | BULKY, bōl'kē. a. Of great size or stature. | | BULKY, bōl'kē. a. Of great size or stature. | |
| BUBBLER, bōb'błör. f. A cheat. | | BULL, bōl. f. (173). The male of black cattle; in the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, and violent; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; a letter published by the pope; a blunder. | | BULL, bōl. f. (173). The male of black cattle; in the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, and violent; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; a letter published by the pope; a blunder. | |
| BUBBY, bōb'bē. f. A woman's breast. A low word. | | BULLBEATING, bōl'bā-tīng. f. The sport of baiting bulls with dogs. | | BULLBEATING, bōl'bā-tīng. f. The sport of baiting bulls with dogs. | |
| BUBO, bōb'bō. f. The groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum: all tumours in that part are called Buboës. | | BULL-BEGGAR, bōl'bēg-đr. f. Something terrible. | | BULL-BEGGAR, bōl'bēg-đr. f. Something terrible. | |
| BUCANIERS, bōk-ä-nērz'. f. A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America. | | BULL-DOG, bōl'dōg. f. A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. | | BULL-DOG, bōl'dōg. f. A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. | |
| BUCK, bōk. f. The liquor in which cloaths are washed; the cloaths washed in the liquor. | | BULL-NEAD, bōl'hēd. f. A stupid fellow; the name of a fish. | | BULL-NEAD, bōl'hēd. f. A stupid fellow; the name of a fish. | |
| BUCK, bōk. f. The male of the fallow deer, the male of rabbits and other animals; | | BULL-WEED, bōl'wēd. f. Knapweed. | | BULL-WEED, bōl'wēd. f. Knapweed. | |
| To BUCK, bōk. v. a. To wash cloaths. | | BULL-WORT, bōl'wōrt. f. Bishop-weed. | | BULL-WORT, bōl'wōrt. f. Bishop-weed. | |
| To BUCK, bōk. v. n. To copulate at bucks and does. | | BULLACE, bōl'lis. f. A wild sour plum. | | BULLACE, bōl'lis. f. A wild sour plum. | |
| BUCKBASKET, bōk'bāsk-kēt. f. The basket in which cloaths are carried to the wash. | | BULLET, bōl'lit. f. A round ball of metal. | | BULLET, bōl'lit. f. A round ball of metal. | |
| BUCKBEAN, bōk'bēn. f. A plant, a sort of trefoil. | | BULLION, bōl'yōn. f. Gold or silver in the lump unrighted. | | BULLION, bōl'yōn. f. Gold or silver in the lump unrighted. | |
| BUCKET, bōk'kēt. f. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well; the vessel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire. | | BULLITION, bōl-litsh'ün. f. (177). The act or state of boiling. | | BULLITION, bōl-litsh'ün. f. (177). The act or state of boiling. | |
| BUCKLE, bōk'kl. f. (405). A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another; the state of the hair crimped and curled. | | BULOCK, bōl'lōk. f. A young bull. | | BULOCK, bōl'lōk. f. A young bull. | |
| To BUCKLE, bōk'kl. v. a. To fasten with a buckle; to confine. | | BULLY, bōl'lē. f. A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow. | | BULLY, bōl'lē. f. A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow. | |
| To BUCKLE, bōk'kl. v. n. To bend; to bow; To buckle to, to apply to; To buckle with, to engage with. | | BULRUSH, bōl'rōsh. f. A large rush. | | BULRUSH, bōl'rōsh. f. A large rush. | |
| BUCKER, bōk'lōk. f. A shield. | | BULWARK, bōl'wōrk. f. A fortification, a citadel; a security. | | BULWARK, bōl'wōrk. f. A fortification, a citadel; a security. | |
| BUCKMAST, bōk'māst. f. The fruit or mast of the beech tree. | | BUM, bōm.. f. The part on which we sit; it is used, in composition, for any thing mean or low, as bum-bailiff. | | BUM, bōm.. f. The part on which we sit; it is used, in composition, for any thing mean or low, as bum-bailiff. | |
| BUCKRAM, bōk'rōm. f. A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum. | | BUMBAILIFF, bōm-bā'lif. f. A bailiff of the meanest kind, one that is employed in arrests. | | BUMBAILIFF, bōm-bā'lif. f. A bailiff of the meanest kind, one that is employed in arrests. | |
| BUCKSHORN, bōks'hōrn. f. A plant. | | BUMBARD, bōm'bārd. f. Bombard. | | BUMBARD, bōm'bārd. f. Bombard. | |
| | | BUMBAST, bōm-bāst'. f. Bombast. | | BUMBAST, bōm-bāst'. f. Bombast. | |
| | | BUMP, bōmp. f. A swelling, a protuberance. | | BUMP, bōmp. f. A swelling, a protuberance. | |

BUR

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BUS

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|---|---|
| To BURP , būmp. v. a.—See Bomb. | —nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūb, tāb, bōll; —dīl; —pōnd; —shin, thīs. |
| To make a loud noise. | |
| BUMPER , bām'pōr. f. | |
| A cup filled. | |
| BUMPKIN , bāmp'kīn. f. | |
| An awkward heavy rustick. | |
| BUMPKINLY , bāmp'kīn-lē. a. | |
| Having the manner or appearance of a clown. | |
| BUNCH , bānch. f. | |
| A hard lump, a knob; a cluster; a number of things tied together; any thing bound into a knot. | |
| BUNCHBACKED , bānsh'bākt. a. | |
| Having bunches on the back. | |
| BUNCHY , bān'shē. a. | |
| Growing into bunches. | |
| BUNDLE , bān'dl. f. | |
| A number of things bound together; any thing rolled up cylindrically. | |
| To BUNDLE , bān'dl. v. a. | |
| To tie in a bundle. | |
| BUNO , bāng. f. | |
| A stopple for a barrel. | |
| To BUNG , bāng. v. a. | |
| To stop up. | |
| BUNHOLE , bāng'hōle. f. | |
| The hole at which the barrel is filled. | |
| To BUNGLE , bāng'gl. v. n. (405). | |
| To perform clumsily. | |
| To BUNGLE , bāng'gl. v. a. | |
| To botch, to manage clumsily. | |
| BUNGLE , bāng'gl. f. | |
| A botch, an awkwardness. | |
| BUNGLER , bāng'glōr. f. | |
| A bad workman. | |
| BUNGLINGLY , bāng'gling-lē. ad. | |
| Claudibly, awkwardly. | |
| BUNN , bān. f. | |
| A kind of sweet bread. | |
| BUNT , bānt. f. | |
| An increasing cavity. | |
| BUNTER , bān'tōr. f. | |
| Any low vulgar woman. | |
| BUNTING , bān'tīng. f. | |
| The name of a bird. | |
| BUOY , bādē. f. (346). | |
| A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight. | |
| To BUOY , bādē. v. a. | |
| To keep afloat. | |
| BUOYANCY , bādē'ān-sē. f. | |
| The quality of floating. | |
| BUOYANT , bādē'ānt. a. | |
| Which will not sink. | |
| BUR , bār. f. | |
| A rough head of a plant. | |
| BURBOT , bār'bōt. f. | |
| A fish full of prickles. | |
| BURDELAIS , bār-de-lā'. f. | |
| A sort of grape. | |
| BURDEN , bār'dn. f. (103). | |
| A load; something grievous; a birth; the verse repeated in a song. | |
| To BURDEN , bār'dn. v. a. | |
| To load, to incumber. | |
| BURDENER , bār'dn-ōr. f. | |
| A loader, an oppressour. | |
| BURDENOUS , bār'dn-ōs. a. | |
| Grievous, oppressive; useless. | |
| BURDENOME , bār'dn-sōm. a. | |
| Grievous, troublesome. | |
| BURDENOMENESS , bār'dn-sōm-nēs. f. | |
| Weight, uneasiness. | |
| BURDOCK , bār'dōk. f. | |
| See Dock. | |
| BUREAU , bār'-ō'. f. | |
| A chest of drawers. | |
| BURG , bārg. f. | |
| See Burrow. | |
| BURGAGE , bār'-gājē. f. (90). | |
| A tenure proper to cities and towns. | |
| BURGAMOT , bār-gā-mōt'. f. | |
| A species of pear. | |
| BURGANET , or BURGONET , bār'-gō-nēt. f. | |
| A kind of helmet. | |
| BURGESS , bār'-jēs. f. | |
| A citizen, a freeman of a city; a representative of a town corporate. | |
| BURGH , bārg. f. | |
| A corporate town or burrow. | |
| BURGHER , bār'-gūr. f. | |
| One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. | |
| BURGHERSHIP , bār'-gūr-ship. f. | |
| The privilege of a burgher. | |
| BURGLARY , bār'-glā-rē. f. | |
| Robbing a house by night, or breaking in with intent to rob. | |
| BURGOMASTER , bār'-gō-mās-tōr. f. | |
| One employed in the government of a city. | |
| BURIAL , bār'-rē-äl. f. (178). | |
| The act of burying, sepulture, interment; the act of placing any thing under earth; the church service for funerals. | |
| BURIER , bār'-rē-ōr. f. | |
| He that buries. | |
| BURINE , bār'-īn. f. | |
| A graving tool. | |
| BURLACE , bār'-lāsē. f. | |
| A sort of grape. | |
| To BURL , bārl. v. a. | |
| To dress cloth as fullers do. | |
| BURLESQUE , bār'-lēsk'. a. | |
| Jocular, tending to raise laughter. | |
| BURLESQUE , bār'-lēsk'. f. | |
| Ludicrous language. | |
| To BURLESQUE , bār'-lēsk', v. a. | |
| To turn to ridicule. | |
| BURLINESS , bār'-lē-nēs. f. | |
| Bulk, bluster. | |
| BURLY , bār'-lē. a. | |
| Great of stature. | |
| To BURN , bārn. v. a. | |
| To consume with fire; to wound with fire. | |
| To BURN , bārn. v. n. | |
| To be on fire; to be inflamed with passion; to act as fire. | |
| BURN , bārn. f. | |
| A hurt caused by fire. | |
| BURNER , bārn'-ōr. f. | |
| A person that burns any thing. | |
| BURNET , bārn'-ōt. f. | |
| The name of a plant. | |
| BURNING , bārn'-īng. f. | |
| State of inflammation. | |
| BURNING-GLASS , bārn'-īng-glass. f. | |
| A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force. | |
| To BURNISH , bārn'-īsh. v. a. | |
| To polish. | |
| To BURNISH , bārn'-īsh. v. n. | |
| To grow bright or glossy. | |
| BURNISHER , bārn'-īsh-ōr. f. | |
| The person that burnishes or polishes; the tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books, it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick. | |
| BURNT , bārnt. | |
| Patt. pass. of Burn. | |
| BURR , bār. f. | |
| The lobe or lap of the ear. | |
| BURREL , bār'-rēl. f. | |
| A sort of pear. | |
| BURROW , bār'-rō. f. | |
| A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament; a place fenced or fortified; the holes made in the ground by conies. | |
| To BUKROW , bār'-rō. v. n. | |
| To mine, as conies or rabbits. | |
| BURSAK , bār'-sār. f. | |
| The treasurer of a college. | |
| BURSE , bārse. f. | |
| An exchange where merchants meet. | |
| To BURST , bārst. v. n. | |
| To break, or fly open; to fly asunder; to break away, to spring; to come suddenly; to begin an action violently. | |
| To BURST , bārst. v. a. | |
| To break suddenly, to make a quick and violent disruption. | |
| BURST , bārst. f. | |
| A sudden disruption. | |
| BURST , bārst. | |
| BURSTEN , bār'-stēn. } part. a. | |
| Diseased with a hernia or rupture. | |
| BURSTNESS , bār'-nēs. f. | |
| A rupture. | |
| BURSTWORT , bār'-wōrt. f. | |
| An herb good against ruptures. | |
| BURST , bār. f. | |
| A fat fish of the turbot kind. | |
| BURTHEN , bār'-thēn. f. | |
| See Burden. | |
| To BURY , bār'-rē. v. a. (178). | |
| To inter, to put into a grave; to inter with rites and ceremonies; to conceal, to hide. | |
| BUSH , bāsh. f. (173). | |
| A thick shrub; a bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to shew that liquors are sold there. | |
| BUSHEL , bāsh'-ēl. f. (173). | |
| A measure containing eight gallons; a strike. | |
| BUSHINESS , bāsh'-ē-nēs. f. | |
| The quality of being bushy. | |
| BUSHMENT , bāsh'-mēnt. f. | |
| A thicket. | |
| BUSHY , bāsh'-ē. a. | |
| Thick, full of small branches; full of bushes. | |
| BUSILESS , bāz'-zē-lēs. f. (178). | |
| At leisure. | |
| BUSILY , bāz'-zē-lē. ad. | |
| With hurry, admiring, desirous, etc. | |
| BUSINESS , bāz'-zēs. f. (178). | |
| Employment; multitude; affairs; an affair; the subject of action; important engagement; sight of action; a matter of question; To do one's business, to kill, destroy, or ruin him. | |
| BUISK , bāsk. f. | |
| A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays. | |
| BUSKIN , bās'-kīn. f. | |
| A kind of half boot, a shoe which comes to the midleg; a kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy. | |
| BUSKINED , bās'-kīnd. a. | |
| Dressed in buskins. | |
| BUSKY , bās'-kē. a. | |
| Woody. | |
| BUSS , bās. f. | |
| A kiss, a salute with lips; a boat for fishing. | |

To

BUT

BUZ

BYW

F (546). — *Fate, fár, fall, fat ; — mē, mét ; — pine, pin ; —*

To BUSS, bús. v. a.

To kiss. A low word.

BUST, búst. s.

A statue representing a man to his breast.

BUSTARD, búd'térd. s.

A wild turkey.

To BUSTLE, bús'tl. v. n. (472).

To be busy, to stir.

BUSTLE, bús'tl. s.

A tumult, a hurry.

BUSTLER, bús'lür. s.

An active stirring man.

BUSY, bíz'zé. a. (178).

Employed with carelessness; bustling, active, meddling.

To BUSY, bíz'zé. v. a.

To employ, to engage.

BUSYBODY, bíz'zé-bód-dé. s.

A vain, meddling, fantastical person.

BUT, bút conjunct.

Except ; yet; nevertheless ; the particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism, now ; only, nothing more than ; than ; not otherwise than ; by no other means than ; if it were not for this ; however, howbeit ; otherwise than ; even, not longer ago than ; yet it may be objected ; but for, had not this been..

BUT-END, bút'end. s.

The blunt end of any thing.

BUTCHER, bút'thúr. s. (173).

One that kills animals to sell their flesh ; one that is delighted with blood.

To BUTCHER, bút'thúr. v. a.

To kill, to murder.

BUTCHERLINESS, bút'thúr-lé-néss. s.

A butchery manner.

BUTCHERLY, bút'thúr-lé. a.

Bloody, barbarous.

BUTCHERY, bút'thúr-ré. s.

The trade of a butcher ; murder, cruelty ; the place where blood is shed.

BUTLER, bút'lür. s.

A servant employed in furnishing the table.

BUTMENT, bút'mént. s.

That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

BUTT, bút. s.

The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed ; the point at which the endeavour is directed ; a man upon whom the company break their jests.

BUTT, bút. f.

A vessel, a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine.

To BUTT, bút. v. a.

To strike with the head.

BUTTER, bút'tür. s.

An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.

To BUTTER, bút'tür. v. a.

To smear, or oil with butter ; to increase the stakes every throw.

BUTTERBUMP, bút'tür-búmp. s.

A fowl, the bitourn.

BUTTERBUR, bút'tür-búr. s.

A plant.

BUTTERFLOWER, bút'tür-flóð'ér. s.

A yellow flower of May.

BUTTERFLY, bút'tür-flí. s.

A beautiful insect.

BUTTERIS, bút'tür-rís. s.

An instrument of steel used in paring the foot of a horse.

BUTTERMILK, bút'tür-mílk. s.

The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

BUTTERPRINT, bút'tür-prínt. s.

A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

BUTTERTOOTH, bút'tür-tóoth. s.

The great broad foretooth.

BUTTERWOMAN, bút'tür-wúm-án. s.

A woman that sells butter.

BUTTERWORT, bút'tür-wúrt. s.

A plant, fanicle.

BUTTERY, bút'tér-ré. a.

Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

BUTTERY, bút'tér-ré. s.

The room where provisions are laid up.

BUTTOCK, bút'tük. s.

The rump, the part near the tail.

BUTTON, bút'tn. s.

Any knob or ball ; the bud of a plant.

To BUTTON, bút'tn. v. a.

To dress, to cloath ; to fasten with buttons.

BUTTONHOLE, bút'tn-hóle. s.

The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught.

BUTTRESS, bút'tris. s.

A prop, a wall built to support another ; a prop, a support.

To BUTTRESS, bút'tris. v. a.

To prop.

BUXOM, búk'sóm. a.

Obedient, obsequious ; gay, lively, brisk ; wanton, jolly.

BUXOMLY, búk'sóm-lé. ad.

Wantonly, amorously.

BUXOMNESS, búk'sóm-néss. s.

Wantonness, amorosness.

To BUY, bú. v. a.

To purchase, to acquire by paying a price ; to manage by money.

To BUY, bú. v. n.

To treat about a purchase.

BUYER, bú'r. s.

He that buys, a purchaser.

To BUZZ, búz. v. n.

To hum, to make a noise like bees ; to whisper, to prate.

BUZZARD, búz'zúrd. s.

A degenerate or mean species of hawk ; a blockhead ; a dunce.

BUZZER, búz'zúr. s.

A secret whisperer.

By, { bú. } prep.

it notes the agent ; it notes the instrument ;

it notes the cause ; it notes the means by which any thing is performed ; at, or in, noting place ; it notes the sum of the difference between two things compared ; not later than, noting time ; beside, noting passage ; near to, in presence, noting proximity ; before Himself, it notes the absence of all others ; it is the solemn form of swearing ; at hand ; it is used in forms of oaths ; by proxy of ; noting substitution.

[The general sound of this word is like the verb to *buy* ; but we not unfrequently hear it pronounced like the verb to *be*. This latter sound, however, is only tolerable in colloquial pronunciation, and then only when used as a preposition ; as when we say, Do you travel *by* land or *by* water ? But in reading these lines of Pope : "By land, *by* water, they renew the charge ; They stop the chariot, and they board the " barge."]

Here we ought to give the word *by* the sound of the verb to *buy*.

By, bl. ad.

Near, at a small distance ; beside, passing ; in presence.

BY AND BY, bl'änd-bí'. ad.

In a short time.

By, bl. s.

Something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as by the *by*.

BY-CERNEMENT, bi'kón-sérn'-mén't. s.

An affair which is not the main business.

BY-END, bl'end'. s.

Private interest, secret advantage.

BY-GONE, bl'gón'. a.

Past.

BY-LAW, bl'láw'. s.

By-laws are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds.

BY-NAME, bl'námé'. s.

A nickname.

BY-PATH, bl'páth'. s.

A private or obscure path.

BY-RESPECT, bl're-spékt'. s.

Private end or view.

BY-ROOM, bl'róm'. s.

A private room within.

BY-SPEECH, bl'spéksh'. s.

An incidental or casual speech.

BY-STANDER, bl'stán'dúr'. s.

A looker-on, one unconcerned.

BY-STREET, bl'stréét'. s.

An obscure street.

BY-VIEW, bl'vú'. s.

Private self-interested purpose.

BY-WALK, bl'wáwk'. s.

Private walk, not the main road.

BY-WAY, bl'wá'. s.

A private and obscure way.

BY-WEST, bē-wést'. a.

Westward, to the west of.

BY-WORD, bl'wúrd'. s.

A saying, a proverb ; a term of reproach.

C.

CAC

—nō, móve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tōb, bōll; —ōll; —pōnd; —tbin, THIS.

CAB, kāb. f.

A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABAL, kā-bāl'. f.

The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins; a body of men united in some close design; intrigue.

To **CABAL**, kā-bāl'. v. n.

To form close intrigues.

CABALIST, kā'b-ā-līst. f.

One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

CABALLISTICAL, kā'b-ā-līs'-tē-kāl.

CABALLISTICK, kā'b-ā-līs'tik.

a. Something that has an occult meaning.

CABALLER, kā-bāl'lür. f.

He that engages in close designs, an intriguer.

CABBAGE, kā'b/bidje. f. (90).

A plant.

To **CABBAGE**, kā'b/bidje. v. a.

To steal in cutting clothes.

CABBAGE-TREE, kā'b/bidje-trē. f.

A species of palm-tree.

CABBAGE-WORM, kā'b/bidje-wūrm.

f. An insect.

CABIN, kā'b/bin. f.

A small room; a small chamber in a ship; a cottage, or small house.

To **CABIN**, kā'b/bin. v. n.

To live in a cabin.

To **CABIN**, kā'b/bin. v. a.

To confine in a cabin.

CABINED, kā'b/bind. a.

Belonging to a cabin.

CABINET, kā'b/in-ēt. f.

A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; any place in which things of value are hidden; a private room in which consultations are held.

CABINET-COUNCIL, kā'b/in-ēt-kōdūn'sil. f.

A council held in a private manner.

CABINET-MAKER, kā'b/in-ēt-mā'-kōr. f.

One that makes small nice work in wood.

CABLE, kā'bl. f. (405).

The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

CACHECTICAL, kā-kēk'tē-kāl.

CACHECTICK, kā-kēk'tik.

a. Having an ill habit of body.

CACHEXY, kāk/kēk-tē. f.

Such a diætemperature of the humours as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

CACHINNATION, kāk-kīn-nā'shūn.

f. A loud laughter.

CACKEREL, kāk'ér-él. f.

A fowl.

To **CACKLE**, kāk'kl. v. n. (405).

To make a noise as a goose; sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen; to laugh, to giggle.

CACKLE, kāk'kl. f.

The voice of a goose or fowl.

CACKLER, kāk'lür. f.

CAJ

A fowl that cackles; a tealike, a tatler.

CACOCHYMICAL, kāk-kō-kim'é-kāl.

CACOCHYMICK, kāk-kō-kim'ik.

Having the humours corrupted.

CACOCHYMY, kāk/kō-kim-mē. f.

A depravation of the humours from a sound state.

CACOPHONY, kā-kōf'ō-nē. f. (518).

A bad sound of words.

To **CACUMINATE**, kā-kū'mē-nāt.

v. a. To make sharp or pyramidal.

CADAVERUS, kā-dāv'ē-rūs. a.

Having the appearance of dead carcass.

CADDIS, kād'dis. f.

A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub.

CADE, kādē. a.

Tame, soft, as a cade lamb.

CADE, kādē. f.

A barrel.

CADENCE, kā'dēnsē. f.

CADENCY, kā'dēn-sē.

Fall, state of sinking, decline; the fall of the voice; the flow of verses, or periods; the tone or sound.

CADENT, kā'dēnt. a.

Falling down.

CADET, kā-dēt'. f.

The younger brother; the youngest brother; a volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

CADGER, kād'jür. f.

A huckster.

This word is only used by the vulgar in London, where it is not applied to any particular profession or employment, but nearly in the same sense as curmudgeon, and is corruptly pronounced as if written *Codger*.

CADI, kā dē. f.

A magistrate among the Turks.

CADILLACK, kā-dil'lák. f.

A sort of pear.

CÆSURA, sē-zū'rā. f.

A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long; a pause in verse.

CAFTAN, kāf'tān. f.

A Persian vest or garment.

CAG, kāg. f.

A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE, kājē. f.

An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beasts; a prison for petty malefactors.

To **CAGE**, kājē. v. n.

To inclose in a cage.

CAIMAN, kā'mān. f.

The American name of a crocodile.

To **CAJOLE**, kā-jōlē'. v. a.

To flatter, to soothe.

CAJOLER, kā-jō'lür. f.

A flatterer, a wheedler.

CAJOLERY, kā-jō'lür-rē. f.

Flattery.

CAL

CAITIFF, kā'tif. f.

A mean villain, a despicable knave.

CAKE, kākē. f.

A kind of delicate bread; any thing of a form rather flat than high.

To **CAKE**, kākē. v. n.

To harden as dough in the oven.

CALABASH, kāl'ā-bāsh. f.

A species of a large gourd.

CALABASH TREE, kāl'ā-bāsh-trē.

f. A tree of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for instruments of music.

CALAMANCO, kāl-ā-mānk'kō. f.

A kind of woolen stuff.

CALAMINE, kāl'ā-mīne. f. (149).

A kind of fossil bituminous earth, which being mixed with copper, changes it into brads.

CALAMINT, kāl'ā-mīnt. f.

The name of a plant.

CALAMITOUS, kā-lām'ē-tūs. a.

Miserable, involved in distress, unhappy, wretched.

CALAMITOUSNESS, kā-lām'ē-tūs-nēs. f.

Misery, distress.

CALAMITY, kā-lām'ē-tē. f.

Misfortune, cause of misery.

CALAMUS, kāl'ā-mūs. f.

A sort of reed or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in scripture.

CALASH, kā-lāsh'. f.

A small carriage of pleasure.

CALCEATED, kāl'shē-ā-tēd. a. (263) (450). Shod, fitted with shoes.

CALCEDONIUS, kāl-sē-dō'nē-ūs. f.

A kind of precious stone.

CALCINATION, kāl-sē-nā'shūn. f.

Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization.

CALCINATORY, kāl'sē-nā-tūr-ē. f.

A vessel used in calcination.

To **CALCINE**, kāl-sīn'. v. a.

To burn in the fire to a calx, or substance easily reduced to powder; to burn up.

To **CALCINE**, kāl-sīn'. v. n.

To become a calx by heat.

To **CALCULATE**, kāl'kū-lātē. v. a.

To compute, to reckon; to adjust, to project for any certain end.

CALCULATION, kāl-kū-lā'shūn. f.

A practice, or manner of reckoning, the art of numbering; the result of arithmetical operation.

CALCULATOR, kāl'kū-lā-tōr. f. (521)

A computer.

CALCULATORY, kāl'kū-lā-tūr-ē. a.

Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE, kāl'kūlē. f.

Reckoning, compute.

CALCULOSE, kāl-kū-lōsē'. a.

CALCULOUS, kāl'kū-lōs. f.

Stony, gritty.

CALCULUS, kāl'kū-lōs. f.

The stone in the bladder.

CALDERON,

CAL

CAM

CAN

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâtk, → mè, mêt; — plne, pln; —

- CALDRON**, kâwl'drôñ. f.
A pot, a boiler, a kettle.
- CALEFACTION**, kâl-é-fâk'shûñ. f.
The act of heating any thing; the state of being heated.
- CALEFACTIVE**, kâl-é-fâk'tiv. a.
That which makes any thing hot, heating.
- CALEFACTORY**, kâl-é-fâk'tûr-é. a.
That which heats.
- To **CALEFY**, kâl'ë-fl. v. n. (183).
To grow hot, to be heated.
- CALENDAR**, kâl'ë-n-dâr. f.
A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals on holidays.
- To **CALENDER**, kâl'ë-n-dâr. v. a.
To dress cloth.
- CALENDER**, kâl'ë-n-dâr. f.
A hot press, a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.
- CALENDRE**, kâl'ë-n-drûr. f.
The person who calenders.
- CALENDS**, kâl'ë-ëndz. f.
The first day of every month among the Romans.
- CALENTURE**, kâl'ë-n-thûrë. f. (461)
A distemper in hot climates, wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields.
- CALF**, kâf. f. (401) (78).
The young of a cow; the thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg.
- CALIBER**, kâl'ë-bûr. f.
The bore, the diameter of the barrel of a gun.
- CALICE**, kâl'ës. f.
A cup, a chalice.
- CALICO**, kâl'ë-kô. f.
An Indian stuff made of cotton.
- CALID**, kâl'ëd. a.
Hot, burning.
- CALIDITY**, kâ-lid'dé-té. f.
Heat.
- CALIF**, } kâ'lif. } f.
CALIPH, } kâ'lif. } f.
A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.
- CALIGATION**, kâl-lé-gâ'shûñ. f.
Darkness, cloudiness.
- CALIGINOUS**, kâ-lidje'ë-nûs. a.
Obscure, dim.
- CALIGINOUSNESS**, kâ-lidje'ë-nôf-nêñ. f.
Darkness.
- CALIVER**, kâl'ë-vôr. f.
A handgun, a harquebus, an old musket.
- To **CALK**, kâw. v. a.
To stop the leaks of a ship.
- CALKER**, kâw'kûr. f.
The workmen that stops the leaks of a ship.
- To **CALL**, kâwl. v. a. (77).
To name; to summon or invite; to convocate; to summon judicially; in the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety; to invoke, to appeal to; to proclaim, to publish; to make a short visit; to excite, to put in action, to bring into view; to stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination; To call back, to revoke; To call in, to resume money at interest; To call over, to read aloud a list or muster-roll; To call out, to challenge.
- CALL**, kâwl. f.
A vocal address; requisition; divine vocation; summons to true religion; an impulse; authority, command; a demand, a claim; an instrument to call birds; calling, vocation, employment; a nomination.

- CALLAT**, } kâl'lët. }
CALLET, } kâl'lët. }
A trull.
- CALLING**, kâwl'lëng. f.
Vocation, profession, trade; proper station, or employment; class of persons united by the same employment or profession; divine vocation, invitation to the true religion.
- CALIPPERS**, kâl'lë-pêrz. f.
Compasses with bowed shanks.
- CALLOSITY**, kâl-lôs' së-të. f.
A kind of swelling without pain.
- CALLOUS**, kâl'lüs. a.
Hardened, insensible.
- CALLOUSNESS**, kâl'lüs-nës. f.
Induration of the fibres; insensibility.
- CALLOW**, kâl'lô. a.
Unfledged, naked, wanting feathers.
- CALLUS**, kâl'lüs. f.
An induration of the fibres; the hard substance by which broken bones are united.
- CALM**, kâm. a.
Quiet, serene; undisturbed, unruffled.
- CALM**, kâm. f.
Serenity, stillness; quiet, repose.
- To **CALM**, kâm. v. a.
To still, to quiet; to pacify, to appease.
- CALMER**, kâm'ûr. f.
The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.
- CALMLY**, kâm'lë. ad.
Without storms, or violence; without passions, quietly.
- CALMNESS**, kâm'nës. f.
Tranquillity, serenity; mildness, freedom from passion.
- CALOMEL**, kâl'ô-môl. f.
Mercury six times sublimed.
- CALORIFICK**, kâl'ô-rif'ik. a.
That which has the quality of producing heat.
- CALOTTE**, kâ-lôt'. f.
A cap or coif.
- CALTROPS**, kâl'trôps. f.
An instrument made with three spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright; a plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of Tribulus.
- To **CALVE**, kâv. v. n.
To bring forth a calf, spoken of a cow.
- To **CALUMNIA**, kâ-lûm'në-âte. v. a. To slander.
- CALUMNIATION**, kâ-lûm'në-â' shûñ. f.
A malicious and false representation of words or actions.
- CALUMNIATOR**, kâ-lûm'në-â-iûr. f. (521). A forger of accusation, a slanderer.
- CALUMNIOS**, kâ-lûm'në-ûs. a.
Slanderous, falsely reproachful.
- CALUMNY**, kâl'ûm-në. f.
Slander, false charge.
- CALX**, kâlk. f.
Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.
- CALYCLE**, kâl'ë-kl. f. (405).
A small bud of a plant.
- CAMAIEU**, kâ-mâ'yô. f.
A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.
- CAMBER**, kâm'bûr. f.
A piece of timber cut arch-wise.
- CAMBRIK**, kâm'e-brûk. f.
A kind of fine linen.—See Chamber.
- CAME**, kâm. f.

- The preterit of **To come**.
- CAMEL**, kâm'él. f.
A beast of burden.
- CAMELOPARD**, kâ-môl'lô-pârd. f.
An animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick.
- CAMELOT**, } kâm'él. } f.
CAMLET, } kâm'él. } f.
A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camel's hair; it is now made with wool and silk.
- CAMERA OBSCURA**, kâm'ë-râ-ôb-skû'râ. f.
An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted.
- CAMERADE**. — See Comrade.
- CAMERATED**, kâm'ér-ä-tôd. a.
Arched.
- CAMERATION**, kâm'ér-ä'-shûñ. a.
A vaulting or arching.
- CAMISADO**, kâm-ë-sâ'dô. f.
An attack made in the dark, on which occasion they put their shirts outward.
- CAMISATED**, kâm'ë-sâ-tôd. a.
Dressed with the shirt outward.
- CAMLET**, kâm'él. f.
See CAMELOT.
- CAMMOCK**, kâm'môk. f.
An herb, petty whin, or retharrow.
- CAMP**, kâmp. f.
The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.
- To **CAMP**, kâmp. v. n.
To lodge in tents.
- CAMPAIGN**, kâm-pâñ'. f. (385).
A large, open, level tract of ground; the time for which any army keeps the field.
- CAMPANIFORM**, kâm-pân'ñ-form. a.
A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell.
- CAMPANULATE**, kâm-pân'û-lâte. a.
Campaniform.
- CAMPESTRAL**, kâm-pës'trâl. a.
Growing in fields.
- CAMPHIRE**, kâm'fir. f. (140).
A kind of resin produced by a chymical process from the camphire tree.
- CAMPHIRE-TREE**, kâm'fir-trê. f.
The tree from which camphire is extracted.
- CAMPHORATE**, kâm'fô-râte. f. (91).
Impregnated with camphire.
- CAMPION**, kâm'pe-ûn. f.
A plant.
- CAN**, kâñ. f.
A cup.
- To **CAN**, kâñ. v. n.
To be able, to have power; it expresses the potential mood, as I can do it.
- CANAILLE**, kâ-nâle'. f.
The lowest people.
- CANAL**, kâ-nâl'. f.
A basin of watering-groove; any course of water made by art; a passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.
- CANAL-COAL**. This word is corrupted into kén'nil-kôle. f.
A fine kind of coal.
- CANALICULATED**, kâñ-ä-jik'u-lâ-tôd. a.
Made like a pipe or gutter.
- CANARY**, kâ-nâr'ë. f.
Wine brought from the Canaries, rock.
- CANARY**.

CAN

CAN

CAP

—nō, móve, nōe, nōt; —tēb, tēb, bdl; —dl; —pōnd; —thīn, THIS.

CANARY-BIRD, kā-nā'ré-bārd. f.
An excellent singing bird.

To **CANCEL**, kān'sil. v. a.
To cross a writing; to efface, to obliterate in general.

CANCELLED, kān'sel-lā-tēd. a.
Cross-barred.

CANCELLATION, kān-sel-lā'shān. f.
An expunging or wiping out of an instrument.

CANCER, kān'sār. f.
A crabfish; the sign of the summer solstice; a virulent swelling, or sore.

To **CANCERATE**, kān'sār-rātē. v. n.
(gi.) To become a cancer.

CANCERATION, kān-sūr-rā'shān. f.
A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS, kān'sūr-rōs. a.
Having the visusence of a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS, kān'sūr-rōf-nēs. f.
The state of being cancerous.

CANCRINE, kān'krīn. a. (149).
Having the qualities of a crab.

CANDENT, kān'dēnt. a.
Hot.

CANDICANT, kān'dē-kānt. a.
Growing white.

CANDID, kān'did. a.
White; fair, open, ingenuous.

CANDIDATE, kān'dē-dātē. f.
A competitor, one that solicits advancement.

CANDIDLY, kān'did-lē. ad.
Fairly, ingenuously.

CANDIDNESS, kān'did-nēs. f.
Ingenuousness, openness of temper.

To **CANDIFY**, kān'dē-fl. v. a.
To make white.

CANDLE, kān'dl. f. (405).
A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

CANDLEBERRY-TREE, kān'dl-bēr'-trē. f.
Sweet-willow.

CANDLEHOLDER, kān'dl-hōld-ōr. f.
One that holds the candle.

CANDLELIGHT, kān'dl-lite. f.
The light of a candle.

CANDLEMAS, kān'dl-mās. f. (88).
The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

CANDLESTICK, kān'dl-stik. f.
The instrument that holds candles.

CANDLESTUFF, kān'dl-stūf. f.
Grease, tallow.

CANDLEWASTER, kān'dl-wāst'-ōr. f.
A spendthrift.

CANDOCK, kān'dōk. f.
A weed that grows in rivers.

CANDOUR, kān'dūr. f.
Sweetness of temper, purity of mind, ingenuousness.

To **CANDY**, kān'dē. v. a.
To conserve with sugar; to form into confections.

To **CANDY**, kān'dē. v. n.
To grow congealed.

CANG, kānē. f.
A kind of strong reed; the plant which yields the sugar; a lance; a reed.

To **CANE**, kānē. v. a.
To beat with a cane or stick.

CANICULAR, kā-nik'ū-lār. a.
Belonging to the dog-star.

CANINE, kā-nīn'. a.
Having the properties of a dog.

CANISTER, kān'is-tēr. f.
A small basket; a small vessel in which any thing is laid up.

CANKER, kānk'kār. f. (409).

A worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits; a fly that preys upon fruits; any thing that corrupts or consumes; an eating or corroding humour; corrosion, virulence; a disease in trees.

To **CANKER**, kānk'kār. v. n.
To grow corrupt.

To **CANKER**, kānk'kār. v. a.
To corrupt, to corrode; to infect, to pollute.

CANKERBIT, kānk'ōr-bīt. part. ad.
Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

CANNABINE, kān'nā-bīn'. a. (149).
Hempen.

CANNIBAL, kān'nē-bāl. f.
A man-eater.

CANNIBALLY, kān'nē-bāl-lē. ad.
In the manner of a cannibal.

CANNIPERS, kān'nē-pūrз. f.
Callipers.

CANNON, kān'nōn. f.
A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CANNON-BALL, kān-nōn-bāwl'. f.
CANNON-SHOT, kān-nōn-shōt'. f.

The balls which are shot from great guns.
To **CANNONADE**, kān-nōn-nādē'.
y. n. To play the great guns; to attack or batter with cannon.

CANNONIER, kān-nōn-nēr'. f.
The engineer that manages the cannon.

CANNOT, kān'nōt. v. n. of Can and Not. To be unable.

CANOA, } kān-nōō' } f.
CANOE, } kān-nōō' } f.

A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

CANON, kān'ōn. f.
A rule, a law; law made by ecclesiastical councils; the books of Holy Scriptures, or the great rule; a dignitary in cathedral churches; a large sort of printing letter.

CANONESS, kān'ōn-nēs. f.
In popish countries, women living after the example of secular canons.

CANONICAL, kā-nōn'ē-kāl. a.
According to the canon; constituting the canon; regular, stated, fixed by ecclesiastical laws; spiritual, ecclesiastical.

CANONICALLY, kā-nōn'ē-kāl-lē. ad.
In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, kā-nōn'ē-kāl-nēs. f.
The quality of being canonical.

CANONIST, kān'nōn-nīst. f.
A professor of the canon law.

CANONIZATION, kān-nō-nē-zā'shān. f.
The act of declaring a saint.

To **CANONIZE**, kān'nō-nīzē. v. a.
To declare any one a saint.

CANONRY, kān'ōn-rē. } f.
CANONSHIP, kān'ōn-shīp. } f.

An ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church.

CANOPIED, kān'ō-pīd'. a.
Covered with a canopy.

CANOPY, kān'ō-pē. f.
A covering spread over the head.

To **CANOPY**, kān'ō-pē. v. a.
To cover with a canopy.

CANOROUS, kā-nō'rōs. a. (512).
Capacity.

Musical, tuneful.

CANT, kānt. f.

A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds; a form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men; a whining pretension to goodness; barbarous jargon; auction.

(3) It is scarcely to be credited, that the writer in the Spectator, signed T. should adopt a derivation of this word from one Andrew Cant, a Scotch Presbyterian Minister, when the Latin *cantus*, so expressive of the singing or whining tone of certain preachers is so obvious an etymology.

The Cant of particular professions is an easy derivation from the same origin, as it means the set phrases, the routine of professional language, resembling the chime of a song. *Quaint*, from which some derive this word, is a much less probable etymology.

To **CANT**, kānt. v. n.

To talk in the jargon of particular professions; to speak with a particular tone.

To **CANT**, kānt. v. a.

To toss or sling away.

CANTATA, kān-tā'tā. f.

A song.

CANTATION, kān-tā'shān. f.

The act of singing.

CANTER, kān'tēr. f.

A hypocrite; a short gallop.

CANTHARIDES, kān-thār'ō-dēz. f.
Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.

CANTHUS, kān'thūs. f.

The corner of the eye.

CANTICLE, kān'tē-kī. f.

A song; the song of Solomon.

CANTLE, kān'tl. f. (405).

A piece with corners.

CANTLET, kānt'lēt. f.

A piece, a fragment.

CANTO, kān'tō. f.

A book or section of a poem.

CANTON, kān'tōn. f.

A small parcel or division of land; a small community, or clan.

To **CANTON**, kān'tōn. v. a.

To divide into little parts.

To **CANTONIZE**, kān'tōn-līzē. v. a.

To parcel out into small divisions.

CANVASS, kān'vās. f.

A kind of cloth woven for several uses; solicitation upon an election.

To **CANVASS**, kān'vās. v. a.

To sit, to examine; to debate, to controvert.

To **CANVASS**, kān'vās. v. n.

To solicit.

CANY, kā'nē. a.

Full of canes, consisting of canes.

CANZONET, kān-zō-nēt'. f.

A little song.

CAP, kāp. f.

The garment that covers the head; the emblem of the cardinalate; the topmost, the highest; a reverence made by uncovering the head.

To **CAP**, kāp. v. a.

To cover on the top; to snatch off the cap;

To cap verses, to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.

CAP-A-PE', kāp-ā-pē'. a.

From head to foot.

CAP-PAPER, kāp-pā-pār. f.

A sort of coarse brownish paper.

CAPABILITY, kā-pā-bil'ē-tē. f.

Capacity.

CAPABLE,

(546). — FATE, fāt, fall, fāt; — mē, mēt; — pine, pīn; —

CAPABLE, kā'pā-bl. a.
Endued with powers equal to any particular thing; intelligent, able to understand; capacious, able to receive; susceptible; qualified for; hollow.

CAPABILITY, kā'pā-bl-nēs. s.
The quality or state of being capable.

CAPACIOUS, kā'pā-shūs. a.
Wide, large, able to hold much; extensive, equal to great design.

CAPACIOUSNESS, kā'pā-shūs-nēs. s.
The power of holding, largeness.

TO CAPACITATE, kā-pās'ē-tāt. v. a.
To enable, to qualify.

CAPACITY, kā-pās'ē-tē. s.
The power of containing; the force or power of the mind; power, ability; room, space; state, condition, character.

CAPARISON, kā-pār'ē-sūn. s.
A sort of cover for a horse.

TO CAPARISON, kā-pār'ē-sūn. v. a.
To dress in caparisons; to dress pompously.

CAPE, kā-pe. s.
Headland, promontory; the neck-piece of a cloak or coat.

CAPER, kā-pār. L
A leap, or jump.

CAPER, kā-pār. s.
An acid pickle.

CAPER-BUSH, kā-pōr-būsh. s.
This plant grows in the South of France, the buds are pickled for eating.

TO CAPER, kā-pār. v. n.
To dance frolickishly; to skip for merriment.

CAPERER, kā-pēr-rōr. s.
A dancer.

CAPIAS, kā-pā-ōs. s. (88).
A writ of execution.

CAPILLACEOUS, kā-pil-lā-shūs. a.
The same with capillary.

CAPILLAIRE, kā-pil-lārē'. s.
Syrup of maidenhair.

CAPILLAMENT, kā-pil-lā-mēnt. s.
Small threads of hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower.

CAPILLARY, kā-pil-lā-rē. a.
Resembling hairs, small, minute.

CAPILLATION, kā-pil-lā-shūn. s.
A small ramification of vessels.

CAPITAL, kā-pā-tāl. a.
Relating to the head; criminal in the highest degree; that which affects life; chief, principal; applied to letters, large, such as are written at the beginning of heads of books; Capital stock; the principal or original stock of a trading company.

CAPITAL, kā-pā-tāl. s.
The upper part of a pillar; the chief city of a nation.

CAPITALLY, kā-pā-tāl-lē. ad.
In a capital manner, so as to affect life, as capitally convicted.

CAPITATION, kā-pā-tā-shūn. s.
Numeration by heads.

CAPITULAR, kā-pit'ū-lār. s.
The body of the statutes of a chapter; a member of chapter.

TO CAPITULATE, kā-pit'ū-lāt. v. n.
To draw up any thing in heads or articles; to yield, or surrender, on certain stipulations.

CAPITULATION, kā-pit'ū-lāt-shūn. s.
Stipulations, terms, conditions.

CAPIVI TREE, kā-pē-vē-trē. s.
A balsam tree.

CAPON, kā'pn. s. (405).
A castrated cock.

CAPONNIERE, kāp-pōn-nēr'. s.
A covered lodgment, encompassed with little parapet.

CAPOT, kā-pōt'. s.

Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

CAPRICE, kā-prēs'. s. (112).
Freak, fancy, whim.

CAPRICIOUS, kā-prish'ōs. a.
Whimsical, fanciful.

CAPRICIOUSLY, kā-prish'ōs-lē. ad.
Whimsically.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, kā-prish'ōs-nēs. s.
Humour, whimsicalness.

CAPRICORN, kāp-prē-kōrn. s.
One of the signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice.

CAPRIOLE, kāp-rē-ōle'. s.
Caprioles are leaps, such as horses make in one and the same place, without advancing forward.

CAPSTAN, kāp-stān. s.
A cylinder with levers to wind up any great weight.

CAPSULAR, kāp-shū-lār. (452). } a.
CAPSULARY, kāp-shū-lār-ē. } a.
Hollow like a chest.

CAPSULATE, kāp-shū-lāt. } a.
CAPSULATED, kāp-shū-lā-tēd. } a.
Inclosed, or in a box.

CAPTAIN, kāp-tān. s. (208).
A chief commander; the commander of a company in a regiment; the chief commander of a ship; Captain General, the general or commander in chief of an army.

CAPTAINRY, kāp-tān-rē. s.
The power over a certain district, the chieftainship.

CAPTAINSHIP, kāp-tān-ship. s.
The rank or post of a captain; the condition or post of a chief commander.

CAPTATION, kāp-tā-shūn. s.
The practice of catching favour.

CAPTION, kāp-shūn. s.
The act of taking any person.

CAPTIOUS, kāp-shūs. a.
Given to cavils, eager to object; insidious, ensnaring.

CAPTIOUSLY, kāp-shūs-lē. ad.
With an inclination to object.

CAPTIOUSNESS, kāp-shūs-nēs. s.
Inclination to object; peevishness.

TO CAPTIVATE, kāp-tē-vāt. v. a.
To take prisoner, to bring into bondage; to charm, to subdue.

CAPTIVATION, kāp-tē-vā-shūn. s.
The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, kāp-tīv. s. (140).
One taken in war; one charmed by beauty.

CAPTIVE, kāp-tīv. a.
Made prisoner in war.

CAPTIVITY, kāp-tīv-ē-tē. s.
Subjection by the fate of war, bondage; slavery, servitude.

CAPTOR, kāp-tōr. s.
He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE, kāp-tshūr. s. (461).
The act or practice of taking any thing; a prize.

CAPUCHIN, kā-pū-shēn'. s.
A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.

CAR, kār. s.

A small carriage of burden; chariot of war.

CARABINE, or **CARBINE**, kār'bīn. s.

A small sort of fire-arms.

CARBINER, kār-bē-nēr'. s.

A sort of light horseman.

CARRACK, kār'āk. s.

A large ship of burden, galleon.

CARAT, } kār'āt. } s.

CARACT, } kār'ākt. } s.

A weight of four grains; a manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

CARAVAN, kār'ā-vān. s. (524).

A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims.

CARAVANSARY, kār'ā-vān-sā-rē. s.

A house built for the reception of travellers.

CARAWAY, kār'ā-wāy. s.

A plant.

CARBONADO, kār-bō-nā-dō. s.

Meat cut across, to be broiled.

TO CARBONADO, kār-bō-nā-dō. v. a.

To cut or hack.

CARBUNCLE, kār'būnk-k'l. s.

A jewel shining in the dark; red spot or pimple.

CARBUNCLED, kār'būnk-k'l'd. a.

Set with carbuncles; spiced, deformed with pimples.

CARBUNCULAR, kār'būnk-kūl'är. a.

Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, kār'būnk-kūl'ā-shūn. s.

The blasting of young buds by heat or cold.

CARCANET, kār'ā-nēt. s.

A necklace of jewels.

CARCASS, kār'ā-kās. s.

A dead body of an animal. The decayed parts of any thing; the main parts, without complexion or ornament; in gunnery, a kind of bomb.

CARCELAGE, kār'sē-lājē. s. (90).

Prison fees.

CARD, kārd. s.

A paper painted with figures, used in games; the paper on which the several points of the compass are marked under the mariner's needle; the instrument with which wool is combed.

TO CARD, kārd. v. a.

To comb wool.

CARDAMOM. This word is commonly pronounced kār'dā-mūm. s.

A medicinal seed.

CARDER, kār'dōr. s.

One that cards wool; one that plays cards.

CARDIACAL, kār-di'ā-kāl. a.

CARDIACK, kār'dē-āk. a.

Cordial; having the quality of invigorizing.

CARDINAL, kār'dē-nāl. a.

Principal, chief.

CARDINAL, kār'dē-nāl. s.

One of the chief governors of the church.

CARDINALATE, kār'dē-nā-lāt. s.

CARDINALSHIP, kār'dē-nāl-ship. s.

The office and rank of a cardinal.

CARDMATCH, kārd'mātch. s.

A match made by dipping a piece of a card in melted sulphur; a party at cards.

CARE, kārē. s.

Solicitude, anxiety, concern; caution; regard, charge, head in order to protection;

the object of care, or of love.

TO CARE, kārē. v. t.

To care for, to provide for; to look after.

CARTE, kārt. s.

A small map.

TO CARTE, kārt. v. t.

To lay out in a plan; to lay down in writing.

CART, kārt. s.

A vehicle.

TO CART, kārt. v. t.

To lay out in a plan; to lay down in writing.

CARTER, kārt. s.

A person who carters.

TO CARTHAGE, kār-thāj. s.

The name of a city in Africa.

CARTER, kārt. s.

A person who carters.

TO CARTHAGINIAN, kār-thā-jē-nēn. a.

Of or belonging to Carthage.

CARTER, kārt. s.

A person who carters.

TO CARTHAGINIAN, kār-thā-jē-nēn. a.

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CARTER, kārt. s.

A person who carters.

TO CARTHAGINIAN, kār-thā-jē-nēn. a.

Of or belonging to Carthage.

CARTER, kārt. s.

A person who carters.

TO CARTHAGINIAN, kār-thā-jē-nēn. a.

— nō, mōvē, hōr, nōt; — tībē, tōb, bōll; — dīl; — pōnd; — thīn, THIS.

To CARE, kār. v. n.

To be anxious or solicitous; to be inclined, to be disposed; to be affected with.

CARECRAZED, kār'krāzd. a.

Broken with care and solicitude.

To CAREEN, kā-rēn'. v. a.

To caulk, to stop up leaks.

CAREER, kā-rēr'. f.

The ground on which a race is run; a course, a race; full speed, swift motion; course of action.

To CAREER, kā-rēr'. v. n.

To run with swift motion.

CAREFUL, kār'fūl. a.

Anxious, solicitous; full of concern; provident, diligent, cautious; watchful.

CAREFULLY, kār'fūl-lē. ad.

In a manner that shews care; heedfully, watchfully.

CAREFULNESS, kār'fūl-nēs. f.

Vigilance, caution.

CARELESLY, kār'fēl-ē. ad.

Negligently, heedlessly.

CARELESNESS, kār'fēl-nēs. f.

Heedlessness, inattention.

CARELESS, kār'fēs. a.

Without care, without solicitude, unconcerned; negligent; heedless, unmindful; cheerful, undisturbed; unmoved by, unconcerned at.

To CARESS, kā-rēs'. v. a.

To endear, to fondle.

CARESS, kā-rēs'. f.

An act of endearment.

CARET, kā'rēt. f.

A note which shews where something interlined should be read.

GARBO, kār'gō. f.

The fading of a ship.

CARICATURE, kār'lk-ā-tshūr' (461).

This word, though not in Johnson, I have not scrupled to insert from its frequent and legitimate usage. Baretto tells us, that the literal sense of this word is *carta quan-ata di manziose che si mette nell' archibus o arco*; which, in English, signifies the charge of a gun: but in its metaphorical signification, and the only one in which the English use it, is, as he tells us, *disegni anche di ritratto ridicolo in cui sensi grandemente accrescere i difetti*, when applied to paintings, chieky portraits, that heightening of some features and lowering others, which we call in English over-charging, and which will make a very ugly picture, not unlike a handsome person: whence any exaggerated character, which is redundant in some of its parts, and defective in others, is called a Caricature.

CARIÉS, kā'rē-ēs. f.

Rottenness.

CARIOSE, kā'rē-ōs'. a.

Rotten.

CARIOUS, kā'rē-ōs. a.

Rotten.

CARK, kārk. f.

Care, anxiety.

To CARK, kārk. v. n.

To be anxious, to be anxious.

CARLE, kārl. f.

A rude, brutal man.

CARLINE, THYSSE, kār'lin-ē-thys'. f.

A plant.

CARLING, kār'lingz. f.

A spiny, timberly tree and its

CARMAN, kār'mān. f.

A man whose employment it is to drive cars.

CARMELITE, kār'mē-līt. f. (156).

A sort of pear; one of the order of white friars.

CARMINATIVE, kār'mīn-ā-tīv. f.

Carminatives are such things as dispel wind and promote insensible perspiration.

CARMINATIVE, kār'mīn-ā-tīv. a.

Belonging to carminatives.

CARMINE, kāf-mīn'. f.

A powder of a bright red or crimson colour.

CARNAGE, kār'nāj. f. (90).

Slaughter, haycock; heaps of flesh.

CARNAL, kār'nāl. a.

Flethly, not spiritual; lustful, lecherous.

CARNALITY, kār'nāl-ē-tē. f.

Flethly lust; grossness of mind.

CARNALLY, kār'nāl-lē. ad.

According to the flesh, not spiritually.

CARNALNESS, kār'nāl-nēs. f.

Carnality.

CARNATION, kār'nā-shūn. f.

The name of the natural flesh colour.

CARNELION, kār'nē-lē'yōn. f.

A precious stone, more commonly written and pronounced Cornelian.

CARNEOUS, kār'nē-ōs. a.

Flethy.

To CARNIFY, kār'nē-fī. v. n.

To breed flesh.

CARNIVAL, kār'nē-vāl. f.

The feast held in Roman Catholick countries before Lent.

CARNIVOROUS, kār-nīv'vō-rōs. a.

Fleth-eating.

CARNOSITY, kār-nōs'sē-tē. f.

Flethly excrecence.

CARNOUS, kār'nōs. a.

Flethy.

CAROB, kā'rōb. f.

A plant.

CAROL, kā'rōl. f.

A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion.

To CAROL, kā'rōl. v. n.

To sing, to warble.

To CAROL, kā'rōl. v. a.

To praise, to celebrate.

CAROTID, kā'rōt'īd. a.

Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta.

CAROUSEL, kā'rōz'zäl. f.

A festival.

To CAROUSE, kā'rōz'. v. n.

To drink, to quaff.

To CAROUSE, kā'rōz'. v. a.

To drink.

CARouser, kā'rōz'zür. f.

A drinker, a topor.

CARP, kārp. f.

A pond fish.

To CARP, kārp. v. n.

To censure, to cavil.

CARPENTER, kār'pēn-tēr. f.

An artificer in wood.

CARPENTRY, kār'pēn-trē. f.

The trade of a carpenter.

CARPER, kā'rōr. f.

A caviller.

CARPET, kā'rōt. f.

A covering of various colours; ground variegated with borders; to be on the carpet,

is to be the subject of consideration.

To CARPET, kā'rōt. v. a.

To spread with carpets.

CARPING, kār'pīng. part. a.

Captious, censorious.

CARPINGLY, kār'pīng-lē. ad.

Captiously, censoriously.

CARRIAGE, kār'ridj. f. (90).

The act of carrying or transporting; vehicle; the frame upon which cannon is carried; behaviour; conduct; management.

CARRIER, kār're-dēr. f.

One who carries something; one whose trade is to carry goods; a messenger; a species of pigeons.

CARRION, kār're-ōn. f.

The carcals of something not proper for food; a name of reproach for a worthless woman; any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

CARRION, kār're-ōn. a.

Relating to carcasses.

CARROT, kār'rōt. f.

Garden root.

CARROTINESS, kār'rōt-ē-nēs. f.

Redness of hair.

CARROTY, kār'ōt-ē. a.

Spoken of red hair.

To CARRY, kār're. v. a.

To convey from a place; to bear, to have about one; to convey by force; to effect any thing; to behave, to conduct; to bring forward; to imply, to import; to fetch and bring, as dogs; To carry off, to kill; To carry on, to promote, to help forward; To carry through, to support to the last.

To CARRY, kār're. v. n.

A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.

CART, kārt. f.

A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage; the vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

To CART, kārt. v. a.

To expose in a cart.

To CART, kārt. v. n.

To use carts for carriage.

CART-HORSE, kārt'hōrs. f.

A coarse unwieldy horse.

CART-LOAD, kārt-lōd'. f.

A quantity of any thing piled on a cart; a quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CARTWAY, kārt'wā. f.

A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

CARTE BLANCHE, kārt-blāns'. f.

A blank paper, a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CARTEL, kārt-tēl'. f.

A writing containing stipulations.

CARTER, kārt'ōr. f.

The man who drives a cart.

CARTILAGE, kār'tē-lāj. f.

A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

CARTILAGINOUS, kār'tē-lāj-

-jīn'yōs. a.

CARTILAGINOUS, kār'tē-lāj-

-ē-tōs. a.

Consisting of cartilages.

CARTOON, kāt-tōōn'. f.

A painting or drawing upon large paper.

CARTOUCH, kāt-tōōch'. f.

A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar.

(346) — *Fate, fate, fall, flat; — and, met; — pine, pine;* —

- CARTRAGE,** kár'trāj. f.
CARTRIDGE, kár'tridž. f.
 A case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.
- CARTRUP,** kár'trūt. f.
 The track made by a cart wheel.
- CARTULARY,** kár'fúl-lá-ré. f. (461)
 A place where papers are kept.
- CARTWRIGHT,** kár'trít. f.
 A maker of boats.
- TO CARVE;** kár've. v. a.
 To cut wood, or bone, to cut meat at the table; to engrave; to chuse one's own part.
- TO CARVE;** kár've. v. n.
 To exercise the trade of a sculptor; to perform at-table the office of supplying the company.
- CARVER,** kár'ver. f.
 A sculptor; he that cuts up the meat at the table; he that chooses for himself.
- CARVING,** kár'veng. f.
 Sculpture, figures carved.
- CARUNCLE,** kár'únk-klé. f.
 A small protuberance of flesh.
- CASCADE,** kás-kásé'. f.
 A waterfall.
- CASE,** kásé. f.
 A covering, a box, a sheath; the outer part of a house; a building unornished.
- CASE-KNIFE,** kásé'nífe. f.
 A large kitchen knife.
- CASE-SHOT,** kásé'shot. f.
 Bullets inclosed in a case.
- CASE,** kásé. f.
 Condition with regard to outward circumstances; state of things; in physick, state of the body; condition with regard to leanness, or health; consanguinity; question relating to particular persons or things; representation of any question or state of the body, mind, or affairs; the variation of nouns; In cas, if it should happen.
- TO CASE,** kásé. v. a.
 To put in a case or cover; to cover as a case; to strip off the covering.
- TO CASEHARDEN,** kásé'hár-dn. v. a.
 To harden on the outside.
- CASEMATE,** kásé'mát. f.
 A kind of vault or arch of stone work.
- CASEMENT,** kásé'mént. f.
 A window opening upon hinges.
- CASEWORM,** kásé'wúrm. f.
 A grub that makes itself a case.
- CASH,** kásé. f.
 Money, ready money.
- CASH-KEEPER,** kásé'kép-ár. f.
 A man entrusted with the money.
- CASHEWNUT,** kásé-shóo'nút. f.
 A tree.
- CASHIER,** kásé-shéér'. f.
 He that has charge of the money.
- TO CASHIER,** kásé-shéér'. v. a.
 To discard, to dismiss from a post.
- CASK,** kásé. f.
 A barrel.
- CASQUE,** kásé. f.
 A helmet, armour for the head.
- CASKET,** kásé'két. f.
 A small box or chest for jewels.
- TO CASSATE,** kásé'sát. v. a.
 To vacate; to invalidate.
- CASSATION,** kás-sá'fún. f.
 A making null or void.

- CASSAVÉ,** kás-sá-vé. f.
CASSADA, kás'sá-dá. f.
 An American plant.
- CASSIA,** kás'si-á. f.
 A sweet spice mentioned by Moses.
- CASSIOWARY,** kás'si-shé-ó-wá-ré. f.
 A large bird of prey.
- CASSOCK,** kás'sók. f.
 A close garment.
- CASSWEED,** kás'swéd. f.
 Shepherd's pouch.
- TO CAST,** kás't. v. a. (79).
 To throw with the hand; to throw away, as useless or noxious; to throw dice, or lots; to throw in wrestling; to throw a net or snare; to drive by violence of weather; to leave behind in a race; to shed, to let fall, to moult; to lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer; to outweigh, to make to preponderate, to decide by overbalancing; to compute, to reckon, to calculate; to contrive, to plan out; to fix the parts in a play; to direct the eye; to form a mould; to model, to form; To cast away, to shipwreck; to waste in profusion; to ruin; To cast down, to deject, to depress the mind; To cast off, to discard, to disburden one's self; to leave behind; To cast out, to turn out of doors; to vent, to speak; To cast up, to compute, to calculate; to vomit.
- TO CAST,** kás't. v. n.
 To contrive, to turn the thoughts to; to admit of a form by casting or melting; to warp, to grow out of form.
- CAST,** kás't. f.
 The act of casting or throwing, a throw; state of any thing cast or thrown; a stroke, a touch; motion of the eye; the throw of dice; chance from the cast of dice; a mould, a form; a shade, or tendency to any colour; exterior appearance; manner, air, mien; a flight of hawks.
- CASTANET,** kás'tá-nét. f.
 Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.
- CASTAWAY,** kás'tá-wá. f.
 A person lost, or abandoned by providence.
- CASTELLAIN,** kás-té'lín. f.
 Constable of a castle.
- CASTER,** kás'tér. f.
 A thrower, he that casts; a calculator, a man that calculates fortunes.
- TO CASTIGATE,** kás'té-gáte. v. a. (91). To chastise, to chaff, to punish.
- CASTIGATION,** kás-té-gá'fún. f.
 Penance, discipline; punishment, correction; emendation.
- CASTIGATORY,** kás'té-gá-túr-é. a.
 Punitive.
- CASTING-NET,** kás'tíng-nét. f.
 A net to be thrown into the water by hand to catch fish.
- CASTLE,** kás'fl. f. (472).
 A house fortified; Castles in the air, project without reality.
- CASTILE SOAP,** kás'téél-sóp. f.
 A kind of soap.
- CASTLED,** kás'ld. a. (405) (472).
 Furnished with castles.
- CASTLING,** kás'líng. f.
 An abortive.
- CASTOR,** kás'tór. f.
 A beaver.
- CASTOREUM,** kás-tó're-úm. f.
 In pharmacy, a liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the scrotum of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles.

- CASTRANIZATION,** kás-trá-níz-á-tion. f.
 The art or practice of castrating.
- TO CASTRATE,** kás'trát. v. a.
 To geld; to take away the obscene parts of a writing.
- CASTRATION,** kás-trá'fún. f.
 The act of gelding.
- CASTERIA,** kás'tér-é. f.
CASTREL, kás'trél. f.
 A mean or degenerate kind of hawk.
- CASTRENIAN,** kás-tren'fán. f.
 Belonging to a camp.
- CASUAL,** kás'úl. a. (451) (453).
 Accidental, arising from chance.
- CASUALLY,** kás'ú-ál-lé. ad.
 Accidentally, without design.
- CASUALNESS,** kás'ú-ál-nés. f.
 Accidentalness.
- CASUALTY,** kás'ú-ál-té. f.
 Accident, a thing happening by chance.
- CASUISTY,** kás'ú-ist. f.
 One that studies and settles cases of conscience.
- CASUICAL,** kás'ú-ís-té-kál. a.
 Relating to cases of conscience.
- CASUISTRY,** kás'ú-ís-tré. f.
 The science of a casuist.
- CAT,** kát. f.
 A domestic animal that catches mice.
- CAT,** kát. f.
 A sort of ship.
- CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS,** kát-á-níne'-tálz. f.
 A whip with nine tails.
- CATACHRESIS,** kát-á-kré'sis. f.
 The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; as a voice beautiful to the ear.
- CATACHRESTICAL,** kát-á-kré'sté-kál. a.
 Forced, far fetched.
- CATAclysm,** kát-á-klyzm. f.
 A deluge, an inundation.
- CATACOMBS,** kát'á-kómz. f.
 Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.
- CATALEPSIS,** kát-á-lép'sis. f.
 A disease, wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizes him.
- CATALOGUE,** kát'á-lóg. f. (338).
 An enumeration of particulars, a list.
- CATAMOUNTAIN,** kát-á-módn'tín. f.
 A fierce animal, resembling a cat.
- CATAPHRACT,** kát'á-frák't. f.
 A horseman in complete armour.
- CATAPLASM,** kát'á-pláz'm. f.
 A poultice.
- CATAPULT,** kát'á-púlt. f.
 An engine used anciently to throw stones.
- CATARACT,** kát'á-rák't. f.
 A fall of water from on high, a cascade.
- CATARACT,** kát'á-rák't. f.
 An insipration of the crystalline humor of the eye; sometimes a pellicle that hinders the sight.
- CATARRH,** kát-tár'. f.
 A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat.
- CATARRHAL,** kát-tár'rál. f.
CATARRHOUS, kát-tár'rús. f.
 Relating to the catarrh, proceeding from a catarrh.

CAT

—nō, móvə, nō, nōt; —tēb, tēb, bōl; —ōl, —pōnd; —sin, THiS.

CAT

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| CATASTROPHE , kā-tās'trōf. f.) | To provide food; to buy in victuals.) | CAU |
| The change or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece; a final event, generally unhappy.) | CATER, kā'tūr. f.) | CATSLiVER, kā'sil-vūr. f. A kind of foilie. |
| CATCAL , kā'kāl. f. (406).) | The four of cards and dice.) | CAT'S-TAIL, kāts'tāl. f. A long round substance, that grows upon nut-trees; a kind of reeds. |
| A squeaking instrument, used in the play- booke to condemn plays.) | CATER-COUSIN, kā'tūr-kūz-zn. f. A petty favourite, one related by blood or mind. | CATSUP, universally pronounced kātsh'up. f. A kind of pickle. |
| CAT This word ought undoubtedly to be written with double <i>t</i> . See Principles of Pro- nunciation, letter <i>L</i> , and Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Appo- ritum XII. | CATERER, kā'tūr-rūr. f. The provider or purveyor. | CATTLE, kāt'l. f. Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestic. |
| TO CATCH , kātsh. v. a. (89). | CATERESS, kā'tūr-rēs. f. A woman employed to provide victuals. | CAVALCADE, kāv'äl-kād'. f. (524) A procession on horseback. |
| To lay hold on with the hand; to stop any thing flying; to seize any thing by pursuit; to stop, to interrupt falling; to ensnare, to intangle in a snare; to receive suddenly; to seize suddenly upon, to seize; to please, to feast the affections; to charm; to receive any contagion or disease. | CATERWAUL, kāt'tēr-wāwl. v. n. To make a noise as cats in rutting time; to make any offensive or odious noise. | CAVALIER, kāv'äl-leer'. f. A horseman; a knight; gay, sprightly mi- litary man; the appellation of the party of King Charles the First. |
| CATCH , kātsh. f. | CATES, kātes. f. Viands, food, dith of meat. | CAVALIER, kāv'äl-leer'. a. Gay, sprightly, warlike; generous, brave; dissipate, haughty. |
| Seizure, the act of seizing; the act of taking quickly; a song sung in procession; watch, the posture of seizing; an advantage taken, bold laid pn; the thing caught, profit; a short interval of action; a taint, a slight con- tagion; any thing that catches, as a hook; a small swift-falling ship. | CATFISH, kāt'fish. f. A sea-fish in the West Indies. | CAVALIERLY, kāv'äl-leer'ly. ad. Haughtily, arrogantly, disdainfully. |
| CATCHER , kātsh'ür. f. He that catches; that in which any thing is caught. | CATHARTICAL, kā-thār'tē-kāl. } a. CATHARTICK, kā-thār'tik. } a. Purgative. | CAVALRY, kāv'äl-rē. f. Horse troops. |
| CATCHFLY , kātsh'fli. f. A plant, Campion. | CATHARTICK, kā-thār'tik. f. A medicine to purge downward. | TO CAVATE, kāv'vātē. v. a. To hollow. |
| CATCHPOLE , kātsh'pōlē. f. A serjeant, a bumbailiff. | CATHARTICALNESS, kā-thār'tē-kāl- nēs. f. Purging quality. | CAVAZION, kā-vā'zhōn. f. The hollowing of the earth for cellarage. |
| CATCHWORD , kātsh'wōrd. f. The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page. | CATHEAD, kāt'hēd. f. In a ship, a piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block; a kind of fossile. | CAUDLE, kāw'dl. f. (405). A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed. |
| CATECHETICAL , kāt-ē-kēt'ē-kāl. a. Consisting of questions and answers. | CATHEDRAL, kā-thē'drāl. a. Episcopal, containing the see of a bishop; belonging to an episcopal church. | CAVE, kāvē. f. A cavern, a den; a hollow, any hollow place. |
| CATECHETICALLY , kāt-ē-kēt'ē- kāl-ē. ad. | CATHEDRAL, kā-thē'drāl. f. The head church of a diocese. | CAVEAT, kāvē-ät. f. A caveat is an intimation given to some ordi- nary or ecclesiastical judge, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts. |
| In the way of question and answer. | CATHERINE-PEAR, kāt'b-ür-rīn-pārē' f. See PEAR. | CAVERN, kāv'ürn. f. A hollow place in the ground. |
| TO CATECHISE , kāt'ē-kīzē. v. a. To instruct by asking questions; to question; to interrogate, to examine. | CATHETER, kāt'b-ē-tūr. f. A hollow and somewhat crooked instru- ment, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped. | CAVERNED, kāv'ürnd. a. Full of caverns, hollow, excavated; inha- biting a cavern. |
| CATECHISER , kāt'ē-kī-zūr. f. One who catechises. | CATHOLES, kāt'b-hōlz. f. In a ship, two little holes astern above the gun-room ports. | CAVERNOUS, kāv'ür-nūs. a. Full of caverns. |
| CATECHISM , kāt'ē-kīzm. f. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion. | CATHOLICISM, kā-thōl'ē-sīzm. f. Adherence to the Catholick church. | CAVESSON, kāv'ēs-sūn. f. A noseband. |
| CATECHIST , kāt'ē-kīst. f. One whose charge is to question the unin- structed concerning religion. | CATHOLICK, kāt'b-ō-līk. a. Universal or general. | CAUF, kāwf. f. A chest with holes, to keep fish alive in the water. |
| CATECHUMEN , kāt-ē-kū'mēn. f. One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity. | CATHOLICON, kā-thōl'ē-kōn. f. An universal m. dicione. | CAUGHT, kāwt. (213) (393). Part. pass. from To catch. |
| CATECHUMENICAL , kāt-ē-kū- mēn'ē-kāl. a. Belonging to the catechumens. | CATKINS, kāt'b-kīnz. f. Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail. | CAVIARE, kā-vēer'. f. The eggs of a flurgeon salted. |
| CATEGORICAL , kāt-ē-gōr'ē-kāl. a. Absolute, adequate, positive. | CATLING, kāt'b-līng. f. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons; catgut, fiddle strings. | TO CAVIL, kāv'il. v. a. To raise captious and frivolous objections. |
| CATEGORICALLY , kāt-ē-gōr'ik-āl-ē ad. Positively, expressly. | CATMINT, kāt'b-mīnt. f. The name of a plant. | CAVIL, kāv'il. f. A false or frivolous objection. |
| CATEGORY , kāt'ē-gōr-ē. f. A class, a rank, an order of ideas, predica- ment. | CATOPTICAL, kāt-ōp'trē-kāl. a. Relating to the catopticks, or vision by re- flection. | CAVILLATION, kāv-īl-lā'thūn. f. The disposition to make captious objection. |
| CATENARIAN , kāt-ē-nā'rē-ān. a. Relating to a chain. | CATOPTRICAL, kāt-ōp'trē-kāl. a. Relating to the catopticks, or vision by re- flection. | CAVILLER, kāv'vīl-ür. f. An unfair adversary, a captious disputant. |
| TO CATENATE , kāt'ē-nātē. v. a. To chain. | CATOPTRICKS, kāt-ōp'trīks. f. That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection. | CAVILLING, kāv'vīl-līng. ad. In a cavilling manner. |
| CATENATION , kāt-ē-nā'thōn. f. Link, regular connexion. | CATPIPE, kāt'b-pīpē. f. Cacal. | CAVILLOUS, kāv'vīl-lōs. a. Full of objections. |
| TO CATER , kāt'tūr. v. n. | CAT'S-EYE, kāt's'ī. f. A stone. | CAVITY, kāv'ē-tē. f. Hollowness, hollow. |

(546). — FATE, fár, fáll, fát; — mè, mét; — phne, phn; —

- guts are intlosed; a thin membrane inclosing the head of some children when born.
- CAULIFEROUS**, káw-líf'frós. a. A term for such plants as have a true stalk.
- CAULIFLOWER**, kó'lífló'ér. f. A species of cabbage.
- CAUSABLE**, káw'záb'l. a. That which may be caused.
- CAUSAL**, káw'zál. a. Relating to causes.
- CAUSALITY**, káw'zál'íté. f. The agency of a cause, the quality of causing.
- CAUSATION**, káw'záz'hún. f. The act or power of causing.
- CAUSATIVE**, káw'záz'tiv. a. That expresses a cause or reason.
- CAUSATOR**, káw'záz'tór. f. (521). A causer, an author.
- CAUSER**, káw'záz. f. That which produces or effects any thing, the efficient; the reason, motive to any thing; subject of litigation; party.
- To **CAUSE**, káw'z. v. a. To effect as an agent.
- CAUSELESSLY**, káw'z/lés-lé. ad. Without cause, without reason.
- CAUSELESS**, káw'z/lés. a. Original to itself; without just ground or motive.
- CAUSER**, káw'záz. f. He that causes, the agent by which an effect is produced.
- CAUSEY**, } káw'z/wá. } f. CAUSEWAY, } A way raised and paved, above the rest of the ground.
- CAUSTICAL**, káw'stikál. } a. CAUSTICK, káw'z/tik. } Belonging to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, destroy the texture of the parts to which they are applied, and burn it into an aschar.
- CAUSTICK**, káw'z/tik. f. A caustick of burning application.
- CAUTEL**, káw'zel. f. Caution, scruple.
- CAUTEROUS**, kó'wér-úüs. a. Cautionary, wary; with, summing.
- CAUTELORIOUS**; káw'zél-úüs-lé. ad. Quaintly, shily; cautiously, warily.
- CAUTERIZATION**, káw'tér-re-zá'-shún. f. The art of burning with hot irons.
- To **CAUTERIZE**, káw'tér-íze. v. a. To burn with the cautery.
- CAUTERY**, káw'tér-í. f. Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with cautick medicines.
- CAUTION**, káw'zhún. f. Prudence, foresight, wariness; provisional precept; warning.
- To **CAUTION**, káw'zhún. v. a. To warn, to give notice of a danger.
- CAUTIONARY**, káw'zhún-á-ré. a. Given as pledge, or in security.
- CAUTIOUSLY**, káw'zhús-lé. a. Warily, watchful.
- CAUTIOUSLY**, káw'zhús-lé. ad. In a wary manner.
- CAUTIOUSNESS**, káw'zhús-néüs. f. Watchfulness, vigilance, circumspection.
- To **CÁW**, káw'v. n. To cry as the rook, or crow.
- CAYMAN, ká'mán. f. American alligator or crocodile.
- To **CEASE**, sésé. v. n. To leave off, to stop, to give over; to fail, to be extinct; to be at an end.
- To **CEASE**, sésé. a. To put a stop to.
- CEASE**, sésé. f. Extinction, failure. Obscure.
- CEASELESS**, sésé'lés. a. Incessant, perpetual, continual.
- CECITY**, sésé'té. f. Blindness, privation of sight.
- To **CECITY**, I have given the e in the first syllable of this word the short sound, notwithstanding the diphthong in the original *cæcitas*; being convinced of the force of analogy in the antepenultimate syllables of these words (424) (511). The same may be observed of *Cemetery* and *Prefatory*.
- CECUTIENSY**, sésé'kú'shæ-én-sé. f. Cloudiness of sight.
- CEDAR**, sésé'dür. f. A tree; the wood of the cedar tree.
- To **CEDE**, sédé. v. a. To yield; to resign; to give up to another.
- CEDRINE**, séd'drín. a. (140). Of or belonging to the cedar tree.
- To **CEIL**, sél'e. v. a. To cover the inner roof of a building.
- CEILING**, sél'íng. f. The inner roof.
- CELANDINE**, sél'án-dlne. f. (149). A plant.
- CELATURE**, sél'á-tshúre. f. (461). The art of engraving.
- To **CELEBRATE**, sél'lé-brát. v. a. To praise, to commend; to distinguish by solemn rites; to mention in a set or solemn manner.
- CELEBRATION**, sél'é-brá'shún. f. Solemn performance, solemn remembrance; praise, renown, memorial.
- CELEBRIOS**, sél'lé'bř-úüs. a. Famous, renowned.
- CELEBRIOSLY**, sél'lé'bř-úüs-lé. ad. In a famous manner.
- CELEBRIOSNESS**, sél'lé'bř-úüs-néüs. f. Renown, fame.
- CELEBRITY**, sél'lé'bř-té. f. Celebration, fame.
- CELERIACK**, sél'lé'rě-ák. a. Turnep-rooted celery.
- CELERITY**, sél'lé'rě-té. f. Swiftness, speed, velocity.
- CELERY**, sél'lé'rě. f. A species of parsley.
- CELESTIAL**, sél'lés'tshál. a. Heavenly, relating to the superior regions; heavenly, relating to the blessed state; heavenly, with respect to excellence.
- CELESTIAL**, sél'lés'tshál. f. An inhabitant of heaven.
- CELESTIALLY**, sél'lés'tshál-lé. ad. In a heavenly manner.
- To **CELESTIFY**, sél'lés'té-fí. To give something of heavenly nature to any thing.
- CELIACK**, sél'lé-ák. a. Relating to the lower belly.
- CELIBACY**, sél'lé-báz. f. Single life.
- CELIBATE**, sél'lé-bát. f. (91). Single life.
- CELL**, sél'l. f. A small cavity or hollow place; the cave or
- little habitation of a religious person; a small and close apartment in a prison; any small place of residence.
- CELLAR**, sél'lár. f. A place under ground, where stores are deposited; where liquors are kept.
- CELLARAGE**, sél'lár-idž. f. (90). The part of the building which makes the cellarage.
- CELLARIST**, sél'lár-ist. f. The butler in a religious house.
- CELLULAR**, sél'lú-lär. Consisting of little cells or cavities.
- CELSITUDE**, sél'sé-tüde. f. Height.
- CEMENT**, sém'mént. f. (492). The matter with which stones are made to cohere; bond of union in friendship.
- To **CEMENT**, sém'mént'. v. a. To unite by means of something interposed.
- To **CEMENT**, sém'mént'. v. n. To come into conjunction; to cohere.
- CEMENTATION**, sém'ém-tä'shún. f. The act of cementing.
- CEMETERY**, sém'mé-tér-é. f. A place where the dead are deposited.
- CENATORY**, sém'ná-tör. f. Relating to supper.—See *Cætr*.
- CENOBITICAL**, sém'nó-bit'él-kál. f. Living in community.
- CENOTAPH**, sém'otáf. f. A monument for one elsewhere buried.
- CENSE**, sém'sé. f. Public rates.
- To **CENSE**, sém'sé. v. a. To perfume with censer.
- CENSER**, sém'sér. f. The pan in which incense is burned.
- CENSOR**, sém'sér. f. An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one who is given to censure.
- CENSORIAN**, sém'só'rén-án. a. Relating to the censor.
- CENSORIOUS**, sém'só'rén-ás. a. Addicted to censure, severe.
- CENSORIOUSLY**, sém'só'rén-ás-lé. In a severe reflecting manner.
- CENSORIOUSNESS**, sém'só'rén-ás-néüs. f. Disposition to reproach.
- CENSORSHIP**, sém'sür-šíp. f. The office of a censor.
- CENSURABLE**, sém'shù-rá-bl. a. Worthy of censure, culpable.
- CENSURABLENESS**, sém'shù-rá-bl-néüs. f. Blameableness.
- CENSURE**, sém'shùré. f. (452). Blame, reprimand, reproach; judgment, opinion; judicial sentence; spiritual punishment.
- To **CENSURE**, sém'shùré. v. a. To blame, to brand publicly.
- CENSUREY**, sém'shù-ré-é. f. He that blames.
- CENT**, sém't. f. A hundred, as five per cent, that is, one twentieth of the hundred.
- CENTAUR**, sém'thwr. f. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse; the aster in the zodiac.
- CENTAURY**, sém'taw-rí. f. A plant.
- CENTENARY**, sém'te-ná-ré. f. The

— nō, mōg, nōr, nōt — tube, tōb, bōl; — dīl; — pōnd; — tōb, THIS.

The number of a hundred.
CENTESIMAL, sēn-tē-s'ē-mäl. f.
Hundredth.

CENTIFOLIOUS, sēn-tē-fō'lē-üs. a.
Having a hundred leaves.

CENTIPEDE, sēn-tē-pē'dē. f.
A poisonous insect.

CENTO, sēn-tō. f.
A composition formed by joining scraps from different authors.

CENTRAL, sēn'trāl. a.
Relating to the centre.

CENTRE, sēn'trē. f. (416).
The middle.

To **CENTRE**, sēn'trē. v. a.
To place on a centre, to fix upon a centre.

To **CENTRE**, sēn'trē. v. n.
To rustion, to repose on; to be placed in the midst or centre.

CENTRICKY, sēn'trik'ē. a.
Placed in the centre.

CENTRIFUGAL, sēn'trif'ü-gäl. a.
Moving the quantity acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CENTRIPETAL, sēn-trip'ē-täl. a.
Having a tendency to the centre.

CENTRY, sēn'trē. f.
See **SENTINEL**.

CENTUPLED, sēn'tüp'ü-lëpl. a.
A hundredfold.

To **CENTUPULATE**, sēn-tü'plē-kāt. v.
To make a hundredfold.

To **CENTURIATE**, sēn-tü'rē-ät. v. a.
To divide into hundredfold.

CENTURIATOR, sēn-tü'rē-tör. f.
(521). A name given to historians who distinguish among by centuries.

CENTURION, sēn-tü'rē-üñ. f.
A military officer, who commanded a hundred men among the Romans.

CENTURY, sēn'thü-rē. f. (461).
An hundred, usually employed to specify time, as the second century.

CEPHALAGY, sēf'ä-läg'ë. f.
The head-ach.

CEPHALACH, sēf'ä-läk. a.
That which is medicinal to the head.

CREASTES, sē-rä'stëz. f.
A serpent having horns.

CERATE, sē-tät. f. (91).
A medicine made of wax.

CERATED, sē'rä-tëd. a.
Waxed.

To **CERATE**, sē-të. v. a.
To wax.

CEREBEL, sēr'ë-bël. f.
Part of the brain.

CEREGLÖTH, sēr'ë-cloth. f.
Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.

CEREMENT, sër'mënt. f.
Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded.

CEREMONIAL, sēr'ë-mö'né-äl. a.
Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; formal observant of old forms.

CEREMONIAL, sēr'ë-mö'né-äl. f.
Outward form, external rite; the order for rites and forms in the Romish church.

CEREMONIALNESS, sēr'ë-mö'né-nës'-ñës. f.
The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMONIOUS, sēr'ë-mö'nëus. a.
Consisting of outward rites; full of ceremony.

mony; attentive to the outward rites of religion; civil and formal to a fault.

CEREMONIOUSLY, sēr'ë-mö'në-üf'lé. ad.
In a ceremonious manner, formally.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, sēr'ë-mö'në-üf'nës. f.
Fondness of ceremony.

CEREMONY, sēr'ë-mö'nö. f.
Outward rite, external form in religion; forms of civility; outward forms of state.

CERTAIN, sēr'tin. a. (208).
Sure, indubitable; determined; in an indefinite sense, some, as a certain man told me this; undoubting, put past doubt.

CERTAINLY, sēr'tin-lé. ad.
Indubitably, without question; without fail.

CERTAINTY, sēr'tin-të. f.
Exemption from doubt; that which is real and fixed.

CERTES, sēr'tez. ad.
Certainly, in truth.

CERTIFICATE, sēr'tif'ë-kët. f. (91).
A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein; any testimony.

To **CERTIFY**, sēr'tif'ë-fl. v. a.
To give certain information of; to give certain assurance of.

CERTITUDE, sēr'tü-tüde. f.
Certainty, freedom from doubt.

CERVICAL, sēr've-käl. a.
Belonging to the neck.

CERULEAN, sē-rü'lé-än. } a.
CERULEOUS, sē-rü'lé-üs. } a.
Blue, sky-coloured.

CERULIFICK, sēr-ü-lif'ik. a.
Having the power to produce a blue colour.

CERUMEN, sē-rü'mén. f.
The wax of the ear.—See **Bitumen**.

CERUSE, sēr'üse. f.
White lead.

CESARIAN, sē-zä'rë-än. a.
The Cesarian section is cutting a child out of the womb.

CESS, sës. f.
A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property; an assessment; the act of laying rates.

To **CESS**, sës. v. a.
To lay charge on, to assess.

CESSATION, sës-sä'fshün. f.
A stop, a rest, a vacation; a pause of hostility, without peace.

CESSAVIT, sës-sä'vit. f.
A writ.

CESSIBILITY, sës-së-bil'ë-të. f.
The quality of receding, or giving way.

CESSIBLE, sës-së-bl. a.
Easy to give way.

SESSION, sës'fshün. f.
Retreat, the act of giving way; resignation.

SESSIONARY, sës'fshün-ö-nä-rë. a.
Implying a resignation.

CESSMENT, sës'mënt. f.
An assessment or tax.

CESSOR, sës'sür. f.
He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law.

CESTUS, sës'tüs. f.
The girdle of Venus.

CETACEOUS, së-tä'shüs. a.
Of the whale kind.

CHAD, thäd. f.
A sort of fish.

To **CHASE**, thäfse. v. a.
To warm with rubbing; to heat; to perfume; to make angry.

To **CHASE**, thäfse. v. n.
To rage, to fret, to fume; to fret against, any thing.

CHAFFE, thäfse. f.
A heat, a rage, a fury.

CHAFFE WAX, thäfse wäks. f.
An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFER, thäfse'fär. f.
An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHAFF, thäf. f.
The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing; it is used for anything worthless.

To **CHAFFER**, thäf'fär. v. n.
To haggle, to bargain.

CHAFFERER, thäf'fär-rär. f.
A buyer, bargainer.

CHAFFINCH, thäf'finch. f.
A bird so called, because it delights in chaff.

CHAFFLESS, thäf'les. a.
Without chaff.

CHAFFWEED, thäf'weed. f.
Cudweed.

CHAFFY, thäf'fë. a.
Like chaff, full of chaff.

CHAFFINGDISH, thäf'fing-dish. f.
A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, shä-grënn'. v. a.
Ill humour, vexation.

To **CHAGRIN**, shä-grënn'. v. a.
To vex, to put out of temper.

CHAIN, thäne. f.
A series of links fastened one within another; a bond, a manacle, a fetter; a line of links with which land is measured; a series linked together.

To **CHAIN**, thäne. v. a.
To fasten or bind with a chain; to bring into slavery; to put on a chain; to amitie.

CHAINPUMP, thäne'pümp. f.
A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls.

CHAINSHOT, thäne'thöt. f.
Two bulletts or half bulletts, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHAINWORK, thäne'wörk. f.
Work with open spaces.

CHAIR, thäre. f.
A moveable seat; a seat of justice, or of authority; a vehicle borne by men, a sedan.

CHAIRMAN, thäre'män. f.
The president of an assembly; one whose trade it is to carry a chair.

CHAISE, shäze. f.
A carriage either of pleasure or expedition.

The Vulgar, who are unacquainted with the spelling of this word, and ignorant of its French derivation, are apt to suppose it a plural, and call a single carriage a *bay*; and the Polite seem sometimes at a loss whether they should not consider it as both singular and plural; but the best usage seems to have determined it to be, in this respect, regular, and to make the plural *chaises*.

HALCOGRAPHER, käl-kög'grä-fär. f. (353). An engraver in brass.

HALCOGRAPHY,

(546). — *Fête, fîr, fîm, fît; — mî, mît; — pîne; pîn; —*

CHALCOGRAPHY, kâl-kôg'grî-f. f.
Engraving in brass.

CHALDRON, } tshô'drô. } f.

A dry English measure of coals consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up. The chaldron should weigh two thousand pounds.

CHALICE, tshô'lîs. f.

A cup, a bowl, the communion cup, a cup used in acts of worship.

CHALICED, tshô'lîst. a.
Having a cellar cap.

CHALK, tshôwk. f.

A white fosile, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles.

TO CHALK, tshôwk. v. a.

To rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; to mask or trace out as with chalk.

CHALK-CUTTER, tshôwk'kôt-tär. f.
A man that digs chalk.

CHALKY, tshôwk'ké. a.

Confusing of chalk, white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.

TO CHALLENGE, tshô'lénje. v. a.

To call another to answer for an offence by combat; to call to a contest; to accuse; in law, to object to the impartiality of any one; to claim as due; to call one to the performance of conditions.

CHALLENGE, tshô'lénje. f.

A summons to combat; a demand of something as due; in law, an exception taken either against persons or things.

CHALLENGER, tshô'lén-jûr. f.

One that desires or summons another to combat; one that claims superiority; a claimant.

CHALYBEATE, kâl-lîb'bé-ët. a. (91).

Impregnated with iron or steel.

CHAMADE, shâ-mâde'. f.

The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

CHAMBER, tshâme'bôr. f.

An apartment in a house, generally used for those appropriated to lodging; any retired room; any cavity or hollow; a court of justice; the hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a gaine.

I have in this word departed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick, because I think the best usage has entirely departed from them. About thirty years ago the first syllable of *Chamber* was universally pronounced *as* as to rhyme with *Palm*, *Psalms*, &c. but since that time it has been gradually narrowing to the slender sound of *a* in *came*, *fame*, &c. and seems now to be fully established in this sound. This, however, is to be regretted, as it militates with the laws of syllabication: there are few words in the language which we cannot so divide into parts as to show by this division the quantity of the vowels; this word forms an exception; for *mb*, being uncombinable consonants, we cannot end the first syllable with *a*; and if we join *m* to it, the *a* becomes short, and acquires another sound. But if two such words as *Cow* and *Bridge* could not resist the blind force of custom, which has for so many years reduced them to *Gametrage*, why should we wonder that *Chamber* and *Cambrick* should yield to the same unrelenting tyrant?

TO CHAMBER, tshâme'bôr. v. n.

To be wanton, to intrigue; to reside as in a chamber.

CHAMBERER, tshâme'bôr-ër. f.

A man of intrigue.

CHAMBERFELLOW, tshâme'bôr-fêl-ë. f.

One that lies in the same chamber.

CHAMBERLAIN, tshâme'bôr-lîn. f.

(208). Lord-great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber; a servant who has the care of the chambers.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, tshâme'bôr-lîn-ship. f.

The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, tshâme'bôr-mâde. f.

A maid whose business is to dress a lady.

CHAMBREL of a horse. kâm'rîl. f.

The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELEON, kâ-mé'lé-ün. f.

A kind of lizard, said to live on air.

CHAMLET, kâm'lët. f.

See CAMBLOT.

CHAMOIS, shâ-môë'. f.

An animal of the goat kind.

CHAMOMILE, kâm'ô-mile. f.

The name of an odoriferous plant.

TO CHAMP, tshâmp. v. a.

To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.

TO CHAMP, tshâmp. v. n.

To perform frequently the action of biting.

CHAMPAIGN, shâm-pâne'. f.

A kind of wine.

CHAMPAIGN, tshâm'pâne. f.

A flat open country.

CHAMPIGNON, shâm-pîn'yûn. f.

A kind of mushroom.

CHAMPION, tshâm'pë-ün. f.

A man who undertakes a cause in single combat; a hero, a stout warrior.

TO CHAMPION, tshâm'pë-ün. v. a.

To challenge.

CHANCE, tshânse. f. (78) (79).

Fortune, the cause of fortuitous events; the luck of fortune; accident; casual occurrence, fortuitous event, whether good or bad; possibility of any occurrence.

TO CHANCE, tshânse. v. n.

To happen, to fall out.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, tshânse-med'lé. f.

In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer.

CHANCEARIE, tshân'sâ-bl. a.

Accidental.

CHANCEL, tshân'sél. f.

The eastern part of the church in which the altar is placed.

CHANCELLOR, tshân'sél-lôr. f.

An officer of the highest power and dignity in the court where he presides.

CHANCELLORSHIP, tshân'sél-lôr-ship. f.

The office of chancellor.

CHANCERY, tshân'sér-ë. f.

The court of equity and conscience.

CHANCRE, shânk'tr. f.

An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

CHANCROUS, shânk'rûs. a.

Ulcerous.

CHANDELEER, shân-dé-léér'. f.

A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, tshând'lôr. f.

An artisan whose trade is to make candles.

TO CHANOE, tshânje. v. n.

To put one thing in the place of another; to resign any thing for the sake of another; to discomfit a larger piece of money into several smaller; to give and take reciprocally; to alter; to amend the disposition or mind.

• This word, with others of the same form, such as *rege*, *strange*, *mange*, &c. are, in the week of England, pronounced with the short sound of *a* in *ran*, *man*, &c. The same may be observed of the *a* in the fifth syllable of *angel*, *ancient*, &c. which, in the parts of the kingdom, sounds like the article *an*; and this, though disagreeable to a Londoner or, and contrary to the best usage, which holds the only rule, is more singular than pronouncing them as if written *change*, *strange*, *ancient*, *mange*, &c. for we find every other vowel in this formation short, as *rege*, *spunge*, &c.

TO CHANGE, tshânje. v. n.

To undergo change, to suffer alteration.

CHANGE, tshânje. f.

An alteration of the state of any thing; a succession of one thing in the place of another; the time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution; novelty; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded; that which makes a variety; small money.

CHANGEABLE, tshânje'ä-bl. a.

Subject to change, fickle, inconstant; liable to be changed; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHANGEABILITY, tshânje'ä-bl-ë-tës. f.

Susceptibility of change; inconstancy, fickleness.

CHANGEABLY, tshânje'ä-bl-ë. ad.

Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL, tshânje'fol. a.

Inconstant, uncertain, unstable.

CHANGELING, tshânje'lîng. f.

A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot, a natural; one apt to change.

CHANGER, tshânje'jûr. f.

One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHANNEL, tshân'nël. f.

The hollow bed of running water; any cavity drawn longways; a strait or narrow sea; a gut or furrow of a pillar.

TO CHANNEL, tshân'nël. v. a.

To cut any thing in channels.

TO CHANT, tshânt. v. a.

To sing; to celebrate by song; to sing in the cathedral service.

TO CHANT, tshânt. v. a.

To sing.

CHANT, tshânt. f.

Song, melody.

CHANTER, tshânt'tûr. f.

A singer, a songster.

CHANTICLEER, tshân'té-kléér. f.

The cock, from his crow.

CHANTRESS, tshân'trës. f.

A woman singer.

CHANTRY, tshân'trë. f.

Chantry is a church endowed with revenue for priests, to sing mass for the souls of the donors.

CHAOS, kâ'ðs. f.

The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements; confusion, irregular mixture; any thing where the parts are undistinguished.

CHAOTIC, kâ-ðt'ik. a.

Resembling chaos, confused.

—nō, móve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, būl; —ōil; —pōund; —tbin, this.

To CHAP, tshōp, v. a.

To divide the surface of the ground by excessive heat; to divide the skin of the face or hands by excessive cold.

CHAP, tshōp, f.

A cleft, a gaping, a chink.

CHAP, tshōp, f.

The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

CHAPE, tshāp, f.

The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place.

CHAPEL, tshāp'ēl, l.

A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, or separate, called a Chapel of ease.

CHAPELESS, tshāp'lēs, a.

Without a chape.

CHAPELLANY, tshāp'pēl-lēn-nē, f.

A chapellany is founded within some other church.

CHAPELRY, tshāp'pēl-rē, f.

The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPFALN, tshōp'fāln, a.

Having the mouth shrunk.

CHAPLAIN, tshāp'līn, f. (208).

He that attends the king, or other great person, to perform divine service.

CHARLAISNIP, tshāp'līn-shīp, f.

The office or business of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS, tshōp'lēs, a.

Without any flesh about the mouth.

CHAPLET, tshāp'lēt, f.

A garland or wreath to be worn about the head; a string of beads used in the Roman church; in architecture, a little moulding curved into round beads.

CHAPMAN, tshāp'mān, f.

A cheapner, one that offers as a purchaser.

CHAPS, tshōps, f.

The mouth of a beast of prey; the entrance into a channel.

CHAPT,

CHAPPED, } tshōpt. } part. pass.

Cracked, cleft.

CHAPTER, tshāp'tūr, f.

A division of a book; an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

CHAPREL, tshāp'trēl, f.

The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches.

CHAR, tshār, f.

A fish found only in Winander meer, in Lancashire.

To CHAR, tshār, v. a.

To burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, tshār, f.

Work done by the day.

To CHAR, tshār, v. n.

To work at other's houses by the day.

In Ireland they seem to have retained the genuine pronunciation of this, as well as many other old English words; I mean that which is agreeable to the orthography, and rhyming with *ter*. In England it is generally heard like *char* to fix on, and its compound, *char-woman*, like *chair-woman*. Skinner, I know, admits that the word may be derived from the Dutch *keeren*, to sweep; and Junius spells the word *chare*, and tells us the Saxons have the same word spelled *cynne*, signifying busines or charge; but be its derivation what it will, either the orthography, or the pronunciation, ought to be altered; for as it stands at present, it is a singular and disgraceful anomaly.

CHAR-WOMAN, tshār'wūm-ōn, f.

A woman hired accidentally for odd work.

CHARACTER, kār'āk-tūr, f. (353).

A mark, a stamp, a representation; a letter used in writing or printing; the hand or manner of writing; a representation of any man as to his personal qualities; an account of any thing as good or bad; the person with his assemblage of qualities.

To CHARACTER, kār'āk-tūr, v. a.

To inscribe, to engrave.

CHARACTERISTICAL, kār'āk-tē-rīs'tē-kāl.

CHARACTERISTICK, kār'āk-tē-rīs'tik.

a. Constituting or pointing out the true character.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS, kār'āk-tē-rīs'tē-kāl-nēs, f.

The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK, kār'āk-tē-rīs'tik.

That which constitutes the character.

To CHARACTERIZE, kār'āk-tē-rīz.

v. a. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man; to engrave, or imprint; to mark with a particular stamp or token.

CHARACTERLESS, kār'āk-tūr-lēs, a.

Without a character.

CHARACTERY, kār'āk-tūr-rē, f.

Impression, mark.

CHARCOAL, tshār'kōl, f.

Coal made by burning wood.

CHARD, tshārd, f.

Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw; Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted.

To CHARGE, tshārje, v. a.

To entrust, to commission for a certain purpose; to impute as a debt; to impute; to impose as a task; to accuse, to censure; to command; to fall upon, to attack; to burden, to load; to fill; to load a gun.

CHARGE, tshārje, f.

Care, trust, custody; precept, mandate, command; commission, trust conferred, office; accusation, imputation; the thing entrusted to care or management; expence, cost; onset, attack; the signal to fall upon enemies; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun; a preparation or a sort of ointment applied to the shoulder-splints and sprains of horses.

CHARGEABLE, tshār'jā-bl, a.

Expensive, costly; imputable, as a debt or crime; subject to charge, accusable.

CHARGEABLENESS, tshār'jā-bl-nēs, f.

Expence, cost, costliness.

CHARGEABLY, tshār'jā-blē, ad.

Expensively.

CHARGER, tshār'jōr, f.

A large dish; an officer's horse.

CHARILY, tshār'rē-lē, ad.

Warily, frugally.

CHARINESS, tshār'rē-nēs, f.

Caution, nicety.

CHARIOT, tshār'rē-ōt, f. (543).

A carriage of pleasure, or state; a car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

CHARIOOTEER, tshār'rē-ōt-teēr, f.

He that drives the chariot.

CHARIOT RACE, tshār'rē-ōt-rāsē, f.

A sport where chariots were driven for the prize.

CHARITABLE, tshār'ē-tā-bl, a.

Kind in giving alms; kind in judging of others.

CHARITABLY, tshār'ē-tā-blē, ad.

Kindly, liberally; benevolently.

CHARITY, tshār'ē-tē, f.

Tendernels, kindness, love; good will, benevolence; the theological virtue of universal love; liberality to the poor; alms, relief given to the poor.

To CHARK, tshārk, v. a.

To burn to a black cinder.

CHARLATAN, tshār'lā-tān, f.

A quack, a mountebank.

CHARLATANICAL, tshār'lā-tān'ē-kāl, a.

Quackish, ignorant.

CHARLATANRY, tshār'lā-tān-rē, f.

Wheedling, deceit.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, tshārliz'ē-wān, f.

The northern constellation, called the Bear.

CHARLOCK, tshār'lōk, f.

A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM, tshārm, f.

Words or philtres, imagined to have some occult power; something of power to gain the affections.

To CHARM, tshārm, v. a.

To fortify with charms against evil; to make powerful by charms; to subdue by some secret power; to subdue by pleasure.

CHARMER, tshār'mūr, f.

One that has the power of charms, or enchantments; one that captivates the heart.

CHARMING, tshār'mīng, particip. a.

Pleasing in the highest degree.

CHARMINGLY, tshār'mīng-lē, ad.

In such a manner as to please exceedingly.

CHARMINGNESS, tshār'mīng-nēs, f.

The power of pleasing.

CHARNEL, tshār'nēl, a.

Containing flesh or carcases.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, tshār'nēl-hōus, f.

The place where the bones of the dead are repositied.

CHART, kārt or tshārt, f.

A delineation of coasts.

As this word is perfectly anglicised by cutting off the *a* in the Latin *charta*; and Χαρτης in the Greek, we ought certainly to naturalize the initial letters by pronouncing them as in *charter*, *charity*, &c. but such is our fondness for Latin and Greek originals, that we catch at the shadow of a reason for pronouncing after these languages, though in direct opposition to the laws of our own. Thus we most frequently, if not universally, hear this word pronounced as *Cart*, a carriage, and perfectly like the French *Carte*.

CHARTER, tshār'tūr, f.

A charter is a written evidence; any writing bestowing privileges or rights; privilege, immunity, exemption.

CHARTER-PARTY, tshār'tūr-pār-tē, f.

A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

CHARTERED, tshār'tūrd, a.

Privileged.

CHARY, tshār're, a.

Careful, cautious.

To CHASE, tshāse, v. a.

To hunt; to pursue as an enemy; to drive.

CHASE, tshāse, f.

Hunting, pursuit of any thing as game; fitness to be hunted; pursuit of an enemy; pursuit

(546). —Fate, far, fall, fat; —mē, mēt; —pine, pīn; —

pursuit of something as desirable; hunting match; the game hunted; open ground stored with flocks beasts are hunted; the Chase of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece.

CHASE-GUN, tshās'gūn. f.

Guns in the fore-part of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued.

CHASER, tshā'sēr. f.

Hunter, pursuer, drivener.

CHASM, kāz'm. f. (353).

A deep, & gapart opening; a place unfilled; a vacuity.

CHASTE, tshāst'. a.

Pure from all commerce of sexes; pure, uncorrupt, not mixed with barbarous phrases; without obscenity; true to the marriage bed.

To **CHASTEN**, tshāst'en. v. a. (405).

To correct, to punish.

To **CHASTISE**, tshāst'-tīz'. v. a.

To punish; to correct by punishment; to reduce to order or obedience.

CHASTISEMENT, tshāst'tīz-mēnt. f.

Correction, punishment.—See *Advertise*.

CHASTISER, tshāst-tīz'zūr. f.

A punisher, a corrector.

CHASTITY, tshāst'tē-tē. f. (511).

Purity of the body; freedom from obscenity; freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

In these words I have in this word departed from Mr. Sheridan, and several other speakers, in the sound of the *n* in the first syllable, as no analogy can be clearer than that which prevails in words of this termination, where the antepenultimate accent always shortens the vowel. Thus, though the *a*, *e*, and *i*, are long in *humane*, *serene*, and *divine*, they are short in *humanity*, *serenity*, and *divinity*; and unless custom clearly forbids, which I do not believe is the case, *chastity* ought certainly to have the *a* as I have marked it.

CHASTLY, tshāst'lē. ad.

Without incontinence, purely, without contamination.

In these words Dr. Johnson has very improperly omitted the silent *e*; they ought to be written *chastely* and *chastening*.—See Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphorism the VIIth.

CHASTNESS, tshāste'nēs. f.

Chastity, purity.

To **CHAT**, tshāt. v. n.

To prate, to talk idly; to prattle.

CHAT, tshāt. f.

Idle talk, prate.

CHATELLANY, tshāt'lē-nē-tē. f.

The district under the dominion of a castle.

CHATTEL, tshāt'l. f. (405).

Any moveable possession.

To **CHATTER**, tshāt'tūr. v. n.

To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird; to make a noise by collision of the teeth; to talk idly or carelessly.

CHATTER, tshāt'thr. f.

Noise like that of a pie or monkey; idle prate.

CHATTERER, tshāt'tōr-rēr. f.

An idle talker.

CHAVERNDER, tshāv'īn-dūr. f.

The chub, a fish.

CHAUMENTELLE, shō-mōn-tēl'. f.

A sort of pear.

To **CHAW**, tshāw. v. a.

To masticate, to chew.

CHAWDROB, tshāw'drōb. f.

Zanthē.

CHEAP, tshēpē. a.

To be had at a low rate; easy to be had, not respected.

To **CHEAPEN**, tshē'pn. v. a. (103).

To attempt to purchase, to bid for anything; to lessen value.

CHEAPLY, tshēpē'lē. ad.

At a small price, at a low rate.

CHEAPNESS, tshēpē'nēs. f.

Lowness of price.

To **CHEAT**, tshētē. v. a.

To defraud, to impose upon, to trick.

CHEAT, tshētē. f.

A fraud, a trick, an imposture; a person guilty of fraud.

CHEATER, tshē'tūr. f.

One that practises fraud.

To **CHECK**, tshēk. v. a.

To repress, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to controul by a counter reckoning.

To **CHECK**, tshēk. v. n.

To stop, to make a stop; to clash, to interfere.

CHECK, tshēk. f.

Repression, stop, rebuff; restraint, curb, government; reproof, a slight; in falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow other birds; the cause of restraint, a stop.

To **CHECKER**, } tshēk'ōr. } v. a.

To **CHEQUER**, } tshēk'ōr. } v. a.

To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours.

CHECKER-WORK, tshēk'ōr-wōrk. f.

Work varied alternately.

CHECKMATE, tshēk'mātē. f.

The movement on the chess-board, that puts an end to the game.

CHEEK, tshēk. f.

The side of the face below the eye; a general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double.

CHEEK-TOOTH, tshēk'tōōtb. f.

The hinder tooth or tusk.

CHEER, tshēr. f.

Entertainment, provisions; invitation to gayety; gayety, jollity; air of the countenance; temper of mind.

To **CHEER**, tshēr. v. a.

To incite, to encourage, to inspirit; to comfort, to console, to gladden.

To **CHEER**, tshēr. v. n.

To grow gay or gladsome.

CHEERER, tshēr'rōr. f.

Gladner, giver of gayety.

CHEERFUL, tshēr'fūl, or tshēr'fūl. a.

Gay, full of life, full of mirth; having an appearance of gayety.

This word, like *fearful*, has contracted an irregular pronunciation that seems more expressive of the turn of mind it indicates than the long open *e*, which languishes on the ear, and is at war with the smartness and vivacity of the idea. We regret these irregularities, but they are not to be entirely prevented; and as they sometimes arise from an effort of the mind to express the idea more forcibly, they should not be too studiously avoided; especially when custom has given them considerable currency; which

I take to be the case with the short pronunciation of the present word. (241) (242);

CHEERFULLY, tshēr'rōl-lē. ad.

Without dejection, with gayety.

CHEERFULNESS, tshēr'rōl-nēs. f.

Freedom from dejection, alacrity; freedom from gloominess.

CHEERLESS, tshēr'lēs. a.

Without gayety, comfort, or gladness.

CHEERLY, tshēr'lē. a.

Gay, cheerful; not giddy.

CHEERLY, tshēr'lē. ad.

Cheerfully.

CHEERY, tshēr're. a.

Gay, sprightly.

CHEESE, tshēz. f.

A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk.

CHEESECRACK, tshēz'kāk. f. (247)

A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.

CHEESEMONGER, tshēz'mōng-gēr. f.

One who deals in cheese.

CHEESEVAT, tshēz'vāt. f.

The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese.

CHEESY, tshēz'zē. a.

Having the nature or form of cheese.

To **CHERISH**, tshēr'rish. v. a.

To support, to shelter, to nurse up.

CHERISHER, tshēz'rish-ēr. f.

An encourager, a supporter.

CHERISHMENT, tshēr'rish-mēnt. f.

Encouragement, support, comfort.

CHERRY, tshēr're. f.

CHERRY-TREE, tshēr're-trē. f.

A tree and fruit.

CHERRY, tshēr're. a.

Resembling a cherry in colour.

CHERRYBAY, tshēr're-bā. f.

Laurel.

CHERRYCHECKED, tshēr're-thēkēd.

a. Having ruddy cheeks.

CHERRYPIT, tshēr're-pit. f.

A child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole.

CHERONESE, kēr'sō-nēsē. f. (353).

A peninsula.

CHERUB, tshēr'üb. f.

A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim.

CHERUBICK, tshēr'üb'ik. a.

Angelick, relating to the cherubim.

CHERUBIM, tshēr'üb-im. f.

The Hebrew plural of *Cherb*.

Those who understand no language but their own are apt to commit an unpardonable fault with critics, by mistaking this word for a singular, and writing the plural *Cherubims*. Others are apt to commit a much greater fault in speaking, which is that of forming an adjective from this word, as if written *Cherumical*, or *Cherubinical*. How hard is the fate of an Englishman, who, to write and speak his own language properly, must not only understand French, Latin, and Greek, but Hebrew also!

CHERUBIN, tshēr'üb-in. a.

Angelical.

CHERVIL, tshēr'vel. f.

An umbelliferous plant.

To **CHERUP**, tshēr'üp. v. n.

To chirp, to use a cheerful voice.

CHESS, tshēs. f.

A game.

CHESS-APPLE, tshēs'ap-pl. f.

Wild service.

CHESS-BOARD, tshēs'bōrd. f.

The board or table on which the game of chess is played.

CHESS-MAN, tshēs'mān. f.

A puppet for chess.

CHESSOM, tshēs'sūm. f.

Mellow earth.

— nō, mōvō, nōr, nōt ; — tūbē, tūb, bāl ; — dīl ; — pōnd ; — thīn, this.

CHEST, tshēst. f.
A box of wood or other materials.

CHESTERED, tshēst'ēd. a.
Having a chest.

CHESTNUT, tshēs'nut. f.

CHESTNUT-TREE, tshēs'nut-trē. f.
A tree; the fruit of the chestnut-tree; the name of a brown colour.

CHEVALIER, shēv'-ā-lēvr'. f.
A knight.

CHÉVAUX DE PRISE, shēv'-ō-dō-fréz'. f.

A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, a town-pike, or tournoisier.

CHEVEN, tshēv'vn. f. (103).

A river fish, the same with chub.

CHEVERIL, shēv'-ēl. f.

A kid, kid leather.

To CHEW, { tshēdō } { tshaw. } v. a.

To grind with the teeth; to masticate; to meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts; to taste without swallowing.

☞ The latter pronunciation is grown vulgar.

To CHBW, tshōd. v. n.

To champ upon, to ruminant.

CHICANE, shē-kān'. f.

The art of protracting a contest by artifice; artifice in general.

To CHICANE, shē-kān'. v. n.

To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICANER, shē-kā-nér. f.

A petty sophister, a wrangler.

CHICANERY, shē-kā-nér-ē. f.

Sophistry, wrangle.

CHICK, tshik.

CHICKEN, tshik'in. (104). f.

The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird; a word of tenderness; a term for a young girl.

CHICKENHEARTED, tshik'in-hār-tēd. a.

Cowardly, fearful.

CHICKENPOX, tshik'in-pōks. f.

A putridus disease.

CHICKLING, tshik'ling. f.

A small chicken.

CHICKPEAS, tshik'péze. f.

An herb.

CHICKWEED, tshik'wēd. f.

A plant.

To CHIDE, tshide. v. a.

To reprove; to drive away with reproof; to blame, to reproach.

To CHIDE, tshide. v. n.

To clamour, to scold; to quarrel with; to make a noise.

CHIDER, tshid'r. f.

A rebuker, a reprobate.

CHIEF, tshēf. a. (105).

Principal, most eminent; eminent, extraordinary; capital, of the first order.

CHIEF, tshēf. f.

A commander, a leader.

CHIEFLESS, tshēf'lēs. a.

Without a head.

CHIEFLY, tshēf'lē. ad.

Principally, eminently, more than common.

CHIEFRE, tshēf're. f.

A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHIEFTAIN, tshēftān. f. (208).

A leader, a commander; the head of a clan.

☞ This word, ought undoubtedly to follow *captain*, *curtain*, *villain*, &c. in the pronunciation of the last syllable; though, from its being left in use, we are not so well reconciled to it.

CHIEVANCE, tshēl've-vāns. f.

Traffick, in which money is extorted, as discount.

CHILBLAIN, tshil'błān. f.

Sores made by frost.

CHILD, tshild. f.

An infant, or very young person; one in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent; any thing the product or effect of another; To be with child, to be pregnant.

To CHILD, tshild. v. n.

To bring children. Little used.

CHILDbearing, tshild'bä-ring.

particip. The act of bearing children.

CHILDBED, tshild'bēd. f.

The state of a woman bringing a child.

CHILDBIRTH, tshild'bērth. f.

Travail, labour.

CHILDED, tshil'dēd. a.

Furnished with a child. Little used.

CHILDERMASS-DAY, tshil'där-mäss-dä'. f.

The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized.

CHILDHOOD, tshild'hōd. f.

The state of infants, the time in which we are children; the time of life between infancy and puberty; the properties of a child.

CHILDISH, tshild'ish. a.

Trifling; becoming only children, trivial, puerile.

CHILDISHLY, tshild'ish-lē. ad.

In a childish trifling way.

CHILDISHNESS, tshild'ish-nēs. f.

Puerility, triflingness; harmlessness.

CHILDLESS, tshild'lēs. a.

Without children.

CHILDLIKE, tshild'like. a.

Becoming or befitting a child.

CHILIAEDRON, kil-ē-ā-ēd'rōn. f. (553). A figure of a thousand sides.

CHILIFACTORY, kil-ē-fák'tō-rē. ad.

Making Chyle.—See *Chylification*.

CHILIFACTIVE, kil-ē-fák'tiv. ad.

Making Chyle.—See *Chylification*.

CHILIFICATION, kil-ē-fi-kā'shān.

The act of making Chyle.—See *Chylification*.

CHILL, tshil. a.

Cold, that which is cold to the touch; having the sensation of cold; depressed, disengaged, disconcerted.

CHILL, tshil. f.

Chillness, cold.

To CHILL, tshil. v. a.

To make cold; to depress, to deject; to blast with cold.

CHILLNESS, tshil'lē-nēs. f.

A sensation of shivering cold.

CHILLY, tshil'lē. a.

Somewhat cold.

CHILNESS, tshil'lē-nēs. f.

Coldness, want of warmth.

CHIME, tshime. f.

The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments; the correspondence of sound; the sound of bells struck with hammers; the correspondence of proportion or relation.

To CHIME, tshime. v. a.

To sound in harmony; to correspond in proportion; to agree; to suit with; to jingle.

To sound in harmony; to correspond in proportion; to agree; to suit with; to jingle.

To CHIME, tshime. v. a.

To make to move, or strike, or sound harmonically; to strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMERA, kē-mē'rā. f. (353) (120). A vain and wild fancy.

CHIMERAL, kē-mē'rāl. a.

Imaginary, fantastick.

CHIMERICALLY, kē-mē'rāl-ē-kāl. a.

ad. Vainly, wildly.

CHIMNEY, tshim'nē. f.

The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house; the fireplace.

CHIMNEY-CORNER, tshim'nē-kōr'-nēr. f.

The fireside, the place of idlers.

CHIMNEYPIECE, tshim'hē-pēsē. f.

The ornamental piece round the fireplace.

CHIMNEYSWEEPER, tshim'nē-sweē-pēr. f.

One whose trade it is to clean foul chimneys of foot.

CHIN, tshin. f.

The part of the face beneath the under lip.

CHINA, tshā'nē. f.

China ware, porcelain, a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent.

☞ What could induce us to so irregular a pronunciation of this word is scarcely to be conceived. One would be apt to suppose that the French first imported this Porcelain, and that when we purchased it of them, we called it by their pronunciation of China (*Chine*); but being unwilling to drop the *a*, and desirous of preserving the French sound of it, we awkwardly transposed these sounds, and turned *China* into *Chinee*. This absurd pronunciation seems only tolerable when we apply it to the porcelain of China, or the Oranges, which are improperly called China Oranges; but even in these cases it seems a pardonable pedantry to reduce the word to its true sound.

CHINA-ORANGE, tshā'nē-or'zjān. f.

The sweet orange.

CHINA-ROOT, tshī'nā-rōd. f.

A medicinal root brought originally from China.

CHINCOUGH, tshān'kōf. f.

A violent and convulsive cough.

CHINE, tshīn. f.

The part of the back, in which the backbone is found; a piece of the back of an animal.

To CHINE, tshine. v. a.

To cut into chines.

CHINK, tshink. f.

A small aperture longwise.

To CHINK, tshink. v. a.

To shake so as to make a sound.

CHOPPING, tshōp-pēn'. f. (112).

To sound by striking each other.

CHINKY, tshink'ē. a.

Full of holes, gaping.

CHINTS, tshint's. f. (121).

Cloth of cotton made in India.

CHIOPPIN, tshōp-pēn'. f. (112).

A high shoe formerly worn by ladies.

To CHIP, tship'ē. v. a.

To cut into small pieces.

CHIP, tship. f. (112) (WA. 100).

A small piece taken off by cutting instrument.

CHIPPING, tship'ping. f. (112).

A fragment cut off.

CHIRAGRICAL

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CHR

(546).—FATE, fär, fall, fat; —mē, mēt; —phē, phēn; —

- CHIRAGRICAL**, kí-rág'gré-kál. a. (120) (353). Having the gout in the hand.
- CHIROGRAPHER**, kí-róg'grá-für. f. He that exercises writing.
- CHIROGRAPHIST**, kí-rög'grá-fist. f. Chirographer.
- CHIROGRAPHY**, kí-rög'grá-fé. f. The art of writing.
- CHIROMANCER**, kí'r'ō-mán-sér. f. One that foretels future events by inspecting the hand.
- CHIROMANCY**, kí'r'ō-mán-sé. f. (353) (519). The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.
- To **CHIRP**, tshérp. v. n. To make a cheerful noise, as birds.
- CHIRP**, tshérp. f. The voice of birds or insects.
- CHIRPER**, tshér'púr. f. One that chirps.
- CHIRURGEON**, kí-rúr'jé-ún. f.—See Surgeon.
- One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications; a surgeon.
- CHIRURGY**, kí-rúr'jé-ré. f.—See Surgery.
- The art of curing by external applications.
- CHIRURGICAL**, kí-rúr'jé-kál. } a.
- CHIRURGICK**, kí-rúr'jík. } Belonging to surgery.
- CHISEL**, tshíz'zil. f. (102). An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.
- To **CHISEL**, tshíz'zil. v. a. (102). To cut with a chisel.
- CHIT**, tshít. f. A child, a baby; the shoot of corn from the end of the grain.
- To **CHIT**, tshít. v. n. To sprout.
- CHITCHAT**, tshít/tshát. f. Prattle, idle prate.
- CHITTERLINGS**, tshít'tér-língz. f. The guts of an eatable animal; the frill at the bosom of a shirt.
- CHITTY**, tshít'té. a. Childish, like a baby.
- CHIVALROUS**, tshív'äl-rús. a. Relating to chivalry, knightly, warlike.
- CHIVALRY**, tshív'äl-ré. f. Knighthood, military dignity; the qualifications of a knight; as valour; the general system of knighthood.
- CHIVES**, tshívz. f. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end; a species of small onion.
- CHLOROSIS**, klo-ro'sís. f. The green sickness.
- To **CHOAK**, tshóke. v. a. See **CHOKE**.
- CHOCOLATE**, tshök'ö-lát. f. (91). The nut of the cacao-tree; the māls made by grinding the kernel of the cacao-nut, to be dissolved in hot water; the liquor made by a solution of chocolate.
- CHOCOLATE-HOUSE**, tshök'ö-lát-höös. f. A house where company is entertained with chocolate.
- CHODE**, tshöde. The old preterit from Chide. Obsolete.
- CHOICE**, tshöile. f. (82). The act of choosing, election; the power of

choosing; care in choosing, curiosity of distinction; the thing chosen; the best part of any thing; several things proposed as objects of election.

CHOICE, tshöile. a.

Select, of extraordinary value; chary, frugal, careful.

Without the power of choosing.

CHOICELY, tshöile'lé. ad.

Curiously, with exact choice; valuably, excellently.

Nicety, particular value.

CHOICENESS, tshöile'nés. f.

Nicety, particular value.

An assembly or band of singers; the singers in divine worship; the part of the church where the singers are placed.

TO CHOKE, tshöke. v. a.

To suffocate; to stop up, to block up a passage; to hinder by obstruction; to suppress; to overpower.

The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKE-PEAR, tshöke'pár. f.

A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear; any sarcasm that stops the mouth.

One that chokes.

CHOKER, tshö'kár. f.

One that chokes.

That which has the power of suffocation.

CHOLAGOGUES, kól'ä-gógz. f.

Medicines which have the power of purging bile.

The bile; the humour, supposed to produce irascibility; anger, rage.

CHOLERICK, kól'lér-rik. a.

Abounding with choler; angry, irascible.

Anger, irascibility, peevishness.

CHOLERICKNESS, kól'lér-rik-nés. f.

Anger, irascibility, peevishness.

I chose, I have chosen. To take by way of preference of several things offered; to select, to pick out of a number; to elect for eternal happiness; a term of theologians.

☞ This word is sometimes improperly written *chuse*, which is a needless departure from its French etymology in *choisir*, as well as from our own analogy in the preterit *chose*.

TO CHOOSE, tshööze. v. a.

To have the power of choice.

He that has the power of choosing, elector.

TO CHOP, tshöp. v. a.

To cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; to menace, to cut into small pieces; to break into chinks.

To do any thing with a quick motion; to light or happen upon a thing.

TO CHOP, tshöp. v. n.

To purchase, generally by way of truck; to put one thing in the place of another; to bandy, to altercate.

A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; a crack, or cleft.

CHOP-HOUSE, tshöp'höös. f.

A mean house of entertainment.

☞ Dr. Johnson, in this definition, seems to have rated a chop-house too low, and to have had a *Cook's Shop* or an *Eating-house* in his mind. Since coffee-houses are become eating-houses and taverns, chop-houses are, perhaps, a little depreciated; but this was

not the case till long after Dr. Johnson's Dictionary was published; and I think they may still, without any impropriety, be called, reputable houses of ready entertainment.

CHOPIN, tshö-pén'. f.

A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester; a term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation.

CHOPPING, tshöp'ping. a.

An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation.

A knife used in chopping.

CHOPPY, tshöp'pé. a.

Full of holes or cracks.

The mouth of a beast; the mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHOPS, tshöps. f.

Sung by a choir; singing in a choir.

The string of a musical instrument; a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

TO CHORD, kôrd. v. a.

To furnish with strings.

A contraction of the trænum.

CHORDEE, kôr-déé'. f.

A contraction of the trænum.

The outward membrane that encloses the fetus.

CHORISTER, kwír'ris-tér. f.

A singer in the cathedrals, a singing boy; a singer in a concert.

He that describes particular regions of countries.

CHOROGRAPHER, kô-rög'grá-für. f.

The art of describing particular regions.

In a chorographic manner.

CHOROGRAPHY, kô-rög'grá-fé. f.

The art of describing particular regions.

A numbers of singers, a concert; the persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of the ancient tragedy; the song between the acts of a tragedy; verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHORUS, kô'rüs. f.

The preter tense, from **To choose**.

The participle passive, from **To choose**.

CHOSEN, tshö'zn.

A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea.

To cheat, to trick.

TO CHOUSE, tshöuse. v. a.

A bubble, a tool; a trick or sham.

Unguent, or unction.

CHRISM, krizm. f.

To baptize, to initiate into Christianity by water; to name, to denominate.

The collective body of Christianity.

CHRISTENING, kriz'sn-ing. f.

The ceremony of the first initiation into Christianity.

A professor of the religion of Christ.

CHRISTIAN, kríst'yún. f. (201).

Professing the religion of Christ.

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CHRISTIAN-

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

CHRISTIAN-NAME, krīst'yōn-nām. f. The name given at the font, distinct from the surname.

CHRISTIANISM, krīst'yōn-īzm. f. The Christian religion; the nations professing Christianity.

CHRISTIANITY, krīst-thē-ān'ē-tē. f. The religion of Christians.

To **CHRISTIANIZE**, krīst'yōn-īz. v. a. To make Christian.

CHRISTIANLY, krīst'yōn-lē. ad. Like a Christian.

CHRISTMAS, krīs'mās. f. (88) (472) The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, krīs'mās-bōks. f. A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

CHROMATIC, krō-māt'ik. a. Relating to colour; relating to a certain species of ancient musick.

CHRONICAL, krōn'ē-kāl. } a.

CHRONICK, krōn'ik. } a. Relating to time; a chronological distemper is of long duration.

CHRONICLE, krōn'ē-kl. f. (353).

A register or account of events in order of time; a history.

To **CHRONICLE**, krōn'ē-kl. v. a. (405). To record in chronicle, or history; to register, to record.

CHRONICLER, krōn'ē-klōr. f.

A writer of chronicles; an historian.

CHRONOGRAM, krōn'ō-grām. f.

An inscription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAPHICAL, krōn-nō-grām-māt'ē-kāl. a. Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, krōn-nō-grām'mā-tist. f.

A writer of chronograms.

CHRONOLOGER, krō-nōl'lō-jēr. f.

He that studies, or explains the science of computing past time.

CHRONOLOGICAL, krōn-nō-lōdjē'ē-kāl. a.

Relating to the doctrine of time.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, krōn-nō-lōdjē'ē-kāl-lē. ad.

In a chronological manner, according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST, krō-nōl'lō-jēst. f.

One that studies or explains time.

CHRONOLOGY, krō-nōl'lō-jē. f.

The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.

CHRONOMETER, krō-nōm'ē-tēr. f.

An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

CHRYsalis, krīs'sā-līs. f.

Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects.

CHYSOLITE, kīs'sō-lītē. f.

A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellowish.

CHUB, tshūb. f.

A river fish. The chevif.

CHUBBED, tshūb'bēd. a.

Big-headed, like a chub.

To **CHUCK**, tshūk. v. n.

To make a noise like when.

To **CHUCK**, tshūk. v. a.

To call as a hen calls her young; to give a gentle blow under the chin.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thīn, this.

CIP (546). — *Fate, fär, fäll, fät; — mē, mät; — plne, pln;* —

CICATRIZATION, sīk'-ă-trē-zā'shün. f. The act of healing the wound; the state of being healed, or skinned over.

To **CICATRIZE**, sīk'-ă-trīz. v. a. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as skin them.

CICELY, sīs'le. f. A sort of herb.

To **CICURATE**, sīk'-ū-rāt. v. a. (91) To tame, to reclaim from wildness.

CICURATION, sīk'-ū-rā-tā'shün. f. The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

CIDER, sīd'ür. f.

The juice of apples expressed and fermented.

CIDERIST, sīd'ür-ist. f.

A maker of cider.

CIDERIN, sīd'ür-kīn. f.

The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out.

CILIARY, sīl'ye-är. a.

Belonging to the eyelids.

CILICIOUS, sīl'li-shūs. a.

Made of hair.

CIMETER, sīm'ē-tär. f.

A sort of sword; short and recurved.

CINCTURE, sīnk'itüür. f. (461) Something worn round the body; an inclosure; a ring or list at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column.

CINDER, sīn'dür. f.

A mass of anything burnt in the fire, but not reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CINDER-WOMAN, sīn'dür-

wō-män.

CINDER-WENCH, sīn'dür-

wēnsh.

A woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

CINERATION, sīn-ē-rā'shün. f.

The reduction of any thing by fire or ashes.

CINERITIOUS, sīn-ē-rīsh'üs. a.

Having the form or state of ashes.

CINERALENT, sīr-kē-rū-lēnt. a. (121) Full of ashes.

CINGLE, sīng'gl. f. (405).

A girth for a horse.

CINNABAR, sīn'nā-bar. L.

Vermilion, a mineral consisting of mercury and sulphur.

CINNAMON, sīn'nā-mōn. f.

The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon.

CINQUE, sīnk. f.

A five.

CINQUE FOIL, sīnk'föll. L.

A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, sīnk'päse. f.

A kind of grave-dance.

CINQUE-PORTS, sīnk'pōrt. f.

Those havens that lie towards France.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, sīnk'spōt-tēd. a.

Having five spots.

CION, sī'ün. f.

A sprout, a shoot from a plant; the shoot engrafted on a stock.

CIPHER, sīf'ür. f.

An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted, a figure; an arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures; an intertexture of letters; a character in general;

a secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

To **CIPHER**, sīf'ür. v. n.

To practise arithmetic.

To **CIPHER**, sīf'ür. v. a.

To write in occult characters.

CIRCLE, sīr'kl. f. (108) (405).

A curve line continued till it ends where it begun, having all parts equally distant from a common center; the space included in a circular line; a round body, an orb; compass; inclosure; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a company; any series ending as it begins; an inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing; circumlocution.

To **CIRCLE**, sīr'kl. v. a.

To move round any thing; to inclose, to surround; to confine, to keep together.

To **CIRCLE**, sīr'kl. v. n.

To move circularly.

CIRCLED, sīr'kl'd. a.

Having the form of a circle, round.

CIRCLET, sīr'kl't. f.

A circle, an orb.

CIRCLING, sīr'kl'ing. part. a.

Circular, round.

CIRCUIT, sīr'kit. f. (341).

The act of moving round any thing; the space inclosed in a circle; space, extent, measured by travelling round; a ring, a diadem; the visitation of the judges for holding assizes.

To **CIRCUIT**, sīr'kit. v. n.

To move circularly.

CIRCUITER, sīr'kit-tör'. f.

One that travels a circuit.

CIRCUITION, sīr'kü-ish'ün. f.

The act of going round any thing; compass, maze of argument, comprehension.

CIRCULAR, sīr'kü-lür. a. (88) (418).

Round, like a circle, circumscribed by a circle; successive to itself, always returning; Circular Letter, a letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.

CIRCULARITY, sīr'kü-lär'ē-té. f.

A circular form.

CIRCULARLY, sīr'kü-lär-lē. ad.

In form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To **CIRCULATE**, sīr'kü-läte. v. n.

(91). To move in a circle.

To **CIRCULATE**, sīr'kü-läte. v. a.

To put about.

CIRCULATION, sīr'kü-lä'shün. f.

Motion in a circle; a series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state; a reciprocal interchange of meaning.

CIRCULATOR, sīr'kü-lär-tör-ē. a.

Belonging to circulation; circular.

CIRCULATOR, sīr'kü-lär-tör-ē. f.

A chymical vessel.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, sīr'kü-äm'äm'-bē-ë-në-së. f.

The act of encompassing.

CIRCUMAMBULATE, sīr'kü-äm'äm'-bü-läte. v. n. (91).

To walk round about.

To **CIRCUMCISE**, sīr'kü-äm-sizë. v. a.

To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCISION, sīr'kü-äm-sizh'ün. f.

The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

To **CIRCUMDUCT**, sīr'kü-äm-dük't'. v. a. To contravene; to nullify.

CIRCUMDUCTION, sīr'kü-äm-dük'-shün. f.

Nullification, cancellation; a leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE, sīr'kü-äm-fë-rënsë. f.

The periphery, the line inclosing and surrounding any thing; the space inclosed in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb, a circle.

CIRCUMFERENT, sīr'kü-äm-fë-rënt. f.

An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles.

CIRCUMFLEX, sīr'kü-äm-fleks. f.

An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables.

All our Proverbs tell us, that the Circumflex accent is a composition of the grave and the acute; or that it is a raising and falling of the voice upon the same syllable. If they are destined to exemplify this by actual pronunciation, we find they cannot do it, and only pay us with words. This accent, therefore, in the ancient as well as modern languages, with respect to sound, has no specific utility. The French, who make use of this Circumflex in writing, appear, in the actual pronunciation of it, to mean nothing more than long quantity.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, sīr'kü-äm-flü-ënsë. f. An inclosure of water.

CIRCUMFLUENT, sīr'kü-äm-flü-ënt. a. Flowing round any thing.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, sīr'kü-äm-flü-üs. a. Environing with waters.

CIRCUMFORANEOUS, sīr'kü-äm-fö-rä'ne-üs. a. Wandering from house to house.

To **CIRCUMFUSE**, sīr'kü-äm-füze'. v. a. To pour round.

CIRCUMFUSILE, sīr'kü-äm-fü'sil. a. (427). That which may be poured round any thing.

CIRCUMFUSION, sīr'kü-äm-fü'zhün. f. The act of spreading round.

To **CIRCUMGIRATE**, sīr'kü-äm-jë-rät. v. n. To roll round.

CIRCUMGIRATION, sīr'kü-äm-jë-rät-shün. f. The act of running round.

CIRCUMJACENT, sīr'kü-äm-jä-sënt. a. Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMITION, sīr'kü-äm-ësh'ë. f. The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGATION, sīr'kü-äm-lë-gë-shün. f. The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCATION, sīr'kü-äm-kö-lë-shün. f. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; the use of indirect expressions.

CIRCUMMURED, sīr'kü-äm-mürd'. a. Walled round.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, sīr'kü-äm-näv'ë-gä-bl. a. That which may be sailed round.

To **CIRCUMNAVIGATE**, sīr'kü-äm-näv'ë-gä-te. v. a.

To sail round.

CIR

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tube, tāb, būl ; — dīl ; — pōund ; — thīn, this.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, sér-kōm-nāv-lé-gā' shūn. f.

The act of sailing round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, sér-kōm-plé-kā' shūn. f.

The act of enveloping on every side; the state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR, sér-kōm-pō'lār. a. (418). Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION, sér-kōm-pō-zīl'ān. f.

The act of placing any thing circularly.

CIRCUMRASION, sér-kōm-rā'zhūn. f.

The act of shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION, sér-kōm-rō-tā'-shūn. f.

The act of whirling round like a wheel.

To **CIRCUMSCRIBE**, sér-kōm-skrib' v. a. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries; to bound, to limit, to confine.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, sér-kōm-skrip'-shūn. f.

Determination of particular form or magnitude; limitation, confinement.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, sér-kōm-skrip'-tīv. a.

Inclining the superficies.

CIRCUMSPECT, sér-kōm-spēkt. a.

Cautious, attentive, watchful.

CIRCUMSPECTION, sér-kōm-spék'-shūn. f.

Watchfulness on every side, caution, general attention.

CIRCUMSPECITIVE, sér-kōm-spék'-tīv. a.

Attentive, vigilant, cautious.

CIRCUMSPECITIVELY, sér-kōm-spék'-lē. ad.

Cautiously, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECITELY, sér-kōm-spék'-lē. ad.

Watchfully, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECITNESS, sér-kōm-spék'-nēs. f.

Cautious, vigilance.

CIRCUMSTANCE, sér-kōm-stāns. f.

Something appendant or relative to a fact; accident, something adventitious; incident, event, condition, state of affairs.

To **CIRCUMSTANCE**, sér-kōm-stāns. f.

v. a. To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

CIRCUMSTANT, sér-kōm-stānt. a.

Surrounding.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, sér-kōm-stān'-shāl. a.

Accidental; not essential; incidental, casual;

full of small events, detailed, minute.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, sér-kōm-stān'-shāl-é-tē. f.

The state of any thing as modified by its several circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, sér-kōm-stān'-shāl-lē. ad.

According to circumstance, not essentially; minutely, exactly.

To **CIRCUMSTANTIATE**, sér-kōm-stān'-shāl-é-ātē. v. a.

To place in particular circumstances; to place in a particular condition.

To **CIRCUMVALUATE**, sér-kōm-vāl'-ūtē. v. a.

To inclose round with trenches, or fortifications.

CIT

CIRCUMVALLATION, sér-kōm-vāl-lā' shūn. f.

The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place; the fortification thrown up round a place besieged.

CIRCUMVENTION, sér-kōm-vēk'-shūn. f.

The act of carrying round; the state of being carried round.

To **CIRCUMVENT**, sér-kōm-vēnt'. v. a. To deceive, to cheat.

CIRCUMVENTION, sér-kōm-vēn'-shūn. f.

Fraud, imposture, cheat, delusion.

To **CIRCUMVEST**, sér-kōm-vēst'. v. a. To cover round with a garment; to surround.

CIRCUMVOLATION, sér-kōm-vō-lā'-shūn. f.

The act of flying round.

CIRCUMVOLVE, sér-kōm-vōlv'. v. a. To roll round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, sér-kōm-vō-lū'-shūn. f.

The act of rolling round; the thing rolled round another.

CIRCUS, sér'kūs. } f.

CIRQUE, sérk. (337). } An open space or area for sports.

CIST, sīst. f.

A cistern, a tegument, commonly the inclosure of a tumour.

CISTED, sīs'tēd. a.

Inclosed in a cist, or bag.

CISTERN, sīs'tērn. f.

A receptacle of water for domestic uses; a reservoir, an inclosed fountain; any watry receptacle.

CISTUS, sīs'tūs. f.

Rockrose.

CIT, sīt. f.

An inhabitant of a city; a pert low townsmen.

CITADEL, sīt'ā-dēl. f.

A fortress, a castle.

CITAL, sī'tāl. f.

Impeachment; summons, citation, quotation.

CITATION, sī-tā'shūn. f.

The calling a person before the judge; quotation from another author; the passage or words quoted; enumeration, mention.

CITATORY, sī'tā-tō-rē. a.

Having the power or form of citation.

To **CITE**, sīt. v. a.

To summon to answer in a court; to enjoin, to call upon another authoritatively; to quote.

CITER, sī'tūr. f.

One who cites into a court; one who quotes.

CITESSE, sīt-tēs'. f.

A city woman.

CITHERN, sīt'hērn. f.

A kind of harp.

CITIZEN, sīt'ē-zn. f.

A freeman of a city; a townsmen, not a gentleman; an inhabitant.

CITRINE, sīt'rīn. f.

Lemon-coloured.

CITRON, sīt'rōn. f.

A species of crystal of an extremely pale,

clear, and fine texture.

CITRONTREE, sīt'rōn-trē. f.

One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem.

CLA

CITRON-WATER, sīt'rōn-wā-tōr. f.

Aqua vitae, distilled with the rind of citrons.

CITRUL, sīt'rōl. f.

Pumpion.

CITY, sīt'tē. f.

A large collection of houses and inhabitants; a town corporate, that hath a bishop; the inhabitants of a city.

CITY, sīt'tē. a.

Relating to the city.

CIVET, sīv'ēt. f.

A perfume from the civet cat.

CIVICK, sīv'ik. a.

Relating to civil honours, not military.

CIVIL, sīv'il. a.

Relating to the community, political; not foreign, intestine; not ecclesiastical; not military; civilised, not barbarous; compliant, gentle, well bred; relating to the ancient consular or imperial government, as civil law.

CIVILIAN, sē-vīl'yān. f.

One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law.

CIVILITY, sē-vīl'ē-tē. f.

Freedom from barbarity; politeness, complaisance, elegance of behaviour; rule of decency, practice of politeness.

To **CIVILIZE**, sīv'il-īzē. v. a.

To reclaim from savagery and brutality.

CIVILIZER, sīv'il-īzēr. f.

He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life.

CIVILLY, sīv'il-lē. ad.

In a manner relating to government; politely, complaisantly, without rudeness.

CLAK, klāk. f.

Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; the Clack of a mill, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

To **CLACK**, klāk. v. n.

To make a chinking noise; to let the tongue run.

CLAD, klād. part. pret. from Clothe.

Clothed, invested, garbed.

To **CLAIM**, klāmē. v. a.

To demand of right, to require authoritatively.

CLAIM, klāmē. f.

A demand of any thing, as due; a title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another; in law, a demand of any thing that is in the possession of another.

CLAIMABLE, klā'mā-bl. a.

That which may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, klā'mānt. f.

He that demands any thing, or unjustly detained by another.

CLAIMER, klā'mār. f.

He that makes a demand.

To **CLAMBER**, klām'bār. v. n.

To climb with difficulty.

To **CLAMM**, klām. v. n.

To clog with any glutinous matter.

This word ought to be written with single *m*; both from its derivation, and from a rule that seems to have obtained in our language, namely, that monosyllables beginning with a consonant do not double any consonant at the end, except *f*, *l*, and *s*. The substantive *Butt*, and the verb to *Buzz*, seem the only exceptions.

CLAMMINESS, klām'mē-nēs. f.

Viscosity, viscidity.

CLAMMY, klām'mē. a.

Viscous, glutinous.

CLAMO-

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mêt, mêt; — plne, pln; —

CLAMOROUS, klâm'ôr-ûs. a.

Vociferous, noisy.

CLAMOUR, klâm'mûr. f. (418).

Oucriy, noise, exclamation, vociferation.

To **CLAMOUR**, klâm'mûr. v. n.

To make oucries, to exclaim, to vociferate.

CLAMP, klâmp. f.

A piece of wood joined to another to strengthen it; a piece of iron used to join stones together; a quantity of bricks.

To **CLAMP**, klâmp. v. a.

To strengthen by means of a clamp.

CLAN, klân. s.

A family, a race; a body or sect of persons.

CLANCULAR, klân'û-lûr. a.

Clandestine, secret.

CLANDESTINE, klân-dê'stin. a. (140)

Secret, hidden.

CLANDESTINELY, klân-dê'stin-lé.

ad. Secretly, privately.

CLANG, klâng. f.

A sharp, shrill noise.

To **CLANG**, klâng. v. n.

To clatter, to make a loud shrill noise.

CLANGOUR, klâng'gûr. f.

A loud shrill sound.

CLANGOUS, klâng'gûs. a.

Making a clang.

CLANG, klân. f.

A loud, shrill, sharp noise.

To **CLAP**, klâp. v. a.

To strike together with a quick motion; to put one thing to another suddenly; to do any thing with a sudden hasty motion; to celebrate or praise by clapping the hands, to applaud; to infect with a venereal poison; To Clap up, to complete suddenly.

To **CLAP**, klâp. v. n.

To move nimbly with a noise; to enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing; to strike the hands together in applause.

CLAP, klâp. f.

A loud noise made by sudden collision; a sudden or unexpected act or motion; an explosion of thunder; an act of applause; a venereal infection; the nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER, klâp'pûr. f.

One who claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell.

To **CLAPPERCLAW**, klâp'pûr-klâw. v. a. To tongue-beat, to icold. A low word.

CLARENCEUX, or **CLARENCEUX**, klâr'èn-shû. f.

The second king at arms: so named from the dutchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE, klâr'è-ôb-skûr'. f.

Light and shade in painting.

CLARET, klâr'ët. f.

French wine.

CLARICORD, klâr'ë-kôrd. f.

A musical instrument in form of a spinette.

CLARIFICATION, klâr'ë-fé-kâ'shûn. f.

The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

To **CLARIFY**, klâr'ë-fi. v. a.

To purify or clear; to brighten, to illuminate.

CLARION, klâr'ë-yôñ. f.

A trumpet.

CLARITY, klâr'ë-té. f.

Brightness, splendour.

CLARY, klâ'rë. f.

An herb.

To **CLASH**, klâsh. v. n.

To make a noise by mutual collision; to act with opposite power, or contrary direction; to contradict, oppose.

To **CLASH**, klâsh. v. a.

To strike one thing against another.

CLASH, klâsh. f.

A noisy collision of two bodies; opposition, contradiction.

CLASP, klâsp. f.

A hook to hold any thing close; an embrase.

To **CLASP**, klâsp. v. a.

To shut with a clasp; to catch hold by twining; to inclose between the hands; to embrace; to incloze.

CLASPER, klâs'pûr. f.

The tendrils or threads of creeping plants.

CLASPKNIFE, klâsp'nîf. f.

A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, klâs. f.

A rank or order of persons; a number of boys learning the same lesson; a set of beings or things.

To **CLASS**, klâs. v. a.

To range according to some stated method of distribution.

CLASSICAL, klâs'sé-kâl. } a.

CLASSICK, klâs'sik. } a.

Relating to antique authors; of the first order or rank.

CLASSICK, klâs'sik. f.

An author of the first rank.

CLASSIS, klâs'sis. f.

Order, sort, body.

To **CLATTER**, klât'tûr. v. n.

To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noise by being struck together; to talk fast and idly.

To **CLATTER**, klât'tûr. v. a.

To strike any thing so as to make it found; to dispute, jar, or clamour.

CLATTER, klât'tûr. f.

A rattling noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies; any tumultuous and confused noise.

CLAVATED, klâv'â-tâd. a.

Knobbed.

CLAUDENT, klâw'dént. a.

Shutting, inclosing.

To **CLAUDICATE**, klâw'dé-kât. v. n.

To halt.

CLAUDICATION, klâw-dé-kâ'shûn. f.

The habit of halting.

CLAVE, klâv.

The preterit of Cleave.

CLAVELLATED, klâv'âl-lâ-tâd. a.

Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.

CLAVICLE, klâv'è-kl. f. (405.)

The collar bone.

CLAUSE, klâwz. f.

A sentence, a single part of discourse, a subdivision of a larger sentence; an article, or particular stipulation.

CLAUSTRAL, klâws'trâl. a.

Relating to a cloyster.

CLAUSURE, klâw'zhûre. f. (452.)

Confinement.

CLAW, klâw. f.

The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; a hand, in contempt.

To **CLAW**, klâw. v. a.

To tear with nails or claws; to scratch in general; To Claw off, to scold.

CLAWBACK, klâw'bâk. f.

A flatterer, a wheedler.

CLAWED, klâwd. a.

Furnished or armed with claws.

CLAY, klâ. f.

Unctuous and tenacious earth.

To **CLAY**, klâ. v. a.

To cover with clay.

CLAY-COLD, klâ'kôld. a.

Cold as the unanimated earth.

CLAY-PIT, klâ'pit. f.

A pit where clay is dug.

CLAYEY, klâ'ë. a.

Confusing of clay.

CLAYMARL, klâ'mârl. f.

A chalky clay.

CLEAN, kléne. a. (227.)

Free from dirt or filth; chaste, innocent, guiltless; elegant, neat, not incubited; not lepus.

CLEAN, kléne. ad.

Quite, perfectly, fully, completely.

To **CLEAN**, kléne. v. 2.

To free from dirt.

CLEANLILY, klén'lé-lé. ad.

In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS, klén'lé-nës. f.

Freedom from dirt or filth; neatness of dress, purity.

CLEANLY, klén'lé. a. (234.)

Free from dirtiness, pure in the person; that which makes cleanliness; pure, immaculate; nice, artful.

CLEANLY, klén'lé. ad.

Elegantly, neatly.

CLEАНESS, kléne'nës. f.

Neatness, freedom from filth; easy exactness, justness, natural, unlaboured correctness; purity, innocence.

To **CLEANSE**, kléñz. f. (515.)

To free from filth or dirt; to purify from guilt; to free from noxious humours; to free from leprosy; to scour.

CLEANSER, kléñz'r. f.

That which has the quality of evacuating.

CLEAR, klére. a. (227.)

Bright, pellucid, transparent; serene; perspicuous, not obscure, not ambiguous; indisputable, evident, undeniable; apparent, manifest, not hid; unspotted, guiltless, irreproachable; free from prosecution, or imputed guilt, guiltless; free from deductions or incumbrances; out of debt; unentangled; at a safe distance from danger; courageous, sounding distinctly.

CLEAR, klére. ad.

Clean, quite, completely.

To **CLEAR**, klére. v. a.

To make bright, to brighten; to free from obscurity; to purge from the imputation of guilt, to justify; to cleanse; to discharge, to remove any incumbrance; to free from any thing offensive; to clarify, as to clear liquors; to garn without deduction.

To **CLEAR**, klére. v. n.

To grow bright, to recover transparency; to be disengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements.

CLEARANCE, klé'râns. f.

A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.

CLEARER, klére'ûr. f.

Brightner, purifier, enlightener.

CLEARLY, klére'lé. ad.

Brightly, luminously; plainly, evidently; with discernment, acutely; without entanglement; without deduction or cost; without reserve, without subterfuge.

CLEARNESS, klére'nës. f.

Transparency,

CLI

CLI

CLO

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tāb, bāll; —dīl; —pōund; —ibin, THIS.

Transparency, brightness; splendour, lustre; distinctness, perspicuity.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, klērē-si'tēd. a.
Discerning, judicious.

To **CLEARSTARCH**, klērē'stārtsh. v. a.
To stiffen with starch.

CLEARSTAR-CHER, klērē'stārtsh-ōr.
f. One who washes fine linen.

To **CLEAVE**, klēve. v. n. (227).
To adhere, to stick, to hold to; to unite aptly, to fit; to unite in concord; to be concomitant,

To **CLEAVE**, klēve. v. a.
To divide with violence, to split; to divide.

To **CLEAVE**, klēve. v. n.
To part asunder; to suffer division.

CLEAVER, klē'vār. f.

A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

CLEFT, klēft. st.

A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

It is the common fault of Professions, liberal as well as mechanical, to vitiate their technical terms. Thus, even without the prefix of brevity, *clef* is changed into *cleft*.

CLEFT, klēft. part. palf. from Cleave.
Divided.

CLEFT, klēft. f.

A space made by the separation of parts, a crack; in farriery, clefts are cracks in the heels of a horse.

To **CLEFTGRAFT**, klēft'grāft. v. a.
To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree.

CLEMENCY, klēm'mēn-sē. f.

Mercy, remission of severity.

CLEMENT, klēm'mēnt. a.
Mild, gentle, merciful.

To **CLEPE**, klēpe. v. a.

To call. Obsolete.

CLERGY, klēr'jē. f.

The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

CLERGYMAN, klēr'jē-mān. f.

A man in holy orders, not a laick.

CLERICAL, klēr'ē-kāl. a.

Relating to the clergy.

CLERK, klārk. f. (100).

A clergyman; a scholar, a man of letters; a man employed under another as a writer; a petty writer in publick offices; the layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKSHIP, klārk'shīp. f.

Scholarship; the office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVER, klēv'ēr. a.

Dextrous, skilful; just, fit, proper, comely; well-shaped, handsome.

CLEVERLY, klēv'ēr-lē. ad.

Dexterously, fitly, handsomely.

CLEVERNESS, klēv'ēr-nēs. f.

Dexterity, skill.

CLEW, klū. f.

Thread wound upon a bottom; a guide, a direction.

To **CLEW**, klū. v. a.

To clew the sails, is to raise them, in order to be furled.

To **CLICK**, klīk. v. n.

To make a sharp, successive noise.

CLIENT, klī'ent. f.

One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence; a dependant.

CLIENTED, klī'ēn-tēd. part. a.

Supplied with clients.

CLIENTELE, klī-ēn-tēlē'. f.
The condition or office of a client.

CLIENTSHIP, klī'ēnt-shīp. f.
The condition of a client.

CLIFF, klīf. f.
A steep rock, a rock.

CLIFT, klīft. f.
The same with Cliff.

CLIMACTER, klī-māk'tūr. f. (122).
A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a dangerous time of life.

CLIMACTERICK, klīm-āk-tēr'-rik. (530).
a.

CLIMACTERICAL, klīm-āk-tēr'-rē-kāl.
Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to beset the body.

CLIMATE, klī'mātē. f. (91).

A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer. From the polar circles to the poles climates are measured by the increase of a month; a region or tract of land differing from another by the temperature of the air.

CLIMATURE, klī'mā-tūrē. f.
The same with Climate.

CLIMAX, klī'māks. f.

Gradation, ascent, a figure in rhetorick, by which the sentence rises gradually.

To **CLIMB**, klīm. v. n..

To ascend up any place.

To **CLIMB**, klīm. v. a..

To ascend.

CLIMBER, klī'mār. f.

One that mounts or scales any place, a mounter, a riser; a plant that creeps upon other supports; the name of a particular herb.

CLIME, klīmē. f.

Climate, region; tract of earth.

To **CLINCH**, klīnsh. v. a.

To hold in hand with the fingers bent; to contract or double the fingers; to bend the point of a nail in the other side; to confirm, to fix, as To clinch an argument.

CLINCH, klīnsh. f.

A pun, an ambiguity.

CLINCHER, klīnsh'ōr. f.

A cramp, holdfast.

To **CLING**, klīng. v. n.

To hang upon by twining round; to dry up, to consume.

CLINGY, klīng'ē. a.

Clinging, adhesive.

CLINICAL, klīn'ē-kāl. a.

CLINICK, klīn'ik. a.

Keeping the bed. Not used.

To **CLINK**, klīnk. v. n.

To utter a small interrupted noise.

CLINK, klīnk. f.

A sharp successive noise.

CLINKANT, klīnk'ānt. a.

Shining, glittering.

To **CLIP**, klīp. v. a.

To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to cut with shears; it is particularly used of those who diminish coin; to curtail, to cut short; to confine, to hold.

CLIPPER, klīp'pūr. f.

One that debases coin by cutting.

CLIPPING, klīp'ping. f.

Supplied with clients.

The part cut or clipped off. *CUISSON*.
CLOAK, klōk. f.

The outer garment; concealment.

To **CLOAK**, klōk. v. a.

To cover with a cloak; to hide, to conceal.

CLOAKBAG, klōk'bāg. f.

A portmanteau, a bag in which clothes are carried.

CLOCK, klōk. f.

The instrument which tells the hour; The clock of a flocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle; a sort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER, klōk'mā-kār. f.

An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

CLOCKWORK, klōk'wārk. f.

Movements by weights or springs.

CLOD, klōd. f.

A lump of earth or clay; a turf, the ground; any thing vile, base, and earthly; a dull fellow, a dolt.

To **CLOD**, klōd. v. n.

To gather into concretions, to coagulate.

To **CLOD**, klōd. v. a.

To pelt with clods.

CLODDY, klōd'dē. a.

Consisting of earth or clods, earthy; full of clods unbroken.

CLODPATE, klōd'pātē. f.

A stupid fellow, a dolt, a thickskull.

CLODPATED, klōd'pā-tēd. a.

Doltish, thoughtless.

CLODPOLL, klōd'pōlē. f.

A thickskull, a dolt.

To **CLOG**, klōg. v. a.

To load with something that may hinder motion; to hinder, to obstruct; to load, to burthen.

To **CLOG**, klōg. v. n.

To coalesce, to adhere; to be encumbered or impeded.

CLOC, klōg. f.

Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion; a hindrance, an obstruction; a kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet; a wooden shoe.

CLOGGINESS, klōg'gē-nēs. f.

The state of being clogged.

CLOGGY, klōg'gē. a. (283).

That which has the power of clogging up.

CLOISTER, klōis'tār. f.

A religious retirement; a peristile, a piazza.

To **CLOISTER**, klōis'tār. v. a.

To shut up in a religious house; to immure from the world.

CLOISTERAL, klōis'tār-āl.

Solitary, retired.

CLOISTERED, klōis'tārd. part. a.

Solitary, inhabiting cloisters; built with peristiles or piazzas.

CLOISTERESS, klōis'trēs. f.

A nun.

CLOMB, klōm.

Pret. of To Climb. Not used.

To **CLOOM**, klōdm. v. a.

To shut with vicious matter.

To **CLOSE**, klōze. v. a. (437).

To shut, to lay together; to conclude, to finish; to inclose; to confine; to join, to unite fractures.

To **CLOSE**, klōze. v. n.

To coalesce, to join its own parts together; To Close upon, to agree upon; To Close with, or To Close in with, to come to an agreement with, to unite with.

CLOSE,

— FATE; fār, fāl, fāt; — mē; mēt; — plns; pln; —

CLOSE, klōze. *f.*

A small field inclosed; the time of shutting up; a grapple in wrestling; a pause or cessation; a conclusion or end.

CLOSE, klōse. *a.* (437) (499).

Shut fast; without vent, without inlet; confined; compact; concise, brief; immediate, without any intervening distance or space; joined one to another; narrow, as a close alley; admitting small distance; hidden, secret, not revealed; having the quality of secrecy, truly; reserved, covetous; cloudy; without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, solitary; secluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSEBODIED, klōse-bōd'ēd. *a.*

Made to fit the body exactly.

CLOSEHANDED, klōse-hān'dēd. *a.*

Covetous.

CLOSELY, klōse'lē. *ad.*

Without inlet or outlet; without much space intervening, nearly; secretly, slyly; without deviation.

CLOSENESS, klōse'nēs. *f.*

The state of being shut; narrowness, straitness; want of air, or ventilation; compactness, solidity; recluseness, solitude, retirement; secrecy, privacy; covetousness, fly avarice; connection, dependance.

CLOSER, klōz'zūr. *f.*

A finisher, a concluder.

CLOSESTOOL, klōse'stōl. *f.*

A chamber implement.

CLOSET, klōz'ēt. *f.*

A small room of privacy and retirement; a private repository of curiosities.

TO CLOSET, klōz'ēt. *v. a.*

To shut up, or conceal in a closet; to take into a closet for a secret interview.

CLOSURE, klōz'zhūr. *f.* (452).

The act of shutting up; that by which any thing is closed or shut; the parts inclosing, inclosure; conclusion, end.

CLOT, klōt. *f.*

Concretion, grume.

TO CLOT, klōt. *v. n.*

To form clots, to hang together; to concretre, to coagulate.

CLOTH, klōt. *f.* (467).

Any thing woven for dress or covering; the piece of linen spread upon a table; the canvas on which pictures are delineated; in the plural, dress, habit, garment, vesture. Pronounced Cloze.

TO CLOTHE, klōt. *v. a.* (467).

To invest with garments, to cover with dress; to adorn with dress; to furnish or provide with clothes.

CLOTHIER, klōt. *yēr. f.*

A maker of cloth.

CLOTHING, klōt. *ing. f.*

Dress, vesture, garments.

CLOTHSHEARER, klōt. *shēr-ēr. f.*

One who trims the cloth.

CLOTPOLL, klōt'pōl. *f.*

Thickskull, blockhead.

TO CLOTTER, klōt. *tūr. v. n.*

To concrete, to coagulate.

CLOTTY, klōt'tē. *a.*

Full of clots, concreted.

CLOUD, klōd. *f.*

The dark collection of vapours in the air; the veins, or stains in stones, or other bodies; any state of obscurity or darkness.

TO CLOUD, klōd. *v. a.*

To darken with clouds; to obscure, to

make less evident; to variegate with dark veins.

TO CLOUD, klōd. *v. n.*

To grow cloudy.

CLOUDBERRY, klōd'bēr-rē. *f.*

A plant, called also knotberry.

CLOUDCAPT, klōd'kāpt. *a.*

Topped with clouds.

CLOUDCOMPELLING, klōd'kōm-pēl-ling. *a.*

An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

CLOUDILY, klōd'dē-lē. *ad.*

With clouds, darkly; obscurely, not perspicuously,

CLOUDINESS, klōd'dē-nēs. *f.*

The state of being covered with clouds, darkness; want of brightness.

CLOUDLESS, klōd'lēs. *a.*

Clear, unclouded, luminous.

CLOUDY, klōd'dē. *a.*

Obscured with clouds; dark, obscure, not intelligible; gloomy of look, not open, not cheerful; marked with spots or veins.

CLOVE, klōvē.

The preterit of Cleave.

CLOVE, klōvē. *f.*

A valuable spice brought from Ternate; the fruit or seed of a very large tree; some of the parts into which garlick separates.

CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER, klōvē-jil'lē-flōr. *f.*

A flower so called from its smelling like cloves.

CLOVEN, klōv'n.

Part. pret. from Cleave.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, klōv'n-fāt-ēd. }
CLOVEN-HOOFED, klōv'n-hōfēd. }

a. Having the foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER, klōv'r. *f.*

A species of trefoil; To live in Clover, is to live luxuriously.

CLOVERED, klōv'vōrd. *a.*

Covered with clover.

CLOUT, klōt. *f.*

A cloth for any mean use; a patch on a shoe or coat; anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot; an iron plate to an axle-tree.

TO CLOUT, klōt. *v. a.*

To patch, to mend coarsely; to cover with a cloth; to join awkwardly together.

CLOUTED, klōt'ēd. *part. a.*

Congealed, coagulated.

CLOUTERLY, klōd'tūr-lē. *a.*

Clumsy, awkward.

CLOWN, klōdn. *f.*

A rustick, a churl; a coarse ill-bred man.

CLOWNERY, klōdn'ēr-rē. *f.*

Ill breeding, churlishness.

CLOWNISH, klōdn'ish. *a.*

Consisting of rusticks or clowns; uncivil, ill-bred; clumsy, ungainly.

CLOWNISHLY, klōdn'ish-lē. *ad.*

Coarsely, rudely.

CLOWNISHNESS, klōdn'ish-nēs. *f.*

Rusticity, coarseness; incivility, brutality.

CLOWN'S-MUSTARD, klōdn's-müs'-tērd. *f.*

An herb.

TO CLOY, klōē. *v. a.*

To satiate, to fate, to surfeit; to nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLOYLESS, klōē'lēs. *a.*

That which cannot cause satiety.

CLOYMENT, klōt'mēnt. *f.*

Satiety, repletion.

CLUB, klub. *f.*

A heavy stick; the name of one of the suits of cards; the shot or dividend of a reckoning; an assembly of good fellows; concurrence, contribution, joint charge.

TO CLUB, klub. *v. n.*

To contribute to common expence; to join to one effect.

TO CLUB, klub. *v. a.*

To pay a common reckoning.

CLUBHEADED, klub'hēd-ēd. *a.*

Having a thick head.

CLUBLAW, klub'lāw. *f.*

The law of arms.

CLUBROOM, klub'rōm. *f.*

The room in which a club or company assembles.

TO CLUCK, kluk. *v. n.*

To call chickens, as a hen.

CLUMP, klump. *f.*

A shapeless piece of wood; a small cluster of trees.

CLUMPS, klumps. *f.*

A numbscull.

CLUMSILY, klum'zē-lē. *ad.*

Awkwardly.

CLUMSINESS, klum'zē-nēs. *f.*

Awkwardness, ungainliness, want of dexterity.

CLUMSY, klum'zē. *a.*

Awkward, heavy, unhandy.

CLUNG, klung.

The preterit and participle of Cling.

CLUSTER, klus'tūr. *f.*

A bunch, a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a number of animals gathered together; a body of people collected.

TO CLUSTER, klus'tūr. *v. n.*

To grow in bunches.

TO CLUSTER, klus'tūr. *v. a.*

To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER-GRAPE, klus'tūr-grāpē. *f.*

The small black grape, called the currant.

CLUSTERY, klus'tūr-rē. *a.*

Growing in clusters.

TO CLUTCH, klutsh. *v. a.*

To hold in the hand; to gripe, to grasp; to contract, to double the hand.

CLUTCH, klutsh. *f.*

The gripe, grasp, seizure; the paws, the talons.

CLUTTER, klāt'tūr. *f.*

A noise, a bustle, a hurry.

TO CLUTTER, klāt'tūr. *v. n.*

To make a noise or bustle.

CLYSTER, glis'tūr. *f.*

An injection into the anus.

TO COACERVATE, kō-ā-sēr've-tātē.

v. a. (91) To heap up together.

COACERVATION, kō-ā-sēr've-tā-shōn.

f. The act of heaping.

COACH, kōtsh. *f.*

A carriage of pleasure, or state.

TO COACH, kōtsh. *v. a.*

To carry in a coach.

COACH-BOX, kōtsh'bōks. *f.*

The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

COACH-HIRE, kōtsh'hīrē. *f.*

Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

COACH-MAN, kōtsh'mān. *f.*

The driver of a coach.

COA

COC

CO'C

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bōll; —dīl; —pōnd; —shin, this.

To COACT, kō-ākt'. v. n.

To act together in concert.

COACTION, kō-āk'shān. f.

Compulsion, force.

COACTIVE, kō-āk'tiv. a.

Having the force of restraining or impelling, compulsory; acting in concurrence.

COADJUMENT, kō-ād'jū-mēnt. f.

Mutual assistance.

COADJUTANT, kō-ād'jū-tānt. a.

Helping, co-operating.

COADJUTOR, kō-ād-jū-tōr. f.

A fellow-helper, an assistant, an associate; in the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.

COADJUVANCY, kō-ād'jū-vān-sē. f.

Help, concurrent help.

COADUNITION, kō-ād-ū-nish'ūn. f.

The conjunction of different substances into one mass.

To COAGMENT, kō-āg-mēnt'. v. a.

To congregate.

COAGMENTATION, kō-āg-mēn-tā-shān. f.

Coacervation into one mass, union.

COAGULABLE, kō-āg'ū-lā-bl. a.

That which is capable of concretion.

To COAGULATE, kō-āg'ū-lāt'. v. a.

(91). To force into concretions.

To COAGULATE, kō-āg'ū-lāt'. v. n.

To run into concretions.

COAGULATION, kō-āg-ū-lā-shān. f.

Concretion, congelation; the body formed by coagulation.

COAGULATIVE, kō-āg'ū-lā-tiv. a.

That which has the power of causing concretion.

COAGULATOR, kō-āg'ū-lā-tōr. f.

(521). That which causes coagulation.

COAL, kōl. f.

The common fossil jewel; the cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.

To COAL, kōlē. v. n.

To burn wood to charcoal; to delineate with a coal.

COAL-BLACK, kōlē'błāk. a.

Black in the highest degree.

COAL-MINE, kōlē'mīn. f.

A mine in which coals are dug.

COAL-PIT, kōlē'pit. f.

A pit for digging coals.

COAL-STONE, kōlē'stōn. f.

A sort of cannel coal.

COAL-WORK, kōlē'wōrk. f.

A coalyery, a place where coals are found.

COALEDY, kō'lēr-ē. f.

A place where coals are dug.

To COALESC, kō-ā-lēs'. v. n.

To unite in masses; to grow together, to join.

COALESCENCE, kō-ā-lēs'sēnsē. f.

Concretion, union.

COALITION, kō-ā-lish'ūn. f.

Union in one mass or body.

COALY, kō'lē. a.

Containing coal.

COAPTATION, kō-āp-tā-shān. f.

The adjustment of parts to each other.

To COARCT, kō-ārk'. v. a.

To straiten, to confine; to contract power.

COARCTATION, kō-ārk-tā-shān. f.

Confinement, restraint to a narrow space; contraction of any space; restraint of liberty.

COARSE, kōrſe. a.

Not refined; rude, uncivil; gross; inelegant; unaccomplished by education; mean, vile.

COARSELRY, kōrſe'lē. ad.

Without fineness, meanly, not elegantly; rudely, not civilly; inelegantly.

COARSENESS, kōrſe'nēs. f.

Impurity, unrefined state; roughness, want of fineness; grossness, want of delicacy; rudeness of manners; meanness, want of nicety.

COAST, kōst. f.

The edge or margin of the land next the sea, the shore; The Coast is clear, the danger is over.

To COAST, kōst. v. n.

To sail close by the coast.

To COAST, kōst. v. a.

To sail by, or near a place.

COASTER, kōs'tōr. f.

He that sails timorously near the shore.

COAT, kōt. f.

The upper garment; petticoat, the habit of a boy in his infancy, the lower part of a woman's dress; vesture, as demonstrative of the office; the covering of any animal; any tegument; that on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

To COAT, kōt. v. a.

To cover, to invest.

To COAX, kōks. v. a.

To wheedle, to flatter.

COAXER, kōks'ūr. f.

A wheedler, a flatterer.

COB, kōb. f.

The head or top.

COB, kōb. f.

A sort of sea-fowl.

COBALT, kōb'ält. f.

A marcasite plentifully impregnated with arsenick.

To COBBLE, kōb'bl. v. a.

To mend any thing coarsely; to do or make any thing clumsily.

COBBLER, kōb'lōr. f.

A mender of old shoes; a clumsy workman in general; any mean person.

COBIRONS, kōb'i-úrnz. f.

Irons with a knob at the upper end.

COBISHOP, kō-bish'ūp. f.

A coadjutant bishop.

COBNUT, kōb'nüt. f.

A boy's game.

COBSWAN, kōb'swān. f.

The head or leading swan.

COBWEB, kōb'web. f.

The web or net of a spider; any snare or trap.

COCCIFEROUS, kōk-sif'fér-rūs. a.

Plants are so called that have berries.

COCHINEAL, kōtch'in-éäl. f.

An insect from which a red colour is extracted.

COCHLEARY, kōk'lē-ā-rē. a.

Screws form.

COCHLEATED, kōk'lē-ā-tēd. a.

Of a screwed or turbinated form.

COCK, kōk. f.

The male to the hen; the male of any small birds; the weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind; a spout to let out water or any other liquor at will; the notch of an arrow; the part of the lock of a gun that strikes with force; a cockboat, a small boat; a small heap of hay; the form of a hat; the

style of a dial; the needle of a balance; Cock-a-hoop, triumphant, exulting.

To COCK, kōk. v. a.

To set erect, to hold bolt upright; to set up the hat with an air of petulance; to mould the form of the hat; to fix the cock of a gun for a discharge; to raise hay in small heaps.

To COCK, kōk. v. n.

To strut, to hold up the head; to train or use fighting cocks.

COCKADE, kōk-kādē. f.

A ribband worn in the hat.

COCKATRICE, kōk'ā-trīs. f. (142).

A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

COCKBOAT, kōk'bōt. f.

A small boat belonging to a ship.

COCKBROTH, kōk'bōtsh. f.

Broth made by boiling a cock.

COCKCROWING, kōk'krō-ing. f.

The time at which cocks crow.

To COCKER, kōk'kūr. v. a.

To fondle, to indulge.

COCKER, kōk'kūr. f.

One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

COCKEREL, kōk'kēr-ēl. f.

A young cock.

COCKET, kōk'kīt. f.

A seal belonging to the king's customhouse; likewise a scroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered.

COCKFIGHT, kōk'fīt. f.

A match of cocks.

COCKHORSE, kōk'hōrse. a.

On horseback, triumphant.

COCKLE, kōk'kl. f. (405).

A small shell-fish.

COCKLESTAIRS, kōk'kl-stārēs. f.

Winding or spiral stairs.

COCKLE, kōk'kl. f.

A weed that grows in corn, corn-rose.

To COCKLE, kōk'kl. v. a.

To contract into wrinkles.

COCKLED, kōk'kl'd. a.

Shelled, or turbinated.

COCKLOFT, kōk'lōft. f.

The room over the garret.

COCKMASTER, kōk'māstōr. f.

One that breeds game cocks.

COCKMATCH, kōk'mātsh. f.

Cockfight for a prize.

COCKNEY, kōk'nē. f.

A native of London; any effeminate, low citizen.

COCKPIT, kōk'pit. f.

The area where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a man of war.

COCK'S-COMB, kōks'kōmē. f.

A plant, loufewort.

COCK'S-HEAD, kōks'hēd. f.

A plant, fainfoin.

COCKSPUR, kōk'spūr. f.

Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar.

COCKSURE, kōk'shōōr. a.

Confidently certain.

COCKSWAIN, kōk'sn. f.

The officer that has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly Coxn.—See Boatswain.

COCKWEED, kōk'weēd. f.

A plant, dittander or pepperwort.

COCOA, kō'kō. f.

A species of palm-tree.

COOTHE,

COD

COF

COG

(546).—*Fate, fär, fäll, fät; —mē, mêt; —pine, pîn; —*

COCTILE, kôk'tîl. a. (140).

Made by baking.

COCTION, kôk'shôn. f.

The act of boiling.

COD, kôd.

CODFISH, kôd'fish. } f.

A sea fish.

COD, kôd. f.

Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

To COD, kôd. v. a.

To inclose in a cod.

CODE, kôde. f.

A book; a book of the civil law.

CODICIL, kôd'ë-sîl. f.

An appendage to a will.

CODILLE, kô dîl'. f.

A term at ombre and quadrille.

To CODLE, kôd'dl. v. a. (405).

To parboil.

(547) How Dr. Johnson could be guilty of so gross an oversight as to spell this word and its compounds with one *d* is inconceivable. By the general rule of English pronunciation, as the word stands here, it ought to be pronounced with the *o* long, the first syllable rhyming with *go*, *no*, and *yo*. False and absurd, however, as this spelling is, the veneration I have for Dr. Johnson's authority, forbids me to alter it in this Dictionary, though I shall never follow it in practice. Perhaps the same veneration induced Mr. Sheridan to let this word stand as he found it in Johnson. Dr. Kenrick has ventured to insert another *d* in the verb; but in the substantive, derived from the present participle *Coddling*, lets it stand with one *d*. Some will be apt to think, that when *d* ends a syllable, and a consonant follows the *d*, which begins another, that the business is done, and that the quantity of the vowel is sufficiently secured; but this is a mistake. For unless we previously understand the simple, the *o* in the compound, by the general rule, must be long. Now the first principle of orthography is, that, if possible, the letters should of themselves point out the sound of the word, without the necessity of recurring to etymology to find out the sound of the letters; and that we should never have recourse to etymology, but where fixing the sound would unsettle the sense. Thus *Coddling*, a kind of apple, ought to be written with double *d*, both because it determines the sound of the *o*, and shews its derivation from the verb to *Coddle*. And *Coddling*, a small cod fish, ought to have but one *d*, because putting two, in order to fix the sound of *a*, would confound it with another word. To write *Saddler*, therefore, with one *d*, as we frequently see it on shops, is an error against the first principles of spelling; as, without necessity, it obliges us to understand the derivation of the word before we are sure of its sound. The words *Stâ'ling* and *Stâbler*, for stable-keeper in Scotland, with the word *Fav'd* in Milton, all present their true sound to the eye without knowing their primitives; and this essential rule has generated the double consonant in the participles and verbal nouns, *beginning*, *regretting*, *complâting*, &c. But this rule, rational and useful as it is, is a thousand times violated by an affectation of a knowledge of the learned languages, and an ignorant prejudice against clusters of consonants, as they are called. Thus *couple*, *trou'le*, *double*, *treble*, and *triple*, have single consonants, because their originals in Latin and French have no more, though double consonants would fix the sound of the preceding vowels, and be merely double to the eye.

CODLING, kôd'ling. f.

An apple generally coddled; a small codfish.

COEFFICACY, kô-ëf'fë-kâ-së. f.

The power of several things acting together.

COEFFICIENCY, kô-ëf-fîl'ë-në. f.

Co-operation, the state of acting together to some single end.

COEFFICIENT, kô-ëf-fish'ënt. f.

That which unites its action with the action of another.

COEMPTION, kô-ëm'shôn. f. (412).

The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

COEQUAL, kô-ë'quâl. a.

Equal.

COEQUALITY, kô-ë-quâl'ë-të. f.

The state of being equal.

To COERCCE, kô-ërsë'. v. a.

To restrain, to keep in order by force.

COERCIBLE, kô-ër'së-bl. a.

That may be restrained; that ought to be restrained.

COERCION, kô-ër'shôn. f.

Penal restraint, check.

COERCIVE, kô-ër'siv. a.

That which has the power of laying restraint; that which has the authority of restraining by punishment.

COESSENTIAL, kô-ëf-sëñ'shâl. a.

Participating of the same essence.

COETANEOUS, kô-ë-tâ'në-üs. a.

Of the same age with another.

COETERNAL, kô-ë-tér'nâl. a.

Equally eternal with another.

COETERNALLY, kô-ë-tér'nâl-lë. ad.

In a state of equal eternity with another.

COETERNITY, kô-ë-tér'nâtë. f.

Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

COEVAL, kô-ë'vâl. a.

Of the same age.

COEVAL, kô-ë'vâl. f.

A contemporary.

COEVOUS, kô-ë'vûs. a.

Of the same age.

To COEXIST, kô-ëg-zîst'. v. n. (478)

At the same time with another.

COEXISTENCE, kô-ëg-zîs'tënsë. f.

Existence at the same time with another.

COEXISTENT, kô-ëg-zîs'tënt. a.

Having existence at the same time with another.

To COEXTEND, kô-ëks-tênd'. v. a.

(477). To extend to the same space or duration with another.

COEXTENSION, kô-ëk-stêñ'shôn. f.

The state of extending to the same space with another.

COFFEE, kôf'fë. f.

The coffee-tree; the berries of the coffee-tree; a drink made by the infusion of those berries in hot water.

COFFEEHOUSE, kôf'fë-hôûse. f.

A house where coffee is sold.

COFFEEMAN, kôf'fë-mân. f.

One that keeps a coffeehouse.

COFFEEPOT, kôf'fë-pôt. f.

The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER, kôl'fûr. f.

A chest generally for keeping money; in fortification, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat.

(547) I have in this word followed the general pronunciation, which I see is confirmed by Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnson, Mellsrs. Perry, Scott, and Buchanan; for as it stands in Mr. Sheridan with the *o* long, though not without respectable usage on its side, it is a gross irregularity, which ought, if possible, to be reduced to rule.

To COFFER, kôf'fûr. v. a.

To treasure up in chests.

COFFERER, kôf'fûr-ôr. f.

A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller.

COFFIN, kôf'fin. f.

The chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground; a mould of paste for a pye; Coffin of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone.

To COFFIN, kôf'fin. v. a.

To inclose in a coffin.

To COG, kôg. v. a.

To flatter, to wheedle; to obtrude by falsehood; To cog a die, to secure it, so as to direct its fall.

To COG, kôg. v. n.

To lyce, to wheedle.

COG, kôg. f.

The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG, kôg. v. a.

To fix cogs in a wheel.

COGENCY, kô'jëñ-së. f.

Force, strength.

COGENT, kô'jënt. a.

Forcible, resistless, convincing.

COGENTLY, kô'jënt-lë. ad.

With resistless force, forcibly.

COGGER, kôg'ûr. f.

A flatterer, a wheedler.

COGGLESTONE, kôg'gl-stône. f.

A little stone.

COGITABLE, kôdjë'ë-tâ-bl. a.

What may be the subject of thought.

To COGITATE, kôdjë'ë-tate. v. n.

(91). To think.

COGITATION, kôdjë-ë-tâ'shôn. f.

Thought, the act of thinking; purpose, reflection previous to action; meditation.

COGITATIVE, kôdjë-ë-tâ-tiv. a.

Having the power of thought; given to meditation.

COGNATION, kôg-nâ'shôn. f.

Kindred, relation, participation of the same nature.

COGNISSE, kôg-né-zëé', or kôn-ë-zëé'. f.

Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine.

COGNITION, kôg-nîsh'ôn. f.

Knowledge, complete conviction.

COGNITIVE, kôg'në-tiv. a.

Having the power of knowing.

COGNIZABLE, kôg'né-zâ-bl., or kôn'ë-zâ-bl. a.

That falls under judicial notice; proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

COGNIZANCE, kôg'né-zânsë, or kôn'ë-zânsë. f.

Judicial notice, trial; a badge, by which any one is known.

(547) I have in this word and its relatives given the forensic pronunciation; but cannot help observing,

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tāb, bāll; —dil; —pōund; —thin, THiS.

oberving, that it is so gross a departure from the most obvious rules of the language, that it is highly incumbent on the gentlemen of the law to renounce it, and reinstate the excluded g in its undoubted rights—See *Au-*
thority and Gif.

COGNOMINAL, kōg-nōm'ē-nāl. a.
Having the same name.

COGNOMINATION, kōg-nōm-ē-nā'-shān. s.

A surname, the name of a family; a name added from any accident or quality.

COGNOSCENCE, kōg-nōs'sēns. s.
Knowledge.

COGNOSCIBLE, kōg-nōs'sē-bl. a.
That may be known.

To **COHABIT**, kō-hāb'it. v. n.

To dwell with another in the same place; to live together as husband and wife.

COHABITANT, kō-hāb'ē-tānt. s.
An inhabitant of the same place.

COHABITATION, kō-hāb-ē-tā' shān. s.
The state of inhabiting the same place with another; the state of living together as married persons.

COHEIR, kō-ār'. s.

One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

COHEIRESS, kō-ā'ris. s.

A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.

To **COHERE**, kō-hēr'. v. n.

To stick together; to be well connected; to suit, to fit; to agree.

COHERENCE, kō-hē'rēns. } s.

COHERENCY, kō-hē'rēn-sé. } s.
That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist separation; connection, dependency, the relation of parts or things one to another; the texture of a discourse; consistency in reasoning, or relating.

COHERENT, kō-hē'rēnt. a.

Sticking together; suitable to something else, regularly adapted; consistent, not contradictory.

COHESION, kō-hē'zhōn. s.

The act of sticking together; the state of union; connection, dependence.

COHESIVE, kō-hē'siv. a. (158) (428)

That has the power of sticking together.

COHESIVENESS, kō-hē'siv-nēs. s.

The quality of being cohesive.

To **COHIBIT**, kō-hib'it. v. a.

To restrain, to hinder.

To **COHOBATE**, kō-hō-bātē. v. n.

(91). To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

COHOBATION, kō-hō-bā' shān. s.

A returning of any distilled liquor again upon what it was withdrawn from.

COHORT, kō-hōrt. s.

A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot; a body of warriors.

COHORTATION, kō-hōr-tā' shān. s.

Incitemt.

COIF, kōif. s. (344) (415).

The head-dress, a cap.

COIFED, kōifit. a.

Wearing a coif.

To **COIL**, kōil. v. a.

To gather into a narrow compass.

COIL, kōil. s.

Tumult, turmoil, bustle; a rope wound into a ring.

COIN, kōin. s.

A corner, called often quoin.

COIN, kōin. s.

Money stamped with a legal impression; payment of any kind.

To **COIN**, kōin. v. a.

To mint or stamp metals for money; to forge any thing, in an ill sense.

COINAGE, kōin'ājē. s. (91).

The act or practice of coining money; coin, money; the charges of coining money; forgery, invention.

To **COINCIDE**, kō-in-side'. v. n.

To fall upon the same point; to concur.

COINCIDENCE, kō-in'sē-dēns. s.

The state of several bodies or lines, falling upon the same point; concurrence, tendency of things to the same end.

COINCIDENT, kō-in'sē-dēnt. a.

Falling upon the same point; concurrent, consistent, equivalent.

COINDICATION, kō-in-dē-kā' shān.

s. Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

COINER, kōin'ār. s.

A maker of money, a minter; a counterfeiter of the king's stamp; an inventor.

To **COJOIN**, kō-jōin'. v. n.

To join with another.

COISTRIL, kōis'trīl. s.

A coward hawk.

COIT, kōit. s. (344) (415).

Any thing thrown at a certain mark.

COITION, kō-iš'ān. s.

Copulation, the act of generation; the act by which two bodies come together.

COKE, kōkē. s.

Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

COLANDER, kōl'lān-dōr. s.

A sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

COLATION, kōl-lā' shān. s.

The art of filtering or straining.

COLATURE, kōl'lā-tshārē. s. (461).

The art of straining, filtration; the matter strained.

COLBERTINE, kōl-bēr-tēn'. s.

A kind of lace worn by women.

COLD, kōld. a.

Chill, having sense of cold; having cold qualities, not volatile; frigid, without passion; unaffected, unable to move the passions; reserved, coy, not affectionate, not cordial; chaste; not welcome.

COLD, kōld. s.

The cause of the sensation of cold, the privation of heat; the sensation of cold, chilliness; a disease caused by cold, the obstruction of perspiration.

COLDLY, kōld'lē. ad.

Without heat; without concern, indifferently, negligently.

COLDNESS, kōld'nēs. s.

Want of heat; unconcern; frigidity of temper; coyness, want of kindness; chastity.

COLE, kōlē. s.

Cabbage.

COLEWORT, kōlē'wūrt. s.

Cabbage.

COLICK, kōl'ik. s.

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain.

COLICK, kōl'ik. a.

Affecting the bowels.

To **COLLAPSE**, kōl-lāps'. v. n.

To close so as that one side touches the other; to fall together.

COLLAPSION, kōl-lāp'shān. s.

The state of vessels closed; the act of closing or collapsing.

COLLAR, kōl'lār. s. (418).

A ring of metal put round the neck; the harness fastened about the horse's neck; To slip the Collar, to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty; A Collar of brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE, kōl'lār-bōne. s.

The clavicle, the bones on each side of the neck.

To **COLLAR**, kōl'lār. v. a.

To seize by the collar, to take by the throat; To Collar beef, or other meat, to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To **COLLATE**, kōl-lāt'. v. a.

To compare one thing of the same kind with another; to collate books, to examine if nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLATERAL, kōl-lāt'ēr-āl. a.

Side to side; running parallel; diffused on either side; those that stand in equal relation to some ancestor; not direct, not immediate; concurrent.

COLLATERALLY, kōl-lāt'ēr-āl-lē.

ad. Side by side; indirectly; in collateral relation.

COLLATION, kōl-lā' shān. s.

The act of conferring or bestowing, gift; comparison of one thing of the same kind with another; in law, collation is the bestowing of a benefice; a repast.

COLLATITIOUS, kōl-lā-tish'ūs. a.

Done by the contribution of many.

COLLATOR, kōl-lā'tōr. s.

One that compares copies, or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

To **COLLAUD**, kōl-lāwd'. v. a.

To join in praising.

COLLEAGUE, kōl'lēg. s. (492).

A partner in office or employment.

To **COLLEAGUE**, kōl-lēg'. v. a.

To unite with.

To **COLLECT**, kōl-lēkt'. v. a.

To gather together; to draw many units into one sum; to gain from observation; to infer from premises; To Collect himself, to recover from surprise.

In scarcely any part of the language does the influence of accent on the sound of the vowels appear more perceptibly than in the prepositional syllables, *Col*, *Com*, *Con*, and *Cor*. When the accent is on the first syllable, in *College*, *Commixt*, *Conclude*, *Corrigible*, &c. &c. the o has distinctly its short sound. The same may be observed of this o, when the principal accent is on the third syllable, as in *Colonade*, *Commendation*, *Convocation*, *Correspondent*, &c. &c. &c. : for in this case there is a secondary accent on the first syllable, which preserves the o in its true sound (see); but when the accent is on the second syllable, this vowel slides into a sound like short u, and the words To *Collect*, To *Commit*, To *Convince*, To *Corrupt*, &c. &c. are heard nearly as if written *Collet*, *Committ*, *Cuvince*, *Currupt*, &c. &c. It is true, that when these words are pronounced alone with deliberation, energy, and precision, the o in the first syllable preserves nearly its true sound; but this seems to slide insensibly into short u the moment we unite these words with others, and pronounce them without premeditation. The deliberate

COL (546). — *Fate, far, fall, fat; — mē, mēt; — pine, pin;* —

desference and solemn sound is that which I have given in this Dictionary; nor have I made any difference between words where the accent is on the second syllable; and why Mr. Sheridan, and those who have followed him, found in *Concert*, *Conscript*, *Conspire*, &c. &c. give the sound of short *e* in *snow*; and in *Command*, *Commet* *Commercier*, &c. &c. give the same letter the sound of short *a* in *down*. I cannot conceive: they are all susceptible of this sound or none, and therefore should all be marked alike. If certain be pleaded for this distinction, it may be observed that this plea is the best in the world when it is evident, and the worst when not so. No such custom ever fell under my observation: I have always heard the first syllable of *compare* and *impel*, of *commerce* and *comprise*, pronounced alike, and have therefore made no distinction between them in this Dictionary. I have given them all the sound of the *e* in *snow*; though I am sensible that, in colloquial pronunciation, they all approach nearer to the short *a*, and are pronounced the same syllables in *comfort*, *Concert*, &c. And it may be laid down as a general rule, with but an exception, "that *e*" in an initial syllable, immediately before "the accent, and succeeded by two uncombinable consonants, may, in familiar conversation, be pronounced like the same letter in *come*, *one*, &c.

COLLECT, *kōl'lēkt*. *f.* (492).

Any short prayer.

COLLECTANEOUS, *kōl-lēk-tā'nē-ūs*.

2. Gathered together.

COLLECTIBLE, *kōl-lēk'tē-bl*. *a.*

That which may be gathered from the premises.

COLLECTION, *kōl-lēk'shūn*. *f.*

The act of gathering together; the things gathered together; a censory, deduced from premises.

COLLECTITIOUS, *kōl-lēk-tish'ūs*. *a.*

Gathered together.

COLLECTIVE, *kōl-lēk'tiv*. *a.*

Gathered into one mass, accumulative; employed in deducing consequences; a collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular, as a company.

COLLECTIVELY, *kōl-lēk'tiv-lē*. *ad.*

In a general mass, in a body, not singly.

COLLECTOR, *kōl-lēk'tōr*. *f.*

A gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

COLLEGATARY, *kōl-lēg'ā-tā-rē*. *f.*

A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more.

COLLEGE, *kōl'lēdʒe*. *f.* (91).

A community; a society of men set apart for learning or religion; the house in which the collegians reside.—See *To Collect*.

COLLEGIAL, *kōl-lē'jē-äl*. *a.*

Relating to a college.

COLLEGIAN, *kōl-lē'jē-ān*. *f.*

An inhabitant of a college.

COLLEGIATE, *kōl-lē'jē-ätē*. (91).

Containing a college, instituted after the manner of a college; a collegiate church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of presbyters lived together.

COLLEGIATE, *kōl-lē'jē-ätē*. *f.*

A member of a college, an university man.

COLLET, *kōl'lēt*. *f.*

Something that went about the neck; that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

TO COLLIDE, *kōl'lēd'*. *v. a.*

To beat, to dash, to knock together.

COLLIER, *kōl'yēr*. *f.*

A digger of coals; a dealer in coals; a ship that carries coals.

COLLIERY, *kōl'yēr-ē*. *f.*

The place where coals are dug; the coal trade.

COLLIFLOWER, *kōl'lē-flōd-ūr*. *f.*

A kind of cabbage.

COLLIGATION, *kōl-lē-gā'shūn*. *f.*

A binding together.

COLLIMATION, *kōl-lē-mā'shūn*. *f.*

Aim.

COLLINEATION, *kōl-līn-ē-ä'shūn*. *f.*

The art of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE, *kōl-līk'wā-bl*. *a.*

Easily dissolved.

COLLIQUAMENT, *kōl-līk'wā-mēnt*. *f.*

The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT, *kōl'lē-kwānt*. *a.*

That which has the power of melting.

TO COLLIQUATE, *kōl'lē-kwātē*.

v. a. (91). To melt, to dissolve.

COLLIQUATION, *kōl-lē-kwā'shūn*. *f.*

The act of melting; a lax or diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies.

COLLIQUATIVE, *kōl-līk'wā-tiv*. *a.*

Melting, dissolvent.

COLLIQUEFACTION, *kōl-līk-wē-fāk'shūn*. *f.*

The act of melting together.

COLLISION, *kōl-līzh'ūn*. *f.*

The act of striking two bodies together; the state of being struck together, a clash.

TO COLLOCATE, *kōl'lō-kātē*. *v. a.* (91).

To place, to station.

COLLOCATION, *kōl-lō-kā'shūn*. *f.*

The act of placing; the state of being placed.

COLLOCUTION, *kōl-lō-kū'shūn*. *f.*

Conference, conversation.

TO COLLOGUE, *kōl-lōg'*. *v. n.* (337)

To wheedle, to flatter.

COLLOP, *kōl'lōp*. *f.*

A small slice of meat; a piece of mutton.

COLLOQUIAL, *kōl-lō'kwē-äl*. *ad.*

Relating to conversation or talking.

COLLOQUY, *kōl'lō-kwē*. *f.*

Conference, conversation, talk.

COLLECTANCY, *kōl-lōk'tān-sē*. *f.*

Opposition of nature.

COLLECTATION, *kōl-lōk-tā'shūn*. *f.*

Contest, contrariety, opposition.

TO COLLUDE, *kōl-lūdē*. *v. n.*

To conspire in fraud.

COLLUSION, *kōl-lū'zhūn*. *f.*

A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.

COLLUSIVE, *kōl-lū'siv*. *a.* (158) (428)

Fraudulently, concerted.

COLLUSIVELY, *kōl-lū'siv-lē*. *ad.*

In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSORY, *kōl-lū'sür-ē*. *a.*

Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COLLY, *kōl'lē*. *f.*

The smut of coal.

COLLYRIUM, *kōl-līr'ré-ūm*. *f.*

An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR, *kōl'mār*. *f.*

A sort of pear.

COLON, *kōl'lōn*. *f.*

A point [.] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period; the greatest and widest of all the punctuation.

COLONEL, *kōl'nēl*. *f.*

The chief commander of a regiment.

COLT, *kōl't*. This word is among those gross irregularities which must be given up as incorrigible.

COLONELSHIP, *kōl'nēl-ship*. *f.*

The office or character of colonel.

TO COLONISE, *kōl'b-nīz*. *v. a.*

To plant with inhabitants.

COLONNADE, *kōl-lō-nādē*. *f.*

A profile of a circular figure, or a series of columns disposed in a circle; any series or range of pillars.—See *To Collect*.

COLONY, *kōl'b-nēl*. *f.*

A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place; the country planted, a plantation.

COLOQUINTEDA, *kōl-lō-kwīn'tē-dā*. *f.*

The fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative.

COLORATE, *kōl'b-rātē*. *a.*

Coloured, died.

COLORATION, *kōl'b-rā'shūn*. *f.*

The art or practice of colouring; the state of being coloured.

COLORICK, *kōl-lō-rīf'ik*. *a.*

That has the power of producing colour.

COLOSSE, *kō-lōs*.

COLOSSUS, *kō-lōs'sūs*. *f.*

A statue of enormous magnitude.

COLOSSEAN, *kō-lōs'sē-ān*. *a.*

Giantlike.

COLOUR, *kōl'lōr*. *f.* (165).

The appearance of bodies to the eye, hue, die; the appearance of blood in the face; the tint of the painter; the representation of any thing superficially examined; palliation; appearance, false show; in the plural, a standard, an ensign of war.

TO COLOUR, *kōl'lōr*. *v. a.*

To mark with some hue, or die; to palliate, to excuse; to make plausible.

COLOURABLE, *kōl'lōr-ä-blē*. *ad.*

Specious, plausible.

COLOURABLY, *kōl'lōr-ä-blē*. *ad.*

Speciously, plausibly.

COLOURED, *kōl'lōrd*. *part. a.*

Smeared, diversified with hues.

COLOURING, *kōl'lōr-ing*. *f.*

The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours.

COLOURIST, *kōl'lōr-ist*. *f.*

A painter who excels in giving the proper colour to his designs.

COLOURLESS, *kōl'lōr-lēs*. *a.*

Without colour, transparent.

COLT, *kōl't*. *f.*

A young horse; a young foolish fellow.

TO COLT, *kōl't*. *v. a.*

To besoal. Obsolete.

COLTS-FOOT, *kōlts-fōt*. *f.*

A plant.

COLTS-TOOTH, *kōlts-tōoth'*. *f.*

An imperfect tooth in young horses; a love of youthful pleasure.

COLTER, *kōl'tār*. *f.*

The sharp iron of a plough.

COLTISH, *kōlt'ish*. *a.*

Wanton.

COLUMBARY, *kō-lōm'bā-rē*. *f.*

A dove-cot, a pigeonhouse.

COLUMBINE, *kōl'üm-bīnē*. *f.* (148).

A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue; the name of a female character in a pantomime.

COLUMN, *kōl'lōm*. *f.* (411).

A round pillar; any body pressing vertically

COM

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt — tūbe, tūb, bāll ; — dīl ; — pōund ; — thīn, thīs.

tally upon its base ; the long file or row of troops ; half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle.

COLUMNAR, kō-lūm'nr.

COLUMNARIAN, kōl-ūm-nā'rē-ān.

a. Formed in columns.

COLURES, kō-lūrz'. f.

Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world.

COMATE, kō'mātē. f.

Companion.

COMB, kōmē. f. (347).

An instrument to separate and adjust the hair ; the top or crest of a cock ; the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.

To COMB, kōmē. v. a.

To divide, and adjust the hair ; to lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, as to comb wool.

COMB-BRUSH, kōmē'brūsh. f.

A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, kōmē'mā-kēr. f.

One who fe trade is to make combs.

To COMBAT, kōm'bāt v. n. (165).

To fight.

To COMBAT, kōm'bāt. v. a.

To oppose.—See To Collect.

COMBAT, kōm'bāt. f.

Contest, battle, duel.

COMBATANT, kōm'bā-tānt. f.

He that fights with another, antagonist ; a champion.

COMBER, kōm'mūr. f.

He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

COMBINE, kōm'bē-nātē. a. (91).

Betrothed, promised.

COMBINATION, kōm'bē-nā'thūn. f.

Union for some certain purpose, association, league ; union of bodies, commixture, conjunction ; copulation of ideas.

To COMBINE, kōm'bīn'. v. a.

To join together ; to link in union ; to agree, to accord ; to join together, opposed to Analyse.

To COMBINE, kōm'bīn'. v. n.

To coalesce, to unite each with other ; to unite in friendship or design, often in a bad sense.

COMBLESS, kōm'lēs. a.

Wanting a comb or crest.

COMBUST, kōm'būst'. a.

A planet not above eight degrees and an half from the sun, is said to be Combust.—See To Collect.

COMBUSTIBLE, kōm'būs'tē-bl. a.

Susceptible of fire.

COMBUSTIBILITY, kōm'būs'tē-blēs. f.

Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION, kōm'būs'thūn. f.

(191). Conflagration, burning, consumption by fire ; tumult, hurry, hubbub.

To COME, kōm. v. a.

To remove from a distant to a nearer place, opposed to Go ; to draw near, to advance towards ; to move in any manner towards another ; to attain any condition ; to happen, to fall out ; To come about, to come to pass, to fall out, to change, to come round ;

To come again, to return ; To come at, to reach, to obtain, to gain ; To come by, to obtain, to gain, to acquire ; To come in, to enter, to comply, to yield, to become modish ; To come in for, to be early enough to obtain ; To come in to, to join with, to

COM

bring help ; to comply with, to agree to ; To come near, to approach in excellence ; To come of, to proceed, as a descendant from ancestors ; to proceed, as effects from their causes ; To come off, to deviate, to depart from a rule, to escape ; To come off from, to leave, to forbear ; To come on, to advance, to make progress ; to advance to combat ; to thrive, to grow big ; To come over, to repeat an act, to revolt ; To come out, to be made publick, to appear upon trial, to be discovered ; To come out with, to give vent to ; To come to, to consent or yield ; to amount to ; To come to himself, to recover his senses ; To come to pass, to be effected, to fall out ; To come up, to grow out of the ground ; to make appearance ; to come into use ; To come up to, to amount to, to rise to ; To come up with, to overtake ; To come upon, to invade, to attack ; To come, in futurity.

COME, kōm.

Be quick, make no delay.

COME, kōm.

A particle of reconciliation. “ Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt.”—POPE.

COMEDIAN, kō-mē'dē-ān. f. (293)

(376). A player or actor of comick parts ; a player in general, an aérels or actor.

COMEDY, kōm'mē-dē. f.

A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind.

COMELINESS, kōm'lē-nēs. f.

Grace, beauty, dignity.

COMELY, kōm'lē. a.

Graceful, decent.

COMER, kōm'mūr. f.

One that comes.

COMET, kōm'it. f.

A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing.

COMETARY, kōm'mē-tārē. } a.

COMETICK, kōm'mēt'ik.

Relating to a comet.

COMFIT, kōm'fit. f.

A kind of sweetmeat.

COMFITURE, kōm'fē-tshūre. f. (461)

Sweetmeat.

To COMFORT, kōm'fūrt. v. a.

To strengthen, to enliven, to invigorate ; to console, to strengthen the mind under calamity.

COMFORT, kōm'fūrt. f.

Support, assistance ; countenance ; consolation, support under calamity ; that which gives consolation or support.—See To Collect.

COMFORTABLE, kōm'fūr-tā-bl. a.

Receiving comfort, susceptible of comfort, dispensing comfort.

COMFORTABLY, kōm'fūr-tā-blē. ad.

With comfort, without despair.

COMFORTER, kōm'fūr-tūr. f.

One that administers consolation in misfortunes ; the title of the third person of the Holy Trinity ; the paraclete.

COMFORTLESS, kōm'fūr-lēs. a.

Without comfort.

COMICAL, kōm'mē-kāl. a.

Raising mirth, merry, diverting ; relating to comedy, befitting comedy.

COMICALLY, kōm'mē-kāl-ē. ad.

In such a manner as raises mirth ; in a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALNESS, kōm'mē-kāl-nēs. f.

The quality of being comical.

COMICK, kōm'mīk. a.

Relating to comedy ; raising mirth.

COM

COMING, kōm'mīng. f.

The act of coming, approach ; state of being come, arrival.

COMING-IN, kōm-mīng-in'. f.

Revenue, income.

COMING, kōm'mīng. a.

Forward, ready to come ; future, to come.

COMING, kōm'mīng. part. a.

Moving from some other to this place ; ready to come.

COMITIAL, kōm-mīsh'āl. a.

Relating to the assemblies of the people.

COMITY, kōm'ē-tē. f.

Courtesy, civility.

COMMA, kōm'mā. f.

The point which denotes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [.]

To COMMAND, kōm-mānd'. v. a.

(79). To govern, to give orders to ; to order, to direct to be done ; to overlook, to have so subject as that it may be seen.

To COMMAND, kōm-mānd'. v. n.

To have the supreme authority.

COMMAND, kōm-mānd'. f.

The right of commanding, power, supreme authority ; cogent authority, despotism ; the act of commanding, order.—See To Collect.

COMMANDER, kōm-mān'dēr. f.

He that has the supreme authority, a chief ; a paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.

COMMANDERY, kōm-mān'dēr-rē. f.

A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMANDMENT, kōm-mānd'mēnt.

f. Mandate, command, order, precept ; authority, power ; by way of eminence, the precepts of the Decalogue given by God to Moses.

COMMANDRESS, kōm-mān'drēs. f.

A woman vested with supreme authority.

COMMATERIAL, kōm-mā-tē'rē-āl. a.

Consisting of the same matter with another.

COMMATERIALITY, kōm-mā-tē-rē-āl'ē-tē. f.

Resemblance to something in its matter.

COMMEMORABLE, kōm-mēm'mō-rā-bl. a.

Deserving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMMEMORATE, kōm-mēm'-mō-rā-tē. v. a.

To preserve the memory by some publick act.

COMMEMORATION, kōm-mēm-mō-rā-thūn. f.

An act of publick celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, kōm-mēm'mō-rā-tiv. a.

Tending to preserve memory of anything.

To COMMENCE, kōm-mēnse'. v. n.

To begin, to make beginning ; to take a new character.—See To Collect.

To COMMENCE, kōm-mēnse'. v. a.

To begin, to make a beginning of, as to commence a suit.

COMMENCEMENT, kōm-mēnse'-mēnt. f.

Beginning date ; the time when degrees are taken in a university.

To COMMEND, kōm-mēnd'. v. a.

To represent as worthy of notice, to recommend ; to mention with approbation ; to recommend to remembrance.

COMMENDA- { kōm'mēn-dā-bl. } a.

{ kōm-mēn'dā-bl. } a. Laudable,

(546). — *Fate, fat; fall, fæt; — mē, mēt; — pine, pīn;* —

Laudable, worthy of praise.

This word, like *Acceptable*, has, since Johnson wrote his Dictionary, shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. The sound of the language certainly suffers by these transitions of accent. However, when custom has once decided, we may complain, but must still acquiesce. The accent on the second syllable of this word is grown vulgar, and there needs no other reason for banishing it from polite pronunciation.

COMMENDABLY, kōm'mēndāblē. ad. Laudably, in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMMENDAM, kōm'mēndādām. f.

Commendam is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied.

COMMENDATORY, kōm'mēndātārē. f.

One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, kōm'mēndātāshān. f.

Recommendation, favourable representation; praise, declaration of esteem.—See *To Collect*.

COMMENDATORY, kōm'mēndātūrē. a.

Favourably representative; containing praise.

COMMENDER, kōm'mēndādūr. f.

Praiser.

COMMENSALITY, kōm'mēn-sāl'ē-tē. f. Fellowship of table.

COMMENSURABILITY, kōm'mēn-shū-rā-bil'ē-tē. f.

Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure, or of being measured by another.

COMMENSURABLE, kōm'mēn-shū-rā-bl. a. (452).

Reducible to some common measure, as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABILITY, kōm'mēn-shū-rā-bl-nēs. f.

Commensurability, proportion.

TO COMMENSURATE, kōm'mēn-shū-rātē. v. a. (91).

To reduce to some common measure.

COMMENSURATE, kōm'mēn-shū-rātē. a. (91).

Reducible to some common measure; equal, proportionable to each other.

COMMENSURATELY, kōm'mēn-shū-rātē-lē. ad.

With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

COMMENSURATION, kōm'mēn-shū-rā-shūn. f.

Reduction of some things to some common measure.

TO COMMENT, kōm'mēnt. v. n.

To annotate, to write notes, to expound.

COMMENT, kōm'mēnt. f.

Annotations on an author, notes, exposition.

COMMENTARY, kōm'mēn-tā-rē. f.

An exposition, annotation, remark; a memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

COMMENTATOR, kōm'mēn-tā-tūr. f.

(521). Expositor, annotator.

COMMENTER, kōm'mēn-tūr. f.

An explainer, an annotator.

COMMENTITIOUS, kōm'mēn-tish'ūs.

Invented, imaginary.

COMMERCE, kōm'mērsē. f.

Exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffick.

TO COMMERCE, kōm'mērsē'. v. n.

To hold intercourse.

(52) Milton has, by the licence of his art, accented this verb according to the analogy of disyllabic nouns and verbs of the same form (492).

“ And looks *commērcing* with the skies,
“ Thy rapt soul fitting in thy eyes.”

PENSE ROZO.

But this verb, like *To Comment*, would, in prose, require the accent on the first syllable as in the noun. Though Akenlidge has taken the same liberty with this word as Milton had done with that—

“ ————— the sober zeal

“ Of age *commēning* on prodigious things.”

PLEAS. OF IMAG.

COMMERCIAL, kōm'mēr'shāl. a.

Relating to commerce or traffick.

COMMERCE, kōm'mērē'. f.

A common mother. Not used.

TO COMMIGRATE, kōm'mē-grātē. v. n.

To remove by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, kōm'mē-grā-shūn. f.

A removal of a people from one country to another.

COMMINATION, kōm'mē-nā' shūn. f.

A threat, a denunciation of punishment; the recital of God’s threatenings on stated days.

COMMINATORY, kōm'mē-nā-tūr-ē. a.

Denunciatory, threatening.

COMMINGLE, kōm'mēng'gl. v. a.

To mix into one mass, to mix, to blend.

TO COMMINGLE, kōm'mēng'gl. v. n.

To unite with another thing.

COMMUNIBLE, kōm'mēn'ū-ē-bl. a.

Frangible, reducible to powder.

TO COMMINUTE, kōm'mē-nūtē'. v. a.

To grind, to pulverise.

COMMINATION, kōm'mē-nū' shūn. f.

The act of grinding into small parts, pulverisation.

COMMISERABLE, kōm'mēz'ēr-ā-bl. a.

Worthy of compassion, pitiable.

TO COMMISERATE, kōm'mēz'ēr-ātē. v. a. (91).

To pity, to compassionate.

COMMISERATION, kōm'mēz'ēr-ā'-shūn. f.

Pity, compassion, tenderness.

COMMISSARY, kōm'mēs-sār-ē. f.

An officer made occasionally, a delegate, a deputy; such as exercise spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese, far distant from the chief city; an officer who draws up lists of an army, and regulates the procuration of provision.—See *To Collect*.

COMMISSARISHIP, kōm'mēs-sār-ē-shīp. f.

The office of a commissary.

COMMISSION, kōm'mēsh'ūn. f.

The act of entrusting any thing; a trust, a warrant by which any trust is held; a warrant by which a military officer is constituted; a charge, mandate, office; act of committing a crime; sins of commission are distinguished from sins of omission; a number of people joined in a trust or office; the state of that which is entrusted to a number of joint officers, as the broad seal was put into commission; the order by which a factor trades for another person.

TO COMMISSION, kōm'mēsh'ūn.

v. a. To empower, to appoint.

COMMISSIONER, kōm'mēsh'ūr. f.

One included in a warrant of authority.

COMMISSURE, kōm'mēsh'ūr. f.

Joint, a place where one part is joined to another.

TO COMMIT, kōm'mit'. v. a.

To entrust, to give in trust; to put in any place to be kept safe; to send to prison, to imprison; to perpetrate, to do a fault.—See *To Collect*.

(52) This word was first used in Junius’s letters in a sense unknown to our former English writers; namely, to *expose*, to venture, to hazard. This sense is borrowed from the French, and has been generally adopted by subsequent writers.

COMMITMENT, kōm'mit'mēnt. f.

Act of sending to prison; an order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE, kōm'mit'tē. f.

Those to whom the consideration of ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties.

(52) This word is often pronounced improperly with the accent on the first syllable.

COMMITTER, kōm'mit'tōr. f.

Perpetrator, he that commits.

COMMITTABLE, kōm'mit'tā-bl. a.

Liable to be committed.

TO COMMIX, kōm'miks'. v. a.

To mingle, to blend.

COMMIXION, kōm'mik'shān. f.

Mixture, incorporation.

COMMIXTURE, kōm'miks'thūr. f.

(52). The act of mingling, the state of being mingled; the mass formed by mingling different things; compound.

COMMODE, kōm'mōdē. f.

The head-dress of women.

COMMODIOUS, kōm'mōdē-ōs, or kōm'mōjē-ōs. a. (293) (294).

Convenient, suitable, accommodate; useful, suited to wants or necessities.

COMMODIOUSLY, kōm'mōdē-ōdē.

ad. Conveniently; without difficulty, easily to a certain purpose.

COMMODIOUSNESS, kōm'mōdē-ōs-nēs. f.

Convenience, advantage.

COMMODITY, kōm'mōdē-tē.

Interest, advantage, profit; convenience of time or place; wares, merchandise.

COMMODORE, kōm'mō-dōr. f.

The captain who commands a squadron of ships.

(52) This is one of those words which may have the accent either on the first or last syllable, according to its position in the sentence. Thus we say, “*The voyage was made by Commodore Anson*; for though the two “*“ made an admiral afterwards be given out “ as Commodore.”*” (292) (298).

COMMON, kōm'mūn. f.

Belonging equally to more than one, having no possessor or owner; vulgar, mean, easily to be had, not scarce; publick, general; mean, without birth or descent; popular, useful, ordinary; prostitute.

COMMON, kōm'mūn. f.

An open ground equally used by many persons.

TO COMMON, kōm'mūn. v. n.

To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON

COM

— nō, mōve, hōr, nōt ; — tōbe, tōb, bōll ; — dō ; — pōund ; — thīn, thīs.

COMMON LAW, kōm-mūn-lāw'. f.
Customs which have by long prescription obtained the force of laws, distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS, kōm-mūn-plēz'. f. The King's court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently moveable.

COMMONABLE, kōm-mūn-ā-bl. a. What is held in common.

COMMONAGE, kōm-mūn-ājē. f. (90)
The right of feeding on a common.

COMMONALTY, kōm-mūn-āl-tē. f.
The common people; the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, kōm-ān-ār. f.

One of the common people; a man not noble; a member of the house of commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; a prostitute.

COMMONITION, kōm-mō-nīsh'ān. f.
Advice, warning.

COMMONLY, kōm-mūp-lē. ad.
Frequently, usually.

COMMONNESS, kōm-mūn-nēs. f.
Equal participation among many; frequent occurrence, frequency.

To **COMMONPLACE**, kōm-mūn-plās'. v. a.
To reduce to general heads.

COMMONPLACE BOOK, kōm-mūn-plās'bōk. f.
A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

COMMONS, kōm-mūnz. f.
The vulgar, the lower people; the lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented; food, fare, diet.

COMMONWEAL, kōm-mūn-wēl'. (528).
} f.

COMMONWEALTH, kōm-mūn-wēl'. f.
Wealth:

A polity, an established form of civil life; the publick, the general body of the people; a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people, a republick.

These words have the accent either on the first or last syllable; but the former is accented more frequently on the last, and the latter on the first.—See *Commonore*.

COMMONRACE, kōm-mō-rāns. } f.
COMMONRACE, kōm-mō-rāns-sē } f.
Dwelling, habitation, residence.

COMMONRANT, kōm-mō-rānt. a.
Resident, dwelling.

COMMONOTION, kōm-mō-thōn. f.
Tumult, disturbance, combustion; perturbation, disorder of mind, agitation.

COMMONTIONER, kōm-mō-thōn-ār. f.
A disturber of the peace.

To **COMMON**, kōm-mōove. v. a.
To disturb, to unsettle.

To **COMMUNE**, kōm-mūn. v. n.
To concur, to part sentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABILITY, kōm-mūn-nē-

-kā-bl. a.
The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, kōm-mūn-nē-kā-bl. a.
That which may become the common possession of more than one; that which may be imparted, or requested.

COMMUNICANT, kōm-mūn-nē-kānt. f.
One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

To **COMMUNICATE**, kōm-mūn-nē-

-kāt. v. a.
—

COM

To impart to others what is in our own power; to reveal, to impart knowledge.

To **COMMUNICATE**, kōm-mū-nē-

-kāt. v. n.

To partake of the blessed sacrament; to have something in common with another, as The houses communicate.

COMMUNICATION, kōm-mū-nē-kā'-

-shūn. f.

The act of imparting benefits or knowledge; common boundary or inlet; interchange of knowledge; conference, conversation.

COMMUNICATE, kōm-mū-nē-kā-tīv.

a. Inclined to make advantages common, liberal of knowledge, not selfish.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, kōm-mū-nē-kā-tīv-nēs. f.

The quality of being communicative.

COMMUNION, kōm-mūn-yōn. f.

Intercourse, fellowship, common possession; the common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; a common or publick-aft; union in the common worship of any church.

COMMUNITY, kōm-mū-nē-tē. f.

The commonwealth, the body politick; common possession; frequency, commonness.

COMMUTABILITY, kōm-mū-tā-bil-ā-tē. f.

The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, kōm-mū-tā-bl. a.

That may be exchanged for something else.

COMMUTATION, kōm-mū-tā-shōn.

f. Change, alteration; exchange, the act of giving one thing for another; ransom, the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

COMMUTATIVE, kōm-mū-tā-tīv. a.

Relative to exchange.

To **COMMUTE**, kōm-mūtē'. v. a.

To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.—See *To Collect*.

To **COMMUTE**, kōm-mūtē'. v. n.

To atone, to bargain for exemption.

COMMUTUAL, kōm-mū-tū-āl. a.

(461). Mutual, reciprocal.

COMPACT, kōm-pākt. f. (492).

A contract, an accord, an agreement.

To **COMPACT**, kōm-pākt. v. a.

To join together with firmness, to confide; to make out of something; to league with; to join together, to bring into a system.

COMPACT, kōm-pākt'. a. (494).

Firm, solid, close, dense; brief, as a compact discourse.

COMPACTEDNESS, kōm-pākt'-tēd-nēs.

f. Firmness, density.

COMPACTLY, kōm-pākt'lē. ad.

Closely, densely; with neat joining.

COMPACTNESS, kōm-pākt'nēs. f.

Firmness, closeness.

COMPACTURE, kōm-pākt'thōrē. f.

(461). Structure, compagation.

COMPAGES, kōm-pājēs. f.

A system of many parts united.

COMPAGINATION, kōm-pād'jē-nā-

-shūn. f.

Union, structure.

COMPANION, kōm-pān'yōn. f.

One with whom a man frequently converses; a partner, an associate; a familiar term of contempt, a fellow.

COMPANIONABLE, kōm-pān'yōn-

-ā-bl. a.

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Fit for good fellowship, social.

COMPANIONABLY, kōm-pān'yōn-nā-blē. ad.

In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP, kōm-pān'yōn-shīp. f.

Company, train; fellowship, association.

COMPANY, kōm-pā-nē. f. (165).

Persons assembled together; an assembly of pleasure; persons considered as capable of conversation; fellowship; a number of persons united for the execution of any thing, a band; persons united in a joint trade or partnership; a body corporate, a corporation; a subdivision of a regiment of foot; To bear company, to associate with, to be a companion to; To keep company, to frequent houses of entertainment.

To **COMPANY**, kōm-pā-nē. v. a.

To accompany, to be associated with. Obsolete.

To **COMPANY**, kōm-pā-nē. v. n.

To associate one's self with. Not used.

COMPARABLE, kōm-pā-rā-bl. a.

Worthy to be compared, of equal regard.—See *Academy*.

COMPARABLY, kōm-pā-rā-blē. ad.

In a manner worthy to be compared.

COMPARATIVE, kōm-pār'ā-tīv. a.

Estimated by comparison, not absolute; having the power of comparing; in grammar, the comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another, as the right hand is the stronger.

COMPARATIVELY, kōm-pār'ā-tīv-lē. ad. In a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison.

To **COMPARE**, kōm-pārē'. v. a.

To make one thing the measure of another, to estimate the relative goodness or badness.

See *To Collect*.

COMPARE, kōm-pārē'. f.

Comparative estimate, comparison; simile, similitude.

COMPARISON, kōm-pār'ā-sōn. f.

The act of comparing; the state of being compared; a comparative estimate; a simile in writing or speaking; in grammar, the formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification, as strong, stronger, strongest.

I have inserted the vowel in the last syllable of this word; because in solemn pronunciation some speakers may think it proper to preserve it; but in common and unpremeditated speaking, I am convinced it falls into the general analogy, and is sunk as much as in *Reasōn*, *Seafōr*, *Prifōn*, &c. (108). See *To Collect*.

To **COMPART**, kōm-pārt'. v. a.

To divide.

COMPARTIMENT, kōm-pārt'ā-mēnt. f.

A division of a picture, or design.

COMPARTITION, kōm-pār-tish'ān. f.

The act of comparting or dividing; the parts marked out or separated, a separate part.

COMPARTMENT, kōm-pār't'mēnt. f.

Division.

To **COMPASS**, kōm-pās. v. a. (165).

To encircle, to environ, to surround; to obtain, to procure, to attain; to take measures preparatory to any thing, as to compass the death of the king.

COMPASS, kōm-pās. f. (88).

Circle, round; space, room, limits; enclosure, circumference; a departure from the right line, an indirect advance; moderate space, moderation, due limits; the power of.

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¶ (546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mêt, mêt; — pine, pîn; —

of the voice to express the notes of musick; the instrument with which circles are drawn; the instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

COMPASSION, kôm-pâsh'ûn. s.

Pity, commiseration, painful sympathy.

To **COMPASSION**, kôm-pâsh'ûn. v. a.

To pity. Not used.

COMPASSIONATE, kôm-pâsh'ûn-âtë.

a. (91). Inclined to pity, merciful, tender.

To **COMPASSIONATE**, kôm-pâsh'ûn-âtë. v. a. (91).

To pity, to commiserate.

COMPASSIONATELY, kôm-pâsh'ûn-âtë-lë. ad.

Mercifully, tenderly.

COMPATERNITY, kôm-pâ-tér'né-të.

s. The state of being a Godfather.

COMPATIBILITY, kôm-pât-é-bil'ë-të. s.

Consistency, the power of co-existing with something else.

COMPATIBLE, kôm-pât-é-bl. a.

Suitable to, fit for, consistent with; consonant, agreeable.

COMPATIBLENESS, kôm-pât-é-bl-nës. s.

Consistency.

COMPATIBLY, kôm-pât-é-blé. ad.

Fitly, suitably.

COMPATIENT, kôm-pâ' shënt. a.

Suffering together.

COMPATRIOT, kôm-pâ'trë-ôt. s.

One of the same country.

COMPEER, kôm-pêr'. s.

Equal, companion, colleague.

To **COMPEER**, kôm-pêr'. v. a.

To be equal with, to mate. Not used.

To **COMPEL**, kôm-pêl'. v. a.

To force to some act, to oblige, to constrain; to take by force or violence.—See To *Collect*.

COMPELLABLE, kôm-pêl'lâ-bl. a.

That may be forced.

COMPELLATION, kôm-pêl-lâ'shûn.

s. The state of address.

COMPELLER, kôm-pêl'lôr. s.

He that forces another.

COMPEND, kôm-pênd. s.

Abridgment, summary, epitome.

COMPENDIARIOUS, kôm-pêñ-dë-â'-rë-ôs. a.

Short, contracted.

COMPENDIOSITY, kôm-pêñ-dë-ôs'-ë-të. s.

Shortness.

COMPENDIOUS, kôm-pêñ'dë-ôs. a.

Short, summary, abridged, comprehensive.

COMPENDIOUSLY, kôm-pêñ'dë-ôs-lë. ad.

Shortly, summarily.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, kôm-pêñ'dë-ôs-nës. s.

Shortness, brevity.

COMPENDIUM, kôm-pêñ'dë-ôm. s.

Abridgment, summary, breviate.

COMPENSABLE, kôm-pêñ'sâ-bl. a.

That which may be recompensed.

To **COMPENSATE**, kôm-pêñ'sâ-të.

v. a. (91). To recompense, to counterbalance, to countervail.

COMPENSATION, kôm-pêñ'sâ'shûn.

s. Recompence, something equivalent.

COMPENSATIVE, kôm-pêñ'sâ-tiv. a.

That which compensates.

To **COMPENSE**, kôm-pêñs'. v. a.

To compensate, to counterbalance, to recompence.

COMPETENCE, kôm'pë-tëns. s.

COMPETENCY, kôm'pë-tëns-ty. s.

Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient; a fortune equal to the necessities of life; the power or capacity of a judge or court.

COMPETENT, kôm'pë-tënt. a.

Suitable, fit, adequate, proportionate; without defect or superfluity; reasonable, moderate; qualified, fit; consistent with.

COMPETENTLY, kôm'pë-tënt-lë. ad.

Reasonably, moderately; adequately, properly.

COMPETIBLE, kôm-pët'ë-bl. a.

Suitable to, consistent with.

COMPETIBleness, kôm-pët'ë-bl-nës. s.

Suitableness, fitness.

COMPETITION, kôm-pë-tish'ûn. s.

Rivalry, contest; claim of more than one to one thing.

COMPETITOR, kôm-pët'ë-tôr. s.

A rival; an opponent.

COMPILED, kôm-pê-lëd. s.

A collection from various authors; amalgamation, a coacervation.

To **COMPILE**, kôm-pile'. v. a.

To draw up from various authors; to write, to compose.

COMPILEMENT, kôm-pile'mënt. s.

The act of heaping up.

COMPLIER, kôm-pi'lôr. s.

A collector, one who frames a composition from various authors.

COMPLACENCE, kôm-plâ'sëns. s.

COMPLACENCY, kôm-plâ'sëns-së. s.

s. Pleasure, satisfaction, gratification; civility, complaisance.

COMPLACENT, kôm-plâ'sënt. a.

Civil, affable, mild.

To **COMPLAIN**, kôm-plâne'. v. n.

To mention with sorrow, to lament; to inform against.

COMPLAINANT, kôm-plâ'nânt. s.

One who urges suit against another.

COMPLAINER, kôm-plâ'nôr. s.

One who complains, a lamentor.

COMPLAINT, kôm-plânt'. s.

Representation of paine or injuries; the cause or subject of complaint; a malady, a disease; remonstrance against.

COMPLAISANCE, kôm-plâ-zâns'. s.

Civility, desire of pleasing, act of adulation.

COMPLAISANT, kôm-plâ-zânt'. a.

Civil, desirous to please.

COMPLAISANTLY, kôm-plâ-zânt-lë. ad.

Civilly, with desire to please, ceremoniously.

COMPLAISANTNESS, kôm-plâ-zânt-nës. s.

Civility.

To **COMPLANATE**, kôm-plâ'-nât-e.

v. a.

To **COMPLANE**, kôm-plâne'. s.

To level, to reduce to a flat surface.

COMPLEMENT, kôm'plé-mënt. s.

Perfection, fulness, completion; complete set, complete provision, the full quantity.

COMPELLE, kôm-plé-te'. a.

Perfect, full, without any defects; finished, ended, concluded.—See To *Collect*.

To **COMPLETE**, kôm-plé-te'. v. a.

To perfect, to finish.

COMPLETELY, kôm-plé-te'lë. ad.

Fully, perfectly.

COMPLETENESS, kôm-plé-te'nës. s.

Perfection.

COMPLETION, kôm-plé'shûn. s.

Accomplishment, act of fulfilling; utmost height, perfect state.

COMPLEX, kôm'plëks. a.

Composite, of many parts, not simple.

COMPLEXEDNESS, kôm-plëks-së-nës. s. (365).

Complication, involution of many particular parts in one integral.

COMPLEXION, kôm-plëk'shûn. s.

Involution of one thing in another; the colour of the external parts of any body; the temperature of the body.

COMPLEXIONAL, kôm-plëk'shûn-âl.

a. Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

COMPLEXIONALLY, kôm-plëk'shûn-âl-lë. ad.

By complexion.

COMPLEXLY, kôm'plëks-lë. ad.

In a complex manner, not simply.

COMPLEXNESS, kôm'plëks-nës. s.

The state of being complex.

COMPLEXURE, kôm-plëk'shûre. s.

(452). The involution of one thing with others.

¶ The s in the composition of is in this word, agreeably to analogy, goes into the sharp aspiration ê, as it is preceded by the sharp consonant k in the same manner as the s in pleasure, goes into the flat aspiration zh, as it is preceded by a vowel (479).

COMPLIANCE, kôm-pli'âns. s.

The act of yielding, accord, submissio; a disposition to yield to others.

COMPLIANT, kôm-pli'ânt. a.

Yielding, bending; civil, complaisant.

To **COMPLICATE**, kôm'plé-kâ-të.

v. a. To entangle one with another; to join; to unite by involution of parts; to form by complication of parts; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

COMPLICATE, kôm'plé-kâ-të. a. (91)

Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

COMPLICATENESS, kôm'plé-kâ-të-nës. s.

The state of being complicated, intricacy.

COMPLICATION, kôm'plé-kâ-shûn.

s. The act of involving one thing in another; the integral consisting of many things involved.

COMPLICE, kôm'plîs. s.

One who is united with others in an ill design, a confederate.

¶ This word is only in use among the lower, vulgar as a contraction of *Accomplice*.

COMPLIER, kôm-pli'âr. s.

A man of an easy temper.

COMPLIMENT, kôm'plé-mënt. s.

An act or expression of civility, usually addressed to mean less than it declares.

To **COMPLIMENT**, kôm'plé-mënt.

v. a. To sooth with expressions of respect, to flatter.

COMPLIMENTAL, kôm'plé-mënt'al.

a. Expressive of respect or civility.

COMPLIMEN-

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— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tāb, bāll; — dīl; — pōund; — ibin, THIS.

COMPLIMENTALLY, kōm-plé-mēn'-tāl-lē. ad.

In the nature of a compliment, civilly.

COMPLIMENTER, kōm-plé-mēn-tōr. f. One given to compliments, a flatterer.

To **COMPIORE**, kōm-plōr'. v. n. To make lamentation together.

COMPLOT, kōm'plōt. f.

A confederacy in some secret crime, a plot.

I have in this word followed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation, as more agreeable to analogy than Dr. Johnson's, and have differed from both in the *southern* *complot*, for the same reason (492).

To **COMPLOT**, kōm-plōt'. v. a.

To form a plot, to conspire.

COMPLOTER, kōm-plōt'tōr. f.

A conspirator, one joined in a plot.

To **COMPLY**, kōm-pli'. v. n.

To yield to, to be obsequious to.

COMPONENT, kōm-pō'nēnt. a.

That which constitutes the compound body.

To **COMPORT**, kōm-pōrt'. v. n.

To agree, to suit.

To **COMPORT**, kōm-pōrt'. v. a.

To bear, to endure.

COMPORT, kōm'pōrt. f.

Behaviour, conduct.

COMPORTABLE, kōm-pōr'tā-bl. a.

Conscient.

COMPORANCE, kōm-pōr'tāns. f.

Behaviour.

COMPORTMENT, kōm-pōrt'mēnt. f.

Behaviour.

To **COMPOSE**, kōm-pōze'. v. a.

To form a mass by joining different things together; to place any thing in its proper form and method; to dispose, to put in the proper state; to put together a discourse or sentence; to constitute by being parts of a whole; to calm, to quiet; to adjust the mind to any business; to adjust, to settle, as to compose a difference; with printers, to arrange the letters; in music, to form a tune from the different musical notes.—See *To Compose*.

COMPOSED, kōm-pōzd'. particip. a.

Calm, serious, even, sedate.

COMPOSEDLY, kōm-pō'zēd-lē. ad.

(364). Calmly, seriously.

COMPOSEDNESS, kōm-pō'zēd-nēs. f.

(365). Serenity, calmness.

COMPOSER, kōm-pō'zōr. f.

An author, a writer; he that adapts the music to words.

COMPOSITER, kōm-pōzīt. a. (140).

The Composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders, so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; it is also called the Roman and Italick order.

COMPOSITION, kōm-pō-zish'ōn. f.

The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts; the act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis; a mass formed by mingling different ingredients; the state of being compounded, union, conjunction; the arrangement of various figures in a picture; written work; the act of discharging a debt by paying part; consistency, congruity; in grammar, the joining words together; a certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution,

COMPOSITIVE, kōm-pōz'ē-tīv. a.

Compounded, or having the power of compounding.

COMPOSITOR, kōm-pōz'ē-tōr. f.

He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

COMPOST, kōm'pōst. f.

Manure.

COMPOSTURE, kōm-pōs'tshūrē. f.

(461). Soil, manure. Not used.

COMPOSURE, kōm-pōz'zhūrē. f. (452)

The art of composing or inditing; arrangement, combination, order; the form arising from the disposition of the various parts; frame, make; relative adjustment; composition, framed discourse; sedateness, calmness; tranquillity; agreement, composition, settlement, of differences.

COPOTATION, kōm-pō-tā'shūn. f.

The act of drinking together.

To **COMPOUND**, kōm-pōund'. v. a.

To mingle many ingredients together; to form one word from one, two, or more words; to adjust a difference by recession from the rigour of claims; to discharge a debt by paying only part.

To **COMPOUND**, kōm-pōund'. v. n.

To come to terms of agreement by abating something; to bargain in the lump.

COMPOUND, kōm'pōund. a.

Formed out of many ingredients, not single; composed of two or more words.

COMPOUND, kōm'pōund. f.

The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

COMPOUNDABLE, kōm-pōūn'dā-bl. a.

Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER, kōm-pōūn'dōr. f.

One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement; a mingler, one who mixes bodies.

To **COMPREHEND**, kōm-prē-hēnd'. v. a.

To comprise, to include; to contain in the mind, to conceive.

COMPREHENSIBLE, kōm-prē-hēn'-sē-bl. a.

Intelligible, conceivable.

COMPREHENSIBLY, kōm-prē-hēn'-sē-blē. ad.

With great power of signification or understanding.

COMPREHENSION, kōm-prē-hēn'-shūn. f.

The act or quality of comprising or containing, inclusion; summary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.

COMPREHENSIVE, kōm-prē-hēn'sīv. a.

Having the power to comprehend or understand; having the quality of comprising much.

COMPREHENSIVELY, kōm-prē-hēn'-sīv-lē. ad.

In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, kōm-prē-hēn'-sīv-nēs. f.

The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

To **COMPRESS**, kōm-prēs'. v. a.

To force into a narrow compass; to embrace.

COMPRESS, kōm'prēs. f. (492).

Bolsters of linen rags.

COMPRESSIBILITY, kōm-prēs-sē-bil'lē-tē. f.

The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRESSIBLE, kōm-prēs'sē-bl. a.

Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

COMPRESSIBILITY, kōm-prēs'sē-bl-nēs. f.

Capability of being pressed close.

COMPRESSION, kōm-prēsh'ōn. f.

The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

COMPRESSURE, kōm-prēsh'ōrē. f. (452). The act or force of one body pressing against another.

To **COMPRINT**, kōm-prīnt'. v. a.

To print together; to print another's copy, to be prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

To **COMPRISE**, kōm-prīz'. v. a.

To contain, to include.

COMPROBATION, kōm-prō-bā'shūn. f. Proof, attestation.

COMPROMISE, kōm'prō-mīz. f.

A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators; an adjustment of a difference of parties by mutual concessions.

To **COMPROMISE**, kōm'prō-mīz.

v. a. To adjust a compact by mutual concessions, to accord, to agree.

COMPROMISSORIAL, kōm-prō-mīs-sō'rē-āl. a.

Relating to compromise.

COMPROVINCIAL, kōm-prō-vīn'shūt. f. Belonging to the same province.

COMPT, kōnt. f. (407).

Account, computation, reckoning. Not used.

To **COMPT**, kōnt. v. a.

To compute, to number. We now use To Count.

COMPTIBLE, kōnt'tē-bl. a.

Accountable, ready to give account. Obsolete.

To **COMPTROLL**, kōn-trōll'. v. a.

(84) (406). To controll, to over-rule, to oppose.

COMPTRROLLER, kōn-trō'lōr. f.

Director, supervisor.

COMPTROLLERSHIP, kōn-trō'lōr-shīp. f.

Superintendence.

COMPULSATIVELY, kōm-pōl'sē-tiv-lē. ad.

By constraint.

COMPULSATORY, kōm-pōl'sā-tōr-ē.

a. Having the force of compelling.—See *Domestic*.

COMPULSION, kōm-pōl'shūn. f.

The act of compelling to something, force; the state of being compelled.

COMPULSIVE, kōm-pōl'sīv. a.

Having the power to compel, forcible.

COMPULSIVELY, kōm-pōl'sīv-lē. ad.

By force, by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS, kōm-pōl'sīv-nēs. f.

Force, compulsion.

COMPULSORILY, kōm-pōl'sō-rē-lē. ad.

In a compulsory or forcible manner, by violence.

COMPULSORY, kōm-pōl'sōr-ē. a.

Having the power of compelling.—See *Domestic*.

COMPUNCTION, kōm-pānk'shūn. f.

The power of pricking, stimulation; repentance, contrition.

COMPUNCTIOUS, kōm-pānk'shūs. a.

Repentant.

COMPUNC-

03 (546). — Fâte, fâr, fall, fât ; — mêt, mét ; — pine, pin ; —

COMPUNCTIVE, kôm-pûnk'tîv. a.
Causing remorse.

COMPURGATION, kôm-pûr-gâ'shûn. f.
The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGATOR, kôm-pûr-gâ'tûr. f.
One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

COMPUTABLE, kôm-pû'tâ-bl. a.
Capable of being numbered.

COMPUTATION, kôm-pû-tâ'shûn. f.
The act of reckoning, calculation; the sum collected or settled by calculation.

To **COMPUTE**, kôm-pût'. v. a.
To reckon, to calculate, to count.

COMPUTER, kôm-pû'tûr. f.
Reckoner, accountant.

COMPUTIST, kôm-pû-tîst. f.
Calculator, one skilled in computation.

COMRADE, kôm'râd. f. (165).
One who dwells in the same house or chamber; a companion, a partner.

CON, kôn. ad.
A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union, as concourse, a running together.

To **CON**, kôn. v. a.
To know; to study; to fix in the memory.

To **CONCAMERATE**, kôm-kâm'érât. v. a. (91).
To arch over, to vault.

To **CONCATENATE**, kôm-kât'ê-nât. v. a. (91). To link together.

CONGATENATION, kôm-kât'ê-nâ'-shûn. f.
A series of links.

CONCAVATION, kông-kâ-vâ'shûn. f.
The act of making concave.

CONCAVE, kông/kâvè. a. (408).
Hollow, opposed to convex.

CONCAVENESS, kông/kâvè-nès. f.
Hollowness.

CONCAVITY, kông/kâvè-té. f.
Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kông/kâ-vô-kông/kâvè. a.
Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kông/kâ-vô-kông/vêks. a.
Concave one way, and convex the other.

CONCAVOUS, kông/kâ/vûs. a.
Concave.

CONCAVOUSLY, kông/kâ/vûs-lé. ad.
With hollowness.

To **CONCEAL**, kông-sé'lé'. v. a.
To hide, to keep secret, not to divulge.

CONCEALABLE, kông-sé'lâ-bl. a.
Capable of being concealed.

CONCEALEDNESS, kông-sé'léd-nès. f.
Privacy, obscurity.

CONCEALER, kông-sé'lâr. f.
He that conceals any thing.

CONCEALMENT, kông-sé'lément. f.
The act of hiding, secrecy; the state of being hid, privacy; hiding place, retreat.

To **CONCEDE**, kông-sé'de'. v. a.
To admit, to grant.

CONCEIT, kông-sé'té. f.
Conception, thought, idea; understanding,

readiness of apprehension; fancy, fantastical notion; a fond opinion of one's self; a pleasant fancy; Out of conceit with, no longer fond of.

To **CONCEIT**, kông-sé'té'. v. a.
To imagine, to believe.

CONCEITED, kông-sé'ted. particip. a.
Endowed with fancy; proud, fond of himself; opinionative.

CONCEITEDLY, kông-sé'ted-lé. ad.
Fancifully, whimsically.

CONCEITEDNESS, kông-sé'ted-nès. f.
Pride, fondness of himself.

CONCEITLESS, kông-sé'te'lès. a.
Stupid, without thought.

CONCEIVABLE, kông-sé'vâ-bl. a.
That may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed.

CONCEIVABleness, kông-sé'vâ-bl-nès. f.
The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, kông-sé'vâ-blé. ad.
In a conceivable manner.

To **CONCEIVE**, kông-sé've. v. a.
To admit into the womb; to form in the mind; to comprehend, to understand; to think, to be of opinion.

To **CONCEIVE**, kông-sé've. v. n.
To think, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.

CONCEIVER, kông-sé'vûr. f.
One that understands or apprehends.

CONCENT, kông-sént'. f.
Concert of voices, harmony; consistency.

To **CONCENTRATE**, kông-sé'n-trât. v. a. (91). To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the centre.

CONCENTRATION, kông-sé'n-trâ'shûn. f.
Collection into a narrower space round the centre.

To **CONCENTRE**, kông-sé'n-tûr. v. n. (416). To tend to one common centre.

To **CONCENTRE**, kông-sé'n-tûr. v. a.
To emit towards one centre.

CONCENTRICAL, kông-sé'n-tré-kâl. f.
CONCENTRICK, kông-sé'n-trîk. f.

a. Having one common centre.

CONCEPTACLE, kông-sép'tâ-kl. f.
(405). That in which any thing is contained, a vessel.

CONCEPTIBLE, kông-sép'té-bl. a.
Intelligible, capable to be understood.

CONCEPTION, kông-sép' shûn. f.
The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy; the state of being conceived; notion, idea; sentiment, purpose; apprehension, knowledge; conceit, sentiment, pointed thought.

CONCEPTIOUS, kông-sép' shûs. a.
Apt to conceive, pregnant.

CONCEPTIVE, kông-sép'tîv. a.
Capable to conceive.

To **CONCERN**, kông-sérn'. v. a.
To relate to; to belong to; to affect with some passion; to interest, to engage by interest; to disturb, to make uneasy.

CONCERN, kông-sérn'. f.
Business, affair; interest, engagement; importance, moment; passion, affection, regard.

CONCERNING, kông-sé'r'ning. prep.
Relating to, with relation to.

CONCERNMENT, kông-sérn'mént. f.
The thing in which we are concerned or interested, business, interest; intercourse, im-

portance; interposition, meddling; pallion, emotion of mind.

To **CONCERT**, kông-sért'. v. a.
To settle any thing in private, by mutual communication; to settle, to contrive, to adjust.

CONCERT, kông-sért. f.
Communication of designs; a symphony, many performers playing to the same tune.

CONCERTATION, kông-sért-tâ' shûn. f.
Strife, contention.

CONCERTATIVE, kông-sért'atîv. a.
Contentious.

CONCESSION, kông-sés' shûn. f.
The act of yielding; a grant, the thing yielded.

CONCESSIONARY, kông-sés' shûn-ár-é. a.
Given by indulgence.

CONCESSIVELY, kông-sés' siv-lé. ad.
By way of concession.

CONCH, kôngk. f. (408).
A shell, a sea shell.

CONCHOID, kông-kôid. f.
The name of a curve, the property of which is to approach perpetually nearer to a line, without ever being able to touch it.

To **CONCILIALE**, kông-sil'â-yât. v. a. (91). To gain.

CONCILIATION, kông-sil'â-tâ' shûn. f.
The act of gaining or reconciling.

CONCILIATOR, kông-sil'â-tâ' tûr. f.
One that makes peace between others.

CONCILIATORY, kông-sil'â-tâ' tûr-é. a.
Relating to reconciliation.—See *Domestic*.

CONCINNITY, kông-sin'né-té. f.
Decency, fitness.

CONCINNOUS, kông-sin'nu's. a.
Becoming, pleasant.

CONCISE, kông-sîs'e. a.
Brief, short.

CONCISELY, kông-sîs'e-lé. ad.
Briefly, shortly.

CONCISENESS, kông-sîs'e-nès. f.
Brevity, shortness.

CONCISION, kông-sîzh'zhûn. f.
Cutting off, excision.

CONCITATION, kông-sé-tâ' shûn. f.
The act of stirring up.

CONCLAMATION, kông-klâ-mâ' shûn. f. (408). An outcry.

CONCLAVE, kông'klâve. f. (408).
Private apartment; the room in which the cardinals meet, or the assembly of the cardinals; a close assembly.—See *To Collate*.

To **CONCLUDE**, kông-klûd'. v. a.
To collect by ratiocination; to decide, to determine; to end, to finish.

To **CONCLUDE**, kông-klûd'. v. n.
To perform the last act of ratiocination, to determine; to settle opinion; finally to determine; to end.

CONCLUDENCY, kông-klû'den-sé. f.
Consequence, regular propositio

nal to the premises.

CONCLUDENT, kông-klû'dent. a.
Decisive.

CONCLUSIBLE, kông-klû'zé-bl. a. (439). Determinable.

CONCLUSION, kông-klû'zhûn. f.
Determination; final decision; collection from propositions premised; consequence; the close; the event of experiment; the end, the upshot.

COCLUSIVE, kông-klû'siv. a. (438).
Decisive, giving the last determination; regularly consequential.

CONCLUSIVELY,

CON.

CON

CON

—nō, mōve; nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tāb, bāll; —dīl; —pōnd; —thī, this.

CONCLUSIVELY, kōn-klū'siv-lē. ad.
Decisively.

CONCLUSIVENESS, kōn-klū'siv-nēs.
The power of determining the opinion.

To **CONCOAGULATE**, kōng-kō-āg'-
gū-lāte. v. a. (408).

To congeal one thing with another.

CONCOAGULATION, kōng-kō-āg-gū'-
lā-shūn. f.

A coagulation by which different bodies are
joined together.

To **CONCOCT**, kōn-kōkt'. v. a.
To digest by the stomach; to purify by heat.

CONCOCTION, kōn-kōk' shūn. f.
Digestion in the stomach; maturation by
heat.

CONCOLOUR, kōn-kōl'lūr. a.
Of one colour.

CONCOMITANCE, kōn-kōm'ē-
tāns. f.

CONCOMITANCY, kōn-kōm'ē-
tāns-sē. f.

Subsistence together with another thing.

CONCOMITANT, kōn-kōm'ē-tānt. a.
Conjoined with; concurrent with.

CONCOMITANT, kōn-kōm'ē-tānt. f.
Companion, person or thing collaterally
connected.

CONCOMITANTLY, kōn-kōm'ē-tānt'-
lē. ad.

In company with others.

To **CONCOMITATE**, kōn-kōm'ē-
tāte. v. a.
To be connected with any thing.

CONCORD, kōng'kōrd. f. (408).
Agreement between persons and things,
peace, union, harmony, concert of sounds;
principal grammatical relation of one word to
another.

CONCORDANCE, kōn-kōr'dāns. f. (496).
Agreement; a book which shews in
how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

CONCORDANT, kōn-kōr'dānt. a.
Agreeable, agreeing.

CONCORDATE, kōn-kōr'dātē. f. (91).
A compact, a convention.

CONCORPORAL, kōn-kōr'pō-rāl. a.
Of the same body.

To **CONCORPORATE**, kōn-kōr'pō-
rāte. v. a. (91).

To unite in one mass or substance.

CONCORPORATION, kōn-kōr-pō-
rā' shūn. f.

Union in one mass.

CONCOURSE, kōng'kōrs. f. (408).
The confluence of many persons or things:
the persons assembled; the point of junction
or intersection of two bodies.

CONCREMATION, kōng-krē-mā'-
shūn. f.

The act of burning together.

CONCREMENT, kōng'krē-mēnt. f.
(408). The mass formed by concretion.

CONCRESCENCE, kōn-krēs'sēns. f.
The act or quality of growing by the union
of separate particles.

To **CONCRETE**, kōn-krēt'. v. n.
To coalesce into one mass.

To **CONCRETE**, kōn-krēt'. v. a.
To form by concretion.

CONCRETE, kōng'krēt. a.
Formed by concretion; in logic, not ab-
stract, applied to a subject.

CONCRETE, kōng'krēt. f. (408).
A mass formed by concretion.

CONCRETELY, kōn-krēt-lē. ad.
In a manner including the subject with the
predicate.

CONCRETENESS, kōn-krēt'nēs. f.
Coagulation, collection of fluids into a solid
mass.

CONCRETION, kōn-krē'thūn. f.

The act of concreting; coalition; the mass
formed by a coalition of separate particles.

CONCRETIVE, kōn-krē'tiv. a.
Coagulative.

CONCRETURE, kōn-krē'thūrē. f.
(461). A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE, kōn-kū'bē-nājē. f.
(91). The act of living with a woman not
married.

CONCUBINE, kōng'kū-bīnē. f. (408).
A woman kept in fornication, a whore.

¶ Anciently this word signified a woman
who was married, but who had no legal
claim to any part of the husband's property.

To **CONCULATE**, kōn-kū'l'kātē. v. a.
To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCATION, kōng-kū'l-kā' shūn.
f. (408). Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCENCE, kōn-kū'pē-sēns. f.
Irregular desire, libidinous wish.

CONCUPISCENT, kōn-kū'pē-sēnt. a.
Libidinous, lecherous.

CONCUPENTIAL, kōn-kū'pē-
shān thāl. a.

Relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPISCIBLE, kōn-kū'pē-sē-bl.
Impressing desire.

To **CONCUR**, kōn-kūr'. v. n. (408).
To meet in one point; to agree, to join in
one action; to be united with, to be con-
joined; to contribute to one common event.

CONCURRENCE, kōn-kū'r'rensē. f.

Union, association, conjunction; combi-
nation of many agents or circumstances;
assistance, help; joint right, common claim.

CONCURRENT, kōn-kū'r'rent. a.
Acting in conjunction, concomitant in
agency.

CONCURRENT, kōn-kū'r'rent. f.
That which concurs.

CONCUSSION, kōn-kōsh'ōn. f.
The act of shaking, tremefaction.

CONCUSSIVE, kōn-kūs'siv. a.
Having the power or quality of shaking.

To **CONDAMN**, kōn-dēm'. v. a.
To find guilty, to doom to punishment; to
censure, to blame.

CONDAMNABLE, kōn-dēm'nā-bl. a.
Blameable, culpable.

CONDAMNATION, kōn-dēm'nā'-
shūn. f.

The sentence by which any one is doomed to
punishment.

CONDAMNATORY, kōn-dēm'nā-tōrē.
a. Passing a sentence of condemnation.—See
Domejic.

CONDAMNER, kōn-dēm'nār. f. (411).
A blamer, a censurer.

CONDENSABLE, kōn-dēn'sā-bl. a.
That which is capable of condensation.

To **CONDENSATE**, kōn-dēn'sātē.
v. a. (91). To make thicker.

To **CONDENSATE**, kōn-dēn'sātē.
v. n. To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE, kōn-dēn'sātē. a. (91).

Made thick, compressed into less space.
CONDENSATION, kōn-dēn'sā-shūn. f.

The act of thickening any body's opposite to
rarefaction.

To **CONDENSE**, kōn-dēns'. v. a.
To make any body more thick, close, and
weighty.

To **CONDENSE**, kōn-dēns'. v. n.
To grow close and weighty.

CONDENSE, kōn-dēns'. a.
Thick, dense.

CONDENSER, kōn-dēn'sēr. f.

A vessel, wherein to condense the air.

CONDENSITY, kōn-dēn'sē-tē. f.
The state of being condensed.

To **CONDENSING**, kōn-dē-sēng'.
v. n. To depart from the privileges of su-
periority; to consent to do more than mere
justice can require; to stoop, to bend, to
yield.

CONDENSING, kōn-dē-sēn'-
dēns. f.

Voluntary submission.

CONDENSINGLY, kōn-dē-sēn'-
dēng-lē. ad.

By way of voluntary humiliation, by way of
kind concession.

CONDENSATION, kōn-dē-sēn' shūn.
f. Voluntary humiliation, descent from su-
periority.—See *To Collect*.

CONDENSIVE, kōn-dē-sēn'siv. a.
Courteous.

CONDIGN, kōn-dīgn'. a. (385).
Suitable, deserved, merited.

CONDIGNNESS, kōn-dīgn'nēs. f.
Suitableness, agreeableness to desert.

CONDIGNLY, kōn-dīgn'lē. ad.
Deservedly, according to merit.

CONDIMENT, kōn-dē-mēnt. f.
Seasoning, sauce.

CONDISCIPLINE, kōn-dis-sil'pl. f.
A school-fellow.

To **CONDITE**, kōn-dīt'. v. a.
To pickle, to preserve by salts.

CONDITION, kōn-dīsh'un. f.

Quality, that by which any thing is de-
termined good or bad; natural quality of the
mind, temper, temperament; state, circum-
stances; rank; stipulation, terms of com-
pact.

CONDITIONAL, kōn-dīsh'un-āl. a.
By way of stipulation, not absolute.

CONDITIONALITY, kōn-dīsh-ē-ā-
lē-tē. f.

Limitation by certain terms.

CONDITIONALLY, kōn-dīsh-un-āl-ē.
ad. With certain limitations, on particular
terms.

CONDITIONARY, kōn-dīsh'un-ā-rē.
a. Stipulated.

CONDITIONATE, kōn-dīsh'ē-ā-nātē.
a. Established on certain terms.

CONDITIONED, kōn-dīsh'ānd. a.
Having qualities or properties good or bad.

To **CONDOLE**, kōn-dōl'. v. n.
To lament with those that are in misfortune.

To **CONDOLE**, kōn-dōl'. v. a.
To bewail with another.

CONDOLEMENT, kōn-dōl'mēnt. f.
Grief, sorrow.

CONDOLENCE, kōn-dō'lēnsē. f.
Griefs for the sorrows of another.

CONDOLER, kōn-dō'lūr. f.

One that compliments another upon his mis-
fortunes.

CONDONA.

CON

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CON

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tābe, tāb, bāll; —dīl; —pānd; —mīn, this.

CONFIRMABLE, kōn-fēr'mā-bl. a.
That which is capable of incontestable evidence.

CONFIRMATION, kōn-fēr'mā-shūn. f.
The act of establishing any thing or person; evidence, additional proof; an ecclesiastical rite.

CONFIRMATOR, kōn-fēr'mā-tūr. f.
An attestor, he that puts a master past doubt.

CONFIRMATORY, kōn-fēr'mā-tūr-ē. a.
Giving additional testimony.—See *De-mēfick*.

CONFIRMEDNESS, kōn-fērm'ēd-nēs. f.
Confirmed state.

☞ This word ought to be added to those taken notice of.—Prin. No. (365).

CONFIRMER, kōn-fērm'ēr. f.
One that confirms, an attestor, an establisher.

CONFISCABLE, kōn-fis'kā-bl. a.
Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFISCATE, kōn-fis'kāt. v. a.
To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty.

CONFISCATE, kōn-fis'kāt. a.
Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

☞ Dr. Kenrick blames Dr. Johnson for accenting this word on the second syllable, when the example he brings from Shakespeare, accents it on the first; but it may be observed, that as the verb ought to have the accent on the second syllable, the adjective, which is derived from it, ought to have the accent on the same syllable likewise; and the example from Shakespeare must be looked upon as a poetical licence.

CONFISCATION, kōn-fis'kā-shūn. f.
The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

CONFITENT, kōn-fē-tēnt. f.
One confessing.

CONFITURE, kōn-fē-tūr. f. (46r).
A sweetment, a confection.

To CONFIX, kōn-fiks'. v. a.
To fix down.

CONFLAGRANT, kōn-flā'grānt. a.
Involved in a general fire.

CONFLAGRATION, kōn-flā-grā-shūn. f.
A general fire; it is taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation.

CONFLATION, kōn-flā'shūn. f.
The act of blowing many instruments together; a casting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE, kōn-flek'shūr. f.
(482). A bending.

To CONFLICT, kōn-flik'. v. n.
To contend, to struggle.

CONFLICT, kōn-flik't. f. (492).
A violent collision, or opposition; a combat, strife, contention; struggle, agony.

CONFLUENCE, kōn-flū-ēns. f.
The junction or union of several streams; the act of crowding to a place; a concourse; a multitude.

CONFIDENT, kōn-flū-ēnt. a.
Running one into another, meeting.

CONFUXUS, kōn-flūks. f.
The union of several currents; crowd, multitude collected.

CONFIRM, kōn-fōrm'. a.
Assuming the same form, resembling.

To COMFORM, kōn-fōrm'. v. a.
To reduce to the like appearance with some thing else.

To CONFORM, kōn-fōrm'. v. n.
To comply with.

CONFIRMANBLE, kōn-fōrm'ā-bl. a.
Having the power of uniting wounds.

Having the same form, similar; agreeable, suitable; compliant, obsequious.

CONFIRMLY, kōn-fōr'mā-blē. ad.
With conformity, suitably.

CONFORMATION, kōn-fōr'mā-shūn. f.
The form of things as relating to each other; the act of producing suitability, or conformity.

CONFORMIST, kōn-fōr'mist. f.
One that complies with the worship of the church of England.

CONFORMITY, kōn-fōr'mitē. f.
Similitude, resemblance; consistency.

To CONFOUND, kōn-fōnd'. v. a.
To mingle things; to perplex; to throw into confusion; to astonish, to stupefy; to destroy.

CONFOUNDED, kōn-fōdn'dēd. par. a.
Hateful, detestable.

CONFOUNDEDLY, kōn-fōdn'dēd-lē. ad.
Hatefully, shamefully.

CONFOUNDER, kōn-fōdn'dōr. f.
He who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY, kōn-frā-tēr'nē-tē. f.
A body of men united for some religious purpose.

CONFRICTION, kōn-frē-kā'shūn. f.
The act of rubbing against any thing.

To CONFRONT, kōn-frōnt'. v. a.
To stand against another in full view; to stand face to face, in opposition to another; to oppose one evidence to another in open court; to compare one thing with another.

☞ In colloquial pronunciation this word has its last syllable sounded like the last of *afront*, but the second syllable of *confraction* ought never to be so pronounced.

CONFRONTATION, kōn-frōntā'shūn. f.
The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFUSE, kōn-fūz'. v. a.
To disorder, to disperse irregularly; to perplex; to obscure; to hurry the mind.

CONFUSEDLY, kōn-fū'zēd-lē. ad.
(364). In a mixed mass, without separation; indistinctly, one mingled with another; not clearly, not plainly; tumultuously, hastily.

CONFUSEDNESS, kōn-fū'zēd-nēs. f.
(365). Want of distinctness, want of clearness.

CONFUSION, kōn-fū'zhūn. f.
Irregular mixture, tumultuous medly; tumult; indistinct combination; overthrow, destruction; astonishment, distraction of mind.

CONFUTABLE, kōn-fū'tā-bl. a.
Possible to be disproved.

CONFUTATION, kōn-fū'tā-shūn. f.
The act of confuting, disproving.

To CONFUTE, kōn-fūt'. v. a.
To convict of error, to disprove.

CONGE, or **CONGEE**, kōn-jē'. f.
Act of reverence, bow, courtesy; leave, farewell.

To CONGE, kōn-jē'. v. a.
To take leave.

CONGE-D'ELIRE, kōn-jē-dē-lēr'. f.
The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacancy, to choose a bishop.

To CONGEAL, kōn-jē'l. v. a.
To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state; to bind or fix, as by cold.

To CONGEAL, kōn-jē'l. v. n.
To concrese by cold.

CONGEALABLE, kōn-jē'lā-bl. a.
Susceptible of congelation.

CONGEALMENT, kōn-jē'l'mēnt. f.
The clot formed by congelation.

CONGELATION, kōn-jē-lā'shūn. f.
State of being congealed, or made solid.

CONGBNER, kōn-jē'nōr. f.
Of the same kind or nature.

CONGENEROUS, kōn-jē'nē-rōs. a.
Of the same kind.

CONGENROUSNESS, kōn-jē'nē-rōs-nēs. f.
The quality of being from the same original.

CONGENIAL, kōn-jē'nē-āl. a.
Partaking of the same genius, cognate.

CONGENIALITY, kōn-jē-ne-āl'ē-tē. f.
Cognition of mind.

CONGENIALNESS, kōn-jē'nē-āl-nēs. f.
Cognition of mind.

CONGENITE, kōn-jē'nē-tē. a. (140)
(154). Of the same birth, coarctate.

CONGER, kōng'gūr. f. (409).
The sea-eel.

CONGRIES, kōn-jē'rē-s. f.
A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

To CONGEST, kōn-jēst'. v. a.
To heap up.

CONGESTIBLE, kōn-jēst'ē-bl. a.
That may be heaped up.

CONGESTION, kōn-jēst'yōn. f.
A collection of matter, as in abscesses.

CONCIARY, kōn'jē-ā-rō. f.
A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery.

To CONGLACIATE, kōn-glä'shē-lāt. v. n. (46). To turn to ice.

CONGLACIATION, kōn-glä'shē-lā-shūn. f. (408).
Act of changing into ice.

To CONGLOBATE, kōn-glö'bāt. v. a.
To gather into a hard firm ball.

CONGLOBATE, kōn-glö'bāt. f. (408).
Moulded into a firm ball.

CONGLOBATELY, kōn-glö'bātē-lē. ad.
In a spherical form.

CONGLOBATION, kōn-glö'bātōn. f. (408).
A round body.

To CONGLOBE, kōn-glöb'. v. a.
To gather into a round mass.

To CONGLOBE, kōn-glöb'. v. a.
To coalesce into a round mass.

To CONGLOMERATE, kōn-glōm'ē-rāt. v. a.
To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread.

CONGLOMERATE, kōn-glōm'ē-rāt. f. (408).
a. (91). Gathered into a round ball, so that the fibres are distinct; collected, twitted together.

CONGLOMERATION, kōn-glōm'ē-rā-tōn. f.
Collection of matter into a loose ball; intertexture, mixture.

To CONGLUTINATE, kōn-glō'tē-nāt. v. a.
To cement, to weld.

To CONGLUTINATE, kōn-glō'tē-nāt. v. a.
To coalesce.

CONGLUTINATION, kōn-glō'tē-nā-tōn. f.
The act of uniting wounded bodies.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kōn-glō'tē-nā-tiv. a.
Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTY.

CON

¶ (546). — **Fate**, fär, fäl, fät; — **mé**, mêt; — **pine**, pîn; —

CONGLUTINATOR, kôn-glü'tô-nâ-tör. f. (520).

That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGRATULANT, kôn-grâtsh'ù-lânt.

a. Rejoicing in participation.

To **CONGRATULATE**, kôn-grâtsh'ù-lât. v. a. (461).

To compliment upon any happy event.

To **CONGRATULATE**, kôn-grâtsh'ù-lât. v. n.

To rejoice in participation.

CONGRATULATION, kôn-grâtsh'ù-lâshün. f.

The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another; the form in which joy is professed.

CONGRATULATORY, kôn-grâtsh'ù-lâ-tô-é. a.

Expressing joy for the good of another.

To **CONGREET**; kôn-grêt'. v. n.

To salute reciprocally.

To **CONGREGATE**, kôn'grê-gât. v. a. (408).

To collect, to assemble, to bring into one place.

To **CONGREGATE**, kôn'grê-gât. v. n.

To assemble, to meet.

CONGREGATE, kôn'grê-gât. a. (91)

Collected, compact.

CONGREGATION, kôn'grê-gâshün. f. (438).

A collection, a mass of various matters brought together; an assembly met to worship God in publick.

CONGREGATIONAL, kôn'grê-gâshün-nûl. a.

Publick, pertaining to a congregation.

CONGRESS, kôn'grêss. f. (408).

A meeting, a shock, a conflict; an appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGRESSIVE, kôn-grêss'siv. a.

Meeting, encountering.

CONGRUENCE, kôn'grû-énsë. f. (408).

Agreement, suitableness of one thing to another.

CONGRUENT, kôn'grû-ént. a.

Agreeing, correspondent.

CONGRUITY, kôn'grû-é-té. f. (408).

Suitableness, agreeableness; fitness; consistency.

CONGRUMENT, kôn'grû-mënt. f.

Fitness, adaptation.

CONGRUOUS, kôn'grû-óos. a.

Agreeable to, consistent with; suitable to.

CONGRUOUSLY, kôn'grû-óos-lé. ad.

Suitably, pertinently.

CONICAL, kôn'è-käl. a.

Having the form of a cone.

¶ The *s* in the first syllable of this word is pronounced short, though it is long in its primitive *cone*, if we may be allowed to call *cone* its primitive, and not the Latin *Conus*, and Greek Κῶνος; in both which the *s* is long: but *Conicus*, or *Kônos*, whence the learned oblige us to derive our *Conic*, or *Conical*, have the *s* as short as in the English words, and serve to corroborate the opinion of Bishop Hare with respect to the shortening power of the Latin antepenultimate accent (537).

CONICALLY, kôn'è-käl-é. ad.

In form of a cone.

CONICALNESS, kôn'è-käl-nës. f.

The state or quality of being conical.

CON

CONICK SECTIONS, kôn'ik } s.
sék'shünz. }

CONICKS, kôn'iks. }

That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To **CONJECT**, kôn-jék't. v. n.

To guess, to conjecture. Not used.

CONJECTOR, kôn-jék'tür. f.

A guesser, a conjecturer.

CONJECTURABLE, kôn-jék'tshü-râbl. a. (461).

Possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL, kôn-jék'tshü-râl. a.

Depending on conjecture.

CONJECTURALITY, kôn-jék'tshü-râl'-é-té. f.

That which depends upon guess.

CONJECTURALLY, kôn-jék'tshü-râl-é. ad.

By guess, by conjecture.

CONJECTURE, kôn-jék'tshüre. f. (461).

Guess, imperfect knowledge.

To **CONJECTURE**, kôn-jék'tshüre. v. a.

To guess, to judge by guess.

CONJECTURER, kôn-jék'tshü-rür. f.

A guesser.

CONIFEROUS, kô-nif'è-rüs. a.

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 **CONJOIN**, kôn-jöin'. v. a.

To unite, to consolidate into one; to unite in marriage; to associate, to connect.

To **CONJOIN**, kôn-jöin'. v. n.

To league, to unite.

CONJOINT, kôn-jöint'. a.

United, connected.

CONJOINTLY, kôn-jöint'lé. ad.

In union, together.

CONJUGAL, kôn'jüb-gäl. a.

Matrimonial, belonging to marriage.

CONJUGALLY, kôn'jüb-gäl-é. ad.

Matrimonially, connubially.

To **CONJUGATE**, kôn'jüb-gât. v. a. (91).

To join, to join in marriage, to unite; to inflect verbs.

CONJUGATION, kôn'jüb-gâshün. f.

The act of uniting or compiling things together; the form of inflecting verbs; union, assemblage.

CONJUNCT, kôn-jünkt'. a.

Conjoined, concurrent, united.

CONJUNCTION, kôn-jünk'tshün. f.

Union, association, league; the congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac; one of the parts of speech, whose use is to join words or sentences together.

CONJUNCTIVE, kôn-jünkt'iv. a.

Closely united; in grammar, the mood of a verb.

CONJUNCTIVELY, kôn-jünkt'iv-lé. ad.

In union.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, kôn-jünkt'iv-nës. f.

The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY, kôn-jünkt'lé. ad.

Jointly, together.

CONJUNCTURE, kôn-jünkt'shüre. f.

Combination of many circumstances; occasion, critical time.

CONJURATION, kôn-jü-râshün. f.

The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name; an incantation, an enchantment; a plot, a conspiracy.

CON

TO CONJURE, kôn-jüre'. v. a.

To summon in a sacred name; to conspire.

To **CONJURE**, kôn'jür. v. n. (495).

To practise charms or enchantments.

CONJURER, kôn'jür-ôr. f.

An impostor who pretends to secret arts, a cunning man; a man of shrewd conjecture.

CONJUREMENT, kôn-jüre'mënt. f.

Serious injunction.

CONNASCENCE, kôn-nâs'sënsë. f.

Common birth, community of birth.

CONNATE, kôn-nât'. a. (91).

Born with another.

CONNATURAL, kôn-nâtsh'ù-râl. a. (461).

Suitable to nature; connected by na-

ture; participation of the same nature.

CONNATURALITY, kôn-nâtsh'ù-râl'-é-té. L

Participation of the same nature.

CONNATURALLY, kôn-nâtsh'ù-râl-é-té.

ad. By the act of nature, originally.

CONNATURALNESS, kôn-nâtsh'ù-râl-nës. f.

Participation of the same nature, natural union.

To **CONNECT**, kôn-nekt'. v. a.

To join, to link; to unite, as a cement; to join in a just series of thought, as the author connects his reasons well.

To **CONNECT**, kôn-nekt'. v. n.

To cohere, to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

CONNECTIVELY, kôn-nekt'iv-lé. ad.

In conjunction, in union.

To **CONNECT**, kôn-nekt'. v. a.

To join or link together.

CONNEXION, kôn-neks'hiün. f.

Union, junction; just relation to something precedent or subsequent.

CONNEXIVE, kôn-neks'iv. a.

Having the force of connection.

CONNIVANCE, kôn-nâv'ânsë. f.

Voluntary blindness, pretended ignorance, forbearance.

To **CONNIVE**, kôn-nîv'. v. a.

To wink; to pretend blindness or ignorance.

CONNOISSEUR, kô-nës-shüür'. f.

A judge, a critic.

¶ This word is perfectly French, and, though in very general use, is not anglicized. The pronunciation of it given here is but a very awkward one, but, perhaps, is good a one as we have letters in our language to express it; for the French en is used to be found among any of our English vowels or diphthongal sounds.

To **CONNOTATE**, kôn-nôt'. v. a.

To designate something besides itself.

CONNOTATION, kôn-nô-tâ'shiün. f.

Implication of something besides itself.

To **CONNOTE**, kôn-nôte'. v. a.

To imply, to betoken, to indicate.

CONNUBIAL, kôn-nü'bë-äls. f.

Matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal.

CONOID, kô-noid. f.

A figure partaking of a cone.

CONOIDICAL, kô-noid-ik. a.

Approaching to a conic form.

To **CONQUASSATE**, kôn-kwâs'sü. v. a.

To shake, to agitate.

CONQUASSATION, kôn-kwâs'sü-shün. f. (408).

Agitation, concussion.

To

CON

CON

CON

— nō; mōvē, nōr, nōt — tībē, tōb, bōll; — dīl; — pōund; — thīn; THIS.

To CONQUER, kōnk'ür, or kōn'kūr. v. a. (415).
To gain by conquest; to win; to overcome, to subdue; to surmount.

To CONQUER, kōnk'ür. v. a.
To gain the victory, to overcome.

CONQUERABLE, kōnk'ür-ā-bl. a.
Possible to be overcome.

CONQUEROR, kōnk'ür-ōr. f.

A man that has obtained a victory, a victor; one that subdues and ruins countries.

CONQUEST, kōng'kwēst. f. (408) (415).
The act of conquering; subjection; acquisition by victory, thing gained; victory, success in arms.

CONSANGUINEOUS, kōnsāng-gwīn'-nē-ūs. a.
Near of kin, related by birth, not affined.

CONSANGUINITY, kōnsāng-gwīn'-tē-tē. f.
Relation by blood.

CONSARCINATION, kōn-sār-sē-nā'-shān. f.
The act of patching together.

CONSCIENCE, kōn'shēns. f.
The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves; justice, the estimate of conscience; real sentiment, private thoughts; scruple, difficulty.

CONSCIENTIOUS, kōn'shē-ēn'shītis.
a. Scrupulous, exactly just.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kōn'shē-ēn'-shūs-lē. ad.
According to the action of conscience.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kōn'shē-ēn'-shūs-nēs. f.
Mindfulness of duty.

CONSCIONABLE, kōn'shōn-ā-bl. a.
Reasonable.

CONSCIONABleness, kōn'shōn-ā-bl-nēs. f.
Equity, reasonableness.

CONDITIONAL, kōn-shōn-ā-bl. ad.
According to condition.

CONSCIOUS, kōn'shūs. a.
Endowed with power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from personal acquaintance the knowledge of any

object.

CONSCIOUSLY, kōn'shūs-lē. ad.
With reference to one's own actions.

CONSCIENT, kōn'shūs-nēs. f.
Knowledge of past sins in a man's own mind; internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

CONSCIENT, kōn'shūs-lē. f.
A term used in speaking of those who were called

CONSEQUENCE, kōn'shūp' shān. f.
An consequence.

To CONSEQUENT, kōn'shē-kwēnt.
v. a. To follow; to appropriate to some uses; to apply; to relate to some particular purpose.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kōn'shē-kwēnt-lē. a.
By consequence, necessarily; in consequence, pursuant.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kōn'shē-kwēnt-nēs. f.
Regular connection.

CONSERVABLE, kōn-sēr'vā-bl. a.
Capable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, kōn-sēr'vān-sē. f.
Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

CONSERVATION, kōn-sēr-vā'shān. f.
The act of preserving, continuance, protection; preservation from corruption.

CONSERVATIVE, kōn-sēr'vā-tīv. a.
Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

CONSERVATOR, kōn-sēr-vā'tōr. f.
(418). Preserver.

Copsequent, consequential.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kōn'shē-kwēnt-lē. f.

Deduction from premises, corollary.

CONSEQUENTIATION, kōn-sē-kwēnt-shān. f.

Train of consequences; chain of deductions; succession; in astronomy, the month of conjunction, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

CONSECUTIVE, kōn-sēk'kū-tīv. a.
Following in train; consequential, regularly succeeding.

To CONSEMINATE, kōn-sēm'ē-tātē.
v. a. To sow different seeds together.

CONSENSION, kōn-sēn'shān. f.

Agreement, accord.

CONSENT, kōn-sēnt'. f.

The act of yielding or consenting; concord, agreement; coherence with, correspondence; tendency to one point; the perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both.

To CONSENT, kōn-sēnt'. v. n.

To agree to; to co-operate with.

CONSENTANEOUS, kōn-sēn-tā'nē-ūs.
a. Agreeable to, consistent with.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, kōn-sēn-tā'nē-ūs-lē. ad.
Agreeably, consistently, suitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kōn-sēn-tā'nē-ūs-nēs. f.

Agreement, confidence.

CONSENTIENT, kōn-sēn'shē-ēnt. a.
Agreeing, united in opinion.

CONSEQUENCE, kōn'sē-kwēnse. f.

That which follows from any cause or principle; deduction, conclusion; concatenation of causes and effects; importance, moment.

CONSEQUENT, kōn'sē-kwēnt. a.

Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cause.

CONSEQUENT, kōn'sē-kwēnt. f.

Consequence, that which follows from previous propositions; effect, that which follows an acting cause.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kōn-sē-kwēn'-shāl. a.

Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes; conclusive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kōn-sē-kwēn'-shāl-lē. ad.

With just deduction of consequences; by consequence, eventually; in a regular series.

CONSEQUENTIALLNESS, kōn-sē-kwēn'-shāl-nēs. f.

Regular concatenation of discourse.

CONSEQUENTLY, kōn'sē-kwēnt-lē. ad.
By consequence, necessarily; in consequence, pursuant.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kōn'sē-kwēnt-nēs. f.

Regular connection.

CONSERVABLE, kōn-sēr'vā-bl. a.

Capable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, kōn-sēr'vān-sē. f.
Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

CONSERVATION, kōn-sēr-vā'shān. f.
The act of preserving, continuance, protection; preservation from corruption.

CONSERVATIVE, kōn-sēr'vā-tīv. a.
Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

CONSERVATOR, kōn-sēr-vā'tōr. f.
(418). Preserver.

CONSERVATORY, kōn-sēr've-tōr-ē.
f. A place where any thing is kept.

CONSERVATORY, kōn-sēr've-tōr-ē.
a. Having a preservative quality.

To CONSERVE, kōn-sērv'. v. a.
To preserve without loss or detriment; to can or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE, kōn-sērv. f. (402).
A sweetmeat made of the juices of fruit boiled with sugar.

CONSERVER, kōn-sērv'vōr. f.
A layer up, a repositor; a preparer of conserves.

CONCESSION, kōn-sēsh' shān. f.
A fitting together.

CONSESSOR, kōn-sēs'sōr. f. (418).
One that fits with others.

To CONSIDER, kōn-sid'ür, v. a.
(418). To think upon with care, to ponder; to have regard to; to requisite, to reward one for his trouble.

To CONSIDER, kōn-sid'ür. v. n.
To think maturely; to deliberate, to work in the mind.

CONSIDERABLE, kōn-sid'ür-ā-bl. a.
Worthy of consideration; respectable; important, valuable; more than a little, a middle sense between little and great.

CONSIDERABLENESS, kōn-sid'ür-ā-bl-nēs. f.
Importance, value, a claim to notice.

CONSIDERABLY, kōn-sid'ür-ā-bl-ē.
ad. In a degree deserving notice; importantly.

CONSIDERANCE, kōn-sid'ür-āns. f.
Consideration, reflection.

CONSIDERATE, kōn-sid'ür-ātē. a.
(91). Serious, prudent; having respect to; regardful; moderate.

CONSIDERATELY, kōn-sid'ür-ātē-lē.
ad. Calmly, coolly.

CONSIDERATENESS, kōn-sid'ür-ātē-nēs. f.
Prudence.

CONSIDERATION, kōn-sid'ür-ā-tōn.
f. The act of considering, regard, notice; mature thought; meditation; importance, claim to notice; equivalent, compensation; motive of action, influence; reason; ground of concluding; in law, Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth.

CONSIDERER, kōn-sid'ür-ōr, f.
A man of reflection.

To CONSIGN, kōn-sin'. v. a.
To give to another any thing; to appropriate; to make over; to transfer; to commit, to entrust.

To CONSIGN, kōn-sin'. v. n.
To yield, to sign, to consent to. Obscure.

CONSIGNATION, kōn-sig-nā'shān. f.
The act of consigning.

CONSIGNMENT, kōn-sig-nē-mēnt. f.
The act of consigning; the writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR, kōn-sim'ē-lār. f.
Having one common resemblance.

To CONSIST, kōn-sist'. v. n.
To continue fixed, without dissipation; to be comprised, to be contained in; to be composed of; to agree.

CONSISTENCE, kōn-sis'tēnsē. f.

CONSISTENCY, kōn-sis'tēnsē. f.
State with respect to material existence; degree of denseness or rarity; substance, form;

(546). — **FATE**, fär, fall, fāt; — mē, mōt; — plne, pln; —

FORM; agreement with itself, or with any other thing.

CONSISTENT, kōn-sis'tēnt. a.

Not contradictory, not opposed; firm, not fluid.

CONSISTENTLY, kōn-sis'tēnt-lē. ad.

Without contradiction, agreeably.

CONSISTORIAL, kōn-sis-tōrē-äl. a.

Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

CONSISTORY, kōn'sis-tōrē. f.

The place of justice in the ecclesiastical court; the assembly of cardinals; any solemn assembly.

CONSOCIATE, kōn-sō'shē-ätē. f.

An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.

TO CONSOCIATE, kōn-sō'shē-ätē.

v. a. To unite, to join.

TO CONSOCIATE, kōn-sō'shē-ätē.

v. n. To coalesce, to unite.

CONSOCIATION, kōn-sō-shē-ä'shūn. f.

Alliance; union, intimacy, companionship.—See *Pronunciation*.

CONSOLABLE, kōn-sō'lā-bl. a.

That which admits comfort.

TO CONSOLATE, kōn-sō-lātē. v. a.

(91). To comfort, to console. Little used.

CONSOLATION, kōn-sō-lā'shūn. f.

Comfort, alleviation of misery.

CONSOLATOR, kōn-sō-lā-tōr. f. (521)

A comforter.

CONSOLATORY, kōn-sō'lā-tōr-ē. f.

A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

(57) I have given the o in the second syllable of this word the short sound, as heard in solid; as it seems more agreeable to the analogy of words in this termination than the long o which Mr. Sheridan has given: for by inspecting the Rhyming Dictionary we shall see that every vowel, but a in the penultimate syllable in these words, is short. Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnson give this o the same sound as I have done.

CONSOLATORY, kōn-sō'lā-tōr-ē. a.

Tending to give comfort.

TO CONSOLE, kōn-sōlē. v. a.

To comfort, to cheer.

CONSOLE, kōn-sōlē. f. (492).

In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.

CONSOILER, kōn-sō'lōr. f.

One that gives comfort.

CONSOLIDANT, kōn-sōl'ē-dānt. a.

That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

TO CONSOLIDATE, kōn-sōl'ē-dātē.

v. a. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to combine two parliamentary bills, or two benefits into one.

TO CONSOLIDATE, kōn-sōl'ē-dātē.

v. n. To grow firm, hard, or solid.

CONSOLIDATION, kōn-sōl'ē-dā'-shūn. f.

The act of uniting into a solid mass; the annexing of one bill in parliament to another; the combining two benefits in one.

CONSONANCE, kōn-sō-nānsē. f.

CONSONANCY, kōn-sō-nānsē. f.

Accord of sound; consistency, congruence; agreement, concord.

CONSONANT, kōn-sō-nānt. a.

Agreeable, according, consistent.

CONSONANT, kōn-sō-nānt. f.

A letter which cannot be sounded by itself.

CONSONANTLY, kōn-sō-nānt-lē. ad.

Consistently, agreeably.

CONSONANTNESS, kōn-sō-nānt-nēs. f.

Agreeableness, consistency.

CONSONOUS, kōn-sō-nōs. a.

Agreeing in sound, symphonious.

CONSOPRATION, kōn-sō-pē-ä'shūn. f.

The act of laying to sleep.

CONSORT, kōn-sōrt. f. (492).

Companion, partner; a number of instruments playing together, more properly written Concert; concurrence, union.

TO CONSORT, kōn-sōrt'. v. n.

To associate with.

TO CONSORT, kōn-sōrt'. v. a.

To join, to mix, to marry. He with his comforted Eve. To accompany.

CONSORTABLE, kōn-sōr-tā-bl. a.

To be compared with, suitable.

CONSORTION, kōn-sōr-tōn. f.

Partnership, society.

CONSPECTABLE, kōn-spēk'tā-bl. a.

Easy to be seen.

CONSPECTUITY, kōn-spēk-tū'ē-tē. f.

Sense of seeing. Not used.

CONSPERSION, kōn-spēr'shūn. f.

A sprinkling about.

CONSPICUITY, kōn-spē-kū'ē-tē. f.

Brightness, obviousness to the sight.

CONSPICUOUS, kōn-spik'ū-üs. a.

Obvious to the sight, seen at distance; eminent, distinguished.

CONSPICUOUSLY, kōn-spik'ū-üs-lē. a.

ad. Obviously to the view; eminently, remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, kōn-spik'ū-üs-nēs. f.

Exposure to the view; eminence, celebrity.

CONSPIRACY, kōn-spīr'ā-sē. f. (109)

A plot, a concerted treason; an agreement of men to do any thing, in an evil sense; tendency of many caucuses to one event.

CONSPIRANT, kōn-spī'rānt. a.

Engaged in a conspiracy, plotting.

CONSPIRATION, kōn-spī-rā'shūn. f.

A plot.

CONSPIRATOR, kōn-spīr'ā-tōr. f.

(110). A man engaged in a plot, a plotter.

TO CONSPIRE, kōn-spīr'. v. n.

To concert a crime, to plot; to agree together, as all things, conspire to make him happy.

CONSPIRER, kōn-spī'rōr. f.

A conspirator, a plotter.

CONSTABLE, kōn-stā-bl. f. (165).

A peace officer, formerly one of the officers of the state.

CONSTABLESHIP, kōn-stā-bl-shīp. f.

The office of a constable.

CONSTANCY, kōn-stān-sē. f.

Unalterable continuance; consistency, unvaried state; resolution, steadiness; lasting affection.

CONSTANT, kōn-stānt. a.

Firm, not fluid; unvaried, unchanged; firm, resolute, free from change of affection; certain, not various.

CONSTANTLY, kōn-stānt-lē. ad.

Unvaryingly, perpetually, certainly, steadily.

TO CONSTELLATE, kōn-stēl'ātē.

v. n. To shine with one general light.

TO CONSTELLATE, kōn-stēl'ātē.

v. a. To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

CONSTELLATION, kōn-stē-lā'shūn. f.

A cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

CONSTERNATION, kōn-stērnā'shūn. f.

Asternishment, amazement, terror, dread.

TO CONSTIPATE, kōn-stē-pātē. v. a.

To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken, to condense; to stop by filling up the passages; to make cohesive.

CONSTIPATION, kōn-stē-pā'shūn. f.

The act of crowding any thing into less room; stoppage, obstruction by plenitude.

CONSTITUENT, kōn-stītūt'ū-ēnt. a. (461). Elemental, essential, that of which any thing consists.

CONSTITUENT, kōn-stītūt'ū-ēnt. f.

The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing; that which is necessary to the substance of any thing; he that deputes another.

TO CONSTITUTE, kōn-stī-tūtē. v. a.

To produce, to appoint; to erect, to establish; to depute.

CONSTITUTER, kōn-stī-tū-tōr. f.

He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION, kōn-stī-tū-tōn'shūn. f.

The act of constituting, enacting, establishing; state of being, natural qualities; corporeal frame; temper of body, with respect to health; temper of mind; established form of government, system of laws and customs; particular law, establishment, institution.

CONSTITUTIONAL, kōn-stī-tū-tōn'shūn-äl. a.

Bred in the constitution, radical; consistent with the constitution, legal.

CONSTITUTIVE, kōn-stī-tū-tiv. a.

Elemental, essential, productive; having the power to enact or establish.

TO CONSTRAIN, kōn-strān'. v. a.

To compel, to force to some action; to hinder by force; to necessitate; to press.

CONSTRAINABLE, kōn-strā-bl. a.

Liable to constraint.

CONSTRAINER, kōn-strā'nēr. f.

He that constrains.

CONSTRAINT, kōn-strānt'. f.

Compulsion, violence, confinement.

TO CONSTRIC, kōn-strik't. v. a.

To bind, to cramp; to contract; to cause to shrink.

CONSTRICKTION, kōn-strik'shūn. f.

Contraction, compression.

CONSTRUCTOR, kōn-strük'tōr. f.

That which comprises or constructs.

TO CONSTRINGE, kōn-strinj'. v. a.

To compress, to contract, to bind.

CONSTRINGENT, kōn-strinj'ēnt. a.

Having the quality of binding or compressing.

TO CONSTRUCT, kōn-strukt'. v. a.

To build, to form.

CONSTRUCTION, kōn-struk'shūn. f.

The act of building; the form of building, structure; the putting of words together in such a manner as to convey a complete sense; the act of interpreting, explanation; the sense, the meaning; the manner of describing a figure in geometry.

CONSTRUCTURE, kōn-struk'tshūre. f.

(461). File, edifice, fabrick.

TO CONSTRUÉ, kōn-strü, or kōn-strü'. v. a.

To interpret, to explain.

(57) It is a scandal to seminaries of learning that the latter pronunciation of this word should prevail there. Those who ought to be the guardians of propriety are often the perverters

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—nō, mōvē, nōr, nōt; —tōbē, tōb, bōll; —ōl; —pōnd; —ibin, this.

perverters of it. Hence *Accidence* for *Accidents*, *Preposition* for *Prepositor*, and *Conſtruc-* for *Conſtruct*; for it must be carefully noted, that this last word is under a different predicament from those which end with *r* and mute *e*: here the vowel *u* must have its long sound, as in the word *true*; this letter cannot be sunk or transposed like *e* in *Centre*, *Septem-*, &c.

To CONSTUPRATE, kōn'stū-prātē.

v. a. To violate, to defraud, to denude.

CONSTUPRATION, kōn'stū-prā'thōn. f. Violation, defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, kōn-sūb-stān'-shāl. a.

Having the same essence or substance; being of the same kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, kōn-sūb-stān'-shāl-é-tē. f.

Existence of more than one in the same substance.

To CONSUBSTANTJATE, kōn-sūb-stān'-shāt. v. a.

To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, kōn-sūb-stān'-shāt'ihōn. f.

The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

CONSUL, kōn'sul. f.

The chief magistrate in the Roman republic; an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

CONSULAR, kōn'shū-lär. a. (452).

Relating to the consul.

CONSULATE, kōn'shū-lät. f. (91).

The office of consul.

CONSULSHIP, kōn'shū-ship. f.

The office of consul.

To CONSULT, kōn-sölt'. v. n.

To take counsel together.

To CONSULT, kōn-sölt'. v. a.

To ask advice of, as he consulted his friends; to regard, to act with view or respect to; to search into, to examine, as to consult an author.

CONSULT, kōn'sölt, or kōn-sölt'. f.

The act of consulting; the effect of consulting, determination; a council, a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

I am much mistaken if this word does not incline to the general analogy of accent in disyllable nouns and verbs, like *insult*. Poets have used it both ways; but the accent on the first syllable seems the most usual, as well as the most legitimate pronunciation.

CONSULTATION, kōn-söll-tä'thōn. f.

The act of consulting; secret deliberation; a number of persons consulted together.

CONSULTER, kōn-söll'tür. f.

One that consults or asks counsel.

CONSUMABLE, kōn-sü'b'm-bl. a.

Susceptible of destruction.

To CONSUME, kōn-süme'. v. a.

To waste, to spend, to destroy.

The reason why the *s* in this word is pure, and in *Consumar* takes the aspiration, is, that in *one* the accent is on the syllable beginning with this letter; and in the other, on the preceding syllable (450).

To CONSUME, kōn-süme'. v. n.

To waste away, to be exhausted.

CONSUMER, kōn-sü'mür. f.

One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

To CONSUMMATE, kōn-süm'mäte.

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v. a. (gr). To complete, to perfect.

CONSUMMATE, kōn-süm'mäte. a. Complete, perfect.

CONSUMMATION, kōn-süm-mä'-thān. f.

Completion, perfection, end; the end of the present system of things; death, end of life.

CONSUMPTION, kōn-süm'shōn. f.

(412). The act of consuming, waste; the state of wasting or perishing; a waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever.

CONSUMPTIVE, kōn-süm'tiv. a.

Destructive, wasting, exhausting; diseased with a consumption.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, kōn-süm'tiv-nës. f.

A tendency to a consumption.

CONSUTURE, kōn-sü'til. a.

Sewed or stitched together.

To CONTABULATE, kōn-täb'l-ü-lätē.

v. a. To floor with boards.

CONTACT, kōn'täkt. f.

Touch, close union.

CONTACTION, kōn-täk'thōn. f.

The act of touching.

CONTAGION, kōn-tä'jé-ün. f. (542).

The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated; infection, propagation of mischief; pestilence, venomous emanations.

CONTAGIOUS, kōn-tä'jé-üs. a. (542).

Infectious, caught by approach.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, kōn-tä'jé-üs-nës

f. The quality of being contagious.

To CONTAIN, kōn-täne'. v. a.

To hold as a vessel; to comprise, as a writing; to restrain, to withhold.

To CONTAIN, kōn-täne'. v. n.

To live in continence.

CONTAINABLE, kōn-tä'nä-bl. a.

Possible to be contained.

To CONTAMINATE, kōn-täm'ë-nätē

v. a. To defile, to corrupt by base mixture.

CONTAMINATE, kōn-täm'ë-nätē. a.

Polluted, defiled.

CONTAMINATION, kōn-täm-ë-nä'-shōn. f.

Pollution, defilement.

To CONTEMN, kōn-täm'. v. a. (411).

To despise, to scorn, to neglect.

CONTEMNER, kōn-täm'nür. f. (411).

One that contemns, a despiser.

To CONTEMPER, kōn-täm'pür. v. a.

To moderate.

CONTEMPERAMENT, kōn-täm'pür-ä-mént. f.

The degree of any quality.

To CONTEMPERATE, kōn-täm'pür-ä-tät. v. a.

To moderate, to temper.

CONTEMPERATION, kōn-täm-pür-ä-thān. f.

The act of moderating or tempering; proportionate mixture, proportion.

To CONTEMPLATE, kōn-täm'plätē.

v. a. To study, to meditate.

There is a very prevailing propensity to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; a propensity which ought to be checked by every lover of the harmony of language. That very singular analogy in our tongue of placing the accent on the last syllable of the verb, and the first of the noun, (492) seems to have taken precedence

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for the convenience of forming participles, adverbs, and verbal nouns; which would be inharmonious and difficult to pronounce, if the verb had the accent on the first syllable. This analogy should teach us to avoid placing the accent on the first syllable of this and similar verbs, however we may pronounce nouns and adjectives.

To CONTEMPLATE, kōn-täm'plätē.

v. n. To muse, think studiously with long attention.

CONTEMPLATION, kōn-täm-plä'-shōn. f.

Meditation, studious thought on any subject; holy meditation; study, opposed to action.

CONTEMPLATIVE, kōn-täm'plä-tiv.

a. Given to thought, studious, employed in study; having the power of thought.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, kōn-täm'plä-tiv-lē. ad.

Thoughtfully, attentively.

CONTEMPLATOR, kōn-täm'plä-tör.

f. (521). One employed in study.

CONTEMPORARY, kōn-täm'pō-rä-rē

a. Living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, kōn-täm'pō-rä-rē

f. One who lives at the same time with another.

To CONTEMPORISE, kōn-täm'pō-rize. v. a.

To make contemporaneous.

CONTEMPT, kōn-täm't'. f. (412).

The act of despising others, scorn; the state of being despised, vileness.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kōn-täm'tö-bl. a.

Worthy of contempt, deserving scorn; despised, scorned, neglected.

CONTEMPTIBILITY, kōn-täm'tö-bl-nës. f.

The state of being contemptible; vileness, cheapness.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kōn-täm'tö-bl-bē.

ad. Mainly, in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kōn-täm'tshü-üs.

a. (461). Scornful, apt to despise.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kōn-täm'tshü-üs-lē. ad.

With scorn, with despite.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kōn-täm'-tshü-üs-nës. f.

Disposition to contempt.

To CONTEND, kōn-tänd'. v. n.

To strive, to struggle in opposition; to vie, to act in emulation.

To CONTEND, kōn-tänd'. v. a.

To dispute any thing, to contest.

CONTENTENT, kōn-tänd'dent. f.

Antagonist, opponent.

CONTENTENDER, kōn-tänd'dür. f.

Combatant, champion.

CONTENT, kōn-tänd'. a.

Satisfied so as not to repine, easy.

To CONTENT, kōn-tänd'. v. a.,

To satisfy so as to stop complaint; to please, to gratify.

CONTENT, kōn-tänd'. f.

Moderate happiness; acquiescence; that which is contained, or included in any thing; the power of containing, extent, capacity; that which is comprised in a writing; in this sense used only in the plural, and then it is sometimes accented on the first syllable (493).

CONTENTED,

(346). — *Fate, fortune, fall, fast; — met, mett; — pine, plain; —*

CONTENTED, kōn-tēn'tid. part. a.
Established, at quiet, not repining.

CONTENTION, kōn-tēn'shūn. f.
Strife, debate, contest; emulation, endeavour to excel.

CONTENTIOUS, kōn-tēn'shōs. a.
Quarrelsome, given to debate, perverse.

CONTENTIOUSLY, kōn-tēn'shōs-lē. ad.
Perversely, quarrelsomely.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kōn-tēn'shōs-nēs. f.
Proneness to contest.

CONTENTLESS, kōn-tēnt'lēs. a.
Discontented, dissatisfied, uneasy.

CONTENTMENT, kōn-tēnt'mēnt. f.
Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction or gratification.

CONTINUOUS, kōn-tēr'mē-nūs. a.
Bordering upon.

CONTINERANEOUS, kōn-tēr-rā'nē-ās. a.
Of the same country.

To CONTEST, kōn-tēst'. v. a. (492).
To dispute, to controvert, to litigate.

To CONTEST, kōn-tēst'. v. n.
To strive, to contend; to vie, emulate.

CONTEST, kōn-tēst. f.
Dispute, difference, debate.

CONTESTABLE, kōn-tēs'tā-bl. a.
Disputable, controvertible.

CONTESTABleness, kōn-tēs'tā-bl-nēs. f.
Possibility of contest.

To CONTEX, kōn-tēks'. v. a.
To weave together.

CONTEXT, kōn-tēkst. f.
The general series of a discourse.

CONTEXT, kōn-tēkst'. a.
Kuit together, firm.

CONTEXTURE, kōn-tēks'tshūr. f.
(461). The disposition of parts one among another, the system, the constitution.

CONTIGNATION, kōn-tīg-nā'shūn. f.
A frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing; or joining a fabrick.

CONTIGUITY, kōn-tē-gū'ē-tē. f.
Equal contact, nearness of situation.

CONTIGUOUS, kōn-tīg'ū-ās. a.
Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon.

CONTIGUOUSLY, kōn-tīg'ū-ālē. ad.
Without any intervening spaces.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, kōn-tīg'ū-ās-nēs. f.
Close connection.

CONTINENCE, kōn-tē-nēns. f.

CONTINENCY, kōn-tē-nēn-sē. f.
Restraint, command of one's self; chastity in general; forbearance of lawful pleasure; moderation in lawful pleasures.

CONTINENT, kōn-tē-nēnt. a.
Chaste, abstemious in lawful pleasures; restrained, moderate, temperate.

CONTINENT, kōn-tē-nēnt. f.
Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands; that which contains any thing.

CONTINENTIAL, kōn-tē-nēnt'āl. adj.
Relating to the Continent.

To CONTINGE, kōn-tīng'. v. a.
To touch; to reach.

CONTINGENCE, kōn-tīng'jēns. f.
The quality of being fortuitous, accidental possibility.

CONTINGENT, kōn-tīng'jēnt. a.
Falling out; by chance, accidental.

CONTINGENT, kōn-tīng'jēnt. f.
Falling out; by chance, accidental.

A thing in the hands of chance; a proportion that falls to any person upon a division.

CONTINGENTLY, kōn-tīn'jēnt-lē. ad.
Accidentally; without any settled rule.

CONTINGENTNESS, kōn-tīn'jēnt-nēs. f.
Accidentalness.

CONTINUAL, kōn-tīn'ū-āl. a.

Incessant, proceeding without interruption; in-law, continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day.

CONTINUALLY, kōn-tīn'ū-āl-lē. ad.
Without pause, without interruption; without ceasing.

CONTINUANCE, kōn-tīn'ū-āns. f.

Succession uninterrupted; permanence in one state; abide in a place; duration, lastings; perseverance.

CONTINUATE, kōn-tīn'ū-ātē. a. (91)

Immediately united; uninterrupted, unbroken.

CONTINUATION, kōn-tīn-ū-ā-shūn. f.

Protraction, or succession, uninterrupted.

CONTINUATIVE, kōn-tīn'ū-ā-tiv. f.

An expression noting permanence or duration.

CONTINUATOR, kōn-tīn-hā-ā-tōr. f.

(521). He that continues or keeps up the series of succession.

To CONTINUE, kōn-tīn'ū. v. n.

To remain in the same state; to last, to be durable; to persevere.

To CONTINUE, kōn-tīn'ū. v. a.

To protract, or repeat without interruption; to unite without a chasm, or intervening subsidence.

CONTINUEDLY, kōn-tīn'ū-ēd-lē. ad.

Without interruption, without ceasing.

CONTINUER, kōn-tīn'ū-ār. f.

One that has the power of perseverance.

CONTINUITY, kōn-tē-nū'ē-tē. f.

Connection, uninterrupted, cohesion; the texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body.

CONTINUOUS, kōn-tīn'ū-ās. a.

Joined together, without the intervention of any space.

To CONTRORT, kōn-tōr'. v. a.

To twist, to writh.

CONTORTION, kōn-tōr'shūn. f.

Twist, wry motion, flexure.

CONTOUR, kōn-tōr'. f.

The outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRABAND, kōn-trā-bānd. a.

Prohibited, illegal, unlawful.

To CONTRACT, kōn-trākt'. v. a.

To draw together, to shorten; to bring two parties together, to make a bargain; to betroth, to affiance; to get a habit of; to abridge, to epitomise.

To CONTRACT, kōn-trākt'. v. n.

To shrink up, to grow short; to bargain, to contract for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT, kōn-trākt. f. (492).

A bargain, a compact; an act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another; a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

Mr. Nares, in his English Orthoepy,

page 338, has very properly criticised Dr. Jonnson's observation on this word, where he says, 'Dr. Johnson has accented this word on the last syllable, and has subjoined this remark,' "anciently accented on the first."

It is evident that the whole article should be reversed: The word should stand with the accent on the first, and the remark should be, "anciently accented on the last."

The justness of these observations will appear from the quotations:

"This is the hand which, with a vow'd contract,
Was fast lock'd in thine." SHAKESPEARE.

"I did; and his contract with Lady Lucy,
And his contract by deputy in France." IAIN.

But that the accent should now be placed on the first syllable needs no proof but the general ear, and the general analogy of dissyllabic nouns and verbs of the same form. (492).

CONTRACTEDNESS, kōn-trākt'ēd-nēs. f.

The state of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBILITY, kōn-trākt-tēbil'ē-tē. f.

Possibility of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBLE, kōn-trākt'tē-bl. a.

Capable of contraction.

CONTRACTIBLENES, kōn-trākt'tē-bl-nēs. f.

The quality of suffering contraction.

CONTRACTILE, kōn-trākt'ē-l. a.

Having the power of shortening itself.

CONTRACTION, kōn-trākt'shūn. f.

The act of contracting or shortening; the act of shrinking or shrivelling; the state of being contracted, drawn into a narrow compass; in grammar, the reduction of two vowels or syllables to one; abbreviation, as the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRACTOR, kōn-trākt'ōr. f.

One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

To CONTRADICT, kōn-trā-dik'. v. a.
To oppose verbally, to deny; to be contrary to.

CONTRADICTER, kōn-trā-dik'tōr. f.
One that contradicts, an opposer.

CONTRADICTION, kōn-trā-dik'shūn. f.

Verbal opposition, controversial assertion; opposition; inconsistency, incongruity; contrariety, in thought or effect.

CONTRADICTIOUS, kōn-trā-dik'-shūs. a.

Filled with contradictions, inconsistent; inclined to contradict.

CONTRADICTIVENESS, kōn-trā-dik'-shūs-nēs. f.

Inconsistency.

CONTRADICTORILY, kōn-trā-dik'-tōr-ē-lē. ad.

Inconsistency with himself; oppositely to others.

CONTRADICTORY, kōn-trā-dik'tōr-ē. a.

Opposite to, inconsistent with; in logick, that which is in the fullest opposition.

CONTRADICTORY, kōn-trā-dik'tōr-ē-f. A proposition which opposes another in all its terms, inconsistency.

CONRADISTINCTION, kōn-trā-dif-tink'shūn. f.

Distinction by opposite qualities.

To CONTRADISTINGUISH, kōn-trā-dif-tīng'gwish. v. a.
To distinguish by opposite qualities.

CONTRAFISSURE, kōn-trā-fīsh'fūshē. f. (450) (452). A crack of the skull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure; but in the contrary part, contrafissure.

To CONTRAINDIQUE, kōn-trā-in'-di-kātē. v. a.

To point out some peculiar symptom, contrary to the general tenor of the malady.

CONRAIN-

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—nō, mōvē; nōr, nōt; —tūb, tūb, bōll; —dūl; —pōind; —thīn, thīs.

CONTRAINDICATION, kōn-trā-in-de-kā'shūn. f.
An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first.

CONTRAMURE, kōn-trā-mūr'. f.
An outwall built about the main wall of a city.

CONTRANITENCY, kōn-trā-nī'tēn-sē. f. Re-action, a resistency against pressure.

CONTRAPosition, kōn-trā-pō-zish'ūn. f.

A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULARITY, kōn-trā-rēg-ū-lār'ē-tē. f.

Contrariety to rule.

CONTRARIANT, kōn-trā-rē-ānt. a.
Inconsistent, contradictory.

CONTRARIES, kōn-trā-rīz. f.

Things of opposite natures or qualities; in logic, propositions which destroy each other.

CONTRARIETY, kōn-trā-rī'ē-tē. f.
Repugnance, opposition; inconsistency, quality or position destructive of its opposite.

CONTRARILY, kōn-trā-rē-lē. ad.

In a manner contrary; different ways, in opposite directions. Little used.

This and the following word are by Dr. Johnson accented on the second syllable; no doubt from the harshness that must necessarily arise from placing the accent on the first, when so many unaccented syllables are to succeed. But if harmony were to take place, we should never suffer the stress on the first syllable of *Contrary*, from which these words are formed; but that once admitted, it is invariably by the best speakers, we should cross the most uniform analogy of our language, if we accented the substantive and the adverb differently from the adjective; and therefore, however harsh they may sound, these words must necessarily have the accent on the first syllable.

CONTRARINESS, kōn-trā-rē-nēs. f.
Contrariety, opposition.

CONTRARIOUS, kōn-trā-rē-ūs. a.
Opposite, repugnant.

CONTRARIOUSLY, kōn-trā-rē-ūs-lē. ad. Oppositely.

CONTRARIWISE, kōn-trā-rē-wīsé.
ad. Conversely; on the contrary.

CONTRARY, kōn-trā-rē. a.
Opposite, contradictory; inconsistent, disagreeing; adverse, in an opposite direction.

The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar. When common ears refuse a sound, it is a strong presumption that sound is not agreeable to the general harmony of the language. The learned often vitiate the natural taste for their own language by an affected veneration for others; while the illiterate, by a kind of vernacular instinct, fall into the most analogical pronunciation, and such as is most suitable to the general turn of the language. Audiently this word was most commonly pronounced by the learned, as it is now by the vulgar, with the accent on the second syllable; but nothing can be now more firmly established than the accent on the first syllable, and the other pronunciation must be scrupulously avoided.—See *Contrarily*.

CONTRARY, kōn-trā-rē. f.

A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to some other; in opposition, on the other side; to a contrary purpose.

CONTRAST, kōn-trāst. f.

Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To **CONTRAST**, kōn-trāst'. v. a.
To place in opposition; to shew another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLATION, kōn-trā-väl-lā-shūn. f.

The fortification thrown up, to hinder the fallies of the garrison.

CONTRAVENE, kōn-trā-vēn'. v. a.
To oppose, to obstruct, to baffle.

CONTRAVENER, kōn-trā-vē'nūr. f.
He who opposes another.

CONTRAVENTION, kōn-trā-vēn'-shūn. f.
Opposition.

CONTRECTATION, kōn-trēk-tā'shūn. f.
A touching.

CONTRIBUTARY, kōn-trīb'ū-tā-rē.

a. Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

To **CONTRIBUTE**, kōn-trīb'ūtē. v. a.
To give to some common stock.

To **CONTRIBUTE**, kōn-trīb'ūtē. v. n.
To bear a part, to have a share in any act or effect.

CONTRIBUTION, kōn-trē-bū'shūn. f.

The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons; that which is given by several hands for some common purpose; that which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

CONTRIBUTIVE, kōn-trīb'ū-tīv. a.

That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

CONTRIBUTOR, kōn-trīb'ū-tōr. f.
One that bears a part in some common design.

CONTRIBUTORY, kōn-trīb'ū-tōr-ē.

a. Promoting the same end, bringing assistance to some joint design.

To **CONTRISTATE**, kōn-trīs'tātē.

v. a. To sadden, to make sorrowful. Not used.

CONTRISTATION, kōn-trīs-tā'shūn. f.
The act of making sad, the state of being made sad. Not used.

CONTRITE, kōn'trītē. a. (140)

Bruised, much worn; worn with sorrow, harassed with the sense of guilt, penitent.

CONTRITELY, kōn'trītē-lē. adv.

Penitently.

As the adjective *contrite*, though contrary to analogy, seems to prefer the accent on the first syllable; *contritely* and *contriteness* must necessarily have the accent on the same syllable.—See *Contrarily*.

CONTRITENESS, kōn'trītē-nēs. f.
Contrition, repentance.

CONTRITION, kōn-trīsh'ōn. f.

The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; penitence, sorrow for sin.

CONTRIVABLE, kōn-trīv'ā-bl. a.
Possible to be planned by the mind.

CONTRIVANCE, kōn-trīv'ānsē. f.
The act of contriving; scheme, plan; a plot, an artifice.

To **CONTRIVE**, kōn-trīv'. v. a.
To plan out; to find out means.

To **CONTRIVE**, kōn-trīv'. v. n.
To form or design, to plan.

CONTRIVEMENT, kōn-trīv'mēnt. f.
Invention.

CONTRIVER, kōn-trīv'rē. f.
An inventer.

CONTROL, kōn-trōl'. f. (406).

A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other; check, restraint; power, authority, superintendence.

To **CONTROL**, kōn-trōl'. v. a. (406).

To keep under check by a counter-reckoning; to govern, to restrain; to confute.

CONTROLLABLE, kōn-trōl'ā-bl. a.

Subject to control, subject to be over-ruled.

CONTROLLER, kōn-trōl'lōr. f.

One that has the power of governing or restraining.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kōn-trōl'lōr-ship'

f. The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, kōn-trōl'mēnt. f.

The power or act of superintending or restraining, restraint; opposition, contumacy.

CONTROVERSIAL, kōn-trō-vēr'shāl.

a. Relating to disputes, disputations.

CONTROVERSY, kōn'trō-vēr-sē. f.

Dispute, debate; a suit in law; a quarrel.

To **CONTROVERT**, kōn'trō-vērt.

v. a. To debate, to dispute any thing in writing.

CONTROVERTIBLE, kōn-trō-vēr'tō-bl. a.

Disputable.

CONTROVERTIST, kōn'trō-vēr-tist. f.

Disputant.

CONTUMACIOUS, kōn-tū-mā'shūs. a.

Obstinate, perverse, stubborn.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, kōn-tū-mā'-shūs-lē. ad.

Obstinately, inflexibly, perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kōn-tū-mā'-shūs-nēs. f.

Obstinacy, perverseness.

CONTUMACY, kōn-tū-mā-sē. f.

Obstinacy, perverseness; in law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.

CONTUMELIOUS, kōn-tū-mē'lē-ūs. a.

Reproachful, sarcastick; inclined to utter reproach; productive of reproach, shameful.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, kōn-tū-mē'lē-ūs-lē. ad.

Reproachfully, contemptuously.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kōn-tū-mē'-lē-ūs-nēs. f.

Rudeness, reproach.

CONTUMELY, kōn'tū-mē-lē. f.

Contemptuous, bitternēs of language, reproach.

To **CONTUSE**, kōn-tūz'. v. a.

To beat together, to bruise; to bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

CONTUSION, kōn-tūz'hūn. f.

The act of beating or bruising; the state of being beaten or bruised; a bruise.

CONVALESCENCE, kōn-vā-lēs'-sēn-sē.

Renewal of health, recovery from a disease.

CONVALESCENT, kōn-vā-lēs'sēnt. a.

Recovering.

To **CONVENE**, kōn-vēn'. v. n.

To come together, to assemble.

To **CONVENE**, kōn-vēn'. v. a.

To call together, to assemble, to convoke; to summon judicially.

CONVENI

(546). — *Fate, far, fill, fit; — met, mēt; — pine, pīn; —*

- CONVENIENCE**, kōn-vē'nē-ēnsē. }
CONVENIENCY, kōn-vē'nē-ēn-sē. }
 f. Fitness, commodiousness, caus. of ease, accommodation; fitness of time or place.
- CONVENTENT**, kōn-vē'nē-ēnt. a.
 Fit, suitable, proper.
- CONVENIENTLY**, kōn-vē'nē-ēnt-lē. ad. Commodiously, fitly.
- CONVENT**, kōn-vēnt. s.
 An assembly of religious persons; a religious house, a monastery, a nunnery.
- TO CONVENT**, kōn-vēnt'. v. a. (492)
 To call before a judge or judicature. Not in use.
- CONVENTICLE**, kōn-vēn-tē-kl. s.
 An assembly, a meeting; an assembly for worship; a secret assembly.
- CONVENTICLER**, kōn-vēn-tik'lōr. s.
 One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.
- CONVENTION**, kōn-vēn'fūn. s.
 The act of coming together; union, coalition; an assembly; a contract, an agreement for a time.
- CONVENTIONAL**, kōn-vēn'shūn-äl.
 a. Stipulated, agreed on by compact.
- CONVENTIONARY**, kōn-vēn'shūn-ēr-ē. a.
 Acting upon contract, settled by stipulations.
- CONVENTUAL**, kōn-vēn'tshū-äl. a.
 Belonging to a convent, monastic.
- CONVENTUAL**, kōn-vēn'tshū-äl. s.
 A monk, a nun, one that lives in a convent.
- TO CONVERGE**, kōn-vēr'jē. v. n.
 To tend to one point from different places.
- CONVERGENT**, kōn-vēr'jēnt. } a.
CONVERGING, kōn-vār'jēng. } a.
 Tending to one point from different places.
- CONVERSABLE**, kōn-vēr'sā-bl. a.
 Qualified for conversation, fit for company.
- CONVERSABleness**, kōn-vēr'sā-bl-nēs. s.
 The quality of being a pleasing companion.
- CONVERSABLY**, kōn-vēr'sā-blē. ad.
 In a convertible manner.
- CONVERSANT**, { kōn-vēr-sānt. } a.
 Acquainted with, familiar; having intercourse with any, acquainted; relating to, concerning.
- CONVERSANT**, { kōn-vēr-sānt. } a.
 The accent on the first syllable of this word is not only more agreeable to polite usage, but to analogy, than the accent on the second. Thus the words *Cofſident*, *Prefident*, *Prudent*, &c. are not accented like the verbs *Confide*, *Prefide*, &c. &c. but are considered as simple, and follow the general rule; which is, that all simples of three syllables, have the accent on the first, and that the vowel in this syllable is short.
- CONVERSATION**, kōn-vēr-sā-shūn. s.
 Familiar discourse, chat, easy talk; a particular act of discoursing upon any subject; commerce, intercourse, familiarity; behaviour, manner of acting in common life.
- TO CONVERSE**, kōn-vēr'. v. n.
 To cohabit with, to hold intercourse with;

- to be acquainted with; to discourse familiarly upon any subject; to have commerce with a different sex.
- CONVERSE**, kōn-vēr'sē. s. (492).
 Manner of discoursing in familiar life; acquaintance, cohabitation, familiarity; with geometers it means the contrary.
- CONVERSE**, It is highly probable that this substantive was anciently pronounced like the verb, with the accent on the second syllable; but nothing is now better established than the accent on the first. Even the line of Pope, " Generous *converse*; a soul exempt from pride,"
- However rugged with the accent on the first syllable of this word, cannot with propriety be read otherwise.
- CONVERSELY**, kōn-vēr'sē-lē. ad.
 With change of order, reciprocally.
- CONVERSION**, kōn-vēr'shūn. s.
 Change from one state into another, transmutation; change from reprobation to grace; change from one religion to another.
- CONVERSIVE**, kōn-vēr'siv. a.
 Conversable, sociable.
- TO CONVERT**, kōn-vērt'. v. a.
 To change into another substance, to transmute; to change from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to apply to any use, to appropriate.
- TO CONVERT**, kōn-vērt'. v. n.
 To undergo a change, to be transmuted.
- CONVERT**, kōn-vērt. s. (492).
 A person converted from one opinion to another.
- CONVERTER**, kōn-vērt'ēr. s.
 One that makes converts.
- CONVERTIBILITY**, kōn-vēr-tē-bil'-ē-tē. s.
 The quality of being possible to be converted.
- CONVERTIBLE**, kōn-vēr'tē-bl. a.
 Susceptible of change, transmutable; so much alike as that one may be used for the other.
- CONVERTIBLY**, kōn-vēr'tē-blē. ad.
 Reciprocally.
- CONVERTITE**, kōn-vēr-tītē. s. (156).
 A convert.
- CONVEX**, kōn-vēks. a.
 Rising in a circular form, opposite to concave.
- CONVEX**, kōn-vēks. s.
 A convex body.
- CONVEXED**, kōn-vēkst'. part. a.
 Protuberant in a circular form.
- CONVEXEDLY**, kōn-vēk'sēd-lē. ad.
 In a convex form.
- CONVEXITY**, kōn-vēks'ē-tē. s.
 Protuberance in a circular form.
- CONVEXLY**, kōn-vēks'lē. ad.
 In a convex form.
- CONVEXNESS**, kōn-vēks'nēs. s.
 Spheroidal protuberance, convexity.
- CONVEXO-CONCAVE**, kōn-vēks'ō-kāvē. a.
 Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.
- TO CONVEY**, kōn-vā'. v. a. (269).
 To carry, to transport from one place to another; to hand from one to another; to move secretly; to transmit; to transfer, to deliver to another; to impart.
- CONVEYANCE**, kōn-vā'ānsē. s.
 The act of removing any thing; way for carriage or transportation; the method of removing secretly; the means by which any
- thing is conveyed; delivery from one to another; act of transferring property; writing by which property is transferred.
- CONVEYANCER**, kōn-vā'āns-ēr. s.
 A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.
- CONVEYER**, kōn-vā'ār. s.
 One who carries or transmits anything.
- TO CONVICT**, kōn-vikt'. v. a.
 To prove guilty, to detect in guilt; to confuse, to discover to be false.
- CONVICT**, kōn-vikt'. a.
 Convicted, detected in guilt.
- CONVICT**, kōn-vikt. s. (492).
 A person cast at the bar.
- CONVICTION**, kōn-vik'shūn. s.
 Detection of guilt; the act of convincing, confutation.
- CONVICTIVE**, kōn-vik'tiv. a.
 Having the power of convincing.
- TO CONVINCE**, kōn-vīsē. v. a.
 To force another to acknowledge a convicted position; to convict.—See *To Call*.
- CONVICNEMENT**, kōn-vīns'mēnt. s.
 Conviction.
- CONVINCIBLE**, kōn-vīn'sē-bl. a.
 Capable of conviction; capable of being evidently disproved.
- CONVINCINGLY**, kōn-vīn'sing-lē. id.
 In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt.
- CONVINCINGNESS**, kōn-vīn'sing-nēs. s.
 The power of convincing.
- TO CONVIVE**, kōn-vīvē. v. a.
 To entertain, to feast. Obsolete.
- CONVIVAL**, kōn-vīvāl. s.
 Relating to an entertainment, feast, &c.
- CONUNDRUM**, kō-nūndrūm. s.
 A low jest, a quibble.
- TO CONVOCATE**, kōn-vō-kātē. v. a.
 To call together.
- CONVOCATION**, kōn-vō-kā'shūn. s.
 The act of calling to an assembly; an assembly; an assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical.
- TO CONVOKE**, kōn-vōkē. v. a.
 To call together, to summon to an assembly.
- TO CONVOLVE**, kōn-vōlv'. v. a.
 To roll together, to roll one part upon another.
- CONVOLUTED**, kōn-vō-lū'tēd. part.
 a. Twisted, rolled upon itself.
- CONVOLUTION**, kōn-vō-lū'shūn. s.
 The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of rolling together in company.
- TO CONVOY**, kōn-vōē. v. a.
 To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence.
- CONVOY**, kōn-vōē. s. (492).
 Attendance at sea or on the road by way of defence; the act of attending as a defence.
- CONUSANCE**, kōn'u-sānsē. s.
 Cognizance, notice. A law term.—See *Cognizance*.
- CONUSANCE**, Perhaps it may be pleaded by the gentlemen of the law, that this is the word they use instead of *Cognizance*, and consequently, that the charge against them of misusing that word fails to the ground. But it may be answered, that the second syllable of these words are so different as to leave us in no doubt, which they make use of; and that the words *Cognizable*, *Cognitor*, and *Cognize*, being pronounced by them without the *s*, are sufficient proofs of the justice of the accusation.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, būll; —ōll; —pōund; —thīn, thīs.

To CONVULSE, kōn-vūl'se'. v. a.
To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

CONVULSION, kōn-vūl'shūn. f.

A convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles; an irregular and violent motion, commotion.

CONVULSIVE, kōn-vūl'sīv. a.

Giving twitches or spasms.

CONY, kūn'nē. f.

A rabbit, an animal that burrows in the ground.

CONY-BOROUGH, kūn'nē-būr-d. f.

A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To COO, kōō. v. n. (10).

To cry as a dove or pigeon.

COOK, kōōk. f.

One whose profession is to dress and prepare viands for the table.

COOK-MAID, kōōk'māid. f.

A maid that dresses provisions.

COOK-ROOM, kōōk'rōom. f.

A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

To COOK, kōōk. v. a.

To prepare viands for the table.

COOKERY, kōōk'ē-rē. f.

The art of dressing viands.

COOL, kōōl. a.

Somewhat cold, approaching to cold; not zealous, not fond.

COOL, kōōl. f.

Freedom from heat.

To COOL, kōōl. v. a.

To make cool, to allay heat; to quiet passion, to calm anger.

To COOL, kōōl. v. n.

To grow less hot; to grow less warm with regard to passion.

COOLER, kōōl'ēr. f.

That which has the power of cooling the body; a vessel in which any thing is made cool.

COOLLY, kōōl'lē. ad.

Without heat, or sharp cold; without passion.

COOLNESS, kōōl'nēs. f.

Gentle cold, a soft or mild degree of cold; want of affection, disinclination; freedom from passion.

COOM, kōōm. f.

Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOMB, kōōm. f.

A measure of corn containing four bushels.

COOP, kōōp. f.

A cage, a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.

To COOP, kōōp. v. a.

To shut up in a narrow compass, to cage.

COOPEE, kōō-pē'. f.

A motion in dancing.

COOPER, kōō-pūr. f.

One that makes coops or barrels.

COOPERAGE, kōō-pūr-idjē. f. (90).

The price paid for cooper's work.

To CO-OPERATE, kōō-pēr-ātē.

v. n. To labour jointly with another to the same end; to concur in the same effect.

CO-OPERATION, kōō-pēr-ā-shūn. f.

The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

CO-OPERATIVE, kōō-pēr-ā-tīv. a.

Promoting the same end jointly.

CO-OPERATOR, kōō-pēr-ā-tōr. f.

He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

CO-ORTATION, kōō-pē-tā-shūn. f.

Adoption, assumption.

CO-ORDINATE, kōō-ōr'dē-nātē. a.

(91). Holding the same rank.

CO-ORDINATELY, kōō-ōr'dē-nātē-lē. ad.

In the same rank.

CO-ORDINATENESS, kōō-ōr'dē-nātē-nēs. f.

The state of being co-ordinate.

CO-ORDINATION, kōō-ōr'dē-nā-shūn. f.

f. The state of holding the same rank, collateralness.

COOT, kōōt. f.

A small black water fowl.

COP, kōōp. f.

The head, the top of any thing.

COPARCENARY, kōō-pär'sē-nā-rē. f.

Joint succession to any inheritance.

COPARCENER, kōō-pär'sē-nür. f.

Coparceners are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor.

COPARCENTY, kōō-pär'sē-nē. f.

An equal share of coparceners.

COPARTNER, kōō-pärt'ñr. f.

One that has a share in some common stock or affair.

COPARTNERSHIP, kōō-pärt'ñr-ship.

f. The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

COPATAIN, kōō-pä-tēn. a.

High raised, pointed. Obsolete.

COPAYVA, kōō-pä-vā. f.

A gum which distills from a tree in Brazil.

COPE, kōōp. f.

Any thing with which the head is covered; a facerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministration; any thing which is spread over the head.

To COPE, kōōp. v. a.

To cover, as with a cope; to contend with, to oppose.

To COPE, kōōp. v. n.

To contend, to struggle, to strive.

COPIER, kōō-pē-ōr. f.

One that copies, a transcriber; a plagiarist, an imitator.

COPING, kōō-pēng. f.

The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

CPIOUS, kōō-pē-ūs. a.

Plentiful, abundant, abounding in words or images.

CPIOUSLY, kōō-pē-ūs-lē. ad.

Plentifully, abundantly, in great quantities; at large, diffusely.

CPIOUSNESS, kōō-pē-ūs-nēs. f.

Plenty, abundance; exuberance of stile.

COPLAND, kōōländ. f.

A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

COPPED, kōō-pēd. a. (366).

Rising to a top or head.

COPPEL, kōō-pēl. f.

An instrument used in chymistry. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver.

COPPER, kōō-pūr. f.

One of the six primitive metals.

COPPER, kōō-pūr. f.

A boiler larger than a moveable pot.

COPPER-NOSE, kōō-pūr-nōs. f.

A red nose.

COPPER-PLATE, kōō-pūr-plate'. f.

Coralline is a sea plant used in medicine.

A plate on which pictures are engraved.

COPPER-WORK, kōō-pūr-wūrk. f.

A place where copper is manufactured.

COPPERAS, kōō-pēr-ās. f.

A kind of vitriol.

COPPERSMITH, kōō-pūr-smīth. f.

One that manufactures copper.

COPPERWORM, kōō-pūr-wūrm. f.

A little worm in ships; a worm breeding in one's hand.

COPPERY, kōō-pūr-ē. a.

Containing copper.

COPPIE, kōō-pīs. f.

Low woods cut at stated times for fuel.

COPPLE-DUST, kōō-pl-dūst. f.

Powder used in purifying metals.

COPPLED, kōō-pl-dēd. a.

Rising in a conick form.

COPSE, kōōps. f.

Short wood.

To COPSE, kōōps. v. a.

To preserve underwoods.

COPULA, kōō-pü-lā. f.

The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

To COPULATE, kōō-pü-lā-tē. v. a.

Tu unite, to conjoin.

To COPULATE, kōō-pü-lā-tē. v. n.

To come together as different sexes.

COPULATION, kōō-pü-lā-shūn. f.

The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

COPULATIVE, kōō-pü-lā-tīv. a.

A term of grammar.

COPY, kōōp. f.

A transcript from the archetype or original; an individual book, as a good and fair copy; the original, the archetype; a picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK, kōōp'pē-bōōk. f.

A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPYHOLD, kōōp'pē-hōl-dūr. f.

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.

COPYHOLDER, kōōp'pē-hōl-dūr. f.

One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

To COPY, kōōp'pē. v. a.

To transcribe, to write after an original; to imitate, to propose to imitation.

To COPY, kōōp'pē. v. n.

To do any thing in imitation of something else.

COPYER, kōōp'pē-ōr. f.

COPYIST, kōōp'pē-īst. f.

One who copies writing or pictures.

To COQUET, kōō-kēt'. v. a.

To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

COQUTRY, kōō-kēt'ē. f.

Affectation of amorous advances.

COQUETTE, kōō-kēt'. f.

A gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice.

CORACLE, kōō-kēl. f.

A boat used in Wales by fishers.

CORAL, kōō'l. a.

Red coral is a plant of great hardness and stony nature while growing in the water; as it is after long exposure to the air, the piece of coral which children use as a plaything.

CORALLINE, kōō'l-in. a. (150).

Consisting of coral.

CORALLINE, kōō'l-in. f.

Coralline is a sea plant used in medicine.

CORALLOID,

COR

COR

COR

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ; — mè, mêt ; — plne, pîn ; —

CORALLOID, or **CORALLOIDAL**, kôr'äl-löid, kôr-äl-löid'äl. a.
Resembling coral.

CORANT, kô-rânt'. f.
A nimble sprightly dance.

CORBAN, kôr'bân. f.
An alms basket; a gift, an alms.

CORBEILS, kôr'bêlz. f.
Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.

CORBEL, kôr'bêl. f.
In architecture, the representation of a basket.

CORD, kôrd. f.
A rope, a string; a quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER, kôrd'mâ-kûr. f.
One whose trade is to make ropes, a rope-maker.

CORD-WOOD, kôrd'wûd. f.
Wood piled up for fuel.

TO CORD, kôrd. v. a.
To bind with ropes.

CORDAGE, kôr'didje. f. (90).
A quantity of cords.

CORDED, kôr'ded. a.
Made of ropes.

CORDELIER, kôr-dé-léér'. f.
A Franciscan frier, so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

CORDIAL, kôr'dé-äl, or kôr'jé-äl. f. (294) (376). A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation; any medicine that increases strength; any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

CORDIAL, kôr'dé-äl. a.
Reviving, invigorating; sincere, hearty.

CORDIALITY, kôr-dé-äl'é-té. f.
Relation to the heart; sincerity.

CORDIALLY, kôr'dé-äl-é. ad.
Sincerely, heartily.

CORE, kôre. f.

The heart; the inner part of any thing; the inner part of a fruit which contains the kernel; the matter contained in a boil or sore.

CORIACEOUS, kô-ré-ä'shûs. a.
Consisting of leather; of a substance resembling leather.

CORIANDER, kô-ré-än'dûr. f.
A plant.

CORINTH, kôr'rân. f.
A small fruit commonly called currant, which see.

CORINTHIAN, kôr-rin'thë-än. f.
Is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture.

CORK, kôrk. f.
A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark; the bark of the cork tree used for stopples; the stopple of a bottle.

TO CORK, kôrk. v. a.
To put corks into bottles.

CORKING-PIN, kôr-king-pîn'. f.
A pin of the largest size.

CORKY, kôr'kë. a.
Consisting of cork.

CORMORANT, kôr'mô-rânt. f.
A bird that preys upon fish; a glutton.

CORN, kôrn. f.
The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; grain unripe; grain in the ear, yet un-

threshed; an excrescence on the feet, hard and painful.

TO CORN, kôrn. v. a.
To salt, to sprinkle with salt; to form into small grains.

CORN-FIELD, kôrn'fîld. f.
A field where corn is growing.

CORN-FLAG, kôrn'flâg. f.
A plant: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lis.

CORN-FLOOR, kôrn'flôr. f.
The floor where corn is stored.

CORN-FLOWER, kôrn'flôr-ôr. f.
The blue bottle.

CORN-LAND, kôrn'lând. f.
Land appropriated to the production of grain.

CORN-MILL, kôrn'mîl. f.
A mill to grind corn into meal.

CORN-PIPE, kôrn'pipe. f.
A pipe made by flitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

CORNCHANDLER, kôrn'tshând-lûr. f.
One that retails corn.

CORNCUTTER, kôrn'kût-tûr. f.
A man whose profession it is to extirpate corns from the foot.

CORNEL, kôr'nêl.

CORNELIAN-TREE, kôr-nê'lé-än-tré. } f.

The Cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the cornelian cherry.

CORNEOUS, kôr'nê-üs. a.
Horny, of a substance resembling horn.

CORNER, kôr'nôr. f.

An angle; a secret or remote place; the extremities, the utmost limit.

CORNER-STONE, kôr'nôr-stône'. f.
The stone that unites the two walls at the corner.

CORNERWISE, kôr'nôr-wîze. ad.
Diagonally.

CORNET, kôr'nêt. f.

A musical instrument blown with the mouth; a company or troop of horse, in this sense obsolete; the officer that bears the standard of a troop; Cornet of a horse, is the lowest part of his harness that runs round the coffin.

CORNICE, kôr'nîs. f.

The highest projection of a wall or column.

CORNICLE, kôr'nîk-kl. f.

A little horn.

CORNIGEROUS, kôr-nîdjé'é-rûs. a.
Horned, having horns.

CORNUCOPIE, kôr-nû-kô'pî-é. f.
The horn of plenty.

TO CORNUTE, kôr-nût'. v. a.
To bellow horns, to cuckold.

CORNUTED, kôr-nû'têd. a.
Grafted with horns, cuckolded.

CORNUTO, kôr-nû'tô. f.

A man horned, a cuckold.

CORNY, kôr'nê. a.

Strong or hard like horn, horny; producing grain or corn.

COROLLARY, kôr'ô-lâr-é. f.

The conclusion; an inference.

CORONAL, kôr'ô-nâl. f.

A crown, a garland.

CORONAL, kôr'ô-nâl. a.

Belonging to the top of the head.

CORONARY, kôr'ô-nâr-é. a.

Relating to a crown; it is applied in anatomy to arteries fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

CORONATION, kôr-ô-nâ'shûn. f.

The act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

CORONER, kôr'ô-nôr. f.

An officer whose duty is to enquire, how any violent death was occasioned.

COROMET, kôr'ô-nêt. f.

An inferior crown worn by the nobility.

CORPORAL, kôr'pô-râl. f.

The lowest officer of the infantry; a low sea-officer.

CORPORAL, kôr'pô-râl. a.

Relating to the body, belonging to the body-material, not spiritual.

CORPORALITY, kôr-pô-râl'é-té. f.

The quality of being embodied.

CORPORALLY, kôr'pô-râl-é. ad.

Bodily.

CORPORATE, kôr'pô-râte. a. (91).

United in a body or community.

CORPORATION, kôr-pô-râ'shûn. f.

A body politic.

CORPOREAL, kôr-pô-râl. a.

Having a body, not immaterial.

CORPOREITY, kôr-pô-ré'é-té. f.

Materiality, bodyliness.

CORPS, kôrp. f. Plural, kôrz.

A body of forces.

Perhaps it is the displeasing idea this word suggests, when pronounced in the English manner, that has fixed it in the French pronunciation. Nothing can be more fragrant to an elegant ear than the sound it has from the mouths of those who are wholly unacquainted with its fashionable and military usage.

CORPSE, kôrp. f.

A carcass, a dead body, a corse.

CORPULENCE, kôr'pô-lén-së. f.

CORPULENCY, kôr'pô-lén-së. f.

Bulkiness of body, fleshiness.

CORPULENT, kôr'pô-lént. a.

Fleshy, bulky.

CORPUSCLE, kôr'pûs-sl. f.

A small body, an atom.

CORPUSCULAR, kôr-pûs'kû-lär. f.

CORPUSCULARIAN, kôr-pûs-kû-lär-é-ân. a.

Relating to bodies, comprising bodies.

TO CORRADE, kôr-râd'. v. a.

To rub off, to scrape together.

CORRADIATION, kôr-râ-dé-ä'shûn. f.

A conjunction of rays in one point.

TO CORRECT, kôr-rékt'. v. a.

To punish, to chastise; to amend; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.

CORRECT, kôr-rékt'. a.

Revised or finished with exactness.

CORRECTION, kôr-rék'shûn. f.

Punishment, discipline; amendment; that which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong; reprobation; abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

CORRECTIONER, kôr-rék'shûn-âr. f.

A jail-bird. Obsolete.

CORRECTIVE, kôr-rék'tiv. a.

Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

CORRECTIVE, kôr-rék'tiv. f.

That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss; limitation, restriction.

CORRECTLY,

COR

COR

COS

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tōbe, tōb, bōll ; — dīl ; — pōund ; — tōbin, THIS.

CORRECTLY, kōr-rēkt'lē. ad.
Accurately, exactly.

CORRECTNESS, kōr-rēkt'nēs. f.
Accuracy, exactness.

CORRECTOR, kōr-rēk'tōr. f.

He that amends, or alters, by punishment; he that revises any thing to free it from faults; such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another.

To **CORRELATE**, kōr-rē-lāt'. v. n.
To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE, kōr-rē-lāt'. f.
On: that stands in the opposite relation.

CORRELATIVE, kōr-rē-lā-tiv'. a.
Having a reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, kōr-rē-lā-tiv-nēs. f.
The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, kōr-rēp'shūn. f.
Chiding, reprobation, reproach.

To **CORRESPOND**, kōr-rē-spōnd'.
v. n. To suit, to answer, to fit; to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, kōr-rē-spōn'dēns. f.
Correspondency, kōr-rē-spōn'dēns. f.

Relation, reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another; intercourse, reciprocal intelligence; friendship, interchange of offices or civilities.

CORRESPONDENT, kōr-rē-spōn'dēnt. a. Suitable, adapted, answerable.—See To Collect.

CORRESPONDENT, kōr-rē-spōn'dēnt. f. One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, kōr-rē-spōn'siv. a.
Answerable, adapted to any thing.

CORRIDOR, kōr-rē-dōr'. f.
The covert way lying round a fortification; a gallery or long aisle round about a building.

CORRIGIBLE, kōr-rē-jē-bl. a.
That which may be altered or amended; punishable.—See To Collect.

CORRIVAL, kōr-rī'lāl. f.
Rival, competitor.

CORRIVALRY, kōr-rī'lāl-rē. f.
Competition.

CORROBORANT, kōr-rōb'ō-rānt. a.
Having the power to give strength.

To **CORROBORATE**, kōr-rōb'ō-rate.
v. a. To confirm, to establish; to strengthen, to make strong.

CORROBORATION, kōr-rōb-ō-rā'-shūn. f.
The act of strengthening or confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, kōr-rōb'ō-rā-tiv. a. Having the power of increasing strength.

To **CORRODE**, kōr-rōd'. v. a.
To eat away by degrees, to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT, kōr-rōd'dēnt. a.
Having the power of corroding or wasting.

CORRODIBLE, kōr-rōd'dē-bl. a.
Possible to be consumed.

CORROSIBILITY, kōr-rō-sē-bil'ē-tē. a. Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLE, kōr-rō-sē-bl. a.
Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBILITY, kōr-rō-sē-bl-nēs. f. Susceptibility of corrosion.

CORROSION, kōr-rō-zhūn. f.
The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORROSIVE, kōr-rō-siv. a.
Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSIVE, kōr-rō-siv. f.
That which has the quality of wasting any thing away; that which has the power of giving pain.

CORROSIVELY, kōr-rō-siv-lē. ad.
Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS, kōr-rō-siv-nēs. f.
The quality of corroding or eating away, acrimony.

CORRUGANT, kōr-rū-gānt. a.
Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To **CORRUGATE**, kōr-rū-gāt'. v. a.
(91). To wrinkle or purse up.

CORRUGATION, kōr-rū-gā'shūn. f.
Contraction into wrinkles.

To **CORRUPT**, kōr-rōpt'. v. a.
To turn from a sound to a putrefactive state, to infect; to deprave, to destroy integrity, to vitiate.

To **CORRUPT**, kōr-rōpt'. v. n.
To become putrid, to grow rotten.—See To Collect.

CORRUPT, kōr-rōpt'. a.
Vicious, tainted with wickedness.

CORRUPTER, kōr-rōp'tōr. f.
He that taints or vitiates.

CORRUPTIBILITY, kōr-rōp-tē-bil'ē-tē. f.
Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, kōr-rōp'tē-bl. a.
Susceptibility of corruption; possible to be vitiated.

¶ Some affected speakers have done all in their power to remove the accent of this word from the second to the first syllable; thanks to the difficulty of pronouncing it in this manner, they have not yet effected their purpose. Those who have the least regard for the sound of their language ought to resist this novelty with all their might; for if it once gain ground, it is sure to triumph. The difficulty of pronouncing it, and the ill sound it produces, will recommend it to the fashionable world, who are as proud to distinguish themselves by an oddity in language as in dress.

CORRUPTIBILITY, kōr-rōp'tē-bl-nēs. f.
Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, kōr-rōp'tē-blē. ad.
In such a manner as to be corrupted.

CORRUPTION, kōr-rōp'shūn. f.
The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts; wickedness, perversion of principles; putrefaction; matter or pus in a sore; the means by which any thing is vitiated, depravation.

CORRUPTIVE, kōr-rōp'tiv. a.
Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRUPTLESS, kōr-rōpt'lēs. a.
Insusceptible of corruption, undecaying.

CORRUPTLY, kōr-rōpt'lē. ad.
With corruption, with taint; viciously, contrary to purity.

CORRUPTNESS, kōr-rōpt'nēs. f.
The quality of corruption, putrefaction, vice.

CORSAIR, kōr-sār. f.
A pirate.

CORSE, kōrse. f.

A dead body, a carcass.

CORSLET, kōrs'lēt. f.

A light armour for the forepart of the body.

CORTICAL, kōr-tē-kāl. a.

Barky, belonging to the rind.

CORTICATED, kōr-tē-kā-tēd. a.

Resembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, kōr-tē-kōs'. a.

Ful of bark.

CORVETTO, kōr-vēt'tō. f.

The curvet.

CORUSCANT, kōr-rūs'kānt. a.

Glittering by flashes, flashing.

CORUSCATION, kōr-ūs-kā'shūn. f.

Flash, quick vibration of light.

CORYMBIATED, kōr-rīm'bē-ā-tēd. a.

Garnished with branches of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS, kōr-rīm-bīf'ēr-ūs. a.

Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBUS, kōr-rīm'būs. f.

Amongst ancient botanists, clusters of berries; amongst modern botanists, a compounded discous flower; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marygolds.

COSIER, kō'zhē-ōr. f.

A botcher. Obsolete.

COSMETICK, kōz-mēt'ik. a.

Beautifying.

COSMICAL, kōz'mē-kāl. a.

Relating to the world; rising or setting with the sun.

COSMICALLY, kōz'mē-kāl-ē. ad.

With the sun.

COSMOGONY, kōz-mōg'gō-nē. f.

The rise or birth of the world, the creation.

COSMOGRAPHER, kōz-mōg'grā-fēr. f.

(518). One who writes a description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, kōz-mō-grāf'ē-kāl. a.

Relating to a general description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, kōz-mō-grāf'ē-kāl-ē. ad.

In a manner relating to the structure of the world.

COSMOGRAPHY, kōz-mōg'grā-fē. f.

The science of the general system of the world; a general description of the universe.

COSMOPOLITAN, kōz-mō-pōl'ē-tān. f.

Cosmopolite, kōz-mōp'ō-lītē. (156).

A citizen of the world, one who is at home in every place.

COST, kōst. f.

The price of any thing; charge, expence; loss, detriment.

To **COST**, kōst. v. n.

To be bought for, to be had at a price.

COSTAL, kōs'tāl. a.

Belonging to the ribs.

COSTARD, kōs'tārd. f.

A head, an apple round and bulky like the head.

COSTIVE, kōs'tiv. a.

Bound in the body; close.

COSTIVENESS, kōs'tiv-nēs. f.

The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

COSTLINESS,

G (546). — *Fate, fär, fäll, fät; — mē, mét; — plne, pln; —*

COSTLINESS, kōst'lē-nēs. *f.*
Sumptuousness, expensiveness.

COSTLY, kōst'lē. *a.*
Sumptuous, expensive.

COT, kōt. *f.*
A small house, a hut, a mean habitation.

COTANGENT, kō-tān'jēnt. *f.*
The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COTEMPORARY, kō-tēm'pō-rā-rē. *a.*
Living at the same time, coetaneous.

COTLAND, kōt'lānd. *f.*
Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN, kōt'kwēn. *f.*
A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

COTTAGE, kōt'tāgē. *f.* (90).
A hut, a mean habitation.

COTTAGER, kōt'tā-jēr. *f.*
One who lives in a hut or cottage; one who lives in the common, without paying rent.

COTTIER, kōt'yēr. *f.*
One who inhabits a cot.

COTTON, kōt'tn. *f.*
The down of the cotton-tree; a plant.

COTTON, kōt'tn. *f.*
Cloth or fluff made of cotton.

To COTTON, kōt'tn. *v. n.*
To rise with a nap; to cement, to unite with.

To COUCH, kōdūsh. *v. n.*
To lie down in a place of repose; to lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest; to lie down, in ambush; to stoop or bend down, in fear, in pain.

To COUCH, kōdūsh. *v. a.*
To lay on a place of repose; to lay down any thing in a stratum; to bed, to hide in another body; to include secretly, to hide; to fix the spear in the rest; to depress the film that overpreads the pupil of the eye.

COUCH, kōdūsh. *f.*
A seat of repose; a layer, or stratum.

COUCHANT, kōdūsh'ānt. *a.*
Lying down, squatting.

COUCHEE, kōz'shē. *f.*
Bedtime, the time of visiting late at night; opposite to Levee.

COUCHER, kōdūsh'ūr. *f.*
He that couches or depresses cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW, kōdūsh'fē-lō. *f.*
Bedfellow, companion.

COUCHGRASS, kōdūsh'grās. *f.*
A weed.

COVE, kōvē. *f.*
A small creek or bay; a shelter, a cover.

COVENANT, kōv'ē-nānt. *f.*
A contract, a stipulation; a compact; a writing containing the terms of agreement.

To COVENANT, kōv'ē-nānt. *v. n.*
To bargain, to stipulate.

COVENANTEE, kōv'ē-nān-tē. *f.*
A party to a covenant, a stipulator, a bargainer.

COVENANTER, kōv'ē-nān-tēr. *f.*
One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

To COVER, kōv'ūr. *v. a.*
To overspread any thing with something else; to conceal under something laid over; to hide by superficial appearances; to overwhelm, to bury; to shelter, to conceal from harm; to brood on; to copulate with a female; to wear the hat.

COVER, kōv'ūr. *f.*
Any thing that is laid over another; a con-

cealment, a screen, a veil; shelter, defence.

COVERING, kōv'ūr-ing. *f.*
Dress, vesture.

COVERLET, kōv'ūr-lēt. *f.*

The outermost of the bedclothes.

COVERT, kōv'ūrt. *f.*

A shelter, a defence; a thicket, or hiding-place.

COVERT, kōv'ūrt. *a.*

Sheltered, secret, hidden, insidious.

COVERT-WAY, kōv'ūrt-wā'. *f.*

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.

COVERTLY, kōv'ūrt-lē. *ad.*

Secretly, closely.

COVERTNESS, kōv'ūrt-nēs. *f.*

Secrecy, privacy.

COVERTURE, kōv'ūr-tūrē. *f.*

Shelter, defence; in law, the state and condition of a married woman.

To COVET, kōv'ēt. *v. a.*

To desire inordinately, to desire beyond due bounds; to desire earnestly.

To COVET, kōv'ēt. *v. n.*

To have a strong desire.

COVETABLE, kōv'ēt-ā-bl. *a.*

To be wished for.

COVETOUS, kōv'ē-tūs. *a.*

Inordinately desirous; inordinately eager of money, avaricious.

G In the pronunciation of this word and its compounds, Mr. Sheridan has adopted a vulgarism, of which one could scarcely have suspected him. But pronouncing *covetous* for *covetus* is not only a vulgarism, but contrary to analogy; all those diphthongs and diphthongal vowels which draw the preceding consonants to aspiration are such as commence with the sound of *e*; which, from its nearness to the sound of double *e*, and the nearness of this sound to the commencing sound of *y*, approaches to the hissing sound of *s*, *z*, and soft *t*, and in the absence of accent coalesces with them. *T* and *D* being formed in the same seat of sound as the *s*, *z*, and soft *t*, when the accent is before them, easily slide into the same sound found before similar vowels, but never before any other. For we might with as much propriety pronounce *calamitous* and *necessitous*, *ca:amītūs* and *ne:cessītūs*, as *covetous*, *covetūs* (459).

COVETOUSLY, kōv'ē-tūs-lē. *ad.*

Avariciously, eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, kōv'ē-tūs-nēs. *f.*

Avarice, eagerness of gain.

COVEY, kōv'ē. *f.*

A hatch, an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

COUGH, kōf. *f.*

A convulsion of the lungs.

To COUGH, kōf. *v. n.*

To have the lungs convulsed, to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To COUGH, kōf. *v. a.*

To eject by a cough.

COUGHER, kōf'ūr. *f.*

One that coughs.

COVING, kōvīng. *f.*

A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot; a particular form of ceiling.

COULD, kōd.

The imperfect preterit of Can. — See the word *Been*.

COULTER, kōlē'tūr. *f.* (318).

The sharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kōdūn'sil. *f.*

An assembly of persons met together in consultation; persons called together to be consulted; the body of privy counsellors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, kōdūn'sil-bōrd. *f.*
Council-table, table where matters of state are deliberated.

COUNSEL, kōdūn'sel. *f.*

Advice, direction; deliberation; prudence; secrecy, the secrets intrusted in consulting; scheme, purpose, design; those that plead & cause, the counsellors.

To COUNSEL, kōdūn'sel. *v. a.*

To give advice or counsel to any person; to advise any thing.

COUNSELLABLE, kōdūn'sel-ā-bl. *a.*

Willing to receive and follow advice.

COUNSELLOR, kōdūn'sel-lōr. *f.*

One that gives advice; confidant, bosom friend; one whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs; one that is consulted in a case of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kōdūn'sel-lōr-shīp. *f.*

The office or post of privy counsellor.

To COUNT, kōdūnt. *v. a.*

To number, to tell; to reckon, to account; to consider as having a certain character; to impute to, to charge to.

To COUNT, kōdūnt. *v. n.*

To lay a scheme; to depend on.

COUNT, kōdūnt. *f.*

Number; reckoning.

COUNT, kōdūnt. *f.*

A title of foreign nobility, an earl.

COUNTABLE, kōdūn'tā-bl. *a.*

That which may be numbered.

COUNTENANCE, kōdūn'tē-nāns. *f.*

The form of the face, the system of the features, air, look; confidence of men, aspect of assurance; affectation or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; patronage, support.

To COUNTENANCE, kōdūn'tē-nāns. *v. a.*
To support, to patronise, to make & shew of; to encourage.

COUNTENCER, kōdūn'tē-nān-sōr. *f.*
One that countenances or supports another.

COUNTER, kōdūn'tōr. *f.*

A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning; the form on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop.

COUNTER, kōdūn'tōr. *ad.*

Contrary to, in opposition to; the wrong way; contrary ways.

To COUNTERACT, kōdūn-tōr-ākt'. *v. a.*
To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

To COUNTERBALANCE, kōdūn-tōr-bāl'āns. *v. a.*
To act against with an opposite weight.

G We may observe, in words compounded of *counter*, an evident tendency to that distinction that obtains between the noun and the verb in disyllables. Thus the verb to *counterbalance* has the accent on the third syllable, and the noun of the same form on the first, and so of the rest (459).

COUNTERBALANCE, kōdūn/tōr-bāl-āns. *f.*

Opposite weight.

To COUNTERBUFF, kōdūn-tōr-bōff'. *v. a.*
To impel; to strike back.

COUNTERBUFF,

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— nō, mōve, nōr, nēt; — tōbe, tōb, bōll; — dōll; — pōand; — tbin, THIS.

COUNTERBUFF, kōdn'tōr-bōf. f.
A stroke that produces a recoil.

COUNTERCASTER, kōdn'tōr-kāf-tōr. f. A book-keeper, a caster of accounts, a reckoner. Not used.

COUNTERCHANGE, kōdn'tōr-tshānje. f. Exchange, reciprocation.

To COUNTERCHANGE, kōdn-tōr-tshānje'. v. a.

To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM, kōdn'tōr-tshārm. f. That by which a charm is dissolved.

To COUNTERCHARM, kōdn-tōr-tshārm'. v. a.

To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

To COUNTERCHECK, kōdn-tōr-tshēk'. v. a.

To oppose.

COUNTERCHECK, kōdn'tōr-tshēk. f. Stop, rebuke.

To COUNTERDRAW, kōdn-tōr-driāw'. v. a.

To copy a design by means of an old paper, whereon the strokes appearing through, are traced with a pencil.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, kōdn-tōr-ēv'-ē-dēnsē. f.

Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

To COUNTERFEIT, kōdn'tōr-fīt. v. a. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate, to resemble.

COUNTERFEIT, kōdn'tōr-fīt. a. Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.

COUNTERFEIT, kōdn'tōr-fīt. f. One who personates another, an impostor; something made in imitation of another; a forgery.

COUNTERFEITER, kōdn'tōr-fīt-ōr. f. A forger.

COUNTERFBITLY, kōdn'tōr-fīt-lē. ad. Falsely, with forgery.

COUNTERFERMENT, kōdn-tōr-fēr'-mēnt. f.

Ferment opposed to ferment.

COUNTERFORT, kōdn'tōr-fōrt. f. Counterforts are pillars serving to support walls subject to bulge.

COUNTERGAGE, kōdn-tōr-gājē. f. A method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortice to the place where the tenon is to be.

COUNTERGUARD, kōdn'tōr-gārd. f. (99). A small rampart with parapet and ditch.

To COUNTERMAND, kōdn-tōr-mānd'. v. a. (79).

To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.

COUNTERMAND, kōdn-tōr-mānd. f. Repeal of a former order.

To COUNTERMARCH, kōdn-tōr-mārth'. v. n.

To march backward.

COUNTERMARCH, kōdn'tōr-mārth. f. Retrocession, march backward; change of measures; alteration of conduct.

COUNTERMARK, kōdn'tōr-mārk. f. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods; the mark of the goldsmith's company.

COUNTERMINE, kōdn'tōr-mīne. f. 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;

COU

means of opposition; a stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

To COUNTERMINE, kōdn-tōr-mīne' v. a. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine; to counterwork, to defeat by secret measures.

COUNTERMOTION, kōdn-tōr-mō'-shōn. f. Contrary motion.

COUNTERMURE, kōdn-tōr-mūre'. f. A wall built up behind another wall.

COUNTERNATURAL, kōdn-tōr-nātsh'ū-rāl. a. Contrary to nature.

COUNTERNOISE, kōdn'tōr-nōēze. f. A sound by which any other noise is over-powered.

COUNTEROPENING, kōdn-tōr-d'pn'-īng. f. An aperture on the contrary side.

COUNTERPACE, kōdn'tōr-pāsē. f. Contrary measure.

COUNTERPANE, kōdn'tōr-pānē. f. A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares.

COUNTERPART, kōdn'tōr-pārt. f. The correspondent part.

COUNTERPLEA, kōdn'tōr-plē. f. In law, a replication.

To COUNTERPLOT, kōdn-tōr-plōt'. v. a. To oppose one machine by another.

COUNTERPLOT, kōdn'tōr-plōt. f. An artifice opposed to an artifice.

COUNTERPOINT, kōdn'tōr-pōint. f. A coverlet woven in squares.

To COUNTERPOISE, kōdn-tōr-pōēze' v. a. To counterbalance; to be equiponderant to; to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power against any person or cause.

COUNTERPOISE, kōdn'tōr-pōēze. f. Equiponderance, equivalence of weight; the state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance; equipollence, equivalence of power.

COUNTERPOISON, kōdn'tōr-pōē'zn. f. Antidote.

COUNTERPRESSURE, kōdn-tōr-prēsh'ū-re. f. Opposite force.

COUNTERPROJECT, kōdn-tōr-prōd'-jēkt. f. Correspondent part of a scheme.

COUNTERSCARP, kōdn'tōr-skārp. f. That side of the ditch which is next the camp.

To COUNTERSIGN, kōdn-tōr-sīnē'. v. a. To sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentick.

COUNTERTENOR, kōdn-tōr-tēn'ōr. f. One of the mean or middle parts of music, so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

COUNTERTIDE, kōdn'tōr-tīde. f. Contrary tide.

COUNTERTIME, kōdn'tōr-tīme. f. Defence, opposition.

COUNTERTURN, kōdn'tōr-tōrn. f. The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the Counterturn, which destroys expectation.

To COUNTERVAIL, kōdn-tōr-vāl'. v. a. To be equivalent to, to have equal force or value, to act against with equal power.

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COUNTERVAIL, kōdn'tōr-vāl. f. Equal weight; that which has equal weight or value.

COUNTERVIEW, kōdn'tōr-vī. f. Opposition, a posture in which two persons front each other; contrast.

To COUNTERWORK, kōdn-tōr-wōrk'. v. a. To counteract, to hinder by contrary operations.

COUNTESS, kōdn'tēs. f. The lady of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, kōdn'tīng-hōūsē. f. The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

COUNTLESS, kōdn'lēs. a. Innumerable, without number.

COUNTRY, kōn'trē. f.

A tract of land, a region; rural parts; the place of one's birth, the native soil; the inhabitants of any region.

COUNTRY, kōn'trē. a.

Rustick, rural; remote from cities or coasts; peculiar to a region or people; rude, ignorant, untaught.

COUNTRYMAN, kōn'trē-mān. f.

One born in the same country; a rustick, one that inhabits the rural parts; a farmer, a husbandman.

COUNTY, kōdn'tē. f.

A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided; a count, a lord. Obsolete in this last sense.

COUPLE, kōp'pl. f. (314).

A chain or tie that holds dogs together; two, a brace; a male and his female.—See To Coddle.

To COUPLE, kōp'pl. v. a.

To chain together; to join one to another to marry, to wed.

To COUPLE, kōp'pl. v. n.

To join in embraces.

COUPLE-BEGGAR, kōp'pl-bēg-ār. f. One that makes it his busines to marry beggars to each other.

COPLET, kōp'lēt. f.

Two verses, a pair of rhymes; a pair, as of doves.

COURAGE, kōr'rīdʒē. f. (90).

Bravery, active fortitude.

COURAGEOUS, kōr-rā'jē-ōs. a.

Brave, daring, bold.

COURAGEOUSLY, kōr-rā'jē-ōs-ē. ad.

Bravely, stoutly, boldly.

COURAGEOUSNESS, kōr-rā'jē-ōs-nēs. f. Bravery, boldness, spirit, courage.

COURANT, kōr-rānt'. }

COURANTO, kōr-rān'tō. }

A nimble dance; any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB, kōrb. v. n.

To bend, to bow. Obsolete.

COURIER, kōr'rēr. f.

A messenger sent in haste.

¶ This word is perfectly French, and often makes a plain Englishman the object of laughter to the polite world by pronouncing it like *Currier*, a dresser of leather.

COURSE, kōrsē. f. (318).

Race, career; passage from place to place; tilt, act of running in the lists; ground on which a race is run; track or line in which a ship sails; fails, means by which the course is performed; order of succession; series of successive

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C (546).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; —mê, mêt; —plne, pîn; —

SUCCESSION, kôr'te. v. a.
Successive and methodical procedure; the elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series; method of life, train of actions; natural bent, uncontrolled will; catamenia; number of dishes set on at once upon the table; empty form.

TO COURSE, kôrse. v. a.

To hunt, to pursue; to pursue with dogs that hunt in view; to put to speed, to force to run.

TO COURSE, kôrse. v. n.

To run, to rove about.

COURSER, kôr'sûr. f.

A swift horse, a war horse; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

COURT, kôrte. f. (318).

The place where the prince resides, the palace; the hall or chamber where justice is administered; open space before a house; a small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones; persons who composed the retinue of a prince; persons who are assembled for the administration of justice; any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical; the art of pleasing, the art of insinuation.

TO COURT, kôrte. v. a.

To woo, to solicit a woman; to solicit, to seek; to flatter, to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kôrte-tîhâp'lîn. f. One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

COURT-DAY, kôrte-dâ'. f.

Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

COURT FAVOUR, kôrte-fâ'vûr. f.

Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

COURT-HAND, kôrte-hând. f.

The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

COURT-LADY, kôrte-lâ'dé. f.

A lady conversant in court.

COURTEOUS, kûr'tshé-ûs. a. (314).

Elegant of manners, well-bred.

COURTEOUSLY, kûr'tshé-ûs-lé. ad.

Respectfully, civilly, complaisantly.

COURTEOUSNESS, kûr'tshé-ûs-nés. f.

Civility, complaisance.

COURTESAN, } kûr-té-zân'. } f.

COURTEZAN, } A woman of the town; a prostitute, a strumpet.

COURTESY, kûr'té-sé. f.

Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance; an act of civility or respect; a tenure, not of right, but of the favour of others.

COURTESY, kûr'té-sé. f.

The reverence made by women.

TO COURTESY, kûr'té-sé. v. n.
To perform an act of reverence; to make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

COURTIER, kôrte'yûr. f.

One that frequents or attends the courts of princes; one that courts or solicits the favour of another.

COURTLIKE, kôrte'lîk. a.

Elegant, polite.

COURTLINESS, kôr'tlî-nés. f.

Elegance of manners, complaisance, civility.

COURTLY, kôrte'lé. a.

Relating or appertaining to the court, elegant, soft, flattering.

COURTSHIP, kôrte'ship. f.

The act of soliciting favour; the solicitation of a woman to marriage.

COUSIN, kûz'zn. f. (314).

Any one collaterally related more remotely than brother or a sister; a title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW, kôd. f. (323).

The female of the bull.

TO COW, kôd. v. a.

To depress with fear.

COW-HERD, kôd'hérd. f.

One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kôd'hoûse. f.

The house in which kine are kept.

COW-LEECH, kôd'léch. f.

One who professes to cure distempered cows.

COW-WEEED, kôd'wéde. f.

A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, kôd'hwéte. f.

A plant.

COWARD, kôd'ûrd. f. (323).

A poltron, a wretch whose predominant passion is fear; it is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

COWARDICE, kôd'ûrd-dis. f. (142).

Fear, habitual timidity, want of courage.

COWARDLINESS, kôd'ûrd-lé-nés. f.

Timidity, cowardice.

COWARDLY, kôd'ûrd-lé. a.

Fearful, timidous, pusillanimous; mean, befitting a coward.

COWARDLY, kôd'ûrd-lé. ad.

In the manner of a coward.

TO COWER, kôd'ûr. v. n. (223).

To sink by bending the knees, to stoop, to shrink.

COWISH, kôd'ish. a.

Timorous, fearful. Not used.

COWKEEPER, kôd'ké-pûr. f.

One whose business is to keep cows.

COWL, kôdl. f. (323).

A monk's hood; a veil in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF, kôdl'stâf. f.

The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

COWSLIP, kôd'flîp. f.

Cowslip is also called pagil, and is a species of primrose.

COXCOMB, kôks'kôm. f.

The top of the head; the comb resembling that of a cock, when licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; a flower; a fop, a superficial pretender.

COXCOMBRY, kôks'côm-ré. f.

Foppishness.—*Lady Mary W. Montague.*

COXCOMICAL, kôks-kôm'ik-ál. a.

Foppish, conceited.

COY, kôé. a.

Modest, de ent; reserved, not accessible.

TO COY, kôé. v. n. (329).

To behave with reserve, to reject familiarity; not to condescend willingly.

COYLY, kôé'lé. ad.

With reserve.

COYNESS, kôé'nés. f.

Reserve, unwillingness to become familiar.

COZ, kûz. f.

A cant or familiar word, contracted from cousin.

TO COZEN, kûz'zn. v. a. (314).

To cheat, to trick, to defraud.

COZENAGE, kûz'zn-âje. f. (90).

Fraud, deceit, trick, cheat.

COZENER, kûz'zn-âr. f.

A cheater, a defrauder.

CRAB, krâb. f.

A shell fish; a wild apple, the tree that bears a wild apple; a pe. vish, morose person; a wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships; a sign of the zodiac.

CRABBED, krâb'béd. a. (366).

Peculiar, morose; harsh, displeasing; difficult, perplexing.

CRABBEDLY, krâb'béd-lé. ad.

Peculiarly.

CRABBEDNESS, krâb'béd-nés. f.

Sourness of taste; sourness of countenance, alacrity of manners; difficulty.

CRABER, krâ'bôr. f.

The water-rat.

CRABS-EYES, krâbs'îze. f.

Small whitish bodies found in the common crayfish, resembling the eyes of a crab.

CRACK, krâk. f.

A sudden disruption; chink, fissure, narrow breach; the sound of any body bursting or falling; any sudden and quick sound; any breach, injury, or diminution, a flaw; crappiness of intellect; a man crazed; a whore; a boast; a boaster. These last are low and vulgar uses of the word.

TO CRACK, krâk. v. a.

To break into chinks; to break, to split; to do any thing with quickness of smartness; to break or destroy any thing; to craze, to weaken the intellect.

TO CRACK, krâk. v. n.

To burst, to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and sudden sound; to boast; with Of.

CRACK-BRAINED, krâk-brând'. a.

Crazy, without right reason.

CRACK-HEMP, krâk'hémp. f.

A wretched fated to the gallows. A low word.

CRACKER, krâk'ûr. f.

A noisy boating fellow; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

TO CRACKLE, krâk'kl. v. n. (405).

To make slight cracks, to make small and frequent sharp sounds.

CRADLE, krâ'dl. f. (405).

A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth motion; infancy, on the first part of life; with surgeons, a cage for a broken bone; with shipwrights, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship.

TO CRADLE, krâ'dl. v. a.

To lay in a cradle.

CRADLE CLOTHES, krâ'dl-kâlze. f.

Bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.

CRAFT, krâft. f. (79).

Manual art, trade; fraud, cunning; small sailing vessels.

TO CRAFT, krâft. v. n.

To play tricks. Obsolete.

CRAFTILY, krât'té-lé. ad.

Cunningly, artfully.

CRAFTINESS, krât'té-nés. f.

Cunning, stratagem.

CRAFTSMAN, krâfts'mân. f.

An artificer, a manufacturer.

CRAFTSMASTER, krâfts'mâstâr. f.

A man skilled in his trade.

CRAFTY, krât'té. a.

Cunning, artful.

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tōb, bōll; —dīl; —pōnd; —tbin, THIS.

CRAO, krāg. f.

A rough steep rock; the rugged protuberances of rocks; the neck.

CRAGGED, krāg'ged. a. (366).

Full of inequalities and prominences.

CRAGGEDNESS, krāg'ged-nēs. f.

Fulness of crags or prominent rocks.

CRAGGINESS, krāg'ge-nēs. f.

The state of being craggy.

CRAGGY, krāg'ge. a. (383).

Rugged, full of prominences, rough.

TO CRAM, krām. v. a.

To stuff, to fill with more than can conveniently be held; to fill with food beyond satiety; to thrust in by force.

TO CRAM, krām. v. a.

To eat beyond satiety.

CRAMBO, krām'bō. f.

A play in which one gives a word, to which another finds rhyme.

CRAMP, krāmp. f.

A spasm or contraction of the limbs; a restriction, a confinement; a piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRAMP, krāmp. a.

Difficult, knotty, a low term.

TO CRAMP, krāmp. v. a.

To pain with cramps or twitches; to restrain, to confine; to bind with crampions.

CRAMP-FISH, krāmp'fish. f.

The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRAMPIRON, krāmp'i-ōrn. f.

See CRAMP.

CRANAGE, krā'nādjé. f. (90).

A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels.

CRANE, krānē. f.

A bird with a long beak: an instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES BILL, krānz'bīl. f.

An herb; a pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANIUM, krā'nē-ūm. f.

The skull.

CRANK, krānk. f.

A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; any bending or winding passage; any conceit formed by twisting or changing a word.

CRANK, krānk. a.

Healthy, sprightly; among sailors, a ship is said to be crank when loaded near to be overset.

TO CRANKLE, krānk'kl. v. n. (405)

To run in and out.

TO CRANKLE, krānk'kl. v. a.

To break into unequal surfaces.

CRANKNESS, krānk'nēs. f.

Health, vigour; disposition to overset.

CRANNIED, krān'nē-ēd. f.

A chink, a cleft.

CRAPE, krāpe. f.

A thin stuff loosely woven.

TO CRASH, krāsh. v. n.

To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling.

TO CRASH, krāsh. v. a.

To break or bruise.

CRASH, krāsh. f.

A loud mixed sound.

CRASS, krās. a.

GROS, coarse, not subtle.

CRASSITUDE, krās'sé-tūde. f.

Grossness, coarseness.

CRASTINATION, krās-tē-nā'shūn. f.

Delay.

CRATCH, krātsh. f.

The pallisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

CRAVAT, krā-vāt'. f.

A neckcloth.

Dr. Johnson tells us this word is of uncertain etymology. It is certain, however, that it comes from the French, and Menage tells us it arose among them from the *Croat*; who, being in alliance with France against the Emperor, came to Paris, and were remarked for the linen they wore about their necks. This soon became a fashion, and was called after the original wearers *Croat*, which, by a small alteration, became *Crauat*. This word is sometimes, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the first syllable.

TO CRAVE, krāvē. v. a.

To ask with earnestness, to ask with submission; to ask insistently; to long, to wish unreasonably; to call for importunately.

CRAVEN, krā'vn. f.

A cock conquered and dispirited; a coward, a recreant.

TO CRAVEN, krā'vn. v. a.

To make recreant or cowardly.

TO CRAUNCH, krāntsh. v. a. (214).

To crush in the mouth.

CRAW, krāw. f.

The crop or first stomach of birds.

CRAWFISH, krāw'fish. f.

A small shell-fish found in brooks.

TO CRAWL, krāwl. v. n.

To creep, to move with a slow motion, to move without rising from the ground, as a worm; to move weakly and slowly.

CRAWLER, krā'lər. f.

A creeper, any thing that creeps.

CRAYFISH, krāw'fish. f.

The river lobster.—See *Crawfis*.

CRAYON, krā'ōn. f.

A kind of pencil, a roll of paste to draw lines with; a drawing done with a crayon.

TO CRAZE, krāzē. v. a.

To break, to crush, to weaken; to crack the brain, to impair the intellect.

CRAZEDNESS, krā'zēd-nēs. f. (365).

Decrepitude, brokenness.

CRAZINESS, krā'zē-nēs. f.

State of being crazy, imbecility, weakness.

CRAZY, krā'zē. a.

Broken, decrepit; broken witted, shattered in the intellect; weak, shattered.

TO CREAK, krēk. v. n.

To make a harsh noise.

CREAM, krēm. f.

The unctuous or oily part of milk.

TO CREAM, krēmē. v. n.

To gather cream; to mantle or froth.

CREAM-FACED, krēm'fāstē. a.

Pale, coward-looking.

CREAMY, krē'mē. a.

Full of cream.

CREASE, krēsē. f.

A mark made by doubling any thing.

TO CREASE, krēsē. v. a.

To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

TO CREATE, krē-ātē'. v. a.

The form out of nothing, to cause to exist;

to produce, to cause, to be the occasion of; to beget; to invest with any new character.

CREATION, krē-ā'shūn. f.

The act of creating or conferring existence; the act of investing with new character; the things created, the universe; any thing produced, or caused.

CREATIVE, krē-ā'tiv. a.

Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.

CREATOR, krē-ā'tōr. f.

The being that bestows existence.

CREATURE, krē'tshūr. f. (461) (462)

A being created; an animal not human; a word of contempt for a human being; a word of petty tenderness; a person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

CREATURELY, krē'tshūr-ly. a.

Having the qualities of a creature.

CREDENCE, krē'dēnsē. f.

Belief, credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

CREDENDA, krē-dēn'dā. f.

Things to be believed, articles of faith.

CREDENT, krē'dēnt. a.

Believing, easy of belief; having credit, not to be questioned.

CREDENTIAL, krē-dēn'shāl. f.

That which gives a title to credit.

CREDIBILITY, krēd-ē-bil'ē-tē. f.

Claim to credit, possibility of obtaining belief, probability.

CREDIBLE, krēd'ē-bl. a.

Worthy of credit, having a just claim to belief.

CREDIBLENES, krēd'ē-bl-nēs. f.

Credibility, worthiness of belief, just claims to belief.

CREDIBLY, krēd'ē-blē. ad.

In a manner that claims belief.

CREDIT, krēd'it. f.

Belief; honour, reputation; good opinion; faith, testimony; trust reposed; promise given; influence, power not compulsive.

TO CREDIT, krēd'it. v. a.

To believe; to procure credit or honour to any thing; to trust, to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE, krēd'it-ā-bl. a.

Reputable, above contempt; estimable.

CREDITABLENESS, krēd'it-ā-bl-nēs. f.

Reputation, estimation.

CREDITABLY, krēd'it-ā-blē. ad.

Reputably, without disgrace.

CREDITOR, krēd'it-tōr. f.

He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor.

CREDULITY, krē-dū'lē-tē. f.

Easiness of belief.

CREDULOUS, krēdj'ū-lūs. a. (376)

(293). Apt to believe, unsuspecting, easily deceived

CREDULOUSNESS, krēdj'ū-lūs-nēs. f.

Aptness to believe, credulity.

CRED, krēd. f.

A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended; any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

TO CREEK, krēk. v. a.

To make a harsh noise.

CREEK, krēk. f. (246).

A prominence or jet in a winding coast; a small port, a bay, a cove.

CREEKY, krē'kē. a.

Full of creeks, unequal, winding.

TO CREEP, krēp. v. n. (246).

To move with the belly to the ground without

CRI (546). — *Fate, fär, fall, fät; — mē, mêt; — pine, pîn; —*

- out legs; to grow along the ground, or on other supports; to move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects; to move slowly and feebly; to move timorously without soaring, or venturing; to behave with servility, to fawn, to bend.
- CREEPER**, krép' pür. *f.*
A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body; an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women.
- CREEPHOLE**, krép' hole. *f.*
A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger; a tuberfuge, an excuse.
- CREEPINGLY**, krép' ing-lé. *ad.*
Slowly, after the manner of a reptile.
- To **CREPITATE**, krép' é-tát. *v. n.*
(91). To make a small crackling noise.
- CREPITATION**, krép' é-tá' shún. *f.*
A small crackling noise.
- CREPT**, krépt.
Particip. from Creep.
- CREPUSCULE**, kré-pús' kúl. *f.*
Twilight.
- CREPUSCULOUS**, kré-pús' kúl-hós. *a.*
Glimmering, in a state between light and darkness.
- CRESCENT**, kré'sént. *a.*
Increasing, growing.
- CRESCENT**, kré'sént. *f.*
The moon in her state of increase, any similitude of the moon increasing.
- CRESCIVE**, kré'sív. *a.*
Increasing, growing.
- CRESS**, kréz. *f.*
An herb.
- CRESSET**, kré'sét. *f.*
A great light set upon a beacon, lighthouse, or watch-tower.
- CREST**, krést. *f.*
The plume of feathers on the top of the helmet; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; any tuft or ornament on the head; pride, spirit, fire.
- CRESTED**, kré'sét. *a.*
Adorned with plume or crest; wearing a comb.
- CREST-FALLEN**, krést' fál'n. *a.*
Dejected, sunk, heartless, spiritless.
- CRESTLESS**, krést' lés. *a.*
Not dignified with coat armour.
- CRETACEOUS**, kré-tá' shún. *a.*
Abounding with chalk, chalky.
- CRETATED**, kré-tá-té. *a.*
Rubbed with chalk.
- CREVICE**, krév'ís. *f. (140).*
A crack, a cleft.
- CREW**, króð. *f.*
A company of people associated for any purpose; the company of a ship. It is now generally used in a bad sense.
- CREW**, króð.
The preterit of Crow.
- CREWEL**, króð' il. *f.*
Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.
- CRIB**, kríb. *f.*
The rack or manger of a stable; the stall or cabin of an ox; a small habitation, a cottage.
- To **CRIB**, kríb. *v. a.*
To shut up in a narrow habitation, to cage; to stow. A low phrase.
- CRIBBAGE**, kríb'bídje. *f. (90).*
A game at cards.
- CRIBRATION**, krí-brá' shún. *f. (123).*
The act of fisting.
- CRICK**, krík. *f.*
The noise of a door; a painful stiffness in the neck.
- CRICKET**, krík'ít. *f.*
An insect that squaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places; a sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks; a lowfeat or stool.
- CRIER**, krí'ér. *f.*
The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.
- CRIME**, krím. *f.*
An act contrary to right, an offence, a great fault.
- CRIMEFUL**, krím'fúl. *a.*
Wicked, criminal.
- CRIMELESS**, krím'lés. *a.*
Innocent, without crime.
- CRIMINAL**, krím'él-nál. *a.*
Faulty, contrary to right, contrary to duty; guilty, tainted with crime; not civil, as a criminal prosecution.
- CRIMINAL**, krím'él-nál. *f.*
A man accused of a crime; a man guilty of a crime.
- CRIMINALLY**, krím'él-nál-lé. *ad.*
Wickedly, guiltily.
- CRIMINALNESS**, krím'él-nál-nés. *f.*
Guiltiness.
- CRIMINATION**, krím-é-ná' shún. *f.*
The act of accusing, arraignment, charge.
- CRIMINATORY**, krím'él-ná-túr-ré. *a.*
Relating to accusation, accusing.
- CRIMINOUS**, krím'él-nús. *a.*
Wicked, iniquitous.
- CRIMINOUSLY**, krím'él-nús-lé. *ad.*
Very wickedly.
- CRIMINOUSNESS**, krím'él-nús-nés. *f.*
Wickedness, guilt, crime.
- CRIMP**, krímp. *a.*
Crisp, brittle, easily crumpled.
- To **CRIMPLE**, krímp' pl. *v. a. (405).*
To contract, to cause to shrink, to curl.
- CRIMSON**, krím'zn. *f.*
Red, somewhat darkened with blue; red in general.
- To **CRIMSON**, krím'zn. *v. a.*
To dye with crimson.
- CRINCUM**, krínk'óm. *f.*
A cramp, whimsy. A cant word.
- CRINGE**, krínjé. *f.*
Bow, servile civility.
- To **CRINGE**, krínjé. *v. a.*
To draw together, to contract. Little used.
- To **CRINGE**, krínjé. *v. n.*
To bow, to pay court, to fawn, to flatter.
- CRINIGEROUS**, krí-nídje'él-rós. *a. (123).*
Hairy, overgrown with hair.
- To **CRINKLE**, krínk'kl. *v. n.*
To go in and out, to run in flexures. Obsolete.
- CRIPPLE**, kríp' pl. *f.*
A lame man.
- To **CRIPPLE**, kríp' pl. *v. a.*
To lame, to make lame.
- CRIPPLENESS**, kríp' pl-nés. *f.*
Lameness.
- CRISIS**, krí'sis. *f.*
The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better; the point of time at which any affair comes to the height.
- CRISP**, krísp. *a.*
Curled; indented, winding; brittle, friable.
- To **CRISP**, krísp. *v. a.*
- To curl, to contract into knots; to twik; to dent; to run in and out.
- CRISPATION**, krísp-pá' shún. *f.*
The act of curling; the state of being curled.
- CRISPING-PIN**, krísp' ping-pín. *f.*
A curling-iron.
- CRISPNESS**, krísp'nés. *f.*
Curledness.
- CRISPY**, krísp'pé. *a.*
Curled.
- CRITERION**, krí-té'ré-én. *f. (123).*
A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.
- CRITICK**, krí'tik. *f.*
A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a censor, a man apt to find fault.
- CRITICK**, krí'tik. *a.*
Critical, relating to criticism.
- CRITICK**, krí'tik. *f.*
A critical examination, critical remarks; science of criticism.
- CRITICAL**, krí'tik-kál. *a.*
Exact, nicely judicious, accurate; relating to criticism; captious, inclined to find fault; comprising the time at which a great event is determined.
- CRITICALLY**, krí'tik-kál-é. *ad.*
In a critical manner, exactly, curiously.
- CRITICALNESS**, krí'tik-kál-nés. *f.*
Exactness, accuracy.
- To **CRITICISE**, krí'té-size. *v. n. (155).*
To play the critic, to judge; to animadvert upon as faulty.
- To **CRITICISE**, krí'té-size. *v. a.*
To censure, to pass judgment upon.
- CRITICISM**, krí'té-sízm. *f.*
Criticism is a standard of judging well; remark, animadversion, critical observations.
- To **CROAK**, krók. *v. n.*
To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog; to caw or cry as a raven or crow.
- CROAK**, krók. *f.*
The cry or voice of a frog or raven.
- CROCEOUS**, kró'hé-nís. *a. (357).*
Consisting of saffron, like saffron.
- CROCK**, krók. *f.*
A cup, any vessel made of earth.
- CROCKERY**, krók'ér-é. *f.*
Earthen ware.
- CROCODILE**, krók' díl. *f. (145).*
An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indics.
- CROCUS**, kró'kúd. *f.*
An early flower.
- CROFT**, króft. *f.*
A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.
- CROISADE**, króé-sád'. *f.*
A holy war.—See *Crasade*.
- CROISES**, króé'séz. *f.*
Pilgrims who carry a cross; soldiers who fight against infidels.
- CRONE**, króné. *f.*
An old ewe; in contempt, an old woman.
- CRONY**, kró'né. *f.*
An old acquaintance.
- CROOK**, króök. *f.*
Any crooked or bent instrument; a sheephook; any thing bent.
- To **CROOK**, króök. *v. a.*
To bend, to turn into a hook; to pervert from rectitude.
- CROOKBACK**, króök'bák. *f.*
A man that has gibbous shoulders.

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— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tāb, bāll; — dīl; — pōund; — thīn, thīs.

CROOKBACKED, krōök'bākt. a.
Having bent shoulders.

CROOKED, krōök'ēd. a. (366).

Bent, not straight, curve; winding, oblique; perverse, untoward, without rectitude of mind.

CROOKEDLY, krōök'ēd-lē. ad.
Not in a straight line; untowardly, not compliantly.

CROOKEDNESS, krōök'ēd-nēs. f.

Deviation from straightness, curvity; deformity of a gibbous body.

CROP, krōp. f.

The crop of a bird.

CROPFULL, krōp'fōl. a.

Satiated with a full belly.

CROPSICK, krōp'sīk. a.

Sick with excess and debauchery.

CROP, krōp. f.

The harvest, the corn gathered off the field; anything cut off.

To **CROP**, krōp. v. a.

To cut off the ends of any thing, to mow, to reap; to cut off the ears.

To **CROP**, krōp. v. n.

To yield harvest. Not used.

CROPPER, krōp'pōr. f.

A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

CROSIER, krōz'hē-ēr. f. (451) (453).

The pastoral staff of a bishop.

CROSLET, krōs'lēt. f.

A small crois.

CROSS, krōs. f.

One straight body laid at right angles over another; the enigma of the Christian religion; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market places; a line drawn through another; any thing that thwarts or obstructs, misfortune, hindrance, vexation, opposition, misadventure, trial of patience; money so called, because marked with a crois.

CROSS, krōs. a.

Transverse, falling athwart something else; adverse, opposite; perverse, untractable; peevish, fretful, ill-humoured; contrary, contradictory; contrary to wish, unfortunate.

CROSS, krōs. prep.

Athwart, so as to intersect any thing; over, from side to side.

To **CROSS**, krōs. v. a.

To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another; to sign with the cross; to mark out, to cancel, as to cross an article; to pass over; to thwart, to interpose obstruction; to counteract; to contravene, to hinder by authority; to contradict; to be inconsistent.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, krōs'bār-shōt. f.

A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

To **CROSS-EXAMINE**, krōs'ēg-zām-in. v. a.

To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

CROSS-STAFF, krōs'stāf. f.

An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSSBITE, krōs'bīt. f.

A deception, a cheat.

To **CROSSBITE**, krōs'bīt. v. a.

To contravene by deception.

CROSSBOW, krōs'bō. f.

A missile weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a flock.

CROSSGRAINED, krōs-grānd'. a.

Having the fibres transverse or irregular; perverse, troublesome, vexatious.

CROSSLY, krōs'lē. ad.

Athwart, so as to intersect something else; oppositely, adversely, in opposition to; unfortunately.

CROSSNESS, krōs'nēs. f.

Transverseness, intersection; perverseness, peevishness.

CROSSROW, krōs'rō. f.

Alphabet, so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end of learning is piety.

CROSSWIND, krōs'wīnd. f.

Wind blowing from the right or left.—See Wind.

CROSSWAY, krōs'wā. f.

A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

CROSSWORT, krōs'wūrt. f.

A plant.

CROTCH, krōtsh. f.

A hook.

CROTCHET, krōtsh'ēt. f.

In music, one of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building; in printing, hooks in which words are included [thus]; a perverse conceit, an odd fancy.

To **CROUCH**, krōtsh. v. n.

To stoop low, to lie close to the ground; to fawn, to bend servilely.

CROUP, krōōp. f.

The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse.

GROUPADES, krōō-pādž'. f.

Are higher leaps than those of corvets.

CROW, krō. f.

A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts; a piece of iron used as a lever; the voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.

CROWFOOT, krō'fūt. f.

A flower.

To **CROW**, krō. v. n.

Pret. Crew or Crowed. To make the noise which a cock makes; to boast, to bully, to vapour.

CROWD, krōōd. f.

A multitude confusedly pressed together; a promiscuous medley; the vulgar, the populace; a fiddle.

To **CROWD**, krōōd. v. a.

To fill with confused multitudes; to press close together; to incumber by multitudes; To crowd fail, a sea phrase, to spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To **CROWD**, krōōd. v. n.

To swarm, to be numerous and confused; to thrust among a multitude.

CROWDER, krōō'dēr. f.

A fiddler.

CROWKEEPER, krō'kē-pōr. f.

A scarecrow.

CROWN, krōōn. f.

The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity; a garland; a reward, honorary distinction; regal power, royalty; the top of the head; the top of any thing, as of a mountain; part of the hat that covers the head; a piece of money; honour, ornament, decoration; completion, accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, krōōn-im-pe'-rē-āl. f.

A plant...

To CROWN, krōōn. v. a.

To invest with the crown or regal ornament; to cover, as with a crown; to dignify, to adorn, to make illustrious; to reward, to recompence; to complete, to perfect; to terminate, to finish.

CROWNGLASS, krōōn'glās. f.

The finest sort of window glass.

CROWNPOST, krōōn'pōst. f.

A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB, krōōn'skāb. f.

A sinking filthy scab round a horse's hoof.

CROWNWHEEL, krōōn'hwēl. f.

The upper wheel of a watch.

CROWNWORKS, krōōn'wōrk. f.

In fortification, bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground.

CROWNNET, krōōn'ēt. f.

The same with coronet; chief end, last purpose.

CROYLSTONE, krōōl'stōne. f.

Crystallized caulk.

CRUCIAL, krōō'shē-āl. a. (357).

Transverse, intersecting one another.

To **CRUCIATE**, krōō'shē-ātē. v. a..

To torture, to torment, to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE, krōō'sē-bl. f.

A chymist's melting pot made of earth.

CRUCIFEROUS, krōō-sīf'ē-rōs. a.

Bearing the cross.

CRUCIFIER, krōō'sē-fī-ār. f.

He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

CRUCIFIX, krōō'sē-fīks. f.

A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

CRUCIFIXION, krōō-sē-fīk'shōn. f.

The punishment of nailing to a cross.

CRUCIFORM, krōō'sē-form. a.

Having the form of a cross.

To **CRUCIFY**, krōō'sē-fl. v. a. (183)

To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

CRUDE, krōōd. a.

Raw, not subdued by fire; not changed by any process or preparation; harsh, unripe; unconcocted; not well digested; not brought to perfection, immature; having indigested notions.

CRUDELY, krōōd'lē. ad.

Unripe, without due preparation.

CRUDENESS, krōōd'nēs. f.

Unripeness, indigestion.

CRUDITY, krōō'dē-tē. f.

Indigestion, concoction, unripeness, want of maturity.

CRUEL, krōō'l. a.

Pleased with hurting others, inhuman, hard-hearted, barbarous; of things, bloody, mischievous, destructive.

CRUELLY, krōō'l-lē. ad.

In a cruel manner, inhumanly, barbarously.

CRUELNESS, krōō'l-nēs. f.

Inhumanity, cruelty.

CRUELTY, krōō'l-tē. f.

Inhumanity, savagery, barbarity.

CRUENTATE, krōō'en-tātē. a. (91).

Smared with blood.

CRUET, krōō'it. f.

A pial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, krōōs. f.

A small cup.

CRUIZE, krōōz. f.

A voyage in search of plunder.

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CRY (546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mè, mét; — pine, pin; —

TO CRUISE, krôdz. v. n.

To rove over the sea in search of plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.

CRUISER, krôd'zûr. f.

One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

CRUM, } krûm. } f.

The soft part of bread, not the crust; a small particle or fragment of bread.

TO CRUMBLE, krûm'bl. v. a. (405).

To break into small pieces, to comminute.

TO CRUMBLE, krûm'bl. v. n.

To fall into small pieces.

CRUMMY, krûm'mé. a.

Soft.

CRUMP, krômp. a.

Crooked in the back.

TO CRUMPLE, krômp'pl. v. a.

To draw into wrinkles.

CRUMPLING, krômp'lîng. f.

A small degenerate apple.

CRUPPER, krôp'pür. f.

That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRURAL, krôd'râl. a.

Belonging to the leg.

CRUSADE, krôd'sâde'. } f.

CRUSADO, krôd'sâ'dô. }

An expedition against the infidels; a coin stamped with a cross.

CRUSET, krôd'sít. f.

A goldsmith's melting-pot.

TO CRUSH, krôsh. v. a.

To press between two opposite bodies, to squeeze; to press with violence; to overwhelm, to beat down; to subdue, to depress, to dispirit.

CRUSH, krôsh. f.

A collision.

CRUST, krôst. f.

Any shell, or external coat; an incrustation, collection of matter into a hard body; the case of a pie made of meal, and baked; the outer hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.

TO CRUST, krôst. v. a.

To envelop, to cover with a hard case; to foul with concretions.

TO CRUST, krôst. v. n.

To gather or contract a crust.

CRUSTACEOUS, krôs'tâ'shôs. a. (357)

Shelly, with joints; not testaceous.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, krôs'tâ'shôs-nës. f.

The quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTILY, krôs'tê-lë. ad.

Peevishly, snappishly.

CRUSTINESS, krôs'tê-nës. f.

The quality of a crust; peevishness, moroseness.

CRUSTY, krôs'tê. a.

Covered with a crust; sturdy, morose, snapish.

CRUTCH, krôtsh. f.

A support used by cripples.

TO CRUTCH, krôtsh. v. a.

To support on crutches as a cripple.

TO CRY, kri. v. n.

To speak with vehemence and loudness; to call impotently; to proclaim, to make publick; to exclaim; to utter lamentation; to squall, as an infant; to weep, to shed tears; to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal; to yelp, as a hound on a scent.

TO CRY, kri. v. n.

To proclaim publickly something lost or found.

TO CRY DOWN, kri dôdn'. v. a.

To blame, to deprecate, to decay; to prohibit; to overbear.

TO CRY OUT, kri ôut'. v. n.

To exclaim, to scream, to clamour; to complain loudly; to blame, to censure; to declare loud; to be in labour.

TO CRY UP, kri ôp'. v. a.

To applaud, to exalt, to praise; to raise the price by proclamation.

CRY, kri. f.

Lamentation, shriek, scream; weeping, mourning; clamour, outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder; proclamation; the hawkers proclamation of wares, as the cries of London; acclamation, popular favour; voice, utterance, manner of vocal expression; importunate call; yelping of dogs; yell, inarticulate noise; a pack of dogs.

CRYAL, kri'âl. f.

The heron.

CRYER, kri'âr. f.

The falcon gentle.

CRYPTICAL, krip'tê-kâl. } a.

CRYPTICK, krip'tik. }

Hidden, secret, occult.

CRYPTICALLY, krip'tê-kâl-lë. ad.

Occultly, secretly.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, krip'tôg'grâ-fy. f. (518) (519). The art of writing secret characters; secret characters, cyphers.

CRYPTOLOGY, krip'tôl'lô-jë. f. (518)

Ænigmatical language.

CRYSTAL, kris'tâl. f.

Crystals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures; Crystal is also used for a fictitious body cast in the glass-houses, called also crystal glass, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass; Crystals, in chemistry, express salts or other matters shot or congealed in manner of crystal.

CRYSTAL, kris'tâl. a.

Consisting of crystal; bright, clear, transparent, lucid, pellucid.

CRYSTALLINE, { kris'tâl-line. } a.

{ kris'tâl-lin. } a.

(148) (149). Consisting of crystal; bright,

clear, pellucid, transparent.

CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR, kris'tâl-lin'hôr. f.

The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uva.

CRYSTALLIZATION, kris'tâl-lë-zâ'-shun. f.

Congelation into crystals. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

TO CRYSTALLIZE, kris'tâl-liz. v. n.

To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

TO CRYSTALLIZE, kris'tâl-liz. v. n.

(159) To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or shoot into crystals.

CUB, kûb. f.

The young of a beast, generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale; in reproach, a young boy or girl.

TO CUB, kûb. v. a.

To bring forth. Little used.

CUBATION, kû'bâ'shun. f.

The act of lying down.

CUBATORY, kû'bâ-tûr-ë. a.

Recumbent.

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CUBATURE, kû'bâ-tûrë. f.

The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body.

CUBE, kûbe. f.

A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

CUBE ROOT, kûbe rôot. }

CUBICK ROOT, kû'bik rôot. }

The origin of a cubick number, or a number by the multiplication of which into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed. Thus 2 is the cube root of 8.

CUBICAL, kû'bé-kâl. }

CUBICK, kû'bik. }

Having the form or properties of a cube; it is applied to numbers: the number of four multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen, and that again multiplied by four produceth the cubick number of sixty-four.

CUBICALNESS, kû'bé-kâl-nës. f.

The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULAR, kû-bik'kù-lâr-ë. a.

Fitted for the posture of lying down.

CUBIFORM, kû'bé-fôrm. a.

Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT, kû'bít. f.

A measure in use among the ancients, which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger.

CUBITAL, kû'bé-tâl. a.

Containing only the length of a cubit.

CUCKOLD, kûk'kôld. f.

One that is married to an adulteress.

TO CUCKOLD, kûk'kôld. v. a.

To rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to wrong a husband by unchastity.

CUCKOLDLY kûk'kôld-lë. a.

Having the qualities of a cuckold, poor, mean.

CUCKOLDMAKER, kûk'kôld-mâ-kôr f.

One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

CUCKOLDOM, kûk'kôl-dôm. f.

The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.

CUCKOO, kûk'kôô. f. (174).

A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; a name of contempt.

CUCKOO-BUD, kûk'kôô-bôd.

CUCKOO-FLOWER, kûk'kôô-flôô-ôr. }

The name of a flower.

CUCKOO-SPITTLE, kûk'kôô-spít-il. f.

A spurious dew found upon plants, with a little insect in it.

CUCULLATE, kû-kâl'lâtë. (91) }

CUCULLATED, kû-kâl'lâ-ted. }

Hooded, covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

CUCUMBER, kôd'kûm-bûr. f. (159).

The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

(?) In some counties of England, especially in the West, this word is pronounced as if written *Cucumbe*: this, though rather nearer to the orthography than *Cucumber*, is yet faulty, in adopting the obtuse *u* heard in *bûr*, rather than the open *u* heard in *Cucumbe*, the Latin word whence *Cucumber* is derived; though, from the adoption of the *u*, I should rather suppose we took it from the French *Coucumber*. But however this may be, it seems too firmly fixed in its sound of *Cucumber*.

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—nō, móve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tāb, bāl; —ōil; —pōand; —thin, THIS.

- cumber** to be altered, and must be classed with its irregular fellow esculent *Asparagus*, which see.
- CUCURBITACEOUS**, kú-kúr-bé-tá'-fús. a.
Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd, such as the pompon and melon.
- CUCURBITE**, kú'kúr-bit. f.
A chymical vessel, commonly called a Body.
- CUD**, kúd. f.
That food which is reposit in the first stomach, in order to be chewed again.
- CUDDEN**, kúd'dn. } f.
CUDDY, kúd'dé.
A clown, a stupid low dolt.
- To CUDDLE**, kúd'dl. v. n.
To lie close, to squat.
- CUDGEL**, kúd'jil. f.
A stick to strike with.
- To CUDGEL**, kúd'jil. v. a.
To beat with a stick.
- CUDGEON-PROOF**, kúd'jil-próof. a.
Able to resist a blow.
- CUDWEED**, kúd'wéde. f.
A plant.
- CUE**, kú. f.
The tail or end of any thing; the last words of a speech in acting, to be answered by another; a hint, an intimation, a short direction; humour, temper of mind.
- CUERPO**, kwér'pó. f.
To be in cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat.
- CUFF**, kúf. f.
A blow with the fist, a box, a stroke.
- To CUFF**, kúf. v. n.
To fight, to scuffle.
- To CUFF**, kúf. v. a.
To strike with the fist; to strike with talons.
- CUFF**, kúf. f.
Part of the sleeve.
- CUIRAS**, kwé-rás'. f. (340).
A breastplate.
- CUIRASSIER**, kwé-rás-séér'. f.
A man of arms, a soldier in armour.
- CUISH**, kwís. f. (340).
The armour that covers the thighs.
- I have followed Dr. Johnson's spelling in this word, though I think it not to correct as *cuisse*, the original French, and which he has himself followed in his Edition of Shakespeare, and his notes upon the word in the first part of Henry the Fourth. But whatever may be the spelling, the pronunciation is certainly that which I have given.
- CULDEES**, kúl'déz. f.
Monks in Scotland.
- CULINARY**, kú'lé-nár-é. a.
Relating to the kitchen.
- To CULL**, kúl. v. a.
To select from others.
- CULLER**, kúl'lür. f.
One who picks or chooses.
- CULLION**, kúl'yún. f.
A scoundrel.
- CULLIONLY**, kúl'yún.lé a.
Having the qualities of cullion, mean, base.
- CULLY**, kúl'lé. f.
A man deceived or imposed upon.
- To CULLY**, kúl'lé. v. a.
To befool, to cheat, to impose upon.
- CULMIFEROUS**, kól-míf'é-rús. a.
Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks.
- To CULMINATE**, kól'mé-nát. v. n.
To be vertical, to be in the meridian.
- CULMINATION**, kól-mé-ná'shún. f.
The transit of a planet through the meridian.
- CULPABILITY**, kól-pá-bil'ē-té. f.
Blameableness.
- CULPABLE**, kól'pá-bl. a. (405).
Criminal, blameable, blameworthy.
- CULPABLENESS**, kól'pá-bl-nés. f.
Blame, guilt.
- CULPABLY**, kól'pá-blé. ad.
Blameably, criminally.
- CULPRIT**, kól'prít. f.
A man arraigned before his judge.
- CULTER**, kól'túr. f.
The iron of the plow perpendicular to the share.—See *Coultar*.
- To CULTIVATE**, kól'té-vát. v. a.
To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual industry; to improve, to meliorate.
- CULTIVATION**, kól-té-vá'shún. f.
The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables; improvement in general, melioration.
- CULTIVATOR**, kól'té-vá-túr. f. (521)
One who improves, promotes or meliorates.
- CULTURE**, kól'thúr. f. (461).
The act of cultivation; art of improvement and melioration.
- To CULTURE**, kól'thúr. v. a.
To cultivate, to till. Not used.
- CULVER**, kól'ver. f.
A pigeon. Old word.
- CULVERIN**, kól've-rín. f.
A species of ordnance.
- CULVERKEY**, kól've-ré-ké. f.
A species of flower.
- To CUMBER**, kóm'búr. v. a.
To embarrass, to entangle, to obstruct; to crowd or load with something useless; to involve in difficulties and dangers, to distract; to busy, to distract with multiplicity of cares; to be troublesome in any place.
- CUMBER**, kóm'búr. f.
Vexation, embarrassment. Not used.
- CUMBERSOME**, kóm'búr-súm. a.
Troublesome, vexatious; burthensome, embarrassing, unwieldy, unmanageable.
- CUMBERSOMELY**, kóm'búr-súm-lé. a.
ad. In a troublesome manner.
- CUMBERSOMENESS**, kóm'búr-súm-nés. f.
Encumbrance, hindrance, obstruction.
- CUMBRANCE**, kóm'bránse. f.
Burthen, hindrance, impediment.
- CUMBROUS**, kóm'brús. a.
Troublesome, vexatious, disturbing; oppressive, burthensome; jumbled, obstructing each other.
- CUMFREY**, kóm'fré. f.
A medicinal plant.—See *Comfrey*.
- CUMIN**, kóm'mín. f.
A plant.
- To CUMULATE**, kóm'mú-láte. v. a.
To heap together.
- CUMULATION**, kóm'mú-lá'shún. f.
The act of heaping together.
- CUNCTATION**, kúnk-tá'shún. f.
Delay, procrastination, dilatoriness.
- CUNCTATOR**, kúnk-tá'túr. f.
One given to delay, a lingerer.
- CUNERAL**, kún'l-ál. a.
Relating to a wedge, having the form of a wedge.

A a

- CUNEATED**, kú'né-á-téd. a.
Made in form of a wedge.
- CUNEIFORM**, kú-né'fórm. a.
Having the form of a wedge.
- CUNNER**, kún'nür. f.
A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.
- CUNNING**, kún'níng. a.
Skilful, knowing, learned; performed with skill, artful; artfully deceitful, trickish, subtle, crafty.
- CUNNING**, kún'níng. f.
Artifice, deceit, slyness, sleight, fraudulent dexterity; art, skill, knowledge.
- CUNNINGLY**, kún'níng-lé. ad.
Artfully, slyly, craftily.
- CUNNING-MAN**, kún-níng-mán'. f.
A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.
- CUNNINGNESS**, kún'níng-nés. f.
Deceitfulness, slyness.
- CUP**, kúp. f.
A small vessel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup, the draught; social entertainment, merry bout; any thing hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn; Cup and Can, familiar companions.
- To CUP**, kúp. v. a.
To supply with cups, Obsolete; to draw blood by applying cupping glasses.
- CUPBEARER**, kúp'bá-rér. f.
An officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.
- CUPBORD**, kób'búrd. f. (412).
A case with shelves, in which viands or earthen ware is placed.
- CUPIDITY**, kú-pid'ē-té. f.
Concupiscence, unlawful longing.
- CUPOLA**, kú'pó-lá. f.
A dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.
- CUPPER**, kúp'púr. f.
One who applies cupping glasses, a scarifier.
- CUPPING-GLASS**, kúp'píng-glás. f.
A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.
- CUPREOUS**, kú'pré-ús. a.
Coppery, consisting of copper.
- CUR**, kúr. f.
A worthless degenerate dog; a term of reproach for a man.
- CURABLE**, kú'rá-bl. a. (405).
That admits a remedy.
- CURABLENESS**, kú'rá-bl-nés. f.
Possibility to be healed.
- CURACY**, kú'rá-sé. f.
Employment of a curate, employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.
- CURATE**, kú'rá-te. f. (91).
A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another; a parish priest.
- CURATESHIP**, kú'rá-te-ship. f.
The same with curacy.
- CURATIVE**, kú'rá-tív. a.
Relating to the cure of diseases, not preventive.
- CURATOR**, kú'rá-túr. f. (521).
One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.
- CURB**, kúrb. f.
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; restraint, inhibition, opposition.
- To CURB**, kúrb. v. a.

To

CUR

CUR

CUS

(546).—Fate, fár, fall, fát; —mé, mét; —pine, pín; —

- To guide a horse with a curb ; to restrain, to inhibit, to check.
- CURD**, kúrd. **s.**
The coagulation of milk.
- To CURD**, kúrd. **v. a.**
To turn to curds, to cause to coagulate.
- To CURDLE**, kúrd'dl. **v. n. (405).**
To coagulate, to concrete.
- To CURDLE**, kúrd'dl. **v. a.**
To cause to coagulate.
- CURDY**, kúr'dé. **a.**
Coagulated, concreted, full of curds, kurdled.
- CURE**, kúre. **f.**
Remedy, restorative; act of healing; the benefit or employment of a curate or clergyman.
- To CURE**, kúre. **v. a.**
To heal, to restore to health, to remedy; to prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.
- CURELESS**, kúre'lés. **a.**
Without cure, without remedy.
- CURER**, kú'rér. **s.**
A healer, a physician.
- CURFEW**, kúr'fú. **f.**
An evening peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; a cover for a fire, a fireplate.
- CURIALITY**, kú-ré-ál'é-té. **f.**
The privileges, or retinue of a court.
- CURIOSITY**, kú-ré-ó'sé-té. **f.**
Inquisitiveness, inclination to enquiry; nicety, delicacy; accuracy, exactness; an act of curiosity, nice experiment; an object of curiosity, rarity.
- CURIOS**, kú're-ó's. **a.**
Inquisitive, desirous of information; attentive to, diligent about; accurate, careful not to mistake; difficult to please, solicitous of perfection; exact, nice, subtle; elegant, neat, laboured, finished.
- CURIOSLY**, kú'ré-óf-lé. **ad.**
Inquisitively, attentively, studiously; elegantly, neatly; artfully, exactly.
- CURL**, kúrl. **f.**
A ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, sinuosity, flexure.
- To CURL**, kúrl. **v. a.**
To turn the hair in ringlets; to writhe, to twist; to dress with curls; to raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.
- To CURL**, kúrl. **v. n.**
To shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulations; to twist itself.
- CURLEW**, kúr'lú. **f.**
A kind of water fowl; a bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs.
- CURMUDGEON**, kúr-múd'jún. **f.**
(259). An avaricious churlish fellow, a miser, a niggard, a griper.
- CURMUDGEONLY**, kúr-múd'jún-lé. **a.** (259). Avaricious, covetous, churlish, niggardly.
- CURRENT**, kúr'rén. **f.**
The tree; a small dried grape, properly written Corinth.
- CURRENCY**, kúr'rén-sé. **f.**
Circulation, power of passing from hand to hand; general reception; fluency, readiness of utterance; continuance, constant flow; general esteem, the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued; the papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.
- CURRENT**, kúr'rén-tént. **a.**
Circulatory, passing from hand to hand;
- generally received, contradicted, authoritative; common, general; popular, such as is established by vulgar estimation; fashionable, popular; palable, such as may be allowed or admitted; what is now passing, as the current year.
- CURRENT**, kúr'rén-tént. **f.**
A running stream; currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places.
- CURRENTLY**, kúr'rén-lé. **ad.**
In a constant motion; without opposition; popularly, fashionably, generally; without ceasing.
- CURRENTNESS**, kúr'rén-néss. **f.**
Circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.
- CARRIER**, kúr'ré-ár. **f.**
One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.
- CURRISH**, kúr'rish. **a.**
Having the qualities of a degenerate dog, brutal, sour, quarrelsome.
- To CURRY**, kúr'ré. **v. a.**
To dress leather, to beat, to rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat; To curry favour, to become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.
- CURRYCOMB**, kúr'ré-kóm. **f.**
An iron instrument used for currying horses.
- To CURSE**, kúr'se. **v. a.**
To wish evil to, to execrate, to devote; to afflict, to torment.
- To CURSE**, kúr'se. **v. n.**
To imprecate.
- CURSE**, kúr'se. **f.**
Malediction, wish of evil to another; affliction, torment, vexation.
- CURSED**, kúr'séd. **part. a. (362).**
Under a curse, hateful, detestable; unholy, unsanctified; vexatious, troublesome.
- CURSEDLY**, kúr'séd-lé. **ad.**
Miserably, shamefully.
- CURSEDNESS**, kúr'séd-néss. **f.**
The state of being under a curse.
- CURSHIP**, kúr'shíp. **f.**
Dogship, meanness.
- CURSITOR**, kúr'sé-túr. **f.**
An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.
- CURSORARY**, kúr'só-rá-ré. **a.**
Cursory, hasty, careless.
- CURSORILY**, kúr'só-ré-lé. **ad.**
Hastily, without care.
- CURSORINNESS**, kúr'só-ré-néss. **f.**
Slight attention.
- CURSORY**, kúr'só-ré. **a.**
Hasty, quick, inattentive, careless.
- CURST**, kúr'st. **a.**
Froward, peevish, malignant, malicious, snarling.
- CURSTNESS**, kúr'st'néss. **f.**
Peevishness, forwardness, malignity.
- CURT**, kúrt. **a.**
Short.
- To CURTAIL**, kúr'tál. **v. a.**
To cut off, to cut short, to shorten.
- CURTAIN**, kúr'tín. **f. (208).**
A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure; To draw the curtain, to close so as to shut out the light; to open it so as to discern the objects; in fortification, that part of the wall or rampart that lies between two battions.
- CURTAIN-LECTURE**, kúr'tín-lék'-thúrë. **f.**
- A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.
- To CURTAIN**, kúr'tín. **v. a.**
To inclose with curtains.
- CURTAIN DISTANCE**, kúr'táté dis-tánse. **f.**
In astronomy, the distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.
- CURTATION**, kúr-tá'shún. **f.**
The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curate distance.
- CURTSY**, kúrt'sé. **f.**
See COURTESY.
- CURVATED**, kúr'vá-tédt. **a.**
Bent.
- CURVATION**, kúr'vá-shún. **f.**
The act of bending or crooking.
- CURVATURE**, kúr'vá-túré. **f. (461)**
Crookedness, inflexion, manner of bending.
- CURVE**, kúrv. **a.**
Crooked, bent, inflected.
- CURVE**, kúrv. **f.**
Any thing bent, a flexure or crookedness.
- To CURVE**, kúrv. **v. a.**
To bend, to crook, to inflect.
- To CURVET**, kúr-vé't. **v. n.**
To leap, to bound; to frisk, to be licentious.
- CURVET**, kúr-vé't. **f.**
A leap, a bound, a frolick, a prank.
- CURVILINEAR**, kúr-vé-lín'yár. **a.**
Consisting of a crooked line; composed of crooked lines.
- CURVITY**, kúr've-té. **f.**
Crookedness.
- CUSHIONED**, kúsh'ind. **a.**
Seated on a cushion.
- CUSP**, kúsp. **f.**
A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.
- CUSPATED**, kús'pá-tédt. **a.**
- CUSPIDATED**, kús'pé-dá-tédt. **a.**
Ending in a point, having the leaves of a flower ending in a point.
- CUSTARD**, kús'túrd. **f.**
A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar.
- CUSTODY**, kús'tó-dé. **f.**
Imprisonment, restraint of liberty; care, preservation, security.
- CUSTOM**, kús'túm. **f.**
Habit, habitual practice; fashion, common way of acting; established manner; practice of buying of certain persons; application from buyers, as this trader has good custom; 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; tribute, tax paid for goods imported or exported.
- CUSTOMHOUSE**, kús'túm-hóús. **f.**
The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.
- CUSTOMABLE**, kús'túm-á-bl. **a.**
Common, habitual, frequent.
- CUSTOMABLENESS**, kús'túm-á-bl-néss. **f.**

Frequency,

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tūb, būl; — dīl; — pōdnd; — tbin, THIS.

Frequency, habit; conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY, kūs'tūm-ā-blē. ad.
According to custom.

CUSTOMARILY, kūs'tūm-ār-ē-lē. ad.
Habitually, commonly.

CUSTOMARINESS, kūs'tūm-ār-ē-nēs.
f. Frequency.

CUSTOMARY, kūs'tūm-ār-ē. a.

Conformable to established custom, according to prescription; habitual; usual, wonted.

CUSTOMED, kūs'tūmd. a.
Usual, common.

CUSTOMER, kūs'tūm-ār. s.

One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

CUSTREL, kūs'trēl. s.

A buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.

To CUT, kūt. pret. Cut, part. pass.

Cut. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to hew; to carve, to make by sculpture; to form any thing by cutting; to pierce with any uneasy sensation; to divide packs of cards; to intersect, to cross, as one line cuts another; To cut down, to fell, to hew down, to excel, to overpower; To cut off, to separate from the other parts, to destroy; to extirpate, to put to death untimely; to recind, to intercept, to hinder from union, to put an end to, to take away, to withhold, to preclude, to interrupt, to silence, to apostrophise, to abbreviate; To cut out, to shape; to form, to scheme, to contrive, to adapt, to debar, to excel, to outdo; To cut short, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption, to abridge, as the soldiers were cut short of their pay; To cut up, to divide an animal into convenient pieces, to eradicate.

To CUT, kūt. v. n.

To make its way by dividing obstructions; to perform the operation of cutting for the stone.

CUT, kūt. part. a.

Prepared for use.

CUT, kūt. s.

The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge; a wound made by cutting; a channel made by art; a part cut off from the rest; a small particle, a shred; a lot cut off a stick; a near passage, by which some angle is cut off; a picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it; the act or practice of dividing a pack of cards; fashion, form, shape, manner of cutting into shape; a fool or cullie; Cut and long tail, men of all kinds.

CUTANEOUS, kū-tā'nē-ōs. a.

Relating to the skin.

CUTICLE, kū'tē-kl. s. (405).

The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin; a thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

CUTICULAR, kū-tik'ū-lär. a.

Belonging to the skin.

CUTLASS, kūt'lās. s.

A broad cutting sword.

CUTLER, kūt'lūr. s.

One who makes or sells knives.

CUTPURSE, kūt'pūrs. s.

One who steals by the method of cutting purses; a thief, a robber.

CUTTER, kūt'tūr. s.

An agent or instrument that cuts any thing; a nimble boat that cuts the water; the teeth that cut the meat; an officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them.

CUT-THROAT, kūt'thrōt. s.

A ruffian, a murderer, an assassin.

CUT-THROAT, kūt'thrōt. a.

Cruel, inhuman, barbarous.

F This adjective is frequently used very absurdly, (and not always by the lowest of the people) when it is applied to a house of entertainment that charges an exorbitant price; such a house is not uncommonly, though very improperly, called a *Cut-throat house*. This sense, I see, has been adopted by Entick; though it ought not to have a place in any Dictionary.

CUTTING, kūt'ting. s.

A piece cut off, a chop.

CUTTLE, kūt'tl. s. (405).

A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor.

CUTTLE, kūt'tl. s.

A foul-mouthed fellow.

CYCLE, sī'kl. s. (405).

A circle; a round of time, a space in which the same revolution begins again, a periodical space of time; a method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again; imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens.

CYCLOID, sī'klōid. s.

A geometrical curve.

CYCLOIDAL, sī'klōid'āl. a.

Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆDIA, sī'klō-pē'dē-ā. s.

A circle of knowledge, a course of the sciences.

F I have in this word differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Johnson, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate syllable instead of the penultimate. I know that Greek words of this termination have the accent on the penultimate syllable; but the antepenultimate accentuation is more agreeable to the genius of our tongue, and seems to have prevailed. For though Dr. Johnson has given this word the penultimate accent, he has placed the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of *Ambroſia*, *Euthanafia*, and *Hydrophobia*, though these have all the accent on the penultimate in the Greek. The pronunciation I have adopted I see is supported by Dr. Kenrick, Entick, Scott, Perry, and Buchanan, which abundantly shows the general current of custom.

To these observations may be added, that if the i be accented, it must necessarily have the long open sound, as in *Eleziac*, and not the sound of e, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it.

CYNET, sīg'nēt. s.

A young swan.

CYLINDER, sīl'īn-dūr. s.

A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

CYLINDRICAL, sē-līn'drē-kāl. } a.

CYLINDRICK, sē-līn'drīk. } a.
Partaking of the nature of a cylinder, having the form of a cylinder.

CYMAR, sē-mār'. s.

A slight covering, a scarf.

CYMBAL, sīm'bāl. s.

A musical instrument.

CYNANTHROPY, sē-nān'thrō-pē. s.

A species of madness, in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGETICKS, sīn-nē-jēt'īks. s.

The art of hunting.

CYNICAL, sīn'ik-āl. } a.

CYNICK, sīn'ik.

Having the qualities of a dog, churlish, brutal, snarling, satirical.

CYNICK, sīn'nik. s.

A philosopher of the snarling or currish sort, a follower of Diogenes; a snarler, a misanthrope.

CYNOSURE, sīn'ō-sūr, or sīl'ō-sūr s. The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer.

F I have, in the first syllable of this word, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, preferred the short to the long sound of o. My first reason is, that this letter in Greek is the same as in *Cycle* and *Cylinder*; both which have the y short. The next reason is, the very general rule in our language of pronouncing the vowel short in all simples which have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. (535) (537).—See Entick's Dictionary.

CYPRESS-TREE, sīl'prēs-trē. s.

A tall straight tree: its fruit is of no use, its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous; it is the emblem of mourning.

CYPRESS, sīl'prēs. s.

A thin transparent black stuff.

CYST, sīst. } s.

CYSTIS, sīs'tīs. } s.
A bag containing some morbid matter.

CYSTICK, sīs'tīk. a.

Contained in a bag.

CYSTOTOMY, sis-tōt'ōd-mē. s.

The act or practice of opening incysted tumours.

CZAR, zār. s.

The title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARINA, zā-rē'nā. s.

The empress of Russia.

D.

DAI

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mîé, mêt; — pine; pîn; —

- TO DAB**, dâb. v. a.
To strike gently with something soft or moist.
- DAB**, dâb. f.
A small lump of any thing; a blow with something moist or soft; something moist or slimy thrown upon one; in low language, an artist; a kind of small flat fish.
- DAB-CHICK**, dâb'tshîk. f.
A water-fowl.
- TO DABBLE**, dâb/bl. v. a. (405).
To smear, to dab, to wet.
- TO DABBLE**, dâb/bl. v. n.
To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do any thing in a flight manner, to tamper.
- DABBLER**, dâb/lûr. f.
One that plays in water; one that meddles without mastery, a superficial meddler.
- DACE**, dâsé. f.
A small river fish, resembling a roach.
- DACTYLE**, dâk'tîl. f.
A poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.
- DAD**, dâd. f.
The child's way of expressing father.
- DAFFODIL**, dâf'fô-dîl. f.
- DAFFODILLY**, dâf'fô-dîl'lî. f.
DAFFODOWNDILLY, dâf'fô-dôdn-dîl'lî. f.
This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped.
- TO DART**, dâft. v. a.
To toss aside, to throw away lightly. Obsolete.
- DAG**, dâg. f.
A dagger; a handgun, a pistol.
- DAGGER**, dâg'ûr. f.
A short sword, a poniard; a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence; the obelus, as [†].
- DAGGERSDRAWING**, dâg'ûrz-drâwîng. f.
The act of drawing daggers, approach to open violence.
- TO DAGGLE**, dâg'gl. v. a. (405).
To dip negligently in mire or water.
- TO DAGGLE**, dâg'gl. v. n.
To be in the mire.
- DAGGLETAIL**, dâg'gl-tâl. a.
Bemired, bespattered.
- DAILY**, dâ'lî. a.
Happening every day, quotidian.
- DAILY**, dâ'lî. ad.
Every day, very often.
- DAINTILY**, dâne'tê-lê. ad.
Elegantly, delicately, deliciously, pleasantly.
- DAINTINESS**, dâne'tê-nês. f.
Delicacy, softness; elegance, nicety; squeamishness, fastidiousness.
- DAINTY**, dâne'tê. a.
Pleasing to the palate; delicate, nice, squeamish; scrupulous; elegant; nice.
- DAINTY**, dâne'tê. f.
Something nice or delicate, a delicacy; a word of fondness formerly in use.

DAM

- DAIRY**, dâ'rî. f.
The place where milk is manufactured.
- DAIRYMAID**, dâ'rî-mâde. f.
The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.
- DAISY**, dâ'zé. f.
A spring flower.
- DALE**, dâle. f.
A vale, a valley.
- DALLIANCE**, dâl'lê-ânsé. f.
Interchange of caresses, acts of fondness; conjugal conversation; delay, procrastination.
- DALLIER**, dâl'lê-âr. f.
A trifler, a fowler.
- TO DALAY**, dâl'lê. v. n.
To trifle, to play the foot; to exchange caresses, to fowl; to sport, to play, to frolick; to delay.
- DAM**, dâm. f.
The mother.
- DAM**, dâm. f.
A mole or bank to confine water.
- TO DAM**, dâm. v. a.
To confine, to shut up water by moles or dams.
- DAMAGE**, dâm'mâdje. f. (90).
Mischief, detriment; loss; the value of mischief done; reparation of damage, retribution; in law, any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate.
- TO DAMAGE**, dâm'âje. v. a. (90).
To mischief, to injure, to impair.
- TO DAMAGE**, dâm'âje. v. n.
To take damage.
- DAMAGEABLE**, dâm'âje-â-bl. a.
Susceptible of hurt, as damageable goods; mischievous, pernicious.
- DAMASCENE**, dâm'zn. f.
A small black plum, a damson.
- DAMASK**, dâm'âsk. f.
Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at Damascus, by which part rises above the rest in flowers.
- TO DAMASK**, dâm'âsk. v. a.
To form flowers upon stuffs; to variegate, to diversify.
- DAMASK-ROSE**, dâm'âsk-rôze. f.
A red rose.
- DAME**, dâme. f.
A lady, the title of honour formerly given to women; mistress of a low family; women in general.
- DAMES-VIOLET**, dâmz-vi'ô-lêt. f.
Queen's gillyflower.
- TO DAMN**, dâm. v. a. (411).
To doom to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot or hiss any publick performance, to explode.
- DAMNABLE**, dâm'nâ-bl. a.
Deserving damnation.
- DAMNABLY**, dâm'nâ-blé. ad.
In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment.
- DAMNATION**, dâm-nâ'lhôn. f.
Exclusion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal punishment.

DAN

- DAMNATORY**, dâm'nâ-tûr-â. a.
Containing a sentence of condemnation.
- DAMNED**, dâmm'd, or dâm'nâd. part.
a. Hateful, detestable.
- This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane; in serious speaking it ought always, like *curst*, to be pronounced in two (36a). Thus in Shakespeare—“ But oh what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,
“ Who doates, yet doubts — suspects, yet
“ Strongly loves.”
- There is a very singular usage of this word, as a verb or participle, when it signifies the condemnation of a Play; but this application of it, though authorized by the polite speakers, has an unallowed harbâl in it to pious ears, and an affectation of force to judicious ones.
- DAMNIFICK**, dâm-nîf'ik. a.
Procurring lots, mischievous.
- TO DAMNIFY**, dâm'nè-fl. v. a.
To endamage, to injure; to hurt, to impair.
- DAMNINGNESS**, dâm'nîng-nês. f.
Tendency to procure damnation.
- DAMP**, dâmp. a.
Moist, inclining to wet; dejected, sunk, depressed.
- DAMP**, dâmp. f.
Fog, moist air, moisture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection, depression of spirit.
- TO DAMP**, dâmp. v. a.
To wet, to moisten; to depræt, to deject, to chill, to weaken, to abandon.
- DAMPISHNESS**, dâmp'ish-nês. f.
Tendency to wetness, moisture.
- DAMPNESS**, dâmp'nês. f.
Moisture.
- DAMPY**, dâmp'ë. a.
Dejected, gloomy, sorrowful.
- DAMSEL**, dâm'zâl. f. (102).
A young gentlewoman; an attendant of the better rank; a wench, a country lass.
- DAMSON**, dâm'zn. f.
A small black plum.
- DAN**, dâñ. f.
The old term of honour for men.
- TO DANCE**, dânsé. v. n. (78).
To move in measure.
- TO DANCE** Attendance, dânsé. v. a.
To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.
- TO DANCE**, dânsé. v. a.
To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.
- DANCE**, dânsé. f.
A motion of one or many in concert.
- DANCER**, dâñ'sâr. f.
One that practises the art of dancing.
- DANCINGMASTER**, dâñ'sing-mâst'âr. f.
One who teaches the art of dancing.
- DANCINGSCHOOL**, dâñ'sing-skôol. f.
The school where the art of dancing is taught.
- DANDELION**, dâñ-de-lî'ûn. f.

DAR

DAT

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—nō, móve, nōr, nōt —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dil; —pōnd; —tbin, THIS.

The name of a plant, so called from its likeness to the tooth of a lion.

To DANDLE, dānd'dl. v. a. (405).
To shake a child on the knee; to fondle, to treat like a child.

DANDLER, dānd'lōr. f.
He that dandles or fondles children.

DANDRUFF, dān'drūf. f.

Scurf in the head.

DANEWORT, dāne'wūrt. f.

A species of elder, called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DANGER, dāne'jūr. f.

Risque, hazard, peril.

To DANGER, dāne'jūr. v. a.
To put in hazard, to endanger. Not in use.

DANGERLESS, dāne'jūr-lēs. a.
Without hazard, without risque.

DANGEROUS, dāne'jūr-ūs. a. (543).
Hazardous, perillous.

DANGEROUSLY, dāne'jūr-ūs-lē. ad.
Hazardously, perillously, with danger.

DANGERNESS, dāne'jūr-ūs-nēs. f.
Danger, hazard, peril.

To DANGLE, dāng'gl. v. n. (405).
To hang loose and quivering; to hang upon any one, to be an humble follower.

DANGLER, dāng'glār. f.
A man that hangs about women.

DANK, dānk. a.
Damp, moist.

DANKISH, dānk'ish. a.
Somewhat dank.

DAPPER, dāp'pər. a.
Little and active, lively without bulk.

DAPPERLING, dāp'pər-līng. f.
A dwarf.

DAPPLE, dāp'pl. a. (405).
Marked with various colours, variegated.

To DAPPLE, dāp'pl. v. a.
To break, to vary.

DAR, dār. (78). f.

DART, dārt. f.
A fish found in the Severn.

To DARE, dāre. v. n. pret. I Durst, part I have Dared. To have courage for any purpose, to be adventurous.

If I am not mistaken, there is a prevailing pronunciation of this word in Ireland, which makes it a perfect rhyme to *far*, *bar*, &c. That this is contrary to universal usage in England, and to the most general rule in the language, needs not be insisted on; the only word of a similar form which is to pronounced, is the first person plural of the verb to *be*. But this, it must be remembered, is an auxiliary verb; and the auxiliary verbs being as irregular in their pronunciation as in their form, are but indifferent models to regulate the rest of the language by.

To DARE, dāre. v. a.

To challenge, to defy.

In this sense, this verb is regular.

To DARE LARKS, dāre lārks. v. n.
To catch them by means of a looking-glass.

DARE, dāre. f.

Defiance, challenge. Not in use.

DAREFUL, dāre'fūl. a.

Full of defiance.

DARING, dā'ring. a.

Bold, adventurous, fearless.

DARINGLY, dā'ring-lē. ad.

Boldly, courageously.

DARINGNESS, dā'ring-nēs. f.

Boldness.

DARK, dārk. a.

Without light; not of a showy or vivid colour; blind; opaque; obscure; ignorant; gloomy.

To DARK, dārk. v. a.

To darken, to obscure.

To DARKEN, dār'kn. v. a. (405).

To make dark; to perplex; to sulky.

To DARKEN, dār'kn. v. n.

To grow dark.

DARKLING, dārk'ling. part. a.

Being in the dark.

DARKLY, dārk'lē. ad.

In a situation void of light, obscurely, blindly.

DARKNESS, dārk'nēs. f.

Absence of light; opakeness; obscurity; wickedness; the empire of Satan.

DARKSOME, dārk'som. a.

Gloomy, obscure.

DARLING, dār'ling. a.

Favourite, dear, beloved. A contraction of dearling or little dear. (515).

DARLING, dār'ling. f.

A favourite, one much beloved.

To DARN, dārn. v. a.

To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.

DARNEL, dār'nēl. f.

A weed growing in the fields.

DART, dārt. f.

A missile weapon thrown by the hand.

To DART, dārt. v. a.

To throw offensively; to throw, to emit.

To DART, dārt. v. n.

To fly as a dart.

To DASH, dāsh. v. a.

To throw any thing suddenly against something; to break by collision; to throw water in flashes; to bespatter, to besprinkle; to mingle, to change by some small admixture; to form or print in haste; to obliterate, to cross out; to confound, to make ashamed suddenly.

To DASH, dāsh. v. n.

To fly off the surface; to fly in flashes with a loud noise; to rush through water so as to make it fly.

DASH, dāsh. f.

Collision; infusion; a mark in writing, a line —; stroke, blow.

DASH, dāsh. ad.

An expression of the sound of water dashed.

DASTARD, dās'tārd. f.

A coward, a poltron.

To DASTARDISE, dās'tār-dīz. v. a.

To intimidate; to deject with cowardice.

DASTARDLY, dās'tārd-lē. a.

Cowardly, mean, timorous.

DASTARDY, dās'tār-dē. f.

Cowardliness.

DATE, dātē. f.

The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning; the time at which any event happened; the time stipulated when any thing should be done; end, conclusion; duration, continuance; the fruit of the date tree.

DATE-TREE, dātē'trē. f.

A species of palm.

To DATE, dātē. v. a.

To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

DATELESS, dātē'lēs. a.

Without any fixed term.

DATIVE, dātīv. a.

In grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

To DAUB, dāwb. v. a. (213).

To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly.

DAUBER, dāwb'r. f.

A coarse low painter.

DAUBY, dā'bē. a.

Viscous, glutinous, adhesive.

DAUGHTER, dāw'tōr. f. (218).

The female offspring of a man or woman; in poetry, any descendant; the penitent of a confessor.

To DAUNT, dānt. v. a. (214).

To discourage, to fright.

DAUNTELESS, dānt'lēs. a.

Fearless, not dejected.

DAUNTELESSNESS, dānt'lēs-nēs. f.

Fearlessness.

DAW, dāw. f.

The name of a bird.

To DAWN, dāwn. v. n.

To begin to grow light; to glimmer obscurely; to begin, yet faintly, to give some promises of lustre.

DAWN, dāwn. f.

The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise; beginning, first rise.

DAY, dā. f. (220).

The time between the rising and setting of the sun; the time from noon to noon; light, sunshine; the day of contest, the battle; an appointed or fixed time; a day appointed for some commemoration; from day to day, without certainty or continuance.

DAYBED, dā'bēd. f.

A bed used for idleness.

DAYBOOK, dā'bōk. f.

A tradesman's journal.

DAYBREAK, dā'brāk. f.

The dawn, the first appearance of light.

DAYLABOUR, dā'lā-bōr. f.

Labour by the day.

DAYLABOURER, dā'lā-bōr-ōr. f.

One that works by the day.

DAYLIGHT, dā'līt. f.

The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.

DAYLILY, dā'lē-lē. f.

The same with asphodel.

DAYSPRING, dā'spring. f.

The rise of the day, the dawn.

DAYSTAR, dā'star. f.

The morning star.

DAYTIME, dā'time. f.

The time in which there is light, opposed to night.

DAYWORK, dā'wōrk. f.

Work imposed by the day, daylabour.

DAZIED, dā'zid. a.

Besprinkled with daisies.

To DAZZLE, dāz'zl. v. a. (405).

To overpower with light.

To DAZZLE, dāz'zl. v. n.

To be overpowered with light.

DEACON, dē'kn. f. (227).

One of the lowest order of the clergy.

DEACONESS, dē'kn-nēs. f.

A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONY, dē'kn-rē. }

DEACONSHIP, dē'kn-shīp. }

The office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, dēd. a. (234).

Deprived of life; inanimate; senseless; motion-

DEA

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(546). — *Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât ; — mè, mêt ; — pine, pîn ; —*

motionless; empty; useless; dull; gloomy;
frigid; vapid; spiritless; uninhabited &
without the power of vegetation; in the-
ology, lying under the power of sin.

TO DEADEN, dêd'dn. v. a. (405).
To deprive of any kind of force or sensa-
tion; to make vapid, or spiritless.

DEAD-DOING, dêd'dô-ing. part. a.
Destructive, killing, mischievous.

DEAD-LIFT, dêd'lift. s.
Hopeless exigence.

DEADLY, dêd'lé. a.
Destructive, mortal, implacable.

DEADLY, dêd'lé. ad.
In a manner resembling the dead; mortally;
implacably, irreconcilably.

DEADNESS, dêd'nés. s.
Want of warmth; weakness of the vital
powers; vapidness of liquors, loss of spirit.

DEADNETTLE, dêd'nét-l. s.
A weed, the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING, dêd'rék-nîng. s.
That estimation or conjecture which the
seamen make of the place where a ship is, by
keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF, dêf. a. (234).
Wanting the sense of hearing; deprived of
the power of hearing; obscurely heard.

TO DEAFEN, dêf'fn. v. a. (405).
To deprive of the power of hearing.

DEAFLY, dêf'lé. ad.
Without sense of sounds; obscurely to the
ear.

DEAFNESS, dêf'nés. s.
Want of the power of hearing; unwilling-
ness to hear.

DEAL, dèle. s. (227).
Great part; quantity, degree of more or
less; the art or practice of dealing cards;
firwood, the wood of pines.

TO DEAL, dèle. v. a.
To dispose to different persons; to distribute
cards; to scatter, to throw about; to give
gradually, or one after another.

TO DEAL, dèle. v. n.
To traffick, to transact business; to act be-
tween two persons, to intervene; to behave
well or ill in any transaction; to act in any
manner; To deal by, to treat well or ill;
To deal in, to have to do with, to be en-
gaged in, to practise; To deal with, to treat
in any manner, to use well or ill, to contend
with.

TO DEALBATE, dê-âl'bâte. v. a.
To whiten, to bleach.

DEALBATION, dê-âl'bâ'thôn. s.
The act of bleaching.

DEALER, dê'lôr. s.

One that has to do with any thing; a trader
or trafficker; a person who deals the cards.

DEALING, dê'ling. s.

Practice, action; intercourse; measures of
treatment; traffick, busines.

DEAMBULATION, dê-âm'bû-lâ'thôn
s. The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY, dê-âm'bû-lâ-tûr-é
a. Relating to the practice of walking
abroad.

DEAN, dène. s. (227).
The second dignitary of a diocese.

DEANERY, dê'nôr-ré. s.

The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean;
the house of a dean.

DEANSHIP, dène'ship. s.

The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR, dêr. a. (227).
Beloved, darling; valuable, costly; scarce;

sad, hateful, grievous. In this last sense
obsolete.

DEAR, dêr. s.

A word of endearment.

DEARBOUGHT, dêr'bawt. a.

Purchased at a high price.

DEARLY, dêr'lé. ad.

With great fondness; at a high price.

TO DEARN, dârn. v. a.

To mend cloth.—See *Darn*.

DEARNLESS, dêr'nês. s.

Fondness, kindness, love; scarcity, high
price.

DEARTH, dêrth. s. (234).

Scarcity which makes food dear; want,
famine; barrenness.

TO DEARTICULATE, dê-âr-tik'ü-
late. v. a.

To disjoint, to dismember.

DEATH, dêth. s. (234).

The extinction of life; mortality; the state
of the dead; the manner of dying; the
image of mortality represented by a skele-
ton; in theology, damnation, eternal tor-
ments.

DEATH-BED, dêth'bêd. s.

The bed to which a man is confined by mor-
tal sickness.

DEATHFUL, dêth'fûl. a.

Full of slaughter, destructive, murderous.

DEATHLESS, dêth'lës. a.

Immortal, never-dying.

DEATHLIKE, dêth'lîk. a.

Resembling death, still.

DEATH'S-DOOR, dê:b's-dôr'. s.

A near approach to death.

DEATHSMAN, dêths'mân. s.

Executioner, hangman, headsman.

DEATHWATCH, dêth'wôth. s.

An insect that makes a tinkling noise, super-
stitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

TO DEBARK, dê-bark'. v. a.

To disembark.

TO DEBAR, dê-bâr'. v. a.

To exclude, to preclude.

TO DEBASE, dê-bâs'. v. a.

To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to
sink into meanness; to adulterate, to lessen
in value by base admixtures.

DEBASEMENT, dê-bâs'mënt. s.

The act of debasing or degrading.

DEBASER, dê-bâ'sûr. s.

He that debases, he that adulterates, he that
degrades another.

DEBATABLE, dê-bât'â-bl. a.

Disputable.

DEBATE, dê-bât'. s.

A personal dispute, a controversy; a quar-
rel, a contest.

TO DEBATE, dê-bât'. v. a.

To controvert, to dispute, to contest.

TO DEBATE, dê-bât'. v. n.

To deliberate; to dispute.

DEBATEFUL, dê-bât'fûl. a.

Quarrelsome, contentious.

DEBATEMENT, dê-bât'mënt. s.

Contest, controversy.

DEBATER, dê-bâ'tûr. s.

A disputant, a controvertist.

TO DEBAUCH, dê-bâwtsh'. v. a. (213)

To corrupt by lewdness; to corrupt by in-
temperance.

DEBAUCH, dê-bâwtsh'. s.

A fit of intemperance, lewdness.

DEBAUCHEE, dêb-âw-shéé'. s.

A lecher, a drunkard.

DEBAUCHER, dê-bâwtsh'âr. s.

One who seduces others to intemperance or
lewdness.

DEBAUCHERY, dê-bâwtsh'âr-ry. s.

The practice of excess, lewdness.

DEBAUCHMENT, dê-bâwtsh'mënt. s.

The act of debauching or vitiating, cor-
ruption.

TO DEBEL, dê-bél'.

TO DEBELLATE, dê-bél'lât'. } v. a.

To conquer, to overcome in war.

DEBELLATION, dê-bél-lâ-t'âthôn. s.

The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE, dê-bén'thûre. s.

A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

DEBLE, dêb'il. a.

Feeble, languid.

TO DEBILITATE, dê-bil'â-tâ. } v. a.

To make faint, to enfeeble.

DEBILITATION, dê-bil-â-tâ-thôn. s.

The act of weakening.

DEBILITY, dê-bil'â-té. s.

Weakness, feebleness.

DEBONAIR, dêb-â-nâr'. a.

Elegant, civil, well bred.

DEBONAIRLY, dêb-â-nâr'lé. ad.

Elegantly.

DEBT, dêt. s. (347).

That which one man owes to another; that
which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

DEBTED, dêt'ted. part. a.

Indebted, obliged to.

DEBTOR, dêt'tôr. s.

He that owes something to another; one
that owes money; one side of an account
book.

DECACUMINATED, dê-kâ-kû'mâ-
nâ-ted. a.

Having the top cut off.

DECADENCE, dêk'âd. s.

The sum of ten.

DECADENCY, dê-kâ'den-sé. s.

Decay, fall.

DECAGON, dêk'â-gôn. s.

A plain figure in geometry.

DECALOGUE, dêk'â-lôg. s. (338).

The ten commandments given by God to
Moses.

TO DECAMP, dê-kâmp'. v. a.

To shift the camp, to move off.

DECAMPMENT, dê-kâmp'mënt. s.

The act of shifting the camp.

TO DECANT, dê-kânt'. v. a.

To pour off gently, so as to leave the sedi-
ment behind.

DECANTATION, dêk'â-nâ-tâ' thôn. s.

The act of decanting.

DECANTER, dê-kâñ'tûr. s.

A glass vessel that contains the liquor after
it has been poured off clear.

TO DECAPITATE, dê-kâp'â-tâ.

v. a. To behead.

TO DECAY, dê-kâ'. v. n. (220).

To lose excellence, to decline.

DECAY, dê-kâ'. s.

Decline from the state of perfection; de-
cension from prosperity; consumption.

DECAYER, dê-kâ'âr. s.

That which causes decay.

DECEASE, dê-sése'. s. (227).

Death, departure from life.

TO DECEASE, dê-sése'. v. n.

To die; to depart from life.

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— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tūbe, tūb, bāll ; — dīl ; — pōund ; — thin, THIS.

DECET, dē-sēt'. f. (250).

Fraud, a cheat; a fallacy or stratagem, artifice.

DECETFUL, dē-sēt'fūl. a.

Fraudulent, full of deceit.

DECETFULLY, dē-sēt'fūl-ē. ad.

Fraudulently.

DECETTUNES, dē-sēt'fūl-nēs. f.

Tendency to deceive.

DECIVABLE, dē-sē'vā-bl. a.

Subject to fraud, exposed to imposition.

DECIVABleness, dē-sē'vā-bl-nēs. f.

Liable to be deceived.

To **DECEIVE**, dē-sēv'. v. a. (250).

To bring into error; to delude by stratagem.

DECEIVER, dē-sē'vēr. f.

One that leads another into error.

DECEMBER, dē-sēm'būr. f.

The last month of the year.

DECIMPEDAL, dē-sēm'pē-dāl. a.

Having ten feet in length.

DECENVIRATE, dē-sēm've-rātē. f.

(493). The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

DECENCY, dē-sēn-sē. f.

Propriety of form, becoming ceremony; liableness to character, propriety; modesty.

DECENNIAL, dē-sēn'nē-āl. a.

What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENT, dē-sēnt. a.

Becoming, fit, suitable.

DECENTLY, dē-sēnt-lē. ad.

In a proper manner, with suitable behaviour.

DECEPTIBILITY, dē-sēp-tē-bil'ē-tē. f.

Liable to be deceived.

DECEPTIBLE, dē-sēp'tē-bl. a.

Liable to be deceived.

DECENTION, dē-sēp'fūn. f.

The art or means of deceiving, cheat, fraud; the state of being deceived.

DECEPTIOUS, dē-sēp'fūs. a.

Deceitful.

DECEPTIVE, dē-sēp'tiv. a.

Having the power of deceiving.

DECPTORY, dēs'ēp-tūr-ē. a.

Containing means of deceit.—See Receptory.

DECPT, dē-tērp'. a.

Diminished, taken off.

DECERTIBLE, dē-tērp'tē-bl. a.

That may be taken off.

DECERTION, dē-tērp'fūn. f.

The act of lessening, or taking off.

DECESION, dē-sēs'fūn. f.

A departure.

To **DECHEAR**, dē-tērhār'. v. a.

To counteract a claim, to disentitle.

To **DECIDE**, dē-sid'. v. a.

To fix the event of, to determine; to determine a question or dispute.

DECIDENCE, dēs'sē-dēnsē. f.

The quality of being shed, or of falling off; the act of falling away.

DECIDER, dē-si'dēr. f.

One who determines causes; one who determines questions.

DECIDUOUS, dē-sid'ū-ūs, or dē-sid'jū-ūs. a. (293).

Falling, not perennial.

DECIMAL, dēs'māl. a.

Numbered by tens, by parts.

To **DECIMATE**, dēs'mātē. v. a.

(49). To tithe, to take the tenth, to punish every tenth soldier by lot.

DECIMATION, dēs'sē-mā'tōn. f.

A titheing, a selection of every tenth; a se-

lection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment.

To **DECIPHER**, dē-sī'fūr. v. a.

To explain that which is written in epithets; to mark down in characters; to stamp, to mark; to unfold, to unravel.

DECIPHERER, dē-sī'fūr-ūr. f.

One who explains writings in cipher.

DECISION, dē-sīzh'ūn. f.

Determination of a difference; determination of an event.

DECISIVE, dē-sī'siv. a. (158) (428).

Having the power of determining any difference; having the power of settling any event.

DECISIVELY, dē-sī'siv-lē. ad.

In a conclusive manner.

DESISIVENESS, dē-sī'siv-nēs. f.

The power of terminating any difference, as settling an event.

DESISORY, dē-sī'sur-ē. a. (429).

Able to determine or decide.

To **DECK**, dēk. v. a.

To overspread; to dress; to adorn.

DECK, dēk. f.

The floor of a ship; pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DECKER, dēk'kōr. f.

A dresser.

To **DECLAIM**, dē-kla'mē. v. n.

To harangue, to speak set orations.

DECLAIMER, dē-kla'mēr. f.

One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

DECLAMATION, dēk-klā-mā'fūn. f.

(530). A discourse addressed to the passions, an harangue.

DECLAMATOR, dēk-klā-mā'tūr. f.

(621). A declaimer, an orator.

DECLAMATORY, dēk-klām'ā-tōr-ē. a.

Relating to the practice of declaiming; appealing to the passions.

DECLARABLE, dēk-klā'rā-bl. a.

Capable of proof.

DECLARATION, dēk-klā-rā'fūn. f.

(530). A proclamation or affirmation, publication; an explanation of something doubtful; in law, declaration is the shewing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions.

DECLARATIVE, dē-klā'rā-tiv. a.

Making declaration, explanatory; making proclamation.

DECLARATORILY, dē-klā'rā-tōr-ē-lē. ad.

In the form of a declaration, not promissively.

DECLARATORY, dē-klā'rā-tōr-ē. a.

Affirmative, expressive.

To **DECLARE**, dē-klār'. v. a.

To make known, to tell evidently and openly; to publish, to proclaim; to shew in open view.

To **DECLARE**, dē-klār'. v. n.

To make a declaration.

DECLAREMENT, dē-klārē'mēnt. f.

Discovery, declaration, testimony.

DECLARER, dē-klā'rūr. f.

One that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION, dē-klēn'fūn. f.

Tendency from a great to a less degree of excellence; declaration, descent; inflexion, manner of changing nouns.

DECLINABLE, dē-klī'nā-bl. a. (405).

Having variety of terminations.

DECLINATION, dēk-klē-nā'fūn. f.

Descent, change from a better to a worse state; decay; the act of bending down; va-

riation from rectitude, oblique motion, obliquity; variation from a fixed point; in navigation, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West; in astronomy, the declination of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator.

DECLINATOR, dēk-klī-nā'tūr. (521)

DECLINATORY, dēk-klīn'ā-tōr-ē.

f. An instrument in dialing.—See Inclinatory.

To **DECLINE**, dē-kline'. v. n.

To lean downwards; to deviate, to run into obliquities; to flun, to refuse, to avoid any thing; to be impaired, to decay.

To **DECLINE**, dē-kline'. v. t.

To bend downward, to bring down; to flun, to refuse, to be cautious of; to modify a word by various terminations.

DECLINE, dē-kline'. f.

The state of tendency to the worse, diminution, decay.

DECLIVITY, dē-klīv'ē-tē. f.

Inclination, or obliquity reckoned downwards, gradual descent.

DECLIVOUS, dē-klī'vōs. a.

Gradually descending, not precipitous.

To **DECOC**, dē-kōkt'. v. a.

To prepare by boiling for any use, to digest in hot water; to digest by the heat of the stomach; to boil up to a consistency.

DECOCIBLE, dē-kōk'tē-bl. a.

That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECOCITION, dē-kōk'fūn. f.

The act of boiling anything; a preparation made by boiling in water.

DECOCURE, dē-kōk'tūr. f.

(461). A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION, dēk-kōl-ātōn. f.

The act of beheading.

To **DECOMPOSE**, dē-kōm-pōzē. v. a.

(Decomposer. French.) To dissolve or resolve a mixed body.

This word is neither in Johnson's Dictionary, nor any other I have seen, but is of such frequent use as to deserve a place in all.

To **Decompose** is frequently used in this sense, but improperly; for that word signifies to mix compounded things together, while to **Decompose** means to unmix or analyze things.

DECOMPOSITE, dē-kōm-pōz'it. a.

Compounded a second time.

DECOMPOSITION, dē-kōm-pō-zish'ūn. f.

The act of compounding things already compounded.

To **DECOMPOUND**, dē-kōm-pōnd'. v. a.

To compose of things already compounded.

DECOMPOUND, dē-kōm-pōnd'. a.

Composed of things or words already compounded.

To **DECORATE**, dēk'kō-rātē. v. a.

(91). To adorn, to embellish, to beautify.

DECORATION, dēk-kō-rā'fūn. f.

Ornament, added beauty.

DECORATOR, dēk-kō-rā-tōr. f. (521).

An adorner.

DECOKOUS, dēk-kō'rus. a.

Want, squalor, abomination.

An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as the words sonorous and sonorous (512). When once the mere English tongue is set right in this word he will be sure to pronounce *Decorous* with

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(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât ; — mêt, mêt ; — plne, pin ; —

with the accent on the penultimate ; and when he is told that this is wrong, because that syllable in the Latin word is short, he will not fail to pronounce *Indeorsus* with the antepenultimate accent ; but what will be his surprise when he is informed that this too is wrong, because the penultimate syllable in Latin is short ! — See *Indeorsus*.

To DECORTICATE, dê-kôr'té-kât. v. a. To divest of the bark or husk.

DECORTICATION, dê-kôr-té-kâ' shûn. The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM, dê-kôr' rûm. f. Decency, behaviour contrary to licentiousness, secundines.

To DECOY, dê-kôz'. v. a. (329). To lure into a cage, to intrap.

DECOY, dê-kôz'. f. Allurement to mischief.

DECOYDUCK, dê-kôz'dâk. f. A duck that lures others.

To DECREASE, dê-kréf'. v. n. (227) To grow less, to be diminished.

To DECREASE, dê-kréf'. v. a. To make less, to diminish.

DECREASE, dê-kréf'. f.

The state of growing less, decay ; the wain of the moon.

To DECREE, dê-kré'. v. n. To make an edit, to appoint by edit.

To DECREE, dê-kré'. v. a. To doom or assign by a decree.

DECREE, dê-kré'. f.

An edit, a law ; an established rule ; a determination of a suit.

DECREMENT, dê-k'kré-mént. f.

Decrease, the state of growing less, the quantity lost by decreasing.

DECREPIT, dê-krép'it. a.

Wasted or worn out with age.

This word is frequently mispronounced, as if spelt *decrepid*.

To DECREPITATE, dê-krép'è-tât. v. a. To cakine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

DECREPITATION, dê-krép-é-tâ' shûn. f. The crackling noise which salt makes over the fire.

DECREPITNESS, dê-krép'it-néss. } f.

DECREPITUDE, dê-krép'è-tüd. } f.

The last stage of decay, the last effects of old age.

DECRESCENT, dê-kres'sént. a.

Growing less.

DECRETAL, dê-kré'tâl. a. Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree.

DECRETAL, dê-kré'tâl. f.

A book of decrets or edits ; the collection of the pope's decrets.

DECRETIST, dê-kré'tist. f.

One that studies the decrets.

DECRETORY, dê-k're-tôr-é. a.

Judicial, definitive.

DECRIAL, dê-kri'âl. f. Clamorous censure, hasty or noisy condemnation.

To DECRY, dê-kri'. v. a.

To censure, to blame clamorously, to clamour against.

DECUMBENCE, dê-küm'bëns. } f.

DECUMBENCY, dê-küm'bëñ-sé. } f.

The act of lying down, the posture of lying down.

DECUMBURE, dê-küm'bë-türe. f.

The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

DECUPLE, dê-k'ô-pl. a. Tenfold.

DECURION, dê-kù're-ôñ. f.

A commander over ten.

DECURSION, dê-kûr' shûn. f.

The act of running down.

DECURTATION, dê-kûr-tâ' shûn. f.

(530). The act of cutting short.

To DECUSSATE, dê-kûs'sât. v. a.

To intersect at acute angles.

DECUSATION, dê-kûs-sâ' shûn. f.

(530). The act of crossing, state of being crossed at unequal angles.

To DEDECORATE, dê-dék'kô-rât. v. a.

To disgrace, to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORATION, dê-dék-kô-râ' shûn. f.

The act of disgracing.

DEDECOROUS, dê-dék'kô-rûs. a.

Disgraceful, reproachful. — See *Decorous*.

DEDENTITION, dê-déñ-tish'ôn. f.

(530). Loss or shedding of the teeth.

To DEDICATE, dê-d'ë-kât. v. a.

To devote to some divine power ; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose ; to inscribe to a patron.

DEDICATE, dê-d'ë-kât. a.

Consecrate, devote, dedicated.

DEDICATION, dê-d'ë-kâ' shûn. f.

The act of dedicating to any being or purpose, consecration ; to address to a patron.

DEDICATOR, dê-d'ë-kâ-tûr. f. (521).

One who inscribes his work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, dê-d'ë-kâ-tûr-é. a.

Composing a dedication. — See *Domestic*.

DEDITION, dê-dîsh'ûn. f.

The act of yielding up any thing.

To DEDUCE, dê-dûs'. v. a.

To draw in a regular connected series ; to form a regular chain of consequential propositions ; to lay down in regular order.

DEDUCITION, dê-dûs'mént. f.

The thing deduced, consequential proposition.

DEDUCIBLE, dê-dûs'sé-bl. a.

Collectible by reason.

DEDUCIVE, dê-dûs'siv. a.

Performing the act of deduction.

To DEDUCT, dê-dûkt'. v. a.

To subtract, to take away.

DEDUCTION, dê-dûk' shûn. f.

Consequential collection, consequence ; that which is deduced.

DEDUCTIVE, dê-dûk'tîv. a.

Deductive.

DEDUCTIVELY, dê-dûk'tîv-lé. ad.

Consequently, by regular deduction.

DEED, dêd. f.

Action, whether good or bad ; exploit ; power of action ; written evidence of any legal act ; fact, reality.

DEEDLESS, dêd'ë'lës. a. Unactive.

To DEEM, dêém. v. n. part. Dempt, or Deemed. To judge, to conclude upon consideration.

DEEM, dêém. f.

Judgment, opinion. Obsolete.

DEEP, dêp. a.

Measured from the surface downward ; entering far, piercing a great way ; far from the outer part ; not superficial, not obvious ; sagacious, penetrating ; full of contrivance, politick, insidious ; grave, solemn ; dark coloured ; having a great degree of fulness or gloom ; base, grave in sound.

DEEP, dêp. f.

The sea, the main ; the most solemn or still part.

To DEEPEN, dêp' p. n. v. a. (359).

To make deep, to sink far below the surface ; to darken, to cloud, to make dark ; to make sad or gloomy.

DEEPMOUTHED, dêp'môôth'd. a.

Having a hoarse and loud voice.

DEEPMUSING, dêp-mû'zing. a.

Contemplative, lost in thought.

DEEPLY, dêp'lé. ad.

To a great depth, far below the surface ; with great study or sagacity ; sorrowfully, solemnly ; with a tendency to darkness of colour ; in a high degree.

DEEPNESS, dêp'nës. f. Entrance far below the surface, profundity ; depth.

DEER, dêr. f. That class of animals which is hunted for venison.

To DEFACE, dê-fas'. v. a.

To destroy, to raze, to disfigure.

DEFACEMENT, dê-fas'mént. f.

Violation, injury ; erasure.

DEFACER, dê-fâ'sur. f.

Destroyer, abolisher, violater.

DEFALANCE, dê-fâ'lânse. f.

Failure.

To DEFALCATE, dê-fâl'kât. v. a.

To cut off, to lop, to take away part.

(530) The *s* in this word does not go into the broad German *a*, because the consonant that follows the *s* is carried off to the succeeding syllable ; and therefore words from the learned languages preserve the *s* before *l*, and another consonant in the short middle sound of that vowel ; in the same manner as *u* in *fulminate* preserves the short sound of that letter, and is not pronounced like the same vowel in *full*. (84) (177).

DEFALCATION, dê-fâl-kâ' shûn. f.

(530). Diminution.

DEFAMATORY, dê-fâm'mâ-tôr-é. a.

Calumnious, unjustly censorious, libellous.

To DEFAME, dê-fâme'. v. a.

To censure falsely in publick, to dishonour by reports.

DEFAMER, dê-fâ'mûr. f.

One that injures the reputation of another.

To DEFATIGATE, dê-fât'ë-gât. v. a.

v. a. To weary.

DEFATIGATION, dê-fât-ë-gâ' shûn. f.

Weariness.

DEFAULT, dê-fawl'. f.

Omission of that which we ought to do, neglect ; crime, failure, fault ; defect, want ; in law, non-appearance in court at a day assigned. — See *Fault*.

DEFALTER, dê-fawl'ür. f.

One who is deficient in duty. A Peculator.

DEFEASANCE, dê-fë'zânsé. f.

The act of annulling or abrogating any contract ; the writing in which a defasance is contained.

DEFEASIBLE, dê-fë'zé-bl. a.

That which may be annulled.

DEFEAT, dê-fête'. f.

The overthrow of an army ; act of destruction, deprivation.

To DEFEND, dê-fët'. v. a.

To overthrow ; to frustrate.

DEFEATURE, dê-fë'tshûre. f. (461).

Change of feature, alteration of countenance. Not in use.

To DEFECATE, dê-fë-kât. v. a.

To purge, to cleanse ; to purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture.

DEFECATE, dê-fë-kât. a.

Purged from lees or foulness.

DEFECATION, dê-fë-kâ' shûn. f.

Purification.

DEFECT, dê-fëkt'. f.

Want, absence of something necessary ; failing ; a fault ; a blemish.

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— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tāb, bāll; — dīl; — pōnd; — tbin, thīs.

DEFECTIBILITY, dē-fēk-tē-bīl'ē-tē. f. The state of failing, imperfection.

DEFECTIBLE, dē-fēk'tē-bl. a. Imperfect, deficient.

DEFECTION, dē-fēk' shōn. f.

A falling away, apostacy; an abandoning of a king, or state, revolt.

DEFECTIVE, dē-fēk'tiv. a.

Full of defects, imperfect, not sufficient; faulty, blameable.

DEFECTIVENESS, dē-fēk'tiv-nēs. f. Want, faultiness.

DEFENCE, dē-fēnsē'. f.

Guard, protection; vindication, justification, apology; prohibition; resistance: in law, the defendant's reply after declaration produced; in fortification, the part that flanks another work.

DEFENCELESS, dē-fēnsē'lēs. a.

Naked, unarmed, unguarded; impotent.

To DEFEND, dē-fēnd'. v. a.

To stand in defence of, to protect; to vindicate, to uphold, to fortify; to prohibit; to maintain a place, or cause.

DEFENDABLE, dē-fēn'dā-bl. a.

That may be defended.

DEFENDANT, dē-fēn'dānt. a.

Defensive, fit for defence.

DEFENDANT, dē-fēn'dānt. f.

He that defends against assailants; in law, the person accused or sued.

DEFENDER, dē-fēn'dōr. f.

One that defends, a champion; an assertor, a vindicator; in law, an advocate.

DEFENSATIVE, dē-fēn'sā-tiv. f.

Guard, defence; in surgery, a bandage, plaster, or the like.

DEFENSIBLE, dē-fēn'sē-bl. a.

That may be defended; justifiable, capable of vindication.

DEFENSIVE, dē-fēn'siv. a.

That serves to defend, proper for defence; in a state or posture of defence.

DEFENSIVE, dē-fēn'siv. f.

Safeguard; state of defence.

DEFENSIVELY, dē-fēn'siv-lē. ad.

In a defensive manner.

To DEFER, dē-fēr'. v. n.

To put off, to delay to act; to pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFER, dē-fēr'. v. a.

To withhold, to delay; to refer to, to leave to another's judgement.

REFERENCE, dē-fēr'ē-ēnsē. f.

Regard, respect; complaisance, condescension; submission.

DEFIANCE, dē-fī'ānsē. f.

A challenge, an invitation to fight; a challenge to make any impeachment good; expression of abhorrence or contempt.

DEFICIENCY, dē-fish'ēn-sē. f.

Defect, failing, imperfection; want, something less than is necessary.

DEFICIENT, dē-fish'ēnt. a.

Failing, wanting, defective.

DEFIER, dē-fī'ēr. f.

A challenger, a contemner.

To DEFILE, dē-file'. v. a.

To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chastity, to violate; to taint, to vitiate.

To DEFILE, dē-file'. v. n.

To go off, file by file.

DEFILE, dē-file'. f.

A narrow passage.

DEFILEMENT, dē-filē'mēnt. f.

The state of being defiled, pollution, corruption.

DEFILER, dē-fī'lōr. f.

One that defiles, a corrupter.

DEFINABLE, dē-fīnē'ā-bl. a.

Capable of definition; that which may be ascertained.

To DEFINE, dē-fīne'. v. a.

To give the definition, to explain a thing by its qualities; to circumscribe, to mark the limit.

To DEFINE, dē-fīne'. v. n.

To determine, to decide.

DEFINER, dē-fī'nōr. f.

One that describes a thing by its qualities.

DEFINITE, dē-fī'ē-nīt. a. (156).

Certain, limited; exact, precise.

DEFINITE, dē-fī'ē-nīt. f. (156).

Thing explained or defined.

DEFINITENESS, dē-fī'ē-nīt-nēs. f.

Certainty, limitedness.

DEFINITION, dē-fī-nīsh'ōn. f.

A short description of any thing by its properties; in logick, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

DEFINITIVE, dē-fīn'ē-tiv. a.

Determinate, positive, express.

DEFINITIVELY, dē-fīn'ē-tiv-lē. ad.

Positively, decisively, expressly.

DEFINITIVENESS, dē-fīn'ē-tiv-nēs. f.

Decisiveness.

DEFLAGRABILITY, dē-flā-grā-bil'-ē-tē. f.

Combustibility.

DEFLAGRABLE, dē-flā'grā-bl. a.

Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire.

DEFLAGRATION, dē-flā-grā' shōn. f.

Setting fire to several things in their preparation.

To DEFLECT, dē-flekt'. v. n.

To turn aside, to deviate from a true course.

DEFLECTION, dē-flekt' shōn. f.

Deviation, the act of turning aside; a turning aside, or out of the way.

DEFLEXURE, dē-flek' shōre. f. (479).

A bending down, a turning aside, or out of the way.

DEFLORATION, dē-flō-rā' shōn. f.

(530). The act of deflouring; the selection of that which is most valuable.

To DEFLOUR, dē-flōr'. v. a.

To ravish, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

DEFLOURER, dē-flōr' rōr. f.

A ravisher.

DEFLOUOUS, dē-flū-ōs. a.

That flows down; that falls off.

DEFLUXION, dē-flūk' shōn. f.

The flowing down of humours.

DEFLY, dē-fly'. a.

Dexterously, skilfully. Properly destly. Obsolete.

DEFOEDATION, dē-fē-dā' shōn. f.

The act of making filthy, pollution.

DEFORCEMENT, dē-fōrse'mēnt. f.

A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To DEFORM, dē-fōrm'. v. a.

To disfigure, to make ugly; to dishonour, to make ungraceful.

DEFORM, dē-fōrm'. a.

Ugly, disfigured.

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DEFORMATION, dē-fōr-mā' shōn. f. (530). A defacing.

DEFORMEDLY, dē-fōr'mēd-lē. ad.

In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS, dē-fōr'mēd-nēs. f.

Ugliness.

DEFORMITY, dē-fōr'mē-tē. f.

Ugliness, ill-favouredness; irregularity.

DEFORSOR, dē-fōr'sōr. f.

One that overcomes and casteth out by force. A law term.

To DEFRAUD, dē-frāwd'. v. a.

To rob or deprive by a wife or trick.

DEFRAUDER, dē-frāw'dōr. f.

A deceiver.

To DEFRAY, dē-frā'. v. a.

To bear the charges of.

DEFRAYER, dē-frā'ēr. f.

One that discharges expences.

DEFRAYMENT, dē-frā'mēnt. f.

The payment of expences.

DEFT, dēft. a.

Neat, proper, dexterous. Obsolete.

DEFTLY, dēft'lē. ad.

Neatly, dexterously; in a skilful manner. Obsolete.

DEFUNCT, dē-fūnk'. a.

Dead, deceased.

DEFUNCT, dē-fūnk'. f.

One that is deceased, a dead man or woman.

DEFUNCTION, dē-fūnk' shōn. f.

Death.

To DEFY, dē-fi'. v. a.

To call to combat, to challenge; to treat with contempt, to slight.

DEFY, dē-fi'. f.

A challenge, an invitation to fight. Not in use.

DEFYER, dē-fi'ēr. f.

A challenger, one that invites to fight.

DEGENERACY, dē-jēn'ēr-ā-sē. f.

A departing from the virtue of our ancestors; a forsaking of that which is good; meanness.

To DEGENERATE, dē-jēn'ēr-ā-tē.

x. n. (91). To fall from the virtue of our ancestors; to fall from a more noble to a base state; to fall from its kind, to grow wild, or base.

DEGENERATE, dē-jēn'ēr-ā-tē. a.

Unlike his ancestors; unworthy, base.

DEGENERATENESS, dē-jēn'ēr-ā-tē-nēs. f.

Degeneracy, state of being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION, dē-jēn'ēr-ā-tā' shōn. f.

A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth; the thing changed from its primitive state.

DEGENEROUS, dē-jēn'ēr-ōs. a.

Degenerated, fallen from virtue; vile, base, infamous, unworthy.

DEGENEROSLY, dē-jēn'ēr-ōs-lē. ad.

In a degenerate manner, basely, meanly.

DEGLUTITION, dē-glu-tish'ōn. f.

(530). The act or power of swallowing.

DEGRADATION, dē-grā-dā' shōn. f.

(530). A deprivation of an office or dignity; degeneracy, baseness.

To DEGRADE, dē-grād'. v. a.

To put one from his degree; to lessen, to diminish the value of.

DEGREE, dē-grē'. f.

Quality, rank, station; the state and condition in which a thing is; a step or preparation

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(546). — *Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ; — mè, mét ; — pine, pîn ; —*

tion to any thing; order of lineage, descent of family; measure, proportion; in geometry, the three-hundred-and-sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle; in music, the intervals of sounds.

By DEGREES, bî dë-gréz'. ad.
Gradually, by little and little.

DEGUSTATION, dëg-gûs-tâ' shûn. f.
(530). A tasting.

To DEHORT, dë-hôrt'. v. a.
To dissuade.

DEHORTATION, dë-hôr-tâ' shûn. f.
Dissuasion, a counsilling to the contrary.

DEHORTATORY, dë-hôr-tâ-tûr-é. a.
Belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER, dë-hôr'tûr. f.
A dissuader, an adviser to the contrary.

DECIDE, dë' é-side. f. (143).
Death of our blessed Saviour.

To DEJECT, dë-jék'. v. a.
To cast down, to afflict, to grieve; to make to look sad.

DEJECT, dë-jék'. a.
Cast down, afflicted, low-spirited.

DEJECTEDLY, dë-jék' têd-lé. ad.
In a dejected manner, afflictedly.

DEJECTEDNESS, dë-jék' têd-né. s.
Lowness of spirits.

DEJECTION, dë-jék' shûn. f.
A lowness of spirits, melancholy; weakness, inability; a stool.

DEJECTION, dë-jék' tshûre. f. (461).
The excrements.

DEJERATION, dëd-jë-râ' shûn. f.
(530). A taking of a solemn oath.

DEFICATION, dë-é-fé-kâ' shûn. f.
The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEFORM, dë' é-form. a.
Of a godlike form.

To DEIFY, dë' é-fi. v. a.
To make a god of, to adore as god; to praise excessively.

To DEIGN, dâne. v. n.
To vouchsafe, to think worthy.

To DEIGN, dâne. v. a. (249).
To grant, to permit. Not in use.

DEINTEGRATE, dë-in'té-grâte. v. a.
To diminish.

DEIPAROUS, dë-ip' pâ-rûs. a. (518).
That brings forth a god, the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin.

DEISM, dë' izm. f.

The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

DEIST, dë' ist. f.

A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God.

DEISTIC, dë-îs'té-kâl. a.
Belonging to the heresy of the deists.

DEITY, dë' é-té. f.

Divinity, the nature and essence of God; a fabulous god; the supposed divinity of a heathen god.

DELACERATION, dë-lâf-sér-â' shûn. f.
A tearing in pieces.

DELACRIMATION, dë-lâk-kré-mâ'-shûn. f.

The waterishness of the eyes.

DELACTATION, dë-lâk-tâ' shûn. f.
(530). A weaning from the breast.

DELAPSED, dë-lâpst'. a.

Bearing or falling down.

To DELATE, dë-lât'. v. a.

To carry, to convey. Not in use.

DELATION, dë-lâ' shûn. f.
A carrying, conveyance; an accusation, an impeachment.

DELATOR, dë-lâ'tûr. f.
An accuser, an informer.

To DELAY, dë-lâ'. v. a.

To defer, to put off; to hinder, to frustrate.

To DELAY, dë-lâ'. v. n.

To stop, to cease from action.

DELAY, dë-lâ'. f.

A deferring, procrastination; stay, stop.
DELAYER, dë-lâ' ûr. f.

One that defers.

DELECTABLE, dë-lék'tâ-bl. a.

Pleasing, delightful.

DELECTABleness, dë-lék'tâ-bl-né. s.

Delightfulness, pleasantness.

DELECTABLY, dë-lék'tâ-blé. ad.

Delightfully, pleasantly.

DELECTION, dë-lék-tâ' shûn. f.

Pleasure, delight.

To DELEGATE, dë'l'é-gâte. v. a. (91)

To send upon an embassy; to intrust, to commit to another; to appoint judges to a particular cause.

DELEGATE, dë'l'é-gâte. f. (91).

A deputy, a commissioner, a vicar; 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, dë'l'é-gâte. a.

Deputed.

DELEGATES, Court of, dë'l'é-gâtes. f.

A court wherein all causes of appeal, from either of the archbishops, are decided.

DELEGATION, dë-lé-gâ' shûn. f.

A sending away; a putting into commission; the assignment of a debt to another.

To DELETE, dë-lé-té'. v. a.

To blot out.

DELETERIOUS, dë-lé-té'râ-ûs. a.

Deadly, destructive.

DELETORY, dë-lé-tér-é. a.

Destructive, deadly.

DELETION, dë-lé' shûn. f.

Act of raising or blotting out; a destruction.

DELF, } dëlf. } f.

A mine, a quarry; earthen ware, counterfeit china ware.

To DELIBERATE, dë-lib'ér-â-te. v. n.

(91). To think in order to choice, to hesitate.

DELIBERATE, dë-lib'ér-â-te. a.

Circumspect, wary; slow.

DELIBERATELY, dë-lib'ér-â-te-lé. ad.

Circumspectly, advisedly.

DELIBERATENESS, dë-lib'ér-â-te-né. s.

Circumspection, weariness.

DELIBERATION, dë-lib'ér-â' shûn. f.

The act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.

DELIBERATIVE, dë-lib'ér-â-tiv. a.

Pertaining to deliberation, apt to consider.

DELIBERATIVE, dë-lib'ér-â-tiv. f.

The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

DELICACY, dë'l'é-kâ-sé. f.

Daintiness, niceness in eating; any thing highly pleasing to the senses; softness; nicety; politeness; indulgence; tenderness, scrupulousness; weakness of constitution.

DELICATE, dë'l'é-kâ. a. (91).

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Fine, consisting of small parts; pleasing to the eye; nice, pleasing to the taste; dainty, choice, select; gentle of manners; soft, effeminate; pure, clear.

DELICATELY, dë'l'é-kâ-te-lé. ad.

Beautifully; finely; daintily; choiceily; politely; effeminately.

DELICATENESS, dë'l'é-kâ-te-né. f.

The state of being delicate.

DELICATES, dë'l'é-kâts. f.

Niceties, rarities.

DELICIOUS, dë-lîsh'âs. a.

Sweet, delicate, that affords delight.

DELICIOUSLY, dë-lîsh'âs-lé. ad.

Sweetly, pleasantly, delightfully.

DELICIOUSNESS, dë-lîsh'âs-né. f.

Delight, pleasure, joy.

DELIGATION, dë-lé-gâ' shûn. f.

A binding up.

DELIGHT, dë-lîte'. f. (393).

Joy, pleasure, satisfaction; that which gives delight.

To DELIGHT, dë-lîte'. v. a.

To please, to content, to satisfy.

To DELIGHT, dë-lîte'. v. a.

To have delight or pleasure in.

DELIGHTFUL, dë-lîte'fûl. a.

Pleasant, charming.

DELIGHTFULLY, dë-lîte'fûl-lé. ad.

Pleasantly, charmingly, with delight.

DELIGHTFULNESS, dë-lîte'fûl-né. f.

Pleasantnes, satisfaction.

DELIGHTSOME, dë-lîte'sûm. a.

Pleasant, delightful.

DELIGHTSOMELY, dë-lîte'sûm-lé. ad.

Pleasantly, in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, dë-lîte'sûm-né. f.

Pleasantnes, delightfulnes.

To DELINEATE, dë-lîn'â-té. v. a.

To draw the first draught of a thing, to design; to paint in colours; to represent a true likeness; to describe.

DELINERATION, dë-lîn-â' shûn. f.

The first draught of a thing.

DELINQUENCY, dë-link'kwé-né. f.

A fault, failure in duty.

DELINQUENT, dë-link'kwént. f.

An offender.

To DELIQUEATE, dë'lé-kwâ. v. n.

To melt, to be dissolved.

DELICATION, dë-lé-kwâ' shûn. f.

A melting, a dissolving.

DELIQUEUM, dë-lîk'kwé-ûm. f.

A distillation by the force of fire.

DELIRIOUS, dë-lîr'â-ûs. a.

Light-headed, raving, doting.

DELIRIUM, dë-lîr'â-ûm. f.

Alienation of mind, dotage.

To DELIVER, dë-lîv' dr. v. a.

To give, to yield; to cast away; to surrender, to put into one's hands; to save, to rescue; to relate, to utter; to disburden a woman of a child; to deliver over, to put into another's hands, to give from hand to hand; To deliver up, to surrender, to give up.

DELIVERANCE, dë-lîv'ér-âns. f.

The act of delivering a thing to another; the act of freeing from captivity or any oppression, rescue; the act of speaking, utterance; the act of bringing children.

DELIVERER, dë-lîv'ér-ûr. f.

A saver, a rescuer; a preserver; a relater, one that communicates something.

DELIVERY, dë-lîv'ér-â. f.

The act of delivering, or giving; release, rescue,

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— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tūbe, tūb, bāll ; — dīl ; — pōund ; — tbin, THIS.

rescue, saving; a surrender, giving up; utterance, pronunciation; childbirth.

DELL, dēl. f.

A pit, a valley.

DELPH, dēlf. f.

A fine sort of earthen ware.

DELUDABLE, dē-lū'dā-bl. a.

Liable to be deceived.

To DELUDE, dē-lūd'. v. a.

To beguile, to cheat, to deceive.

DELUDER, dē-lū'dūr. f.

A beguiler, a deceiver, an impostor.

To DELVE, dēlv. v. a.

To dig, to open the ground with a spade; to fathom, to sift.

DELVE, dēlv. f.

A ditch, a pitfall, a den.

DELVER, dē'l'vōr. f.

A digger.

DELUGE, dē'l'lujé. f.

A general inundation; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DELUGE, dē'l'lujé. v. a.

To drown, to lay totally under water; to overwhelm.

DELUSION, dē-lū'zhūn. f.

A cheat, guile; a false representation, illusion, error.

DELUSIVE, dē-lū'siv. a. (158) (428)

Apt to deceive.

DELUSORY, dē-lū'sur-t. a. (429).

Apt to deceive.

DEMAGOGUE, dēm'ā-gōg. f. (338).

A ringleader of the rabble.

DEMAIN, } dē-mēn'. } f.

That land which a man holds originally of himself. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders.

DEMAND, dē-mānd'. f. (79).

A claim, a challenging; a question, an interrogation; a calling for a thing in order to purchase it; in law, the asking of what is due.

To DEMAND, dē-mānd'. v. a.

To claim, to ask for with authority.

DEMANDABLE, dē-mān'dā-bl. a.

That may be demanded, asked for.

DEMANDANT, dē-mān'dānt. f.

He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action.

DEMANDER, dē-mān'dūr. f.

One that requires a thing with authority; one that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

DEMEAN, dē-mēn'. f.

A mien, presence, carriage. Obsolete.

To DEMEAN, dē-mēn'. v. a.

To behave, to carry one's self; to lessen, to debase.

DEMEANOUR, dē-mē'nūr. f.

Carriage, behaviour.

DEMEANS, dē-mēnz'. f. pl.

An estate in goods or lands.

DEMERIT, dē-mēr'it. f.

The opposite to merit, ill-deserving.

DEMESNE, dē-mēn'. f.

See DEMAIN.

DEMI, dēm'ē. inseparable particle.

Half, as Demigod, that is, half human, and half divine.

DEMI-CANNON, dēm'ē-kān-nūn. f.

A great gun.

DEMI-CULVERIN, dēm'ē-kūl-vēr-in f. A small cannon.

DEMI-DEVIL, dēm'ē-dēv'l. f.

Half a devil.

DEMI-GOD, dēm'ē-gōd. f.

Partaking of divine nature, half a god.

DEMI-LANCE, dēm'ē-lānsé. f.

A light lance, a spear.

DEMI-MAN, dēm'ē-mān. f.

Half a man.

DEMI-WOLF, dēm'ē-wōlf. f.

Half a wolf.

DEMISE, dē-mīz'. f.

Death, decease.

To DEMISE, dē-mīz'. v. a.

To grant at one's death, to bequeath.

DEMISISON, dē-mīsh'ūn. f.

Degradation, diminution of dignity.

To DEMIT, dē-mīt'. v. a.

To deprive.

DEMOCRACY, dē-mōk'krā-sē. f.

One of the three forms of government, that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.

DEMOCRATICAL, dēm-ō-krā'tē-kāl.

a. (530). Pertaining to a popular government, popular.

To DEMOLISH, dē-mōl'ish. v. a.

To throw down buildings, to raze, to destroy.

DEMOLISHER, dē-mōl'ish-ēr. f.

One that throws down buildings; a destroyer.

DEMOLITION, dēm-ō-lish'ūn. f.

(530). The act of overthrowing buildings; destruction.

DEMON, dē'mōn. f.

A spirit, generally an evil spirit.

DEMONIACAL, dēm-ō-ni'ā-kāl. } a.

DEMONIACK, dē-mō'nē-āk. } a.

Belonging to the devil, devilish; influenced by the devil.

DEMONIACK, dē-mō'nē-āk. f.

One possessed by the devil.

DEMONIAN, dē-mō'nē-ān. a.

Devilish.

DEMONOLOGY, dēm-ō-nōl'ō-jē. f.

(530). Discourse of the nature of devils.

DEMONSTRABLE, dē-mōn'strā-bl. a.

That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

DEMONSTRABLY, dē-mōn'strā-blē.

ad. In such a manner as admits of certain proof.

To DEMONSTRATE, dē-mōn'strāt.

v. a. To prove with the highest degree of certainty.

DEMONSTATION, dēm-mōn-strā'-shūn. f. (530).

The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; indubitable evidence of the sense or reason.

DEMONSTRATIVE, dē-mōn'strā-tiv.

a. Having the power of demonstration, invincibly conclusive; having the power of pressing clearly.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, dē-mōn'strā-tiv-lē. ad.

With evidence not to be opposed or doubted; clearly, plainly, with certain knowledge.

DEMONSTRATOR, dēm-mōn'strā-tōr.

f. One that proves, one that teaches.

¶ The accent on the penultimate syllable of

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this word seems appropriated to one whose office it is to demonstrate or exhibit any part of philosophy, when it merely means one who demonstrates any thing in general, the accent is on the same syllable as the verb. (521).

DEMONSTRATORY, dē-mōn'strā-tōr-ē. a.

Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMULCENT, dē-mūl'sēnt. a.

Softenning, mollifying, assuasive.

To DEMUR, dē-mūr'. v. n.

To delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to doubt, to have scruples.

To DEMUR, dē-mūr'. v. a.

To doubt of.

DEMUR, dē-mūr'. f.

Doubt, hesitation.

DEMURE, dē-mūr'. a.

Sober, decent; grave, affectedly modest.

DEMURELY, dē-mūr'ē-lē. ad.

With affected modesty, solemnly.

DEMURENESS, dē-mūr'ē-nēs. f.

Modesty, soberness, gravity of aspect; affected modesty.

DEMURRER, dē-mūr'ēr. f.

A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action.

DEN, dēn. f.

A cavern or hollow running horizontally; the cave of a wild beast; Den may signify either a valley or a woody place.

DENAY, dē-nā'. f.

National, refusal. Obsolete.

DENDROLOGY, dēn-drōl'ōjē. f.

The natural history of trees.

DENIABLE, dē-ni'ā-bl. a.

That which may be denied.

DENIAL, dē-ni'āl. f.

Negation, refusal.

DENIER, dē-ni'ār. f.

A contradicitor, an opponent; one that does not own or acknowledge; a refuser, one that refuses.

DENIER, dē-ni'ār'. f.

A small denomination of French money.

To DENIGRATE, dē-ni'grāt.

To blacken.

DENIGATION, dēn-ē-grā'shōn. f.

A blackening, or making black.

DENIZATION, dēn-nē-zā'shōn. f.

The act of infranchising.

DENIZEN, } dēn'ē-zn. (103). }

A freeman, one infranchised.

To DENOMINATE, dē-nōm'ē-nā-tē.

v. a. To name, to give a name to.

DENOMINATION, dē-nōm'ē-nā-tōn.

f. A name given to a thing.

DENOMINATIVE, dē-nōm'ē-nā-tiv.

a. That which gives a name; that which obtains a distinct appellation.

DENOMINATOR, dē-nōm'ē-nā-tōr.

f. (520). The giver of a name.

DENOTATION, dēn-ō-tā'shōn. f.

The act of denoting.

To DENOTE, dē-nōt'. v. a.

To mark, to be a sign of, to betoken.

To DENOUNCE, dē-nōñse'. v. a.

To threaten by proclamation.

DENOUCEMENT, dē-nōñse'mēnt.

f. The act of proclaiming any menace.

DENOUNCER, dē-nōñs'ur.

f. One that declares some menace.

DENSE, dēnse. a.

Close, compact, approaching to solidity.

DENSITY,

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(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât ; — mêt, mêt ; — plne, pîn ; —

DENSITY, dêns' sè-té. f.

Closeness, compactness.

DENTAL, dêñ'tâl. a.

Belonging or relating to the teeth; in grammar, pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

DENTELLI, dêñ-têl'lî. f.

Modilions.

DENTICULATION, dêñ-tîk'-ù-lâ'shûn. f.

The state of being set with small teeth.

DENTICULATED, dêñ-tîk'-ù-lâ-té. a.

Set with small teeth.

DENTIFRICE, dêñ'té-frîs. f.

A powder made to scour the teeth.

DENTITION, dêñ-tish'ân. f.

The act of breeding the teeth; the time at which children's teeth are bred.

TO DENUDATE, dê-nû'dât. v. a.

To divest, to strip.

DENUPRATION, dêñ-nû-dâ'shûn. f.

The act of stripping.

TO DENULE, dê-nûl'. v. a.

To strip, to make naked.

DENUNCIATION, dê-nûñ-shé-â'shûn. f.

The act of denouncing, a publick menace.

DENUNCIATOR, dê-nûñ-thé-â'tûr. f.

He that proclaims any threat; he that lays an information against another.

TO DENY, dê-nî'. v. a.

To contradict an accusation; to refuse, not to grant; to disown; to renounce, to disregar.

TO DEOBSTRUCT, dê-ôb-strûkt'. v. a.

To clear from impediments.

DEOBSTRUENT, dê-ôb'istrû-ént. f.

A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities.

DEODAND, dê'ô-dând. f.

A thing given or forfeited to God for pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature.

TO DEOPPILATE, dê-ôp'pè-lât. v. a.

To deobstruct, to clear a passage.

DEOPPILATION, dê-ôp-pè-lâ'shûn. f.

The act of clearing obstructions.

DEOPPILATIVE, dê-ôp'pè-lâ-tîv. a.

Deobstructive.

DEOSCULATION, dê-ôf-kû-lâ'shûn. f.

The act of kissing.

TO DEPAINT, dê-pânt'. v. a.

To picture, to describe by colours; to describe.

TO DEPART, dê-pârt'. v. n.

To go away from a place; to desist from a practice; to be lost; to desert, to apostatise; to desist from a resolution or opinion; to die, to decease, to leave the world.

TO DEPART, dê-pârt'. v. a.

To quit, to leave, to retire from.

TO DEPART, dê-pârt'. v. a.

To divide, to separate.

DEPART, dê-pârt'. f.

The act of going away; death; with chymists, an operation so named, because the particles of silver are departed or divided from gold.

DEPARTER, dê-pâr'tûr. f.

One that refines metals by separation.

DEPARTMENT, dê-pârt'mânt. f.

Separate allotment, business assigned to a particular person.

DEPARTURE, dê-pâr'tshûre. f. (461)

A going away; death, decease; a forsaking, an abandoning.

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DEPASCENT, dê-pâs'sént. a.

Feeding greedily.

TO DEPASTURE, dê-pâs'tshûre. v. a.

To eat up, to consume by feeding upon it.

TO DEPAUPERATE, dê-pâw pér-âte. v. a.

To make poor.

DEPECTIBLE, dê-pék'té-bl. a.

Tough, clammy.

TO DEPEND, dê-pênd'. v. n.

To hang from; to be in a state of servitude or expectation; To be in suspense; to depend upon, to rely on, to trust to; to be in a state of dependance; to rest upon any thing as its cause.

DEPENDANCE, dê-pén'dâns. f.**DEPENDANCY**, dê-pén'dâns-sé. f.

The state of hanging down from a supporter; something hanging upon another; concatenation, connexion, relation of one thing to another; state of being at the disposal of another; the things or persons of which any man has the dominion; reliance, trust, confidence.

DEPENDENT, dê-pén'dânt. a.

In the power of another.

DEPENDANT, dê-pén'dânt. f.

One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another.

DEPENDENCE, dê-pén'dânsce. f.**DEPENDENCY**, dê-pén'dâns-sé. f.

A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another; state of being subordinate, or subject; that which is not principal, that which is subordinate; concatenation, connexion; relation of any thing to another; trust, reliance, confidence.

DEPENDENT, dê-pén'dânt. a.

Hanging down.

DEPENDENT, dê-pén'dânt. f.

One subordinate.

DEPENDENT, dê-pén'dâr. f.

A dependant, one that repose on the kindness of another.

DEPERDITION, dê-pér-dish'ûn. f. (527)

Loss, destruction.

DEPHLEGМАTION, dêf-fleg-mâ'shûn. f. (530)

An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation.

TO DEPHLEGM, dê-fliem'. (389)**TO DEPHLEGMA**, dê-fleg'-mânt. f.

To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.

DEPHLEGMEDNESS, dê-fleg'méd-nâs. f.

The quality of being freed from phlegm.

TO DEPICT, dê-pîkt'. v. a.

To paint, to portray; to describe to the mind.

DEPILATORY, dê-pîl'lâ-tûr-é. f.

An application used to take away hair.

DEPILOUS, dê-pîl'lâs. a.

Without hair.

DEPLANTATION, dê-pâñ-tâ'shûn. f.

The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION, dê-plé'shûn. f.

The act of emptying.

DEPLORABLE, dê-plô'râ-bl. a.

Lamentable, sad, calamitous, despicable.

DEPLORABleness, dê-plô'râ-bl-nâs. f.

The state of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY, dê-plô'râ-blé. ad.

Lamentably, miserably.

DEPLORATE, dê-plô'rât. a. (91).

Lamentable, hopeless.

DEPLORATION, dêp-lô-râ'shûn. f. (530)

The act of deplored.

TO DEPLORE, dê-plôr'. v. a.

To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

DEPLOREK, dê-plô'rôr. f.

A lamentor, a mourner.

DEPLUMATION, dêp-lô-mâ'shûn. f. (527)

Plucking off the feathers; in surgery, a swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs.

TO DEPLUME, dê-plûm'. v. a.

To strip of its feathers.

TO DEPONE, dê-pône'. v. a.

To lay down as a pledge or security; to risque upon the success of an adventure.

DEPONENT, dê-pô'nént. f.

One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; in grammar, such verbs as have no active voice are called deponents.

TO DEPOPULATE, dê-pôp'ù-lât. v. a.

To unpeople, to lay waste.

DEPOPULATION, dê-pôp'ù-lâ'shûn. f.

The act of unpeopling, havock, waste.

DEPOPULATOR, dê-pôp'ù-lâ-tûr. f. (521)

A dispeeler, a destroyer of mankind.

TO DEPORT, dê-pôrt'. v. a.

To carry, to demean.

DEPORT, dê-pôrt'. f.

Demeanor, behaviour.

DEPORTATION, dêp-ôr-tâ'shûn. f.

Transportation, exile into a remote part of the dominion; exile in general.

DEPORTMENT, dê-pôrt'mânt. f.

Conduct, management, demeanour, behaviour.

TO DEPOSE, dê-pôze'. v. a.

To lay down; to degrade from a throne; to take away, to divest; to give testimony, to attest.

TO DEPOSE, dê-pôze'. v. n.

To bear witness.

DEPOSITORY, dê-pôz'è-târ-é. f.

One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

TO DEPOSITE, dê-pôz'it. v. a.

To lay up, to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge, or security; to lay aside.

DEPOSITE, dê-pôz'it. f.

Any thing committed to the trust and care of another; a pledge, a pawn, the state of a thing pawned or pledged.

DEPOSITION, dê-pô-zish'ûn. f.

The act of giving public testimony; the act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

DEPOSITORY, dê-pôz'è-tûr-é. f.

The place where any thing is lodged.

DEPRAVATION, dê-pâ-vâ'shûn. f. (530)

The act of making any thing bad; degeneracy, depravity.

TO DEPRAVE, dê-prâv'. v. a.

To violate, to corrupt.

DEPRAVEDNESS, dê-prâvd'nâs. f.

Corruption, taint, vitiated taste.

DEPRAVEMENT, dê-prâv'mânt. f.

A vitiated state.

DEPRAVER, dê-prâv'vâr. f.

A corrupter.

DEPRAVITY, dê-prâv'è-té. f.

Corruption.

TO DEPRECATE, dêp'prâ-kât. v. a.

To implore mercy of; to beg off; to pray deliverance from.

DEPRECATION, dêp-prâ-kâ'shûn. f.

Prayer against evil.

DEPRECA-

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DES

DES

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tūb, būll; — öil; — pōund; — thīn, thīs.

DEPRECATIVE, dē'prē-kā-tīv. }
DEPRECATORY, dē'prē-kā-tōr-ē. }

a. That serves to deprecate.

To DEPRECATE, dē-prē-kā-tē. v. a.
To bring a thing down to a lower price; to undervalue.

To DEPREDATE, dē-prē-dā-tē. v. a.
To rob, to pillage; to spoil, to devour.

DEPREDACTION, dē-p-prē-dā-shūn. f.
A robbing, a spoiling; voracity, waste.

DEPREDATOR, dē-p-prē-dā-tōr. f.
(521). A robber, a devourer.

To DEPREHEND, dē-prē-hēnd'. v. a.
To catch one, to take unawares; to discover, to find out a thing. Little used.

DEPREHENSIBLE, dē-p-prē-hēn'sē-bl.
a. That may be caught; that may be understood.

DEPREHENSIBILITY, dē-p-prē-hēn'-sē-bl-nēs. f.
Capableness of being caught; intelligibility.

DEPREHENSION, dē-p-prē-hēn-shūn. f.
A catching or taking unawares; a discovery.

To DEPRESS, dē-prēs'. v. a.
To press or thrust down; to let fall, to let down; to humble, to deject, to sink.

DEPRESSION, dē-prēsh'ōn. f.
The act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a surface; the act of humbling, abasement.

DEPRESSOR, dē-prēs'sōr. f.
He that keeps or presses down.

DEPRIVATION, dē-prē-vā-shūn. f.
(530). The act of depriving or taking away from; in law, is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend is deposed from his preferment.

To DEPRIVE, dē-prīvē'. v. a.
To bereave one of a thing; to put out of an office.

DEPTH, dēpt̄h. f.
Deepness, the measure of any thing from the surface downwards; deep place, not a shoal; the abyſs, a gulph of infinite profundity; the middle or height of a seaon; abſtruseness, obscurity.

To DEPTHEN, dēp'thēn. v. a.
To deepen.

DEPULSION, dē-pūl̄shūn. f.
A beating or thrusting away.

DEPULSORY, dē-pūl'sōr-ē. a. (440).
Putting or driving way.

To DEPURATE, dē-pūr-ā-tē. v. a.
To purify, to cleanse.

DEPURATE, dē-pūr-ā-tē. a. (91).
Cleansed, freed from dregs; pure, not contaminated.

DEPURATION, dē-pūr-ā-tōn. f.
The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

To DEPURE, dē-pūrē'. v. a.
To free from impurities; to purge.

DEPUTATION, dē-pū-tā-shūn. f.
The act of deputing, or sending with a special commission; vicegerency.

To DEPUTE, dē-pūtē'. v. a.
To send with a special commission, to empower one to transact instead of another.

DEPUTY, dē-pū-tē. f.
A lieutenant, a viceroy; any one that transacts business for another.

This word is frequently mispronounced even by good speakers. There is a prone-

ness in the p to slide into its nearest relation b, which makes us often hear this word as if written *debuty*.

To DEQUANTITATE, dē-kwān'tā-tē. v. a.

To diminish the quantity of.

To DERACINATE, dē-rās'sē-nātē. v.
a. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

To DERAIGN, } dē-rān'. } v. a.

To DERAIN, } dē-rān'. } v. a.

To prove, to justify.

DERAY, dē-rā'. f.

Tumult, disorder, noise.

DERELICTION, dē-rē-līk'shūn. f.

An utter forsaking or leaving.

To DERIDE, dē-ride'. v. a.

To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule.

DERIDER, dē-ri'dür. f.

A mocker, a scoffer.

DERISION, dē-rīzh'ūn. f.

The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt, scorn, a laughing stock.

DERISIVE, dē-rī'siv. a.

Mocking, scoffing.

DERISORY, dē-rī'sōr-ē. a.

Mocking, ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, dē-rī'vā-bl. a.

Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

DERIVATION, dē-rē-vā-shūn. f. (530)

The tracing of a word from its original; the tracing of any thing from its source; in medicine, the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

DERIVATIVE, dē-rīv'ā-tīv. a.

Derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVE, dē-rīv'ā-tīv. f.

The thing or word derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVELY, dē-rīv'ā-tīv-lē. ad.

In a derivative manner.

To DERIVE, dē-rīvē'. v. a.

To turn the course of any thing; to deduce from its original; to communicate to another, as from the origin and source; in grammar, to trace a word from its origin.

To DERIVE, dē-rīvē'. v. n.

To come from, to owe its origin to; to descend from.

DERIVER, dē-rīvē'rē. f.

One that draws or fetches from the original.

DERNIER, dērn-yār'. a.

Last.

To DEROGATE, dēr'ō-gātē. v. a.

To lessen the worth of any person or thing, to disparage.

To DEROGATE, dēr'ō-gātē. v. n..

To detract.

DEROGATE, dēr'ō-gātē. a. (91)..

Lessened in value.

DEROGATION, dēr'ō-gā-shūn. f. (530)

A disparaging, lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing.

DEROGATIVE, dēr'ō-gā-tīv. a..

Derogating, lessening the value.

DEROGATORILY, dēr'ōg'ā-tōr-ē-lē.

ad. In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, dēr'ōg'ā-tōr-ē-nēs. f.

The act of derogating.

DEROGATORIY, dēr'ōg'ā-tōr-ē. a.

That lessens the value of.

DERVIS, dēr'ves. f.

A Turkish priest.

DESCANT, dēs'kānt. f. (492)..

A song or tune; a discourse, a disputation, a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads.

To DESCANT, dēs-kānt'. v. n.

To harangue, to discourse at large.

To DESCEND, dē-sēnd'. v. n.

To come from a higher place to a lower; to come down; to come suddenly, to fall upon as an enemy; to make an invasion; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to extend a discourse from a general to particular considerations.

To DESCEND, dē-sēnd'. v. a.

To walk downward upon any place.

DESCENDANT, dē-sēn'dānt. f.

The offspring of an ancestor.

DESCENDENT, dē-sēn'dēnt. a.

Falling, sinking, coming down; proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

DESCENDIBLE, dē-sēn'dē-bl. a.

Such as may be descended; transmissible by inheritance.

DESCENSION, dē-sēn'shūn. f.

The act of falling or sinking, descent; a declension, a degradation.

DESCENT, dē-sēnt'. f.

The act of passing from a higher place; progress downwards; invasion, hostile entrance into a kingdom; transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance; the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth, extraction, process of lineage; offspring, inheritors; a single step in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the scale of order of being.

To DESCRIBE, dē-skribē'. v. a.

To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties; to delineate, to make out, as a torch waved about the head describes a circle; to distribute into proper heads or divisions; to define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER, dē-skrib'bur. f.

He that describes.

DESCRIER, dē-skri'ür. f.

A discoverer, a detecter.

DESCRIPTION, dē-skrip'shūn. f.

The act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties; the sentence or passage in which any thing is described; a lax definition; the qualities expressed in a description.

DESCRIPTIVE, dē-skrip'tīv. a.

Describing.

To DESCRY, dē-skri'. v. a.

To spy out, to examine at a distance; to discover, to perceive by the eye, to see any thing distant or absent.

DESCRY, dē-skri'. f.

Discovery, thing discovered. Not in use.

To DESECRATE, dēs'sē-krātē. v. a.

To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

DESECRATION, dēs'sē-krā-shūn. f.

The abolition of consecration.

DESERT, dēz'ērt. f.

Wildernes, waste country, uninhabited place.

DESERT, dēz'ērt. a..

Wild, waste, solitary.

To DESERT, dē-zērt'. v. a.

To forsake; to fall away from, to quit meanly or treacherously; to leave, to abandon; to quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESERT, dē-zērt'. f.

Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments, degree of merit

DES (546). — *Fate, far, fall, fat; — mē, mēt; — pine, pln; —*

er demerit; excellence, right to reward, virtue.

DESERTER, dē-zēr'tūr. *s.*

He that has forsaken his cause or his post; he that leaves the army in which he is enrolled; he that forsakes another.

DESERTION, dē-zēr'shūn. *s.*

The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

DESERTLESS, dē-zēl'lēs. *a.*

Without merit.

TO DESERVE, dē-zērv'. *v. a.*

To be worthy of either good or ill; to be worthy of reward.

SERVEDLY, dē-zēr'ved-lē. *ad.*

(364). Worthy, according to desert.

DESERVER, dē-zēr'vūr. *s.*

A man who merits rewards.

DESICCANTS, dē-sik'kānts. *s.*

Applications that dry up the flow of sores, driers.

TO DESICCATE, dē-sik'kāt. *v. a.*

To dry up.

DESICCATION, dē-sik-kā'shūn. *s.*

The act of making dry.

DESICCATIVE, dē-sik'kā-tiv. *a.*

That which has the power of drying.

TO DESIDERATE, dē-sid'ēr-āt. *v. a.*

To want, to miss. Not in use.

TO DESIGN, dē-sīn'. *v. a.* (447).

To purpose; to form or order with a particular purpose; to devote intentionally; to plan, to project; to mark out.

¶ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, by preserving the *s*, in this word and its compounds, pure. I am supported in this by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, and have always looked upon To *Design* as vulgar. See Principles, (447).

DESIGN, dē-sīn'. *i.*

An intention, a purpose; a scheme, a plan of action; a scheme formed to the detriment of another; the idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

DESIGNABLE, dē-sīn'ā-bl. *a.*

Distinguishable, capable to be particularly marked out.

DESIGNATION, dē-sig-nā'shūn. *s.*

The act of pointing or making out; appointment, direction; import, intention.

TO DESIGNATE, dē-sīg-nāt. *v. a.*

To point out or mark by some particular token.

DESIGNEDLY, dē-sī'nēd-le. *ad.* (364)

Purposely, intentionally.

DESIGNER, dē-sī'nōr. *s.*

A plotter, a contriver; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

DESIGNING, dē-sī'nīng. *part. a.*

Insidious, treacherous, deceitful.

DESIGNLESS, dē-sīn'lēs. *a.*

Unknowing, inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, dē-sīn'lēs-lē. *ad.*

Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.

DESIGNMENT, dē-sīn'mēnt. *s.*

A plot, a malicious intention; the idea, or sketch of a work.

DESIRABLE, dē-zī'rā-bl. *a.*

Pleasing, delightful; that which is to be wished with earnestness.

DESIRE, dē-zīr'. *s.*

Wish, eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

TO DESIRE, dē-zīr'. *v. a.*

To wish, to long for; to express wishes, to long; to ask, to intreat.

DESIRER, dē-zī'rēr. *s.*

One that is eager after any thing.

DESIROUS, dē-zī'rūs. *a.*

Full of desire, eager, longing after.

DESIROUSNESS, dē-zī'rūs-nēs. *s.*

Fulness of desire.

DESIROUSLY, dē-zī'rūs-lē. *ad.*

Eagerly, with desire.

TO DESIST, dē-sist'. *v. n.* (447).

To cease from any thing, to stop.

¶ I have preserved the *s* pure in this word contrary to Mr. Sheridan, who spells it *desist*. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry are of my opinion, and I cannot see any reason, either from custom or analogy, to alter it. (447).

DESISTANCE, dē-sis'tāns. *s.*

The act of desisting, cessation.

DESITIVE, dē-sis'tiv. *a.*

Ending, concluding.

DESK, dēsk. *s.*

An inclining table for the use of writers or readers.

DESOLATE, dēs'sō-lāt. *a.*

Without inhabitants, uninhabited; deprived of inhabitants, laid waste; solitary, without society.

TO DESOLATE, dēs'sō-lāt. *v. a.*

To deprive of inhabitants.

DESOLATELY, dēs'sō-lātē-lē. *ad.*

In a desolate manner.

DESOLATION, dēs'sō-lā'shūn. *s.*

Destruction of inhabitants; gloominess, melancholy; a place wasted and forsaken.

DESPAIR, dē-spār'. *s.*

Hopelessness, despondence; that which causes despair, that of which there is no hope; in theology, loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

TO DESPAIR, dē-spār'. *v. n.*

To be without hope, to despise.

DESPAIRER, dē-spār'er. *s.*

One without hope.

DESPAIRINGLY, dē-spār'īng-lē. *ad.*

In a manner betokening hopelessness.

TO DESPATCH, dē-spātch'. *v. a.*

To send away hastily; to send out of the world, to put to death; to perform a business quickly; to conclude an affair with another.

¶ There is a general rule in pronunciation, viz. when a vowel ends a syllable immediately before the accent, that vowel has a tendency to lengthen, and is often, particularly in solemn speaking, pronounced as open as if the accent were on it. See To *Collect*, (544). — This general tendency inclines us to divide words in such a manner as to make the vowel end the unaccented syllable; and if the two preceding consonants are combinable, to carry them both to that syllable which has the accent. When the *e* is thus left to finish the syllable before the accent in *despair*, *despatch*, &c., it inclines to its open slender sound, which, being rapidly pronounced, falls into the short *i*, which is exactly its short sound (105) (107); for when the *e* is short by being closed by a consonant, like other vowels, it goes into a different sound from the long one (544). Thus the word *despatch*, till Dr. Johnson corrected it, was always written with an *i*; and now it is corrected, we do not find the least difference in the pronunciation.

DESPATCH, dē-spātsh'. *s.*

Hasty execution; express, hasty messenger or message.

DESPATCHFUL, dē-spātsh'fūl. *a.*

Bent on haste.

DESPERATE, dē-pē-rāt. *a.* (91).

Without hope; without care of safety, risk; irretrievable; mad, hot-brained, furious.

DESPERATELY, dēs'pē-rātē-lē. *ad.*

Furiously, madly; in a great degree: this sense is ludicrous.

DESPERATENESS, dēs'pē-rātē-nēs. *s.*

Madness, fury, precipitance.

DESPERATION, dēs'pē-rātōn. *s.*

Hopelessness, despair.

DESPICABLE, dēs'pē-kā-bl. *a.*

Contemptible, mean, worthless.

DESPICABleness, dēs'pē-kā-bl-nēs. *s.*

Meanness, vileness.

DESPICABLY, dēs'pē-kā-blē. *ad.*

Meanly, sordidly.

DESPISABLE, dē-spī'zā-bl. *a.*

Contemptible, regarded with contempt.

TO DESPISE, dē-spīz'. *v. a.*

To scorn, to contemn.

DESPISER, dē-spī'zōr. *s.*

Contemner, scorner.

DESPITE, dē-spīt'. *s.*

Malice, anger, defiance; act of malice.

DESPITEFUL, dē-spīt'fūl. *a.*

Malicious, full of spleen.

DESPITEFULLY, dē-spīt'fūl-lē. *ad.*

Maliciously, malignantly.

DESPITEFULNESS, dē-spīt'fūl-nēs. *s.*

Malice, hate, malignity.

TO DESPOIL, dē-spōil'. *v. a.*

To rob, to deprive.

DESPOLIATION, dē-spō-lā-tōn. *s.*

(530). The act of depoiling or stripping.

TO DESPOND, dē-spōnd'. *v. n.*

To despair, to lose hope; in theology, to lose hope of the divine mercy.

DESPONDENCY, dē-spōn'dēn-sē. *s.*

Despair, hopelessness.

DESPONDENT, dē-spōn'dēnt. *a.*

Despairing, hopeless.

TO DESPONATE, dē-spōn'sāt. *v. a.*

To betroth, to affiance.

DESPONATION, dē-spōn-sā'shūn. *s.*

(530). The betrothing persons to each other.

DESPOT, dēs'pōt. *s.*

An absolute prince.

DESPOTICAL, dē-spōt'ē-kāl. } *a.*

DESPOTICK, dē-spōt'ik. } Absolute in power, unlimited in authority.

DESPOTICALNESS, dē-spōt'ē-kāl-nēs. *s.*

Absolute authority.

DESPOTISM, dēs'pō-tizm. *s.*

Absolute power.

DESSERT, dēz-zērt'. *s.*

The last course of an entertainment.

TO DESTINATE, dēs'tē-nāt. *v. a.*

To design for any particular end.

DESTINATION, dēs-tē-nā'shūn. *s.*

The purpose for which any thing is appointed.

TO DESTINE, dēs'tīn. *v. a.* (140).

To doom, to appoint unalterably to any state; to appoint to any use or purpose; to devote, to doom to punishment or misery; to fix unalterably.

DESTINY, dēs'tē-nē. *s.*

The power that spins the life, and determines the fate; fate, invincible necessity; doom, condition in future time.

DESTITUTE, dēs'tē-tūt. *a.*

Forsaken, abandoned; in want of.

DESTITUTION, dēs-tē-tū'shūn. *s.*

Want, the state in which something is wanted.

TO DESTROY, dē-śrōd'. *v. a.*

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—nō, móve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bāll; —dīl; —pōund; —ibin, this.

To overturn a city, to raze a building, to lay waste, to make desolate; to kill; to put an end to, to bring to nought.

DESTROYER, dē-strō'ür. f.
The person that destroys.

DESTRUCTIBLE, dē-strūc'tē-bl.
Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTION, dē-strūk'shūn. f.

The act of destroying, waste; murder, massacre; the state of being destroyed; in theology, eternal death.

DESTRUCTIVE, dē-strōk'tīv. a.
That which destroys, wasteful, causing ruin and devastation.

DESTRUCTIVELY, dē-strōk'tīv-lē.
ad. Ruinously, mischievously.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, dē-strōk'tīv-nēs. f.

The quality of destroying or ruining.

DESTRUCTOR, dē-strōk'tōr. f.
Destroyer, consumer.

DESUDATION, dēs-ū-dā'shūn. f.
A profuse and inordinate sweating.

DESUETUDE, dēs'fwe-tūde. f. (334).
Cessation from being accustomed.

DESULTORY, dēs'ūl-tōr-ē.

DESULTORIOUS, dēs'ūl-tōr're-ūs.
a. Removing from thing to thing, unsettled, immethodical.

To **DESUME**, dē-sūme'. v. a.

To take from any thing.

To **DETACH**, dē-tātsh'. v. a.

To separate, to disengage; to send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

DETACHMENT, dē-tātsh'mēnt. f.
A body of troops sent out from the main army.

To **DETAIL**, dē-tāl'. v. a.

To relate particularly, to particularise.

DETAIL, dē-tāl'. f.

A minute and particular account.

To **DETAIN**, dē-tāne'. v. a.

To keep that which belongs to another; to withhold, to keep back; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody.

DETAINER, dē-tāne'dōr. f.

The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETAINER, dē-tā'nōr. f.

He that holds back any one's right, he that detains.

To **DETECT**, dē-tēkt'. v. a.

To discover, to find out any crime or artifice.

DETECTOR, dē-tēk'tōr. f.

A discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide.

DETECTION, dē-tēk'shūn. f.

Discovery of guilt or fraud; discovery of any thing hidden.

DETENTION, dē-tēn'shūp. f.

The act of keeping what belongs to another; confinement, restraint.

To **DETER**, dē-tēr'. v. a.

To discourage from any thing.

DETERMENT, dē-tēr'mēnt. f.

Cause of discouragement.

To **DETERGE**, dē-tērje'. v. a.

To cleanse a sore.

DETERGENT, dē-tēr'jēnt. a.

That which cleanses.

DETERIORATION, dē-tē-rē-ō-rā'-shūn. f.

The act of making any thing worse.

DETERMINABLE, dē-tēr'mē-nā-bl.

a. That which may be certainly decided.

DETERMINATE, dē-tēr'mē-nātē. a.
(91). Limited; established; conclusive; fixed, resolute.

DETERMINATELY, dē-tēr'mē-nātē-lē. ad.

Resolutely, with fixed resolve.

DETERMINATION, dē-tēr'mē-nā'-shūn. f.

Absolute direction to a certain end; the result of deliberation; judicial decision.

DETERMINATIVE, dē-tēr'mē-nā-tīv.
a. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end; that which makes a limitation.

DETERMINATOR, dē-tēr'mē-nā-tōr. f.
(521) One who determines.

To **DETERMINE**, dē-tēr'mīn. v. a.

(140). To fix, to settle; to fix ultimately; to adjust, to limit; to influence the choice; to resolve; to decide; to put an end to, to destroy.

To **DETERMINE**, dē-tēr'mīn. v. n.

To conclude; to end; to come to a decision; to resolve concerning any thing.

DETERRATION, dē-tēr'rā'shūn. f.

Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth.

DETERSION, dē-tēr'shūn. f.

The act of cleansing a sore.

DETERSIVE, dē-tēr'sīv. a. (158).

Having the power to cleanse.

DETERSIVE, dē-tēr'sīv. f. (428).

An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

To **DETEST**, dē-tēst'. v. a.

To hate, to abhor.

DETESTABLE, dē-tēs'tā-bl. a.

Hateful, abhorred,

DETESTABLY, dē-tēs'tā-blē. ad.

Hatefuly, abominably,

DETESTATION, dē-tēs'tā-tā'shūn. f.

(530). Hatred, abhorrence, abomination.

DETESTER, dē-tēs'tōr. f.

One that hates.

To **DETHRONE**, dē-thrōn'. v. a.

To divest of regality, to throw down from the throne.

DETINUE, dē-tīn'ū. f.

A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again.

DETINATION, dēt-ō-nā'shūn. f.

Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination, as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like.

To **DETENIZE**, dēt-tō-nīz. v. a.

To calcine with detonation.

To **DETORT**, dē-tōrt'. v. a.

To wrest from the original import.

To **DETRACT**, dē-trākt'. v. a.

To derogate, to take away by envy and calumny.

DETRACTER, dē-trāk'tōr. f.

One that takes way another's reputation.

DETRACTION, dē-trāk'shūn. f.

The act of taking off from any thing; scandal, calumny.

DETRACTORY, dē-trāk'tōr-ē. a.

Defamatory by denial of desert, derogatory.

DETRACTRESS, dē-trāk'trēs. f.

A censorious woman.

DETIMENT, dēt-trē-mēnt. f.

Loss, damage, mischief.

DETRIMENTAL, dēt-trē-mēn'tāl. a.

Mischievous, harmful, causing loss.

To **DETRUDE**, dē-trōdē'. v. a.

To thrust down, to force into a lower place.

To **DETRUNCATE**, dē-trūnk'ātē. v. a.

To lop, to cut, to shorten.

DETRUNCATION, dēt-rūnk-ā'shūn. f.

The act of lopping.

DETRUSION, dē-trōō'zhūn. f.

The act of thrusting down.

DEVASTATION, dēv-ātā'shūn. f.

Waste, havoc.

DEUCE, dūs. f.

Two.

To **DEVELOPE**, dē-vēl'ōp. v. a.

To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals.

DEVERGENCE, dē-vēr'jēns. f.

Declivity, declination.

To **DEVEST**, dē-vēst'. v. a.

To strip, to deprive of clothes; to take away any thing good; to free from any thing bad.

DEVEX, dē-vēks. a.

Bending down, declivous.

DEVEXITY, dē-vēk'sē-tē. f.

Incurvation, downwards.

To **DEViate**, dē've-ātē. v. n. (542)

To wander from the right or common way; to go astray, to err, to sin.

DEVIACTION, dē've-ā'shūn. f.

The act of quitting the right way, error; variation from established rule; offence, obliquity of conduct.

DEVICE, dē-vīce'. f.

A contrivance, a stratagem; a design, a scheme formed; the emblem on a shield; invention, genius.

DEVIL, dē'vīl. f. (104).

A fallen angel, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind; a wicked man or woman.

DEVILISH, dē'vīl-īsh. a.

Partaking of the qualities of the devil; an epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

DEVILISHLY, dē'vīl-īsh-lē. ad.

In a manner suiting the devil.

DEVIOUS, dē've-ōs. a. (542).

Out of the common track; wandering, roving, rambling; erring, going astray from rectitude.

To **DEVISE**, dē-vīz'. v. a.

To contrive, to invent; to grant by will.

To **DEVISE**, dē-vīz'. v. n.

To consider, to contrive.

DEVISE, dē-vīze'. f.

The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

DEVISE, dē-vīse'. f.

Contrivance.

DEVISER, dē-vīz'ār. f.

A contriver, an inventor.

DEVITABLE, dē'vī-tā-bl. a.

Possible to be avoided.

DEVITATION, dēv-ē-tā'shūn. f.

The act of escaping.

DEVOID, dē-vōid'. a.

Empty, vacant; without any thing, whether good or evil.

DEVOIR, dē-vōir'. f.

Service; act of civility or obsequiousness.

To **DEVOLVE**, dē-vōlv'. v. a.

To roll down; to move from one hand to another.

To **DEVOLVE**, dē-vōlv'. v. n.

To fail in succession into new hands.

DEVOLU-

DEX

DIA

DIC

(546).—*Fate, far, fall, fat; —mē, mēt; —pine, pīn; —*

- DEVOLUTION**, dē-vō-lū'shōn. *f.*
The act of rolling down; removal from hand to hand.
- To DEVOTE**, dē-vō'te'. *v. a.*
To dedicate, to consecrate; to addict, to give up to ill; to curse; to execrate.
- DEVOTEDNESS**, dē-vō'tēd-nēs. *f.*
The state of being devoted or dedicated.
- DEVOTEE**, dē-vō-tē'ē. *f.*
One erroneously or superstitiously religious, a bigot.
- DEVOTION**, dē-vō'shōn. *f.*
Piety, acts of religion; an act of external worship; prayer, expression of devotion; the state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God; an act of reverence, respect, or ceremony; strong affection, ardent love; disposal, power.
- DEVOTIONAL**, dē-vō'shōn-āl. *a.*
Pertaining to devotion.
- DEVOTIONALIST**, dē-vō'shōn-āl-ist. *f.* A man zealous without knowledge.
- To DEVOUR**, dē-vō'ūr'. *v. a.*
To eat up ravenously; to destroy or consume with rapidity and violence; to swallow up, to annihilate.
- DEVOURER**, dē-vō'ū'rōr. *f.*
A consumer, he that devours.
- DEVOUT**, dē-vō'ūt'. *a.*
Pious, religious, devoted to holy duties; filled with pious thoughts; expressive of devotion or piety.
- DEVOUTLY**, dē-vō'ūt'lē. *ad.*
Pioufly, with ardent devotion, religiously.
- DEUSE**, dūsē. *f.*
The devil.
- DEUTEROGAMY**, dū-tēr-ōg'ā-mē. *f.*
(518.) A second marriage.
- DEUTERONOMY**, dū-tēr-ōn'ō-mē. *f.*
(518.) The second book of the law, being the fifth book of Moses.
- DEW**, dū. *f.*
The moisture upon the ground.
- To DEW**, dū. *v. a.*
To wet as with dew, to moisten.
- DEWBERRY**, dū'bēr-rē. *f.*
The fruit of a species of bramble.
- DEWBESPRENT**, dū-bē-sprent'. *part.*
Sprinkled with dew.
- DEWDROP**, dū'drōp. *f.*
A drop of dew which sparkles at sun rise.
- DEWLAP**, dū'lāp. *f.*
The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.
- DEWLAPT**, dū'lāpt. *a.*
Furnished with dewlaps.
- DEWWORM**, dū'wūrm. *f.*
A worm found in dew.
- DEWY**, dū'ē. *a.*
Resembling dew, partaking of dew; moist with dew.
- DEXTER**, dēks'tēr. *a.*
The right, not the left.
- DEXTERITY**, dēks-tēr'ē-tē. *f.*
Readiness of limbs, activity, readiness to obtain skill; readiness of contrivance.
- DEXTEROUS**, dēks'tēr-ōs. *a.*
Expert at any manual employment, active, ready; expert in management, subtle, full of expedients.
- DEXTEROUSLY**, dēks'tēr-ōs-lē. *ad.*
Expertly, skilfully, artfully.
- DEXTRAL**, dēks'trāl. *a.*
The right, not the left.
- DEXTRALITY**, dēks-trāl'ē-tē. *f.*
The state of being on the right-side.

- DIABETES**, dī-ā-bē'tēs. *f.*
A morbid copiousness of urine.
- DIABOLICAL**, dī-ā-bōl'ē-kāl. *a.*
DIABOLICK, dī-ā-bōl'ik. } a.
Devilish, partaking of the qualities of the devil.
- DIACODIUM**, dī-ā-kō'dē-ūm. *f.*
The syrup of poppies.
- DIACOUSTICS**, dī-ā-kōd'fīks. *f.*
The doctrine of sounds.
- DIADEM**, dī'ā-dēm. *f.*
A diara, an ensign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs; the mark of royalty worn on the head, the crown.
- DIADEMED**, dī'ā-dēmd. *a.*
Adorned with a diadem.
- DIADROM**, dī'ā-drōm. *f.*
The time in which any motion is performed.
- DIÆRESIS**, dī-ēr'ē-sīs. *f.* (124).
The separation or disjunction of syllables.
- To DIAPASON**, dī'ā-pā'zōn. *f.*
A term in music; an octave, the most perfect concord.
- DIAPER**, dī'ā-pūr. *f.*
Linen cloth woven in figures; a napkin.
- To DIAPER**, dī'ā-pūr. *v. a.*
To variegate, to diversify; to draw bowers upon clothes.
- DIAPHANEITY**, dī-ā-fā-nē'ē-tē. *f.*
Transparency, pellucidness.
- DIAPHANICK**, dī-ā-fān'ik. *a.*
Transparent, pellucid.
- DIAPHANOUS**, dī-āf'ā-nōs. *a.* (518).
Transparent, clear.
- DIAPHORETICK**, dī-ā-fō-rēt'ik. *a.*
Sudorifick, promoting a perspiration.
- DIAPHRAGM**, dī'ā-frām. *f.* (389).
The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any division or partition which divides a hollow body.
- DIARRHOEA**, dī-ār-rē'ā. *f.*
A flux of the belly.
- DIARRHOEICK**, dī-ār-rēt'ik. *a.*
Promoting the flux of the belly, solutive, purgative.
- DIARY**, dī'ā-rē. *f.*
An account of every day, a journal.
- DIASTOLE**, dī-ās'ō-lē. *f.* (116).
A figure in rhetorick, by which a short syllable is made long; the dilatation of the heart.
- DIATESSERON**, dī-ā-tēs'sē-rōn. *f.*
An interval in musick.
- DIBBLE**, dīb'bl. *f.* (405).
A small spade.
- DICACITY**, dē-kās'sē-tē. *f.* (124).
Pertness, sauciness.
- DIBSTONE**, dīb'stōne. *f.*
A little stone which children throw at another stone.
- DICE**, dice. *f.*
The plural of Die. See Diz.
- DICE-BOX**, dice'bōks. *f.*
The box from whence the dice are thrown.
- DICER**, dī'cēr. *f.*
A player at dice, a gamester.
- To DICTATE**, dīk'tātē. *v. a.*
To deliver to another with authority.
- DICTATE**, dīk'tātē. *f.* (91).
Rule or maxim delivered with authority.
- DICTATION**, dīk-tā'thōn. *f.*
The act or practice of dictating.
- DICTATOR**, dīk-tā'tōr. *f.* (521).
A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority; one invested with absolute authority; one whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.
- DICTATORIAL**, dīk-tā-tō'rē-āl. *a.*
Authoritative, confident, dogmatical.
- DICTATORSHIP**, dīk-tā'tōr-shīp. *f.*
The office of a dictator; authority, insolent confidence.
- DICTATURE**, dīk-tā'tōr-shūrē. *f.*
The office of a dictator.
- DICTION**, dīk'shōn. *f.*
Style, language, expression.

DICTION

DIF

DIG

DIL

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —ōil; —pōand; —tbin, THIS.

DICTIONARY, dīk' shōn-ā-rē. f.

A book containing the words of any language, a vocabulary, a work-book.

⁽¹⁾ A few years ago this word was universally pronounced as if written *Dixnary*, and a person would have been thought a pedant if he had pronounced it according to its orthography; but such has been the taste for improvement in speaking, that now a person would risk the imputation of vulgarity should he pronounce it otherwise than it is written.

DID, dīd.

The preterit of Do; the sign of the preter imperfect tense.

DIDACTICAL, dē-dāk'tē-kāl. } a.

DIDACTICK, dē-dāk'tik.

Preceptive, giving precepts.

DIDAPPER, dī'dāp-pūr. f.

A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALICK, dīd-ās-kāl'ik. a. (125). Preceptive, didactick.

DIDST, dīdit.

The second person of the preter tense of Do.

See Dīd.

To DIE, dī. v. a.

To tinge, to colour.

DIE, dī. f.

Colour, tincture, stain, hue acquired.

To DIE, dī. v. n.

To lose life, to expire; to pass into another state of existence; to perish, to come to nothing; in theology, to perish everlasting; to languish with pleasure or tenderness; to wither as a vegetable; to grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE, dī. f. pl. DICE, dīse.

A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamblers throw in play; hazard, chance; any cubick body.

DIE, dī. f. pl. DIES, dīze.

The stamp used in coinage.

DIER, dī'ür. f.

One who follows the trade of dying.

DIET, dī'ēt. f.

Food, victuals; food regulated by the rules of medicine.

To DIET, dī'ēt. v. a.

To give food to; to board, to supply with diet.

To DIET, dī'ēt. v. n.

To eat by rules of physick; to eat, to feed.

DIET, dī'ēt. f.

An assembly of princes or estates.

DIET-DRINK, dī'ēt-drink. f.

Medicated liquors.

DIETARY, dī'ēt-ā-rē. a.

Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIETER, dī'ēt-tōr. f.

One who prescribes rules for eating.

DIETETICAL, dī-ē-tēt'ē-kāl. } f.

DIETETICK, dī-ē-tēt'ik.

Relating to diet, belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

To DIFFER, dīf'fōr. v. n.

To be distinguished from, to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another; to contend, to be at variance; to be of a contrary opinion.

DIFFERENCE, dīf'fēr-ēns. f.

State of being distinct from something; the qualities by which one differs from another; the disproportion between one thing and another; dispute, debate, quarrel; distinction; point in question, ground of controversy; a logical distinction.

DIFFERENT, dīf'fēr-ēnt. a.

Distinct, not the same; of many contrary qualities; unlike, dissimilar.

DIFFERENTLY, dīf'fēr-ēnt-lē. ad.

In a different manner.

DIFFICIL, dīf'fē-sil. a.

Difficult, hard, not easy; scrupulous. Not in use.

DIFFICULT, dīf'fē-kūlt. a.

Hard, not easy; troublesome, vexatious; hard to please, peevish.

DIFFICULTY, dīf'fē-kūlt-lē. ad.

Hardly, with difficulty.

DIFFICULTY, dīf'fē-kāl-tē. f.

Hardness, contrariety to easiness; that which is hard to accomplish; distress, opposition; perplexity in affairs; objection, cavil.

To DIFFIDE, dīf-fīd'. v. n.

To distrust, to have no confidence in.

DIFFIDENCE, dīf'fē-dēns. f.

Distrust, want of confidence.

DIFFIDENT, dīf'fē-dēnt. a.

Not confident, nor certain.

To DIFFIND, dīf-fīnd'. v. a.

To cleave in two.

DIFFISSION, dīf-fīsh'ūn. f.

The act of cleaving.

DIFFLATION, dīf-flā'shōn. f.

The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE, dīf'flū-ēns. } f.

DIFFLUENCY, dīf'flū-ēn-sē. } f.

The quality of falling away on all sides.

DIFFLUENT, dīf'flū-ēnt. a. (518).

Flowing every way, not fixed.

DIFFORM, dīf'fōrm. a.

Contrary to uniform, having parts of different structure, as a difform flower, one, of which the leaves are unlike each other.

DIFFORMITY, dīf-fōr'mē-tē. f.

Disunity of form, irregularity dissimilitude.

To DIFFUSE, dīf-fūz'. v. a.

To pour out upon a plane; to spread, to scatter.

DIFFUSE, dīf-fūs'. a.

Scattered, widely spread; copious, not concise.

⁽¹⁾ This adjective is distinguished from the verb in the pronunciation of s, in the same manner as the noun *use* is from the verb to use, and *abuse* from to abuse, &c. (499). This analogy is very prevalent, and seems the reason why adjectives ending in *ive* have the s pure. (498).

DIFFUSED, dīf-fūzd'. part. a.

Wild, uncouth, irregular.

DIFFUSEDLY, dīf-fū'zēd-lē. ad. (364)

Widely, dispersedly.

DIFFUSEDNESS, dīf-fū'zēd-nēs. f.

(365) The state of being diffused, dispersion.

DIFFUSELY, dīf-fūs'ē-lē. ad.

Widely, extensively; copiously.

DIFFUSION, dīf-fū'zhūn. f.

Dispersion, the state of being scattered every way; copiousness, exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE, dīf-fū'siv. a. (428).

Having the quality of scattering any thing every way; scattered, dispersed; extended, in full extension.

DIFFUSIVELY, dīf-fū'siv-lē. ad.

Widely, extensively.

DIFFUSIVENESS, dīf-fū'siv-nēs. f.

Extension, dispersion; want of conciseness.

To DIG, dīg. v. a. preter. Dug or Dugged, part. pass. Dug or Dugged. To pierce with a spade; to cultivate the ground

by turning it with a spade; to pierce with a sharp point.

To DIG, dīg. v. n.

To work with a spade.

DIGEST, dī'jēst. f. (492).

The pander of the civil law.

To DIGEST, dē-jēst'. v. a. (124).

To distribute into various classes or repositories, to range methodically; to concoct in the stomach; to soften by heat, as in a boiler, a chemical term; to range methodically in the mind; to reduce to any plan, scheme, or method; in chirurgery, to dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST, dē-jēst'. v. n.

To generate matter as a wound.

DIGESTER, dē-jēs'tūr. f.

He that digests or concocts his food; a strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substance, so as to reduce them into fluid state; that which causes or strengthens the concoctive power.

DIGESTIBLE, dē-jēs'tē-bl. a.

Capable of being digested.

DIGESTION, dē-jēs'tshōn. f.

The act of concocting food; the preparation of matter by a chemical heat; reduction to a plan; the act of dipping a wound to generate matter.

DIGESTIVE, dē-jēs'tiv. a.

Having the power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; constituting, methodizing.

DIGESTIVE, dē-jēs'tiv. f.

An application which disposes a wound to generate matter.

DIGGER, dīg'gōr. f.

One that opens the ground with a spade.

To DIGHT, dīte. v. a.

To dress, to deck, to adorn. Not in use.

DIGIT, dīd'jīt. f.

The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun and moon; any of the numbers expressed by single figures.

DIGITATED, dīd'jē-tā-tēd. a.

Branched out into divisions like fingers.

DIGLADIATION, dī-glā-dē-ā'shōn. f. (125). A combat with swords, any quarrel.

DIGNIFIED, dīg'nē-fīdē. a.

Invested with some dignity.

DIGNIFICATION, dīg-nē-fē-kā'shōn. f. Exaltation.

To DIGNIFY, dīg'nē-fi. v. a. (183).

To advance, to prefer, to exalt; to honour, to adorn.

DIGNITY, dīg'nē-tā-rē. f.

A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

DIGNITY, dīg'nē-tē. f.

Rank of elevation; grandeur of mien; advancement, preferment, high place; among ecclesiastics, that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

To DIGRESS, dē-grēs'. v. n. (124).

To depart from the main design; to wander, to expatriate.

DIGRESSION, dē-grēsh'ōn. f.

A passage deviating from the main tenour; deviation.

DIJUDICATION, dī-jū-dē-kā'shōn. f. (125). Judicial distinction.

DIKE, dīk. f.

A channel to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations.

To DILACERATE, dē-lās's-lātē. v. a. (124). To tear, to rend.

DILACERA-

DIM

DIN

DIR

F (546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mêt, mêt; — plne, pln; —

DILACERATION, dê-lâs-sé-râ' shôn. f.
The act of rending in two.

To **DILANIMATE**, dê-lâ' nê-âte. v. a. (124). To ruin, to throw down.

DILAPIDATION, dê-lâp-é-dâ' shôn. f. (124). The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay.

DILATABILITY, dê-lâ-tâ-bil' é-té. f. The quality of admitting extension.

DILATABLE, dê-lâ-tâ-bl. a. Capable of extension.

DILATATION, dîl-lâ-tâ' shôn. f. (530) The act of extending into greater space; the state of being extended.

To **DILATE**, dê-lât'. v. a. (124). To extend, to spread out; to relate at large, to tell diffusely and copiously.

To **DILATE**, dê-lât'. v. n.

To widen, to grow wide; to speak largely and copiously.

DILATOR, dê-lâ' tûr. f.

That which widens or extends.

DILATORINESS, dîl-lâ-tûr-é-nês. f. Slowness, sluggishness.

DILATORY, dîl'â-tûr-é. a.

Tardy, slow, sluggish.

DILECTION, dê-lék' shôn. f. (124). The act of loving.

DILEMMA, di-lém'mâ. f. (119).

An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions; a difficult or doubtful choice.

DILIGENCE, dîl'â-jêns. f.

Industry, assiduity.

DILIGENT, dîl'â-jént. a.

Constant in application; assiduous; constantly applied, prosecuted with activity.

DILIGENTLY, dîl'â-jént-lé. ad.

With assiduity, with heed and perseverance.

DILL, dîl. f.

An herb.

DILUCID, dê-lù'sid. a. (124).

Clear, not opaque; clear, not obscure.

To **DILUCIDATE**, dê-lù'sé-dâte. v. a.

To make clear or plain, to explain.

DILUCIDATION, dê-lù-sé-dâ' shôn. f.

The act of making clear.

DILUENT, dîl'lù-ént. a.

Having the power to thin other matter.

DILUENT, dîl'lù-ént. f.

That which thins other matter.

To **DILUTE**, dê-lût'. v. a. (124).

To make thin; to make weak.

DILUTER, dê-lût' tûr. f.

That which makes any thing else thin.

DILUTION, dê-lù' shôn. f.

The act of making any thing thin or weak.

DILUVIAN, dê-lù' vê-ân. a. (124).

Relating to the deluge.

DIM, dim. a.

Not having a quick sight; dull of apprehension; not clearly seen, obscure; obstructing the act of vision, not luminous.

To **DIM**, dim. v. a.

To cloud, to darken; to make less bright, to obscure.

DIMENSION, dê-mén'shôn. f. (124).

Space contained in any thing, bulk, extent, capacity.

DIMENSIONLESS, dê-mén'shôn-lës. a. Without any definite bulk.

DIMENSIVE, dê-mén'siv. a.

That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

DIMIDIATION, dê-mid-dé-â' shôn. f.
The act of halving.

To **DIMINISH**, dê-min'ish. v. a. (124)

To make less by any abscission or destruction of any part; to impair, to lessen, to degrade; to take any thing from that to which it belongs, the contrary to add.

F What has been observed of the e ending a syllable before the accent is applicable to the i; they are both exactly the same sound. See *Despatch*.

To **DIMINISH**, dê-min'ish. v. n.

(124). To grow less, to be impaired.

DIMINISHINGLY, dê-min'ish-ing-lé. ad. In a manner tending to vilify.

DIMINUTION, dim-mé-nù' shôn. f.

The act of making less; discredit; in architecture, the contraction of a diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMINUTIVE, dê-min'nú-tiv. a.

Small, little.

DIMINUTIVE, dê-min'nú-tiv. f.

A word formed to express littleness, as maniken, in English a little man; a small thing.

DIMINUTIVELY, dê-min'nú-tiv-lé. ad. In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS, dê-min'nú-tiv-nês. f.

Smallness, littleness, pettiness.

DIMISH, dîm'ish. a.

Somewhat dim.

DIMISSORY, dîm'is-sôr-ré. a.

That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

F I have followed Dr. Johnson's accentuation of this word as more agreeable to analogy than Mr. Sheridan's.—See *Rhyming Dictionary* under the word.

DIMITY, dîm'è-té. f.

A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.

DIMLY, dîm'lé. a.

Not with a quick sight, not with a clear perception; not brightly, not luminously.

DIMNESS, dîm'nés. f.

Dulness of sight; want of apprehension, stupidity.

DIMPLE, dîm'pl. f. (405).

Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin.

To **DIMPLE**, dîm'pl. v. n.

To sink in small cavities.

DIMPLED, dîm'pl'd. a. (405).

Set with dimples.

DIMPPLY, dîm'pl'é. a.

Full of dimples.

DIN, dîn. f.

A loud noise, a violent and continued sound.

To **DIN**, dîn. v. a.

To stun with noise; to impress with violent and continued noise.

To **DINE**, dîne. v. n.

To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

To **DINE**, dîne. v. a.

To give a dinner to, to feed.

DINETICAL, dê-né-t'â-kâl. a. (124).

Whirling round, vertiginous.

To **DING**, dîng. v. a.

To dash with violence; to impress with force.

To **DING**, dîng. v. n.

To bluster, to bounce, to huff.

DING-DONG, dîng-dông'. f.

A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

DINGLE, dîng'gl. f. (405).

A hollow between hills.

DINING-ROOM, dî'ning-rôom. f.

The principle apartment of the house.

DINNER, dîn'nür. f.

The chief meal, the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

DINNER-TIME, dîn'nür-time. f.

The time of dining.

DINT, dînt. f.

A blow, a stroke; the mark made by a blow; violence, force, power.

To **DINT**, dînt. v. a.

To mark with a cavity by a blow.

DINUMERATION, di-nû-mér-â' shôn. f. (125). The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCESAN, di-ôs'sé-sân. f. (116).

A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

DIOCESS, di'ô-sës. f.

The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

DIOPTICAL, di-ôp'trë-kâl.

DIOPTICK, di-ôp'trïk. (116). Affording a medium for the sight, affording the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIOPTICKS, di-ôp'trïks. f.

A part of optics, treating of the different refractions of the light.

DIORTHOYSIS, di-ôr-thrò'sis. f.

(520). An operation by which crooked members are made even.

To **DIP**, dîp. v. a.

To immerse, to put into any liquor; to moisten, to wet; to engage in any affair; to engage as a pledge.

To **DIP**, dîp. v. n.

To immerse; to pierce; to enter slightly into any thing; to drop by chance into any mass, to chafe by chance.

DIPCHICK, dîp'tshik. f.

The name of a bird.

DIPETALOUS, di-pét'â-lüs. a. (119).

Having two flower leaves.

DIPHTHONG, dîp'thong. f.

A coalition of two vowels to form one sound.

DIPLOMA, dê-plô'mâ. f. (124).

A letter or writing conferring some privilege.

DIPPER, dîp'pär. f.

One that dips. Generally applied to one who baptizes by plunging in the water.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, dip'ping-néé-dl. f.

A device which shews a particular property of the magnetick needle.

DIPSAS, dîp'sâs. f.

A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

DIPTOTE, dîp'tôte. f.

A noun consisting of two cases only.

DIPTYCK, dip'tik. f.

A register of bishops and martyrs.

DIRE, dire. a.

Dreadful, dismal, horrible.

DIRECT, dê-rékt'. a. (124).

Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not collateral; apparently tending to some end; open, not ambiguous; plain, express.

To **DIRECT**, dê-rékt'. v. a. (117).

To aim in a straight line; to point against as a mark; to regulate, to adjust; to prescribe certain measure, to mark out a certain course; to order, to command.

DIRECTER, dê-rék'tûr. f.

One that directs; an instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIREC-

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DIS

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, būll; —ōll; —pōund; —tbin, THIS.

DIRECTION, dē-rēk'ʃūn. f.

Aim at a certain point; motion impressed by a certain impulse; order, command, prescription.

DIRECTIVE, dē-rēk'tīv. a.

Having the power of direction; informing, shewing the way.

DIRECTLY, dē-rēkt'lē. ad.

In a straight line, rectilinearly; immediately, apparently, without circumlocution.

¶ In this word we have an instance of a different pronunciation in the emphatical and colloquial use of it. If we wish to be very distinct or forceful, we frequently pronounce the i long, as in *dial*; but in common conversation we give this letter the sound of e, according to analogy (117) (184).

DIRECTNESS, dē-rēkt'nēs. f.

Straightness, tendency to any point, the nearest way.

DIRECTOR, dē-rēk'tōr. f.

One that has authority over others, a superintendent; a rule, an ordinance; an instructor; one who is consulted in cases of conscience; an instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

DIRECTORY, dē-rēk'tōr-ē. f.

The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their sect in acts of worship.

DIREFUL, dire'fūl. a.

Dire, dreadful.

DIRENESS, dire'nēs. f.

Dismalness, horror, hideousness.

DIRECTION, dī-rēp'ʃūn. f. (125).

The act of plundering.

DIRGE, dōrje. f.

A mournful ditty, a song of lamentation.

DIRK, dōrk. f.

A kind of dagger.

DIRT, dōrt. f. (108).

Mud, filth, mire; meanness, sordidness.

TO DIRT, dōrt. v. a.

To foul, to bemire.

DIRTPIE, dōrt-pī'. f.

Forms moulded by children of clay.

DIRTILY, dōrt'ē-lē. ad.

Nastily; meanly, sordidly.

DIRTINESS, dōrt'ē-nēs. f.

Nastiness, filthiness, foulness; meanness, baseness, sordidness.

DIRTY, dōrt'ē. a.

Foul, nasty; mean, despicable.

TO DIRTY, dōrt'ē. v. a.

To foul, to soil; to disgrace, to scandalize.

DIRUPTION, dī-rūp'ʃūn. f. (125).

The act of bursting, or breaking; the state of bursting, or breaking.

DIS, dis or dīz.

An inseparable particle used in composition, implying commonly a privative or negative signification of the word to which it is joined; as to *arm*, to *disarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin*; &c.

¶ When the accent, either primary or secondary, is on this inseparable preposition, the s is always sharp and hissing; but when the accent is on the second syllable, the s will be either hissing or buzzing, according to the nature of the consecutive letter. That is, if a sharp mute, as if p, t, &c. succeed, the preceding s must be pronounced sharp and hissing; but if a flat mute as b, d, &c. or a vowel or a liquid begin the next syllable, the foregoing s must be sounded like z. *Dismal*, which seems to be an objection to the first part of this rule, is in reality a confirmation of it; for the first syllable in this word is not a preposition, but a contraction

DIS

of the Latin word *dies*; and *dismal* is evidently derived from *dies malus*. For want of this clue, Mr. Sheridan has given the s pure, to *disgrace*, *disguise*, &c.

DISABILITY, dīl-ā-bil'ē-tē. f. (454). Want of power to do any thing, weakness; want of proper qualifications for any purpose, legal impediment.

TO DISABLE, dīz-ā-bl. v. a. (454). To deprive of natural force; to deprive of usefulness or efficacy; to exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

TO DISABUSE, dīf-ā-būzē'. v. a. To set free from a mistake, to set right, to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODATION, dīs-āc-cōm-mō-dā'ʃūn. f.

The state of being unfit or unprepared.

TO DISACCUSTOM, dīs-āk-kūs'ṭūm. v. a. To destroy the source of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

DISACQUAINTANCE, dīs-āk-kwān'-tānsē. f.

Disuse of familiarity.

DISADVANTAGE, dīs-ād-vān'tājē. f. (90). Loss, injury to interest; diminution of any thing desirable; a state not prepared for defence.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, dīs-ād-vān'-tā-jā-bl. a.

Contrary to profit, producing loss.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dīs-ād-vān'-tā'jūs. a.

Contrary to interest, contrary to convenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dīs-ād-vān'-tā'jūs-lē. ad.

In manner contrary to interest or profit.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dīs-ād-vān'-tā'jūs-nēs. f.

Contrariety to profit, inconvenience.

DISADVENTUROUS, dīs-ād-vēn'tūrūs. a.

Unhappy, unprosperous.

TO DISAFFECT, dīs-āf-fēkt'. v. a.

To fill with discontent.

DISAFFECTED, dīs-āf-fēk'tēd. par. a.

Not disposed to zeal or affection.

DISAFFECTEDLY, dīs-āf-fēk'tēd-lē. ad.

After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, dīs-āf-fēk'tēd-nēs. f.

The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION, dīs-āf-fēk'ʃūn. f.

Want of zeal for the reigning prince.

DISAFFIRMANCE, dīs-āf-fēr'mānsē. f.

Confutation, negation.

TO DISAFFOREST, dīs-āf-fōr'rest.

v. a. To throw open to common purposes, from the privileges of a forest.

TO DISAGREE, dīs-ā-grē'. v. n.

To differ, not to be of the same opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

DISAGREEABLE, dīs-ā-grē'ā-bl. a.

Contrary, unsuitable; unpleasing, offensive.

DISAGREEABleness, dīs-ā-grē'ā-bl-nēs. f.

Unsuitableness, contrariety; unpleasantness; offensiveness.

DISAGREEMENT, dīs-ā-grē'ā-mēnt. f.

Difference, dissimilitude; difference of opinion.

TO DISALLOW, dīs-ā-lōd'. v. a.

To deny authority to any; to consider as unlawful; to censure by some posterior act.

C c 2

DIS

To DISALLOW, dīs-ā-lōd'. v. n.

To refuse permission, not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, dīs-ā-lōd'ā-bl. a.

Not allowable.

DISALLOWANCE, dīs-ā-lōd'ā-nce. f.

Prohibition.

To DISANCHOR, dīz-ān'kōr. v. a.

(454). To deprive a ship of its anchor.

To DISANIMATE, dīz-ān'ā-mātē. v.

a. (454). To deprive of life; to discourage, to deject.

DISANIMATION, dīz-ān-ā-mā'ʃūn. f.

Privation of life.

To DISANNUL, dīz-ān-nōl'. v. a.

To annul, to deprive of authority, to vacate.

DISANNULMENT, dīz-ān-nōl'mēnt. f.

The act of making void.

To DISAPPEAR, dīs-ā-pēr'. v. n.

To be lost to view, to vanish out of sight.

To DISAPPOINT, dīs-ā-pōint'. v. a.

To defeat of expectation, to balk.

DISAPPOINTMENT, dīs-ā-pōint'-mēnt. f.

Defeat of hopes, miscarriage of expectations.

DISAPPROBATION, dīs-ā-pōr-bā'-ʃūn. f.

Censure, condemnation.

To DISAPPROVE, dīs-ā-pōr-ōv'. v. a.

To dislike, to censure.

To DISARM, dīz-ārm'. v. a. (454).

To spoil or divest of arms.

To DISARRAY, dīz-ār-rā'. v. a.

To undress any one.

DISARRAY, dīz-ār-rā'. f.

Disorder, confusion; undress.

DISASTER, dīz-ās'tōr. f. (454).

The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet; misfortune, grief, mishap, misery.

To DISASTER, dīz-ās'tōr. v. a.

To blast by an unfavourable star; to afflict, to mischief.

DISASTROUS, dīz-ās'trōs. a.

Unlucky unhappy, calamitous; gloomy, threatening misfortune.

DISASTROUSLY, dīz-ās'trōs-lē. ad.

In a dismal manner.

DISASTROUSNESS, dīz-ās'trōs-nēs. f.

Unluckiness, unfortunateness.

To DISAVOUCH, dīs-ā-vōuch'. v. a.

To retract profession, to disown.

To DISAVOW, dīs-ā-vōō'. v. a.

To disown, to deny knowledge of.

DISAVOWAL, dīs-ā-vōō'āl. f.

Denial.

DISAVOWMENT, dīs-ā-vōō'mēnt. f.

Denial.

To DISAUTHORISE, dīz-āw'θō-rīzē.

v. a. (454). To deprive of credit or authority.

To DISBAND, dīz-bānd'. v. a. (435).

To dismiss from military service.

To DISBAND, dīz-bānd'. v. n.

To retire from military service; to separate.

To DISBARK, dīz-bārk'. v. a.

To land from a ship.

DISBELIEF, dīs-bē-lēf'. f.

Refusal of credit, denial of belief.

To DISBELIEVE, dīs-bē-lēv'. v. a.

Not to credit, not to hold true.

DISBELIEVER, dīs-bē-lē'vūr. f.

One who refuses belief.

To

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ; — mè, mêt ; — pine, pln ; —

To DISBENCH, dîz-béñsh'. v. a.

To drive from a seat.

To DISBRANCH, dîz-brântsh'. v. a.

To separate or break off.

To DISBUD, dîz-bûd'. v. a.

To take away the sprigs newly put forth.

To DISBURDEN, dîz-bâr'dn. v. a.

To unload, to disencumber; to throw off a burden.

To DISBURDEN, dîz-bâr'dn. v. n.

To ease the mind.

To DISBURSE, dîz-bâr'se'. v. a.

To spend or lay out money.

DISBURSEMENT, dîz-bârs'mént. s.

A disbursing or laying out.

DISBURSE, dîz-bâr'sh. s.

One that disburses.

DISCALCATED, dîz-kâl'shè-â-tèd. a. (357). Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCATION, dîz-kâl'shè-â-shân. s. (357).

The act of pulling off the shoes.

To DISCANDY, dîz-kân'dé. v. n.

To dissolve, to melt.

To DISCARD, dîz-kârd'. v. a.

To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless; to discharge or eject from service or employment.

DISCARNE, dîz-kâr'nât. a. (91). Stripped of flesh.

To DISCASE, dîz-kâs'. v. a.

To strip, to undress.

To DISCERN, dîz-zérn'. v. a. (351).

To discern, to see; to judge, to have knowledge of; to distinguish; to make the difference between.

To DISCERN, dîz-zérn'. v. n.

To make distinction.

DISCERNER, dîz-zér'nôr. s.

Discoverer, he that discerns; judge, one that has the power of distinguishing.

DISCERNIBLE, dîz-zér'né-bl. a.

Discoverable, perceptible, distinguishable, apparent.

DISCERNIBILITY, dîz-zér'né-bl-nés. s.

Visibility.

DISCERNIBLY, dîz-zér'né-blé. ad.

Perceptibly, apparently.

DISCERNING, dîz-zér'nîng. part. a.

Judicious, knowing.

DISCERNINGLY, dîz-zér'nîng-lé. ad.

Judiciously, rationally, acutely.

DISCERNMENT, dîz-zérm'mént. s.

Judgment, power of distinguishing.

To DISCERN, dîz-sérp'. v. a.

To tear in pieces.

DISCRIPTIBLE, dîz-sérp'té-bl. a.

Frangible, separable.

DISCRIPTIBILITY, dîz-sérp-té-bl-é-té. s.

Liability to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCRIPTION, dîz-sérp'shân. s.

The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHARGE, dîz-tshârje'. v. a.

To disburden; to disembark; to give vent to any thing, to let fly; to let off a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to set free from obligation; to absolve; to perform, to execute; to put away, to obliterate; to divest of any office or employment; to dismiss, to release.

To DISCHARGE, dîz-tshârje'. v. n.

To dismiss itself, to break up.

DISCHARGE, dîs-tshârje'. s.

Vent, explosion, evulsion; matter vented; dismissal from an office; release from an obligation or penalty; performance, execution; an acquaintance from a debt.

DISCHARGER, dîs-tshâr'jâr. s.

He that discharges in any manner; he that fires a gun.

DISINCT, dîs-sînk'. a.

Ungrilded, loosely dressed.

To DISCIND, dîs-sînd'. v. a.

To divide, to cut in pieces.

DISCIPLE, dîs-sîl'pl. s. (405).

A scholar.

DISCIPLESHIP, dîs-sîl'pl-ship. s.

The state or function of a disciple.

DISCIPULABLE, dîs-sé-piln-â-bl. a.

Capable of instruction.

DISCIPULABILITY, dîs-sé-piln-â-bl-nés. s.

Capacity of instruction.

DISCIPULARIAN, dîs-sé-plin-â-ré-an. a.

Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPULARIAN, dîs-sé-plin-â-ré-an. s.

One who rules or teaches with great strictness; a follower of the Presbyterian sect, so called from their clamour about discipline.

DISCIPLINARY, dîs-sé-plin-â-ré. a.

Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINE, dîs-sé-plin. s. (150).

Education, instruction; rule of government, order; military regulation; a state of subjection; chastisement, correction.

To DISCIPLINE, dîs-sé-plin. v. a.

To educate, to instruct; to keep in order; to correct, to chastise; to reform.

To DISCLAIM, dîs-klâim'. v. a.

To disown, to deny any knowledge of.

DISCLAIMER, dîs-klâ'mâr. s.

One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

To DISCLOSE, dîs-kloze'. v. a.

To uncover, to produce from a hidden state to open view; to open; to reveal, to tell.

DISCLOSER, dîs-klo'zür. s.

One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE, dîs-klo'zhüre. s. (452)

Discovery, production into view; act of revealing any secret.

DISCOLORATION, dîs-kôl-o-râ'shân. s.

The act of changing the colour, the act of staining; change of colour, stain, die.

To DISCOLOUR, dîs-kôl'lâr. v. a.

To change from the natural hue, to stain.

To DISCOMFIT, dîs-kâm'fit. v. a.

To defeat, to vanquish.

DISCOMFIT, dîs-kâm'fit. s.

Defeat, overthrow.

DISCOMFITUDE, dîs-kâm'fit-yüre. s.

Defeat, rout, overthrow.

DISCOMFORT, dîs-kâm'fôrt. s.

Unpleasant, melancholy, gloom.

To DISCOMFORT, dîs-kâm'fôrt. v. a.

To grieve, to sadden, to deject.

DISCOMFORTABLE, dîs-kâm'fôr-tâbl. a.

One that is melancholy and refuses comfort; that causes sadness.

To DISCOMMEND, dîs-kôm-mênd'. v. a.

To blame, to censure.

DISCOMMENDABLE, dîs-kôm'mênd-dâ-bl. a.

Blamable, censurable.

DISCOMMENDABleness, dîs-kôm'm-mén-dâ-bl-nés. s.

Blameableness, liableness to censure.

DISCOMMENDATION, dîs-kôm-mén-dâ'shân. s.

Blame, censure.

DISCOMMENDER, dîs-kôm-mén-dâ'r. s.

One that discommends.

To DISCOMMODE, dîs-kôm-môde'. v. a.

To put to inconvenience, to molest.

DISCOMMODIOUS, dîs-kôm-mô'dé-âs, or dîs-kôm-mô'djâ-âs. a.

Inconvenient, troublesome.—See *Commodious*.

DISCOMMODITY, dîs-kôm-môd'â-té. s.

Inconvenience, disadvantage, hurt.

To DISCOMPOSE, dîs-kôm-pôze'. v. a.

To disorder, to unsettle; to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend; to displease.

DISCOMPOSURE, dîs-kôm-pô'zhüre. s.

Disorder, perturbation.

To DISCONCERT, dîs-kôn-rént'. v. a.

To unsettle the mind, to discompose.

DISCONFORMITY, dîs-kôn-fôr'mâ-tô. s.

Want of agreement,

DISCONGRUITY, dîs-kôn-grô'bé-té. s.

Disagreement, inconsistency.

DISCONSOLATE, dîs-kôn'sô-lâ-té. a.

(gi). Without comfort, hopeless, sorrowful.

DISCONSOLATELY, dîs-kôn'sô-lâ-té-lé. ad.

In a disconsolate manner, comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS, dîs-kôn'sô-lâ-té-nés. s.

The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT, dîs-kôn-tént'. s.

Want of content, uneasiness at the present state.

DISCONTENT, dîs-kôn-tént'. a.

Uneasy at the present state, dissatisfied.

To DISCONTENT, dîs-kôn-tént'. v. a.

To dissatisfaction, to make uneasy.

DISCONTENTED, dîs-kôn-tént'âd. part. a.

Uneasy, dissatisfied.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, dîs-kôn-tént'-âd-nés. s.

Uneasiness, dissatisfaction.

DISCONTENTMENT, dîs-kôn-tént'-mânt. s.

The state of being discontented.

DISCONTINUANCE, dîs-kôn-tîn'âns. s.

Want of cohesion of parts; a breaking off; cessation, intermission.

DISCONTINUATION, dîs-kôn-tîn-â-thân. s.

Disruption of continuity, separation.

To DISCONTINUE, dîs-kôn-tîn'â. v. n.

To lose the cohesion of parts; to lose an established or prescriptive custom.

To DISCONTINUE, dîs-kôn-tîn'â. v. a.

To leave off, to cease any practice or habit.

DISCONTINUITY, dîs-kôn-té-nú'bé-té. s.

Disunity of parts, want of cohesion.

DISCONVENIENCE, dîs-kôn-vé'né-âns. s.

Incongruity, disagreement.

DISCORD, dîs'kôrd. s.

Disagreement, opposition, mutual animosity; difference, or contrariety of qualities;

in misluck, sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

DIS

DIS

DIS

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt — tōbe, tōb, bōll ; — dōl ; — pōdnd ; — tōbin, THIS.

To DISCORD, dīs-kōrd'. v. n. (492).

To disagree, not to suit with

DISCORDANCE, dīs-kōr'dānse. } s.

DISCORDANCY, dīs-kōr'dān-sē. } s.

Disagreement, opposition, inconsistency.

DISCORDANT, dīs-kōr'dānt. a.

Inconsistent, at variance with itself; opposite, contrarious.

DISCORDANTLY, dīs-kōr'dānt-lē. ad.

Inconsistently, in disagreement with itself; in disagreement with another.

To DISCOVER, dīs-kōv'ūr. v. a.

To disclose, to bring to light; to make known; to find out, to espouse.

DISCOVERABLE, dīs-kōv'ūr-ā-bl. a.

That which may be found out; apparent, exposed to view.

DISCOVERER, dīs-kōv'ēr-ār. s.

One that finds any thing not known before; a scout, one who is put to descry the enemy.

DISCOVERY, dīs-kōv'ēr-ē. s.

The act of finding any thing hidden; the act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

DISCOUNT, dīs-kōdnt. l. (383).

The sum refunded in a bargain.

To DISCOUNT, dīs-kōdnt'. v. a.

To count back, to pay back again.

To DISCOURTENANCE, dīs-kōdñ-tē-nāns. v. a.

To discourage by cold treatment; to abash, to put to shame.

DISCOURTENANCE, dīs-kōdñ-tē-nāns. s.

Cold treatment, unfriendly regard.

DISCOURTENCER, dīs-kōdñ-tē-nāns-sōr. s.

One that discourages by cold treatment.

To DISCOURSE, dīs-kōr'se. v. a.

(314). To deprive, to deprive of confidence; to deter, to fright from any attempt.

DISCOURSER, dīs-kōr'sidje-ār. s.

One that impresses disidence and terror.

DISCOURAGEMENT, dīs-kōr'sidje-mēnt. s. (90).

The act of deterring, or depressing hope;

the cause of depression, or fear.

DISCOURSE, dīs-kōr'se. s. (318).

The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences; con-

versation, mutual intercourse of language, talk; a treatise, a dissertation either written or uttered.

To DISCOURSE, dīs-kōr'se. v. n.

To converse, to talk, to relate; to treat upon in a solemn or set manner; to reason, to pass from premises to consequences.

DISCOURSER, dīs-kōr'sār. s.

A speaker, an haranguer; a writer on any subject.

DISCOURSIVE, dīs-kōr'siv. a.

Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences; containing dialogue, interlocutory.

DISCOURTEOUS, dīs-kōr'tishōs. a.

Uncivil, uncomplaisant.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, dīs-kōr'tishōs-lē.

ad. Uncivilly, rudely.

DISCOURTESY, dīs-kōr'tē-sē. s.

Incivility, rudeness.

DISCOUS, dīs'kōs. a.

Broad, fat, wide.

DISCREDIT, dīs-krēd'it. s.

Ignominy, reproach, disgrace; want of trust.

To DISCREDIT, dīs-krēd'it. v. a.

To deprive of credibility; to disgrace, to shame.

DISCREET, dīs-krēt'. a.

Prudent, cautious, sober; modest, not forward.

DISCREETLY, dīs-krēt'lē. ad.

Prudently, cautiously.

DISCREETNESS, dīs-krēt'nēs. s.

The quality of being discreet.

DISCREPANCE, dīs'krē-pāns. s.

Difference, contrariety.

DISCREPANT, dīs'krē-pānt. a.

Different, disagreeing.

DISCRETE, dīs'krēt. a.

Distinct, not continuous; disjunctive.

DISCRETION, dīs-krēsh'un. s. (507).

Prudence, knowledge to govern or direct one's self; liberty of acting at pleasure, un-

controlled and unconditional power.

DISCRETIONARY, dīs-krēsh'ōn-ār-ē.

a. Left at large, unlimited, unrestrained.

DISCRETIVE, dīs-krē'tiv. a.

The same as discrete.

DISCRIMINABLE, dīs-krim'ē-nā-bl.

a. Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRIMINATE, dīs-krim'ē-nātē.

v. a. To mark with notes of difference; to select or separate from others.

DISCRIMINATENESS, dīs-krim'ē-nātē-nēs. s.

Distinctness.

DISCRIMINATION, dīs-krim'ē-nātōn.

s. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things; the act of distinguishing one from another, distinction; the marks of distinction.

DISCRIMINATIVE, dīs-krim'ē-nātiv.

a. That which makes the mark of distinction, characteristic; that which observes distinction.

DISCRIMINOUS, dīs-krim'ē-nōs. a.

Dangerous, hazardous.

DISCUBITORY, dīs-kub'bē-tōr-ē. a.

Fitted to the posture of leaning.

DISCUMBENCY, dīs-kūm'bēn-sē. s.

The act of leaning at meat.

To DISCUMBER, dīs-kūm'būr. v. a.

To disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk.

DISCURSIVE, dīs-kūr'siv. a.

Moving here and there, roving; proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences.

DISCURSIVELY, dīs-kūr'siv-lē. ad.

By due gradation of argument.

DISCURSORY, dīs-kūr'sār-ē. a.

Argumental.—For the s. see *Domejick*.

DISCUS, dīs'kūs. s.

A quoit.

To DISCUSS, dīs-kūs'. v. a.

To examine; to disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCUSSE, dīs-kūs'sār. s.

He that discusses.

DISCUSSION, dīs-kūs'hūn. s.

Disquisition, examination.

DISCUSSIVE, dīs-kūs'siv. a.

Having the power to discuss.

DISCUTIENT, dīs-kūs'hēnt. s.

A medicine that has power to repel.

To DISDAIN, dīz-dān'. v. a.

To scorn, to consider as unworthy of one's character.—See *Dīz*.

DISDAIN, dīz-dān'. s.

Scorn, contemptuous anger.

DISDAINFUL, dīz-dān'fūl. a.

Haughtily, scornful, indignant.

DISDAINFULLY, dīz-dān'fūl-ē. ad.

With haughty scorn.

DISDAINFULNESS, dīz-dān'fūl-nēs. s.

Haughty scorn.

DISEASE, dīz-ēz'. s.

Distemper, malady, sickness.

To DISEASE, dīz-ēz'. v. a.

To afflict with disease, to torment with sickness; to pain, to make uneasy.

DISEASEDNESS, dīz-ē-zēd-nēs. s.

(365). Sickness, malady.

DISEDGED, dīz-ēd-jēd'. a.

Blunted, dulled.

To DISEMBARK, dīs-ēm-bārk'. v. a.

To carry to land.

To DISEMBARK, dīs-ēm-bārk'. v. n.

To land, to go on land.

To DISEMBITTER, dīs-ēm-bīt'r. v.

a. To sweeten, to free from bitterness.

DISEMBODIED, dīs-ēm-bōd'ēd. a.

Divested of their bodies.

To DISEMBOGUE, dīs-ēm-bōgū'. v.

a. (337). To pour out at the mouth of a river.

To DISEMBOGUE, dīs-ēm-bōgū'. v.

n. To gain a vent, to flow.

DISEMBOWELLED, dīs-ēm-bōd'ēld. part. a.

Taken from out the bowels.

To DISEMBROIL, dīs-ēm-brōil'. v.

a. To disentangle, to free from perplexity.

To DISENABLE, dīs-ēn-ā'bēl. v. a.

To deprive of power.

To DISENCHANT, dīs-ēn-tshānt'. v.

a. To free from the force of an enchantment.

To DISENCUMBER, dīs-ēn-kām'būr. v.

a. To discharge from incumbers, to disburden; to free from obstruction of any kind.

DISENCUMBRANCE, dīs-ēn-kām'-brāns. s.

Freedom from incumbrance.

To DISENGAGE, dīs-ēn-gāj'. v. a.

To separate from any thing with which it is in union; to disentangle, to clear from impediments or difficulties; to free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention.

To DISENGAGE, dīs-ēn-gāj'. v. n.

To set one's self free from.

DISENGAGED, dīs-ēn-gājd'. part. a.

Vacant, at leisure.

DISENGAGEDNESS, dīs-ēn-gājd'nēs. s.

The quality of being disengaged, vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, dīs-ēn-gāj'mēnt. s.

Release from any engagement or obligation.

DISENTANGLE, dīs-ēn-tāng'gl. v.

a. To set free from impediments,

to clear from perplexity or difficulty; to unfold the parts of any thing interwoven; to disengage, to separate.

To DISENTERRE, dīs-ēn-tēr'. v. a.

To unbury.

To DISSENTHRAL, dīs-ēn-thrāwl'. v.

a. To set free, to restore to liberty, to rescue from slavery.

DIS

(546). — *Fate, fär, fäll, fät; — mē, mét; — pine, pīn;* —

- To **DISENTHRONE**, *dīs-ēn-thrōn'*. v. a. To depose from sovereignty.
- To **DISENTRANCE**, *dīs-ēn-trāns'*. v. a. To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.
- To **DISESPOUSE**, *dīs-ē-spōōz'*. v. a. To separate after faith plighted.
- DISESTEEM**, *dīs-ē-stēēm'*. s. Slight dislike.
- To **DISESTEEM**, *dīs-ē-stēēm'*. v. a. To slight, to dislike.
- DISESTIMATION**, *dīs-ēstē-mā' shūn*. s. Disrespect, disesteem.
- DISFAVOUR**, *dīs-fā' vīr*. s. Discountenance; a state of ungraciousness, or unacceptableness; want of beauty.
- To **DISFAVOUR**, *dīs-fā' vūr*. v. a. To discountenance, to withhold or withdraw kindness.
- DISFIGURATION**, *dīs-fīg-ū-rā' shūn*. s. The act of disfiguring; the state of being disfigured; deformity.
- To **DISFIGURE**, *dīs-fīg'ūre*. v. a. To change any thing to a worse form, to deform, to mangle.
- DISFIGUREMENT**, *dīs-fīg'ūre-mēnt*. s. Defacement of beauty, change of a better form to a worse.
- DISFOREST**, *dīs-fōr' rēst*. v. a. To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.
- To **DISFRANCHISE**, *dīs-frān'thīz*. v. a. (140). To deprive of privileges or immunities.
- DISFRANCHISEMENT**, *dīs-frān'thīz-mēnt*. s. The act of depriving of privileges.
- To **DISFURNISH**, *dīs-fūr'nish*. v. a. To unfurnish, to strip.
- To **DISGARNISH**, *dīz-gār'nish*. v. a. To strip of ornaments; to take guns from a fortress.
- To **DISGLORIFY**, *dīz-glō'rē-fl*. v. a. To deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.
- To **DISGORGE**, *dīz-gōrje*. v. a. To discharge by the mouth; to pour out with violence.
- DISGRACE**, *dīz-grās'*. s. Shame, ignominy, dishonour; state of dis honour; state of being out of favour.
- To **DISGRACE**, *dīz-grās'*. v. a. To bring reproach upon, to dishonour; to put out of favour.
- DISGRACEFUL**, *dīz-grās'fūl*. a. Shameful, ignominious.
- DISGRACEFULLY**, *dīz-grās'fūl-ē*. ad. In disgrace, with indignity, ignominiously.
- DISGRACEFULNESS**, *dīz-grās'fūl-nēs*. s. Ignominy.
- DISGRACER**, *dīz-grā'sür*. s. One that exposes to shame.
- DISGRACIOUS**, *dīz-grā'shūs*. a. Unkind, unfavourable.
- To **DISGUISE**, *dīz-yīze*. v. a. (92) (160). To conceal by an unusual dress; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to disfigure, to change the form; to deform by liquor.
- DISGUISE**, *dīz-yīze*. s. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it; a counterfeit show.
- DISGUISEMENT**, *dīz-yīze'mēnt*. s. Dress of concealment.

DIS

- DISGUISER**, *dīz-yī'zūr*. s. One that puts on a disguise; one that conceals another by a disguise, one that disfigures.
- DISGUST**, *dīz-gūst'*. s. Aversion of the palate from any thing; ill-humour, malevolence, offence conceived.
- To **DISGUST**, *dīz-gūst'*. v. a. To raise aversion in the stomach, to distaste; to strike with dislike, to offend; to produce aversion.
- DISGUSTFUL**, *dīz-gūst'fūl*. a. Nausorous.
- DISH**, *dīsh*. s. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table; a deep hollow vessel for liquid food; the meat served in a dish, any particular kind of food.
- To **DISH**, *dīsh*. v. a. To serve in a dish.
- DISH-CLOUT**, *dīsh'klōdt*. s. The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.
- DISH-WASHER**, *dīsh'wōsh-ūr*. s. The name of a bird.
- DISHABILLE**, *dīsh-ā-bīl'*. s. Undress, loose dress.
- To **DISHABIT**, *dīsh-hāb'it*. v. a. To throw out of place.
- To **DISHEARTEN**, *dīsh-hār'tn*. v. a. To discourage, to deject, to terrify.
- DISHERISON**, *dīsh-hēr'ē-zn*. s. The act of debarring from inheritance.
- To **DISHERIT**, *dīsh-hēr'it*. v. a. To cut off from hereditary succession.
- To **DISHEVEL**, *dīsh-hēv'vēl*. v. a. To spread the hair disorderly.
- DISHONEST**, *dīsh-ōn'īst*. a. Void of probity, void of faith; disgraceful, ignominious.
- DISHONESTLY**, *dīsh-ōn'īst-lē*. ad. Without faith, without probity; unchastely.
- DISHONESTY**, *dīsh-ōn'īst-tē*. s. Want of probity, faithlessness; unchastity.
- DISHONOUR**, *dīsh-ōn'nōr*. s. Reproach, disgrace, ignominy; reproach uttered, censure.
- To **DISHONOUR**, *dīsh-ōn'nōr*. v. a. To disgrace, to bring shame upon, to blast with infamy; to violate chastity; to treat with indignity.
- DISHONOURABLE**, *dīsh-ōn'nōr-ā-bl*. a. Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.
- DISHONOURER**, *dīsh-ōn'nōr-ūr*. s. One that treats another with indignity; a violator of chastity.
- To **DISHORN**, *dīsh-hōrn'*. v. a. To strip of horns.
- DISHUMOUR**, *dīsh'-ū'mōr*. s. Peevishness, ill humour.
- DISIMPROVEMENT**, *dīs-im-prōōv'mēnt*. s. Reduction of a better to a worse state.
- To **DISINCARCERATE**, *dīs-in-kār'-sē-rātē*. v. a. To set at liberty.
- DISINCLINATION**, *dīs-in-klē-nā' shūn*. s. Want of affection, slight dislike.
- To **DISINCLINE**, *dīs-in-kline'*. v. a. To produce dislike to, to make disaffected, to alienate affection from.
- DISINGENUITY**, *dīs-in-jē-nū'ē-tē*. Meanness of artifice, unfairness.
- DISINGENUOUS**, *dīs-in-jēn'ū-ōs*. a. Unfair, meanly artful, illiberal.
- DISENGENUOUSLY**, *dīs-in-jēn'ū-ōs-lē*. ad. In a disingenuous manner.
- DISENGENUOUSNESS**, *dīs-in-jēn'ū-ōs-nēs*. s. Mean, subtlety, low craft.
- DISINHERISON**, *dīs-in-hēr'ē-zn*. s. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the state of being cut off from any hereditary right.
- To **DISINHERIT**, *dīs-in-hēr'it*. v. a. To cut off from an hereditary right.
- To **DISINTER**, *dīs-in-tēr'*. v. a. To unbury, to take out of the grave.
- DISINTERESSED**, *dīs-in-tēr-ē-sēd*. a. Without regard to private advantage, impartial. Not used.
- DISINTERESSION**, *dīs-in-tēr-ē-sē-mēnt*. s. Disregard to private advantage, disinterestedness. Not used.
- DISINTEREST**, *dīs-in-tēr-ē-st*. s. What is contrary to one's wish or property; indifference to profit.
- DISINTERESTED**, *dīs-in-tēr-ē-sē-tēd*. a. Superior to regard of private advantage, not influenced by private profit; without any concern in an affair.
- DISINTERESTEDLY**, *dīs-in-tēr-ē-sē-tēd-lē*. ad. In a disinterested manner.
- DISINTERESTEDNESS**, *dīs-in-tēr-ē-sē-tēd-nēs*. s. Contempt of private interest.
- To **DISINTRICATE**, *dīs-in-trē-kātē*. v. a. To disentangle.
- To **DISINVITE**, *dīs-in-vītē*. v. a. To retract an invitation.
- To **DISJOIN**, *dīz-jōin'*. v. a. To separate, to part from each other, to fender.
- To **DISJOINT**, *dīz-jōint'*. v. a. To put out of joint; to break at junctures, to separate at the part where there is a cement; to carve a fowl; to make incoherent.
- To **DISJOINT**, *dīz-jōint'*. v. n. To fall in pieces; to separate.
- DISJUNCT**, *dīz-jōnk't*. a. Disjoined, separate.
- DISJUNCTION**, *dīz-jōnk' shūn*. s. Disunion, separation, parting.
- DISJUNCTIVE**, *dīz-jōnk'tiv*. a. Incapable of union; that which marks separation or opposition.
- DISJUNCTIVELY**, *dīz-jōnk'tiv-lē*. ad. Distinctly, separately.
- DISK**, *dīsk*. s. The face of the sun or planet, as it appears to the eye; a broad piece of iron thrown in the antient sports, a quoit.
- DISKINDNESS**, *dīsk-yīnd'nēs*. s. (160) Want of kindness, want of affection; ill-tum, injury.
- DISLIKED**, *dīz-like'd*. s. Disinclination, absence of affection, disagreement.
- To **DISLIKE**, *dīz-like'*. v. a. To disapprove, to regard without affection.
- DISLIKELY**, *dīz-like'fūl*. a. Disaffected, malign.
- To **DISLIKEN**, *dīz-lī'kn*. v. a. To make unlike.
- DISLIKENESS**, *dīz-like'nēs*. s. Disfamiliarity.

DIS

DIS

—nō, móve, nōr, nōt; —tābe, tāb, bāll; —dīl; —pōdnd; —tbin, THIS.
Dissimilitude, unlikeness.
DISLICKER, dīz-lī'kūr. f.
 A disapprover, one that is not pleased.
To DISLIMB, dīz-līm'. v. a.
 To tear limb from limb.
To DISLIMN, dīz-līm'. v. a.
 To unpaint. Not used.
To DISLOCATE, dīs'-lō-kātē. v. a.
 To put out of the proper place; to put out of joint.
DISLOCATION, dīf-lō-kā'lūn. f.
 The act of shifting the places of things; the state of being displaced; a joint put out.
To DISLODGE, dīz-lōdjē'. v. a.
 To remove from a place; to remove from an habitation; to drive an enemy from a station; to remove an army to other quarters.
To DISLODGE, dīz-lōdjē'. v. n.
 To go away to another place.
DISLOYAL, dīz-lōl'āl. a.
 Not true to allegiance, faithless; not true to the marriage-bed; false in love, not constant.
DISLOYALLY, dīz-lōl'āl-lē. ad.
 Not faithfully, disobediently.
DISLOYALTY, dīz-lōl'āl-tē. f.
 Want of fidelity to the sovereign; want of fidelity in love.
DISMAL, dīz'māl. a.
 Sorrowful, uncomfortable, unhappy.
DISMALLY, dīz'māl-lē. ad.
 Horribly, sorrowfully.
DISMALNESS, dīz'māl-nēs. f.
 Horror, sorrow.
To DISMANTLE, dīz-mān'tl. v. a.
 To throw off a dress, to strip; to loose; to strip a town of its outworks; to break down any thing external.
To DISMASK, dīz-māsk'. v. a.
 To divest of a mask.
To DISMAY, dīz-mā'. v. a.
 To terrify, to discourage, to affright.
DISMAY, dīz-mā'. f.
 Fall of courage, terror felt, desertion of mind.
DISMAYEDNESS, dīz-mā'ēd-nēs. f.
 Dejection of courage, dispiritedness.
To DISMEMBER, dīz-mēm'būr. v. a.
 To divide member from member, to cut in pieces.
To DISMISS, dīz-mīs'. v. a.
 To send away; to discard.
DISMISSION, dīz-mīsh'ūn. f.
 Act of sending away; deprivation, obligation to leave any post or place.
To DISMORTGAGE, dīz-mōr'gājē. v. a.
 To redeem from mortgage.
To DISMOUNT, dīz-mōunt'. v. a.
 To throw any one from on horseback; to throw cannon from its carriage.
To DISMOUNT, dīz-mōunt'. v. n.
 To alight from a horse; to descend from an elevation.
To DISNATURALIZE, dīz-nātūl'ū-rā-līzē. v. a.
 To alienate, to make alien.
DISNATURED, dīz-nā'thūrd. a.
 Unnatural, wanting natural tenderness.
DISOBEDIENCE, dīf-ō-be'dē-ēnsē. f.
 Violation of lawful commands or prohibition, breach of duty due to superiors; incompliance.—See *Obedience*.
DISOBEDIENT, dīf-ō-be'dē-ēnt. a.
 Not observant of lawful authority.

DIS

To **DISOBEY**, dīf-ō-bā'. v. a.
 To break commands or transgress prohibitions.
DISOBIGATION, dīf-ō-bē-gā'lūn. f.
 Offence, cause of disgust.
To DISOBIGE, { dīf-ō-blije'. } v.
{ dīf-ō-bliēje'. } a.
 To offend, to disgust, to give offence to.
DISOBILING, dīf-ō-bli'jīng. part. a.
(11). Disgusting, unpleasing, offensive.
DISOBILINGLY, dīf-ō-bli'jīng-lē. ad.
 In a disgusting or offensive manner, without attention to please.
DISOBILINGNESS, dīf-ō-bli'jīng-nēs. f.
 Offensiveness, readiness to disgust.
DISORBED, dīz-ōrbd'. a.
 Thrown out of the proper orbit.
DISORDER, dīz-ōr'dūr. f.
 Irregularity, confusion; tumult, disturbance; irregularity; sickness, distemper; discomposure of mind.
To DISORDER, dīz-ōr'dūr. v. a.
 To throw into confusion, to disturb, to ruffle; to make sick.
DISORDERED, dīz-ōr'dūrd. a.
 Irregular, vicious, loose, dis eased.
DISORDERLY, dīz-ōr'dūr-lē. a.
 Confused, irregular, tumultuous; contrary to law, vicious.
DISORDERLY, dīz-ōr'dūr-lē. ad.
 Irregularly, confusedly; without law, inordinately.
DISORDINATE, dīf-ōr'dē-nātē. a.
(91). Not living by the rules of virtue.
DISORDINATELY, dīf-ōr'dē-nātē-lē. ad.
 Inordinately, viciously.
To DISOWN, dīz-ōnē'. v. a.
 To deny, to renounce.
To DISPARAGE, dīf-pār'rīdje. v. a.
(90). To match unequally, to injure by union with something inferior in excellence; to injure by comparison with something of less value.
DISPARAGEMENT, dīf-pār'rīdje-mēnt. f.
 Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.
DISPARAGER, dīf-pār'rīdje-ūr. f.
 One that disgraces.
DISPARITY, dīf-pār'ē-tē. f.
 Inequality, difference in degree, either of rank or excellence; dissimilitude, unlikeness.
To DISPARK, dīf-pārk'. v. a.
 To throw open a park; to set at large without enclosure.
To DISPART, dīf-pārt'. v. a.
 To divide in two, to separate, to break.
DISPASSION, dīf-pāsh'ūn. f.
 Freedom from mental perturbation.
DISPASSIONATE, dīf-pāsh'ūn-ātē. a.
(91). Cool, calm, temperate.
To DISPEL, dīf-pēl'. v. a.
 To drive by scattering, to dissipate.
DISPENSARY, dīf-pēn'sā-rē. f.
 The place where the medicines are dispensed.
DISPENSATION, dīf-pēn-sā'lūn. f.
 Distribution, the act of dealing out any thing; the dealing of God with his creatures, method of Providence; an exemption from some law.
DISPENSATOR, dīf-pēn-sā'tūr. f.

DIS

One employed in dealing out any thing, a distributor.
DISPENSATORY, dīf-pēn'sā-tūr-ē. f.
 A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed, a pharmacopœia.
To DISPENSE, dīf-pēnse'. v. a.
 To deal out, to distribute; To dispense with, to excuse, to grant dispensation for.
DISPENSE, dīf-pēnse'. f.
 Dispensation, exemption.
DISPENSER, dīf-pēn'sūr. f.
 One that dispenses, a distributor.
To DISPEOPLE, dīf-pē'pl. v. a.
 To depopulate, to empty of people.
DISPEOPLER, dīf-pē'pl-ūr. f.
 A depopulator.
To DISPERGE, dīf-pērdje'. v. a.
 To sprinkle.
To DISPERSE, dīf-pērse'. v. a.
 To scatter, to drive to different parts; to dissipate.
DISPERSEDLY, dīf-pēr'sēd-lē. ad.
(364). In a dispersed manner.
DISPERSEDNESS, dīf-pēr'sēd-nēs. f.
 Thinness, scatteredness.
DISPERSER, dīf-pēr'sūr. f.
 A scatterer, a spreader.
DISPERSION, dīf-pēr'shūn. f.
 The act of scattering or spreading; the state of being scattered.
To DISPIRIT, dīf-pīr'it. v. a.
 To discourage, to depress, to damp; to exhaust the spirits.
DISPIRITEDNESS, dīf-pīr'it-tēd-nēs. f.
 Want of vigour.
To DISPLACE, dīf-plāsē'. v. a.
 To put out of place; to put out of any state, condition, or dignity; to disorder.
DISPLACENCY, dīf-plā'sēn-sē. f.
 Incivility, disobligation; any thing unpleasing.
To DISPLANT, dīf-plānt'. v. a.
 To remove a plant; to drive a people from the place in which they have fixed.
DISPLANTATION, dīf-plān-tā'lūn. f.
 The removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.
To DISPLAY, dīf-plā'. v. a.
 To spread wide; to exhibit to the sight or mind; to set out ostentatiously to view.
DISPLAY, dīf-plā'. f.
 An exhibition of any thing to view.
DISPLEASANT, dīf-plēz'ānt. a.
 Unpleasing, offensive.
To DISPLEASE, dīf-plēzē'. v. a.
 To offend, to make angry; to disgust, to raise aversion.
DISPLEASINGNESS, dīf-plē'zīng-nēs. f.
 Offensiveness, quality of offending.
DISPLEASURE, dīf-plēzh'ūre. f.
 Uneasiness, pain received; offence, pain given; anger, indignation; state of disgrace.
To DISPLEASURE, dīf-plēzh'ūre. v.
 a. To displease, not to gain favour.
To DISplode, dīf-plōdē'. v. a.
 To disperse with a loud noise, to vent with violence.
DISPLOSION, dīf-plō'zhūn. f.
 The act of exploding, a sudden burst with noise.
DISPORT, dīf-pōrt'. f.
 Play, sport, pastime.
To DISPORT, dīf-pōrt'. v. a.
 To divert.

To

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mêt, mêt; — plne; pîn; —

To DISPORT, dîf-pôrt'. v. n.

To play, to toy, to wanton.

DISPOSAL, dîf-pô'zäl. f.

The act of disposing or regulating any thing, regulation, distribution; the power of distribution, the right of bestowing.

To DISPOSE, dîf-pôze'. v. a.

To give, to place, to bestow; to adapt, to form for any purpose; to frame the mind; to regulate, to adjust; To dispose of, to apply to any purpose, to transfer to any person, to give away, to sell; to place in any condition.

DISPOSE, dîf-pôze'. f.

Power, management, disposal; cast of mind, inclination.

DISPOSER, dîf-pô'zôr. f.

Distributor, giver, bestower; governor, regulator.

DISPOSITION, dîf-pô-zish'ûn. f.

Other method, distribution; natural fitness, quality; tendency to any act or state; temper of mind; affection of kindness or ill-will; predominant inclination.

DISPOSITIVE, dîf-pôz'é-tîv. a.

That which implies disposal of any property.

DISPOSITIVELY, dîf-pôz'é-tîv-lé.

ad. Distributively.

To DISPOSSESS, dîf-pôz-zës'. v. a.

To put out of possession, to deprive, to dispossess.

DISPOSURE, dîf-pô'zhôr. f.

Disposal, government, management; state, posture.

DISPRAISE, dîf-prâz'. f.

Blame, censure.

To DISPRAISE, dîf-prâz'. v. a.

To blame, to censure.

DISPRAISER, dîf-prâ'zôr. f.

A censorer.

DISPRAISABLE, dîf-prâ'zë-bl. a.

Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRAISINGLY, dîf-prâ'zing-lé. ad.

With blame.

To DISPREAD, dîf-sprêd'. v. a.

To spread different ways.

DISPROOF, dîf-prôf'. f.

Confutation, conviction of error or falsehood.

DISPROPORTION, dîf-prô-pôr' shûn. f.

Unsuitableness in quantity of one thing to another, want of symmetry.

To DISPROPORTION, dîf-prô-pôr'-shûn. v. a.

To mismatch, to join things unsuitable.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, dîf-prô-pôr'-shûn-â-bl. a.

Unsuitable in quantity.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, dîf-prô-pôr' shûn-â-bl-nës. f.

Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, dîf-prô-pôr'-shûn-â-blé. ad.

Unsuitably, not symmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONAL, dîf-prô-pôr'-shûn-âl. a.

Disproportionable, not symmetrical.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, dîf-prô-pôr'-shûn-âl-lé. ad.

Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE, dîf-prô-pôr'-shûn-âtë. a. (91).

Unsymmetrical, unsuitable to something else.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, dîf-prô-pôr' shûn-âtë-lé. ad.

Unsuitably, unsymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, dîf-prô-pôr' shûn-âtë-nës. f.

Unsuitableness in bulk or value.

To DISPROVE, dîf-prôv'. v. a.

To confute an assertion, to convict of error or falsehood.

DISPROVER, dîf-prôv'vôr. f.

One that confutes.

DISPUNISHABLE, dîf-pûn'ish-â-bl. a.

Without penal restraint.

DISPUTABLE, dîf'pû-tâ-bl. a.

Liable to contest, controversial; lawful to be contested.

I have in this word preferred Mr. Sheridan's accentuation upon the first syllable, to Dr. Johnson's on the second; not only as more agreeable to polite usage, but to analogy: words in *able*, from the Latin, have a tendency to remove the accent to the beginning of the word, on which a secondary accent was placed in the English pronunciation of the Latin word from whence they were derived. Thus *disputabilis* has an accent on the first and third syllable; and when the third loses its accent by being anglicised into *disputable*, the first syllable holds possession of its former accent.—See *Academy*.

DISPUTANT, dîs'pû-tânt. f.

Controversist, an arguer, a reasoner.

DISPUTANT, dîs'pû-tânt. a.

Disputing, engaged in controversy.

DISPUTATION, dîf-pû-tâ-shûn. f.

The skill of controversy, argumentation; controversy, argumental contest.

DISPUTATIOUS, dîf-pû-tâ'shûs. a.

Inclined to dispute, cavilling.

DISPUTATIVE, dîf-pû-tâ-tîv. a.

Disposed to debate.

To DISPUTE, dîf-pût'. v. n.

To contend by argument, to debate, to controvert.

To DISPUTE, dîf-pût'. v. a.

To contend for; to oppose, to question; to discuss.

DISPUTE, dîf-pût'. f.

Contest, controversy.

DISPUTELESS, dîf-pût'les. a.

Undisputed, uncontroversial.

DISPUTER, dîf-pû'tûr. f.

A controversist, one given to argument.

DISQUALIFICATION, dîf-kwôl-é-fé-kâ' shûn. f.

That which disqualifies.

To DISQUALIFY, dîf-kwôl'é-fi. v. a.

To make unfit, to disable by some natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right to claim by some positive restriction.

DISQUIET, dîf-kwî'ët. f.

Uneasiness, restlessness; vexation, anxiety.

To DISQUIET, dîf-kwî'ët. v. a.

To disturb, to make uneasy, to vex, to fret.

DISQUIETER, dîf-kwî'ët-âr. f.

A disturber, a harasser.

DISQUIETLY, dîf-kwî'ët-lé. ad.

Without rest, anxiously.

DISQUIETNESS, dîf-kwî'ët-nës. f.

Uneasiness, restlessness, anxiety.

DISQUIETDE, dîf-kwî'ë-tüde. f.

Uneasiness, anxiety.

DISQUISITION, dîf-kwê-zish'ûn. f.

Examination, disputative enquiry.

DISREGARD, dîf-rë-gård'. f.

Slight notice, neglect.

To DISREGARD, dîf-rë-gård'. v. a.

To slight, to contemn.

DISREGARD, dîf-rë-gård'fôl. a.

Negligent, contemptuous.

DISREGARDFULLY, dîf-rë-gård'fôl-lé. ad.

Contemptuously.

DISRELISH, dîz-rë'l'ish. f.

Bad taste, nauseousness; lislike, squeamishness.

To DISRELISH, dîz-rë'l'ish. v. a.

To infect with an unpleasant taste; to want a taste of.

DISREPUDATION, dîz-rëp-ü-tâ-shûn. f.

Disgrace, dishonour.

DISREPUTE, dîf-rë-plût'. f.

Ill character, dishonour, want of reputation.

DISRESPECT, dîf-rë-spék't. f.

Incivility, want of reverence, rudeness.

DISRESPECTFUL, dîf-rë-spék'tfôl. a.

Irreverent, uncivil.

DISRESPECTFULLY, dîf-rë-spék'tfôl-lé. ad.

Irreverently.

To DISROBE, dîz-rôb'. v. a.

To undress, to uncover.

DISRUPTION, dîz-rôp' shûn. f.

The act of breaking asunder, breach, rent.

DISSATISFACTION, dîf-sât-is-fák'-shûn. f.

The state of being dissatisfied, discontent.

DISSATISFACTORINESS, dîf-sât-is-fák'-tûr-ë-nës. f.

Inability to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, dîf-sât-is-fák'-tôr-ë. a.

Unable to give content.

To DISSATISFY, dîf-sât-is-fi. v. a.

To discontent, to displease.

To DISSECT, dîf-sék't. v. a.

To cut in pieces; to divide and examine minutely.

DISSECTION, dîf-sék' shûn. f.

The act of separating the parts of animal bodies, anatomy.

DISSEISIN, dîf-së'zïn. f.

An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land.

To DISSEIZE, dîf-sëze'. v. a.

To dispossess, to deprive.

DISSEIZOR, dîf-së'zôr. f.

He that dispossesses another.

To DISSEMBLE, dîf-sém'bl. v. a.

To hide under false appearance, to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not.

To DISSEMBLE, dîf-sém'bl. v. n.

To play the hypocrite.

DISSEMBLER, dîf-sém'blér. f.

An hypocrite, a man who conceals his true disposition.

DISSEMBLINGLY, dîf-sém'bling-lé. ad.

With dissimulation, hypocritically.

To DISSEMINATE, dîf-sém'ë-nâ-té. v. a.

To scatter as seed, to spread every way.

DISSEMINATION, dîf-sém-ë-nâ'-shûn. f.

The act of scattering like seed.

DISSEMINATOR, dîf-sém'ë-nâ-tôr. f.

(gæ). He that scatters, a spreader.

DISSENTION, dîf-sén' shûn. f.

Disagreement,

DIS

DIS

DIS

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tūb, būll; — dīl; — pōund; — tbin, thīs.

Disagreement, strife, contention, breach of union.

DISSENTIOUS, dī-sēn'fūs. a.

Disposed to discord, contentious.

To DISSENT, dī-sēnt'. v. n.

To disagree in opinion; to differ, to be of a contrary nature.

DISSENT, dī-sēnt'. f.

Disagreement, difference of opinion, declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTANEOUS, dī-sēn-tā'nē-ōs. a. Disagreeable, inconsistent, contrary.

DISSENTER, dī-sēn'tōr. f.

One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion; one who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

DISSIDENT, dī-sēn'fēnt. a.

Declaring dissent.

DISSERTATION, dī-sēr-tā'fūn. f.

A discourse.

To DISERVE, dī-sērv'. v. a.

To do injury to, to harm.

DISERVICE, dī-sēr'ves. f.

Injury, mischief.

DISERVICEABLE, dī-sēr'veis-ā-bl.

a. Injurious mischievous.

DISERVICEABLENESS, dī-sēr'veis-ā-bl-nēs. f.

Injury, harm, hurt.

To DISSETTLE, dī-sēt'l. v. a. (405)

To unsettle.

To DISSEVER, dī-sēv'ūr. v. a.

To cut in two, to break, to divide, to disunite.

DISSIDENCE, dī'sē-dēns. f.

Discord, disagreement.

DISSILENCE, dī-sil'yēns. f.

The act of starting asunder.

DISSILIENT, dī-sil'yēnt. a.

Starting asunder, bursting in two.

DISSILITION, dī-sil'ish'ōn. f.

The act of bursting in two; of starting different ways.

DISSIMILAR, dī-sim'ē-lār. a.

Unlike, heterogeneous.

DISSIMILARITY, dī-sim-ē-lār'ē-tē. f.

Unlikeness, dissimilitude.

DISSIMILITUDE, dī-sim-mil'ē-tūdē. f.

Unlikeness, want of resemblance.

DISSIMULATION, dī-sim-ū-lā'fūn. f.

The act of dissembling, hypocrisy.

DISSIPABLE, dī'sē-pā-bl. a.

Easily scattered.

To DISSIPATE, dī'sē-pātē. v. a.

(491). To scatter every where, to disperse; to scatter the attention; to spend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, dī-sē-pā'fūn. f.

The act of dispersion; the state of being dispersed; scattered attention.

To DISSOCIATE, dī-sō'fūtē-ātē. v. a.

To separate, to disunite, to part.

DISSOLVABLE, dīz-zōl'vā-bl. a.

Capable of dissolution.

DISSOLUBLE, dī'sō-lū-bl. a.

Capable of separation of one part from another.

To The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word, as it comes from the Latin *dissolubilis*, which seems to confirm the observations on the word *disputable*. *Dissolvable* is a compound of our own, and therefore retains the accent of the verb from which it is formed. (501). See *Academy* and *Disputable*.

DISSOLUBILITY, dī-sō-lū-bil'ē-tē.

f. Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts.

To DISSOLVE, dīz-zōlv'. v. a.

To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts; to loose, to break the ties of any thing; to break up assemblies; to break an enchantment; to be relaxed by pleasure.

To DISSOLVE, dīz-zōlv'. v. n.

To be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleasure.

DISSOLVENT, dīz-zōl'vent. a.

Having the power of dissolving or melting.

DISSOLVENT, dīz-zōl'vent. f.

The power of disuniting the parts of any thing.

DISSOLVER, dīz-zōl'ver. f.

That which has the power of dissolving.

DISSOLVABLE, dīz-zōl've-bl. a.

Liable to perish by dissolution.

DISSOLUTE, dī'sō-lūtē. a.

Loose, wanton, debauched.

DISSOLUTELY, dī'sō-lūtē-lē. ad.

Loosely, in debauchery.

DISSOLUTENESS, dī'sō-lūtē-nēs. f.

Looseness, laxity of manners, debauchery.

DISSOLUTION, dī'sō-lū'fūn. f.

The act of liquifying by heat or moisture; the state of being liquified; destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; death, the resolution of the body into its constituent elements; destruction; the act of breaking up an assembly; looseness of manners.

DISSONANCE, dī'sō-nāns. f.

A mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds.

DISSONANT, dī'sō-nānt. a.

Harsh, unharmonious; incongruous, disagreeing.

To DISSUADE, dī-swādē'. v. a.

(331). To divert by reason or impunity from any thing.

DISSUADER, dī-swā'dūr. f.

He that dissuades.

DISSUASION, dī-swā'zhūn. f.

Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing.

DISSUASIVE, dī-swā'siv. a. (428).

Dehortatory, tending to persuade against.

DISSUASIVE, dī-swā'siv. f.

Argument to turn the mind off from any purpose.

DISSYLLABLE, dī'sil-lā-bl. f.

A word of two syllables.

DISTAFF, dīs'tāf. f.

The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning; it is used as an emblem of the female sex.

To DISTAIN, dīs-tānē'. v. a.

To stain, to tinge; to blot, to soil with infamy.

DISTANCE, dīs'tāns. f.

Distance is space considered between any two beings; remoteness in place; the space kept between two antagonists in fencing; a space marked on the course where horses run; space of time; remoteness in time; respect, distant behaviour; retraction of kindness, reserve.

To DISTANCE, dīs'tāns. v. a.

To place remotely, to throw off from the view; to leave behind at a race the length of a distance.

DISTANT, dīs'tānt. a.

Remote in place; remote in time either past or future; referred; not obvious.

DISTASTE, dīs-tāstē. f.

Disgust; dislike; alienation of affection.

To DISTASTE, dīs-tāstē'. v. a.

To note the diversity of things; to separate from others by some mark of honour; to divide by proper notes of diversity; to know one from another by any mark; to discern critically, to judge; to constitute difference, to specificate; to make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH, dīs-tīng'gwīsh. v.

a. (340). To note the diversity of things; to

separate from others by some mark of honour; to divide by proper notes of diversity;

to know one from another by any mark;

to discern critically, to judge; to

constitute difference, to specificate; to make known or eminent.

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To DISTASTE, dīs-tāstē'. v. a.

To fill the mouth with nauseousness; to dislike, to loathe; to offend, to disgust.

DISTASTEFUL, dīs-tāstē'fūl. a.

Nauseous to the palate, disgusting; offensive, unpleasing.

DISTEMPER, dīs-tēm'pūr. f.

A disease, a malady; bad constitution of mind, depravity of inclination; uncleanliness.

To DISTEMPER, dīs-tēm'pūr. v. a.

To disease; to disorder; to distract; to destroy temper or moderation.

DISTEMPERATE, dīs-tēm'pūr-ātē. a.

(91). Immoderate.

DISTEMPERATURE, dīs-tēm'pōr-ātūr. f.

Intemperateness, excess of heat or cold; perturbation of the mind.

To DISTEND, dīs-tēnd'. v. a.

To stretch out in breadth.

DISTENT, dīs-tēnt'. f.

The space through which any thing is spread.

DISTENTION, dīs-tēn'fūn. f.

The act of stretching in breadth; breadth, space occupied.

DISTICH, dīs'tīk. f. (353).

A couplet, a couple of lines.

To DISTIL, dīs-tīl'. v. n.

To drop, to fall by drops; to flow gently and silently; to use a still.

To DISTIL, dīs-tīl'. v. a.

To let fall in drops; to draw by distillation.

DISTILLATION, dīs-tīl-lā'fūn. f.

The act of dropping, or falling in drops; the act of pouring out in drops; that which falls in drops; the act of distilling by fire; the substance drawn by the still.

DISTILLATORY, dīs-tīl-lā-tōr-ātē. a.

Belonging to distillation.

DISTILLER, dīs-tīl'lōr. f.

One who practises the trade of distilling; one who makes pernicious inflammatory spirits.

DISTILMENT, dīs-tīl'mēnt. f.

That which is drawn by distillation.

DISTINCT, dīs-tīnk'. a.

Different; apart; clear, unconfused; marked out, specified.

DISTINCTION, dīs-tīnk'fūn. f.

Note of difference; honourable note of superiority; that by which one differs from another; divisions into different parts; notation of difference between things seeming the same.

DISTINCTIVE, dīs-tīnk'tiv. a.

That which makes distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish.

DISTINCTIVELY, dīs-tīnk'tiv-lē. ad.

In right order, not confusedly.

DISTINCTLY, dīs-tīnk'lē. ad.

Not confusedly; plainly, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, dīs-tīnk'nēs. f.

Nice observation of the difference between things; such separation of things as make them easy to be observed.

To DISTINGUISH, dīs-tīng'gwīsh. v.

a. (340). To note the diversity of things; to

separate from others by some mark of honour; to divide by proper notes of diversity;

to know one from another by any mark;

to discern critically, to judge; to

constitute difference, to specificate; to make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH, dīs-tīng'gwīsh.

v. n. To

(546).—Fāte, fār, fāl, fāt; —mē, mēt; —plne, pīn; —

- v. n. To make distinction, to find or shew the difference.
- DISTINGUISHABLE**, dīs-tīng'gwish-ə-bl. a.
Capable of being distinguished; worthy of note, worthy of regard.
- DISTINGUISHED**, dīs-tīng'gwish-t. part. a. Eminent, extraordinary.
- DISTINGUISHER**, dīs-tīng'gwish-ər. f. A judicious observer, one that accurately discerns one thing from another; he that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.
- DISTINGUISHINGLY**, dīs-tīng'gwish-ing-lē. ad. With distinction.
- DISTINCTION**, dīs-tīng'gwish-mēnt. f. Distinction, observation of difference.
- To DISTORT**, dīs-tōrt'. v. a. To writh, to twist, to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true direction or posture; to wrest from the true meaning.
- DISTORTION**, dīs-tōr'shūn. f. Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.
- To DISTRACT**, dīs-trākt'. v. a. Part. pass. Distracted, anciently *Draught*. To pull different ways at once; to separate, to divide; to perplex; to make mad.
- DISTRACTEDLY**, dīs-trāk'tēd-lē. ad. Madly, frantically.
- DISTRACTEDNESS**, dīs-trāk'tēd-nēs. f. The state of being distracted, madness.
- DISTRACTION**, dīs-trāk'shūn. f. Confusion, state in which the attention is called different ways; perturbation of mind; franticness, loss of the wits; tumult, difference of sentiments.
- To DISTRAIN**, dīs-trān'. v. a. To seize.
- To DISTRAIN**, dīs-trān'. v. n. To make seizure.
- DISTRAINER**, dīs-trā'nōr. f. He that seizes.
- DRAINT**, dīs-trānt'. f. Seizure.
- DISTRAUGHT**, dīs-trāwt'. part. a. Distracted. Little used.
- DISTRESS**, dīs-trēs'. f. The act of making a legal seizure; a compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt; the thing seized by law; calamity, misery, misfortune.
- To DISTRESS**, dīs-trēs'. v. a. To prosecute by law to a seizure; to harass, to make miserable.
- DISTRESSFUL**, dīs-trēs'fūl. a. Full of trouble, full of misery.
- To DISTRIBUTE**, dīs-trīb'ūtē. v. a. To divide amongst more than two, to deal out.
- DISTRIBUTION**, dīs-trīb'būshūn. f. The act of distributing or dealing out to others; act of giving in charity.
- DISTRIBUTIVE**, dīs-trīb'ūtīv. a. Assigning to each their proper portions.
- DISTRIBUTIVELY**, dīs-trīb'ūtīv-lē. ad. By distribution; singly, particularly.
- DISTRICT**, dīs'trik't. f. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance; circuit of authority, province; region, country, territory.
- To DISTRUST**, dīs-trōst'. v. a. To regard with diffidence, not to trust.
- DISTRUST**, dīs-trōst'. f.
- Loss of credit, loss of confidence, suspicion.
- DISTRUSTFUL**, dīs-trōst'fūl. a. Apt to distrust, suspicious; diffident of himself, timorous.
- DISTRUSTFULLY**, dīs-trōst'fūl-lē. ad. In a distrustful manner.
- DISTRUSTFULNESS**, dīs-trōst'fūl-nēs. f. The state of being distrustful, want of confidence.
- To DISTURB**, dīs-tūrb'. v. a. To perplex, to disquiet; to put into irregular motions; to interrupt, to hinder.
- DISTURBANCE**, dīs-tūr'bāns. f. Interruption of tranquillity; confusion, disorder; tumult.
- DISTURBER**, dīs-tūr'bōr. f. A violator of peace, he that causes tumults; he that causes perturbation of mind.
- To DISTURB**, dīs-tōrb'. v. a. To turn off. Not used.
- DISVALUATION**, dīz-vāl-ū-ā'shūn. f. Disgrace, diminution of reputation.
- To DISVALUE**, dīz-vāl'ū. v. a. To undervalue.
- DISUNION**, dīs-ū'nē-ān. f. Separation, disjunction; breach of concord.
- (547) Some curious infector may, perhaps, wonder why I have given *disunion*, *disuse*, &c. the pure s and not the z, since I have laid it down as a general rule under the prepositive particle *Dis*, that the s immediately before the accent, when a vowel begins the next syllable, is always flat; but it must be remembered, that long u in these words is not a pure vowel (8); not that I think the z, in this case, would be palpably wrong; for though long u may be called a semi-consonant, it is sufficiently vocal to make the s or z sound, in these words, perfectly indifferent.—See *Dis*.
- To DISUNITE**, dīs-ū-nīt'. v. a. To separate, to divide; to part friends.
- To DISUNITE**, dīs-ū-nīt'. v. n. To fall asunder, to become separate.
- DISUNITY**, dīs-ū'nē-tē. f. A state of actual separation.
- DISUSAGE**, dīs-ū'zājē. f. (90). The gradual cessation of use or custom.
- DISUSE**, dīs-ū'sē. f. Cessation of use, want of practice; cessation of custom.
- To DISUSE**, dīs-ū'sē. v. a. To cease to make use of; to disaccustom.
- To DISVOUCH**, dīz-vōōt'. v. a. To destroy the credit of, to contradict.
- DITCH**, dītsh. f. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields; any long narrow receptacle of water; the moat with which a town is surrounded.
- To DITCH**, dītsh. v. a. To make a ditch.
- DITCHER**, dītsh'ōr. f. One who digs ditches.
- DITHYRAMBICK**, dīth-ē-rām'bīk. f. A song in honour of Bacchus; any poem written with wildness.
- DITTANY**, dīt'tā-nē. f. An herb.
- DIPPED**, dīt'tid. a. Sung, adapted to musick.
- DITTY**, dīt'ty. f. A poem to be sung, a song.
- DIVAN**, dīvān'. f. (124). The council of the oriental princes; any council assembled.
- To DIVARICATE**, di-vār'ē-kātē.. v. n. To be parted into two.
- DIVARICATION**, di-vār-ē-kā'shūn. f. Partition into two; division of opinions.
- To DIVE**, dive. v. n. To sink voluntarily under water; to go deep into any question, or science.
- DIVER**, dī'ver. f. One that sinks voluntarily under water; one that goes under water to search for any thing; he that enters deep into knowledge or study.
- To DIVERGE**, dē-vērjē'. v. n. (124). To tend various ways from one point.
- DIVERGENT**, dē-vēr'jēnt. a. (124). Tending to various parts from one point.
- DIVERS**, dī'verz. a. Several, sundry, more than one.
- DIVERSE**, dī'verse. a. Different from another; different from itself, multiform; in different directions.
- DIVERSIFICATION**, dē-ver-sē-fē-kā'shūn. f. The art of changing forms or qualities; variation, variegation; variety of forms, multiformity; change, alteration.
- To DIVERSIFY**, dē-vēr'sē-fi. v. a. To make different from another, to distinguish; to make different from itself, to segregate.
- DIVERSION**, dē-vēr'shūn. f. (124). The act of turning any thing off from its course; the cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency; sport, something that unbends the mind; in war, the act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.
- DIVERSITY**, dē-vēr'sē-tē. f. Difference, dissimilitude, variety.
- DIVERSLY**, dī'vers-lē. ad. In different ways, variously.
- To DIVERT**, dē-vērt'. v. a. (124). To turn off from any direction or course; to draw forces to a different part; to withdraw the mind; to please, to exhilarate.
- DIVERTER**, dē-vēr'tūr. f. Any thing that diverts or alleviates.
- To DIVERTISE**, dē-vēr'tīz. v. n. To sport, to amuse, to divert.
- (547) Dr. Johnson seems to have accented this word on the last syllable in compliance with the verb *advertise*, which is exactly of the same form, and therefore he thought ought to be accented in the same manner. But by making *divertise* conform in accentuation to *advertise*, we make the general rule stoop to the exception, rather than the exception to the general rule. For in all verbs of three or more syllables, where the termination *ise* is only the verbal formation, and does not belong to the root, we never find the accent on it; as *criticise*, *exercise*, *epitomise*, &c.—See *Advertisement*.
- DIVERTISEMENT**, dē-vēr'tīz-mēnt. f. Diversion, delight.
- DIVERTIVE**, dē-vēr'tīv. a. Recreative, amusing.
- To DIVEST**, dē-vēst'. v. a. (124). To strip, to make naked.
- DIVESTURE**, dē-vēs'tshūre. f. The act of putting off.
- DIVIDABLE**, dē-vī'dā-bl. a. That may be separated.
- DIVIDANT**, dē-vī'dānt. a. Different, separate. Not used.
- To DIVIDE**, dē-vīde'. v. a. (124). To part one whole into different pieces; to separate;

DIV

DOC

DOG

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tāb, bāll; — dīl; — pōund; — thin, THIS.

separate; to disunite by discord; to deal out, to give in shares.

To DIVIDE, dē-vide'. v. n.

To part, to funder, to break friendship.

DIVIDEND, dīv'ē-dēnd. f.

A share, the part allotted in division; dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVIDER, dē-vi'dēr. f.

That which parts any thing into pieces; a distributor, he who deals out to each his share; a disuniter; a particular kind of compasses.

INDIVIDUAL, dē-vi'dū-äl, or dē-vi'd-jū-äl. a. (293) (376).

Divided, shared or participated in common with others.

DIVINATION, dīv-ē-nā'shōn. f. (530)

Prediction or foretelling of future things.

DIVINE, dē-vīne'. a. (124).

Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, not natural, not human; excellent in a supreme degree; presageful.

DIVINE, dē-vīne'. f.

A minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman; a man skilled in divinity, a theologian.

To DIVINE, dē-vīne'. v. a.

To foretel, to foreknow.

To DIVINE, dē-vīne'. v. n.

To utter prognostication; to feel presages; to conjecture, to guess.

DIVINELY, dē-vīne'lē. ad.

By the agency or influence of God; excellently, in the supreme degree; in a manner noting a deity.

DIVINENESS, dē-vīne'nēs. f.

Divinity, participation of the divine nature; excellence in the supreme degree.

DIVINER, dē-vi'nēr. f.

One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means; conjecturer, guesler.

DIVINERESS, dē-vīne'res. f.

A prophetess.

DIVINITY, dē-vīn'ē-tē. f. (511).

Participation of the nature and excellence of God, deity, godhead; the Deity, the Supreme Being; celestial being; the science of divine things, theology.

DIVISIBLE, dē-vīz'ē-bl. a. (124).

Capable of being divided into parts, separable.

DIVISIBILITY, dē-vīz-ē-bil'ē-tē. f.

The quality of admitting division.

DIVISIBILITY, dē-vīz'ē-bl-nēs. f.

Divisibility.

DIVISION, dē-vīzh'ōn. f.

The act of dividing any thing into parts; the state of being divided; that by which any thing is kept apart, partition; the part which is separated from the rest by dividing; disunion, difference; parts into which a discourse is distributed; space between the notes of musick, just time; in arithmetic, the separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

DIVISOR, dē-vi'zōr. f.

The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, dē-vōrse'. f. (124).

The legal separation of husband and wife; separation, disunion; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

To DIVORCE, dē-vōrse'. v. a.

To separate a husband or wife from the

other; to force asunder, to separate by violence.

DIVORCEMENT, dē-vōrse'mēnt. f.

Divorce, separation of marriage.

DIVORCER, dē-vōr'sur. f.

The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

DIURETICK, dī-ū-rēt'ik. a.

Having the power to provoke urine.

DIURNAL, di-ūr'nāl. a. (116).

Relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in a day, daily.

DIURNAL, di-ūr'nāl. f.

A journal, a day-book.

DIURNALLY, di-ūr'nāl-ē. ad.

Daily, every day.

DIUTURNITY, di-ū-tūr'nē-tē. f.

Length of duration.

To DIVULGE, dē-vūlje'. v. a.

To publish, make publick; to proclaim.

DIVULGER, dē-vūl'jār. f.

A publisher.

DIVULSION, dē-vūl'shōn. f.

The act of plucking away.

To DIZEN, dī'zn. v. a.

To dress, to deck.

DRIZZINESS, dīz'zē-nēs. f.

Giddiness.

DIZZY, dīz'zē. a.

Giddy, causing giddiness; thoughtless.

To DIZZY, dīz'zē. v. a.

To whirl round, to make giddy.

To DO, dōō. v. a. (164).

To practise or act any thing good or bad; to perform, to achieve; to execute, to discharge; to finish, to end; to conclude, to settle.

To DO, dōō. v. n.

To act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end, to conclude; to cease to be concerned with, to cease to care about; to fare, to be with regard to sickness or health, as, how do you do? 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: do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request, as help me, do; make haste, do.

DOCILE, dō'sē-bl. a.

Tractable, docile, easy to be taught.

DOCILENESS, dō'sē-bl-nēs. f.

Teachableness, docility.

DOCILE, dōs'sil. a. (140).

Teachable, easily instructed, tractable.

DOCILITY, dō-sil'ē-tē. f.

Aptness to be taught, readiness to learn.

DOCK, dōk. f.

An herb.

DOCK, dōk. f.

The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

DOCK, dōk. f.

A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

To DOCK, dōk. v. a.

To cut off a tail; to cut any thing short; to cut off a reckoning; to lay a ship in a dock.

DOCKET, dōk'it. f.

A direction tied upon goods, a summary of a larger writing.

DOCTOR, dōk'tūr. f.

One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick; in some universities they have doctors of musick; a physician, one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

D d 2

To DOCTOR, dōk'tūr. v. a.

To physick, to cure.

DOCTORAL, dōk'tō-rāl. a.

Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, dōk'tō-rāl-ē. ad.

In manner of a doctor.

DOCTORSHIP, dōk'tūr-ship. f.

The rank of a doctor.

DOCTRINAL, dōk'trē-nāl. a.

Containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DOCTRINALLY, dōk'trē-nāl-ē. ad.

In the form of doctrine, positively.

DOCTRINE, dōk'trīn. f. (140).

The principles or positions of any sect or master; the act of teaching.

DOCUMENT, dōk'u-mēnt. f.

Precept, instruction, direction.

DODDER, dōd'dōr. f.

A plant which winds itself about other plants, and draws the chief part of its nourishment from them.

DODECAGON, dō-dek'ā-gōn. f.

A figure of twelve sides.

To DODGE, dōdje. v. n.

To use craft; to shift place as another approaches; to play fast and loose, to raise expectations and disappoint them.

DODMAN, dōd'mān. f.

The name of a fish.

DOE, dō. f.

A she deer, the female of a buck.

DOER, dōō'ür. f. (296).

One that does any thing good or bad.

DOES, dōz. (296).

The third person from Do, for Doth.

To DOFF, dōf. v. a.

To strip, to put away, to get rid of; to delay, to refer to another time. Obsolete.

DOG, dōg. f.

A domestick animal remarkably various in his species; a constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the dog days; a reproachful name for a man.

To DOG, dōg. v. a.

To follow any one, watching him with an insidious design.

DOG-TEETH, dōg'tēth. f.

The teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eye teeth.

DOG-TRICK, dōg'trik. f.

An ill-turn, surly or brutal treatment.

DOGBANE, dōg'bānē. f.

An herb.

DOG-BRIAR, dōg'bri-är. f.

The briar that bears the hip.

DOG-CHEAP, dōg'tshēp. a.

Cheap as dogs' meat.

DOG-DAYS, dōg'dāz. f.

The days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.

DOGE, dōje. f.

The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOGFISH, dōg'fish. f.

A shark.

DOGFLY, dōg'fl. f.

A voracious biting fly.

DOGGED, dōg'ged. a. (366).

Sullen, sour, morose, ill-humoured, gloomy.

DOGGEDLY, dōg'ged-lē. ad.

Sullenly, gloomily.

DOGGEDNESS, dōg'ged-nēs. f.

Gloom of mind, sullenness.

DOGGERS,

DOL

DOM

DOO

(546). — **FATE**, fär, fall, fät; — mē, mét; — plne, pín; —

- DOGGER**, dôg'gûr. s. A small ship with one mast.
- DOGGEREL**, dôg'grâl. s. Mean, worthless verses.
- DOGGISH**, dôg'gîsh. a. Curish, brutal.
- DOGHEARTED**, dôg'hâr-têd. a. Cruel, pitiless, malicious.
- DOGHOLE**, dôg'hôle. s. A vile hole.
- DOGKENNEL**, dôg'kén-nél. s. A little hut or houle for dogs.
- DOGHOUSE**, dôg'lôúse. s. An insect that harbours on dogs.
- DOGMA**, dôg'mâ. s. Established principle, settled notion.
- DOGMATICAL**, dôg-mât'è-kâl. } a.
- DOGMATICK**, dôg-mât'ik. } Authoritative, magisterial, positive.
- DOGOMATICALLY**, dôg-mât'è-kâl-é. ad. Magisterially, positively.
- DOGMATICALNESS**, dôg-mât'è-kâl-néss. s. Magisterialness, mock authority.
- DOGMATIST**, dôg'mâ-tist. s. A magisterial teacher, a bold advancer of principles.
- To **DOGMATIZE**, dôg'mâ-tize. v. n. To assert positively; to teach magisterially.
- DOGMATIZER**, dôg'mâ-ti-zér. s. An asserter, a magisterial teacher.
- DOGROSE**, dôg'rôze. s. The flower of the hip.
- DOGSLEEP**, dôg'slëp. s. Pretended sleep.
- DOGSMEAT**, dôgz'méte. s. Refuse, vile stuff.
- DOGSTAR**, dôg'stâr. s. The star which gives name to the dogdays.
- DOGSTOOTH**, dôg'z'tôôth. s. A plant.
- DOGTROT**, dôg'trot. s. A gentle trot like that of a dog.
- DOGWEARY**, dôg-wé're. a. Tired as a dog.
- DOGWOOD**, dôg'wôd. s. See **CORNELIAN-CHERRY**.
- DOILY**, dôl'lé. s. A species of woollen stuff.
- DOINGS**, dôô'îngs. s. Things done, events, transactions; seats, actions good or bad; stir, bustle, tumult.
- DOIT**, dôit. s. A small piece of money.
- DOLE**, dôle. s. The act of distribution or dealing; any thing dealt out or distributed; provisions or money distributed in charity; grief, sorrow, misery.
- To **DOLE**, dôle. v. a. To deal, to distribute.
- DOLEFUL**, dôle'fûl. a. Sorrows, expressing grief; melancholy, afflicted, feeling grief.
- DOLEFULLY**, dôle'fûl-lé. ad. In a doleful manner.
- DOLEFULNESS**, dôle'fûl-néss. s. Sorrow, melancholy; dismal.
- DOLESOME**, dôle'sûm. a. Melancholy, gloomy, dismal.
- DOLESOMELY**, dôle'sûm-lé. ad. In a dolesome manner.
- DOLESOMENESS**, dôle'sûm-néss. s. Gloomy, melancholy.

- DOLL**, dôl. s. A little girl's puppet or baby.
- ¶ This word ought to be written with one l only: for the reasons, see Principles, No. 406.
- DOLLAR**, dôl'lâr. s. (418). A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.
- DOLORIFICK**, dôl-ôr'if'ik. a. (530). That which causes grief or pain.
- DOLOROUS**, dôl'ô-rôs. a. Sorrows, doleful, dismal; painful.
- DOLOUR**, dô'lôr. s. Grief, sorrow; lamentation, complaint.
- DOLPHIN**, dôl'fîn. s. The name of a fish.
- DOLT**, dôlt. s. A heavy stupid fellow, a thickskul.
- DOLTISH**, dôl'fis. a. Stupid, mean, blockish.
- DOMAIN**, dô-mâne'. s. Dominion, empire; possession, estate.
- DOME**, dôme. s. A building, a house, a fabrick; a hemispherical arch, a cupola.
- DOMESTICAL**, dô-mès'tè-kâl. } a.
- DOMESTICK**, dô-mès'tik. } Belonging to the house, not relating to things publick; private, not open; inhabiting the house, not wild; not foreign, intestine.
- ¶ Dr. Johnson observes, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. He gives no instances of this double pronunciation; and it is at first a little difficult to conceive what are the words in which this observation is verified. Solemn speaking seems to have no effect upon the accented vowels; for let us pronounce them as rapidly or as solemnly as we will, we certainly do not make any change in the quantity or quality of them. The only part of the language in which Dr. Johnson's observation seems true, is some of the vowels when unaccented; and of these the o seems to undergo the greatest change in consequence of solemnity or rapidity. Thus the o in obey is, in solemn speaking, pronounced as long and full as in the first syllable of open; but in rapid and cursory speaking, as short as the o in oven. This latter sound, however, must not be given as a model; for let the pronunciation be ever so rapid and familiar, there is a certain elegance in giving the o, in this situation, its full, open sound, approaching to that which it has when under the accent; and though nothing but a delicacy of ear will direct us to the degree of openness with which we must pronounce the unaccented o in Domestic, Docility, Potential; Proceed, Monastic, Monotony, &c. we may be assured that these vowels are exactly under the same predication; and can never be pronounced short and shut, as if written Domestic, Doffility, Potential, &c. without hurting the ears of every good speaker, and overturning the first principles of pronunciation.
- The same observations seem to hold good of the unaccented o in every word ending in ory; as transitory, dilatory, &c. The o in rapid-speaking certainly goes into short u; but in solemn pronunciation approaches to the accented, open sound of o in glory, story, &c. but as the o in these terminations never admits of being pronounced quite so open as when ending a syllable before the accent, I have, like Mr. Sheridan, given it the colloquial sound of short u.
- To **DOMESTICATE**, dô-mès'tè-kâte. v. a. To make domestic, to withdraw from the publick.
- DOMINANT**, dôm'è-nânt. a. Predominant, presiding, ascendant.
- To **DOMINATE**, dôm'è-nâte. v. a. To predominate, to prevail over the rest.
- DOMINATION**, dôm'è-nâ'fùn. s. Power, dominion; tyranny, insolent authority; one highly exalted in power, used of angelick beings.
- DOMINATOR**, dôm'è-nâ-tôr. s. (521) The presiding power.
- To **DOMINEER**, dôm'è-neér'. v. n. To rule with insolence, to act without control.
- DOMINICAL**, dô-mîn'è-kâl. a. That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.
- DOMINION**, dô-mîn'yô. s. Sovereign authority; right of possession or use, without being accountable; territory, region, district; predominance, ascendancy; an order of angels.
- DON**, dôñ. s. The Spanish title for a gentleman.
- To **DON**, dôñ. v. a. To put on. Little used.
- DONARY**, dô'nâ-ré. s. A thing given to sacred uses.
- DONATION**, dô-nâ'fùn. s. The act of giving any thing; the grant by which any thing is given.
- DONATIVE**, dôñ'â-tiv. s. A gift, a largess, a present; in law, a benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without institution or induction.
- ¶ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable of this word, not only as I think it contrary to the best usage, but as it is at variance with the analogy of words in this termination. Let not the long quantity of the Latin o in *Donatio* be pleaded in favour of Mr. Sheridan; for, waving the utter uncertainty of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours, this would prove that the a and e in the first syllable of *Sanative* and *Lenitive* ought to be long likewise. — See Introduction to the Rhyming Dictionary. Article, *Syllabification*.
- DONE**, dûñ. part. pass. of the verb Do.
- DONE**, dûñ. interject. The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts says it is Done.
- DONOR**, dô'nôr. s. A giver, a beflower.
- DOODLE**, dôô'dl. s. (405). A trifler, an idler. A low word.
- To **DOOM**, dôôm. v. a. To condemn to any punishment, to sentence; to command judicially or authoritatively; to deftine, to command by uncontrollable authority.
- DOOM**, dôôm. s. Judicial sentence, judgment; condemnation; determination declared; the fate to which one is destined; ruin, destruction.
- DOOMSDAY**, dôômz'dâ. s. The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day; the day of sentence or condemnation.
- DOOMSDAY-BOOK**, dôômz'dâ-bôôk. s. A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.
- DOOR**, dôre. s. (310). The gate of a house, that which opens to yield.

DOT

DOU

DOW

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tōbe, tōb, bōll; — dōl; — pōnd; — tōin, tōis.

yield entrance; entrance, portal; passage, avenue, means of approach; Out of doors, no more to be found, fairly sent away; At the door of any one, imputable, chargeable upon him; Next door to, approaching to, near to.

DOORCASE, dōre'kās. f.

The frame in which the door is inclosed.

DOORKEEPER, dōre'kēp-ūr. f.

Porter, one that keeps the entrance of a house.

DOQUET, dōk'it. f.

A paper containing a warrant.

DORICK, dōr'ik. ad.

Relating to the Dorick architecture.

DORMANT, dōr'mānt. a.

Sleeping; in a sleeping posture; concealed, not divulged.

DORMITORY, dōr'mē-tōr-ē. f.

A place to sleep in, a room with many beds; a burial-place.

DORMOUSE, dōr'mōuse. f.

A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

DORN, dōrn. f.

The name of a fish.

DORR, dōr. f.

A kind of flying insect, the hedge-chaser.

DORSEL, dōr'sil. f.

DORSER, dōr'sür. f.

A panier, a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen,

DORSIFEROUS, dōr-sif'fē-rūs. f.

DORSIPAROUS, dōr-sip'pā-rūs. a.

Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back; used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern. (518).

DOSE, dōse. f.

So much of any medicine as is taken at one time; as much of any thing as falls to a man's lot; the utmost quantity of strong liquor that man can swallow.

To DOSE, dōse. v. a.

To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

DOSSIL, dōs'sil. f.

A pledge, a nodule or lump of lint.

DOST, dōst.

The second person of Do.

DOT, dōt. f.

A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT, dōt. v. a.

To make dots or spots.

DOTAGE, dō'tājē. f. (90).

Loss of understanding, imbecility of mind; excessive fondness.

DOTAL, dō'tāl. a.

Relating to the portion of a woman, constituting her portion.

DOTARD, dō'tārd. f.

A man whose age has impaired his intellects.

To DOTE, dōte. v. n.

To have the intellects impaired by age or passion; to be in love to extremity; to dote upon, to regard with excessive fondness.

DOTER, dō'tōr. f.

One whose understanding is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

DOTH, dōth.

The third person of Do.

DOTINGLY, dōting-lō. ad.

Fondly.

DOU

DOTTARD, dōt'tārd. f.

A tree kept low by cutting.

DOTTEREL, dōt'tēr-ēl. f.

The name of a bird.

DOUBLE, dōb'bl. a. (314).

Two of a sort, one corresponding to the other; twice as much, containing the same quantity repeated; twofold, of two kinds; two in number; having twice the effect or influence; deceitful, acting two parts.—See Code.

DOUBLE-PLEA, dōb'bl-plē. f.

That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

DOUBLE-BITING, dōb-bl-bl'tīng. a.

Biting or cutting on either side.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dōb-bl-bōt'-tn'd. a.

Having two rows of buttons.

DOUBLE-DEALER, dōb-bl-dē'lūr. f.

A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow, one who says one thing and thinks another.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dōb-bl-dē'ling. f.

Artifice, dissimulation, low or wicked cunning.

To DOUBLE-DIE, dōb-bl'di. v. a.

To die twice over.

DOUBLE-HEADED, dōb-bl-hēd'ēd. a.

Having the flowers growing one to another.

To DOUBLE-LOCK, dōb-bl-lōk'. v. a.

To shoot the lock twice.

DOUBLE-MINDED, dōb-bl-mind'ēd. a.

Deceitful, insidious.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dōb-bl-tōng'd'.

Deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the same thing.

To DOUBLE, dōb'bl. v. a.

To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity; to contain twice the quantity; to add one to another in the same order or parallel; to fold; to pass round a headland.

To DOUBLE, dōb'bl. v. n.

To increase to twice the quantity; to enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play; to wind in running.

DOUBLE, dōb'bl. f.

Twice the quantity or number; strong beer of twice the common strength; a trick, a shift, an artifice.

DOUBLENESS, dōb'bl-nēs. f.

The state of being double.

DOUBLER, dōb'bl-ūr. f.

He that doubles any thing.

DOUBLET, dōb'bl-ēt. f.

The inner garment of a man, the waistcoat; two, a pair.

DOUBLON, dōb-bl-ōblōn'. f.

A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DOUBLY, dōb'bl-ē. ad.

In twice the quantity, to twice the degree.

To DOUBT, dōb't. v. a. (313).

To question, to be in uncertainty; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate.

To DOUBT, dōb't. v. n.

To hold questionable, to think uncertain; to fear, to suspect, to distrust.

DOUBT, dōb't. f.

Uncertainty of mind, suspense; question, point unsettled; scruple, perplexity; suspicion, apprehension of ill; difficulty offset.

DOUBTER, dōb'tōr. f.

One who entertains cruelty.

DOW

DOUBTFUL, dōb'fūl. a.

Dubious; ambiguous; questionable, uncertain; not secure; not confident.

DOUBTFULLY, dōb'fūl-ē. ad.

Dubiously, irresolutely; ambiguously, with uncertainty of meaning.

DOUBTFULNESS, dōb'fūl-nēs. f.

Dubiousness; ambiguity.

DOUBTINGLY, dōb'fūng-lē. ad.

In a doubting manner, dubiously.

DOUBTLESS, dōb'lēs. a.

Without fear, without apprehension of danger.

DOUBTLESS, dōb'lēs. ad.

Without doubt, unquestionably.

DOVE, dōv. f. (105).

A wild pigeon; a pigeon.

DOVECOT, dōv'kōt. f.

A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DOVEHOUSE, dōv'hōus. f.

A house for pigeons.

DOVETAIL, dōv'tāl. f.

A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.

DOUGH, dō. f. (318).

The paste of bread or pies, yet unbaked.

DOUGHTY, dōt'tē. a. (313).

Brave, illustrious, eminent. Now used only ironically.

DOUGHY, dōt'ē. a.

Unsound, soft, unhardened.

To DOUSE, dōsē. v. a. (313).

To put over head suddenly in the water.

To DOUSE, dōsē. v. n.

To fall suddenly into the water.

DOWAGER, dōd'ā-jār. f. (223).

A widow with a jointure; the title given to ladies who survive their husbands.

DOWDY, dōd'dē. f. (223).

An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

DOWER, dōd'ūr. (223). f.

DOWRY, dōd'ūr-ē. f.

That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage; that which the widow possesses; the gifts of a husband for a wife; endowment, gift.

DOWERED, dōd'ūrd. a.

Portioned, supplied with a portion.

DOWERLESS, dōd'ūr-lēs. a.

Without a fortune.

DOWLAS, dōd'lās. f. (223).

A coarse kind of linen.

DOWN, dōdn. f. (223).

Soft feathers; any thing that soothes or mollifies; soft wool, or tender hair; the soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.

DOWN, dōdn. f.

A large open plain or valley.

DOWN, dōdn. prep.

Along a descent, from a higher place to a lower; towards the mouth of a river.

DOWN, dōdn. ad.

On the ground, from the height to a lower situation; tending towards the ground; out of sight, below the horizon; to a total maceration; into disgrace, into declining reputation; Up and down, here and there.

DOWN, dōdn. interj.

An exhortation to destruction or demolition.

DOWNCAST, dōdn'kāst. a.

Bent down, directed to the ground.

DOWNFAL, dōdn'fāl. f. (406).

Ruin.

(546). — Fate, fär, fäll, fät; — mē, mêt; — pine, pîn; —

Ruin, fall from state; a body of things falling; destruction of fabrics.

DOWNFALLEN, dôññ'fâln. part. a. Ruined, fallen.

DOWNHILL, dôññ'hîl. f. Declivity, descent.—See *Dunzbil*.

DOWNLOOKED, dôññ'lôðkt. a. Having a dejected countenance, sullen, melancholy.

DOWNLYING, dôññ-lî'ing. a. About to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNRIGHT, dôññ-rîc'. ad. Straight or right down; in plain terms; completely, without stopping short.

DOWNRIGHT, dôññ-rîte. a. Plain, open, undisguised; directly tending to the point; unceremonious, honestly surly; plain without palliation.

DOWNSITTING, dôññ-sît'ing. f. Rest, repose.

DOWNWARD, dôññ'wôrd. } ad.

DOWNWARDS, dôññ'wûrdz. } ad. Towards the centre from a higher situation to a lower; in a course of successive or continual descent.

DOWNWARD, dôññ'wôrd. a. Moving on a declivity; declivous, bending; depressed, dejected.

DOWNY, dôññ'né. a. Covered with down or nap; made of down or soft feathers; soft, tender, soothing.

DOWRE, dôññ. } f. (223).

DOWRY, dôññ're. } f. A portion given with a wife; a reward paid for a wife.

DOXOLOGY, dôññ-ôl'ô-jë. f. (518). A form of giving glory to God.

DOXY, dôññ'sé. f. A whore, a loose wench.

To DOZE, dôzé. v. n. To slumber, to be half asleep.

To DOZE, dôzé. v. a. To stupify, to dull.

DOZEN, dôz'zn. f. The number of twelve.

DOZINESS, dô'zé-nës. f. Sleepiness, drowsiness.

DOZY, dô'zé. a. Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish.

DRAB, drâb. f. A whore, a strumpet.

DRACHM, drâm. f. An old Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce.

DREAD, drêd. a. Terrible dreaded.

DRAFF, drâf. f. Any thing thrown away.

DRAFFY, drâf'fö. a. Worthless, dreggy.

DRAFT, drâft. a. Corrupted for Draught.

To DRAG, diâg. v. a. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw any thing burthensome; to draw contemptuously along; to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly.

To DRAG, drâg. v. n. To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

DRAG, drâg. f. A net drawn along the bottom of the water; an instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand.

DRAGNET, drâg'nët. f.

A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

To DRAGGLE, drâg'gl. v. a. To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

To DRAGGLE, drâg'gl. v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

DRAGON, drâg'ûn. f. A winged serpent; a fierce violent man or woman; a constellation near the North pole.

DRAGONET, drâg'ûn-ët. f. A little dragon.

DRAGONFLY, drâg'ûn-fli. f. A fierce winging fly.

DRAGONISH, drâg'ûn-îsh. a. Having the form of a dragon.

DRAGONLIKE, drâg'ûn-like. a. Furious, fiery.

DRAGONSLOOD, drâg'ûn-blûd. f. A kind of resin.

DRAGONSHEAD, drâg'ûn-hêd. f. A plant.

DRAGONTREE, drâg'ûn-trêe. f. Palmtree.

DRAGOON, drâ-gôon'. f. A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on horse or foot.

To DRAGOON, drâ-gôon'. v. a. To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

To DRAIN, drâne. v. a. To draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away what it contains; to make quite dry.

DRAIN, drâne. f. The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn.

DRAKE, drâke. f. The male of the duck; a small piece of artillery.

DRAM, drâm. f. In weight the eighth part of an ounce; a small quantity; such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once; spirits, distilled liquors.

To DRAM, drâm. v. n. To drink distilled spirits.

DRAMA, drâm'mâ, or drâ'mâ. f. A poem accommodated to action, a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; a play, a comedy, a tragedy.

DRAMATIC The first mode of pronouncing this word is, that which was universally current till within these few years; but the second has insensibly stolen into use, as we may observe from the several Dictionaries which have adopted it. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnson, divide it in the former manner. Dr. Ath and Buchanan in the latter.

And first it may be observed, that if any argument can be drawn from the Latin quantity to the English, it is certainly in favour of the latter pronunciation: for in a Latin word of two syllables, where a consonant comes between two vowels, the consonant always goes to the last, and the first vowel is pronounced long, without the least regard to the quantity. Thus *trätes*, the philosopher, and *trätes*, a hurdle; *décus*, honour, and *décus*, to give; *öw*, to triumph, and *öw*, an egg; *Näma*, the legislator, and *Nämen*, the divinity, have the first vowel always sounded long by an English speaker, although in the Latin the first vowel in the first word of each of these pairs is short. From this universal manner of pronouncing Latin words, though contrary to Latin quantity, it is no wonder when we adopt words from that language without any alteration, we should pronounce

them in the same manner; and it may be fairly concluded, that this uniform pronunciation of the Latin arises from the genius of our own tongue; which always inclines us to lengthen the accented vowel before a single consonant in words of two syllables; otherwise, what reason can we assign for the rule laid down by our ancestors for doubling the consonant in verbs, verbal nouns and participles, where a single vowel was preceded by a single consonant in the theme? But an affection of Latinity seems to have disturbed the general pronunciation of our own language, as much as our own pronunciation has disturbed the Latin quantity. For though we neglect the quantity of Latin disyllables, when we are pronouncing that language, yet in disyllables of our own, formed from the Latin, and anglicised, we seem to be, in some measure, guided by the Latin quantity. To what else can we attribute the short sound of the first vowel in *magic*, *placid*, *tepid*, *vigil*, *novel*, &c. and to what but the genuine force of vernacular pronunciation can we ascribe the long sound of *u* in this situation, let the quantity of the Latin original be what it will. Thus, though *epic*, *topic*, *cynic*, and *tonic*, have the first vowel short, *tunic*, *stupid*, *Cupid*, *timid*, &c. have the *o* long, though always short in the Latin words from whence they are derived. But however this may be in words anglicised from the Latin, and ending in a consonant, perhaps, in nothing is our pronunciation more regular than in the quantity of the first vowel in a word of two syllables ending with a vowel; in this case the first vowel is invariably long, and the word in question is the only exception. We have no words originally English of this form; but those we adopt from other languages sufficiently show the analogy of pronunciation: thus *Gala*, *Coma*, *China*, *Era*, *Strata*, *Quata*, *Fico*, *Dado*, *Sago*, *Bravo*, *Tyro*, *Hero*, *Negro*, &c. &c. have all the first syllable long; and why *Drama* should not fall into the same analogy I cannot conceive. A corroboration of this is the pronunciation of *Lama*, *Brama*, *Zama*, and *Zara*; and I think it may be with confidence asserted, that an Englishman, who had never heard the word pronounced, would naturally place the accent upon the first syllable, and pronounce the vowel in that syllable long and slender.

DRAMATICAL, drâ-mât'ë-kâl. } a.
DRAMATICK, drâ-mât'ik. } a. Represented by action.

DRAMATICALLY, drâ-mât'ë-kâl-ë. ad. Representatively, by representation.

DRAMATIST, drâm'â-tist. f. The author of dramatick compositions.

DRANK, drânk. The preterit of Drink.

DRAPER, drâ'pér. f. One who sells cloth.

DRAPERY, drâ'pür-ë. f. Clothwork, the trade of making cloth; cloth, stuffs of wool; the dræfs of a picture, or statue.

DRAUGH, drâf. f. (391). Refuse, swill.

draught, drâft. f. (215) (393). The act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drank at once; the act of drawing or pulling carriages; the quality of being drawn; delineation, sketch; a picture drawn; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net; forces drawn off from the main army, a detachment; a sink, drain; the depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water; a bill drawn for the payment of money.

DRAFTHOUSE,

DRE

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tōb, bōll; —dil; —pōnd; —thin, THIS.

DRAFTHOUSE, drāft'hdōse. f.
A house in which flit is deposited.

To DRAW, drāw. v. a. pret. Drew, part. pass. Drawn. To pull along; to pull forcibly; to drag; to suck; to attract; to inhale; to take from a cask; to pull a sword from the sheath; to let out any liquid; to take bread out of the oven; to uncloset or slide back curtains; to clost or spread curtains; to extract; to protract; to lengthen; to represent by picture; to form a representation; to deduce as from postulates; to allure; to entice; to persuade to follow; to induce; to win, to gain; to extort, to force; to wrest, to distort; to compose, to form in writing; to eviscerate, to embowel; to draw in, to contract, to pull back, to inveigle, to entice; to draw off, to extract by distillation, to withdraw, to abstract; to draw on, to occasion; to invite, to cause by degrees; to draw over; to persuade to revolt; to draw out, to protract, to lengthen, to pump out by infusation, to call to action, to detach for service, to range in battle; to draw up, to form in order of battle, to form in writing.

To DRAW, drāw. v. n.

To perform the office of a beast of draught; to act as a weight; to contract, to shrink; to advance, to move; to unsheathe a weapon; to practise the art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack, to take a lot; to make a fore run by attraction; to draw off, to retire, to retreat; To draw on, to advance, to approach.

DRAWBACK, drāw'bāk. f.

Money given back for ready payment.

DRAWBRIDGE, drāw'bridj. f.

A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

DRAWER, drāw'ür. f.

One employed in procuring water from the well; one whose business is to draw liquors from the cask; that which has the power of attraction.

DRAWER, drāw'ür. f.

A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure; in the plural, part of a man's dress worn under the breeches.

DRAWING, drāw'īng. f.

Delineation, representation.

DRAWINGROOM, drāw'īng-rōdm. f.
The room in which company assemble at court; the company assembled there.

DRAWN, drāwn. partici. from Draw.

Equal, where each party takes his own stake; with a sword unsheathed; open, put aside or unclosed; eviscerated; induced as from some motive.

DRAWWELL, drāw'wēl. f.

A deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

To DRAWL, drāwl. v. n.

To utter any thing in a flow way.

DRAY, drā. }

DRAYCART, drā'kārt. }

The car on which beer is carried.

DRAYHORSE, drā'hōrs. f.

A horse which draws a dray.

DRAYMAN, drā'mān. f.

One that attends a dray.

DRAZEL, drāz'l. f. (102) (405).

A low, mean, worthless wretch. Not used.

DREAD, drēd. f. (234).

Fear, terror; awe; the person or thing feared.

DREAD, drēd. a.

Terrible, frightful; awful, venerable in the highest degree.

DRE

To DREAD, drēd. v. a.
To fear in an excessive degree.

To DREAD, drēd. v. n.
To be in fear.

DREADER, drēd'ür. f.
One that lives in fear.

DREADFUL, drēd'fūl. a.

Terrible, frightful.

DREADFULNESS, drēd'fūl-nēs. f.
Terribleness, frightfulness.

DREADFULLY, drēd'fūl-ē. ad.
Terribly, frightfully.

DREADLESNESS, drēd'lēs-nēs. f.
Fearlessness, intrepidity.

DREADLESS, drēd'lēs. a.

Fearless, unafrighted, intrepid.

DREAM, drēmē. f. (227).

A phantasm of sleep, the thoughts of a sleeping man; an idle fancy.

To DREAM, drēmē. v. n.

To have the representation of something in sleep; to think, to imagine; to think idly; to be sluggish; to idle.

To DREAM, drēmē. v. a.

To see in a dream.

DREAMER, drē'mār. f.

One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a mope, a man lost in wild imagination; a sluggard, an idler.

DREAMLESS, drēmē'lēs. a.

Without dreams.

DREAR, drērē. a. (227).

Mournful, dismal.

DREARY, drē'rē. a.

Sorrowful, distressful; gloomy, dismal, horrid.

DREDGE, drēdje. f.

A kind of net.

To DREDGE, drēdje. v. a.

To gather with a dredge.

DREDGER, drēd'jär. f.

One who fishes with a dredge.

DREGGINESS, drēg'gē-nēs. f.

Fulness of dregs or lees, feculence.

DREGGISH, drēg'gish. a.

Foul with lees, feculent.

DREGGY, drēg'gē. a. (382).

Containing dregs, consisting of dregs, feculent.

DREGS, drēgz. f.

The sediment of liquors, the lees, the grounds; any thing by which purity is corrupted; dross, sweepings, refuse.

To DREIN, drānē. v. n. (249).

To empty.

To DRENCH, drēnsh. v. a.

To soak, to steep; to saturate with drink or moisture; to physic by violence.

DRENCHER, drēnsh'ür. f.

A draught, swill; physic for a brute; physic that must be given by violence.

DRENCHING, drēnsh'ing. f.

One that dips or steeps any thing; one that gives physic by force.

To DRESS, drēs. v. a.

To clothe; to adorn, to embellish; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry, to rub; to prepare for any purpose; to trim, to fit any thing for ready use; to prepare viands for the table.

DRESS, drēs. f.

Clothes, garment; the skill of adjusting dres.

DRESSER, drēs'sēr. f.

One employed in putting on the clothes of another; one employed in regulating or ad-

DRI

juting any thing; the bench in a kitchen on which meat is dressed.

DRESSING, drēs'sēng. f.

The application made to a sore.

DRESSINGROOM, drēs'sēng-rōdm. f.

The room in which clothes are put on.

DREST, drēst. part. from Dres, properly Dressed.

This is one of those words which, for the sake of rhyming to the eye, as it may be called, poets have contrived into an irregular form; but how unnecessarily may be seen, Principles, No. 360.

To DRIB, drīb. v. a.

To crop, to cut off. A cant word.

To DRIBBLE, drīb'bl. v. n. (405).

To fall in drops; to fall weakly and slowly; to slaver as a child or idiot.

To DRIBBLE, drīb'bl. v. a.

To throw down in drops.

DRIBLET, drīb'lēt. f.—See Codle.

A small sum, odd money in a sum.

DRIER, drī'ür. f.

That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRIFT, drīft. f.

Force impellent, impulse; violence, course; any thing driven at random; any thing driven or born along in a body; a storm, a shower; a heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; tendency, or aim of action; scope of a discourse.

To DRIFT, drīft. v. a.

To drive, to urge along; to throw together on heaps.

To DRILL, drīl. v. a.

To pierce any thing with a drill; to perforate, to bore, to pierce; to make a hole; to delay, to put off; to teach recruits their exercises.

DRILL, drīl. f.

An instrument with which holes are bored; an ape, a baboon.

To DRINK, drīnk. v. n. pret. Drank.

or Drunk, part. pass. Drunk or Drunken. To swallow liquors, to quench thirst; to be entertained with liquors; to be an habitual drunkard; to drink to, to salute in drinking.

To DRINK, drīnk. v. a..

To swallow, applied to liquids; to suck up, to absorb.

DRINK, drīnk. f.

Liquor to be swallowed; opposed to meat; liquor of any particular kind.

DRINKMONEY, drīnk'mān-ē. f.

Money given to buy liquor.

DRINKABLE, drīnk'ā-bl. a.

What may be drunk.

DRINKER, drīnk'ür. f.

One that drinks to excess, a drunkard.

To DRIP, drīp. v. n.

To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it.

To DRIP, drīp. v. a..

To let fall in drops; to drop fat in roasting.

DRIP, drīp. f.

That which falls in drops.

DRIPPING, drīp'īng. f.

The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

DRIPPINGPAN, drīp'īng-pān. f.

The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

To DRIVE, drive. v. a. preterit

Drove, anciently Drave, part. past. Driven, or Drove. To force along by impetuosity; preterite.

D (546). — *Fate, fär, fäll, fät ; — mē, mêt ; — pine, pîn ; —*

pressure; to expel by force from any place; to force or urge in any direction; to guide and regulate a carriage; to make animals march along under guidance; to clear any place by forcing away what is in it; to force, to compel; to carry on; to drive out; to expel.

To DRIVE, drive. v. n.

To go as impelled by any external agent; to rush with violence; to pass in a carriage; to tend to, to consider as the scope and ultimate design; to aim, to strike at with fury.

To DRIVEL, driv'vl. v. n. (102).

To slaver, to let the spitte fall in drops; to be weak or foolish, to dote.

DRIVEL, driv'vl. f.

Slaver, moisture shed from the mouth; a fool, an idiot, a driveller.

DRIVELLER, driv'vl-ûr. f.

A fool, an idiot.

DRIVEN, driv'vn. (103).

Participle of Drive.

DRIVER, dri'vîr. f.

The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence; one who drives beasts; one who drives a carriage.

To DRIZZLE, drîz'zl. v. a. (405).

To shed in small slow drops.

To DRIZZLE, drîz'zl. v. n.

To fall in short slow drops.

DRIZZLY, drîz'zl-é. a.

Shedding small rain.

DROLL, drôle. f. (406).

One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks, a jester, a buffoon; a farce, something exhibited to raise mirth.

D When this word is used to signify a farce, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with *doll*, *lol*, &c. If this wanted proof we might quote Swift, who was too scrupulous to rhyme it with *extol*, if it had not been so pronounced.

" Some as justly fame extols,

" For lofty lines in Smithfield drolls."

DROLL, drôle. a.

Comic, farcical, merry.

To DROLL, drôle. v. n.

To jest, to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, drô'lûr-é. f.

Idle jokes; buffoonery.

DROMEDARY, drûm'è-dâ-ré. f.

A sort of camel.

D I have in the sound of the *s* in this word followed Mr. Nares rather than Mr. Sheridan, and I think with the best usage on my side. (165).

DRONE, drône. f.

The bee which makes no honey; a pipe of a bagpipe; a sluggard, an idler; the hum, or instrument of humming.

To DRONE, drône. v. n.

To live in idleness.

DRONISH, drô'nish. a.

Idle, sluggish.

To DROOP, drôop. v. n.

To languish with sorrow; to faint, to grow weak.

DROP, drôp. f.

A globule of moisture, as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream; diamond hanging in the ear.

DROP-SERENE, drôp-sê-rêne'. f.

A disease of the eye.

To DROP, drôp. v. a.

To pour in drops or single globules; to let fall; to let go, to dismiss from the hand, or the possession; to utter slightly or casually; to insert indirectly, or by way of digression;

to intermit, to cease; to let go a dependant, or companion; to suffer to vanish, or come to nothing; to bedrop, to speckle, to varigate.

To DROP, drôp. v. n.

To fall in drops or single globules; to let drops fall; to fall, to come from a higher place; to fall spontaneously; to fall in death, to die suddenly; to sink into silence, to vanish, to come to nothing; to come unexpectedly.

DROPPING, drôp'ping. f.

That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

DROPLET, drôp'lët. f.

A little drop.

DROPSTONE, drôp'stône. f.

Spar formed into the shape of drops.

DROPWORT, drôp'wûrt. f.

A plant.

DROPSICAL, drôp'sé-kâl. a.

Diseased with a dropsey.

DROPSIED, drôp'sid. f.

Diseased with a dropsey.

DROPSY, drôp'sé. f.

A collection of water in the body.

DROSS, drôs. f.

The recrement or scum of metals; rust, incrustation upon metal; refuse, leavings, sweepings, feculence, corruption.

DROSSINESS, drôs'sé-nës. f.

Foulness, feculence, rust.

DROSSY, drôs'sé. a.

Full of dross; worthless, foul, feculent.

DROVE, drôv. f.

A body or number of cattle; a number of sheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.

ROVE, drôv.

Pret. of Drive.

DROVEN, drô'vn.

Part. a. from Drive. Not in use.

DROVER, drô'vôr. f.

One that fat oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

DROUGHT, drôd't. f. (313) (393).

Dry weather, want of rain; thirst, want of drink.

D This word is often pronounced as if written *drouth*, but improperly. When these abstracts take *g* in their composition, and this *g* is preceded by a vowel, the *t* does not precede the *b*, but follows it; as *weigt*, *weight*; *fly*, *fight*; *no*, *nowt*, &c.

DROUGHTINESS, drôd'té-nës. f.

The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY, drôd'té. a.

Wanting rain; sultry; thirsty, dry with thirst.

To DROWN, drôdn. v. a. (323).

To suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to bury in an inundation; to immerse.

To DROWN, drôdn. v. n.

To be suffocated by water.

To DROWSE, drôd'z. v. a. (323).

To make heavy with sleep.

To DROWSE, drôd'z. v. n.

To slumber, to grow heavy with sleep; to look heavy, not cheerful.

DROWSILY, drôd'zé-lé. ad.

Sleepily, heavily; sluggishly, slothfully.

DROWSINESS, drôd'zé-nës. f.

Sleepiness, heaviness with sleep.

DROWSIHEAD, drôd'zé-hêd. f.

Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.

DROWSY, drôd'zé. a.

Sleepy, heavy with sleep, lethargick; dulling, causing sleep; stupid, dull.

To DRUB, drûb. v. a.

To thresh, to beat, to bang.

DRUB, drûb. f.

A thump, a knock, a blow.

To DRUDGE, drûdjé. v. n.

To labour in mean offices, to toil without honour or dignity.

DRUDGE, drûdjé. f.

One employed in mean labour.

DRUDGER, drûdjé'jîr. f.

A mean labourer; the box out of which flower is thrown to roast meat.

DRUDGERY, drûdjé'fîr-é. f.

Mean labour, ignoble toil.

DRUDGINGBOX, drûdjé'îng-bôx. f.

The box out of which flower is sprinkled upon roast meat.

DRUDGINGLY, drûdjé'îng-lé. ad.

Laboriously, toilsomely.

DRUG, drûg. f.

An ingredient used in physick, a medicinal simple; any thing without worth or value, any thing for which no purchaser can be found.

To DRUG, drûg. v. a.

To season with medicinal ingredients; to tincture with something offensive.

DRUGGET, drûg'git. f.

A coarse kind of woollen cloth.

DRUGGIST, drûg'gist. f.

One who sells physical drugs.

DRUGSTER, drûg'stîr. f.

One who sells physical simples. This word is only used by the vulgar.

DRUID, drû'd. f.

The priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons.

DRUM, drûm. f.

An instrument of military musick; the tympanum of the car.

To DRUM, drûm. v. n.

To beat a drum, to beat a tune on a drum; to beat with a pulsatory motion.

To DRUMBLE, drûm'bl. v. n. (405).

To drone, to be sluggish. Obsolete.

DRUMFISH, drûm'fish. f.

The name of a fish.

DRUMMAJOR, drûm-mâ'jîr. f.

The chief drummer of a regiment.

DRUMMAKER, drûm'mâ'kôr. f.

He who deals in drums.

DUMMER, drûm'mûr. f.

He whose office is to beat the drum.

DRUMSTICK, drûm'stîk. f.

The stick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK, drûnk. a.

Intoxicated with strong liquor, inebriated; drenched or saturated with moisture.

DRUNKARD, drûnk'ârd. f. (88).

One given to excessive use of strong liquors.

DRUNKEN, drûn'kn. a. (103).

Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated; given to habitual ebriety; saturated with moisture; done in a state of inebriation.

DRUNKENLY, drûn'kn-lé. ad.

In a drunken manner.

DRUNKENNESS, drûn'kn-nës. f.

Intoxication with strong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication or inebriation of any kind, a disorder of the faculties.

DRY, drî. a.

Arid, not wet, not moist; without rain; not succulent;

DUC

DUL

DUN

—nō, móve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —tbin, THIS.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| succulent, not juicy; without tears; thirsty, a-thirst; jejune, barren, unembellished. | DUCKS-FOOT, dōks'fōt. f. Black snake-root, or may-apple. | (91). To sweeten, to make less acrimonious. |
| TO DRY , dri. v. a. To free from moisture; to exhale moisture; to wipe away moisture; to scorch with thirst; to drain, to exhaust. | DUCKWEED , dōk'wēd. f. Duckmeat. | DULCURATION , dōl-kō-rā'shōn. f. The act of sweetening. |
| TO DRY , dri. v. n. To grow dry, to lose moisture. | DUCT , dōkt. f. Guidance, direction; a passage through which any thing is conducted. | DULHEAD , dōl'hēd. f. A blockhead, a wretch foolish and stupid. |
| DRYER , dri'ēr. f. That which has the quality of absorbing moisture. | DUCTILE , dōk'til. a. (140). Flexible, pliable; easy to be drawn out into a length; tractable, obsequious, complying. | DULL , dōl. a. Stupid, doltish, blockish, unapprehensive; blunt, obtuse; sad, melancholy; sluggish, heavy, slow of motion; not bright; drowsy, sleepy. |
| DRYEYED , dri'lde. a. Without tears, without weeping. | DUCTILENESS , dōk'til-nēs. f. Flexibility, ductility. | TO DULL , dōl. v. a. To stupify, to infatuate; to blunt; to sadden, to make melancholy; to damp, to clog; to make weary or slow of motion; to fully brightness. |
| DRYLY , dri'lē. ad. Without moisture, coldly, without affection; jejunely, barrenly. | DUCTILITY , dōk-til'ē-tē. f. Quality of suffering extension, flexibility; obsequiousness, compliance. | DULLARD , dōl'lārd. f. A blockhead, a dolt, a stupid fellow. |
| DRYNESS , dri'nēs. f. Want of moisture; want of succulence; want of embellishment, want of pathos; want of sensibility in devotion. | DUDGEON , dōd'jōn. f. (259). A small dagger; malice, sullenness, ill-will. | DULLY , dōl'lē. ad. Stupidly; sluggishly; not vigorously, not gaily, not brightly, not keenly. |
| DRYNURSE , dri'nūrs. f. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast; one who takes care of another. | DUE , dō. a. Owed, that which one has a right to demand; proper, fit, appropriate; exact, without deviation. | DULNESS , dōl'nēs. f. Stupidity, weakness of intellect, indocility; drowsiness, inclination to sleep; sluggishness of motion; dimness, want of lustre. |
| TO DRYNURSE , dri'nūrs. v. a. To feed without the breast. | DUKE , dō. ad. Exactly, directly, duly. | DULY , dōl'lē. ad. Properly, fitly; regularly, exactly. |
| DRYSHOD , dri'shōd. a. Without wet feet, without treading above the shoes in the water. | DUKE , dō. f. That which belongs to one, that which may be justly claimed; right, just title; whatever custom or law requires to be done; custom, tribute. | DUMB , dōm. a. Mute, incapable of speech; deprived of speech; mute, not using words; silent, refusing to speak. |
| DUAL , dō'äl. a. Expressing the number two. | DUEL , dō'il. f. A combat between two, a single fight. | DUMBLY , dōm'lē. ad. Mutely, silently. |
| TO DUB , dōb. v. a. To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity. | TO DUEL , dō'il. v. n. To fight a single combat. | DUMBNESS , dōm'nēs. f. Incapacity to speak; omission of speech, muteness; refusal to speak, silence. |
| DUBIOUS , dō'bē-üs. a. (542). Doubtful, not settled in an opinion; uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear. | DUELLER , dō'il-lōr. f. A single combatant. | TO DUMFOUND , dōm'fōund. v. a. To confuse, to strike dumb. |
| DUBIOUSLY , dō'bē-üs-lē. ad. Uncertainly, without any determination. | DUELLIST , dō'il-līst. f. A single combatant; one who professes to live by rules of honour. | DUMP , dōmp. f. Sorrow, melancholy, sadness. A low word, used generally in the plural; as to be in the dumps. |
| DUBIOUSNESS , dō'bē-üs-nēs. f. Uncertainty, doubtfulness. | DUELLO , dō-ē'lō. f. The duel, the rule of duelling. | DUMPISH , dōmp'ish. a. Sad, melancholy, sorrowful. |
| DUBITABLE , dō'bē-tā-bl. a. Doubtful, uncertain. | DUENNA , dō-ēn'nā. f. An old woman kept to guard a younger. | DUMPLING , dōmp'līng. f. A sort of pudding. |
| DUBITATION , dō-bē-tā'shōn. f. The act of doubting, doubt. | DUG , dōg. f. A pap, a nipple, a teat. | DUN , dōn. a. A colour partaking of brown and black; dark, gloomy. |
| DUCAL , dō'äl. a. Pertaining to a duke. | DUG , dōg. Pret. and part. pass. of Dig. | TO DUN , dōn.. v. a. To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. |
| DUCAT , dōk'it. f. A coin struck by dukes: in silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence, in gold at nine shillings and sixpence. | DUKE , dōke. f. (376). One of the highest order of nobility in England. | DUN , dōn. f. A clamorous, troublesome creditor. |
| DUCK , dōk. f. A water fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment, or fondness; a declination of the head; a stone thrown obliquely on the waters. | There is a slight deviation often heard in the pronunciation of this word, as if written <i>Dook</i> ; but this borders on vulgarity; the true sound of the <i>u</i> must be carefully preserved, as if written <i>Dewk</i> . There is another impropriety in pronouncing this word, as if written <i>Jock</i> ; this is not so vulgar as the former, and arises from an ignorance of the influence of accent.—See <i>Principles</i> , No. 46a. | DUNCE , dōnse. f. A dullard, a dolt, a thickskul. |
| TO DUCK , dōk. v. n. To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head, as a duck; to bow low, to cringe. | DUKEDEOM , dōk'dōm. f. The possession of a duke; the title or quality of a duke. | DUNG , dōng. f. The excrement of animals used to fatten ground. |
| To DUCK , dōk. v. a. To put under water. | DULBRAINED , dōl'bānd. a. Stupid, doltish, foolish. | TO DUNG , dōng. v. a. To fatten with dung. |
| DUCKER , dōk'dr. f. A diver, a cringer. | DULCET , dōl'sēt. a. Sweet to the taste, luscious; sweet to the ear, harmonious. | DUNGEON , dōn'jōn. f. (259). A close prison, generally spoke of a prison subterraneous. |
| DUCKINGSTOOL , dōk'king-stōl. f. A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water. | DULCIFICATION , dōl-sē-fē-kā'shōn. f. The act of sweetening, the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony. | DUNG-FORK , dōng'fōrk. f. A fork to toss out dung from stables. |
| DUCK-LEGGED , dōk'lēg'd. a. Short legged. | TO DULCIFY , dōl'sē-fl. v. a. (183). To sweeten, to set free from acidity. | DUNGHIL , dōng'hil. f. A heap or accumulation of dung; any mean or vile abode; any situation of meanness; a term of reproach for a man meanly born. |
| DUCKLING , dōk'līng. f. A young duck. | DULCIMER , dōl'sē-mēr. f. A musical instrument played by striking the brass wire with little sticks. | DUNGHIL , dōng'hil. a. (406). Sprung from the dunghil, mean, low. |
| DUCKMEAT , dōk'mēt. f. A common plant growing in standing waters; | TO DULCORATE , dōl'kō-rāt. v. a. E. e. | Leaving out one / in the last syllable of this word is, perhaps, agreeable to the laws. Printers have laid down to themselves; but there is no eye that is not hurt at the different appearance of <i>bill</i> when alone, and when joined to another word. That double letters. |

(546). — Fāte, fār, fāl, fāt ; — mē, mēt ; — pīne, pīn ; —

letters may be, in some cases, spared, is not to be denied ; but where either the sense or sound is endangered by the omission of a letter, there to spare a letter is to injure the language. A secret conviction of this has made all our Lexicographers waver greatly in spelling these words, as may be seen at large in the Preliminary Observations to the Rhyming Dictionary, page xv.

DUNGY, dūng'ē. a.

Full of dung, mean, vile, base.

DUNGYARD, dūng'yārd. s.

The place of the dunghill.

DUNNER, dūn'nūr. s.

One employed in soliciting petty debts.

DUODECIMO, dū-dēs'sē-mō. s.

A book in which one sheet of paper makes twelve leaves.

DUODECUPLE, dū-dēk'kū-pl. a.

Consisting of twelves.

DUPE, dūpe. s.

A credulous man, a man easily tricked.

To **DUPE**, dūpe. v. a.

To trick, to cheat.

To **DUPLICATE**, dū'plē-kātē. v. a.

(91). To double, to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity ; to fold together.

DUPLICATE, dū'plē-kātē. s. (91).

Another correspondent to the first, a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

DUPLICATION, dū'plē-kā'shān. s.

The act of doubling ; the act of folding together ; a fold, a doubling.

DUPLICATURE, dū'plē-kā-tūrē. s.

A fold, any thing doubled.

DUPLICITY, dū-plīs'ē-tē. s.

Doubleness ; deceit, doubleness of heart.

DURABILITY, dū-rā-bil'ē-tē. s.

The power of lasting, endurance.

DURABLE, dū'rā-bl. a.

Lasting, having the quality of long continuance ; having successive existence.

DURABLENESS, dū'rā-bl-nēs. s.

Power of lasting.

DURABLY, dū'rā-blē. ad.

In a lasting manner.

DURANCE, dū'rānsē. s.

Imprisonment, the custody or power of a jaylor ; endurance, continuance, duration.

DURATION, dū-rā'shān. s.

Continuance of time ; power of continuance ; length of continuance.

To **DURE**, dūre. v. n.

To last, to continue. Not in use.

DUREFUL, dūre'fūl. a.

Lasting, of long continuance.

DURELESS, dūre'lēs. a.

Without continuance, fading.

DURESSE, dū'res. s.

Imprisonment, constraint.

DURING, dū'rīng. prep.

For the time of the continuance.

DURITY, dū'rē-tē. s.

Hardness, firmness.

DURST, dūrst.

The preterit of **Date**, to venture.

DUSK, dūsk. a.

Tending to darkness ; tending to blackness, dark coloured.

DUSK, dūsk. s.

Tendency to darkness ; darkness of colour.

To **DUSK**, dūsk. v. a.

To make dusky.

To **DUSK**, dūsk. v. n.

To grow dark, to begin to lose light.

DUSKILY, dūsk'ē-lē. ad.

With a tendency to darkness.

DUSKISH, dūsk'ish. a.

Inclining to darkness, tending to obscurity ; tending to blackness.

DUSKISHLY, dūsk'ish-lē. ad.

Cloudily, darkly.

DUSKY, dūsk'ē. a.

Tending to darkness, obscure ; tending to blackness, dark coloured ; gloomy, sad, intellectually clouded.

DUST, dūst. s.

Earth or other matter reduced to small particles ; the grave, the state of dissolution ; mean and dejected state.

To **DUST**, dūst. v. a.

To free from dust, to sprinkle with dust.

DUSTMAN, dūst'mān. s.

One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

DUSTY, dūs'tē. a.

Filled with dust, clouded with dust ; covered or scattered with dust.

DUTCHESS, dūtsh'ēs. s.

The lady of a duke ; a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCHY, dūtsh'ē. s.

A territory which gives title to a duke.

DUTCHYCOURT, dūtsh'ē-kōrt. s.

A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided.

DUTEOUS, dū'tē-ōs, or dū'tshē-ōs. a.

(263) (294). Obedient, obsequious ; enjoined by duty.

DUTIFUL, dū'tē-fūl. a.

Obedient, submissive to natural or legal superiors ; expressive of respect, reverential.

DUTIFULLY, dū'tē-fūl-ē. ad.

Obediently, submissively ; reverently, respectfully.

DUTIFULNESS, dū'tē-fūl-nēs. s.

Obedience, submission to just authority ; reverence, respect.

DUTY, dū'tē. s.

That to which a man is by any natural or

legal obligation bound ; acts or forbearances required by religion or morality ; obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors ; act of reverence or respect ; the business of a soldier on guard ; tax, impost, custom, toll.

DWARF, dwōrf. s.

A man below the common size of men ; any animal or plant below its natural bulk ; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances ; it is used often in composition, as dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle.

To **DWARF**, dwōrf. v. a.

To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.

DWARFISH, dwōrf'ish. a.

Below the natural bulk, low, little.

DWARFISHLY, dwōrf'ish-lē. ad.

Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, dwōrf'ish-nēs. s.

Minuteness of stature, littleness.

To **DWELL**, dwēl. v. n.

Preterit Dwelt or Dwelled. To inhabit, to live in a place, to reside, to have a habitation ; to be in any state of condition ; to be suspended with attention ; to fix the mind upon ; to continue long speaking.

DWELLER, dwēl'lūr. s.

An inhabitant.

DWELLING, dwēl'īng. s.

Habitation, abode ; state of life, mode of living.

DWELLINGHOUSE, dwēl'īng-hōusē.

s. The house at which one lives.

To **DWINDLE**, dwīnd'dl. v. n. (405).

To shrink, to lose bulk, to grow little ; to degenerate, to sink ; to wear away, to lose health, to grow feeble ; to fall away, to moulder off.

DYING, dī'īng, the participle of Die.

Expiring, giving up the ghost ; tingling, giving a new colour.

DYNASTY, dī'nās'tē. s.

Government, sovereignty.

DYSCRASY, dī'krā-sē. s.

An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, a distemperature.

DYSENTERY, dī'sēn-tēr-ē. s.

A looseness wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

DYSPEPSY, dīs'pē-pē-sē. s.

A difficulty of digestion.

DYSPHONY, dīs'fō-nē. s.

A difficulty in speaking.

DYSPNOEA, dīsp-nē'ā. s.

A difficulty of breathing.

DYSURY, dīzh'ū-rē. s. (450) (451)

(452). A difficulty in making urine.

¶ The s in this word has the flat aspiration, for the same reason as the s in Treasury.— See *Dysuria*.

E.

EAR

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —ōil; —pōund; —thin, THiS.

EACH, ētsh. pron. (227).
Either of two; every one of any number, taken separately.

EAGER, ē'gūr. a. (227).

Struck with desire, ardently wishing; hot of disposition, vehement, ardent; quick, busy; sharp, sour, acrid.

EAGERLY, ē'gūr-lē. ad.

Ardently, hotly; keenly, sharply.

EAGERNESS, ē'gūr-nēs. f.

Ardour of inclination; impetuosity, vehemence, violence.

EAGLE, ē'gl. f. (227) (405).

A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-fighted; the standard of the ancient Romans.

EAGLE-EYED, ē'gl-īde. a.

Sharp-fighted as an eagle.

EAGLESTONE, ē'gl-stōne. f.

A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests.

EAGLET, ē'gl-ēt. f.

A young eagle.

EAR, ēr. f. (227).

The whole organ of audition or hearing; that part of the ear that stands prominent; power of judging of harmony; the spike of corn, that part which contains the seeds; To fall together by the ears, to fight, to scuffle; To fet by the ears, to make strife, to make to quarrel.

EARLESS, ēr'lēs. a.

Without any ears.

EAR-RING, ēr'rīng. f.

Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears.

EARSHOT, ēr'shōt. f.

Reach of the ear.

EARWAX, ēr'wāks. f.

The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

EARWIG, ēr'wig. f.

A sheath-winged insect; a whisperer.

EARWITNESS, ēr-wit'nēs. f.

One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

TO EAR, ēr. v. a. (246).

To plow, to till.

TO EAR, ēr. v. n.

To shoot into ears.

EARED, ēr'd. a.

Having ears or organs of hearing; having ears, or ripe corn.

EARL, ērl. f. (234) (237).

A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL, ērl-mār'shāl. f.

He that has chief care of military solemnities.

EARLDOM, ērl'dōm. f.

The signory of an earl.

EARLINESS, ēr'lē-nēs. f.

Quickness of any action with respect to something else.

EARLY, ēr'lē. a. (234).

Soon with respect to something else.

EARLY, ēr'lē. ad.

Soon, betimes.

EAS

TO EARN, ērn. v. a. (234) (371).
To gain as the reward or wages of labour; to gain, to obtain.

EARNEST, ēr'nēst. a. (234).

Ardent in any affection, warm, zealous; intent, fixed, eager.

EARNEST, ēr'nēst. f.

Seriousness, a serious event, not a jest; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

EARNESTLY, ēr'nēst-lē. ad.

Warmly, affectionately, zealously, importunately; eagerly, desirously.

EARNESTNESS, ēr'nēst-nēs. f.

Eagerness, warmth, vehemence; solicitude.

EARTH, ērth. f. (234) (237).

The element distinct from air, fire, or water; the teraqueous globe, the world.

NOTE This word is liable to a coarse vulgar pronunciation, as if written Urth; there is, indeed, but a delicate difference between this and the true sound; but quite sufficient to distinguish a common from a polite speaker.

TO EARTH, ērth. v. a.

To hide in earth; to cover with earth.

TO EARTH, ērth. v. n.

To retire under ground.

EARTHBOARD, ērth'bōrd. f.

The board of the plough that shakes off the earth.

EARTHBORN, ērth'bōrn. a.

Born of the earth; meanly born.

EARTHBOUND, ērth'bōund. a.

Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

EARTHEN, ērth'n. a.

Made of earth, made of clay.

EARTHFLAX, ērth'flāks. f.

A kind of fibrous fossil.

EARTHINESS, ērth'é-nēs. f.

The quality of containing earth, grossness.

EARTHLING, ērth'ling. f.

An inhabitant of the earth, a poor frail creature.

EARTHLY, ērth'lē. a.

Not heavenly, vile, mean, sordid; belonging only to our present state, not spiritual.

EARTHNUT, ērth'nūt. f.

A pignut, a root in shape and size like a nut.

EARTHQUAKE, ērth'quākē. f.

Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

EARTHSHAKING, ērth'shā-kīng. a.

Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

EARTHWORM, ērth'wōrm. f.

A worm bred under ground; a mean sordid wretch.

EARTHY, ērth'ē. a.

Confisting of earth; inhabiting the earth, terrestrial; relating to earth; not mental, gross, not refined.

EASE, ēze. f. (227).

Quiet, rest, undisturbed tranquillity; freedom from pain; facility; unconstraint, freedom from harshness, forced behaviour, or conceits.

TO EASE, ēze. v. a.

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To free from pain; to relieve; to assuage to mitigate; to relieve from labour; to be free from any thing that offends.

EASEFUL, ēze'fūl. a.

Quiet, peaceable.

EASEMENT, ēze'mēnt. f.

Assistance, support.

EASILY, ē'zē-lē. ad.

Without difficulty; without pain, without disturbance; readily, without reluctance.

EASINESS, ē'zē-nēs. f.

Freedom from difficulty; flexibility, readiness; freedom from constraint; rest, tranquillity.

EAST, ēst. f. (227) (246).

The quarter where the sun rises; the regions in the eastern parts of the world.

EASTER, ēs'ter. f.

The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

EASTERLY, ēs'ēr-lē. a.

Coming from the parts towards the East; lying towards the East; looking towards the East.

EASTERN, ēs'ēr-nēn. a.

Dwelling or found in the East, oriental; going towards the East; looking towards the East.

EASTWARD, ēs'ēr-wōrd. a. (88).

Towards the East.

EASY, ē'zē. a.

Not difficult; quiet, at rest, not harassed; complying, unrefusing, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without constraint, without formality.

TO EAT, ēte. v. a. (227) (229).

Preterite Ate or Eat, part. Eat or Eaten.

To devour with the mouth; to consume, to corrode; to retreat.

TO EAT, ēte. v. n.

To go to meals, to take meals, to feed; to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corrosion.

EATABLE, ē'tā-bl. f.

Any thing that may be eaten.

EATER, ē'tōr. f.

One that eats any thing; a corrosive.

EATINGHOUSE, ē'tīng-hōūse. f.

A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAVES, ēvz. f. (227).

The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

TO EAVESDROP, ēvz'drōp. v. a.

To catch what comes from the eaves, to listen under windows.

EAVESDROPPER, ēvz'drōp-pōr. f.

A listener under windows.

EBB, ēb. f.

The reflux of the tide towards the sea; decline, decay, waste.

TO EBB, ēb. v. n.

To flow back towards the sea; to decline, to decay, to waste.

EBEN, } ēb'ēn. }

EBON, } ēb'ōn. }

A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood.

EBRIETY, ē-brī'ē-tē. f.

Drunken-

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ; — mè, mét ; — pine, pîn ; —

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Drunkenness, intoxication by strong liquors. | excessive elevation of the mind ; madness, distraction. | Publication of any thing, particularly of a book; re-publication, with revision. |
| EBRIOSITY , è-bré-òs'è-tè. f. Habitual drunkenness. | ECSTASIED , èks'tâ-sid. a. Ravished, enraptured. | EDITOR , èd'è-tûr. f. Publisher, he that revises or prepares any work for publication. |
| EVILLITION , èb'-è-lîl'h'ùn. f. (177) The act of boiling up with heat; any intestine motion; effervescence. | ECSTATICAL , èks-tât'è-kâl. } a. ECSTATICK , èks-tât'ik. } a. Ravished, raptured, elevated to ecstasy; in the highest degree of joy. | TO EDUCATE , èd'ju-kâte. v. a. To breed, to bring up. This pronunciation may seem odd to those who are not acquainted with the nature of the letters; but it is not only the most polite, but, in reality, the most agreeable to rule.—See Principles, No. 294, 376. |
| ECCENTRICAL , èk-sén'trè-kâl. } a. ECCENTRICK , èk-sén'trik. } a. Deviating from the centre; irregular, anomalous. | EDACIOUS , è-dâ'fûs. a. Eating, voracious, ravenous, greedy. | EDUCATION , èd-jù-kâ'fûn. f. Formation of manners in youth. |
| ECCENTRICITY , èk-sén-tris'è-tè. f. Deviation from a centre; excursion from the proper orb. | EDACITY , è-dâs'è-tè. f. Voraciousness, ravenousness. | TO EDUCATE , è-d'è-dûc'. v. a. To bring out, to extract. |
| ECHYMOSIS , èk-ké-mô'sis. f. (520) Livid spots or blotches in the skin. | EDDER , èd'dûr. f. Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. | EDUCTION , è-dûk'fûn. f. The act of bringing any thing into view. |
| ECCLESIASTICAL , èk-klé-zhè-às'tè-kâl. } a. ECCLESIASTICK , èk-klé-zhè-às'ik. } a. Relating to the church, not civil. | EDDY , èd'dé. f. The water that by some reperussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream; whirlpool, circular motion. | TO EDULCORATE , è-dûl'kô-rate. v. a. To sweeten. |
| ECCLESIASTICK , èk-klé-zhè-às'tik. 1. A person dedicated to the ministries of religion. 2. I have given these words the flat s aspirated, as I am convinced it is quite agreeable to the analogy of pronunciation: for the third syllable coming after the secondary accent, is exactly under the same predicament as the penultimate syllable in <i>Amboīst</i> , <i>Foghstān</i> , <i>Gedāstān</i> , &c.—See Principles, No. 451. | EDENTATED , è-dèn'tâ-tèd. a. Deprived of teeth. | EDULCRATION , è-dûl'kô-râ'fûn. f. The act of sweetening. |
| ECHINUS , è-ki'nûs. f. A hedgehog; a shellfish set with prickles; with botanists, the prickly head of any plant; in architecture, a member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving. | EDGE , èdje. f. The thin or cutting part of a blade; a narrow part rising from a broader; keenness, acrimony; To set the teeth on edge, to cause a tingling pain in the teeth. | TO EEK , èke. v. a. To make bigger by the addition of another piece; to supply any deficiency. |
| ECHO , èk'kô. f. The return or reperussion of any sound; the sound returned. | TO EDGE , èdje. v. a. To sharpen, to enable to cut; to furnish with an edge; to border with any thing, to fringe; exasperate, to embitter. | EEL , èl. f. A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud. |
| TO ECHO , èk'kô. v. n. To resound, to give the reperussion of a voice; to be sounded back. | TO EDGE , èdje. v. n. To move against any power. | E'EN , èén. ad. Contracted from Even. |
| TO ECHO , èk'kô. v. a. To send back a voice. | EDGED , èd'j'd. part. a. Sharp, not blunt. | EFFABLE , èf'fâ-bl. a. Expressive, utterable. |
| ECCLAIRCISSEMENT , èk-klâr'sîz-mânt. f. Explanation, the act of clearing up an affair. | EDGING , èd'jing. f. What is added to any thing by way of ornament; a narrow lace. | TO EFFACE , èf-fâs'. v. a. To destroy any form painted or carved; to blot out; to destroy, to wear away. |
| ECLAT , è-klâw'. f. (472). Splendour, show, lustre. | EDGELESS , èdje'lâs. a. Blunt, obtuse, unable to cut. | This pronunciation may be observed of the o in <i>occasione</i> , <i>offâce</i> , <i>official</i> , &c. This is certainly a deviation from rule, but it is so general, and so agreeable to the ear, as to be a distinguishing mark of elegant pronunciation. |
| ECLECTICK , èk-lék'tik. a. Selecting, chusing at will. | EDGE TOOL , èdje'tôbl. f. A tool made sharp to cut. | EFFECT , èf-fékt'. f. That which is produced by an operating cause; consequence, event; reality, not mere appearance; in the plural, goods, moveables. |
| ECLIPSE , è-klips'. f. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; darkness, obscuration. | EDGEWISE , èdje'wîze. ad. With the edge put into any particular direction. | TO EFFECT , èf-fékt'. v. a. To bring to pass, to attempt with success, to achieve; to produce as a cause. |
| TO ECLIPSE , è-klips'. v. a. To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to cloud; to obscure; to disgrace. | EDIBLE , èd'è-bl. a. Fit to be eaten. | EFFECTIBLE , èf-fék'té-bl. a. Performable, practicable. |
| ECLIPTICK , è-klip'tik. f. A great circle of the sphere. | EDICT , è'dikt. f. A proclamation of command or prohibition. | EFFECTIVE , èf-fék'tiv. a. Having the power to produce effects; operative, active; efficient. |
| ECLOGUE , èk'lôg. f. (338). A pastoral poem. | EFFECTIVELY , èf-fék'tiv-lé. ad. Powerfully, with real operation. | EFFECTIVELY , èf-fék'tiv-lé. ad. |
| ECONOMY , è-kôn'ð-mé. f. (206). The management of a family; frugality, discretion of expence; disposition of things, regulation; the disposition or arrangement of any work. | EDIFICATION , èd-è-fé-kâ'fûn. f. The act of building up man in the faith, improvement in holiness; improvement, instruction. | POWERFULLY , with real operation. |
| ECONOMICK , èk-kô-nôm'ik. (530) } ECONOMICAL , èk-kô-nôm'è-kâl. } a. Pertaining to the regulation of an household; frugal. | EDIFICE , èd'è-fîs. f. A fabrick, a building. | EFFECTLESS , èf-fékt'lâs. a. Without effect, impotent, useless. |
| ECSTASY , èks'tâ-sâ. f. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost; excessive joy, rapture; enthusiasm, | EDIFIER , èd'è-fl-ör. f. One that improves or instructs another. | EFFECTOR , èf-fék'tôr. f. He that produces any effect. |
| | TO EDIFY , èd'è-fl. v. a. To build; to instruct, to improve; to teach, to persuade. | EFFECTUAL , èf-fék'tshù-ál. a. Productive of effects, powerful, to a degree adequate to the occasion, efficacious. |
| | EDILE , èdile. f. (140). The title of a magistrate in old Rome. | EFFECTUALLY , èf-fék'tshù-ál-lé. ad. In a manner productive of the consequence intended, efficaciously. |
| | EDITION , è-dish'ùn. f. | TO EFFECTUATE , èf-fék'tshù-át. v. a. To bring to pass, to fulfil. |
| | | EFFEMINACY , èf-fém'è-nâ-sé. f. Admission of the qualities of a woman, softness, unmanly delicacy; lasciviousness, loose pleasure. |
| | | EFFEMINATE , èf-fém'è-nâ-té. a. (91) Having |

EFF

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ELA

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bāll; —ōil; —pōund; —tbin, THIS.

Having the qualities of a woman, womanish, voluptuous, tender.

To EFFEMINATE, ēf-fēm'ē-nāt. v. a. (91) To make womanish, to emasculate, to unman.

To EFFEMINATE, ēf-fēm'ē-nāt.

v. n. To soften, to melt into weakness.

EFFEMINATION, ēf-fēm-ē-nā'thūn. f. The state of one grown womanish, the state of one emasculated or unmanned.

To EFFERVESCE, ēf-fēr-vēs'. v. n.

To generate heat by intestine motion.

EFFERVESCENCE, ēf-fēr-vēs'sēns. f. The act of growing hot, production of heat by intestine motion.

EFFICACIOUS, ēf-fē-kā'fūs. a.

Productive of effects, powerful to produce the consequence intended.

EFFICACIOUSLY, ēf-fē-kā'fūs-lē. ad. Effectually.

EFFICACY, ēf-fē-kā-sē. f.

Production of the consequence intended.

EFFICIENCY, ēf-fish'yēn-sē. f.

The act of producing effects, agency.

EFFICIENT, ēf-fish'yēnt. f.

The cause which makes effects; he that makes, the effector.

EFFICIENT, ēf-fish'yēnt. a.

Causing effects.

EFFIGIES, ēf-fid'jēs. f.

EFFIGY, ēf-fē-jē. f.

Resemblance, image in painting or sculpture.

EFFLORESCENCE, ēf-flo-rēs'sēns. f.

EFFLORESCENCY, ēf-flo-rēs'sēn-sē. f. Production of flowers; excrescences in the form of flowers; in physick, the breaking out of some humours in the skin.

EFFLORESCENT, ēf-flo-rēs'sēnt. a.

Shooting out in forms of flowers.

EFFLUENCE, ēf'flū-ēnsē. f.

That which issues from some other principle.

EFFLUVIA, ēf-flū've-ā. f.

EFFLUVIA, ēf-flū've-ā. f.

Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies.

EFFLUX, ēf'flūks. f. (492).

The act of flowing out; effusion; that which flows from something else, emanation.

To EFFLUX, ēf'flūks'. v. n.

To run out.

EFFLUXION, ēf-flūk'shūn. f.

The act of flowing out; that which flows out, effluvium, emanation.

EFFORT, ēf'fōrt. f.

Struggle, laborious endeavour.

EFFOSSION, ēf-fōsh'ūn. f.

The act of digging up from the ground.

EFFRONTRY, ēf-frōn'tē-rē. f.

Impudence, shamelessness.

EFFULGENCE, ēf-fōl'jēnsē. f. (177).

Lustre, brightness, splendour.

EFFULGENT, ēf-fōl'jēnt. a.

Shining, bright, luminous.

EFFUMABILITY, ēf-fū-mā-bil'ē-tē. f.

The quality of flying away in fumes.

To EFFUSE, ēf-fūzē'. v. a. (437).

To pour out, to spill.

EFFUSION, ēf-fū'zhūn. f.

The act of pouring out; waste, the act of spilling or shedding; the thing poured out.

EFFUSIVE, ēf-fū'siv. a. (499) (428)

Pouring out, dispersing.

EIG

EFT, ēft. f.

A newt, an evet.

EFTSOONS, ēft-sōōnz'. ad.

Soon afterwards.

To EGEST, ē-jēst'. v. a.

To throw out food at the natural vents.

EGESTION, ē-jēs'ēshūn. f.

The act of throwing out the digested food.

EGG, ēg. f.

That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced; the spawn or sperm of creatures; any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.

To EGG, ēg. v. a.

To incite, to instigate.

EGLANTINE, ēg'lān-tīn. f. (150).

A species of rose; sweet briar.

EGOTISM, ēgō-tīzm. f.

Too frequent mention of a man's self.

EFTR CONTRARY to my own judgement I have made the e in the first syllable of this word long, because I see it is uniformly so marked by all the Dictionaries I have seen:

but I am much mistaken if analogy does not in time recover her rights, and shorten this vowel by joining it to the g, as if written eg-o-tīzm; not because this vowel is short in the Latin ego, (for the English quantity has very little to do with the Latin) but because the word may be looked upon as a simple in our language, and the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable.—See Principles, No. 511, 530, 536.

EGOTIST, ēgō-tīst. f.

One that is always talking of himself.

To EGOTIZE, ēgō-tīzē. v. n.

To talk much of one's self.

EGREGIOUS, ē-grē'jē-ūs. a.

Eminent, remarkable, extraordinary; eminently bad, remarkably vicious.

EGREGIOUSLY, ē-grē'jē-ūs-lē. ad.

Eminently, shamefully.

EGRESS, ē'grēs. f.

The act of going out of any place, departure.

EGRESSION, ē-grēsh'ūn. f.

The act of going out.

EGRET, ē'grēt. f.

A fowl of the heron kind.

EGRIOT, ē'grē-ōt. f.

A species of cherry.

To EJACULATE, ē-jāk'ū-lātē. v. a.

To throw, to shoot out.

EJACULATION, ē-jāk'ū-lā'fūn. f.

A short prayer darted out occasionally; the act of darting or throwing out.

EJACULATORY, ē-jāk'ū-lā-tōr-ē. a.

Suddenly darted out, hasty.

To EJECT, ē-jēkt'. v. a.

To throw out, to cast forth, to void; to throw out or expel from an office or possession.

EJECTION, ē-jēk'fūn. f.

The act of casting out, expulsion.

EJECTMENT, ē-jēkt'mēnt. f.

A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGHT, āyt. a.

Twice four. A word of number.

EFTR The genuine sound of the diphthong in this word and its compounds does not seem to be that of the first sound of a, which Mr. Sheridan has given it under the second sound of e, but a combination of the first sound of a and e pronounced as closely together as possible. But as this distinction is very delicate, and may not be more easily appre-

hended than that between m:st and meēt, (246), I have given the diphthong the same found as Mr. Sheridan has done.

EIGHTH, āyt'h. a.

Next in order to the seventh.

EIGHT This word, as it is written, by no means conveys the sound annexed to it in speaking: for the abstract termination th being a perfect lisp, is quite distinct from the final t of eight, and can never coalesce with it without depriving the word of one of its letters. The only sound conveyed by the letters of this word, as now spelt, is, as if written ayth: and if we would spell this sound as we pronounce it, and as the analogy of formation certainly requires, we must necessarily write it eighth. This would have an unusual appearance to the eye; and this would be a sufficient reason with the multitude for opposing it; but men of sense ought to consider, that the credit of the language is concerned in rectifying this radical fault in its orthography.

EIGHTEEN, āyt'tēēn. a.

Twice nine.

EIGHTEENTH, āy'tēēn'h. a.

The next in order to the seventeenth.

EIGHTFOLD, āyt'fōld. a.

Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTHLY, āyt'b'lē. ad.

In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, āy'tē-ēt'h. a.

The next in order to the seventy-ninth, eighth tenth.

EIGHTSCORE, āyt'skōrē. a.

Eight times twenty.

EIGHTY, āy'tē. a.

Eight times ten.

EISEL, ē'sēl. f.

Vinegar, verjuice.

EITHER, ē'θūr. pron. distrib.

Whichever of the two, whether one or the other; each, both.

EITHER, ē'θūl. conj. (252).

A distributive conjunction, answered by Or, either the one or the other.

EJULATION, ēd-jū-lā'fūn. f.

Ouclry, lamentation, moan, wailing.

EKE, ēkē. ad.

Also, likewise, beside.

To EKE, ēkē. v. a.

To increase; to supply, to fill up deficiencies; to protract, to lengthen; to spin out by useless additions.

To ELABORATE, ē-lāb'ō-rātē. v. a.

To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive operations.

ELABORATE, ē-lāb'ō-rātē. a. (91).

Finished with great diligence.

ELABORATELY, ē-lāb'ō-rātē-lē. ad.

Laboriously, diligently, with great study.

ELABORATION, ē-lāb'ō-rā-tōn. f.

Improvement by successive operations.

To ELANCE, ē-lānsē'. v. a.

To throw out, to dart.

To ELAPSE, ē-lāpsē'. v. n.

To pass away, to glide away.

ELASTICAL, ē-lās'tē-kāl. a.

Having the power of returning to the form

from which it is distorted, springy.

ELASTICITY, ē-lās'tis'ē-tē. f.

Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves.

Elate, ē-lātē'. a.

Flushed with success, lofty, haughty.

To ELATE, ē-lātē'. v. a.

ELE (546). — Fate, far, fall, flat; — mē, mét; — pine; pīn; —

'To puff up with prosperity; to exalt, to heighten.

ELATION, ē-lā'ʃōn. f.

Haughtiness proceeding from success.

ELBOW, ēl'bō. f. (327).

The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder; any flexure or angle.

ELBOWCHAIR, ēl'bō-tshār'. f.

A chair with arms.

ELBOWROOM, ēl'bō-rōōm. f.

Room to stretch out the elbows, freedom from confinement.

TO ELBOW, ēl'bō. v. a.

To push with the elbow; to push, to drive to distance.

TO ELBOW, ēl'bō. v. n.

To put out in angles.

ELD, ēld. f.

Old age, decrepitude; old people, persons worn out with years.

ELDER, ēl'dār. a.

Surpassing another in years.

ELDERS, ēl'dār. f.

Persons whose age gives them reverence; ancestors; those who are older than others; among the Jews, rulers of the people; in the New Testament, ecclesiastics; among Presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.

ELDER, ēl'dār. f.

The name of a tree.

ELDERLY, ēl'dār-lē. a.

No longer young.

ELDERSHIP, ēl'dār-ship. f.

Seniority, primogeniture.

ELDEST, ēl'dēst. a.

The oldest, that has the right of primogeniture; that has lived most years.

ELECAMPANE, ēl-ē-kām-pān'. f.

A plant named also Starwort.

TO ELECT, ē-lēkt'. v. a.

To choose for any office or use; in theology, to select as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT, ē-lēkt'. a.

Chosen, taken by preference from among others; chosen to an office, not yet in possession; chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECTARY, ē-lēk'tā-rē. f.

A form of medicine made of conserves and powders in the consistence of honey.

ELECT This is an alteration of the word *Electary* which has taken place within these few, and it must be owned, is an alteration for the better: for as there is no *s* in the Latin *Electarium*, there can be no reason for inserting it in our English word, which is derived from it.

ELECTION, ē-lēk'shōn. f.

The act of chusing one or more from a greater number; the power of choice; voluntary preference; the determination of God by which any were selected for eternal life; the ceremony of a publick choice.

ELECTIVE, ē-lēk'tiv. a.

Exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, ē-lēk'tiv-lē. ad.

By choice, with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, ē-lēk'tōr. f.

He that has a vote in the choice of any officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL, ē-lēk'tō-rāl. a.

Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE, ē-lēk'tō-rāt. f.

The territory of an elector.

ELECTRE, ē-lēk'tēr. f. (416).

Amber; a mixed metal.

ELECTRICAL, ē-lēk'trē-kāl. } a.

ELECTRICK, ē-lēk'trīk.

Attractive without magnetism; produced by an electric body.

ELECTRICITY, ē-lēk'trīs'ē-tē. f.

A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, and emit fire.

ELECTUARY, ē-lēk'thū-ār-ē. f.

See *Eleatory*.

ELEEMOSYNARY, ēl-ē-mōz'ē-nār-ē.

a. Living upon alms, depending upon charity; given in charity.

ELEGANCE, ēl'ē-gānsē. } f.

ELEGANCY, ēl'ē-gān-sē. } f.

Beauty of art, beauty without grandeur.

ELEGANT, ēl'ē-gānt. a.

Pleasing with minister beauties; nice, not coarse, not gross.

ELEGANTLY, ēl'ē-gānt-lē. ad.

In such a manner as to please without elevation.

ELEGIACK, ēl-ē-jī'āk. a.

Used in elegies mournful, sorrowful.

ELEGY Our own analogy would lead us to place the accent upon the second syllable of this word; but its derivation from the Latin *elegiacus*, and the Greek *ελεγιακός*, (in both which the antepenultimate is long) obliges us, under pain of appearing grossly illiterate, to place the accent on the same letter. But it may be observed, that we have scarcely an instance in the whole language of adopting a Latin or Greek word, and curtailing it of a syllable, without removing the accent higher on the English word.—See *Academy*.

ELEGY, ēl'ē-jē. f.

A mournful song; a funeral song; a short poem, without points or turns.

ELEMENT, ēl'ē-mēnt. f.

The first or constituent principle of any thing; the four elements, usually so called, are earth, air, fire, water, of which our world is composed; the proper habitation or sphere of any thing; an ingredient, a constituent part; the letters of any language; the lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

ELEMENTAL, ēl-ē-mēn'tāl. a.

Produced by some of the four elements; arising from first principles.

ELEMENTARITY, ēl-ē-mēn-tār'ē-tē. f.

Simplicity of nature, absence of composition.

ELEMENTARY, ēl-ē-mēn-tār-ē. a.

Uncompounded, having only one principle.

ELEPHANT, ēl'ē-fānt. f.

The largest of all quadrupeds.

ELEPHANTINE, ēl-ē-fān'tīn. a. (140)

Pertaining to the elephant.

TO ELEVATE, ēl'ē-vātē. v. a. (91).

To raise up aloft; to exalt, to dignify; to raise the mind with great conceptions.

ELEVATE, ēl'ē-vātē. part. a. (91).

Exalted, raised aloft.

ELEVATION, ēl'ē-vā'shōn. f.

The act of raising aloft; exaltation, dignity; exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions; the height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

ELEVATOR, ēl'ē-vā-tōr. f. (521).

A raiser or lifter up.

ELEVEN, ē-lēv'n. a.

Ten and one.

ELEVENTH, ē-lēv'n'θ. a.

The next in order to the tenth.

ELF, ēlf. f. plural Elves.

A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places; a devil.

ELFLOCK, ēlf'lōk. f.

Knots of hair twisted by elves.

TO ELICITE, ē-lis'sit. v. a.

To strike out, to fetch out by labour.

ELICIT, ē-lis'sit. a.

Brought into act.

ELICITATION, ē-lis-sē-tā'shōn. f.

Is a deducing the power of the will into act.

TO ELIDE, ē-lide'. v. a.

To break in pieces.

ELIGIBILITY, ēl-ō-jē-bil'ē-tē. f.

Worthiness to be chosen.

ELIGIBLE, ēl'ē-jē-bl. a.

Fit to be chosen, preferable.

ELIGIBleness, ēl'ē-jē-bl-nēs. f.

Worthiness to be chosen, preferable.

ELIMINATION, ē-lim-ē-nā'shōn. f.

The act of banishing, rejection.

ELISION, ē-lizh'ān. f.

The act of cutting off; division, separation of parts.

ELIXATION, ēl-ik-sā'shōn. f.

The act of boiling.

ELIXIR, ēlik'sür. f.

A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstrum; the liquor with which chymists transmute metals; the extract or quintessence of any thing; any cordial.

ELEX There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, even among the upper ranks of people, which changes the *i* in the second syllable into *e*, as if written *Elex*. The *i* is never pronounced in this manner, when the accent is on it, except when followed by *r* and another consonant. (108).

ELK, ēlk. f.

The elk is a large and stately animal of the stag kind.

ELL, ēl. f.

A measure containing a yard and a quarter.

ELLISSIS, ēl-lip'sis. f.—See *Efface*.

A figure of rhetorick, by which something is left out; in geometry, an oval figure generated from the section of a cone.

ELLIPTICAL, ēl-lip'tē-kāl. } a.

ELLIPTICK, ēl-lip'tik. } a.

Having the form of an ellipsis.

ELM, ēlm. f.

The name of a tree.

ELOCUTION, ēl-ō-kū'shōn. f.

The power of fluent speech; eloquence, flow of language; the power of expression or dictio.

ELOCUTION This word originally, both among the Greeks and Romans, signified the choice and order of words; and Dryden and other moderns use it in the same sense; it is now scarcely ever used but to signify pronunciation. The French seem to have been the first who used it in this sense: Addison has followed them: and as it is perfectly agreeable to the Latin original *e* and *legiūs*, and serves to distinguish oratorical pronunciation from pronunciation in general, the alteration is of use.

ELOGY, ēl'ō-jē. f.

Praise, panegyric.

TO ELONGATE, ē-lōng'gātē. v. a.

To lengthen, to draw out.

TO ELONGATE, ē-lōng'gātē. v. n.

To go off to a distance from any thing.

ELONGATION, ēl-ōng-gā'shōn. f.

The

EMA

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt — tōbe, tōb, bōll ; — dōl ; — pōdnd ; — tbin, THIS.

The act of stretching or lengthening itself; the state of being stretched; distance; space at which one thing is distant from another; departure, removal.

To ELOFE, ē-lōpē'. v. a.

To run away, to break loose, to escape.

ELOPEMENT, ē-lōpē'mēnt. f.

Departure from just restraint.

ELOPS, ē'lōps. f.

A fish, reckoned by Milton among the serpents.

ELOQUENCE, ē'lō-kwēns. f.

The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; elegant language uttered with fluency.

ELOQUENT, ē'lō-kwēnt. a.

Having the power of oratory.

ELSE, ēlſe. pronoun.

Other, one besides.

ELSE, ēlſe. ad.

Otherwise; beside, except.

ELSEWHERE, ēlſe'hwēre. ad. (397).

In any other place; in other places, in some other place.

To ELUCIDATE, ē-lū'sē-dātē. v. a.

To explain, to clear.

ELUCIDATION, ē-lū'sē-dā'ʃn. f.

Explanation, exposition.

ELUCIDATOR, ē-lū'sē-dā-tōr. f.

(521) Explainer, expositor, commentator.

To ELUDE, ē-lūdē'. v. a.

To escape by stratagem, to avoid by artifice.

ELUDIBLE, ē-lū'dē-bl. a.

Possible to be eluded.

ELVES, ēlvz. f.

The plural of Elf.

ELVELOCK, ēlv'lōk. f.

Knots in the hair.

ELVISH, ē'l'vish. a.

Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

ELUMBATED, ē-lūm'bā'tēd. a.

Weakened in the loins.

ELUSION, ē-lū'zhūn. f.

An escape from enquiry or examination, so artifice.

ELUSIVE, ē-lū'siv. a. (158) (428).

Practising elusion, using arts to escape.

ELUSORY, ē-lū'sūr-ē. a. (429).

Tending to elude, tending to deceive, fraudulent.

To ELUTE, ē-lūtē'. v. a.

To wash off.

To ELUTRIATE, ē-lū'trē-ātē. v. a.

To decant, to strain out.

ELYSIAN, ē-līzh'ē-ān. a. (542).

Deliciously soft and soothing, exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, ē-līzh'ē-ām. f.

The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls, any place exquisitely pleasant.

To EMACIATE, ē-mā'shē-ātē. v. a.

(542) To waste, to deprive of flesh.

To EMACIATE, ē-mā'shē-ātē. v. n.

To lose flesh, to pine.

EMACIATION, ē-mā-shē-ā'ʃn. f.

The act of making lean; the state of one grown lean.

EMACULATION, ē-māk-ū-lā'ʃn. f.

The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

EMANANT, ē-mā-nānt. a.

Issuing from something else.

EMANATION, ēm-mā-nā'ʃn. f.

The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance; that which issues from another substance. (530).

EMB

EMANATIVE, ē-mān'ā-tiv. a.
Issuing from another.

To EMANCIPATE, ē-mān'sē-pātē. v. a.
To set free from servitude.

EMANCIPATION, ē-mān-sē-pā'ʃn. f.
The act of setting free, deliverance from slavery.

To EMARGINATE, ē-mār'jē-nātē. v. a.
To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMASCULATE, ē-mās'ku-lātē. v. a.
To castrate, to deprive of virility; to effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

EMASCULATION, ē-mās'ku-lā'ʃn. f.
Castration; effeminacy, womanish qualities.

To EMBALE, ēm-bālē'. v. a.
To make up into a bundle; to bind up, to inclose.

To EMBALM, ēm-bālm'. v. a. (403)
To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may resist putrefaction.

¶ The affinity between the long e and the short i, when immediately followed by the accent, has been observed under the word *Despatch*. But this affinity is no where more remarkable than in those words where the e is followed by m or n. This has induced Mr. Sheridan to spell *embrace, endow, &c., imbrace, indow, &c.* and this spelling may, perhaps, sufficiently convey the curlory or colloquial pronunciation; but my observation greatly fails me if correct public speaking does not preserve the e in its true sound, when followed by m or n. The difference is delicate, but, in my opinion, real.

EMBALMER, ēm-bām'ēr. f.
One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.

To EMBAR, ēm-bār'. v. a.
To shut, to inclose; to stop, to hinder by prohibition, to block up.

EMBARCATION, ēm-bār-kā'ʃn. f.
The act of putting on shipboard; the act of going on shipboard.

EMBARGO, ēm-bār'gō. f.
A prohibition to pass, a stop put to trade.

To EMBARK, ēm-bārk'. v. a.
To put on shipboard; to engage another in any affair.

To EMBARK, ēm-bārk'. v. n.
To go on shipboard; to engage in any affair.

To EMBARRASS, ēm-bār'rās. v. a.
To perplex, to distress, to entangle.

EMBARRASSMENT, ēm-bār'rās-mēnt. f.
Perplexity, entanglement.

To EMBASE, ēm-bāsē'. v. a.
To vitiate; to degrade, to vilify.

EMBASSADOR, ēm-bās'sā-dōr. f.
One sent on a publick message.

EMBASSADRESS, ēm-bās'sā-drēs. f.
A woman sent on a publick message.

EMBASSAGE, ēm-bās-sājē. (90) } f.
A publick message; any solemn message.

EMBASSY, ēm-bās-sé. f.
A publick message; any solemn message.

To EMBATTLE, ēm-bāt'l. v. a.
To range in order or array of battle.

To EMBAY, ēm-bā'. v. a.
To bathe, to wet, to wash; to inclose in a bay, to land-lock.

To EMBELLISH, ēm-bēl'līsh. v. a.
To adorn, to beautify.

EMBELLISHMENT, ēm-bēl'līsh-mēnt. f.
Ornament, adventitious beauty, decoration.

EMBERS, ēm'bārz. f. without a sin-

EMB

gular. Hot cinders, ashes not yet extinguished.

EMBER-WEEK, ēm'bār-wēk. f.

A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September fourteenth, December thirteenth.

To EMBEZZLE, ēm-bēz'zl. v. a.

To appropriate by breach of trust; to waste, to swallow up in riot.

EMBEZZLEMENT, ēm-bēz'zl-mēnt. f.

The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another; appropriated.

To EMBLAZE, ēm-blāz'. v. a.

To adorn with glittering embellishments; to blazon, to paint with ensigns armorial.

To EMBLAZON, ēm-blā'zn. v. a.

To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colours.

EMBLEM, ēm'bēlm. f.

Inlay, enamel; an occult representation, an allusive picture.

To EMBLEM, ēm'bēlm. v. a.

To represent in an occult or allusive manner.

EMBLEMATIC, ēm-bē-lāt'-ik } a.
ē-kāl.

EMBLEMATIC, ēm-bē-lāt'-ik } f.
Comprising an emblem, allusive, occultly representative; dealing in emblems, using emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, ēm-bē-lāt'-ik'-ē-kāl-ē. ad.

In the manner of emblems, allusively.

EMBLEMATIST, ēm-bēlm'ā-tist. f.

Writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBOLISM, ēm'bō-līzm. f.

Intercalation, insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inserted, intercalatory time.

EMBOLUS, ēm'bō-lūs. f.

Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

To EMBOSSE, ēm-bōs'. v. a.

To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief, or rising work; to inclose, to include, to cover.

EMBOSSMENT, ēm-bōs'mēnt. f.

Any thing standing out from the rest, jut, eminence; relief, rising work.

To EMBOTTLE, ēm-bōt'l. v. a.

To include in bottles, to bottle.

To EMBOWEL, ēm-bōd'ēl. v. a.

To deprive of the entrails.

To EMBRACE, ēm-brās'. v. a.

To hold fondly in the arms, to squeeze in kindness; to seize ardently or eagerly, to lay hold on, to welcome; to comprehend, to take in, to encircle; to comprise, to inclose, to contain.

To EMBRACE, ēm-brās'. v. n.

To join in an embrace.

EMBRACE, ēm-brās'. f.

Clasp, fond pressure in the arms, hug.

EMBRACEMENT, ēm-brās'mēnt. f.

Clasp in the arms, hug, embrace; state of being contained, inclosure; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACER, ēm-brā'sūr. f.

The person embracing.

EMBRASURE, ēm-brā-zhūr'. f.

An aperture in the wail, battlement.

To EMBROCATE, ēm'brō-kātē. v. a.

To rub any part discolored with medicinal liquors.

EMBROCA-

(546).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; —mêt, mêt; —pine, pîn; —

EMBROCATION, èm-brô-kâ'shôn. f.
The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any diseased part is washed.

TO EMBROIDER, èm-brôd'âr. v. a.
To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured work.

EMBROIDERER, èm-brôd'âr-ûr. f.
One that adorns clothes with needlework.

EMBROIDERY, èm-brôd'âr-é. f.
Figures raised upon a ground, variegated needlework; variegation, diversity of colours.

TO EMBROIL, èm-brôil'. v. a.
To disturb, to confuse, to distract.

TO EMBROTHEL, èm-brôth'âl. v. a.
To inclose in a brothel.

EMBRYO, èm'bryô. } f.
EMBRYON, èm'bryô-ôn. } f.

The offspring yet unfinished in the womb; the state of any thing yet not fit for production, yet unfinished.

EMENDABLE, è-mén'dâ-bl. a.
Capable of emendation, corrigible.

EMENDATION, èm-èn-dâ'shôn. f.
(530) Correction, alteration of any thing from worse to better; an alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDATOR, èm-èn-dâ'tôr. f. (521)
A corrector, an improver.

EMERALD, èm'é-râld. f.
A green precious stone.

TO EMERGE, è-mérje'. v. n.

To rise out of any thing in which it is covered; to rise, to mount from a state of oppression or obscurity.

EMERGENCE, è-mér'jênsé. } f.
EMERGENCY, è-mér'jênsé. } f.

The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered; the act of rising into view; any sudden occasion, unexpected casualty; pressing necessity.

EMERGENT, è-mér'jênt. a.

Rising out of that which overwhelms and obscures it; rising into view or notice; proceeding or issuing from any thing; sudden, unexpectedly casual.

EMEROIDS, èm'ér-ôidz. f.

Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, piles, properly *hemorrhoids*.

EMERSION, è-mér'shôn. f.

The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

EMERY, èm'ér-é. f.

Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

EMETICAL, è-mêt'è-kâl. } a.

EMETICK, è-mêt'ik. Having the quality of provoking vomits.

EMETICALLY, è-mêt'è-kâl-é. ad.

In such manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICATION, èm-è-kâ'shôn. f. (530)
Sparkling, flying off in small particles.

EMICTION, è-mîk'shôn. f.

Urine.

TO EMIGRATE, èm'mè-grâte. v. n.

To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION, èm-è-grâ'shôn. f.

(530) Change of habitation.

EMINENCE, èm'è-nônse. } f.

EMINENCY, èm'è-nôn-sé. } f.

Loveliness, height; summit, highest part; exaltation, conspicuousness, reputation, cele-

brity; supreme degree; notice, distinction; a title given to cardinals.

EMINENT, èm'è-nênt. a.

High, lofty; dignified, exalted; conspicuous, remarkable.

EMINENTLY, èm'è-nênt-lé. ad.

Conspicuously, in a manner that attracts observation; in a high degree.

EMISSARY, èm'îs-sâr-ré. f.

One sent out on private messages, a spy, a secret agent; one that emits or sends out.

EMISSION, è-mîsh'ûn. f.

The act of sending out, vent.

TO EMIT, è-mît'. v. a.

To send forth; to let fly, to dart; to issue out judicially.

EMMET, èm'mít. f.

An ant, a pismire.

TO EMMEW, èm-mû'. v. a.

To mew or coop up.

EMOLLIENT, è-môl'yént. a.

Softening, suppling.

EMOLLIENTS, è-môl'yénts. f.

Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids.

EMOLLITION, èm-môl-lish'ûn. f.

The act of softening.

EMOLUMENT, è-môl'u-mént. f.

Profit, advantage.

EMOTION, è-môl'shôn. f.

Disturbance of mind, vehemence of passion.

TO EMPALE, èm-pâl'. v. a.

To fence with a pale; to fortify; to inclose, to shut in; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPANNEL, èm-pân'nâl. f.

The writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear.

TO EMPANNEL, èm-pân'nâl. v. a.

To summon to serve on a jury.

TO EMPASSION, èm-pâsh'ûn. v. a.

To move with passion, to affect strongly.

TO EMPEOPLE, èm-pé'pl. v. a.

To form into a people or community.

EMPERESS, èm'pè-rès. f.

A woman invested with imperial power; the queen of an emperor.

EMPEROR, èm'pér-ôr. f.

A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king.

EMPERY, èm'pér-é. f.

Empire, sovereign command. A word out of use.

EMPHASIS, èm'fâ-sîs. f.

A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence.

EMPHATICAL, èm-fât'ik-âl. } a.

EMPHATICK, èm-fât'ik. } a.

Forcible, strong, striking.

EMPHATICALLY, èm-fât'è-kâl-é. ad.

Strongly, forcibly, in a striking manner.

TO EMPIERCHE, èm-pér'se'. v. a. (250)

To pierce into, to enter into by violent impulse.—See *Pierce*.

EMPIRE, èm'pire. f. (140).

Imperial power, supreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over any thing.

(531) I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the pronunciation of the last syllable of this word; as I think the long sound of i is more agreeable to the ear, as well as to the best usage, though I confess not so analogical as the short i.

EMPIRICK, èm'pè-rîk. f.

A trier or experimenter, such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only; a quack.

EMPIRICAL, èm-pîr'è-kâl. } a.

Verified in experiments; known only by experience, practised only by rote.

EMPIRICALLY, èm-pîr'è-kâl-lé. ad.

Experimentally, according to experience; without rational grounds; in the manner of a quack.

EMPIRICISM, èm-pîr'è-sîzm. f.

Dependence on experience without knowledge or art, quackery.

EMPLASTER, èm-plâs'tûr. f.

An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance spread upon cloth.

TO EMPLASTER, èm-plâs'tûr. v. a.

To cover with a plaster.

EMPLASTICK, èm-plâs'tîk. a.

Viscous, glutinous.

TO EMPLEAD, èm-plâd'. v. a.

To indict, to prefer a charge against.

TO EMPLOY, èm-plô'. v. a.

To busy, to keep at work, to exercise; to use as an instrument; to commission, to intrust with the management of any affairs; to fill up with business; to pass or spend in business.

EMPLOY, èm-plô'. f.

Business, object of industry; publick office.

EMPLOYABLE, èm-plô'â-bl. a.

Capable to be used, proper for use.

EMPLOYER, èm-plô'âr. f.

One that uses, or causes to be used.

EMPLOYMENT, èm-plô'â-mént. f.

Business, object of industry; the state of being employed; office, post of business.

TO EMPOISON, èm-pôz'â-n. v. a.

To destroy by poison, to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to taint with poison, to envenom.

EMPOISONER, èm-pôz'â-n-âr. f.

One who destroys another by poison.

EMPOISONMENT, èm-pôz'â-n-mént. f.

The practice of destroying by poison.

EMPORETICK, èm-pô-ret'ik. a.

That which is used at markets, or in merchandise.

EMPORIUM, èm-pô'rè-ûm. f.

A place of merchandise, a mart, a commercial city.

TO EMPOVERISH, èm-pôv'âr-îsh. v. a.

To make poor, to reduce to indigence; to lessen fertility.

(532) This word, before Dr. Johnson's Dictionary was published, was always written *impoverish*; nor since he has reformed the orthography do we find any perceptible difference in the sound of the first syllable, except in solemn speaking; in this case, we must undoubtedly prefer the e in its true sound.—See *Embalm*.

EMPOVERISHER, èm-pôv'âr-îsh-âr. f.

One that makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.

EMPOVERISHMENT, èm-pôv'âr-îsh-mént. f.

Diminution, cause of poverty, waste.

TO EMPOWER, èm-pôv'âr. v. a.

To authorise, to commission; to enable.

EMPRESS, èm'près. f.

The queen of an emperor; a female invested with imperial dignity, a female sovereign; properly *Empereſſi*.

EMPRISE, èm-prize'. f.

Attempt

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— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tāb, bōll; — dīl; — pōund; — tħin, THIS.

Attempt of danger, undertaking of hazard, enterprise.

EMPTIER, ēm'tē-ār. f.

One that empties, one that makes any place void.

EMPTYNESS, ēm'tē-nēs. f.

The state of being empty; a void space, vacuity; unsatisfactoriness, inability to fill up the desires; vacuity of head, want of knowledge.

EMPTION, ēm'fħūn. f.

The act of purchasing.

EMPTY, ēm'tē. a. (412).

Void, having nothing in it, not full; unsatisfactory, unable to fill the mind or desires; without any thing to carry, unburthened; vacant of head, ignorant, unskillful; without substance, without solidity, vain.

To **EMPTY**, ēm'tē. v. a.

To evacuate, to exhaust.

To **EMPURPLE**, ēm-pūrp'pl. v. a.

To make of a purple colour.

To **EMPUZZLE**, ēm-pūz'zl. v. a.

To perplex, to put to a stand.

EMPYEMA, ēm-pi-ē'mā. f.

A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever, generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the sound of the *y* in the second syllable of this word, merely from the disagreeable effect it has on the ear, to pronounce two vowels of exactly the same found in immediate succession. This sameness is, in some measure, avoided by giving *y* the long diphthongal sound of *i*; and the same reason has induced me to the same notation in the word *Empyrean*. If good usage is against me, I submit.

EMPYREAL, ēm-pir'ē-āl. a.

Formed of the element of fire, refined beyond aerial.

EMPYREAN, ēm-pi-rē'ān. f.

The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.—See *Empyema*.

EMPYREUM, ēm-pir'rē-ām. f.

EMPYREUMA, ēm-pē-rū'mā. f.

The burning of any matter in boiling or distillation.

EMPYREUMATICAL, ēm-pē-rū-māt'ē-kāl. a.

Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

EMPYROSIS, ēm-pē-rō'sis. f. (520). Conflagration, general fire.

To **EMULATE**, ēm'ū-lāt. v. a.

To rival; to imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence; to be equal to; to rise to equality with.

EMULATION, ēm'ū-lā'fħān. f.

Rivalry, desire of superiority; contest, contention.

EMULATIVE, ēm'ū-lā-tīv. a.

Inclined to emulation, rivalling, disposed to competition.

EMULATOR, ēm'ū-lā-tōr. f. (521).

A rival, a competitor.

To **EMULGE**, ē-mūlje'. v. a.

To milk out.

EMULGENT, ē-mūl'jēnt. a.

Milking or draining out.

EMULOUS, ēm'ū-lūs. a.

Rivalling, engaged in competition; desirous of superiority, desirous to rise above another, desirous of any excellence possessed by another.

EMULOUSLY, ēm'ū-lūs-lē. ad.

With desire of excelling or outgoing another.

EMULSION, ē-mūl'shōn. f.

A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels.

EMUNCTORIES, ē-mūnk'tūr-īz. f.

Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected.

To **ENABLE**, ēn-ā'b'l. v. a.

To make able, to confer power.

To **ENACT**, ēn-ākt'. v. a.

To establish, to decree; to represent by action.

ENACTOR, ēn-āk'tūr. f.

One that forms decrees, or establishes laws; one who practices or performs any thing.

ENALLAGE, ēn-āl'lā-jē. f.

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**, ēn-ām'būsh. v. a.

To hide in ambush, to hide with hostile intention.

To **ENAMEL**, ēn-ām'ēl. v. a.

To inlay, to variegate with colours.

To **ENAMEL**, ēn-ām'ēl. v. n.

To practise the use of enamel.

ENAMEL, ēn-ām'ēl. f.

Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid; the substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER, ēn-ām'ēl-lōr. f.

One that practises the art of enamelling.

To **ENAMOUR**, ēn-ām'ūr. v. a.

To inflame with love; to make fond.

ENARRATION, ēn-nār-rā'fħān. f.

Explanation.

ENARTHROSIS, ēn-ār-thrō'sis. f.

The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATATION, ē-nā-tā'fħān. f.

The act of swimming out.

To **ENCAGE**, ēn-kājē'. v. a.

To shut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.

To **ENCAMP**, ēn-kāmp'. v. n.

To pitch tents, to sit down for a time in a march.

To **ENCAMP**, ēn-kāmp'. v. a.

To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT, ēn-kāmp'mēnt. f.

The act of encamping, or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.

To **ENCAVE**, ēn-kāvē'. v. a.

To hide as in a cave.

To **ENCHAFE**, ēn-thħāfē'. v. a.

To enrage, to irritate, to provoke.

To **ENCHAIN**, ēn-thħānē'. v. a.

To fasten with a chain, to hold in chains, to bind.

To **ENCHANT**, ēn-thħānt'. v. a.

To subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree.

ENCHANTER, ēn-thħān'tūr. f.

A magician, a sorcerer.

ENCHANTINGLY, ēn-thħān'tīng-lē.

ad. With the force of enchantment.

ENCHANTMENT, ēn-thħānt'mēnt. f.

Magical charms, spells, incantation; irresistible influence, overpowering delight.

ENCHANTRESS, ēn-thħān'trēs. f.

A sorceress, a woman versed in magical arts; a woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

To **ENCHASE**, ēn-thħāfē'. v. a.

F f

To infix, to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

To **ENCIRCLE**, ēn-sēr'kl. v. a.

To surround, to environ, to enclose in a ring or circle.

ENCIRCLET, ēn-sēr'klēt. f.

A circle, a ring.

ENCLITICKS, ēn-klit'iks. f.

Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To **ENCLOSE**, ēn-kłōze'. v. a.

To part from things or grounds common by a fence; to environ, to encircle, to surround.

ENCLOSER, ēn-kłō'zūr. f.

One that encloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties; any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE, ēn-kłō'zhūr. f.

The act of enclosing or environing any thing; the separation of common grounds into distinct possessions; the appropriation of things common; state of being shut up in any place; the space enclosed.

ENCOMIAST, ēn-kō'mé-āst. f.

A panegyrist, a praiser.

ENCOMIASTICAL, ēn-kō'mé-ās'-tē-kāl. }

ENCOMIASTICK, ēn-kō'mé-ās'-tik. }

a. Panegyrical, containing praise, bestowing praise.

ENCOMIUM, ēn-kō'mé-ām. f.

Panegyric, praise, elogy.

¶ Though in cursory speaking we frequently hear the *e* confounded with the short *i* in the first syllables of *encamp*, *enchant*, &c. without any great offence to the ear, yet such an interchange in *encomium*, *encomiast*, &c. is not only a departure from propriety, but from politeness: and it is not a little surprising that Mr. Sheridan should have adopted it. The truth is, preserving the *e* pure in all words of this form, whether in rapid or deliberate speaking, is a correctness well worthy of attention.

To **ENCOMPASS**, ēn-kūm'pās. v. a.

To enclose, to encircle; to go round any place.

ENCOMPASSMENT, ēn-kūm'pās-mēnt. f.

Circumlocution, remote tendency of talk.

ENCORE, öng-kōrē'. ad.

Again, once more.

¶ This word is perfectly French, and, as usual, we have adopted it with the original pronunciation. In other words which we have received from the French, where the nasal vowel has occurred, we have substituted an awkward pronunciation in imitation of it, which has at once shewn our fondness for foreign modes of speaking, and our incapacity of acquiring them: thus *Caiffon* has been turned into *Gaffon*, *Ballen* into *Balloo*, and *Chamont* (a character in the *Orphan*) into *Shamon*; but in the word before us, this nasal sound is followed by *c* hard, which after *n* always involves hard *g* (408); and this is precisely an English sound. An Englishman, therefore, does not find the difficulty in pronouncing the nasal sound in this word, which he would in another that does not admit of the succeeding hard *c* or *g*; as *entendement*, *attentif*, &c. for if in pronouncing the *en* in these words the tongue should once touch the roof of the mouth, the French nasal sound would be ruined. No wonder then that a mere English speaker should pronounce this French word so well, and the rest of the nasal vowels so ill. It does not arise from the habit they contract at Theatres,

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(546). — *Fate, fär, fäll, fät; — mē, mêt; — pine, pîn; —*

tres, where it would be the most barbarous and ill-bred pronunciation in the world to call for the repetition of an English song in plain English.) It does not, I say, arise from custom, but from coincidence. The sound, in the word before us, is common to both nations; and though the French may give it a somewhat lighter sound than the English, they are both radically the same. Adopting this word, however, in the Theatre, does the English no manner of credit. Every language ought to be sufficient for all its purposes. A foreigner who understood our language, but who had never been present at our dramatic performances, would suppose we had no equivalents in English, should he hear us cry out *Encore, Bravo, and Bravissimo*, when we only wish to have a song repeated, or to applaud the agility of a dancer.

ENCOUNTER, *ĕn-kōdūn'tûr*. *f.* (313).
Duel, single fight, conflict; battle, fight in which enemies rush against each other; sudden meeting; casual incident.
TO ENCOUNTER, *ĕn-kōdūn'tûr*. *v. a.*
To meet face to face; to meet in a hostile manner, to rush against in conflict; to attack; to oppose; to meet by accident.
TO ENCOUNTER, *ĕn-kōdūn'tûr*. *v. n.*
To rush together in a hostile manner, to conflict; to engage, to fight; to meet face to face; to come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER, *ĕn-kōdūn'tûr-ĕr*. *f.*
Opponent, antagonist, enemy; one that loves to afflict others.
TO ENCOURAGE, *ĕn-kûr'ridje*. *v. a.*
(go). To animate, to incite to any thing; to give courage to, to support the spirits, to embolden; to raise confidence, to make confident.

ENCOURAGEMENT, *ĕn-kûr'ridje-mént*. *f.*
Incitement to any action or practice, incentive; favour, countenance, support.

ENCOURAGER, *ĕn-kûr'ridje-ĕr*. *f.*
(314) One that supplies incitements to any thing, a favourer.

TO ENCROACH, *ĕn-krósh'*. *v. n.* (295)
To make invasions upon the right of another; to advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right.

ENCROACHER, *ĕn-krósh'ĕr*. *f.*
One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means; one who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCROACHMENT, *ĕn-krósh'mént*.
f. An unlawful gathering in upon another man; advance into the territories or rights of another.

TO ENCUMBER, *ĕn-küm'bür*. *v. a.*
To clog, to load, to impede; to load with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, *ĕn-küm'brâns*. *f.*
Clog, load, impediment; burthen upon an estate.

ENCYCLICAL, *ĕn-sîk'lé-kâl*. *a.* (535)
Circular, sent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, *ĕn-sî-klopé'dé-ă*.
f. The circles of sciences, the round of learning.

ENCYSTED, *ĕn-sîst'ĕd*. *a.*
Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

END, *ĕnd*. *f.*
The extremity of any thing; the conclusion or cessation of any thing; the conclusion or last part of any thing; ultimate state, final doom; final determination, conclusion of debate or deliberation; death; abolition,

total loss; fragment, broken piece; purpose, intention; thing intended, final design; an end, erect, as his hair stands an end.

TO END, *ĕnd*. *v. a.*
To terminate, to conclude, to finish; to destroy, to put to death.

TO END, *ĕnd*. *v. n.*
To come to an end; to conclude, to cease.

TO ENDAMAGE, *ĕn-dâm'idje*. *v. a.*

To mischiefe, to prejudice, to harm.

TO ENDANGER, *ĕn-dân'jûr*. *v. a.*

To put into hazard, to bring into peril;

to incur the danger of, to hazard.

TO ENDEAR, *ĕn-deĕr'*. *v. a.* (227).

To make dear, to make beloved.

ENDEARMMENT, *ĕn-deĕr'mént*. *f.*
The cause of love, means by which any thing is endeared; the state of being endeared, the state of being loved.

ENDEAVOUR, *ĕn-dév'ür*. *f.* (234).

Labour directed to some certain end.

TO ENDEAVOUR, *ĕn-dév'ür*. *v. n.*

To labour to a certain purpose.

TO ENDEAVOUR, *ĕn-dév'ür*. *v. a.*

To attempt, to try.

ENDEAVOURER, *ĕn-dév'ür-ĕr*. *f.*

One who labours to a certain end.

ENDECAGON, *ĕn-dék'ă-gôn*. *f.*

A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDERIM, *ĕn-dé'mé-ăl*.

ENDERIMICAL, *ĕn-dém'ik-kâl*.

ENDERICK, *ĕn-dém'ik*. *a.*

Peculiar to a country, used of any disease that affects several people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns.

ENDENEZIE, *ĕn-déñ'iz*. *v. a.* (159).

To make free, to enfranchise.

TO ENDICT, *ĕn-dít*. *v. a.*

TO ENDITE, *ĕn-díté*. *v. a.*

To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice, as he was endited for felony; to draw up, to compose; to dilate.

Before Johnson published his *Dictionnaire*, these words were universally spelt *indict* and *indite*. That great reformer of our language seems to have considered, that as the Latin *Indicere* came to us through the French *enditer*, we ought to adopt the French rather than the Latin preposition, especially as we have conformed to the French in the sound of the latter part of the word. But notwithstanding his authority, to *indict*, signifying to charge, stands its ground, and to *indite* is used only when we mean to draw up or compose; in this sense, perhaps, it may not be improper to spell it *endite* as it may serve to distinguish it from the other word, so different in signification.

ENDICTMENT, *ĕn-díté'mént*. *f.*

ENDITEMENT, *ĕn-díté'mént*. *f.*
A bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

ENDIVE, *ĕn'div*. *f.*

An herb, succory.

ENDLESS, *ĕnd'lës*. *a.*

Without end, without conclusion or termination; infinite in duration, perpetual; incessant, continual.

ENDLESSLY, *ĕnd'lës-lë*. *ad.*

Incessantly, perpetually; without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS, *ĕnd'lës-nës*. *f.*

Perpetuity, endless duration; the quality of being round without an end.

ENDLONG, *ĕnd'lông*. *ad.*

In a straight line.

ENDMOST, *ĕnd'môst*. *a.*

Remotest, further at the further end.

TO ENDORSE, *ĕn-dôrse'*. *v. a.*

To register on the back of a writing, to superscribe; to cover on the back.

ENDORSEMENT, *ĕn-dôrse'mént*. *f.*

Superscription, writing on the back; ratification.

TO ENDOW, *ĕn-dôd'*. *v. a.* (313).

To enrich with portion; to supply with any external goods; to enrich with any excellence.

ENDOWMENT, *ĕn-dôd'u'mént*. *f.*

Wealth bestowed to any person or use; the bestowing or assuring a dower, the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for perpetual maintenance; gifts of nature.

TO ENDUE, *ĕn-dü'*. *v. a.*

To supply with mental excellencies.

ENDURANCE, *ĕn-dü'râns*. *f.*

Continuance, lastingness.

TO ENDURE, *ĕn-dûr'*. *v. a.*

To bear, to undergo, to sustain, to support.

TO ENDURE, *ĕn-dûr'*. *v. n.*

To last, to remain, to continue; to brook, bear.

ENDURER, *ĕn-dû'rûr*. *f.*

One that can bear or endure, sustainer, sufferer; continuer, laster.

ENDWISE, *ĕnd'wize*. *ad.*

Erectly, on end.

ENEMY, *ĕn'é-mé*. *f.*

A publick foe; a private opponent, an antagonist; one that dislikes; in theology, the fiend, the devil.

ENERGETICK, *ĕn-ĕr-jĕt'ik*. *a.* (530).

Forcible, active, vigorous, efficacious.

ENERGY, *ĕn'é-r'-jé*. *f.*

Power; force, vigor, efficacy; faculty, operation.

TO ENERVATE, *ĕn-nér'veate*. *v. a.*

(91). To weaken, to deprive of force.

ENERVATION, *ĕn-nér-vâthün*. *f.*

(530). The act of weakening; the state of being weakened, effeminacy.

TO ENERVE, *ĕ-nérv'*. *v. a.*

To weaken, to break the force of, to crush.

TO ENFEEBLE, *ĕn-fé'bl*. *v. a.*

To weaken, to enervate.

TO ENFEOFF, *ĕn-fé'f'*. *v. a.* (256).

To invest with any dignities or possessions.

A law term.

ENFEOFFMENT, *ĕn-fé'f'mént*. *f.*

The act of infesting; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

TO ENFETTER, *ĕn-fét'tûr*. *v. a.*

To bind in fetters; to enchain.

ENFILADE, *ĕn-fé-lâde*. *f.*

A strait passage.

TO ENFORCE, *ĕn-fôr'se*. *v. a.*

To strengthen, to invigorate; to put in by violence; to urge with energy; to compel, to constrain.

ENFORCINGLY, *ĕn-fôr'sed-lë*. *ad.*

(364). By violence, not voluntarily, not spontaneously.

ENFORCEMENT, *ĕn-fôrse'mént*. *f.*

An act of violence, compulsion, force offered; sanction, that which gives force to a law; pressing exigence.

ENFORCER, *ĕn-fôr'sur*. *f.*

Compeller, one who effects by violence.

TO ENFRANCHISE, *ĕn-frânc'thiz*. *v.*

(159).

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—nō, móve; nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tōb, bōll; —dil; —pōund; —thin, THIS.

a. (159). To admit to the privileges of a free-man; to set free from slavery; to free or release from custody; to denise.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, ēn-frān'tshīz-mēnt. f.

Investiture of the privileges of a denisen; release from prison or from slavery.

ENFROZEN, ēn-fro'z'n. part.

Congealed with cold.

TO ENGAGE, ēn-gāj'. v. a.

To impawn, to stake; to enlist, to bring into a party; to embark in an affair, to enter in an undertaking; to unite, to attach; to induce, to win by pleasing means, to gain; to bind by any appointment or contract; to seize by the attention; to employ, to hold in business; to encounter, to fight.

TO ENGAGE, ēn-gāj'. v. n.

To conflict, to fight; to embark in any business, to enlist in any party.

ENGAGEMENT, ēn-gāj'mēnt. f.

The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt; obligation by contract; adherence to a party or cause, partiality; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, battle; obligation, motive.

TO ENGAOL, ēn-jāl'. v. a.

To imprison, to confine.

TO ENGARRISON, ēn-gār're-s'n. v. a.

To protect by a garrison.

TO ENGENDER, ēn-jēn'dūr. v. a.,

To beget between different sexes; to produce in form; to excite, to cause, to produce; to bring forth.

TO ENGERNDER, ēn-jēn'dār. v. n.

To be caused, to be produced.

ENGINE, ēn'jin. f.

Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; a military machine; an instrument to throw water upon burning houses; any means used to bring to pass; an agent for another.

Pronouncing this word as if written *ingine*, though very common, is very improper, and favours strongly of vulgarity.

ENGINEER, ēn-jē-nēr'. f.

One who manages engines, one who directs the artillery of an army.

ENGINEY, ēn'jin-rē. f.

The act of managing artillery; engines of war, artillery.

TO ENGIRD, ēn-gīrd'. v. a. (382).

To encircle, to surround.

ENGLE, ēng'gl. f.

A gull, a put, a bubble.

ENGLISH, īng'glīsh. a. (101).

Belonging to England.

TO ENGLUT, ēn-glūt'. v. a.

To swallow up; to glut, to pamper.

TO ENGORGE, ēn-gōrje'. v. a.

To swallow, to devour, to gorge.

TO ENGORGE, ēn-gōrje'. v. n.

To devour, to feed with eagerness and voracity.

TO ENGRAIN, ēn-grān'. v. a.

To die deep, to die in grain.

TO ENGRAPPLE, ēn-grāp'pl. v. n.

To close with, to contend with hold on each other.

TO ENGRASP, ēn-grāsp'. v. a.

To seize, to hold fast in the hand.

TO ENGRAVE, ēn-grāv'. v. a. preter.

Engraved, part past. Engraved or Engrav. To picture by incisions in any matter; to mark wood or stone; to impress deeply, to impress; to bury, to inter.

ENGRAVER, ēn-grā'ver. f.

A cutter in stone or other matter.

TO ENGROSS, ēn-grōs'. v. a. — See *Grofs*.

To thicken, to make thick; to increase in bulk; to fatten, to plump up; to seize in the grofs; to purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price; to copy a large hand.

ENGROSSE, ēn-grōs'sūr. f.

He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

ENGROSSMENT, ēn-grōs'mēnt. f.

Appropriation of things in the grofs, exorbitant acquisition.

TO ENGUARD, ēn-gārd'. v. a. (332).

To protect, to defend.

TO ENHANCE, ēn-hāns'e. v. a.

To raise, to advance in price; to raise in esteem; to aggravate.

ENHANCEMENT, ēn-hāns'e-mēnt. f.

Augmentation of value; aggravation of ill.

ENIGMA, ē-nīg'mā. f.

A riddle, an obscure question.

ENIGMATICAL, ēn-īg-māt'ē-kāl. a. (500). Obscure, ambiguously or darkly expressed.

ENIGMATICALLY, ēn-īg-māt'ē-kāl-ē. ad.

In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

ENIGMATIST, ē-nīg'mā-tīst. f.

One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters.

TO ENJOIN, ēn-jōin'. v. a. (299).

To direct, to order, to prescribe.

ENJOINER, ēn-jōin'ūr. f.

One who gives injunctions.

ENJOINMENT, ēn-jōin'mēnt. f.

Direction, command.

TO ENJOY, ēn-jōē'. v. a. (329).

To feel or perceive with pleasure; to obtain possession or fruition of; to please, to gladden.

TO ENJOY, ēn-jōē'. v. n.

To live in happiness.

ENJOYER, ēn-jōē'ūr. f.

One that has fruition.

ENJOYMENT, ēn-jōē'mēnt. f.

Happiness, fruition.

TO ENKINDLE, ēn-kiñ'dl. v. a. (405)

To set on fire, to inflame; to rouse passion; to incite to any act or hope.

TO ENLARGE, ēn-lārje'. v. a.

To make greater in quantity or appearance; to dilate, to expand; to amplify; to release from confinement; to diffuse in eloquence.

TO ENLARGE, ēn-lārje'. v. n.

To expatiate, to speak in many words.

ENLARGEMENT, ēn-lārje'mēnt. f.

Increase, augmentation, farther extention; release from confinement or servitude; magnifying representation; expatiating speech, copious discourse.

ENLARGER, ēn-lār'jār. f.

Amplifier.

TO ENLIGHT, ēn-lite'. v. a.

To illuminate, to supply with light.

TO ENLIGHTEN, ēn-li't'n. v. a.

To illuminate, to supply with light; to instruct, to furnish with increase of knowledge; to supply with light.

ENLIGHTENER, ēn-li't'n-ūr. f.

One that give light; instructor.

TO ENLINK, ēn-link'. v. a.

F f 2

To chain to, to bind.

TO ENLIVEN, ēn-lī'ven. v. a.

To make quick, to make alive, to animate; to make vigorous or active; to make sprightly; to make gay.

ENLIVENER, ēn-lī'ven-ūr. f.

That which animates, that which invigorates.

TO ENLUMINE, ēn-lū'mīn. v. a.

To illumine, to illuminate.

ENMITY, ēn'mē-tē. f.

Unfriendly disposition, malevolence, aversion; state of opposition; malice, mischievous attempts.

TO ENMARBLE, ēn-mārl'bl. v. a.

To turn to marble.

TO ENMESH, ēn-mēsh'. v. a.

To net, to intangle.

TO ENNOBLE, ēn-nō'bl. v. a.

To raise from commonality to nobility; to dignify, to aggrandise; to elevate; to make famous or illustrious.

ENOBLEMENT, ēn-nō'bl-mēnt. f.

The act of raising to the rank of nobility; exaltation, elevation, dignity.

ENODATION, ēn-ō-dā'shūn. f. (530).

The act of untiring a knot; solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY, ē-nōr'mē-tē. f.

Deviation from rule; deviation from right; atrocious crimes, flagitious villainies.

ENORMOUS, ē-nōr'mōs. a.

Irregular, out of rule; wicked beyond the common measure; exceeding in bulk the common measure.

ENORMOUSLY, ē-nōr'mōs-lē. ad.

Beyond measure.

ENORMOUSNESS, ē-nōr'mōs-nēs. f.

Immeasurable wickedness.

ENOUGH, ē-nūf'. a. (314) (391).

Being in a sufficient measure, such as may satisfy.

ENOUGH, ē-nūf'. f.

Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

ENOUGH, ē-nūf'. ad.

In a sufficient degree, in a degree that gives satisfaction; an exclamation noting fulness or satiety.

ENOW, ē-nōd'. (322).

The plural of *Enough*. A sufficient number.

TO ENRAGE, ēn-rāj'. v. a.

To irritate, to provoke, to make furious.

TO ENRANGE, ēn-rānje'. v. a.

To place regularly; to put into order.

TO ENRANK, ēn-rānk'. v. a.

To place in orderly ranks.

TO ENRAFT, ēn-rāpt'. v. a.

To throw into an ecstasy, to transport into enthusiasm.

TO ENRAPTURE, ēn-rāp'tshēr. v. a.

To tran'port with pleasure.

TO ENRAVISH, ēn-rāv'ish. v. a.

To throw into ecstasy.

ENRAVISHMENT, ēn-rāv'ish-mēnt.

f. Ecstasy of delight.

TO ENRICH, ēn-ritsh'. v. a.

To make wealthy, to make opulent; to fertilise, to make fruitful; to store, to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.

ENRICHMENT, ēn-ritsh'mēnt. f.

Augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition.

TO ENRIDGE, ēn-ridj'. v. a.

To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

To

(546).—Fate, fär, fäll, fät; —mē, mêt; —pine, pîn; —

TO ENRING, ên-rîng'. v. a.

To bind round, to encircle.

TO ENRIPEN, ên-rî'p'n. v. a.

To ripen, to mature.

TO ENROBE, ên-rôb'e. v. a.

To dress, to clothe.

TO ENROL, ên-rôl'. v. a. (406).

To insert in a roll or register; to record; to involve, to inwrap.

ENROLLER, ên-rôl'lûr. f.

He that enrolls, he that registers.

ENROLMENT, ên-rôl'mént. f.

Register, writing in which any thing is recorded.

TO ENROOT, ên-rôôt'. v. a. (306).

To fix by the root.

TO ENROUND, ên-rôund'. v. a. (312)

To environ, to surround, to enclose.

ENS, êns. f.

Any being or existence.

TO ENSANGUINE, ên-sâng'gwîn. v. a.

(340). To smear with gore, to subdue with blood.

TO ENSCHEDULE, ên-sêd'ûle. v. a.

To insert in a schedule or writing.

TO ENSCONCE, ên-skônse'. v. a.

To cover as with a fort.

TO ESEAM, ên-sêm'e. v. a. (227).

To sow up, to inclose by a seam.

TO ESEAR, ên-sêr'e. v. a. (227).

To cauterise, to stanch or stop with fire.

TO ENSHIELD, ên-shêeld'. v. a. (275)

To cover.

TO ENSHRINE, ên-shrine'. v. a.

To enclose in a chest or cabinet, to preserve as a thing sacred.

ENSIFORM, ên'sê-fôrm. a.

Having the shape of a sword.

ENSIGN, ên'sine. f. (385).

The flag or standard of a regiment; badge, or mark of distinction; the officer of foot who carries the flag.

I have given the last syllable of this word the long sound, as I am convinced it is the most correct, though I am of opinion that, in the military profession, it is often pronounced short, as if written *ensin*. Some reasons from analogy might be produced in favour of this latter pronunciation, (144); but they do not seem sufficient to outweigh the more general usage which declares for the former.

ENSIGNBEARER, ên'sine-bâ-rôr. f.

He that carries the flag.

ENSIGNCY, ên'sin-sê. f.

The office of an ensign.

I have not met with this word in any of our Dictionaries, but from its very frequent use in the polite world, am persuaded it deserves a place there, and particularly in a Pronouncing Dictionary; as it must be remarked, that though the second syllable of *Ensigh* is generally and more correctly pronounced with the i long, the same letter in the same syllable of *Ensighcy* is always short.

TO ENSLAVE, ên-slâv'e. v. a.

To reduce to servitude, to deprive of liberty; to make over to another as his slave.

ENSLAVENTM, ên-slâv'e-mént. f.

The state of servitude, slavery.

ENSLAVER, ên-slâ'vâr. f.

He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

TO ENSUE, ên-sû'. v. a.

To follow, to pursue.

TO ENSUE, ên-sû'. v. n.

To follow as a consequence to premises; to

succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

ENSURANCE, ên-shû'rânsé. f.

Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum; the sum paid for security.

ENSURANCER, ên-shû'râns-sûr. f.

He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

TO ENSURE, ên-shûr'e. v. a.

To ascertain, to make certain, to secure; to exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

As this word and its compounds come from the word *sure*, they all retain the aspirated pronunciation of the s in that word, (454); and it is not a little surprising that Mr. Sheridan has omitted to mark it.

ENSURER, ên-shû'rûr. f.

One who makes contracts of insurance.

ENTABLATURE, ên-tâbl'â-türe. f.

ENTABLEMENT, ên-tâ'bl-mént. f.

In architecture, the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL, ên-tâl'. f. (202).

The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent; the rule of descent settled for any estate.

TO ENTAIL, ên-tâl'. v. a.

To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure.

TO ENTAME, ên-tâm'e. v. a.

To tame, to subjugate.

TO ENTANGLE, ên-tâng'gl. v. a.

To inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable; to twist or confuse; to involve in difficulties, to perplex.

ENTANGLEMENT, ên-tâng'gl-mént. f.

Intricacy, perplexity, puzzle.

ENTANGLER, ên-tâng'glûr. f.

One that entangles.

TO ENTER, ên'tér. v. a.

To go or come into any place; to initiate in a business, method, or society; to set down in a writing.

TO ENTER, ên'tér. v. n.

To come in, to go in; to penetrate mentally, to make intellectual entrance; to engage in; to be initiated in.

ENTERING, ên'tér-ing. f.

Entrance, passage into a place.

TO ENTERLACE, ên-tér-lâsé'. v. a.

To intermix.

ENTEROLOGY, ên-tê-rôl'ô-jé. f.

The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERPRISE, ên'tér-prize. f.

An undertaking of hazard, an arduous attempt.

TO ENTERPRISE, ên'tér-prize. v. a.

To undertake, to attempt, to essay.

ENTERPRISER, ên'tér-prî-zîr. f.

A man of enterprise, one who undertakes great things.

TO ENTERTAIN, ên-tér-tâne'. v. a.

To converse with, to talk with; to treat at the table; to receive hospitably; to keep in one's service; to reserve in the mind; to please, to amuse, to divert; to admit with satisfaction.

ENTERTAINER, ên-tér-tâ'ñûr. f.

He that keeps others in his service; he that treats others at his table; he that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT, ên-tér-tâne'mént. f.

Conversation; treatment at the table; hospitable reception; payment of soldiers or

servants; amusement, diversion, ~~and~~ dramatic performance, the lower comedy.

ENTERTISSUED, ên-tér-tîsh'ûd. a.

Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

TO ENTHRONE, ên-thrône'. v. a.

To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign authority.

ENTHUSIASM, ên-thû'zhé-âzm. f.

A vain belief of private revelation, a vain confidence of divine favour; heat of imagination; elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas.

For the pronunciation of the third syllable of this word, see *Ecclesiastick*, and *Principles*, No. 451.

ENTHUSIAST, ên-thû'zhé-âst. f.

One who vainly imagines a private revelation, one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God; one of a hot imagination; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIASTICAL, ên-thû'zhé-âst'-ikâl. a.

Convinced of some communication with the Deity; vehemently hot in any cause; elevated in fancy, exalted in ideas.

ENTHYMEME, ên'thémé. f.

An argument consisting only of an incident and consequential proposition.

TO ENTICE, ên-tîs'e. v. a.

To allure, to attract, to draw by blandishment or hopes.

ENTICEMENT, ên-tîs'e-mént. f.

The act or practice of alluring to ill; the means by which one is allured to ill, allurement.

ENTICER, ên-tî'sûr. f.

One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY, ên-tîsing-lé. ad.

Charmingly, in a winning manner.

ENTIRE, ên-tîr'. a.

Whole, undivided; unbroken, complete in its parts; full, complete; in full strength.

ENTIRELY, ên-tîr'lé. ad.

In the whole, without division; completely, fully.

ENTIRENESS, ên-tîr'nës. f.

Completeness, fulness.

TO ENTITLE, ên-tîtl'. v. a.

To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation; to superscribe or prefix as a title; to give a claim to any thing; to grant any thing as claimed by a title.

ENTITY, ên'té-té. f.

Something which really is, a real being; a particular species of being.

TO ENTOIL, ên-toil'. v. a.

To ensnare, to intangle, to bring into toils or nets.

TO ENTOMB, ên-tôb'm'. v. a.

To put into a tomb.

ENTRAILS, ên'trîls. f. (208).

The intestines, the bowels, the guts; the internal parts, recess, caverns.

ENTRANCE, ên'trânsé. f.

The power of entering into a place; the act of entering; the passage by which a place is entered; avenue; initiation, commencement; the act of taking possession of an office or dignity; the beginning of any thing.

TO ENTRANCE, ên-trâns'e. v. a.

To put into a trance, to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions; to put into ecstacy.

TO ENTRAP, ên-trâp'. v. a.

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tūbe, tāb, bōll ; — dīl ; — pōānd ; — shīn, THIs.

To ensare, to catch in a trap; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to take advantage of.

To ENTREAT, ēn-trēt'. v. a. (227). To petition, to solicit, to importune; to prevail upon by solicitation; to treat or use well or ill.

To ENTREAT, ēn-trēt'. v. n.

To offer a treaty or compact; to treat, to discourse; to make a petition.

ENTREATMENT, ēn-trēt'fāns. f.

Petition, entreaty, solicitation.

ENTREATY, ēn-trēt'y. f.

Petition, prayer, solicitation.

ENTRY, ēn'trē. f.

The passage by which any one enters a house; the act of entrance, ingress; the act of taking possession of any estate; the act of registering or setting down in writing; the act of entering publicly into any city.

To ENUSILATE, ē-nū'bē-lāt'. v. a.

To clear from clouds.

To ENUCLEATE, ē-nū'klē-lāt'. v. a.

To solve, to clear.

To ENVELOP, ēn-vē'lūp. v. a.

To inwrap, to cover; to hide, to surround, to cover on the inside.

ENVELOPE, ôn-vē-lōp'. f.

A wrapper, an outward case. This word signifying the outward case of another, is always pronounced in the French manner, those who can pronounce French, and those who cannot the e is changed into an o. Sometimes a mere Englishman attempts to give the nasal vowel the French sound, and exposes himself to laughter by pronouncing g after it, as if written ongvelope. This is as ridiculous to a polite ear as if he pronounced it, as it ought to be pronounced, like the verb to envelop.

To ENVENOM, ēn-vēn'fūm. v. a.

To poison; to make odious; to enrage.

ENVIOUS, ēn've-ūs. a.

Deserving envy.

ENVIER, ēn've-ūr. f.

One that envies another, a maligner.

ENVIOUS, ēn've-ūs. a.

Infected with envy.

ENVIOUSLY, ēn've-ūs-lē. ad.

With envy, with malignity, with ill-will.

To ENVIRON, ēn-vī'rōn. v. a.

To surround; to envelop; to besiege, to hem in; to enclose, to invest.

ENVIRONS, ôn-vē-rōn', or ēn-vī'-rōns. f.

The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

This word is in general use, and ought to be pronounced like the English verb to environ: but the vanity of appearing polite keeps it still in the French pronunciation; and as the nasal vowels in the first and last syllable are not followed by hard c or g, it is impossible for a mere Englishman to pronounce it fashionably.—See Encore.

To ENUMERATE, ē-nū'mē-rāt'. v. a.

To reckon up singly, to count over distinctly.

ENUMERATION, ē-nū'mē-rā'shōn. f.

The act of numbering or counting over.

To ENUNCIATE, ē-nū'n'shē-lāt'. v. a.

To declare, to proclaim.

ENUNCIATION, ē-nū'n'shē-lā'shōn. f.

Declaration, publick attestation; intelligence, information.

ENUNCIATIVE, ē-nū'n'shē-lā-tīv. a.

Declarative, expressive.

ENUNCIATIVELY, ē-nū'n'shē-lā-tīv-lē. ad.

Declaratively.

ENVOY, ēn'vōy. f.

A publick minister sent from one power to another; a publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador; a messenger.

To ENVY, ēn'vē. v. a.

To hate another for excellence or success; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge.

To ENVY, ēn'vē. v. n.

To feel envy, to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.

ENVY, ēn'vē. f.

Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness; rivalry, competition; malice.

To ENWHEEL, ēn'-wheēl'. v. a.

To encompass, to encircle.

To ENWOMB, ēn'-wōōm'. v. a.

To make pregnant; to bury, to hide.

EPACT, ē-pākt'. f.

A number whereby we note the excess of the non solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year.

EPAULMENT, ē-pāwl'mēnt. f.

In fortification, a lidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth.

EPENTHESIS, ē-pēn'thē-sis. f.

The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word.

EPHEMERA, ē-fēm'ē-rā. f.

A fever that terminates in one day; an infection that lives only one day.

I was much surprised when I found Mr. Sheridan had given the long open sound of e to the second syllable of Ephemera, Epemeris, &c. If it was in compliment to the Greek eta, the same reason should have induced him to give the sound of long e to the first syllable of Hemiflick, Demagogue, and Rhetorick.

EPHEMERAL, ē-fēm'ē-rāl. } a.

EPHEMERICK, ē-fēm'ē-rīk. } a.

Durnal, beginning and ending in a day.

EPHEMERIS, ē-fēm'ē-rīs. f.

A journal, an account of daily transactions; an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

EPHEMERIST, ē-fēm'ē-rīst. f.

One who consults the planets, one who studies astrology.

EPHOD, ēf'ōd. f.

A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

EPICK, ēp'ik. a.

Comprising narrations, not acted, not rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic.

EPICEDIUM, ēp-ē-sē'dē-ūm. f.

An elegy, a poem upon a funeral.

EPICURE, ēp'ē-kūrē. f.

A man given wholly to luxury.

EPICUREAN, ēp-ē-kū-rē'ān. f.

One who holds the principles of Epicurus.

EPICUREAN, ēp-ē-kū-rē'ān. a.

Luxurious, contributing to luxury.

EPICURISM, ēp-ē-kū-rīz'm. f.

Luxury, sensual enjoyment, gross pleasure.

EPICYCLE, ēp'ē-si-kl. f.

A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater, or a small orb dependent on that of a greater, as that of the moon on that of the earth.

EPICYCLOID, ēp-ē-si'klōid. f.

A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDEMICAL, ēp-ē-dēm'ē-kāl. } a.

EPIDEMICK, ēp-ē-dēm'ik. } a.

That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague; generally prevailing, affecting great numbers; general, universal.

EPIDERMIS, ēp-ē-dēr'mīs. f.

The scarf-skin of a man's body.

EPIGRAM, ēp'ē-grām. f.

A short poem terminating in a point.

EPIGRAMMATICAL, ēp-ē-grām-māt'ē-kāl. } a.

EPIGRAMMATICK, ēp-ē-grām-māt'ē-kīk. } a.

a. Dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams; suitable, to epigrams, belonging to epigrams.

EPIGRAMMATIST, ēp-ē-grām-māt'ēst. f.

One who writes or deals in epigrams.

EPILEPSY, ēp'ē-lēp'sē. f.

Any convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with loss of sense.

EPILEPTICK, ēp-ē-lēp'tīk. a.

Convulsed.

EPILOGUE, ēp'ē-lōg. f. (338).

The poem or speech at the end of a play.

EPIPHANY, ē-pīf'ā-nē. f.

A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star.

EPIPHONEMA, ēp-ē-fō-nē'mā. f.

An exclamation, a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.

EPIPHORA, ē-pīf'ō-rā. f.

An inflammation of any part.

EPIPHYYSIS, ē-pīf'ē-sīs. f. (520).

Attention, the parts added by accretion.

EPISCOPACY, ē-pīs'kō-pā-sē. f.

The government of bishops, established by the apostles.

EPISCOPAL, ē-pīs'kō-pāl. a.

Belonging to a bishop; vested in a bishop.

EPISCOPATE, ē-pīs'kō-pātē. f. (91).

A bishopric.

EPISODE, ēp'ē-sōde. f.

An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject.

EPISODICAL, ēp-ē-sōd'ē-kāl. } a.

EPISODICK, ēp-ē-sōd'ik. } a.

Contained in an episode.

EPISPASTICK, ēp-ē-spās'tīk. a.

Drawing a blistering.

EPISTLE, ē-pīs'lē. f. (472).

A letter—See *Appl.*

EPISTOLARY, ē-pīs'tō-lārē. a.

Relating to letters, suitable to letters; acted by letters.

EPISTLER, ē-pīst'lēr. f.

A scribler of letters.

EPITAPH, ēp'ē-tāf. f.

An inscription upon a tomb stone.

EPITHALAMIUM, ēp-ē-thā-lā-mē-nūm. f.

A nuptial song, a compliment upon marriage.

EPITHEM, ēp'ē-thēm. f.

A liquid medicament externally applied.

EPITHET,

EQU

EQU

ERE

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mét; — pine, pîn; —

EPITHET, é-p'í-thé-t. f.

An adjective denoting any quality good or bad.

EPITOME, é-pít'ó-mé. f.

Abridgment, abbreviation.

TO-EPISTOMISE, é-pít'ó-mize. v. a.

To abstract, to contract into a narrow space;

to diminish, to curtail.

EPITOMISER, é-pít'ó-mi-zâr. } f.**EPITOMIST**, é-pít'ó-mist. }

An abridger, an abstracter.

EPOCH, ép'ók. }**EPOCHA**, ép'ó-kâ. }

The time at which a new computation is begun, the time from which dates are numbered.

As the last of these words is perfectly Latin, the Latin accent and quantity on the antepenultimate syllable is preserved by polite speakers; but the first being anglicised, and containing only two syllables, falls into the general analogy observable in abbreviated words of this form, which is to preserve the quantity of the original.

EPODE, ép'óde. f.

The stanza following the strophe and antistrope.

EPOPEE, ép'ó-pé'. f.

An epic or heroick poem.

EPULATION, ép'-ú-lâ'fshn. f.

Banquet, feast.

EPULOTICK, ép'-ú-lôt'ik. f.

A cicatrising medicament.

EQUARILITY, é-kwâ-bil'ë-té. f.

Equality to itself, evenness, uniformity.

EQUABLE, é'kwâ-bl. a.

Equal to itself, even, uniform.

EQUABLY, é'kwâ-blé. ad.

Uniformly, evenly, equally to itself.

EQUAL, é'kwâl. a.

Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits comparison; adequate to any purpose; even, uniform; in just proportion; impartial, neutral; indifferent; equitable, advantageous alike to both parties; upon the same terms.

EQUAL, é'kwâl. f.

One not inferior or superior to another; one of the same age.

TO EQUAL, é'kwâl. v. a.

To make one thing or person equal to another; to rise to the same state with another person; to recompence fully.

TO EQUALISE, é'kwâ-lize. v. a.

To make even; to be equal to.

EQUALITY, é'kwôl'ë-té. f. (86).

Likeness with regard to any quantities compared; the same degree of dignity; evenness, uniformity, equability.

EQUALLY, é'kwâl-lé. ad.

In the same degree with another; evenly, equally, uniformly; impartially.

EQUANGULAR, é-kwâng'gù-lâr. a.

Containing of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY, é-kwâ-nim'ë té. f.

Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

EQUANIMOUS, é-kwânn'ë-mûs. a.

Even, not dejected.

EQUATION, é-kwâ'fshn. f.

The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremes of excess and defect; in algebra, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; in astronomy, the difference between the time marked by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its motion.

EQUATOR, é-kwâ'tür. f.

A great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres.

EQUATORIAL, é-kwâ-tô'râl. a.

Pertaining to the equator.

EQUESTRIAN, é-kwê's/trâ-ân. a.

Appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship; belonging to the second rank in Rome.

QUERY, é-kwê'rë. f.

Master of the horse.

EQUICRURAL, é-kwê-kroô'râl. a.

Having the legs of an equal length.

EQUIDISTANT, é-kwê-dis'tânt. a.

At the same distance.

EQUIDISTANTLY, é-kwê-dis'tânt-lé. ad.

At the same distance.

EQUIFORMITY, é-kwê-fôr'mé-té. f.

Uniform equality.

EQUILATERAL, é-kwê-lât'érâl. a.

Having all sides equal.

TO EQUILIBRATE, é-kwê-lit'brâte.

v. a. To balance equally.

EQUILIBRATION, é-kwê-li-brâ'fshn

f. Equipoise.

EQUILIBRIUM, é-kwê-lib'râl. f.

Equipoise, equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives or powers.

EQUINECESSARY, é-kwê-nës'sés-sâr-é. a.

Needful in the same degree.

EQUINOCTIAL, é-kwê-nôk'fshâl. f.

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, é-kwê-nôk'fshâl. a.

Pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line.

EQUINOCTIALLY, é-kwê-nôk'fshâl-é

ad. In the direction of the equinoctial.

EQUINOX, é'kwé-nôks. f.

Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal; equinoctial wind.

EQUINUMERANT, é-kwê-nû'l'mé-rânt. a.

Having the same number.

TO EQUIP, é-kwîp'. v. a.

To furnish for a horseman; to furnish, to accoutre, to fit out.

EQUIPAGE, ék'kwê-pâjé. f. (90).

Furniture for a horseman; carriage of state, vehicle; attendance, retinue; accoutrements, furniture.

EQUIPENDENCY, é-kwê-pén'dèn-sé.

f. The act of hanging in equipoise.

EQUIPMENT, é-kwîp'ment. f.

The act of equipping or accoutering; accoutrement, equipage.

EQUIPOISE, é'kwê-pôizé. f.

Equality of weight, equilibrium.

EQUIPOLLENCE, é-kwîp'ol-lënsé. f.

Equality of force or power.

The strong tendency of our language to an enclitical pronunciation, (513) has induced me to give the antepenultimate imitative accent to this and the following word, in opposition to Mr. Sheridan and others; as no good reason can be given why they should not have this accent, as well as equivalent, equivocal, &c.

EQUIPOLLENT, é-kwîp'ol-lënt. a.

Having equal power of force.

EQUIPONDERANCE, é-kwê-pôn-dér-ânsé.**EQUIPONDERANCY**, é-kwê-pôn-dér-âns-sé.

f. Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, é-kwê-pôn-dér-ânt. a.

Being of the same weight.

TO EQUIPONDERATE, é-kwê-pôn-dér-âté. v. n.

To weigh equal to any thing.

EQUIPONDIOUS, é-kwê-pôn-dé-üs. a.

Equilibrated, equal on either part.

EQUITABLE, ék'kwé-tâ-bl. a.

Just, due to justice; loving justice, candid, impartial.

EQUITABLY, ék'kwé-tâ-blé. ad.

Justly, impartially.

EQUITY, ék'kwé-té. f.

Justice, right, honesty; impartiality; in law, the rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery.

EQUIVALENCE, é-kwîv'vâ-lënsé.**EQUIVALENCY**, é-kwîv'vâ-lëns-sé.

f. Equality of power or worth.

EQUIVALENT, é-kwîv'vâ-lënt.

Equal in value; equal in excellence; of the same import or meaning.

EQUIVALENT, é-kwîv'vâ-lënt. f.

A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

EQUIVOCAL, é-kwîv'vô-kâl. a.

Of doubtful signification, meaning different things; uncertain, doubtful.

EQUIVOCALLY, é-kwîv'vô-kâl-é.

ad. Ambiguously, in a doubtful or double sense; by uncertain or irregular birth, by generation out of the stated order.

EQUIVOCALNESS, é-kwîv'vô-kâl-nës.

f. Ambiguity, double meaning.

TO EQUIVOCATE, é-kwîv'vô-kâtē.

v. n. To use words of equal meaning, to use ambiguous expressions.

EQUIVOCATION, é-kwîv'vô-kâl-fshn

f. Ambiguity of speech, double meaning.

EQUIVOCATOR, é-kwîv'vô-kâl-tür. f.

(521) One who uses ambiguous language.

ERA, é'râ. f.

The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

ERADIATION, é-râ-dâ-tâ-fshn. f.

(534) Emission of radiance.

TO ERADICATE, é-râd'ë-kâ-té. v. a.

To pull up by the root; to destroy, to end.

ERADICATION, é-râd-ë-kâ-fshn. f.

The act of tearing up by the root, destruction; the state of being torn up by the roots.

ERADICATIVE, é-râd'ë-kâ-tiv. a.

That which cures radically.

TO ERASE, é-râf'. v. a.

To destroy, to rub out; to expunge.

ERASEMENT, é-râf'mënt. f.

Destruction, devastation; expansion, abolition.

ERE, ère. a. (94).

Before, sooner than.

ERE LONG, ère-lông'. ad.

Before a long time had elapsed.

ERENOW, ère-nôù'. ad.

Before this time.

EREWHILE,

ERR

ESC

ESS

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tōbe, tōb, bōll; — dōl; — pōund; — tbin, this.

EREWHILE, ērē-hwile'. } ad.

EREWHILES, ērē-hwilz'. } ad.

Some time ago, before a little while.

TO ERECT, ē-rēkt'. v. a.

To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to raise, to build; to elevate, to exalt; to animate, to encourage.

TO ERECT, ē-rēkt'. v. n.

To rise upright.

ERECT, ē-rēkt'. a.

Upright; directed upwards; bold, confident, vigorous.

ERCTION, ē-rēk' shūn. f.

The act of raising, or state of being raised upward; the act of building or raising edifices.

ERCTNESS, ē-rēkt'nēs. f.

Uprightness of posture.

EREMITE, ērē-mīte. f. (155).

One who lives in a wilderness, an hermit.

EREMITICAL, ērē-mīt'ē-kāl. a.

Religiously solitary.

EREPATION, ē-rēp-tā' shūn. f.

A creeping forth.

EREPTION, ē-rēp' shūn. f.

A snatching or taking away by force.

ERGOT, ērē-gōt. f.

A sort of stub, like a piece of horn, placed behind and below the pastern joint.

ERINGO, ērē-ingō' gōt. f.

Sea-holly, a plant.

ERISTICAL, ērē-rīs'tē-kāl. a.

Controversial, relating to dispute.

ERMINE, ērē-mīn. f. (140).

An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur.

ERMINED, ērē-mīn'd. a.

Clothed with ermine.

TO ERODE, ērē-dō'. v. a.

To canker, or eat away.

EROGATION, ērē-rō-gā' shūn. f.

The act of giving or bestowing.

EROSION, ērē-rō' zhūn. f.

The act of eating away; the state of being eaten away.

TO ERR, ēr. v. n.

To wander, to ramble; to miss the right way, to stray; to deviate from any purpose; to commit errors, to mistake.

ERAND, ārānd. f.

A message, something to be told or done by a messenger.

ER This word is generally pronounced as it is marked; but might, perhaps, without pedantry, be more properly pronounced as it is written.

ERRABLE, ērē-rā-bl. a.

Liable to err.

ERRABLENESS, ērē-rā-bl-nēs. f.

Liableness to error.

ERRANT, ērē-rānt. a.

Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.

ER This word is generally pronounced exactly like *errant*, when it has the same signification; but when applied to a knight, it is more correctly pronounced regularly as it is marked.

ERRANTRY, ērē-rānt-trē. f.

An errant state, the condition of a wanderer; the employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA, ērē-rā-tā. f.

The faults of the printer or author inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

ERRATICK, ērē-rāt'ik. a.

Wandering, uncertain, keeping no certain order; irregular, changeable.

ERRATICALLY, ērē-rāt'ē-kāl-ē. ad.

Without rule, without method.

ERRONEOUS, ērē-rō' nē-ūs. a.

Wandering, unsettled; mistaking, misled by error.

ERRONEOUSLY, ērē-rō' nē-ūs-lē. ad.

By mistake, not rightly.

ERRONEOUSNESS, ērē-rō' nē-ūs-nēs. f.

Physical falsehood, inconformity to truth.

EROUR, ērē-rōr. f.

Mistake, involuntary deviation from truth; a blunder, a mistake committed; roving excursion, irregular course.

ERST, ērst. ad.

First; at first, in the beginning; once, when time was; formerly, long ago; before, till then, till now.

ERUBESCENCE, ērē-rū-bēs'sēns. }

ERUBENCY, ērē-rū-bēs'sēn-sē. }

f. The act of growing red, redness.

ERUBESCENT, ērē-rū-bēs'sēnt. a.

Redden, somewhat red.

TO ERUCKT, ērē-rūkt'. v. a.

To belch, to break wind from the stomach.

ERUCTION, ērē-rōk-tā' shūn. f.

The act of belching; belch, the matter vented from the stomach; any sudden burst of wind or matter.

ERUDITION, ērē-ü-dish'ün. f.

Learning, knowledge.

ERUGINOUS, ērē-jū-jō-nūs. a.

Partaking of the substance and nature of copper.

ERUPTION, ērē-pōf' shūn. f.

The act of breaking or bursting forth; burst, emission; sudden excursion of an hostile kind; efflorescence, pustules.

ERUPITIVE, ērē-pōf' tiv. a.

Bursting forth.

ERYSIPELAS, ērē-ē-sip'ē-lās. f.

An eruption of a hot acrid humour.

ESCALADE, ēs-kā-lād'. f.

The act of scaling the walls.

ESCALOP, skōl'ōp. f.

A shell fish, whose shell is regularly indented.

TO ESCAPE, ēs-kāp'. v. a.

To fly, to avoid; to pass unobserved.

TO ESCAPE, ēs-kāp'. v. n.

To fly, to get out of danger.

ESCAPE, ēs-kāp'. f.

Flight, the act of getting out of danger; in law, violent or privy evasion out of lawful restraint; oversight, mistake.

ESCHALOT, shāl-lōt'. f.

A plant.

ESCHAR, ēs'kār. f.

A hard crust or scar made by hot application.

ESCHAROTICK, ēs-kā-rōt'ik. a.

Caustick, having the power to sear or burn the flesh.

ESCHEAT, ēs-tshēt'. f.

Any lands or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial.

TO ESCHEAT, ēs-tshēt'. v. a.

To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture.

ESCHEATOR, ēs-tshē-tōr. f.

An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is eschator.

TO ESCHEW, ēs-tshēō'. v. a.

To fly, to avoid, to shun.

ESCUETCHEON, ēs-kātsh'ün. f. (259).

The shield of the family, the picture of the ensigns armorial.

ESCORT, ēs'kōrt. f. (492).

Convoy, guard from place to place.

TO ESCORT, ēs-kōrt'. v. a.

To convoy, to guard from place to place.

ESCRITOIR, ēs'krō-tōr'. f.

A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

ESCAUGE, ēs'kū-ājē. f. (90).

A kind of knight's service.

ESCULENT, ēs'kū-lēnt. a.

Good for food, eatable.

ESCULENT, ēs'kū-lēnt. f.

Something fit for food.

ESPALIER, ēs-pāl'ēr'. f.

Trees planted and cut so as to join.

ESPECIAL, ē-spēsh'äl. a.

Principal, chief.

ESPECIALLY, ē-spēsh'äl-ē. ad.

Principally, chiefly.

ESPERANCE, ēs-pē-rāns'. f.

Hope.

ESPIAL, ē-spl'äl. a.

A spy, a scout.

ESPLANADE, ēs-plā-nād'. f.

The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.

ESPOUSALS, ē-spōū'zāls. f. without a singular. The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

ESPOUSAL, ē-spōū'zāl. a.

Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

TO ESPOUSE, ē-spōūze'. v. a.

To contract or betroth to another; to marry, to wed; to maintain, to defend.

TO ESPY, ē-spl'. v. a.

To see a thing at a distance; to discover a thing intended to be hid; to see unexpectedly; to discover as a spy.

ESQUIRE, ē-skwir'. f.

The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight.

TO ESSAY, ēs-sā'. v. a.

To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiment of; to try the value and purity of metals.

ESSAY, ēs'sā. f. (492).

Attempt, endeavour; a loose performance; an irregular indigested piece; an easy, free kind of composition; a trial, an experiment.

ESSENCE, ēs'sēns. f.

Existence, the quality of being; constituent substance; the cause of existence; the very nature of any being; in medicine, the chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass; perfume, odour, scent.

TO ESSENCE, ēs'sēns. v. a..

To perfume, to scent.

ESSENTIAL, ēs-sēn' shāl. a.

Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing; important in the highest degree, principal; pure, highly rectified, subtilly elaborated.

What has been observed of the word *essentia* is applicable to this word: the same reasons have induced me to differ from Mr. Sheridan in the division of *essential*, *espousal*, *eschator*, &c. as I have no doubt that in words of this form, where the two first consonants are combinable, that they both go to the second.

F (5:6). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mè, mét; — pine, pîn; —

second syllable, and leave the vowel in the first long and open.

ESSENTIAL, è-séñ' shâl. *f.*

Existence; first or constituent principles; the chief point.

ESSENTIALLY, è-séñ' shâl-lé. *ad.*

By the constitution of nature.

ESSOINÉ, è-sóin'. *f.*

Alllegation of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear; excuse, exemption.

TO ESTABLISH, è-stâb'lîsh. *v. a.*

To settle firmly, to fix unalterably; to found, to build firmly, to fix immovably; to make settlement of any inheritance.

ESTABLISHMENT, è-stâb'lîsh-mént. *f.*

Settlement, fixed state; settled regulation, form, model; allowance, income, salary.

ESTATE, è-stât'. *f.*

The general interest, the publick; condition of life; fortune, possession in land.

TO ESTEEM, è-stéém'. *v. a.*

To set a value, whether high or low, upon any thing; to prize, to rate high; to hold in opinion, to think, to imagine.

ESTEEM, è-stéém'. *f.*

High value, reverential regard.

ESTEEMER, è-stéém'ér. *f.*

One that highly values, one that sets a high rate upon any thing.

ESTIMABLE, èst'é-mâ-bl. *a.*

Valuable, worth a large price; worthy of esteem, worthy of honour.

ESTIMABLENESS, èst'é-mâ-bl-néss. *f.*

The quality of deserving regard.

TO ESTIMATE, èst'é-mâ-té. *v. a.*

To rate, to adjut the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else; to calculate, to compute.

ESTIMATE, èst'é-mâ-té. *f. (91).*

Computation, calculation; value; valuation, assignment of proportioned value; calculation, opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATION, èf-té-mâ-shûn. *f.*

The act of adjusting proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATIVE, èst'é-mâ-tív. *a.*

Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

ESTIMATOR, èst'é-mâ-tôr. *f. (521).*

A settler of rates.

ESTIVAL, èst'é-vâl. *a.*

Pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer.

TO ESTRANGE, è-strânje'. *v. a.*

To keep at a distance, to withdraw; to alienate from affection.

ESTRANGEMENT, è-strânje'mént. *f.*

Alienation, distance, removal.

ESTRAGADE, èf-trâ-pâd'. *f.*

The defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises before, and yanks furious with his hind legs.

ESTREPEMENT, è-stréep'mént. *f.*

Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods.

ESTRICH, ès'tritsh. *f.*

The largest of birds; properly *Ostrich*.

ESTUARY, ès'tshù-à-ré. *f. (461).*

An arm of the sea, the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide ebbs and flows.

TO ESTUATE, ès'tshù-à-te. *v. a.*

To swell and fall reciprocally, to boil.

ESTUATION, èf-tshù-à-shûn. *f.*

The state of boiling, reciprocation of rise and fall.

ESURIENT, è-zú'rè-ént. *a. (479).*

Hungry, voracious.

ESURINE, èzh'ù-rine. *a. (479),*

Corroding, eating.

ETC, èt-sé't/è-râ, &c.

A contraction of the Latin words *Et Cetera*, which signifies And so of the rest.

TO ETCH, ètsh. *v. a.*

A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper plate.

ETERNAL, è-tér'nâl. *a.*

Without beginning or end; unchangeable.

ETERNAL, è-tér'nâl. *f.*

One of the appellations of the Godhead.

ETERNALIST, è-tér'nâl-ist. *f.*

One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

TO ETERNALIZE, è-tér'nâl-lize. *v. a.*

To make eternal.

ETERNALLY, è-tér'nâl-lé. *ad.*

Without beginning or end; unchangeably, invariably.

ETERNE, è-térn'. *a.*

Eternal, perpetual.

ETERNITY, è-tér'né-té. *f.*

Duration without beginning or end; duration without end.

TO ETERNIZE, è-tér'nize. *v. a.*

To make endless, to perpetuate; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.

ETHER, è'thér. *f.*

An element more fine and subtle than air, air refined or sublimed; the matter of the highest regions above; a chymical preparation.

ETHEREAL, è-thé'rè-al. *a.*

Formed of ether; celestial, heavenly.

ETHEREOUS, è-thé'rè-üs. *a.*

Formed of ether, heavenly.

ETHICAL, èth'è-kâl. *a.*

Moral, treating on morality.

ETHICALLY, èth'è-kâl-é. *ad.*

According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICK, èth'ik. *a.*

Moral, delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS, èth'iks. *f. without the singular.* The doctrine of morality, a system of morality.

ETHNICK, èth'nik. *a.*

Heathen, Pagan, not Jewish, not Christian.

ETHNICKS, èth'niks. *f.*

Heathens.

ETHOLOGICAL, èth-ò-lodje'è-kâl. *a. (530).* Treating of morality.

ETIOLOGY, è-té-òl'ò-jé. *f.*

An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper.

ETIQUETTE, èt-è-kèt'. *f.*

The polite form or manner of doing any thing; the ceremonial of good manners.

(F) This word crept into use some years after Johnson wrote his Dictionary, nor have I found it in any other I have consulted. I have ventured, however, to insert it here, as it seems to be established; and as it is more specific than *ceremonial*, it is certainly of use.

ETYMOLOGICAL, èt-è-mô-lodje'è-kâl. *a.*

Relating to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST, èt-è-môl'ò-jist. *f.*

One who searches out the original of words.

ETYMOLOGY, èt-è-môl'ò-jy. *f.*

The descent or derivation of a word from its original, the deduction of formations from the radical word; the part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

TO EVACATE, è-vâ'kât. *v. a.*

To empty out, to throw out.

TO EVACUATE, è-vâk'ù-ât. *v. a.*

To make empty, to clear; to void by any of the excretory passages; to quit, to withdraw from out of a place.

EVACUANT, è-vâk'ù-ânt. *f.*

Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVACUATION, è-vâk-ù-â-shûn. *f.*

Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge; the practice of emptying the body by physick; discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

TO EVADE, è-vâde'. *v. a.*

To elude; to avoid; to escape or elide by sophistry.

TO EVADE, è-vâde'. *v. n.*

To escape, to slip away; to practise sophistry or evasions.

EVAGINATION, èv-à-gâ-shûn. *f.*

The act of wandering, deviation.

(F) I am well aware that this and the two following words are often, by good speakers, pronounced with the *e* in the first syllable long and open, but I think contrary to that correctness which arises from general analogy. (530).

EVANESCENT, èv-à-néns'sent. *a.*

Vanishing, imperceptible.

EVANGELICAL, èv-àn-jél'è-kâl. *a.*

Agreeable to gospel, consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel; contained in the gospel.

EVANGELISM, è-vân'jé-lizm. *f.*

The promulgation of the blessed gospel.

EVANGELIST, è-vân'jé-list. *f.*

A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus; a promulgator of the Christian laws.

TO EVANGELIZE, è-vân'jé-lize. *v. a.*

To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.

EVANID, è-vân'ïd. *a.*

Faint, weak, evanescent.

EVAPORABLE, è-vâp'ò-râ-bl. *a.*

Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

TO EVAPORATE, è-vâp'ò-râ-te. *v. n.*

To fly away in fumes or vapours.

TO EVAPORATE, è-vâp'ò-râ-te. *v. a.*

To drive away in fumes; to give vent to; to let out in ebullition or furies.

EVAPORATION, è-vâp-ò-râ-shûn. *f.*

The act of flying away in fumes and vapours; the act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away; in pharmacy, an operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger than before.

EVASION, è-vâ'shûn. *f.*

Excuse, subterfuge, sophistry, artifice.

EVASIVE, è-vâ'siv. *a. (158) (428).*

Practising evasion, elusive; containing an evasion, sophistical.

EUCHARIST, yû'kâ-rîst. *f.*

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.

EUCHARISTICAL, yû-kâ-rîs'té-kâl. *a.*

Containing acts of thanksgiving; relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

EUCHOLOGY,

EVE

EVI

EX-

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt — tūbe, tūb, bōll ; — dīl ; — pōund ; — thin, THIS.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| EUCHOLOGY , yú-kōl'ō-jé. f. A formulary of prayers. | EVERLIVING , èv-ùr-lív'ing. a. Living without end. | To EVITATE , èv'è-tā-tāte. v. a. To avoid, to shun. |
| EUCRASY , yú-krà-sé. f. An agreeable well-proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health. | EVERMORE , èv-ùr-mōre'. ad. Always, eternally. | EVITATION , èv-è-tà-shún. f. The act of avoiding. |
| EVE , èvē. } f. | To EVERSE , è-vèrse'. v. a. To overthrow, to subvert. | EULOGY , yú'lò-jé. f. Praise, encomium. |
| EVEN , è'vn. } f. The close of the day; the vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday. | To EVERT , è-vèrt'. v. a. To destroy. | EUNUCH , yù'nók. f. One that is castrated. |
| EVEN , è'vn. a. Level, not rugged; uniform, smooth; equal on both sides; without any thing owed; calm, not subject to elevation or depression; capable to be divided into equal parts. | EVERY , èv'ùr-é. a. Each one of all. | EVOCATION , èv-ò-ká'fliùn. f. The act of calling out. |
| To EVEN , è'vn. v. a. To make even; to make out of debt; to make level. | EVESDROPPER , èv'z'dròp-pùr. f. Some mean fellow that skulks about the house in the night. | EVOLATION , èv-ò-là'fliùn. f. The act of flying away. |
| EVEN , è'vn. ad. A word of strong assertion, verily; supposing that; notwithstanding. | To EVESTIGATE , è-vès'tè-gàte. v. a. To search out. | To EVOLVE , è-vòlv'. v. a. To unfold, to disentangle. |
| EVENHANDED , è'vn-hàn-dèd. a. Impartial, equitable. | EUGH , yòò. f. A tree. | To EVOLVE , è-vòlv'. v. n. To open itself, to disclose itself. |
| EVENING , è'vn-ing. f. The close of the day, the beginning of night. | To EVICT , è-víkt'. v. a. To take away by a sentence of law; to prove. | EVOLUTION , èv-ò-lù'fliùn. f. The act of unrolling or unfolding; the series of things unrolled or unfolded; in tactics, the motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. |
| EVENLY , è'vn-lé. ad. Equally, uniformly; smoothly; impartially, without favour or enmity. | EVICKTION , è-vík'fliùn. f. Dispossession or deprivation of a definitive sentence of a court of judicature; proof, evidence. | EVOMITION , èv-ò-mísh'ùn. f. (530).- The act of vomiting out. |
| EVENNESS , è'vn-néss. f. State of being even; uniformity, regularity; equality of surface, levelness; freedom from inclination to either side; calmness, freedom from perturbation. | EVIDENCE , èv'è-dénsé. f. The state of being evident, clearness; testimony, proof; witness, one that gives evidence. | EUPHONICAL , yù-fón'è-kál. a. Sounding agreeably. |
| EVENTIDE , è'vn-tide. f. The time of evening. | To EVIDENCE , èv'è-dénsé. v. a. To prove, to make discovery of. | EUPHONY , yù-fò-né. f. An agreeable sound, the contrary to harshness. |
| EVENT , è-vént'. f. An incident, any thing that happens; the consequence of an action. | EVIDENT , èv'è-dént. a. Plain, apparent, notorious. | EUPHORBIUM , yù-fòr'bè-ùm. f. A plant, a gum. |
| To EVENTERATE , è-vén'tè-ràte. v. a. To rip up, to open the belly. | EVIDENTLY , èv'è-dént-lé. ad. Apparently, certainly. | EUPHRASY , yù-frà-sé. f. The herb eyebright. |
| EVENTFUL , è-vént'fùl. a. Full of incidents. | EVIL , è'vl. a. Having bad qualities of any kind; wicked, corrupt; miserable; mischievous, destructive. | EUROCLYDON , yù-ròk'lé-dòn. f.. A wind which blows between the East and North, very dangerous in the Mediterranean. |
| To EVENTIMATE , è-vén'tè-làte. v. a. To winnow, to sift out; to examine, to discuss. | EVIL , è'vl. f. Wickedness, a crime; injury, mischief; malignity, corruption; misfortune, calamity; malady, disease. | EUROPEAN , yù-rò-pe'ùn. a. Belonging to Europe. |
| EVENTUAL , è-vén'tshù-ùl. a. Happening in consequence of any thing, consequential. | EVILAFFECTED , è'vl-àff-fék'téd. a. Not kind, not disposed to kindness. | ¶ This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the second syllable; and this is the pronunciation which unlettered speakers constantly adopt; but the learned, ashamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third syllable because <i>Europe</i> has the penultimate long, and is therefore accented in Latin. <i>Epicurean</i> has the accent on the same syllable by the same title; while <i>Herculan</i> and <i>cerulean</i> submit to English analogy, and have the accent on the second syllable, because their penultimate in Latin is short. |
| EVENTUALLY , è-vén'tshù-ùl-lé. ad. In the event, in the last result. | EVILDOER , è'vl-dò'ùr. f. Malefactor. | EURUS , yù'rùs. f. The East wind. |
| EVER , è'vr. ad. | EVILFAVOURED , è'vl-fà'vùr'd. a. Ill-countenanced. | EURYTHMY , yù'rìth-mé. f. Harmony, regular and symmetrical measure. |
| At any time; at all times; for ever; a word of enforcement. As soon as ever he had done it; it is often contrasted into e'er. | EVILFAVOUREDNESS , è'vl-fà'vùr'd-néss. f. Deformity. | EUTHANASIA , yù-thàn-à'zhè-à. } EUTHANASY , yù-thàn'à-sé. } f. (453). An easy death. |
| EVERBUBBLING , èv-ùr-bùb'blìng. a. Boiling up with perpetual murmurs. | EVILMINDED , è'vl-mind'éd. a. Malicious, mischievous. | EVULGATION , èv-ùl-gà'fliùn. f. The act of divulging. |
| EVERBURNING , èv-ùr-bùr'ning. a. Extinguished. | EVILNESS , è'vl-néss. f. Contrariety to goodness, badness of whatever kind. | EVULSION , è'vl'fliùn. f. The act of plucking out. |
| EVERDURING , èv-ùr-dù'rìng. a. Eternal, enduring without end. | EVILSPEAKING , è'vl-spè'king. f. Defamation, calumny. | EWE , yòò. f. (268).- The sheep. |
| EVERGREEN , èv-ùr-gréen'. a. Verdant throughout the year. | EVILWISHING , è'vl-wish'ing. a. Wishing evil to, having no good will. | EWER , yù'ùr. f. A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands. |
| EVERGREEN , èv-ùr-gréen. f. A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons. | EVILWORKER , è'vl-wùrk'ùr. f. One who does ill. | EWRY , yù're. f. A office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table. |
| EVERHONOURED , èv-ùr-òñ'nórd. a. Always held in honour. | To EVINCE , è-vìnse'. v. a. To prove, to show. | Ex, èks, or èg. A Latin prefix often prefixed to compounded: |
| EVERLASTING , èv-ùr-lás'tìng. a. Lasting or enduring without end, perpetual, immortal. | EVINCIBLE , è-vìn'sè-bl. a. Capable of proof, demonstrable. | G g |
| EVERLASTING , èv-ùr-lás'tìng. f. Eternity. | EVINCIBLY , è-vìn'sè-blé. ad. In such a manner as to force conviction. | |
| EVERLASTINGLY , èv-ùr-lás'tìng-lé. ad. Eternally, without end. | To EVISCRATE , è-vìs'sè-ràte. v. a. To embowel, to deprive of the entrails. | |
| EVERLASTINGNESS , èv-ùr-lás'tìng-néss. f. Eternity, perpetuity. | EVITABLE , èv'è-tà-bl. a. Avoidable, that may be escaped or shunned. | |

EXA

(546). — Fâte, fâr; fâl, fât; — mîc, mêt; — plne; pîn; —

pounded words; sometimes meaning out, as exhaust, to draw out.
The x in this inseparable preposition is, with respect to sound, under the same predicament as the s in *Dis*; which see (425).

To EXACERATE, égz-âs'ér-bâ-tâ. v. a. To embitter, to exasperate.

EXACERBATION, égz-âs-ér-bâ'shûn. f. Exticale of malignity, augmented force or severity.

EXACERVATION, égz-âs-sér-vâ'shûn. f. The act of heaping up.

EXACT, égz-âkt'. a. (478).

Nice; methodical; accurate; honest, strict, punctual.

To EXACT, égz-âkt'. v. a.

To require authoritatively; to demand of right.

To EXACT, égz-âkt'. v. n.

To practise extortian.

EXACTER, égz-âk'tûr. f.

Extortioner, one who claims more than his due; one who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

EXACTION, égz-âk'shûn. f.

Extortion, unjust demand; a toll, a tribute severely levied.

EXACTLY, égz-âkt'lé. ad.

Accurately, nicely.

EXACTNESS, égz-âkt'-nës. f.

Accuracy, nicety; regularity of conduct, strictness of manners.

To EXAGGERATE, égz-âdjé'â-râ-tâ. v. a. To heighten by representation.

This word is sometimes heard with the double g hard, as in *dogger*; but every one who has a scrap of Latin knows, that *exaggerate* comes from *exaggero*, and that all words from that language have the g soft before e and i: the third syllable, therefore, must have the e soft. But it will be said, that, according to the laws of pronunciation, the first g ought to be hard, as the first c is in *faccid*, *scicy*, &c. To which it may be answered, that, strictly speaking, it ought to be so; but polite usage has so fixed the first, as well as the last g in the soft sound, that none but a confirmed pedant would have the boldness to pronounce it otherwise.

EXAGGERATION, égz-âdjé-â-râ'-shûn. f.

The act of keeping together; hyperbolical amplification.

To EXAGITATE, égz-âdjé'â-tâ-tâ. v. a. To shake, to put in motion.

EXAGITATION, égz-âdjé-â-tâ'shûn. f.

The act of shaking.

To EXALT, égz-âlt'. v. a.

To raise on high; to elevate to power, wealth, or dignity; to elevate to joy or confidence; to praise, to extol, to magnify; to elevate in diction or sentiment.

EXALTATION, égz-âl-tâ'shûn. f.

The act of raising on high; elevation in power or dignity; most elevated state, state of greatness or dignity.

EXAMEN, égz-â'mén. f.

Examination, disquisition.

EXAMINATE, égz-âm'â-nâ-tâ. f.

The person examined.

EXAMINATION, égz-âm-â-nâ'shûn. f.

The act of examining by questions, or experiment.

EXAMINATOR, égz-âm'â-nâ-tûr. f.

(521). An examiner, an enquirer.

To EXAMINE, égz-âm'â-nâ. v. a. (140)

To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories; to interrogate a witness; to

EXC

try the truth or falsehood of any proposition; to try by experiment, to narrowly sift, to scan; to make enquiry into, to search into, a scrutinize.

EXAMINER, égz-âm'â-nâr. f.

One who interrogates a criminal or evidence; one who searches or tries any thing.

EXAMPLE, égz-âm'pl. f. (478).

Copy or pattern, that which is proposed to be resembled; precedent, former instance of the like; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern; one punished for the admonition of others; instances in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

EXANGUIOUS, ék-sâng'gwé-ûs. a.

Having no blood.—See *Exicate*.

EXANIMATE, égz-âm'â-mâ-tâ. a.

Lifeless, dead; spiritless, depressed.

EXANIMATION, égz-âm-â-mâ'shûn. f.

Deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS, égz-âm'â-mûs. a.

Lifeless, dead, killed.

EXANTHEMATA, éks-ân-thêm'â-tâ. f.

Eruptions, pustules.

EXANTHEMATOUS, éks-ân-thêm'â-tôs. a.

Pustulous, eruptive.

To EXANTLATE, égz-ânt'late. v. a.

To draw out; to exhaust, to waste away.

EXANTLATION, éks-ânt-lâ'shûn. f.

The act of drawing out.

EXARTICULATION, éks-âr-tik-û-lâ'-shûn. f.

The dislocation of a joint.

To EXASPERATE, égz-âs'pér-â-tâ.

v. a. To provoke, to enrage, to irritate; to heighten a difference, to aggravate, to embitter.

EXASPERATER, égz-âs'pér-â-tûr. f.

He that exasperates or provokes.

EXASPERATION, égz-âs'pér-â'shûn. f.

Aggravation, malignant representation; provocation, irritation.

To EXAUCTORATE, égz-âwk'â-tô-râ-tâ.

v. a. To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice.

EXAUCTORATION, égz-âwk-tô-râ'-shûn. f.

Dismissal from service; deprivation, degradation.

EXCANDESCENCE, éks-kân-dës'-sënsé. f.

EXCANDESCENCY, éks-kân-dës'-sënsé. f.

Heat, the state of growing hot; anger, the state of growing angry.

EXCANTATION, éks-kân-tâ'shûn. f.

Disenchantment by a counter-charm.

To EXCARNATE, éks-kâr'nâ-tâ. v. a.

To clear from flesh.

EXCARNIFICATION, éks-kâr-nâ-fé-kâ'shûn. f.

The act of taking away the flesh.

To EXCAVATE, éks-kâ'vâ-tâ. v. a.

To hollow, to cut into hollows.

EXCAVATION, éks-kâ-vâ'shûn. f.

The act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed, the cavity.

To EXCEED, ék-séé'd'. v. a.

To go beyond, to outgo; to excel, to surpass.

To EXCEED, ék-séé'd'. v. n.

To go too far, to pass the bounds of fitness;

EXC

to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.

EXCEEDING, ék-séé'd'ing. part. a.

Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

EXCEEDINGLY, ék-séé'd'ing-ly. ad.

To a great degree.

To EXCEL, ék-sél'. v. a.

To outgo, in good qualities, to surpass.

To EXCEL, ék-sél'. v. n.

To have good qualities in a great degree.

EXCELLENCE, ék'sél-lënsé. f.

EXCELLENCY, ék'sél-lëns-sé. f.

Dignity, high rank; the state of excelling in any thing; that in which one excels; a title of honour, usually applied to ambassadors and governors.

EXCELLENT, ék'sél-lënt. a.

Of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity; eminent in any good quality.

EXCELLENTLY, ék'sél-lënt-ly. ad.

Well in a high degree; to an eminent degree.

To EXCEPT, ék-sépt'. v. a.

To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept or position.

To EXCEPT, ék-sépt'. v. n.

To object, to make objections.

EXCEPT, ék-sépt'. prep.

Exclusively of, without inclusion of; unless.

EXCEPTING, ék-sép'ting. prep.

Without inclusion of, with exception of.

EXCEPTION, ék-sép'shûn. f.

Exclusive from the things comprehended in a precept or position; thing excepted or specified in exception; objections, cavil; peevish dislike, offence taken.

EXCEPTIONABLE, ék-sép'shûn-â-bl.

a. Liable to objection.

EXCEPTIONAL, ék-sép'shâs. a.

Peevish, forward.

EXCEPTIVE, ék-sép'tiv. a.

Including an exception.

EXCEPTLESS, ék-sép'lëss. a.

Omitting or neglecting all exceptions.

EXCEPTOR, ék-sép'tûr. f.

Objector.

To EXCERN, ék-sérn'. v. a.

To strain out, to separate or emit by straining.

EXCERPTION, ék-sép'shûn. f.

The act of gleaning, collecting; the thing gleaned or selected.

EXCESS, ék-sës'. f.

More than enough, superfluity; intemperance, unreasonable indulgence; transgression of due limits.

EXCESSIVE, ék-sës'siv. a.

Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

EXCESSIVELY, ék-sës'siv-ly. ad.

Exceedingly, eminently.

To EXCHANGE, éks-tshânj'e'. v. a.

To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally.

EXCHANGE, éks-tshânj'e'. f.

The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; barter; the balance of the money of different nations; the place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs.

EXCHANGER, éks-tshânj'jör. f.

One who practises exchange.

EXCHEQUER, éks-tshâk'âr. f.

The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown.

EXCISE, ék-size'. f.

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EXE

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bōll; —ōll; —pōund; —tbin, THiS.

A tax levied upon commodities.

To EXCISE, ēk-sīz'. v. a.

To levy excise upon a person or thing.

EXCISEMAN, ēk-sīz'mān. s.

An officer who inspects commodities.

EXCISION, ēk-sīzh'ān. s. (451).

Excrupation, destruction.

EXCITATION, ēk-sē-tā'shān. s.

The act of exciting or putting into motion.

To EXCITE, ēk-sīt'. v. a.

To rouse, to animate, to stir up, to encourage.

EXCITEMENT, ēk-sīt'mēnt. s.

The motive by which one is stirred up.

EXCITER, ēk-sīt'r. s.

One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

To EXCLAIM, ēkf-kīlām'. v. n.

To cry out with vehemence, to make an outcry.

EXCLAMATION, ēkf-kīlā-mā'lshān. s.

Vehement outcry, clamour, outrageous vociferation; an emphatical utterance; a note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus!

EXCLAIMER, ēkf-kīlā'mūr. s.

One that makes vehement outcries.

EXCLAMATORY, ēkf-kīlām'ā-tūr-ē.

a. Practising exclamation; containing exclamation.

To EXCLUDE, ēkf-kīlād'. v. a.

To shut out; to debar, to hinder from participation; to except.

EXCLUSION, ēkf-kīlā'zhān. s.

The act of shutting out; the act of debaring from any privilege; exception; the dismission of the young from the egg or womb.

EXCLUSIVE, ēkf-kīlū'sīv. a. (158)

(458). Having the power of excluding or denying admission; debarring from participation; not taking into any account or number, excepting.

EXCLUSIVE LY, ēkf-kīlū'sīv-lē. ad.

Without admission of another to participation; without comprehension in any account or number.

To EXCOCT, ēkf-kōkt'. v. a.

To boil up.

To EXCOTITATE, ēkf-kōdjē'ē-tātē.

v. a. To invent, to strike out by thinking.

To EXCOMMUNICATE, ēkf-kōm-mū'nē-kātē. v. a.

To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure.

¶ Some smatterers in elocution, are trying to pronounce this word with the accent on the second syllable, and thus leave the three last syllables unaccented; as if harshness and difficulty of pronunciation were the tests of propriety. The next word will admit of the accent on this syllable, as another must be placed on the fifth; but if a secondary accent be necessary, it ought to be rather on the first syllable. (522).

EXCOMMUNICATION, ēkf-kōm-mū'nē-kā'zhān. s.

An ecclesiastical interdict, exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

To EXCORIATE, ēkf-kō'rē-ātē. v. a.

To slay, to strip off the skin.

EXCORIATION, ēkf-kō'rē-ā'zhān. s.

Lots of skin, privation of skin, the act of slaying.

EXCORTICATION, ēkf-kōr-tē-kā'-shān.

s. Pulling the bark off any thing.

EXCREMENT, ēks'krē-mēnt. s.

That which is thrown out as useless from the natural passages of the body.

EXCREMENTAL, ēkf-krē-mēn'tāl. a.

That which is voided as excrement.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, ēkf-krē-mēn-tish'ūs. a.

Containing excrements, consisting of matter excreted from the body.

EXCRESCE, ēkf-krés'sēns. } s.

EXCRESCECY, ēkf-krés'sēn-sē. } s.

Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.

EXCRESCENT, ēkf-krés'sēnt. a.

That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

EXCRETION, ēkf-krē'zhān. s.

Separation of animal substance.

EXCRETIVE, ēks'krē-tīv. a.

Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.

EXCRETORY, ēks'krē-tūr-ē. a.

Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts. For *o*, see Domesick.

EXCRUCIABLE, ēkf-krōd'zhē-ā-bl. a.

Liable to torment.

To EXCRUCIATE, ēkf-krōd'zhē-ātē.

v. a. (542). To torture, to torment.

EXCUBATION, ēkf-kū-bā'zhān. s.

The act of watching all night.

To EXCULPATE, ēkf-kūl'pātē. v. a.

To clear from the imputation of a fault.

EXCURSION, ēkf-kūr'zhān. s.

The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; an expedition into some distant part; digression.

EXCURSIVE, ēkf-kūr'sīv. a.

Rambling, wandering, deviating.

EXCUSABLE, ēkf-kū'zā-bl. a.

Pardonable.

EXCUSABLENESS, ēkf-kū'zā-bl-nēs. s.

Pardonableness, capability to be excused.

EXCUSATION, ēkf-kū-zā'zhān. s.

Excuse, plea, apology.

EXCUSATORY, ēkf-kū'zā-tūr-ē. a.

Pleading excuse, apologetical. For the *o*, see Domesick.

To EXCUSE, ēkf-kūz'. v. a. (437).

To extenuate by apology; to disengage from an obligation; to remit, not to exact; to pardon by allowing an apology; to throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

EXCUSE, ēkf-kūz'. f.

Plea offered in extenuation, apology; the act of excusing; cause for which one is excused.

EXCUSELESS, ēkf-kūz'les. a.

That for which no excuse or apology can be given.

EXCUSER, ēkf-kū'zūr. f.

One who pleads for another; one who forgives another.

To EXCUSS, ēkf-kūs'. v. a.

To seize and detain by law.

EXCUSSION, ēkf-kūsh'ān. s.

Seizure by law.

EXCRABLE, ēk'sē-krā-bl. a.

Hateful, detestable, accursed.

EXCRABLY, ēk'sē-krā-blē. ad.

Cursedly, abominably.

To EXECRATE, ēkf'sē-krātē. v. a.

To curse, to imprecate ill upon.

EXECRATION, ēkf-sē-krä'zhān. s.

Curse, imprecation of evil.

To EXECUTE, ēkf'sē-kūtē. v. a.

G g 2

To put in act, to do what is planned; to put to death according to form of justice.

EXECUTION, ēkf-sē-kū'zhān. s.

Performance, practice; the last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods; capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law; destruction, slaughter.

EXECUTIONER, ēkf-sē-kū'zhān-ūr. s.

He that puts in act, or executes; he that inflicts capital punishment.

EXECUTIVE, ēgz-ēk'ū-tīv. a. (478).

Having the quality of executing or performing; active, not deliberative, not legislative, having the power to put in act the laws.

EXECUTOR, ēgz-ēk'ū-tōr. s.

He that performs or executes any thing; he that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator.

EXECUTORSHIP, ēgz-ēk'ū-tōr-shīp.

s. The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

EXECUTRIX, ēgz-ēk'ū-tī-trīx. s.

A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

EXEGESIS, ēkf-ē-jē'sīs. s. (520) (520).

An explanation.

EXEGICAL, ēkf-ē-jēt'ē-kāl. a.

Explanatory, expository.

EXAMPLE, ēgz-ēm'plār. s.

A pattern, an example to be imitated.

EXEMPLARILY, ēgz-ēm-plār-ē-lē.

ad. In such a manner as deserves imitation; in such a manner as may warn others.

EXEMPLARINESS, ēgz-ēm-plār-ē-nēs. s.

State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

EXEMPLARY, ēgz-ēm-plār-ē. a.

Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation; such as may give warning to others.

¶ I have given the first syllable of this word, and the substantive and adverb formed from it, the flat sound of *x* directly contrary to analogy, because I think it agreeable to the best usage; and in this case, analogy must be silent. (423) (478).

EXEMPLIFICATION, ēgz-ēm-plē-fē-kā'zhān. s.

A copy, a transcript; an illustration by example.

To EXEMPLIFY, ēgz-ēm'plē-fi. v. a. (183).

To illustrate by example; to transcribe, to copy.

To EXEMPT, ēgz-ēmt'. v. a. (412).

To privilege, to grant immunity from.

EXEMPT, ēgz-ēmt'. a.

Free by privilege; not subject, not liable to.

EXEMPTION, ēgz-ēm'zhān. s.

Immunity, privilege, freedom from imposition.

EXEMPTIOUS, ēgz-ēm-tish'ūs. a.

Separable, that which may be taken from another.

To EXENTERATE, ēgz-ēn-tēr-ātē.

v. a. To embowel.

EXENTERATION, ēgz-ēn-tēr-ā'zhān. s.

The act of taking out the bowels, embowelling.

EXEQUAL, ēgz-ē'kwē-äl. a.

Relating to funerals.

EXQUIES, ēks-ē-kwīz. s. without a singular. Funeral rites, the ceremony of burial.

EXERCENT, ēgz-ēr'sēnt. a.

Practising, following any calling.

EXERCISE, ēks-ēr-sīz. s. (478).

Labour of the body for health or amusement; preparatory practice in order to skill.

EXH

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EXP

FATE, fāt, fall, fāt; — mē, mēt; — pine, pin; —

skill, practice, outward performance; i. e., that which one is appointed to perform; act of divine worship whether publick or private.

To EXERCISE, ēks'ēr-sīz. v. a.

To employ; to train by use to any art; to task, to keep employed as a penal injunction; to practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To EXERCISE, ēks'ēr-sīz. v. n.

To use exercise, to labour for health.

EXERCISER, ēks'ēr-sīz-ēr. s.

He that directs or uses exercise.

EXERCITATION, ēgz-ēr'sē-tā'shūn. s.

Exercise; practice, use.

To EXERT, ēgz-ērt'. v. a. (478).

To use with an effort; to put forth, to perform.

EXERTION, ēgz-ēr'shūn. s.

The act of exerting, effort.

EXECTION, ēgz-ēk'zhūn. s.

The act of cutting through.

EXESTUATION, ēgz-ēs'tū-ā'shūn. s.

The state of boiling.

To EXFOLIATE, ēkf-fō'lō-ātē. v. n.

To shell oil, as a corrupt bone from the sound part.

EXFOLIATION, ēkf-fō-lē-ā'shūn. s.

The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

EXFOLIATIVE, ēkf-ōl'ē-ā-tīv. a.

That which has power of procuring exfoliation.

EXHALABLE, ēgz-hā'lā-bl. a.

That which may be evaporated.

EXHALATION, ēkf-hā-lā'shūn. s.

The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; the state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; that which rises in vapours.

To EXHALE, ēgz-hālē'. v. a. (478).

To send or draw out vapours or fumes.

¶ Though the ablest grammarians (*Beaumée Grammaire Générale*, tom. 1, p. 66.) have determined *H* to be a consonant, they have not decided whether it belongs to the flat or sharp class. If we consult our ear when we place an unaccented *x* before it, we shall judge it belongs to the former, as the *x* in this situation generally slides into *g*.

EXHALEMENT, ēgz-hālē'mēnt. s.

Matter exhaled, vapour.

To EXHAUST, ēgz-hāwst'. v. a.

(425). To drain to diminish; to draw out totally, to draw out till nothing is left.

EXHAUSTION, ēgz-hāwst'ōshūn. s.

The act of drawing.

EXHAUSTLESS, ēgz-hāwst'lēs. a.

Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.

To EXHIBIT, ēgz-hīb'it. v. a. (478).

To offer to view or use, to offer or propose; to show, to display.

EXHIBITER, ēgz-hīb'it-ēr. s.

He that offers any thing.

EXHIBITION, ēgz-hī-bish'ōn. s.

The act of exhibiting, display, setting forth; allowance, salary, pension.

To EXHILARATE, ēgz-hīl'ā-tātē. v. a.

To make cheerful, to fill with mirth.

EXHILARATION, ēgz-hīl-ā-tā'shūn. s.

The act of giving gaiety; the state of being enlivened.

To EXHORT, ēgz-hōrt'. v. a.

To incite by words to any good action.

EXHORTATION, ēkf-hōr-tā'shōn. s.

The act of exhorting, incitemnt to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted.

EXHORTATORY, ēgz-hōr-tā-tōr-ē.

a. Tending to exhort. For the last, see *Dominick*.

EXHORTER, ēgz-hōr-tōr. s.

One who exhorts.

To EXICCATE, ēk-sīk'kātē. v. a.

To dry.

¶ The first syllable of this word (strictly speaking) ought to be pronounced according to the rule laid down under the preposition *Ex*; but in this pronunciation we totally lose the sharp *s* which commences the Latin word *secu*, to dry; of which this word is compounded, and thus the sound of the word is radically injured, and its etymology lost. But it will be said, the Latins made the same excision of the radical *s* on account of its coincidence with the *s* contained in the *x* of the preposition, and wrote the word *exsicco*. It is allowed these corruptions obtained amongst them, as amongst us; though it is doubtful whether the same inconvenience arose amongst them in this word as with us: for Vossius makes it highly probable that the Latins never gave the dot found *egz* 'o the letter *x*; and the best manuscripts inform us, that writing this word with an *s*, as *exsicco*, and thus preserving the composition distinct and perfect, is the most accurate orthography.

EXICCIATION, ēk-sīk-kā shūn. s.

All of drying up, state of being dried up.

EXICCATIVE, ēk-sīk'kā-tīv. a.

Drying in quality.

EXIGENCE, ēk'sē-jēnsē. } s.

EXIGENCY, ēk'sē-jēn-sē. } Demand, want, need; pressing necessity, distress, sudden occasion.

EXIGENT, ēk'sē-jēnt. s.

Pressing business, occasion that requires immediate help.

EXIGUITY, ēkf-ē-għi'ē-tē. s.

Smallness, diminutiveness.

EXIGUOUS, ēgz-ig'ū-ūs. a.

Small, diminutive, little.

EXILE, ēks'īlē. s.

Banishment, state of being banished; the person banished.

EXILE, ēg-zīlē'. a.

Small, slender, not full.

To EXILE, ēg-zīlē'. v. a.

To banish, to drive from a country.

EXILEMENT, ēg-zīlē'mēnt. s.

Banishment.

EXILITION, ēkf-ē-līsh'ōn. s.

Slenderness, smallness.

EXIMIOUS, ēg-zīm'ē-ūs. a.

Famous, eminent.

To EXIST, ēg-zīst'. v. n. (478).

To be, to have a being.

EXISTENCE, ēg-zīs'ēnsē. } s.

EXISTENCY, ēg-zīs'ēn-sē. }

State of being, actual possession of being.

EXISTENT, ēg-zīs'ēnt. a.

In being, in possession of being.

EXISTIMATION, ēg-zīf-tē-mā'shūn. s.

Opinion; esteem.

EXIT, ēks'īt. s.

The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off; departure, act of quitting the theatre of life.

EXITAL, ēg-zīsh'yāl. } a.

EXITIOUS, ēg-zīsh'yūs. }

Destructive, fatal, mortal.

EXODUS, ēks'ō-dūs. } s.

Exodus, journey from a place; the fe-

cond book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

EXOLETE, ēks'ō-lētē. a.

Obsolete. Out of use.

To EXOLVE, ēgz-ōlv'. v. a.

To loose, to pay.

EXOMPHALOS, ēgz-ōm'fā-lōs. s.

A naval rupture.

To EXONERATE, ēgż-ōn'ēr-ātē. v. a.

To unload, to disburthen.

EXONERATION, ēgż-ōn-ēr-ā'shūn. s.

The act of disburthening.

EXOPTABLE, ēgż-ōp'tā-bl. a.

Desirable, to be sought with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE, ēks'ō-rā-bl. a.

To be moved by intreaty.

EXORBITANCE, ēgż-ōr'bē-tānsē. }

EXORBITANCY, ēgż-ōr'bē-tān-sē. }

s. Enormity, gross deviation from rule or right; extravagant demand; boundless depravity.

EXORBITANT, ēgż-ōr'bē-tānt. a.

Enormous, beyond due proportion, excessive.

To EXORCISE, ēks'ōr-size. v. a.

To adjure by some holy name; to drive away by certain forms of adjuration; to purify from the influence of malignant spirits.

EXORCISER, ēks'ōr-sīz-ēr. s.

One who practices to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM, ēks'ōr-sīzm. s.

The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony, by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

EXORCIST, ēks'ōr-sīst. s.

One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

EXORDIUM, ēgż-ōr'dō-ūm. s.

A formal preface, the proemial part of a composition.

EXORNATION, ēkf-ōr-nā'shūn. s.

Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

EXOSSATED, ēgż-ōs'sā-tēd. a.

Deprived of bones.

EXOSSEOUS, ēgż-ōsh'shē-ūs. a.

Wanting bones, boneless.

EXOSTOSIS, ēks-ōs-tō'sīs. s.

Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

¶ I have in the accentuation of this word differed from Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, and Dr. Ash, and have adhered to a Medical Dictionary, which places the accent regularly on the penultimate. (520).

EXOTICK, ēgż-ōt'ik. a.

Foreign, not produced in our own country.

To EXPAND, ēk-spānd'. v. a.

To spread, to lay open as a net or sheet; to dilate, to spread out every way.

EXPANSE, ēk-spānsē'. s.

A body widely extended without inequalities.

EXPANSIBILITY, ēk-spān-sē-bil'ē-tē

s. Capacity of extension, possibility to be expanded.

EXPANSIBLE, ēk-spān'sē-bl. a.

Capable to be extended.

EXPANSION, ēkf-pān'shūn. s.

The state of being expanded into a wider surface; the act of spreading out; extent; pure space.

EXPANSIVE, ēkf-pān'sīv. a.

Having the power to spread into a wider surface.

EXP

EXP

EXP

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tōb, bōll; —dil; —pōnd; —thin, THIS.

To EXPATIATE, ēkf-spā'fhē-ātē. v. n.
(542). To range at large; to enlarge upon
in language.

To EXPECT, ēk-spēkt'. v. a. To have
a previous apprehension of either good or
evil; to wait for, to attend the coming.

EXPECTABLE, ēkf-spēk'tā-bl. a.
To be expected.

EXPECTANCE, ēk-spēk'tāns. } f.
EXPECTANCY, ēk-spēk'tāns. } f.
The act or state of expecting; something
expected; hope.

EXPECTANT, ēk-spēk'tānt. a.
Waiting in expectation.

EXPECTANT, ēk-spēk'tānt. f.
One who waits in expectation of any thing.

EXPECTATION, ēk-spēk-tā'shūn. f.
The act of expecting; the state of expecting
either with hope or fear; prospect of any
thing good to come; a state in which some-
thing excellent is expected from us.

EXPECTER, ēk-spēk'tūr. f.
One who has hopes of something; one who
waits for another.

To EXPECTORATE, ēkf-pēk'tō-rātē.
v. a. To eject from the breast.

EXPECTORATION, ēkf-pēk'tō-rā'-
shūn. f.
The act of discharging from the breast; the
discharge which is made by coughing.

EXPECTORATIVE, ēkf-pēk'tō-rā-tiv.
a. Having the quality of promoting expec-
tation.

EXPEDIENCE, ēkf-pē'dē-ēnse. } f.
EXPEDIENCY, ēkf-pē'dē-ēn-sē. } f.
(376). Fitness, propriety, suitableness to an
end; expedition, adventure; haste, dispatch.

EXPEDIENT, ēkf-pē'dē-ēnt, or ēx-
pē'jē-ēnt. a. (293). Proper, fit,
convenient, suitable; quick, expeditious.

EXPEDIENT, ēkf-pē'dē-ēnt. f.
That which helps forward, as means to an
end; a shift, means to an end contrived in
an exigence.

EXPEDIENTLY, ēkf-pē'dē-ēnt-lē. ad.
Fitly, suitably, conveniently; hastily, quickly.

To EXPEDITE, ēks'pē-dītē. v. n.
To facilitate, to free from impediment; to
hasten, to quicken; to dispatch, to issue
from a publick office.

EXPEDITE, ēks'pē-dītē. a.
Quick, hasty, soon performed; easy, dis-
cumbered, clear; nimble, active, agile;
light armed.

EXPEDITELY, ēks'pē-dītē-lē. ad.
With quickness, readiness, haste.

EXPEDITION, ēkf-pē-dish'ūn. f.
Haste, speed, activity; a march or voyage
with martial intentions.

EXPEDITIOUS, ēks'pē-dish'ūs. a.
Speedy, quick, swift.

To EXPEL, ēkf-pēl'. v. a.
To drive out, to force away; to banish, to
drive from the place of residence.

EXPELLER, ēkf-pēl'lūr. f.
One that expels or drives away.

To EXPEND, ēkf-pēnd'. v. a.
To lay out, to spend.

EXPENSE, ēkf-pēnse'. f.
Cost, charges, money expended.

EXPENSIVE, ēkf-pēnse'. f.
Cosily, chargeable.

EXPENSELESS, ēkf-pēnse'lēs. a.
Without cost.

EXPENSIVE, ēkf-pēn'siv. a.

Given to expense, extravagant, luxurious;
costly, requiring expence.

EXPENSIVELY, ēkf-pēn'siv-lē. ad.
With great expence.

EXPENSIVENESS, ēkf-pēn'siv-nēs. f.
Addition to expense, extravagance; costli-
ness.

EXPERIENCE, ēkf-pē'rē-ēnse. f.

Practise, frequent trial; knowledge gained
by trial and practise.

To EXPERIENCE, ēkf-pē'rē-ēnse.

v. a. To try, to practise; to know by prac-
tice.

EXPERIENCED, ēkf-pē'rē-ēnſt. par. a.

Made skilful by experience; wise by long
practice.

EXPERIENCER, ēkf-pē'rē-ēn-sūr. f.

One who makes trials; a practiser of experi-
ments.

EXPERIMENT, ēkf-pēr'ē-mēnt. f.

Trial of any thing, something done in order
to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

EXPERIMENTAL, ēkf-pēr'ē-mēn'tāl.

a. Pertaining to experiment; built upon
experiment; known by experiment or trial.

EXPERIMENTALLY, ēkf-pēr'ē-mēn'-
tāl-lē. ad.

By experience, by trial.

EXPERIMENTER, ēkf-pēr'ē-mēn-tūr.

f. One who makes experiments.

EXPERT, ēkf-pērt'. a.

Skilful; ready, dexterous.

EXPERTLY, ēkf-pērt'lē. ad.

In a skilful ready manner.

EXPERTNESS, ēkf-pērt'nēs. f.

Skill, readiness.

EXPirable, ēks'pē-ā-bl. a.

Capable to be expiated.

To EXPIATE, ēks'pē-ātē. v. a.

To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent
acts of piety, to atone for; to avert the
threats of prodigies.

EXPIATION, ēkf-pē-ā'shūn. f.

The act of expiating or atoning for any
crime; the means by which we atone for
crimes, atonement; practices by which omis-
sions prodigies were averted.

EXPIATORY, ēks'pē-ā-tūr-ē. a.

Having the power of expiation. For the o, see Domesick.

EXPIRATION, ēkf-pē-ā-lā'shūn. f.

Robbery.

EXPIRATION, ēkf-pē-ā-lā'shūn. f.

That act of respiration which thrusts the air
out of the lungs; the last emission of breath,
death, evaporation, act of fuming out; va-
pour, matter expired; the conclusion of
env limited time.

To EXPIRE, ēk-spīr'. v. a.

To breathe out; to exhale, to send out in
exhalations.

To EXPIRE, ēk-spīr'. v. n.

To die, to breathe the last; to conclude, to
come to an end.

To EXPLAIN, ēkf-plān'. v. a.

To expound, to illustrate, to clear.

EXPLAINABLE, ēkf-plān'ā-bl. a.

Capable of being explained.

EXPLAINER, ēkf-plān'ār. f.

Expositor, interpreter, commentator.

EXPLANATION, ēkf-plā-nā'shūn. f.

The act of explaining or interpreting;

the sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

EXPLANATORY, ēkf-plān'ā-tūr-ē. a.

Containing explanation. For the o, see Do-

mestic.

EXPLOSIVE, ēkf-plōziv. f.

Something used only to take up room.

EXPLICABLE, ēkf'plē-kā-bl. a.

Explainable, possible to be explained.

To EXPLICATE, ēkf'plē-kātē. v. a.

To unfold, to expand; to explain, to clear.

EXPLICATION, ēkf'plē-kā'shūn. f.

The act of opening, unfolding or expanding,
the act of explaining, interpretation, expla-
nation; the sense given by an explainer.

EXPLICATIVE, ēkf'plē-kā-tiv. a.

Having a tendency to explain.

I I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the
accents of this word. He has placed
the accent on the second syllable, with the au-
thority of every Dictionary, and of every
good Speaker, against him. At the same
time, I must do him the justice to own, that
I think his accentuation the most agreeable
to analogy.

EXPLICATOR, ēks'plē-kā-tōr. f.

Expounder, interpreter, explainer.

EXPLICIT, ēkf-plis'it. a.

Unfolded, plain, clear, not merely by infer-
rence.

EXPLICITLY, ēkf-plis'it-lē. ad.

Plainly, directly, not merely by inference.

To EXPLODE, ēkf-plōdē'. v. a.

To drive out disgracefully with some noise
of contempt; to drive out with noise and
violence.

EXPLODER, ēkf-plō'dōr. f.

An hisser, one who drives out with open
contempt.

EXPLOIT, ēkf-plōdīt'. f.

A design accomplished, an achievement, a
successful attempt.

To EXPLORATE, ēkf-plō'rātē. v. a.

To search out.

EXPLORATION, ēkf-plō-rā'shūn. f.

Search, examination.

EXPLORATOR, ēkf-plō-rā'tōr. f.

One who searches, an examiner.

EXPLORATORY, ēkf-plōr'ā-tōr-ē. a.

Searching, examining.

I In this word, as in Declaratory, we may
perceive the shortening power of the pre-ante-
penultimate accent; which, like the ante-
penultimate, when not followed by a diph-
thong, shortens every vowel but u. (511) (535)

To EXPLORE, ēkf-pōrc'. v. a.

To try, to search into, to examine by trial.

EXPREMENT, ēkf-plōr'mēnt. f.

Search, trial.

EXPLOSION, ēkf-plō'zhūn. f.

The act of driving out any thing with noise
and violence.

EXPLOSIVE, ēkf-plō'siv. a. (158).

(42) Driving out with noise and violence.

To EXPORT, ēkf-pōrt'. v. a.

To carry out of a country.

EXPORT, ēks'pōrt. f. (492).

Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION, ēkf-pōrt-tā'shūn. f.

The act or practice of carrying out com-
modities into other countries.

To EXPOSE, ēkf-pōze'. v. a.

To lay open, to make liable to; to lay open,
to make sure; to lay open to censure or ri-
dicule; to put in danger; to cast out to
chance.

EXPOSITION, ēkf-pō-zish'ōn. f.

The situation in which any thing is placed
with respect to the sun or air; explanation,
interpretation.

EXPOSITOR, ēkf-pōz'ē-tōr. f.

Explainer, expounder, interpreter.

EXP

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ; — mêt, mêt ; — plne, pîn ; —

- To EXPOSTULATE, èkf-pôs'tshû-lâté. v. n.
To canvass with another, to debate; to remonstrate in a friendly manner.
- EXPOSTULATION, èkf-pôs-tshû-lâ-shûn. f.
Debate, discussion of an affair; charge, accusation.
- EXPOSTULATOR, èkf-pôs'tshû-lâ-tûr (521). f. One that debates with another without open rupture.
- EXPOSTULATORY, èkf-pôs'tshû-lâ-tûr-é. a.
Containing expostulation.
- EXPOSURE, èkf-pô'zhûre. f.
The act of exposing; the state of being exposed; the state of being in danger; situation, as to sun and air.
- To EXPOUND, èkf-pôund'. v. a.
To explain, to clear, to interpret.
- EXPOUNDER, èkf-pôund'dûr. f.
Explainer, interpreter.
- To EXPRESS, èkf-prê's. v. a.
To represent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, sculpture, painting; to represent in words; to utter, to declare; to denote; to squeeze out; to force out by compression.
- EXPRESS, èkf-prê's. a.
Copied, resembling, exactly like; plain, apparent, in direct terms; on purpose, for a particular end.
- EXPRESS, èkf-prê's. f.
A messenger sent on purpose; a message sent.
- EXPRESSIBLE, èkf-prê's-sé-bl. a.
That may be uttered or declared; that may be drawn by squeezing or expression.
- EXPRESSION, èkf-prêsh'ün. f.
The act or power of representing any thing; the form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered; a phrase, a mode of speech; the act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.
- EXPRESSIVE, èkf-prê'siv. a.
Having the power of utterance or representation.
- EXPRESSIVELY, èkf-prê'siv-lé. ad.
In a clear and representative way.
- EXPRESSIVENESS, èkf-prê'siv-nês. f.
The power of expression, or representation by words.
- EXPRESSLY, èkf-prê'slé. ad.
In direct terms, not by implication.
- EXPRESSURE, èkf-prêsh'üre. f. (452)
Expression, utterance; the form, the likeness represented; the mark, the impression.
- To EXPROBATE, èkf-prô'bât'. v. a.
To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame, to upbraid.
- EXPROBRATION, èkf-prô-brâ'shûn. f.
Scornful charge, reproachful accusation.
- To EXPROPRIATE, èkf-prô'prâ-äté. v. a.
To relinquish one's property.
- To EXPUGN, èkf-pûne'. v. a. (385)
(386). To conquer, to take by assault.
- EXPUGNATION, èkf-pûng-nâ'shûn. f.
Conquest, the act of taking by assault.
- To EXPULSE, èkf-pûl's. v. a.
To drive out, to force away.
- EXPULSION, èkf-pôl'shûn. f.
The act of expelling or driving out; the state of being driven out.
- EXPULSIVE, èkf-pûl'siv. a. (158)
(428). Having the power of expulsion.
- EXPUNCTION, èkf-pûnk'shûn. f.
Absolution.

EXT

- To EXPUNGE, èkf-pûnje'. v. a.
To blot out, to rub out; to efface, to annihilate.
- EXPURGATION, èkf-pûr-gâ'shûn. f.
The act of purging or cleaning; purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.
- EXPURGATORY, èkf-pûr'gâ-tûr-é. a.
Employed in purging away what is noxious.
- EXQUISITE, èks'kwé-zít. a.
Excellent, consummate, complete.
- EXQUISITELY, èks'kwé-zít-lé. ad.
Perfectly, completely.
- EXQUISITENESS, èks'kwé-zít-nês. f.
Nicety, perfection.
- EXSCRIPT, èk'skript. f.
A copy, writing copied from another.
- EXSICCANT, èk-sik'kânt. a.
Drying, having the power to dry up.
- To EXSICCATE, èk-sik'kât'. v. a.
To dry.—See Exsiccate.
- EXSICCATION, èk-sik-kâ'shûn. f.
The act of drying.
- EXSICCATIVE, èk-sik'kâ-tiv. a.
Having the power of drying.
- EXSPUITION, èk-spû-iš'hûn. f.
A discharge by spitting.
- EXSUCTION, èk-sûk'shûn. f.
The act of sucking out.
- EXSUDATION, èk-sû-dâ'shûn. f.
A sweating, an exillation.
- To EXSUFFOLATE, èk-sûf'fô-lâté. v. a.
To whisper, to buzz in the ear.
- EXSUFFLATION, èk-sûf-fâ'shûn. f.
A blast working underneath.
- To EXSUSCITATE, èk-sûs'sé-tâté. v. a.
To rouse up, to stir up.
- EXSTANCY, èk'stân-sé. f.
Parts rising up above the rest.
- EXTANT, èk'stânt. a.
Standing out to view, standing above the rest; now in being.
- EXTATICAL, èk'stât'è-kâl. } a.
EXTATICK, èk'stât'ik. } a.
Rapturous.
- EXTEMPORAL, èkf-têm'pô-râl. a.
Uttered without premeditation, quick, ready, sudden.
- EXTemporally, èkf-têm'pô-râl-é. ad.
Quick, without premeditation.
- EXTEMPORANOUS, èkf-têm'pô-râ'-nô-üs. a.
Without premeditation, sudden.
- EXTEMPORARY, èkf-têm'pô-râr-é. a.
a. Uttered or performed without premeditation, sudden, quick.
- EXTEMPORE, èkf-têm'pô-ré. ad.
Without premeditation, suddenly, readily.
- EXTEMPORINESS, èkf-têm'pô-ré-nês. f.
The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.
- To EXTEMPORIZE, èkf-têm'pô-rizé. v. n.
To speak extempore, or without premeditation.
- To EXTEND, èkf-tênd'. v. a.
To stretch out; to spread abroad; to enlarge; to increase in force or duration; to impart, to communicate; to seize by a course of law.
- EXTENDER, èkf-tên'dûr. f.
The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.
- EXTENDIBLE, èkf-tên'dé-bl. a.
Capable of extension.

EXT

- EXTENDLESSNESS, èkf-tênd'lëf-nês. f.
Unlimited extension.
- EXTENSIBILITY, èkf-têñ-sé-bil'è-tâ. f.
The quality of being extensible.
- EXTENSIBLE, èkf-têñ'sé-bl. a.
Capable of being stretched into length or breadth; capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.
- EXTENSIBleness, èkf-têñ'sé-bl-nês. f.
Capacity of being extended.
- EXTENSION, èkf-têñ'shûn. f.
The act of extending; the state of being extended.
- EXTENSIVE, èkf-têñ'siv. a. (158)
(428). Wide, large.
- EXTENSIVELY, èkf-têñ'siv-lé. ad.
Widely, largely.
- EXTENSIVENESS, èkf-têñ'siv-nês. f.
Largeness, diffusiveness, wideness; possibility to be extended.
- EXTENSOR, èkf-têñ'sôr. f.
The muscle by which any limb is extended.
- EXTENT, èkf-tênt'. f.
Space or degree to which any thing is extended; communication, distribution; execution, seizure.
- To EXTENUATE, èkf-têñ'ù-âté. v. a.
To lessen, to make small; to palliate; to make lean.
- EXTENIATION, èkf-têñ-ù-à'shûn. f.
The act of representing things less ill than they are, palliation; mitigation, alleviation of punishment; a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body.
- EXTERIOR, èkf-tê'rè-ür. a.
Outward, external, not intrinsick.
- EXTERIORLY, èkf-tê'rè-ür-lé. ad.
Outwardly, externally.
- To EXTERMINATE, èkf-têr'mé-nâ-tâ. v. a.
v. a. To root out, to tear up, to drive away; to destroy.
- EXTERMINATION, èkf-têr'mé-nâ'-shûn. f.
Destruction, excision.
- EXTERMINATOR, èkf-têr'mé-nâ-tûr. f. (521). The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.
- To EXTERMINE, èkf-têr'min. v. a.
(140). To exterminate.
- EXTERN, èkf-têrn'. a.
External, outward, visible; without itself, not inherent, not intrinsick.
- EXTERNAL, èkf-têr'nâl. a.
Outward, not proceeding from itself, opposite to internal; having the outward appearance.
- EXTERNALLY, èkf-têr'nâl-é. ad.
Outwardly.
- To EXTIL, èk-stîl'. v. n.
To drop or distil from.
- EXTILLATION, èk-stîl-lâ'shûn. f.
The act of falling in drops.
- To EXTIMULATE, èk-stîm'ù-lâté. v. a.
To prick, to incite by stimulation.
- EXTIMULATION, èk-stîm-ù-lâ'shûn. f.
Pungency, power of exciting motion or sensation.
- EXTINCT, èk-stînk'. a.
Extinguished, quenched, put out; without succession; abolished, out of force.
- EXTINCTION, èk-stînk'shûn. f.
The act of quenching or extinguishing; the state of being quenched; destruction; extinction, suppression.
- To EXTINGUISH, èk-stîng'gwîsh. v. a. To

EXT

EXT

EXU

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bāll; —ōil; —pōdnd; —tbin, THIS.

v. a. To put out, to quench; to suppress, to destroy.

EXTINGUISHABLE, ēk-stīng'gwish'-ā-bl. a.

That may be quenched or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, ēk-stīng'gwish'-ūr. s. A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

EXTINCTION, ēk-stīng'gwish'-mēnt. s.

Extinction, suppression, act of quenching; abolition, nullification; termination of a family or succession.

To **EXTIRP**, ēk-stērp'. v. a. (108). To eradicate, to root out.

To **EXTIRPATE**, ēk-stēr'pātē. v. a. To root out, to extirpate.

EXTIRPATION, ēk-stēr-pā'shōn. s. The act of rooting out, excision.

EXTIRPATOR, ēk-stēr-pā-tōr. s. (51). One who roots out, a destroyer.

To **EXTOL**, ēk-stōl'. v. a. (406). To praise, to magnify, to celebrate.

EXTOLLER, ēk-stōl'lōr. s. A praiser, a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, ēkstōr'siv. a. (158)

(428). Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, ēkstōr'siv-lē. ad. In an extorsive manner, by violence.

To **EXTORT**, ēkstōrt'. v. a.

To draw by force, to force away, to wrest, to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppression, or by usury.

To **EXTORT**, ēkstōrt'. v. n.

To practise oppression and violence, or usury.

EXTORTER, ēkstōr'tōr. s.

One who practises oppression.

EXTORTION, ēkstōr'shōn. s.

The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity, or usury; force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

EXTORTIONER, ēkstōr'shōn-ūr. s.

One who practises extortion.

To **EXTRACT**, ēkstōrkt'. v. a.

To draw out of something; to draw by chemical operation; to take from something; to select and abstract from a larger treatise.

EXTRACT, ēkstōrkt. s. (492).

The substance extracted, the chief parts drawn from any thing; the chief heads drawn from a book.

EXTRACTION, ēkstōr-trāk'shōn. s.

The act of drawing one part out of a compound; derivation from an original, lineage, descent.

EXTRACTOR, ēkstōr-trāk'tōr. s.

The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, ēkstōr-trā-jū-dish'āl.

a. Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, ēkstōr-trā-jū-dish'āl-ē. ad.

In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXTRAMISSION, ēkstōr-trā-mish'ūn. s.

The act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE, ēkstōr-trā-mūndānē'. a.

Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEOUS, ēkstōr-trā-nē-ūs. a.

Belonging to a different substance; foreign;

EXTRAORDINARILY, ēkstōr-trōr'dē-nār-ē-lē. ad.

In a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly, particularly, eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, ēkstōr-trōr'dē-nār-ē-nēs. s.

Uncommonness, eminence, remarkable ness.

EXTRAORDINARY, ēkstōr-trōr'dē-nār-ē. a. Difference from common order and method; eminent, remarkable, more than common.

EXTRAWNARY, ēkstōr-trōr'dē-nār-ē. There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, which sinks the a, o, and i, and reduces the word to four syllables, as if written *extrawnary*. There is a better pronunciation which preserves the d, as if written *extradinary*; but solemn speaking certainly demands the restoration of the d, and requires the word to be heard with five syllables. (374).

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, ēkstōr-trā-pār-ō-kē-āl. a.

Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, ēkstōr-trā-prō-vīn'shāl. a.

Not within the same province.

EXTRAREGULAR, ēkstōr-trā-rēg'ū-lār.

a. Not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRAVAGANCE, ēkstōr-trāv'ā-gānsē.

EXTRAVAGANCY, ēkstōr-trāv'ā-gānsē. s. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits; irregularity, wildness; waste, vain and superfluous expense.

EXTRAVAGANT, ēkstōr-trāv'ā-gānt. a.

Wandering out of his bounds; roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods; irregular, wild; wasteful, prodigal, vainly expensive.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, ēkstōr-trāv'ā-gānt-lē. ad.

In an extravagant manner, wildly; expensively, luxuriously, wastefully.

EXTRAVAGANNESS, ēkstōr-trāv'ā-gānt-nēs. s.

Excess, excursion beyond limits.

TO EXTRAVAGATE, ēkstōr-trāv'ā-gātē. v. n. To wander out of limits.

EXTRAVASATED, ēkstōr-trāv'ā-sā-tēd.

a. Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

EXTRAVASATION, ēkstōr-trāv'ā-sā-tōn. s.

The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.

EXTRAVENATE, ēkstōr-trāv'ē-nātē. a.

Let out of the veins.

EXTRAVERSION, ēkstōr-trā-vēr'shōn. s.

The act of throwing out.

EXTRAUGHT, ēkstōr-trāwt'. part.

Extracted.

EXTREME, ēkstōr-trēm'. a.

Greatest, of the highest degree; utmost; last, that beyond which there is nothing; pertaining to the utmost degree.

EXTREME, ēkstōr-trēm'. s.

Utmost point, highest degree of any thing; points at the greatest distance from each other, extremity.

EXTREMELY, ēkstōr-trēm'lē. ad.

In the utmost degree; very much, greatly.

EXTREMITY, ēkstōr-trēm'ē-tē. s.

The utmost point, the highest degree; the

points in the utmost degree of opposition; remotest parts, parts at the greatest distance; the utmost violence, rigour, or distress.

TO EXTRICATE, ēkstōr-trē-kātē. v. a.

To disentangle, to set free any one in a state of perplexity.

EXTRICATION, ēkstōr-trē-kāl'shōn. s.

The act of disentangling.

EXTRINSICAL, ēkstōr-trīn'sē-kāl. a.

External, outward; not intrinsic.

EXTRINSICALLY, ēkstōr-trīn'sē-kāl-ē.

ad. From without.

EXTRINSICK, ēkstōr-trīn'sik. a.

Outward, external.

TO EXTRUCT, ēkstōrkt'. v. a.

To build, to raise, to form.

EXTRACTOR, ēkstōrkt'ūr. s.

A builder, a fabricator.

TO EXTRUDE, ēkstōrtrōdē'. v. a.

To thrust off.

EXTRUSION, ēkstōrtrōdō'zhōn. s.

The act of thrusting or driving out.

EXTUBERANCE, ēkstōr-tū'bē-rānsē. s.

Knobs, or parts protuberant.

EXUBERANCE, ēgz-ū'bē-rānsē. s.

Overgrowth, superfluous abundance, luxuriance.

EXUBERANT, ēgz-ū'bē-rānt. a.

Over abundant, superfluously plenteous; abounding in the utmost degree. (479).

EXUBERANTLY, ēgz-ū'bē-rānt-lē.

ad. Abundantly.

TO EXUBERATE, ēgz-ū'bē-rātē. v. n.

To abound in the highest degree.

EXUCOUS, ēk-sūk'ūs. a.

Without juice, dry.

EXUDATION, ēk-sū-dā'zhōn. s.

This word and the three following, with *exuperable*, *exup'rence*, and *exuscitate*, by servilely following an erroneous Latin orthography, are liable to an improper pronunciation.—See *Exudate*.

EXUDATION, ēk-sū-dā'zhōn. s.

The act of emitting in sweat; the matter issuing out by sweat from any body.

TO EXUDATE, ēk-sū-dātē. v. n.

To sweat out, to issue by sweat.

EXULCERATE, ēgz-ūl'sē-rātē. v. a.

To make sore with an ulcer; to corrode, to enrage.

EXULCERATION, ēkstōr-sē-rā-tōn. s.

The beginning erosion, which forms an ulcer; exacerbation, corrosion.

EXULCERATORY, ēgz-ūl'sē-rā-tōr-ē.

a. Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

TO EXULT, ēgz-ūlt'. v. n.

To rejoice above measure, to triumph.

EXULTANCE, ēgz-ūl'tānsē. s.

Transport, joy, triumph.

EXULTATION, ēks-ūl-tā'zhōn. s.

Joy, triumph, rapturous delight.

TO EXUNDATE, ēgz-ūn'dātē. v. n.

To overflow.

EXUNDATION, ēkstōr-ān-dā'zhōn. s.

Overflow, abundance.

EXUPERABLE, ēk-sū'pēr-ā-bl. a.

Conquerable, superable, vincible.

EXUPERANCE, ēk-sū'pēr-ānsē. s.

Overbalance, greater proportion.

TO EXUSCITATE, ēk-sūs'sē-tātē. v. a.

To stir up, to rouse.

EXUSTION, ēgz-ūs'tshōn. s.

The act of burning up, consumption by fire.

EXUVIA, ēgz-ū've-ē. s.

FAB

(546). — FATE, fâr, fâl, fât; — mè, mét; — pine, pîn; —

- Cast skin, cast shells, whatever is shed by animals.
EYAS, i'âs. f.
 A young hawk just taken from the nest.
EYASMUSKET, i'âs-mûs-kêt. f.
 A young unledged male hawk; a raw young fellow.
EYE, i. (8). Obsolete, plural *Eye*.
 Now *Eyes*. The organ of vision; aspect, regard; notice, attention, observation; sight, view; any thing formed like an eye; any small perforation; a small catch into which a hook goes; bud of a plant; a small shade of colour.
TO EYE, i. v. a.
 To watch, to keep in view.
TO EYE, i. v. n.
 To appear, to show, to bear an appearance.
EYEBALL, i'bâwl. f.
 The apple of the eye.
EYEBRIGHT, i'brîte. f.
 An herb.

FAC

- EYEBROW**, i'brôb. f.
 The hairy arch over the eye.
EYEDROP, i'drôp. f.
 Tear.
EYELANCE, i'glâns. f.
 Quick notice of the eye.
EYEGLASS, i'glâs. f.
 Spectacles, glasses to assist the sight.
EYELESS, i'lës. a.
 Without eyes, sightless, deprived of sight.
EYELET, i'lët. f.
 A hole through which light may enter, any small perforation.
EYELID, i'lîd. f.
 The membrane that shuts over the eye.
EYESERVANT, i'sér-vânt. f.
 A servant that works only while watched.
EYESERVICE, i'sér-vis. f.
 Service performed only under inspection.
EYESHOT, i'fîdt. f.
 Sight, glance, view.

FAC

- EYESIGHT**, i'sîte. f.
 Sight of the eye.
EYESORE, i'sôre. f.
 Something offensive to the sight.
EYESPOTTED, i'spôt-êd. a.
 Marked with spots like eyes.
EYESTRING, i'strîng. f.
 The string of the eye.
EYETOOTH, i'tôoth. f.
 The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders, the fang.
EYWINK, i'wînk. f.
 A wink, as a hint or token.
EYEWITNESS, i'wit-nës. f.
 An ocular evidence, one who gives testimony of facts seen with his own eyes.
EYRE, â're. f.
 The court of justices itinerants.
EYRY, â'îé. f.
 The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

F.

- FABACEOUS**, fâ-bâ'shë-ûs. a.
 Having the nature of a bean.
FABLE, fâ'bl. f. (405).
 A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction in general; the series or conjecture of events which constitute a poem; a lie.
TO FABLE, fâ'bl. v. n.
 To feign, to write not truth but fiction; to tell falsehoods.
TO FABLE, fâ'bl. v. a.
 To feign, to tell a falsity.
FABLED, fâ'bl'd. a.
 Celebrated in fables.
EABLER, fâ'bl-âr. f.
 A dealer in fiction.
TO FABRICATE, fâb'râ-kâ. v. a.
 To build, to construct; to forge, to devise falsely.
FABRICATION, fâb-râ-kâ'fùn. f.
 The act of building.
FABRICK, fâb'rîk. f.
 A building, an edifice; any system or compages of matter.
 ¶ The *a* in this word seems floating between long and short quantity, as it was in the Latin *fabrica*. I have, like Mr. Sheridan, made it short for several reasons. The first is, that the termination *ick* seems to shorten the vowel in the preceding syllable, as well as in its own. The next is, that if Latin quantity has any influence on ours, it is certainly in such words of two syllables as are perfectly Latin, as well as English, and such disyllables as are anglicised by altering the termination: now though the first syllable of *fabrica* in Latin be either long or short, the first of *Faber* is always short; and these reasons have induced me to shorten the *a* in *Fabric*. — See *Drama*.

- TO FABRICK**, fâb'rîk. v. a.
 To build, to form, to construct.
FABULIST, fâb'ù-lîst. f.
 A writer of fables.
FABULOSITY, fâb-ù-lôs'ë-të. f.
 Lyingness, fulness of stories.
FABULOUS, fâb'ù-lûs. a.
 Feigned, full of fables.
FABULOUSLY, fâb'ù-lûs-lë. ad.
 In fiction.
FACE, fâs. f.
 The visage; the countenance; the surface of any thing; the front or forepart of any thing; state of affairs; appearance; confidence, boldness; distortion of the face; Face to Face, when both parties are present; without the interposition of other bodies.
TO FACE, fâs. v. n.
 To carry a false appearance; to turn the face, to come in front.
TO FACE, fâs. v. a.
 To meet in front, to oppose with confidence; to oppose with impudence; to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional suffices.
FACELESS, fâs'lës. a.
 Without a face.
FACEPAINTER, fâs'pâne-tûr. f.
 A drawer of portraits.
FACEPAINTING, fâs'pâne-tîng. f.
 The art of drawing portraits.
FACETIOUS, fâ-sé'fùs. a.
 Gay, cheerful, lively.
FACETIOUSLY, fâ-sé'fùs-lë. ad.
 Gay, cheerfully.
FACETIOUSNESS, fâ-sé'fùs-nës. f.
 Cheerful wit, mirth.

- FACILE**, fâs'sil. a.
 Easy, performable with little labour; pliant, flexible, easily persuaded.
TO FACILITATE, fâ-sîl'ë-tât. v. z.
 To make easy, to free from difficulty.
FACILITY, fâ-sîl'ë-të. f.
 Easefulness to be performed, freedom from difficulty; readiness in performing, dexterity; vicious dulcitude, easiness to be persuaded; easiness of access, accessibility.
FACINERIOUS, fâs-é-né'rë-ûs. a.
 Wicked.
FACING, fâ'sîng. f.
 An ornamental covering.
FACINOROUS, fâ-sîn'ô-rûs. a.
 Wicked, atrocious, detestably bad.
FACINOROUSNESS, fâ-sîn'ô-rûs-nës. f.
 Wickedness in a high degree.
FACT, fâkt. f.
 A thing done; reality, not supposition; action, deed.
FACTION, fâk'fùn. f.
 A party in a state; tumult, discord, dissension.
FACTIONARY, fâk'fùn-âr-ë. f.
 A party man.
FACTIOUS, fâk'fùs. a.
 Given to faction, loud and violent in a party.
FACTIOUSLY, fâk'fùs-lë. ad.
 In a manner criminally dissensuous.
FACTIOUSNESS, fâk'fùs-nës. f.
 Inclination to publick dissension.
FACTITIOUS, fâk-tîsh'ës. a.
 Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.
FACTOR, fâk'tôr. f.
 An agent for another, a substitute.
FACTORY,

FAI

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, būll; —ōil; —pōund; —ibin, this.

FACTORY, fāk'tūr-ē. s.

A house or distri&t; inhabited by traders in a distant country; the traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM, fāk-tō'tūm. s.

A servant employed alike in all kinds of busines.

FACTURE, fāk'tshūrē. s.

The act or manner of making any thing.

FACULTY, fāk'fūl-tē. s.

The power of doing any thing, ability; powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory; a knack, dexterity; power, authority; privilege, right to do any thing; faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.

FACUND, fāk'fūnd. a.

Eloquent.

⁰³ Dr. Johnson has placed the accent on the last syllable both of this word and *Jocund*; in which he is consistent, but contrary both to custom and to English analogy. Mr. Sheridan places the accent on the first syllable of *Jocund*, and on the last of this word. The reasons are the same for accenting both; they both come from the Latin, *facundus* and *jucundus*; and there is scarcely a more invariable rule in our language than that of removing the accent higher when we adopt a word from the Latin, and abridge it of its latter syllables.—See *Academy*.

TO FADDLE, fād'dl. v. n. (405).

To trill, to toy, to play,

TO FADE, fāde. v. n.

To tend from greater to less vigour; to fend from a brighter to a weaker colour; to wither, as a vegetable; to die away gradually; to be naturally not durable, to be transient.

TO FADE, fāde. v. a.

To wear away; to reduce to languor.

TO FADGE, fādje. v. n.

To suit, to fit; to agree, not to quarrel; to succeed, to hit.

FACES, fē'sēz. s.

Excrements, lees, sediments and settling.

TO FAG, fāg. v. a.

To grow weary, to faint with weariness.

FAGEND, fāg-ēnd'. s.

The end of a web of cloth; the refuse or meaner part of any thing.

FAGOT, fāg'ūt. s.

A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire; a soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing.

TO FAGOT, fāg'ūt. v. a.

To tie up, to bundle.

TO FAIL, fāle. v. n. (202).

To be deficient, to cease from former plenty, to fall short; to be extinct, to cease to be produced; to perish, to be lost; to decay, to decline, to languish; to mis, not to produce its effect; to mis, not to succeed in a design; to be deficient in duty.

TO FAIL, fāle. v. a.

To desert, not to continue to assist or supply; not to assist, to neglect to admit to help; to omit, not to perform; to be wanting to.

FAIL, fāle. s.

Miscarriage; omission; deficiency, want.

FAILING, fāl'īng. s.

Deficiency, imperfection, lapse.

FAILURE, fāl'yūrē. s.

Deficiency, cessation; omission, non-performance, slip; a lapse, a slight fault.

FAIL, fāne. a. (202).

Glad, merry, cheerful, fond; forced, obliged, compelled.

FAI

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, būll; —ōil; —pōund; —ibin, this.

FAIN, fāne. ad.

Gladly, very desirously.

TO FAINT, fānt. v. n. (202).

To lose the animal functions, to sink motionless; to grow feeble; to sink into dejection.

TO FAINT, fānt. v. a.

To deject, to depress, to enfeeble.

FAINT, fānt. a.

Languid; not bright; not loud; feeble of body; cowardly; depressed; not vigorous, not active.

FAINTHEARTED, fānt-hārt'ēd. a.

Cowardly, timorous.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, fānt-hārt'ēd-lē. ad.

Timorously.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, fānt-hārt'ēd-nēs. s.

Cowardice, timorousness.

FAINTING, fānt'īng. s.

Deliquiam, temporary loss of animal motion.

FAINTISHNESS, fānt'īsh-nēs. s.

Weakness in a slight degree, incipient debility.

FAINTLING, fānt'līng. a.

Timorous, feeble-minded.

FAINTLY, fānt'lē. ad.

Feebly, languidly; timorously, with dejection, without spirit.

FAINTNESS, fānt'nēs. s.

Languor, feebleness, want of strength; inactivity, want of vigour, timorousness, dejection.

FAINTY, fānt'ē. a.

Weak, feeble, languid.

⁰³ This word is much in use in the West of England, and is perfectly provincial.

FAIR, fāre. a. (202).

Beautiful, handsome; not black, not brown, white in the complexion; clear, not cloudy, not soul, not tempestuous; favourable, prosperous; likely to succeed; equal, just; not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts; open, direct; gentle, not compulsory; mild, not severe; equitable, not injurious.

FAIR, fāre. ad.

Cently, decently; civilly; successfully; on good terms.

FAIR, fāre. s.

A beauty, elliptically a fair woman; honesty, just dealing.

FAIR, fāre. s.

An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers.

FAIRING, fāre'īng. s.

A present given at a fair.

FAIRLY, fāre'lē. ad.

Beautifully; commodiously, conveniently; honestly, justly; ingenuously, plainly, openly; candidly, without sinitious interpretations; without blots; completely, without any deficiency.

FAIRNESS, fāre'nēs. s.

Beauty, elegance of form; honesty, candour, ingenuity.

FAIRSPOKEN, fāre'spō-k'n. a. (103).

Civil in language and address.

FAIRY, fā're. s.

A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form; an elf, a fay; enchantress.

FAIRY, fā're. a.

Given by fairies; belonging to fairies.

FAIRYSTONE, fā're-stōne. s.

A stone found in gravel pits.

H h

FAL

FAITH, fāth. s.

Belief of the revealed truths of religion; the system of revealed truths held by the Christian church; trust in God; tenet held; trust in the honesty or veracity of another; fidelity, unshaken adherence; honour, social confidence; sincerity, honesty, veracity; promise given.

FAITHBREACH, fāth'bretsh. s.

Breach of fidelity, perfidy.

FAITHFUL, fāth'fūl. a.

Firm in adherence to the truth of religion; of true fidelity, loyal, true to allegiance; honest, upright, without fraud; observant of compact or promise.

FAITHFULLY, fāth'fūl-ē. ad.

With firm belief in religion; with full confidence in God; with strict adherence to duty; sincerely; honestly; confidently, steadily.

FAITHFULNESS, fāth'fūl-nēs. s.

Honesty, veracity; adherence to duty, loyalty.

FAITHLESS, fāth'lēs. a.

Without belief in the revealed truths of religion, unconverted; perfidious, disloyal, not true to duty.

FAITHLESSNESS, fāth'lēs-nēs. s.

Treachery, perfidy; unbelief as to revealed religion.

FALCADE, fāl'kādē'. s.

A horse is said to make Falcades, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FALCATED, fāl'kā-tēd. a.

Hooked, bent like a scythe.

FALCATION, fāl'kā'shōn. s.

Crookedness.

FALCHION, fāl'shōn. s.

A short crooked sword, a cymeter.

FALCON, fāw'k'n. s.

A hawk trained for sport; a sort of cannon.

FALCONER, fāw'k'n-ēr. s.

One who breeds and trains hawks.

FALCONET, fāl'cō-nēt. s.

A sort of ordnance.

FALDSTOOL, fāld'stōl. s.

A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

TO FALL, fāl. v. n. pret. I fell, compound pret. I have Fallen or Fain.

To drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone posture; to drop ripe from the tree; to pass at the outlet, as a river; to apostatise, to depart from faith or goodness; to die by violence; to be degraded from an high station; to enter into any state worse than the former; to decrease in value, to bear less price; to happen, to befall; to come by chance, to light on; to come by any mischance to any new possessor; to become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance; to be born, to be yearded; to fall away, to grow lean, to revolt, to change allegiance; to fall back, to fall of a promise or purpose, to recede, to give way; to fall down, to prostrate himself in adoration, to sink, not to stand, to bend as a suppliant: to fall from, to revolt, to depart from adherence; to fall in, to concur, to coincide, to comply, to yield to; to fall off, to separate, to apostatise; to fall on, to begin eagerly to do any thing, to make an assault; to fall over, to revolt, to desert from one side to the other; to fall out, to quarrel, to jar, to happen, to befall; to fall to, to begin eagerly to eat, to apply himself to; to fall under, to be subject to, to be ranged with, to fall upon, to attack, to attempt, to rush against.

To

FAL

FAN

FAN

(546). — **FATE**, fāt; — **FAR**, fār; — **FALL**, fāl; — **FAT**, fāt; — **MÉ**, mēt; — **PINE**, pīn; —**TO FALL**, fāl; v. t.

To drop, to let fall; to break, to depress; to diminish in value; to let sink in price; to cut down; to fell; to yearn, to bring forth.

FALL, fāl; s.

The act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect posture; death, overthrow; ruin; dissolution; downfall, loss of greatness, declension from eminence, degradation, diminution, decrease of price; declination or diminution of sound, close to nothing; obscurity; steep descent; cataract, cascade; the outlet of a current into any water; autumn, the fall of the leaf, any thing that falls in great quantities; the act of falling or cutting down.

FALLACIOUS, fāl-lā'shūs. a.

Producing mistakes, sophistical, deceitful, mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, fāl-lā'shūs-lē. ad.

Sophistically, with purpose to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fāl-lā'shūs-nēs. s.

Tendancy to deceive.

FALLACY, fāl-lā-sē. s.

Sophism, logical artifice, deceitful argument.

FALLIBILITY, fāl-lē-bil'ē-tē. s.

Liableness to be deceived.

FALLIBLE, fāl-lē-bl. a. (405).

Liable to error.

FALLINGSTICKNESS, fāl-līng-sik'nēs.

s. The epilepsy, a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

FALLOW, fāl'lō. a.

Pale red, or pale yellow; unsown, left to rest after the years of tillage; plowed, but not sowed; unplowed, uncultivated; unoccupied, neglected.

FALLOW, fāl'lō. f.

Ground plowed in order to be plowed again; ground lying at rest.

TO FALLOW, fāl'lō. v. n.

To plow in order to a second plowing.

FALLOWNESS, fāl'lō-nēs. s.

Bareness, the state of being fallow.

FALSE, fāls. a.

Not morally true, expressing that which is not thought; not physically true, conceiving that which does not exist; treacherous, perfidious, traitorous; counterfeit, hypocritical, not real.

FALSEHEARTED, fāls-hārt'ēd. a.

Treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, hollow.

FALSEHOOD, fāls'hōd. f.

Want of truth, want of veracity; want of honesty, treachery; a lie, a false assertion.

This word; by the parsimony of Printers, is often spelt without the e. They may allege, that spelling the word with e makes it liable to be pronounced in three syllables by those who do not know the composition of the word; and it may be answered, that spelling it without the e makes it liable to a mispronunciation, by joining the s and h together; if, therefore, the composition must be understood before the word can be pronounced with security, let it, at least, be presented to the eye; and the chance of a mistake will be less.

FALSELY, fāls-lē. ad.

Contrary to truth, not truly; erroneously, by mistake; perniciously, treacherously.

FALSENESS, fāls-nēs. s.

Contrariety to truth; want of veracity, violation of promise; duplicity, deceit; treachery, perfidy, baseness, falsehood.

FALSIFIABLE, fāl-si-fā-bl. a.

Liable to be counterfeited.

FAN

FALSIFICATION, fāl-si-fā-kā-shūn.

s. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.

FALSIFIER, fāl-si-fā-ür. s.

One that counterfeits, one that makes up things to seem what it is not; a liar.

TO FALSIFY, fāl-si-fi. v. a.

To counterfeit, to forge.

TO FALSIFY, fāl-si-fi. v. n.

To tell lies.

FALSITY, fāl-si-tē. s.

Falshood, contrariety to truth; a lie, an error.

TO FALTER, fāl-tür. v. n.

To hesitate in the utterance of words; to fail.

FALTERINGLY, fāl-thür-ing-lē. ad.

With hesitation, with difficulty.

FAME, fām. s.

Celebrity, renown; report, rumour.

FAMED, fām'd. a.

Renowned, celebrated, much talked of.

FAMELESS, fām'les. a.

Without fame.

FAMILIAR, fā-mil'yār. a.

Domestic, relating to a family; affable, easy in conversation; well known; well acquainted with, accustomed; easy, unconfined.

FAMILIAR, fā-mil'yār. s.

An intimate, one long acquainted.

FAMILIARITY, fā-mil-yār'ē-tē. s.

Easiness of conversation, omission of ceremony, acquaintance, habitude; easy, intercourse.

TO FAMILIARIZE, fā-mil'yār-īz. v. a.

To make easy by habitude; to bring down from a state of distant superiority.

FAMILIARLY, fā-mil'yār-lē. ad.

Unceremoniously, with freedom; easily, without formality.

FAMILLE, fā-mēl'. ad.

In a family way.

FAMILY, fām'ē-lē. s.

Those who live in the same house, household; those that descend from one common progenitor, a race, a generation; a class, a tribe, a species.

FAMINE, fām'in. s. (140).

Scarcity of food, dearth.

TO FAMISH, fām'ish. v. a.

To kill with hunger, to starve, to kill by deprivation of any thing necessary.

TO FAMISH, fām'ish. v. n.

To die of hunger.

FAMISHMENT, fām'ish-mēnt. s.

Want of food.

FAMOSITY, fā-mōs'ē-tē. s.

Renown.

FAMOUS, fā-mōs. a.

Renowned, celebrated.

FAMOUSLY, fā-mōs-lē. ad.

With celebrity, with great fame.

FAN, fān. s.

An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves; anything spread out like a woman's fan; the instrument by which the air is blown away; any thing by which the air is moved; an instrument to raise the fire.

TO FAN, fān. v. a.

To cool or re-create with a fan; to ventilate; to affect by air put in motion; to separate, as by winnowing.

FANATICISM, fā-nāt-ē-sizm.

Enthusiasm, religious frenzy.

FAN

FANATICK, fā-nāt'ik. a.

Enthusiastic, superstitious.

FANATICK, fā-nāt'ik. s.

An enthusiast, a man mad with wild notions.

FANCIFUL, fān'sē-fūl. a.

Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reason; disengaged by the imagination, not the reason.

FANCIFULLY, fān'sē-fūl-ē. ad.

According to the wildness of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS, fān'sē-fūl-nēs. s.

Addition to the pleasures of imagination.

FANCY, fān'sē. s.

Imagination, the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations; an opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason; inclination, liking; caprice, humour, whimsy; frolick, idleness, vagary.

TO FANCY, fān'sē. v. n.

To imagine, to believe without being able to prove.

TO FANCY, fān'sē. v. a.

To pourtray in the mind, to imagine; to like, to be pleased with.

FANCY-MONGER, fān'sē-māng-gr̄. s.

One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCY-STICK, fān'sē-sik. a.

One whose distemper is in his own mind.

FANE, fānē. s.

A temple consecrated to religion.

FANFARON, fān-fārōn. s.

A bully, a Rector, a blusterer, a boaster more than he can perform.

FANFARONADE, fān-fārōn-ād.

A bluster, a tumult, a noise.

TO FANG, fāng. v. a.

To seize, to gripe, to clutch.

FANG, fāng. s.

The long tufts of a boar's bristles; the nails, the talons, any thing like dog's teeth.

FANGED, fāng'd. a.

Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments to inflict such.

FANGLE, fāng'gl. s. (1495).

Silly attempt; trifling scuffle.

FANGLED, fāng'gl'd.

It is scarcely used but to say fangled, vainly fond of novelty.

FANGLESS, fāng'les. a.

Toothless, without teeth.

FANNEL, fān'nel.

A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the neck or arm.

FANNER, fān'ner.

One that plays a fan.

FANTASIED, fān-tās-ēd.

Filled with fancies.

FANTASIE, fān-tāzē. s.

See PHANTASY.

FANTASTICAL, fān-tās-ikal.

Irrational, bred only in the imagination; subsisting only in the fancy, imaginary; impractical, humorous, ridiculous; whimsical, fanciful, fit for a fool.

FANTASTICALLY, fān-tās-ikal-ē.

ad. By the power of imagination; originally, humorously.

FANTASTICALNESS, fān-tās-ikal-nēs.

Humorousness.

FANTASTICENESS, fān-tās-ikē-nēs.

Humorousness.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūb, tūb, bōll; —dōl; —pōund; —yīng, THIS.

HUMOROUSNESS, *humōrōus-nēs*. *n.* Compliance with fancy; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice, unsteadiness.

FANTASY, *fān-tā-sē*. *n.* *ADJECTIVE.* Fancy, imagination, the power of imagining; idea, image of the mind; humour, inclination.

FAP, *fāp*. *a.* Fuddled, drunk. An old cant word.

FARE, *fār*. *ad.* (78).

To great extent; to a great distance; remotely, at a great distance; in a great part, in a great proportion; to a great height; to a certain degree.

FAR-FETCH, *fār-fētsh*. *f.*

A deep stratagem.

FAR-FETCHED, *fār-fētsh*. *a.*

Brought from places remote; studiously sought; elaborately strained.

FAR-PIERCING, *fār-pēr'sīng*. *a.*

Striking, penetrating a great way.

FAR-SHOOTING, *fār-shoo'tīng*. *a.*

Shooting to a great distance.

FAR, *fār*. *a.* Distant, remote; from far, from a remote place.

To **FARCE**, *fār-sē*. *n.* *a.*

To stuff, to fill with mingled ingredients; to expand, to swell out.

FARCE, *fār-sē*. *f.*

A dramatic representation written without regularity.

FARICAL, *fār-sē-kāl*. *a.*

Belonging to a farce.

FARCY, *fār'sē*. *f.*

The leprosy of horses.

FARDEL, *fār'dēl*. *f.*

A bundle, a little pack.

To **FARE**, *fār-e*. *v. n.*

To go, to pass, to travel; to be in any state good or bad; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed, to eat, to be entertained.

FARE, *fār-e*. *f.*

Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table, provisions.

FAREWELL, *fār'wēl*, or *fār-wēl'*.

The parting compliment, adieu; it is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.

To all these different pronunciations is this word subject. The accentuation, either on the first or last syllable, depends much on the rhythm of the sentence.—See *Commodore*, and *Commonwealth*.

When it is used as a substantive, without an adjective before it, the accent is generally on the first syllable, as;

"See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her fār-well of the glorious sun."

SHAKESPEARE.

Or if the adjective follows the substantive, as;

"If chance the radiant sun with fār-well sweet
Extends his smiling beam, the fields revive,

"The birds their notes renew, and blustering
"herds

"scatter their flocks, that fill the valley ring."

MILTON.

But if the adjective precede the substantive, the accent is generally placed on the last syllable, as;

"Treading the path to nobler ends,
"A long fār-well to love I gave."

WALLACE.

"As in this grove I took my last fār-well."

SHAKESPEARE.

Or if the adjective is governed by another, "I bade

"him farewell," or "I bade farewell to
"him."

When it is used as an adjective the accent is always on the first syllable, as, "A fāre-well
"Sermon."

But when it is used as an interjection (so with great deference to Dr. Johnson I cannot think it an adverb) the accent is either on the first or second syllable, as the rhythm of pronunciation seems to require.

"But fāre-well, king; fit thus thou will ap-

"peary
"Freedom lives hence, and Banishment is
"here."

SHAKESPEARE
— "O, queen, fāre-well; be still possest
"Of dear remembrance, blessing still and
"blest."

With respect to the pronunciation of *a*, in the first syllable of this word, Mr. Sheridan says, that in England the first syllable is pronounced like *far*, and in Ireland like *farc*. But if this be really the case the two nations seem to have changed dialects; for nothing can be more evident to the most superficial observer, than the tendency in Ireland to pronounce the *a* in the first manner, and in England in the latter. Not that I think the pronunciation of the first syllable of *farewell*, like *far*, either vicious or vulgar: I am convinced many good speakers so pronounce it; but the other pronunciation I think the more eligible, as well as more general.

FAREWELL, *fār-wēl*. *f.*

Leave, act of departure.

FARINACEOUS, *fār-ē-nā'shōs*. *a.*

Mealy, tasting like meal.

FARM, *fārm*. *f.*

Ground let to a tenant; the state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

To **FARM**, *fārm*. *v. a.*

To let out to tenants at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate; to cultivate land.

FARMER, *fār'mēr*. *f.*

One who cultivates hired ground; one who cultivates ground.

FARMOST, *fār'mōst*. *f.*

Most distant.

FARNESS, *fār'nēs*. *f.*

Distant, remoteness.

FARRAGINOUS, *fār-rādje'é-nūs*. *a.*

Formed of different materials.

FARRAGO, *fār-rā'go*. *f.*

A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients, a medley.

FARRIER, *fār'rē-ōr*. *f.*

A shoer of horses; one who professes the medicine of horses.

FARROW, *fār'rō*. *f.*

A little pig.

To **FARROW**, *fār'rō*. *v. a.*

To bring pigs.

FART, *fārt*. *f.*

Wind from behind.

To **FART**, *fārt*. *v. a.*

To break wind behind.

FARTHER, *fār'THēr*. *ad.* See *Further*.

At a greater distance, to a greater distance, more remotely.

FARTHER, *fār'THēr*. *a.*

More, remote; longer; tending to greater distance.

FARTHERANCE, *fār'THēr-āns*. *f.*

Encouragement, promotion.

FARTHERMORE, *fār'THēr-mōr*. *ad.*

Besides, over and above; likewise.

To **FARTHER**, *fār'THēr*. *v. a.*

To promote, to facilitate, to advance.

FARTHEST, *fār'THōst*. *ad.*

At the greatest distance; to the greatest distance.

FARTHEST, *fār'THēst*. *a.* *ADJECTIVE.* Most distant, remotest; furthest, farthest.

FARTHING, *fār'Thīng*; *f.* *ADJECTIVE.*

The fourth of a penny; copper money.

FARTHINGALE, *fār'THīng-gāl*. *f.* *ADJECTIVE.*

A hoop, used to spread the petticoat.

FARTHINGSWORTH, *fār'Thīngz-wōrth*. *f.* *ADJECTIVE.*

As much as is sold for a farthing.

FASCE, *fās'sēz*. *f.* *ADJECTIVE.*

Rods anciently carried before the conqueror.

FASCIA, *fāsh'fē-ā*. *f.* *ADJECTIVE.*

A fillet, a bandage.

FASCIATED, *fāsh'fē-ā-tēd*. *a.* *ADJECTIVE.*

Bound with fascias.

FASCINATION, *fāsh'-shē-ā'shōn*. *f.* *ADJECTIVE.*

Bandage.

To **FASCINATE**, *fās'sē-nāt*. *v. a.* *ADJECTIVE.*

To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

FASCINATION, *fās-sē-nā'shōn*. *f.* *ADJECTIVE.*

The power or art of bewitching, enchanting.

FASCINE, *fās-sēn*. *f.* *ADJECTIVE.*

A faggot.

FASSINOUS, *fās'sē-nās*. *a.* *ADJECTIVE.*

Caused or acting by witchcraft.

FASHION, *fāsh'ōn*. *f.* *ADJECTIVE.*

Form, make, state of any thing, with regard to appearance; the make or cut of clothes; manner, sort, way; custom operating upon dress, or any domestic ornaments; custom, general practice; manner imitated from another, way established by precedent; general approbation, mode, rank, condition above the vulgar.

To **FASHION**, *fāsh'ōn*. *v. a.* *ADJECTIVE.*

To form, to mould, to figure; to adapt, to accommodate; to cast into external appearance; to make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

FASHIONABLE, *fāsh'ōn-ā-bl*. *a.* *ADJECTIVE.*

Approved by custom, established by custom made according to the mode; observant of mode; having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FASHIONABLENESS, *fāsh'ōn-ā-bl-nēs*. *f.* *ADJECTIVE.*

Modish elegance.

FASHIONABLY, *fāsh'ōn-ā-bl-plē*. *ad.* *ADJECTIVE.*

In a manner conformable to custom, with modish elegance.

FASHIONIST, *fāsh'ōn-īst*. *f.* *ADJECTIVE.*

A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.

To **FAST**, *fāst*. *v. n.* *ADJECTIVE.*

To abstain from food; to mortify the body by religious abstinence.

FAST, *fāst*. *f.* *ADJECTIVE.*

Ablineness from food; religious mortification by abstinence.

FAST, *fāst*. *a.* *ADJECTIVE.*

Firm, immovable; firm in adherence; speedy, quick, swift; fast and loose, uncertain, variable, ingraft.

FAST, *fāst*. *ad.* *ADJECTIVE.*

Firmly, immovably; closely, firmly; swiftly, nimbly; frequently.

To **FASTEN**, *fās'sān*. *v. a.* *ADJECTIVE.*

To make fast, to make firm to hold together, to cement, to link to; stick to; join.

To **FASTEN**, *fās'sān*. *v. a.* *ADJECTIVE.*

To fix himself firmly; to abide, to abide.

FASTENER, *fās'ē-nēr*. *f.* *ADJECTIVE.*

One which makes fast; ligature.

FASTER, *fāst'ōr*. *f.* *ADJECTIVE.*

He.

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mè, mêt; — pine, pin; —

- He who abstains from food.
FASTHANDED, fâst'hând-éd. a.
 Avacious, closehanded, covetous.
FASTIDIOSITY, fâs-tid'-é-ôs'-é-té. s.
 Disdainfulness.
FASTIDIOUS, fâs-tid'-é-ûs, or fâs-tid'-jé-ûs. a. (293) (294).
 Disdaining, squeamish, delicate to a vice.
FASTIDIOUSLY, fâs-tid'-é-ûs-lé, or fâs-tid'-jé-ûs-lé. ad. (293) (294).
 Disdainfully, squeamishly.
FASTINGDAY, fâst'ing-dâ. s.
 Day of mortification by abstinence.
FASTNESS, fâst'nés. s.
 Firmness, firm adherence; strength, security; a strong place; a place not easily forced.
FASTUOUS, fâs'tshú-ûs. a. (461).
 Proud, haughty.
FAT, fât. a.
 Full-fed, plump, fleshy; coarse, gross, dull; wealthy, rich.
FAT, fât. s.
 The unctuous part of animal flesh.
FAT, fât. s.
 A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.
To FAT, fât. v. a.
 To make fat, to fatten.
To FAT, fât. v. n.
 To grow fat, to grow full fleshed.
FATAL, fât'âl. a.
 Deadly, mortal, destructive, causing destruction; proceeding by destiny, inevitable, necessary; appointed by destiny.
FATALIST, fât'l-lîst. s.
 One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.
FATALITY, fât'l-é-té. s.
 Predestination, predetermined order or series of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.
FATELLY, fâ'tâl-lé. ad.
 Mortally, destructively, even to death; by the decree of fate.
FATALNESS, fât'l-néss. s.
 Invincible necessity.
FATE, fâte. s.
 Destiny, an eternal series of successive causes; event predetermined; death, destruction; cause of death.
FATED, fâ'ted. a.
 Decided by fate; determined in any manner by fate.
FATHER, fâ'Thér. f. (78).
 He by whom the son or daughter is begotten; the first ancestor; the appellation of an old man; the title of any man reverend; the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries; the title of a popish confessor; the title of a senator of old Rome; the appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.
FATHER-IN-LAW, fâ'Thér-in-lâw. s.
 The father of one's husband or wife.
To FATHER, fâ'Thér. v. a.
 To take as a son or daughter; to supply with a father; to adopt a composition; to ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production.
FATHERHOOD, fâ'Thér-hûd. s.
 The character of a father.
FATHERLESS, fâ'Thér-léss. a.
 Without a father.
FATHERLINESS, fâ'Thér-lé-néss. s.
 The tenderness of a father.
- FATHERLY**, fâ'Thér-lé. a.
 Paternal, like a father.
FATHERLY, fâ'Thér-lé. ad.
 In the manner of a father.
FATHOM, fâth'ôm. s.
 A measure of length containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.
To FATHOM, fâth'ôm. v. a.
 To encompass with the arms; to sound; to try with respect to the depth; to penetrate into, to find the bottom; as, I cannot fathom his design.
FATHOMLESS, fâth'ôm-léss. a.
 That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.
FATIDICAL, fâ-tid'-é-kâl. a.
 Prophetic, having the power to foretel.
FATIFEROUS, fâ-tif'fè-rûs. a.
 Deadly, mortal.
FATIGABLE, fât'é-gâ-bl. a.
 Easily wearied.
To FATIGATE, fât'é-gâ-te. v. a. (91)
 To weary, to fatigue.
FATIGUE, fâ-teég'. s. (337).
 Weariness, lassitude; the cause of weariness, labour, toil.
To FATIGUE, fâ-teég'. v. a.
 To tire, to weary.
FATKIDNEYED, fât-kid-nid. a.
 Fat.
FATLING, fât'ling. s.
 A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.
FATNER, fât't'n-ôr. s. more properly *Fattener*. That which gives fatness.
FATNESS, fât'néss. i.
 The quality of being fat, plump; fat, grease; unctuous or greasy matter; fertility; that which causes fertility.
To FATTEN, fât't'n. v. a. (405).
 To feed up, to make fleshy; to make fruitful; to feed grossly, to increase.
To FATTEN, fât't'n. v. n.
 To grow fat, to be pampered.
FATOUS, fâth'û-ûs. a. (461).
 Stupid, foolish, feeble of mind; impotent, without force.
FATUITY, fâ-tu'-é-té. s. See *Futurity*.
 Foolishness, weakness of mind.
FATWITTED, fât'wit-ed. a.
 Heavy, dull.
FATTY, fât'té. a.
 Unctuous, oleaginous, greasy.
FAUSET, fâw'sét. a.
 The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot.
FAUCHION, fâl'shùn. s.
 A crooked sword.
FAVILLOUS, fâ-vîl'lôs. a.
 Consisting of ashes.
FAULCON, fâw'k'n. s.
 See *FALCON*.
FAULT, fât. s. (404).
 Offence, slight crime, somewhat liable to censure; defect, want; puzzle, difficulty.
FAULTFINDER, fât'find-ôr. s.
 A censorer.
FAULTILY, fât'té-lé. ad.
 Not rightly, improperly.
FAULTINESS, fât'té-néss. s.
 Badness, viciousness; debliquency.
FAULTLESS, fât'léss. a.
 Without fault, perfect.
FAULTY, fât'té. a.
- Guilty of a fault, blameable, erroneous, defective.
To FAVOUR, fâ'vûr. v. a.
 To support, to regard with kindness; to assist with advantages or conveniences; to resemble in feature; to conduce to, to contribute.
FAVOUR, fâ'vûr. s.
 Countenance, kindness; support, defences; kindness granted; lenity, mitigation of punishment; leave, good will, pardon; object of favour, person or thing favoured; something given by a lady to be worn; any thing worn openly as a token; feature, countenance.
FAVOURABLE, fâ'vûr-â-bl. a.
 Kind, propitious, affectionate, palliative, tender, averse from censure; conducive to, contributing to; accommodate, convenient; beautiful, well favoured.
FAVOURABLENESS, fâ'vûr-â-bl-néss. s.
 Kindness, benignity.
FAVOURABLY, fâ'vûr-â-blé. ad.
 Kindly, with favour.
FAVoured, fâ'vûr'd. particip. a.
 Regarded with kindness; featured, with well or ill.
FAVouredly, fâ'vûr'd-lé. ad.
 With well or ill, in a fair or foul way.
FAVOURER, fâ'vûr-ôr. s.
 One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness.
FAVOURITE, fâ'vûr-ît. s. (156).
 A person or thing beloved, one regarded with favour; one chosen as a companion by his superior.
FAVOURLESS, fâ'vûr-léss. a.
 Unfavoured, not regarded with kindness; unfavouring, unpromising.
FAUTOR, fâw'tôr. s.
 Favourer, countenancer.
FAUTRESS, fâw'trës. s.
 A woman that favours or shows countenance.
FAWN, fâwn. s.
 A young deer.
To FAWN, fâwn. v. n.
 To bring forth a young deer; to court by striking before one, as a dog; to court servilely.
FAWNER, fâw'nûr. s.
 One that fawns, one that pays servile courtship.
FAWNINGLY, fâw'ning-lé. ad.
 In a cringing servile way.
FAY, fâ. s.
 A fairy, an elf; faith.
To FEAGUE, fâég. v. a. (337).
 To whip, to chastise.
FEALTY, fâ'äl-té. s.
 Duty due to a superior lord.
 Dr. Kentick and Mr. Sheridan make only two syllables of this word; Mr. Ferry three. I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce the last division the best; not only as it is immediately derived from a French word of three syllables *feualté*, but as this is its quantity in Milton and Shakespeare.—See Johnson's Dictionary under the word.
FEAR, fêr. s. (227).
 Dread, horror, apprehension of danger; awe, dejection of mind; anxiety, solicitude; that which causes fear; something hung up to scare deer.
To FEAR, fêr. v. a.
 To dread, to consider with apprehensions of terror; to fight, to terrify, to make afraid.
To FEAR, fêr. v. n.

FEA

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— nō, móve, nōr, nōt ; — tūbe, tib, bōll ; — öll ; — pōund ; — thīn, THIS.

To live in horour, to be afraid ; to be anxious.

FEARFUL, fēr'fūl, or fēr'fūl. a. (230)
Timorous; afraid; awful; terrible, dreadful.—See *Fierce*.

FEARFULLY, fēr'fūl-lē, or fēr'fūl-lē ad. Timorously, in fear; terribly, dreadfully.

FEARFULNESS, fēr'fūl-nēs, or fēr'fūl-nēs. f.
Timorousness, habitual timidity; state of being afraid, awe, dread.

FEARLESSLY, fēr'lēs-lē. ad.
Without terror.

FEARLESNESS, fēr'lēs-nēs. f.
Exemption from fear.

FEARLESS, fēr'lēs. a.
Free from fear, intrepid.

FEASIBILITY, fē-zē-bil'ē-tē. f.
A thing practicable.

FEASIBLE, fē-zē-bl. a. (227).
Practicable, that may be effected.

FEASIBLY, fē-zē-blē. ad.
Practically.

FEAST, fēst. f. (227).

An entertainment of the table, a sumptuous treat of great numbers; an anniversary day of rejoicing; something delicious to the palate.

To **FEAST**, fēst. v. n.
To eat sumptuously.

To **FEAST**, fēst. v. a.
To entertain sumptuously; to delight; to pamper.

FEASTER, fēst'ür. f.
One that feasts deliciously; one that entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL, fēst'fūl. a.
Festive, joyful; luxurious, riotous.

FEASTRITE, fēst'rīt. f.
Custom observed in entertainments.

FEAT, fēt. f. (227).
Act, deed, action, exploit; a trick, a ludicrous performance.

FEAT, fēt. a.
Ready, skilful, ingenious; nice, neat.

FEATEOUS, fē-tē-üs, or fē-tishē-üs. a. (263). Neat, dexterous.

FEATEOUSLY, fē-tē-üs-lē. ad.
Neatly, dexterously.

FEATHER, fēt'ür. f. (234).
The plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title; upon a horse, a sort of natural frizzing hair.

To **FEATHER**, fēt'ür. v. a.
To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers; to tread a cock; to enrich, to adorn; to feather one's nest, to get riches together.

FEATHERBED, fēt'ür-bēd. f.
A bed stuffed with feathers.

FEATHERDRIVER, fēt'ür-drī-vür. f.
One who cleaves feathers.

FEATHERED, fēt'ür-d'ed. a.
Clothed with feathers; fitted with feathers, carrying feathers.

FEATHEREDGE, fēt'ür-ēdž. f.
Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge flus.

FEATHERGED, fēt'ür-ēdž'd. a.
Belonging to a featheredge.

FEATHERFEW, fēt'ür-fü. f.
A plant.

FEATHERLESS, fēt'ür-lēs. a.
Without feathers.

FEATHERSELLER, fēt'ür-sel'ür. f.
One who sells feathers.

FEATHERY, fēt'hür-ē. a.
Clothed with feathers.

FEATLY, fēt'lē. ad.
Neatly, nimbly.

FEATNESS, fēt'nēs. f.
Neatness, dexterity.

FEATURE, fēt'shüre. f. (462).
The cast or make of the face; any lineamen or single part of the face.

To **FEAZE**, fēze. v. a.
To untwist the end of a rope; to beat.

FEBRIFUGE, fēb'rē-füje. f.
Any medicine serviceable in a fever.

FEBRILE, fē'b'rel. a.
Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

FEBRUARY, fēb'rū-ā-rē. f.

The name of the second month in the year.

FECES, fē'sez. f.

Dregs, lees, sediment, subsidence; excrement.

FECULENCE, fēk'ū-lēns. f.

FECULENCY, fēk'ū-lēn-sé. f.
Muddiness, quality of abounding with lees or sediment; lees, feces, sediment, dregs.

FECULENT, fēk'ū-lēnt. a.
Poul, dreggy, excrementitious.

FECOND, fē'kōnd. a.

Fruitful, prolific.—See *Facund*.

FECONDATION, fē-kōn-dā'shōn. f.
The act of making prolific.

To **FECONDIFY**, fē-kōn'dē-fī. v. a.
To make fruitful.

FECONDITY, fē-kōn'dē-tē. f.

Fruitfulness, quality of producing or bringing forth.

FED, fēd.

Preterit and participle pass. of To Feed.

FEDARY, fēd'ā-rē. f.

A partner, or a dependant.

FEDERAL, fēd'ēr-äl. a.

Relating to a league or contract.

FEDERARY, fēd'ēr-ā-rē. f.

A confederate, an accomplice.

FEDERATE, fēd'ēr-ātē. a. (91).

Leagued.

FEET, fēt. f. (246).

All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord; recompence; payments occasionally claimed by persons in office; reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

FEEFARM, fēf'ārm. f.

Tenour by which lands are held from a superior lord.

To **FEET**, fēt. v. a.

To reward, to pay; to bribe, to keep in hire.

FEEBLE, fē'bl. a. (405).

Weakly, debilitated, sickly.

FEEBLEMINDED, fē'bl-mind'ēd. a.

Weak of mind.

FEEBLENESS, fē'bl-nēs. f.

Weakness, imbecility, infirmity.

FEEBLY, fē'blē. ad.

Weakly, without strength.

To **FEED**, fēd. v. a. (246)

To supply with food; to graze, to consume by cattle; to nourish, to cherish; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight, to entertain.

To **FEED**, fēd. v. n.

To take food; to prey, to live by eating; to grow fat or plump.

FEED, fēd. f.

Food, that which is eaten; pasture.

FEEDER, fēd'ür. f.

One that gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats, one that eats nicely.

To **FEEL**, fēl. v. &n. pret. Felt. part. past. Felt. To have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling; to have a quick sensibility of good or evil; to appear to the touch.

To **FEEL**, fēl. v. a. (246).

To perceive by the touch; to try, to sound; to have sense of pain or pleasure; to be affected by; to know; to be acquainted with.

FEEL, fēl. f.

The sense of feeling, the touch.

FEELER, fēl'ür. f.

One that feels; the horns or antennæ of insects.

FEELING, fēl'ing. particip. a.

Expressive of great sensibility; sensibly felt.

FEELING, fēl'ing. f.

The sense of touch; sensibility, tenderness, perception.

FEELINGLY, fēl'ing-lē. ad.

With expression of great sensibility; so as to be sensibly felt.

FEET, fēt. f. (246).

The plural of Foot.

FEETLESS, fēt'lēs. a.

Without feet.

To **FEIGN**, fāne. v. a. (249) (385).

To invent; to make a show of, to do upon some false pretences; to dissemble, to conceal.

To **FEIGN**, fāne. v. n.

To relate falsely, to image from the invention.

FEIGNEDLY, fān'ēd-lē. ad. (364);

In fiction, not truly.

FEIGNER, fān'ür. f.

Inventer, contriver of a fiction.

FEINT, fānt. f. (249).

A false appearance; a mock assault.

To **FELICITATE**, fē-lis'ē-tātē. v. a.

To make happy; to congratulate.

FELICITATION, fē-lis'ē-tā-shōn. f.

Congratulation.

FELICITOUS, fē-lis'ē-tūs. a.

Happy.

FELICITY, fē-lis'ē-tē. f.

Happiness, prosperity, blissfulness.

FELINE, fē'lin. a. (140).

Like a cat, pertaining to a cat.

FELL, fēl. a.

Cruel, barbarous, inhuman; savage, ravenous, bloody.

FELL, fēl. f.

The skin, the hide.

To **FELL**, fēl. v. a.

To knock down, to bring to the ground; to hew down, to cut down.

FELL, fēl.

The preterit of To Fall.

FELLER, fēl'lär. f.

One that hews down.

FELIFLUOUS, fel-lif'flū-üs. a. (518).

Flowing with gall.

FELLMONGER, fel'mōng-gōr. f. (384).

A dealer in hides.

FELLNESS, fēl'nēs. f.

Cruelty, savagery.

FELLOE, fel'lō. f. (296).

The circumference of a wheel.

FELLOW, fel'lō. f. (327).

An associate, one united in the same affair; one of the same kind; one thing suited to another,

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FER

(546). — **FATE**, fāt, fall, fāt; — **mēt**, mēt; — **pīn**, pīn; —

another, one of a pair; a familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness, sometimes with contempt; mean wretch, sorry rascal; a member of a college that shares its revenue.

TO FELLOW, fēl'lō. v. a.

To suit with, to pair with.

FELLOW-COMONER, fēl'lō-kōm'-ōn-ōr. f.

A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE, fēl'lō-krit'-fūshūr. f.

One that has the same Creator.

FELLOW-HEIR, fēl'lō-hēr'. f.

Coe heir.

FELLOW-HELPER, fēl'lō-hēlp'ōr. f.

Coadjutor.

FELLOW-LABOURER, fēl'lō-lā'būr'-ōr. f.

One who labours in the same design.

FELLOW-SERVANT, fēl'lō-sērv'ānt. f.

One that has the same master.

FELLOW-SOLDIER, fēl'lō-söld'jōr. f.

One who fights under the same commander.

FELLOW-STUDENT, fēl'lō-stü'dēnt. f.

One who studies in company with another.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, fēl'lō-süf'ūr-ūr. f.

One who shares the same evils.

FELLOW-FEELING, fēl'lō-fēl'ing. f.

Sympathy; combinations, joint interests.

FELLOWLIKE, fēl'lō-like. } a.

FELLOWLY, fēl'lō-ly. }

Like a companion, on equal terms.

FELLOWSHIP, fēl'lō-ship. f.

Companionship; association; equality; partnership; frequency of intercourse, social pleasure; feelings and fondness for festal entertainments; an establishment in the college with share in its revenue.

FELLY, fēl'lē. ad.

Cruelly, inhumanly, savagely.

FELO-DE-SE, fēl'lō-dē-sē. f.

In law, he that committeth felony by murdering himself.

FELON, fēl'un. f.

One who has committed a capital crime; a whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane.

FELON, fēl'un. a.

Cruel, traitorous, inhuman.

FELONIOUS, fēl'ō-nē-ōs. a.

Wicked, traitorous, villainous, malignant.

FELONIOUSLY, fēl'lō-nē-ōs-ly. ad.

In a felonious way.

FELONY, fēl'ōnē. f.

A crime denominated capital by the law.

FELT, fēlt. f.

The product of felt.

FELT, fēlt. f.

Cloth made of wool unspun, without weaving;

a hide or skin.

FELUCCA, fēl'učča. f.

A small open boat with six oars.

FEMALE, fē'mäl. f.

A she, one of the sex which brings young.

FEMALE, fē'mäl. a.

Not masculine, belonging to a she.

FEMINALITY, fēm'ē-näl-ē-tē. f.

Female, unmanly, unmasculine.

FEMININE, fēm'ē-nīn. a. (150).

Of the female, bringing young, female; soft,

tender, delicate, effeminate, emaculated.

FEMORAL, fēm'ōräl. a.

Belonging to the thigh.

FEN, fēn. f.

A marsh, low flat and moist ground, a morass, a bog.

FENBERRY, fēn'bēr-rē'. f.

A kind of blackberry.

FENCE, fēns. f.

Guard, security, outwork, defence; inclosure, mound, hedge; the art of fencing, defence; skill in defence.

TO FENCE, fēns. v. a.

To inclose, to secure by an inclosure or hedge; to guard.

TO FENCE, fēns. v. n.

To practise the arts of manual defence; to guard against, to act on the defensive; to fight according to art.

FENCELESS, fēns'les. a.

Without inclosure, open.

FENCER, fēn'sür. f.

One who teaches or practises the use of weapons.

FENCIBLE, fēn'sē-bl. a.

Capable of defence.

FENCINGMASTER, fēn'sēng-mäst'-ōr. f.

One who teaches the use of weapons.

FENCINGSCHOOL, fēn'sēng-ikōöl. f.

A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

TO FEND, fēnd. v. a.

To keep off, to shut out.

TO FEND, fēnd. v. n.

To dispute, to shun off a charge.

FENDER, fēn'dōr. f.

A plate of metal laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor; any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION, fēn'ēr-ā'thūn. f.

Usury, the gain of interest.

FENNEL, fēn'nēl. f.

A plant of strong scent.

FENNELFLOWER, fēn'nēl-flōōr. f.

A plant.

FENNELGIANT, fēn'nēl-jē-ānt. f.

A plant.

FENNY, fēn'nē. a.

Marshy, boggy, moorish; inhabiting the marsh.

FENNYSTONES, fēn'nē-stōnz. f.

A plant.

FENSUCKED, fēn'sūkt. a.

Sucked out of marshes.

FEOD, fēd. f.

Fee, tenure.

FEODAL, fēd'äl. a.

Held from another.

FEODARY, fēd'är-ē. f.

One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.

TO FEOFF, fēf. v. a.

To put in possession, to invest with right.

I have always heard this word pronounced with the long open a. Mr. Sheridan has marked it with the short e, though he has given it a compound e before the long sound in the letter.

FEOFFEE, fēf'ē. f.

One put in possession.

FEOPFER, fēf'ūfr. f.

One who gives possession of anything.

FEOFFMENT, fēf'mēnt. f.

The act of granting possession.

FERALITY, fēr'äl-ē-tē. f.

Fruitfulness, fecundity.

FERTILITY, fēr'til-ē-tē. f.

Abundance, fruitfulness.

TO FERTILIZE, fēr'til-īz. v. a. & t.

To make fruitful, to make plenteous, to make productive.

FERTILITY, fēr'til-ē. ad. properly *Fertile*.

Fruitfully, plenteously.

FERVENCY, fērv'ēns. f.

Intense heat, ardor.

Funereal, mournful.

FERIATION, fē-rē-ā'thūn. f. (534).

The act of keeping holiday.

FERINE, fēr'īn. a.

Wild, savage.

This word ought to have been added to the exceptions in Principles, No. 140.

FERINENESS, fēr'īn-nēs. f.

Barbarity, savageness.

FERITY, fēr'ē-tē. f.

Barbarity, cruelty, wildness.

TO FERMENT, fēr'mēnt. v. a. & t.

To exalt or rarify by intense motion of parts.

TO FERMENT, fēr'mēnt. v. n. & t.

To have the parts put into intense motion.

FERMENT, fēr'mēnt. f. (492).

That which causes intense motion, the intense motion, tumult.

FERMENTABLE, fēr'mēnt'ā-bl. a.

Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL, fēr'mēnt'āl. a.

Having the power to cause fermentation.

FERMENTATION, fēr'mēnt'ā-tōn.

A slow motion of the inclosing particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter.

FERMENTATIVE, fēr'mēnt'ā-tīv. a.

Causing fermentation.

FERN, fērn. L.

A plant.

FERNY, fērn'ē. a.

Overgrown with fern.

FEROCIOUS, fērō'fūs. a.

Savage, fierce.

FEROSITY, fērōs'ē-tē. f.

Savageness, fierceness.

FERREOUS, fēr're-ōs. a.

Containing of iron, belonging to iron.

FERRET, fēr'ret. f.

A quadrupede of the weasel kind, used to catch rabbits; a kind of narrow ribbon.

TO FERRET, fēr'ret. v. a. & t.

To drive out of lurking places.

FERRETER, fēr'ret-thē. f.

One that hunts another in his privacies.

FERRIAGE, fēr're-ājē. f. (90).

The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS, fēr'rū-jin'ōs. a.

Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

FERRULE, fēr'ūl. f.

An iron ring put round anything to keep it from cracking.

TO FERRY, fēr're. v. a. & t.

To carry over in a boat.

FERRY, fēr're. f.

A vessel of carriage; the passage over which the ferryboat passes.

FERRYMAN, fēr're-mān. f.

One who keeps a ferry, one who for hire transports goods and passengers.

FERTILE, fēr'til. a. (140).

Fruitful, abundant.

FERTILENESS, fēr'til-nēs. f.

Fruitfulness, fecundity.

FERTILITY, fēr'til-ē-tē. f.

Abundance, fruitfulness.

TO FERTILIZE, fēr'til-īz. v. a. & t.

To make fruitful, to make plenteous, to make productive.

FERTILITY, fēr'til-ē. ad. properly *Fertile*.

Fruitfully, plenteously.

FERVENCY, fērv'ēns. f.

Intense heat, ardor.

FET

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bōll; —ōil; —pōnd; —shin, this.

Heat of mind, ardour; flame of devotion, zeal.

FERVENT, fēr'vent. a.

Hot, boiling; hot in temper, vehement; ardent in piety, warm in zeal.

FERVENTLY, fēr'vent-lē. ad.

Eagerly, vehemently; with pious ardour.

FERVID, fēr'vid. a.

Hot, burning, boiling; vehement, eager, zealous.

FERVIDITY, fēr'vid-tē-tē. s.

Heat, zeal, ardour.

FERVIDNESS, fēr'vid-nēs. s.

Ardour of mind, zeal.

FERRULA, fēr'ü-lā. s.

An instrument with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.

FERROUR, fēr'ü-r. s.

Heat, warmth, heat of mind, zeal.

FESCUE, fēs'kū. s.

A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.

To FESTER, fēs'tur. v. n.

To rankle, to corrupt, to grow virulent.

FESTINATE, fēs'te-nāt. a.

Hasty, hurried.

FESTINATELY, fēs'te-nāt-lē. ad.

Hastily, speedily.

FESTINATION, fēs'te-nā'shōn. s.

Haste, hurry.

FESTIVAL, fēs'té-yāl. a.

Pertaining to feasts, joyous.

FESTIVAL, fēs'té-yāl. s.

Time of feast, anniversary-day of civil or religious joy.

FESTIVE, fēs'tiv. a. (120).

Joyous, gay.

FESTIVITY, fēs'tivit. s.

Festive; time of rejoicing; gaudy, joyousness.

FESTOON, fēs'tōōn. s.

Decorative curtain; an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves, twisted together.

To FETCH, fētch. v. a.

To go and bring; to strike at a distance; to produce by some kind of force; to reach, to arrive at; to obtain as its price.

To FETCH, fētch. v. n.

To move with a quick return.

FETCH, fētch. i.

A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, a trick, an artifice.

FETCHER, fētch'ür. s.

One that fetches.

FETID, fēt'id. a. (206).

Stinking, rancid.—See *Fetus*.

FETIDNESS, fēt'id-nēs. s.

The quality of stinking.

FETLOCK, fēt'lōk. s.

A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern-joint.

FETTER, fēt'ür. i.

It is commonly used in the plural *fetters*.

Chains for the feet.

To FETTER, fēt'ür. v. a.

To bind, to enchain; to shackle; to tie.

To FETTLE, fēt'ür. v. n. (405).

To do trifling business.

FETUS, fētüs. s. (206).

Any animal in embryo, any thing yet in the womb.

When one has, beside the different significations of the e in *Fetus* and *Feticide*, told a better reason appears, let us suppose the following;

Fetus retains its Latin form, and therefore

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is naturally pronounced with its first syllable long. *Fetid* is anglicised; and as most of these anglicised words of two syllables are derived from Latin words of three where the first is short, the same syllable in the English words is generally short likewise. This has established something like a rule; and this rule has shortened the first syllable of *Fetid*, though long in the Latin *Fetidus*.—See *Drama*.

FEUD, fü'd. s. (264).

Quarrel, contention.

FEUDAL, fü'däl. a.

Pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.

FEUDAL, fü'däl. s.

A dependance, something held by tenure.

FEUDATORY, fü'dä-tür-ē. s.

One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure.—For the o, see *Domesday*.

FEVER, fē'vür. s.

A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.

FEVERET, fē'vür-ēt'. s.

A slight fever, febricula.

FEVERFEW, fē'vür-fü. s.

An herb.

FEVERISH, fē'vür-išh. a.

Troubled with a fever; tending to a fever; uncertain, inconstant, now hot, now cold; hot, burning.

FEVERISHNESS, fē'vür-išh-nēs. s.

A slight disorder of the feverish kind.

FEVEROUS, fē'vür-üs. a.

Troubled with a fever or ague; having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers.

FEVERY, fē'vür-ē. a.

Diseased with a fever.

FEW, fü. a.

Not many, not a great number.

FEWEL, fü'il. s.

Combustible matter, as firewood, coal.

FEWNES, fü'nēs. s.

Smallness of number.

FIB, fib. s.

A lie, a falsehood.

To FIB, fib. v. n.

To lie, to tell lies.

FIBBER, fib'bür. s.

A teller of fibs.

FIBRE, fib'bür. s. (416).

A small thread or string.

FIBRIL, fib'ril. s.

A small fibre or string.

FIBROUS, fib'rüs. a.

Composed of fibres or stamina.

FIBULA, fib'ü-lā. s.

The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia.

FICKLE, fik'kl. a. (405).

Changeable, unconstant, unsteady; not fixed, subject to visitation.

FICKENESS, fik'kl-nēs. s.

Inconstancy, uncertainty, unsteadiness.

FICKLY, fik'kl-ē. ad.

Without certainty or stability.

FICTILE, fik'til. a. (405).

Manufactured by the potter.

FICTION, fik'shōn. s.

The act of feigning or inventing; the thing feigned or invented; a falsehood, a lie.

FICTIOUS, fik'shōs. a.

Fictitious, imaginary.

FIE

FICTITIOUS, fik'shōs. a.

Counterfeit, not genuine; feigned; not real, not true.

FICTITIOUSLY, fik'shōs-ōs-lē. ad.

Falsely, counterfeitedly.

FIDDLE, fid'dl. i.

A stringed instrument of musick, a violin.

To FIDDLE, fid'dl. v. n. (405).

To play upon the fiddle; to trifle, to shift the hands often, and do nothing.

FIDDLEFADDLE, fid'dl-fād'l-dl. s.

Trifles. A cant word.

FIDDLER, fid'dl-ür. s.

A musician, one that plays upon the fiddle.

FIDDLESTICK, fid'dl-stik. s.

The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

FIDDLESTRING, fid'dl-strīng. s.

The string of a fiddle.

FIDELITY, fid'dl-tē-tē. s. (126).

Honesty, faithful adherence.

To FIDGE, fidje. v. n.

To FIDGET, fidje'it. v. n.

To move nimbly and irregularly. A cant word.

FIDUCIAL, fid'dl-shü'l. a. (126).

Confident, undoubting.

For the impropriety of pronouncing the second syllable of this and the two following words, at if written j-, as Mr. Sheridan has marked them, see *Principles*, No. 376 and 472.

FIDUCIARY, fid'dl-shü-l-ä-rē. s.

One who holds any thing in trust; one who depends on faith without works.

FIDUCIARY, fid'dl-shü-l-ä-rē. s.

Confident, steady, undoubting.

FIEF, fidf. s.

A see, a manor, a possession held by some one of a superior.

FIELD, feild. s. (275).

Ground not inhabited, not built on; cultivated tract of ground; the open country, opposed to quarters; the ground of battle; the ground occupied by an army; a wide expanse; space, compass, extent; in heraldry, the surface of a shield.

FIELDED, fid'dl-dēd. a.

Being in field of battle.

FIELD-BASIL, feild-báz-l. s.

A plant.

FIELDBED, feild'bēd. s.

A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

FIELDFARE, fid'l-fär. s.

A bird.

FIELDMARSHAL, fid'l-märshäl. s.

Commander of an army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE, fid'l-mōuse. s.

A mouse that burrows in banks.

FIELDOFFICER, fid'l-öf'fis-ë-r. s.

An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE, fid'l-péçs. s.

Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

FIEND, fid'ënd. s. (275).

An enemy, the great enemy of mankind.

Satan; any infernal being.

FIERCE, fid'ërs. a.

Savage, ravenous; vehement; outrageous; angry, furious; strong, forcible.

For the first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general; the second is heard chiefly on the Stage. Actors, who have such continual occasion to express the passions,

feel

FIG

FIG (546).—Fate, far, fall, fat; —mē, mēt; —pine, pin; —

- feel a propriety in giving a short vowel found to a word denoting a rapid and violent emotion; and therefore, though this pronunciation may be said to be grammatically improper, it is philosophically right.—See *Cheerful*.
- PIERCELY**, fēr'fē'lē, or fēr'se'lē. *ad.*
Violently, furiously.
- FIERCENESS**, fēr'se'nēs, or fēr'se'nēs. *f.* Ferocity, savageness; violence, outrageous passion.
- FIERIFACIAS**, flē-rē-fā'shās. *f.*
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.
- FIERINESS**, flē-rē-ē-nēs. *f.*
Hot qualities, heat acrimony; heat of temper, intellectual ardour.
- FIERY**, flē-rē-ē. *a.*
Consisting of fire; hot like fire; vehement, ardent, active; passionate, outrageous, easily provoked; unrestrained, fierce; heated by fire.
- FIFE**, fife. *f.*
A pipe blown to the drum.
- FIFTEEN**, fīf'tēn. *a.*
Five and ten.
- FIFTEENTH**, fīf'tēn t |. *a.*
The fifth after the tenth.
- FIFTH**, fīf t |. *a.*
The next to the fourth.
- FIFTHLY**, fīf t |'lē. *ad.*
In the fifth place.
- FIFTIETH**, fīf'tē-ē t |. *a.*
The next to the forty-ninth.
- FIFTY**, fīf'tē. *a.*
Five tens.
- FIG**, fig. *f.*
A tree that bears figs; the fruit of the fig-tree.
- FIGAPPLE**, fig'āp-pl. *f.* (405).
A fruit.
- FIGMARIGOLD**, fig-mā'rē-gōld. *f.*
A plant.
- TO FIGHT**, fīt. *v. n. preter.* Fought.
Part. past. Fought. To contend in battle, to make war; to contend in single fight; to contend.
- TO FIGHT**, fīt. *v. a.*
To war against, to combat against.
- FIGHT**, fīt. *fite.*
Battle; combat, duel; something to screen the combatants in ships.
- FIGHTER**, fī'th. *f.*
Warriour, duellist.
- FIGHTING**, fīt'ing. *particip. a.*
Qualified for war, fit for battle; occupied by war.
- FIGMENT**, fig'mēnt. *f.*
An invention, a fiction, the idea feigned.
- FIGPECKER**, fig'pēk-ūr. *f.*
A bird.
- FIGULATE**, fig'ū-lāt. *a. (91).*
Made of potters clay.
- FIGURABLE**, fig'ū-rā-bl. *a.*
Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is Figurable, but not water.
- FIGURABILITY**, fig'ū-rā-bil'ē-tē. *f.*
f. The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.
- FIGURAL**, fig'ū-rāl. *a.*
Belonging to figure.
- FIGURATE**, fig'ū-rāt. *a. (91).*

FIL

- Of a certain and determinate form; resembling any thing of a determinate form.
- FIGURATION**, fig'ū-rā'shōn. *f.*
Determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.
- FIGURATIVE**, fig'ū-rā-tiv. *a.*
Representing something else, typical; not literal; full of rhetorical exhortations.
- FIGURATIVELY**, fig'ū-rā-tiv-lē. *ad.*
By a figure, in a sense different from that which words originally imply.
- FIGURE**, fig'ūr. *f.*
The figure of any thing as terminated by the outlines; shape; person, external form, appearance mean or grand; distinguished appearance, eminence, remarkable character; a statue, an image; representations in painting; a character denoting a number; the horoscope, the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses; in theology, type, representative; in rhetorick, any mode of speaking in which words are diverted from their literal and primitive sense; in grammar, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.
- FIGURE**. There is a delicate and a coarse pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the *s* short and shut, as if written *figur*: the last preserves the sound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed *fig-yure*. That this is the true sound of open *u*, see Principles, No. 8.
- TO FIGURE**, fig'ūr. *v. a.*
To form into any determinate shape; to cover or adorn with figures; to diversify; to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to image in the mind; to form figuratively, to use in a sense not literal.
- FIGWORT**, fig'wōrt. *f.*
A plant.
- FILACEOUS**, fē-lā'shōs. *a.*
Consisting of threads.
- FILACER**, fīl'ā-sōr. *f.*
An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process.
- FILAMENT**, fīl'ā-mēnt. *f.*
A slender thread, a body slender and long like a thread.
- FILBERT**, fīl'bōrt. *f.*
A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.
- TO FILCH**, filsh. *v. n.*
To steal, to pilfer.
- FILCHER**, filsh'ūr. *f.*
A thief, a petty robber.
- FILE**, file. *f.*
A thread; a line on which papers are strung; a catalogue, roll; a line of soldiers ranged one behind another; an instrument to smooth metals.
- FILECUTTER**, file'kōt-ūr. *f.*
A maker of files.
- TO FILE**, file. *v. a.*
To string upon a thread or wire; to cut with a file; to foul, to sully, to pollute.
- TO FILE**, file. *v. n.*
To march in file, not abreast, but one behind another.
- FILEMOT**, fil'ē-mōt. *f.*
A brown or yellow brown colour.
- FILER**, fil'ūr. *f.*
One who files, one who uses the file in cutting metals.
- FILIAL**, fil'ī-yāl. *a.*
Pertaining to a son, befitting a son; bearing the character or relation of a son.
- FILIATION**, fil'ē-ā'shōn. *f.*
The relation of a son to a father, correlative to paternity.

FIN

- FILINGS**, fil'īngz. *f.*
Fragments rubbed off by the file.
- TO FILL**, fil. *v. a.*
To stow till no more can be admitted; to pour liquor into a vessel till it reaches the top; to satisfy, to content; to glut, to forfeit; to fill out, to pour out liquor for drink, to extend by something contained; to fill up, to make full, to supply, to occupy by bulk.
- TO FILL**, fil. *v. n.*
To give to drink; to grow full; to glut, to satiate.
- FILL**, fil. *f.*
As much as may produce complete satisfaction; the place between the shafts of a carriage.
- FILLER**, fil'lōr. *f.*
Any thing that fills up room without use; one whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.
- FILLET**, fil'līt. *f.*
A band tied round the head or other part; the fleshy part of the thigh, applied commonly to veal; meat rolled together, and tied round; in architecture, a little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel.
- TO FILLET**, fil'līt. *v. a.*
To bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an astragal.
- TO FILLIP**, fil'līp. *v. a.*
To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring.
- FILLIP**, fil'līp. *f.*
A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.
- FILLY**, fil'lē. *f.*
A young mare; opposed to a colt or young horse.
- FILM**, film. *f.*
A thin pellicle or skin.
- TO FILM**, film. *v. a.*
To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.
- FILMY**, fil'mē. *a.*
Composed of thin pellicles.
- TO FILTER**, fil'tōr. *v. a.*
To clear by drawing off liquor by depending threads; to strain, to percolate.
- FILTER**, fil'tōr. *f.*
A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be cleared, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drops from it; a strainer, a charm, a love-potion.
- FILTH**, filth. *f.*
Dirt, nastiness; corruption, pollution.
- FILTHILY**, filh'ē-lē. *ad.*
Nastily, foully, grossly.
- FILTHINESS**, filh'ē-nēs. *f.*
Nastiness, foulness, dirtiness; corruption, pollution.
- FILTHY**, filh'ē. *a.*
Nasty, foul, dirty; gross, polluted.
- TO FILTRATE**, fil'trāt. *v. a. (91).*
To strain, to percolate.
- FILTRATION**, fil-trā'shōn. *f.*
A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.
- FIN**, fin. *f.*
The wing of a fish.
- FIN-FOOTED**, fin'fūt-ed. *a.*
Having feet with membranes between the toes.
- FINABLE**, fin'ā-bl. *a.*
That admits a fine.
- FINAL**, fil'nāl. *a.*

Ultimate,

FIN

FIR

FIS

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tube, tōb, bāll; —ōl; —pōund; —thīs, THIS.

Ultimate, last; conclusive; mortal; respecting the end or motive.

FINALLY, fī'nāl-ē. ad.

Ultimately, in conclusion; completely, without recovery.

FINANCE, fī'nāns'. f.

Revenue, income, profit.

FINANCIER, fī'nān-sēfr'. f.

One who collects of farms the publick revenue.

FINARY, fī'nā-rē. f.

The second forge at the iron mills.

FINCH, fīnch. f.

A small bird; of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To **FIND**, fīnd. v. a.

To obtain by searching or seeking; to obtain something lost; to meet with, to fall upon; to know by experience; to discover by study; to discover what is hidden; to hit on by chance, to perceive by accident; to detect, to comprehend, to catch; to determine by judicial verdict; to supply, to furnish, as he finds me in money; in law, to approve, as to find a bill; to find himself, to fare with regard to ease or pain; to find out, to unriddle, to solve; to discover something hidden, to obtain the knowledge of; to invent.

FINDER, fīnd'ēr. f.

One that meets or falls upon any thing; one that picks up any thing lost.

FINDFAULT, fīnd'fālt. f.

A censor, a caviller.

FINE, fīne. a.

Refined, pure, free from dross; subtle, thin, as the fine spirits evaporate; refined; keen, smoothly sharp; clear, pellucid, as the wine is fine; nice, delicate; artful, dexterous; elegant, with elevation; beautiful, with dignity; accomplished, elegant of manners; showy, splendid.

FINE, fīne. f.

A mulct; a pecuniary punishment; penalty; forfeit, money paid for any exemption or liberty; the end, conclusion.

To **FINE**, fīne. v. a.

To refine; to purify; to make transparent; to punish with pecuniary penalty.

To **FINE**, fīne. v. n.

To pay a fine.

To **FINEDRAW**, fīne'drāw. v. a.

To sow up a rent with so much nicely that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER, fīne'drāw-ēr. f.

One whose business is to sow up rents.

FINEFINGERED, fīne'fīng-gōr'd. a.

Nice, artful, exquisite.

FINELY, fīn'ē. ad.

Beautifully, elegantly; keenly, sharply; in small parts; wretchedly [ironically].

FINENESS, fīn'ēs. f.

Elegance, delicacy; show, splendour; artfulness, ingenuity; purity, freedom from dross or base mixtures.

FINERY, fī'nēr-ē. f.

Show, splendour of appearance.

FINESSE, fī-nēs'. f. (126).

Artifice, stratagem.

FINER, fī'nēr. f.

One who purifies metals.

FINGER, fīng'gōr. f. (381).

The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold; a small measure of extension; the hand, the instrument of work.

To **FINGER**, fīng'gōr. v. a.

To touch lightly, to toy with; to touch unseasonably or thievishly; to touch an infru-

ment of musick; to perform any work exclusively with the fingers.

FINGLEFANGLE, fīng'gl-fāng'gl. f.

A trifle.

FINICAL, fīn'ē-kāl. a.

Nice, foppish.

FINICALLY, fīn'ē-kāl-ē. ad.

Foppishly.

FINICALNESS, fīn'ē-kāl-nēs. f.

Superfluous, nicey.

To **FINISH**, fīn'ish. v. a.

To bring to the end proposed; to perfect, to polish to the excellency intended.

FINISHER, fīn'ish-ēr. f.

One that finishes.

FINITE, fī'nītē. a. (126).

Limited, bounded.

FINITELESS, fī'nītē-lēs. a.

Without bounds, unlimited.

FINITELY, fī'nītē-lē. ad.

Within certain limits, to a certain degree.

FINITENESS, fī'nītē-nēs. f.

Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINITUDE, fīn'ē-tūdē. f.

Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINLESS, fīn'lēs. a.

Without fins.

FINLIKE, fīn'like. a.

Formed in imitation of fins.

FINNED, fīn'd. a.

Having broad edges spread out on either side.

FINNY, fīn'nē. a.

Furnished with fins, formed for the element of water.

FINTOED, fīn'tōdē. a.

Having a membrane between the toes.

FINOCHIO, fē-nō'tshē-d. f.

Fennel.

FIR, fēr. f. (109).

The tree of which deal boards are made.

FIRE, fīr. f.

The element that burns; any thing burning; a conflagration of towns or countries; the punishment of the damned; any thing that inflames the passions; ardour of temper; liveliness of imagination, vigour of fancy, spirit of sentiment; the passion of love; eruptions or imposthumations, as St. Anthony's fire.

FIREARMS, fīr'ārmz. f.

Arms which owe their efficacy to fire, guns.

FIREBALL, fīr'bāl. f.

Grenado, ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

FIREBRUSH, fīr'bōsh. f.

The brush which hangs by the fireside to sweep the hearth.

FIREDRAKE, fīr'drāk. f.

A fiery serpent.

FIRENEW, fīr'nū. a.

New from the forge, new from the melting-house.

FIRER, fīr'ōr. f.

An incendiary.

FIRESIDE, fīr'sīdē. f.

The hearth, the chimney.

FIRESTICK, fīr'stik. f.

A lighted stick or brand.

FIREWORKS, fīr'wōks. f.

Preparations of gunpowder to be exhibited for show or public rejoicing.

To **FIRE**, fīr. v. a.

To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame the passions, to animate.

I i

To **FIRE**, fīr. v. n.

To take fire, to be kindled; to be infested with passion; to discharge any firearms.

FIREBRAND, fīr'brānd. f.

A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary, one who incites factions.

FIRECROSS, fīr'krōs. f.

A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

FIRELOCK, fīr'lōk. f.

A soldier's gun, a gun discharged by striking steel with a flint.

FIREMAN, fīr'mān. f.

One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

FIREPAN, fīr'pān. f.

A pan for holding or carrying fire; in a gōe, the receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRESHIP, fīr'shīp. f.

A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

FIRESHOVEL, fīr'shōv'-v'l. f.

The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown.

FIRESTONE, fīr'stōne. f.

A hearth stone, stone that will bear the fire, the pyrite.

FIREWOOD, fīr'wūd. f.

Wood to burn, fuel.

FIRING, fīr'īng. f.

Fewel.

To **FIRK**, fērk. v. a.

To whip, to beat.

FIRKIN, fēr'kīn. f.

A vessel containing nine gallons; a small vessel.

FIRM, fērm. a. (108).

Strong, not easily pierced or shaken, hard, opposed to soft; constant, steady, resolute, fixed, unshaken.

To **FIRM**, fērm. v. a.

To settle, to confirm; to establish, to fix; to fix without wandering.

FIRMAMENT, fēr'mā-mēnt. f.

The sky, the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, fēr'mā-mēn'tāl. a.

Celestial, of the upper regions.

FIRMLY, fērm'lē. ad.

Strongly, impenetrably, immovably; steadily, constantly.

FIRMINESS, fērm'nēs. f.

Stability, compactness; steadiness, constancy, resolution.

FIRST, fūrst. a. (108).

The ordinal of one; earliest in time; highest in dignity; great, excellent.

FIRST, fūrst. ad.

Before any thing else, earliest; before any other consideration; at the beginning, at first.

FIRST-GOT, fūrst'gōt.

FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fūrst'bē-gōt't'n

f. The eldest of children.

FIRST-FRUIT, fūrst'frōt. f.

What the season first produces or matures of any kind; the first profits of any thing; the earliest effects of any thing.

FIRSTLING, fūrst'līng. f.

The first produce or offspring; the thing first thought or done.

FISCAL, fīs'cāl. f.

Exchequer, revenue.

FISH, fīsh. f.

An animal that inhabits the water.

To **FISH**, fīsh. v. p.

To

FIT

(546).—Fâte, fâr, fall, fât; — mè, mêt; — plne, pîn; —

To be employed in catching fish; to endeavour at any thing by artifice.

To FISH, fîsh. v. a.
To search water in quest of fish.

FISH-HOOK, fîsh'hook. f.
A hook for catching fish.

FISHPOND, fîsh'pond. f.
A small pool for fish.

FISHER, fîsh'er. f.
One who is employed in catching fish.

FISHERBOAT, fîsh'er-bo'te. f.
A boat employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN, fîsh'er-mân. f.
One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

FISHERY, fîsh'er-é. f.
The business of catching fish.

FISHFUL, fîsh'fûl. a.
Abounding with fish.

To FISHIFY, fîsh'fî-fl. v. a.
To turn to fish.

FISHING, fîsh'ing. f.
Commodity of taking fish.

FISHKETTLE, fîsh'këtl. f. (405).
A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

FISHMEAL, fîsh'méle. f.
Diet of fish.

FISHMONGER, fîsh'móng-gâr. f.
A dealer in fish.

FISHY, fîsh'é. a.
Consisting of fish; having the qualities of fish.

FISSILE, fîs'sîl. a.
Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleaved.

FISSILITY, fîs-sîl'ë-té. f.
The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FISSURE, fîsh'shûr. f. (452).
A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

FIST, fîst. f.
The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down.

FISTICUFFS, fîs'té-kûfs. f.
Battle with the fist.

FISTULA, fîs'thü-lâ. f. (461).
A finous ulcer callous within.

FISTULAR, fîs'thù-lär. a.
Hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS, fîs'thù-lüs. a.
Having the nature of a fistula.

FIT, fît. f.
A paroxysm of any intermittent distemper; any short return after intermission; disorder, distemperate; the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children.

FIT, fît. a.
Qualified, proper; convenient, meet, right.

To FIT, fît. v. a:
To suit one thing to another; to accommodate a person with any thing; to be adapted to, to suit any thing; to fit out, to furnish, to equip; to fit up, to furnish, to make proper for use.

To FIT, fît. v. n.
To be proper, to be fit.

FITCH, fîtch. f.
A small kind of wild pea.

FITCHAT, fîtch'it. } f.
FITCHEW, fîtch'wô. }

A slinking little beast, that robs the hen-roost and warren.

FITFUL, fît'fûl. a.
Varied by paroxysms.

FITLY, fît'lé. ad.

FLA

Properly, justly, reasonably; commodiously, meetly.

FITNESS, fît'nës. f.
Propriety, meetness, justness, reasonableness; convenience, commodity, the state of being fit.

FITMENT, fît'mënt. f.
Something adapted to a particular purpose.

FITTER, fît'tér. f.
The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

FIVE, fîv. a.
Four and one, half of ten.

FIVELEAVED Grass, fîv'leév'd. f.
Cinquefoil, a species of clover.

FIVES, fîvz. f.
A kind of play with a ball; a disease of horses.

To FIX, fîks. v. a.
To make fast; to settle; to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility; to transfix; to withhold from motion.

To FIX, fîks. v. n.
To determine the resolution; to rest, to cease to wander; to lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

FIXATION, fîk'sâ'fshûn. f.
Stability, firmness; confinement; want of volatility; reduction from fluidity to firmness.

FIXEDLY, fîk'séd-lé. ad. (364).
Certainly, firmly.

FIXEDNESS, fîk'séd-nës. f. (365).
Stability; want or loss of volatility; steadiness, settled opinion or resolution.

FIXIDITY, fîk'sid'ë-té. f.
Coherence of parts.

FIXITY, fîk'sé-té. f.
Coherence of parts.

FIXURE, fîk'shûr. (479).
Firmness, stable state.

FIZGIG, fîz'gîg. f.
A kind of dart or harpoon, with which seamen strike fish.

FLABBY, flâb'bé. a.
Soft, not firm.

FLACCID, flâk'sid. a.
Weak, limber, not stiff, lax, not tense.—See Exaggerate.

FLACCIDITY, flâk'sid'ë-té. f.
Laxity, limberness, want of tension.

To FLAG, flâg. v. n.
To hang loose without stiffness or tension; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble, to lose vigour.

To FLAG, flâg. v. a.
To let fall, to suffer to droop; to lay with broad stones.

FLAG, flâg. f.
A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower; the colours or ensign of a ship or land forces; a species of stone used for smooth pavements.

FLAG-BROOM, flâg'brôom. f.
A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER, flâg'of-fî-sér. f.
A commander of a squadron.

FLAG-SHIP, flâg'ship. f.
The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, flâg'wûrm. f.
A grub, bred in woody places among flags or fedges.

FLAGELLET, flâdj'e-lé-lét. f.
A small flute.

FLAGELLATION, flâdj'e-él-lâ'fshûn. f.

The use of the scourge.

FLAGGINESS, flâg'gë-nës. f.
Laxity, limberness.

FLAGGY, flâg'gë. a. (383).
Weak, lax, limber; insipid.

FLAGITIOUS, flâ-jîlh'üs. a.
Wicked, villainous, atrocious.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flâ-jîlh'üs-nës. f.
Wickedness, villainy.

FLAGGON, flâg'ün. f.
A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

FLAGRANCY, flâ'grân-sé. f.
Burning heat, fire.

FLAGRANT, flâ'grânt. a.
Ardent, burning, eager; glowing; red; notorious, flaming.

FLAGRATION, flâ-grâ'fshûn. f.
Burning.

FLAGSTAFF, flâg'stâf. f.
The staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, flâl. f. (202).
The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, flâk. f.
Any thing that appears loosely held together; a stratum, layer, a lock of wool drawn out.

FLAKY, flâ'kë. a.
Loosely hanging together; laying in layers or strata, broken into lamina.

FLAM, flâm. f.
A falsehood, a lie, an illusory pretext.

To FLAM, flâm. v. a.
To deceive with a lie.

FLAMBEAU, flâm'bô. f. (245).
A lighted torch.

FLAME, flâme. f.
Light emitted from fire; a stream of fire; ardour of temper or imagination, brightness of fancy; ardour of inclination; passion of love.

To FLAME, flâme. v. n.
To shine as fire, to burn with emission of light; to blaze; to break out in violence of passion.

FLAME-COLOURED, flâme'kôl-lôrd. a.
Of a bright yellow colour.

FLAMEN, flâ'mén. f.
A priest in ancient times, one that officiated in solemn offices.

If there be any case in which we are to take our accent and quantity from the Latin, it is in words of two syllables which retain their Latin form, and have the vowel in the first syllable long.—See Deinceps.

FLAMMATION, flâm'mâ'fshûn. f.
The act of setting on flame.

FLAMMABILITY, flâm'mâ'bili-té. f.
The quality of admitting to be set on fire.

FLAMMEOUS, flâm'mé-üs. a.
Consisting of flame.

FLAMMIFEROUS, flâm'mif'érôs. a. (518).
Bringing flame, containing fire.

FLAMMIVOMOUS, flâm'miv'om'üs. a. (518).
Vomiting out flame.

FLAMY, flâm'ë. a.
Inflamed, burning; having the nature of flame.

FLANK, flânk. f.
That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh; in men, the lateral part of the lower belly; the side of any army or fleet; in fortification, that part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, flânk. v. a.
To attack the side of a battalion or fleet;

FLA

—nō, móve, nōr, nōt; —tābe, tāb, bōll; —ōll; —pōnd; —thin, THIS.

FLA

to be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side, to be on the side.

FLANKER, flānk'ūr. s.

A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

FLANNEL, flānl'nēl. s.

A soft nappy stuff of wool.

FLAP, flāp. s.

Any thing that hangs broad and loose; the motion of any thing broad and loose; the noise made by that motion; a disease in horses.

To FLAP, flāp. v. a.

To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or noise.

To FLAP, flāp. v. n.

To ply the wings with noise; to fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

FLAPDRAGON, flāp'drāg-un. s.

A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy; the thing eaten at flapdragon.

FLAPEARED, flāp'ēēd. a.

Having loose and broad ears.

To FLARE, flāre. v. n.

To flutter with splendid show; to glitter with transient lustre; to glitter offensively; to be in too much light.

FLASH, flāsh. s.

A sudden, quick, transitory blaze; sudden burst of wit or merriment; a short transient state; a body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH, flāsh. v. n.

To glitter with a quick and transient flame; to burst out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

To FLASH, flāsh. v. a.

To strike up large bodies of water.

FLASHER, flāsh'ūr. s.

A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY, flāsh'ēlē. ad.

With empty show.

FLASHY, flāsh'ē. a.

Bumptious; bold, showy without substance; insipid, without force or spirit.

FLASK, flāk. s.

A bottle, a vessel; a powder-horn.

FLASKET, flāk'ēt. s.

A vessel in which viands are served.

FLAT, flāt. s.

Horizontally level; smooth without protuberances; without elevation; level with the ground; lying horizontally prostrate; lying along; not rising; without relief, without prominence of the figures; tasteless, insipid; dull, unanimated; spirits, dejected; peremptory, absolute; downright; not sharp in sound.

FLAT, flāt. s.

A level, an extended plane; even ground, not mountainous; a smooth low ground exposed to inundations; shallow, strand, place in the sea where the water is not deep; the broad side of a blade; depression of thought or language; a mark or character in musick.

To FLAT, flāt. v. a.

To level, to depress, to make broad and smooth; to make vapid.

To FLAT, flāt. v. n.

To grow flat, opposed to swell; to become unanimated or vapid.

FLATLONG, flāt'lōng. ad.

With the flat downwards, not edgewise.

FLATLY, flāt'lē. ad.

Horizontally, without inclination; without

FLA

prominence or elevation; without spirit, dully, frigidly; peremptorily, downright.

FLATNESS, flāt'nēs. s.

Evenness, level extension; want of relief or prominence; deadness, insipidity, vapidness; dejection of state; dejection of mind, want of life; dulness, insipidity, frigidity; the contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

To FLATTEN, flāt't'n. v. a. (405).

To make even or level, without prominence or elevation; to beat down to the ground; to make vapid; to deject, to depress, to dispirit.

To FLATTEN, flāt't'n. v. n.

To grow even or level; to grow dull and insipid.

FLATTER, flāt't'r. s.

The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER, flāt't'r. v. a.

To foth with praises, to please with blandishments; to praise falsely; to raise false hopes.

FLATTERER, flāt't'r-rōr. s.

One who flatters, a fawner, a wheedler.

FLATTERY, flāt't'r-ē. s.

False praise, artful obsequiousness.

FLATTISH, flāt'th. a.

Somewhat flat, approaching to flatness.

FLATULENCY, flātsh'ū-lēn-sē. s.

(461). Windiness, turgidness; emptiness, vanity.

FLATULENT, flātsh'ū-lēnt. a.

Turgid with air, windy; empty, vain, big without substance or reality, puffy.

FLATUOSITY, flātsh-ū-ōs'ē-tē. s.

Windiness, fulness of air.

FLATUOUS, flātsh'ū-ōs. a.

Windy, full of wind.

FLATUS, flā'tūs. s.

Wind gathered in any cavities of the body.

FLATWISE, flāt'wīz. ad.

With the flat downwards, not the edge.

To FLAUNT, flānt. v. n. (214).

To make a fluttering show in apparel; to be hung with something loose and flying.

FLAUNT, flānt. s.

Any thing loose and airy.

FLAVOUR, flāv'ōr. s.

Power of pleasing the taste; sweetnes to the smell, odour, fragrance.

FLAVOUROUS, flāv'ōr-ōs. a.

Delightful to the palate; fragrant, odorous.

FLAW, flāw. s.

A crack or breach in any thing; a fault, a defect; a sudden gust; a violent blast; a tumult, a tempestuous uproar; a sudden commotion of mind.

To FLAW, flāw. v. a.

To break, to crack, to damage with fissure.

FLAWLESS, flāw'les. a.

Without cracks, without defects.

FLAWY, flāw'ē. a.

Full of flaws.

FLAX, flāks. s.

The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.

FLAXCOMB, flāks'kōm. s.

The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLAXDRESSER, flāks'dréf-sér. s.

He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAXEN, flāk's'n. a.

Made of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

FLE

FLAXWEED, flāks'weđ. s.

A plant.

To FLAY, flā. v. a. (221).

To strip off the skin; to take off the skin or surface of any thing.

FLAYER, flā'ür. s.

He that strips the skin of any thing.

FLEA, flē. s.

A small insect remarkable for its agility in leaping.

To FLEA, flē. v. a.

To clean from fleas.

FLEABANE, flē'bānē. s.

A plant.

FLEABITE, flē'bītē. s.

FLEABITING, flē'bīting. s.

Red marks caused by fleas; a small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

FLEABITTEN, flē'bīt-tē. a.

Stung by fleas; mean, worthless.

FLEAK, flēk. s.

A small lock, thread, or twist.

FLEAM, flēmē. s.

An instrument used to bleed cattle.

FLEAWORT, flē'wūrt. s.

A plant.

To FLEAK, flēk. v. a.

To spot, to streak, to stripe, to dapple.

To FLECKER, flēk'ür. v. a.

To spot, to mark with strokes or touches.

FLED, flēd.

The preterit and participle of Fleek.

FLEDGE, flēdjē. a.

Full-feathered, able to fly.

To FLEDGE, flēdjē. v. a.

To furnish with wings, to supply with feathers.

To FLEE, flē. v. m. pret. Fleed.

To run from danger, to have recourse to shelter.

FLEECE, flēsē. s.

As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

To FLEECE, flēsē. v. a.

To clip the fleece of a sheep; to strip, to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of its wool.

FLEECED, flēsēd. a.

Having fleeces of wool.

FLEECY, flēsē. a.

Woolly, covered with wool.

To FLEER, flēr. v. a.

To mock, to gibe, to jek with insolence and contempt; to leer, to grin.

FLEER, flēr. s.

Mockery expressed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEERER, flērēr. s.

A mocker, a fawner.

FLEET, flēt. s.

A company of ships, a navy.

FLEET, flēt. s.

A creek, an inlet of water.

FLEET, flēt. a.

Swift of pace, quick, nimble, active, nimring the surface.

To FLEET, flēt. v. n.

To fly swiftly, to vanish; to be in a fleetful state.

To FLEET, flēt. v. a.

To skin the water; to live merrily, on gay time away lightly.

FLEETLY, flēt'lē. ad.

Swiftly, nimbly, with swift pace.

FLEETNESS, flēt'nēs. s.

Swiftness of course, nimbleness, celerity.

FLESH, flēsh. s.

The body, the body.

FLO

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt — tūbe, tāb, bōll ; — dīl ; — pōnd ; — tħim, tħis.

Flowering, blossoming.

FLOSCELOUS, flōs'kū-lōs. a.

Composed of flowers.

To FLOTE, flōtē. v. a.

To skim.

To FLOUNCE, flōunse. v. n. (312).

To move with violence in the water or mire; to move with weight and tumult; to move with passionate agitation.

To FLOUNCE, flōunse. v. a.

To deck with flounces.

FLOUNCE, flōunse. s.

Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake; a furbelow.

FLOUNDER, flōdn'dēr. s. (312).

The name of a small flat fish.

To FLOUNDER, flōdn'dēr. v. n.

To struggle with violent and irregular motions.

To FLOURISH, flōr'fīsh. v. n. (314).

To be in vigour, not to fade; to be in a prosperous state; to use florid language; to describe various figures by intersecting lines; to boast, to brag; in malick, to play some prelude.

To FLOURISH, flōr'fīsh. v. a.

To adorn with vegetable beauty; to adorn with figures of needle-work; to move any thing in quick circles or vibrations; to adorn with embellishments of language.

FLOURISH, flōr'fīsh. s.

Bavery, beauty; an ostentatious embellishment, ambitious copiousness; figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.

FLOURISHER, flōr'fīsh-ēr. s.

One that is in prime or in prosperity.

To FLOUT, flōtē. v. a. (312).

To mock, to insult, to treat with mockery and contempt.

To FLOUT, flōtē. v. n.

To practise mockery, to behave with contempt.

FLOUT, flōtē. s.

A mock, an insult.

FLOUTER, flōtē'ür. s.

One who jeers.

To FLOW, flō. v. n. (324).

To run or spread as water; to run, opposed to standing water's; to rise, not to ebb; to melt; to proceed, to issue; to glide smoothly, as a flowing period; to write smoothly, to speak volubly; to be copious, to be full; to hang loose and waving.

To FLOW, flō. v. a.

To overflow, to deluge.

FLOW, flō. s.

The rise of water, not the ebb; a sudden plenty or abundance; a stream of fiction.

FLOWER, flō'ür. s. (323).

The part of a plant which contains the seeds; an ornament, an embellishment; the prime, the flourishing part; the edible part of corn, the meal; the most excellent or valuable part of any thing.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, flō'ür-de-lüse'. s.

A bulbous iris.

To FLOWER, flō'ür. v. n.

To be in flower, to be in blossom; to be in the prime, to flourish; to froth, to ferment, to mantle; to come as cream from the surface.

To FLOWER, flō'ür. v. a.

To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWERET, flō'ür-ēt. s.

A flower; a small flower.

FLOWER-GARDEN, flō'ür-gär-d'n.

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f. A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

FLOWERINESS, flō'ür-ē-nēs. s.

The state of abounding in flowers; floriness of speech.

FLOWERINGBUSH, flō'ür-ing-būsh.

f. A plant.

FLOWERY, flō'ür-ē. a.

Full of flowers, adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

FLOWINGLY, flō'ing-lē. ad.

With volubility, with abundance.

FLOWK, flōkē. s.

A flounder.

FLOWN, flōnē. participle of Fly, or Flea.

Gone away, escaped; puffed, elate.

FLUCTUANT, flōk'tshū-ānt. a. (461).

Wavering, uncertain.

To FLUCTUATE, flōk'tshū-ātē. v. n.

To roll to and again as water in agitation; to float backward and forward; to move with uncertain and hasty motion; to be in an uncertain state; to be irresolute.

FLUCTUATION, flōk-tshū-ā-shōn. s.

The alternate motion of the water; uncertainty, indetermination.

FLUE, flū. s. (335).

A small pipe or chimney to convey air; soft down or fur.

FLUENCY, flū'ēn-sē. s.

The quality of flowing, smoothness; readiness, copiousness, volubility.

FLUENT, flū'ēnt. a.

Liquid; flowing, in motion, in flux; ready, copious, voluble.

FLUENT, flū'ēnt. s.

Stream, running water.

FLUID, flū'īd. a.

Having parts easily separable, not solid.

FLUID, flū'īd. s.

In physick, an animal juice; any thing that flows.

FLUIDITY, flū-īd'ē-tē. s.

The quality in bodies opposite to solidity.

FLUIDNESS, flū'īd-nēs. s.

That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

FLUMMERY, flūm'ür-ē. s.

A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatsflower or oatmeal.

FLUNG, flāng. participle and preterit of Flung.

FLUOR, flū'ōr. s.

A fluid state; catamenia.

FLURRY, flū'rē. s.

A gust or storm of wind, a hasty blast; hurry.

To FLUSH, flōsh. v. n.

To flow with violence; to come in haste; to glow in the skin.

To FLUSH, flōsh. v. a.

To colour; to redder; to elate, to elevate.

FLUSH, flōsh. a.

Fresh, full of vigour; affluent, abounding.

FLUSH, flōsh. s.

Afflux, sudden impulse, violent flow; cards all of a sort.

To FLUSTER, flōs'tōr. v. a.

To make hot and rosy with drinking.

FLUTE, flōtē. s.

A musical pipe, a pipe with stops for the fingers; a channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE, flōtē. v. a.

To cut columns into hollows.

To FLUTTER, flōtē'r. v. n.

To take short flights with great agitation of the wings; to move with great show and

FOA

bubble; to be moved with quick vibrations or undulation; to move irregularly.

To FLUTTER, flōtē'r. v. a.

To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused; to hurry the mind; to disorder the position of any thing.

FLUTTER, flōtē'r. s.

Hurry, tumult, disorder of mind; confusion, irregularity.

FLUVIATICK, flū-vē-āt'ik. a.

Belonging to rivers.

FLUX, flūks. s.

The act of flowing; any flow or issue of matter; dysentery, disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, bloody flux; concourse, influence; the state of being melted; that which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX, flūks. a.

Unconstant, not durable, maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To FLUX, flūks. v. a.

To melt; to salivate, to evacuate by spitting.

FLUXILITY, flūk-sil'ē-tē. s.

Easiness of separation of parts.

FLUXION, flūk'ʃōn. s.

The act of flowing; the matter that flows; in mathematics, the arithmetic or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

To FLY, flī. v. n. pret. Flew or Fled,

part. Fleed or Flown. To move through the air with wings; to pass through the air; to pass away; to pass swiftly; to spring with violence, to fall on suddenly; to move with rapidity; to burst afunder with a sudden explosion; to break; to shiver; to run away, to attempt escape; to fly in the face, to insult, to act in defiance; to fly off, to revolt; to fly out, to burst into passion; to break out into licence, to start violently from any direction; to let fly, to discharge.

To FLY, flī. v. a.

To shun, to avoid, to decline; to refuse association with; to quit by flight; to attack by a bird of prey.

FLY, flī. s.

A small winged insect; that part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest; Fly in a compass, that which points how the wind blows.

To FLYBLOW, flī'błō. v. a.

To taint with flies, to fill with maggots.

FLYBOAT, flī'bōt. s.

A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLYCATCHER, flī'kătsh-ēr. s.

One that hunts flies.

FLYER, flī'ür. s.

One that flies or runs away; one that uses wings; the fly of a jack.

To FLYFISH, flī'fīsh. v. n.

To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL, fōl. s. (295).

The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burthen.

To FOAL, fōl. s. (295).

To bring forth a foal.

FOALBIT, fōl'bīt. s.

A plant.

FOAM, fōm. s. (295).

The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors, froth, spume.

To FOAM, fōm. v. n.

To froth, to gather foam; to be in rage, to be violently agitated.

FOAMY, fō'mē. s. (295).

Covered

POL

FOO

FOO

(546). — **FATE**, fär, fäll, fät; — mē, mēt; — pine, pīn; —

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Covered with foam, frothy. | To FOLIATE, fō'lē-ātē. v. a. To beat into laminae or leaves. | natural, an idiot; in Scripture, a wicked man; a term of indignity and reproach; one who counterfeits folly, a buffoon, a jester. |
| FOB , fōb. s. A small pocket. | FOLIATION , fō-lē-ā'shūn. s. The act of beating into thin leaves; the flower of a plant. | TO FOOL , fōöl. v. n. To trifle, to play. |
| To FOB , fōb. v. a. To cheat, to trick, to defraud; to fob off, to shift off, to put aside with an artifice. | FOLIATURE , fō'lē-ā-thrē. s. The state of being hampered into leaves. | To FOOL , fōöl. v. a. To treat with contempt, to disappoint, to frustrate; to infatuate; to cheat. |
| FOCAL , fō'kāl. a. Belonging to the focus. | FOLIO , fō'lē-ō. s. A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. | FOOLBORN , fōöl'bōrn. a. Foolish from the birth. |
| FOCUS , fō'kūs. s. The point where the rays are collected by a burning glass; the point in the axis of a lens, where the rays meet and cross each other; a certain point in the axis of a curve. | FOLK , fōkē. s. People, in familiar language; nations, mankind. | FOOLERY , fōöl'ūr-ē. s. Habitual folly; an act of folly, trifling practice; object of folly. |
| FODDER , fōd'dür. s. Dry food stored up for cattle against winter. | Notwithstanding this word is originally plural, our language is so little used to a plural without s, that <i>Folks</i> may now be accounted the best orthography, as it is certainly the only current pronunciation. | FOOLHARDINESS , fōöl-hār'dē-nēs. s. Mad rashness. |
| To FODDER , fōd'dür. v. a. To feed with dry food. | FOLLICLE , fō'lē-kl. s. A cavity in any body with strong coats; a capsula, a seed-vessel. | FOOLHARDY , fōöl-hār'dē. a. Daring without judgment, madly adventurous. |
| FODDERER , fōd'dür-ēr. s. He who fodders cattle. | To FOLLOW , fōl'ō. v. a. (327). To go after, not before, or side by side; to attend as a dependent; to pursue; to succeed in order of time; to be consequential, as effects; to imitate, to copy; to obey, to observe; to attend to, to be busied with. | FOOLTRAP , fōöl'trāp. s. A snare to catch fools in. |
| FOE , fō. s. (296). An enemy in war; a persecutor, an enemy in common life; an opponent, an ill-wisher. | To FOLLOW , fōl'ō. v. n. To come after another; to be posterior in time; to be consequential; to continue endeavours. | FOOLISH , fōöl'ish. a. Void of understanding, weak of intellect; imprudent, indiscreet; in Scripture, wicked, sinful. |
| FOEMAN , fō'mān. s. Enemy in war. | FOLLOWER , fōl'ō-ōr. s. One who comes after another, not before, him, or side by side; a dependent; an attendant; an associate; an imitator, a copier. | FOOLISHLY , fōöl'ish-lē. ad. Weakly, without understanding; in Scripture, wickedly. |
| FOETUS , fē'tūs. s. (296). The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed. | FOLLY , fō'lē. s. Want of understanding, weakness of intellect; criminal weakness, depravity of mind; act of negligence or passion unbecoming wisdom. | FOOLISHNESS , fōöl'ish-nēs. s. Folly, want of understanding; foolish practice, actual deviation from the right. |
| FOG , fōg. s. A thick mist, a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water; aftergrass. | To FOMENT , fō-mēnt'. v. a. To cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage, to support, to cherish. | FOOT , fūt. s. plural Feet. (307). The part upon which we stand; that by which any thing is supported; the lower part, the base; infantry; state, character, condition; scheme, plan, settlement; a certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; a measure containing twelve inches; step. |
| FOGGILY , fōg'gē-lē. ad. (383). Mistily, darkly, cloudily. | FOMENTATION , fō-mēn-tā'shūn. s. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping; the lotion prepared to foment the parts. | To FOOT , fūt. v. n. (307). To dance, to tread wantonly, to trip; to walk, not ride. |
| FOGGINESS , fōg'gē-nēs. s. The state of being dark or misty, cloudiness, mistiness. | FOMENTER , fō-mēn'tōr. s. An encourager, a supporter. | To FOOT , fūt. v. a. To spurn, to kick; to tread. |
| FOGGY , fōg'gē. a. (383). Misty, cloudy, dark; cloudy in understanding, dull. | FOND , fōnd. s. Foolish, silly; foolishly tender, injudiciously indulgent; pleased in too great a degree, foolishly delighted. | FOOTBALL , fūt'bāll. s. A ball driven by the foot. |
| FOH , fōh. interject. An interjection of abhorrence. | To FONDLE , fōn'dl. v. a. (405). To treat with great indulgence, to caress, to cocker. | FOOTBOY , fūt'bōy. s. A low menial, an attendant in livery. |
| FOIBLE , fōē'bl. s. (299). A weak side, a blind side. | FONDLER , fōn'dl-ōr. s. One who fondles. | FOOTBRIDGE , fūt'bridjē. s. A bridge on which passengers walk. |
| To FOIL , fōil. v. a. To put to the worst, to defeat. | FONDLING , fōn'dl-ing. s. A person or thing much fondled or caressed, something regarded with great affection. | FOOTCLOTH , fūt'klōth. s. A sumpter cloth. |
| FOIL , fōil. s. (299). A descent, a misfortune; leaf, gilding; something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre; a blunt sword used in fencing. | FONDLY , fōnd'lē. ad. Foolishly, weakly; with great or extreme tenderness. | FOOTHOLD , fūt'hōld. s. Space to hold the foot. |
| FOILER , fōil'ōr. s. One who has gained advantage over another. | FONDNESS , fōnd'nēs. s. Foolishness, weakness; foolish tenderness; tender passion; unseasonable liking. | FOOTING , fūt'tīng. s. Ground for the foot; foundation, basis, support; tread, walk; dance; entrance, beginning, establishment; state, condition, settlement. |
| To FOIN , fōin. v. n. (299). To push in fencing. | FONT , fōnt. s. A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church. | FOOTLICKER , fūt'līk-ōr. s. A slave, an humble fawner. |
| FOISON , fōē'z'n. s. Plenty, abundance. | FOOD , fōod. s. (306). Virtuous provision for the mouth; any thing that nourishes. | FOOTMAN , fūt'mān. s. A soldier that marches and fights on foot; a low menial servant in livery; one who practices to walk or run. |
| To FOIST , fōist. v. a. (299). To insert by forgery. | FOODFUL , fōod'fūl. s. Fruitful, full of food. | FOOTMANSHP , fūt'mān-shīpt. s. The art or faculty of a runner. |
| FOLD , fōld. s. The ground in which sheep are confined; the place where sheep are housed; the flock of sheep; a limit, a boundary; a double, a complication, one part added to another; from the foregoing signification is derived the use of Fold, in composition. Fold signifies the same quantity added, as twenty fold, twenty times repeated. | FOOL , fōöl. s. (306). One to whom nature has denied reason, a | FOOTPACE , fūt'pās. s. Part of a pair of stairs, whereto, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place; a pace so steeper than a slow walk. |
| To FOLD , fōld. v. a. To shut sheep in the fold; to double, to complicate; to inclose, to include, to shut. | | FOOTPAD , fūt'pād. s. A highwayman that robs on foot. |
| To FOLD , fōld. v. n. To close over another of the same kind. | | FOOTPATH , fūt'pāth. s. Narrow way which will not admit horses. |
| FOLIACEOUS , fōlē-ā'shūs. a. Consisting of leaves. | | FOOTPOST , fūt'pōst. s. A post or messenger that travels on foot. |
| FOLIAGE , fōlē-jājē. L. (90). Leaves, tufts of leaves. | | FOOTSTALL , |

FOR

FOR

FOR

—nō, move, nōr, nōt; —tube, tōb, bōll; —dil; —pōund; —thin, this.

FOOTSTALL, fōt'stāl. f.

A woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP, fōt'stēp. f.

Trace, track, imprecision left by the foot; token, mark; example.

FOOTSTOOL, fōt'stōōl. f.

Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

FOP, fōp. f.

A coxcomb, a man of small understanding and much ostentation, one fond of dress.

FOPPERY, fōp'ēr-ē. f.

Folly, impertinence; affection of show or importance, showy folly; fondness of dress.

FOPPISH, fōp'pish. a.

Foolish, idle, vain; vain in show, vain of dress.

FOPPISHLY, fōp'pish-lē. ad.

Vainly, ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS, fōp'pish-nēs. f.

Vanity, showy vanity.

FOPPLING, fōp'ling. f.

A petty fop, more properly written *Foppling*.

FOR, fōr. prep. (167).

Because of; with respect to; considered as, in the place of; for the sake of; in comparative respect; after Oh, an expression of desire; on account of, in solution of; inducing to as a motive, in remedy of; in exchange for; in the place of, instead of; in supply of, to serve in the place of; through a certain duration; in search of, in quest of; in favour of, on the part of; with intention of; notwithstanding; to the use of; in consequence of; in recompense of.

FOR, fōr. conj.

The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before; because, on this account that; for as much, in regard that, in consideration of.

To **FORAGE**, fōr'āje. v. n. (168).

To wander far, to rove at a distance; to wander in search of provisions; to ravage, to feed on spoil.

To **FORAGE**, fōr'āje. v. a.

To plunder, to strip.

FORAGE, fōr'āje. f. (90).

Search of provisions, the act of feeding abroad; provisions sought abroad; provisions in general.

FORAMINOUS, fō-rām'ē-nūs. a.

Full of holes.

To **FORBEAR**, fōr-bār'. v. n. pret.

I forbore, anciently *Forbare*; part. *Forborn*. To cease from any thing, to intermit; to pause, to delay; to omit voluntarily; to abstain; to restrain any violence of temper, to be patient.

To **FORBEAR**, fōr-bār'. v. a. (240).

To decline, to omit voluntarily; to spare, to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, fōr-bār'āns. f.

The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; intermission of something; command of temper; lenity; delay of punishment, mildness.

FORBEARER, fōr-bā'rār. f.

An intermitter, interceptor of, any thing.

To **FORBID**, fōr-bid'. v. a. pret.

I forbade, part. *Forbidden* or *Forbid*. To prohibit; to oppose, to hinder.

FORBIDDANCE, fōr-bid'dāns. f.

Prohibition.

FORBIDDENLY, fōr-bid'dān-lē. ad.

In an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDER, fōr-bid'dār. f.

One that prohibits.

FORBIDDING, fōr-bid'dāng. particip.

a. Raising abhorrence.

FORCE, fōrse. f.

Strength, vigour, might; violence; virtue, efficacy; validnes, power of law; armament, warlike preparation; destiny, necessity, fatal compulsion.

To **FORCE**, fōrse. v. a.

To compel, to constrain; to overpower; to impel; to enforce; to drive by violence or power; to storm, to take or enter by violence; to ravish, to violate by force; to force out, to extort.

FORCEDLY, fōr'sēd-lē. ad. (364).

Violently, constrainedly.

FORCEFUL, fōrse'fūl. a.

Violent, strong, impetuous.

FORCEFULLY, fōrse'fūl-ē. ad.

Violently, impetuously.

FORCELESS, fōrse'lēs. a.

Without force, weak, feeble.

FORCEPS, fōr'sēps. f.

Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs, but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds.

FORCER, fōr'sēr. f.

That which forces, drives, or constrains; the embolus of a pump working by pulsion.

FORCIBLE, fōr'sē-bl. a.

Strong, mighty; violent, impetuous; efficacious, powerful; prevalent, of great influence; done by force; valid; binding.

FORCIBleness, fōr'sē-bl-nēs. f.

Force, violence.

FORCIBLY, fōr'sē-blē. ad.

Strongly, powerfully; impetuously; by violence, by force.

FORCIPATED, fōr'sē-pā-tēd. a.

Like a pair of pincers to open and enclose.

FORD, fōrd. f.

A shallow part of a river; the stream, the current.

To **FORD**, fōrd. v. a.

To pass without swimming.

FORDABLE, fōrd'ā-bl. a.

Passable without swimming.

FORE, fōr. a.

Anterior, that which comes first in a progressive motion.

FORE, fōr. a.d.

Anteriorly: Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.

To **FOREARM**, fōr-ārm'. v. a.

To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.

To **FOREBODE**, fōr-bōd'. v. n.

To prognosticate, to foretel; to foreknow.

FOREBODER, fōr-bōd'ēr. f.

A prognosticator, a soothsayer; a fore-knower.

To **FORECAST**, fōr-kāst'. v. a.

To scheme, to plan before execution; to adjust, to contrive; to foresee, to provide against.

To **FORECAST**, fōr-kāst'. v. n.

To form schemes, to contrive beforehand.

FORECAST, fōr-kāst. f. (492).

Contrivance beforehand, antecedent policy.

FORECASTER, fōr-kāst'ēr. f.

One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE, fōr-kāsl. f.

In a ship, that part where the fore-mast stands.

FORECHOSEN, fōr-tshō'z'n. part.

Pre-elected.

FORECITED, fōr-si'tēd. part.

Quoted before.

FOR

To **FORECLOSE**, fōr-klōz'. v. a.

To shut up, to preclude, to prevent; to foreclose a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK, fōr'dēk. f.

The anterior part of the ship.

To **FORBESIGN**, fōr-de-sīn'. v. a.

To plan beforehand.

To **FOREDO**, fōr-dō'. v. a.

To ruin, to destroy; to overdo, to weary, to harass.

To **FOREDOOM**, fōr-dōō-n'. v. a.

To predetermine, to determine beforehand.

FOREEND, fōr'ēnd. f.

The anterior part.

FOREFATHER, fōr-fā'fār. f.

Ancestor, one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

To **FOREFEND**, fōr-fēnd'. v. a.

To prohibit, to avert; to provide for, to secure.

FOREFINGER, fōr'fīng-gār. f.

The finger next to the thumb, the index.

FOREFOOT, fōr'fōt. f. plural **Forefeet**.

The anterior foot of a quadruped.

To **FOREGO**, fōr-gō'. v. a.

To quit, to give up; to go before, to be past.

FOREGOER, fōr-gō'ōr. f.

Ancestor, progenitor.

FOREGROUND, fōr'grōund. f.

The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

FOREHAND, fōr'hānd. f.

The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part.

FOREHAND, fōr'hānd. a.

A thing done too soon.

FOREHANDED, fōr'hānd-ēd. a.

Early, timely, formed in the foreparts.

FOREHEAD, fōr'hēd. f. (515).

That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair; impudence, confidence, assurance.

FOREHOLDING, fōr-hōld'ing. f.

Predictions, ominous accounts.

FOREIGN, fōr'īn. a.

Not of this country, not domestic; alien, remote, not belonging; excluded, extraneous.

FOREIGNER, fōr'īn-ēr. f.

A man that comes from another country, a stranger.

FOREIGNNESS, fōr'īn-nēs. f.

Remoteness, want of relation to something.

To **FOREIMAGINE**, fōr-ē-im-mājē'. in. v. a.

To conceive or fancy before proof.

To **FOREJUDGE**, fōr-jūdj'. v. a.

To judge beforehand, to be prepossessed.

To **FOREKNOW**, fōr-nō'. v. a.

To have pre-science of, to foresee.

FOREKNOWABLE, fōr-nō'ā-bl. a.

Capable of being foreknown.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, fōr-nōl'īdž. f.

Prescience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

FORELAND, fōr'lānd. f.

A promontory, headland, high land jutting into the sea, a cape.

To **FORELAY**, fōr-lā'. v. a.

To lay wait for, to entrap by ambush.

To **FORELIFT**, fōr-līft'. v. a.

To raise aloft any anterior part.

FORELOCK, fōr'lōk. f.

The

FOR

(546). — **Fate**, *fāt*, *fāl*, *fāt*; — *mē*, *mēt*; — *pīn*, *pīn*; —

The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

FOREMAN, *fōr'mān*. *f.*
The first or chief person on a jury; the first servant in a shop.

FOREMENTIONED, *fōr'mēn'ēd*.
a. Mentioned or recited before.

FOREMOST, *fōr'mōst*. *a.*
First in place; first in dignity.

FORENAMED, *fōr'nām'd*. *a.*
Nominated before.

FORENOON, *fōr'nōōn*. *f.*
The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian.

FORENOTICE, *fōr'nōtīs*. *f.*
Information of an event before it happens.

FORENSICK, *fōr'nēs'kik*. *a.*
Belonging to courts of judicature.

To FOREORDAIN, *fōr'ōrdān*.
v. a. To predestinate, to predetermine, to preordain.

FOREPART, *fōr'pārt*. *f.*
The anterior part.

FOREPAST, *fōr'pāst*. *f.*
Past beyond a certain time.

FOREPOSSESSED, *fōr'pōz-zēst*. *a.*
Preoccupied, prepossessed, pre-engaged.

FORERANK, *fōr'rānk*. *f.*
First rank, front.

FORERECITED, *fōr're-sī'tēd*. *a.*
Mentioned or enumerated before.

FORERUN, *fōr'rūn*. *v. a.*
To come before as an earnest of something following; to precede, to have the start of.

FORERUNNER, *fōr'rūn'nōr*. *f.*
An harbinger, a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow; a prognostick, a sign foreshowing any thing.

To FORESAY, *fōr'sāy*. *v. a.*
To predict, to prophesy.

To FORESEE, *fōr'sē*. *v. a.*
To see beforehand, to see what has not yet happened.

To FORESHAME, *fōr'shāmē*. *v. a.*
To shame, to bring reproach upon.

FORESHIP, *fōr'ship*. *f.*
The anterior part of the ship.

To FORESHORTEN, *fōr'shōr'tn*.
v. a. To shorten the forepart.

To FORESHOW, *fōr'shō*. *v. a.*
To predict; to represent before it comes.

FORESIGHT, *fōr'sītē*. *f.*
Foreknowledge; provident care of futurity.

FORESIGHTFUL, *fōr'sītēfūl*. *a.*
Prescient, provident.

To FORESIGNIFY, *fōr'sīg'nē-fī*.
v. a. To betoken beforehand, to foreshow.

FORESKIN, *fōr'skin*. *f.*
The prepuce.

FORESKIRT, *fōr'skērt*. *f.*
The loose part of the coat before.

To FORESLOW, *fōr'slō*. *v. a.*
To delay, to hinder; to neglect, to omit.

To FORESPEAK, *fōr'spēk*. *v. n.*
To predict, to foreshay; to forbid.

FORESPENT, *fōr'spēnt*. *a.*
Wasted, tired, spent; forepassed, past; bestowed before.

FORESPURRER, *fōr'spōr'ūr*. *f.*
One that rides before.

FOREST, *fōr'st*. *f.*
A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.

FOR

To **FORESTAL**, *fōr'stāl*. (406).
To anticipate, to take up beforehand; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention; to seize or gain possession of before another.

FORESTALLER, *fōr'stāl'ūr*. *f.*
One that anticipates the market, one that purchases before others to raise the price.

FORESTBORN, *fōr'rest'bōrn*. *a.*
Born in a wild.

FORESTER, *fōr'rest-tēr*. *f.*
An officer of the forest; an inhabitant of the wild country.

To **FORETASTE**, *fōr'tāstē*. *v. a.*
To have antepast of, to have prescience of; to taste before another.

FORETASTE, *fōr'tāstē*. *f.*
Anticipation of.

To **FORETEL**, *fōr'tēl*. *v. a.*
To predict, to prophecy, to foreshow.

FORETELLER, *fōr'tēl'lēr*. *f.*
Predictor, foreteller.

To **FORETHINK**, *fōr'thīnk*. *v. a.*
To anticipate in the mind, to have prescience of.

To **FORETHINK**, *fōr'thīnk*. *v. n.*
To contrive beforehand.

FORETHOUGHT, *fōr'thāwt*. *part. p.* of the verb **FORETHINK**.

FORETHOUGHT, *fōr'thāwt*. *f.*
Prescience, anticipation; provident care.

To **FORETOKEN**, *fōr'tōk'n*. *v. a.*
To foreshow, to prognosticate as a sign.

FORETOKEN, *fōr'tōk'n*. *f.*
Provenient sign, prognostick.

FORETOOTH, *fōr'tōoth*. *f.*
The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth, one of the incisors.

FORETOP, *fōr'tōp*. *f.*
That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

FOREVOUCHED, *fōr'veuch'd*. *ad.* part.
Affirmed before, formerly told.

FOREWARD, *fōr'wārd*. *f.*
The van, the front.

To **FOREWARN**, *fōr'wārn*. *v. a.*
To admonish beforehand; to inform previously of any future event; to caution against any thing beforehand.

To **FOREWISH**, *fōr'wīsh*. *part.*
To desire beforehand.

FOREWORN, *fōr'wōrn*. *part.*
Worn out, wasted by time or use.

FORFEIT, *fōr'fīt*. *f.* (255).
Something lost by the commission of a crime, a fine, a mulct.

To **FORFEIT**, *fōr'fīt*. *v. a.*
To lose by some breach of condition, to lose by some offence.

FORFEIT, *fōr'fīt*. *a.*
Liable to penal seizure, alienated by a crime.

FORFEITABLE, *fōr'fīt-ā-bl*. *a.*
Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FORFEITURE, *fōr'fīt-yūrē*. *f.*
The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited, a mulct, a fine.

To **FOREFEND**, *fōr'fēnd*. *v. a.*
To prevent, to forbid.

FORGAVE, *fōr'gāvē*.
The preterit of **Forgive**.

FORGE, *fōr'jē*. *f.*
The place where iron is beaten into form; any place where any thing is made or shaped.

To **FORGE**, *fōr'jē*. *v. a.*

FOR

To form by the hammer; to make by any means; to counterfeit, to falsify.

FORGER, *fōr'jēr*. *f.*
One who makes or forms; one who counterfeits any thing.

§ This word is sometimes, but without the least foundation in analogy, written **farger**.

FORGERY, *fōr'jēr-ē*. *f.*
The crime of falsification; smith's work, the act of the forge.

To **FORGET**, *fōr'gēt*. *v. a.* pret.
Forgot, part. **Forgotten** or **forgot**. *f.* *adj.* memory of, to let go from the remembrance; not to attend, to neglect.

FORGETFUL, *fōr'gēt'fūl*. *a.*
Not retaining the memory of; oblivious; inattentive, negligent.

FORGETFULNESS, *fōr'gēt'fūlnēs*. *f.*
Oblivion, loss of memory; negligence, inattention.

FORGETTER, *fōr'gēt'tēr*. *f.*
One that forgets; a careless person.

To **FORGIVE**, *fōr'gāvē*. *v. a.* pret.
Forgave, p. p. **Forgiven**. (157). To pardon; to remit, not to exact debt or penalty.

FORGIVENESS, *fōr'gīv'nes*. *f.*
The act of forgiving; pardon; tenderness, willingness to pardon; remission of a fine or penalty.

FORGIVER, *fōr'gīv'ūr*. *f.*
One who pardons.

FORGOT, *fōr'gōt*. *f.*

FORGOTTEN, *fōr'gōt'tēn*. *f.*
Part. past. of **Forget**. Not remembered.

FORK, *fōrk*. *f.*
An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs; a point.

To **FORK**, *fōrk*. *v. n.*
To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

FORKED, *fōr'kēd*. *a.* (366).
Opening into two or more parts.

FORKEDLY, *fōr'kēd-lē*. *ad.*
In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS, *fōr'kēd-nēs*. *f.*
The quality of opening into two parts.

FORKHEAD, *fōrk'hēd*. *f.*
Point of an arrow.

FORKY, *fōr'kē*. *a.*
Forked, opening into two parts.

FORLORN, *fōr'lōrn*. *a.*
Deserted, destitute, forsaken, wretched, helpless; lost, desparate, small, despicable.

§ This word is sometimes, but improperly, pronounced so as to rhyme with **mourn**.

FORLORNNESS, *fōr'lōrn'nes*. *f.*
Misery, solitude.

FORM, *fōrm*. *f.*
The external appearance of any thing; shape; particular model or modification; beauty, elegance of appearance; ceremony, formality, order; external appearance without the essential qualities, empty show; external rites; stated method, established practice; a long seat; a chais, a rank of students; the seat or bed-of-a-hare.

§ When this word signifies a long seat, or a class of students, it is universally pronounced with the *o*, as in **for**, **more**, &c.

To **FORM**, *fōrm*. *v. a.*
To make; to model; to scheme; to plan; to arrange; to adjust; to contrive; to join; to model by education.

FORMAL, *fōr'māl*. *a.*
Ceremonious, solemn, precise; regular, methodical; external, having the appearance, but

FOR

FOR

FOU

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tūbe, tūb, būll ; — dīl ; — pōund ; — thin, THIS.

but not the essence; depending upon establishment or custom.

FORMALIST, fōrm'ā-līst. s.

One who prefers appearance to reality.

FORMALITY, fōrm-mā'lī-tē. s.

Ceremony, established mode of behaviour; solemn order, habit, or dress.

TO FORMALIZE, fōrm'mā-līz. v. a.

To model, to modify; to affect formality.

FORMALLY, fōrm'mā-lē. ad.

According to established rules; ceremoniously, stiffly, precisely; in open appearance; essentially, characteristically.

FORMATION, fōrm'mā-shōn. s.

The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.

FORMATIVE, fōrm'mā-tīv. a.

Having the power of giving form, plasti^c.

FORMER, fōrm'mōr. s.

He that forms, maker, contriver, planner.

FORMER, fōrm'mōr. a.

Before another in time; mentioned before another; past

FORMERLY, fōrm'mōr-lē. ad.

In times past.

FORMIDABLE, fōrm'mē-dā-bl. a.

Terrible, dreadful, tremendous.

FORMIDABleness, fōrm'mē-dā-bl-nēs. s.

The quality of exciting terror or dread; the thing causing dread.

FORMIDABLY, fōrm'mē-dā-blē. ad.

In a terrible manner.

FORMLESS, fōrm'lēs. a.

Shapeless, without regularity of form.

FORMULARY, fōrm'mū-lār-ē. s.

A book containing stated and prescribed models.

FORMULE, fōrm'mūlē. s.

A set or prescribed model.

TO FORNIMATE, fōr'nē-kātē. v. n.

To commit lewdness.

FORNICATION, fōr-nē-kā-shōn. s.

Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman; in scripture, sometimes idolatry.

FORNicator, fōr'nē-kā-tōr. s. (521)

One that has commerce with unmarried women.

FORNICATRESS, fōr'nē-kā-trēs. s.

A woman who, without marriage, cohabits with a man.

TO FORSAKE, fōr-sāk'. v. a. pret.

Forsook, part. pass. Forsook or Forlaken.

To leave in resentment or dislike; to leave, to go away from; to desert, to fail.

FORSAKER, fōr-sā'kōr. s.

Defector, one that forsakes.

FORSOOTH, fōr-sōōth'. ad.

In truth, certainly, very well; an old word of honour in address to women.

TO FORSWEAR, fōr-swār'. v. a. pret.

Forswore, part. Forswore. To renounce upon oath; to deny upon oath; with the reciprocal pronoun, as to forswear himself, to be perjured, to swear falsely.

TO FORSWEAR, fōr-swār'. v. n.

To swear falsely, to commit perjury.

FORSWEARER, fōr-swār'ōr. s.

One who is perjured.

FORT, fōrt. s.

A fortified house, a castle.

FORTED, fōrt'ēd. a.

Fortified or guarded by forts.

FORTIF, fōrt'if. ad.

Forward, coward; abroad, out of doors; out into public view; on to the end.

FORTH, fōrth prep.

Out of.

FORTHCOMING, fōrth-kūm'īng. a.

Ready to appear, not absconding.

FORTHISSUING, fōrth-īsh'hū-īng. a.

Coming out, coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRIGHT, fōrth-rite'. ad.

Straight forward, without flexions.

FORWITH, fōrth-wīth'. ad.

Immediately, without delay, at once, straight ~~fōr~~. TH in with at the end of this word is pronounced with the sharp sound, as in this, contrary to the sound of those letters in the same word when single. The same may be observed of the f in of.

FORTIETH, fōr'tē-ēth. a.

The fourth tenth.

FORTIFIABLE, fōr'tē-fī-ā-bl. a..

What may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION, fōr-tē-fē-kā-shōn. s.

The science of military architecture; a place built for strength.

FORTIFIER, fōr'tē-fī-ūr. s.

One who erects works for defence; one who supports or secures.

TO FORTIFY, fōr'tē-fī. v. a.

To strengthen against attacks by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage; to fix, to establish in resolution.

FORTIN, fōrt'in. s.

A little fort.

FORTITUDE, fōr'tē-tūdē. s.

Courage, bravery, magnanimity; strength, force.

FORTNIGHT, fōr'tē-nītē s. (144).

The space of two weeks.

FORTRESS, fōr'trēs. s.

A strong hold, a fortified place.

FORTUITOUS, fōr-tū'ē-tūs. a. (463).

Accidental, casual.

~~fōr~~ The reason why the t in this word and its compounds does not take the hissing sound, as it does in fortune is, because the accent is after it. (463).

FORTUITOUSLY, fōr-tū'ē-tūs-lē. ad.

Accidentally, casually.

FORTUITOUSNESS, fōr-tū'ē-tūs-nēs. s.

Accident, chance.

FORTUNATE, fōr'tshū-nātē. a.

Lucky, happy, successful.

FORTUNATELY, fōr'tshū-nātē-lē. ad.

Happily, successfully.

FORTUNATES, fōr'tshū-nātēs. s.

Happiness, good luck, success.

FORTUNE, fōr'tshūnē. s. (461).

The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour; the good or ill that befalls man; the chance of life, means of living; event, success good or bad; estate, possessions; the portion of a man or woman.

TO FORTUNE, fōr'tshūnē. v. n.

To befall, to happen, to come casually to pass.

FORTUNED, fōr'tshūn'd. a.

Supplied by fortune.

FORTUNEBOOK, fōr'tshūn-bōōk. s.

A book consulted to know fortune.

FORTUNEHUNTER, fōr'tshūn-hān-tūr. s.

A man whose employment is to enquire after women with great portions to enrich himself by marrying them.

FORTUNETELLER, fōr'tshūn-tēl-lūr. s.

One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

FORTY, fōr'tē. a.

Four times ten.

FORUM, fōr'rum. s

Any publick place.

FORWARD, fōr'wārd. ad.

Towards, onward, progressively.

FORWARD, fōr'wārd. a.

Warm, earnest; ardent, eager; confident, presumptuous; premature, early, ripe; quick, ready, hasty.

TO FORWARD, fōr'wārd. v. a.

To hasten, to quicken; to patronize, to advance.

FORWARDER, fōr'wār-dār. s.

He who promotes any thing.

FORWARDLY, fōr'wārd-lē. ad.

Eagerly, hastily.

FORWARDNESS, fōr'wārd-nēs. s.

Readiness to act; quickness; earliness, early ripeness; confidence, assurance.

FORWARDS, fōr'wārds. ad.

Straight before, progressively.

FOSSE, fōs. s.

A ditch, a moat.

FOSSEWAY, fōs'wā. s.

One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOSSIL, fōs'sil. a.

Dug out of the earth.

FOSSIL, fōs'sil. s.

That which is dug out of the bowels of the earth.

TO FOSTER, fōs'tōr. v. a:

To nurse, to feed, to support; to pamper, to encourage; to cherish, to forward.

FOSTERAGE, fōs'tōr-ājē. s. (90).

The charge of nursing.

FOSTERBROTHER, fōs'tōr-brōth-ār.

One bred at the same pap.

FOSTERCHILD, fōs'tōr-tshīld. s.

A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

FOSTERDAM, fōs'tōr-dām. s.

A nurse, one that performs the office of a mother.

FOSTEREARTH, fōs'tōr-ērth. s.

Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow first in it.

FOSTERER, fōs'tōr-ēr. s.

A nurse, one who gives food in the place of a parent.

FOSTERFATHER, fōs'tōr-fā-thōr. s.

One who trains up the child of another as if it were his own.

FOSTERMOTHER, fōs'tōr-māth-ār.

A nurse.

FOSTERSON, fōs'tōr-sōn. s.

One fed and educated as a child, though not the son by nature.

FOUGHT, fōwt. (393) (319).

The preterit and participle of Fight.

FOUGHTEN, fōw't'n. (103).

The passive participle of Fight.

FOUL, fōōl. a. (313).

Not clean, filthy; impure, polluted; wicked, detestable; unjust; coarse, gross; full of gross humours, wanting purgation, cloudy, stormy; not bright, not serene; with rough force, with unseasonable violence; among seamen, entangled, as a rope is foul of the anchor.

TO FOUL, fōōl. v. a.

To dab, to bemire, to make slyby.

FOULFACED, fōōl'fāstē. a.

Having an ugly or hateful visage.

FOULY,

FOU

FRA

FRA

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mè, mêt; — pine, pîn; —

- FOULY**, fôul'ë. a.l.
Filthily, nastily, odiously.
- FOULMOUTHED**, fôul'môuth'd. a.
Scandalous, habituated to the use of opprobrious terms.
- FOULNESS**, fôul'nës. f.
Filthiness, nastiness; pollution, impurity; hatefulness; injustice; ugliness; dishonesty.
- FOUND**, fôund. (313).
The preterit and participle passive of Find.
- To FOUND**, fôund. v. a. (313).
To lay the basis of any building; to build, to raise; to establish, to erect; to give birth or original to; to raise upon, as on a principle or ground, to fix firmly.
- To FOUND**, fôund. v. a.
To form by melting and pouring into moulds, to cast.
- FOUNDATION**, fôun-dâ'shün. f.
The basis or lower parts of an edifice; the act of fixing the basis; the principles or ground on which any notion is raised; original, rise; a revenue settled and established for any purpose; particularly charity; establishment, settlement.
- FOUNDER**, fôun'dür. f.
A builder, one who raises an edifice; one who establishes a revenue for any purpose; one from whom any thing has its original or beginning; a caster, one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.
- To FOUNDER**, fôun'dür. v. a. (313).
To cause such a forenses and tendernels in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.
- To FOUNDER**, fôû'dür. v. n.
To sink to the bottom; to fail, to miscarry.
- FOUNDRY**, fôûn'dré. f.
A place where figures are formed of melted metal, a casting house.
- FOUNDLING**, fôûnd'ling. f.
A child exposed to chance, a child found without any parent or owner.
- FOUNDRESS**, fôûn'drés. f.
A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing, a woman that establishes any charitable revenue.
- FOUNT**, fôûnt. (313). } f.
FOUNTAIN, fôûnt'in. (208). } f.
A well, a spring; a small basin of springing water; a jet, a spout of water; the head or spring of a river; original, first principle, first cause.
- FOUNTAINLESS**, fôûnt'in-lës. a.
Without a fountain.
- FOUNTFUL**, fôûnt'fûl. a.
Full of springs.
- FOUR**, fôre. a. (318).
Twice two.
- FOURBE**, fôôrb. f. (315).
A cheat, a tricking fellow.
- FOURFOLD**, fôre'fôld. a.
Four times told.
- FOURFOOTED**, fôre'fût-ëd. a.
Quadruped.
- FOURSCORE**, fôre'fôôr. a.
Four times twenty, eighty; it is used elliptically for fourscore years.
- FOURSQUARE**, fôre'fôôr. a.
Quadrangular.
- FOURTEEN**, fôre'téëñ. a.
Four and ten.
- FOURTEENTH**, fôre'téëñth. a.
The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth.
- FOURTH**, fôrth. a.
The ordinal of four, the first after the third.
- FOURTHLY**, fôrth'lë. ad.
In the fourth place.
- FOURWHEELED**, fôre'hwël'd. a.
Running upon twice two wheels.
- FOWL**, fôul. f. (223).
A winged animal, a bird.
- To FOWL**, fôul. v. n.
To kill birds for food or game.
- FOWLER**, fôul'ür. f.
A sportsman who pursues birds.
- FOWLINGPIECE**, fôul'ing-pëçë. f.
A gun for birds.
- FOX**, fôks. f.
A wild animal of the dog kind, remarkable for his cunning; a knave or cunning fellow.
- FOXCASE**, fôks'kâfë. f.
A fox's skin.
- FOXCHASE**, fôks'tshâsë. f.
The pursuit of the fox with hounds.
- FOXGLOVES**, fôks'glôvz. f.
A plant.
- FOXHUNTER**, fôks'hônt-ür. f.
A man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes.
- FOXSHIP**, fôks'hip. f.
The character or qualities of a fox, cunning.
- FOXTRAP**, fôks'trâp. f.
A gin or snare to catch foxes.
- To FRACT**, frâkt. v. a.
To break, to violate, to infringe.
- FRACTION**, frâk'shün. f.
The act of breaking, the state of being broken; a broken part of an integral.
- FRACTIONAL**, frâk'shün-äl. a.
Belonging to a broken number.
- FRACTURE**, frâk'tshüre. f. (461).
Breach, separation of continuous parts; the breaking of a bone.
- To FRACTURE**, frâk'tshüre. v. a.
To break a bone.
- FRAGILE**, frâdjë'il. a. (140).
Brittle, easily snapped or broken; weak, uncertain, frail.
- FRAGILITY**, frâ-jîl'ë-të. f.
Brittleness, weakness; frailty, liableness to fault.
- FRAGMENT**, frâg'mënt. f.
A part broken from the whole, an imperfect piece.
- FRAGMENTARY**, frâg'mëñ-tär-ë. a.
Composed of fragments.
- FRACOR**, frâ'gôr. f.
A noise, a crack, a crash.—See *Drama*.
- FRAGRANCE**, frâ'grâñse. } f.
FRAGRANCY, frâ'grân-së. } f.
Sweetness of smell, pleasing scent.
- FRAGRANT**, frâ'grâñt. a.
Odorous, sweet of smell.
- This word is sometimes, but improperly, heard with the *a* in the first syllable pronounced short. The long *a* in *Fragro*, and the short *a* in *Fragilis*, seem to have determined the quantity of this letter in *Fragrant* and *Fragile*.—See *Drama*.
- FRAGRANTLY**, frâ'grâñt-lë. ad.
With sweet scent.
- FRAIL**, frâle. f. (202).
A basket made of rushes; a rush for weaving baskets.
- FRAIL**, frâle. a.
Weak, easily destroyed; weak of resolution, liable to error or seduction.
- FRAILNESS**, frâle'nës. f.
Weakness, instability.

- FRAILTY**, frâle'të. f.
Weakness of resolution, instability of mind; fault proceeding from weakness, loss of firmity.
- RAISE**, frâze. f. (202).
A pancake with bacon in it.
- To FRAME**, frâme. v. a.
To form; to fit one thing to another; to make, to compose; to regulate, to adjust; to plan; to invent.
- FRAME**, frâme. f.
Any thing made so as to inclose or admit something else; order, regularity; scheme, contrivance; mechanical construction; shape, form, proportion.
- FRAMER**, frâme'ür. f.
Maker, former, contriver, schemer.
- FRANCHISE**, frân'thiz. L (140).
Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege, immunity, right granted; district, extent of jurisdiction.
- To FRANCHISE**, frân'thiz. v. a.
To enfranchise, to make free.
- FRANGIBLE**, frân'jë-bl. a. (405).
Fragile, brittle, easily broken.
- FRANK**, frânk. a.
Liberal, generous; open, ingenuous, sincere, not reserved; without conditions, without payment; not restrained.
- FRANK**, frânk. f.
A place to feed hogs in, a sty; a letter which pays no postage; a French coin.
- To FRANK**, frânk. v. a.
To shut up in a frank or sty; to feed high, to sat, to cram; to exempt letters from postage.
- FRANKINCENSE**, frânk'in-sënsë. f.
An odoriferous kind of resin.
- FRANKLIN**, frânk'lïñ. f.
A steward; a bailiff of land.
- FRANKLY**, frânk'lë. ad.
Liberally, freely, kindly, readily.
- FRANKNESS**, frânk'nës. f.
Plainness of speech, openness, ingenuousness; liberality, bounteousness.
- FRANTICK**, frân'tik. a.
Mad, deprived of understanding by violent madness, outrageously and turbulently mad; transported by violence of passion.
- FRANTICKLY**, frân'tik-lë. ad.
Madly, outrageously.
- FRANTICKNESS**, frân'tik-nës. f.
Madness, fury of passion.
- FRATERNAL**, frâ-tér'nâl. a.
Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, becoming brothers.
- FRATERNALLY**, frâ-tér'nâl-ë. ad.
In a brotherly manner.
- FRATERNITY**, frâ-tér'në-të. f.
The state or quality of a brother; body of men united, corporation, society; men of the same class or character.
- FRATICIDE**, frâ'trë-sïde. f.
The murder of a brother.
- RAUD**, frâwd. f. (213).
Deceit, cheat, trick, artifice.
- RAUDFUL**, frâwd'fûl. a.
Treacherous, artful, trickish.
- RAUDFULLY**, frâwd'fûl-lë. ad.
Deceitfully, artfully.
- RAUDULENCE**, frâw'dû-lënsë. } f.
RAUDULENCY, frâw'dû-lëñ-së. } f.
Deceitfulness, trickishness, propensity to artifice.—See *Principles*, No. 292, 376.
- RAUDULENT**, frâw'dû-lëñt. a.
Full of artifice, trickish, deceitful.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, būll; —ōil; —pōund; —thin, thīs.

FRAUDULENTLY, frāw'dū-lēnt-lē.
ad. By fraud, by artifice, deceitfully.

FRAUGHT, frāwt. part. paff. (393).
Laden, charged; filled, stored, thronged.

FRAY, frā. f. (220).
A broil, a battle, a combat.

To FRAY, frā. v. a.
To rub, to wear away by rubbing.

FREAK, frēk. f. (227).
A sudden fancy, a whim, a capricious prank.

To FREAK, frēk. v. a.
To variegate.

FREAKISH, frēk'ish. a.
Capricious, humoursome.

FREAKISHLY, frēk'ish-lē. ad.
Capriciously, humoursome.

FREAKISHNESS, frēk'ish-nēs. f.
Capriciousness, whimsicalness.

FRECKLE, frēk'kl. f. (405).
A spot raised in the skin by the sun; any small spot or discoloration.

FRECKLED, frēk'kl'd. a.
Spotted, maculated.

FRECKLY, frēk'klē. a.
Full of freckles.

FREE, frē. a. (246).

At liberty; uncompeled, unrestrained; permitted; conveving without reserve; liberal; frank; guiltless; exempt; invested with franchises, possessing any thing without vassalage; without expence.

To FREE, frē. v. a.

To set at liberty; to rid from, to clear from any thing ill; to exempt.

FREEBOOTER, frē-bōō'tur. f.

A robber, a plunderer.

FREEBOOTING, frē-bōō'ting. f.

Robbery, plunder.

FREEBORN, frē'bōrn. f.

Inheriting liberty.

FREECHAPEL, frē-tshāp'cl. f.

A chapel of the king's foundation.

FREECOST, frē-kōst'. f.

Without expence.

FREEDMAN, frēd'mān. f.

A slave manumitted.

FREEDOM, frē'dūm. f.

Liberty, independence; privilege, franchises, immunities; unrestraint; ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

FREEFOOTED, frē-fūt'ed. a.

Not restrained in the march.

FREEHEARTED, frē-hār'ted. a.

Liberal, unrestrained.

FREEHOLD, frē'hōld. f.

That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREEHOLDER, frē'hōl-dūr. f.

One who has a freehold.

FREELY, frē'lē. ad.

At liberty; without restraint; without reserve; without impediment; frankly, liberally; spontaneously, of its own accord.

FREEMAN, frē'mān. f.

One not a slave, not a vassal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

FREEMINDED, frē-mind'ed. a.

Unconstrained, without load of care.

FREENESS, frē'nēs. f.

The state or quality of being free; openness, unrestrainedness, liberality.

FREESCHOOL, frē'skōōl. f.

A school in which learning is given without pay.

FREESPOKEN, frē-spōk'n. a.

Accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREESTONE, frē'stōne. f.

Stone commonly used in building.

FREETHINKER, frē-thīnk'ūr. f.

A libertine, a contemner of religion.

FREEWILL, frē-wīl'. f.

The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness.

FREEWOMAN, frē'wōm-ān. f.

A woman not enslaved.

To FREEZE, frē'ze. v. n. (246).

To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

To FREEZE, frē'ze. v. a. pret. Froze,

part. Frozen or Froze. To congeal with cold; to kill by cold; to chill by the loss of power or motion.

To FREIGHT, frātē. v. a. (249)

(393). pret. Freighted, part. Fraught, Freighted. To load a ship or vessels of carriage with goods for transportation; to load with a burthen.

FREIGHT, frātē. f.—See Eight.

Any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER, frātē'r. f.

He who freighteth a vessel.

FRENCH CHALK, frēnsh'tshāwk. f.

An indurated clay.

To FRENCHIFY, frēnsh't-fī. v. a.

To infect with the manner of France, to make a coxcomb.

FRENETICK, frē-nēt'ik. a.

Mad, distractred.

FRENZY, frē'zē. f.

Madness, distraction of mind.

FREQUENCE, frē'kwēnse. f.

Crowd, concourse, assembly.

Some speakers, and those not vulgar ones, pronounce the e in the first syllable of this and the following words, when the accent is on it, short; as if written frēk-wēnse, frēk-wēntly, &c. They have undoubtedly the short e in the Latin *frequens* to plead; and the Latin quantity is often found to operate in anglicized words of two syllables, with the accent on the first: but usage, in these words, seems decidedly against this pronunciation. The verb to frequent having the accent on the second syllable is under a different predication.—See Drama.

FREQUENCY, frē'kwēn-sē. f.

Common occurrence, the condition of being often seen, often occurring; used often to practise any thing; full of concourse.

FREQUENT, frē'kwēnt. a. (492).

Often done, often seen, often occurring; used often to practise any thing; full of concourse.

To FREQUENT, frē'kwēnt'. v. a. (492).

To visit often, to be much in any place.

FREQUENTABLE, frē-kwēnt'ā-bl. a.

Convenient, accessible.

FREQUENTATIVE, frē-kwēnt'ā-tiv.

a. A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER, frē'kwēnt'ōr. f.

One who often resorts to any place.

FREQUENTLY, frē'kwēnt-lē. ad.

Often, commonly, not rarely.

FRESCO, frēskō. f.

Coolness, shade, darkness; a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

FRESH, frēsh. a.

Cool; not salt; new, not impaired by time; recent, newly come; repaired from any loss or diminution; florid, vigorous; healthy in countenance; ruddy; free from faintness; sweet, opposed to stale or stinking.

To FRESHEN, frēsh'fēn. v. n. (246).

To make fresh.

To FRESHEN, frēsh'fēn. v. n. (246).

To grow fresh.

FRESHET, frēsh'ēt. f.

A pool of fresh water.

FRESHLY, frēsh'lē. ad.

Coolly; newly, in the former state renewed; with a healthy look, ruddily.

FRESHNESS, frēsh'nēs. f.

The state of being fresh.

FRET, frēt. f.

A frith, or strait of the sea; any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cause; that stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string; work rising in protuberance; agitation of the mind, commotion of the temper, passion.

To FRET, frēt. v. a.

To wear away by rubbing; to form into raised work; to variegate, to diversify; to make angry, to vex.

To FRET, frēt. v. n.

To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be worn away; to be angry, to be peevish.

FRETFUL, frēt'fūl. a.

Annoyed, peevish.

FRETFULLY, frēt'fūl-ē. ad.

Peevishly.

FRETFULNESS, frēt'fūl-nēs. f.

Peevishness.

FRETTY, frēt'tē. a.

Adored with raised work.

FRIABILITY, frē-ā-bil'ē-tē. f.

Capacity of being reduced to powder.

FRIABLE, frē-ā-bl. a.

Easily crumbled, easily reduced to powder.

FRIAR, fri'er. f. (88) (418).

A religious, a brother of some regular order.

FRIARLIKE, fri'er-like. a.

Monastic, unskilled in the world.

FRIARLY, fri'er-lē. ad.

Like a friar, a man untaught in life.

FRIARY, fri'er-ē. f.

A monastery or convent of friars.

To FRIBBLE, frēb'bl. v. n. (405).

To trifle.

Fribbler, frēb'bl-ōr. f.

A trifler.

FRICASSEE, frēk-ā-sē'. f.

A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.

FRICATION, frē-kā'shōn. f.

The act of rubbing one thing against another.

FRICITION, frēk'shōn. f.

The act of rubbing two bodies together; the resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another; medical rubbing with the flesh-brush or cloths.

FRIDAY, fri'dā. f. (222).

The sixth day of the week, so named of Freya, a Saxon deity.

FRIEND, frēnd. f.

One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to foe or enemy; one reconciled to another, a companion; a favourer; one propitiating; a familiar, companion.

FRIEND-

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mêt, mêt; — pine, pin; —

FRIENDLESS, frînd'lës. a.

Wanting friends, wanting support.

FRIENDLINESS, frînd'lé-nës. f.

A disposition to friendship; exertion of benevolence.

FRIENDLY, frînd'lë. a.

Having the temper and disposition of a friend, kind, favourable; disposed to union; salutary.

FRIENDSHIP, frînd'ship. f.

The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; highest degree of intimacy; favour, personal kindness; assistance, help.

FRIEZE, frîze. f.

A coarse warm cloth.

FRIEZE, frîze. f.

In architecture, a large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.

FRIGAT, frîg'ât. f. (91).

A small ship; a ship of war; any vessel on the water.

FRIGEFAC'TION, frîd'jé-fâk-shûn. f. (530). The act of making cold.**TO FRIGHT**, frîte. v. a. (393).

To terrify, to disturb with fear.

FRIGHT, frîte. f.

A sudden terror.

TO FRIGHTEN, frî't'n. v. a.

To terrify, to shock with dread.

FRIGHTFUL, frîte'fûl. a.

Terrible, dreadful, full of terror.

FRIGHTFULLY, frîte'fûl-é. ad.

Dreadfully, horribly.

FRIGHTFULNESS, frîte'fûl-nës. f.

The power of impressing terror.

FRIGID, frîdj'e'id. a.

Cold; without warmth of affection; impotent, without warmth of body; dull, without fire of fancy.

FRIGIDITY, frîj-id'ë-të. f.

Coldness, want of warmth; dulness, want of intellectual fire; want of corporeal warmth; coldness of affection.

FRIGIDLY, frîdj'e'id-lë. ad.

Coldly, dully, without affection.

FRIGIDNESS, frîdj'e'id-nës. f.

Coldness, dulness, want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK, fri-gô-rif'ik. a.

Causing cold.

TO FRILL, frîl. v. n.

To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk, as the hawk Frills.

FRINGE, frînjé. f.

Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture.

TO FRINGE, frînjé. v. a.

To adorn with fringes, to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRIPPERY, frîp'ér-é. f.

The place where old clothes are sold; old clothes, cast dresses, tattered rags.

TO FRISK, frîsk. v. n.

To leap, to skip; to dance in frolic or gaiety.

FRISK, frîsk. f.

A frolick, a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRISKER, frîsk'âr. f.

A wanton, one not constant or settled.

FRISKINESS, frîsk'ë-nës. f.

Gaiety, liveliness.

FRISKY, frîsk'ë. a.

Gay, airy.

FRIT, frît. f.

Among chymists, ashes or salt.

FRITH, frîth. f.

A strait of the sea; a kind of net.

FRITTER, frît'tûr. f.

A small piece cut to be fried; a fragment; a cheesecake.

TO FRITTER, frît'tûr. v. a.

To cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small particles or fragments.

FRIVOLOUS, frîv'ô-lôs. a.

Slight, trifling, of no moment.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, frîv'ô-lôs-nës. f.

Want of importance, triflingness.

FRIVOLOUSLY, frîv'ô-lôs-lë. ad.

Triflingly, without weight.

TO FRIZZLE, frîz'zl. v. a.—See *Codle*.

To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

FRIZLER, frîz'zl-âr. f.One that makes short curls, properly *Frizzler***FRO**, frô. ad.

Backward, regressively; to and fro, backwards and forwards.

FROCK, frôk. f.

A dress, a coat for children; a kind of close coat for men.

FROG, frôg. f.

A small animal with four feet, of the amphibious kind; the hollow part of the horse's hoof.

FROGBIT, frôg'bit. f.

An herb.

FROGFISH, frôg'fish. f.

A kind of fish.

FROGGRASS, frôg'grâs. f.

A kind of herb.

FROGGETTUCE, frôg'lêt-tîs. f.

A plant.

FROLICK, frôl'ik. a.

Gay, full of levity.

FROLICK, frôl'ik. f.

A wild prank, a flight of whim.

TO FROLICK, frôl'ik. v. n.

To play wild pranks.

FROLICKLY, frôl'ik-lë. ad.

Gaily, wildly.

FROLICKSOME, frôl'ik-sôm. a.

Full of wild gaiety.

FROLICKSOMENESS, frôl'ik-sôm-nës. f.

Wildness of gaiety, pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY, frôl'ik-sôm-lë. ad.

With wild gaiety.

FROM, frôm. prep.

Away, noting privation; noting reception; noting procession; descent, or birth; out of; noting progress from premises to inferences; noting the place or person from whom a message is brought; because of; not near to; noting separation; noting exemption or deliverance; at a distance; contrary to; noting removal; From is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as from above, from the parts above; from afar; from behind; from high.

FRONDIFEROUS, frônd-dif'fér-ôs. a.

Bearing leaves.

FRONT, frônt, or frônt. f.

The face; the face as opposed to an enemy; the part or place opposed to the face; the van of an army; the forepart of any thing, as of a building; the most conspicuous part; boldness, impudence.

¶ Mr. Sheridan marks this word in the second manner only; but I am much mistaken if custom does not almost universally adopt the first. If the second is ever used it seems to be in poetry, and that of the most solemn kind.

TO FRONT; frônt. v. a.

To oppose directly, or face to face; to stand opposed or overagainst any place or thing.

TO FRONT, frônt. v. n.

To stand foremost.

FRONTAL, frônt'âl. f.

Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead.

FRONTATED, frônt'tâ-tëd. a.

The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line; used in opposition to ciliated.

FRONTBOX, frônt'bôks. f.

The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.

FRONTED, frônt'ëd. a.

Formed with a front.

FRONTIER, frônt'yéér. f.

The marches, the limit, the utmost verge of any territory.

FRONTIER, frônt'yéér. a.

Bordering.

FRONTISPIECE, frônt'tis-péése. f.

That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

FRONTLESS, frônt'lës. a.

Without blushes, without shame.

FRONLET, frônt'lët. f.

A bandage worn upon the forehead.

FRONTROOM, frônt'rôom. f.

An apartment in the forepart of the house.

FRORE, frôre. a.

Frozen.

FROST, frôst. f.

The last effect of cold, the power or act of congelation.

FROSTBITTEN, frôst'bît-t'n. a.

Nipped or withered by the frost.

FROSTED, frôst'tëd. a.

Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

FROSTILY, frôs'të-lë. ad.

With frost, with excessive cold.

FROSTINESS, frôs'të-nës. f.

Cold, freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL, frôst'nâle. f.

A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

FROSTWORK, frôst'wûrk. f.

Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

FROSTY, frôs'të. a.

Having the power of congelation, excessive cold; chill in affection; hoary, gray-haired, resembling frost.

FROTH, frôth. f.

Spume, foam, the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation; any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence; any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.

TO FROTH, frôth. v. n.

To foam, to throw out spume.

FROTHILY, frôth'ë-lë. ad.

With foam, with spume; in any empty, trifling manner.

FROTHY, frôth'ë. a.

Full of froth or spume; soft, not solid, watery; vain, empty, trifling.

FROUNCE, frôünse. f. (313).

A distemper in which spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

TO FROUNG, frôünse. v. a.

To frizzle or curl the hair.

FROUZY,

FRU

FUG.

FUL

— nō, mōve, nōt, nōt; — tūbe, tōb, būll; — dīl; — pōdānd; — tbin, THIS.

FROUZY, frō'zē. a. (313).
Dim, fatid, musty. A cant word.

FROWARD, frō'wārd. a.

Peevish, ungovernable, perverse.

FROWARDLY, frō'wārd-lē. ad.

Peevishly, perversely.

FROWARDNESS, frō'wārd-nēs. f.

Peevishness, perverseness.

To FROWN, frō'n. v. a. (323).

To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles.

FROWN, frō'n. f.

A wicked look, a look of displeasure.

FROZEN, frō'z'n. part. pass. of Freeze.

FRUCTIFEROUS, frōk'tif'fēr-ūs. a.

Bearing fruit.

To FRUCTIFY, frōk'tē-fī. v. a.

(182). To make fruitful, to fertilise.

To FRUCTIFY, frōk'tē-fī. v. n.

To bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, frōk-tē-fē-kā'-shōn. f.

The act of causing or of bearing fruit, fertility.

FRUITOUS, frōk'tshō-ūs. a.

Fruitful, fertile, impregnating with fertility.

FRUGAL, frō'gāl. a.

Thirsty, sparing, parsimonious.

FRUGALITY, frō-gāl'ē-tē. f.

Thrift, parsimony, good husbandry.

FRUGALLY, frō'gāl-ē. ad.

Parsimoniously, sparingly.

FRUGIFEROUS, frōj-if'fēr-ūs. a.

Bearing fruit.

FRUIT, frō'ōt. f. (343).

The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained; that part of a plant which is taken for food; production; the offspring of the womb; advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct; the effect or consequence of any action.

FRUITAGE, frō'ōt'īdje. f. (90).

Fruit collectively, various fruits.

FRUITBEARER, frō'ōt'bār-ōr. f.

That which produces fruit.

FRUITBEARING, frō'ōt'bār-īng. a.

Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRUITERER, frō'ōt'ēr-ōr. f.

One who trades in fruit.

FRUITERY, frō'ōt'ēr-ē. f.

Fruit collectively taken; a fruit loft, a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL, frō'ōt'sūl. a.

Fertile, abundantly productive; actually bearing fruit; prolific, childbearing; plenteous, abounding in any thing.

FRUITFULLY, frō'ōt'sūl-ē. ad.

In such a manner as to be prolific; plentifully, abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, frō'ōt'sūl-nēs. f.

Fertility, plentiful production; the quality of being prolific.

FRUITGROVES, frō'ōt'grōvz. f.

Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees.

FRUITION, frō-īsh'ōn. f.

Enjoyment, possession, pleasure given by possession or use.

FRUITIVE, frō'ē-tīv. a.

Enjoying, possessing, having the power of enjoyment.

FRUITLESS, frō'ōt'lēs. a.

Barren of fruit; vain, idle, unprofitable; without offspring.

FRUITLESSLY, frō'ōt'lēs-lē. ad.

Vainly, idly, unprofitably.

FRUIT-TIME, frō'ōt'tīm. f.

The Autumn.

FRUIT-TREE, frō'ōt'trē. f.

A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

FRUMENTACIOUS, frū-mēn-tā'fūs. a.

Made of grain.

FRUMENTY, frū'mēn-tē. f.

Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

¶ This word is almost universally corrupted into *Furmenty*, if not sometimes into *Fur-me-to*: and I believe it is seldom found that words employed in the lower concerns of life are ever recovered from irregularity. See *Asparagus* and *Cucumber*.

To FRUMP, frūmp. v. a.

To mock, to browbeat.

To FRUSH, frūsh. v. a.

To break, bruise, or crush.

FRUSTRAEONUS, frōf-trā'nē-ūs. a.

Vain, useless, unprofitable.

To FRUSTRATE, frōs'trāt. v. a.

(91) To defeat, to disappoint, to balk; to make null.

FRUSTRATE, frōs'trāt. part. a.

Vain, ineffectual, useless, unprofitable, null, void.

FRUSTRATION, frōf-trā'fūn. f.

Disappointment, defeat.

FRUSTRATIVE, frōs'trā-tīv. a.

Fallacious, disappointing.

FRUSTRATORY, frōs'trā-tūr-ē. a.

That which makes any procedure void. For the *o*, see *Domesick*.

FRUSTUM, frōs'tūm. f.

A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY, frī. f.

The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn; any swarm of animals, or young people in contempt.

To FRY, frī. v. a.

To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRI, frī. v. n.

To be roasted in a pan on the fire; to suffer the action of fire; to melt with heat; to be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

FRY, frī. f.

A dish of things fried.

FRYINGPAN, frī'īng-pān. f.

The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

To FUB, fūb. v. a.

To put off. This word is more usually written *Fob*.

FUB, fūb. f.

A plump chubby boy.

FUCATED, fū'kā-tēd. a.

Painted, disguised with paint; disguised by false show.

FUCUS, fū'kūs. f.

Paint for the face.

To FUDDLE, fū'dl. v. a.

To make drunk.

To FUDDLE, fū'dl. v. n.

To drink to excess.

FUEL, fū'l. f.

The matter or aliment of fire.

FUGACIOUSNESS, fū'gā'shō-nēs. f.

Volatility, the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY, fū'gās'ē-tē. f.

Volatility, quality of flying away; uncertainty, instability.

FUGITIVE, fū'jē-tīv. a.

Not tenable; unsteady; volatile, apt to fly away; flying, running from danger; flying from duty, falling off; wandering, vagabond.

FUGITIVE, fū'jē-tīv. f.

One who runs from his station or duty; one who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

FUGITIVENESS, fū'jē-tīv-nēs. f.

Volatility; instability, uncertainty.

FUGUE, fēwg. f.

A term in music.

FULCIMENT, fūl'sē-mēnt. f.

That on which body rests.

To FULFIL, fūl-fīl'. v. a.

To fill till there is no room for more; to answer any prophecy or promise by performance; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification; to answer any law by obedience.

FULFRAUGHT, fūl-frāwt'. a.

Full stored.

FULGENCY, fūl'jēn-sē. f. (177).

Splendour.

FULGENT, fūl'jēnt. a.

Shining, dazzling.

FULGID, fūl'jīd. a.

Shining, glittering.

FULGURITY, fūl-jīd'ē-tē. f.

Splendour.

FULGOR, fūl'gōr. f.

Splendour, dazzling brightness.

FULGURATION, fūl-gū-rā'shōn. f.

The act of lightning.

FULGINOUS, fūl-lidje'īn-ūs. a.

Sooty, smoky.

FULL, fūl. a. (174).

Replete, without any space void; abounding in any quality good or bad; stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing; plump, fat; saturated, sated; crowded in the imagination or memory; complete, such as that nothing farther is wanted; containing the whole matter, expressing much; mature, perfect; applied to the moon, complete in its orb.

FULL, fūl. f.

Complete measure; the highest state or degree; the whole, the total; the state of being full; applied to the moon, the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

FULL, fūl. ad.

Without abatement; with the whole effect; quite; exactly; very sufficiently; directly.

FULL-BLOWN, fūl'blōn. a.

Spread to the utmost extent; stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

FULL-BOTTOMED, fūl-bōt'tūm'd. a.

Having a large bottom.

FULL-EARED, fūl-ēr'd'. a.

Having the heads full of grain.

FULL-EYED, fūl-īd'. a.

Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED, fūl-fēd'. a.

Sated, fat, sated.

FULL-LADEN, fūl-lā'd'n. a.

Laden till there can be no more.

FULL-SPREAD, fūl-spred'. a.

Spread to the utmost extent.

FULL-SUMMED, fūl-sūm'd'. a.

Complete in all its parts.

To FULL, fūl. v. a.

To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FULLAGE, fūl-lāg'. f. (90).

The

FUM

FUR

FUR

(546).—*Fate, far, fall, fat; —mē, mēt; —pine, pin; —*

The money paid for felling or cleansing cloth.

FULLER, *fū'lēr*. *s.*

One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.

This word, though derived from the Latin, *Fullo*, has deviated into the sound of the English word *full*, and ought to have been excepted from the rule laid down in the *Principles*, No. 177.

FULLERS EARTH, *fū'lēz-ērth'*. *s.*

A kind of earth or clay used in fulling.

FULLERY, *fū'lēr-rē*. *s.*

The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLING MILL, *fū'ling-mil*. *s.*

A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleansed.

FULLY, *fū'lē*. *ad.*

Without vacuity; completely, without lack.

FULMINANT, *fū'mē-nānt* *a.* (177).

Thundering, making a noise like thunder.

To **FULMINATE**, *fū'mē-nātē*. *v. n.* (91). To thunder; to make a loud noise or crack; to issue out ecclesiastical censures.

FULMINATION, *fū'mē-nā'shōn*. *s.*

The act of thundering; denunciation of censures.

FULMINATORY, *fū'mē-nā-tōr-ē*. *a.*

Thundering, striking horrour.

FULNESS, *fū'nēs*. *s.*

The state of being full; copiousness, plenty; repletion, satiety; struggling perturbation, swelling in the mind; force of sound, such as fills the ear.

FULSUME, *fū'sūm*. *a.*

Nauseous, offensive; of a rank odious smell; tending to obscenity.

FULSOMELY, *fū'sūm-lē*. *ad.*

Nauseously, rankly, obscenely.

FULSOEMNESS, *fū'sūm-nēs*. *s.*

Nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity.

FUMAGE, *fū'mājē*. *s.* (90).

Heath-money.

FUMATORY, *fū'mā-tōr-ē*. *s.*

An herb.

To **FUMBLE**, *fūm'bl*. *v. n.* (405).

To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungraciously; to puzzle, to strain in perplexity; to play childishly.

FUMBLER, *fūm'bl-ēr*. *s.*

One who acts awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY, *fūm'bling-lē*. *ad.*

In an awkward manner.

FUME, *fūmē*. *s.*

Smoke; vapour, any volatile parts flying away; exhalation from the stomach; heat of mind, passion; any thing unsubstantial, idle conceit, vain imagination.

To **FUME**, *fūmē*. *v. n.*

To smoke; to yield exhalations; to pass away in vapours; to be in a rage.

To **FUME**, *fūmē*. *v. a.*

To smoke, to day in the smoke; to perfume with odours in the fire; to disperse in vapours.

FUMETTE, *fū'mētē*. *s.*

The stink of meat.

FUMID, *fū'mid*. *a.*

Smokey, vaporous.

FUMIDITY, *fū'mid-ē-tē*. *s.*

Smokiness, tendency to smoke.

To **FUMIGATE**, *fū'mē-gātē*. *v. n.*

To smoke, to perfume by smoke or vapour; to medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION, *fū'mē-gā'shōn*. *s.*

Sents raised by fire; the application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMINGLY, *fū'mīng-lē*. *ad.*

Angrily, in a rage.

FUMITER, *fū'mē-tōr*. *s.*

See *FUMATORY*.

FUMOUS, *fū'mōs*. } *a.*

FUMY, *fū'mē*. }

Producing fumes.

FUN, *fūn*. *s.*

Sport, high merriment.—Johnson.

With great deference to Dr. Johnson I think *Fun* ought rather to be styled *low merriment*.

FUNCTION, *fūnk'shōn*. *s.*

Discharge, performance; employment, office; single act of any office; trade, occupation; office of any particular part of the body; power, faculty.

FUND, *fūnd*. *s.*

Stock, capital, that by which any expence is supported; stock or bank of money.

FUNDAMENT, *fūn'dā-mēnt*. *s.*

The back part of the body; the aperture from which the excrements are ejected.

FUNDAMENTAL, *fūn-dā-mēn'tāl*. *a.* Serving for the foundation, essential, not merely accidental.

FUNDAMENTAL, *fūn-dā-mēn'tāl*. *s.*

Leading proposition; that part on which the rest is built.

FUNDAMENTALLY, *fūn-dā-mēn'-tāl-ē*. *ad.*

Essentially, originally.

FUNERAL, *fū'nēr-āl*. *s.*

The solemnization of a burial, the payment of the last honours to the dead, obsequies; the pomp or procession with which the dead are carried; burial, interment.

FUNERAL, *fū'nēr-āl*. *a.*

Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

FUNEREAL, *fū-nē'rē-āl*. *a.*

Suiting a funeral, dark, dismal.

FUNGOSITY, *fūng-gōs'ē-tē*. *s.*

Unsolid excrecence.

FUNGOUS, *fūng'gōs*. *a.*

Excrecent, spongy.

FUNGUS, *fūng'gōs*. *s.*

Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them.

FUNICLE, *fū-ne-kl*. *s.* (405).

A small cord.

FUNICULAR, *fū-nik'ū-lār*. *a.*

Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK, *fūnk*. *s.*

A rink.

FUNNEL, *fūn'nel*. *s.*

An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels; a pipe or passage of communication.

FUR, *fūr*. *s.*

Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth; soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, hair in general; any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks in the part.

To **FUR**, *fūr*. *v. a.*

To line or cover with skins that have soft hair; to cover with soft matter.

FUR-WROUGHT, *fūr'wōwt*. *a.*

Made of fur.

FURACIOUS, *fūr-ā'shōs*. *a.*

Thievish.

FURACITY, *fūr-ās'ē-tē*. *s.*

Disposition to theft.

FURBELOW, *fūr'bē-lō*. *s.*

Fur or fringe sewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dress.

To **FURBELOW**, *fūr'bē-lō*. *v. a.*

To adorn with ornamental appendages.

To **FURBISH**, *fūr'bish*. *v. a.*

To burnish, to polish, to rub up.

FURBISHER, *fūr'bish-dr*. *s.*

One who polishes any thing.

FURCATION, *fūr-kā'shōn*. *s.*

Forkiness, the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

FURFUR, *fūr'fūr*. *s.*

Husk or chaff, scurf or dandriff.

FURFURACEOUS, *fūr-fūr-ās'chōs*. *a.*

Husky, branny, scaly.

FURIOUS, *fūr'ē-ōs*. *a.*

Mad, phrenetic; raging, transported by passion beyond reason.

FURIOUSLY, *fūr'ē-ōs-ē*. *ad.*

Madly, violently, vehemently.

FURIOUSNESS, *fūr'ē-ōs-nēs*. *s.*

Frenzy, madness, transport of passion.

To **FURL**, *fūrl*. *v. a.*

To draw up, to contract.

FURLONG, *fūrlōng*. *s.*

A measure of length, the eighth part of a mile.

FURLOUGH, *fū'lō*. *s.* (318) (390).

A temporary dismission from a military service; leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time.

FURMENTY, *fūr'mēn-tē*. *s.*

Food made by boiling wheat in milk.—See *Fumenty*.

FURNACE, *fūrnēs*. *s.* (91).

An inclosed fireplace.

To **FURNISH**, *fūrnish*. *v. a.*

To supply with what is necessary; to fit up; to equip; to decorate, to adorn.

FURNISHER, *fūrnish-dr*. *s.*

One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, *fūrnē-tūrē*. *s.*

Moveables, goods put in a house for use or ornament; appendages; equipage, embellishments, decorations.

FURRIER, *fūr're*. *s.*

A dealer in furs.

FURROW, *fūrō*. *s.* (324) (327).

A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed; any long trench or hollow.

FURROW-WEED, *fūrō-wēd*. *s.*

A weed that grows in furrowed land.

To **FURROW**, *fūrō*. *v. a.*

To cut in furrows; to divide in long hollows; to make by cutting.

FURRY, *fūrē*. *a.*

Covered with fur, dressed in fur; consisting of fur.

FURTHER, *fūr'thēr*. *a.*

Forth, Further, Farther. At a great distance; beyond this.

Dr. Johnson has proved beyond dispute that *further* and *farther* are not the comparative and superlative of *far*, but corruptions of the comparative and superlative of *forth*. However true this discovery may be, it does not seem a sufficient reason for altering the beaten path which custom had formed in the usage of *farther* and *farthest*. It is probable, indeed, that *far*, *forth*, and *fur*, arise from the same original root: extending beyond some other object seems to be the leading idea in all. *Far* seems to intimate extension beyond an indefinite object; *forth* only such extension

GAB

GAF

GAG

— nō, mōve; nōr, nōt; — tube, tub, bōll; — oil; — pōund; — ibin, this.

extension as gives priority to the extended object; and *forth*, from its form, seems to relate to the abstract of such priority of extension, or the very act of extending or issuing out. If, therefore, *forth* and *far* have different ideas annexed to them, the same comparative and superlative cannot possibly suit with both; and as almost immemorial usage has borrowed the comparative and superlative of *forth* to form the comparative and superlative of *far*, their sense is now fixed to the latter adverb; and *forth*, inasmuch as it differs from *far*, seems entirely to have lost its comparison. Notwithstanding, therefore, that *farther* and *furthest* are very irregular branches of *far*, they are grafted on it by use, and cannot be altered without diverting the plain tendency of the language. Such, however, has been the force of Dr. Johnson's criticism, that, since his time, every writer and printer, unless by mistake, has used *further* and *furthest* for *farther* and *furthest*; by which means we have revived the comparative and superlative of an adverb which has lost its comparison, and have lost the comparative and superlative of an adverb, which has been compared for these two hundred years. But though *farther* passes very well for *farther*, when far is out of sight, we feel the utmost repugnance at saying, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further."

FURTHER, fūr'θūr. *adj.*

To a greater distance.

To FURTHER, fār'θūr. *v. a.*

To put onward, to forward, to promote, to assist.

FURTHERER, fār'θūr-ēr. *s.*

Promoter, advancee.

FURTHERMORE, fār'θūr-mōr. *ad.*

Moreover, besides.

FURTIVE, fār'tiv. *a.*

Stolen, gotten by theft.

FURUNCLE, fū'rūnk-kl. *s.* (405).

A bile, an angry pustule.

FURY, fū'rē. *s.*

Madness; rage, passion of anger; enthusiasm, exaltation of fancy; a turbulent, rag-

ing woman; one of the infernal deities, supposed to be employed in tormenting wicked spirits in the other world.

FURZE, fūr'z. *s.*

Gorse, gos.

FURZY, fūr'zē. *a.*

Overgrown with furze, full of gorse.

FUSCATION, fūs-kā'shān. *s.*

The act of darkening.

To FUSE, fūz. *v. a.*

To melt, to put into fusion.

To FUSE, fūz. *v. n.*

To be melted.

FUSEE, fū-zē'. *s.*

The cone round which is wound the chord or chain of a clock or watch; a firelock, a small neat musket; Fusee of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution.

FUSIBLE, fū'zē-bl. *a.* (439).

Capable of being melted.

FUSIBILITY, fū-sē-bil'ē-tē. *s.*

Capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat.

FUSIL, fū'zil. *a.*

Capable of being melted, liquifiable by heat; running by the force of heat.

FUSIL, fū-zē'. *s.*

A firelock, a small neat musket; in heraldry, something like a spindle.

FUSILIER, fū'zil-leēr. *s.*

A soldier armed with a fusil.

FUSION, fū'zhūn. *s.* (451).

The act of melting; the state of being melted.

FUSS, fūs. *s.*

A tumult, a bustle. A low cant word.

FUST, fūst. *s.*

The trunk or body of a column; a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

FUSTIAN, fūs'thān. *s.* (291).

A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton; a high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, bombast.

FUSTIAN, fūs'thān. *a.*

Made of fustian; swelling, unnaturally pome-pous, ridiculously tumid.

FUSTICK, fūs'tik. *s.*

A sort of wood brought from the West Indies.

To FUSTIGATE, fūs'tē-gāt. *v. a.*

To beat with a stick.

FUSTILARIAN, fūs-tē-lā'rē-ān. *s.*

A low fellow, a shirkard.

FUSTINESS, fūs'tē-nēs. *s.*

Mouldiness, stink.

FUSTY, fūs'tē. *a.*

Smelling mouldy.

FUTILE, fū'lil. *a.* (140).

Talkative, loquacious; trifling, worthless.

FUTILITY, fū-tū'lē-tē. *s.*

Talkativeness, loquacity; triflingness, want of weight, want of solidity.

FUTTOCKS, fūt'ōks. *s.*

The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FUTURE, fū'thūre. *a.* (461).

That which will be hereafter, to come.

FUTURE, fū'thūre. *s.*

Time to come.

FUTURELY, fū'thūre-lē. *ad.*

In time to come.

FUTURITION, fū-tūshū-rish'ūn. *s.*

The state of being to be.

FUTURITY, fū-tū'rē-tē. *s.*

Time to come; events to come; the state of being to be, futurition.—See *Fortuitous*.

(☞ The reason why *future* has the *t* aspirated, and *futurity* prefers that letter pure, is, that the accent is before the *t* in the former word, and after it in the latter. (463).)

To FUZZ, fūz. *v. n.*

To fly out in small particles.

FUZZBALL, fūz'bāll. *s.*

A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

FY, fī. *interj.*

G.

GABARDINE, gāb-ār-dēn'. *s.*

A coarse frock.

To GABBLE, gāb'bl. *v. n.* (405).

To make an inarticulate noise; to prate loudly without meaning.

GABBLE, gāb'bl. *s.*

Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals; loud talk without meaning.

GABBLER, gāb'bl-ēr. *s.*

A gratter, a chattering fellow.

GABEL, gā'bēl. *s.*

An excise, a tax.

GABION, gā'bōn. *s.*

A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

GABLE, gā'bēl. *s.* (405).

The sloping roof of a building.

GAD, gād. *s.*

A wedge or ingot of steel; a file or graver.

To GAD, gād. *v. n.*

To ramble about without any settled purpose.

GADDER, gād'dār. *s.*

A rambler, one that runs much abroad without business.

GADDINGLY, gād'dīng-lē. *ad.*

In a rambling manner.

GADFLY, gād'fl. *s.*

A fly that, when he stings the cattle, makes them gad or run madly about.

GAFF, gāf. *s.*

A harpoon or large hook.

GAFFER, gāf'fūr. *s.*

A word of respect, now obsolete.

GAFFLES, gāf'fl'z. *s.*

Artificial spurs upon cocks; a steel contrivance to bend crook-haws.

To GAG, gāg. *v. n.*

To stop the mouth.

GAG, gāg. *s.*

Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

GAGE, gādjē. *s.*

A pledge, a pawn, a caution.

To GAGE, gādjē. *v. n.*

To deposit as a wager, to impawn; to measure, to take the contents of any vessel of liquids.

To

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ; — mêt, mét ; — pine, pîn ; —

To GAGGLE, gâgl'gl. v. n. (405).

To make noise like a goose.

GAIETY, gâ'ë-té. f.

See **GAYERY**.

GAILY, gâ'lé. ad.

Airily, cheerfully; splendidly, pompously.

GAIN, gâne. f. (202).

Profit, advantage; interest, lucrative views; overplus in a comparative computation.

To GAIN, gâne. v. a.

To obtain as profit or advantage; to have the overplus in comparative computation; to obtain, to procure; to win; to draw into any interest or party; to reach, to attain; to gain over, to draw to another party or interest.

To GAIN, gâne. v. n.

To encroach, to come forward by degrees; to get round, to prevail against; to obtain influence with.

GAINER, gâne'ür. f.

One who receives profit or advantage.

GAINFUL, gâne'üf'l. a.

Advantageous, profitable; lucrative productive of money.

GAINFULLY, gâne'üf'l-é. ad.

Profitably, advantageously.

GAINFULNESS, gâne'üf'l-nës. f.

Lucrativeness.

GAINGIVING, gâne'giv-ing. f.

The same as misgiving, a giving against.

GAINLESS, gâne'les. a.

Unprofitable.

GAINLESSNESS, gâne'les-nës. f.

Unprofitableness.

GAINLY, gâne'lé. ad.

Handily, readily.

To GAINSAY, gâne-sâ'. v. a.

To contradict, to oppose, to controvert with.

GAINSAVER, gâne-sâ'ür. f.

Opponent, adversary.

GAINST, gêñst. prep. (206).

For against.

GAIRISH, gâ'rish. a. (202).

Gaudy, showy; extravagantly gay, flighty.

GAIRISHNESS, gâ'rish-nës. f.

Fineness, flaunting gaudiness; flighty or extravagant joy.

GAIT, gate. f.

March, walk; the manner and air of walking.

GALAXY, gâ'lâk-sé. f. (517).

The milky way.

GALBANUM, gâl'bâ-nûm. f.

A kind of gum.

GALE, gâle. f.

A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

GALEAS, gâl'yâs. f.

A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars.

GALEATED, gâl'é-â-ted. a.

Covered as with a helmet; in botany, such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monkshood.

GALIOT, gâl'yât. f.

A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very light and fit for chase.

GALL, gâwl. f.

The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitterness; the part which contains the bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancour, malignity; a slight hurt by fretting off the skin; anger, bitterness of mind.

To GALL, gâwl. v. a.

To hurt by fretting the skin; to impair, to wear away; to tease, to fret, to vex; to harass, to mischievous.

To GALL, gâwl. v. n. To fret.

GALLANT, gâ'lânt. a.

Gay, well dressed; brave, high spirited; fine, noble, specious; inclined to courtship.

GALLANT, gâ'lânt'. f.

A gay, sprightly, splendid man; one who caresses women to debauch them; a woer, one who courts a woman for marriage.

(*) The difference of accent in English answers the same purpose as the different position of the adjective in French. Thus *un gallant homme* signifies a gallant man, and *un homme gallant*, a gallant man.

GALLANTLY, gâ'lânt-lé. ad.

Gayly, splendidly; bravely, nobly, generously.

GALLANTLY, gâ'lânt'lé.

Like a woer, or one who makes love.

GALLANTRY, gâ'lânt-tré. f.

Splendour of appearance, show; bravery, generosity; courtship, refined address to women; vicious love, lewdness.

GALLERY, gâ'lâr-é. f.

A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; the upper seats in a church; the seats in a playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

GALLEY, gâ'lé. f.

A vessel driven with oars.

GALLEY-SLAVE, gâ'lâr-slâve. f.

A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.

GALLIARD, gâ'lârd. f.

A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow; an active, nimble, spritely dance.

GALLIARDOISE, gâ'lâr-dîz. f.

Merriment, exuberant gaiety.

GALLOISIM, gâ'lâr-sîzm. f. A mode of speech peculiar to the French language.

GALLIGASKINS, gâl-lé-gâs'kins. f.

Large open hose.

GALLIMATIA, gâl-lé-mâ'lâshâ. f.

Nonsense, talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFRY, gâl lâ-mâw'fré. f.

A hoch-poch; or halibut of several sorts of broken meat, a medley; any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

GALLIPOT, gâ'lâr-pot. f.

A pot painted and glazed.

GALLON, gâ'lân. f.

A liquid measure of four quarts.

GALLOON, gâl-lôôñ'. f.

A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To GALLOP, gâ'lâp. v. n.

To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once; to ride at the pace which is performed by leaps; to move very fast.

GALLOP, gâ'lâp. f.

The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.

GALLOPER, gâ'lâp-ür. f.

A horse that gallops; a man that rides fast.

GALLOWAY, gâ'lô-wâ. f.

A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.

To GALLOW, gâ'lô. v. a.

To terrify, to fright.

GALLOWS, gâ'lâs. f.

Beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged; a wretch that deserves the gallows.

GAMBADE, gâm-bâde'. } f.

GAMBADO, gâm-bâ'do. } f.

In the plural, spatterdash, a kind of boots.

GAMBLER, gâm'bl-ür. f.

A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GAMBOGE, gâm-bôôdje'. f.

A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature.

To GAMBOL, gâm'bûl. v. n.

To dance, to skip, to frolic.

GAMBOL, gâm'bûl. f.

A skip, a leap for joy; a frolick, a wild prank.

GAMBREL, gâm'brîl. f.

The hind leg of a horse.

GAME, gâme. f.

Sport of any kind; jest, opposed to earnest; insolent merriment, sportive insult; a single match at play; field sports, as the chase; animals pursued in the field; solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.

To GAME, gâme. v. n.

To play at any sport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

GAMECOCK, gâme'kök. f.

A cock bred to fight.

GAMEEGG, gâme'ëg. f.

An egg from which fighting cocks are bred.

GAMEKEEPER, gâme'keep-ür. f.

A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GAMESOME, gâme'sôm. a.

Frolicksome, gay, sportive.

GAMESOMENESS, gâme'sôm-nës. f.

Sportiveness, merriment.

GAMESOMELY, gâme'sôm-lé. ad.

Merrily.

GAMESTER, gâme'stér. f.

One who is viciously addicted to play; one who is engaged at play; a merry, frolicksome person; a prostitute.

GAMMER, gâm'mûr. f.

The compilation of a woman corresponding to Gaffer.

GAMMON, gâm'môn. f.

The buttock of a hog salted and dried; a term at back-gammon which denotes winning the game.

GAMUT, gâm'üt. f.

The scale of musical notes.

'GAN, gân. for Began, from 'Gin, for Begin.

GANDER, gân'dâr. f.

The male of the goose.

To GANG, gâng. v. n.

To go, to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously.

GANG, gâng. f.

A number hanging together, a troop, a company, a tribe.

GANGLION, gâng'glé-ün. f.

A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

GANGRENE, gâng'grêne. f. (408).

A mortification, a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

To GANGRENE, gâng'grêne. v. a.

To corrupt to mortification.

GANGRENOUS, gâng'grê-nüs. a.

Mortified, producing or betokening mortification.

GANGWAY, gâng'wâ. f.

In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

GANGWEEK, gâng'wéek. f.

Rogation week.

GANTELOPE, gânt'lôp. } f.

GANTLET, gânt'lét. } f.

A military

GAR

GAS

GAU

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —ōll; —pōnd; —sōm, THIS.

A military punishment in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

GANZA, gān'zā. f.

A kind of wild goose.

GAOL, jāle. f. (212).

A prison, a place of confinement.

GAOLDELIVERY, jāle'dē-liv-ūr-ē. f.

The judicial process which, by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined, evacuates the prison.

GAOLER, jāle'ūr. f.

Keeper of a prison, he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

GAP, gāp. f.

An opening in a broken fence, a bench; a hole, a deficiency; any interstice, a vacuity.

GAPOOTHED, gāp'tōth. a.

Having interfaces in the teeth.

To **GAPE**, gāp. v. n. (75) (241).-

To open the mouth wide, to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to defer earnestly, to crave; to open in fissures or holes; to stare with hope or expectation; to stare with wonder; to stare irreverently.

The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified, than of the slender English *a*.—See *Cheerful, Fierce, &c.*

GAPER, gā'pūr. f.

One who opens his mouth; one who stares foolishly; one who longs or craves.

GARB, gārb. f.

Dress, clothes; fashion of dress; exterior appearance.

GARBAGE, gār'bāj. f. (90).

The bowels, the offal.

GARBEL, gār'bēl. f.

A plank next the keel of a ship.

GARBIDGE, gār'bādje. f. (90).

Corrupted from Garbage.

To **GARBLE**, gār'bl. v. a. (405).

To sift, to part, to separate the good from the bad.

GARBLER, gār'bl-ūr. f.

He who separates one part from another.

GARBOIL, gār'bōil. f.

Disorder, tumult, uproar.

GARD, gārd. f. (92).

Wardship, care, custody.

GARDEN, gāy'd'n. f. (103).

A piece of ground inclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits; a place particularly fruitful or delightful; Garden is often used in composition, belonging to a garden.

GARDEN-WARE, gār'd'n-wāre. f.

The produce of gardens.

GARDENER, gār'd'n-ūr. f.

He that attends or cultivates gardens.

GARDENING, gār'd'n-ing. f.

The art of cultivating or planting gardens.

GARGARISM, gār'gā-rīzm. f.

A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

To **GARGARIZE**, gār'gā-rīz. v. a.

To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

To **GARGLE**, gār'gl. v. a. (405).

To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend; to warble, to play in the throat.

GARGLE, gār'gl. f.

A liquor with which the throat is washed.

GARLAND, gār'lānd. f.

A wreath or branches of flowers.

GARLICK, gār'lik. f.

A plant.

GARLICKEATER, gār'lik-ē-tūr. f.

A mean fellow.

GARMET, gār'mēnt. f.

Any thing by which the body is covered.

GARNER, gār'nār. f.

A place in which threshed grain is stored up.

To **GARNER**, gār'nār. v. a.

To store as in garners.

GARNET, gār'nēt. f.

A gem.

To **GARNISH**, gār'nish. v. a.

To decorate with ornamental appendages; to embellish a dish with something laid round it; to fit with fetters.

GARNISH, gār'nish. f.

Ornament, decoration, embellishment; things strewed round a dish; in gaols, fetters.

GARNISHMENT, gār'nish-mēnt. f.

Ornament, embellishment.

GARNITURE, gār'nē-tūr. f.

Furniture, ornament.

GARRAN, gār'rān. f. (81).

A small horse, a hobby, a wretched horse.

GARRET, gār'ret. f. (81).

A room on the highest floor of the house.

GARRETEER, gār'rēt-tēr'. f.

An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON, gār're-s'n. f.

Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; fortified place stored with soldiers.

To **GARRISON**, gār're-s'n. v. a.

To secure by fortresses.

GARRULITY, gār'rū'lē-tē. f.

Incontinence of tongue; talkativeness.

GARRULOUS, gār'rū-lōus. a.

Prattling, talkative.

GARTER, gār'tōr. f.

A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood; the principal king at arms.

To **GARTER**, gār'tōr. v. a.

To bind with a garter.

GARTH, properly **GIRTH**, f.

The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAS, gās. f.

A spirit not capable of being coagulated.

GASCONADE, gās-kō-nād'. f.

A boast, a bravado.

To **GASH**, gāsh. v. a.

To cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, gāsh. f.

A deep and wide wound; the mark of a wound.

GASKINS, gās'kīnz. f.

Wide hose, wide breeches.

To **GASP**, gāsp. v. n.

To open the mouth wide to catch breath; to emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively; to long for.

The *a* in this word has sometimes, and not improperly, the same sound as in *Gape*, and for the same reason.—See *Gape*.

GASP, gāsp. f.

The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of the breath in the last agonies.

To **GAST**, gāst. v. a.

To make aghast, to fright, to shock.

GASTRICK, gās'trīk. a.

Belonging to the belly.

L. I.

GASTROTOMY, gās-trōt'ō-mē. f.

The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, gāt.

The preterit of Get. Obsolete.

GATE, gātē. f.

The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building; a frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed grounds.

GATEVEIN, gātē'vein. f.

The Vena Portæ; the great vein which conveys the blood to the liver.

GATEWAY, gātē'wā. f.

A way through gates of inclosed grounds.

To **GATHER**, gātē'ūr. v. a.

To collect, to bring into one place; to pick up, to glean, to pluck; to crop; to assemble; to heap up, to accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to bring into one body or interest; to pucker needlework.

To **GATHER**, gātē'ūr. v. n.

To be condensed; to grow larger by the accretion of similar matter; to assemble; to generate pus or matter.

GATHER, gātē'ūr. f.

Pucker, cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GATHERER, gātē'ūr-rōr. f.

One that gathers, a collector; one that gets in a crop of any kind.

GATHERING, gātē'ūr-ing. f.

Collection of charitable contributions.

GAUDE, gāwd. f.

An ornament, a fine thing.

To **GAUDE**, gāwd. v. n.

To exult, to rejoice at any thing.

GAUDERY, gāw'dēr-ē. f.

Finery, ostentatious luxury of dress.

GAUDILY, gāw'dē-lē. ad.

Showily.

GAUDINESS, gāw'dē-nēs. f.

Showiness, tinsel appearance.

GAUDY, gāw'dē. a. (213).

Showy, splendid, ostentatiously fine.

GAUDY, gāw'dē. f.

A feast, a festival.

GAVE, gāvē.

The preterit of Give.

GAVEL, gāv'il. f.

A provincial word for ground.

GAVELKIND, gāv'il-kind. f.

In law, a custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons.

To **GAUGE**, gādje. v. a. (217).

To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel; to measure with regard to any proportion.

GAUGE, gādje. f.

A measure, a standard.

GAUGER, gā'ūr. f.

One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

GAUNT, gānt. a. (214).

Thin, slender, lean, meagre.

GAUNTY, gānt'lē. ad.

Leanly, slenderly, meagerly.

GAUNTLET, gānt'lēt. f.

An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges.

GAUZE, gāwz. f.

A kind of thin transparent silk.

GAWK, gāwk. f. (219).

A cuckow, a foolish fellow.

GAUNTREE, gān'trē. f. (214).

A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY,

GEM

GEN

GEN

(T (546). — Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt; — mē, mēt; — pīne, pīn; —

GAY, gā. a. (220).

Airy, cheerful, merry, frolick; fīne, showy.

GAYETY, gā'ē-tē-tē. f.

Cheerfulness, airiness, merriment; state of juvenile pleasure; finely; show.

GAYLY, gā'lē. ad.

Merrily, cheerfully, showily.

GAYNESS, gā'nēs. f.

Gaiety, finery.

To GAZE, gāz. v. n.

To look intently and steadily; to look with eagerness.

GAZE, gāz. f.

A fixed regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look; the object gazed on.

GAZER, gā'zēr. f.

He that gazes, one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

GAZEPUL, gāz'pūl. a.

Looking intently.

GAZEHOUND, gāz'hōund. f.

A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

GAZETTE, gā-zēt'. f.

A paper of news, a paper of publick intelligence.

GAZETTEER, gāz-ēt-tēr'. f.

A writer of news.

GAZINGSTOCK, gā'zing-stōk. f.

A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

GAZON, gāz-dōn'. f.

In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge.

GEAR, gēr. f.

Furniture, accoutrements, dress, habit, ornaments; the traces by which horses or oxen draw; stuff.

GEESE, gēsēs.

The plural of Goose.

GEABEE, jēl'ā-bl. a.

What may be congealed.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the first syllable of this word, not so much from the short e in the Latin *gelabis*, whence it is derived, as from the analogy of English pronunciation. The antepenultimate accent generally shortens every vowel but a, unless followed by a diphthong. See Principles, No. 535, 536.**GEATINE**, jēl'ā-tīn. f.**GEATINOUS**, jē-lāt'īn-ūs. f.

Formed into a jelly.

To GELD, gēld. v. a. preter.

Gelled or Gelt, part. pass. Gelled or Gelt. To castrate, to deprive of the power of generation; to deprive of any essential part.

GELDER, gēld'sir. f.

One that performs the act of castration.

GELDER-ROSE, gēl'dār-īōzē. f.

A plant.

GELDING, gēl'dīng. f.

Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.

GELID, jēl'īd. a.

Extremely cold.

GELIDITY, jē-līd'ē-tē. f.

Extreme cold.

GELIDNESS, jēl'īd-nēs. f.

Extreme cold.

GELLY, jēl-lē. f.

Any viscous body, viscosity, glue, gluey substance.

GELT, gēlt. part. pass. of Geld.**GEM**, jēm. f.

A jewel, a precious stone of whatever kind; the first bud.

To GEM, jēm. v. a.

To adorn as with jewels or buds.

To GEM, jēm. v. n.

To put forth the first buds.

GEMELLYPAROUS, jēm-mēl-līp-pā-rōs. a. (518).

Bearing twins.

To GEMINATE, jēm'mē-nātē. v. a.

(91). To double.

GEMINATION, jēm-mē-nā'shān. f.

Repetition, reduplication.

GEMINY, jēm'mē-nē. f.

Twins, a pair, a brace.

GEMINOUS, jēm'mē-nōs. a.

Double.

GEMMAR, jēm'mār. a.

Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEMMEOUS, jēm'mē-ūs. a.

Tending to gems; resembling gems.

GENDER, jēn'dōr. f.

A kind, a sort, a sex; a distinction of nouns in grammar.

To GENDER, jēn'dōr. v. a.

To beget; to produce, to cause.

To GENDER, jēn'dōr. v. n.

To copulate, to breed.

GENEALOGICAL, jē-nē-ā-lōdje'ē-kāl. a.

Pertaining to descents or families.

GENEALOGIST, jē-nē-āl'ō-gīst. f.

He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY, jē-nē-āl'ō-jē. f.

History of the succession of families.

GENERABLE, jēn'ēr-ā-bl. a.

That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL, jēn'ēr-āl. a. (88).

Comprehending many species or individuals, not special; lax in signification, not restrained to any special or particular import; not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations; relating to a whole class or body of men; publick, comprising the whole; extensive, though not universal; common, usual.

GENERAL, jēn'ēr-āl. f.

The whole, the totality; the publick, the interest of the whole; the vulgar; one that has the command over an army.

GENERALISSIMO, jēn-ē-rāl-īs-ē-mō. f.

The supreme commander.

GENERALITY, jēn-ēr-āl'ē-tē. f.

The state of being general; the main body, the bulk.

GENERALLY, jēn'ēr-āl-ē. ad.

In general, without specification or exception; extensively, though not universally; commonly, frequently, in the main, without minute detail.

GENERALNESS, jēn'ēr-āl-nēs. f.

Wide extent, though short of universality, frequency, commonness.

GENERALTY, jēn'ēr-āl-tē. f.

The whole, the greater part.

GENERANT, jēn'ēr-ānt. f.

The begetting or productive power.

To GENERATE, jēn'ēr-ātē. v. a.

To beget, to propagate; to cause, to produce.

GENERATION, jēn-ēr-ā'lāshān. f.

The act of begetting or producing; a family, a race; progeny, offspring; a single succession, an age.

GENERATIVE, jēn'ēr-ā-tīv. a.

Having the power of propagation; prolific, having the power of production, fruitful.

GENERATOR, jēn'ēr-ā-tōr. f. (521).

The power which begets, causes, or produces.

GENERICAL, jē-nēr'ē-kāl. } a.**GENERIC**, jē-nēr'rīk. } ad.

That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus.

GENERICALLY, jē-nēr'-rē-kāl-ē. ad.

With regard to the genus, though not the species.

GENEROUSITY, jēn-ēr-ōs'ē-tē. f.

The quality of being generous, magnanimity, liberality.

GENEROUS, jēn'ēr-ōs. a.

Not of mean birth, of good extraction; noble of mind, magnanimous, open of heart; liberal, munificent; strong, vigorous.

GENEROUSLY, jēn'ēr-ōs-ē-lē. ad.

Not meanly with regard to birth; magnanimously, nobly; liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS, jēn'ēr-ōs-ōsēs. f.

The quality of being generous.

GENESIS, jēn'ē-sis. f.

Generation, the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET, jēn'ēt. f.

A small well proportioned Spanish horse.

GENETHLIACAL, jē-nēb-lī-ā-kāl. a.Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers.—For the f, see *Heterogeneity*.**GENETHLIACKS**, jē-nēb-lē-āks. f.

The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIATICK, jē-nēb-lē-āt'ik. f.

He who calculates nativities.

GENEVA, jē-nē'vā. f.

A distilled spirituous water.

GENIAL, jē-nē-āl. a.

That which contributes to propagation; that which gives cheerfulness or supports life; natural, native.

GENIALLY, jē-nē-āl-ē-lē. ad.

By genius, naturally; gaily, cheerfully.

GENICULATED, jē-nik'ū-lā-tēd. a.

Knotted, jointed.

GENICULATION, jē-nik-ū-lā-shān. f.

Knottiness.

GENIO, jē-nē-ō. f.

A man of a particular turn of mind.

GENITALS, jēn'ē-tālz. f.

Parts belonging to generation.

GENITING, jēn'ē-tīn. f.

An early apple gathered in June.

GENITIVE, jēn'ē-tīv. a.

In grammar, the name of a case.

GENIUS, jē-nē-ūs. f.

The protecting or ruling power of men, places or things; a man endowed with superior faculties; mental power or faculties; disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment; nature, disposition.

GENTEEL, jēn-tēēl'. a.

Polite, elegant in behaviour, civil; graceful in mien.

GENTEELY, jēn-tēēl'lē. ad.

Elegantly, politely; gracefully, handsomely.

GENTEELNESS, jēn-tēēl'nēs. f.

Elegance, gracefulness, politeness; qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN, jēn'shān. f.

Felwort or baldmony.

GENTIANELLA, jēn-shān-ē'lā. f.

A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE, jēn'tile. f.

GEO

GER

GIA

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, būll; —ōil; —pōund; —thin, THIS.

One of an uncovenanted nation, one who knows not the true God.

In the Principles of Pronunciation, No. 140, I thought Mr. Sheridan wrong in marking the *i* in this word long, because it is contrary to analogy; but have since had occasion to observe, that this pronunciation is most agreeable to general usage.

GENTILISM, jēn'tīl-īzm. s.

Heathenism, paganism.

GENTILITIOUS, jēn-tīl-īshū'ōs. a.

Endemic, peculiar to a nation; hereditary, entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, jēn-tīl'ē-tē. s.

Good extraction; elegance of behaviour, gracefulness of mien; gentility, the class of persons well born; paganism, heathenism.

GENTLE, jēn'tl. a. (405).

Soft, mild, tame, peaceable; soothing pacific.

GENTLEFOLK, jēn'tl-fōk. s.

Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.—See Folk.

GENTLEMAN, jēn'tl-mān. s.

A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble, a man raised above the vulgar by his character or post; a term of complaisance; the servant that waits about the person of a man of rank; it is used of any man however high.

GENTLEMANLIKE, jēn'tl-mān-like. a.

Becoming a man of birth.

GENTLENESS, jēn'tl-nēs. s.

Sofness of manners, sweetness of disposition, meekness.

GENTLESHP, jēn'tl-shīp. s.

Carriage of a gentleman.

GENTEWOMAN, jēn'tl-wōm-ān. s.

A woman of birth above the vulgar, a woman well descended; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a word of civility or irony.

GENTLY, jēn'tlē. ad.

Softly, meekly, tenderly; softly, without violence.

GENTRY, jēn'trē. s.

Claſs of people above the vulgar; a term of civility, real or ironical.

GENUFLCTION, jē-nū-flēk'shān. s.

The act of bending the knee, adoration expressed by bending the knee.—See Confite.

GENUINE, jēr'ū-in. a. (150).

Not spurious.

GENUINELY, jēr'ū-in-lē. ad.

Without adulteration, without foreign admixture, naturally.

GENUINENESS, jēr'ū-in-nēs. s.

Freedom from any thing counterfeit, freedom from adulteration.

GENUS, jē'nūs. s.

In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species, as Quadruped is a Genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

GEOCENTRICK, jē-ō-sēn'trīk. a.

Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODÆSIA, jē-ō-dē'zhē-ā. s. (452).

That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or part of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.

GEODÆTICAL, jē-ō-dēt'ē-kāl. a.

Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGRAPHER, jē-ōg'grā-für. s.

(116) (257). One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

GEOGRAPHICAL, jē-ō-grāf'ē-kāl. a.

Relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, jē-ō-grāf'ē-kālē. ad.

In a geographical manner.

GEOGRAPHY, jē-ōg'grā-fē. s. (116)

(257). Knowledge of the earth.

GEOLOGY, jē-ōl'ō-jē. s.

The doctrine of the earth.

GEOMANCER, jē'ō-mān-sēr. s.

A fortuneteller, a caster of figures.

GEOMANCY, jē'ō-mān-sē. s. (519).

The act of foretelling by figures.

GEOMANTICK, jē-ō-mān'tik. a.

Pertaining to the art of casting figures.

GEOMETER, jē-ōm'ē-tūr. s.

One skilled in geometry, a geometrician.

GEOMETRAL, jē-ōm'ē-trāl. a.

Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRICAL, jē-ō-mēt'rē-kāl. a.

GEOMETRICK, jē-ō-mēt'rīk. a.

a. Pertaining to geometry; prescribed or laid down by geometry; disposed according to geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, jē-ō-mēt'rē-kālē. ad.

According to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, jē-ōm'ē-trīshān. s.

One skilled in geometry.

TO GEOMETRIZE, jē-ōm'ē-trīzē.

v. n. To act according to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRY, jē-ōm'mē-trē. s. (116)

(257). The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered.

GEOPONICAL, jē-ō-pōn'ē-kāl. a.

Relating to agriculture.

GEOPONICKS, jē-ō-pōn'iks. s.

The science of cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, jōrje. s.

A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter; a brown loaf.

GEORGICK, jōr'jik. s. (116).

Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.—See Confite.

GEORGICK, jōr'jik. a.

Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

GEOTICK, jē-ōt'ik. a.

Belonging to the earth.

GERENT, jē'rēnt. a.

Carrying, bearing.

GERMAN, jēr'mān. s.

A first cousin.

GERMAN, jēr'mān. a.

Related.

GERMANDER, jēr'mān'dūr. s.

A plant.

GERME, jērm. s.

A sprout or shoot.

GERMIN, jēr'mīn. s.

A shooting or sprouting seed.

TO GERMINATE, jēr'mē-nātē. v. n.

To sprout, to shoot, to bud, to put forth.

GERMINATION, jēr'mē-nāshān. s.

The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

GERUND, jēr'rūnd. s.

In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST, jēst. s.

A deed, an action, an achievement; show, representation; the roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of kings.

GESTATION, jēst-tā'shān. s.

The act of bearing the young in the womb.

TO GESTICULATE, jēst-tik'ü-lātē.

v. n. To play antic tricks, to shew posture.

GESTICULATION, jēst-tik'-ü-lā-shān. s.

Antic tricks, various postures.

GESTURE, jēst'üshūr. s. (461).

Action or posture expressive of sentiments or movement of the body.

TO GET, gēt. v. a. (281) pret. E.

Got, anciently Gat, part. pass. Got or gotten. To procure, to obtain; to beget upon a female; to gain a profit; to earn, to gain by labour; to receive as a price or reward; to procure to be; to prevail on, to induce; to get off, to sell or dispose of by some expedient.

TO GET, gēt. v. n.

To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort or difficulty; to find the way to; to move, to remove to; to be a gainer; to receive advantage by; to get off, to escape; to get over, to pass without being stopped; to get up, to rise from repose, to rise from a seat; to get in, to enter.

GETTER, gēt'tur. s.

One who procures or obtains; one who begets on a female.

GETTING, gēt'ting. s.

Act of getting, acquisition; gain, profit.

GEWGAW, gū'gaw. s. (381).

A showy trifle, a toy, a bauble.

GEWGAW, gū'gaw. a.

Splendidly trifling, showy, without value.

GHASTFUL, gāft'fūl. a. (390).

Dreary, dismal, melancholy, fit for walking spirits.

GHASTLINESS, gāft'lē-nēs. s.

Horrour of countenance, resemblance of a ghoul, paleness.

GHASTLY, gāft'lē. a.

Like a ghoul, having horrour in the countenance; horrible, shocking, dreadful.

GHASTNESS, gāft'nēs. s.

Ghastliness, horrour of look.

GERKIN, gēr'kin. s.

A pickled cucumber.

HOST, gōt. s. (390).

The soul of man; a spirit appearing after death; to give up the Ghost, to die, to yield up the spirit into the hands of God; the third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

HOSTLINESS, gōt'lē-nēs. s.

Spiritual tendency, quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

HOSTLY, gōt'lē. a.

Spiritual, relating to the soul; not carnal, not secular; having a character from religion, spiritual.

GIANT, jī'ānt. s.

A man of size above the ordinary rate of men, a man unnaturally large.

GIANTESS, jī'ānt-ēs. s.

A the giant.

GIANTLIKE, jī'ānt-like. } a.

GIANTLY, jī'ānt-lē. }

Giantlike, vast.

GIANTSHIP, jī'ānt-ship. s.

Quality or character of a giant.

GIG (546).—Fate, far, fall, fat; —met, met; —pine, pin; —

GIBBE, gib. f. (382).

Any old worn-out animal.

To **GIBBER**, gib'bür. v. n. (382).

To speak inarticulately.

GIBBERISH, gib'bür-îsh. f. (382).

Cant, the private language of rogues and gypsies, words without meaning.

GIBBET, jib'bít. f.

A gallows, the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcasses are exposed; any traverse beams.

To **GIBBET**, jib'bít. v. a.

To hang or expose on a gibbet; to hang on any thing going transverse.

GIBBOSITY, gib'bós'-té. f.

Convexity, prominence, protuberance.

GIBBOUS, gib'bús. a. (382).

Convex, protuberant, swelling into inequalities; crooked.

GIBBOUSNESS, gib'bús-néss. f.

Convexity, prominence.

GIBCAT, gib'kát. f. (382).

An old worn-out cat.

To **GIBE**, jibe. v. n.

To sneer, to join censoriousness with contempt.

To **GIBE**, jibe. v. a.

To scoff, to ridicule, to treat with scorn, to sneer, to taunt.

GIBE, jibe. f.

Sneer, hint of contempt by word or looks, scoff.

GIBER, jí'bér. f.

A sneerer, a scoffer, a taunter.

GIBLINGLY, jí'bing-lé. ad.

Scornfully, contemptuously.

GIBLETS, jib'léts. f.

The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

GIDDILY, gíd'dé-lé. ad.

With the head seeming to turn round; incessantly, unsteadily; carelessly, heedlessly, gently.

GIDDINESS, gíd'dé-néss. f.

The state of being giddy; inconstancy, unsteadiness; quick rotation, inability to keep its place.

GIDDY, gíd'dé. a. (382).

Having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion; whirling; inconstant, unready, changeful; heedless, thoughtless, uncautious; intoxicated.

GIDDYBRAINED, gíd'dé-bráind. a.

Careless, thoughtless.

GIDDYHEADED, gíd'dé-héd-éd. a.

Without steadiness or constancy.

GIDDYPACED, gíd'dé-pásid. a.

Moving without regularity.

GIER-EAGLE, jér'é-gl. f.

An eagle of a particular kind.

GIFT, gift. f. (382).

A thing given or bestowed; the act of giving; offering; power, faculty.

GIFTED, gif'téid. a.

Given bestowed; endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, gig. f. (382).

Any thing that is whirled round in play.

GIGANTICK, jí-gán'tík. a. (217).

Suitable to a giant, big, bulky, enormous.

To **GIGGLE**, gig'gl. v. n. (382).

To laugh idly, to titter.

GIGGLER, gig'gl-ár. f.

A laugher, a titterer.

GIGLET, gig'gl-it. f.

A wanton, a lascivious girl.

GIGOT, jíg'ót. f.

The hip-joint.

To **GILD**, gíld. v. a. (382) pret.

Gilded or Gilt. To wash over with gold; to adorn with lustre; to brighten, to illuminate.

GILDER, gíl'dár. f.

One who lays gold on the surface of any other body; a coin, from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings.

GILDING, gíl'díng. f.

Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

GILLS, gílz. f. (382).

The aperture at each side of a fish's head; the flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl; the flesh under the chin.

GILL, jíl. f.

A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; the appellation of a woman in ludicrous language; the name of a plant, ground-ivy; malt liquor, medicated with ground-ivy.

GILLHOUSE, jíl'hóúse. f.

A house where gill is sold.

GILLYFLOWER, jíl'lé-flóðr. f.

Corrupted from Julyflower.

GILT, gílt. f. (382).

Golden show, gold laid on the surface of any matter.

GILT, gílt.

The participle of Gild, which see.

GIM, jím. a.

Neat, spruce. An old word.

GIMCRACK, jím'krák. f.

A slight or trivial mechanisim.

GIMLET, gím'lét. f. (382).

A borer with screw at its point.

GIMP, gímp. f. (382).

A kind of silk twill or lace.

GIN, jín. f.

A trap, a snare; a pump worked by sails; the spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.

GINGER, jín'júr. f.

An Indian plant; the root of that plant.

GINGERBREAD, jín'júr-bréð. f.

A kind of sweetmeat made of dough and flavoured with ginger.

GINGERLY, jín'júr-lé. ad.

Cautiously, nicely.

GINGERNESS, jín'júr-néss. f.

Niceness, tenderness.

GINGIVAL, jín'jé-vál. a.

Belonging to the gums.

To **GINGLE**, jíng'gl. v. n. (405).

To utter a sharp clattering noise: to make an affected sound in periods or cadence.

To **GINGLE**, jíng'gl. v. a.

To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.

GINGLE, jíng'gl. f.

A shrill resounding noise; affectation in the sound of periods.

GINGLYMOID, gíng'glé-móid. a.

Resembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus.

GINGLYMUS, gíng'glé-mús. f.

A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance.

GINNET, jín'nét. f.

A nag, a mule, a degenerated breed.

GINSENG, jín'séng. f.

A root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and restorative.

GIPSY, jíp'sé. f. (438).

A vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for a dark complexioned a name of slight reproach to a woman.

GIRASOLE, jí'rásóle. f.

The herb turnsole; the opal stone.

To **GIRD**, gírd. v. a. (382) pret.

Girded or Girt. To bind round; to invest; to cover round as a garment; to inclose, to encircle.

To **GIRD**, gírd. v. n.

To break a scornful jest, to gibe, to sneer.

GIRDER, gér'dár. f.

In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor.

GIRDLE, gér'dl. f.

Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled; enclosure, circumference; a belt, the zodiac, a zone.

To **GIRDLE**, gér'dl. v. a.

To gird, to bind, as with a girdle; to inclose, to shut in, to invigilate.

GIRDLEBELT, gér'dl-bélt. f.

The belt that incircles the waist.

GIRDLER, gér'dl-ár. f.

A maker of girdles.

GIRE, jíre. f.

A circle described by any thing in motion.

GIRL, gér'l. f. (382).

A young woman or child.

GIRLISH, gér'l-lísh. a.

Suiting a girl, youthful.

GIRLISHLY, gér'l-lísh-lé. ad.

In a girlish manner.

GIRT, gér't. (382) part. pass. from to Gird. See **GIRD**.

To **GIRT**, gér't. v. a.

To gird, to encompass, to encircle.

GIRTH, gérth. f. (382).

The band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the horse; the compass measured by the girth.

To **GIRTH**, gérth. v. a.

To bind with a girth.

To **GIVE**, gív. v. a. (157) (382)

Preter. Gave, part. pass. Given. To bestow, to confer without any price or reward; to pay as a price or reward, or in exchange; to grant, to allow; to yield without reluctance; to permit, to commission; to exhibit, to express; to exhibit; to addit, to apply; to resign, to yield up; to give away, to alienate from one's self; to give back, to return, to restore; to give the hand, to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior; to give over, to leave, to quit, to cease, to addit, to attach, to conclude lost, to abandon; to give out, to proclaim, to publish, to utter, to show in false appearance; to give up, to resign, to quit, to yield, to abandon, to deliver.

To **GIVE**, gív. v. n.

To grow moist, to melt or soften, to thaw; to move; to give in, to go back, to give way; to give into, to adopt, to embrace; to give off, to cease, to forbear; to give over, to act no more; to give out, to publish, to proclaim, to yield; to give way, to make room for.

GIVER, gív'ár. f.

One that gives, bestower, distributor, granter.

GIZZARD, gíz'zárd. f. (382).

The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

GLABRITY, gláb're-té. f.

Smoothness, baldness.

GLACIAL, glá'shé-ál. a.

GLA

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, būll; —dil; —pōnd; —shin, THis.

Icy, made of ice, frozen.

To GLACIATE, glā'shé-ātē. v. n.
To turn into ice.

GLACIATION, glā'shé-ā' shūn. f.
The act of turning into ice, ice formed.

GLASIS, glā'sīs. f.
In fortification, a sloping bank.

GLAD, glād. a.
Cheerful, gay; pleased, elevated with joy; pleasing, exhilarating; expressing gladness.

To GLAD, glād. v. a.
To make glad, to cheer, to exhilarate.

To GLADDEN, glād'd'n. v. a. (103).
To cheer, to delight, to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLADE, glādē. f.
A lawn or opening in a wood.

GLADFULNESS, glād'fūl-nēs. f.
Joy, gladness.

GLADIATOR, glād-dē-ā'tōr. f. (534).
A sword-player, a prize-fighter.

GLADLY, glād'lē. ad.
Joyfully, with merriment.

GLADNESS, glād'nēs. f.
Cheerfulness, joy, exultation.

GLADSOME, glād'sūm. a.
Pleasd, gay, delighted; causing joy.

GLADSOMELY, glād'sūm-lē. ad.
With gaiety and delight.

GLADSOMENESS, glād'sūm-nēs. f.
Gaiety, showiness, delight.

GLAIRE, glāre. f.
The white of an egg; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, glāre. v. a.
To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.

GLANCE, glānse. f. (78) (79).
A sudden shoot of light or splendour; a stroke or dart of the beam of sight; a snatch of sight, a quick view.

To GLANCE, glānse. v. n.
To shoot a sudden ray of splendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to view with a quick cast of the eye; to censure by oblique hints.

To GLANCE, glānse. v. a.
To move nimbly, to shoot obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, glān'sīng-lē. ad.
In an oblique broken manner, transiently.

GLAND, glānd. f.
A smooth fleshy substance which serves as a kind of strainer to separate some particular fluid from the blood.

GLANDURS, glān'dūrz. f.
A disease incident to horses.

GLANDIFEROUS, glān-dīf'fē-rūs. a.
Bearing mast, bearing acorna.

GLANDULE, glān'dūlē. f.
A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.

GLANDULOSITY, glān-dū-lōs'ē-tē. f.
A collection of glands.

GLANDULOUS, glān'dū-lōs. a.
Pertaining to the glands, subsisting in the glands.

To GLARE, glāre. v. n.
To shine so as to dazzle the eyes; to look with fierce piercing eyes; to shine ostentatiously.

To GLARE, glāre. v. a.
To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

GLARE, glāre. f.
Overpowering lustre, splendour, such as dazzle the eye; a fierce piercing look.

GLE

GLAREOUS, glā're-ūs. a.
Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING, glā'ring. a.
Applied to any thing very shocking, as a glaring crime.

GLASS, glās. f.

An artificial substance made by fusing salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire; a glass vessel of any kind; a looking-glass, a mirror; a glass to help the sight; an hour glass, a glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand; a cup of glass used to drink in; the quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a perspective glass.

GLASS, glās. a.

Vitreous, made of glass.

To GLASS, glās. v. a.

To cast in glass; to cover with glass, to glaze.

GLASSFURNACE, glās'fūr-nās. f.
A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

GLASSGAZING, glās'gā-zīng. a.

Finical, often contemplating himself in a mirror.

GLASSGRINDER, glās'grind'ōr. f.

One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

GLASSHOUSE, glās'hōūs. f.

A house where glass is manufactured.

GLASSMAN, glās'mān. f.

One who sells glass.

GLASSMETAL, glās'mēt-tl. f.

Glass in fusion.

GLASSWORK, glās'wōrk. f.

Manufactory of glass.

GLASSWORT, glās'wōrt. f.

A plant.

GLASSY, glās'sī. a.

Made of glass, vitreous; resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

GLASTONBURY THORN, glās-s'n-bēr-ē-thōrn'. f.

A species of Medlar.

GLAUCOMA, glāw-kō'mā. f.

A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour.

GLAVE, glāvē. f.

A broad sword, a falchion.

To GLAZE, glāze. v. a.

To furnish with windows of glass; to cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; to overlay with something shining; pellucid.

GLAZIER, glā'zhōr. f. (283) (450).

One whose trade is to make glass windows.

GLEAM, glēmē. f. (227).

Sudden shoot of light, lustre, brightness.

To GLEAM, glēmē. v. n.

To shine with sudden flashes of light; to shine.

GLEAMY, glē'mē. a.

Flashing, darting sudden shoots of light.

To GLEAN, glēn. v. a. (227).

To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind; to gather any thing thinly scattered.

GLEENER, glē'nēr. f.

One who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

GLEANING, glē'nīng. f.

The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

GLEE, glē. f.

Turf, soil, ground; the land possessed as

GLO

part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

GLEBOUS, glē'bōs. a.

Turfy.

GLEBY, glē'bē. a.

Turfy.

GLEDE, glēde. f.

A kite.

GLEE, glē. f.

Joy, merriment, gayety, song.

GLEEFUL, glē'fūl. a.

Merry, cheerful.

GLEEK, glēk. f.

Musick, or musician.

GLEET, glēt. f.

A thin ichor running from a sore; a venereal disease.

To GLEET, glēt. v. n.

To drip or ooze with a thin fuscous liquor; to run slowly.

GLEETY, glē'tē. a.

Ichory, thinly fuscous.

GLEN, glēn. f.

A valley, a dale.

GLEW, glē. f.

A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly.

GLIB, glib. a.

Smooth, slippery, so formed as to be easily moved; smooth, volatile.

To GLIB, glib. v. a.

To castrate.

GLIBLY, glib'lē. ad.

Smoothly, volubly.

GLIBNESS, glib'nēs. f.

Smoothness, slipperiness.

To GLIDE, glide. v. n.

To flow gently and silently; to pass gently and without tumult; to move swiftly and smoothly along.

GLIDER, gli'dūr. f.

One that glides.

GLIKE, glike. f.

A sneer, a scoff.

To GLIMMER, glim'mār. v. n.

To shine faintly; to be perceived imperfectly, to appear faintly.

GLIMMER, glim'mār. f.

Faint splendour, weak light; a kind of fossil.

GLIMPSE, glimps. f.

A weak faint light; a quick flashing light; transitory lustre; short, fleeting enjoyment; a short transitory view; the exhibition of a faint resemblance.

To GLISTEN, glis'sī. n. v. n. (472).

To shine, to sparkle with light.

To GLISTER, glis'tūr. v. n.

To shine, to be bright.

To GLITTER, glit'tūr. v. n.

To shine, to exhibit lustre, to gleam; to be specious, to be striking.

GLITTER, glit'tūr. f.

Lustre, bright show.

GLITTERINGLY, glit'tūr-ing-lē. ad.

With shining lustre.

To GLOAR, glore. v. a.

To squint, to look askew.

To GLOAT, glote. v. n.

To cast side-glances as a timorous lover.

GLOBATED, glō'bā-tēd. a.

Formed in shape of a globe, spherical, spheroidical.

GLOBE, globe. f.

A sphere, a ball, a round body, a body of which

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mêt, mêt; — pine, pin; —

which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the center; the teraqueous ball; 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.

GLOBOSE, glôbôs'. a.

Spherical, round.

GLOBOSITY, glôbôs'ë-té. s.

Sphericalness.

GLOBOUS, glôb'üs. a.

Spherical; round.

GLOBULAR, glôb'ü-lär. a. (535).

Round, spherical.

GLOBULE, glôb'ü-kü. s.

Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood.

GLOBULOUS, glôb'ü-lüs. a.

In form of small sphere, round.

To **GLOMERATE**, glôm'ér-äte. v. a.

To gather into a ball, or sphere; a body formed into a ball.

GLOMEROUS, glôm'ér-üs. a.

Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM, glôom. s. (306).

Imperfect darkness, dismalness, obscurity, defect of light; cloudiness of aspect, heaviness of mind, sultriness.

To **GLOOM**, glôom. v. n.

To shine obscurely, as the twilight; to be cloudy, to be dark; to be melancholy, to be fallen.

GLOOMILY, glôom'ë-lë. ad.

Obscurely, dimly, without perfect light, dimly; suddenly, with cloudy aspect, with dark intentions.

GLOOMINESS, glôom'ë-nës. s.

Want of light, obscurity, imperfect light, dismalness; cloudiness of look.

GLOOMY, glôom'ë. a.

Obscure, imperfectly illuminated, almost dark; dark of complexion: fallen, melancholy, cloudy of look, heavy of heart.

GLORIED, glôr'ïd. a.

Illustrious, honourable.

GLORIFICATION, glôr'ë-fë-kâ'shün. s. The act of giving glory.

To **GLORIFY**, glôr'ë-fi. v. a.

To procure honour or praise to one; to pay honour or praise in worship; to praise, to honour, to extol; to exalt to glory or dignity.

GLORIOUS, glôr'ë-üs. a.

Noble, illustrious, excellent.

GLORIOUSLY, glôr'ë-üs-lë. ad.

Nobly, splendidly, illustriously.

GLORY, glôr'ë. s.

Praise paid in adoration; the felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God; honour, praise, fame, renown, celebrity; a circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures; generous pride.

To **GLORY**, glôr'ë. v. n.

To boast in, to be proud of.

To **GLOSE**, glôze. v. a. (437).

To flatter, to colloquie.

GLOSS, glôs. s. (437).

A scholium, a comment; an interpretation artfully specious, a specious representation; superficial lustre.

To **GLOSS**, glôs. v. n.

To comment, to make fly remarks.

To **GLOSS**, glôs. v. a.

To explain by comment; to paliate by spe-

cious exposition or representation; to embellish with superficial lustre.

GLOSSARY, glôs'ä-rë. s.

A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

GLOSSER, glôs'str. s.

A scholiast, a commentator; a polisher.

GLOSSINESS, glôs'stë-nës. s.

Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, glôs-sôg'grâ-für. s.

A scholar, a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glôs'-ög'grâ-fë. s.

The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY, glôs'stë. a.

Shining, smoothly polished.

GLOVE, glôv. s.

Cover of the hands.

GLOVER, glôv'ür. s.

One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

To **GLOUT**, glôüt. v. n. (313).

To pout, to look fallen.

To **GLOW**, glô. v. n. (324).

To be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to feel heat of body; to exhibit a strong bright colour; to feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy; to rage or burn as a passion.

To **GLOW**, glô. v. a.

To make hot so as to shine.

GLOW, glô. s.

Shining heat, unusual warmth; vehemence of passion; brightness or vividness of colour.

GLOW-WORM, glô'wôrm. s.

A small creeping insect with a luminous tail.

To **GLOZE**, glôze. v. n.

To flatter, to wheedle, to fawn; to compliment.

GLOZE, glôze. s.

Flattery, insinuation; specious show, gloss.

GLUE, glû. s.

A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly, a cement.

To **GLUE**, glû. v. a.

To join with a viscous cement; to hold together; to join, to unite, to inviccate.

GLUEBOILER, glû'bôil-ür. s.

One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUER, glû'dr. s.

One who cements with glue.

GLUM, glüm. a.

Sullen, stubbornly grave. A low cant word.

To **GLUT**, glût. v. a.

To swallow, to devour; to cloy, to fill beyond sufficiency; to feast or delight even to satiety; to overfill, to load.

GLUT, glût. s.

That which is gorged or swallowed; plenty even to loathing and satiety; more than enough, overmuch.

GLUTINOUS, glût'të-nüs. a.

Gluey, viscous, tenacious.

GLUTINOUSNESS, glût'të-nüs-nës. s.

Viscosity, tenacity.

GLUTTON, glût't'n. s.

One who indulges himself too much in eating; one eager of any thing to excess; an animal remarkable for a voracious appetite.

Though the second syllable of this word suppresses the *o*, the compounds seem to prefer it. This, however, is far from being regular; for if we were to form compounds of *Cotton*, *Button*, or *Mutton*, as *Cottony*, *Buttony*, *Muttony*, &c. we should as certainly suppress the last *o* in the compounds, as in the simplex.—See Principles, No 103.

To **GLUTTONISE**, glût'tün-ize. v. z.

To play the glutton.

GLUTTONOUS, glût'tün-üs. a.

Given to excessive feeding.

GLUTTONOUSLY, glût'tün-üs-ly. ad.

With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY, glût'tün-ë. s.

Excess of eating, luxury of the table.

GLUY, glû'ë. a.

Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

GLYN, glîn. s.

A hollow between two mountains.

To **GNARL**, nârl. v. n. (384).

To growl, to murmur, to snarl.

GNARLED, nârl'led. a.

Knotty.

To **GNASH**, nâsh. v. a. (384).

To strike together, to clash.

To **GNASH**, nâsh. v. n.

To grind or collide the teeth; to rage even to collision of the teeth.

GNAT, nât. s. (384).

A small winged stinging insect; any thing proverbially small.

GNATFLOWER, nât'flöö-ür. s.

The bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER, nât'snâp-pür. s.

A bird so called.

To **GNAW**, nâw. v. a. (384).

To eat by degrees, to devour by slow corrosion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret, to waste, to corrode; to pick with the teeth.

To **GNAW**, nâw. v. n.

To exercise the teeth.

GNAWER, nâw'ür. s.

One that gnaws.

GNOMON, nô'môn. s. (384).

The hand or pin of a dial.

GNOMONICKS, nô'môn'iks. s.

The art of dialling.

To **GO**, gô. v. n. pret. I went, I have gone. To walk, to move step by step; to walk leisurely, not ran; to journey a-foot; to proceed; to depart from a place; to apply one's self; to have recourse; to be about to do; to decline; to tend towards, death or ruin; to escape; to tend to any act; to pass; to move by mechanism; to be in motion from whatever cause; to be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles; to be pregnant; to be expanded; to reach or be extended to any degree; to spread; to be dispersed; to reach farther; to contribute, to conduct; to succeed; to proceed in train or consequence; to go about, to attempt, to endeavour; to go aside, to err, to deviate from the right, to abscond; to go between, to interpolate, to moderate between two; to go by, to pass unnoticed, to observe as a rule; to go down, to be swallowed, to be received, not rejected; to go in and out, to be at liberty; to go off, to die, to decease, to depart from a post; to go on, to make attack, to proceed; to go over, to revolt, to betake himself to another party; to go out, to go upon any expedition, to be extinguished; to go through, to perform thoroughly, to execute, to suffer, to undergo.

GO-TO, gô-tôö'. interject.

Come, come, take the right course. A forcible exhortation.

GO-BY, gô-bî'. s.

Delusion, artifice, circumvention.

GO-CART, gô'kârt. s.

A machine in which children are inclofed to teach them to walk.

GOAD,

GOD

GOL.

GOR.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt —tūbe, tūb, būll; —dū; —pōnd; —thin, this.

GOAD, gōde. f. (295).

A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

TO GOAD, gōde. v. a.

To prick or drive with a goad; to incite, to stimulate, to instigate.

GOAL, gōle. f. (295).

The landmark set up to bound a race; the starting post; the final purpose, the end to which design tends.

GOAL, jāle. f.

An incorrect spelling for gaol, which see.

GOAR, gōre. f. (295).

Any edging sewed upon cloth.

GOAT, gōte. f. (295).

An animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

GOATBEARD, gōte'bērd. f.

A plant.

GOATCHAFER, gōte'tshā-fēr. f.

A kind of beetle, vulgarly Cockchafer.

GOATHERD, gōte'hērd. f.

One whose employment is to tend goats.

GOATMARJORAM, gōte'mār-jūr-ām. f.

Goatbeard.

GOATS'RUE, gōts'rō. f.

A plant.

GOATS'THORN, gōts'thōrn. f.

A plant.

GOATISH, gōte'ish. a.

Resembling a goat in rankness or lust.

TO GOBBLE, gōb'bl. v. a.

To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

GOBBLER, gōb'bl-ār. f.

One that devours in haste.

GO-BETWEEN, gō'bē-twēēn. f.

One that transacts business by running between two parties.

GOBLET, gōb'lēt. f.

A bowl or cup.

GOBLIN, gōb'līn. f.

An evil spirit, a walking spirit, a frightful phantom; a fairy, an elf.

GOD, gōd. f.

The Supreme Being; a false god, an idol; any person or thing deified, or too much honoured.

GODCHILD, gōd'thīld. f.

The child for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

GOD-DAUGHTER, gōd'dāw-tūr. f.

A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism.

GODDESS, gōd'dēs. f.

A female divinity.

GODDESS-LIKE, gōd'dēs-līk. a.

Resembling a goddess.

GOD-FATHER, gōd'fā-thūr. f.

The sponsor at the font.

GODHEAD, gōd'hēd. f.

Godship, divine nature; a deity in person, a god or goddess.

GODLESS, gōd'lēs. a.

Without sense of duty to God, atheistical, wicked, impious.

GODLIKE, gōd'līk. a.

Divine, resembling a divinity.

GOLDING, gōd'līng. f.

A little divinity.

GODLINESS, gōd'lē-nēs. f.

Piety to God; general observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

GODLY, gōd'lē. a.

Pious towards God; good, righteous, religious.

GODLY, gōd'lē. ad.

Piously, righteously.

GODLYHEAD, gōd'lē-hēd. f.

Godpresa, righteousness.

GOD-MOTHER, gōd'māth-ār. f.

A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.

GODSHIP, gōd'ship. f.

The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity.

GODSON, gōd'shōn. f.

One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

GODWARD, gōd'wārd. ad.

Toward God.

GODWIT, gōd'wīt. f.

A bird of particular delicacy.

GOER, gō'ēr. f.

One that goes, a runner; a walker.

TO GOGGLE, gōg'gl. v. n.

To look askint.

GOGGLE-EYED, gōg'gl-ēd. a.

Squint-eyed, not looking straight.

GOING, gō'īng. f.

The act of walking; pregnancy; departure.

GOLA, gō'lā. f.

The same with Cymatium.

GOLD, gōld, or gōōld. f. (164).

The purest, heaviest, and most precious of all metals; money.

It is much to be regretted that the second sound of this word is grown much more frequent than the first. It is not easy to guess at the cause of this unmeaning deviation from the general rule, but the effect is to impoverish the sound of the language, and to add to its irregularities. It has not, however, like some other words, irrecoverably lost its true pronunciation. Rhyme still claims its right to the long open o, as in bold, cold, fold, &c.

" Judges and Senates have been bought for

" gold;

" Esteem and Love were never to be sold.

" Now Europe's laurels on their brows be-

" hold,

" But stained with blood, or ill exchang'd for

" gold."

Pop.
And solemn speaking, particularly the language of Scripture, indispensably requires the same sound. With these established authorities in its favour, it is a disgrace to the language to suffer indolence and vulgarity to corrupt it into the second sound.—See Wind.

GOLD, gōld. a.

Made of gold, golden.

GOLDBEATER, gōld'bē-thūr. f.

One whose occupation is to beat gold.

GOLDBEATER'S SKIN, gōld'bē-tūr-z-

skīn'. f.

Skin which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it.

GOLDBOUND, gōld'bōnd. a.

Encompassed with gold.

GOLDEN, gōl'dēn. a. (103).

Made of gold, consisting of gold; shining; yellow, of the colour of gold; excellent; valuable; happy, resembling the age of gold.

GOLDENLY, gōl'dē-n-lē. ad.

Delightfully, splendidly.

GOLDFINCH, gōld'fīnsh. f.

A singing bird.

GOLDFINDER, gōld'fīnd-ār. f.

One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty ajakes.

GOLDHAMMER, gōld'hām-ār. f.

A big paunch, a swelling belly.

A kind of bird.

GOLDING, gōld'īng. f.

A sort of apple.

GOLDSIZE, gōld'sīz. f.

A glue of a golden colour.

GOLDSMITH, gōld'smīth. f.

One who manufactures gold; a banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

GOME, gōmē. f.

The black and oily grease of a cart-wheel, vulgarly pronounced Crom.

GONDOLA, gōn'dō-lā. f.

A boat much used in Venice, a small boat.

GONDOLIER, gōn-dō-lēr'. f.

A boatman.

GONE, gōn. part. pret. from Go.

Advanced, forward in progress; ruined, undone; past; lost, departed; dead, departed from life.

GONFALON, gōn'fā-lōn. f.

GONFANON, gōn'fā-nōn. f.

An ensign, a standard.

GONRRHOEA, gōn-ōr-rē-ā. f.

A morbid running of venereal hurts.

GOOD, gōd. a. (307) comp. Better, superl. Best.

Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired; proper, fit, convenient; uncorrupted, undamaged; wholesome, salubrious; pleasant to the taste; complete, full; useful, valuable; sound, not false, nor fallacious; legal, valid, rightly claimed or held; well qualified, not deficient; skilful, ready, dexterous; having moral qualities, such as are wished, virtuous; benevolent; companionable, sociable, merry; not too fat; really, seriously; to make good, to maintain, to perform, to supply any deficiencies.

GOOD, gōd. f.

That which physically contributes to happiness, the contrary to evil; moral qualities such as are desirable, virtue, righteousness.

GOOD, gōd. ad.

Well, not ill, not amiss; as good, no worse.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, gōd-kōn-

dīsh'ōn'd. a.

Without ill qualities or symptoms.

GOODLINESS, gōd'lē-nēs. f.

Beauty, grace, elegance.

GOODLY, gōd'lē. a.

Beautiful, fine, splendid; bulky, swelling; happy, gay.

GOOD-NOW, gōd'ōd'nō. int.

In good time.

GOODMAN, gōd'mān. f.

A slight appellation of civility; a rustic term of compliment, gaffer.

GOODNESS, gōd'nēs. f.

Desirable qualities either moral or physical.

GOODS, gōdз. f.

Movables in a house; wares, freight, merchandise.

GOODY, gōd'dē. f.

A low term of civility, used to mean persons.

GOOSE, gōōse. f.

A large waterfowl proverbially noted for foolishness; a taylor's smoothing-iron.

GOOSEBERRY, gōōz'bēr-ē. f.

A tree and fruit.

GOOSEFOOT, gōōle'fūt. f.

Wild orch.

GOOSEGRASS, gōōse'grās. f.

Clivers, an herb.

GOBBELLY, gōr'bēl-lē. f.

A big paunch, a swelling belly.

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(546). — **FATE**, fär, fall, fät; — mē, mêt; — plne; pln; —

GORBELLIED, gôr'bêl-lid. a.
Fat, bigbellied.

GORD, gôrd. s.
An instrument of gaming.

GORE, gôre. s.
Blood; blood clotted or congealed.

TO GORE, gôre. v. a.
To stab, to pierce; to pierce with a horn.

GORGES, gôrje. s.
The throat, the swallow; that which is gorged or swallowed.

TO GORGE, gôrje. v. a.
To fill up to the throat, to glut, to satiate; to swallow, as the fish has gorged the hook.

GORGEOUS, gôr'jûs. a. (262).
Fine, glittering in various colours, showy.

GORGEOUSLY, gôr'jûs-lé. ad.
Splendidly, magnificently, finely.

GORGEOUSNESS, gôr'jûs-nês. s.
Splendour, magnificence, show.

GORGET, gôr'jêt. s.
The piece of armour that defends the throat.

GORGON, gôr'gôñ. s.
A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone, any thing ugly or horrid.

GORMAND, gôr'mând. s.
A greedy eater.

TO GORMANDIZE, gôr'mând-dize.
v. n. To feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER, gôr'mând-di-zôr. s.
A voracious eater.

GÖRSE, gôrse. s.
Turze, a thick prickly shrub.

GORY, gôr're. a.
Covered with congealed blood; bloody, murtherous.

GOSHAWK, gôs'hawk. s.
A hawk of a large kind.

GOSLING, gôz'ling. s.
A young goole, a goole not yet full grown; a cattkin.

GOSPEL, gôs'pêl. s.
God's word, the holy book of the Christian revelation; divinity, theology.

GOSPELLER, gôs'pêl-ôr. s.
A name given to the followers of Wicklif, who professed to preach only the Gospel.

GOSSAMER, gôs'sâ-môr. s.
The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which float in the air about harvest time.

GOSSIP, gôs'sîp. s.
One who answers for the child in baptism; a tattling companion; one who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

TO GOSSIP, gôs'sîp. v. n.
To chat, to prate, to be merry; to be a pot-companion.

GOT, gôt. pret.
From the verb Get.

GOTTEN, gôt't'n. part. pass. of Get.

TO GOVERN, gôv'ûrn. v. a.
To rule as a chief magistrate; to regulate, to influence, to direct; to manage, to restrain; in grammar, to have force with regard to syntax; to pilot, to regulate the motions of a ship.

TO GOVERN, gôv'ûrn. v. n.
To keep superiority.

GOVERNABLE, gôv'ûr-nâ-bl. a.
Submissive to authority, subject to rule, management.

GOVERNANCE, gôv'ûr-nâns. s.
Government, rule, management.

GOVERNANTE, gô-vôr-nânt'. s.
A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GOVERNESS, gôv'ûr-nâs. s.
A female invested with authority; a tutorees, a woman that has the care of young ladies; a diretress.

GOVERNMENT, gôv'ûrn-mênt. s.
Form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority; an establishment of legal authority, administration of publick affairs; regularity of behaviour; manageableness, compliance, obsequiousness; in grammar, influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOUR, gôv'ûr-nûr. s.
One who has the supreme direction; one who is invested with supreme authority in a state; one who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority; a tutor; a pilot, a manager.

GOUGE, gôodje. s.
A chissel having a round edge.

GOURD, gôôrd. s. (315).
A plant, a bottle.

GOURDINESS, gôôr'dé-nês. s.
A swelling in a horse's leg.

GOURNET, gôr'nêt. l. (314).
A fish.

GOUT, gôût. f. (313).
A periodical disease attended with great pain.

GOUT, gôô. s. A French word signifying taste; a strong desire. (315).

GOUTWORT, gôût'wûrt. f.
An herb.

GOUTY, gôû'té. a.
Afflicted or diseased with the gout; relating to the gout.

GOWN, gôûn. s.

A long upper garment; a woman's upper garment; the long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law; the dress of peace.

GOWNED, gôûn'd. a.
Dressed in a gown.

GOWNMAN, gôûn'mân. s.
A man devoted to the arts of peace.

TO GRABBLE, grâb'bl. v. a. (405).
To grope.

TO GRABBLE, grâb'bl. v. n.
To lie prostrate on the ground.

GRACE, grâf. s.
Favour, kindness; favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, effect of God's influence; pardon; favour conferred; privilege; a goddefis, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty; behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming; adventitious or artificial beauty; ornament, flower, highest perfection; the title of a duke, formerly of the king, meaning the fame as your goodness or your clemency; a short prayer said before and after meat.

GRACE-CUP, grâf'kûp. s.
The cup or health drank after grace.

TO GRACE, grâf. v. a.
To adorn, to dignify, to embellish; to dignify or raise by an act of favour; to favour.

GRACED, grâf. a.
Beautiful, graceful; virtuous, regular, chaste.

GRACEFUL, grâf'ful. a.
Beautiful with eloquence.

GRACEFULLY, grâf'fôl-é. ad.
Elegantly, with pleasing dignity.

GRACEFULNESS, grâf'fôl-nês. s.
Elegance of manner.

GRACELESS, grâf'lës. a.
Without grace, wicked, abandoned.

GRACES, grâ'siz. s.
Good graces, for favour; it is seldom used in the singular.

GRACILE, grâs'sil. a. (140).
Slender, small.

GRACILENT, grâs'è-lënt. a.
Lean.

GRACILITY, grâ-sil'è-té. s.
Slenderness,

GRACIOUS, grâ'shüs. a.
Merciful, benevolent; favourable, kind; virtuous, good; graceful, becoming.

GRACIOUSLY, grâ'shüs-lé. ad.
Kindly, with kind condescension; in a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, grâ'shüs-nês. s.
Kind condescension; pleasing manner.

GRADATION, grâ-dâ'shün. s.
Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance step by step; order, arrangement; regular process of argument.

GRADATORY, grâd'â-tûr-é. s.
Steps from the cloister into the church.

GRADIANT, grâ'dé-ént, or grâ'jé-ént. a. (293).
Walking.

GRADUAL, grâd'û-âl, or grâd'û-âl. a. (293) (294) (376). Proceeding by degrees, advancing step by step.

GRADUAL, grâd'û-âl. s.
An order of steps.

GRADUALITY, grâd-û-âl'è-té. s.
Regular progression.

GRADUALLY, grâd-û-âl-lé. ad.
By degrees, in regular progression.

TO GRADUATE, grâd'û-ât-e. v. a.
To dignify with a degree in the university, to mark with degrees; to raise to a higher place in the scale of metals; to heighten, to improve.

GRADUATE, grâd'û-ât-e. s. (91).
A man dignified with an academical degree.

GRADUATION, grâd-û-âl'shün. s.
Regular progression by succession of degrees; the act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, grâf. s.
A ditch, a moat.

GRAFT, grâft. s. (79).
A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree.

TO GRAFT, grâft. v. a.
To insert a scion or branch of one tree into the stock of another; to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong; to join one thing so as to receive support from another.

GRAFTER, grâf'tûr. s.
One who propagates fruit by grafting.

GRAIN, grâne. s. (202).
A single seed of corn; corn; the seed of

any fruit; any minute particle; the smallest weight; any thing proverbially small; grain of allowances, something indulged or remitted; the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter; died or stained substance; temper, disposition, humour; the form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

GRAINED, grâñ'd. a.
Rough, made less smooth.

GRAINS, grâñz. s.
The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

GRAINY,

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— nō, mōve; nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tūb, bōll; — dīt; — pōdnd; — thīn, THIS.

GRASBY, grā'nbē. a.

Full of corn; full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERCY, grā-mēr'sē. interj.

An obsolete expression of surprise.

GRAMINEOUS, grā-mīn'ē-ōs. a.

Graffy.

GRAMINIVOROUS, grām-ē-nīv'ō-rōs. a. (518). Grafs-eating.

GRAMMAR, grām'mār. f. (418).

The science of speaking correctly, the art which teaches the relation of words to each other; propriety or justness of speech; the book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, grām'mār-skōōl. f.

A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GRAMMARIAN, grām-nīā'rē-ān. f.

One who teaches grammar, a philologer.

GRAMMATICAL, grām-māt'ē-kāl. a.

Belonging to grammar; taught by grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, grām-māt'ē-kāl-ē. ad.

According to the rules or science of grammar.

GRAMPLE, grām'pl. f.

A crab fish.

GRAMPUS, grām'pōs. f.

A large fish of the whale kind.

GRANARY, grān'ā-rē. f.

A storhouse for threshed corn.

GRANATE, grān'āt. f.

A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains.

GRAND, grānd. a.

Great, illustrious, high in power; splendid; magnificent; noble, sublime, lofty, conceived or expressed with great dignity; it is used to signify ascent, or descent of congenerinity.

GRANDAM, grān'dām. f.

Grandmother, one's father's or mother's mother; an old withered woman.

GRANDCHILD, grānd'thīld. f.

The son or daughter of one's son or daughter.

GRANDAUGHTER, grānd'dāw-tūr. f.

The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE, grān-deē'. f.

A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

GRANDEUR, grān'jūr. f. (376).

State, splendour of appearance, magnificence; elevation of sentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER, grānd'fā-thūr. f.

The father of a father or mother.

GRANDIFICK, grān-dīf'ik. a.

Making great.

GRANDINOUS, grān'dē-nōs. a.

Full of hail.

GRANDMOTHER, grānd'mōth-ūr. f.

The father's or mother's mother.

GRANDSIRE, grānd'sīre. f.

Grandfather; any ancestor, poetically.

GRANDSON, grānd'sōn. f.

The son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE, grānje. f.

A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

GRANITE, grān'it. f. (140).

A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together.

GRANIVOROUS, grā-nīv'vō-rōs. a. (518). Eating grain.

GRANNAM, grān'nām. f.

Grandmother.

To GRANT, grānt. v. a. (78) (79).

To admit that which is not yet proved; to bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANT, grānt. f.

The act of granting or bestowing; the thing granted, a gift, a boon; in law, a gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; admission of something in dispute.

GRANTABLE, grānt'ā-bl. a.

That which may be granted.

GRANTEE, grānt-tēē'. f.

He to whom any grant is made.

GRANTOR, grānt-tōr'. f.

He by whom a grant is made.

GRANULAR, grān'ū-lār-ē. a.

Small and compact, resembling a small grain or seed.

To GRANULATE, grān'ū-lātē. v. n.

To be formed into small grains.

To GRANULATE, grān'ū-lātē. v. a.

To break into small masses; to raise into small aperities.

GRANULATION, grān-ū-lā'shūn. f.

The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may congeal into small grains; the act of breaking into small parts like grains.

GRANULE, grān'ūlē. f.

A small compact particle.

GRANULOUS, grān'ū-lōs. a.

Ful of little grains.

GRAPE, grāpē. f.

The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters.

GRAPHICAL, grāf'ē-kāl-ē. a.

Well delineated.

GRAPHICALLY, grāf'ē-kāl-ē. ad.

In a picturesque manner, with good description or delineation.

GRAPNEL, grāp'nel. f.

A small anchor belonging to a little vessel; a grappling-iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE, grāp'pl. v. n. -

To contend by seizing each other; to contest in close fight.

To GRAPPLE, grāp'pl. v. a.

To fasten, to fix; to seize, to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE, grāp'pl. f.

Contest; in which the combatants seize each other; close fight; iron instrument, by which one ship fastens on another.

GRAPPLMENT, grāp'pl-mēnt. f.

Close fight.

GRASHOPPER, grās'hōp-ōr. f.

A small insect that hops in the summer grass.

GRASIER, grāz'zhūr. f. (283).

See GRAZIER.

To GRASP, grāsp. v. a.

To hold in the hand, to gripe; to seize, to catch at.

To GRASP, grāsp. v. n.

To catch at, to endeavour to seize; to struggle, to strive; to gripe, to encroach.

GRASP, grāsp. f.

The gripe or seizure of the hand; possession, hold; power of seizing.

GRASPER, grāsp'ūr. f.

One that grasps.

GRASS, grās. f. (78) (79).

The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed.

GRASS-PLOT, grās'plōt. f.

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A small level covered with grass.

GRASSINESS, grās'sē-nēs. f.

The state of abounding in grass.

GRASSY, grās'sē. a.

Covered with grass.

GRATE, grātē. f.

Partition made with bars placed near to one another; the range of bars within which fires are made.

To GRATE, grātē. v. a.

To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body; to offend by any thing harsh or vexatious; to form a harsh sound.

To GRATE, grātē. v. n.

To rub so as to injure or offend; to make a harsh noise.

GRATEFUL, grātē'fūl. a.

Having a due sense of benefits; pleasing, acceptable, delightful, delicious.

GRATEFULLY, grātē'fūl-ē. ad.

With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; in a pleasing manner.

GRATEFULNESS, grātē'fūl-nēs. f.

Gratitude, duty to benefactors; quality of being acceptable, pleasant.

GRATER, grātē'ēr. f.

A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, grāt-ē-fē-kā'fūn. f.

The act of pleasing; pleasure, delight, recompence.

To GRATIFY, grāt'ē-fl. v. a.

To indulge, to please by compliance; to delight, to please; to requite with a gratification.

GRATINGLY, grātē'tīng-lē. ad.

Harshly, offensively.

GRATIS, grāt'is. ad.

For nothing, without recompence.

GRATITUDE, grāt'ē-tūdē. f.

Duty to benefactors; desire to return benefits.

GRATUITOUS, grātū'ē-tōs. a.

Voluntary, granted without claim or merit; asserted without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, grātū'ē-tōs-lē. ad.

Without claim or merit; without proof.

GRATUITY, grātū'ē-tē. f.

A present or acknowledgment, a recompence.

To GRATULATE, grātūsh'ū-lātē, or grāt'ū-lātē. v. a. (461).

To congratulate, to salute with declarations of joy; to declare joy for.

GRATULATION, grātūsh'ū-lā'shūn. f.

Salutations made by expressing joy.

GRATULATORY, grātūsh'ū-lā-tōr-ē.

a. Congratulatory, expressing congratulation.—For the o, see Domelick.

GRAVE, grāvē. f.

The place in which the dead are reposed.

GRAVE-CLOTHES, grāvē'klōz. f.

The dress of the dead.

GRAVE-STONE, grāvē'stōn. f.

The stone that is laid over the grave.

To GRAVE, grāvē. v. a. preter.

Graved, part. pass. Graven. To carve in any hard substance; to copy painting on wood or metal; to impress deeply; to clean, caulk, and sheath a ship.

To GRAVE, grāvē. v. n.

To write or delineate on hard substances.

GRAVE, grāvē. a.

Solemn, serious, sober; of weight; not showy, not tawdry; not sharp of sound, not acute.

GRAVEL,

(526) *Wife, hat, tail, lid, skin, hair, a, pale, purple, &c.* 60 —

- GRAVEL**, grav'el. f. (240). *GRÖTTO*.
Hard land; sandy matter *concreted* in the kidneys.
To GRAVEL, grav'el. v. a.
To cover with gravel; to *rick* in the land; to puzzle; to put to stand, to embarrass; to hurt the foot of a horse with gravel confined by the shoe.
- GRAVELESS**, grave'les. a.
Without tomb, unburied.
- GRAVELLY**, grav'el-ly. a.
Full of gravel, abounding with gravel.
- GRAVELY**, grav'e-lé. ad.
Solemnly, seriously, soberly without lightness; without gaudiness or show.
- GRAVENESS**, grave'nés. f.
Seriousness, solemnity and sobriety.
- GRAVEOLENT**, gra've-o-lént. a.
Strong scented.
- GRAVER**, grá'ver. f.
One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances, one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper, the file or tool used in graving.
- GRAVITY**, grá-vit'è-té. f.
Pregnancy, balance, weight.
- GRAVING**, grav'ing. f.
Carved work.
- To GRAVITATE**, grav'at-ate. v. n.
To tend to the centre of attraction.
- GRAVITATION**, grav-e-ta'shún. f.
Act of tending to the centre.
- GRAVITY**, grá-vit'è-té. f.
Weight, heaviness, tendency to the centre; seriousness, solemnity.
- GRAVY**, grá've-té. f.
The juice that runs from flesh, not much dried by the fire; the juice of flesh boiled out.
- GRAY**, grá. a.
White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark like the opening of clove of day.
- GRAY**, gray. f.
A badger.
- GRAYBEARD**, gra-beard. f.
An old man.
- GRAYLING**, gray ling. f.
The umber.
- GRAYNESS**, gray'nes. f.
The qualities of being gray.
- To GRAZE**, graze. v. a.
To eat grass; to feed on grass; to supply grass; to touch lightly on the surface.
- To GRAZE**, graze. v. a.
To tend grazing cattle; to feed upon; to touch lightly the surface, to lie.
- GRAZIER**, gra zhür. f. (283).
One who tends cattle.
- GREASE**, grese. f. (227).
The soft part of the fat; a swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which generally happens to a horse after his journey.
- To GREASE**, greze. v. a.
To smear or anoint with grease; to bribe or corrupt with presents.
- GREASINESS**, gre ze'nes. f.
Oiliness, fatness.
- GREASY**, gre ze. a.
Oily, fat, unctuous; impasted with grease; fat of body, bulky.
- GREAT**, grate. a. (240). (241).
Large in bulk or number, having any quality in a high degree; considerable in extent or duration; important, weighty, chief, principal; of high rank, of large power; ill-
- lustrious, eminent; noble, magnanimous; familiar, much acquainted; pregnant, teeming; it is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity; a great grandson is the son of my grandson.
- GREAT**, grate. f.
The whole, the gross, the whole in a lump.
- GREATBELLIED**, grate'bel'lid. a.
Pregnant, teeming.
- GREATHEARTED**, grate'hart'éd. a.
High spirited, undejected.
- GREATLY**, grate'lé. a.
In great degree; nobly, illustriously; magnanimously, generously, bravely.
- GREATNESS**, grate'nés. f.
Largeenes of quantity or number; comparative quantity; high degree of any quality; high place, dignity, power, influence; merit, magnanimity, nobleness of mind; grandeur, state, magnificence.
- GREAVES**, gré'vz. f.
Armour for the legs.
- GRECISM**, gré'sizm. f.
An idiom of the Greek language.
- GREECE**, gré'se. f.
A flight of steps.
- GREEDILY**, gré'dé-lé. a.
Eagerly, ravenously, voraciously.
- GREEDINESS**, gré'dé-nés. f.
Ravenousness, hunger, eagerness of appetite or desire.
- GREEDY**, gré'dé. a.
Ravenous, voracious, hungry; eager, vehemently desirous.
- GREEN**, green. a.
Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; pale, sickly; flourishing, fresh; new, fresh, as a green wound; not dry; not roasted, half raw; unripe, immature, young.
- GREEN**, green. f.
The green colour; a grassy plain.
- To GREEN**, green. v. a.
To make green.
- GREENBROOM**, green'broom. f.
This shrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths.
- GREENCLOTH**, green'klóth. f.
A board or court of justice of the king's household.
- GREENEYED**, green'ide. a.
Having eyes coloured with green.
- GREENFINCH**, green'finch. f.
A kind of bird; a kind of fin.
- GREENGAGE**, green-gage'. f.
A species of plum.
- GREENHOUSE**, green'house. f.
A house in which tender plants are sheltered.
- GREENISH**, green'ish. a.
Somewhat green.
- GREENLY**, green'le. a.
With a greenish colour; newly; freshly; immaturely; wanly.
- GREENNESS**, green'nes. f.
The quality of being green; immaturity, unripeness, freshness, vigour, newness.
- GREENSICKNESS**, green'sik'nes. f.
The disease of maids, so called from the painness which it produces.
- GREENSWARD**, green'sward. f.
The turf on which grass grows.
- GREENSWORD**, green'sword. f.
The turf on which grass grows.
- GREENWEB**, green'we'd. f.
Dyers weed.
- GREENWOOD**, green'wud. f.

- A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer.
- To GREET**, greet. v. a.
To address at meeting; to salute in kindness or respect; to congratulate; to pay compliments at a distance.
- GREETER**, greet'ér. f.
He who greets.
- GREETING**, greet'ing. f.
Salutation at meeting, or compliment at a distance.
- GREENEZE**, gré'ze. f.
A flight of steps.
- GREGAL**, gré'gál. a.
Belonging to a flock.
- GREGARIOUS**, gré'ga-ri'üs. a.
Going in flocks or herds.
- GREMIAL**, gré'mi-äl. a.
Pertaining to the lap.
- GRENADE**, gré-náde'. f.
A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as soon as it is kindled, flies into many shatters; a small bomb.
- GRENADEIER**, grén-ä-deér. f. (275).
A tall foot-soldier, of whom there is no company in every regiment.
- GRENADO**, gre-na-do. f.
See **GRENADE**.
- GREW**, gril. f.
The preterit of **Grew**.
- GREY**, grá. a.
See **GRAY**.
- GREYHOUND**, grá'hound. f.
A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.
- To GRIDE**, gride. v. n.
To cut.
- GRIDELIN**, grid'el-in. a.
A colour made of white and red.
- GRIDIRON**, grid'i-rón. f.
A portable grate.
- GRIEF**, gréf. f. (275).
Sorrow, trouble for something past; grievance, harm.
- GRIEVANCE**, gré-vans. f.
A state of unclemess; the cause of unkindness.
- To GRIEVE**, greev. v. a.
To afflict, to hurt.
- To GRIEVE**, greev. v. n.
To be in pain for something past, to mourn to sorrow, as for the death of friends.
- GRIEVINGLY**, greev'ing-le. ad.
In sorrow, sorrowfully.
- GRIEVOUS**, gréev'us. a.
Afflictive; painful, hard to be borne; such as cause sorrow; atrocious; heavy.
- GRIEVOUSLY**, gréev'us-ly. ad.
Painfully; calamitously; miserably; vexatiously.
- GRIEVOUSNESS**, gréev'us-nes. f.
Sorrow, pain.
- GRIG**, grig. f.
A small eel; a merry creature.
- To GRILL**, gril. v. n.
To broil on a gridiron; to harass, to hurt.
- GRIMELADE**, gril-lade'. f.
Anything broiled on the gridiron.
- GRIM**, grim. a.
Having a countenance of terror, horrible; ugly, ill-looking.
- GRIMACE**,

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —stube, tōb, bāl; —ōil; —pōund; —bin, THIS.

GRIMACE, grīm'ās. f. *shoo*. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affection, or infelicitous association.

GRIMALKIN, grīm'malk'in. f.

An old cat.

GRIME, grīm. f.

Dirt deeply insinuated.

To GRIME, grīm. v. a.

To dirt, to soil deeply.

GRIMLY, grīm'lē. ad.

Horribly, hideously; sourly, fulsomely.

GRIMNESS, grīm'nēs. f.

Horror, frightfulness of visage.

To GRIN, grīn. v. n.

To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips, so as to appear smiling with a mixture of displeasure; to fix the teeth; in anguish.

GRIN, grīn. f.

The act of closing the teeth.

To GRIND, grīnd. v. a.

To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to sharpen or smooth; to rub one against another; to harass, to oppress.

To GRIND, grīnd. v. n.

To perform the act of grindings, to be moved as in grinding.

GRINDER, grīnd'r. f.

One that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the double teeth.

GRINDSTONE, grīn'dl-stōn. f.

GRINDSTONE, grīn'dl-stōn. f.

The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

GRINNER, grīn'nēr. f.

He that grins.

GRINNINGLY, grīn'ning-lē. ad.

With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, grīp. f.

A small ditch.

To GRIPE, grīp. v. a.

To hold with the fingers closed; to catch eagerly, to seize; to close, to clutch; to pinch, to press, to squeeze.

To GRIPE, grīp. v. n.

To pinch the belly, to give the colick.

GRIPE, grīp. f.

Grasp, hold, squeeze, pressure; oppression;

pinching drels.

GRIPES, grīps. f.

Belly-ach, cholick.

GRIFER, grī'pūr. f.

Oppressor, usurer.

GRIPINGLY, grī'ping-lē. ad.

With pain in the guts.

GRISAMBER, grīs'ām-būr. f.

Used by Milton for ambergrise.

GRISKIN, grīs'kīn. f.

The vertebrae of a hog broiled.

GRISLY, grīz'lē. ad.

Dreadful, horrible, hideous.

GRIST, grīst. f.

Corn-to-be ground; supply, provision.

GRISTLE, grīs'lē. f. (472).

A cartilage.

GRISTLY, grīs'slē. a.

Cartilaginous.

GRIT, grīt. f.

The coarse parts of meal; oats husked, or

coarsely ground; sand, rough hard particles; a kind of fossil; a kind of fish.

GRITTINESS, grīt'tē-nēs. f.

Sandiness, the quality of abounding in grit.

GRITTY, grīt'y. a.

Full of hard particles.

GRIZZLIN, grīz'lin. a.

More properly Grizelin. Having a pale red colour.

GRIZZLE, grīz'lē. f.

A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRIZZLED, grīz'lēd. a.

Interpersed with gray.

GRIZZLY, grīz'lē. a.

Somewhat gray.

TO GROAN, grōan. v. n. (295)

To breathe with a mournful noise; as in pain or agony.

GROAN, grōan. f.

Breath expired with noise and difficulty; an hoarse dead sound.

GROANFUL, grōan'fūl. a.

Sad, agonizing.

GROAT, grāwt. f. (295).

A piece valued at four pence; a proverbial name for a small sum; groats, oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROCER, grōs'er. f.

A man who buys and sells tea, sugar, plums and spices.

GROCERY, grōs'er-ē. f.

Grocers ware.

GROGERUM, grōs'er-ūm. f.

Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

GROIN, grōin. f.

The part next the thigh.

GROOM, grōōm. f.

A servant that takes care of the stables.

GROOVE, grōōv. f.

A deep cavern or hollow; a channel or hollow cut with a tool.

To GROOVE, grōōv. v. a.

To cut hollow.

To GROPE, grōp. v. n.

To feel where one cannot see.

To GROPE, grōp. v. a.

To search by feeling in the dark.

GROSS, grōs. a.

Thick, corpulent; shameful, unseemly; intellectually coarse; inelegant; thick, not refined; stupid, dull; coarse, rough, opposite to delicate.

This word is irregular from a vanity of imitating the French. In Scotland they pronounce this word regularly so as to rhyme with *moss*. Pope also rhymes it with this word.

Shall only man be taken in the gross?

Grant but as many sorts of mind as moss.

This, however, must be looked upon as a poetical license; for the sound is now irrevocably fixed as it is marked, rhyming with *coffee*, *verbos*, &c.

GROSS, grōs. f.

The main body, the main force; the bulk,

the whole not divided into its several parts;

the chief part, the main mass; the number of twelve dozen.

GROSSLY, grōs'lē. ad.

Bulkily, in bulky parts, coarsely; without subtlety, without art; without delicacy.

GROSSNESS, grōs'nēs. f.

Coarseness, not subtlety, thickness; inelegant fatness, unwieldy corpulence; want of refinement; want of delicacy.

GROT, grōt. f.

A cave, a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

GROTESQUE, grō-tēsk'. a.

Distorted of figure, unnatural.

GROTTO, grōtō. f.

A cavern or cave made for coolness.

GROVE, grov. f.

A walk covered by trees meeting above.

TO GROVEL, grōv. v. i. (102).

To lie prone, to creep low on the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity.

GROUND, grōund. f. (313).

The earth, considered as solid or as low;

the earth as distinguished from air or water;

land, country; a region, territory; farm,

estate, position; the floor or level of the

place; dregs, lees, feces; the first stratum

of paint upon which the figures are after-

wards painted; the fundamental substance,

that by which the additional or accidental

parts are supported; first hint, first traces of

an invention; the first principles of knowl-

edge; the fundamental cause; the field or

place of action; the space occupied by an

army as they fight, advance, or retire; the

state in which one is with respect to oppo-

nents or competitors; the foil to let a thing

off.

To GROUND, ground. v. a.

To fix on the ground; to stand as upon

cause or principle; to settle in first princi-

ples or rudiments of knowledge.

GROUND, ground.

The preterit and part. past. of Grind.

GROUND-ASH, ground-ash. f.

A saplin of ash taken from the ground.

GROUND-BAIT, ground-bait. f.

A bait made of barley or malt boiled,

thrown into the place where you angle.

GROUND-FLOOR, ground-floor. f.

The lower story of a house.

GROUND-IVY, ground-iv'e. f.

Alehoof, or turnhooft.

GROUND-OAK, ground-oak. f.

A saplin oak.

GROUND-PINE, ground-pine. f.

A plant.

GROUND-PLATE, ground-plate. f.

In architecture, the outermost pieces of

timber lying on or near the ground, and

framed into one another with mortises and

tunnons.

GROUND-PLOT, grōund'plot. f.

The ground on which any building is placed;

the iconography of a building.

GROUND-RENT, ground-rent. f.

Rent paid for the privilege of building on

another man's ground.

GROUND-ROOM, grōund'rōōm. f.

A room on the level with the ground.

GROUNDEDLY, grōund'ēd-lē. ad.

Upon firm principles.

GROUNDLESS, grōund'lēs. a.

Void of reason.

GROUNDLESSLY, grōund'lēs-lē. ad.

Without reason, without cause.

GROUNDLESSNESS, grōund'lēs-nēs. f.

Want of just reason.

GROUNDLING, grōund'ling. f.

A fish which keeps at the bottom of the wa-

ter; one of the vulgar.

GROUNDLY, grōund'lē. ad.

Upon principles, solidly.

GROUNDSEL, grōund'sel. f.

The timber next the ground; a plant.

GROUNDWORK, grōund'wurk. f.

The ground, the first stratum;

the first part of an undertaking, the fundamentals; first

principle, original reason.

GROUP, grōop. f. (315).

A crowd, a cluster, a huddle.

(546).—FATE, fär, falk, fät; —mē, mēt; —pine, pine, pīn; —wū, wō.

To GROUPE, grōp. v. a.
To put into a crowd, to huddle together.

GROUSE, grōfse. f. (313).
A kind of fowl, a hen-hock.

GRÖUT, grōdt. f. (313).
Coarse meal, pollard; that which purges off; a kind of wild apple.

To GROW, grō: v. n. (324) preter.
Grew, part. pass. Grown. To vegetate, to have vegetable motion; to be produced by vegetation; to increase in stature; to come to manhood from infancy; to issue, as plants from a soil; to increase in bulk, to become greater; to improve, to make progress; to advance to any state; to come by degrees; to be changed from one state to another; to proceed as from a cause; to adhere, to stick together; to swell, a term.

GROWER, grō'ür. f.

An increaser.

To GROWL, grōdl. v. n. (323).

To snarl or murmur like an angry cur, to snort, to grumble.

GROWN, grōne. the participle passive of **GROW**. Advanced in growth; covered or filled by the growth of anything; arrived at full growth or stature.

GROWTH, grōth. l. (324).

Vegetation, vegetable life; product, thing produced & increase in number, bulk, or frequency; increase of stature, advanced to maturity; improvement, advancement.

To GRUB, grub. v. a.

To dig up, to destroy by digging.

GRUB, grub. f.

A small worm that eats holes in bodies; a short thick man, a dwarf.

To GRUBBLE, grub'bl. v. n.

To feel in the dark.

GRUBSTREET, grub'strēt. 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.

To GRUDGE, grüdj. v. a.

To envy, to see any advantage of another with discontent; to give or take unwillingly.

To GRUDGE, grüdj. v. n.

To murmur, to repine; to be unwilling, to be reluctant; to be envious.

GRUDGE, grüdj. f.

Old quarrel, inveterate malevolence; anger, ill-will; envy, odium, invidious censure; some little compunction, or forerunner of a disease.

GRUDGINGLY, grüd'jing-lē. ad.

Unwillingly, malignantly.

GRUEL, grü'l. f.

Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.

GRUFF, gräf. a.

Sour of aspect, harsh of manners.

GRUFFLY, gräf'lē. ad.

Harshly, ruggedly.

GRUFFNESS, gräf'nēs. f.

Ruggedness of mien.

GRUM, grüm. a.

Sour, sulky.

To GRUMBLE, grüm'bl. v. n.

To murmur with discontent; to growl, to snarl; to make a hoarse rattle.

GRUMBLER, grüm'bl-ör. f.

One that grumbles, a murmurer.

GRUMBLING, grüm'bl-ing. f.

A murmuring through discontent.

GRUME, grüm. f. (339).

A thick viscid consistency of a fluid.
GRUMLY, grüm'lē. ad.
Sullenly, morosely.

GRUMMEL, grüm'mēl. f.
An herb.

GRUMOUS, grōō müs. a. (339).
Thick, clotted.

GRUMOUSEDNESS, grōō müs-nēs. f.

Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

GRUNSEL, grün'sil. f.
The lower part of the building.

To GRUNT, grün̄t. } v. n.

To GRUNTLE, grün̄tl'. } v. n.
To murmur like a hog.

GRUNT, grün̄t. f.

The noise of a hog.

GRUNTER, grün̄n'tär. f.

He that grunts; a kind of fish.

GRUNTLING, grün̄n'ling. f.

A young hog.

To GRUTCH, grütsh. v. n.

To envy, to repine.

GRUTCH, grütsh. f.

Malice, ill-will.

GUAIACUM, gwa'ā-küm. f. (340).

A physical wood.

GUARANTEE, gyär-rän-tē'. f. (332).

A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

To GUARANTY, gyär-rän-tē'. v. a.

To undertake to secure the performance of a treaty or stipulation between contending parties.

To GUARD, gyärd. v. a. (92) (160).

To watch by way of defence and security; to protect, to defend; to preserve by caution; to provide against objections; to adorn with lifts, laces, or ornamental borders.

To GUARD, gyärd. v. n. (332).

To be in a state of caution or defence.

GUARD, gyärd. f. (92).

A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch; a state of caution, a state of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection; an ornamental hem, lace, or border; part of the hilt of a sword.

This word is pronounced exactly like the noun *yard*, preceded by hard *g*, nearly as *egg-yard*. The same sound of *y* consonant is observable between hard *g* and *a* in other words. Nor is this a fanciful peculiarity, but a pronunciation arising from euphony and the analogy of the language. (160).

GUARDAGE, gyär'däge. f. (90).

State of wardship.

GUARDER, gyär'dür. f.

One who guards.

GUARDIAN, gyär'dé-ān, or gyär'jé-ān. f. (293) (294) (376).

One that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

GUARDIAN, gyär'dé-ān. a. (203)

(376). Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.

GUARDIANSHIP, gyär'dé-ān-ship. f.

The office of a guardian.

GUARDELESS, gyärd'lēs. a.

Without defence.

GUARDSHIP, gyär'dhip. f.

Care, protection; a king's ship to guard the coast.

GUBERNATION, gù-bér-ná'ʃún. f.

Government, superintendency.

GUDGEON, gùd'jün. f. (259).

A small fish found in brooks and rivers; a person easily imposed on; something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage.

GUERDON, gér'dün. f.

A reward, a recompence.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the first syllable of this word, which he spells *gwēr*. I have made the *u* mute, as in *guise*, not only as agreeable to the French *guerdon*, but to our own analogy. The authority of Mr. Nares confirms me in my opinion.

To GUESS, gés. v. n. (336).

To conjecture, to judge without any certain principles of judgment; to conjecture rightly.

To GUESS, gés. v. n. (336).

To hit upon by accident; without any grounds.

GUESSER, gés'sür. f.

Conjecturer, one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUESSINGLY, gés'sing-lē. ad.

Conjecturally, uncertainly.

GUEST, gëst. f. (336).

One entertained in the house of another; a stranger, one who comes newly to reside.

GUESTCHAMBER, gëst'fshäm-bür. f.

Chamber of entertainment.

To GUGGLE, gúg'gl. v. n.

To find out by means of inquiry; to search out; to find out.

GUIDAGE, gyi'daje. f. (90).

The reward given to a guide.

GUIDANCE, gyi'dånsfe. f.

Direction, government.

To GUIDE, gyide. v. a. (160).

To direct; to govern by counsel, to instruct; to regulate, to superintend.

GUIDE, gyide. f.

One who directs another in his way; one who directs another in his conduct; director, regulator.

As the *g* is hard in this word and its compounds, it is not easy to spell them as they are pronounced; *y* must be considered as double *e*, and must articulate the succeeding vowel as much as in *held*. —See *Guard*.

GUIDELESS, gyide'lēs. a.

Without a guide.

GUIDER, gyi'dür. f.

Director, regulator, guide.

GUILD, gild. f. (341).

A society, a corporation, a fraternity.

GUILE, gyile. f. (341).

Deceitful, crafty, insidious artifice.

GUILEFUL, gyile'fđl. a.

Wily, insidious, mischievous.

GUILEFULLY, gyile'fđl-ē. ad.

Insidiously, treacherously.

GUILEFULNESS, gyile'fđl-nēs. f.

Secret treachery, tricking cunning.

GUILELESS, gyile'lēs. a.

Without deceit, without infidelties.

GUILER, gyile'ür. f.

One that betrays into danger by insidious practices.

GUILT, gilt. f. (341).

The state of a man justly charged with a crime; a crime, an offence.

GUILTY, gilt'ē-lē. ad.

Without innocence.

GUILTINESS, gilt'ē-nēs. f.

The state of being guilty, consciousness of crime.

GUILTLESS,

GUM

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tube, tāb, ball; —ōil; —pōund; —tbin, this.

GUILTYLESS, gīlt'les. f. *A* innocent, free from crime. *B* *being less guilty*.

GUILTYLESSLY, gīlt'les-ly. *ad.* Without guilt, innocently.

GUILTYLESSNESS, gīlt'les-nēs. f. Innocence, freedom from crime.

GUILTY, gīlt'ē. a. Fully chargeable with a crime, not innocent wicked, corrupt.

GUINEA, gīn'ē. f. (341). A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.

GUINEADROPPER, gīn'ē-drōp' pūr. f. One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUINEAHEN, gīn'ē-hēn. f. A small Indian hen.

GUINEAPEPPER, gīn'ē-pēp' pār. f. A plant.

GUINEAPIG, gīn'ē-pīg. f. A small animal with a pig's mouth.

GUISE, gyīze. f. (160) (341). Manner, mien, habit; practice, custom, property; external appearance, dress.

GUITAR, gīt-tār'. f. (341). A strung instrument of music.

GULFS, gūlfz. a. Red, a term used in heraldry.

GULF, gulf. f. A bay, an opening into land; an abyss, an unmeasurable depth; a whirlpool, a sucking eddy; any thing intangible.

GULFY, gūlf'. a. Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To **GULL**, gūl. v. a. To trick, to cheat, to defraud.

GULL, gūl. f. A sea-bird; a cheat, a fraud, a trick; a stupid animal, one easily cheated.

GULLCATCHER, gūl-kātsh-ūr. f. A cheat.

GULLER, gūl'lūr. f. A cheat, an impostor.

GULLERY, gūl'lūr-ē. f. Cheat, impudence.

GULET, gūl'ēt. f. The throat, the meatpipe.

To **GULLY**, gūl'ē. v. n. To run with noise.

GULLYHOLE, gūl'lē-hōlē. f. The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULOSITY, gū-lōs'ē-tē. f. Greediness, glutiny, voracity.

To **GULP**, gūlp. v. a. To swallow eagerly, to suck down without intermission.

GULP, gūlp. f. As much as can be swallowed at once.

GUM, gūm. f. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid, and dissolving in aqueous menstruums; the fleshy covering that contains the teeth.

To **GUM**, gūm. v. a. To clothe with gum.

GUMMINESS, gūm'mē-nēs. f. The state of being gummy.

GUMMOSITY, gūm-mōs'sē-tē. f. The nature of gum, gumminess.

GUMMOUS, gūm-mūs. a. Of the nature of gum.

GUT

GUMMY, gūm'mē. a. Consisting of gum, or the nature of gum; productive of gum; overgrown with gum.

GUN, gūn. f. The general name for firearms, the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.

GUNNEL, gūn'nēl. f. Corrupted from Gunwale.

GUNNER, gūn-nūr. f. Cannonier, he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

GUNNERY, gūn-nūr-ē. f. The science of artillery.

GUNPOWDER, gūn-pōu-dūr. f. The powder put into guns to be fired.

GUNSHOT, gūn'þōt. f. The reach or range of a gun.

GUNSHOT, gūn'þōt. a. Made by the shot of a gun.

GUNSMITH, gūn'smīth. f. A man whose trade is to make guns.

GUNSTICK, gūn'stīk. f. The rammer.

GUNSTOCK, gūn'stōk. f. The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, gūn'stōn. f. The shot of cannon.

GUNVALE OR **GUNNEL** of a ship, gūn'nīl. f. That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the forecastle.

GURGE, gūrje. f. Whirlpool, gulf.

GURGION, gūr'jōn. f. (259). The coarser part of meal, sifted from the bran.

To **GURGLE**, gūr'gl. v. n. To fall or gulf with noise, as water from a bottle.

GURNARD, } gūr'nāt. } f.
GURNET, } gūr'nāt. } f. A kind of sea-fish.

To **GUSH**, gūsh. v. n. To flow or rush out with violence, not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body; to emit in a copious effluxion.

GUSH, gūsh. f. An emulsion of liquor in a large quantity at once.

GUSSET, gūs'sit. f. Any thing sewed on to cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST, gūst. f. Sense of tasting; height of perception; love, liking; turn of fancy, intellectual taste; a sudden violent blast of wind.

GUSTABLE, gūs'tā-bl. a. MAIGRAUD. To be tasted; pleasant to the taste.

GUSTATION, gūs-tā'shōn. f. The act of tasting.

GUSTFUL, gūt'fūl. a. Tasteful, well-tasted.

GUSTO, gūs'tō. f. The relish of any thing, the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate; intellectual taste, liking.

GUSTY, gūs'tē. a. Stormy, tempestuous.

GUT, gūt. f.

GYV,

The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent; the stomach, the receptacle of food, proverbially; gluttony, love of gormandizing.

To **GUT**, gūt. v. a. To draw the entrails of; to eviscerate, to draw; to take out the insides; to plunder of contents.

GUTTATED, gūt'tā-tēd. a. Be sprinkled with drops, bedropped.

GUTTER, gūt'tūr. f. A passage for water.

To **GUTTER**, gūt'tūr. v. a. To cut in small hollows.

To **GUTTLE**, gūt'tūl. v. n. most sickly. To feed luxuriously, to gormandize. A low word.

To **GUTTLE**, gūt'tūl. v. a. To swallow.

GUTTLER, gūt'tūl-ūr. f. A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, gūt'thū-lōs. a. In the form of a small drop.

GUTTURAL, gūt'thū-rāl. a. Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

GUTTURALNESS, gūt'thū-rāl-nēs. f. The quality of being guttural.

GUTWORT, gūt'wūrt. f. An herb.

To **GYZZLE**, gūz zl. v. n. (405). To gormandize, to feed immoderately.

To **GYZZLE**, gūz zl. v. a. To swallow with immoderate gulf.

GUZZLER, gūz zl-ūr. f. A gormandizer.

GYBE, jībē. f. A sneer, a taunt, a sarcasm.

To **GYBE**, jībē. v. n. To sneer, to taunt.

GYMNASTICALLY, jīm-nās'tē-kāl. ad. Athletically, fitly for strong exercise.

GYMNASTICK, jīm-nās'tīk. a. Relating to athletick exercises.

In this word and its relatives we not unfrequently hear the g hard, because for sooth they are derived from the Greek. For the very same reason we ought to pronounce the g in *Genesis*, *geography*, *geometry*, and a thousand other words hard, which would essentially alter the sound of our language. Mr. Sheridan has very properly given the soft g to these words; and Mr. Nares is of the same opinion with respect to the propriety of this pronunciation, but doubts of the usage: there can be no doubt, however, of the absurdity of this usage, and of the necessity of curbing it as much as possible.—See Principles, No. 350.

GYMNICK, jīm'nīk. a. Such as practise the athletick or gymnaſtick exercices.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, jīm-nō-spēr'mōs. a. Having the seeds naked.

GYRATION, jīrā-tā-shōn. f. The act of turning any thing about.

GYRE, jīre. f. A circle described by any thing going in an orbit.

GYVES, gyīvz. f.—See Guard. Fetters, chains for the legs.

To **GYVE**, gyīve. v. a. (313). To fetter, to shackles.

H.

HAM

— nō, mōve, mōr, mōt; — wōbe, tōb, hōll; — ill; — pōlōd; — shīn, THIS.

HALITUOUS, hā-lītū'üs. ad.
Vaporous, fumous.

HALL, hāll. f.

A court of justice; a manor-house, so called because in it were held courts for the tenants; the publick room of a corporation; the first large room at the entrance of a house.

HALLELUJAH, hāl-lē-lōō'yā. f.
Praise ye the Lord. A song of thanksgiving.

HALLOO, hāl-lōō'. interj.

A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

To HALLOO, hāl-lōō'. v. a.

To cry as after the dogs.

To HALLOO, hāl-lōō'. v. a.

To encourage with shouts; to chafe, with shouts; to call or shout to.

To HALLOW, hāl'lō. v. a.

To consecrate, to make holy; to reverence as holy, as Hallowed be thy name.

HALLUINATION, hāl-lū-sē-nā'shūn. f. Errour, blunder, mistake.

HALM, hāwm. f.—Dr. Johnson.

Straw, hay, straw, hay.

HALO, hālō. f.—A ring of light around the sun or moon.

HALSER, hāw'sur. f. A knotted briquet.

A rope less than a cable.

To HALT, hālt. v. n.

To limp, to be lame; to stop in a march; to hesitate, to stand dubious; to fail, to falter.

HALT, hālt. (a) v. a.

Lame, crippled.

HALT, halt. f.

The act of limping, the manner of limping; a stop in a march.

HALTER, hāl'tür. f.

He who limps.

HALTER, hāl'tür. f.

A rope to hang malefactors; a cord, a strong string.

To HALTER, hāl'tür. v. a.

To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

To HALVE, hāv. v. a.

To divide into two parts.

HALVES, hāvz. n.

A third of half.

HALVES, hāvz. interj.

An expression by which one lays claim to an equal share.

HAM, hām. f.

The hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh; the thigh of a hog salted.

HAMLET, hām'lēt. f.

A small village.

HAMMER, hām'mür. f.

The instrument consisting of a long, handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven.

To HAMMER, hām'mür. v. a.

To beat with a hammer; to forge or form with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.

To HAMMER, hām'mür. v. n.

To work, to be busy; to be in agitation.

HAMMERER, hām'mür-er. f.

He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHEAD, hām'mür-hēd. f.

Made hard with much hammering.

HAMMOCK, hām'muk. f.

A swinging bed.

HAMPER, hāmp'ür. f.

A large basket for carriage.

HAN

— nō, mōve, mōr, mōt; — wōbe, tōb, hōll; — ill; — pōlōd; — shīn, THIS.

To HAMPER, hāmp'ür. v. a.

To shackle, to entangle; to ensnare; to perplex; to embarrass; to put in a hamper.

HAMSTRING, hām'strīng. f.

The tendon of the ham.

To HAMSTRING, hām'strīng. v. a.

Pretor, and part, past, Hamstring. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HANAPER, hān'ä-pär. f.

A treasury, an exchequer.

HAND, hānd. f.

That member of the body which reaches from the wrist to the fingers' end; measure of four inches; side, right or left; part, quarter; ready payment; rate, price; workmanship, power or art of manufacturing or making; act, of receiving any thing ready to one's hand; reach, nearness, as at hand, within reach, state of being in preparation; cards held at a game; that which is used in opposition to another; transmission, conveyance; possession, power; pressure of the bridle; method of government, discipline, restraint; influence, management; that which performs the office of a hand in pointing; agent, person employed; giver and receiver; a workman, a sailor; form or cast of writing; Hand over head, negligently, rashly; Hand to hand, close fight; Hand in hand, in union, conjointly; Hand, to mouth, as want requires; to bear in hand, to keep in expectation; to elide; to be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar.

To HAND, hānd. v. a.

To give, or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to seize, to lay hands on; to transmit in succession, to deliver down from one to another; Hand is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a hand saw, or borne in the hand, as a hand barrow.

HAND-BASKET, hānd'bāskit. f.

A portable basket.

HAND-BELL, hānd'bēl. f.

A bell rung by the hand.

HAND-BREADTH, hānd'bred b |. f.

A space equal to the breadth of the hand.

HANDED, hānd'dēd. a.

With hands joined.

HANDER, hānd'dür. f.

Transmitter, conveyor in succession.

HANDFAST, hānd'fāst. f.

Hold, custody.

HANDFUL, hānd'fūl. f.

As much as the hand can gripe or contain; a small number or quantity.

HAND-GALLOP, hānd'gāl-lōp. f.

Gallop.

HANDGUN, hānd'gūn. f.

A gun wielded by the hand.

HANDICRAFT, hānd'd-kraft. f.

Manual occupation.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, hānd'd-krafs-

mān. f.

A manufacturer, one employed in manual occupation.

HANDILK, hānd'lik. f.

With skill, dexterity.

HANDINESS, hānd'nes. f.

Readiness, dexterity.

HANDIWORK, hānd'wōrk. f.

Work of the hand, pieces of labour, manufacture.

HANDKERCHIEF, hānd'ker'chīf. f.

A piece of silk, linen, &c., to wrap the face or cover the neck.

To HANDLE, hāndl'. f.

To touch, to feel with the hand; to manage,

HAN

to wield, to make familiar to the hand; frequent touching; to treat in a scrupulous; to deal with, to practise; to treat well or ill; to practise upon, to do with.

HANDLE, hāndl. f.

That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; that of which use is made.

HANDLESS, hāndl'ēs. a.

Without a hand.

HANDMAID, hānd'māid. f.

A maid that waits at hand, no maid.

HANDMILL, hānd'mīl. f.

A mill moved by the hand.

HANDS OFF, hāndz-off'. interj.

A vulgar phrase for keep off, forsake.

HANDSAILS, hānd'sāls. f.

Sails managed by the hand.

HANDSAW, hānd'sāw. f.

A saw manageable by the hand.

HANSEL, hān'sēl. f.

With the first act of using anything, the first act of sale, the money taken for the first sale.

To HANSEL, hān'sēl. v. a.

To use or do any thing the first time.

HANDSOME, hānd'som. a.

Beautiful, graceful, elegant.

HANDVICE, hānd'veis. f.

A vice to hold small work in.

HANDWRITING, hānd'rit'ing. f.

A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

HANDY, hānd'ē. a.

Executed or performed by the hand, ready, dexterous, skilful, convenient.

HANDYDANDY, hānd'dān-de.

A play in which children change hands and places.

To HANG, hāng. v. a. (409)

preter, and part, past. Hanged or Hung, anciently Hong.

To suspend, to fasten in such a manner as to be suspended, not below, but above;

to place without any solid support; to shoot and kill by suspending by the neck; to delay, to show aloft; to decline; to fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable; to furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

To HANG, hāng. v. a. (409)

To be suspended, to be supported above, not below; to dangle, to rest upon by embracing; to hover, to impend; to be compact or united; to adhere; to be in suspense, to be in a state of uncertainty; to be delayed, to linger; to be dependant on; to be fixed or suspended with attention; to have a sleep deprivily; to be executed by the halter; to decline, to tend down.

HANGER, hāng'er. f. (409)

That by which any thing hangs on the pot hangers.

HANGER, hāng'er. f.

A short broad sword.

HANGERON, hāng'er-ōn. f.

A dependant.

HANGING, hāng'ing. f. (409)

Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms.

HANOING, hāng'ing. part.

Foreboding death by the halter.

HAN

to be punished by the halter.

HANGMAN, hāng'mān.

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HAR

HAR

HAR

(546).—**FATE, FÄR, FÄT, FÄT; — MÄ, MÄT; — PHÄ, PHÄ;**

HANGMAN, häng'män. f.

The public executioner.

HANK, hänk. f.

A skein of thread.

TO HANKER, hänk'ür. v. n.

To long importunately.

HANT, hänt. (80).

For Has Not; or Have Not.

HAP, häp. f.

Chance, fortune; that which happens by chance or fortune; accident, casual event, misfortune.

HAP-HAZARD, häp-häz'ärđ. f.

Chance, accident.

TO HAP, häp. v. n.

To come by accident, to fall out, to happen.

HAPPLY, häp'lē. ad.

Perhaps, peradventure, it may be; by chance, by accident.

HAPLESS, häp'lēs. a.

Unhappy, unfortunate, luckless.

TO HAPPEN, häp'p'n. v. n. (405).

To fall out by chance, to come to pass; to light on by accident.

HAPPILY, häp'p-lē. ad.

Fortunately, luckily, successfully; addressfully, gracefully, without labour; in a state of felicity.

HAPPINESS, häp'p-nēs. f.

Felicity, state in which the desires are satisfied; good luck, good fortune.

HAPPY, häp'p. a.

In a state of felicity; lucky, successful, fortunate; addressful, ready.

HARANGUE, hä-räng'. f. (337).

A speech, a popular oration.

TO HARANGUE, hä-räng'. v. n.

To make a speech.

HARANGUER, hä-räng'ür. f.

An orator, a public speaker.

TO HARASS, här'as. v. a.

To weary, to fatigue.

HARASS, här'as. f.

Waste, disturbance.

HARBINGER, hä'rbin-jür. f.

A forerunner, a precursor.

HARBOUR, hä'rbur. f.

A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for shipping; an asylum; a shelter.

TO HARBOUR, hä'rbur. v. n.

To receive entertainment, to sojourn.

TO HARBOUR, hä'rbur. v. a.

To entertain; to permit to reside; to shelter, to secure.

HARBOURAGE, hä'rbur-äge. f. (90).

Shelter, entertainment.

HARBOURER, hä'rbur-ür. f.

One that entertains another.

HARBOURLESS, hä'rbur-lēs. a.

Without harbour.

HARD, härd. a. (78).

Firm, resisting penetration or separation; difficult, not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; painful, distressful, laborious; cruel, oppressive, rigorous; four, rough, severe; insensible, untouched; unhappy, vexatious; vehement, keen, severe, as a hard winter; unreasonable, unjust; forced, not easily granted; austere; rough, as liquids; harsh, stiff, constrained; not plentiful, not prosperous; avaricious, faultily sparing.

HARD, härd. ad.

Closely, near, as hard by; diligently, laboriously, incessantly; uneasily, vexatiously, distressfully; fast, nimply; with difficulty; tempestuously, boisterously.

HARDBOUND, härd'bōund. a.

Captive.

TO HARDEN, härd'd'n. v. a. (103).

To make hard; to confirm in effrontery, to make impudent; to confirm in wickedness, to make obdurate; to make insensible, to flippify; to make firm, to endue with constancy.

HARDENER, härd'n-ür. f.

One that makes anything hard.

HARDFAVOURED, härd'fā-vür'd. a.

Coarse of feature.

HARDHANDED, härd'hānd'd. a.

Coarse, mechanick.

HARDHEAD, härd'hēd. f.

Clash of heads; a hard contest.

HARDHEARTED, härd-härt'ēd. a.

Cruel, inexorable, merciless, pitiless.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, härd-härt'ēd-nēs. f.

Cruelty, want of tenderness.

HARDIHEAD, härd'dē-hēd. } f.

HARDIHOOD, härd'dē-hūd. (307) } f.

Stoutness, bravery. Obsolate.

HARDIMENT, härd'dē-mēnt. f.

Courage, stoutness, bravery, act of bravery.

HARDINESS, härd'dē-nēs. f.

Hardship, fatigue; stoutness, courage, bravery; effrontry, confidence.

HARDLABOURED, härd-lā'bür'd. a.

Elaborate, studied.

HARDLY, härd'lē. ad.

With difficulty, not easily; scarcely, scant; grudgingly; severely; rigorously, oppressively; harshly; not tenderly, not delicately.

HARDMOUTHED, härd-mōüth'd'. a.

Disobedient to the rein, not sensible of the bit.

HARDNESS, härd'nēs. f.

Power of resistance in bodies; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be accomplished; scarcity, penury; obscurity, profligateness; coarsefens, harshnes of look; keennes, vehemence of weather or seasons; cruelty of temper, savagenes, harshnes; faulty personomy, singinenes.

HARDOCK, härd'dök. f.

I suppose the name with Burdock.

HARDS, härdz. f.

The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HARDSHIP, härd'ship. f.

Injury, oppression; inconvenience, fatigue.

HARDWARE, härd'wär'e. f.

Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, härd'wär-e-män. f.

A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

HARDY, härd'e. a.

Bold, brave, stout, daring; strong, hard, firm.

HARE, häre. f.

A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a constellation.

HAREBEL, häre'bēl. f.

A blue flower of the bell shape.

HAREBRAINED, häre'bren'd. a.

Volatile, unfettered, wild.

HAREFOOT, häre'füt. f.

A bird; an herb.

HARELIP, häre'lip. f.

A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance.

HARESEAR, häre'ær. f.

A plant.

HARIER, hä'rē-ür. f.

A dog for hunting hares.

TO HARK, härk. v. n.

To listen.

HARK, härk. interj.

Lift! here! listen!

HARL, härl. f.

The filaments of flax; any filamentous substance.

HARLEQUIN, härlé-kīn. f. (415).

A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace, a Jackpudding.

HARLOT, härl'lüt. f.

A whore; a strumpet.

HARLOTRY, härl'lüt-rē. f.

The trade of a harlot, fornication; a name of contempt for a woman.

HARM, härm. f.

Injury, crime, wickedness; mischief, detriment; hurt.

TO HARM, härm. v. a.

To hurt, to injure.

HARMFUL, härm'fūl. a.

Hurtful, mischievous.

HARMFULLY, härm'fūl-ē. ad.

Hurtfully, noxiously.

HARMFULNESS, härm'fūl-nēs. f.

Hurtfulness, mischievousness.

HARMLESS, härm'lēs. a.

Innocent, innoxious, not hurtful; unharmed, undamaged.

HARMLESSLY, härm'lēs-lē. ad.

Innocently, without hurt, without crime.

HARMLESSNESS, härm'lēs-nēs. f.

Innocence, freedom from injury or hurt.

HARMONICAL, härm-món'ē-kál. }

HARMONICK, härm-món'ik. (508). }

a. Adapted to each other, musical.

HARMONIOUS, härm-món'ē-üs. a.

Adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other; musical.

HARMONIOUSLY, härm-món'ē-üs-lē. a.

With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; musically, with concord of sounds.

HARMONIOUSNESS, härm-món'ē-üs-nēs. f.

Proportion, musicalness.

TO HARMONIZE, härm-món-izze. v. a.

To adjust in fit proportions.

HARMONY, härm'món-ē. f.

The just adaptation of one part to another; just proportion of sound; concord, correspondent sentiment.

HARNESS, härl'nēs. f.

Armour, defensive furniture of war; the traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure.

TO HARNESS, härl'nēs. v. a.

To dress in armour; to fix horses in their traces.

HARP, härp. f.

A lyre, an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger; a constellation.

TO HARP, härp. v. n.

To play on the harp; to touch any passion; to dwell vexatiously on one subject.

HARPER, härp'ür. f.

A player on the harp.

HARPING IRON, härp'ping l'ürn. f.

A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

HARPONEER, härp-pō-nēer'. f.

He that throws the harpoon.

HAKPOON,

HAS

HAT

HAU

— nō, mōs, nōs, nōt; — tōbē, tōb, bōl; — dīl; — pōund; — tōin, THIS.

HARPOON, hār-pōōn'. f.

A harping iron.

HARPSICHORD, hārp'sé-kōrd. f.

A musical instrument.

HARPY, hār'pē. f.

The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; a ravenous wretch.

HARQUEBUSS, hār'kwē-bōs. f.

A handgun.

HARQUEBUSSIER, hār'kwē-bōs-sēr'. f.

One armed with a harquebus.

HARRIDAN, hār're-dān. f.

A decayed trumpet.

HARROW, hār'rō. f.

A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth.

To **HARROW**, hār'rō. v. a.

To break with the harrow; to tear up; to rip up; to pillage, to strip, to lay waste; to invade; to harass with incursions; to distract, to put into commotion.

HARROWER, hār'rō-ūr. f.

He who harrows; a kind of hawk.

To **HARRY**, hār're. v. a.

To tease, to ruffle; in Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress,

HARSH, hārsh. a.

Affectionate, rough, sour; rough to the ear; crabbed; morose; peevish; rugged to the touch; unpleasing, rigorous.

HARSHLY, hārsh'lē. ad.

Sourly, affectively to the palate; with violence; in opposition to gentlemen; severely, morosely, crabbedly; ruggedly to the ear.

HARSHNESS, hārsh'nēs. f.

Sourness, austere taste; roughness to the ear; ruggedness to the touch; crabbedness, peevishness.

HART, hārt. f.

A boar of the large kind, the male of the race.

HARTSHORN, hārt's'hōrn. f.

Spirit drawn from horn.

HARTSHORN, hārt's'hōrn. f.

An herb.

HARVEST, hār'vest. f.

The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and intended; the product of labour.

HARVEST-HOME, hār'vest-hōmē. f.

The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest; the opportunity of gathering treasure.

HARVEST-LORD, hār'vest-lōrd. f.

The head reaper at the harvest.

HARWESTER, hār'vest-tūr. f.

One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN, hār'vest-mān. f.

A labourer in harvest.

To **HASH**, hāsh. v. a.

To mince, to chop into small pieces and mingle.

HASLET, hās'lēt. f.

The skin, liver, and lungs of a hog, with the white pipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP, hāsp. f.

A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened, as a door.

To **HASP**, hāsp. v. n.

To fasten with a hasp.

HASSOCK, hās'kōk. f.

A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

HAST, hāst.

The second person singular of Have.

HASTE, hāstē. f.

Hurry, speed, nimbleness, precipitation; passion, vehemence.

To **HASTE**, hāstē.

{ v. n.
To make haste, to be in a hurry; to move with swiftness.

To **HASTE**, hāstē.

{ v. a.
To pass forward, to urge on, to precipitate.

HASTENER, hās't'n-ēr. f.

One that hastens or hurries.

HASTILY, hās'tē-lē. a.

In a hurry, speedily, nimbly, quickly; rashly, precipitately; passionately, with vehemence.

HASTINESS, hās'tē-nēs. f.

Haste, speed; hurry, precipitation; angry fits, passionate vehemence.

HASTINGS, hās'tīngz. f.

Pease that come early.

HASTY, hās'tē. a.

Quick, speedy; passionate, vehement; rash, precipitate; early ripe.

HASTY-PUDDING, hās'tē-pōd'īng.

f. A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quick together.

HAT, hāt. f.

A cover for the head.

HATBAND, hāt'bānd. f.

A string tied round the hat.

HATCASE, hāt'kāsē. f.

A tight box for a hat.

To **HATCH**, hātsh. v. a.

To produce young from eggs; to quicken the eggs by incubation; to form by meditation, to contrive; to shade by lines drawing or graving.

To **HATCH**, hātsh. v. n.

To be in the state of growing quick; to be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH, hātsh. f.

A brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion from the egg; disclosure, discovery; the half-door; in the plural, the doors or openings by which they descended from one deck or floor of a ship to another; to be under hatches, to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

To **HATCHEL**, hāk'kl. v. a.

To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HATCHEL, hāk'kl. f.

The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HATCHELLER, hāk'kl-ūr. f.

A beater of flax.

HATCHET, hātsh'it. f.

A small axe.

HATCHET-FACE, hātsh'it-fāsē. f.

An ugly face.

HATCHMBNT, hātsh'mēnt. f.

Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

HATCHWAY, hātsh'wā. f.

The way over or through the hatches.

To **HATE**, hātē. v. a.

To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

HATE, hātē. f.

Malignity, detestation.

HATEFUL, hātē'fūl. a.

That which causes abhorrence; odious, abhorrent, malignant, malevolent.

HATEFULLY, hātē'fūl-ē. ad.

N n

Odiouſly, abominably; malignantly, maligniously.

HATEFULNESS, hātē'fūl-nēs. f.

Odiouſness.

HATER, hātēr. f.

One that hates.

HATRED, hāt'red. f.

Hate, ill-will, malignity.

To **HATTER**, hātēr. v. a.

To haras, to weary.

HATTER, hātēr. f.

A maker of hats.

HATTOCK, hāt'tōk. f.

A shock of corn.

HAUBERK, hāw'bērk. f. (213).

A coat of mail.

To **HAVE**, hāv. v. a. (75) pret. and part. past. Had. To carry, to wear; to possess; to obtain, to enjoy; to contain; to be a husband or wife to another; it is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses, Have the preterperfect, and Had the preterpluperfect; Have at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

HAVEN, hāv'n. f.

A port, a harbour, a safe station for ships; a shelter, an asylum.

HAVER, hāv'ūr. f.

Possessor, holder.

HAUGHT, hāwt. a.

Haughty, insolent, proud.

HAUGHTILY, hāw'tē-lē. ad.

Proudly, arrogantly.

HAUGHTINESS, hāw'tē-nēs. f.

Pride, arrogance.

HAUGHTY, hāw'tē. a. (393).

Proud, lofty, insolent, arrogant, contemptuous; proudly great.

HAVING, hāv'īng. f.

Possession, estate, fortune; the act or state of possessing; behaviour, regularity.

HAVOUR, hāv've-ūr. f.

Conduct, manners.

To **HAUL**, hāwl. v. a.

To pull, to draw, to drag by violence.—See Hale.

HAUL, hāwl. f.

Pull, violence in dragging.

HAUM, hāwm. f. (213).

Straw.

HAUNCH, hāntsh. f.

The thigh, the hind hip; the rear, the hind part.

To **HAUNT**, hānt. v. a.

To frequent, to be much about any place or person; it is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome; it is evidently used of apparitions.

[This word was in quiet possession of its true sound till a late dramatic piece made its appearance, which, to the surprise of those who had heard the language spoken half a century, was, by some speakers, called the Haunted Tower. This was certainly the improvement of some critick in the language; for a plain common speaker would undoubtedly have pronounced the *an*, as in *ant*, *jaunt*, &c. and as it had always been pronounced in the Drummer, or the Haunted House. That this pronunciation is agreeable to analogy, see Principles, No. 214.

To **HAUNT**, hānt. v. n.

To be much about, to appear frequently.

HAUNT, hānt. f.

Place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.

HAUNTER,

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mêt, mêt; — pine, pîn; —

- HAUNTER**, hânt'âr. *f.*
Frequenter, one that is often found in any place.
- HAVOCK**, hâv'vôk. *f.*
Waste, wide and general devastation.
- HAVOCK**, hâv'vôk. *interj.*
A word of encouragement to slaughter.
- To **HAVOCK**, hâv'vôk. *v. a.*
To waste, to destroy.
- HAUTBOY**, hô'bôy. *f.*
A wind instrument.
- HAUTBOY**. Strawberry, hô'bôy. *f.*
See STRAWBERRY.
- HAW**, hâw. *f.*
The berry and seed of the hawthorn; a hedge; an excrescence in the eye; a small piece of ground adjoining to an house.
- HAWTHORN**, hâw'þôrn. *f.*
The thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.
- HAWTHORN**, hâw'þôrn. *a.*
Belonging to the white thorn; consisting of the white thorn.
- To **HAW**, hâw. *v. n.*
To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.
- HAWK**, hâwk. *f.*
A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other bird; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.
- To **HAWK**, hâwk. *v. n.*
To fly hawks at fowls; to fly at, to attack on the wing; to force up phlegm with a noise; to sell by proclaiming in the streets.
- HAWKED**, hâw'kèd. *a.*
Formed like a hawk's bill.
- HAWKER**, hâw'kèr. *f.*
One who sells wares by proclaiming them in the street.
- HAWKWEED**, hawk'weed. *f.*
A plant.
- HAWSSES**, hâw'siz. *f.*
Two round holes under a ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass.
- HAY**, hâ. *f.*
Gras dried to fodder cattle in winter; a kind of dance.
- HAYMAKER**, hâ'mâ-kâr. *f.*
One employed in drying grass for hay.
- HAZARD**, hâz'ârd. *f.*
Chance, accident; danger, chance of danger; a game at dice.
- To **HAZARD**, hâz'ârd. *v. a.*
To expose to chance.
- To **HAZARD**, hâz'ârd. *v. n.*
To try the chance; to adventure.
- HAZARDABLE**, hâz'âr-dâ-bl. *a.*
Venturous, liable to chance.
- HAZARDER**, hâz'âr-dûr. *f.*
He who hazards.
- HAZARDRY**, hâz'âr-dré. *f.*
Tenuity, precipitation.
- HAZARDOUS**, hâz'âr-dôs. *a.*
Dangerous, exposed to chance.
- HAZARDOUSLY**, hâz'âr-dôs-lé. *ad.*
With danger or chance.
- HAZE**, haze. *f.*
Fog, mist.
- HAZEL**, hâz'l. *f. (102).*
A nut-tree.
- HAZEL**, hâz'l. *a.*
Light brown, of the colour of hazel.
- HAZELLY**, hâz'l-e. *a.*
Of the colour of hazel, a light brown.
- HAZY**, hâz'e. *a.*
Dark, foggy, misty.

- HE**, hé. pronoun. oblique case **Him**, plur. **They**, oblique case **Them**. The man that was named before; the man, the person; man or male being; male, as a **He** bear, a **He** goat.
- HEAD**, héd. *f. (234).*
The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought; chief, principal person, one to whom the rest are subordinate; place of honour, the first place; understanding, faculties; of the mind; resistance, hostile opposition; state of a deer's horns, by which his age is known; the top of any thing bigger than the rest; the fore part of any thing, as of a ship; that which rises on the top of liquors; upper part of a bed; dress of the head; principal topics of discourse; source of a stream; crisis, pitch; it is very improperly applied to roots.
- To **HEAD**, héd. *v. a.*
To lead, to influence, to direct, to govern; to behead, to kill by taking away the head; to fit any thing with a head, or principal part; to lop trees at the top.
- HEADACH**, héd'âké. *f. (355).*
Pain in the head.
- HEADBAND**, héd'bând. *f.*
A fillet for the head, a topknot; the band to each end of a book.
- HEADBOROUGH**, héd'bâr-rô. *f.*
A constable, subordinate constable.
- HEADADDRESS**, héd'drës. *f.*
The covering of a woman's head; anything resembling head-dress.
- HEADER**, héd'dûr. *f.*
One that heads nails or pins, or the like; the first brick in the angle.
- HEADINESS**, héd'dé-nës. *f.*
Hurry, rashness, stubbornness, precipitation, obstinacy.
- HEADLAND**, héd'lând. *f.*
Promontory, cape; ground under hedges.
- HEADLESS**, héd'lës. *a.*
Without an head, beheaded; without a chief; obstinate, inconsiderate, ignorant.
- HEADLONG**, héd'lông. *a.*
Rash, thoughtless; sudden, precipitate.
- HEADLONG**, héd'lông. *ad.*
With the head foremost; rashly, without thought, precipitately; hastily, without delay or reprise.
- HEADPIECE**, héd'pës. *f.*
Armour for the head, helmet; understanding, force of mind.
- HEADQUARTERS**, héd'kwâr-tôrz. *f.*
The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers; where the commander in chief takes up his quarters.
- HEADSHIP**, héd'ship. *f.*
Dignity, authority, chief place.
- HEADSMAN**, héd'mân. *f.*
Executioner.
- HEADSTALL**, héd'stâl. *f.*
Part of the bridle that covers the head.
- HEADSTONE**, héd'stône. *f.*
The first or capital stone.
- HEADSTRONG**, héd'strông. *a.*
Unrestrained, violent, ungovernable.
- HEADWORKMAN**, héd'wôrk-mân. *f.*
The foreman.
- HEADY**, héd'dé. *a.*
Rash, precipitate, haughty, violent; apt to affect the head.
- To **HEAL**, héle. *v. a. (227).*
To cure a person as to restore from hurt, sickness, or woe; to reconcile; as the healed all differences.
- HEAVENLY**, hév'nly. *a.*
To grow well.
- HEALER**, héle'âr. *f.*
One who cures or heals.
- HEALING**, héle'ling. *part. a.*
Mild, mollifying, gentle, affusive.
- HEALTH**, hélth. *f. (234).*
Freedom from bodily pain or sickness; welfare of mind, purity, goodness; salvation, prosperity; with of happiness in drinking.
- HEALTHFUL**, hélth'fûl. *a.*
Free from sickness; well disposed, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, productive of salvation.
- HEALTHFULLY**, hélth'fûl-é. *ad.*
In health; wholesomely.
- HEALTHFULNESS**, hélth'fûl-nës. *f.*
State of being well; wholesomeness.
- HEALTHILY**, hélth'él-é. *ad.*
Without sickness.
- HEALTHINESS**, hélth'él-nës. *f.*
The state of health.
- HEALTHLESS**, hélth'ës. *a.*
Weak, sickly, infirm.
- HEALTHSOME**, hélth'sûm. *a.*
Wholesome, salutary.
- HEALTHY**, hélth'ë. *a.*
In health, free from sickness.
- HEAP**, hépe. *f. (227).*
Many single things thrown together, a pile; a crowd, a throng, a rabble; clutter, number driven together.
- To **HEAP**, hépe. *v. a.*
To throw on heaps, to pile, to throw together; to accumulate, to lay up; to add to something else.
- HEAPER**, hépér. *f.*
One that makes piles or heaps.
- HEAPY**, hé'pë. *a.*
Lying in heaps.
- To **HEAR**, hére. *v. n. (227).*
To enjoy the sense by which words are distinguished; to listen, to hearken; to be told, to have an account.
- To **HEAR** hére. *v. a.*
To perceive by the ear; to give an audience, or allowance to speak; to attend, to listen to, to obey; to try, to attend judicially; to attend favourably; to acknowledge.
- HEARD**, hérd. *(234).*
The preterit of to Hear.
- HEARER**, hére'âr. *f.*
One who attends to any doctrine or discourse.
- HEARING**, hére'ing. *f.*
The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.
- To **HEARKEN**, hâr'k'n. *v. n. (102) (243).*
(a.) To listen by way of curiosity; to attend, to pay regard.
- HEARKENER**, hâr'k'n-âr. *f.*
Listener, one that hearkens.
- HEARSAY**, hére'sâ. *f.*
Report, rumour.
- HEARSE**, hérs. *f. (234).*
A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave; a temporary monument set over a grave.
- HEART**, hârt. *f. (243).*
The muscle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion; the chief part, the vital part, the inner part of any thing; courage, spirit; seat of love, affection, inclination; memory; to be hot; wholly averse;

HEA

HEA

HED

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tāb, būll; —ōl; —pōund; —shin, THIS.

averse; secret meanings; hidden intention; conscience, sense of good or ill; it is much used in composition for mind or affection.

HEART-ACH, hārt'āk. f. (355).
Sorrow, pang, anguish.

HEART-BREAK, hārt'b्रāk. f.
Overpowering sorrow.

HEART-BREAKER, hārt'b्रāk-ār. f.
A cant name for a woman's curls.

HEART-BREAKING, hārt'b्रāk-īng. a.
Overpowering with sorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, hārt'b्रāk-īng. f.
Overpowering grief.

HEART-BURNED, hārt'bōrn'd. a.
Having the heart inflamed.

HEART-BURNING, hārt'bōr-nīng. f.
Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour; discontent, secret enmity.

HEART-DEAR, hārt'dēr. a.
Sincerely beloved.

HEART-EASE, hārt'ēz. f.
Quiet, tranquillity.

HEART-EASING, hārt'ēz-īng. a.
Giving quiet.

HEARTFELT, hārt'fēlt. a.
Felt in the conscience, felt at the heart.

HEART-PEAS, hārt'pēz. f.
A plant.

HEART-SICK, hārt'sik. a.
Pained in mind; mortally ill, hurt in the constitution.

HEART-EASE, hārts'ēz. f.
A plant.

HEART-STRING, hārt'strīng. f.
The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

HEART-STRUCK, hārt'strōk. a.
Driven to the heart, infixed for ever in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

HEART-SWELLING, hārt'swēl-īng. a.
Rankling in the mind.

HEART-WHOLE, hārt'hwōle. a. (397)
With the affections yet unfixed; with the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED, hārt'wōdn-dēd. a.
Filled with passion of love or grief.

HEARTED, hārt'ēd. a.
It is only used in composition, as hard-hearted.

TO HEARTEN, hārt'tn. v. a. (243).
To encourage, to animate, to stir up; to mitigate with manure.

HEARTH, hārth. f. (243).
The pavement of a room in which a fire is made.

HEARTILY, hār'tē-lē. a.
Sincerely, actively, diligently, vigorously; from the heart, fully; eagerly, with desire.

HEARTINESS, hār'tē-nēs. f.
Sincerity, freedom from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, strength.

HEARTLESS, hār'tē-lēs. a.
Without courage, spiritless.

HEARTLESSLY, hār'tē-lēs-lō. ad.
Without courage, faintly, timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS, hār'tē-lēs-nēs. f.
Want of courage or spirit, dejection of mind.

HEARTY, hār'tē. a. (243).
Sincere, undissimbed, warm, zealous; in full health; vigorous, strong.

HEARTY-FALE, hār'tē-hālē. a.
Good for the heart.

HEAT, hēt. f. (227).
The sensation caused by the approach or

touch of fire; the cause of the sensation of burning; hot weather; state of any body under the action of fire; one violent action uninterrupted; the state of being once hot; a course at a race; pimples in the face, flush; agitation of sudden or violent passion; faction, contest, party rage; ardour of thought or elocution.

TO HEAT, hētē. v. a.

To make hot, to endue with the power of burning; to cause to ferment; to make the constitution feverish; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to agitate the blood and spirits with action.

TO HEAT, hētē. v. n.

To grow hot, to ferment.

HEATER, hē'tōr. f.

An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH, hēth. f. (227).

A plant; a place overgrown with heath; a place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

HEATH-COCK, hēth'kōk. f.

A large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEATH-PEAS, hēth'pēz. f.

A species of bitter vetch.

HEATH-ROSE, hēth'rōzē. f.

A plant.

HEATHEN, hē' TH'n. f. (227).

The gentiles, the pagans, the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

HEATHEN, hē' TH'n. a.

Gentile, pagan.

HEATHENISH, hē' TH'n-īsh. a.

Belonging to the Gentiles; wild, savage, rapacious, cruel.

HEATHENISHLY, hē' TH'n-īsh-lē. ad.

After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM, hē' TH'n-īzm. f.

Gentilism, paganism.

HEATHY, hēth'ē. a.

Full of heath.

TO HEAVE, hēvē. v. a. (227) pret.

Heaved, anciently Hove, part. Heaved or Hoven. To lift, to raise from the ground; to carry; to cause to swell; to force up from the breast; to exalt, to elevate.

TO HEAVE, hēvē. v. n.

To pant, to breathe with pain; to labour; to rise with pain, to swell and fall; to keck, to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, hēvē. f.

Lift, exertion or effort upwards; rising of the breast; effort to vomit; struggle to rise.

HEAVEN, hēv'ēn. f. (103) (234).

The regions above, the expanse of the sky; the habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed; the supreme power, the sovereign of heaven.

HEAVEN-BORN, hēv'ēn-bōrn.

Descended from the celestial regions.

HEAVEN-BRED, hēv'ēn-brēd.

Produced or cultivated in heaven.

HEAVEN-BUILT, hēv'ēn-būlt.

Built by the agency of the gods.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, hēv'ēn-de-rēd.

Raised towards the sky; taught by the powers of heaven.

HEAVENLY, hēv'ēn-lē. a.

Resembling heaven, supremely excellent; celestial, inhabiting heaven.

HEAVENLY, hēv'ēn-jē. ad.

In a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or the influence of heaven.

HEAVENWARD, hēv'ēn-wārd. adv.

Towards heaven.

HEAVILY, hēv'ē-lē. ad.

With great weight; grievously, afflictively; sorrowfully, with an air of dejection.

HEAVINESS, hēv'ē-nēs. f.

The quality of being heavy; weight; dejection of mind, depression of spirit; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppression; crush, affliction; deepness or richness, of soil.

HEAVY, hēv'ē. a. (234).

Weighty, tending strongly to the center; sorrowful, dejected, depressed; grievous, oppressive, afflictive; wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment, unanimated; wanting activity, indolent, lazy; drowsy, dull, torpid; slow, sluggish; stupid, foolish; burdensome, troublesome, tedious; loaded, encumbered, burthened; not easily digested; rich in soil, fertile, as heavy lands; deep, cumbersome, as heavy roads.

HEAVY, hēv'ē. ad.

As an adverb it is only used in composition, heavily.

HEBDOMAD, hēb'dō-mād. f.

A week, a space of seven days.

HEBDOMADAL, hēb'dōmāl. a.

dāl. (518).

HEBDOMADARY, hēb'dōmār. a. ad.

dār-ē.

Weakly, consisting of seven days.

TO HEBETATE, hēb'ē-tātē. v. a.

To dull, to blunt, no stupify.

HEBETATION, hēb'ē-tā-shōn. f.

The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.

HEBETITUDE, hēb'ē-tūdē. f.

Dulness, obtuseness, bluntness.

HEBRAISM, hēb'rā-īzm. f. (235).

A Hebrew idiom.

HEBRAIST, hēb'rā-īst. f.

A man skilled in Hebrew.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the first syllable of this and the preceding word, and think I am not only authorized by analogy, but the best usage.

HEBRICIAN, hē-brīsh'ān. f.

One skilful in Hebrew.

HECATOMB, hēk'ā-tōōm. f.

A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

HECTICAL, hēk'tē-kāl. a.

Habitual, constitutional; troubled with a morbid heat.

HECTICK, hēk'tik. f.

An hectick fever.

HECTOR, hēk'tōr. f. (418).

A bully, a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

TO HECTOR, hēk'tōr. v. a.

To threaten, to treat with insolent terms.

TO HECTOR, hēk'tōr. v. n.

To play the bully.

HEDERACEOUS, hēd'ēr-ā-shūs. a.

Producing ivy.

HEDGE, hēdje. f.

A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.

HEDGE, hēdje.

Prefix to any word, signifies something mean.

TO HEDGE, hēdje. v. a.

To inclose with a hedge; to obstruct; to enclose for defence; to shut up within an enclosure; to force into a place already full.

TO HEDGE, hēdje. v. n.

To shift, to hide the head.

HEDGE.

FATE, fāt, fall, fāt; + mō, mēt; + pīdē, pīdē. —
HEDGE-BORN, hēd'jē-bōrn. a. (243).
 Of no known birth, meanly born. (See HEDGE.)
HEDGE-FUMITORY, hēd'jē-fūmī-tōrē. n.
 A plant, *Hedysarum fumitory*, so called from its smell.
HEDGEHOG, hēd'jē-hōg. f. (242).
 An animal, *Erethizon dorsatum*, with prickles like thorns in an hedge; a term of reproach; a plant.
HEDGEHYSSOP, hēd'jē-hīz'ōp. f.
 A species of *Wormwood*. — See Hyssop.
HEDGESMÅSTÅRD, hēd'jē-måst'ård. f.
 A plant.
HEDGE-NOTE, hēd'jē-nōtē. f.
 A word of contempt; a low kind of poetry.
HEDGEPIG, hēd'jē-pīg. f.
 A young hedgehog.
HEDGE-ROW, hēd'jē-rō. f.
 The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosure.
HEDGE-SPARROW, hēd'jē-spär'ō. f.
 f. A sparrow that lives in bushes.
HEDGING-BILL, hēd'jē-fīng-bil. f.
 A cutting-hoak used in trimming hedges.
HEDGER, hēd'jē-ôr. f.
 One who makes hedges.
To HEED, hēd. v. a. (246).
 To mind, to regard, to take notice of, to attend.
HEED, hēd. f.
 Care, attention; caution; care to avoid; notice, observation; seriousness; regard, respectful notice.
HEEDFUL, hēd'fūl. a.
 Watchful, cautious, suspicious; attentive, careful, observing.
HEEDFULLY, hēd'fūl-ē. ad.
 Attentively, carefully, cautiously.
HEEDFULNESS, hēd'fūl-nēs. f.
 Caution, vigilance.
HEEDILY, hēd'ē-lē. ad.
 Cautiously, vigilantly.
HEEDINESS, hēd'ē-nēs. f.
 Caution, vigilance.
HEEDLESS, hēd'ē-lēs. a.
 Negligent, inattentive, careless.
HEEDLESSLY, hēd'ē-lēs-lē. ad.
 Carelessly, negligently.
HEEDLESSNESS, hēd'ē-lēs-nēs. f.
 Carelessness, negligence, inattention.
HEEL, hēl. f. (246).
 The part of the foot that protuberates behind; the feet employed in flight; to be at the heels, to pursue closely, to follow hard; to lay by the heels, to fetter, to shackle, to put in yokes; the back part of a stocking, whence the phrase to be out at the heels, to be worn out.
To HEEL, hēl. v. n.
 To dance; to lean on one side, as the ship heels.
HEELER, hēl'ôr. f.
 A cock that strikes well with his heels.
HEEL-PIECE, hēl'pēs. f.
 A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.
To HEEL-PIECE, hēl'pēs. v. a.
 To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.
HEFT, hāft. f.
 Handle.
HEGIRA, hē-jī'rā. f.
 A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to escape from Mecces, July-sixteenth, A. D. six hundred and twenty-two.
HEIFER, hēf'fūr. f. (254).
 A young cow.

HEIGHT-HO, hēl'bō, hētējō. grātē
 An expression of high, dangerous and unsafe
 places, as in *high ground*, *high sea*, etc.
HEIGHT, hītē, or hātē. f. (253).
 v. Elevation above the ground; degree of altitude; summit; ascent; towering eminence; elevation of rank; the utmost degree; utmost exertion; state of excellence; advance towards perfection.
 f. The first of these modes is the most general, and the last, the most agreeable to the spelling: Milton was the patron of the first, and in his zeal for analogy, as Dr. Johnson says, spelt the word *height*. This is still the pronunciation of the vulgar, and is unquestionably most agreeable to analogy; but though the sound of the adjective *high* is generally preserved in the abstract *height*, the *b* is always placed before the *t*, and is perfectly mute. Mr. Garrick's pronunciation (and which is certainly the best) was *hītē*. — See Drought.
To HEIGHTEN, hēl't'n. v. a.
 To raise higher; to improve, to meliorate; to aggravate; to improve by decorations.
HEINOUS, hā'nūs. a. (249).
 Atrocious, wicked in a high degree.
 f. Mr. Sheridan gives the long sound of *e* to the first syllable of this word, contrary to every Dictionary, to analogy, and, I think, the best usage; which, if I am not mistaken, always gives the first syllable of this word the sound of slender *a*.
HEINOUSLY, hā'nūs-lē. ad.
 Atrociously, wickedly.
HEINOUSNESS, hā'nūs-nēs. f.
 Atrociousness, wickedness.
HEIR, hēr. f. (249) (394).
 One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.
HEIRESS, hēr'is. f.
 An inheritrix, a woman that inherits.
HEIRLESS, hēr'lēs. a.
 Without an heir.
HEIRSHIP, hēr'ship. f.
 The state, character, or privileges of an heir.
HEIRLOOM, hēr'lōom. f.
 Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.
HELD, hēld.
 The preterit and part. past. of Hold.
HELIACAL, hē-lī'â-kâl. a.
 Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.
HELICAL, hēl'ik-âl. a.
 Spiral, with many circumvolutions.
HELOCENTRICK, hē-lē-ô-sēn'trik.
 a. Belonging to the centre of the sun.
HELIOSCOPE, hē-lē-ô-skōpē. f.
 A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes.
HELIOTROPE, hē'lē-ô-trōpē. f.
 A plant that turns towards the sun, but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower.
HELL, hēl. f.
 The place of the devil and wicked souls; the place of separate souls, whether good or bad; the place at a running play, to which those who are caught are carried; the place into which a taylor throws his lateds; the infernal powers.
HELLBORE, hēl'lē-bōrē. f.
 Christmas flower.
HELLENISM, hēl'lē-nīz'm. f.
 An idiom of the Greeks.

HELLISH, hēl'līsh. a. kōtrīk. H
 Having the qualities of hell, infernal, wicked; sent from hell; belonging to hell. OLMH
HELLISHLY, hēl'līsh-lē. ad. *hēl*
 Infernally, wickedly.
HELLISHNESS, hēl'līsh-nēs. f.
 Wickedness, abhorred qualities.
HELLWARD, hēl'wārd. ad.
 Towards hell.
HELM, hēlm. f.
 A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part of the retort; the steerage, the rudder; the station of government.
To HELM, hēlm. v. a.
 To guide, to conduct.
HELMED, hēl'mēd. a.
 Furnished with a head-piece.
HELMET, hēl'mēt. f.
 A helm, a head-piece.
To HELP, hēlp. v. a. pret.
 Helped or Holp, part. Helped or Holpen. To assist, to support, to aid; to remove, or advance by help; to relieve from pain or disease; to remedy, to change for the better; to forbear, to avoid; to promote, to forward; to help to, to supply with, to furnish with.
To HELP, hēlp. v. n.
 To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.
HELP, hēlp. f.
 Assistance, aid, support, succour; that which forwards or promotes; that which gives help; remedy.
HELPER, hēlp'ôr. f.
 An assistant, an auxiliary; one that administers remedy; a supernumerary servant; one that supplies with any thing wanted.
HELPFUL, hēlp'fūl. a.
 Useful, that which gives assistance; wholesome, salutary.
HELPLESS, hēlp'lēs. a.
 Wanting power to succour one's self; wanting support or assistance; irremediable, admitting no help.
HELPLESSLY, hēlp'lēs-lē. ad.
 Without succour.
HELPLESSNESS, hēlp'lēs-nēs. f.
 Want of succour.
HELTER-SKELTER, hēl'tōr-skēl'tōr.
 ad. In a hurry, without order.
HELTE, hēlē. f.
 The handle of an ax.
HEM, hēm. f.
 The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading; the noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath; interj. hem!
To HEM, hēm. v. a.
 To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together; to borden, to edge; to enclose, to environ, to confine, to shut.
To HEM, hēm. v. n.
 To utter a noise by violent expellition of the breath.
HEMIPLEGY, hēm'ē-plēg'jē. f.
 A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereto, that seizes one side at a time.
HEMISPHERE, hēm'ē-sfēr'. f.
 The half of a globe, when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.
HEMISPHERICALLY, hēm'ē-sfēr'ik.
 ik-âl. a.
HEMISPHERIC, hēm'ē-sfēr'ik.
 Half round, containing half a globe.
HEMISTICK,

MER

HER

HER

— nō, mōve, mōv; mōt — tube; tōb, dōll; — dōt; — pōnd; — thōng, THIS.

HEMISTICK, hē-mīs'tik. f. Half a verse.

HEMLOCK, hēm'lōk. f. An herb.

HEMORRHAGE, hēm'ō-rādʒ. } f. A violent flux of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS, hēm'ō-rōidz. f. The piles, the emrods.

HEMORHOIDAL, hēm'ō-rōid'äl. a. Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP, hēmp. f. A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

HEMPEN, hēm'pēn. a. (103). Made of hemp.

HEN, hēn. f. The female of a house-cock; the female of any bird.

HEN-HEARTED, hēn'hār-tēd. a. Dastardly, cowardly.

HEN-PECKED, hēn'pēkt. a. Governed by the wife.

HEN-ROOST, hēn'rōst. f. The place where the poultry rest.

HENBANE, hēn'bānē. f. A plant.

HENCE, hēnse. ad. or interj. From this place to another; away, to a distance; at a distance; in another place; for this reason, in consequence of this; from this cause, from this ground; from this source, from this original, from this store; from hence, is a vicious expression.

HENCEFORTH, hēnse fōrth. ad. From this time forward.

HENCEFORWARD, hēnse-fōr'wārd. ad. From this time to futurity.

HENCHMAN, hēnsh'mān. f. A page, an attendant.

TO HEND, hēnd. v. a. To foise, to lay hold on; to crowd, to surround.

HENDAAGON, hēn-dēk'ā-gōn. f. A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HEPATICAL, hē-pāt'ē-kāl. f. A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPATICK, hē-pāt'ik. f. Belonging to the liver.

HEPS, hips. f. The fruit of the dogrose, commonly written Hips.

HEPTAGON, hēp'tā-gōn. f. A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL, hēp'tāgōn'äl. a. Having seven angles or sides.

HEPTARCHY, hēp'tār-kē. f. A sevenfold government.

HER, hēr, pron. Belonging to a female; the oblique case of She.

HERS, hēr's, propoun. This is used when it refers to a substantive going before, as such are her charms, such charms are hers.

HERALD, hēr'ald. f. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and antiently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace; a precursor, a forerunner, a harbinger.

TO HERALD, hēr'ald. v. a. To introduce as an herald.

HERALDRY, hēr'äl-drē. f. The art or office of heralds; blazonry.

HERB, hērb. f. (394). Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock.

HERBAGE, hērb'ājē. } f. I have differed from Mr. Sheridan by supposing the sound of the *b* in this word and its compound *herbage*; and have Mr. Narce, Mr. Porsy, and W. Johnson, on my side.

HERBACEOUS, hērb'āshūs. a. Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.

HERBAGE, hērb'ājē. f. (90) (394). Herbs collectively, grass, pasture; the tythe and the right of pasture.

HERBAL, hērb'äl. f. A book containing the names and description of plants.

HERBALIST, hērb'äl-ist. f. A man skilled in herbs.

HERBARIST, hērb'äl-rist. f. One skilled in herbs.

HERBELET, hērb'lēt. f. A small herb.

HERBESCENT, hērb'bēs'sēnt. a. Growing into herbs.

HERBID, hērb'bid. a. Covered with herbs.

HERBOUS, hērb'būs. a. Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT, hērb'bū-lēnt. a. Containing herbs.

HERBWOMAN, hērb'wūm-ān. f. (394). A woman that sells herbs.

HERBY, hērb'ē. a. (394). Having the nature of herbs.

HERD, hērd. f. A number of beasts together; a company of men, in contempt or detestation; it anciently signified a keeper of cattle, a sense still retained in composition, as goatherd.

TO HERD, hērd. v. n. To run in herds or companies; to associate.

HERDGROOM, hērd'grōōm. f. A keeper of herds.

HERDMAN, hērd'mān. } f. One employed in tending herds.

HERDSMAN, hērd'z'mān. } f. One employed in tending herds.

HERE, hēre. ad. In this place; in the present state; it is often opposed to There.

HEREABOUTS, hēre'ā-bōōts. ad. About this place.

HEREAFTER, hēre-āf'tūr. ad. In a future state.

HEREAT, hēre-āt'. ad. At this.

HEREBY, hēre-bi'. ad. By this.

HEREDITABLE, hē-rēd'ē-tā-bl. a. Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

HEREDITAMENT, hē-rēd'ē-tā-mēnt. f. A law term denoting inheritance.

HEREDITARY, hē-rēd'ē-tā-rē. a. Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

HEREDITARILY, hē-rēd'ē-tā-rē-lē. ad. By inheritance.

HEREIN, hēre-in'. ad. In this.

HERMITICAL, hēr'ē-mit'ik-äl. a. Solitary, suitable to a hermit.

HEREOF, hēre-ōf'. ad. From this, of this.—See *Forsyth*.

HEREON, hēre-ōn'. ad. Upon this.

HEROISM, hēr'ōizm. f. (535). The qualities or character of an hero.

HERON, hēr'ōn. f. A bird that feeds upon fish.

HERONY, hēr'ōn-y. f. A bird.

HERONSHAW, hēr'ōn-shaw. f. A place.

HEROUT, hēr'ōut. f. (394). Out of this place; in this world.

HEREST, hēr'ē-sēs. f. (394). An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

HERESIARCH, hē-rēz'ärch. f. (455). A leader in heresy.—See *Ecclesiastic*.

HERETICK, hēr'ē-tik. f. (394).

HERETICALLY, hēr'ē-tik-äl-ē. ad. With heresy.

HERETO, hērē-tō. ad. To this.

HERETOFORE, hērē-tō-fōr'. ad. Formerly, anciently.

HEREUNTO, hērē-ōn-tō. ad. To this.

HEREWITH, hērē-with'. ad. With this.—See *Forswith*.

HERITABLE, hēr'ē-tā-bl. a. Capable of being inherited.

HERITAGE, hēr'ē-tājē. f. (90).

INHERITANCE, devalved by succession; in divinity, the people of God.

HERMAPHRODITE, hēr'māf'rō-dīt. f. (155). An animal uniting two sexes.

HERMAPHRODITICAL, hēr'māf'rō-dīt'ik-äl. a. Partaking of both sexes.

HERMETICAL, hēr'mēt'ik-äl. f. Chymical.

HERMETICALLY, hēr'mēt'ik-äl-ē. ad. According to the hermetical or chymick art.

HERMIT, hēr'mīt. f. A solitary, an anchorite, one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion; a beadsman, one bound to pray for another.

HERMITAGE, hēr'mīt-ājē. f. (90).

The cell or habitation of a hermit.

HERMITESS, hēr'mīt-ēs. f. A woman retired to devotions.

HERMITICAL, hēr'mīt'ik-äl-ē. f. Suitable to a hermit.

HERN, hērn. f. Contrasted from *HERON*.

HERNIA, hēr'nē-ä. f. Any kind of rupture.

HERO, hēr'ō. f. A man eminent for bravery; a man of the highest class in any respect.

HEROICAL, hēr'ō-ik-äl. a. Befitting an hero, heroick.

HEROICALLY, hēr'ō-ik-äl-ē. ad. After the way of a hero.

HEROICK, hēr'ō-ik. f. Productive of heroes; noble, praiseworthy.

hero, brave, magnanimous; respecting the acts of heroes.

HEROICKLY, hēr'ō-ik-äl-ē. ad. Suitably to an hero.

HEROINE, hēr'ō-in. f. (535).

A female hero.

HEROISM, hēr'ōizm. f. (535).

The qualities or character of an hero.

HERON, hēr'ōn. f. A bird that feeds upon fish.

HERONY, hēr'ōn-y. f. A bird.

HERONSHAW, hēr'ōn-shaw. f. A place.

HER, hēr. f. (394).

Out of this place; in this world.

HEREST, hēr'ē-sēs. f. (394).

An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

HERESIARCH, hē-rēz'ärch. f. (455).

A leader in heresy.—See *Ecclesiastic*.

HERETICK, hēr'ē-tik. f. (394).

One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholick church.

HERETICAL, hēr'ē-tik-äl. a. Containing heresy.

HERETICALLY, hēr'ē-tik-äl-ē. ad. With heresy.

HERETO, hērē-tō. ad. To this.

HERETOFORE, hērē-tō-fōr'. ad. Formerly, anciently.

HEX

HIE

HIGH

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mét; — pine, pîn; —

A place where herons breed.

HERPES, hér'pêz. s.

A cutaneous inflammation.

HERRING, hér'ring. s.

A small sea-fish.

HERS, hûrz. pron.

The female possessive, as this is her house, this house is hers.

HERSE, hér'se. s.

A temporary monument raised over a grave; the carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

To **HERSE**, hér'se. v. a.

To put into an herse.

HERSELF, hûr-sélf'. pronoun.

The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.

HERSELIKE, hér'se/like. a.

Funereal, suitable to funerals.

HESITANCY, hêz'é-tân-sé. s.

Dubiousness, uncertainty.

To **HESITATE**, hêz'é-tât. v. a.

To be doubtful, to delay, to pause.

HESITATION, hêz'é-tâ'shûn. s.

Doubt, uncertainty, difficulty made; intermission of speech, want of volubility.

HEST, hêst. s.

Command, precept, injunction.

HETEROCLITE, hêt'er-ô-klit. s.

(56). Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension; any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLITICAL, hêt'er-ô-klit'ê-kál. a.

Deviating from the common rule.

HETERODOX, hêt'er-ô-dôks. a.

Deviating from the established opinion, not orthodox.

HETEROGENEAL, hêt'er-ô-jé'né-âl. a.

Not of the same nature, not kindred.

HETEROGENEITY, hêt'er-ô-jé'né-é-té. s.

Opposition of nature, contrariety of qualities; opposite or dissimilar part.

HETEROGENEOUS, hêt'er-ô-jé'né-ôs. a.

Not kindred, opposite or dissimilar in nature.

(57) There is an affected pronunciation of this and the two preceding words, which, contrary to our own analogy, preserves the *g* hard. The plea is, that these words are derived from the Greek, which always preserved the *gamma* hard. To produce this reason, is to expose it. What would become of our language if every word from the Greek and Latin, that had *g* in it, were so pronounced? What is most to be regretted is, that men of learning sometimes join in these pedantic deviations, which are only worthy of the lowest order of critical coxcomb.

To **HEW**, hû. v. a. part. Hewn or Hewed. To cut with an edged instrument, to hack; to chop, to cut; to fell as with an axe; to form or shape with an axe; to form laboriously.

HEWER, hû'ôr. s.

One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

HEXAGON, hêks'â-gôn. s.

A figure of six sides or angles.

HEXAGONAL, hêgz-âg'ô-nâl. a.

(478). Having six sides.

HEXAGONY, hêgz-âg'gûn-é. s. (478)

A figure of six angles.

HEXAMETER, hêgz-âm'ê-tûr. s.

A verse of six feet.

HEXANGULAR, hêgz-âng'gû-lâr. a.
Having six corners.

HEXASTICK, hêgz-âs'tik. s.

A poem of six lines.

HEY, hâ. interj.

An expression of joy.

HEYDAY, hâ'dâ. interj.

An expression of frolick and exultation.

HEYDAY, hâ'dâ. s.

A frolick, wildness.

HIATUS, hî-â'tûs. s.

An aperture, a breach; the opening of the mouth by the succession of some of the vowels.

HIBERNAL, hî-bêr'nâl. a.

Belonging to the winter.

HICCOUGH, hîk'kûp, or hîk'kôf. s.

A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs.

(58) This is one of those words which seems to have been corrupted by a laudable intention of bringing it nearer to its original. The convulsive sob was supposed to be a species of cough; but neither Junius nor Skinner mention any such derivation, and both suppose it formed from the sound it occasions. Accordingly we find, though *hiccup* is the most general orthography, *hickup* is the most usual pronunciation. Thus Butler:

" Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
" Is to forbid my pulse to move;
" My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
" Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hiccup*."

To **HICCOUGH**, hîk'kûp. v. n.

To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

To **HICKUP**, hîk'kûp. v. n.

To sob with a convulsed stomach.

HID, hîd. } part. pass. of Hide

HIDDEN, hîd'd'n. } part. pass. of Hide

To **HIDE**, hide. v. a. preter. Hid, part. pass. Hid or Hidden. To conceal, to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

To **HIDE**, hide. v. n.

To lye hid, to be concealed.

HIDE AND SEEK, hide-and-seek'. s.

A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

HIDE, hide. s.

The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed; the human skin, in contempt; a certain quantity of land.

HIDEBOUND, hide'bôdnd. a.

A horse is said to be hide bound 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; in trees, being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth; harsh, untractable.

HIDEOUS, hid'ê-ûs, or hid'jé-ûs. a. (293). Horrible, dreadful.

HIDEOUSLY, hid'ê-ûs-lé. ad.

Horribly, dreadfully.

HIDEOUSNESS, hid'ê-ûs-néss. s.

Horribleness, dreadfulness.

HIDER, hî'dér. s.

He that hides.

To **HIE**, hî. v. n.

To hasten, to go in haste.

HIERARCH, hî'é-rârk. s.

The chief of a sacred order.

HIERARCHICAL, hî'é-râr'ké-kál. a.

Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY, hî'é-râr'ké. s.

A sacred government, rank or subordination.

tion of holy beings; ecclesiastical establishment.

HIEROGLYPHICK, hi-é-rô-glif'ik. s.

An emblem, a figure by which a word was implied; the art of writing in picture.

HIEROGRAPHICAL, hi-é-rô-glif'ik-kál. a.

Emblematical, expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HIEROGRAPHICALLY, hi-é-rô-glif'ik-kál-é. ad.

Emblematically.

HIEROGRAPHY, hi-é-rôglif'grâf-é. s.

(518). Holy writing.

HIEROPHANT, hi-ér'ô-fânt. s. (518).

One who teaches rules of religion.

To **HIGGLE**, hîg'gl. v. n.

To chaffer, to be penurious in a bargain; to go selling provisions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hîg'gl-dé-pig'gl-dé. ad.

A cant word, corrupted from higgle, which denotes any confused mass.

HIGGLER, hîg'gl-dr. s.

One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH, hî. a. (390).

A great way upwards, rising above; elevated in place, raised aloft; exalted in nature; elevated in rank or condition; exalted in sentiment; difficult, abstruse; boastful, ostentatious; arrogant, proud, lofty; noble, illustrious; violent, tempestuous, applied to the wind; tumultuous, turbulent, ungovernable; full, complete; strong minded; far advanced into antiquity; dear, exorbitant in price; capital, great, opposed to little, as high treason.

HIGH, hî. s.

High place, elevation, superior region.

HIGH-BLEST, hî'bîf't. a.

Supremely happy.

HIGH-BLOWN, hî'blône.

Swelled much with wind, much inflated.

HIGH-BORN, hî'bôrn.

Of noble extraction.

HIGH-COLOURED, hî'kôl'âl'd.

Having a deep or glaring colour.

HIGH-DESIGNING, hî'dé-sî'ning.

Having great schemes.

HIGHFLIER, hî'flî-dr. s.

One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, hî'flône. a.

Elevated, proud; turgid, extravagant.

HIGH-FLYING, hî'flî-ing'. a.

Extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGH-HEAPED, hî'hép'd'. a.

Covered with high piles.

HIGH-METTELLED, hî'mét-tîld.

Proud or ardent of spirit.

HIGHMINDED, hî'mind-ed.

Proud, arrogant.

HIGH-RED, hî'red.

Deeply red.

HIGH-SEASONED, hî'se'zônd.

Piquant to the palate.

HIGH-SPRITED, hî'spîr'it-éd.

Bold, daring, impudent.

HIGH-STOMACHED, hî'stôm'môst.

Obstinate, lofty.

HIGH-TASTED, hî'tas'ted.

Gustful, piquant.

HIGH-VICED, hî'vis'd.

Enormously wicked.

HIGH-

HIN

HIS

HIV

—nō, móve, nōr, nōt; —tābe, tāb, bāll; —dīl; —pōdānd; —thīs, THIS.

HIGH-WROUGHT, hī'fawt.

Accurately finished.

HIGHLAND, hī'lānd. f.

Mountainous regions.

HIGHLANDER, hī'lānd-ār. f.

An inhabitant of mountains.

§ We sometimes hear a most absurd pronunciation of this word taken from the Scotch, as if written *Heelander*. This ought to be carefully avoided.

HIGHLY, hī'lē. ad.

With elevation as to place and situation; in a great degree; proudly, arrogantly, ambitiously; with esteem, with estimation.

HIGHMOST, hī'mōst. a.

Highest, topmost.

HIGHNESS, hī'nēs. f.

Elevation above the surface; the title of princes, anciently of kings; dignity of nature, supremacy.

HIGHT, hīt.

Was named, was called; called, named.

HIGHWATER, hī'wā-tūr. f.

The utmost flow of the tide.

HIGHWAY, hī-wā'. f.

Great road, publick path.

HIGHWAYMAN, hī'wā-mān. f.

A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

HILARITY, hī-lār'ē-tē. f.

Merriment, gayety.

HILDING, hīl'dīng. f.

A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow; it is used likewise for a mean woman.

HILL, hīl. f.

An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

HILLOCK, hīl'lōk. f.

A little hill.

HILLY, hīl'lē. a.

Ful of hills, unequal in the surface.

HILT, hīlt.

The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

HIM, hīm.

The oblique case of He.

HIMSELF, hīm-sélf'. pron.

In the nominative, He; in ancient authors, Itself; in the oblique cases, it has a reciprocal signification.

HIN, hīn. f.

A measure of liquids among the Jews, containing about ten pints.

HIND, hind. a. compar. Hinder, superl. Hindmost. Backward, contrary in position to the face.

§ This word, with its comparative *hindier*, and its superlative *hindmost* and *hindernost*, are sometimes corruptly pronounced with the *i* short, as in *fin'd*; but this is so contrary to analogy as to deserve the attention of every correct speaker.

HIND, hind. f.

The she to a stag; a peasant; a peasant, a boor

HINDBERRIES, hind'bēr-riə. f.

The peasant's berries; the same as raspberries.

To **HINDER**, hīn'dār. v. a.

To obstruct, to stop, to impede.

HINDER, hīn'dār. a. (S15).

That which is in a position contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, hīn'dāns. f.

Impediment, let, stop.

HINDERER, hīn'dār-ār. f.

He or that which hinders or obstructs.

HINDERLING, hīnd'ōr-līng. f.

A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST, hīnd'ōr-mōst. a.

Hindmost, last, in the rear.

HINDMOST, hīnd'mōst. a.

The last, the lag.

HINGE, hīnje. f.

Joints upon which a gate or door turns; the cardinal points of the world; a governing rule or principle; to be off the hinges, to be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

To **HINGE**, hīnje. v. a.

To furnish with hinges; to head as an hinge.

To **HINT**, hīnt. v. a.

To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion.

HINT, hīnt. f.

Faint notice given to the mind, remote allusion; suggestion, intimation.

HIP, hīp. f.

The joint of the thigh, the fleshy part of the thigh; to have on the hip, to have an advantage over another. A low phrase.

HIP, hīp. f.

The fruit of the briar.

To **HIP**, hīp. v. a.

To sprain or shoot the hips; Hip-hop, a cant word formed by the reduplication of Hop.

HIP, hīp. interj.

An exclamation, or calling to one.

HIPPISH, hīp'pīsh. a.

A corruption of Hypochondriack.

HIPPOCENTAUR, hīp'pō-sēn-tāwr. f.

A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

HIPPOCRASS, hīp'pō-krās. f.

A medicated wine.

HIPPOGRIFF, hīp'pō-grīf. f.

A winged horse.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, hīp'pō-pōt'ā-mūs. f.

The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT, hīp'shōt. a.

Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

HIPWORT, hīp'wōrt. f.

A plant.

To **HIRE**, hire. v. a.

To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price; to engage a man to temporary service for wages; to bribe; to engage himself for pay.

HIRE, hire. f.

Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing; wages paid for service.

HIRLING, hīrlīng. f.

One who serves for wages; a mercenary, a prostitute.

HIRLING, hīrlīng. a.

Serving for hire, venal, mercenary, doing what is done for money.

HIRER, hīr'rār. f.

One who uses any thing paying a recompence, one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSUTE, hīr'sūtē. a.

Rough, rugged.

HIS, hīz. pronoun possessive.

The masculine possessive, belonging to him; anciently its.

To **HISS**, hīs. v. n.

To utter a harsh like that of a serpent and some other animals.

To **HISS**, hīs. v. a.

To condemn by hissing; to explode; to procure hisses or disgrace.

HISS, hīs. f.

The voice of a serpent; censure, expression of contempt used in theatres.

HIST, hīst. interj.

An exclamation commanding silence.

HISTORIAN, hīs-tō're-ān. f.

A writer of facts and events.

HISTORICAL, hīs-tō'rīk-āl. a.

Pertaining to history.

HISTORICALLY, hīs-tō'rīk-āl-ē. ad.

In the manner of history, by way of narration.

To **HISTORIFY**, hīs-tō'rī-fī. v. a.

To relate, to record in history.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, hīs-tō-rē-ōg'-rā-fē. f.

An historian, a writer of history.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, hīs-tō-rē-ōg'-rā-fē. f.

The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY, hīs'tō-rē. f.

A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity; narration, relation; the knowledge of facts and events.

HISTORY PIECE, hīs'tō-rē-pētē. f.

A picture representing some memorable event.

HISTRIONICAL, hīstrē-ōnē-kāl. a.

HISTRIONICK, hīstrē-ōnē-kīk. a.

Befitting the stage, suitable to a player.

HISTRIONICALLY, hīstrē-ōnē-kāl-ē. ad.

Theatrically, in the manner of a buffoon.

To **HIT**, hīt. v. a.

To strike, to touch with a blow; to touch the mark, not to miss; to attain, to reach the point; to strike a ruling passion; to hit off, to strike out, to fix or determine luckily.

To **HIT**, hīt. v. n.

To clash, to collide; to chance luckily, to succeed by accident; to succeed, not to miscarry; to light on.

HIT, hīt. f.

A stroke; a lucky chance.

To **HITCH**, hītsh. v. n.

To catch, to move by jerks.

HITHE, hītē. f.

A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats.

HITHER, hīth'ōr. ad.

To this place from some place; Hither and thither, to this place and that; to this end, to this design.

HITHER, hīth'ōr. a. superlative

Hithermost, nearer, towards this part.

HITHERMOST, hīth'ōr-mōst. a.

Nearest on this side.

HITHERTO, hīth'ōr-tō. ad.

To this time, yet, in any time till now; at every time till now.

HITHERWARD, hīth'ōr-wārd. a.

To this way, towards this place.

HIVE, hīv. f.

The habitation or cell of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

To **HIVE**, hīv. v. a.

To put into hives, to harbour; to contain in hives.

To **HIVE**, hīv. v. n.

To take shelter together.

HIVER, hīv'ōr. f.

One who puts bees in hives.

Ho,

HOD

(546). — Fātē, fār, fāl, fāt; — māt, māt; — plāt, plāt; —

- HO,** } hō. } interj.
HOA, } hō. } interj.
 A call, a sudden exclamation to give notice
 of approach, or any thing else.
HOAR, hōr. a.
 White; gray with age; white with frost.
HOAR-FROST, hōr'frōst. f.
 The congealations of dew in frosty mornings
 on the grass.
HOARD, hōrd. s.
 A store laid up in secret, a hidden stock, a
 treasure..
To HOARD, hōrd. v. n.
 To make hoards, to lay up store.
To HOARD, hōrd. v. a.
 To lay in hoards, to husband privily.
HOARDER, hōrd'ūr. s.
 One that stores up in secret.
HOARHOUND, hōr'hōund. s.
 A plant.
HOARINESS, hō-rē'nēs. s.
 The state of being whitish, the colour of
 old men's hair.
HOARSE, hōrsē. a.
 Having the voice rough, as with a cold,
 having a rough sound.
HOARSELY, hōrsē'lē. ad.
 With a rough harsh voice.
HOARSENESS, hōrsē'nēs. s.
 Roughness of voice.
HOARY, hō'rē. a.
 White, whitish; white or gray with age;
 white with frost; mouldily, mossy, rusty.
To HOBBLE, hōb'bl. v. n. (405).
 To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one
 leg more than the other; to move roughly
 or unevenly.
HOBBLE, hōb'bl. s.
 Uneven awkward gait.
HOBLINGLY, hōb'bлинg-lē. ad.
 Clumsily, awkwardly, with a halting gait.
HOBBY, hōb'bē. f.
 A species of hawk; an Irish or Scottish
 horse; a stick on which boys get astride
 and ride; a stupid fellow.
HOBOGLIN, hōb-gōb'līn. s.
 A sprite, a fairy.
HOBNAIL, hōb'nālē. f.
 A nail used in shoeing a horse.
HOBNAILED, hōb'nāl'd. a.
 Set, with hobnailed.
HOBNOB, hōb'nōb.
 This is corrupted from Hab Nab.
HOCK, hōk. f.
 The joint between the knee and fetlock.
To HOCK, hōk. v. a.
 To disable in the hock.
HOCK, hōk. f.
 Old strong rheinish.
HOCKHERB, hōk'ērb. f.
 A plant, the same with mallows.
To HOCKLE, hōk'kl. v. a.
 To hamstring.
HOCUS POCUS, hō'kūs-pō'kūs. s.
 A juggle, a cheat.
HOD, hōd. s.
 A kind of trough in which a labourer car-
 ries mortar to the masons.
HODMAN, hōd'mān. s.
 A labourer that carries mortar.
HODGE-PODGE, hōdje'pōdje. s.
 A medley of ingredients boiled together.
HODIERNAL, hō-dē-ēr'nāl. a.
 Of to-day.

HOL

- HOE, hō. s.**
 An instrument to cut up the earth.
To HOE, hō. v. a.
 To cut or dig with a hoe.
HOG, hōg. f.
 The general name of swine; a castrated
 boar; to bring hogs to a fair market, to fail
 of one's design.
HOGCOTE, hōg'kōt. s.
 A house for hogs.
HOGGEREL, hōg'gīl. s.
 A two-years-old ewe.
HOGHERD, hōg'hērd. s.
 A keeper of hogs.
HOGGISH, hōg'gīsh. a.
 Having the qualities of an hog, brutish, sel-
 fish.
HOGGISHLY, hōg'gīsh-lē. ad.
 Greedily, selfishly.
HOGGISHNESS, hōg'gīsh-nēs. s.
 Brutality, greediness, selfishness.
HOGSBEANS, hōg'bzēnz.
HOGSBREAD, hōg'bzēd.
**HOGSMUSHROOMS, hōg'zmōsh-
 rōdmz.**
 Plants.
HOGSFENNEL, hōg'fēn-nēl. s.
 A plant.
HOGSHEAD, hōg'hd. s.
 A measure of liquids containing sixty gal-
 lons; any large barrel.
HOGSTY, hōg'stī. s.
 The place in which swine are shut to be fed.
HOGWASH, hōg'wōsh. s.
 The draff which is given to swine.
HOIDEN, hōdē'd'n. s. (103).
 An ill-taught, awkward country girl.
To HOIDEN, hōdē'd'n. v. n.
 To romp indecently.
To HOISE, hōise. } v. a.
To HOIST, hōist. }
 To raise up on high.
To HOLD, hōld. v. a. preter. Held,
 part. pass. Held or Holden. To grasp in
 the hand, to gripe, to clutch; to keep, to
 retain, to gripe fast; to maintain as an op-
 nion; to consider as good, or bad, to hold in
 regard; to have any station; to possess, to
 enjoy; to possess in subordination; to sus-
 pend, to refrain; to stop, to restrain; to fix
 to any condition; to confine to a certain
 state; to detain; to retain, to continue; to
 offer, to propose; to maintain; to carry on,
 to continue; to hold forth, to exhibit; to
 hold in, to govern by the bridle, to restrain
 in general; to hold off, to keep at a dis-
 tance; to hold on, to continue, to protract;
 to hold out, to extend, to stretch forth, to
 offer, to propose, to continue to do or suffer;
 to hold up, to raise aloft, to sustain, to sup-
 port.
To HOLD, hōld. v. n.
 To stand, to be right, to be without excep-
 tion; to continue unbroken or unsubdued;
 to last, to endure; to continue; to refrain;
 to stand up for, to adhere; to be dependent
 on; to derive right; to hold forth, to han-
 gangle, to speak in publick; to hold in, to
 restrain one's self, to continue in luck; to
 hold off, to keep at a distance without closing
 with offers; to hold on, to continue, not to
 be interrupted, to proceed; to hold out, to
 last, to endure, not to yield, not to be sub-
 due; to hold together, to be joined, to re-
 main in union; to hold up, to support him-
 self, not to be foul weather, to continue the
 same speed.

HOL

- HOLD, hōld. interj.**
 Forbear, stop, be still.
HOLD, hōld. s.
 The act of seizing, gripe, grasp, seizure;
 something to be held, support; catch, power
 of seizing or keeping; prison, place of cus-
 tody; power, influence; custody; Hold of a
 ship, all that part which lies between the
 keelson and the lower deck; a lurking
 place; a fortified place, a fort.
HOLDER, hōl'dūr. s.
 One that holds or gripes any thing in his
 hand; a tenant, one that holds land under
 another.
HOLDERFORTH, hōl'dūr-fōrt'. s.
 An haranguer, one who speaks in publick.
HOLDFAST, hōld'fāst. s.
 Any thing which takes hold, a catch, a
 hook.
HOLDING, hōld'īng. s.
 Tenure, farm; it sometimes signifies the
 burthen or chorus of a song.
HOLE, hōlē. s.
 A cavity narrow and long, either perpendi-
 cular or horizontal; a perforation, a small
 vacuity; a cave, a hollow place; a cell of an
 animal; a mean habitation; some tuber-
 age or shift.
HOLIDAM, hōl'ē-dām. s.
 Blessed lady.
HOLILY, hōl'ē-lē. ad.
 Pioufly, with sapidity; inviolably, without
 breach.
HOLINESS, hōl'ē-nēs. s.
 Sanctity, piety, religious goodness; the state
 of being hallowed, dedication to religion;
 the title of the pope.
HOLLA, hōl'lō'. interj.
 A word used in calling to any one at a dis-
 tance.
HOLLAND, hōl'lānd. s.
 Fine linen made in Holland.
HOLLOW, hōl'lō. a. (327).
 Excavated, having a void space within, not
 solid; noisy, like sound reverberated from a
 cavity; not faithful, not found, not white one
 appears.
HOLLOW, hōl'lō. s.
 Cavity, concavity; cavern, den, hole; pit;
 any opening or vacuity; passage, canal.
To HOLLOW, hōl'lō. v. a.
 To make hollow, to excavate.
To HOLLOW, hōl'lō. v. n.
 To shout, to boot.
HOLLOWLY, hōl'lō-lē. ad.
 With cavities; unfaithfully, insincerely, dis-
 honestly.
HOLLOWNESS, hōl'lō-nēs. s.
 Cavity, state of being hollow; deceit, in-
 ferity, treachery.
HOLLOWROOT, hōl'lō-rōt. s.
 A plant.
HOLLY, hōl'lē. s.
 A tree.
HOLLYHOCK, hōl'lē-hōk. s.
 Rosemallow.
HOLLYROSE, hōl'lē-rōze. s.
 A plant.
HOLocaust, hōl'ō kāwst. s.
 A burnt sacrifice.
HOLP, hōlp.
 The old preterit and participle passive of
 Help.
HOLPEN, hōl'p'n.
 The old participle passive of Help.
HOLSTER, hōl'stēr. s.
 A case for a horseman's pistol.
HOLY,

HOM

HON

HOP

—nō, mōvē; nōg' nōr; —nōbō, rōbō, bōlō; —dāl; —pōdād; —zbin; THIS.

HOLY, hō'lē. a.

Good, pious, religious; hallowed; consecrated to divine use; pure, immaculate; sacred.

HOLY-THURSDAY, hō'lē-thūrz'dā.

f. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HOLY-WEEK, hō'lē'wēk. f.

The week before Easter.

HOLYDAY, hō'lē-dā. f.

The day of some ecclesiastical festival; anniversary feast; a day of gaiety and joy; a time that comes seldom.

HOMAGE, hōm'ājē. f. (90).

Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord; obeisance, respect paid by external action.

HOMAGER, hōm'ā-jōr. f.

One who holds by homage of some superior lord.

HOME, hōmē. f.

His own house, the private dwelling; his own country; the place of constant residence; united to a substantive, it signifies domestic.

HOME, hōmē. ad.

To one's own habitation; to one's own country; close to one's own breast or affairs; to the point designed; united to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

HOME-BORN, hōmē'bōrn. a.

Native, natural; domestic, not foreign.

HOME-BRED, hōmē'bred. a.

Bred at home; not polished by travel, plain, rude, artless, uncultivated; domestic, not foreign.

HOME-FELT, hōmē'fēlt. a.

Inward, private.

HOME-LILY, hōmē'lē-lē. ad.

Rudely, inelegantly.

HOMELESSNESS, hōmē'lē-nēs. f.

Plainness, rudeness.

HOMELY, hōmē'lē. a.

Plain, homespun, not elegant, not beautiful, not fine, coarse.

HOME-MADE, hōmē'māde. ad.

Made at home.

HOMER, hō'mēr. f.

A Hebrew measure of about three pints.

HOME-SPUN, hōmē'spūn. a.

Spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufacturers; not made in foreign countries; plain, coarse, rude, homely, inelegant.

HOMESTALL, hōmē'stāll. f.

HOMESTEAD, hōmē'stēd. f.

The place of the house.

HOMEWARD, hōmē'wārd. ad.

HOMEWARDS, hōmē'wārdz. ad.

Towards home, towards the native place.

HOMICIDE, hōm'ē-side. f.

Murder, manslaying; destruction; a murderer, a manslayer.

HOMICIDAL, hōm'ē-si'dāl. a.

Murderous, bloody.

HOMILETICAL, hōm'ē-lēt'ik-āl. a.

Social, converable.

HOMILY, hōm'ē-lē. f.

A discourse read to a congregation.

HOMOGENEAL, hō-mō-jē'nē-āl. a.

HOMOGENEOUS, hō-mō-jē'nē-ūs. a.

a. Having the same nature or principles.

b. For the true pronunciation of the *g* in these words, see *Heterogeneous*.

HOMOGENEALNESS, hō-mō-jē'nē-nēs. f.

HOMOGENEITY, hō-mō-jē-nē-tē. f.

HOMOGENEOUSNESS, hō-mō-jē-nē-ūs-nēs. f.

Participation of the same principles or nature, similitude of kind.

HOMOGENY, hō-mōd'jē-nē. f.

Joint nature.

HOMOLOGOUS, hō-mōl'ō-gōs. a.

Having the same manner or proportions.

HOMONYMOUS, hō-mōn'ē-mōs. a.

Denominating different things; equivocal.

HOMONYMY, hō-mōn'ē-mē. f.

Equivocation, ambiguity.

HOMOTONOUS, hō-mōt'ō-nōs. a.

Equable, fad of such temper as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declination.

HONE, hōnē. f.

A whetstone for a razor.

HONEST, hō'nēst. a. (394).

Upright, true, sincere; chaste; just, righteous, giving to every man his due.

HONESTLY, hō'nēst-lē. ad.

Uprightly, justly; with chastity, modestly.

HONESTY, hō'nēs-tē. f.

Justice, truth, virtue, purity.

HONIED, hōn'ēd. a.

Covered with honey; sweet, luscious.

HONEY, hōn'ē. f. (165).

A thick, viscous luscious substance, which is collected and prepared by bees; sweetnels, lusciousnes; a name of tenderness, sweet, sweetnels.

HONEY-BAG, hōn'ē-bāg. f.

The bag in which the bee carries the honey.

HONEY-COMB, hōn'ē-kōm. f.

The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

HONEY-COMBED, hōn'ē-kōm'd. a.

Flawed with little cavities.

HONEY-DEW, hōn'ē-dū. f.

Sweet dew.

HONEY-FLOWER, hōn'ē-flōū-ūr. f.

A plant.

HONEY-GNAT, hōn'ē-nāt. f.

An insect.

HONEY-MOON, hōn'ē-mōōn. f.

The first month after marriage.

HONEY-SUCKLE, hōn'ē-sūk-kl. f.

Woodbine.

HONEYLESS, hōn'ē-lēs. a.

Without honey.

HONEY-WORT, hōn'ē-wūrt. f.

A plant.

HONORARY, hō'nūr-ā-rē. a.

Done in honour; conferring honour without gain.

HONOUR, hō'nūr. f. (394).

Dignity; reputation; the title of a man of rank; nobleness; reverence, due veneration; chastity; glory, boast; publick mark of respect; privileges of rank or birth; civilities paid; ornament, decoration.

To HONOUR, hō'nūr. v. a.

To reverence, to regard with veneration; to dignify, to raise to greatness.

HONOURABLE, hō'nūr-ā-bl. a.

Illustrious, noble; great, magnanimous, generous; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; without taint, without reproach; honest, without intention of deceit; equitable.

HONOURABLENESS, hō'nūr-ā-bl-nēs. f.

O o

f. Eminence, magnificence, generosity.

HONOURABLY, hō'nūr-ā-blē. ad.

With tokens of honour; magnanimously, generously; reputably, with exemption from reproach.

HONOURER, hō'nūr-rōr. f.

One that honours, one that regards with veneration.

HOOD, hōd. (307).

In composition, denotes quality, character, as knighthood, childhood. Sometimes it is taken collectively, as brotherhood, a confraternity.

HOOD, hōd. f.

The upper cover of a woman's head; anything drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it; a covering put over the hawk's eyes; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

To HOOD, hōd. v. a.

To dress in a hood; to blind as with a hood; to cover.

HOODMAN'S-BLIND, hōd'mān-blīnd'. f.

A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name.

To HOODWINK, hōd'wīnk. v. a.

To blind with something bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide; to deceive, to impose upon.

HOOF, hōōf. f. (306).

The hard horny substance which composes the feet of several sorts of animals.

HOOK, hōōk. f. (306).

Any thing bent so as to catch hold; the bended wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced; a snare, a trap; a sickle to reap corn; an iron to seize the meat in the caldron; an instrument to cut or lop with; the part of the hinge fixed to the post; Hook or crook, one way or other, by any expedient.

To HOOK, hōōk. v. a.

To catch with a hook; to intrap, to ensnare; to draw as with a hook; to falten as with a hook, to be drawn by force or artifice.

HOOKED, hōōk'ēd. a. (366).

Bent, curvated.

HOOKEDNESS, hōōk'ēd-nēs. f.

State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNOSED, hōōk-nōz'd. a.

Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

HOOP, hōōp. f. (306).

Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels; part of a lady's dress; any thing circular.

To HOOP, hōōp. v. a.

To bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle, to clasp, to surround.

To HOOP, hōōp. v. n.

To shout, to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

HOOPER, hōōp'pūr. f.

A cooper, one that hoops tubs.

HOOPING-COUGH, hōō-pīng-kōf'. f.

A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

To HOOT, hōōt. v. n. (306).

To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl.

To HOOT, hōōt. v. a.

To drive with noise and shouts.

HOOT, hōōt. f.

Clamour, shout.

To HOP, hōōp. v. n.

To jump, to skip lightly; to leap on one leg; to walk lankily, or with one leg less nimble than the other.

HOP, hōōp. f.

A jump,

HOR

(546). — Fåte, fár, fáll, fát ; — mè, mét ; — plne, pín ; —

HOP, hóp. s.
A jump, a light leap; a jump on one leg; a place where meaner people dance.

HOP, hóp. s.
A plant, the flowers of which are used in brewing.

To HOP, hóp. v. a.
To impregnate with hops.

HOPE, hópe. s.

Expectation of some good, an expectation indulged with pleasure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body; that which gives hope; the object of hope.

To HOPE, hópe. v. n.
To live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in futurity.

To HOPE, hópe. v. a.
To expect with desire.

HOPEFUL, hópe'fúl. a.

Full of qualities which produce hope, promising; full of hope, full of expectation of success.

HOPEFULLY, hópe'fúl-é. ad.

In such manner as to raise hope; with hope.

HOPEFULNESS, hópe'fúl-néz. s.

Promise of good, likelihood to succeed.

HOPELESS, hópe'léz. a.

Without hope, without pleasing expectation; giving no hope, promising nothing pleasing.

HOPER, hóp'pér. s.

One that has pleasing expectations.

HOPINGLY, hó'píng-lé. ad.

With hope, with expectation of good.

HOPPER, hóp'púr. s.

He who hops or jumps on one leg.

HOPPER, hóp'púr. s.

The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground; a basket for carrying seed.

HOPPERS, hóp'púrz. s.

A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HORAL, hó'rál. a.

Relating to the hour.

HORARY, hó'rá-ré. a.

Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.

HORDE, hórdé. s.

A clan, a migratory crew of people; a body of Tartars.

HORIZON, hó-ri'zón. s.

The line that terminates the view.

This word was, till of late years, universally pronounced, in prose, with the accent on the first syllable; and that this is most agreeable to English analogy cannot be doubted. But Poets have as constantly placed the accent on the second syllable, because this syllable has the accent in the Greek and Latin word; and this accentuation is now become so general as to render the former pronunciation vulgar.

HORIZONTAL, hó-ré-zón'tál. a.

Near the horizon; parallel to the horizon, on a level.

HORIZONTALLY, hó-ré-zón'tál-é. ad.
In a direction parallel to the horizon.

HORN, hórn. s.

The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons; an instrument of wind-instrument made of horn; the extremity of the waxing or waning moon; the feelers of a snail; a drinking cup made of horn; antler of a cuckold; Horn mad, perhaps mad as a cuckold.

HOR

HORNBEAK, hórn'bék. } s.
HORNFISH, hórn'fish. } A kind of fish.

HORNBEAM, hórn'bémé. s.
A tree.

HORNBOOK, hórn'bóök. s.
The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

HORNED, hó'r'néd. a.
Furnished with horns.

HORNER, hó'r'núr. s.
One that works in horn, and sells horns.

HORNET, hó'r'nét. s.
A very large strong stinging fly.

HORNFOOT, hórn'fút. a.
Hoofed.

HORNOWL, hórn'ðúl. s.
A kind of horned owl.

HORNPIPE, hórn'pipe. s.
A dance.

HORNSTONE, hórn'stóné. s.
A kind of blue stone.

HORNWORK, hórn'wúrk. s.
A kind of angular fortification.

HORNY, hó'r'né. a.

Made of horn; resembling horn; hard as horn, callous.

HOROGRAPHY, hó-rógr'grá-fé. s.
An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE, hó'r'ð-lódje. } s.
HOROLOGY, hó'r'ðl'ð-jé. (518). } s.
An instrument that tells the hour, as a clock, a watch, an hour-glass.

HOROMETRY, hó-róm'ë-tré. s. (518).
The art of measuring hours.

HOROSCOPE, hó'r'ð-skópē. s.

The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

HORRIBLE, hó'r're-bl. a.

Dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, enormous.

This word is often pronounced in such a manner as to confound the i with u, as if written *horrible*; but this must be avoided as coarse and vulgar.

HORRIBleness, hó'r're-bl-néz. s.
Dreadfulness, hideousness, terribleness.

HORRIBLY, hó'r're-blé. ad.
Dreadfully; hideously; to a dreadful degree.

HORRID, hó'r'íd. a.

Hideous, dreadful, shocking; rough, rugged.

HORRIDNESS, hó'r'íd-néz. s.
Hideousness, enormity.

HORRIFICK, hó'r'rif'ik. a.

Causing horrour.

HORRISONOUS, hó'r-rís'sd-núz. a.

Sounding dreadfully.

HORROUR, hó'r'rúr. s.

Terror mixed with detestation; gloom, dreariness; in medicine, such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking.

HORSE, hórsé. s.

A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and carriage; it is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry; something on which any thing is supported; a wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment; joined to another substance, it signifies something large or coarse, as a horse-face, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE, hórsé. v. a.

To mount upon a horse; to carry one on

HOR

the back; to ride any thing; to cover a mare.

HORSEBACK, hórs'bák. s.

The seat of the rider, the state of being on a horse.

HORSEBEAN, hórs'béné. s.

A small bean usually given to horses.

HORSEBLOCK, hórs'blók. s.

A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT, hórs'bóte. s.

A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY, hórs'bóy. s.

A boy employed in dressing horses, a stable-boy.

HORSEBREAKER, hórs'brá-kér. s.

One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle.

HORSECHESNUT, hórs'tshés-nút. s.

A tree, the fruit of a tree.

HORSECOURSER, hórs'kér-sér. s.

One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race; a dealer in horses.

HORSECRAB, hórs'kráb. s.

A kind of fish.

HORSECUCUMBER, hórs-kóð'kúm-búr. s.
A plant.

HORSEDUNG, hórs'dúng. s.

The excrements of horses.

HORSEEMMET, hórs'ém-mét. s.

Ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH, hórs'flésh. s.

The flesh of horses.

HORSEFLY, hórs'flí. s.

A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT, hórs'fót. s.

An herb. The same with coltsfoot.

HORSEHAIR, hórs'hár. s.

The hair of horses.

HORSEHEEL, hórs'héél. s.

An herb.

HORSELAUGH, hórs'láf. s.

A loud violent rude laugh.

HORSELEECH, hórs'léétsh. s.

A great leech that bites horses; a farrier.

HORSELITTER, hórs'lít-túr. s.

A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, on which the person carried lies along.

HORSEMAN, hórs'mán. s.

One skilled in riding; one that serves in wars on horseback; a rider, a man on horseback.

HORSEMANSHIP, hórs'mán-shíp. s.

The art of riding.

horse.

HORSEMATCH, hórs'mátfsh. s.

A bird.

HORSEMEAT, hórs'méte. s.

Povender.

HORSEMINT, hórs'mínt. s.

A large coarse mint.

HORSEMUSCLE, hórs'máüs-sl. s. (405)

A large muscle.

HORSEPLAY, hórs'plá. s.

Coarse, rough, rugged play.

HORSEPOND, hórs'pónd. s.

A pond for horses.

HORSERACE, hórs'rásé. s.

A match of horses in running.

HORSERADISH, hórs'rásd-ísh. s.

A root acrid and biting, a species of scurvy-grass.

HORSESHOE,

HOT

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tūb, būll; — dīl; — pōund; — thin, this.

HORSESHOE, hōrs' shōd. f.

A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses; an herb.

HORSESTEALER, hōrs' stē-lār. f.

A thief who takes away horses.

HORSETAIL, hōrs'tāl. f.

A plant.

HORSETONGUE, hōrs'tāng. f.

An herb.

HORSEWAY, hōrs' wā. f.

A broad way by which horses may travel.

HORTATION, hōr-tā' shōn. f.

The act of exhorting, advice or encouragement to something.

HORTATIVE, hōr-tā-tīv. f.

Exhortation, precept by which one incites or animates.

HORTATORY, hōr-tā-tūr-ē. a.

Encouraging, animating, advising to anything.—For the o, see *Domesick*.

HORTICULTURE, hōr-tē-kāl-tshūrē. f.

The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN, hōr-tshū-lān. a. (461).

Belonging to a garden.

HOSANNA, hō-zān'nā. f.

An exclamation of praise to God.

HOSE, hōze. f.

Breeches; stockings, covering for the legs.

HOSIER, hō' zhūr. f. (283).

One who sells stockings.

HOSPITABLE, hōs' pē-tā-bl. a.

Giving entertainment to strangers, kind to strangers.

HOSPITABLY, hōs' pē-tā-blē. ad.

With kindness to strangers.

HOSPITAL, ḍs' pē-tāl. f. (394).

A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor; a place for shelter or entertainment.

HOSPITALITY, hōs-pē-tāl'ē-tē. f.

The practice of entertaining strangers.

HOST, hōst. f.

One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn; an army, numbers assembled for war; any great number; the sacrifice of the mass in the Roman church.

To HOST, hōst. v. n.

To take up entertainment; to encounter in battle; to review a body of men, to muster.

HOSTAGE, hōs'tājē. f. (90).

One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

HOSTEL, hō-tēl'.

A genteel inn.

This word is now universally pronounced and written without the s.

HOSTELRY, hō-tēl-rē.

The same as Hostel.

HOSTESS, hōst'ēs. f.

A female host, a woman that gives entertainment.

HOSTESS-SHIP, hōst'ēs-shīp. f.

The character of an hostess.

HOSTILE, hōs' tīl. a. (140).

Adverse, opposite, suitable to an enemy.

HOSTILITY, hōs-tīl'ē-tē. f.

The practices of an open enemy, open war, opposition in war.

HOSTLER, ḍs'lōr. f. (394). (472).

One who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOT, hōt. a.

Having the power to excite the sense of heat, fiery; lustful, lewd; ardent, vehement, eager, keen in desire; piquant, acrid.

HOTBED, hōt'bēd. f.

HOU

A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

HOTBRAINED, hōt'brānd. a. (359).

Violent, vehement, furious.

HOTCOCKLES, hōt-kōk'klz. f.

A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

HOTHEADED, hōt'hēd-ēd. a.

Vehement, violent, passionate.

HOTHOUSE, hōt'hōūs. f.

A bagnio, a place to sweat and cup in; a house in which tender plants are raised and preserved from the inclemency of the weather, and in which fruits are matured early.

HOTLY, hōt'lē. ad.

With heat; violently, vehemently; lustfully.

HOTMOUTHED, hōt'mōuth'd. a.

Headstrong, ungovernable.

HOTNESS, hōt'nēs. f.

Heat, violence, fury.

HOTCHPOTCH, hōdjē'pōdjē. f.

A mingled hash, a mixture.

HOTSPUR, hōt'spūr. f.

A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of speedy growth.

HOTSPURRED, hōt'spūrd. a. (359).

Vehement, rash, heady.

HOVE, hōvē.

The preterit of Heave.

HOVEL, hōv'ēl. f.

A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead; a mean habitation, a cottage.

HOVEN, hōv'n. part. pass. (103).

Raised, swelled, tumefied.

To HOVER, hōv'ēr. v. n.

To hang fluttering in the air over head; to wander about one place.

This word is sometimes corruptly spelt without the final e in house; and by the economy of typography, the s being joined to the h, the word is often corruptly pronounced as if written *hōw-hold*.—See *Falseshood*.

HOUSEHOLDER, hōus'hōld-dār. f.

Master of a family.

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, hōus'hōld-stūf. f.

Furniture of any house, utensils convenient for a family.

HOUSEKEEPER, hōus'kēep-ēr. f.

Hōuseholder, master of a family; one who lives much at home; a woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the servants.

HOUSEKEEPING, hōus'kēep-ing. a.

Domesick, useful to a family.

HOUSEKEEPING, hōus'kēep-ing. f.

The provisions for a family; hospitality, liberal and plentiful table.

HOUSELEEK, hōus'lēek. f.

A plant.

HOUSELESS, hōuz'lēs. a.

Without abode, wanting habitation.

HOUSEMAID, hōus'mād. f.

A maid employed to keep the house clean.

HOUSEROOM, hōus'rōōm. f.

Place in a house.

HOUSESNAIL, hōus'snāle. f.

A kind of snail.

HOUSEWARMING, hōus'wār-mīng. f.

A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HOUSEWIFE, hōuz'wīf. f. (144).

The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in female business.

HOUSEWIFELY, hōuz'wīf-lē. a.

Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

HOUSEWIFELY, hōuz'wīf-lē. ad.

With the economy of a housewife.

HOUSEWIFERY, hōuz'wīf-rē. f.

Domesick or female business, management, female economy.

HOUSING, hōu'zīng. f.

Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HOW, hōū. ad. (223).

In what manner, to what degree; for what reason, from what cause; by what means, in what state; it is used in a sense marking proportion.

HOW

man abode; any place of abode; places in which religious or studious persons live in common; the manner of living, the table; station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered; family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred, race; a body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively considered.

To HOUSE, hōūze. v. a. (437).

To harbour, to admit to residence; to shelter, to keep under a roof.

To HOUSE, hōūze. v. n.

To take shelter, to keep the abode, to reside, to put into a house; to have an astrological station in the heavens.

HOUSEBREAKER, hōūs'brā-kūr. f.

Burglar, one who makes his way into houses to steal.

HOUSEBREAKING, hōūs'brā-kīng. f.

Burglary.

HOUSEDOG, hōūs'dōg. f.

A mastiff kept to guard the house.

HOUSEHOLD, hōūs'hōld. f.

A family living together; family life, domestic management; it is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestic, belonging to the family.

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HUG

HUM

HUN

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mêt, mêt; — pine, pîn; —

proportion or correspondence; it is much used in exclamation.

HOWBEIT, hôô-bé'it. ad.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, however. Not now in use.

HOWDYE, hôô'dé-yé. ad.

In what state is your health.

HOWEVER, hôô-év'vôr. ad.

In whatsoever manner, in whatsoever degree; at all events, happen what will, at least; nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.

To **HOWL**, hôôl. v. n. (223).

To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in distress; to speak with a bell-like cry or tone; it is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

HOWL, hôôl. s.

The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in horror.

HOWSOEVER, hôô-sô-év'vôr. ad.

In what manner ever; although.

HOY, hôé. s. (329).

A large boat, sometimes with one deck.

HUBBUB, hôô'bôôb. s.

A tumult, a riot.

HUCKABACK, hôô'kâ-bâk. s.

A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HUCKLEBACKED, hôô'kl-bâkt. a.

Crooked in the shoulders.

HUCKLEBONE, hôô'kl-bône. s.

The hip-bone.

HUCKSTER, hôôks'tûr. } s.

HUCKSTERER, hôôks'tûr-ôr. } s.

One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a trickish mean fellow.

To **HUCKSTER**, hôôks'tûr. v. n.

To deal in petty bargains.

To **HUDDLE**, hôô'dl. v. a. (405).

To dress up close so as not to be discovered, to mobble; to put on carelessly in a hurry; to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confusion.

To **HUDDLE**, hôô'dl. v. n.

To come in a crowd or hurry.

HUDDLE, hôô'dl. s.

Crowd, tumult, confusion.

HUE, hû. s. (335).

Colour, die; a clamour, a legal pursuit.

HUFF, hûf. s.

Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.

To **HUFF**, hûf. v. a.

To swell, to puff; to heftor, to treat with insolence and arrogance.

To **HUFF**, hûf. v. n.

To bluster, to storm, to bounce.

HUFFER, hûf'sûr. s.

A blusterer, a bully.

HUFFISH, hûf'fish. a.

Arrogant, insolent, heftor.

HUFFISHLY, hûf'fish-lé. ad.

With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS, hûf'fish-nêss. s.

Petulance, arrogance, noisy bluster.

To **HUG**, hûg. v. a.

To press close in an embrace; to fondle, to treat with tenderness; to hold fast.

HUG, hûg. s.

Close embrace.

HUGE, hûjé. a.

Vast, immense; great even to deformity or terribleness.

HUGELY, hûjé-lé. ad.

Immensely, enormously; greatly, very much.

HUGENESS, hûjé-nêss. s.

Enormous bulk, greatness.

HUGGERMUGGER, hûg'gûr-mûg-gûr. s. Secrecy, bye-place. A cant word.

HULK, hûlk. s.

The body of a ship; any thing bulky and unwieldy.

HULL, hûl. s.

The hull or integument of any thing, the outer covering; the body of a ship, the hull.

HULLY, hûl'lé. a.

Husky, full of hulls.

To **HUM**, hûm. v. a.

To make the noise of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing sound; to pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath; to sing low; to applaud. Approval was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM, hûm. s.

The noise of bees or insects; the noise of bustling crowds; any low dull noise; a pause with an articulate sound; an expression of applause.

HUM, hûm. interj.

A sound implying doubt and deliberation.

HUMAN, hû'mân. a.

Having the qualities of a man; belonging to man.

HUMANE, hû-mâne'. a.

Kind, civil, benevolent, good-natured.

HUMANELY, hû-mâne'lé. ad.

Kindly, with good nature.

HUMANIST, hû'mâ-nist. s.

A philologer, a grammarian.

HUMANITY, hû-mâñ'ë-té. s.

The nature of man; humankind, the collective body of mankind; kindness, tenderness; philology, grammatical studies.

To **HUMANIZE**, hû'mâ-nize. v. a.

To soften, to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence.

HUMANKIND, hû-mâñ-kylâd'. s.

The race of man.

HUMANLY, hû-mâñ-lé. ad.

After the notions of men; kindly, with good nature.

HUMBIRD, hûm'bôrd. s.

The humming bird.

HUMBLE, ôm'bl. a. (394).

Not proud, modest, not arrogant; low, not high, not great.

To **HUMBLE**, ôm'bl. v. a.

To make humble, to make submissive; to crush, to break, to subdue; to make to descend; to bring down from an height.

HUMBLEBEE, ôm'bl-bê. s.

A buzzing wild bee, an herb.

HUMBLENESS, ôm'bl-nêss. s.

Humility, absence of pride.

HUMBLER, ôm'bl-ôr. s.

One that humbles or subdues himself or others.

HUMBLEMOUTHED, ôm'bl-môôth'd. a. Mild, meek.

HUMBLEPLANT, ôm'bl-plânt. s.

A species of seafative plant.

HUMBLES, ôm'blz. s.

Entrails of a deer.

HUMBLY, ôm'blé. ad.

With humility; without elevation.

HUMDRUM, hûm'drûm. a.

Dull, drowsy, stupid.

To **HUMECT**, hû-mék't.

To **HUMECTATE**, hû-mék'tât'. a.

To wet, to moisten. Little used.

HUMECTATION, hû-mék-tâ'shôn. s. The act of wetting, moistening.

HUMERAL, hû'mé-râl. a.

Belonging to the shoulder.

HUMID, hû'mid. a.

Wet, moist, watery.

HUMIDITY, hû-mid'ë-té. s.

Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

HUMILIATION, hû-mil-i-ä'shôn. s. Descent from greatness, act of humility; mortification, external expression of sin and unworthiness; abatement of pride.

HUMILITY, hû-mil'ë-té. s.

Freedom from pride, modesty, not arrogance; act of submission.

HUMMER, hûm'mâr. s.

One that hums.

HUMORAL, yû'môr-râl. a. (394).

Proceeding from humours.

HUMORIST, yû'môr-îst. s.

One who conducts himself by his own fancy, one who gratifies his own humour.

HUMOROUS, yû'môr-ôs. a.

Full of grotesque or odd images; capricious, irregular; pleasant, jocular.

HUMOROUSLY, yû'môr-ôs-lé. ad.

Merrily, jocosely; with caprice, with whim.

HUMOROUSNESS, yû'môr-ôs-nêss. s.

Fickleness, capricious levity.

HUMORSOME, yû'môr-sôm. a.

Peevish, petulant; odd, humorous.

HUMORSOMELY, yû'môr-sôm-lé. ad.

Peevishly, petulantly.

HUMOUR, yû'môr. s. (394).

Moisture; the different kinds of moisture in man's body; general turn or temper of mind; present disposition; grotesque imagery, jocularity, merriment; diseased or morbid disposition; petulance, peevishness; a trick; caprice, whim, predominant inclination.

To **HUMOUR**, yû'môr. v. a.

To gratify, to soothe by compliance; to fit, to comply with.

HUMP, hûmp. s.

A crooked back.

HUMBACK, hûmp'bâk. s.

Crooked back, high shoulders.

HUMBACKED, hûmp'bâkt. a.

Having a crooked back.

To **HUNCH**, hûnsh. v. a.

To strike or punch with the fists; to crook the back.

HUNCHBACKED, hûnsh'bâkt. a.

(359). Having a crooked back.

HUNDRED, hûn'drêd, or hûn'dôrd. a. Consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

This word has a solemn and a colloquial pronunciation. In Poetry and Oratory, the first mode is best; on other occasions, the last.

HUNDRED, hûn'drêd. s. (417).

The number ten multiplied by ten; a company or body consisting of an hundred; a canton or division of a county, consisting originally of tythings.

HUNDREDTHE, hûn'drêd/b. a.

The ordinal of an hundred.

HUNG, hûng.

The preterit and part. pass. of Hang.

HUNGER, hûng'gûr. s. (409).

Desire of food, the pain felt from fasting; any violent desire.

HUR

HUT

HYD

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tōb, bōll; — dōl; — pōend; — s̄in, t̄his.

To HUNGER, hūng'gōr. v. n.

To feel the pain of hunger; to desire with great eagerness.

HUNGERBIT, hūng'gōr-blt.

HUNGERBITTEN, hūng'gōr-blt- } a. t'n. (103).

Pained or weakened with hunger.

HUNGERLY, hūng'gōr-lē. a.

Hungry, in want of nourishment.

HUNGERLY, hūng'gōr-lē. ad.

With keen appetite.

HUNGERSTARVED, hūng'gōr-stārv'd' a. Starved with hunger, pinched by want of food.

HUNGERED, hūng'gōr'd. a. (359).

Pinched by want of food.

HUNGRILY, hūng'grē-lē. ad.

With keen appetite.

HUNGRY, hūng'grē. a.

Feeling pain from want of food; not fat, not fruitful, not prolific, greedy.

HUNKS, hūnks. f.

A covetous sordid wretch, a miser.

To HUNT, hūnt. v. a.

To chase wild animals; to pursue, to follow close; to search for; to direct or manage hounds in the chase.

To HUNT, hūnt. v. n.

To follow the chace; to pursue or search.

HUNT, hūnt. f.

A pack of hounds; a chace; pursuit.

HUNTER, hūn'tōr. f.

One who chaces animals for pastime; a dog that scents game or beasts of prey.

HUNTINGHORN, hūn'tīng-hōrn. a.

A bugle, a horn used to cheer the hounds.

HUNTRESS, hūn'trēs. f.

A woman that follows the chace.

HUNTSMAN, hūnts'mān. f.

One who delights in the chace; the servant whose office it is to manage the chace.

HUNTSMANSHP, hūnts'mān-ship. f.

The qualifications of a hunter.

HURDLE, hūrl'dl. f. (405).

A texture of sticks woven together.

HURDS, hūrdz. f.

The refuse of hemp or flax.

To HURL, hūrl. v. a.

To throw with violence, to drive impetuously; to utter with vehemence; to play at a kind of game.

HURL, hūrl. f.

Tumult, riot, commotion; a kind of game.

HURLBAT, hūrl'bāt. f.

Whirl.

HURLER, hūrl'lūr. f.

One that plays at hurling.

HURLY, hūrl'lē.

HURLYBURLY, hūrl'lē-būrl'lē. } f.

Tumult, commotion, bustle.

HURRICANE, hūr'rē-kān. } f.

HURRICANO, hūr'rē-kā/nō. } f.

A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere.

To HURRY, hūr'rē. v. a.

To hasten, to put into precipitation or confusion.

To HURRY, hūr'rē. v. n.

To move on with precipitation.

HURRY, hūr'rē. f.

Tumult, precipitation, commotion, haste.

To HURT, hūrt. v. a. preter. I Hurt part. pass. I have Hurt. To mischief, to harm; to wound, to pain by some bodily harm.

HURT, hūrt. f.

Harm, mischief; wound or bruise.

HURTER, hūrt'ūr. f.

One that does harm.

HURTFUL, hūrt'fūl. a.

Mischievious, pernicious.

HURTFULLY, hūrt'fūl-ē. ad.

Mischieviously, perniciously.

HURTFULNESS, hūrt'fūl-nēs. f.

Mischievousness, perniciousness.

To HURTLE, hūrl'tl. v. n.

To skirmish, to run against any thing, to jostle.

HURTLEBERRY, hūrl'tl-bēr-ē. f.

Bilberry.

HURTLESS, hūrt'lēs. a.

Innocent, harmless, innoxious, doing no harm; receiving no hurt.

HURTLESSLY, hūrt'lēs-lē. ad.

Without harm.

HURTLESSNESS, hūrt'lēs-nēs. f.

Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND, hūz'bānd. f.

The correlative to wife, a man married to a woman; the male of animals; an economist, a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit; a farmer.

To HUSBAND, hūz'bānd. v. a.

To supply with an husband; to manage with frugality; to till, to cultivate the ground with proper management.

HUSBANDLESS, hūz'bānd-lēs. a.

Without a husband.

HUSBANDLY, hūz'bānd-lē. a.

Frugal, thrifty.

HUSBANDMAN, hūz'bānd-mān. f.

One who works in tillage.

HUSBANDRY, hūz'bān-drē. f.

Tillage, manner of cultivating land; thrift, frugality, parsimony; care of domestic affairs.

HUSH, hūsh. interj.

Silence! be still! no noise!

HUSH, hūsh. a.

Still, silent, quiet.

To HUSH, hūsh. v. a.

To still, to silence, to quiet, to appease.

HUSHMONEY, hūsh'mān-ē. f.

A bribe to hinder information.

HUSK, hūsk. f.

The outermost integument of some sorts of fruit.

To HUSK, hūsk. v. a.

To strip off the outward integument.

HUSKED, hūs'kēd. a. (366).

Bearing an husk, covered with a husk.

HUSKY, hūs'kē. a.

Abounding in husks.

HUSSY, hūz'zē. f.

A sorry or bad woman.

HUSTINGS, hūs'tīngz. f.

A council, a court held.

To HUSTLE, hūs'sl. v. a. (472).

To shake together.

HUSWIFE, hūz'zif. f.

A bad manager, a sorry woman; an economist, a thrifty woman.

To HUSWIFE, hūz'zif. v. a.

To manage with economy and frugality.

HUSWIFERY, hūz'zif-rē. f.

Management good or bad; management of rural business committed to women.

HUT, hūt. f.

A poor cottage.

HUTCH, hūtch. f.

A corn cheft.

To HUZZ, hūz. v. n.

To buzz, to murmur.

HUZZA, hūz-zā'. interj.

A shout, a cry of acclamation.

To HUZZA, hūz-zā'. v. a.

To receive with acclamation.

HYACINTH, hī'ā-sīn'th. f.

A plant; a kind of precious stone.

HYACINTHINE, hī'ā-sīn'thīn. a.

(140). Made of hyacinths.

HYADES, hī'ā-dēz. } f.

A watry constellation.

HYALINE, hī'ā-līn. a. (150).

Glassy, crystalline.

HYBRIDOUS, hī'b'rē-dōs. a.

Begotten between animals of different species; produced from plants of different kinds.

HYDATIDES, hī-dāt'ē-dēz. f. (187).

Little transparent bladders of water in any part, most common in dropical persons.

HYDRA, hī'drā. f.

A monster with many heads slain by Hercules.

HYDRAGOGUES, hī'drā-gōgz. f.

(187). Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watry humours.

HYDRAULICAL, hī-drāw'lē-kāl. } a.

HYDRAULICK, hī-drāw'līk. } a.

Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

HYDRAULICKS, hī-drāw'līks. f.

The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCELE, hī'drō-sēl. f.

A watry iupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS, hī-drō-sēf'fā-lūs. f.

A dropsy in the head.

HYDROGRAPHER, hī-drōg'rā-fūr. f.

One who draws maps of the sea.

HYDROGRAPHY, hī-drōg'rā-fē. f.

Description of the watery part of the aqueous globe.

HYDROMANCY, hī'drō-mān-sē. f.

(519). Prediction by water.

HYDROMEL, hī'drō-mēl. f.

Honey and water.

HYDROMETER, hī-drōm'mē-tēr. f.

An instrument to measure the extent of water.

HYDROMETRY, hī-drōm'mē-trē. f.

The art of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA, hī-drō-fō'bē-ā. f.

Dread of water.

[I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word; for my reasons, see Cyclopaedia. Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Entick, and Dr. Johnson, are uniformly for the antepenultimate accent.]

HYDROICAL, hī-drōp'pē-kāl. } a.

HYDROICK, hī-drōp'pik. } a.

Dropical, diseased with extravasated water.

HYDROSTATICAL, hī-drō-stāt'ē-kāl. } a.

a. Relating to hydrostatics, taught by hydrostatics.

HYDROSTATICALLY, hī-drō-stāt'ē-kāl-ē. ad.

According to hydrostatics.

HYDROSTATICKS, hī-drō-stāt'īks. f.

The

HYP

JAB

JAC

F (546).—Fāte, fār, fāl, fāt; —mē, mēt; —pline, pīn; —

- The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.
- HYDROTICKS**, hī-drōt'iks. s. Purgers of water or phlegm.
- HYEMAL**, hī-ē'māl. a. Belonging to winter.
- HYEN**, hī'ēn. } s.
- HYENA**, hī-ē'nā. } s. An animal like a wolf.
- HYGROMETER**, hī-grōm'mē-tēr. s. (187). An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.
- HYGROSCOPE**, hī'grō-skōpē. s. An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.
- HYM**, hīm. s. A species of dog.
- HYMEN**, hī'mēn. s. The god of marriage; the virginal membrane.
- HYMENEAL**, hī-mē-nē'āl. } s.
- HYMENEAN**, hī-mē-nē'ān. } s. A marriage song.
- HYMENEAL**, hī-mē-nē'āl. } a.
- HYMENEAN**, hī-mē-nē'ān. } a. Pertaining to marriage.
- H** In these compounds of *Hymen*, Mr. Sheridan has shortened the *i* in the first syllable; but though I think this tendency of the secondary accent to shorten the vowel perfectly agreeable to analogy, yet *y* has so frequently the sound of long *i* that it seems in this case, and some others, to counteract that tendency. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Perry, by their notation, seem of the same opinion.
- HYMN**, hīm. s. An encomialick song, or song of adoration to some superior being.
- To **HYMN**, hīm. v. a. To praise in song, to worship with hymns.
- To **HYMN**, hīm. v. n. To sing songs of adoration.
- HYMNICK**, hīm'nik. a. Relating to hymns.
- HYMNING**, hīm'ning. p. a. Celebrating in hymns.
- To **HYP**, hīp. v. a. To make melancholy, to dispirit.
- HYPALLAGE**, hē-pā'lā-jē. s. A figure by which words change their cases with each other.
- HYPER**, hī'pūr. s. A hypercritick.
- HYPERBOLA**, hī-pēr'bō-lā. s. (187).

- A term in mathematicks.
- HYPERBOLE**, hī-pēr'bō-lē. s. (187). A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth.
- HYPERBOLICAL**, hī-pēr'bō'lē-kāl } HYPERBOLICK, hī-pēr'bō'līk. } a. Belonging to the hyperbola; exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.
- HYPERBOLICALLY**, hī-pēr'bō'lē-kāl-kāl. ad. In form of an hyperbole; with exaggeration or extenuation.
- HYPERBOLIFORM**, hī-pēr'bō'lē-fōrm. a. Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.
- HYPERBOREAN**, hī-pēr'bō'rē-ān. a. Northern.
- HYPERCRITICK**, hī-pēr-krit'ik. s. A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.
- HYPERCRITICAL**, hī-pēr-krit'ē-kāl. a. Critical beyond use.
- HYPERMETER**, hī-pēr'mē-tēr. s. Any thing greater than the standard requires.
- HYPERSARCOSIS**, hī-pēr-sār-kō'sis. s. The growth of fungous or proud flesh. (520)
- HYPHEN**, hī'fēn. s. A not of conjunction, as vir-tue, ever-living.
- HYPNOTICK**, hīp-nōt'ik. s. Any medicine that induces sleep.
- HYPOCHONDRES**, hīp-d-kōn'dōrēz. s. (415). The two regions of the belly containing the liver and the spleen.
- HYPOCHONDRIACAL**, hīp-pō-kōn-drī'āl-kāl. a. Melancholy, disorder in the imagination; producing melancholy.
- HYPOCHONDRIACK**, hīp-pō-kōn'-drē-āk. s. One affected with melancholy.
- HYPOCIST**, hī'pō-sīst. s. An astringent medicine of considerable power.
- HYPOCRISY**, hē-pōk'krē-sē. s. (187). Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.
- HYPOCRITE**, hīp'pō-krit. s. A dissembler in morality or religion.
- HYPOCRITICAL**, hīp-pō-krit'-ik-kāl. a.
- HYPOCRITICK**, hīp-pō-krit'ik. s. a.
- Dissembling, insincere, appearing differently from the reality.
- HYPOCRITICALLY**, hīp-pō-krit'ik-kāl-ē. ad. With dissimulation, without sincerity.
- HYPOGASTRICK**, hī-pō-gās'trik. a. Seated in the lower part of the belly.
- HYPOGEUM**, hī-pō-gē'ūm. s. A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.—See *Burma*.
- HYPOTASIS**, hī-pōs'tā-sis. s. (187). Distinct substance; personality, a term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.
- HYPOSTATICAL**, hī-pō-stāt'ē-kāl. a. Constitutive, constituent as distinct ingredients; personal, distinctly personal.
- HYPOTENUSE**, hī-pō-tē-nūs'. s. (187) The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the subtense.
- H** Mr. Sheridan, and Dr. Ash, accent this word on the second syllable, contrary to Dr. Johnson and Dr. Kenrick, who, I think, by accenting it on the last, are more conformable to general usage.
- HYPOTHESIS**, hīp-pōth'ē-sis, or hī-pōth'ē-sīs. s. A supposition, a system formed under some principle not proved.
- HYPOTHETICAL**, hī-pō-thēt'ē-kāl. a.
- HYPOTHETICK**, hī-pō-thēt'ik. s. (187). Including a supposition, conditional.
- HYPOTHETICALLY**, hī-pō-thēt'ē-kāl-ē. ad. (187). Upon supposition, conditionally.
- HYSSOP**, hīz'zōp, or hī'sōp. s. A plant. It hath been a great dispute, whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture.
- H** Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Entick, W. Johnson, and Buchanan, pronounce this word in the second manner; Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Perry, in the first. To pronounce the *y* long before double *s* is contrary to every rule in spelling; and therefore if the mode I have adopted be not the best, the orthography ought necessarily to be changed.
- HYSTERICAL**, hīs-tēr're-kāl. a.
- HYSTERICK**, hīs-tēr'rik. s. Troubled with fits, disordered in the regions of the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.
- HYSTERICKS**, hīs-tēr'riks. s. Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

I, i. pronoun personal. oblique case Mc, plural We, oblique case Us. The pronoun of the first person, myself; I is more than once, in Shakespeare, written for ay or yes.—See Principles, No. 8, 105.

- To **JABBER**, jāb'bōr. v. n. To talk idly, without thinking, to chatter.
- JABBERER**, jāb'bōr-ēr. s. One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JACENT, jā'sēnt. a.

Lying at length.

JACINTH, jās-sin'th. s.

The same with hyacinth; a precious stone.

JACK, jāk. s.

The

—nō, móve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, būll; —ōl; —pōnd; —tbin, THIS.

The diminutive of John; the name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots; an engine which turns the spit; a young pike; a cup of waxed leather; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a part of the musical instrument called a virginal; the male of some animals; a support to saw wood on; the colours or ensign of a ship; a cunning fellow.

JACK BOOTS, ják-bōōts'. f.
Boots which serve as armour.

JACK PUDDING, ják-pūd'dīng. f.
A zany, a merry Andrew.

JACK WITH A LANTHORN, ják'-with-ā-lán'tōrn. f.
An ignis fatuus.

JACKALENT, ják-ā-lént'. f.
A simple sheepish fellow.

JACKAL, ják'kál. f.
A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

JACKANAPES, ják'ān-āps. f.
A monkey, an ape; a coxcomb, an impertinent.

JACKDAW, ják-dáw'. f.
A small species of crow.

JACKET, ják'kit. f.
A short coat, a close waistcoat.

JACOBINE, ják'ō-bine. f. (149).
A pigeon with a high tuft; a monk of a particular order.

JACTITATION, ják-té-tá'shōn. f.
Tossing, motion, restlessness.

JACULATION, ják-ü-lá'shōn. f.
The act of throwing missile weapons.

JADE, jáde. f.
A horse of no spirit, a hired horse, a worthless nag; a sorry woman.

To JADE, jáde. v. a.
To tire, to harass, to dispirit, to weary; to overbear; to employ in vile offices; to ride, to rule with tyranny.

JADISH, jádīsh. a.
Virtuous, bad; unchaste, uncontinent.

To JAGG, jág. v. a.
To cut into indentures, to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, jág. f.
A protuberance or denticulation.

JAGGY, jág'ge. a.
Uneven, denticulated.

JAGGEDNESS, jág'ged-nēs. f. (366).
The state of being denticulated, unevenness.

JAIL, jále. f. (202) (212).
A gaol, a prison.

JAILARD, jále'bárd. f.
One who has been in a jail.

JAILER, já'lér. f.
The keeper of a prison.

JAKES, jáks. f.
A house of office, a privy.

JALAP, já'láp. f.
A purgative root.

To JALAP, jál'áp. f.
The pronunciation of this word, as if written *Jalap*, which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, is, in my opinion, now confined to the illiterate and vulgar.

JAM, jám. f.
A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB, jám. f.
Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

To JAMB, jám. f.
This ought to have been added to the catalogue of words having the *b* silent.—Principles, No. 347.

LAMBICK, l-ám'bík. f.
Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately.

To JANGLE, jáng'gl. v. n.
To quarrel, to bicker in words.

JANGLER, jáng'gl-ár. f.
A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JANIZARY, jáñ'né-zár-é. f.
One of the guards of the Turkish king.

JANTY, jáñ'té. a.
Showy, fluttering.

To JACK, ják. f.
It is highly probable, that when this word was first adopted it was pronounced as close to the French *gentile* as possible; but as we have no letter in our language equivalent to the French soft *g*; and as the nasal vowel *en*, when not followed by hard *g*, *c*, or *k*, is not to be pronounced by a mere English speaker, (see *Encore*), it is no wonder that the word was anglicised in its sound, as well as in its orthography. Mr. Sheridan has preserved the French sound of the vowel in this word and its compound *jauntiness*, as if written *jawny* and *jaw-tiness*; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, give the *a* the Italian sound, as heard in *aunt*, *father*, &c. and this, I imagine, it ought to have.

JANUARY, jáñ'nu-är-é. f.
The first month of the year.

JAPAN, já-pán'. f.
Work varnished and raised in gold and colour.

To JAPAN, já-pán'. v. a.
To varnish, to embellish with gold and raised figures; to black shoes, a low phrase.

JAPANNER, já-pán'nár. f.
One skilled in japan work; a shoelunker.

To JAR, jár. v. n. (78).
To strike together with a kind of short rattle; to strike or sound untunably; to clash, to interfere, to act in opposition; to quarrel, to dispute.

JAR, jár. f.
A kind of rattling vibration of sound; clash, discord, debate; a state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; an earthen vessel.

JARGON, jár'gón. f.
Unintelligible talk; gabble, gibberish.

JARGONELLE, jár-gó-nél'. f.
A species of pear.

JASMINE, jáz'mín. f. (434).
A flower.

JASPER, jás'pür. f.
A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white.

JAVELIN, jáv'lín. f.
A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse.

JAUNDICE, jáñ'dís. f. (214).
A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver.

JAUNDICED, jáñ'dís. a. (359).
Infected with the jaundice.

To JAUNT, jánt. v. n. (214).
To wander here and there; to make little excursions for air or exercise.

JAUNTINESS, jáñ'té-nēs. f.
Airiness, flutter, gaiety.

JAW, jáw. f. (219).
The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth.

JAY, já. f. (220).
A bird.

ICE, íce. f.
Water or other liquor made solid by cold; concreted sugar; to break the ice, to make the first opening to any attempt.

To ICE, íce. v. a.

To cover with ice, to turn to ice; to cover with concreted sugar.

ICEHOUSE, íce'hóuse. f.

A house in which ice is deposited.

ICHNEUMON, ík-nú'món. f.

A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY, ík-nú'món-fli. f.

A sort of fly.

ICHOGRAPHY, ík-nóg'grá-fé. f.

(518). The groundplot.

IC HOR, í'kör. f.

A thin watery humour like serum.

IC HOROUS, í'kör-ús. a.

Sanious, thin, undigested.

ICHTHYOLOGY, ík-thé-ól'ð-jé. f.

The doctrine of the nature of fish.

ICICLE, í'sik-kli. f. (405).

A shoot of ice hanging down.

ICINESS, í'sé-néss. f.

The state of generating ice.

ICON, í'kón. f.

A picture or representation.

ICONOCLAST, í-kón'ð-klást. f.

A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY, í-kó-nól'ð-jé. f.

The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERICAL, ík-ter'ë-kál. f.

Afflicted with the jaundice, good against the jaundice.

ICY, í'sé. a.

Full of ice, covered with ice, cold, frosty; cold, free from passion; frigid, backward.

I'D, í'd.

Contracted for I would.

IDEA, í-dé'a. f.

Mental imagination.

IDEAL, í-dé'äl. a.

Mental, intellectual.

IDEALLY, í-dé'äl-é. ad.

Intellectually, mentally.

IDENTICAL, í-dén'té-kál. } a.

IDENTICK, í-dén'tík. }

The same implying the same thing.

IDENTITY, í-dén'té-té. f.

Sameness, not diversity.

IDES, í'dz. f.

A term anciently used among the Romans with regard to time; and meant the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; and the thirteenth of every other month.

IDIOCRACY, íd-é-òk'krá-sé. f.

Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRATICAL, íd-é-ò-krát'í-kál.

a. Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY, íd'ë-ò-sé. f.

Want of understanding.

IDIOM, íd-ë-òm. f.

A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect.

IDIOMATICAL, íd-é-ò-mát'ë-kál. } a.

IDIOMATIC, íd-é-ò-mát'ík. }

Peculiar to a tongue, phraseological.

IDIOPATHY, íd-é-òp'pá-thé. f. (518)

A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another.

IDIOSYNCRASY, íd-é-ò-sín'krá-sé. f.

A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another.

IDIOT, íd'ë-òt. f.

A fool, a natural, a changeling.

IDIOTISM,

F (546). — *Fate, far, fall, fat; — mē, mēt; — plne, pln; —*

IDIOTISM, *īd'ē-ōt-īzm*. *f.*

Peculiarity of expression; folly, natural imbecility of mind.

IDLE, *īdl*. *a.* (405).

Lazy, averse from labour; not busy; not employed; useless, vain; trifling, of no importance.

To **IDLE**, *īdl*. *v. n.*

To lose time in laziness and inactivity.

IDLEHEADED, *īdl-hēd-dēd*. *a.*

Foolish, unreasonable.

IDLENESS, *īdl-nēs*. *f.*

Laziness, sloth, sluggishness; omission of business; trivialities; uselessness; worthlessness.

IDLER, *īdl-ūr*. *f.*

A lazy person, a sluggard; one who trifles away his time.

IDLY, *īdl-ē*. *ad.*

Lazily, without employment; foolishly, in a trifling manner; carelessly, without attention; ineffectually, vainly.

IDOL, *īdōl*. *f.*

An image worshipped as God; an image; a representation; one loved or honoured to adoration.

IDOLATER, *ī-dōl-lā-tōr*. *f.*

One who pays divine honours to images, one who worships the creature instead of the Creator.

To **IDOLATRIZE**, *ī-dōl-lā-trīz*. *v. a.*

To worship idols.

IDOLATROUS, *ī-dōl-lā-trōs*. *a.*

Tending to idolatry, comprising idolatry.

IDOLATROUSLY, *ī-dōl-lā-trōs-lē*. *ad.*

In an idolatrous manner.

IDOLATRY, *ī-dōl-lā-trē*. *f.*

The worship of images.

IDOLIST, *īdōl-īst*. *f.*

A worshipper of images.

To **IDOLIZE**, *īdōl-īz*. *v. a.*

To love or reverence to adoration.

IDONEOUS, *ī-dōl-nē-ōs*. *a.*

Fit, proper, convenient.

IDYL, *īdīl*. *f.*

A small short poem.

JEALOUS, *jē'lōus*. *a.* (234).

Suspicious in love; envious; zealously cautious against dishonour; suspiciously vigilant; suspiciously fearful.

JEALOUSY, *jē'lōs-ē*. *ad.*

Suspiciously, enviously.

JEALOUSNESS, *jē'lōs-nēs*. *f.*

The state of being jealous.

JEALOUSLY, *jē'lōs-lē*. *f.*

Suspicion in love; suspicious fear; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To **JEER**, *jēr*. *v. n.* (246).

To scoff, to flout, to make mock.

To **JEER**, *jēr*. *v. a.*

To treat with scoffs.

JEER, *jēr*. *f.*

Scoff, taunt, biting jest, flout.

JEERER, *jēr'rēr*. *f.*

A scoffer, a scioner, a mocker.

JEERINGLY, *jēr'īng-lē*. *ad.*

Scornfully, contemptuously.

JEHOVAH, *jē-hō'vā*. *f.*

The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJUNE, *jē-jōōn*. *a.*

Wanting, empty; hungry; dry, unaffectionate.

JEJUNENESS, *jē-jōōn-nēs*. *f.*

Penury, poverty; dryness, want of matter that can engage the attention.

JELLIED, *jē'līd*. *a.*

Glutinous, brought to a viscous state.

JELLY, *jē'lē*. *f.*

See **GELLY**. Any thing brought to a glutinous state; a kind of tender coagulation.

JENNET, *jē'nēt*. *f.*

A species of apple-pear ripe.

JENNET, *jē'nēt*. *f.*

See **GANNET**. A Spanish horse.

To **JEOPARD**, *jēp'pōrd*. *v. a.* (256).

To hazard, to put in danger.

JEOPARDOUS, *jēp'pōr-dōs*. *a.*

Hazardous, dangerous.

JEOPARDY, *jēp'pōr-dē*. *f.*

Hazard, danger, peril.

To **JERK**, *jērk*. *v. a.*

To strike with a quick smart blow, to lash.

To **JERK**, *jērk*. *v. n.*

To strike up.

JERK, *jērk*. *f.*

A smart quick lash; a sudden spring, a quick jolt that shocks or startles.

JERKEN, *jēr'kēn*. *f.* (103).

A jacket, a short coat; a kind of hawk.

JERSEY, *jēr'zē*. *f.*

Fine yarn of wool.

JESS, *jēs*. *f.*

Short strap of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.

JESSAMINE, *jēs'sā-mīn*. *f.* (150).

See **JASMINE**. A fragrant flower.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, *jēr'ōdō-sā-lēm-ār'tē-fhōks*. *f.*

Sunflower, of which they are a species.

To **JEST**, *jēst*. *v. n.*

To divert, to make merry by words or actions; not to speak in earnest.

JEST, *jēst*. *f.*

Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter; the object of jests, laughing-stock; a thing said in joke, not in earnest.

JESTER, *jēs'tēr*. *f.*

One given to merriment and pranks; one given to sarcasm; buffoon, jackpudding.

JET, *jēt*. *f.*

A very beautiful fossil, of a fine deep black colour; a spout or shoot of water.

To **JET**, *jēt*. *v. n.*

To shoot forward, to shoot out, to intrude, to jut out; to strut; to jolt.

JETTY, *jēt'ē*. *a.*

Made of jet; black as jet.

JEWEL, *jū'lē*. *f.*

Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones; a precious stone, a gem; a name of fondness.

JEWEL-HOUSE, or **Office**, *jē'lō-hōūs* *f.*

The place where the regal ornaments are deposited.

JEWELLER, *jē'lō-hōr*. *f.*

One who trafficks in precious stones.

JEWS-EARS, *jūz'ē-ērз*. *f.*

A fungus.

JEWS-MALLOW, *jūz-e-māl'lō*. *f.*

An herb.

JEWS-STONE, *jūz'ē-stōn*. *f.*

An extraneous fossil, being the clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth.

JEWS-HARP, *jūz-e-hārp*. *f.*

A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth.

IF, *īf*. *conjuction.*

Suppose that, allow that; whether or no;

though I doubt whether, suppose it be granted that.

IGNEOUS, *īg'nē-ōs*. *a.*

Fiery, containing fire, emitting fire.

IGNIPOTENT, *īg-nīp'pō-tēnt*. *a.*

Prefiding over fire.

IGNIS FATUUS, *īg'nīs-fāt'uūs*. *f.*

Will-with-the-whilp, Jack with the lantern.

To **IGNITE**, *īg-nītē*. *v. a.*

To kindle, to set on fire.

IGNITION, *īg-nīsh'ūn*. *f.*

The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

IGNITIBLE, *īg-nī'tē-bl*. *a.*

Inflammable, capable of being set on fire.

IGNIVOMOUS, *īg-nīv'vō-mōūs*. *a.*

Vomiting fire.

IGNOBLE, *īg-nō'bl*. *a.*

Mean of birth; worthless, not deserving honour.

IGNOBLY, *īg-nō'blē*. *ad.*

Ignominiously, meanly, dishonourably.

IGNOMINIOUS, *īg-nō-min'yūs*. *a.*

Mean, shameful, reproachful.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, *īg-nō-min'yūs-lē*. *ad.*

Meanly, scandalously, disgracefully.

IGNOMINY, *īg'nō-min'ē*. *f.*

Disgrace, reproach, shame.

This word is sometimes, but very improperly, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if divided into *ig-nōm-i-ny*; but this pronunciation must be carefully avoided.

IGNORAMUS, *īg-nō-rā'mūs*. *f.*

The indorsement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment, when they apprehend there is not sufficient foundation for the prosecution; a foolish fellow, a vain uninstructed pretender.

IGNORANCE, *īg'nō-rāns*. *f.*

Want of knowledge, unskillfulness; want of knowledge, discovered by external effect; in this sense it has a plural.

IGNORANT, *īg'nō-rānt*. *a.*

Wanting knowledge; unlearned, un instructed; unknown, undiscovered; unacquainted with; ignorantly made or done.

IGNORANT, *īg'nō-rānt*. *f.*

One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.

IGNORANTLY, *īg'nō-rānt-lē*. *ad.*

Without knowledge, unskillfully, without information.

To **IGNORE**, *īg-nōrē*. *v. a.*

Not to know; to be ignorant of.

IGNOSCIBLE, *īg-nōs'sē-bl*. *a.*

Capable of pardon.

JIG, *jig*. *f.*

A light-careless dance or tune.

To **JIG**, *jig*. *v. n.*

To dance carelessly, to dance.

JIGMAKER, *jig'mā-kār*. *f.*

One who dances or plays merrily.

JIGUMBOB, *jig'gūm-bōb*. *f.*

A trinket, a knick-knack. A cant word.

JILT, *jilt*. *f.*

A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.

To **JILT**, *jilt*. *v. a.*

To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.

To **JINGLE**, *jīng'gl*. *v. n.*

To clink, to sound correspondently.

JINGLE, *jīng'gl*. *f.*

Correspondent sounds; any thing sounding, a rattle, a bell.

ILE,

ILL

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bāll; —ōll; —pōund; —tbin, THIS.

ILLE, ille.

A walk or sally in a church or publick building.

ILEX, i'lex. f.

The scarlet oak.

ILIAc, il'é-āk. a.

Relating to the lower bowels.

ILIAc PASSION, il'é-āk-pāsh'ōn. f.

A kind of nervous cholick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

ILL, il. a.

Bad in any respect, contrary to good, whether physical or moral, evil; sick, disordered, not in health.

ILL, il. f.

Wickedness; misfortune, misery.

ILL, il. ad.

Not well, not rightly in any respect; not easily.

ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.

IL, before words beginning with I, stands for In.

ILLACHRYMABLE, il-lāk'krē-mā-bl. a.

Incapable of weeping.

ILLAPSE, il-lāps'. f.

Gradual immision or entrance of one thing into another; sudden attack, casual coming.

TOLLAQUEATE, il-lā-qwē-ātē. v. a.

To entangle, to entrap, to ensnare.

ILLAQUEATION, il-lā-qwē-ā'shān. f.

The act of catching or ensnaring; a snare, any thing to catch.

ILLATION, il-lā'shān. f.

Inference, conclusion drawn from premises.

ILLATIVE, il-lā-tīv. a.

Relating to illation or conclusion.

ILLAUDABLE, il-lāw'dā-bl. f.

Unworthy of praise or commendation.

ILLAUDABLY, il-lāw'dā-blē. ad.

Unworthily, without deserving praise.

ILLEGAL, il-lē'gāl. a.

Contrary to law.

ILLEGALITY, il-lē-gāl'lē-tē. f.

Contrariety to law.

ILLEGALLY, il-lē'gāl-lē. ad.

In a manner contrary to law.

ILLEGIBLE, il-lēd'jē-bl. a.

What cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMACY, il-lē-jit'ē-mā-sē. f.

State of basfardry.

ILLEGITIMATE, il-lē-jit'tē-mātē. a.

(91). Unlawfully begotten, not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATELY, il-lē-jit'tē-mātē-lē. ad.

Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION, il-lē-jit-tē-mā-tōn. f.

The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEVIABLE, il-lēv'vē-ābl. a.

What cannot be levied or exacted.

ILLFAVoured, il-fā'vōr'd. a.

Deformed.

ILLFAVouredLY, il-fā'vōr'd-lē. ad.

With deformity.

ILLFAVouredNESS, il-fā'vōr'd-nēs. f.

Deformity.

ILLIBERAL, il-lib'rāl. a.

Not noble, not ingenuous; not generous, sparing.

ILL

ILLIBERALITY, il-lib'rāl'lē-tē. f.

Parimony, niggardliness.

ILLIBERALLY, il-lib'rāl'rāl-ē. ad.

Disingenuously, meanly.

ILLICIT, il-līs'sit. a.

Unlawful.

TO ILLIGHTEN, il-līt'n. v. n. (103)

To enlighten, to illuminate.

ILLIMITABLE, il-līm'mē-tā-bl. a.

That which cannot be bounded or limited.

ILLIMITABLY, il-līm'mē-tā-blē. ad.

Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED, il-līm'mīt-ēd. a.

Unbounded, interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS, il-līm'mīt-ēd-nēs. f.

Exemption from all bounds.

ILLITERATE, il-līt'tēr-ātē. a. (91).

Unlettered, untaught, unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS, il-līt'tēr-āt-nēs. f.

Want of learning, ignorance of science.

ILLITERATURE, il-līt'tēr-ā-tūrē. f.

Want of learning.

ILLNESS, il-nēs. f.

Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; sickness, malady; wickedness.

ILLNATURE, il-nā'thūrē. f.

Habitual malevolence.

ILLNATURED, il-nā'thūr'd. a.

Habitually malevolent; mischievous; untractable; not yielding to culture.

ILLNATUREDLY, il-nā'thūr'd-lē. ad.

In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS, il-nā'thūr'd-nēs. f.

Want of kindly disposition.

ILLOGICAL, il-lōd'jē-kāl. a.

Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning; contrary to the rules of reason.

ILLOGICALLY, il-lōd'jē-kāl-lē. ad.

In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

TO ILLUDE, il-lūd'. v. a.

To deceive, to mock.

TO ILLUME, il-lūm'. v. a.

To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten, to adorn.

TO ILLUMINE, il-lū'mīn. v. a. (140)

To enlighten, to supply with light; to decorate, to adorn.

TO ILLUMINATE, il-lū'mē-nātē. v. a.

To enlighten, to supply with light; to adorn

with festal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illustrate.

ILLUMINATION, il-lū-mē-nā'shān. f.

The act of supplying with light; that

which gives light; festal light hung out as a token of joy; brightness, splendour; infusion of intellectual light, knowledge or grace.

ILLUMINATIVE, il-lū'mē-nā-tīv. a.

Having the power to give light.

ILLUMINATOR, il-lū'mē-nā-tōr. f.

One who gives light; one whose business it

is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLUSION, il-lū'zhūn. f.

Mockery, false show, counterfeit appearance, error.

ILLUSIVE, il-lū'siv. a. (158) (428).

Deceiving by false show.

ILLUSORY, il-lū'sōr-ē. a. (429).

Deceiving, fraudulent. For the e, see Domesick.

TO ILLUSTRATE, il-lōs'trātē. v. a.

(91). To brighten with light; to brighten

IMB

with honour; to explain, to clear, to elucidate.

ILLUSTRATION, il-lūs-trā'shān. f.

Explanation, elucidation, exposition.

ILLUSTRATIVE, il-lūs'trā-tīv. a.

Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, il-lūs'trā-tīv-lē.

ad. By way of explanation.

ILLUSTRIOUS, il-lōs'trē-ōs. a.

Conspicuous, noble, eminent for excellence.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, il-lōs'trē-ōs-lē.

ad. Conspicuously, nobly, eminently.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, il-lōs'trē-ōs-nēs. f.

Eminence, nobility, grandeur.

I'M, i'm.

Contracted from I am.

IMAGE, im'midje. f. (90).

Any corporeal representation, generally

used of statues, a statue, a picture; an idol,

a false god; a copy, representation, like-

ness; an idea, a representation of any thing

to the mind.

TO IMAGE, im'midje. v. a.

To copy by the fancy, to imagine.

IMAGERY, im'mid-jē-rē. f.

Sensible representations; show, appearance;

copies of the fancy, false ideas, imaginary

phantasms.

IMAGINABLE, ē-mād'jīn-ā-bl. a.

Possible to be conceived.—See To Despatch.

IMAGINANT, ē-mād'jīn-ānt. a.

Imagining, forming ideas.

IMAGINARY, ē-mād'jīn-ār-ē. a.

Fancied, visionary, existing only in the ima-

gination.

IMAGINATION, ē-mād'jīn-ā-shān. f.

Fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures,

the power of representing things absent to

one's self or others; conception, image in

the mind, idea; contrivance, scheme.

IMAGINATIVE, ē-mād'jīn-ā-tīv. a.

Fantastic, full of imagination.

TO IMAGINE, ē-mād'jīn. v. a.

To fancy, to paint in the mind; to scheme,

to contrive.—See To Despatch, and To Embalm.

IMAGINER, ē-mād'jīn-ār. f.

One who forms ideas.

IMBECILE, im-bēs'sil, or im-bē-

sēl'. a.

Weak, feeble, wanting strength of either

mind or body.

Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and

Entick, accent this word on the second syllable, as in the Latin *imbecillus*; but Mr. Scott

and Mr. Sheridan on the last, as in the French *imbécille*.

The latter is, in my opinion, the more fashionable, but the former more analo-

gical. We have too many of these French sounding words; and if the number cannot

be diminished, they should, at least, not be

increased. (112).

This word, says Dr. Johnson, is corruptly

written *embezzle*. This corruption, how-

ever, is too well established to be altered:

and, as it is appropriated to a particular spe-

cies of deficiency, the corruption is left to be

regretted.

IMBECILITY, im-bē-sil'lē-tē. f.

Weakness, feebleness of mind or body.

TO IMBIBE, im-bib'. v. a.

To drink in, to draw in; to admit into the

mind; to drench, to soak.

IMBIBER, im-bl'bēr. f.

That which drinks or sucks.

IMBIBITION, im-bē-bish'ōn. f.

The act of sucking or drinking in.

IMM

IMM

IMM

17 (546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mè, mét; — pine, pîn; —

- To IMBITTER**, *im-bit'ür.* v. a.
To make bitter; to deprive of pleasure, to make unhappy; to exasperate.
- To IMBODY**, *im-bôd'dé.* v. a.
To condense to body; to invest with matter; to bring together into one mass or company.
- To IMBODY**, *im-bôd'dé.* v. n.
To unite into one mass, to coalesce.
- To IMBOLDEN**, *im-bôl'dén.* v. a.
To raise to confidence, to encourage.
- To IMBOSOM**, *im-bôd'zûm.* v. a.
(169). To hold on the bosom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart, or to affection.
- To IMBOUND**, *im-bôund'.* v. a.
(312). To enclose, to shut in.
- To IMBOW**, *im-bôu'.* v. a. (322).
To arch, to vault.
- IMBOWMENT**, *im-bôu'mént.* s.
Arch, vault.
- To IMBOWER**, *im-bôd'ür.* v. a. (322)
To cover with a bower, to shelter with trees.
- To IMBRANGLE**, *im-brâng'gl.* v. a.
To intangle. A low word.
- IMBRICATED**, *im-bré-kâ-têd.* a.
Indented with concavities.
- IMBRICATION**, *im-bré-kâ'shûn.* s.
Concave indenture.
- To IMBROWN**, *im-brôdn'.* v. a.
To make brown, to darken, to obscure, to cloud.
- To IMBRUE**, *im-brôô'.* v. a. (339).
To steep, to soak, to wet much or long.
- To IMBRUTE**, *im-brôôt'.* v. a. (339).
To degrade to brutality.
- To IMBRUTE**, *im-brôôt'.* v. n.
To sink down to brutality.
- To IMBUE**, *im-bû'.* v. a.
To tincture deep, to infuse any tincture or dye.
- To IMBURSE**, *im-bûrs'.* v. a.
To stock with money.
- IMITABILITY**, *im-é-tâ-bil'ë-té.* s.
The quality of being imitable.
- IMITABLE**, *im-é-tâ-bl.* a.
Worthy to be imitated; possible to be imitated.
- To IMITATE**, *im'é-tâ-té.* v. a.
To copy, to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit; to pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.
- IMITATION**, *im-mé-tâ'shûn.* s.
The act of copying, attempt to resemble; that which is offered as a copy; a method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign.
- IMITATIVE**, *im'é-tâ-tîv.* a.
Inclined to copy.
- IMITATOR**, *im'é-tâ-tôr.* s.
One that copies another, one that endeavours to resemble another.
- IMMACULATE**, *im-mák'kù-lât.* a.
(91). Spotless, pure, undefiled.
- To IMMANACLE**, *im-mân'nâ-kl.* v. a.
To fetter, to confine.
- IMMANE**, *im-mâne'.* a.
Vast, prodigiously great.
- IMMANENT**, *im-mâ-nént.* a.
Intrinsic, inherent, internal.
- IMMANIFEST**, *im-mân'né-fest.* a.
Not manifest, not plain.

- IMMANITY**, *im-mân'né-té.* s.
Barbarity, savageness.
- IMMARCESSIBLE**, *im-mâr-sé-sé-bl.*
a. Unfading.
- IMMARTIAL**, *im-mâr'shâl.* a.
Not warlike.
- To IMMASK**, *im-mâsk'.* v. a.
To cover, to disguise.
- IMMATERIAL**, *im-mâ-té'rë-âl.* a.
Incorporeal, distinct from matter, void of matter; unimportant, impertinent.
- IMMATERIALITY**, *im-mâ-té'rë-âl'ë-té.* s.
Incorporeity, distinctness from body or matter.
- IMMATERIALLY**, *im-mâ-té'rë-âl-é.* a.
ad. In a manner not depending upon matter.
- IMMATERIALIZED**, *im-mâ-té'rë-âl-iz'd.* a. (359).
Distinct from matter, incorporeal.
- IMMATERIALNESS**, *im-mâ-té'rë-âl-néss.* s.
Distinctness from matter.
- IMMATERIALITE**, *im-mâ-té'rë-âtë.* a.
(91). Not consisting of matter, incorporeal, without body.
- IMMATURE**, *im-mâ-tûre'.* a.
Not ripe; not arrived at fulness or completion; hasty, early, come to pass before the natural time.
- IMMATURELY**, *im-mâ-tûre'lé.* ad.
Too soon, too early, before ripeness or completion.
- IMMATURENESS**, *im-mâ-tûre'néss.* s.
IMMATURITY, *im-mâ-tû're-té.*
s. Unripeness, incompleteness, a state short of completion.
- IMMEABILITY**, *im-mé-â-bil'ë-té.* s.
Want of power to pass.
- IMEASURABLE**, *im-mézh'ù-râ-bl.*
a. Immeasurable, not to be measured, indefinitely extensive.
- IMEASURABLY**, *im-mézh'ù-râ-blé.* ad.
Immensely, beyond all measure.
- IMMECHANICAL**, *im-mé-kânn'né-kâl.*
a. Not according to the laws of mechanics.
- IMMEDIACY**, *im-mé'dé-â-sé*, or *im-méjé-â-sé.* s. (293).
Personal greatness, power of acting without dependence.
- IMMEDIATE**, *im-mé'dé-âtë.* a. (91).
Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; not acting by second causes; instant, present with regard to time.
- This word and its compounds are often, and not improperly, pronounced as if written *im-me-je-ate*, *im-me-je-ate-ly*, &c. — For the reasons, see Principles, No. 293, 294, 376.
- IMMEDIATELY**, *im-mé'dé-ât-lé.* ad.
Without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly, at the time present, without delay.
- IMMEDIATENESS**, *im-mé'dé-ât-néss.* s.
Presence with regard to time; exemption from second or intervening causes.
- IMMEDICABLE**, *im-méd'dé-kâ-bl.* a.
Not to be healed, incurable.
- IMMEMORABLE**, *im-mém'mô-râ-bl.*
a. Not worth remembering.
- IMMEMORIAL**, *im-mé-mô'rë-âl.* a.
Past time of memory, so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.
- IMMENSE**, *im-méns'.* a.
Unlimited, unbounded, infinite.
- IMMENSELY**, *im-méns'lé.* ad.
Infinitely, without measure.
- IMMENSITY**, *im-méns'sé-té.* s.
Unbounded greatness, infinity.
- IMMENSURABILITY**, *im-mé-n-shû-râ-bil'ë-té.* s.
Impossibility to be measured.
- IMMENSURABLE**, *im-mé-n'shû-râ-bl.*
a. Not to be measured.
- To IMMERGE**, *im-mérdje'.* v. a.
To put under water.
- IMMERIT**, *im-mér'rit.* s.
Want of worth, want of desert.
- IMMERSE**, *im-mérse'.* a.
Buried, covered, sunk deep.
- To IMMERSE**, *im-mérse'.* v. a.
To put under water; to sink or cover deep; to depress.
- IMMERSION**, *im-mér'shûn.* s.
The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface; the state of sinking below the surface of a fluid; the state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.
- IMMETHODICAL**, *im-mé-thôd'ë-kâl.*
a. Confused, being without regularity, being without method.
- IMMETHODICALLY**, *im-mé-thôd'ë-kâl-é.* ad.
Without method.
- IMMINENCE**, *im'mé-néns'.* s.
Any ill impending; immediate, or near danger.
- IMMINENT**, *im'mé-nént.* a.
Impending, at hand, threatening.
- To IMMINGLE**, *im-mîng'gl.* v. a.
To mingle, to mix, to unite.
- IMMINUTION**, *im-mé-nú'shûn.* s.
Diminution, decrease.
- IMMISCIBILITY**, *im-mís-sé-bil'ë-té.* s.
Incapacity of being mingled.
- IMMISCIBLE**, *im-mís'sé-bl.* a.
Not capable of being mingled.
- IMMISSION**, *im-mish'ün.* s.
The act of sending in, contrary to emulsion.
- To IMMIT**, *im-mít'.* v. n.
To send in.
- To IMMIX**, *im-míks'.* v. a.
To mingle.
- IMMIXABLE**, *im-míks'â-bl.* a.
Impossible to be mingled.
- IMMOBILITY**, *im-mô-bil'ë-té.* s.
Unmoveableness, want or motion, resistance to motion.
- IMMODERATE**, *im-môd'dér-râtë.* a.
Exceeding the due mean.
- IMMODERATELY**, *im-môd'dér-rât-lé*
ad. In an excessive degree.
- IMMODERATION**, *im-môd-dér-â-tion.* s.
Want of moderation, excess.
- IMMODEST**, *im-môd'dést.* a.
Wanting shame, wanting delicacy or chastity; unchaste, impure; obscene; unreasonableness, exorbitant.
- IMMODESTY**, *im-môd'dés-té.* a.
Want of modesty.
- To IMMOLATE**, *im-mô-lât.* v. a.
To sacrifice, to kill in sacrifice.
- IMMOLATION**, *im-mô-lâ'shûn.* s.
The act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.
- IMMOMENT**, *im-mô'mént.* a.
Trifling, of no importance or value.
- IMMORAL**,

IMP

IMP

IMP

— nō, mōve, nōr, bōt; — tūbe, tāb, bōll; — dīl; — pōund; — thīn, THIS.

IMMORAL, īm-mōr'rl. a. (168).

Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion, contrary to honesty, dishonest.

IMMORALITY, īm-mōr'rāl'ē-tē. f.

Dishonesty, want of virtue, contrariety to virtue.

IMMORTAL, īm-mōr'tāl. a.

Exempt from death, never to die; never ending, perpetual.

IMMORTALITY, īm-mōr'tāl'ē-tē. f.

Exemption from death, life never to end.

To **IMMORTALIZE**, īm-mōr'tā-līz.

v. a. To make immortal, to perpetuate, to exempt from death.

IMMORTALLY, īm-mōr'tāl-ē. ad.

With exemption from death, without end.

IMMOVEABLE, īm-mōv'ā-bl. a.

Not to be forced from its place; unshaken.

IMMOVEABLY, īm-mōv'ā-blē. ad.

In a state not to be shaken.

IMMUNITY, īm-mū'nē-tē. f.

Discharge from any obligation; privilege, exemption; freedom.

To **IMMURE**, īm-mūr'. v. a.

To inclose within walls, to confine, to shut up.

IMMUSICAL, īm-mū'zē-kāl. a.

Unmusical, inharmonious.

IMMUTABILITY, īm-mū-tā-bil'ē-tē.

f. Exemption from change, invariableness.

IMMUTABLE, īm-mū'tā-bl. a.

Unchangeable, invariable, unalterable.

IMMUTABLY, īm-mū'tā-blē. ad.

Unalterably, invariably, unchangeably.

IMP, īmp. f.

A son, the offspring, progeny; a subaltern devil, a puny devil.

To **IMP**, īmp. v. a.

To enlarge with any thing adscititious; to affit.

To **IMPACT**, īm-pākt'. v. a.

To drive close or hard.

To **IMPAIN**, īm-pānt'. v. a.

To paint, to decorate with colours. Not in use.

To **IMPAIR**, īm-pār'. v. a.

To diminish, to injure, to make worse.

To **IMPAIR**, īm-pār'. v. n.

To be lessened or worn out.

IMPAIRMENT, īm-pār'mēnt. f.

Diminution, injury.

IMPALPABLE, īm-pāl'pā-bl. a.

Not to be perceived by touch.

To **IMPARADISE**, īm-pār'ā-dīsē.

v. a. To put in a state resembling paradise.

IMPARITY, īm-pār'ē-tē. f.

Inequality, disproportion; oddness, individuality into equal parts.

To **IMPARK**, īm-pārk'. v. a.

To enclose with a park, to sever from a common.

To **IMPART**, īm-pārt'. v. a.

To grant, to give; to communicate.

IMPARTIAL, īm-pār'shāl. a.

Equitable, free from regard or party, indifferent, disinterested, equal in distribution of justice.

IMPARTIALITY, īm-pār-shāl'ē-tē.

f. Equitableness, justice.

IMPARTIALLY, īm-pār'shāl-ē. ad.

Equitably, with indifferent and unbiased judgment, without regard to party or interest.

IMPARTIBLE, īm-pār'ē-bl. a.

Communicable, to be conferred or bestowed.

IMPASSABLE, īm-pās'sā-bl. a.

Not to be passed, not admitting passage, impervious.

IMPASSIBILITY, īm-pās-sé-bil'lē-tē.

f. Exemption from suffering.

IMPASSIBLE, īm-pās'sé-bl. a.

Incapable of suffering, exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMPASSIBLENES, īm-pās'sé-bl-nēs.

f. Impassibility, exemption from pain.

IMPASSIONED, īm-pāsh'fshōn'd. a.

Seized with passion.

IMPASSIVE, īm-pās'siv. a.

Exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMPASSED, īm-pās'tēd. a.

Covered as with paste.

IMPATIENCE, īm-pā'shēnse. f.

Inability to suffer pain, rage under suffering; vehemence of temper, heat of passion; inability to suffer delay, eagerness.

IMPATIENT, īm-pā'shēnt. a.

Not able to endure, incapable to bear; furious with pain; unable to bear pain; vehemently agitated by some painful passion; eager, ardently desirous, not able to endure delay.

IMPATIENTLY, īm-pā'shēnt-lē. ad.

Passionately, ardently; eagerly, with great desire.

To **IMPAWN**, īm-pāwn'. v. a.

To give as a pledge, to pledge.

To **IMPEACH**, īm-pēētsh'. v. a.

To hinder, to impede; to accuse by publick authority.

IMPEACH, īm-pēētsh'. f.

Hindrance, let, impediment.

IMPEACHABLE, īm-pēētsh'ā-bl. a.

Accusable, chargeable.

IMPEACHER, īm-pēētsh'ōr. f.

An accuser, one who brings an accusation against another.

IMPEACHMENT, īm-pēētsh'mēnt. f.

Hindrance, let, impediment, obstruction; publick accusation, charge preferred.

To **IMPEARL**, īm-pērl'. v. a.

To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.

IMPECCABILITY, īm-pēk-kā-bil'ē-tē. f.

Exemption from sin, exemption from failure.

IMPECCABLE, īm-pēk'kā-bl. a.

Exempt from possibility of sin.

To **IMPEDE**, īm-pēdē'. v. a.

To hinder, to let, to obstruct.

IMPEDIMENT, īm-pēd'ē-mēnt. f.

Hindrance, let, impeachment, obstruction, opposition.

To **IMPEL**, īm-pēl'. v. a.

To drive on towards a point, to urge forward, to press on.

IMPELLENT, īm-pēl'ēnt. f.

An impulsive power, a power that drives forward.

To **IMPEND**, īm-pēnd'. v. n.

To hang over, to be at hand, to press nearly.

IMPENDENT, īm-pēn'dēnt. a.

Imminent, hanging over, pressing closely.

IMPENDENCE, īm-pēn'dēnse. f.

The state of hanging over, near approach.

IMPENETRABILITY, īm-pēn-ē-trā-bil'ē-tē. f.

Quality of not being pierceable; insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPENETRABLE, īm-pēn'ē-trā-bl. a.

Not to be pierced, not to be entered by any external force; impervious; not to be taught; not to be moved.

IMPENETRABLY, īm-pēn'ē-trā-blē.

ad. With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

IMPENITENCE, īm-pēn'ē-tēns.

IMPENITENCY, īm-pēn'ē-tē-nē-sē.

f. Obduracy, want of remorse for crimes, final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

IMPENITENT, īm-pēn'ē-tēnt. a.

Finally negligent of the duty of repentance, obdurate.

IMPENITENTLY, īm-pēn'ē-tēnt-lē.

ad. Obdurately, without repentance.

IMPENNOUR, īm-pēn'nūs. a.

Wanting wings.

IMPERRATE, īm-pēr'rātē. a.

Done with consciousness, done by direction of the mind.

IMPERRATIVE, īm-pēr'rā-tīv. a.

Commanding, expressive of command.

IMPERRCEPTIBLE, īm-pēr-sēp'tē-bl.

a. Not to be discovered, not to be perceived.

IMPERRCEPTIBLENES, īm-pēr-sēp'-tē-bl-nēs. f.

The quality of eluding observation.

IMPERRCEPTIBLY, īm-pēr-sēp'tē-blē.

ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

IMPERFECT, īm-pēr'fēkt. a.

Not complete, not absolutely finished, defective; frail, not completely good.

IMPERFECTION, īm-pēr-fēk'shān. f.

Defect, failure, fault, whether physical or moral.

IMPERFECTLY, īm-pēr'fēkt-lē. ad.

Not completely, not fully.

IMPERFORABLE, īm-pēr'fō-rā-bl. a.

Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE, īm-pēr'fō-rātē. a.

Not pierced through, without a hole.

IMPERIAL, īm-pē're-āl. a.

Royal, possessing royalty; betokening royalty; belonging to an emperor or monarch, regal, monarchical.

IMPERIALIST, īm-pē're-āl-ist. f.

One that belongs to an emperor.

IMPERIOUS, īm-pē're-ās. a.

Commanding, tyrannical; haughty, arrogant, assuming, overbearing.

IMPERIOUSLY, īm-pē're-ās-lē. ad.

With arrogance of command, with insolence of authority.

IMPERIOUSNESS, īm-pē're-ās-nēs. f.

Authority, air of command; arrogance of command.

IMPERISHABLE, īm-pēr'rišh'ā-bl. a.

Not to be destroyed.

IMPERSONAL, īm-pēr'shān-āl. a.

Not varied according to the persons.

IMPERSONALLY, īm-pēr'shān-āl-ē.

ad. According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUASIBLE, īm-pēr-swā'zē-bl.

a. (439). Not to be moved by persuasion.

IMPERTINENCE, īm-pēr'tē-nēns.

IMPERTINENCY, īm-pēr'tē-nē-nē-sē.

f. That which is of no present weight, that which has no relation to the matter in hand; folly, rambling thought; troublesome, intrusion; trifle, thing of no value.

IMPERTINENT, īm-pēr'tē-nēnt. a.

Of no relation to the matter in hand, of no weight; importunate, intrusive, meddling, foolish, trifling.

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fall, fât ; — mêt, mét ; — plne, pîn ; —

IMPERTINENT, im-pér'té-nént. *f.*
A trifler, a meddler, an intruder.

IMPERTINENTLY, im-pér'té-nént-lé
ad. Without relation to the present matter; troublesome, officiously, intrusively.

IMPERVIOUS, im-pér'vüüs. *a.*
Unpassable; impenetrable.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, im-pér'vüüs-néss.
f. The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY, im-pér-tran-si'bili-té. *f.*

Impossibility to be passed through.

IMPETRABLE, im-pé-trâ-bl. *a.*
• Possible to be obtained.

TO IMPETRATE, im-pé-trâ-te. *v. a.*
To obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRATION, im-pé-trâ-shün. *f.*
The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

IMPETUOSITY, im-pétsh'-ü-ös'-é-té.
f. Violence, fury, vehemence, force.

IMPETUOUS, im-pétsh'-ü-üs. *a.*
(461). Violent, forcible, fierce; vehement, passionate.

IMPETUOUSLY, im-pétsh'-ü-üs-lé. *ad.*
Violently, vehemently.

IMPETUOUSNESS, im-pétsh'-ü-üs-néss.
f. Violence, fury.

IMPETUS, im-pé-tüs. *f.*
Violent, tendency to any point, violent effort.

IMPERVERCABLE, im-pére'sé-bl. *a.*
Impenetrable, not to be pierced.

IMPIETY, im-pi'é-té. *f.*

Irreverence to the Supreme Being, contempt of the duties of religion; an act of wickedness, expression of irreligion.

TO IMPGNORATE, im-pig'nö-rate.
v. a. To pawn, to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION, im-pig-nö-rä'-shün. *f.*

The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

TO IMPINGE, im-pinje'. *v. n.*

To fall against, to strike against, to clash with.

TO IMPINGUATE, im-ping'gwâte.
v. a. To fatten, to make fat.

IMPIOUS, im-pé-üs. *a.*

Irreligious, wicked, profane.

IMPIOUSLY, im-pé-üs-lé. *ad.*
Profanely, wickedly.

IMPLACABILITY, im-plâ-kâ-bil'é-té. *f.*

Inexorableness; irreconcileable enmity, determined malice.

IMPLACABLE, im-plâ-kâ-bl. *a.*

Not to be pacified, inexorable, malicious, constant in enmity.

(547) This word is frequently pronounced with the *a* in the second syllable short, as if divided into *implacable*. But this pronunciation is erroneous: for though our language has a strong tendency to shorten the antepenultimate vowel in other terminations, in this the quantity of the vowel seems to depend on the quantity of the simple, as *dividable*, *blandish*, &c. and sometimes in primitives from the Latin, on the Latin quantity, as *placabilis*, *implacabilis*, &c. This agreement with the Latin quantity does not hold where two consonants occur; for though the *e* is long in the Latin *peccabilis*, it is short in the English *Peccable*.

IMPLACABLY, im-plâ-kâ-blé. *ad.*

With malice not to be pacified, inexorably.

TO IMPLANT, im-plânt'. *v. a.*

To infix, to insert, to place, to engraft.

IMPLANTATION, im-plân-tâ-shün. *f.*

The act of setting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE, im-plâw'zé-bl. *a.*
(439). Not specious, not likely to seduce or persuade.

IMPLEMENT, im'plé-mént. *f.*

Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants; tool, instrument of manufacture; utensil.

IMPLETION, im-plé-shün. *f.*

The act of filling, the state of being full.

IMPLEX, im'pléks. *a.*

Intricate, entangled, complicated.

TO IMPLICATE, im'plé-kâ-te. *v. a.*

To entangle, to embarrass, to unfold.

IMPLICATION, im-plé-kâ-shün. *f.*

Involution, entanglement; inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

IMPLICIT, im plis'it. *a.*

Entangled, intolded, complicated; inferred, tacitly comprised, not expressed; entirely obedient.

IMPLICITLY, im-plis'it-lé. *ad.*

By inference comprised though not expressed; by connexion with something else, dependently, with unreserved confidence or obedience.

TO IMPOLE, im-plôr'. *v. a.*

To call upon in supplication, to solicit; to ask, to beg.

IMPLORER, im-plô'rür. *f.*

One that implores.

IMPLUMED, im-plûm'd. *a.*

Without feathers.

TO IMPLY, im-plî'. *v. a.*

To infold, to cover, to intangle; to involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

TO IMPOISON, im-pôz'z'n. *v. a.*

To corrupt with poison; to kill with poison.

IMPOLITICAL, im-pô-lít'kál. *a.*

IMPOLITICK, im-pôl'kik. *a.*

Imprudent, indiscreet, void of art or forecast.

IMPOLITICALLY, im-pô-lít'kál. *ad.*

IMPOLITICKLY, im-pôl'kik-lé. *ad.*
Without art or forecast.

IMPONDEROUS, im-pôn'dér-üs. *a.*

Void of perceptible weight.

IMPOROSITY, im-pô-rös'sé-té. *f.*

Absence of interstices, compactness, closeness.

IMPOROUS, im-pô'rüs. *a.*

Free from pores, free from vacuities or interstices.

TO IMPORT, im-pôrt'. *v. a.* (492).

To carry into any country from abroad; to imply, to infer; to produce in consequence; to be of moment.

IMPORT, im'pôrt. *f.*

Importance, moment, consequence; tendency; any thing imported from abroad.

IMPORTANCE, im-pôr'tâns, or im-pôr'tâns-fé. *f.*

Thing imported or implied; matter, subject; consequence, moment; importunity.

IMPORTANT, im-pôr'tânt, or im-pôr'tânt. *a.*

Momentous, weighty, of great consequence.

(548) The second syllable of this and the foregoing word is frequently pronounced as in the verb to import. The best usage, however, is on the side of the first pronunciation, which seems to suppose that it is not a

word formed from *import*, but an adoption of the French *importance*, and therefore that it ought not to be pronounced as a compound, but as a simple. The authorities for this pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Alh, W. Johnson, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Scott is for either, but gives the first the preference.

IMPORTATION, im-pôr-tâ-shün. *f.*
The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

IMPORTER, im-pôr'tür. *f.*

One that brings in from abroad.

IMPORTUNATE, im-pôr'tshü-nât-e. *a.*
(461). Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations, not to be repulsed.

IMPORTUNATELY, im-pôr'tshü-nât-lé. *ad.*

With incessant solicitation, pertinaciously.

IMPORTUNATENESS, im-pôr'tshü-nât-néss. *f.*

Incessant solicitation.

TO IMPORTUNE, im-pôr-tüne'. *v. a.*
To tease, to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring, to molest.

IMPORTUNE, im-pôr-tüne'. *a.*

Constantly recurring, troublesome by frequency; troublesome, vexatious; unseasonable, coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.—See *Futurity*.

IMPORTUNELY, im-pôr-tüne'lé. *ad.*

Troublesomely, incessantly; unseasonably, improperly.

IMPORTUNITY, im-pôr-tü'né-té. *f.*

Incessant solicitation.

TO IMPOSE, im-pôze'. *v. a.*

To lay on as a burthen or penalty; to enjoin as a duty or law; to obtrude fallaciously; to impose on, to put a cheat on, to deceive.

IMPOSE, im-pôze'. *f.*

Command, injunction.

IMPOSEABLE, im-pô'zâ-bl. *a.*

To be laid as obligatory on a body.

IMPOSER, im-pô'zür. *f.*

One who enjoins.

IMPOSITION, im-pô-zishün. *f.*

The act of laying any thing on another; injunction of any thing as a law or duty; constraint, oppression; cheat, fallacy, imposture.

IMPOSSIBLE, im-pôs'sé-bl. *a.*

Not to be done, impracticable.

IMPOSSIBILITY, im-pôs-sé-bil'kâ-té. *f.*

Impracticability; that which cannot be done.

IMPOST, im'pôst. *f.*

A tax, a toll, custom paid.

TO IMPOSTHUMATE, im-pôs'tshü-mâ-té. *v. n.*

To form an abscess, to gather, to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

TO IMPOSTHUMATE, im-pôs'tshü-mâ-té. *v. a.*

To afflict with an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUMATION, im-pôs-tshü-mâ' shün. *f.*

The act of forming an imposthume, the state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPOSTHUME, im-pôs'tshüme. *f.*

(461). A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

IMPOSTOR, im-pôs'tür. *f.*

One who cheats by a fictitious character.

IMPOSTURE, im-pôs'tshüre. *f.*

Cheat.

IMPOTENCE,

IMP

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tūb, bōll; — dīl; — pōund; — tōn, THis.

IMPOTENCE, īm'pō-tēnsē. } s.

IMPOTENCY, īm'pō-tēnsē. } s.

Want of power, inability, imbecility; ungovernableness of passion; incapacity of propagation.

IMPOTENT, īm'pō-tēnt. a.

Weak, feeble, wanting force, wanting power; disabled by nature or disease; without power of restraint; without power of propagation.

IMPOTENTLY, īm'pō-tēnt-lē. ad.

Without power.

To **IMPOUND**, īm-pōund'. v. a.

To inclose as in a pound, to shut in, to confine; to shut up in a pinfole.

IMPRACTICABLE, īm-prāk'tē-kā-bl.

a. Not to be performed, unfeasible, impossible; untractable, unmanageable.

IMPRACTICABleness, īm-prāk'tē-kā-bl-nēs. s.

Impossibility.

To **IMPRECATE**, īm'prē-kātē. v. a.

To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECATION, īm-prē-kā'fħūn. s.

Curse, prayer by which any evil is wished.

IMPRECATORY, īm'prē-kā-tōrē. a.

Containing wishes of evil.

¶ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word. He places the accent on the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Scott, on the first. He himself places the accent on the first of *Depratory*; and the same reason holds in both.

To **IMPREGN**, īm-prēn'. v. a. (386).

To fill with young, to fill with any matter or quality.

IMPREGNABLE, īm-prēg'nā-bl. a.

Not to be stormed, not to be taken; unshaken, unmoved, unaffected.

IMPREGNABLY, īm-prēg'nā-blē. ad.

In such manner as to defy force or hostility.

To **IMPREGNATE**, īm-prēg'nātē. v. a.

To fill with young, to make prolific; to fill, to saturate.

IMPREGNATION, īm-prēg'nāfħūn. s.

The act of making prolific; secundation; that with which any thing is impregnated; saturation.

IMPREJUDICATE, īm-prē-jōdē-kātē. a. (91).

Unprejudiced, not prepossessed, impartial.

IMPREPARATION, īm-prēp'ā-rā-fħūn. s.

Unpreparedness, want of preparation.

To **IMPRESS**, īm-prēs'. v. a.

To print by pressure, to stamp; to fix deep; to force into service.

IMPRESS, īm-prēs. s.

Mark made by pressure; mark of distinction, stamp; device, motto; act of forcing any into service.

IMPRESSION, īm-prēsh'ān. s.

The act of pressing one body upon another; mark made by pressure, stamp; image fixed in the mind; operation, influence; edition, number printed at once, one course of printing; effect of an attack.

IMPRESSIBLE, īm-prēs'sē-bl. a.

What may be impressed.

IMPRESURE, īm-prēsh'ūre. s.

The mark made by pressure, the dent, the impression.

To **IMPRINT**, īm-prīnt'. v. a.

To mark upon any substance by pressure; to

IMP

stamp words upon paper by the use of types; to fix on the mind or memory.

To **IMPRISON**, īm-prīz'ān. v. a.

To shut up, to confine, to keep from liberty.

IMPRISONMENT, īm-prīz'ān-mēnt.

s. Confinement, state of being shut in prison.

IMPROBABILITY, īm-prōb'ā-bil'ē-tē

s. Unlikelihood, difficulty to be believed.

IMPROBABLE, īm-prōb'ā-bl. a.

Unlikely, incredible.

IMPROBABLY, īm-prōb'ā-blē. ad.

Without likelihood.

To **IMPROBATE**, īm-prō-bātē. v. a.

Not to approve.

IMPROBATION, īm-prō-bā'fħūn. s.

Act of disallowing.

IMPROBITY, īm-prōb'ē-tē. s.

Want of honesty, dishonesty, baseness.

To **IMPROLIFICATE**, īm-prō-lif'fē-kātē. v. a.

To impregnate, to fecundate.

IMPROPER, īm-prōp'ūr. a.

Not well adapted, unqualified; unfit, not conducive to the right end; not just, not accurate.

IMPROPERLY, īm-prōp'ūr-lē. ad.

Not fitly, incongruously; not justly, not accurately.

To **IMPROPRIATE**, īm-prōp'prē-ātē. v. a.

To convert to private use, to seize to himself; to put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.

IMPROPRIATION, īm-prō-pri'-ā'

fħūn. s.

An impropriation is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman, and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house.

IMPROPRIATOR, īm-prō-pri'-ā'tūr. s.

A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

IMPROPRIETY, īm-piō-pri'-ē-tē. s.

Unfitness, unsuitableness, inaccuracy, want of justness.

IMPROSPEROUS, īm-prōs'pūr-ūs. a.

Unhappy, unfortunate, not successful.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, īm-prōs'pūr-ūs-lē. ad.

Unhappily, unsuccessfully, with ill fortune.

IMPROVABLE, īm-prōv'ā-bl. a.

Capable of being advanced to a better state.

IMPROVABLENESS, īm-prōv'ā-bl-nēs. s.

Capableness of being made better.

IMPROVABLY, īm-prōv'ā-blē. ad.

In a manner that admits of melioration.

To **IMPROVE**, īm-prōv'. v. a.

To advance any thing nearer to perfection, to raise from good to better.

To **IMPROVE**, īm-prōv'. v. n.

To advance in goodness.

IMPROVEMENT, īm-prōv'mēnt. s.

Melioration, advancement from good to better; act of improving; progress from good to better; instruction, edification; effect of melioration.

IMPROVER, īm-prōv'ūr. s.

One that makes himself or any thing else better; any thing that meliorates.

IMPROVIDED, īm-prō-vi'dēd. a.

Unforeseen, unexpected, unprovided against.

IMPROVIDENCE, īm-prōv'ē-dēnsē. s.

Want of forethought, want of caution.

IMPROVIDENT, īm-prōv'ē-dēnt. a.

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Wanting forecast, wanting care to provide.

IMPROVIDENTLY, īm-prōv'ē-dēnt-lē. ad.

Without forethought, without care.

IMPROVISION, īm-prō-viž'ān. s.

Want of forethought.

IMPRUDENCE, īm-prōd'dēnsē. s.

Want of prudence, indiscretion, negligence, inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT, īm-prōd'dēnt. a.

Wanting prudence, injudicious, indiscreet, negligent.

IMPUDENCE, īm'pū-dēnsē. } s.

IMPUDENCY, īm'pū-dēn-sē. } s.

Shamelessness, immodesty.

IMPUDENT, īm'pū-dēnt. a.

Shameless, wanting modesty.

IMPUDENTLY, īm'pū-dēnt-lē. ad.

Shamelessly, without modesty.

To **IMPUGN**, īm-pūn'. v. a.

To attack, to assault.

¶ Notwithstanding the clear analogy there is for pronouncing this word in the manner it is marked, there is a repugnance at leaving out the g, which nothing but frequent use will take away. If *sign* were in as little use as *impugn* we should feel the same repugnance at pronouncing it in the manner we do. But as language is association, no wonder association should have such power over it. For the analogies that lead us to this pronunciation, see Principles, No. 385.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, pronounce the word as I have marked it; that is, with the g silent, and the u long; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, though they suppress the g, pronounce the u short.

That this short sound is contrary to analogy cannot be doubted, when we take a view of the words of this termination; and the only plea for it is, the short sound of the vowels before gm in *phlegm*, *diaphragm*, *paraplegm*, *apophlegm*, and *paradigm*, (389); but as the accent is not on any of these syllables, except *phlegm*, which is irregular, (389), it is no wonder the vowel should shorten, as it so frequently does in the numerous terminations in ike, inc, ite, &c. (147).

IMPUGNER, īm-pū'nār. s.

One that attacks or invades.

¶ In judging of the propriety of this pronunciation we must not confound the participles *impugning*, *impugned*, and the verbal noun *impugner*, with such words as we do not form ourselves, as *repugnant*, *malignant*, &c. The former are mere branches of the verb *impugn*, and therefore make no alteration in the root; the latter we receive already formed from the Latin or the French, and pronounce the g as we do in *signify* and *signet*, though it is silent in *signed*, *signing*, or *signer*. For it must be carefully observed, that analogy of pronunciation admits of no alteration in the sound of the verb upon its being formed into a participle or verbal noun; nor in the sound of the adjective, upon its acquiring a comparative or superlative termination.—See Principles, No. 409.

IMPUSSANCE, īm-pū'is-sānsē. s.

Impotence, inability, weakness, feebleness.

IMPULSE, īm'pūlsē. s.

Communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another; influence acting upon the mind, motion, idea.

IMPULSION, īm-pūl'sħūn. s.

The agency of body in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.

IMPULSIVE, īm-pūl'sīv. a.

Having the power of impulse, moving, impulsive.

IMPUNITY,

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fall, fât ; — mè, mét ; — pine, pîn ; —

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| IMPURITY , <i>im-pù'ne-té</i> . <i>f.</i> Freedom from punishment, exemption from punishment. | INADVERTENTLY , <i>in-âd-vér'tént-lé</i> . ad. Carelessly, negligently. | <i>f.</i> The state of growing warm, warmth, incipient heat. |
| IMPURE , <i>im-pùre'</i> . <i>a.</i> Contrary to sanctity, unhallowed, unholy; unchaste; feculent, foul with extraneous mixtures, drossy. | INALIENABLE , <i>in-âle'yén-â-bl</i> . <i>a.</i> That cannot be alienated. | INCANTATION , <i>in-kân-tâ'shûn</i> . <i>f.</i> Enchantment. |
| IMPURELY , <i>im-pùre'lé</i> . <i>ad.</i> With impurity. | INALIMENTAL , <i>in-âl-é-mén'tál</i> . <i>a.</i> Affording no nourishment. | INCANTATORY , <i>in-kân'tâ-tôr-é</i> . <i>a.</i> Dealing by enchantment, magical. |
| IMPURENESS , <i>im-pùre'nès</i> . } <i>f.</i> | INAMISSIBLE , <i>in-â-mis'sé-bl</i> . <i>a.</i> Not to be lost. | To INCANTON , <i>in-kân'tûn</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To unite to a canton or separate community. |
| IMPURITY , <i>im-pù're-té</i> . } <i>f.</i> Want of sanctity, want of holiness; act of unchastity; feculent admixture. | INANE , <i>in-nâne'</i> . <i>a.</i> Empty, void. | INCAPABILITY , <i>in-kâ-pâ-bil'â-té</i> . } |
| To IMPURPLE , <i>im-pùr'pl</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To make red, to colour as with purple. | To INANIMATE , <i>in-â-né-mâ-té</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To animate, to quicken. | INCAPABLENESS , <i>in-kâ-pâ-bl-nès</i> . } <i>f.</i> Inability natural, disqualification legal. |
| IMPUTABLE , <i>im-pù'tâ-bl</i> . <i>a.</i> Chargeable upon any one; accountable, chargeable with a fault. | INANIMATE , <i>in-â-né-mâ-té</i> . (91) } <i>a.</i> | INCAPABLE , <i>in-kâ-pâ-bl</i> . <i>a.</i> |
| IMPUTABLENESS , <i>im-pù'tâ-bl-nès</i> . } <i>f.</i> The quality of being imputable. | INANIMATED , <i>in-â-né-mâ-téd</i> . } <i>a.</i> Void of life, without animation. | Wanting power, wanting understanding, unable to comprehend, learn, or understand; not able to receive any thing; unable, not equal to any thing; disqualified by law. |
| IMPUTATION , <i>im-pù'tâ'shûn</i> . <i>f.</i> Attribution of any thing, generally of ill; censure, reproach; hint, reflection. | INANITION , <i>in-â-nish'ûn</i> . <i>f.</i> Emptiness of body, want of fitness in the vessels of the animal. | As Placable and Implicable seemed to follow the Latin quantity in the antepenultimate <i>a</i>, so Capable and Incapable reject it. Some speakers, however, make the <i>a</i> short in all; but this is a provincial pronunciation that must be carefully avoided. |
| IMPUTATIVE , <i>im-pù'tâ-tiv</i> . <i>a.</i> Capable of being imputed, belonging to imputation. | INANITY , <i>in-â-né-té</i> . <i>f.</i> Emptiness, void space. | INCAPACIOUS , <i>in-kâ-pâ-shûs</i> . <i>a.</i> Narrow, of small content. |
| To IMPUTE , <i>im-pùt'â</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To charge upon, to attribute, generally ill; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. | INAPPETENCY , <i>in-âp'pé-tén-sé</i> . <i>f.</i> Want of stomach or appetite. | INCAPACIOUSNESS , <i>in-kâ-pâ-shûs-nès</i> . <i>f.</i> |
| IMPUTER , <i>im-pù'tûr</i> . <i>f.</i> He that imputes. | INAPPLICABLE , <i>in-âp-plé-kâ-bl</i> . <i>a.</i> Not to be put to a peculiar use. | Narrowness, want of containing space. |
| IN , <i>in</i> . <i>prep.</i> Noting the place where any thing is present; noting the state present at any time; noting the time; noting power; noting proportion; concerning; In that, because; In as much, since, seeing that. | INAPPLICATION , <i>in-âp-plé-kâ'shûn</i> . <i>f.</i> Indolence, negligence. | To INCAPACITATE , <i>in-kâ-pâ-sé-tâ</i> . <i>v. a.</i> |
| IN . <i>ad.</i> Within some place, not out; engaged to any affair; placed in some state; noting entrance; into any place; close connection with. | INARABLE , <i>in-âr'râ-bl</i> . <i>a.</i> Not capable of tillage. | To disable, to weaken; to disqualify. |
| IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense. <i>In</i> before <i>r</i> is changed into <i>âr</i> , before <i>t</i> into <i>ât</i> , and into <i>m</i> before some other consonants. | To INARCH , <i>in-ârtsh'</i> . <i>v. a.</i> Inarching is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach. | INCAPACITY , <i>in-kâ-pâs'é-té</i> . <i>f.</i> |
| INABILITY , <i>in-â-bil'â-té</i> . <i>f.</i> Impotence, impotency, want of power. | INARTICULATE , <i>in-âr-tik'ù-lâté</i> . <i>a.</i> (91). Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech. | Inability, want of natural power, want of power of body, want of comprehensiveness of mind. |
| INABSTINENCE , <i>in-âb'stè-nèns</i> . <i>f.</i> Intemperance, want of power to abstain. | INARTICULATELY , <i>in-âr-tik'kù-lâté-lé</i> . <i>ad.</i> Not distinctly. | To INCARCERATE , <i>in-kâr'sé-râ</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To imprison, to confine. |
| INACCESSIBLE , <i>in-âk'sés'sé-bl</i> . <i>a.</i> Not to be reached, not to be approached. | INARTICULATENESS , <i>in-âr-tik'kù-lâté-nès</i> . <i>f.</i> Confusion of sounds, want of distinctness in pronouncing. | INCARCERATION , <i>in-kâr-sé-râ'shûn</i> . <i>f.</i> Imprisonment, confinement. |
| INACCURACY , <i>in-âk'kù-râ-sé</i> . <i>f.</i> Want of exactness. | INARTIFICIAL , <i>in-âr-té-fish'âl</i> . <i>a.</i> Contrary to art. | To INCARN , <i>in-kârn'</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To cover with flesh. |
| INACCURATE , <i>in-âk'kù-râ-té</i> . <i>a.</i> (91) Not exact, not accurate. | INARTIFICIALLY , <i>in-âr-té-fish'âl-é</i> . <i>ad.</i> Without art, in a manner contrary to the rules of art. | To INCARN , <i>in-kârn'</i> . <i>v. n.</i> To breed flesh. |
| INACTION , <i>in-âk'shûn</i> . <i>f.</i> Ceasation from labour, forbearance of labour. | INATTENTION , <i>in-ât-tén'shûn</i> . <i>f.</i> Disregard, negligence, neglect. | To INCARNADINE , <i>in-kâr'nâ-dine</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To dye red. This word I find only once. |
| INACTIVE , <i>in-âk'tiv</i> . <i>a.</i> Idle, indolent, sluggish. | INATTENTIVE , <i>in-ât-tén'tiv</i> . <i>a.</i> Careless, negligent, regardless. | To INCARNATE , <i>in-kâr'nâ-té</i> . <i>v. a.</i> |
| INACTIVELY , <i>in-âk'tiv-lé</i> . <i>ad.</i> Idly, sluggishly. | INAUDIBLE , <i>in-âw'dé-bl</i> . <i>a.</i> Not to be heard, void of sound. | To clothe with flesh, to embody with flesh. |
| INACTIVITY , <i>in-âk-tiv'â-té</i> . <i>f.</i> Idleness, rest, sluggishness. | To INAUGURATE , <i>in-âw'gù-râ</i> . <i>v. a.</i> . To consecrate, to invest with a new office by solemn rites. | INCARNATE , <i>in-kâr'nâ-té</i> . <i>partic. a.</i> |
| INADEQUATE , <i>in-âd'é-kwâté</i> . <i>a.</i> (91) Not equal to the purpose, defective. | INAUGURATION , <i>in-âw-gù-râ'shûn</i> . <i>f.</i> Investiture by solemn rites. | (91). Clothed with flesh, embodied in flesh. |
| INADEQUATELY , <i>in-âd'é-kwâté-lé</i> . <i>ad.</i> Defectively, not completely. | INAURATION , <i>in-âw-râ'shûn</i> . <i>f.</i> The act of gilding or covering with gold. | INCARNATION , <i>in-kâr'nâ'shûn</i> . <i>f.</i> The act of assuming body; the state of breeding flesh. |
| INADVERTENCE , <i>in-âd-vér'téns</i> } INADVERTENCY , <i>in-âd-vér'tén-sé</i> } f. Carelessness, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence. | INAUSPICIOUS , <i>in-âw-spish'âs</i> . <i>a.</i> Ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate. | INCARNATIVE , <i>in-kâr'nâ-tiv</i> . <i>f.</i> A medicine that generates flesh. |
| INADVERTENT , <i>in-âd-vér'tént</i> . <i>a.</i> Negligent; careless. | INBORN , <i>in'bôrn</i> . <i>a.</i> Innate, implanted by nature. | To INCASE , <i>in-kâse'</i> . <i>v. a.</i> |
| | INBREATHED , <i>in-bréth'd</i> . <i>a.</i> Inspired, infused by inspiration. | To cover, to inclose, to wrap. |
| | INBRED , <i>in'brêd</i> . <i>a.</i> Produced within; hatched or generated within. | INCAUTIOUS , <i>in-kâw'shûs</i> . <i>a.</i> Unwary, negligent, heedless. |
| | To INCAGE , <i>in-kâdjé'</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To coop up, to shut up, to confine in a cage, or any narrow space. | INCAUTIOUSLY , <i>in-kâw'shûs-lé</i> . <i>ad.</i> Unwarily, heedlessly, negligently. |
| | INCALESCENCE , <i>in-kâ-lès'séns</i> . } INCALESCENCY , <i>in-kâ-lès'sén-sé</i> . } | INCENDIARY , <i>in-sén'dé-â-ré</i> , or <i>in-sén'jé-â-ré</i> . <i>f.</i> (293) (376). One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery; one who inflames factions or promotes quarrels. |
| | | INCENSE , <i>in'séns</i> . <i>f.</i> (492). Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess. |
| | | To INCENSE , <i>in-séns'</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To enkindle to rage, to inflame with anger, to enraged, to provoke, to exasperate. |
| | | INCENSEMENT , <i>in-séns'mânt</i> . <i>f.</i> Rage, heat, fury. |
| | | INCENSION , <i>in-sén'shûn</i> . <i>f.</i> |

INC

INC

INC

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt — tūbe, tōb, bōll ; — dīl ; — pōund ; — thin, THIS.

The act of kindling, the state of being on fire.

INCENSOR, īn-sēn'sūr. f.

A kindler of anger, an inflamer of passions.

INCENSORY, īn-sēn-sūr-ē. f.

The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.—For the *s*, see *Domeſick*.

INCENTIVE, īn-sēnt'īv. f.

That which kindles, that which provokes, that which encourages, incitement, motive, encouragement, spur.

INCENTIVE, īn-sēnt'īv. a.

Inciting, encouraging.

INCEPTION, īn-sēp'shūn. f.

Beginning.

INCEPTIVE, īn-sēp'tīv. a.

Noting a beginning.

INCEPTOR, īn-sēp'tūr. f.

A beginner, one who is in his rudiments.

INCEPTION, īn-sē-rā'shūn. f.

The act of covering with wax.

INCERTITUDE, īn-sēr'tē-tūde. f.

Uncertainty, doubtfulness.

INCESSANT, īn-sēs'sānt. a.

Unceasing, uninterrupted, continual, uninterrupted.

INCESSANTLY, īn-sēs'sānt'-lē. ad.

Without intermission, continually.

INCEST, īn'sēst. f.

Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

INCESTUOUS, īn-sēs'tshū-ūs. a. (461)

Guilty of incest, guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

INCESTUOUSLY, īn-sēs'tshū-ūs-lē.

ad. With unnatural love.

INCH, īnsh. f.

The twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name for a small quantity; a nice point of time.

TO INCH, īnsh. v. a.

To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give sparingly.

INCHED, īnsh̄t. a. (359).

Containing inches in length or breadth.

INCHMEAL, īn'h'mēl. f.

A piece an inch long.

TO INCHOATE, īn'kō-ātē. v. a.

To begin, to commence.

INCHOATION, īn-kō-ā'shūn. f.

Inception, beginning.

INCHOATIVE, īn-kō-ā-tīv. a.

Inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.

TO INCIDE, īn-side'. v. a.

Medicines Incide which consist of pointed and sharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided.

INCIDENCE, īn'sē-dēnсe. f.

INCIDENCY, īn'sē-dēn-sē. f.

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; accident, hap, casualty.

INCIDENT, īn'sē-dēnt. a.

Causal, fortuitous, occasional, happening accidentally, falling in beside the main design; happening, apt to happen.

INCIDENT, īn'sē-dēnt. f.

Something happening beside the main design, casualty, an event.

INCIDENTAL, īn-sē-dēn'tāl. a.

Incident, casual, happening by chance.

INCIDENTALLY, īn-sē-dēn'tāl-ē. ad.

Beside the main design, occasionally.

INCIDENTLY, īn'sē-dēnt-lē. ad.

Occasionally, by the bye, by the way.

TO INCINERATE, īn-sin'nēr-ātē. v. a.

To burn to ashes.

INCINERATION, īn-sin-nēr-rā'shūn. f.

The act of burning any thing to ashes,

INCIRCUMSPECTION, īn-sēr-kūm-spēk'shūn. f.

Want of caution, want of heed.

INCISED, īn-siz'd. a.

Cut, made by cutting.

INCISION, īn-sizh'ōn. f.

A cut, a wound made with a sharp instrument; division of viscosities by medicines.

INCISIVE, īn-si'siv. a. (158) (428).

Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

INCISOR, īn-si'sōr. f.

Cutter, tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY, īn-si'sür-tē. a.

Having the quality of cutting.—For the *o*, see *Domeſick*.

INCISURE, īn-sizh'ōre. f.

A cut, an aperture.

INCITATION, īn-sē-tā'shūn. f.

Incitement, incentive, motive, impulse.

TO INCITE, īn-site'. v. a.

To stir up, to push forward in a purpose, to animate, to spur, to urge on.

INCITEMENT, īn-site'mēnt. f.

Motive incentive, impulse, inciting power.

INCIVIL, īn-siv'vīl. a.

Unpolished.

INCIVILITY, īn-sē-vīl'kē-tē. f.

Want of courtesy, rudeness; act of rudeness.

INCLEMENCY, īn-klēm'mēn-sē. f.

Unmercifulness, cruelty, severity, harshness, roughness.

INCLEMENT, īn-klēm'mēnt. a.

Unmerciful, un pitying, void of tenderness, harsh.

INCINCLABLE, īn-klī'nā-bl. a.

Having a propensity of will, favourably disposed, willing; having a tendency.

INCLINATION, īn-klē-nā'shūn. f.

Tendency towards any point; natural aptness; propensity of mind, favourable disposition; love, affection; the tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.

INCLINATORY, īn-klīn'ā-tūr-tē. a.

Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

*I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the vowel in the second syllable of this word, as well as in *Declinatory*. My reason is, that the termination *tory* has a tendency to shorten the preceding vowel, as is evident in *Declinat̄ry*, *Predator*, &c. which have the vowel in the second syllable short, though it is long in the Latin words from which these are derived.*

INCLINATORILY, īn-klīn'ā-tūr-rē-lē

ad. Obliquely, with inclination to one side or the other.

TO INCLINE, īn-klīn'. v. n.

To bend, to lean, to tend towards any part; to be favourably disposed to, to feel desire beginning.

TO INCLINE, īn-klīn'. v. a.

To give a tendency or direction to any place or state; to turn the desire towards any thing; to bend, to incurvate.

To INCLIP, īn-klīp'. v. a.

To grasp, to incloſe, to surround.

To INCLOISTER, īn-klōis'tūr. v. a.

To shut up in a cloister.

To INCLUD, īn-klōd'. v. a.

To darken, to obscure.

To INCLUDE, īn-klōde'. v. a.

To incloſe, to shut; to comprise, to comprehend.

INCLUSIVE, īn-klū'siv. a. (158) (428)

Incloſing, encircling; comprehending in the sum or number.

INCLUSIVELY, īn-klū'siv-lē. ad.

The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

INCOAGULABLE, īn-kō-āg'gū-lā-bl.

a. Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE, īn-kō-ēg-zīs'tēnsē.

f. The quality of not existing together.

INCOG, īn-kōg'. ad.

Unknown, in private.

INCOGITANCY, īn-kōd'jē-tān-sē. f.

Want of thought

INCOGITATIVE, īn-kōd'jē-tā-tīv. a.

Wanting the power of thought.

INCOGNITO, īn-kōg'nē-tō. ad.

In a state of concealment.

INCOHERENCE, īn-kō-hē'rēnsē.

INCOHERENCY, īn-kō-hē'rēnsē-sē.

f. Want of connection, incongruity, in consequence, want of dependance of one part upon another; want of cohesion, looseness of material parts.

INCOHERENT, īn-kō-hē'rēnt. a.

Inconsequential, inconsistent; without cohesion, loose.

INCOHERENTLY, īn-kō-hē'rēnt-lē.

ad. Inconsistently, inconsequentially.

INCOLOMITY, īn-kōl-lū'mē-tē. f.

Safe(s), security.

IMCOMBUSTIBILITY, īn-kōm-būs-tē-bil'ē-tē. f.

The quality of resisting fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, īn-kōm-būs'tē-bl.

a. Not to be consumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBleness, īn-kōm-būs'-tē-bl-nēs. f.

The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME, īn'kōm. f.

Revenue, produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, īn-kōm-mēn-shū-rā-bl'ē-tē. f.

The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE, īn-kōm-mēn-shū-rā-bl. a.

Not to be reduced to any measure common to both.

INCOMMENSURATE, īn-kōm-mēn-shū-rātē. a. (91).

Not admitting one common measure.

To INCOMMODATE, īn-kōm'mō-dātē.

To **INCOMMODE**, īn-kōm-mōdē'. f.

v. a. To be inconvenient to, to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

INCOMMODIOUS, īn-kōm-mōdē-ōs, or īn-kōm-mōdē-ōs. a. (293).

Inconvenient, vexatious without great mischief.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, īn-kōm-mōdē-ōs-lē. ad.

Inconveniently, not at ease.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, īn-kōm-mōdē-ōs-nēs. f.

Inconvenience.

INCOMMODITY, īn-kōm-mōdē-ōtē. f.

Inconvenience, trouble.

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67 (546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mêt, mêt; — pine, pin; —

INCOMMUNICABILITY, in-kôm-mû-né-kâ-bil'ë-té. *f.*

The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE, in-kôm-mû-né-kâ-bl. *a.*

Not impartible, not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one; not to be expressed, not to be told.

INCOMMUNICABLY, in-kôm-mû-né-kâ-bl. *ad.*

In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATING, in-kôm-mû-né-kâ-tîng. *a.*

Having no intercourse with each other.

INCOMPACT, in-kôm-pâkt'. *{*

INCOMPACTED, in-kôm-pâkt'ëd. *a.* Not joined, not cohering.

INCOMPARABLE, in-kôm'pâ-râ-bl.

a. Excellent above compare, excellent beyond all competition.—See *Academy*.

INCOMPARABLY, in-kôm'pâ-râ-blé. *ad.*

Beyond comparison, without competition; excellently, to the highest degree.

INCOMPASSIONATE, in-kôm-pâsh'ûn-âte. *a.* (91).

Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, in-kôm-pât-é-bil'ë-té. *f.*

Inconsistency of one thing with another.

INCOMPATIBLE, in-kôm-pât'ë-bl. *a.*

Inconsistent with something else, such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else.

INCOMPATIBLY, in-kôm-pât'ë-blé. *ad.*

Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY, in-kôm'pê-tênsé. *f.*

Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT, in-kôm'pê-tênt. *a.*

Not suitable, not adequate, not proportionate.

INCOMPETENTLY, in-kôm'pê-tênt-lé. *ad.*

Unsuitably, unduly.

INCOMPLETE, in-kôm-pléte'. *a.*

Not perfect, not finished.

INCOMPLETENESS, in-kôm-pléte'néss. *f.*

Imperfection, unfinished state.

INCOMPLIANCE, in-kôm-plî'ânsé. *f.*

'Untractableness, impracticableness, contradicitious temper; refusal of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, in-kôm-pôz'd'. *a.*

Disturbed, discomposed, disordered.

INCOMPOSIBILITY, in-kôm-pôs-sé-bil'ë-té. *f.*

Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something.

INCOMPOSSIBLE, in-kôm-pôs'sé-bl. *a.*

Not possible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, in-kôm-pré-hén-ëbil'ë-té. *f.*

Unconceivableness, superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, in-kôm-pré-hén'sé-bl. *a.*

Not to be conceived, not to be fully understood.

INCOMPREHENSIVENESS, in-kôm-pré-hén'sé-bl-néss. *f.*

Unconceivableness.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, in-kôm-pré-hén'sé-bl. *ad.*

In a manner not to be conceived.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, in-kôm-prës'sé-bl. *a.*

Not capable of being compressed into less space.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, in-kôm-prës-sé-bil'ë-té. *f.*

Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRING, in-kôn-kûr'ring. *a.*

Not agreeing.

INCONCEALABLE, in-kôn-sé'lâ-bl. *a.*

Not to be hid, not to be kept secret.

INCONCEIVABLE, in-kôn-sé'vâ-bl. *a.*

Incomprehensible, not to be conceived by the mind.

INCONCEIVABLY, in-kôn-sé'vâ-blé. *ad.*

In a manner beyond comprehension.

INCONCEPTIBLE, in-kôn-sép'té-bl. *a.*

Not to be conceived, incomprehensible.

INCONCLIDENT, in-kôn-klu'dént. *a.*

Inferring no consequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, in-kôn-klu'siv. *a.*

Not enforcing any determination of the mind, not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY, in-kôn-klu'siv-lé. *ad.*

Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, in-kôn-klu'siv-néss. *f.*

Want of rational cogency.

INCONCOCT, in-kôn-kôkt'. *{*

INCONCOCTED, in-kôn-kôkt'ëd. *a.*

Unripened, immature.

INCONCOCTION, in-kôn-kôk'fshûn. *f.*

The state of being indigested.

INCONDITE, in-kôn'dite. *a.*

Irregular, rude, unpolished.—See *Recondite*.

INCONDITIONAL, in-kôn-dish'ûn-âl. *f.*

Without exception, without limitation.

INCONDITIONATE, in-kôn-dish'ûn-âte. *a.* (91).

Not limited, not restrained by any conditions.

INCONFORMITY, in-kôn-fôr'mé-té. *f.*

Incompliance with the practice of others.

INCONGRUENCE, in-kông'grô-ënsé. *f.*

(408). Unsuitableness, want of adoption.

INCONGRUITY, in-kôn-grô'ë-té. *f.*

Unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency, absurdity, impropriety; disagreement of parts, want of symmetry.

INCONGRUOUS, in-kôn'grô-ûs. *a.*

Unsuitable, not fitting; inconsistent, absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY, in-kôn'grô-ûs-lé. *ad.*

Improperly, unfitly.

INCONNEXEDLY, in-kôn-nék'sé-d-lé. *ad.*

Without any connexion or dependance.

INCONSCIONABLE, in-kôn'fshûn-â-bl. *a.*

Void of the sense of good and evil, unreasonable.

INCONSEQUENCE, in-kôn'sé-kwënsé. *f.*

Inconclusiveness, want of just inference.

INCONSEQUENT, in-kôn'sé-kwënt. *a.*

Without just conclusion, without regular inference.

INCONSIDERABLE, in-kôn-sid'ër-a-bl. *a.*

Unworthy of notice, unimportant.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, in-kôn-sid'ër-â-bl-néss. *f.*

Small importance.

INCONSIDERATE, in-kôn-sid'ër-â-te. *a.* (91).

Careless, thoughtless, negligent, inattentive, inadvertent; wanting due regard.

INCONSIDERATELY, in-kôn-sid'ër-â-te-lé. *ad.*

Negligently, thoughtlessly.

INCONSIDERATENESS, in-kôn-sid'ër-â-te-néss. *f.*

Carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence.

INCONSIDERATION, in-kôn-sid-ër-â-shûn. *f.*

Want of thought, inattention, inadvertence.

INCONSISTING, in-kôn-sis'tîng. *a.*

Not consistent, incompatible with.

INCONSISTENCE, in-kôn-sis'tînsé. *f.*

INCONSISTENCY, in-kôn-sis'tînsy. *f.*

Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together; absurdity in argument or narration, argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; incongruity; unsteadiness, unchangeableness.

INCONSISTENT, in-kôn-sis'tînt. *a.*

Incompatible, not suitable, incongruous; contrary, absurd.

INCONSISTENTLY, in-kôn-sis'tînt-lé. *ad.*

Absurdly, incongruously, with self-contradiction.

INCONSOLABLE, in-kôn-sô'lâ-bl. *a.*

Not to be comforted, sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

INCONSONANCY, in-kôn'sô-nân-sé. *f.*

Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS, in-kôn-spîk'ù-ûs. *a.*

Indiscernible, not perceptible by the sight.

INCONSTANCY, in-kôn'fstan-sé. *f.*

Unsteadiness, want of steady adherence, mutability.

INCONSTANT, in-kôn'fstan-t. *a.*

Not firm in resolution, not steady in affection; changeable, mutable, variable.

INCONSUMABLE, in-kôn-sû'mâ-bl. *a.*

Not to be wasted.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, in-kôn-sûm'té-bl. *a.* (412).

Not to be spent, not to be brought to an end.

INCONTESTABLE, in-kôn-tës'tâ-bl. *a.*

Not to be disputed, not admitting debate, uncontroversial.

INCONTESTABLY, in-kôn-tës'tâ-blé. *ad.*

Indisputably, incontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS, in-kôn-tig'gû-ûs. *a.*

Not touching each other, not joined together.

INCONTINENCE, in-kôn'té-nênsé. *f.*

Inability to restrain the appetites, unchastity.

INCONTINENT, in-kôn'té-nênt. *a.*

Unchaste, indulging unlawful pleasure; flouting delay, immediate. An obsolete sense.

INCONTINENTLY, in-kôn'té-nênt-lé. *ad.*

Unchastely, without restraint of the appetites; immediately, at once. An obsolete sense.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, in-kôn-trô-vér'té-bl. *a.*

Indisputable, not be disputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, in-kôn-trô-vér'té-blé. *ad.*

To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

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— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tōbe, tōb, bōll ; — dōl ; — pōund ; — ibin, THIS.

INCONVENIENCE, īn-kōn-vē'nē-ēnse.

INCONVENIENCY, īn-kōn-vē'nē-ēn-sē.

f. Unfitness, inexpedience; disadvantage, cause of uneasiness, difficulty.

INCONVENIENT, īn-kōn-vē'nē-ēnt.

a. Incommodious, disadvantageous; unfit, inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY, īn-kōn-vē'nē-ēnt-lē. ad.

Unfitly, incommodiously; unseasonably.

INCONVERSABLE, īn-kōn-vēr'sā-bl.

a. Incommunicative, unsocial.

INCONVERTIBLE, īn-kōn-vēr'tē-bl.

a. Not transmutable.

INCONVINCIBLE, īn-kōn-vīn'sē-bl.

a. Not to be convinced.

INCONVINCIBLY, īn-kōn-vīn'sē-blē.

ad. Without admitting conviction.

INCORPORAL, īn-kōr'pō-rāl. a.

Immaterial, distinct from matter, distinct from body.

INCORPORALITY, īn-kōr-pō-rāl'ē-tē

f. Immaterialness.

INCORPORALLY, īn-kōr'pō-rāl-ē.

ad. Without matter.

To **INCORPORATE**, īn-kōr'pō-rātē.

v. a. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass; to conjoin inseparably; to form into a corporation or body politick; to unite, to associate; to embody.

To **INCORPORATE**, īn-kōr'pō-rātē.

v. n. To unite into one mass.

INCORPORATE, īn-kōr'pō-rātē. a.

(91) Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPORATION, īn-kōr-pō-rā'shūn.

f. Union of divers ingredients in one mass; formation of a body politick; adoption, union, association.

INCORPOREAL, īn-kōr-pō'rē-āl. a.

Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPOREALLY, īn-kōr-pō'rē-āl-ē.

ad. Immaterially.

INCORPORERTY, īn-kōr-pō-rē-ē-tē.

f. Immaterility.

To **INCORPS**, īn-kōrps'. v. a.

To incorporate.

To **INCORRECT**, īn-kōr-rekt'. a.

Not nicely finished, not exact.

INCORRECTLY, īn-kōr-rekt'lē. ad.

Inaccurately, not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, īn-kōr-rekt'nēs. f.

Inaccuracy, want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE, īn-kōr're-jē-bl. a.

Bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment by any means.

INCORRIGIBleness, īn-kōr're-jē-ē-bl-nēs. f.

Hopeless depravity, badness beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRIGIBLY, īn-kōr're-jē-blē. ad.

To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRUPT, īn-kōr-rūpt'.

INCORRUPTED, īn-kōr-rūpt'ēd. } a.

Free from foulness or depravation; pure of manners, honest, good.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, īn-kōr-rūp-tē-bil'ē-tē. f.

Insusceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay.

INCORRUPTIBLE, īn-kōr-rūp'tē-bl.

a. Not capable of corruption, not admitting decay.—See *Corruptible*.

INCORRUPTION, īn-kōr-rūp'thūn. f.

Incapacity of corruption.

INCORRUPTNESS, īn-kōr-rūpt'nēs. f.

Purity of manners, honesty, integrity; freedom from decay or degeneration.

To **INCRASSATE**, īn-krās'sātē. v. a.

To thicken, the contrary to attenuate.

INCRASSATION, īn-krās-sā'shūn. f.

The act of thickening; the state of growing thick.

INCRASSATIVE, īn-krās'sā-tīv. f.

Having the quality of thickening.

To **INCREASE**, īn-krēs'. v. n.

To grow more or greater.

To **INCREASE**, īn-krēs'. v. a.

To make more or greater.

INCREASE, īn-krēs'. f.

Augmentation, the state of growing more or greater; increment, that which is added to the original stock; produce; generation; progeny; the state of waxing greater.

INCREASER, īn-krē'sūr. f.

He who increases.

INCREASED, īn-krē-ā'tēd. a.

Not created.

INCREDIBILITY, īn-krēd-dē-bil'ē-tē

f. The quality of surpassing belief.

INCREDIBLE, īn-krēd'ē-bl. a.

Surpassing belief, not to be credited.

INCREDIBLENESS, īn-krēd'ē-bl-nēs.

f. Quality of being not credible.

INCREIDIBLY, īn-krēd'ē-blē. ad.

In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY, īn-krē-dū'lē-tē. f.

Quality of not believing, hardness of belief.

INCREDOLOUS, īn-krēd'u-lōs, or īn-krēd'jū-lōs. a. (293) (276).

Hard of belief, refusing credit.

INCREDOLOUSNESS, īn-krēd'jū-lōs-nēs. f.

Hardness of belief, incredulity.

INCREMENT, īn'krē-mēnt. f.

Act of growing greater; increase, cause of growing more; produce.

(17) The inseparable preposition *in*, with the accent on it, when followed by hard *c* or *g*, is exactly under the same predicament as *con*; that is, the liquid and guttural coalesce. See Principles, No. 408.

To **INCREPATE**, īn-krē-pātē. v. a.

To chide, to reprehend.

INCREPATION, īn-krē-pā'shūn. f.

Reprehension, chiding.

To **INCRUST**, īn-krūst'. } v.

To **INCRUSTATE**, īn-krūs'tātē. } a.

To cover with an additional coat.

INCRUSTATION, īn-krūs-tā'shūn. f.

An adherent covering, something superinduced.

To **INCUBATE**, īn'kū-bātē. v. n.

To sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION, īn-kū-bā'shūn. f.

The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

INCUBUS, īn'kū-būs. f.

The nightmare.

To **INCOLATE**, īn-kōl'kātē. v. a.

To impress by frequent admonitions.

INCOLATION, īn-kōl-kā'shūn. f.

The act of impressing by frequent admonition.

INCULT, īn-kōlt'. a.

Uncultivated, untitled.

INCOLPABLE, īn-kōl'pā-bl. a.

Unblameable.

INCOLPABLY, īn-kōl'pā-blē. ad.

Unblameably.

INCUMBENCY, īn-kōdm'bēn-sē. f.

The act of lying upon another; the state of keeping a benefice.

INCUMBENT, īn-kōdm'bēnt. a.

Resting upon, lying upon; imposed as a duty.

INCUMBENT, īn-kōdm'bēnt. f.

He who is in present possession of a benefice.

To **INCUMBER**, īn-kōm'būr. v. a.

To embarras.

To **INCUR**, īn-kōr'. v. a.

To become liable to a punishment or reprobation; to occur, to press on the senses.

INCURABILITY, īn-kū-rā-bil'ē-tē. f.

Impossibility of cure.

INCURABLE, īn-kū'rā-bl. a.

Not admitting remedy, not to be removed by medicine, irremediable, hopeless.

INCURABLENESS, īn-kū'rā-bl-nēs. f.

State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, īn-kū'rā-blē. ad.

Without remedy.

INCURIOUS, īn-kū'rē-ūs. a.

Negligent, inattentive, without curiosity.

INCURSION, īn-kōr'shūn. f.

Attack, mischievous occurrence; invasion, inroad, ravage.

INCURVATION, īn-kōr-vā'shūn. f.

The act of bending or making crooked; flexion of the body in token of reverence.

To **INCURVATE**, īn-kōr'vātē. v. a.

To bend, to crook.

INCURVITY, īn-kōr've-tē. f.

Crookedness, the state of bending inward.

To **INDAGATE**, īn'dā-gātē. v. a.

To search, to examine.

INDAGATION, īn-dā-gā'shūn. f.

Search, enquiry, examination.

INDAGATOR, īn'dā-gā-tōr. f.

A searcher, an enquirer, an examiner.

To **INDART**, īn-dārt'. v. a.

To dart in, to strike in.

To **INDEBT**, īn-dēt'. v. a. (374).

To put into debt; to oblige, to put under obligation.

INDEBTED, īn-dēt'ēd. part. a.

Obliged by something received, bound to restitution, having incurred a debt.

INDECENCY, īn-dē'sēn-sē. f.

Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners.

INDECENT, īn-dē'sēnt. a.

Unbecoming, unfit for the eyes or ears.

INDECENTLY, īn-dē'sēnt-lē. ad.

Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, īn-dē-sid'ū-ūs, or īn-dē-sid'jū-ūs. a. (293).

Not falling, not shed.

INDECLINABLE, īn-dē-kli'nā-bl. a.

Not varied by terminations.

INDECOROUS, īn-dēk'ō-rūs. a.

Indecent, unbecoming.—See *Decorous*.

(17) Nothing can show more with what servility we sometimes follow the Latin accentuation than pronouncing this word with the accent on the penultimate. In the Latin *decorus* the *o* is long, and therefore has the accent; but in *decorous* the *o* is short, and the accent is consequently removed to the antepenultimate; this alteration of accent obtains likewise when the word is used in English, and this accentuation is perfectly agreeable to our own analogy; but because

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67 (546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mât, mât; — pine, pia; —

the Latin adjective *indecorus* has the penultimate long, and consequently the accent on it, we must desert our own analogy, and servilely follow the Latin accentuation, though that accentuation has no regard to analogy; for why *decorus* and *indecorus*, words which have a similar derivation and meaning, should have the penultimate of different quantities, can be resolved into nothing but the caprice of custom; but that so clear an analogy of our own language should be subservient to the capricious usages of the Latin, is a satire upon the good sense and taste of Englishmen. Dr. Ash is the only one who places the accent on the antepenultimate of this word; but his single authority ought to be decisive when there is so much analogy on his side.—See Principles, No. 512.

INDECORUM, *in-dé-kô'rûm*. **s.**
Indecency, something unbecoming.

INDEED, *in-dé-ed'*. **ad.**

In reality, in truth; above the common gate; this is to be granted that; it is used to note a full concession.

INDEFATIGABLE, *in-dé-fât'té-gâ-bl.*
a. Unwearied, not tired, not exhausted by labour.

INDEFATIGABLY, *in-dé-fât'té-gâ-blé*. **ad.**
Without weariness.

INDEFECTIBILITY, *in-dé-fék-té-bil'ë-té*. **f.**
The quality of suffering no decay, of being subject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE, *in-dé-fék'té-bl.* **a.**
Unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFENSIBLE, *in-dé-fén'sé-bl.* **a.**
(439). What cannot be defended or maintained.

INDEFEASIBLE, *in-dé-fé'zé-bl.* **a.**
(439). Not to be cut off, not to be vacated, irrevocable.

INDEFINITE, *in-déf'ë-nít.* **a.** (156).
Not determined, not limited, not settled; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

INDEFINITELY, *in-déf'ë-nít-lé*. **ad.**
Without any settled or determinate limitation; to a degree indefinite.

INDEFINITITUDE, *in-dé-fin'ë-thüde*. **f.**
Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

INDELIBERATE, *in-dé-lib'bér-ate*. (91). **a.**

INDELIBERATED, *in-dé-lib'bér-ate*. **a.**
Unpremeditated, done without consideration.

INDELIBLE, *in-dé'lë-bl.* **a.**
Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

INDELICACY, *in-dé'lë-kâ-sé*. **f.**
Want of delicacy, want of elegant decency.

INDELICATE, *in-dé'lë-kâ-kâte*. **a.** (91).
Wanting decency, void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, *in-dém-né-fé-kâ'shün*. **f.**
Security against loss or penalty; reimbursement of loss or penalty.

TO INDEMNIFY, *in-dém'né-fl.* **v. a.**
To secure against loss or penalty; to maintain un hurt.

INDEMNITY, *in-dém'né-té*. **f.**
Security from punishment, exemption from punishment.

TO INDENT, *in-dént'*. **v. a.**

To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth.

TO INDENT, *in-dént'*. **v. n.**

To contract, to make a compact.

INDENT, *in-dént'*. **f.**

Inequality, incisure, indentation.

INDENTATION, *in-dé-n-tâ'shün*. **f.**

An indenture, waving in any figure.

INDENTURE, *in-dén'thüre*. **f.** (461).

A covenant so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

INDEPENDENCE, *in-dé-pén'dénsé*. **f.**

INDEPENDENCY, *in-dé-pén'dénsé-sé*. **f.**
Freedom, exemption from reliance or control, state over which none has power.

INDEPENDENT, *in-dé-pén'dént*. **a.**

Not depending, not supported by any other, not relying on another, not controlled; not relating to any thing else, as to a superior.

INDEPENDENT, *in-dé-pén'dént*. **f.**

One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.

INDEPENDENTLY, *in-dé-pén'dént-lé*. **ad.**

Without reference to other things.

INDESERT, *in-dé-zért'*. **f.**

Want of merit.

INDESINENTLY, *in-dés'sé-nént-lé*. **ad.**

Without cessation.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, *in-dé-strük'té-bl.* **a.**

Not to be destroyed.

INDETERMINABLE, *in-dé-tér'mé-ná-bl.* **a.**

Not to be fixed, not to be defined or settled.

INDETERMINATE, *in-dé-tér'mé-nát*. **a.**

Unfixed, not defined, indefinite.

INDETERMINATELY, *in-dé-tér'mé-ná-té-lé*. **ad.**

Indefinitely, not in any settled manner.

INDETERMINED, *in-dé-tér'mín'd*. **a.**

Unsettled, unfixed.

INDETERMINATION, *in-dé-tér'mé-ná'shün*. **f.**

Want of determination, want of resolution.

INDEVOTION, *in-dé-vô'shün*. **f.**

Want of devotion, irreligion.

INDEVOUT, *in-dé-vô't*. **a.**

Not devout, not religious, irreligious.

INDEX, *in'déks*. **f.**

The discoverer, the pointer out; the hand that points to any thing; the table of contents to a book.

INDEXERITY, *in-déks-tér'ë-té*. **f.**

Want of dexterity, want of readiness.

INDIAN, *in'dé-äñ*. **f.** (294).

A native of India.

INDIAN, *in'dé-äñ*. **a.**

Belonging to India.

INDICANT, *in'dé-kânt*. **a.**

Showing, pointing out, that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

TO INDICATE, *in'dé-kâte*. **v. a.**

To show, to point out; in physick, to point out a remedy.

INDICATION, *in-dé-kâ'shün*. **f.**

Mark, token, sign, note, symptom; discovery made, intelligence given.

INDICATIVE, *in-dík'kâ-tiv*. **a.**

Showing, informing, pointing out; in grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

INDICATIVELY, *in-dík'kâ-tiv-lé*. **ad.**

In such a manner as shows or betokens.

TO INDICT, *in-dite'*.

See **INDITS**, and its derivatives.

INDICTION, *in-dík'tshün*. **f.**

Declaration, proclamation; an epocha of the Roman calendar, instituted by Constantine the Great.

INDIFFERENCE, *in-díff'er-énsé*. **f.**

INDIFFERENCE, *in-díff'er-éns-sé*. **f.**

f. Neutrality, suspension; impartiality; negligence, want of affection, unconcernedness; state in which no moral or physical reason preponderates.

INDIFFERENT, *in-díff'er-ént*. **ad.**

Neutral, not determined to either side; unconcerned, inattentive, regardless; impartial, disinterested; passable, of a middling state; in the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

INDIFFERENTLY, *in-díff'er-ént-lé*. **ad.**

Without distinction, without preference; in a neutral state, without wish or aversion; not well, tolerably, passably, middlingly.

INDIGENCE, *in'dé-jénsé*. **f.**

INDIGENCE, *in'dé-jén-sé*. **f.**

Want, penury, poverty.

INDIGENOUS, *in-did'jé-nüs*. **a.**

Native to a country.

INDIGENT, *in'dé-jént*. **a.**

Poor, needy, necessitous; in want, wanting; void, empty.

INDIGEST, *in-dé-jélt'*. **f.**

INDIGESTED, *in-dé-jé's'ted*. **f.**

Not separated into distinct orders; not formed, or shaped; not coagulated in the stomach; not brought to suppuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, *in-dé-jé's'té-bl.* **a.**

Not conquerable in the stomach.

INDIGATION, *in-dig'nâ'shün*. **f.**

f. The act of pointing out or showing.

INDIGN, *in-dine'*. **a.** (385).

Unworthy, undeserving; bringing indignity.

INDIGNANT, *in-dig'nânt*. **a.**

Angry, raging, inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNATION, *in-dig'nâ'shün*. **f.**

Anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superior; the effect of anger.

INDIGNITY, *in-dig'né-té*. **f.**

Contumely, contemptuous injury, violation of right accompanied with insult.

INDIGO, *in'dé-gô*. **f.** (112).

A plant, by the Americans called anil, used in dying for a blue colour.

INDIRECT, *in-dé-rékt'*. **a.**

Not straight, not rectilinear; not tending otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to a point; not fair, not honest.

INDIRECTION, *in-dé-rékt'shün*. **f.**

Oblique means, tendency not in a straight line; dishonest practice.

INDIRECTLY, *in-dé-rékt'lé*. **ad.**

Not in a right line, obliquely; not in express terms; unfairly, not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, *in-dé-rékt'nâs*. **f.**

Obliquity; unfairness.

INDISCERNIBLE, *in-díz-zér'né-bl*. **a.**

Not perceptible, not discoverable.

INDISCERNIBLY, *in-díz-zér'né-blé*. **ad.**

In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCREPABLE, *in-dis-sérp'té-bl*. **a.**

Not. Not.

IND

IND

INE

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tābe, tāb, bāll; —ōlī; —pōlānd; —iħin, THIS.

a. Not to be separated, incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCREPTIBILITY, īn-dīs-sērp-tē-blī'ē-tē. f.

Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY, īn-dīs-kāv'ūr-ē. f.

The state of being hidden.

INDISCREET, īn-dīs-krēt'. a.

Impudent, incautious, inconsiderate, injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, īn-dīs-krēt'lē. ad.

Without prudence.

INDISCRETION, īn-dīs-krēsh'ūn. f.

Impudence, rashness, inconsideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, īn-dīs-krim'ē-nātē. a. (91).

Undistinguishable, not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, īn-dīs-krim'ē-nātē-lē. ad.

Without distinction.

INDISPENSABLE, īn-dīs-pēn'sā-bl. a.

Not to be remitted, not to be spared, necessary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, īn-dīs-pēn'sā-bl-nēs. f.

State of not being to be spared, necessity.

INDISPENSABLY, īn-dīs-pēn'sā-blē. ad.

Without dispensation, without remission, necessarily.

TO INDISPOSE, īn-dīs-pōz'. v. a.

To make unfit; to disincite, to make averse; to disorder, to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder slightly with regard to health; to make unfavourable.

INDISPOSEDNESS, īn-dīs-pō'zēd-nēs. f.

State of unfitness or disinclination, depraved state.

INDISPOSITION, īn-dīs-pō-zish'ūn. f.

Disorder of health, tendency to sickness; disinclination, dislike.

INDISPUTABLE, īn-dīs-pū-tā-bl. a.

Uncontroversial, incontestable.—See *Disputable*.

INDISPUTABLENESS, īn-dīs-pū-tā-bl-nēs. f.

The state of being indisputable, certainty.

INDISPUTABLY, īn-dīs-pū-tā-blē. ad.

Without controversy, certainly; without opposition.

INDISSOLUBLE, īn-dīz-zōl'vā-bl. a.

Indissoluble, not separable as to its parts; not to be broken, binding for ever.

INDISSOLUBILITY, īn-dīs-sō-lū-bil'ē-tē. f.

Resistance of a dissolving power, firmness, stability.

INDISSOLUBLE, īn-dīs'sō-lū-bl. a.

Resisting all separation of its parts, firm, stable; binding for ever, subsisting for ever. See *Dissible*.

INDISSOLUBLENES, īn-dīs'sō-lū-bl-nēs. f.

Indissolubility, resistance to separation of parts.

INDISSOLUBLY, īn-dīs'sō-lū-blē. ad.

In a manner resisting all separation; for ever, obligatorily.

INDISTINCT, īn-dīs-tīnk'. a.

Not plainly marked, confused; not exactly discerning.

INDISTINCTION, īn-dīs-tīnk'shūn. f.

Confusion, uncertainty; omission of discrimination.

INDISTINCTLY, īn-dīs-tīnk'lē. ad.

Confusedly, uncertainly; without being distinguished.

INDISTINCTNESS, īn-dīs-tīnk'thēs. f.

Confusion, uncertainty.

INDISTURBANCE, īn-dīs-tōr'bānsē. f.

Calmness freedom from disturbance.

INDIVIDUAL, īn-dē-vīd'jū-āl. f.

A single being, as opposed to the species.

INDIVIDUAL, īn-dē-vīd'ū-āl, or īn-dē-vīd'jū-āl. a.

Separate from others of the same species, single, numerically one; undivided, not to be parted or disjoined.

{ The tendency of *d* to go into *j*, when the accent is before and *u* after it, is evident in this, and the succeeding words.—See Principles, No. 293, 294, 376.

INDIVIDUALITY, īn-dē-vīd-ū-āl'ē-tē. f.

Separate or distinct existence.

INDIVIDUALLY, īn-dē-vīd'ū-āl-ē. ad.

With separate or distinct existence, numerically.

TO INDIVIDUATE, īn-dē-vīd'ū-ātē. v. a.

To distinguish from others of the same species, to make single.

INDIVIDUATION, īn-dē-vīd-ū-āt' shūn. f.

That which makes an individual.

INDIVIDUITY, īn-dē-vīd-ū-āl'ē-tē. f.

The state of being an individual, separate existence.

INDIVISIBILITY, īn-dē-vīz-ē-bil'ē-tē. f.

INDIVISIBLENESS, īn-dē-vīz'ē-bil-nēs. f.

State in which no more division can be made.

INDIVISIBLE, īn-dē-vīz'ē-bl. a.

What cannot be broken into parts, so small as that it cannot be smaller.

INDIVISIBLY, īn-dē-vīz'ē-blē. ad.

So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE, īn-dō'sē-bl. a.

Unteachable, insusceptible of instruction.

INDOCIL, īn-dōs'sil. a.

Unteachable, incapable of being instructed.

INDOCILITY, īn-dō-sil'ē-tē. f.

Unteachableness, refusal of instruction.

TO INDOCTRINATE, īn-dōk'trē-nātē. v. a.

To instruct, to tincture with any science or opinion.

INDOCTRINATION, īn-dōk'trē-nāt' shūn. f.

Instruction, information.

INDOLENCE, īn'dō-lēnse. f.

INDOLENCY, īn'dō-lēn-sē. f.

Freedom from pain; laziness, inattention, listlessness.

INDOLENT, īn'dō-lēnt. a.

Free from pain; careless, lazy, inattentive, listless.

INDOLENTLY, īn'dō-lēnt-lē. ad.

With freedom from pain; carelessly, lazily, inattentively, listlessly.

TO INDOW, īn-dōū'. v. a.

To portion, to enrich with gifts. See *Endow*.

INDRAUGHT, īn'drāft. f.

An opening in the land into which the sea flows; inlet, passage inwards.

TO INDRENCH, īn-drēnsh'. v. a.

To soak, to drown.

INDUBIOUS, īn-dū'bē-ūs. a.

Not doubtful, not suspecting, certain.

INDUBITABLE, īn-dū'bē-tā-bl. a.

Undoubted, unquestionable.

INDUBITABLY, īn-dū'bē-tā-blē. ad.

Undoubtedly, unquestionably.

INDUBITATE, īn-dū'bē-tātē. a.

Unquestioned, certain, apparent, evident.

TO INDUCE, īn-dūs'. v. a.

To persuade, to influence any thing; to produce by persuasion or influence; to offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning; to produce; to introduce, to bring into view.

INDUCEMENT, īn-dūs'mēnt. f.

Motive to any thing, that which allure, or persuades to any thing.

INDUCER, īn-dū'sur. f.

A persuader, one that influences.

TO INDUCT, īn-dūkt'. v. a.

To introduce, to bring in; to put in actual possession of a benefice.

INDUCTION, īn-dūk'shūn. f.

Introduction, entrance; induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general; the act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE, īn-dūk'tiv. a.

Leading, persuasive, with To; capable to infer or produce.

TO INDUE, īn-dū'. v. a.

To invest.

TO INDULGE, īn-dōlje'. v. a.

To fondle, to favour, to gratify with concession; to grant, not of right, but favour.

TO INDULGE, īn-dōlje'. v. n.

To be favourable.

INDULGENCE, īn-dōl'jēnsē. f.

INDULGENCY, īn-dōl'jēn-sē. f.

Fondness, fond kindness; forbearance, tenderness, opposite to rigour; favour granted; grant of the church of Rome.

INDULGENT, īn-dōl'jēnt. a.

Kind, gentle; mild, favourable; gratifying, favouring, giving way to.

INDULGENTLY, īn-dōl'jēnt-lē. ad.

Without severity, without censure.

INDULT, īn-dōlt'. f.

Privilege or exemption.

TO INDURATE, īn'dū-rātē. v. n.

(293). To grow hard, to harden.

TO INDURATE, īn'dū-rātē. v. a.

To make hard; to harden the mind.

INDURATION, īn-dū-rā'shūn. f.

The state of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy, hardness of heart.

INDUSTRIOUS, īn-dūs'trē-ūs. a.

Diligent, laborious; designed, done for the purpose.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, īn-dūs'trē-ūs-lē. ad.

Diligently, laboriously, assiduously; for the set purpose, with design.

INDUSTRY, īn'dūs-trē. f.

Diligence, assiduity.

TO INEBRIATE, īn-ē'brē-ātē. v. a.

To intoxicate, to make drunk.

INEBRIATION, īn-ē-brē-ā'shūn. f.

Drunkenness, intoxication.

INEFFABILITY, īn-ēf-fā-bil'ē-tē. f.

Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE, īn-ēf'fā-bl. a.

Unspeakable.

INEFFABLY, īn-ēf'fā-blē. ad.

In a manner not to be expressed.

INEFFECTIVE, īn-ēf-fēk'tiv. a.

That which can produce no effect.

INEFFECTUAL,

(546).—Fâte, fâr, fall, fât; —mê, mêt; —pine, pin; —

INEFFECTUAL, in-éf-fék'tshû-bl. a.
Unable to produce its proper effect, weak, without power.

INEFFECTUALLY, in-éf-fék'tshû-bl-é. ad.
Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, in-éf-fék'tshû-bl-néss. f.
Inefficacy, want of power to perform the proper effect.

INEFFICACIOUS, in-éf-fé-kâ'fhus. a.
Unable to produce effects, weak, feeble.

INEFFICACY, in-éf-fé-kâ-sé. f.
Want of power, want of effect.

INELEGANCE, in-é'l-é-gânse. } f.
INELEGANCY, in-é'l-é-gân-sé. } f.
Absence of beauty, want of elegance

INELEGANT, in-é'l-é-gânt. a.
Not becoming, not beautiful, opposite to elegant; mean, despicable, contemptible.

INELOQUENT, in-é'l-ó-kwént. a.
Not persuasive, not oratorical.

INEPT, in-épt'. a.
Unfit, useless, trifling, foolish.

INEPTLY, in-épt'lé. ad.
Triflingly, foolishly, unskillfully.

INEPTITUDE, in-ép'té-tûde. f.
Unfitness.

INEQUALITY, in-é-kwâl'é-té. f.
Difference of comparative quantity; unevenness, interchange of higher and lower parts; disproportion to any office or purpose, state of not being adequate, inadequateness; change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of rank or station.

INERRABILITY, in-ér-râ-bil'ité. f.
Exemption from error.

INERRABLE, in-ér-râ-bl. a. (405).
Exempt from error.

INERRABLENESS, in-ér-râ-bl-néss. f.
Exemption from error.

INERRABLY, in-ér-râ-blé. ad.
With security from error, infallibly.

INERRINGLY, in-ér-ring-lé. ad.
Without error.

INERT, in-ért'. a.
Dull, sluggish, motionless.

INERTLY, in-ért'lé. ad.
Sluggishly, dully.

INESCATION, in-é-s-kâ'fhus. f.
The act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE, in-é-s'té-mâ-bl. a.
Too valuable to be rated, transcending all price.

INEVIDENT, in-év'é-dént. a.
Not plain, obscure.

INEVITABILITY, in-év'-é-tâ-bil'ité. f.
Impossibility to be avoided, certainty.

INEVITABLE, in-év'é-tâ-bl. a.
Unavoidable, not to be escaped.

INEVITABLY, in-év'é-tâ-blé. ad.
Without possibility of escape.

INEXCUSABLE, in-éks-kû'zâ-bl. a.
Not to be excused, not to be palliated by apology.

INEXCUSABLENESS, in-éks-kû'zâ-bl-néss. f.
Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

INEXCUSABLY, in-éks-kû'zâ-blé. ad.
To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

INEXHALABLE, in-éks-hâ'lâ-bl. a.
That which cannot evaporate.

INEXHAUSTED, in-éks-hâws'ted. a.
emptied, not possible to be emptied.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-éks-hâws'té-bl.
a. Not to be spent.

INEXISTENT, in-égz-is'tént. a. (478)
Not having being, not to be found in nature.

INEXISTENCE, in-égz-is'ténsé. f.

Want of being, want of existence.

INEXORABLE, in-éks'ô-râ-bl. a.
Not to be entreated, not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, in-éks-pé'dé-énsé }
INEXPEDIENCY, in-éks-pé'dé-énsé } s.
Want of fitness, want of propriety, unsuitableness to time or place.

INEXPEDIENT, in-éks-pé'dé-ént. a. (293). Inconvenient, unfit, improper.

INEXPERIENCE, in-éks-pé're-éns. f.

Want of experimental knowledge.

INEXPERIENCED, in-éks-pé're-éns. a.
Not experienced.

INEXPERT, in-éks-pért'. a.

Unskilful, unskilled.

INEXPRIABLE, in-éks-pé-â-bl. a.

Not to be atoned; not to be mollified by atonement.

INEXPRIABLY, in-éks-pé-â-blé. ad.

To a degree beyond atonement.

INEXPLICABLE, in-éks-plé-kâ-bl. a.

Incapable of being explained.

INEXPLICABLY, in-éks-plé-kâ-blé. ad.

In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE, in-éks-pré'sé-bl.

a. Not to be told, not to be uttered, unutterable.

INEXPRESSIBLY, in-éks-pré'sé-blé.

ad. To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered.

INEXPUGNABLE, in-éks-pùg'nâ-bl. a.

a. Impregnable, not to be taken by assault, not to be subdued.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, in-éks-tîng'-gwish-â-bl. a.

Unquenchable.

INEXTRICABLE, in-éks-tré-kâ-bl. a.

Not to be disentangled, not to be cleared.

INEXTRICABLY, in-éks-tré-kâ-blé. ad.

To a degree of perplexity not to be disintangled.

TO INEYE, in-é'. v. n.

To inoculate, to propagate trees by the infusion of a bud into a foreign stock.

INFALLIBILITY, in-fâl-lé-bil'ité. f.

INFALLIBLENES, in-fâl'lé-bl-néss } f.
Inerrability, exemption from error.

INFALLIBLE, in-fâl'lé-bl. a.

Privileged from error, incapable of mistake.

INFALLIBLY, in-fâl'lé-blé. ad.

Without danger of deceit, with security from error, certainly.

TO INFAME, in-fâme'. v. a.

To represent to disadvantage, to defame, to censure publickly.

INFAMOUS, in-fâ-mûs. a.

Publickly branded with guilt, openly censured.

INFAMOUSLY, in-fâ-mûs-lé. ad.

With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach; shamefully, scandalously.

INFAMOUSNESS, in-fâ-mûs-néss. } f.
INFAMY, in-fâ-mé. } f.

Publick reproach, notoriety of bad character.

INFANCY, in-fân-sé. f.

The first part of life; first age of anything, beginning, original.

INFANT, in-fânt. f.

A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year; in law, a young person to the age of one and twenty.

INFANTA, in-fân-tâ. f.

A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFANTICIDE, in-fân'té-side. f. (143)

The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

INFANTILE, in-fân-tile. a. (145).

Pertaining to an infant.

INFANTRY, in-fân-tré. f.

The foot soldiers of an army.

TO INFATUATE, in-fât'hâ-â-te. v. a.

To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

INFATUATION, in-fâtsh-â-â-shôn. f.

The act of striking with folly, deprivation of reason.

INFEASIBLE, in-fé'zé-bl. a.

Inpracticable.

TO INFECT, in-fékt'. v. a.

To act upon by contagion, to affect with communicated qualities, to hurt by contagion; to fill with something hurtfully contagious.

INFECTION, in-fék'fhus. f.

Contagion, mischief by communication.

INFECTIONOUS, in-fék'fhus. a.

Contagious, influencing by communicated qualities.

INFECTIONOUSLY, in-fék'fhus-lé. ad.

Contagiously.

INFECTIONNESS, in-fék'fhus-néss. f.

The quality of being infectious, contagiousness.

INFECTIVE, in-fék'tiv. a.

Having the quality of contagion.

INFECUND, in-fék'ünd. a.

Unfruitful, infertile.—See *Fecund*.

INFECUNDITY, in-fék-kün'dé-té. f.

Want of fertility.

INFELICITY, in-fé-lis'sé-té. f.

Unhappiness, misery, calamity.

TO INFER, in-fér'. v. a.

To bring on, to induce; to draw conclusions from foregoing premises.

INFERENCE, in-fér-énsé. f.

Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

INFERRIBLE, in-fér'ré-bl. a.

Deducible from premised grounds.

INFERNALITY, in-fé-ré-ôr'ité. f.

Lower state of dignity or value.

INFERIOR, in-fé'ré-ôr. a.

Lower in place; lower in station or rank of life; lower in value or excellency; subordinate.

INFERIOR, in-fé'ré-ôr. f.

One in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERNAL, in-fér'nâl. a.

Hellish, tartarean.

INFERNAL, in-fér'nâl. f.

One that comes from hell, one exceedingly wicked.

INFERNAL STONE, in-fér'nâl-stône'. f.

The lunar caustick.

INFERTILE, in-fér'til. a. (140).

Unfruitful, not productive.

INFERTILITY, in-fér-tîl'ité. f.

Unfruitfulness.

TO INFEST, in-fést'. v. a.

To harass, to distract, to plague.

INFESTIVITY, in-fés-tiv'ité. f.

Mournfulness, want of cheerfulness.

INFESTRED,

INF

INF

ING

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tōbe, tōb, bōll; — dōl; — pōund; — thin, this.

INFESTRED, *in-fēs'tūr'd.* a.

Rankling, inveterate; properly *infested*.

INFEDATION, *in-fū-dā'shūn.* f.

The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

INFIDEL, *in'fē-dēl.* f.

An unbeliever, a miscreant, a pagan, one who rejects Christianity.

INFIDELITY, *in-fē-dēl'ē-tē.* f.

Want of faith; disbelief of Christianity; treachery, deceit.

INFINITE, *in'fē-nīt.* a.

Unbounded, unlimited, immense; it is hyperbolically used for large, great.

INFINITELY, *in'fē-nīt-lē.* ad.

Without limits, without bounds, immensely.

INFINITENESS, *in'fē-nīt-nēs.* f.

Innumerable, boundlessness.

INFINITESIMAL, *in-fē-nē-tēs'sē-*

māl. a.

Infinitively divided.

INFINITIVE, *in-fīn'ē-tīv.* a.

Unconfined, belonging to that mode of a verb which expresses the action or being indefinitely.

INFINITUDE, *in-fin'ē-tūdē.* f.

Infinity, immensity; boundless number.

INFINITY, *in-fin'ē-tē.* f.

Immensity, boundlessness, unlimited qualities; endless number.

INFIRM, *in-fērm'.* a.

Weak, feeble, disabled of body; weak of mind, irresolute; not stable, not solid.

INFIRMARY, *in-fēr'mā-rē.* f.

Lodgings for the sick.

INFIRMITY, *in-fēr'mē-tē.* f.

Weakness of sex, age, or temper; failing, weakness, fault; disease, malady.

INFIRMNESS, *in-fērm'nēs.* f.

Weakness, feebleness.

To **INFIX**, *in-fiks'.* v. a.

To drive in, to fasten.

To **INFLAME**, *in-flām'.* v. a.

To kindle, to set on fire; to kindle desire; to exaggerate, to aggravate; to heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter; to provoke, to irritate; to fire with passion.

To **INFLAME**, *in-flām'.* v. n.

To grow hot, and painful by obstructed matter.

INFLAMER, *in-flā'mēr.* f.

The thing or person that inflames.

INFLAMMABILITY, *in-flām-mā-bl'ē-tē.* f.

The quality of catching fire.

INFLAMMABLE, *in-flām'mā-bl.* a.

Easy to be set on flame.

INFLAMMABleness, *in-flām'mā-bl-nēs.* f.

The quality of easily catching fire.

INFLAMMATION, *in-flām-mā'shūn.* f.

The act of setting on flame; the state of being in flame; the heat of any morbid part occasioned by obstruction; the act of exciting fervour of mind.

INFLAMMATORY, *in-flām'mā-tōr-ē.* a.

Having the power of inflaming.—For the *s.* see *Domeſick*.

To **INFLATE**, *in-flātē.* v. a.

To swell with wind; to fill with the breath.

INFILATION, *in-flā'shōn.* f.

The state of being swelled with wind, flatulence.

To **INFLECT**, *in-flek't.* v. a.

To bend, to turn; to change or vary; to vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION, *in-flek'shōn.* f.

The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.

INFLECTIVE, *in-flek'tiv.* a.

Having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBILITY, *in-flek's-ē-bil'ē-tē.* f.

Stiffness, quality of resisting flexure; obstinacy, temper not to be bent, inexorable persistancy.

INFLEXIBLE, *in-flek's-ē-bl.* a.

Not to be bent; not to be prevailed on, immoveable; not to be changed or altered.

INFLEXIBLY, *in-flek's-ē-blē.* ad.

Inexorably, invariably.

To **INFILCT**, *in-flik't.* v. a.

To put in act or impose as a punishment.

INFILCTER, *in-flik'tūr.* f.

He who punishes.

INFILCTION, *in-flik'shōn.* f.

The act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.

INFILCTIVE, *in-flik'tiv.* a.

That which is laid on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE, *in'flū-ēnse.* f.

Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs; ascendant power, power of directing or modifying.

To **INFLUENCE**, *in'flū-ēnse.* v. a.

To act upon with directive or impulsive power, to modify to any purpose.

INFILUENT, *in'flū-ēnt.* a.

Flowing in.

INFILUENTIAL, *in'flū-ēn'shōl.* a.

Exerting influence or power.

INFILUX, *in'flūks.* f.

Act of flowing into any thing; infusion.

To **INFOLD**, *in-fold'.* v. a.

To invol'e, to inwrap.

To **INFOLIATE**, *in-fō'lē-ātē.* v. a.

(91). To cover with leaves.

To **INFORM**, *in-fōrm'.* v. a.

To animate, to actuate by vital powers; to instruct, to supply with new knowledge, to acquaint; to offer an accusation to a magistrate.

To **INFORM**, *in-fōrm'.* v. n.

To give intelligence.

INFORMANT, *in-fōr'mānt.* f.

One who gives information or instruction; one who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION, *in-fōr'mā'shōn.* f.

Intelligence given, instruction; charge or accusation exhibited; the act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER, *in-fōrm'ēr.* f.

One who gives intelligence; one who discovers offenders to the magistrates.

INFORMIDABLE, *in-fōr'mē-dā-bl.* a.

Not to be feared, not to be dreaded.

INFORMITY, *in-fōr'mē-tē.* f.

Shapelessness.

INFORMOUS, *in-fōr'mōs.* a.

Shapeless, of no regular figure.

To **INFRACT**, *in-frākt'.* v. a.

To break.

INFRACTION, *in-frāk'shōn.* f.

The act of breaking, breach, violation.

INFRAIGIBLE, *in-frān'jē-bl.* a.

Not to be broken.

INFREQUENCY, *in-frē'kwēn-sē.* f.

Uncommonness, rarity.

INFREQUENT, *in-frē'kwēnt.* a.

Rare, uncommon.—See *Frequent*.

To **INFRIGIDATE**, *in-frid'jē-date.*

v. a. To chill, to make cold.

To **INFRINGE**, *in-frinjē'.* v. a.

To violate, to break laws or contracts; to destroy, to hinder.

INFRINGEMENT, *in-frinjē'mēnt.* f.

Breach, violation.

INFRINGER, *in-frinjē'ēr.* f.

A breaker, a violator.

INFURIATE, *in-fū'rē-ātē.* a. (91).

Enraged, raging.

INFUSION, *in-fū'shōn.* f.

The act of darkening or blackening.

To **INFUSE**, *in-fūzē'.* v. a.

To pour in, to instil; to pour into the mind, to inspire into; to steep in any liquor with gentle heat; to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused; to inspire with.

INFUSIBLE, *in-fū'zē-bl.* a. (439).

Possible to be infused; incapable of dissolution, not fusible.

INFUSION, *in-fū'zhōn.* f.

The act of pouring in, instillation; the act of pouring into the mind, inspiration; the act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling; the liquor made by infusion.

INFUSIVE, *in-fū'siv.* a. (158) (428).

Having the power of infusion or being infused.

INGATHERING, *in-gāth'ēr-ing.* f.

The act of gathering in harvest.

To **INGEMINATE**, *in-jēm'mē-nātē.*

v. a. To double, to repeat.

INGEMINATION, *in-jēm-mē-nā'-shōn.* f.

Repetition, republication.

INCENDER, *in-jēn'dār-ēr.* f.

He that generates.—See *Engender*.

INGENERABLE, *in-jēn'ē-rā-bl.* a.

Not to be produced or brought into being.

INGENERATE, *in-jēn'ē-rā-tē.* (91).

INGENERATED, *in-jēn'ē-rā-tēd.*

a. Inborn, innate, inbred; unbegotten.

INGENIOUS, *in-jē'nē-ūs.* a.

Witty, inventive, possessed of genius.

INGENIOUSLY, *in-jē'nē-ūs-lē.* ad.

Wittily, subtilty.

INGENIOUSNESS, *in-jē'nē-ūs-nēs.* f.

Wittiness, subtilty.

INGENITE, *in-jēn'it.* a. (240).

Innate, inborn, ingenerate.

INGENUITY, *in-jē-nū'ē-tē.* f.

Wit, invention, genius, subtilty, acuteness, craft.

INGENUOUS, *in-jē-nū'ō-s.* a.

Open, fair, candid, generous, noble; free-born, not of servile extraction.

INGENUOUSLY, *in-jē-nū'ō-s-lē.* ad.

Openly, fairly, candidly, generously.

INGENUOUSNESS, *in-jē-nū'ō-s-nēs.* f.

Openness, fairness, candour.

INGESTION, *in-jēs'tshōn.* f.

The act of throwing into the stomach.

INGLORIOUS, *in-glō'rē-ūs.* a.

Void of honour, mean, without glory.

INGLORIOUSLY, *in-glō'rē-ūs-lē.* ad.

With ignominy.

INGOT, *in'gōt.* f.

A mass of metal.

To **INGRAFT**, *in-grāft'.* v. a.

To propagate trees by grafting; to plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another; to plant any thing not native; to fix deep, to settle.

INGRAFT-

☞ (546). — **Fate, flir, fall, fat ; — mē, mēt ; — plē, pln ; —**

- INGRAFTMENT**, *in-grāft'mēnt*. f.
The act of ingrafting; the sprig ingrafted.
- INGRATE**, *in-grātē*.
INGRATEFUL, *in-grātē'fūl*. } a.
Ungrateful, unthankful; unpleasing to the
fene.
- TO INGRATIATE**, *in-grāt'fē-tātē*. v. a.
To put in favour, to recommend to kind-
ness.
- INGRATITUDE**, *in-grāt'tē-tūdē*. f.
Retribution of evil for good, unthankful-
ness.
- INGREDIENT**, *in-grē'djēnt*. f.
Component part of a body consisting of dif-
ferent materials.
- INGRESS**, *in-grēs*. f.
Entrance, power of entrance.
- INGRESSION**, *in-grēsh'ēn*. f.
The act of entering.
- INGUINAL**, *ing'gwē-nāl*. a.
Belonging to the groin.
- TO INGULPH**, *in-gōlf'*. v. a.
To swallow up in a vast profundity; to cast
into a gulf.
- TO INGURGITATE**, *in-gōr'jē-tātē*.
v. a. To swallow.
- INGURGITATION**, *in-gōr-jē-tā'fūn*.
f. Voracity.
- INGUSTABLE**, *in-gōs'tā-bl*. a.
Not perceptible by the taste.
- INHABILE**, *in-hāb'īl*, or *in-ā-bēl'*.
a. Unskillful, unready, unfit, unqualified.
Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan have, in
my opinion, very properly accented this
word on the second syllable; but the French
accentuation on the last seems the most cur-
rent. For though the origin of this word is
the Latin *inhabilis*, it came to us through the
French *inbabile*, and does not seem yet natu-
ralized.
- TO INHABIT**, *in-hāb'īt*. v. a.
To dwell in, to hold as a dweller.
- TO INHABIT**, *in-hāb'īt*. v. n.
To dwell, to live.
- INHABITABLE**, *in-hāb'ē-tā-bl*. a.
Capable of affording habitation; incapable
of inhabitants, not habitable, uninhabitable.
In these last senses now hot used.
- INHABITANCE**, *in-hāb'īt-āns*. f.
Residence of dwellers.
- INHABITANT**, *in-hāb'īt-tānt*. f.
Dweller, one that lives or resides in a place.
- INHABITATION**, *in-hāb'ē-tā'fūn*.
f. Habitation, place of dwelling; the act of
inhabiting or planting with dwellings, state
of being inhabited; quantity of inhabi-
tants.
- INHABITER**, *in-hāb'īt-ōr*. f.
One that inhabits, a dweller.
- TO INHALE**, *in-hālē*. v. a.
To draw in with air, to inspire.
- INHARMONIOUS**, *in-hār-mō'nē-ōs*.
a. Unmusical, not sweet of sound.
- TO INHERE**, *in-hērē*. v. n.
To exist in something else.
- INHERENT**, *in-hē'rent*. a.
Existing in something else, so as to be inse-
parable from it, innate, inborn.
- TO INHERIT**, *in-hēr'īt*. v. a.
To receive or possess by inheritance; to
possess, to obtain possession of.
- INHERITABLE**, *in-hēr'īt-ā-bl*. a.
Transmissible by inheritance, obtainable by
succession.
- INHERITANCE**, *in-hēr'īt-āns*. f.
Patrimony, hereditary possession; in Shakes-
- peare, possession; the reception of posse-
tion by hereditary right.
- INHERITOR**, *in-hēr'īt-ōr*. f.
An heir, one who receives any thing by suc-
cession.
- INHERITRESS**, *in-hēr'īt-rēs*. a.
An heiress.
- INHERITRIX**, *in-hēr'īt-trīks*. f.
An heiress.
- TO INHERSE**, *in-hērēs*. v. a.
To inclose in a funeral monument.
- INHESION**, *in-hēz'zhūn*. f.
Inherence, the state of existing in something
else.
- TO INHIBIT**, *in-hīb'īt*. v. a.
To restrain, to hinder, to repress, to check;
to prohibit, to forbid.
- INHIBITION**, *in-hē-bīsh'ūn*. f.
Prohibition, embargo; in law, inhibition
is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from
farther proceeding in the cause depending
before him.
- TO INHOLD**, *in-hōld'*. v. a.
To have inherent, to contain in itself.
- INHOSPITABLE**, *in-hōs'pē-tā-bl*. a.
Affording no kindness nor entertainment to
strangers.
- INHOSPITALITY**, *in-hōs'pē-tā-bl-nēs*.
ad. Unkindly to strangers.
- INHOSPITABLENESS**, *in-hōs'pē-tā-bl-nēs*.
f.
- INHOSPITALITY**, *in-hōs-pē-tāl'*.
ē-tē.
Want of hospitality, want of courtesy to
strangers.
- INHUMAN**, *in-hū'mān*. a.
Barbarous, savage, cruel, uncompassionate.
- INHUMANITY**, *in-hū'mān'ē-tē*. f.
Cruelty, savagery, barbarity.
- INHUMANLY**, *in-hū'mān-lē*. ad.
Savagely, cruelly, barbarously.
- TO INHUMATE**, *in-hū'mātē*. } v. a.
TO INHUME, *in-hūmē*. } v. a.
To bury, to inter.
- TO INJECT**, *in-jēkt'*. v. a.
To throw in, to dart in.
- INJECTION**, *in-jēk'fūn*. f.
The act of casting in; any medicine made to
be injected by a syringe, or any other instru-
ment, into any part of the body; the act of
filling the vessels with wax, or any other
proper matter, to shew their shapes and ra-
mifications.
- INIMICAL**, *in-im'ē-kāl*, or *in-ē-mī'*
kāl. a.
Hostile, contrary, repugnant.
- ☞ This word sprung up in the House of
Commons about ten years ago, and has since
been so much in use as to make us wonder
how we did so long without it. It had, in-
deed, one great recommendation, which
was, that it was pronounced in direct oppo-
sition to the rules of our own language. An
Englishman, who had never heard it pro-
nounced, would, at first sight, have placed
the accent on the antepenultimate, and have
pronounced the penultimate *i* short; but the
vanity of showing its derivation from the
Latin *inimicus*, where the penultimate *i* is
long; and the very oddity of pronouncing
this *i* long in *inimical* made this pronuncia-
tion fashionable. I know it may be urged,
that this word, with respect to sound, was as
great an oddity in the Latin language as it is
in ours; and that the reason for making the
i long was its derivation from *amicus*. It
will be said too, that, in other words, such
as *aromaticus*, *tyrannicus*, *rhetorius*, &c. the *i*

was only terminational; but in *inimicus* it
was radical, and therefore intitled to the
quantity of its original *amicus*. In answser
to this, it may be observed, that this was no
reason for placing the accent on that syllable
in Latin. In that language, whenever the
penultimate syllable was long, whether rad-
ical or terminational, it had always the
accent on it. Thus the numerous termina-
tions in *alis* and *ator*, by having the penulti-
mate *a* long, had always the accent on that
letter, while the *i* in the terminations *ilis* and
itis never had the accent, because that vowel
was always short. But allowing for a mom-
ent that we ought servilely to follow the
Latin accent and quantity in words which
we derive from that language; this rule, at
least, ought to be restricted to such words as
have preferred their Latin form, as *orator*,
senator, *character*, &c. yet in these words
we find the Latin penultimate accent en-
tirely neglected, and the English antepenulti-
mate adopted. But if this Latin accent
and quantity should extend to words from
the Latin that are anglicised, then we ought
to pronounce *divinity*, *de-vine-e-ty*; *severity*,
se-ver-e-ty; and *urbanity*, *ur-bane-e-ty*. In
short, the whole language would be meta-
morphosed, and we should neither pro-
nounce English nor Latin, but a Babylonish
dialect between both.

- INIMITABILITY**, *in-im'ē-tā-bl'ē-tē*.
f. Incapacity to be imitated.
- INIMITABLE**, *in-im'ē-tā-bl*. a.
Above imitation, not to be copied.
- INIMITABLY**, *in-im'ē-tā-bl*. ad.
In a manner not to be imitated, to a degree
of excellence above imitation.
- TO INJOIN**, *in-jōin'*. v. a.
To command, to enforce by authority.—See
ENJOIN; in Shakespeare, to join.
- INIQUITOUS**, *in-ik'kwē-tūs*. a.
Unjust, wicked.
- INIQUITY**, *in-ik'kwē-tē*. f.
Injustice, unreasonableness; wickedness,
crime.
- INITIAL**, *in-nīsh'īl*. a.
Placed at the beginning; incipient, not
complete.
- TO INITIATE**, *in-nīsh'ē-ātē*. v. a.
To enter, to instruct in the rudiments of an
art.
- TO INITIATE**, *in-nīsh'ē-ātē*. v. n.
To do the first part, to perform the first rite.
- INITIATE**, *in-nīsh'ē-ātē*. a.
Unpractised.
- INITIATION**, *in-nīsh-ē-ā'līfūn*. f.
The act of entering of a new comer into any
art or slate.
- INJUCNDITY**, *in-jū-kūn'dē-tē*. f.
Unpleasantness.
- INJUDICABLE**, *in-jū'dē-kā-bl*. a.
Not cognizable by a judge.
- INJUDICIAL**, *in-jū-dīsh'īl*. a.
Not according to form of law.
- INJUDICIOUS**, *in-jū-dīsh'ūs*. a.
Void of judgment, without judgment.
- INJUDICIOUSLY**, *in-jū-dīsh'ūs-lē*.
ad. With ill judgment, not wisely.
- INJUNCTION**, *in-jūnk'fūn*. f.
Command, order, precept; in law, injunc-
tion is an interlocutory decree out of the
chancery.
- TO INJURE**, *in'jūr*. v. a.
To hurt unjustly, to mischief undeservedly,
to wrong; to annoy, to affect with any in-
convenience.
- INJURER**, *in'jōr-ōr*. f.
He that hurts another unjustly.

INJURIOUS,

INN

INO

INQ

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tāb, bāll; —dīl; —pōlānd; —tbin, this.

INJURIOUS, *in-jū'rē-ūs.* a.

Unjust, invasive of another's rights; guilty of wrong or injury; mischievous, unjustly hurtful; detraitory, contumelious reproachful.

INJURIOUSLY, *in-jū'rē-ūs-lē.* ad.

Wrongfully, hurtfully, with injustice.

INJURIOUSNESS, *in-jū'rē-ūs-nēs.* f.

Quality of being injurious.

INJURY, *in-jū-rē.* f.

Hurt without justice; mischief, detriment; annoyance; contumelious language, reprehensible appellation.

INJUSTICE, *in-jūs'tis.* f.

Iniquity, wrong.

INK, *ink.* f.

The black liquor with which men write; ink is used for any liquor with which they write, as red ink, green ink.

TO INK, *ink.* v. a.

To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN, *ink'hōrn.* f.

A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

INKLE, *ink'kl.* f.

A kind of narrow fillet, a tape.

INKLING, *ink'ling.* f.

Hint, whisper, intimation.

INKMAKER, *ink'mā-kōr.* f.

He who makes ink.

INKY, *ink'k.* a.

Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black as ink.

INLAND, *in'lānd.* a.

Interior, lying remote from the sea.

INLAND, *in'lānd.* f.

Interior or midland parts.

INLANDER, *in'lān-dōr.* f.

Dweller remote from the sea.

TO INLAPIDATE, *in-lāp'ē-dātē.* v. a.

To make stony, to turn to stone.

TO INLAY, *in-lā'.* v. a.

To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum; to make variety by being inserted into bodies, to variegate.

INLAY, *in'lā.* f. (492) (498).

Matter inlaid, wood formed to inlay.

TO INLAW, *in-lāw'.* v. a.

To clear of outlawry or attainder.

INLET, *in'lēt.* f.

Passage, place of ingress, entrance.

INLEY, *in'lē.* a.

Interior, internal, secret.

INMATE, *in'mātē.* f.

Inmates are those that are admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man.

INMOST, *in'mōst.* a.

Deepest within, remotest from the surface.

INN, *in.* f.

A house of entertainment for travellers; a house where students are boarded and taught.

TO INN, *in.* v. n.

To take up temporary lodging.

TO INN, *in.* v. a.

To house, to put under cover.

INNATE, *in-nātē.* (91). } a.INNATED, *in-nā'tēd.* } a.

Inborn, ingenerate, natural, not superadded; not adscititious.

INNATENESS, *in-nātē'nēs.* f.

The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, *in-nāv'i-vā-gā-bl.* a.

Not to be passed by sailing.

INNER, *in'nār.* a.

Interior, not outward.

INNERMOST, *in'nār-mōst.* a.

Remotest from the outward part.

INNHOLDER, *in'hōl-dōr.* f.

A man who keeps an inn.

INNINGS, *in'nīngz.* f.

Lands recovered from the sea.

INKEEPER, *in'kēp'ēr.* f.

One who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE, *in'nō-sēnse.* } f.INNOCENCY, *in'nō-sēn-sē.* } f.

Purity from injurious action, untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed; harmlessness, innocence; simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

INNOCENT, *in'nō-sēnt.* a.

Pure from mischief; free from any particular guilt; unhurtful, harmless in effects.

INNOCENT, *in'nō-sēnt.* f.

One free from guilt or harm; a natural, an idiot.

INNOCENTLY, *in'nō-sēnt-lē.* ad.

Without guilt; with simplicity, with silliness or imprudence; without hurt.

INNOCUOUS, *in-nōk'kū-ūs.* a.

Harmless in effects.

INNOCUOUSLY, *in-nōk'kū-ūs-lē.* ad.

Without mischievous effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, *in-nōk'kū-ūs-nēs.* f.

Harmlessness.

TO INNOVATE, *in'nō-vātē.* v. a.

To bring in something not known before; to change by introducing novelties.

INNOVATION, *in-nō-vā'thūn.* f.

Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVATOR, *in'nō-vā-tōr.* f.

An introduction of novelties; one that makes changes by introducing novelties.

INNOXIOUS, *in-nōk'shūs.* a.

Free from mischievous effects; pure from crimes.

INNOXIOUSLY, *in-nōk'shūs-lē.* ad.

Harmlessly.

INNOXIOUSNESS, *in-nōk'shūs-nēs.* f.

Harmlessness.

INNUENDO, *in-nū-ēn'dō.* f.

An oblique hint.

INNUMERABLE, *in-nū'mūr-ā-bl.* a.

Not to be counted for multitude.

INNUMERABLY, *in-nū'mūr-ā-blē.* ad.

Without number.

INNUMEROUS, *in-nū'mūr-ūs.* a.

Too many to be counted.

TO INOCULATE, *in-ōk'kū-lātē.* v. a.

To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock, to practise inoculation; to yield a bud to another stock.

INOCULATION, *in-ōk'kū-lā'thūn.* f.

Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines; the practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected.

INOCULATOR, *in-ōk'kū-lā-tōr.* f.

One that practises the inoculation of trees; one who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

INODOROUS, *in-ō'dūr-ūs.* a.

Wanting scent, not affecting the nose.

INOFFENSIVE, *in-ōf-fēn'siv.* a.

Giving no scandal, giving no provocation; giving no pain, causing no terror; harmless, innocent.—See *Offensive*.

INOFFENSIVELY, *in-ōf-fēn'siv-lē.*

ad. Without appearance of harm, without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, *in-ōf-fēn'siv-nēs.* f.

Harmlessness.

INOFFICIOUS, *in-ōf-fish'ūs.* a.

Not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others.—See *Official*.

INOPINATE, *in-ōp'ē-nātē.* a.

Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE, *in-ōp-pōr-tūnē.* a.

Unseasonable, inconvenient.

INORDINACY, *in-ōr'dē-nā-sē.* f.

Irregularity, disorder.

INORDINATE, *in-ōr'dē-nātē.* a. (91).

Irregular, disorderly, deviating from right.

INORDINATELY, *in-ōr'dē-nātē-lē.*

ad. Irregularly, not rightly.

INORDINATENESS, *in-ōr'dē-nātē-nēs.* f.

Want of regularity, intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION, *in-ōr-dē-nā'thūn.* f.

Irregularity, deviation from right.

INORGANICAL, *in-ōr-gān'ē-kāl.* a.

Void of organs or instrumental parts.

TO INOSCOLATE, *in-ōs'kū-lātē.* v. n.

To unite by apposition or contact.

INOSCOLATION, *in-ōs-kū-lā'thūn.* f.

Union by conjunction of the extremities.

INQUEST, *in'kwēst.* f.

Judicial enquiry or examination; a jury who are summoned to enquire into any matter, and give in their opinion upon oath; enquiry, search, study.

INQUIETUDE, *in-kwī'ē-thē.* f.

Disturbed state, want of quiet, attack on the quiet.

TO INQUINATE, *in'kwē-nātē.* v. a.

To pollute, to corrupt.

INQUINATION, *in-kwē-nā'thūn.* f.

Corruption, pollution.

INQUIRABLE, *in-kwī'rā-bl.* a.

That of which inquisition or quest may be made.

TO INQUIRE, *in-kwī're.* v. n.

To ask questions, to make search, to exert curiosity on any occasion; to make examination.

TO INQUIRE, *in-kwī're.* v. a.

To ask about, to seek out, as he enquired the way.

INQUIRER, *in-kwī'rōr.* f.

Searcher, examiner, one curious and inquisitive; one who interrogates, one who questions.

INQUIRY, *in-kwī'rē.* f.

Interrogation, search by question; examination, search.

INQUISITION, *in-kwī-zish'ūn.* f.

Judicial inquiry; examination, discussion; in law, a manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge; the court established in some countries for the detection of heresy.

INQUISITIVE, *in-kwīz'ē-tīv.* a.

Curious, busy in search, active to pry into any thing.

INQUISITIVELY, *in-kwīz'ē-tīv-lē.*

ad. With curiosity, with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS, *in-kwīz'ē-tīv-nēs.* f.

Curiosity, diligence to pry into things hidden.

INQUISITOR, *in-kwīz'ē-tōr.* f.

One who examines judicially; an officer in the courts of inquisition.

To

45 (546). — Fâte, fâr, fall, fat ; — mè, mêt ; — plne, pîn ; —

TO INRAIL, in-râl'. v. a.

To enclose with rails.

INROAD, in'rôd'. s.

Incursion, sudden and desultory invasion.

INSANABLE, in-sân'nâ-bl. a.

Incurable, irremediable.

INSANE, in-sâne'. a.

Mad, making mad.

INSATIABLE, in-sâ'fhe-â-bl. a.

Greedy beyond measure, greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATIABLENESS, in-sâ'fhe-â-bl-nê's. s.

Greediness not to be appeased.

INSATIABLY, in-sâ'fhe-â-blé. ad.

With greediness not to be appeased.

INSATIATE, in-sâ'fhe-â-te. a. (91).

(542). Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATURABLE, in-sâtsh'û-râ-bl. a.

(461). Not to be glutted, not to be filled.

TO INSCRIBE, in-skrib'. v. a.

To write on any thing, it is generally applied to something written on a monument; to mark any thing with writing; to assign to a patron without a formal dedication; to draw a figure within another.

INSCRIPTION, in-skrip'/shûn. s.

Something written or engraved; title; inscription of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE, in-skrub'tâ-bl. a.

Unsearchable, not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

TO INSCULP, in-skulp'. v. a.

To engrave, to cut.

INSCULPTURE, in-skulp'tshûre. s.

(461). Any thing engraved.

TO INSEAM, in-séme'. v. a.

To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

INSECT, in'sekt. s.

Insects are so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies; any thing small or contemptible.

INSECTOR, in-sék-tâ'tûr. s.

One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.

INSECTILE, in-sék'til. a. (140).

Having the nature of insects.

INSECTOLOGER, in-sék-tôl'ô-jûr. s. (518). One who studies or describes insects.

INSECURE, in-sé-kûr'. a.

Not secure, not confident of safety; not safe.

INSECURITY, in-sé-kû'rë-té. s.

Uncertainty, want of reasonable confidence; want of safety, danger, hazard.

INSEMINATION, in-sém-mè-nâ'shûn. s. The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSENATE, in-sén'sâte. a. (91).

Stupid, wanting thought, wanting sensibility.

INSENSIBILITY, in-sén-sé-bil'ë-té.

s. Inability to perceive; stupidity, dulness of mental perception; torpor, dulness of corporal sense.

INSENSIBLE, in-sén'sé-bl. a.

Impenetrable, not discoverable by the senses; slowly gradual; void of feeling, either mental or corporeal; void of emotion or affection.

INSENSIBleness, in-sén'sé-bl-nê's. s.

Absence of perception, inability to perceive.

INSENSIBLY, in-sén'sé-blé. ad.

Imperceptibly, in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses; by slow degrees; without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABILITY, in-sép-pâr-â-bil'ë-té.

INSEPARABLENESS, in-sép-pâr-â-bl-nê's. s.

The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

INSEPARABLE, in-sép-pâr-â-bl. a.

Not to be disjoined, united so as not to be parted.

INSEPARABLY, in-sép-pâr-â-blé. ad.

With indissoluble union.

TO INSERT, in-sért'. v. a.

To place in or among other things.

INSERTION, in-sér'shûn. s.

The act of placing any thing in or among other matter; the thing inserted.

TO INSERVE, in-sér've. v. a.

To be of use to an end.

INSERVIENT, in-sér've-é-ént. a.

Conducive, of use to an end.

TO INSHELL, in-shé'l. v. a.

To hide in a shell.

TO INSHIP, in-ship'. v. a.

To shut in a ship, to stow, to embark.

TO INSHRINE, in-shrine'. v. a.

To inclose in a shrine or precious case.

INSIDE, in'side. s.

Interior part, part within.

INSIDIATOR, in-sid-e-â-tûr. s.

One who lies in wait.

INSIDIOUS, in-sid'e-âs, or in-sid'je-âs. a. (293) (294).

Sly, circumventive, diligent to entrap, treacherous.

INSIDIOUSLY, in-sid'e-âs-lé. ad.

In a fly and treacherous maner, with malicious artifice.

INSIGHT, in'site. s.

Inspection, deep view, knowledge of the interior parts.

IN SIGNIFICANCE, in-sig-nif'fè-kânsé.

IN SIGNIFICANCY, in-sig-nif'fè-kânsé. s.

Want of meaning, unmeaning terms; unimportance.

IN SIGNIFICANT, in-sig-nif'fè-kânt. a.

Wanting meaning, void of signification; unimportant, wanting weight, ineffectual.

IN SIGNIFICANTLY, in-sig-nif'fè-kânt-lé. ad.

Without meaning; without importance or effect.

INSINCERE, in-sín-sére'. a.

Not what he appears, not hearty, dissembling, unfaithful; not found, corrupted.

INSINCERITY, in-sín-sé-ré-té. s.

Dissimulation, want of truth or fidelity.

TO INSINEW, in-sín'nù. v. a.

To strengthen, to confirm.

INSINUANT, in-sín'nù-ânt. a.

Having the power to gain favour.

TO INSINUATE, in-sín'nù-âte. v. a.

To introduce any thing gently; to push gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to impart directly; to instil, to infuse gently.

TO INSINUATE, in-sín'nù-âte. v. n.

To wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees; to deal into imperceptibly; to

be conveyed insensibly; to enfold, to wreath, to wind.

INSINUATION, in-sín-nú-â'shûn. s.

The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

INSINUATIVE, in-sín-nú-â-tiv. a.

Stealing on the affections.

INSINUATOR, in-sín-nú-â-tûr. s.

He that insinuates.

INSIPID, in-sip'pid. a.

Without taste; without spirit, without pathos, flat, dull, heavy.

INSIPIDITY, in-sé-pid'ë-té. s.

INSIPIDNESS, in-sip'pid-nê's. s.

Want of taste; want of life or spirit.

INSIPIDLY, in-sip'pid-lé. ad.

Without taste, dully.

INSIPIENCE, in-sip'ë-é-nse. s.

Folly, want of understanding.

TO INSIST, in-sist'. v. n.

To stand or rest upon; not to recede from terms or assertions, to persist in; to dwell upon in discourse.

INSISTENT, in-sis'tent. a.

Resting upon any thing.

INSITION, in-sísh'un. s.

The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.—See *Transplant*.

INSISTURE, in-sís'thûre. s. (461).

This word seems in Shakespeare to signify constancy or regularity.

TO INSNARE, in-snâr'. v. a.

To intrap, to catch in a trap, gin, or snare, to inveigle; to intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

INSNARER, in-snâ'rûr. s.

He that insnates.

INSOCIAL, in-sô'fhe-â-bl. a.

Averse from conversation; incapable of connexion or union.

INSOBRIETY, in-sô-brî'ë-té. s.

Drunkenness, want of sobriety.

TO INSOLATE, in-sô-lâ-té. v. a.

To dry in the sun, to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLATION, in-sô-lâ'shûn. s.

Exposition to the sun.

INSOLENCE, in-sô-léñse. s.

INSOLENCY, in-sô-léñ-sé. s.

Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

INSOLENT, in-sô-léñt. a.

Contemptuous of others, haughty, overbearing.

INSOLENTLY, in-sô-léñt-lé. ad.

With contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.

INSOLVABLE, in-sôl'vâ-bl. a.

Such as admits of no solution, or explication; that cannot be paid.

INSOLUBLE, in-sôl'lû-bl. a.

Not to be dissolved or separated.

INSOLVENT, in-sôl'vent. a.

Unable to pay.

INSOLVENCY, in-sôl'ven-sé. s.

Inability to pay debts.

INSOMUCH, in-sô-mûtsh'. conj.

So that, to such a degree that.

TO INSPECT, in-spékt'. v. a.

To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTION, in-spék'thûn. s.

Prying examination, narrow and close survey; superintendence, presiding care.

INSPECTOR, in-spék'tûr. s.

A prying examiner; a superintendent.

INSPER-

INS

INS

INS

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt — tūbe, tūb, būl ; — dīl ; — pōund ; — thīn, THIS.

INSPERSION, īn-spēr' shūn. f.

A sprinkling.

To **INSPHERE**, īn-sfēr'. v. a.

To place in an orb or sphere.

INSPIRABLE, īn-spi' rā-bl. a.

Which may be drawn in with the breath.

INSPIRATION, īn-spē-rā' shūn. f.

The act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power.

To **INSPIRE**, īn-spīr'. v. n.

To draw in the breath.

To **INSPIRE**, īn-spīr'. v. a.

To breathe into, to infuse into the mind; to animate by supernatural infusion; to draw in with the breath.

INSPIRER, īn-spī' rūr. f.

He that inspires.

To **INSPIRIT**, īn-spīr' it. v. a.

To animate, to enliven, to fill with life and vigour.

To **INSPISATE**, īn-spīs' sāt. v. a.

To thicken, to make thick.

INSPISATION, īn-spīs-sā' shūn. f.

The act of making any liquid thick.

INSTABILITY, īn-stā-bil' ē-tē. f.

Inconstancy, fickleness, mutability of opinion or conduct.

INSTABLE, īn-stā' bl. a.

Inconstant, changing.

To **INSTALL**, īn-stāll'. v. a. (84)

(406). To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

INSTALLATION, īn-stāl-lā' shūn. f.

The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

INSTALMENT, īn-stāll'mēnt. f.

The act of installing; the seat in which one is installed; payments made at different times.

INSTANCE, īn'stāns. } f.

INSTANCY, īn'stān-sē. }

Importunity, urgency, solicitation; motive, influence, pressing argument; prosecution or process of a suit; example, document.

To **INSTANCE**, īn'stāns. v. n.

To give or offer an example.

INSTANT, īn'stānt. a.

Pressing, urgent; immediate, without any time intervening, present; quick, without delay.

INSTANT, īn'stānt. f.

Instant is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; the present or current month.

INSTANTANEOUS, īn-stān-tā' nē-ōs.

a. Done in an instant, acting at once without any perceptible succession.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, īn-stān-tā' nē-ōs-lē. ad.

In an indivisible point of time.

INSTANTLY, īn'stānt-lē. ad.

Immediately, without any perceptible intervention of time; with urgent importunity.

To **INSTATE**, īn-stāt'. v. a.

To place in a certain rank or condition; to invest. Obsolete.

INSTAURATION, īn-stāw-rā' shūn. f.

Restoration, reparation, renewal.

INSTEAD OF, īn-stēd'. prep. (234).

In room of, in place of; equal to.

To **INSTEEP**, īn-stēp'. v. a.

To soak, to macerate in moisture; to lay under water.

INSTEP, īn'stēp. f.

The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

To **INSTIGATE**, īn'stē-gāt. v. a.

To urge to ill, to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION, īn'stē-gā' shūn. f.

Incitement to a crime, encouragement, impulse to ill.

INSTIGATOR, īn'stē-gā-tōr. f. (521).

Inciter to ill.

To **INSTILL**, īn-stīl'. v. a.

To infuse by drops; to insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind, to infuse.

INSTILLATION, īn-stīl-lā' shūn. f.

The act of pouring in by drops; the act of infusing slowly into the mind; the thing infused.

INSTINCT, īn-stīkt'. a.

Moved, animated.

INSTINCT, īn'stīkt. f.

The power which determines the will of brutes; a desire or aversion in the mind not determined by reason or deliberation.

INSTINCTIVE, īn-stīkt'īv. a.

Acting without the application or choice of reason.

INSTINCTIVELY, īn-stīkt'īv-lē. ad.

By instinct, by the call of nature.

To **INSTITUTE**, īn'stē-tūt. v. a.

To fix, to establish, to appoint, to enact, to settle; to educate, to instruct, to form by instruction.

INSTITUTE, īn'stē-tūt. f.

Established law, settled order; precept, maxim, principle.

INSTITUTION, īn'stē-tū' shūn. f.

Act of establishing; establishment, settlement; positive law; education.

INSTITUTIONARY, īn'stē-tū' shūn-ār-ē. a.

Elemental, containing the first doctrines or principles of doctrine.

INSTITUTOR, īn'stē-tū-tōr. f.

An establisher, one who settles; instructor, educator.

INSTITUTIST, īn'stē-tū-tīst. f.

Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

To **INSTOP**, īn-stōp'. v. a.

To close up, to stop.

To **INSTRUCT**, īn-strōkt'. v. a.

To teach, to form by precept, to inform authoritatively; to model, to form.

INSTRUCTOR, īn-strōk'tōr. f.

A teacher, an institutor.

INSTRUCTION, īn-strōk' shūn. f.

The act of teaching, information; precepts conveying knowledge; authoritative information, mandate.

INSTRUCTIVE, īn-strōk'īv. a.

Conveying knowledge.

INSTRUMENT, īn-strū-mēnt. f.

A tool used for any work or purpose; a frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds; a writing containing any contract or order; the agent or mean of any thing; one who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

INSTRUMENTAL, īn-strū-mēnt'āl. a.

Conducive as means to some end, organisational; acting to some end, contributing to some purpose, helpful; consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments, not vocal.

INSTRUMENTALITY, īn-strū-mēnt'āl'ē-tē. f.

Subordinate agency, agency of any thing as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALLY, īn-strū-mēn'tāl-ē. ad.

In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, īn-strū-mēn'tāl-nēs. f.

Usefulness as means to an end.

INSUFFERABLE, īn-sūf' fér-ā-bl. a.

Intolerable, insupportable, intense beyond endurance; detestable, contemptible.

INSUFFERABLY, īn-sūf' fér-ā-blē. ad.

To a degree beyond endurance.

INSUFFICIENCY, īn-sūf-fish'ēn-sē. }

f. Inadequateness to any end or purpose.

INSUFFICIENT, īn-sūf-fish'ēnt. a.

Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose, wanting abilities.

INSUFFICIENTLY, īn-sūf-fish'ēnt-lē. ad.

With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLATION, īn-sūf-flā' shūn. f.

The act of breathing upon.

INSULAR, īn'shū-lār. (461). }

INSULAR, īn'shū-lār-ē. }

Belonging to an island.

INSULATED, īn'shū-lā-tēd. a.

Not contiguous on any side.

INSULSE, īn-sōl'sē. a.

Dull, insipid, heavy.

INSULT, īn'sōlt. f.

The act of leaping upon any thing; act of insolence or contempt.

To **INSULT**, īn-sōlt'. v. a.

To treat with insolence or contempt; to trample upon, to triumph over.

INSULTER, īn-sōlt'ōr. f.

One who treats another with insolent triumph.

INSULTINGLY, īn-sōlt'īng-lē. ad.

With contemptuous triumph.

INSUPERABILITY, īn-sū-pēr-ā-bl' ē-tē. f.

The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE, īn-sū-pēr-ā-bl. a.

Invincible, insuperable.

This word is frequently, but very incorrectly, pronounced as if written *insuperable*. The *s* is never aspirated when the accent is on the succeeding vowel, but in *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds.—See Principles, No. 454, 455.

INSUPERABLENESS, īn-sū-pēr-ā-bl-nēs. f.

Invincibleness, impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY, īn-sū-pēr-ā-blē. ad.

Invincibly, insuperably.

INSUPPORTABLE, īn-sūp-pōr-tā-bl.

a. Intolerable, insufferable, not to be endured.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, īn-sūp-pōr-tā-bl-nēs. f.

Insufferableness, the state of being beyond endurance.

INSUPPORTABLY, īn-sūp-pōr-tā-blē. ad.

Beyond endurance.

INSURMOUNTABLE, īn-sūr-mōdn' tā-bl. a.

Insuperable, not to be got over.

INSURMOUNTABLY, īn-sūr-mōdn' tā-blē. ad.

Invincibly, unconquerably.

INSUREC-

INT (546). — Pâte, fâr, fâtt, fât; — mè, mét; — pinc, pîn; —

INSURRECTION, in-sûr-ré-k'shún. f.
A sedition rising, a rebellious commotion.

INSUSURATION, in-sûr-sûr-râ' shún.
f. The act of whispering.

INTACTIBLE, in-ták'té-bl. a.
Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO, in-tál'yô. f. (388).
Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

INTASTABLE, in-tás'tâ-bl. ad.
Not raising any sensation in the organs of taste.

INTEGER, in'té-jér. f.
The whole of any thing.

INTEGRAL, in té-grâl. a.
Whole, applied to a thing, considered as comprising all its constituent parts; uninjured, complete, not defective; not fractional, not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL, in té-grâl. f.
The who made up of parts.

INTEGRITY, in-tég'gré-té. f.
Honesty, incorruptness; purity, genuine undulterate state; intrepidity.

INTEGUMENT, in-tég'gu-mént. f.
Any thing that covers or envelops another.

INTELLECT, in'tél-lék't. f.
The intelligent mind, the power of understanding.

INTELLECTION, in-tél-lék' shún. f.
The act of understanding.

INTELLECTIVE, in-tél-lék'tív. a.
Having power to understand.

INTELLECTUAL, in-tél-lék'tshúl-ál.
a. (461). Relating to the understanding, belonging to the mind, transfused by the understanding; perceived by the intellect, not the senses; having the power of understanding.

INTELLECTUAL, in-tél-lék'tshúl-ál.
f. Intellectual understanding, mental powers or faculties.

INTELLIGENCE, in-tél'lé-jénsé. } f.
INTELLIGENCE, in-tél'lé-jén-sé } f.

Commerce of information, notice, mutual communication; commerce of acquaintance, terms on which men live one with another; spirit, unbodied mind; understanding, skill.

INTELLIGENCER, in-tél'lé-jén-sôr.
f. One who sends or conveys news, one who gives notice of private or distant transactions.

INTELLIGENT, in-tél'lé-jént. a.
Knowing, instructed, skilful; giving information.

INTELLIGENTIAL, in-tél-lé-jé-né-shál.
a. Consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual, exercising understanding.

INTELLIGIBILITY, in-tél-lé-jé-bil'k. f.
Possibility to be understood.

INTELLIGIBLE, in-tél'lé-jé-bl. a.
To be conceived by the understanding.

INTELLIGIBleness, in-tél'lé-jé-blé-nés, f.
Possibility to be understood, perspicuity.

INTELLIGIBLY, in-tél'lé-jé-blé. ad.
So as to be understood, clearly, plainly.

INTEMPERATE, in-tém'ér-á-té. a. (91)
Undeified, unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT, in-tém'ér-á-mént. f.
Bad constitution.

INTEMPERANCE, in-tém'ér-ánsé. } f.
INTEMPERANCY, in-tém'ér-á-

f. Want of temperance, want of moderation, excess in meat or drink.

INTEMPERATE, in-tém'ér-á-té. a.
(91). Immoderate in appetite, excessive in meat or drink; passionate, ungovernable, without rule.

INTEMPERATELY, in-tém'ér-á-té-lé
ad. With breach of the laws of temperance; immoderately, excessively.

INTEMPERATENESS, in-tém'ér-á-té-néz. f.
Want of moderation.

INTEMPERATURE, in-tém'ér-á-tóre. f.
Excess of some quality.

TO INTEND, in-ténd'. v. a.
To mean, to design.

INTENDANT, in-tén'dânt. f.

An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

INTENDMENT, in-ténd'mént. f.
Intention, design.

TO INTENATE, in-tén'nér-á-té.
v. a. To make tender, to soften.

INTENERATION, in-tén'nér-á' shún.
f. The act of softening or making tender.

INTENIBLE, in-tén'bl. a.
That cannot hold.

INTENSE, in-téns'. a.

Raised to a high degree, strained, forced; vehement, ardent; kept on the stretch, anxiously attentive.

INTENSELY, in-téns'ly. ad.
To a great degree.

INTENSNESS, in-téns'nes. f.

The state of being affected to a high degree, contrariety to laxity or remission.

INTENSION, in-tén'shún. f.

The act of forcing or straining any thing.

INTENSIVE, in-tén'siv. a.

Stretched or increased with respect to itself; intent, full of care.

INTENSIVELY, in-tén'sim-lé. ad.

To a great degree.

INTENT, in-tént'. a.

Anxiously diligent, fixed with close application.

INTENT, in-tént'. f.

A design, a purpose, a drift, meaning.

INTENTION, in-tén'shún. f.

Design, purpose; the state of being intense or strained.

INTENTIONAL, in-tén'shún-ál. a.

Designed, done by design.

INTENTIONALLY, in-tén'shún-ál-é.

ad. By design, with fixed choice; in will, if not in action.

INTENTIVE, in-tén'tív. a.

Diligently applied, busily attentive.

INTENTIVELY, in-tén'tív-lé. ad.

With application, closely.

INTENTLY, in-tént'lé. ad.

With close attention, with close application, with eager desire.

INTENTNESS, in-tént'nes. f.

The state of being intent, anxious application.

TO INTER, in-tér'. v. a.

To cover under ground, to bury.

INTERCALAR, in-tér'kâ-lár. } a.

INTERCALARY, in-tér'kâ-lár-é. } a.

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 INTERCALE, in-tér'kâ-lâr.

v. a. To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION, in-tér'kâ-lâ' shún.
f. Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

TO INTERCEDE, in-tér-sé'd'. v. n.
To pose between; to mediate, to act between two parties.

INTERCEDER, in-tér-sé'e-dür. f.

One that intercedes, a mediator.

TO INTERCEPT, in-tér-sept'. v. a.
To stop and seize in the way; to obstruct, to cut off, to stop from being communicated.

INTERCEPTION, in-tér-sep' shún. f.
Obstruction, seizure by the way.

INTERCESSION, in-tér-sésh'ón. f.

Mediation, interposition, agency between two parties, agency in the cause of another.

INTERCESSOUR, in-tér-sés'sôr. f.
Mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

TO INTERCHAIN, in-tér-tshâne'. v. a.
To chain, to link together.

TO INTERCHANGE, in-tér-tshâne'. v. a.
v. a. To put each in the place of the other; to succeed alternately.

INTERCHANGE, in'tér-tshâne. f.
Commerce, permutation of commodities; alternate succession; mutual donation and reception.

INTERCHANGABLE, in-tér-tshâne' jâ-bl. a.
Capable of being interchanged; given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLY, in-tér-tshâne' jâ-blé. ad.
Alternately, in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHANGEMENT, in-tér-tshâne' mén. f.
Exchange, mutual transference.

INTERCIPIENT, in-tér-sip'k-é-ént. f.
An intercepting power, something that causes a stoppage.

INTERCISION, in-tér-sízh'ón. f.
Interruption.

TO INTERCLUDE, in-tér-klûd'. v. n.
To shut from a place or course by something intervening.

INTERCLUSION, in-tér-klú'zhún. f.
Obstruction, interception.

INTERCOLUMNIA, in-tér-kô-lûm-né-á' shún. f.
The space between the pillars.

TO INTERCOMMON, in-tér-kóm'm. v. n.
To feed at the same table.

INTERCOMMUNITY, in-tér-kóm'm-né-té. f.
A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOSTAL, in-tér-kôs'tál. a.
Placed between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, in-tér-kôrsé. f.
Commerce, exchange; communication.

INTERCURRENCE, in-tér-kôr'rense.
f. Passage between.

INTERCURRENT, in-tér-kôr'rênt. a.
Running between.

INTERDEAL, in-tér-déle'. f.
Traffick, intercourse.

TO INTERDIET, in-tér-dikt'. v. a.
To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit from the

— nō, mōvē, nōr; nōt; — tōbe, tōb, būl; — dōl; — pōund; — tōbin, THIS.

the enjoyment of communion with the church.

INTERDICT, *in-tēr-dikt*. f.

Prohibition, prohibiting decree; a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDICTION, *in-tēr-dik'shōn*. f.

Prohibition, forbidding decree; curse, from the papal interdict.

INTERDICTORY, *in-tēr-dik'tōr-ē*. a.

Belonging to an interdiction.—For the o, see *Domicick*.

To **INTEREST**, *in-tēr-ēst*. v. a.

To concern, to affect, to give share in.

INTEREST, *in-tēr-ēst*. f.

Concern, advantage, good; influence over others; share, part in any thing, participation; regard to private profit; money paid for use, usury; any surplus of advantage.

To **INTERFERE**, *in-tēr-fērē*. v. a.

To interpose, to intermeddle; to clash, to oppose each other.

INTERFERENCE, *in-tēr-fē'rēns*. f.

An interposing, an intermeddling.

INTERFLUENT, *in-tēr'floo-ēnt*. a.

(510). Flowing between.

INTERFULGENT, *in-tēr-fōl'jēnt*. a.

Shining between.

INTERFUSED, *in-tēr-fūz'd*. a.

Poured or scattered between.

INTERJACENCY, *in-tēr-jā'sōn-sē*. f.

The act or state of lying between; the thing lying between.

INTERJACENT, *in-tēr-jā'sēnt*. a.

Intervening, lying between.

INTERJECTION, *in-tēr-jēk'shōn*. f.

A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion, such as we in English, Oh! alas! ah! intervention, interpolation; &c. of something coming between.

INTERIM, *in-tēr-im*. f.

Mean time, intervening time.

To **INTERJOIN**, *in-tēr-jōin'*. v. n.

To join mutually, to intermarry.

INTERIOR, *in-tēr-rē-ōr*. a.

Internal, inner, not outward, not superficial.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, *in-tēr-nōl'lēdje*.

f. Mutual knowledge.

To **INTERLACE**, *in-tēr-lāsē*. v. a.

To intermix, to put one thing within another.

INTERLAPSE, *in-tēr-lāspē*. f.

The flow of time between any two events.

To **INTERLARD**, *in-tēr-lārd*. v. a.

To mix meat with bacon or fat; to interpose, to insert between; to diversify by mixture.

To **INTERLEAVE**, *in-tēr-lēvē*. v. a.

To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To **INTERLINE**, *in-tēr-līnē*. v. a.

To write in alternate lines; to correct by something written between the lines.

INTERLINEATION, *in-tēr-līn-ā-tōn*.

shōn. f.

Correction made by writing between the lines.

To **INTERLINK**, *in-tēr-link*. v. a.

To connect chains one to another, to join one in another.

INTERLOCUTION, *in-tēr-lō-kū'shōn*.

f. Dialogue, interchange of speech; preparatory proceeding in law.

INTERLOCUTOR, *in-tēr-lōk'ū-tōr*.

Dialogist, one that talks with another.

So great is the tendency of our language to the enclitical accent, that this word, though perfectly Latin, and having the penultimate a long, has not been able to preserve the accent on that syllable. Mr. Nares is the only orthoepist who places the accent on a; Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Entick, accent the antepenultimate syllable—See Principles, No. 518.

INTERLOCUTORY, *in-tēr-lōk'ū-tōr-ē*. a.

Consisting of dialogue; preparatory to decision.—For the last o, see *Domicick*.

To **INTERLOPE**, *in-tēr-lōpē*. v. n.

To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other.

INTERLOPER, *in-tēr-lōp'ūr*. f.

One who runs into business to which he has no right.

INTERLUCENT, *in-tēr-lū-sēnt*. a.

Shining between.

INTERLUDE, *in-tēr-lūdē*. f.

Something played at the intervals of festivity, a farce.

INTERLUENCY, *in-tēr-lū'ēn-sē*. f.

Water interposed, interposition of a flood.

INTERLUNAR, *in-tēr-lū'nār*.

INTERLUNARY, *in-tēr-lū'nār-ē*.

Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

INTERMARRIAGE, *in-tēr-mār'īdʒē*.

f. (go) (274). Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

To **INTERMARRY**, *in-tēr-mār'īrō*.

v. n. To marry some of each family with the other.

To **INTERMEDDLER**, *in-tēr-mēd'dl-ār*.

f. One that interposes officially.

INTERMEDIACY, *in-tēr-mē'dē-ā-sē*,

or *in-tēr-mē'jē-ā-sē*. f. (293).

Interposition, intervention.

INTERMEDIAL, *in-tēr-mē'dē-āl*, or

in-tēr-mē'jē-āl. a. (294).

Intervening, lying between, intervening.

INTERMEDIATE, *in-tēr-mē'dē-ātē*.

a. Intervening, interposed.—See *Immediate*.

INTERMEDIATELY, *in-tēr-mē'dē-ātē-lē*. ad. (376).

By way of intervention.—See *Immediate*.

INTERMENT, *in-tēr'mēnt*. f.

Burial, sepulture.

INTERMIGRATION, *in-tēr-mē-grā'*

shōn. f.

Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

INTERMINABLE, *in-tēr-mē-nā-bl*. a.

Immense, admitting no boundary.

INTERMINATE, *in-tēr'mē-nātē*. a.

Unbounded, unlimited.

INTERMINATION, *in-tēr-mē-nā'*

shōn. f.

Menace, threat.

To **INTERMINGLE**, *in-tēr-mīng'gl*.

v. a. To mingle, to mix some things among others.

To **INTERMINGLE**, *in-tēr-mīng'gl*.

v. n. To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION, *in-tēr-mīsh'ōn*. f.

R 12

Cessation for a time, pause, intermediate stop; intervening time; state of being intermittent; the space between the paroxysms of a fever.

INTERMISSIVE, *in-tēr-mīs'siv*. a.

Coming by fits, not continual.

To **INTERMIT**, *in-tēr-mīt*. v. a.

To forbear any thing for a time, to interrupt.

To **INTERMIT**, *in-tēr-mīt*. v. n.

To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms.

INTERMITTENT, *in-tēr-mīt'tēnt*. a.

Coming by fits.

To **INTERMIX**, *in-tēr-mīks*. v. a.

To mingle, to join, to put some things among others.

To **INTERMIX**, *in-tēr-mīks*. v. n.

To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE, *in-tēr-mīks'tūshōr*.

f. (46). Mass formed by mingling bodies; something additional mingled in a mass.

INTERMUNDANE, *in-tēr-mūnd'ānē*.

a. Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

INTERMURAL, *in-tēr-mū'rāl*. a.

Lying between walls.

INTERMUTUAL, *in-tēr-mū'tshū-āl*.

a. Mutual, interchanged.

INTERNAL, *in-tēr-nāl*. a.

Inward, intestine, not foreign.

INTERNAL, *in-tēr-nāl*. a.

Inward, not external; intrinsick, not depending on external accidents, real.

INTERNAL, *in-tēr-nāl*. ad.

Inwardly; mentally, intellectually.

INTERNECINE, *in-tēr-nē'sinē*. a.

Endeavouring mutual destruction.

INTERNECION, *in-tēr-nē'shōn*. f.

Massacre, slaughter.

INTERNUNCIO, *in-tēr-nūn'shē-ō*. f.

Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION, *in-tēr-pēl-lā'*.

shōn. f.

A summons, a call upon.

To **INTERPOLATE**, *in-tēr-pō-lātē*.

v. a. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong; to renew, to begin again.

INTERPOLATION, *in-tēr-pō-lā'shōn*.

f. Something added or put into the original matter.

INTERPOLATOR, *in-tēr-pō-lā-tōr*.

f. (521). One that foists in counterfeit passages.

INTERPOSAL, *in-tēr-pō'zāl*. f.

Interposition, agency between two persons; intervention.

To **INTERPOSE**, *in-tēr-pōzē*. v. a.

To mediate, to act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption.

INTERPOSER, *in-tēr-pō'zēr*.

f. One that comes between others; an intervening agent, a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, *in-tēr-pō-zish'ōn*.

f. Intervening agency; mediation, agency between parties; intervention, state of being placed between two; any thing interposed.

To **INTERPRET**, *in-tēr-prēt*.

v. a. To explain, to translate, to decipher, to give a solution.

INTERPRETABLE, *in-tēr'prē-tā-bē*.

a. Capable of being expounded.

INTERPRE-

(546). — **Fâte**, *fâr, fâl, fât*; — **mè**, *mêt*; — **pîne**; *pîn*; —

- INTERPRETATION**, *în-têr-pré-tâ'*. *shûn*. *f.*
The act of interpreting, explanation; the sense given by any interpreter, exposition.
INTERPRETATIVE, *în-têr'prê-tâ-tîv*.
a. Collected by interpretation.
INTERPRETATIVELY, *în-têr'prê-tâ-tîv-lé*. *ad.*
As may be collected by interpretation.
INTERPRETER, *în-têr'prê-tûr*. *f.*
An expositor, an expounder; a translator.
INTERPUNCTION, *în-têr-pônk'shûn*.
f. Pointing between words or sentences.
INTERREGNUM, *în-têr-rég'nûm*. *f.*
The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.
INTERREIGN, *în-têr-râne'*. *f.*
Vacancy of the throne.
To INTERROGATE, *în-têr'rô-gât*.
v. a. To examine, to question.
To INTERROGATE, *în-têr'rô-gât*.
v. n. To ask, to put questions.
INTERROGATION, *în-têr-rôg'gâ'fîv*.
f. A question put, an enquiry; a note that marks a question, thus?
INTERROGATIVE, *în-têr-rôg'gâ'fîv*.
a. Denoting a question, expressed in a questionary form of words.
INTERROGATIVE, *în-têr-rôg'gâ'fîv*.
f. A pronoun used in asking questions, as who? what?
INTERROGATIVELY, *în-têr-rôg'gâ'fîv-lé*. *ad.*
In form of a question.
INTERROCATOR, *în-têr'rô-gâ-tôr*. *f.*
(521). An asker of questions.
INTERROGATORY, *în-têr-rôg'gâ-tôr-é*. *f.*
A question, an enquiry.—For the last *e*, see *Domeick*.
INTERROGATORY, *în-têr-rôg'gâ-tôr-é*. *a.*
Containing a question, expressing a question.
To INTERRUPT, *în-têr-rôpt'*. *v. a.*
To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding by interposition; to divide, to separate.
INTERRUPTEDLY, *în-têr-rôp'têd-lé*.
ad. Not in continuity; not without stoppages.
INTERRUPTER, *în-têr-rôpt'ôr*. *f.*
He who interrupts.
INTERRUPTION, *în-têr-rôp'shûn*. *f.*
Interposition, breach of continuity; hindrance, stop, obstruction.
INTERSCAPULAR, *în-têr-skâp'pô-lâr*.
a. Placed between the shoulders.
To INTERSCIND, *în-têr-sînd'*. *v. a.*
To cut off by interruption.
To INTERSCRIBE, *în-têr-skîbre'*. *v. a.*
To write between.
INTERSECAT, *în-têr-sé'kant*. *a.*
Dividing any thing into parts.
To INTERSECT, *în-têr-sékt'*. *v. a.*
To cut, to divide each other mutually.
To INTERSECT, *în-têr-sékt'*. *v. n.*
To meet and cross each other.
INTERSECTION, *în-têr-sék'shûn*. *f.*
The point where lines cross each other.
To INTERSERT, *în-têr-sért'*. *v. a.*
To put in between other things.

- INTERSERTION**, *în-têr-sér'shûn*. *f.*
An insertion, or thing inserted between anything.
To INTERSPERSE, *în-têr-spérse'*. *v. a.*
To scatter here and there among other things.
INTERSPERSION, *în-têr-spér'shûn*. *f.*
The act of scattering here and there.
INTERSTELLAR, *în-têr-stêl'lâr*. *a.*
Intervening between the stars.
INTERSTICE, *în-têr'stîs*. *f.* (140).
Space between one thing and another; time between one act and another.
INTERSTITIAL, *în-têr-stish'âl*. *a.*
Containing interstices.
INTERTEXTURE, *în-têr-têks'thûre*.
f. Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.
To INTERTWINE, *în-têr-twîn'*. *v.*
To INTERTWIST, *în-têr-twîst'*. *a.*
To unite by twisting one in another.
INTERVAL, *în'têr-vâl*. *f.*
Space between places, interstice; time passing two assignable points; remission of a delirium or distemper.
To INTERVENE, *în-têr-vêne'*. *v. n.*
To come between things or persons.
INTERVENTION, *în-têr-vê'n'â-ént*. *a.*
Intercedent, passing between.
INTERVENTION, *în-têr-vê'n'shûn*. *f.*
Agency between persons; agency between antecedents and consequents; interpolation, the state of being interposed.
To INTERVERT, *în-têr-vêrt'*. *v. a.*
To turn to another course.
INTERVIEW, *în'têr-vû*. *f.*
Mutual fight, sight of each other.
To INTERVOLVE, *în-têr-vôlv'*. *v. a.*
To involve one within another.
To INTERWEAVE, *în-têr-wêve'*. *v.*
a. preter. Interwove, part. pass. Interwoven, Interwove, or Interweaved. To mix one with another in a regular texture, to intermingle.
INTESTABLE, *în-tês'tâ-bl*. *a.*
Disqualified to make a will.
INTESTATE, *în-tês'tâ-te*. *a.* (91).
Wanting a will, dying without a will.
INTESTINAL, *în-tês'tê-nâl*. *a.*
Belonging to the guts.
INTESTINE, *în-tês'tin*. *a.* (140).
Internal, inward; contained in the body; domestic, not foreign.
INTESTINE, *în-tês'tin*. *f.*
The gut, the bowel.
To INTHRALL, *în-thrâwl'*. *v. a.* (406)
To enslave, to shackle, to reduce to servitude.
INTHRALMENT, *în-thrâwl'mênt*. *f.*
Servitude, slavery.
To INTHRONE, *în-thrôn'*. *v. a.*
To raise to royalty, to seat on a throne.
INTIMACY, *în'tê-mâ-sé*. *f.*
Close familiarity.
INTIMATE, *în'tê-mâte*. *a.* (91).
Inmost, inward, intestine; familiar, closely acquainted.
INTIMATE, *în'tê-mâte*. *f.*
A familiar friend, one who is trusted with our thoughts.
To INTIMATE, *în'tê-mâte*. *v. a.*
To hint, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.
INTIMATELY, *în'tê-mâte-lé*. *ad.*
Closely, with intermixture of parts; familiarly, with close friendship.
- INTIMATION**, *în-tê-mâ'shûn*. *f.*
Hint, obscure or indirect declaration or direction.
To INTIMIDATE, *în-tîm'â-dât*. *v. a.*
To make fearful, to daunt, to make cowardly.
INTIRE, *în-tîre'*. *f.*
Whole, undiminished, unbroken.
INTIRENESS, *în-tîre'nâs*. *f.*
Wholeness, integrity.
INTO, *în'tô*. *prep.*
Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outside; noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.
INTOLERABLE, *în-tôl'lêr-â-bl*. *a.*
Insufferable, not to be endured; bad beyond sufferance.
INTOLERABleness, *în-tôl'lêr-â-bl-nâs*. *f.*
Quality of a thing not to be endured.
INTOLERABLY, *în-tôl'lêr-â-blé*. *ad.*
To a degree beyond endurance.
INTOLERANT, *în-tôl'lêr-ânt*. *a.*
Not enduring, not able to endure.
To INTOMB, *în-tôb'm*. *v. a.* (347).
To inclose in a funeral monument, to bury.
INTONATION, *în-tô-nâ'shûn*. *f.*
Manner of sounding.
To INTONE, *în-tône'*. *v. n.*
To make a slow protracted noise.
To INTORT, *în-tôrt'*. *v. a.*
To twist, to wreath, to wring.
To INTOXICATE, *în-tôks'â-kât*.
v. a. To inebriate, to make drunk.
INTOXICATION, *în-tôks-â-kâ'shûn*.
f. Inebriation, the act of making drunk, the state of being drunk.
INTRACTABLE, *în-trâk'tâ-bl*. *a.*
Ungovernable, stubborn, obstinate; unmanageable, furious.
INTRACTABLENESS, *în-trâk'tâ-bl-nâs*. *f.*
Obstinacy, perverseness.
INTRACTABLY, *în-trâk'tâ-blé*. *ad.*
Unmanageably, stubbornly.
INTRANQUILITY, *în-trân-kwîl'â-té*.
f. Unquietness, want of rest.
INTRAMUTABLE, *în-trâns-mû'tâ-bl*. *a.*
Unchangeable to any other substance.
To INTREASURE, *în-trêzh'ûre*. *v. a.*
To lay up as in a treasury.
To INTRENCH, *în-trêñsh'*. *v. n.*
To invade, to encroach, to cut off part of what belongs to another; to break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.
INTRENCHANT, *în-trêñsh'ânt*. *a.*
Not to be divided, not to be wounded, indivisible.
INTRENCHMENT, *în-trêñsh'mênt*. *f.*
Fortification with a trench.
INTREPID, *în-trêp'âd*. *a.*
Fearless, daring, bold, brave.
INTREPIDITY, *în-trê-pid'â-té*. *f.*
Fearlessness, courage, boldness.
INTREPIDLY, *în-trêp'âd-lé*. *ad.*
Fearlessly, boldly, daringly.
INTRICACY, *în'trê-kâ-sé*. *f.*
State of being entangled, perplexity, involvement.
INTRICATE, *în'trê-kât*. *a.* (91).
Entangled, perplexed, involved, complicated, obscure.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tāb, bāll; —ōil; —pōund; —t̄bim, THIS.

To INTRICATE, in'trē-kāt'. v. a.

(91). To perplex, to darken. Not in use.

INTRICATELY, in'trē-kāt'-lē. ad.

With involution of one in another, with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, in'trē-kāt'-nēs. f.

Perplexity, involution, obscurity.

INTRIGUE, in'trēg'. f. (112) (337).

A plot, a private transaction in which many parties are engaged; a love plot; intricacy, complication; the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem.

To INTRIGUE, in'trēg'. v. n.

To form plots, to carry on private designs; to carry on an affair of love.

INTRIGUER, in'trēg'ür. f.

One who busies himself in private transactions, one who forms plots, one who pursues women.

INTRIGUINGLY, in'trēg'ing-lē. ad.

With intrigue, with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, in-trin'sē-kāl. a.

Internal, solid, natural, not accidental.

INTRINSICALLY, in-trin'sē-kāl-ē. ad.

Internally, naturally, really; within, at the inside.

INTRINSICK, in-trin'sik. a.

Inward, internal, real, true; not depending on accident, fixed on the nature of the thing.

INTRINSECATE, in-trin'sē-kāt'. a.

Perplexed. Obsolete.

To INTRODUCE, in-trō-dūs'. v. a.

(376). To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person; to bring something into notice or practice; to produce, to give occasion; to bring into writing or discourse by proper prepartatives.

INTRODUCER, in-trō-dū'sür. f.

One who conducts another to a place or person; any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODUCTION, in-trō-dōk'shün. f.

The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice; the preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, in-trō-dōk'tiv. a.

Serving as the means to introduce something else.

INTRODUCTORY, in-trō-dōk'tōr-ē. a.

a. Previous, serving as a means to something farther.

INTROGRESSION, in-trō-grēsh'ün. f.

Entrance, the act of entering.

INTROMISSION, in-trō-miš'ün. f.

The act of sending in.

To INTROMIT, in-trō-mit'. v. a.

To send in, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter.

To INTROSPECT, in-trō-spēkt'. v. a.

To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPCTION, in-trō-spēk'shün. f.

A view of the inside.

INTROVENTION, in-trō-vē'nē-ēnt. a.

Entering, coming in.

To INTRUDE, in-trōdōd'. v. n.

To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence, to enter without invitation or permission; to encroach, to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

To INTRUDE, in-trōdōd'. v. a. (339).

To force without right or welcome.

INTRUDER, in-trōdōr. f.

One who forces himself into company or affords without right.

INTRUSION, in-trōz'zhün. f.

The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state; encroachment upon any person or place; voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

To INTRUST, in-trūst'. v. a.

To treat with confidence, to charge with any secret.

INTUITION, in-tū-īsh'ün. f.

Sight of any thing, immediate knowledge; knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason.

INTUITIVE, in-tū'é-tiv. a.

Seen by the mind immediately; seeing, not barely believing; having the power of discovering truth immediately without rationalization.

INTUITIVELY, in-tū'é-tiv-lē. ad.

Without deduction of reason, by immediate perception.

INTUMESCENCE, in-tū-mēs'sēnsē. f.

INTUMESCENCY, in-tū-mēs'sēns-sē. f. Swell, tumour.

INTURGESCENCE, in-tūr-jēs'sēnsē. f.

Swelling, the act or state of swelling.

To INTWINE, in-twine'. v. a.

To twist or wreath together; to incompass by circling round it.

To INVADE, in-vād'. v. a.

To attack a country, to make an hostile entrance; to assail, to assault.

INVADER, in-vā'dür. f.

One who enters with hostility into the possession of another; an assailant.

INVALID, in-vāl'id. a.

Weak, of no weight or efficacy.

INVALID, in-vā-lēcd'. f. (112).

One disabled by sickness or hurts.

To INVALIDATE, in-vāl'é-dāt'. v. a.

To weaken, to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALIDITY, in-vā-lid'é-tē. f.

Weakness, want of efficacy.

INVALUABLE, in-vāl'u-bl. a.

Precious above estimation, inestimable.

INVARIABLE, in-vā're-ā-bl. a.

Unchangeable, constant.

INVARIABLENESS, in-vā're-ā-bl-nēs. f.

Immutability, constancy.

INVARIABLY, in-vā're-ā-blē. ad.

Unchangeably, constantly.

INVASION, in-vā'zhün. f.

Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another, hostile encroachments.

INVASIVE, in-vā'siv. a. (158) (428).

Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions.

INVECTIVE, in-vēk'tiv. f. (140).

A severe censure in speech or writing.

INVECTIVE, in-vēk'tiv. a.

Satirical, abusive.

INVECTIVELY, in-vēk'tiv-lē. ad.

Satirically, abusively.

To INVEIGH, in-vā'. v. n. (249).

(390). To utter censure or reproach.

INVEIGHER, in-vā'ür. f.

Vehement railer.

To INVEIGLE, in-vē'gl. v. a. (250).

To persuade to something bad or hurtful, to wheedle, to allure.

INVEIGLER, in-vē'gl-ür. f.

Seducer, deceiver, allurer to ill.

To INVENT, in-vēnt'. v. a.

To discover, to find out; to forge, to contrive falsely; to feign; to produce something new in writing, or in mechanicks.

INVENTER, in-vēnt'ür. f.

One who produces something new, a deviser of something not known before; a teller of fictions.

INVENTION, in-vēn'shün. f.

Fiction; discovery; act of producing something new; forgery; the thing invented.

INVENTIVE, in-vēn'tiv. a.

Quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.

INVENTOR, in-vēnt'ür. f.

A finder out of something new; a contriver, a framer.

INVENTORIALLY, in-vēn-tō'rē-äl-ē. ad.

In manner of an inventory.

INVENTORY, in'ven-tūr-ē. f.

An account or catalogue of moveables.—For the o, see *Domesday*.

INVENTRESS, in-vēn'trēs. f.

A female that invents.

INVERSE, in'verse. a. (431).

Inverted, reciprocal, opposed to Direct.

INVERSION, in-vēr'shün. f.

Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last; change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT, in-vērt'. v. a.

To turn upside down, to place in contrary method or order to that which was before; to place the last first.

INVERTEDLY, in-vēr'tēd-lē. ad.

In contrary or reversed order.

To INVEST, in-vēst'. v. a.

To dress, to clothe, to array; to place in possession of a rank or office; to adorn, to grace; to confer, to give; to inclose, to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.

INVESTIENT, in-vēs'tshēnt. a.

Covering, clothing.

INVESTIGABLE, in-vēs'tē-gā-bl. a.

To be searched out, discoverable by rational disquisition.

To INVESTIGATE, in-vēs'tē-gātē. v. a.

To search out, to find out by rational disquisition.

INVESTIGATION, in-vēs'tē-gā'shün. f.

The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered; examination.

INVESTITURE, in-vēs'tē-tūrē. f.

The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice; the act of giving possession.

INVESTMENT, in-vēst'mēnt. f.

Dress, clothes, garment, habit.

INVETERACY, in-vēt'tē-ā-sē. f.

Long continuance of any thing bad; in phisick, long continuance of a disease.

INVETERATE, in-vēt'tē-ā-tē. a. (91).

Old, long established; obstinate by long continuance.

To INVETERATE, in-vēt'tē-ā-tē.

v. a. To harden or make obstinate by long continuance.

INVETERATENESS, in-vēt'tē-ā-tē-

nēs. f.

Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

INVETERATION, in-vēt'tē-ā-tō-shün. f.

The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, in-vid'ē-üs, or in-vid'

jē-üs. a. (293) (376).

Envious, malignant; likely to incur or to bring hatred.

INVIDIOUSLY, in-vid'ē-üs-lē. ad.

Malignantly,

546.—Fate, far, fall, fat; —mē, mēt; —pine, pīn; —

- Malignantly, enviously; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.
- INVIDIOUSNESS**, *in-vid'ē-ūs-nēs*. *f.*
Quality of provoking envy or hatred.
- To **INVIGORATE**, *in-vig'gō-rātē*.
v. a. To endue with vigour, to strengthen, to animate, to enforce.
- INVIGORATION**, *in-vig'gō-rā'shōn*.
f. The act of invigorating; the state of being invigorated.
- INVINCIBLE**, *in-vin'siblē*. *a.*
Unconquerable, not to be subdued.
- INVINCIBILITY**, *in-vin'siblē-nēs*. *f.*
Unconquerableness, insuperableness.
- INVINCIBLY**, *in-vin'siblē*. *ad.*
Insuperably, unconquerably.
- INVIOABLE**, *in-vi'ō-lā-blē*. *a.*
Not to be profaned, not to be injured; not to be broken; insusceptible of hurt or wound.
- INVIOABLY**, *in-vi'ō-lā-blē*. *ad.*
Without breach, without failure.
- INVIOATE**, *in-vi'ō-lātē*. *a.* (91).
Unhurt, uninjured, unpolluted, unbroken.
- INVIOUS**, *in've-ūs*. *a.*
Impassable, untrodden.
- INVISIBILITY**, *in-viz'ē-bil'ē-tē*. *f.*
The state of being invisible, imperceptible-ness to sight.
- INVISBLE**, *in-viz'ē-blē*. *a.*
Not perceptible by the sight, not to be seen.
- INVISIBLY**, *in-viz'ē-blē*. *ad.*
Imperceptibly to the sight.
- To **INVISCATE**, *in-vis'kātē*. *v. a.*
To lime, to entangle in glutinous matter.
- INVITATION**, *in-vē-tā'shōn*. *f.*
The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.
- To **INVITE**, *in-vītē*. *v. a.*
To bid, to ask to any place; to allure, to persuade.
- To **INVITÉ**, *in-vītē*. *v. n.*
To give invitation, to afford allurement.
- INVITER**, *in-vī'tōr*. *f.*
He who invites.
- INVITINGLY**, *in-vī'tīng-lē*. *ad.*
In such a manner as invites or allures.
- To **INUMBRATE**, *in-ūm'bātē*. *v. a.*
To shade, to cover with shades.
- INUNCTION**, *in-ūnk'shōn*. *f.*
The act of smearing or anointing.
- INUNDATION**, *in-ūn-dā'shōn*. *f.*
The overflowing of waters, flood, deluge; a confluence of any kind.
- To **INVOCATE**, *in-vō-kātē*. *v. a.*
To invoke, to implore, to call upon, to pray to.
- INVOCATION**, *in-vō-kā'shōn*. *f.*
The act of calling upon in prayer; the form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.
- INVOICE**, *in-vōisē*. *f.*
A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.
- To **INVOKE**, *in-vōkē*. *v. a.*
To call upon, to implore, to pray to.
- To **INVOLVE**, *in-vōlvē*. *v. a.*
To inwrap, to cover with any thing surrounding; to imply, to comprise; to entwist; to take in; to intangle; to make intricate; to braid, to mingle together confusedly.
- INVOLUNTARILY**, *in-vōl'ūn-tā-rē-lē*. *ad.*
Not by choice, not spontaneously.
- INVOLUNTARY**, *in-vōl'ūn-tā-rē*. *a.*
- Not having the power of choice; not chosen, not done willingly.
- INVOLUTION**, *in-vō-lū'shōn*. *f.*
The act of involving or inwrapping; the state of being entangled, complication; that which is wrapped round any thing.
- To **INURE**, *in-ūrē*. *v. a.*
To habituate, to make ready or willing by practice and custom, to accustom.
- INURENT**, *in-ūrē-mēnt*. *f.*
Practice, habit, use, custom, frequency.
- To **INURN**, *in-ūrn'*. *v. a.*
To intomb, to bury.
- INUSTION**, *in-ūs'tshōn*. *f.*
The act of burning.
- INUTILE**, *in-ū'til*. *a.* (140).
Useless, unprofitable.
- INUTILITY**, *in-ū-til'ē-tē*. *f.*
Uselessness, unprofitableness.
- INVULNERABLE**, *in-vōl'nēr-ā-blē*. *a.*
Not to be wounded, secure from wound.
- To **INWALL**, *in-wāll'*. *v. a.*
To enclose with a wall.
- INWARD**, *in'wārd*. } *ad.*
- INWARDS**, *in'wārdz*. } *ad.*
Towards the internal parts, within; with inflexion or incurvity, concavely; into the mind or thoughts.—See *Towards*.
- INWARD**, *in'wārd*. *a.*
Internal, placed within; intimate, domestic; seated in the mind.
- INWARD**, *in'wārd*. *f.*
Any thing within, generally the bowels; intimate, near acquaintance.
- INWARDLY**, *in'wārd-lē*. *ad.*
In the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with inflection or concavity.
- INWARDNESS**, *in'wārd-nēs*. *f.*
Intimacy, familiarity.
- To **INWEAVE**, *in-wēvē*. *v. a.* (227), preter. Inwove or Inweaved, part. pell. Inwove or Inwoven. To mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part of the texture; to intwine, to complicate.
- To **INWOOD**, *in-wūd*. *v. a.* (307).
To hide in woods. Obsolete.
- To **INWRAP**, *in-rāp'*. *v. a.* (474).
To cover by involution, to involve; to perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity; to ravish or transport.
- INWROUGHT**, *in-rāwt'*. *a.* (319).
Adorned with work.
- To **INWREATHE**, *in-rētē*. *v. a.* (467).
(467). To surround as with a wreath.
- JOB, *jōb*. *f.*
A low, mean, lucrative affair; petty, pidling work, a piece of chance work; a sudden stab with a short instrument.
- To **JOB**, *jōb*. *v. a.*
To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument; to drive in a sharp instrument.
- To **JOB**, *jōb*. *v. n.*
To play the stockjobber, to buy and sell as a broker.
- JOB'S TEARS**, *jōbz-tērzs*. *f.*
An herb.
- JOBBER**, *jōb'būr*. *f.*
A man who sells stock in the publick funds; one who does chance work.
- JOCKEY**, *jōk'kē*. *f.*
A fellow that rides horses in the race; a man that deals in horses; a cheat, a trickish fellow.
- To **JOCKEY**, *jōk'kē*. *v. a.*
To jostle by riding against one; to hem, to trick.
- JOCOSE**, *jō-kōsē*. *a.*
Merry, waggish, given to jest.
- JOCOSLY**, *jō-kōsē'lē*. *ad.*
Waggishly, in jest, in game.
- JOCOSENES**, *jō-kōsē'nēs*. } *f.*
- JOCOSITY**, *jō-kōs'ē-tē*. }
Waggery, merriment.
- JOCULAR**, *jōk'ū-lār*. *a.*
Used in jest, merry, jocose, waggish.
- JOCULARITY**, *jōk-ū-lār'ē-tē*. *f.*
Merriment, disposition to jest.
- JOCUND**, *jōk'ūnd*. *a.*
Merry, gay, airy, lively.—See *Facund*.
- JOCUNDLY**, *jōk'ūnd-lē*. *ad.*
Merrily, gaily.
- To **JOG**, *jōg*. *v. a.*
To push, to shake by a sudden push, to give notice by a sudden push.
- To **JOG**, *jōg*. *v. n.*
To move by small shocks; to move on in a gentle, equable trot.
- JOG**, *jōg*. *f.*
A push, a slight shake, a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a rub, a small stop.
- JOGGER**, *jōg'gōr*. *f.*
One who moves heavily and dully.
- To **JOGGLE**, *jōg'gl*. *v. n.*
To shake, to be in a tremulous motion.
- JOHNAPPLE**, *jōn'āp-pl*. *f.*
A sharp apple.
- To **JOIN**, *jōin*. *v. a.*
To add one to another in continuity; to unite in league or marriage; to dash together, to encounter; to associate; to unite in one act; to unite in concord; to act in concert with.
- To **JOIN**, *jōin*. *v. n.*
To growto, to adhere, to be continuous; to close, to clash; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to become confederate.
- JOINDER**, *jōin'dūr*. *f.*
Conjunction, joining.
- JOINER**, *jōin'ūr*. *f.*
One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.
- JOINERY**, *jōin'ūr-ē*. *f.*
An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together.
- JOINT**, *jōint*. *f.*
Articulation of limbs, juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies; hinge, jointures which admit motion of the parts; in joinery, straight lines, in joiners language, is called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood are shot; a knot in a plant; one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher; out of joint, luxated, slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves; thrown into confusion and disorder.
- JOINT**, *jōint*. *a.*
Shared among many; united in the same possession; combined, acting together in concert.
- To **JOINT**, *jōint*. *v. a.*
To join together in confederacy; to form many parts into one; to form in articulations; to divide a joint, to cut or quarters into joints.
- JOINTED**, *jōint'ēd*. *a.*
Full of joints or knots.
- JOINTER**, *jōin'tōr*. *f.*
A sort of plane.
- JOINTLY**, *jōint'lē*. *ad.*
Together, not separately; in a state of union or co-operation.
- JOINTRESS**, *jōin'trēs*. *f.*

JOU

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tube, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —tbin, THIS.

One who holds any thing in jointure.

JOINTSTOOL, jōint-stōōl'. f.

A stool formed by framing the joints into each other.

JOINTURE, jōin'tshūr. f. (461).

Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

JOIST, jōist. f.

The secondary beam of a floor.

JOKE, jōke. f.

A jest, something not serious.

To **JOKE**, jōke. v. n.

To jest, to be merry in words or actions.

JOKER, jō'kōr. f.

A jester, a merry fellow.

JOLE, jōle. f.

The face or cheek; the head of a fish.

To **JOLL**, jōl. v. a.

To beat the head against any thing, to clash with violence.

JOLLILY, jōl'lē-lē. ad.

In a disposition to noisy mirth.

JOLLIMENT, jōl'lē-mēnt. f.

Mirth, merriment, gaiety.

JOLLINESS, jōl'lē-nēs. f.

Gaiety, elevation of spirit; merriment, festivity.

JOLLY, jōl'lē. a.

Gay, merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump, like one in high health.

To **JOLT**, jōlt. v. n.

To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

To **JOLT**, jōlt. v. a.

To shake one as a carriage does.

JOLT, jōlt. f.

Shock, violent agitation.

JOLTHEAD, jōlt'hēd. f.

A great head, a dolt, a blockhead.

IONIC, i-ōn'ik.

Belonging to Ionia; to one of the dialects of the Greek language; to one of the five orders of architecture.

JONQUILLE, jōn-kwīl'. f.

A species of daffodil.

JORDEN, jōr'd'n. f. (103).

A pot.

To **JOSTLE**, jōs' sl. v. a. (472).

To jostle, to rush against.

JOT, jōt. f.

A point, a tithe.

JOVIAL, jō've-āl. a.

Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.

JOVIALLY, jō've-āl-ē. ad.

Merrily, gaily.

JOVIALNESS, jō've-āl-nēs. f.

Gaiety, merriment.

JOURNAL, jōr'nōl. a. (314).

Daily, quotidian.

JOURNAL, jōr'nōl. f.

A diary, an account kept of daily transactions; any paper published daily.

JOURNALIST, jōr'nōl-ist. f.

A writer of journals.

JOURNEY, jōr'nē. f.

The travel of a day; travel by land; a voyage or travel by sea; passage from place to place.

To **JOURNEY**, jōr'nē. v. n.

To travel, to pass from place to place.

JOURNEYMAN, jōr'nē-mān. f.

A skilled workman.

JOURNEYWORK, jōr'nē-wōrk. f.

Work performed by a journeymen.

JOUST, jōst. f. (314).

Tilt, tournament, mock fight. It is now written, less properly, just.

To **JOUST**, jōst. v. n.

To run in the tilt.

JOWLER, jōl'ér. f.

A kind of hunting dog.

JOY, jōy. f. (229) (329).

The passion produced by any happy accident, gladness; gaiety, merriment; happiness; a term of fondness.

To **JOY**, jōy. v. n.

To rejoice, to be glad, to exult.

To **JOY**, jōy. v. a.

To congratulate, to entertain kindly; to gladden, to exhilarate.

JOYANCE, jōy'āns. f.

Gaiety, festivity. Obsolete.

JOYFUL, jōy'fūl. a.

Full of joy, glad, exulting.

JOYFULLY, jōy'fūl-ē. ad.

With joy, gladly.

JOYFULNESS, jōy'fūl-nēs. f.

Gladness, joy.

JOYLESS, jōy'les. a.

Void of joy, feeling no pleasure; giving no pleasure.

JOYOUS, jōy'ōs. a.

Glad, gay, merry; giving joy.

IPECACUANHA, ip-pe-kāk-ū-ā'nā. f.

An Indian plant.

IRASCIBLE, i-rās'sé-bl. a. (115).

Partaking of the nature of anger, disposed to anger.

IRE, ire. f.

Anger, rage, passionate hatred.

IREFUL, ire'fūl. a.

Angry, raging, furious.

IREFULLY, ire'fūl-ē. ad.

With ire, in an angry manner.

IRIS, i-rīs. f.

The rainbow; an appearance of light resembling the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce.

To **IRK**, īrk. v. a. (108).

It irks me, I am weary of it.

IRKSOME, īrk'sōm. a.

Wearisome, troublesome.

IRKSOMELY, īrk'sōm-lē. ad.

Wearisomely, tediously.

IRKSOMENESS, īrk'sōm-nēs. f.

Tediousness, wearisomeness.

IRON, i-ōrn. f. (417).

A hard, fusil, malleable metal; any instrument or utensil made of iron; a chain, a shackle.

IRON, i-ōrn. a.

Made of iron; resembling iron in colour; harsh, severe; hard, impenetrable.

To **IRON**, i-ōrn. v. a.

To smooth with an iron; to shackle with irons.

IRONICAL, i-rōn'ic-kāl. a. (115).

Expressing one thing and meaning another.

IRONICALLY, i-rōn'ic-kāl-ē. ad.

By the use of irony.

IRONMONGER, i-ōrn-mōng-gār. f.

A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD, i-ōrn-wōd. f.

A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

IRONWORT, i-ōrn-wōrt. f.

A plant.

IRONY, i-ōrn-ē. a.

Having the qualities of iron.

IRONY, i-rōn-ē. f.

A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRADIANCE, īr-rā'dē-āns. f.

IRRADIENCY, īr-rā'dē-ān-sē. } f.
Emission of rays or beams of light upon an object; beams of light emitted.

To **IRRADIATE**, īr-rā'dē-ātē. v. a.

To adorn with light emitted upon it, to heighten; to enlighten intellectually, to illuminate; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with shining ornaments.

IRRADIATION, īr-rā-dē-ā-shōn. f.

The act of emitting beams of light; illumination, intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, īr-rāsh'ō-nāl. a.

Void of reason, void of understanding; absurd, contrary to reason.

IRRATIONALITY, īr-rāsh'ō-nāl-ē-tē. f.

Want of reason.

IRRATIONALLY, īr-rāsh'ō-nāl-ē. ad.

Without reason, absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, īr-rē-klā'mā-bl.

a. Not to be reclaimed, not to be changed to the better.

IRRECONCILABLE, īr-rē-kōv'ō-bl.

a. Not to be reconciled, not to be appeased; not to be made consistent.—See *Reconcileable*.

IRRECONCILABILITY, īr-rē-kōv'ō-bl-

nāl-nēs. f.

Impossible to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY, īr-rē-kōv'ō-bl-

bēlē. ad.

In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCILED, īr-rē-kōn-sil'd. a.

Not atoned, not forgiven.

IRRECOVERABLE, īr-rē-kōv'ō-bl-

a. Not to be regained, not to be restored or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECOVERABLY, īr-rē-kōv'ō-bl-

bēlē. ad.

Beyond recovery, past repair.

IRREDUCIBLE, īr-rē-dū'sé-bl. a.

Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY, īr-rēf-frā-gā-

bilē-tē. f.

Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, īr-rēf'frā-gā-bl., or

īr-rē-frāg'ā-bl. a.

Not to be confuted, superior to argumental opposition.

If we might judge by the uniformity we

find in our Dictionaries, there would be no

great difficulty in settling the accentuation of

this word. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Bailey,

Entick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Buchanan,

place the accent on the third syllable; Mr.

Scott either on the second or third, with a

preference to the latter; and Mr Sheridan

alone places it exclusively on the second.

But notwithstanding Mr. Sheridan's accentua-

tion stands single, I am much mistaken if it

has not only the best usage on its side, but,

the clearest analogy to support it. It were

indeed, to be wished, for the sake of har-

mony, that, like the Greeks and Romans,

we had no accent higher than the antepen-

ultimate; but language is the *vox populi*. Our

accent, in a thousand instances, transgresses

these classic bounds, and who shall confine

it? In compounds of our own, with the

utmost propriety, we place the accent on

the fourth syllable from the last, as in *weari-*

someness, *serviceableness*, &c. (50); and pro-

bable reason is given under the word *Academy* why we accent so many words from

the Latin in the same manner; but be the

reason

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mè, mêt; — plne, pîn; —

reason what it will, certain it is, that this custom has prevailed. This prevalence of custom is sufficiently exemplified in the positive of the word in question; *Kefragable* is accented by Johnson, Ash and Bailey on the first syllable, and would probably have been accented in the same manner by the rest if they had inserted the word. Buchanan, indeed, has the word, and accents it on the second; but his authority is greatly outweighed by the three others. Convinced, therefore, that pronouncing this word with the accent on the second syllable is following that path which the best usage has pointed out, I do not hesitate to dissent from so many authorities, especially when I find the best of these authorities inconsistent; for if we are to place the accent on the first syllable of *Refragâve*, why should we remove the accent in *Irrefragable* I cannot conceive.—See *Academy* and *Disputab'e*.

IRREFRAGABLY, *ir-réf'frâ-gâ-blé*.
ad. With force above confutation.

IRREFUTABLE, *ir-ré-fù'tâ-blé*. a.

Not to be overthrown by argument.

¶ All our Dictionaries place the accent on the third syllable of this word; nor do I mean to affront such respectable authority, by placing it on the second, as in *irrefragable*, though there is exactly the same reason for both. Let it not be pleaded that we have the verb *refute* in favour of the first pronunciation; this has not the least influence on the words *indisputable*, *irrevocable*, *incomparable* &c. The reason why *Corruptible* and *Refractory* ought not to have the accent on the first syllable, arises from the difficulty of pronouncing the uncombinable consonants *pt* and *ft* in syllables not under the stress.—See Principles, No. 517; also the words *Acceptable* and *Refractory*.

IRREGULAR, *ir-rég'gû-lâr*. a.

Deviating from rule, custom, or nature; immethodical, not confined to any certain rule or order; not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULARITY, *ir-rég-gû-lâr'ité*.
f. Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order; inordinate practice.

IRREGULARLY, *ir-rég'gû-lâr-lé*. ad.
Without observation of rule or method.

To **IRREGULATE**, *ir-rég'gû-lât*.
v. a. To make irregular, to disorder.

IRRELATIVE, *ir-ré'lâ-tîv*. a.

Having no reference to any thing, single, unconnected.

IRRELEVANT, *ir-ré'lé-vânt*. a.

Unprofitable.

¶ This is one of the annual productions of the House of Commons, (where new words and money bills naturally originate) but it certainly deserves reception, as it conveys a new idea; which is, that the object to which it relates is supposed to be in a fallen and abject state, and incapable of relief; whereas as *Unaffording* may relate to an object which, indeed, wants affluence, but which is still in a militant state, and not overcome. Every new shade of thought, however nice, enriches a language, and may be considered as a real acquisition to it.

IRRELIGION, *ir-ré-lid'jün*. f.

Contempt of religion, impiety.

IRRELIGIOUS, *ir-ré-lid'jüs*. a.

Contemning religion, impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, *ir-ré-lid'jüs-lé*.

ad. With impiety, with irreligion.

IRREMEDIATE, *ir-ré'mé-â-blé*. a.

Admitting no return.

IRREMEDIABLE, *ir-ré-mé'dé-â-blé*.

a. Admitting no cure, not to be remedied.
IRREMEDIABLY, *ir-ré-mé'dé-â-blé*.
ad. Without cure.

IRREMISSIBLE, *ir-ré-mîs'sé-blé*. a.
Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBleness, *ir-ré-mîs'sé-bl-néz*. f.

The quality of being not to be pardoned.

IRREMOVEABLE, *ir-ré-môôv'â-blé*. a.

Not to be moved, not to be changed.

IRREOWNED, *ir-ré-nôôñd'*. a.

Void of honour.

IRREPARABLE, *ir-rép'pâ-râ-blé*. a.

Not to be recovered, not to be repaired.

IRREPARABLY, *ir-rép'pâ-râ-blé*. ad.

Without recovery, without amends.

IRREPLEVIABLE, *ir-ré-plév've-â-blé*.

a. Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, *ir-rép-pré-hén'blé*. a.

Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, *ir-rép-pré-hén'blé*. ad.

Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE, *ir-rép-pré-zént'â-blé*. a.

Not to be figured by any representation.

IRREPROACHABLE, *ir-ré-prótfsh'â-blé*.

a. (295). Free from blame, free from reproach.

IRREPROACHABLY, *ir-ré-prótfsh'â-blé*. ad.

Without blame, without reproach.

IRREPROVEABLE, *ir-ré-prôv'â-blé*.

a. Not to be blamed, irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBILITY, *ir-ré-zis-té-bil'ité*. f.

Power or force above opposition.

IRRESISTIBLE, *ir-ré-zis'té-blé*. a.

Superior to opposition.

IRRESISTIBLY, *ir-ré-zis'té-blé*. ad.

In a manner not to be opposed.

IRRESOLUBLE, *ir-réz'zô-lú-blé*. a.

Not to be broken, not to be dissolved.—See *Dissoluble*.

IRRESOLUBLENES, *ir-réz'zô-lú-bl-néz*. f.

Resistance to separation of the parts.

IRRESOLVEDLY, *ir-ré-zô'lé-vé*.

ad. Without settled determination.

IRRESOLUTE, *ir-réz'zô-lût*. a.

Not constant in purpose, not determined.

IRRESOLUTELY, *ir-réz'zô-lût-lé*.

ad. Without firmness of mind, without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION, *ir-réz'zô-lú-blé*.

Want of firmness of mind.

IRRESPECTIVE, *ir-ré-spék'tîv*. a.

Having no regard to any circumstances.

IRRESPECTIVELY, *ir-ré-spék'tîv-lé*.

ad. Without regard to circumstances.

IRRETRIEVABLE, *ir-ré-tréé'vâ-blé*.

a. (275). Not to be repaired, irrecoverable, irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY, *ir-ré-tréé'vâ-blé*.

ad. Irreparably, irrecoverably.

IRREVERENCE, *ir-rév'ver-éns*. f.

Want of reverence, want of veneration; state of being disregarded.

IRREVERENT, *ir-rév'ver-ént*. a.

Not paying due homage or reverence, not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.—See *Reverent*.

IRREVERENTLY, *ir-rév'ver-ént-ly*.

ad. Without due respect or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE, *ir-ré-vér'sé-blé*. a.

Not to be recalled, not to be changed.

IRREVERSIBLY, *ir-ré-vér'sé-blé*. ad.

Without change.

IREVOCABLE, *ir-rév'vô-kâ-blé*. a.

Not to be recalled, not to be brought back.

¶ For the reason of accenting this word on the second, and not on the third syllable, see *Academy*.

IREVOCABLY, *ir-rév'vô-kâ-blé*. ad.

Without recall.

To **IRRIGATE**, *ir'rég-gât*. v. a.

To wet, to moisten, to water.

IRRIGATION, *ir-rég-gâ-shün*. f.

The act of watering or moistening.

IRRIGUOUS, *ir-rig'gû-üs*. a.

Watery, watered; dewy, moist.

IRRISION, *ir-riz'hün*. f.

The act of laughing at another.

To **IRRITATE**, *ir'rég-tâ*. v. a.

To provoke, to tease, to exasperate; to fret, to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to heighten, to agitate, to enforce.

IRRITATION, *ir-ré-tâ' shün*. f.

Provocation, exasperation; stimulation.

IRRUPTION, *ir-rôp' shün*. f.

The act of any thing forcing an entrance; inroad, burst of invaders into any place.

Is, *iz*. (420).

The third person singular of To be, I am, thou art, he is; it is sometimes expressed by 's.'

ISCHURY, *is'kû-ré*. (353). f.

A stoppage of urine.

ISCHURETICK, *is-kû-rêt'tik*. f.

Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISICLE, *i'sik-kî*. f.

A pendent shoot of ice.

ISINGLASS, *i'zing-glâs*. f.

A fine kind of glue made from the intestines of a large fish resembling a surgeon.

ISINGLASS STONE, *i'zing-glâs-stône*.

f. A pure fossil, more clear and transparent than glass, of which the ancients made their windows.

ISLAND, *i'lând*. f.

A tract of land surrounded by water.

¶ The s in this word and its compounds is perfectly silent.

ISLANDER, *i'lând-ôr*. f.

An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

ISLE, *ile*. f. (458).

An island, a country surrounded by water; a long walk in a church or publick building.

ISOCHRONAL, *i-sôk'rô-nâl*.

Having equal times.

ISOLATED, *i'b-lâ-têd*. (*Isolé*. Fr.

A term in architecture, signifying alone, separate, detached.

¶ I have not met with this word in any of our English Dictionaries, but have so often heard it in conversation as to induce me to insert it without any other authority than its utility.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, *i-sô-pér-é-métl*.

tré-kâl. f.

In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

ISOSCELES, *i-sôs'sé-léz*. f.

That which hath only two sides equal.

ISSUE,

JUC

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —ōll; —pōund; —thin, THIS.

ISSUE, iš'h'šū. f. (457).

The act of passing out; exit, egress, or passage out; event, consequence; termination, conclusion; a fontanel, a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours; evacuation; progeny, offspring; in law, Issue hath divers applications, sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife, sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, sometimes for profits of lands or tenements, sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury.

TO ISSUE, iš'h'šū. v. n.

To come out, to pass out of any place; to make an eruption; to proceed as an offspring; to be produced by any fund; to run out in lines.

TO ISSUE, iš'h'šū. v. a.

To send out, to send forth; to send out judicially or authoritatively.

ISSUELESS, iš'h'šū-lēs. a.

Without offspring, without descendants.

ISTHMUS, iſ'th'müs. s.

A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

I have only made the *b* mute in this word; Mr. Sheridan makes both the *b* and *t* mute, and spells the word *Ismus*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan, pronounce the word as I have done, and, I think, agreeably to the best usage.

IT, īt. pronoun.

The neutral demonstrative; the thing spoken of before; It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis; It is idiomatically applied to persons, as It was I, It was he.

ITCH, ītsh. s.

A cutaneous disease extremely contagious; the sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing; a constant teasing desire.

TO ITCH, ītsh. v. n.

To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing; to long, to have continual desire.

ITCHY, ītsh'ē. a.

Infected with the itch.

ITEM, ī'tēm. ad.

Also; a word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, ī'tēm. f.

A new article; a hint, an innuendo.

TO ITERATE, īt'ér-ātē. v. a.

To repeat, to utter again, to inculcate by frequent mention; to do over again.

ITERANT, īt'ér-ānt. a.

Repeating.

ITERATION, īt-tér-ā'shün. f.

Repetition, recital over again.

ITINERANT, ī-tín'nér-ānt. a.

Wandering, not settled.

ITINERARY, ī-tín'nér-ār-ē. f.

A book of travels.

ITINERARY, ī-tín'nér-ār-ē. a.

Traveling, done on a journey.

ITSELF, īt-sélf'. pronoun.

The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JUBILANT, jú'bé-lánt. a.

Uttering songs of triumph.

JUBILATION, jú'bé-lá'shün. f.

The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, jú'bé-lé. f.

A publick festivity.

JUCUNDITY, jú-kún'dé-té. f.

Pleasantness, agreeableness.

JUL

TO JUDAIZE, jú'dá-ize. v. n.

To conform to the Jews.

JUDGE, júdjē. s.

One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal; one who presides in a court of judicature; one who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

TO JUDGE, júdjē. v. n.

To pass sentence; to form or give an opinion; to discern, to distinguish.

TO JUDGE, júdjē. v. a.

To pass sentence upon, to examine authoritatively; to pass severe censure; to doom severely.

JUDGER, júdjē'ür. s.

One who forms judgment or passes sentence.

JUDGMENT, júdjē'mēnt. s.

The power of judging; the act of exercising judicature; determination, decision; the quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; opinion, notion; sentence against a criminal; condemnation; punishment inflicted by Providence; distribution of justice; the last doom.

I am of Dr. Lowth's opinion, that the silent *e* in this and similar words ought to be preserved: and though Dr. Johnson spells *acknowledgment* and *abridgment* without the *e*, he spells *lodgement* with it. Thus the regularity of habit frequently corrects the errors of criticism.

JUDICATORY, jú'dé-ká-tó-rē. s.

Distribution of justice; court of justice.

JUDICATURE, jú'dé-ká-türe. s.

Power of distributing justice.

JUDICIAL, jú-dish'äl. a.

Practised in the distribution of publick justice; inflicted on as a penalty.

JUDICIALLY, jú-dish'äl-ē. ad.

In the forms of legal justice.

JUDICIARY, jú-dish'är-ē. a.

Passing judgment upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, jú-dish'üs. a.

Prudent, wise, skilful.

JUDICIOUSLY, jú-dish'üs-lē. ad.

Skilfully, wisely.

JUG, júg. s.

A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

TO JUGGLE, júg'gl. v. n.

To play tricks by flight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture.

JUGGLE, júg'gl. s. (405).

A trick by legerdemain; an imposition, a deception.

JUGGLER, júg'gl-ür. s.

One who practises flight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

JUGGLINGLY, júg'gl-ing-lē. ad.

In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, jú'gú-lär. a.

Belonging to the throat.

JUICE, júse. f. (342).

The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies.

JUICELESS, júse'lēs. a.

Dry without moisture.

JUICINESS, jú'sé-nës. s.

Plenty of juice, succulence.

JUICE, jú'se. a.

Moist, full of juice.

JULAP, jú'láp. s.

An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened.

S 6

JUR

JULY, jú-li'. s.

The seventh month of the year.

JUMART, jú'märt. s.

The mixture of a bull and a mare.

TO JUMBLE, júm'bl. v. a. (405).

To mix violently and confusedly together.

TO JUMBLE, júm'bl. v. n.

To be agitated together.

JUMBLE, júm'bl. s.

Confused mixture, violent and confused agitation.

TO JUMP, júmp. v. n.

To leap, to skip, to move forward without step or sliding; to leap suddenly; to jolt; to agree, to tally, to join.

JUMP, júmp. ad.

Exactly.

JUMP, júmp. s.

The act of jumping, a leap, a skip; a lucky chance; a waistcoat, limber stays worn by ladies.

JUNCATE, júng'kit. s. (408).

Cheesecake, a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar; any delicacy; a festive or private entertainment.

JUNCOUS, júng'küs. a.

Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION, júng'shün. s.

Union, coalition.

JUNCTURE, júngk'tshüre. s. (461).

The line at which two things are joined together; joint articulation; union, amity; a critical point or article of time.

JUNE, jùne. s.

The sixth month of the year.

JUNIOR, jú'né-ür. a.

One younger than another.

JUNIPER, jú'né-pür. s.

A plant. The berries are powerful astringents, diuretic, and carminative.

JUNK, jónk. s.

A small ship of China; pieces of cable.

JUNKET, júng'kit. s. (408).

A sweatmeat; a stolen entertainment.

TO JUNKET, júng'kit. v. n.

To feast secretly, to make entertainments by stealth; to feast.

JUNTO, jún'tō. s.

A cabal.

IVORY, i'vyr-ē. s.

The tusk of the elephant.

IVORY, i'vyr-ē. a.

Made of ivory; pertaining to ivory.

JURAT, jú'rät. s.

A magistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY, jú'rä-tür-ē. a.

Giving oath.

JURIDICAL, jú-ríd'dé-kál. a.

Acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of justice.

JURIDICALLY, jú-ríd'dé-kál-ē. a.

With legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, jú-rís-kón'sult. s.

One who gives his opinion in law.

JURISDICTION, jú-rís-dík'shün. s.

Legal authority, extent of power; district to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE, jú-rís-prü'dénsē.

s. The science of law.

JURIST, jú'rëst. s.

A civil lawyer, a civilian.

JUROR, jú'rör. s.

One that serves on the jury.

JURY, jú're. s.

Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve.

(546). — Fāte, fār, fāl, fāt; — mē, mēt; — plne, pln; —

twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.

JURYMAN, jū'rē-mān. s.

One who is impanelled on a jury.

JURYMAST, jū'rē-māst. s.

So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in fight, or by a storm.

JUST, jūst. a.

Upright, equitable; honest; exact; virtuous; complete without superfluity or defect; regular, orderly; exactly proportioned; full, of full dimensions or weight.

JUST, jūst. ad.

Exactly, nicely accurately; merely, barely; nearly.

JUST, jūst. s.

Mock encounter on horseback.

To JUST, jūst. v. n.

To engage in a mock fight, to tilt; to push, to drive, to justle.

JUSTICE, jūs'tis. s. (142).

The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; vindictive retribution, punishment; right, assertion of right; one deserved by the king to do right by way of judgment.

JUSTICEMENT, jūs'tis-mēnt. s.

Procedure in courts.

JUSTICESHIP, jūs'tis-shīp. s.

Rank or office of justice.

JUSTICIABLE, jūs-tish'ē-ā-bl. a.

(542). Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE, jūs'tē-fī-ā-bl. a.

Defensible by law or reason, conformable to justice.

JUSTIFIABleness, jūs'tē-fī-ā-bl-nēs. s.

Rectitude, possibility of being fairly defended.

JUSTIFIABLY, jūs'tē-fī-ā-blē. ad.

Rightly, so as to be supported by right.

JUSTIFICATION, jūs-tē-fē-kā'fūn. s.

Defence, maintenance, vindication, support; delivery by pardon from sins past.

JUSTIFICATOR, jūs-tē-fē-kā'tūr. s.

(521) One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIER, jūs'tē-fī-ōr. s.

One who defends or absolves.

To JUSTIFY, jūs'tē-fī. v. a. (183).

To clear from imputed guilt, to absolve from an accusation; to maintain, to defend, to vindicate; to free from past sin by pardon.

To JUSTLE, jūs'sl. v. n. (472).

To encounter, to clash, to rush against each other.

To JUSTLE, jūs'sl. v. a.

To push, to drive, to force by rushing against it.

JUSTLY, jōst'lē. ad.

Uprightly, honestly, in a just manner; properly, exactly, accurately.

JUSTNESS, jōst'nēs. s.

Justice, reasonableness, equity; accuracy, exactness, propriety.

To JUT, jūt. v. n.

To push or shoot into prominences, to come out beyond the main bulk.

To JUTTY, jūt'tē. v. a.

To shoot out beyond.

JUVENILE, jū've-nīl. a. (145).

Young, youthful.

(54) Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the i short in the last syllable of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Buchanan, and W. Johnson, make it long. The former mode is, in my opinion, the more correct.

JUVENILITY, jū-vē-nīl'ē-tē. s.

Youthfulness.

JUXTAPOSITION, jōks-tā-pō-zish'ōn. s. Apposition, the state of being placed by each other.

Ivy, ī've. s.

A plant.

K.

KALENDAR, kāl'ēn-dār. s.

An account of time.

KALI, kā'lē. s.

Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made, whence the word Alkali.

KAM, kām. a.

Crooked.

To KAW, kāw. v. n.

To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, kāw. s.

The cry of a raven or crow.

KAYLE, kālē. s.

Ninepin, kettlepins; nine holes.

To KECK, kēk. v. n.

To heave the stomach, to reach at vomiting.

To KECKLE a cable, kēk'kl. v. a.

To defend a cable round with rope.

KECKSY, kēk'sē. s.

It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock and any other hollow-jointed plant.

KECKY, kēk'kē. a.

Resembling a kex.

KEDGER, kēd'jār. s.

A small anchor used in a river.

KEDLACK, kēd'lāk. s.

A weed that grows among corn, charnock.

KEEL, kēl. s. (246).

The bottom of the ship.

KEELFAT, kēl'vāt. s.

Cooler, tub in which liquor is let to cool; properly *Keelvat*.

KEELSON, kēl'sōn. s.

The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel.

To KEELHALE, kēl'hālē. v. a.

To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

(54) This word is more generally, and more properly pronounced *Keelbawl*. — See To Hale.

KEEN, kēēn. a. (246).

Sharp, well edged; severe, piercing; eager, vehement; acrimonious; bitter of mind.

KEENLY, kēēn'lē. a.

Sharply, vehemently.

KEENNESS, kēēn'nēs. s.

Sharpness, edge; rigour of weather, piercing cold; acerbity, bitterness of mind; eagerness, vehemence.

To KEEP, kēēp. v. a. (246).

To retain; to have in custody; to preserve in a state of security; to protect, to guard; to detain; to hold for another; to reserve, to conceal; to tend; to preserve in the same tenour or state; to hold in any state; to retain by some degree of force in any place or state; to continue any state or action; to observe any time; to maintain, to support with necessities of life; to have in the house; to maintain, to hold; to remain in; not to leave a place; not to reveal; not to

betray; to restrain, to withhold; to keep back, to reserve, to withhold; to restrain; to keep company, to frequent any one; to accompany; to keep company with, to have familiar intercourse; to keep in, to conceal, not to tell, to restrain, to curb; to keep off, to bear to distance; to hinder; to keep up, to maintain without abatement; to continue, to hinder from ceasing; to keep under, to oppress, to subdue.

To KEEP, kēēp. v. n.

To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state; to continue in any place or state, to stay; to remain unhurt, to last; to dwell, to live constantly; to adhere strictly; to keep on, to go forward; to keep up, to continue undismayed.

KEEPER, kēēp'ōr. s.

One who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has prisoners in custody; one who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase; one that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

KEEPERSHIP, kēēp'ōr-ship. s.

Office of keeper.

KEG, kāg. s.

A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL, kēl. s.

The omentum, that which in wraps the guts.

KELP, kēlp. s.

A salt produced from calcined sea-weed.

KELSON, kēl'sōn. s.

The

KIB

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bōll; —ōil; —pōund; —tbin, THIS.

The wood next the keel.

To KEN, kēn. v. a.

To see at a distance, to descry; to know.

KEN, kēn. f.

View, reach of sight.

KENNEL, kēn'nl. f.

A cot for dogs; a number of dogs kept in a kennel; the hole of a fox, or other beast; the water course of a street.

To KENNEL, kēn'nl. v. n.

To lie, to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

KEPT, kēpt. pret. and part. pass. of Keep.

KERCHIEF, kēr'tshif. f.

A head-dress.

KERCHIEFED, } kēr'tshifst. } a.

KERCHIEFT, } kēr'tshifst. } a.

Dressed, hooded.

These words ought to have been added to No. 277 in the Principles. Here we see the propensity diphthongs have to drop a vowel when not under the accent. (208).

KERMES, kēr'mēz. f.

A substance heretofore supposed to be a vegetable excrecence, but now found to be the body of a female animal, containing a numerous offspring.

KERN, kērn. f.

Irish foot soldier.

To KERN, kērn. v. n.

To harden as ripened corn; to take the form of grains, to granulate.

KERNEL, kēr'nl. f.

The edible substance contained in a shell; any thing included in a shell; any thing included in a husk or integument; the seeds of pulpy fruits; a gland; knobby concretions in children's flesh.

KERNELLY, kēr'nl-ē. a.

Full of kernels, having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KERNELWORT, kēr'nl-wōrt. f.

An herb.

KERSEY, kēr'zē. f.

Coarse stuff.

KESTREL, kēs'trl. f.

A little kind of bustard hawk.

KETCH, kētsh. f.

A heavy ship.

KETTLE, kēt'tl. f.

A vessel in which liquor is boiled.

KETTLEDRUM, kēt'tk-drūm. f.

A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass.

KEY, kē. f. (269).

An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; an explanation of any thing difficult; the parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers; in musick, is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted.

KEY, kē. f. (220).

A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unloading ships.

KEYAGE, kē'īdje. f. (90).

Money paid for lying at the key.

KEYHOLE, kē'hōle. f.

The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

KEYSTONE, kē'stōne. f.

The middle stone of an arch.

KIBE, kyibe. f.—See Guard.

An ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel.

KIBED, kyib'd. a.

KIN

Troubled with kibes.

To KICK, kik. v. a.

To strike with the foot.

KICK, kik. f.

A blow with the foot.

KICKER, kik'kūr. f.

One who strikes with his foot.

KICKING, kik'king. f.

The act of striking with the foot.

KICKSHAW, kik'shāw. f.

Something uncommon, fantastical, something ridiculous; a dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

KID, kld. f.

The young of a goat; a bundle of heath or furze.

To KID, kid. v. a.

To bring forth kids.

KIDDER, kid'dür. f.

An ingrosser of corn to enhance its price.

To KIDNAP, kid'nāp. v. a.

To steal children, to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER, kid'nāp-pūr. f.

One who steals human beings.

KIDNEY, kid'nē. f.

One of the two glands that separate the urine from the blood; race, kind, in ludicrous language.

KIDNEYBEAN, kid'nē-béné. f.

A kind of pulse in the shape of a kidney.

KIDNEYVETCH, kid'nē-vētsh. } f.

KIDNEYWORT, kid'nē-wūrt. }

Plants.

KILDERKIN, kil'dér-kin. f.

A small barrel.

To KILL, kil v. a.

To deprive of life, to put to death, to murder; to destroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetative life.

KILLER, kil'lär. f.

One that deprives of life.

KILLOW, kil'lō. f. (327).

An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.

KILN, kil. f.

A stove, a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things.

To KILNDRY, kil'dri. v. a.

To dry by means of a kiln.

KIMBO, kim'bō. a.

Crooked, bent, arched.

KIN, kin. f.

Relation either of consanguinity or affinity; relatives, those who are of the same race; a relation, one related; the same general class.

KIND, kyind. a. (160).—See Guile.

Benevolent, filled with general good-will; favourable, beneficent.

KIND, kyind. f.

Race, general class; particular nature; natural state; nature, natural determination; manner, way; fort.

To KINDLE, kin'dl. v. a.

To set on fire, to light, to make to burn; to inflame the passions, to exasperate, to animate.

To KINDLE, kin'dl. v. n.

To catch fire.

KINDLER, kind'dl-ür. f.

One that lights, one who inflames.

KINDLY, kyind'lē. ad.

Benevolently, favourably, with good will.

KINDLY, kyind'lē. a.

Congenial, kindred; bland, mild, softening.

KINDNESS, kyind'nēs. f.

S s 2

KIT

Benevolence, beneficence, good will, favour, love.

KINRED, kin'drēd. f.

Relation by birth or marriage, affinity; relation, sort; relatives.

KINRED, kin'drēd. a.

Congenial, related.

KINE, kyine. f. plur. from Cow, Obsolete.

KING, king. f.

Monarch, supreme governor; a card with the picture of a king; a principal herald.

To KING, king. v. a.

To supply with a king; to make royal, to raise to royalty.

KINGAPPLE, king'āp-pl. f.

A kind of apple.

KINGCRAFT, king'krāft. f.

The art of governing, the art of governing.

KINGCUP, king'kūp. f.

A flower.

KINGDOM, king'dōm. f.

The dominion of a king, the territories subject to a monarch; a different class or order of beings; a region, a tract.

KINGFISHER, king'fish-ür. f.

A species of bird.

KINGLIKE, king'like. } a.

KINGLY, king'lē. }

Royal, sovereign, monarchical; belonging to a king; noble, august.

KINGLY, king'lē. ad.

With an air of royalty, with superior dignity.

KINGSEVIL, kingz-ē'v'l. f.

A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

KINGSHIP, king'ship. f.

Royalty, monarchy.

KINGSPEAR, kingz'spēr. f.

A plant.

KINGSTONE, kinz'stōne. f.

A fish.

KINFOLK, kinz'fōk. f.

Relations, those who are of the same family. See Folk.

KINSMAN, kinz'mān. f.

A man of the same race or family.

KINSWOMAN, kinz'wām-ān. f. sing.

A female relation.

KINSWOMEN, kinz'wām-mān. f. plur.

KIRK, kērk. f.

An old word for a church yet retained in Scotland.

KIRTLE, kēr'tl. f.

An upper garment, a gown.

To KISS, kis. v. a.

To touch with the lips; to treat with fondness; to touch gently.

KISS, kis. f.

Salute given by joining lips.

KISSE, kis'sur. f.

One that kisses.

KISSINGCRUST, kis'sing-krāst. f.

Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

KIT, kit. f.

A large bottle; a small diminutive fiddle; a small wooden vessel.

KITCHEN, kitsh'in. f. (103).

The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.

KITCHENGARDEN, kitsh'in-gār-d'n. f. Garden

KNE (546).—Fâte, fâr, fall, fât; —mê, mêt; —pine, pin; —

- K** GARDEN in which esculent plants are produced.
- KITCHENMAID**, kitsh' in-mâde. *f.*
A cookmaid.
- KITCHENSTUFF**, kitsh' in-stôf. *f.*
The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.
- KITCHENWENCH**, kitsh' in-wêñsh. *f.* Scullion, maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.
- KITCHENWORK**, kitsh' in-wûrk. *f.* Cookery, work done in the kitchen.
- KITE**, kyûte. *f.* (160).—See *Guile*.
A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens; a name of reproach denoting rapacity; a fictitious bird made of paper.
- KITESFOOT**, kyûts'fût. *f.*
A plant.
- KITTEN**, kît' n. *f.* (103).
A young cat.
- To KITTEN**, kît' n. *v. n.*
To bring forth young cats.
- To KLICK**, klîk. *v. n.*
To make a small sharp noise.
- To KNAB**, nâb. *v. a.* (399).
To bite.
- KNACK**, nâk. *f.* (399).
A little machine, a petty contrivance, a toy; a readiness, an habitual facility, a lucky dexterity; a nice trick.
- KNAP**, nâp. *f.* (399).
A protuberance, a swelling prominence.
- To KNAPE**, nâp' *v. a.*
To bite, to break short; to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.
- To KNAPPLE**, nâp' *pl. v. n.*
To break off with a sharp quick noise.
- KNAPSACK**, nâp'sâk. *f.*
The bag which a soldier carries on his back, a bag of provisions.
- KNAPWEED**, nâp'weed. *f.*
A plant.
- KNAVE**, nâve. *f.* (399).
A boy, a male child; a servant; both these are obsolete. A petty rascal, a scoundrel; a card with a soldier painted on it.
- KNAVERY**, nâ'vûr-é. *f.*
Dishonesty, tricks, petty villainy; mischievous tricks or practices.
- KNAVISH**, nâ'vîsh. *a.*
Dishonest, wicked, fraudulent; waggish, mischievous.
- KNAVISHLY**, nâ'vîsh-lé. *ad.*
Dishonestly, fraudulently; waggishly, mischievously.
- To KNEAD**, nêd. *v. a.* (227).
To beat or mingle any stuff or substance.
- KNEADINGTHROUGH**, nêd'ing-trôf. *f.* A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.
- KNEE**, nê. *f.* (399).
The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh; a knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.
- To KNEE**, nê. *v. a.*
To supplicate by kneeling.
- KNEED**, nêd. *a.*
Having knees, as in-kneed; having joints, as kneed grafts.
- KNEEDEEP**, nê'dép. *a.*
Rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.
- KNEEPAN**, nêp'pân. *f.*
The small convex bone on the articulation of the knee, which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscle that moves the leg.
- To KNEEL**, nêl. *v. n.* (399).
To bend the knee, to rest on the knee.
- KNEETRIBUTE**, nêe'trib-ûte. *f.*
Worship or obeisance shewn by kneeling.
- KNEL**, nêl. *f.* (399).
The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.
- KNEW**, nû. (399).
The preterit of *Know*.
- KNIFE**, nîse. *f. plur.* Knives. (399).
An instrument edged and pointed, where-with meat is cut.
- KNIGHT**, nîte. *f.* (399).
A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank; the rank of gentlemen next to baronets; a man of some particular order of knighthood; a representative of a county in parliament; a champion.
- KNIGHT ERRANT**, nîte-ér'rânt. *f.*
A wandering knight.—See *Errant*.
- KNIGHT ERRANTRY**, nîte-ér'rânt-ré *f.* The character or manners of wandering knights.
- To KNIGHT**, nîte. *v. a.*
To create one a knight.
- KNIGHTLY**, nîte'lé. *a.*
Befitting a knight, befitting a knight.
- KNIGHTHOOD**, nîte'hûd. *f.*
The character or dignity of a knight.
- To KNIT**, nît. *v. a. preter.* Knit or Knitted. To make or unite by texture without the loom; to tie; to join, to unite; to contract; to tie up.
- To KNIT**, nît. *v. n.* (399).
To weave without a loom; to join, to close, to unite.
- KNITTER**, nît'tûr. *f.*
One who weaves or knits.
- KNITTINGNEEDLE**, nît'tîng-nêl-dl. *f.* A wire which women use in knitting.
- KNOB**, nôb. *f.* (399).
A protuberance, any part bluntly rising above the rest.
- KNOBBED**, nôb'd. *a.*
Set with knobs, having protuberances.
- KNOBBINESS**, nôb'bé-nês. *f.*
The quality of having knobs; hard, stubborn.
- To KNOCK**, nôk. *v. n.* (399).
To clash, to be driven suddenly together; to beat at a door for admittance; to knock under, a common expression that denotes when a man yields or submits.
- To KNOCK**, nôk. *v. a.*
To affect or change in any respect by blows; to dash together, to strike, to collide with a sharp noise; to knock down, to fell by a blow; to knock on the head, to kill by a blow, to destroy.
- KNOCK**, nôk. *f.*
A sudden stroke, a blow; a loud stroke at a door for admission.
- KNOCKER**, nôk'kûr. *f.*
He that knocks; the hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.
- To KNOll**, nôl. *v. a.* (399) (406).
To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.
- To KNOll**, nôl. *v. n.*
To sound as a bell.
- KNOT**, nôt. *f.* (399).
A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled; any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other; any bond of association or union; a hard part in a piece of wood; a confederacy, an association, a small band; difficulty, intricacy; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs; a cluster, a collection.
- To KNOT**, nôt. *v. a.*
To complicate in knots; to intangle, to perplex; to unite.
- To KNOT**, nôt. *v. n.*
To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes.
- KNOTBERRYBUSH**, nôt'bér-ré-bûsh. *f.* A plant.
- KNOTGRASS**, nôt'grâs. *f.*
A plant.
- KNOTTED**, nôt'têd. *a.*
Full of knots.
- KNOTTINESS**, nôt'tê-nês. *f.*
Fulness of knots, unevenness, intricacy.
- KNOTTY**, nôt'tê. *a.*
Full of knots; hard, rugged; intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarrassed.
- To KNOW**, nô. *v. a. preter.* I knew, I have Known. To perceive with certainty, to be informed of, to be taught; to distinguish; to recognise; to be no stranger to; to converse with another sex.
- To KNOW**, nô. *v. n.* (399).
To have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful; to be informed.
- KNOWABLE**, nô'â-bl. *a.*
Possible to be discovered or understood.
- KNOWER**, nô'âr. *f.*
One who has skill or knowledge.
- KNOWING**, nô'ing. *a.*
Skilful, well instructed; conscious, intelligent.
- KNOWINGLY**, nô'ing-lé. *ad.*
With skill, with knowledge.
- KNOWLEDGE**, nôl-lédge, or nôl'léđje. *f.* Certain perception; learning, illumination of the mind; skill in any thing; acquaintance with any fact or person; cognizance, notice; information, power of knowing.
- KN** Scarcely any word has occasioned more alteration among verbal critics than this. A great appearance of propriety seems to favour the second pronunciation, till we observe a great number of similar words, where the long vowel in the simple is shortened in the compound, and then we perceive something like an idiom of pronunciation, which, to correct, would, in some measure, obstruct the current of the language. To prefer the simple without alteration in the compound, is certainly a desirable thing in language; but when the general tune of the language, as it may be called, crosses this analogy, we may depend on the rectitude of universal custom, and ought to acquiesce in it. That the secondary accent shortens the vowel, which was long in the original, appears throughout the language in *proclamation*, *provocation*, &c. That the primary accent does the same in *preface*, *prelate*, *prende*, &c. is evident; and as *ledge* is no general termination of our own, which is applicable to several words, why should we not consider *knowledge* as a simple, and pronounce it independently on its original quantity? See Principles, No. 328, 515. The patrons for the first pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott; and for the second, W. Johnson and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Perry gives both, but seems to allow the first the preference.—See Principles, No. 328, 515.
- KNUCKLE**, nûk'kl. *f.* (399).
The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close; the knee joint of a calf; the articulation or joint of a plant.
- To KNUCKLE**, nûk'kl. *v. n.*
To submit.
- KNUCKLED**, nûk'kl'd. *a.*
Jointed.

L.

LAC

— nō, móve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tōb, bōll; — dīl; — pōund; — ibin, THiS.

L A, lāw. interject.
See, look, behold.

LABDANUM, lā'bādā-nōm. f.
A resin of the softer kind. This juice exudes from a low spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete.

LABEL, lā'bēl. f.
A small slip or scrip of writing; any thing appendant to a larger writing; a small plate hung on the necks of bottles to distinguish the several sorts of wines; in law, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal.

LABENT, lā'bēnt. a.
Sliding, gliding, slipping.

LABIAL, lā'bē-āl. a.
Uttered by the lips; belonging to the lips.

LABIATED, lā'bē-ā-tēd. a.
Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL, lā-bē-ō-dēn'tāl. a.
Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

LABORATORY, lā'bō-rā-tōr-ē. f.
A chymist's workroom.—For the last *s*, see *Demofick*.

LABORIOUS, lā-bō'rē-ūs. a.
Diligent in work, assiduous; requiring labour, tiresome, not easy.

LABORIOUSLY, lā-bō'rē-ūs-lē. ad.
With labour, with toil.

LABORIOUSNESS, lā-bō'rē-ūs-nēs. f.
Toilsomeness, difficulty; diligence, assiduity.

LABOUR, lā'būr. f.

The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, pains, toil; work to be done; childbirth, travail.

To **LABOUR**, lā'būr. v. n.

To toil, to act with painful effort; to do work, to take pains; to move with difficulty; to be disengaged with; to be in distress, to be pressed; to be in childbirth, to be in travail.

To **LABOUR**, lā'būr. v. a.

To work at, to move with difficulty; to beat, to belabour.

LABOURER, lā'būr-ūr. f.

One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; one who takes pains in any employment.

LABOUROME, lā'būr-sām. a.

Made with great labour and diligence.

LABRA, lā'brā. f.

A lip.

LABYRINTH, lā'bēr-īnθ. f.
A maze, a place formed with inextricable windings.

LACE, lāsé. f.

A string, a cord; a snare, a gin; a platted string with which women fasten their clothes; ornaments of fine thread curiously woven; textures of thread with gold or silver.

To **LACE**, lāsé. v. a.

To fasten with a string run through eilet holes; to adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on; to embellish with variegations; to beat.

LACEMAN, lāsé-mān. f.

LAC

—

One who deals in lace.
LACERABLE, lās'sér-ā-bl. a.
Such as may be torn.
To **LACERATE**, lās'sér-ā-te. v. a.
(91). To tear, to rend.
LACERATION, lās-sér-ā'shōn. f.
The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.
LACERATIVE, lās'sér-ā-tiv. a.
Tearing, having the power to tear.
LACHRYMAL, lāk'krē-māl. a. (353).
Generating tears.
LACHRYMARY, lāk'krē-mā-rē. a.
Containing tears.
LACHRYMATION, lāk-krē-mā'shōn. f.
The act of weeping or shedding tears.
LACHRYMATORY, lāk'krē-mā-tōr-ē. f.
A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.—For the *s*, see *Domestick*.
To **LACK**, lāk. v. a.
To want, to need, to be without.
To **LACK**, lāk. v. n.
To be in want; to be wanting.
LACK, lāk. f.
Want, need, failure.
LACKBRAIN, lāk'brān. f.
One that wants wit.
LACKER, lāk'kūr. f.
A kind of varnish.
To **LACKER**, lāk'kūr, v. a.
To do over with lacquer.
LACKEY, lāk'kē. f.
An attending servant, a foot-boy.
To **LACKEY**, lāk'kē. v. a.
To attend servilely.
To **LACKEY**, lāk'kē. v. n.
To act as a footboy, to pay servile attendance.
LACKLINEN, lāk'līn-nīn. a.
Wanting shirts.
LACKLUSTRE, lāk'lūs-tūr. a.
Wanting brightness.
LAConICK, lā-kōn'ik. a.
Short, brief.
(27) This word is derived from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who inhabited the province of *Laconia* in Peloponnesus, and were remarkable for using few words.
LAConISM, lā-kō-nīz'm. f.
A concise style.
LAConICALLY, lā-kōn'nē-kāl-ē. ad.
Briefly, concisely.

LACTARY, lāk'tā-rē. a.

Milky.

LACTARY, lāk'tā-rē. f.

A dairy house.

LACTATION, lāk-tā'shōn. f.

The act or time of giving such.

LACTEAL, lāk'tē-āl. a.

Conveying chyle.

LACTEAL, lāk'tē-āl. f.

The vessel that conveys chyle.

LACTEOUS, lāk'tē-ūs. a.

Milky; lacteal, conveying chyle.

LACTESCENCE, lāk-tēs'sēns. f.

LAI

—

Tendency to milk.
LACTESCENT, lāk-tēs'sēnt. a.
Producing milk.

LACTIFEROUS, lāk-tīf'fēr-ūs. a.
(518). Conveying or bringing milk.

LAD, lād. f.

A boy, a stripling.

LADDER, lād'dur. f.

A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual rise.

LADE, lādē. f.

The mouth of a river, from the Saxon *Lade*, which signifies a purging or discharging.

To **LADE**, lādē. v. a. (75).

To load, to freight, to burthen; to heave out, to throw out.

LADING, lā'dīng. f.

Weight, burden, freight.

LADLE, lā'dl. f.

A large spoon, a vessel with a long handle used in throwing out any liquid; the receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling, turns it.

LADY, lā'dē. f.

A woman of high rank; the title of Lady properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks; a word of compliment used to women.

LADY-BEDSTRAW, lā'dē-bēd'strāw. f. A plant.

LADY-BIRD, lā'dē-bērd. f.

LADY-COW, lā'dē-kōū. f.

LADY-FLY, lā'dē-fli. f.

A small beautiful insect of the beetle kind.

LADY-DAY, lā-dē-dā'. f.

The day on which the annunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.

LADY-LIKE, lā'dē-like. a.

Soft, delicate, elegant.

LADY-MANTLE, lā'dē-mān-tl. f.

A plant.

LADYSHIP, lā'dē-shīp. f.

The title of a lady.

LADY'S-SLIPPER, lā'dīz-slip'pūr. f.

A flower.

LADY'S-SMOCK, lā'dīz-smōk. f.

A flower.

LAG, lāg. a.

Coming behind, falling short; sluggish, slow, tardy; last, long, delayed.

LAG, lāg. f.

The lowest class, the rump, the fag end; he that comes last, or hangs behind.

To **LAG**, lāg. v. n.

To loiter, to move slowly; to stay behind, not to come in.

LAGGER, lāg'gār. f.

A loiterer; an idler.

LAICAL, lā'ē-kāl. a.

Belonging to the laity, or people, as distinct from the clergy.

LAID, lādē. (202).

Preterit participle of Lay.

LAIN, lāne. (202).

Preterit participle of Lay.

LAIR,

LAM

LAN

LAN

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mêt, mêt; — pine, pîn; —

LAIR, lâr. f. (202).

The couch of a boar, or wild beast.

LAIRD, lârd. f. (202).

The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.

LAITY, lâ'è-té. f.

The people as distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.

LAKE, lâk. f.

A large diffusion of inland water; small plash of water; middle colour betwixt ultramarine and vermillion.

LAMB, lâm. f. (347).

The young of a sheep; typically, the Saviour of the world.

LAMBKIN, lâm'kîn. f.

A little lamb.

LAMBATIVE, lâm'bâ-tîv. a.

Taken by licking.

LAMBATIVE, lâm'bâ-tîv. f.

A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMBS-WOOL, lâmz'wôl. f.

Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.

LAMBENT, lân'bênt. a.

Playing about, gliding over without harm.

LAMOIDAL, lâm-dôid'dâl. a.

Having the form of the letter lambda or Λ.

LAME, lâme. a.

Crippled, disabled in the limbs; hobbling, not smooth, alluding to the feet of a verse; imperfect, unsatisfactory.

To LAME, lâme. v. a.

To cripple.

LAMELLATED, lâm'mél-â-têd. a.

Covered with films or plates.

LAMELY, lâme'lé. ad.

Like a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly.

AMENESS, lâme'nès. f.

The state of a cripple, loss or inability of limbs; imperfection, weakness.

To LAMENT, lâ-mént'. v. n.

To mourn, to wail, to grieve, to express sorrow.

To LAMENT, lâ-mént'. v. a.

To bewail, to mourn, to bemoan, to sorrow for.

LAMENT, lâ-mént'. f.

Sorrow audibly expressed, lamentation; expression of sorrow.

LAMENTABLE, lâm'mén-tâ-bl. a.

To be lamented, causing sorrow; mournful, sorrowful, expressing sorrow; miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful.

LAMENTABLY, lâm'mén-tâ-blé. ad.

With expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully, despicably.

LAMENTATION, lâm-mén-tâ'shûn. f. (527) (530). Expression of sorrow, audible grief.

LAMENTER, lâ-mént'ôr. f.

He who mourns or laments.

LAMENTINE, lâm'mén-tîn. f. (149)

A fish called a sea-cow or manatee.

LAMINA, lâm'mé-nâ. f.

Thin plate, one coat laid over another.

LAMINATED, lâm'mé-nâ-têd. a.

Plated; used of such bodies whose texture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.

To LAMM, lâm. v. a.

To beat soundly with a cudgel. A low word.

LAMMAS, lâm'mâs. f.

The first of August.

LAMP, lâmp. f.

A light made with oil and a wick; that which contains the oil and wick; any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.

LAMPASS, lâm'pâs. f.

A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.

LAMPBLACK, lâmp'błâk. f.

It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a basin, and as it is furred strike it with a feather into some shell.

LAMPOON, lâm-pôôñ'. f.

A personal satire, abuse, censure, written not to reform but to vex.

To LAMPOON, lâm-pôôñ'. v. a.

To abuse with personal satire.

LAMPOONER, lâm-pôôñ'ûr. f.

A scribbler of personal satire.

LAMPREY, lâm'prè. f.

A fish much like the eel.

LAMPRON, lâm'prôn. f.

A kind of sea fish; a long eel.

LANCE, lânse. f.

A long spear.

To LANCE, lânse. v. a.

To pierce, to cut; to open chirurgically, to cut in order to a cure.

LANCET, lân'sít. f.

A small pointed chirurgical instrument.

To LANCH, lânsh. v. a.

This word, says Dr. Johnson, is too often written Launch, and is only a vocal corruption of lance. To dart, to cast as a lance.

LANCINATION, lân-sé-nâ'shûn. f.

Tearing, laceration.

To LANCINATE, lân-sé-nâ-té. v. a.

To tear, to rend.

LAND, lând. f.

A country; a region, distinct from other countries; earth, distinct from water; ground, surface of the place; an estate real and immoveable; nation, people.

To LAND, lân. v. a.

To set on shore.

To LAND, lân. v. n.

To come on shore.

LAND-FORCES, lân'd'fôr-sêz. f.

Warlike powers not naval, soldiers that serve on land.

LANDED, lân'dêd. a.

Having a fortune in land.

LANDFAEL, lân'fâl. f.

A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LANDFLOOD, lân'd'flood. f.

Inundation.

LANDHOLDER, lân'hôl-dâr. f.

One whose fortune is in land.

LANDJOBBER, lân'jôb-âr. f.

One who buys and sells land for other men.

LANDGRAVE, lân'grâv. f.

A German title of dominion.

LANDING, lân'ing.

LANDING-PLACE, lân'ing-plâs. f.

The top of stairs.

LANDLADY, lân'lâ-dè. f.

A woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn.

LANDLESS, lân'lës. a.

Without property, without fortune.

LANDLOCKED, lân'lôkt. a.

Shut in, or inclosed with land.

LANDLOPER, lân'lô-pôr. f.

A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.

LANDLUBBER, lân'lôb'ber. f.

This word is improved by seamen into the more intelligible word Land-lubber.

LANDLORD, lân'lôrd. f.

One who owns land or houses; the master of an inn.

LANDMARK, lân'mârk. f.

Any thing set up to preserve boundaries.

LANDSCAPE, lân'skâp. f.

A region, the prospect of a country; a picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

LAND-TAX, lân'tâks. f.

Tax laid upon land and houses.

LAND-WAITER, lân'wâ-tûr. f.

An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

LANDWARD, lân'wârd. ad.

Towards the land.

LANE, lâne. f.

A narrow way between hedges; a narrow street, an alley; a passage between men standing on each side.

LANERET, lân'nér-êt. f.

A little hawk.

LANGUAGE, lân'gwidje. f. (331).

(90). Human speech; the tongue of one nation as distinct from others; file, manner of expression.

LANGUAGED, lân'gwidj'd. a.

Having various languages.

LANGUAGE-MASTER, lân'gwidje-mâst-ûr. f.

One whose profession is to teach languages.

LANGUID, lân'gwîd. a. (340).

Faint, weak, feeble; dull, heartless.

LANGUIDLY, lân'gwîd-lé. ad.

Weakly, feebly.

LANGUISHNESS, lân'gwîd-nès. f.

Weakness, feebleness.

TO LANGUISH, lân'gwîsh. v. n.

(340). To grow feeble, to pine away, to lose strength; to be no longer vigorous in motion; to sink or pine under sorrow; to look with softness or tenderness.

LANGUISH, lân'gwîsh. f.

Soft appearance.

LANGUISHINGLY, lân'gwîsh-ing-lé. ad.

Weakly, feebly, with feeble softness; dully, tediously.

LANGUISHMENT, lân'gwîsh-mânt. f.

State of pining; softness of mien.

LANGUOR, lân'gwûr. f. (344).

A faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits.

To LANIATE, lân'né-ât. v. a.

To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.

LANIFICE, lân'è-fîs. f. (142).

Woollen manufacture.

LANIGEROUS, lân'nîd'jér-ûs. a.

Bearing wool.

LANK, lânk. a.

Loose, not filled up, not stiffened out, not fat; faint, languid.

LANKNESS, lân'nès. f.

Want of plumpness.

LANNER, lân'nûr. f.

A species of hawk.

LANSQUENT, lân'skèn-nêt. f.

A common foot soldier; a game at cards.

LANDSQUENT, lân'skèn-nêt. f.

This word, as a game at cards, is altered by the vulgar into Lambkinet. This is something, at least, which they understand; and this very intelligibility confirms them in the corruption.—See *Asparagus*.

LANTERN,

LAP

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tūbe, tōb, bōll ; — dōl ; — pōnd ; — thin, THIS.

LANTERN, lān'tūrn. f.

A transparent case for a candle; a light-house, a light hung out to guide ships.

This word, says Dr. Johnson, by mistake, is often written *Lanthorn*. The cause of this mistake is easy; transparent cases for candles were generally made of horn; and this was sufficient to persuade those who knew nothing of the derivation of the word, that this was its true etymology.—See *Aparatus*.

LANTERN-JAWS, lān'tūrn-jāwz. f.

A thin visage.

LANUGINOUS, lā-nū'jīn-ūs. a.

Downy, covered with soft hair.

LAP, lāp. f.

The loole part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; the part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees; the part formed by the knees in a sitting posture.

To LAP, lāp. v. a.

To wrap or twist round any thing; to involve in any thing.

To LAP, lāp. v. n.

To be spread or twisted over any thing.

To LAP, lāp. v. n.

To feed by quick repeated motions of the tongue.

To LAP, lāp. v. a.

To lick up.

LAPDOG, lāp'dōg. f.

A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

LAPFUL, lāp'fūl. f.

As much as can be contained in the lap.

LAPICIDE, lāp'ē-side. f.

A stone-cutter.

LAPIDARY, lāp'ē-dār-ē. f.

One who deals in stones or gems.

To LAPIDATE, lāp'ē-dātē. v. a.

To stone, to kill by stoning.

LAPIDATION, lāp-ē-dā'fān. f.

A stoning.

LAPIDEOUS, lā-pid'ē-ūs. a.

Stony, of the nature of stone.

LAPIDESCEENCE, lāp-ē-dēs'sēnse. f.

Stoney concretion.

LAPIDESCENT, lāp-ē-dēs'sēnt. a.

Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICK, lāp-ē-dif'sik. a.

Forming stones.

LAPIDIST, lāp'ē-dīst. f.

A dealer in stones or gems.

LAPIS, lā'pis. f.

A stone.

LAPIS-LAZULI, lā-pis-lāzh'ū-lī. f.

A stone of an azure or blue colour.

LAPPER, lāp'pūr. f.

One who wraps up; one who laps or licks.

LAPPET, lāp'pit. f.

The parts of a head dress that hang loose.

LAPSE, lāpsē. f.

Flow, fall, glide; petty errour, small mistake; translation of right from one to another.

To LAPSE, lāpsē. v. n.

To glide slowly, to fall by degrees; to slip by inadvertency or mistake; to lose the proper time; to fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another; to fall from per-fession, truth or faith.

LAPWING, lāp'wing. f.

A clamorous bird with long wings.

LAPWORK, lāp'wōrk. f.

Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

LAS

LARBOARD, lār'bōrd. f.

The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head.

LARCENY, lār'sē-nē. f.

Petty theft.

LARCH, lārtsh. f.

A tree of the fir kind which drops its leaves in winter.

LARD, lārd. f.

The grease of swine; bacon, the flesh of swine.

To LARD, lārd. v. a.

To stuff with bacon; to fatten; to mix with something else by way of improvement.

LARDER, lār'dür. f.

The room where meat is kept or salted.

LARDERER, lār'dür-ūr. f.

One who has the charge of the larder.

LARGE, lārdje. a.

Big, bulky; wide, extensive; liberal, abundant, plentiful; copious, diffuse; At large, without restraint, diffusely.

LARGELY, lārdje'lē. ad.

Widely, extensively; copiously, diffusely; liberally, bounteously; abundantly.

LARGENESS, lārdje'nēs. f.

Bigness, greatness, extension, wideness.

LARGESS, lār'jēs. f.

A present, a gift, a bounty.

LARGITION, lār-jish'ūn. f.

The act of giving.

LARK, lārk. f.

A small singing-bird.

LARKER, lārk'ūr. f.

A catcher of larks.

LARKSPUR, lārk'spūr. f.

A plant.

LARVATED, lār've-tēd. a.

Masked.

LARUM, lār'rūm. f.

Alarm; noise noting danger.

LARYNGOTOMY, lār-in-gōt'tō-mē. f.

An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsy.

LARYNX, lār'īnks. f.

The windpipe, the trachea.

LASCIVIENT, lā-sīv've-ēnt. a. (542)

Frolicksome, wantoning.

LASCIVIOUS, lā-sīv've-ūs. a. (542).

Leud, lustful; wanton, soft, luxurious.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, lā-sīv've-ūs-nēs. f.

Wantonness, looseness.

LASCIVIOUSLY, lā-sīv've-ūs-lē. ad.

Leudly, wantonly, loosely.

LASH, lāsh. f.

A stroke with any thing pliant and tough; the thong or point of the whip; a leash, or string in which an animal is held; a stroke of satire, a sarcasm.

To LASH, lāsh. v. a.

To strike with any thing pliant, to scourge; to move with a sudden spring or jerk; to beat, to strike with a sharp sound; to scourge with satire; to tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship.

To LASH, lāsh. v. n.

To ply the whip.

LASHER, lāsh'ūr. f.

One that whips or lashes.

LASS, lās. f.

A girl, a maid, a young woman.

LASSITUDE, lās'sē-tüde. f.

Weariness, fatigue.

LAT

LASSLORN, lās'lōrn. a.

Forsaken by his mistress.—See *Forlorn*.

LAST, lāst. a.

Last, that which follows all the rest in time; hindmost, which follows in order of place; next before the present, as Last week; utmost; at Last, in conclusion, at the end; The Last, the end.

LAST, lāst. ad.

The last time, the time next before the present; in conclusion.

To LAST, lāst. v. n.

To endure, to continue.

LAST, lāst. f.

The mould on which shoes are formed; a load, a certain weight or measure.

LASTAGE, lās'tājē. f. (90).

Custom paid for freightage; the ballast of a ship.

LASTING, lās'tīng. particip. a.

Continuing durable; of long continuance, perpetual.

LASTINGLY, lās'tīng-lē. ad.

Perpetually.

LASTINGNESS, lās'tīng-nēs. f.

Durableness; continuance.

LASTLY, lāst'lē. ad.

In the last place; in the conclusion, at last.

LATCH, lātsh. f.

A catch at a door moved by a string or handle.

To LATCH, lātsh. v. a.

To fasten with a latch; to fasten, to close.

LATCHES, lātsh'ēz. f.

Latches or laskets, in a ship, are loops made by small ropes.

LATCHET, lātsh'ēt. f.

The string that fastens the shoe.

LATE, lātē. a.

Contrary to early, slow, tardy, long delayed; last in any place, office, or character; the deceased; far in the day or night.

LATE, lātē. ad.

After long delays, after a long time; in a latter season; lately, not long ago; far in the day or night.

LATED, lātēd. a.

Belated, surprised by the night.

LATELY, lātēlē. ad.

Not long ago.

LATENESS, lātē'nēs. f.

Time far advanced.

LATENT, lātēnt. a.

Hidden, concealed, secret.

LATERAL, lāt'ēr-äl. a.

Growing out on the side, belonging to the side; placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.

LATERALITY, lāt-ēr-äl'ē-tē. f.

The quality of having distinct sides.

LATERALLY, lāt'ēr-äl-ē. f.

By the side, sidewise.

LATÉWARD, lātē'wārd. ad.

Somewhat late.

LATH, lāth. f. (78).

A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

To LATH, lāth. v. a.

To fit up with laths.

LATHE, lāthē. f.

The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as shape it by the chisel.

To LATHER, lāth'ūr. v. n.

To form a foam.

To LATHER, lāth'ūr. v. a.

To cover with foam of water and soap.

LATHE,

(546).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt; —mē, mēt; —pine, pīn; —

LATHER, lāTH'ür. f.

A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LATIN, lāt'tīn. a. (104).

Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

LATINISM, lāt'tīn-īzm. f.

A latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

LATINIST, lāt'tīn-īst. f.

One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, lā-tīn'ī-tē. f.

The Latin tongue.

TO LATINIZE, lāt'tīn-īz. v. n.

To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

TO LATINIZE, lāt'tīn-īz. v. a.

To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

LATISH, lāt'īsh. a.

Somewhat late.

EATIROSSTOUS, lā-tē-rōs'truſ. a.

Broad-beaked.

LATITANCY, lāt'tē-tān-sē. f.

The state of lying hid.

LATITANT, lāt'tē-tānt. a.

Concealed, lying hid.

LATITATION, lāt-ē-tā'shūn. f.

The state of lying concealed.

LATITUDE, lāt'tē-tūdē. f.

Breadth, width; room, space, extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator; a particular degree reckoned from the equator; unrestrained acceptance; freedom from settled rules, laxity; extent, diffusion.

LATITUDINARIAN, lāt-ē-tū-dē-nā'ri-ān. a.

Not restrained, not confined.

LATRANT, lā-trānt. a. Barking.

LATRIXIA, lā-trē-ā. f.

The highest kind of worship, as distinguished from Dulia.

LATTEN, lāt'tēn. f. (103).

Grafs, a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.

LATTER, lāt'tūr. a.

Happening after something else; modern, lately done or past; mentioned last of two.

LATTERLY, lāt'tūr-lē. ad.

Of late.

LATTICE, lāt'tīs. f. (140) (142).

A window made up with a kind of network; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

TO LATTICE, lāt'tīs. v. a.

To mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVATION, lā-vā'shōn. f.

The act of washing.

LAVATORY, lāv'vā-tūr-ē. f.

A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.—For the o, see Domesick.

LAUD, lāwd. f. (213).

Praise, honour paid, celebration; that part of divine worship which consists in praise.

TO LAUD, lāwd. v. a.

To praise, to celebrate.

LAUDABLE, lāw'dā-bl. a.

Praise-worthy, commendable; healthy, salubrious.

LAUDABleness, lāw'dā-bl-nēs. f.

Praise-worthiness.

LAUDABLY, lāw'dā-blē. ad.

In a manner deserving praise.

LAUDANUM, lōd'dā-nēm. f. (287).

A soporific tincture.

TO LAVE, lāv. v. a.

To wash, to bathe; to lade, to draw out.

TO LAVE, lāv. v. n.

To wash himself, to bathe.

TO LAVEER, lā-vēr'. v. n.

To change the direction often in a course.

LA VENDER, lā'ven-dür. f.

The name of a plant.

LAVER, lā'vūr. f.

A washing vessel.

TO LAUGH, lāf. v. n. (215) (391).

To make that noise which sudden merriment excites; in poetry, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile; To Laugh, st., to treat with contempt, to ridicule.

TO LAUGH, lāf. v. a.

To deride, to scorn.

LAUGH, lāf. f.

The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAUGHABLE, lāf'ā-bl. a.

Such as may properly excite laughter.

LAUGHER, lāf'ür. f.

A man fond of merriment.

LAUGHINGLY, lāf'īng-lē. ad.

In a merry way, merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, lāf'īng-stōk. f.

A butt, an object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER, lāf'tār. f.

Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAVISH, lāv'īsh. a.

Prodigal, wasteful, indiscreetly liberal; scattered in waste, profuse; wild, unrestrained.

TO LAVISH, lāv'īsh. v. a.

To scatter with profusion.

LAVISHER, lāv'īsh-ür. f.

A prodigal; a profuse man.

LAVISHLY, lāv'īsh-lē. ad.

Profusely, prodigally.

LAVISHMENT, lāv'īsh-mēnt. } f.

LAVISHNESS, lāv'īsh-nēs. }

Prodigality, profusion.

TO LAUNCH, lāntsh. v. n. (214).

To force into the sea; to rove at large; to expatriate.—See Lanch.

TO LAUNCH, lāntsh. v. a.

To push to sea; to dart from the hand.

LAUND, lāwnd. f.

A plain extended between woods; now more frequently written Lown.

LAUNDRESS, lān'drés. f. (214).

A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

LAUNDRY, lān'drē. f.

The room in which clothes are washed; the act or state of washing.

LAVOLTA, lā-vōl'tā. f.

An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering.

LAUREATE, lāw'rē-ātē. a. (91).

Decked or invested with a laurel.

LAUREATION, lāw'rē-ā'shōn. f..

It denotes in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.

LAUREL, lār'rēl. f. (217).

A tree, called also the cherry-bay.

LAURELED, lār'rēl'd. a.

Crowned or decorated with laurel.

LAW, lāw. f.

A rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established; judicial process; conformaty to law; any thing lawful; an established and constant mode of procedure.

LAWFUL, lāw'fūl. a.

Agreeable to law; conformable to law.

LAWFULLY, lāw'fūl-ē. ad.

Legally, agreeably to law.

LAWFULNESS, lāw'fūl-nēs. f.

Legality; allowance of law.

LAWGIVER, lāw'giv-ür. f.

Legislator, one that makes laws.

LAWGIVING, lāw'giv-ing. a.

Legislative.

LAWLESS, lāw'lēs. a.

Unrestrained by any law, not subject to law; contrary to law, illegal.

LAWLESSLY, lāw'lēs-lē. ad.

In a manner contrary to law.

LAWMAKER, lāw'mā-kür. f.

One who makes laws, a lawgiver.

LAWN, lāwn. f.

An open space between woods; fine lines, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

LAWSUIT, lāw'suit. f.

A process in law, a litigation.

LAWYER, lāw'yēr. f.

Professor of law, advocate, pleader.

LAX, lāks. a.

Loose, not confined, not closely joined; vague, not rigidly exact; loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool; slack, not tense.

LAX, lāks. f.

A loofness, a diarrhoea.

LAXATION, lāk-sā'shōn. f.

The act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.

LAXATIVE, lāks'ā-tīv. a.

Having the power to ease loofeness.

LAXATIVE, lāks'ā-tīv. f.

A medicine slightly purgative.

LAXATIVENESS, lāks'ā-tīv-nēs. f.

Power of easing loofeness.

LAXITY, lāks'ē-tē. f.

Not comprefion, not close cohesion; contrariety to rigorous precision; loofeness, not coifiveness, slackness, contrariety to tension; openness, not closeness.

LAXNESS, lāks'nēs. f.

Laxity, not tension, not precision, not coifiveness.

LAY, lā. preterit of Lye.

To **LAY**, lā. v. a.

To place along; to beat down corn or grafs; to keep from rising, to settle, to fill; to put, to place; to make a bet; to spread on a surface; to calm, to still, to quiet, to allay; to prohibit a spirit to walk; to set on the table; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground; to wager; to reposit any thing; to bring forth eggs; to apply with violence; to apply nearly; to impute; to charge; to throw by violence; to Lay apart, to reject, to put by; to Lay aside, to put away, not to retain; to Lay before, to expose to view, to shew, to display; to Lay by, to reserve for some future time, to put from one, to dismiss; to Lay down, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction; to quit, to resign; to commit to repose; to advance as a proposition; to Lay for, to attempt by ambush, or infidous practices; to Lay forth, to diffuse, to expand; to place when dead in a decent posture; to Lay hold of, to seize, to catch; to Lay in, to store, to treasure; to Lay on, to apply with violence; to Lay open, to shew, to expose; to Lay over, to incrust, to cover; to lay out, to expend, to dilplay, to discover, to dispose, to plan; to Lay out, with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to Lay

LEA

—nō, mōvē, nōr, nōt —tūbē, tāb, bāll; —dīl; —pōund; —thīn, THIS.

Lay to, to charge upon, to apply with vigour, to harass, to attack; to Lay together, to collect, to bring into one view; to Lay under, to subject to; to Lay up, to confine, to store, to treasure; to Lay upon, to importune, to wager upon.

To LAY, lā. v. n.

To bring eggs, to contrive; to Lay about, to strike on all sides; to lay at, to strike, to endeavour to strike; to lay in for, to make overtures of oblique invitation; to Lay on, to strike, to beat; to act with vehemence; to Lay out, to take measures.

LAY, lā. f.

A row, a stratum; a wager.

LAY, lā. f.

Graffy ground, meadow, ground unplowed.

LAY, lā. f.

A song.

LAY, lā. a.

Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

LAYER, lā'ūr. f.

A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another; a sprig of a plant; a hen that lays eggs.

LAYMAN, lā'mān. f.

One of the people distinct from the clergy; an image.

LAZAR, lā'zār. f.

One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

LAZAR-HOUSE, lā'zār-hōūs. } f.

LAZARETTO, lāz-zār-rēt'tō. } f.

A house for the reception of the diseased, an hospital.

LAZARWORT, lā'zār-wārt. f.

A plant.

LAZILY, lā'zē-lē. ad.

Idly, sluggishly, heavily.

LAZINESS, lā'zē-nēs. f.

Idleness, sluggishness.

LAZING, lā'zīng. a.

Sluggish, idle.

LAZULI, lāzh'ū-li. f.

The ground of this stone is blue, variegated with yellow and white.

LAZY, lā'zē. a.

Idle, sluggish, unwilling to work; slow, tedious.

LEA, lē. f.

Ground inclosed, not open.

LEAD, lēd. f. (234).

A soft heavy metal; In the plural, flat roof to walk on.

To LEAD, lēd. v. a.

To fit with lead in any manner.

To LEAD, lēde. v. a. preter Led.

To guide by the hand; to conduct to any place; to conduct as head or commander; to introduce by going first; to guide, to show the method of attaining; to draw, to entice, to allure; to induce, to prevail on by pleasing motives; to pass, to spend in any certain manner.

To LEAD, lēde. v. n. (227).

To conduct as a commander; to shew the way by going first.

LEAD, lēde. f.

Guidance, first place.

LEADER, lēd'ēr. a. (234).

Made of lead; heavy, dull.

LEADER, lē'dōr. f.

One that leads, or conducts; captain, commander; one who goes first; one at the head of any party or faction.

LEADING, lēd'ēng. a.

LEA

Principal.

LEADING-STRINGS, lē'dīng-strīngz.

f. Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

LEADWORT, lēd'wārt. f. (234).

A plant.

LEAF, lēfē. f. (227).

The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers; a part of a book, containing two pages; one side of a double door; any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

To LEAF, lēfē. v. n.

To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

LEAFLESS, lēfē'lēs. a.

Naked of leaves.

LEAFY, lē'fē-a.

Ful of leaves.

LEAGUE, lēég. f. (227).

A confederacy, a combination.

To LEAGUE, lēég. v. n.

To unite, to confederate.

LEAGUE, lēég. f.

A measure of length, containing three miles.

LEAGUED, lēég'd. a.

Confederated.

LEAGUER, lē'gūr. f.

Siege, investment of a town.

LEAK, lēkē. f. (227).

A breach or hole which lets in water.

To LEAK, lēkē. v. n.

To let water in or out; to drop through a breach.

LEAKAGE, lē'kādje. f. (90).

Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LEAKY, lē'kē. a.

Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out; loquacious, not close.

To LEAN, lēnē. v. n. (227) (238)

Preter. Leaned or Leant. To incline against, to rest against; to tend towards; to be in a bending posture.

LEAN, lēnē. a. (227).

Not fat, meagre, wanting flesh; not undulous, thin, hungry; low, poor, in opposition to great or rich.

LEAN, lēnē. f.

That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.

LEANLY, lēnē'lē. ad.

Meagrely, without plumpness.

LEANNESS, lēnē'nēs. f.

Exenuation of body, want of flesh, meagreness; want of bulk.

To LEAP, lēpē. v. n. (239).

To jump, to move upward or progressively without change of the feet; to rush with vehemence; to bound, to spring; to fly, to start.

To LEAP, lēpē. v. a.

To pass over, or into, by leaping; to comprehend, as beasts.

LEAP, lēpē. f.

Bound, jump, act of leaping; space passed by leaping; sudden transition; an assault of an animal of prey; embrace of animals.

LEAP-FROG, lēpē'frōg. f.

A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

LEAP-YEAR, lēpē'yēr. f.

Leap-year, or bissextile, is every fourth year, and so called from its leaping a day more than year than in a common year: so that the common year hath three hundred and sixty-five days, but the Leap-year three hundred and sixty-six; and then February

LEA

hath twenty-nine days, which in common years hath but twenty-eight.

To LEARN, lērn. v. a. (234).

To gain the knowledge or skill of; to teach; improperly used in this last sense.

To LEARN, lērn. v. n.

To receive instruction; to improve by example.

LEARNED, lēr'ned. a. (362).

Versed in science and literature; skilled, skilful, knowing; skilled in scholastick knowledge.

LEARNEDLY, lēr'ned-lē. ad.

With knowledge, with skill.

LEARNING, lēr'nīng. f.

Literature, skill in languages or sciences; skill in any thing good or bad.

LEARNER, lēr'nūr. f.

One who is yet in his rudiments.

LEASE, lēsē. f. (227).

A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands; any tenure.

To LEASE, lēsē. v. a. (227).

To let by lease.

To LEASE, lēsē. v. n. (227).

To glean, to gather what the harvest leave.

LEASER, lē'zēr. f.

A gleaner.

LEASH, lēsh. f. (227).

A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound; a band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

To LEASH, lēsh. v. a.

To bind, to hold in a string.

LEASH, lēsh. f.

A brace and a half; a sportsman's term. Sportsmen, like the professors of other arts, often corrupt their technical terms; for we frequently hear this word pronounced like the *leaf* of a house. This corruption, however, is not gone so far as to make the true sound pedantic, and therefore ought to be corrected.—See Clef.

LEASING, lē'zēng. f. (227).

Lies, falsehood.

LEAST, lēst. a. (227) the superlative of Little. Little beyond others, smallest.

LEAST, lēst. ad.

In the lowest degree.

LEATHER, lēTH'ūr. f. (234).

Dressed hides of animals; skin, ironically.

LEATHERCOAT, lēTH'ūr-kōtē. f.

An apple with a tough rind.

LEATHERY, lēTH'ūr-ē. a.

Resembling leather.

LEAVE, lēvē. f. (227).

Grant of liberty, permission, allowance; farewell, adieu.

To LEAVE, lēvē. v. a. pret. I Left;

I have Left. To quit, to forsake; to have remaining at death; to suffer to remain; to fix as a token or remembrance; to bequeath, to give as inheritance; to give up, to resign; to cease to do, to desist from; to Leave off, to desist from, to forbear; to forsake; to Leave out, to omit, to neglect.

To LEAVE, lēvē. v. n.

To cease, to desist; to Leave off, to desist, to stop.

LEAVED, lēvē'd. a. (227).

Furnished with foliage; made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, lēvē'yēn. f. (103) (234).

Ferment mixed with any body to make it light

LÉT (546). — Flate, fár, fall, fán; — mā, mét; — pine, pln; —

light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.

TO LEAVEN, lēv'vén. v. a.

To ferment by something mixed; to taint, to imbue.

LEAVER, lē'vér. s.

One who deserts or forsakes.

LEAVES, lēvz. s.

The plural of Leaf.

LEAVINGS, lē'vīngz. s.

Remnant, relicks, ofal.

LECHER, lētsh'ür. s.

A whoremaster.

LECHEROUS, lētsh'ür-üs. a

Leud, lustful.

LECHEROUSLY, lētsh'ür-üs-lé. ad.

Leudly, lustfully.

LECHEROUSNESS, lētsh'ür-üs-nés. s.

Leudness.

LECHERY, lētsh'ür-é. s.

Leudness, lust.

LECTION, lēk'shún. s.

A reading; a variety in copies.

LECTURE, lēk'tshúre. s. (461).

A discourse pronounced upon any subject; the art or practice of reading, perusal; a magisterial reprimand.

TO LECTURE, lēk'tshúre. v. a.

To instruct formally; to instruct insolently and dogmatically.

LECTURER, lēk'tshúr-ür. s.

An instructor, a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector.

LECTURESHIP, lēk'tshúr-ship. s.

The office of a lecturer.

LED, lēd. part. pret. of Lead.

LEDGE, lēdž. s.

A row, a layer, stratum; a ridge rising above the rest; any prominence or rising part.

LEDHORSE, lēd'hórs. s.

A sumpter horse.

LEE, lē. s.

Dregs, sediment, refuse. Sea term; it is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the Lee-shore is that the wind blows on.

LEE, lē. a.

Having the wind blowing on it; having the wind directed towards it.

LEECH, lētsh. s.

A physician, a professor of the art of healing; a kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood.

LEECH-CRAFT, lētsh'kráft. s.

The art of healing.

LEEK, lēk. s.

A pot herb.

LEER, lēr. s.

An oblique view; a laboured cast of countenance.

TO LEER, lēr. v. n.

To look obliquely, to look archly; to look with a forced countenance.

LEES, lēz. s.

Dregs, sediment,

LEET, lēt. s.

A law day.

LEEWARD, lēl'wārd. a.

Towards the wind.—See LER.

LEFT, lēft. participle preter. of Leave

LEFT, lēft. a.

Sinistrors; not on the right hand.

LEFT-HANDED, lēft'hānd-ēd. a.

Using the left hand rather than the right.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lēft'hānd-ēd-nés. s.

Habitual use of the left hand.

LEG, lēg. s.

The limb by which animals walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot in men; an act of obeisance; that by which anything is supported on the ground; as, the Leg of a table.

LEGACY, lēg'ā-sé. s.

Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament.

LEGAL, lē'gál. a.

Done or conceived according to law; lawful, not contrary to law.

LEGALITY, lē-gál-ē-té. s.

Lawfulness.

TO LEGALIZE, lē'gál-ize. v. a.

To authorize; to make lawful.

LEGALLY, lē'gál-lé. ad.

Lawfully, according to law.

LEGATARY, lēg'ā-tár-é. s.

One who has a legacy left.

LEGATINE, lēg'ā-tíne. a.

Made by a legate; belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

LEGATE, lēg'ā-té. s. (91).

A deputy, an ambassador; a kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope.

LEGATEE, lēg'ā-té-é. s.

One who has a legacy left him.

LEGATION, lē-gā'shún. s.

Deputation, commission, embassy.

LEGATOR, lēg'ā-tör'. s.

One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

LEGEND, lējénd. s.

A chronicle or register of the lives of saints; any memorial or relation; an incredible unauthentick narrative; any inscription, particularly on medals or coins.

(*) This word is sometimes pronounced with the vowel in the first syllable short, as if written lēd-jend.

This has the feeble plea of the Latin word *Lego*, to produce; but with what propriety can we make this plea for a short vowel in English, when we pronounce that very vowel long in the Latin word we derive it from? The genuine and ancient analogy of our language, as Dr. Wallis observes, is when a word of two syllables has the accent on the first, and the vowel is followed by a single consonant to pronounce the vowel long: It is thus we pronounce all Latin words of this kind; and in this manner we should certainly have pronounced all our English words, if an affection of following Latin quantity had not disturbed the natural progres of pronunciation. See Drama. But besides this analogy, the word in question has the authority of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnson, Bailey, Entick, Perry, and Buchanan, on its side. Dr. Kenrick and Dr. Ash are the only abettors of the short sound.

LEGENDARY, lēd'jén-dá-ré.

Pertaining to a legend.

(*) As the preceding word has, by the clearest analogy, the vowel in the first syllable long, so this word, by having the accent higher than the antepenultimate, has an clear an analogy for having the same vowel short.

(530) (535). This analogy, however, is contradicted by Dr. Ash, W. Johnson, Mr. Scott, Entick, Buchanan, and Perry. As Mr. Sheridan has not got the word, his opinion cannot be produced either way.

LEGER, lēd'jör. s.

A ledger-book, a book that lies in the compting-house.

LEGERDEMAIN, lēd-jör-dé-máne'. s. Slight of hand, joggle, power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion, trick.

LEGERITY, lē-jér'ē-té. s.

Lightness, nimbleness.

LEGGED, lēg'd. a.

Having legs.

LEGIBLE, lēd'jé-bl. s.

Such as may be read; apparent, discoverable.

LEGIBLY, lēd'jé-blé. ad.

In such a manner as may be read.

LEGION, lē'jón. s.

A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand; a military force; any great number.

LEGIONARY, lē'jón-är-é. a.

Relating to a legion; containing a legion; containing a great indefinite number.

TO LEGISLATE, lēd'jis-lá-té. v. a.

To enact laws.

(*) This word is neither in Johnson nor Sheridan. For the pronunciation of the first syllable, see the following words.

LEGISLATION, lēd'jis-flá'shún. s.

The act of giving laws.

LEGISLATIVE, lēd'jis-lá-tív. a.

Giving laws, lawgiving.

LEGISLATOR, lēd'jis-lá-tör. s.

A lawgiver, one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLATURE, lēd'jis-lá-türe. s.

(461). The power that makes laws.

(*) Some respectable speakers in the House of Commons pronounce the e in the first syllable of this word long, as if written *Legislature*, and think they are wonderfully correct in doing so, because the first syllable of all Latin words, compounded of *Lex*, is long. They do not know that, in pronouncing the word in this manner, they are contradicting one of the clearest analogies of the language; which is, that the antepenultimate, and secondary accent, shorten every vowel they fall upon, except a, unless they are followed by a diphthong. (534) (535). This analogy is evident in a numerous catalogue of words ending in *ity*, where the antepenultimate vowel is short in English, though long in the Latin words, whence they are derived, as *serenity*, *divinity*, *globosity*, &c. The same may be observed of the words *declamatory*, *deliberative*, &c. where the two second syllables are short in English, though long in the Latin *declamatorius*, *deliberativus*, &c. Even the words *liberal* and *liberty*, if pronounced with their first syllables long, as in the Latin *liberalis* and *libertas*, ought to be founded *ly-liberal* and *ly-liberty*. If, therefore, we consider the accent on the first syllable of *legislator*, *legislature*, or *legislative*, either as primary or secondary, we find a clear analogy for shortening the vowel; nor can we have the least reason for lengthening it, which will not obliges us in the same manner to lengthen the first vowel of *leisure*, *pedagogue*, *pacification*, and a thousand others. See Principles, No. 530, 535. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, mark the e in the first syllable of this word and its relatives short. W. Johnson only marks them long. From Entick we can gather the quantity of this vowel in no word but *legislate*, where he makes it long; and Ash, Bailey, and Buchanan, do not mark it either way. These authorities sufficiently show us the general current of custom; and the analogies of the language sufficiently show the propriety of it.

LEGITIMACY, lē-jít'té-má-sé. s.

Lawfulness

LEN

LES

LEV

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tāb, bāll; —dīt; —pōnd; —ibin, THIS.

: Lawfulness of birth; genuineness, not spuriousness.

LEGITIMATE, lē-jīt'tē-mātē. a. (91)
Born in marriage, lawfully begotten.

To **LEGITIMATE**, lē-jīt'tē-mātē.
v. a. (91). To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth; to make lawful.

LEGITIMATELY, lē-jīt'ē-mātē-lē.
ad. Lawfully, genuinely.

LEGITIMATION, lē-jīt-ē-mā-shōn. f.
Lawful birth; the act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME, lē-gū'mēn. } f.
LEGUEN, lē-gū'mēn. }

Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand;
as, beans: in general, all larger seeds; pulse.
See *Bitumen* and *Blaeberry*.

LEGUMINOUS, lē-gū'mē-nūs. a.
Belonging to pulse, consisting of pulse.

LEISURABLE, lē'zhūr-ā-bl. a.
Done at leisure, not hurried, enjoying leisure.

LEISURABLY, lē'zhūr-ā-blē. ad.
At leisure, without tumult or hurry.

LEISURE, lē'zhūr. f.
Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; convenience of time.

LEISURELY, lē'zhūr-lē. a.
Not hasty, deliberate.

LEISURELY, lē'zhūr-lē. ad.
Not in a hurry, slowly.

LEMMA, lēm'mā. f.
A proposition previously assumed.

LEMON, lēm'mūn. f.

The fruit of the lemon-tree; the tree that bears lemons.

LEMONADE, lēm-mūn-ādē'. f.

Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

To **LEND**, lēnd. v. a.

To deliver something to another on condition of repayment; to suffer to be used on condition that it be restored; to afford, to grant in general.

LENDER, lēnd'ā-dr. f.

One who lends any thing; one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

LENGTH, lēng'th. f.

The extent of any thing material from end to end; horizontal extension; a certain portion of space or time; extent of duration; full extent, uncontracted state; end; at length, at last, in conclusion.

To **LENGTHEN**, lēng'th'n. v. a.

To draw out, to make longer; to protract, to continue; to protract pronunciation; to lengthen out, to protract, to extend.

To **LENGTHEN**, lēng'th'n. v. n.

To grow longer, to increase in length.

LENGTHWISE, lēng'th'wīz. ad.

According to the length.

LENIENT, lē'nē-ēnt. a.

Affusive, softening, mitigating; laxative, emollient.

LENIENT, lē'nē-ēnt. f.

An emollient or affusive application.

To **LENIFY**, lēn'nē-fl. v. a. (183).

To assuage, to mitigate.

LENITIVE, lēn'ē-tīv. a.

Affusive, emollient.

LENITIVE, lēn'ē-tīv. f.

Any thing applied to ease pain; a palliative.

LENITY, lēn'ē-tē. f.

Mildness, mercy, tenderness.

LENS, lēns. f.

A glass spherically convex on both sides, it usually called a Lens; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object glass of a telescope.

LENT, lēnt. part. past. from Lēnd.

LENT, lēnt. f.

The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence.

LENTEN, lēnt'ēn. a.

Such as is used in lent, sparing.

LENTICULAR, lēn-tīk'kū-lār. a.

Doubly convex, of the form of a lens.

LENTIFORM, lēn-tē-form. a.

Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS, lēn-tīd'jīn-ūs. a.

Scurvy, surfuraceous.

LENTIGO, lēn-tī'gō. f. (112).

A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin.

LENTIL, lēn-tīl. f.

A kind of pulse.

LENTISK, lēn-tīsk. f.

A beautiful evergreen; the mastick tree.

LENTITUDE, lēn-tē-tude. f.

Sluggishness, flowness.

LENTNER, lēnt'nūr. f.

A kind of hawk.

LENTOR, lēn-tōr. f.

Tenacity, viscofity; flowness, delay. In physick, that viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels.

LENTOUS, lēn-tūs. a.

Viscous, tenacious, capable to be drawn out.

LEONINE, lē'ō-nīn. a. (149).

Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from Leo, the inventor.

LEOPARD, lēp'pārd. f.

A spotted beast of prey.

LEPER, lēp'pār. f.

One infected with a leprosy.

LEPEROUS, lēp'pōr-ūs. a.

Causing leprosy. Properly *Leprus*.

LEPORINE, lēp'pō-rīn. a.

Belonging to a hare, having the nature of a hare.

Mr. Sheridan has marked the e in the first syllable of this word long, without even the flimsy plea of Latin quantity to support it.

Mr. Perry, Entick, and Dr. Ash, are the only Orthoepists from whom we can gather the pronunciation of this letter. The two first are for the short sound, and the last for the long one. But the short sound is so agreeable to analogy as to want no authorities to support it.—See Principles, No. 530, 535.

LEPROSY, lēp'prō-sē. f.

A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with kind of white scales.

LEPROUS, lēp'prōs. a.

Infected with a leprosy.

LESS, lēs.

A negative or privative termination. Joined to a substantive it implies the absence or privation of the thing; as, a wileless man.

LESS, lēs. a.

The comparative of Little: opposed to greater.

LESS, lēs. f.

A smaller quantity, a smaller degree.

LESS, lēs. ad.

In a smaller degree, in a lower degree.

LESSEE, lēs-sē'. f.

The person to whom a lease is given.

To **LESSEN**, lēs's'n. v. a. (103).

To diminish in bulk; to diminish in degree.

of any quality; to degrade, to deprive of power or dignity.

To **LESSEN**, lēs's'n. v. n.

To grow less; to shrink.

LESSER, lēs'sōr. a.

A barbarous corruption of Less.

LESSON, lēs's'n. f.

Any thing read or repeated to a teacher; precept, motion inculcated; portions of scripture read in divine service; tune pricked for an instrument; a rating lecture.

LESSOR, lēs'sōr. f.

One who lets any thing to farms, or otherwise by lease.

LEST, lēst, or lēst. conj.

That not; for fear that.

Almost all our Orthoepists pronounce this word both ways; but the former seems to be by much the most general. This word is derived from the adjective *least*; but it is not uncommon for words to change their form when they change their class. Dr. Wallis's advice to spell the superlative of *little* *leſſest*, has not yet been followed, and probably never will; and therefore there is no necessity for Dr. Lowth's expedient to distinguish these words by spelling the conjunction with *a*. But why we should sound the e long, contrary to the analogy of spelling, while such a pronunciation confounds the conjunction and the adjective, cannot be conceived. The second pronunciation, therefore, ought to be exploded.

To **LET**, lēt. v. a.

To allow, to suffer, to permit; to put to hire, to grant to a tenant; to suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence; to permit to take any state or course; to Let blood, is elliptical for to Let out blood, to free it from confinement, to suffer it to stream out of the vein; to Let in, to admit; to Let off, to discharge; to Let out, to leave out, to give to hire or farin.

To **LET**, lēt. v. a.

To hinder, to obstruct, to oppose. Not much used now.

LET, lēt. f.

Hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment.

LETHARGICK, lē-thār'jīk. a.

Sleepy, beyond the natural power of sleep.

LETHARGICKNESS, lē-thār'jīk-nēs. f.

Sleepiness, drowsiness.

LETHARGY, lēth'ār-jē. f.

A morbid drowsiness, a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

LETHE, lē'thē. f.

Oblivion, a draught of oblivion.

LETTER, lēt'tūr. f.

One who lets or permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing, as a blood-letter.

LETTER, lēt'tūr. f.

One of the elements of syllables; a written message, an epistle; the literal or exprest meaning; Letters without the singular, learning; type with which books are printed.

To **LETTER**, lēt'tūr. v. a.

To stamp with letters.

LETTERED, lēt'tūr'd. a. (359).

Literate, educated to learning.

LETTUCE, lēt'tūs. f.

A plant.—See *Aparagus*.

LEVANT, lē-vānt'. f.

The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

Milti has used this word as an adjective, with the accent on the first syllable.

(546). — Fāte, fār, fāl, fāt ; — mē, mēt ; — plne, pln ; —

"Forth rush the E^vent and the Ponent winds." In this case, also, the vowel *e* ought to have the long sound.—See *Legend*.

LEVATOR, lē-vā'tōr. f. (521).

A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lū-kō-fleg'mā-sē. f.

Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, lū-kō-fleg'māt'ik. a.

Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold.

LEVEE, lēv'vē. f.

The time of rising; the concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

LEVEL, lēv'vēl. a.

Even, not having one part higher than another; even with any thing else, in the same line with any thing.

To **LEVEL**, lēv'vēl. v. a.

To make even, to free from inequalities; to reduce to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to bring to equality of condition; to point in taking aim, to aim; to direct to any end.

To **LEVEL**, lēv'vēl. v. n.

To aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark; to conjecture, to attempt to guess; to be in the same direction with a mark; to make attempts, to aim.

LEVEL, lēv'vēl. f.

A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities; rate, standard; a state of equality; an instrument whereby masons adjust their work; rule, borrowed from the mechanick level; the line of direction in which any misive weapon is aimed; the line in which the sight passes.

LEVELLER, lēv'vēl-lēr. f.

One who makes any thing even; one who destroys superiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the same state.

LEVELNESS, lēv'vēl-nēs. f.

Evenness, equality of surface; equality with something else.

LEVEN, lēv'vēn. f. (103).

Ferment, that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment; any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.

LEVER, lē-vēr. f.

The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight.

LEVERET, lē-vēr-ēt. f.

A young hare.

LEVIABLE, lēv'vē-ā-bl. a.

That may be levied.

LEVIATHAN, lē-vī'ā-thān. f.

A large water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

To **LEVIGATE**, lēv'vē-gātē. v. a.

To rub or grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.

LEVIGATION, lēv-ē-gā'shān. f.

The act of reducing hard bodies into a subtle powder.

LEVITE, lē-vītē. f. (156).

One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews; a priest, used in contempt.

LEVITICAL, lē-vīt'ik-lē. a.

Belonging to the Levites.

LEVITY, lēv'vē-tē. f.

Lightness; inconstancy; unsteadiness; idle pleasure, vanity; trifling gaiety.

To **LEVY**, lēv'vē. v. a.

To raise, to bring together men; to raise money; to make war.

LEVY, lēv'vē. f.

The act of raising money or men; war raised.

LEWD, lūdē. a. (265).

Wicked, bad; lustful, libidinous.

LEWDLY, lūdē'lē. ad.

Wickedly; libidinously, lustfully.

LEWDNESS, lūdē'nēs. f.

Lustful licentiousness.

LEWDSTER, lūdē'stār. f.

A lecher, one given to criminal pleasures.

Not used.

LEWIS D'OR, lū-dōr'. f.

A golden French coin, in value about twenty shillings.

LEXICOGRAPHER, lēks-ē-kōg'grāf-ōr. f.

A writer of dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHY, lēks-ē-kōg'grāf-ē. f.

The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON, lēks'ē-kōn. f.

A dictionary.

LEY, lē. f.

A field.

(?) This word and *Key* are the only exceptions to the general rule of pronouncing this diphthong when the accent is on it.—See Principles, No. 269.

LIABLE, lī'ā-bl. f.

Obnoxious, not exempt, subject.

LIAR, lī'ūr. f. (418).

One who tells falsehood, one who wants veracity.

LIBATION, lī-bā'shān. f. (128).

The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity; the wine so poured.

LIBBARD, lī'bārd. f.

A leopard.

LIBEL, lī'bēl. f.

A satire, defamatory writing, a lampoon; in the civil law, a declaration or charge in writing against a person in court.

To **LIBEL**, lī'bēl. v. n.

To spread defamation, generally written or printed.

To **LIBEL**, lī'bēl. v. a.

To satirise, to lampoon.

LIBELLER, lī'bēl-lēr. f.

A defamer by writing, a lampooner.

LIBELLOUS, lī'bēl-lōs. a.

Defamatory.

LIBERAL, lī'bēr-āl. a.

Not mean, not low in birth; becoming a gentleman; munificent, generous, bountiful. See *Legislature*.

LIBERALITY, lī'bēr-rlē-tē. f.

Munificence, bounty, generosity.

LIBERALLY, lī'bēr-rlē. ad.

Bountifully, largely.

LIBERTINE, lī'bēr-tīn. f. (150).

One who lives without restraint or law; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion; in law, a freedman, or rather the son of a freedman.

LIBERTINE, lī'bēr-tīn. a.

Licentious, irreligious.

LIBERTINISM, lī'bēr-tīn-īzm. f.

Irreligion, licentiousness of opinions and practice.

LIBERTY, lī'bēr-tē. f.

Freedom as opposed to slavery; freedom as opposed to necessity; privilege, exemption, immunity; relaxation of restraint; leave, permission.—See *Legislature*.

LIBIDINOUS, lē-bid'in-ūs. a. (128). Lewd, lustful.

LIBIDINOUSLY, lē-bid'in-ūs-lē. ad. (128). Lewdly, lustfully.

LIBRAL, lī-brāl. a.

Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN, lī-brā'rē-ān. f. (128). One who has the care of a library.

LIBRARY, lī-brā-rē. f.

A large collection of books; the place where a collection of books is kept.

To **LIBRATE**, lī'brātē. v. a.

To poise, to balance.

LIBRATION, lī-brā'shān. f. (128).

The state of being balanced; in astronomy, Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time.

LIBRARY, lī'brā-tūr-ē. a.

Balancing, playing like a balance.—For the *e*, see *Demopick*.

LICE, līs. The plural of *Louse*.

LICEBANE, līs'bānē. f.

A plant.

LICENSE, lī'sēnsē. f.

Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and necessary restraint; a grant of permission; liberty, permission.

To **LICENSE**, lī'sēnsē. v. a.

To set at liberty; to permit by a legal grant.

LICENSER, lī'sēn-sēr. f.

A grantor of permission.

LICENTIATE, lī-sēn'shē-ātē. f. (91).

A man who uses license; a degree in Spanish universities.

To **LICENTIATE**, lī-sēn'shē-ātē. v. a.

To permit, to encourage by license.

LICENTIOUS, lī-sēn'shūs. a. (128).

Unrestrained by law or morality; presumptuous, unconfined.

LICENTIOUSLY, lī-sēn'shūs-lē. ad.

With too much liberty.

LICENTIOUSNESS, lī-sēn'shūs-nēs. f.

Boundless liberty, contempt of just restraint.

To **LICK**, līk. v. a.

To pass over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue; to Lick up, to devour.

LICK, līk. f.

A blow, rough usage.

LICKERISH, līk'ēr-īsh. } a.

Nice in the choice of food; delicate, tempting the appetite.

LICKERISHNESS, līk'ēr-īsh-nēs. f.

Niceness of palate.

LICORICE, līk'ūr-īs. f. (142).

A root of sweet taste.

LICTOR, līk'tōr. f.

A Roman officer, a kind of beadle.

LID, līd. f.

A cover, any thing that shuts down over a vessel; the membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

LIE, lī. f.

Any thing impregnated with some other body, as soap or salt.

(?) I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, and agreed with every other Orthoepist in giving this word the same sound as *lie*, a falsehood.

LIE,

LIE

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tabe, tab, bāl; —dH; —pōnd; —sh, THIS.

LIE, lī. f.

A criminal falsehood; a charge of falsehood; a fiction.

To LIE, lī. v. n.

To utter criminal falsehood.

To LIE, lī. v. n.

To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else; to rest, to lean upon; to be reposed in the grave; to be in a state of decumbiture; to be placed or situated; to pres upon, to be in any particular state; to be in a state of concealment; to be in prison; to be in a bad state; to confit; to be in the power, to belong to; to be charged in any thing, as, an action Lieth against one; to cost, as, it Lies me in more money; to Lie at, to importune, to tease; to Lie by, to rest, to remain still; to Lie down, to rest, to go into a state of repose; to Lie in, to be in childbed; to Lie under, to be subject to; to Lie upon, to become an obligation or duty; to Lie with, to converse in bed.

LIEF, lēef. a.

Dear, beloved. Obsolete.

LIBGE, lēdje. a.

Bound by some feudal tenure, subject; sovereign.

LIEGE, lēdje. f.

Sovereign, superior lord.

LIEGEMAN, lēdje'mān. f.

A subject.

LIEGER, lēe'jēr. f.

A resident ambassador.

LIEN, lī'ēn. the participle of Lie.

Lain. Obsolete.

LIENTERICK, lī-ēn-tēr'rik. a.

Pertaining to a lientery.

LIBERTY, lī-ēn-tēr-rē. f.

A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts.

LIBER, lī'ēr. f. (418).

One that rests or lies down.

LIBU, lū. f. (284).

Place, room.

LIEVE, lēēv. ad.

Willingly.

LIEUTENANCY, lēv-tēn'nān-sē. f.

The office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, lēv-tēn'nānt. f.

A deputy, one who acts by vicarious authority; in war, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination.

GT This word is frequently pronounced by good speakers as if written *Lieutenant*. The difference between the short i and short e is so trifling as scarcely to deserve notice: but the regular sound, as if written *Lewtenant*, seems not so remote from the corruption as to make us lose all hope that it will in time be the actual pronunciation.

LIEUTENANTSHP, lēv-tēn'nānt-shīp. f. The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE, life. f. plural Lives.

Union and co-operation of soul with body; present state; enjoyment, or possession of terrestrial existence; blood, the supposed vehicle of life; conduct, manner of living with respect to virtue or vice; condition, manner of living with respect to happiness and misery; continuance of our present state; the living form, resemblance exactly copied; common occurrences, human affairs, the course of things; narrative of a life past; spirit, briskness, vivacity, resolution; animated existence, animal being; a word of endearment.

LIG.

LIFELOOD, līf'būd. f.

The blood necessary to life.

LIFEGIVING, līf'giv-ing. f.

Having the power to give life.

LIFEGUARD, līf-gārd'. f.

The guard of a king's person.

LIFELESS, līf'lēs. a.

Dead; unanimated; without power, force, or spirit.

LIFELESLY, līf'lēs-lē. ad.

Without vigour, without spirit.

LIFELIKE, līf'līk. f.

Like a living person.

LIFESTRING, līf'strīng. f.

Nerve, strings imagined to convey life.

LIFETIME, līf'tīm. f.

Continuance or duration of life.

LIFEWEARY, līf'wē-rē. a.

Wretched, tired of living.

To LIFT, līft. v. a.

To raise from the ground, to elevate; to exalt; to swell with pride. Up is sometimes emphatically added to Lift.

To LIFT, līft. v. n.

To strive to raise by strength.

LIFT, līft. f.

The act of lifting, the manner of lifting; a hard struggle.

LIFTER, līft'ēr. f.

One that lifts.

To LIG, līg. v. n.

To lie. Obsolete.

LIGAMENT, līg'gā-mēnt. f.

A strong compact substance which unites the bones in articulation; any thing which connects the parts of the body; bond, chain, entanglement.

LIGAMENTAL, līg-ā-mēn'tāl. } a.

LIGAMENTOUS, līg-ā-mēn'tūs. } a.

Composing a ligament.

LIGATION, līg-ā'shūn. f.

The act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGATURE, līg'gā-tūre. f.

Any thing bound on, bandage; the act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGHT, līt. f. (393).

That quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see; illumination of mind, instruction, knowledge; the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall; point of view, situation, direction in which the light falls; explanation; any thing that gives light, a pharos, a taper.

LIGHT, līt. a.

Not heavy; not burdensome, easy to be worn, or carried; not afflictive, easy to be endured; easy to be performed, not difficult, not valuable; easy to be acted on by any power; active, nimble; unencumbered, unembarrassed, clear of impediments; slight, not great; easy to admit any influence, unsteady, unsettled; gay, airy, without dignity or solidity; not chaste, not regular in conduct.

LIGHT, līt. a. from Light.

Bright, clear; not dark, tending to whiteness.

LIGHT, līt. ad.

Lightly, cheaply.

To LIGHT, līt. v. a.

To kindle, to inflame, to set on fire; to give light to, to guide by light; to illuminate; to lighten, to ease of a burden.

To LIGHT, līt. v. n.

To happen, to fall upon by chance; to dg-

LIK

scend from a horse or carriage; to fall in any particular direction; to fall, to strike on; to settle, to rest.

To LIGHTEN, līt'n. v. n. (103).

To flash with thunder; to shine like lightning; to fall or light from Light, v. a.

To LIGHTEN, līt'n. v. a.

To illuminate, to enlighten; to exonerate, to unload; to make less heavy; to exhale, to cheer.

LIGHTER, līt'ēr. f.

A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, līt'ēr-mān. f.

One who manages a lighter.

LIGHTFINGERED, līt-fing'gūr'd. a.

Nimble at conveyance, thievish.

LIGHTFOOT, līt'fūt. a.

Nimble in running or dancing, active.

LIGHTFOOT, līt'fūt. f.

Venison.

LIGHTHEADED, līt-hēd'ēd. a.

Unsteady, thoughtless; delirious, disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS, līt-hēd'ēd-nēs. f.

Deliriousness, disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED, līt-hārt'ēd. a.

Gay, merry.

LIGHHOUSE, līt'hōūs. f.

An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

LIGHTLEDGED, līt-lēg'd'ēd. a.

Nimble, swift.

LIGHTLESS, līt'lēs. a.

Wanting light, dark.

LIGHTLY, līt'lē. ad.

Without weight, without deep impression; easily, readily, without reason; cheerfully; not chastely; nimbly, with agility; gaily, airily, with levity.

LIGHTMINDED, līt-mind'ēd. a.

Unsettled, unsteady.

LIGHTNESS, līt'nēs. f.

Levity, want of weight; inconstancy, unsteadiness; unchastity, want of conduct in women; agility, nimbleness.

LIGHTNING, līt'nīng. f.

The flesh that precedes thunder; mitigation, abatement.

LIGHTS, lītēs. f.

The lungs, the organs of breathing.

LIGHTSOME, līt'sōm. a.

Luminous, not dark, not obscure, not opaque; gay, airy, having the power to exhilarate.

LIGHTSOMENESS, līt'sōm-nēs. f.

Luminousness, not opacity, not obscurity; cheerfulness, merriment, levity.

LIGNALOES, līg-nāl'ōzē. f.

Aloe wood.

LIGNEOUS, līg'nē-ōs. a.

Made of wood; wooden, resembling wood.

Lignumvitæ, līg-nūm-vī'tē. f.

Guaiacum, a very hard wood.

LIGURE, līg'gūr. f.

A precious stone.

LIKE, like. a.

Resembling, having resemblance; equal, of the same quantity; for Likely, probable, credible; likely, in a state that gives probable expectations.

LIKE, like. f.

Some person, or thing resembling another; near approach, a state like to another state.

LIKE, like. ad.

In the same manner, in the same manner;

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L (546). — *Fate, fär, fall, fät; — mé, mét; — pine, pín; —*

- as; in such a manner as befits; likely, probably.
To LIKE, like. v. a.
 To chuse with some degree of preference; to approve, to view with approbation.
To LIKE, like. v. n.
 To be pleased with.
LIKELIHOOD, like'lé-hüd. s.
 Appearance; shew; resemblance, likeness; probability, verisimilitude, appearance of truth.
LIKELY, like'lé. a.
 Such as may be liked, such as may please; probable, such as may in reason be thought or believed.
LIKELY, like'lé. ad.
 Probably, as may reasonably be thought.
To LIKEN, lík'n. v. a. (103)
 To represent as having resemblance.
LIKENESS, like'nés. s.
 Resemblance, similitude; form, appearance; one who resembles another.
LIKEWISE, like'wize. ad. (140).
 In like manner, also, moreover, too.
LIKING, lík'ing. a.
 Plump, in the state of plumpness.
LIKING, lík'ing. s.
 Good state of body, plumpness; state of trial; inclination.
LILAC, lílák. s.
 A tree.
L This word is pronounced by the vulgar as if written *Laylock*. The word comes from the French, and the corruption seems to have obtained in the same manner as in *China*, but not so universally.—See *China*.
LILLED, líl'íd. a.
 Embellished with lilies.
LILY, líl'lé. s.
 A flower.
LILY-DAFFODIL, líl'lé-dáf'fö-dil. s.
 A foreign flower.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, líl'lé-öf-thé-väl'lé.
 May lily.
LILYLIVERED, líl'lé-lív-vür'd. a.
 White livered, cowardly.
LIMATURE, lím'má-türe. s.
 Filings of any metal, the particles rubbed off by a file.
LIMB, lím. s. (347).
 A member, jointed or articulated part of animals; an edge, a border.
To LIMB, lím. v. a.
 To supply with limbs; to tear asunder, to dismember.
LIMBECK, lím'bék. s.
 A still.
LIMBED, lím'd. a. (359).
 Formed with regard to limbs.
LIMBER, lím'bür. a.
 Flexible, easily bent, pliant.
LIMBERNESS, lím'bür-nés. s.
 Flexibility, pliancy.
LIMBO, lím'bö. s.
 A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain; any place of misery and restraint.
LIME, líme. s.
 A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; matter of which mortar is made; the linden tree; a species of lemon.
To LIME, líme. v. a.
 To entangle, to ensnare; to finer with lime; to cement; to manure ground with lime.
LIMEKILN, líme'kil. s.
 Kiln in which stones are burnt to lime.
LIMESTONE, líme'stöne. s.
 The stone of which lime is made.
LIME-WATER, líme'wá-tür. s.
 It is made by pouring water upon quick lime.
LIMIT, lím'mít. s.
 Bound, border, utmost reach.
To LIMIT, lím'mít. v. a.
 To confine within certain bounds, to restrain, to circumscribe; to restrain from a lax or general signification.
LIMITARY, lím'mít-tär'é. a.
 Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendent.
LIMITATION, lím-mé-tä'föhñ. s.
 Restriction, circumspection; confinement from lax or undeterminate import.
To LIMN, lím. v. a. (411).
 To draw, to paint any thing.
LIMNER, lím'nür. s. (411).
 A painter, a picture-maker.
LIMOUS, lím'üs. a.
 Muddy, slimy.
LIMP, límp. s.
 A halt.
To LIMP, límp. v. n.
 To halt, to walk lamely.
LIMPIT, lím'pit. s.
 A kind of shell fish.
LIMPID, lím'pid. a.
 Clear, pure, transparent.
LIMPIDNESS, lím'pid-nés. s.
 Clearness, purity.
LIMPINGLY, límp'ing-lé. ad.
 In lame halting manner.
LIMY, lím'me. a.
 Viscous, glutinous; containing lime.
To LIN, lín. v. n.
 To stop, to give over.
LINCHPIN, líñsh'pin. s.
 An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.
LINCTUS, línk'tüs. s.
 Medicine licked up by the tongue.
LINDEN, lín'dén. s.
 The lime tree.
LINE, líne. s.
 Longitudinal extension; a slender string; a thread extended to direct any operations; the string that sustains the angler's hook; ligaments, or marks in the hand or face; outline; as much as is written from one margin to the other, a verse; rank; work thrown up, trench; extension, limit; equator, equinoctial circle; progeny, family ascendancy or descending; one tenth of an inch.
To LINE, líne. v. a.
 To cover on the inside; to put any thing in the inside; to guard within; to strengthen by inner works; to cover over.
LINEAGE, lín'né-äge. s.
 Race, progeny, family.
L Though I do not consider the *ea* in this and the following words as a diphthong, they are, in colloquial pronunciation, squeezed so close together as almost to coalesce. This semivocalic separation (as it may be called) is, perhaps, not improperly expressed by spelling the words *lineage*, *din-yal*, &c.
LINEAL, lín'né-äl. a.
 Composed of lines; delineated; descending in a direct genealogy; claimed by descent; allied by direct descent.
LINEALLY, lín'ë-äl-lé. ad.
 In a direct line.
LINEAMENT, lín'né-ä-mént. s.
 Feature, discriminating mark in the form.
LINEAR, lín'né-är. a.
 Composed of lines, having the form of lines.
LINEATION, lín-ä-ä'föhñ. s.
 Draught of a line or lines.
LINEN, lín'nín. s.
 Cloth made of hemp or flax.
LINEN, lín'nín. a.
 Made of linen, resembling linen.
LINEDRAPER, lín'nín-drä-pür. s.
 He who deals in linen.
LING, líng. s.
 Heath; a kind of sea fish.
To LINGER, líng'gür. v. n. (409).
 To remain long in languor and pain; to hesitate, to be in suspense; to remain long; to remain long without any action or determination; to wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to be long in producing effect.
LINGERER, líng'gür-ür. s.
 One who lingers.
LINGERINGLY, líng'gür-ing-lé. a.
 With delay, tediously.
LINGO, líng'gö. s.
 Language, tongue, speech. A low word.
LINGUACIOUS, lín-gwá'föhñ. a. (408)
 Full of tongue, talkative.
LINGUADENTAL, líng-gwá-déñ'tál.
 a. Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.
LINGUIST, líng'gwist. s. (331).
 A man skilful in languages.
LINGWORT, líng'würt. s.
 An herb.
LINIMENT, lín'né-mént. s.
 Ointment, balsam.
LINING, lí'níng. s.
 The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.
LINK, línk. s.
 A single ring of a chain; any thing doubled and closed together; a chain, any thing connecting; any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a torch made of pitch and hards.
To LINK, línk. v. a.
 To unite, to conjoin in concord; to join; to join by confederacy or contract; to connect; to unite in a regular series of consequences.
LINKBOY, línk'böé. s.
 A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.
LINNET, lín'nít. s.
 A small singing bird.
LINSEED, lín'seed. s.
 The seed of flax.
LINSEYWOOLSEY, lín'sé-wülsé. a.
 Made of linen and wool mixed, vile, mean.
LINSTOCK, lín'stök. s.
 A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.
LINT, línt. s.
 The soft substance commonly called flax; linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.
LINTEL, lín'tél. s.
 That part of the door frame that lies across the door posts over head.
LION, lí'ün. s.

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dīf; —pōand; —ibin, THIS.

The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts.

LIONESS, lī'ōn-nēs. f.

A she-lion.

LIONLEAF, lī'ōn-lēf. f.

A plant.

LION'S-MOUTH, lī'ōn-mōuth. f.

LION'S-PAW, lī'ōn-pāw. f.

LION'S-TAIL, lī'ōn-tāl. f.

LION'S-TOOTH, lī'ōn-tōoth. f.

The name of an herb.

LIP, līp. f.

The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth; the edge of any thing; to make a lip, to hang the lip in sullenness and contempt.

LIPLABOUR, līp'lā-bōr. f.

Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind.

LIPOTHYMOUS, lī-pōth'ē-mōus. a.

(128). Swooning, fainting.

LIPOTHYMY, lī-pōth'ē-mē. f. (128).

Swoon, fainting fit.

LIPPED, līpt. a. (359).

Having lips.

LIPPITUDE, līp'pē-tūde. f.

Bleariness of eyes.

LIPWISDOM, līp'wīz-dōm. f.

Wisdom in talk without practice.

LIQUEABLE, līk'kwā-bl. a.

Such as may be melted.

LICATION, līk'kwā'shōn. f. (331).

The art of melting; capacity to be melted.

TO LIQUATE, lī'kwātē. v. n.

To melt, to liquefy.

LIQUEFACTION, līk-kwē-fāk'shōn.

The act of melting, the state of being melted.

LIQUEFIABLE, līk'kwē-fl-ā-bl. a.

(183). Such as may be melted.

TO LIQUEFY, līk'kwē-fl. v. a.

To melt, to dissolve.

TO LIQUEFY, līk'wē-fl. v. n. (183).

To grow liquid.

LIQUESCENCY, lī-kwēs'sēn-sē. f.

Apnesis to melt.

LIQUESCENT, lī-kwēs'sēnt. a.

Melting.

LIQUID, līk'kwid. a. (340).

Not solid, not forming one continuous substance, fluid; soft, clear; pronounced without any jar or harshness; dissolved, so as not to be attainable by law.

LIQUID, līk'kwid. f.

Liquid substance, liquor.

TO LIQUIDATE, līk'kwē-dātē. v. a.

To clear away, to lessen debts.

LIQUIDITY, lē-kwīd'ē-tē. f.

Subtilty; the property or state of being fluid.

LIQUIDNESS, līk'kwid-nēs. f.

Quality of being liquid, fluency.

LIQUOR, līk'kōr. f. (415).

Any thing liquid; strong drink, in familiar language.

TO LIQUOR, līk'kōr. v. a. (183).

To drench or moisten.

TO LISP, līsp. v. n.

To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LISP, līsp. f.

The act of lisping.

LISPER, līsp'ār. f. .

One who lisps.

LIST, līst. f.

A roll, a catalogue; enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought; desire, willingness, choice; a strip of cloth; a border.

TO LIST, līst. v. n.

To chuse, to defer, to be disposed.

TO LIST, līst. v. a.

To enlist, to enrol or register; to retain and enrole soldiers; to enclose for combats; to few together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured shew; to hearken to, to listen, to attend.

LISTED, līst'ēd. a.

Striped, particoloured in long streaks.

TO LISTEN, līs's'n. v. a. (103) (472)

To hear, to attend. Obsolete.

TO LISTEN, līs's'n. v. n.

To hearken, to give attention.

LISTENER, līs's'n-ūr. f.

One that hearkens, a hearkeener.

LISTLESS, līt'les. a.

Without inclination, without any determination to one more than another; careless, heedless.

LISTLESSLY, līt'les-lē. ad.

Without thought, without attention.

LISTLESSNESS, līt'les-nēs. f.

Inattention, want of desire.

LIT, līt. the preterit of Light.

(?) The regular form of this verb is now the most correct.

LITANY, līt'tān-ē. f.

A form of supplicatory prayer.

LITERAL, līt'tēr-āl. a.

According to the primitive meaning, not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; consisting of letters.

LITERALLY, līt'tēr-rāl-ē. ad.

According to the primitive import of words; with close adherence to words.

LITERALITY, līt'tēr-tāl'ē-tē. f.

Original meaning.

LITERARY, līt'tēr-ā-rē.

Relating to letters or learning, learned. Scott.

LITERATI, līt-tēr-rā-ti. f.

The learned.

LITERATURE, līt'tēr-rā-tūrē. f.

Learning; skill in letters.

LITHARGE, līth'ārjē. f.

Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper.

LITHE, līthē. a.

Limber, flexible.

LITHENESS, līth'ēnēs. f.

Limberness, flexibility.

LITHESOME, līth'sōm. a.

Pliant, nimble, limber. Scott.

(?) This word, in colloquial use, has contradicted the i in the first syllable, and changed the th into t, as if written līthm. This contraction of the vowel may be observed in several other words, and seems to have been a prevailing idiom of our pronunciation.—See Principles, No. 348, 516.

LITHOGRAPHY, lī-thōgrā-fē. f.

(128). The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMANCY, līth'ō-mān-sē. f.

(519). Prediction by stones.

LITHONTRIPTICK, līth'ōn-trīp'tik.

a. (530). Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMIST, lī-thōtō-mīst. f.

(128). A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, lī-thōtō-mē. f. (128)

(518). The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITIGANT, līt'tē-gānt. f.

One engaged in a suit of law.

LITIGANT, līt'tē-gānt. a.

Engaged in a juridical contest.

TO LITIGATE, līt'tē-gātē. v. a.

To contest in law, to debate by judicial process.

TO LITIGATE, līt'tē-gātē. v. n.

To manage a suit, to carry on a cause.

LITIGATION, līt-tē-gā-shōn. f.

Juridical contest, suit of law.

LITIGIOUS, lē-tīd'jūs. a.

Inclineable to lawsuits, quarrelsome, wrangling.

LITIGIOUSLY, lē-tīd'jūs-lē. ad.

Wrangly.

LITIGIOUSNESS, lē-tīd'jūs-nēs. f.

A wrangling disposition.

LITTER, līt'tūr. f.

A kind of portable bed; a carriage hung between two horses; the straw laid under animals; brood of young; any number of things thrown higgishly about; a birth of animals.

TO LITTER, līt'tūr. v. a.

To bring forth, used of beasts; to cover with things negligently; to cover with straw.

LITTLE, līt'tl. a. (405).

Small in quantity; diminutive; of small dignity, power, or importance; not much, not many; some.

LITTLE, līt'tl. f.

A small space; a small part, a small proportion; a slight affair; not much.

LITTLE, līt'tl. ad.

In a small degree; in a small quantity; in some degree, but not great; not much.

LITTLENESS, līt'tl-nēs. f.

Smallness of bulk; meanness, want of grandeur; want of dignity.

LITTORAL, līt'tō-rāl. a.

Belonging to the shore.

LITURGY, līt'tūr-jē. f.

Form of prayers, formulary of publick devotions.

TO LIVE, līv. v. n. (157).

To be in a state of animation; to pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery; to continue in life; to remain undestroyed; to converse, to cohabit; to maintain one's self; to be in a state of motion or vegetation; to be unextinguished.

LIVE, live. a. (157).

Quick, not dead; active, not extinguished.

LIVELESS, live'lēs. ad.

Wanting life. Obsolete.—See Lifeless.

LIVELIHOOD, live'lō-hūd. f. (157).

Support of life, maintenance, means of living.

LIVELINESS, live'lē-nēs. f.

Appearance of life; vivacity, sprightliness.

LIVELONG, līv'lōng. a. (157).

Tedious, long in passing; lasting, durable.

LIVELY, live'lē. a. (157).

Brisk, vigorous; gay, airy; representing life; strong, energetic.

LIVELILY, live'lē-lē. } ad.

LIVELY, live'lē. } ad.

Briskly, vigorously; with strong resemblance of life.

LIVER, līv'ver. f.

LOA

LOC

LOG

(546). — **FATE**, fär, fäth, fät; — mē, mêt; — pine; pin; —

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| ONE , ôn. a. | written <i>loom</i> : this pronunciation, however, is not only at variance with the best usage, but with the most probable etymology. Junius spells it <i>lome</i> , as it undoubtedly ought to be pronounced. | A small lock, any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament. |
| LIVERCOLOUR , lîv'vûr-kûl-lûr. a. Dark red. | To LOAM , lôm. v. a. | LOCKRAM , lôk'krôm. s. A sort of coarse linen. |
| LIVERGROWN , lîv'vûr-grône. a. Having a great liver. | To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay. | LOCOMOTION , lô-kô-mô'shûn. s. Power of changing place. |
| LIVERWORT , lîv'vûr-wûrt. s. A plant. | LOAMY , lô'mé. a. Marly. | LOCOMOTIVE , lô-kô-mô'tiv. a. Changing place, having the power of removing or changing place. |
| LIVERY , lîv'ver-é. s. | LOAN , lône. s. (295). | LOCUST , lô'kûst. A devouring insect. |
| The act of giving or taking possession; release from wardship; the writ by which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; the clothes given to servants; a particular dress, a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing. | Any thing lent, any thing delivered to another on condition of return or repayment. | LOCUST-TREE , lô'kûst-trê. s. A species of acacia. |
| LIVERYMAN , lîv'ver-é-mân. s. One who wears a livery, a servant of an inferior kind; in London, a freeman of some standing in a company. | LOATH , lôth. a. (295). Unwilling, disliking, not ready. | LODESTAR , lôde'stâr. See LOADSTAR . |
| LIVES , lîvz. The plural of Life. | To LOATHE , lôth. v. a. (467). To hate, to look on with abhorrence; to consider with the disgust of satiety; to see food with dislike. | LODESTONE , lôde'stône. See LOADSTONE . |
| LIVID , lîv'îd. a. Discoloured, as with a blow. | LOATHER , lôth'ôr. s. One that loaths. | TO LODGE , lôdj. v. a. To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place, to plant; to fix, to settle; to place in the memory; to harbour or cover; to afford place; to lay flat. |
| LIVIDITY , lîv'vid'ë-të. s. Discolouration, as by a blow. | LOATHFUL , lôth'fûl. a. Abhorring, hating; abhorred, hatred. | LODGE , lôdj. v. n. To reside, to keep residence; to take a temporary habitation; to take up residence at night; to lie flat. |
| LIVING , lîv'ving. s. Support, maintenance, fortune on which one lives; power of continuing life; livelihood; benefice of a clergyman. | LOATHINGLY , lôth'îng-lë. ad. In a fastidious manner. | LODGE , lôdj. s. A small house in a park or forest; a small house, as the porter's lodge. |
| LIVELY , lîv'ving-lë. ad. In the living state. | LOATHLY , lôth'lë. ad. (295). Unwillingly, without liking or inclination. | LODGEMENT , lôdj'mënt. s. Accumulation of any thing in a certain place; possession of the enemy's work.—See <i>Judgment</i> . |
| LIVRE , lîv'r. s. The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our shilling. | LOATHNESS , lôth'nës. a. Unwillingness. | LODGER , lôdj'ôr. s. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another; one that resides in any place. |
| LIXIVIAL , lîk-sîv'ë-âl. a. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium; obtained by lixivium. | LOATHSOME , lôth'sôm. a. Abhorred, detestable; causing satiety or fastidiousness. | LODGING , lôdj'îng. s. (410). Temporary habitation, rooms hired in the house of another; place of residence; harbour, covert; convenience to sleep on. |
| LIXIVIATE , lîk-sîv'ë-âte. a. (91). Making a lixivium. | LOATHSOMENESS , lôth'sôm-nës. s. Quality of raising hatred. | LOFT , lôft. s. A floor; the highest floor; rooms on high. |
| LIXIVIUM , lîk-sîv'ë-ûm. s. Lie, water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind. | LOAVES , lôvz. (295). Plural of Loaf. | LOFTILY , lôf'të-lë. ad. On high, in an elevated place; proudly, haughtily; with elevation of language or sentiment, sublimely. |
| LIZARD , lîz'zârd. s. An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it. | LOB , lôb. s. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish; lob's pound, a prifon; a big worm. | LOFTINESS , lôf'të-nës. s. Height, local elevation; sublimity, elevation of sentiment; pride, haughtiness. |
| LIZARDSTONE , lîz'zârd-stône. s. A kind of stone. | To LOB , lôb. v. a. To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner. | LOFTY , lôf'te. a. High, elevated in place; sublime, elevated in sentiment; proud, haughty. |
| LO , lô! interject. | LOBBY , lôb'bë. s. An opening before a room. | LOG , lôg. s. A shapeless bulky piece of wood; an Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a peck. |
| Look, see, behold. | LOBE , lôbë. s. A division, a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs. | LOGARITHMS , lôg'â-rithmz. s. The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another. |
| LOACH , lôth. s. A little fish. | LOBSTER , lôb'stôr. s. A shell fish. | LOGGATS , lôg'gâts. s. A play or game. |
| LOAD , lôde. s. (295). A burthen, a freight, lading; any thing that depresses; as much drink as one can bear. | LOCAL , lô'kâl. a. Having the properties of place; relating to place; being in a particular place. | LOGGERHEAD , lôg'gûr-hêd. s. A dolt, a blockhead, a thickskull. |
| To LOAD , lôde. v. a. To burden, to freight; to encumber, to embarrass; to charge a gun; to make heavy. | LOCALITY , lô-kâl'ë-të. s. Existence in place, relation of place or distance. | LOGGERHEADED , lôg'gûr-hêd-ëd. a. Dull, stupid, doltish. |
| LOAD , lôde. s. The leading vein in a mine. | LOCALLY , lô'kâl-ë. ad. With respect to place. | LOGICK , lôd'jik. s. Logick is the art of using reason well in our enquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. |
| LOADER , lô'dôr. s. He who loads. | LOCATION , lô-kâl'shûn. s. Situation with respect to place, act of placing. | LOGICAL , lôd'jik-âl. a. Pertaining to logick; skilled in logick; furnished with logick. |
| LOADSMAN , lôdz'mân. s. He who leads the way, a pilot. | LOCK , lôk. s. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests; the part of the gun by which fire is struck; a hug, a grapple; any inclosure; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft; a contrivance to raise the water on a river or canal made navigable. | LOGICALLY , lôd'jik-âl-ë. ad. According to the laws of logick. |
| LOADSTAR , lôde'stâr. s. The polestar, the cynosure, the leading or guiding star. | To LOCK , lôk. v. a. To shut or fasten with locks; to shut up or confine as with locks; to close fast. | LOGICIAN , lô-jik'ün. s. A teacher or professor of logick. |
| LOADSTONE , lôde'stône. s. | To LOCK , lôk. v. n. To become fast by a lock; to unite by mutual insertion. | LOGMAN , |
| The magnet, the stone on which the mariners compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south. | LOCKER , lôk'kôr. s. Any thing that is closed with a lock, a drawer. | |
| LOAF , lôf. s. (295). A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; any mass into which a body is wrought. | LOCKET , lôk'kit. s. | |
| LOAM , lôm. s. (295). Fat unctuous earth, marl. | | |
| <small>¶ This word is vulgarly pronounced as if</small> | | |

LOO

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tāb, bāll; — dīl; — pōund; — thīn, thīs.

LOGMAN, lōg'mān. f.

One whose business is to carry logs.

LOGOMACHY, lō-gōm'ā-kē. f. (518).

A contention in words, a contention about words.

LOGWOOD, lōg'wōd. f.

A wood much used in dying.

LOHOCK, lō'hōk. f.

Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linchases.

LOIN, lōin. f. (299).

The back of an animal carved out by the butcher; Loins, the reins.

TO LOITER, lōtēr. v. n. (299).

To linger, to spend time, carelessly.

LOITERER, lōtēr-ār. f.

A lingerer, an idler, a lazy wretch.

TO LOLL, lōl. v. n. (406).

To lean idly, to rest lazily against any thing; to hang out, used of the tongue.

LOMP, lōmp. f.

A kind of roundish fish.

LONE, lōne. a.

Solitary; single, without company.

LONELINESS, lōne'lē-nēs. f.

Solitude, want of company.

LONELY, lōne'lē. a.

Solitary, addicted to solitude.

LONENESS, lōne'nēs. f.

Solitude; dislike of company.

LONESOME, lōne'sūm. a.

Solitary, dismal.

LONG, lōng. a.

Not short; having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other; of any certain measure in length; not soon ceasing, or at an end; dilatory; longing, desirous; reaching to a great distance; protracted, as a long note.

LONGBOAT, lōng'bōt. f.

The largest boat belonging to a ship.

LONGEVITY, lōn-jēv'ē-tē. f. (408).

Length of life.

LONGIMANOUS, lōn-jē'mā-nōs. a.

Long-handed, having long hands.

LONGIMETRY, lōn-jim'mē-trē. f.

(408). The art or practice of measuring distances.

LONGING, lōng'īng. f.

Earnest desire.

LONGINGLY, lōng'īng-lē. ad.

With incessant wishes.

LONGITUDE, lōn'jē-tūd. f.

Length, the greatest dimension; the circumference of the earth measured from any meridian; the distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place; the position of any thing to east or west.

LONGITUDINAL, lōn-jē-tū'dē-nāl. a.

Measured by the length, running in the longest direction.

LONGLY, lōng'lē. ad.

Longingly, with great longing. Not used.

LONGSOME, lōng'sōm. a.

Tedious, wearisome by its length.

LONGSUFFERING, lōng-sūf'fūr-īng.

a. Patient, not easily provoked.

LONGWAYS, lōng'wāz. ad.

In the longitudinal direction.

LONGWINDED, lōng-wīnd'ēd. a.

Long-breathed, tedious.—See *Wind*.

LONGWISE, lōng'wīz. ad. (152).

In the longitudinal direction.

LOO, lōo. f.

A game at cards.

LOO

LOOBILY, lōō'bē-lē. a.

Awkward, clumsy.

LOOF, lōōf. f. (306).

It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the ches-trees as far as the bulk head of the castle.

To LOOF, lōōf. v. a.

To bring the ship close to a wind.

LOOBY, lōō'bē. f. (306).

A lubber, a clumsy clown.

LOOFED, lōōfēd. a. (359).

Gone to a distance.

To LOOK, lōōk. v. n. (306).

To direct the eye to or from any object; to have the power of seeing; to direct the intellectual eye; to expect; to take care, to watch; to be directed with regard to any object; to have any particular appearance; to seem; to have any air, mien, or manner; to form the air in any particular manner; to look about one, to be alarmed, to be vigilant; to look after, to attend, to take care of; to look for, to expect; to look into, to examine, to sift, to inspect closely; To look on, to respect, to regard, to esteem, to be a mere idle spectator; to look over, to examine, to try one by one; to look out, to search, to seek, to be on the watch; to look to, to watch, to take care of.

To LOOK, lōōk. v. a.

To seek, to search for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks; to look out, to discover by searching.

LOOK, lōōk. interj.

See! lo! behold! observe.

LOOK, lōōk. f.

Air of the face, mien, cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing.

LOOKER, lōōk'ūr. f.

One that looks; Looker on, spectator, not agent.

LOOKING-GLASS, lōōk'īn-glās. f.

Mirror, a glass which shews forms reflected.

LOOM, lōōm. f. (306).

The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

LOOM, lōōm. f.

A bird.

LOON, lōōn. f. (306).

A sorry fellow, a scoundrel.

LOOP, lōōp. f. (306).

A double through which a string or lace is drawn, an ornamental double or fringe.

LOOPED, lōōpēd. a. (359).

Full of holes.

LOOPHOLE, lōōp'holē. f.

Aperture, hole to give a passage; a shift, an evasion.

LOOPHOLED, lōōp'holēd. a.

Full of holes, full of openings.

To LOOSE, lōōse. v. a. (306).

To unbind, to untie any thing fastened; to relax; to free from any thing painful; to disengage.

To LOOSE, lōōse. v. n.

To set sail, to depart by loosing the anchor.

LOOSE, lōōse. a.

Unbound, untied; not fast; not tight; not crowded; wanton; not close, not concise; vague, indeterminate; not strict, unconstrained, rambling; lax of body; disengaged; free from confinement; remiss, not attentive; to break loose, to gain liberty; to let loose, to set at liberty, to set at large.

LOOSE, lōōse. f.

Liberty, freedom from restraint; dismission from any restraining force.

LOS

LOOSELY, lōōse'lē. ad.

Not fast, not firmly; without bandage; without union; irregularly; negligently; meanly; unchastely.

To LOOSEN, lōōs'n. v. n.

To part, to separate.

To LOOSEN, lōōs'n. v. a.

To relax any thing tied; to make less coherent; to separate a compages; to free from restraint; to make not cohesive.

LOOSENESS, lōōse'nēs. f.

State contrary to that of being fast or fixed; criminal levity; irregularity; lewdness, unchastity; diarrhoea, flux of the belly.

LOOSESTRIFE, lōōse'strīfē. f.

An herb.

To LOP, lōp. v. a.

To cut the branches of trees; to cut off any thing.

LOP, lōp. f.

That which is cut from trees; a flea.

LOPPER, lōp'pōr. f.

One that cuts trees.

LOQUACIOUS, lō-kwā'shūs. a. (414).

Full of talk; babbling, not secret.

LOQUACITY, lō-kwā'sē-tē. f.

Too much talk.

LORD, lōrd. f. (167).

The Divine Being, Jehovah; monarch, ruler; maker; a tyrant; a husband; a nobleman; a general name for a peer of England; an honorary title applied to officers, as lord chief justice, lord mayor.

To LORD, lōrd. v. n.

To domineer, to rule despotically.

LORDING, lōr'dīng. f.

Lord in contempt or ridicule.

LORDLING, lōr'dīlīng. f.

A diminutive lord.

LORDLINESS, lōr'dlē-nēs. f.

Dignity, high station; pride, haughtiness.

LORDLY, lōr'lē. a.

Befitting a lord; proud, imperious, insolent.

LORDLY, lōr'lē. ad.

Imperiously, proudly.

LORDSHIP, lōr'dshīp. f.

Dominion, power; seigniory, domain; title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke; titulary compilation of judges, and some other persons in authority.

LORE, lōrē. f.

Lesson, doctrine, instruction.

To LORICATE, lōr're-kātē. v. a.

(168). To plate over.

LORIMER, lōr're-mār. } f.

LORINER, lōr're-nūr. } f.

Bridle-cutter.

LORN, lōrn.

Forsaken, lost. Obsolete.

To LOSE, lōōze. v. a. (164).

To forfeit by unlucky contest, the contrary to win; to be deprived of; to possess no longer; to have any thing gone so as that it cannot be found or had again; to bewilder; to throw away, to employ ineffectually; to miss, to part with so as not to recover.

To LOSE, lōōze. v. n.

Not to win, to suffer loss; to decline, to fail.

LOSEABLE, lōōz'ā-bl. a.

Subject to privation.

LOSER, lōōz'ār. f.

One that is deprived of any thing, one that forfeits any thing, the contrary to winner or gainer.

LOV

LOW

LUB

(546). — Fate, fär, fall, fät; — mē, mêt; — pine, pīn; —

Loss, lōs. f.

Forfeiture, the contrary to gain; damage; deprivation; fault, puzzle; useless application.

Lost, lōst. pret. of to lose.**Lost**, lōst. part. of to lose.**Lot**, lōt. f.

Fortune, state assigned; a chance; a die, or any thing used in determining chances; a portion, a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; proportion of taxes, as to pay scot and lot.

Lote tree, lōt' trē. f.

The Lotos.

Lotion, lō'thōn. f.

A Lotion is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any diseased parts; a cosmetic.

Lottery, lōt'tür-ē. f.

A game of chance, distribution of prizes by chance.

Loud, lōd. a. (312).

Noisy, striking the ear with great force; clamorous, turbulent.

Loudly, lōd'lē. ad.

Noisily, so as to be heard far; clamorously.

Loudness, lōd'nēs. f.

Noise, force of sound; turbulence, vehemence or furiousness of clamour.

To Love, lōv. v. a.

To regard with passionate affection; to regard with tenderness of affection; to be pleased with, to like; to regard with reverence.

Love, lōv. f.

The passion between the sexes; kindness, good-will, friendship, affection; courtship; tenderness; liking, inclination to; object beloved; lewdness; fondness, concord; principle of union; picturesque representation of love, a cupid; a word of endearment, due reverence to God; a kind of thin silk stuff.

Loveapple, lōv'āp-pl. f.

A plant, the fruit of a plant.

Loveknot, lōv'nōt. f.

A complicated figure, by which affection is figured.

Loveletter, lōv'lē-tür. f.

Letter of courtship.

Lovelily, lōv'lē-lē. ad.

Amiably.

Loveliness, lōv'lē-nēs. f.

Amiability; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

Lovelorn, lōv'lōrn. a.

Forsaken of one's love.

Lovely, lōv'lē. a.

Amiable; exciting love.

Lovemonger, lōv'mōng-gūr. f.

One who deals in affairs of love.

Lover, lōv'ōr. f.

One who is in love; a friend, one who regards with kindness; one who likes anything.

Louver, lōd'vōr. f.

An opening for the smoke.

Lovesecret, lōv'sē-krēt. f.

Secret between lovers.

Lovesick, lōv'sik. a.

Disordered with love, languishing with amorous desire.

Lovesome, lōv'sūm. a.

Lovely. A word not used.

Lovesong, lōv'sōng. f.

Song expressing love.

Lovesuit, lōv'sūt. f.

Courtship.

Lovetale, lōv'tāl. f.

Narrative of love.

Lovethought, lōv'thōwt. f.

Amorous fancy.

Lovetoys, lōv'tōy. f.

Small presents given by lovers.

Lovetrick, lōv'trik. f.

Art of expressing love.

Lough, lōk. f. (392).

A lake, a large inland standing water.

Loving, lōv'īng. participial a.

Kind, affectionate; expressing kindness.

Lovingkindness, lōv'īng-kyind' nēs. f.

Tenderness, favour, mercy.

Lovingly, lōv'īng-lē. ad.

Affectionately, with kindness.

Lovingness, lōv'īng-nēs. f.

Kindness, affection.

Louis d'Or, lō-ē-dōr'. f.

A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings.

To Lounge, lōdūnj. v. n.

To idle, to live lazily.

Lounger, lōdūnj. f.

An idler.

Louse, lōs. f. (312).

A small animal, of which different species live and feed on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

To Louse, lōs. v. a. (437).

To clean from lice.

Lousewort, lōs. wōrt. f.

The name of a plant.

Lously, lōz'ē-lē. ad.

In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.

Lousiness, lōz'ē-nēs. f.

The state of abounding with lice.

Lousy, lōz'ē. a.

Swarming with lice, over-run with lice; mean, low born.

Lout, lōt. f.

A mean, awkward fellow, a bumpkin, a clown.

To Lout, lōt. v. n. (312).

To pay obeisance, to bow. Obsolete.

Loutish, lōt'īsh. a.

Clownish; bumpkinly.

Loutishly, lōt'īsh-lē. ad.

With the air of a clown, with the gait of a bumpkin.

Low, lō. a. (324).

Not high; not rising far upwards; not elevated in situation; descending far downwards, deep; not deep, shallow, used of water; not of high price; not loud, not noisy; late in time, as the Lower empire; dejected, depressed; abject; dishonourable; not sublime, not exalted in thought or dictation; reduced, in-poor circumstances.

Low, lō. ad.

Not aloft, not at a high price, meanly; in times near our own; with a depression of the voice; in a state of subjection.

To Low, lō. v. n.

To bellow as a cow.

Lowbell, lō'bēl. f.

A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.

To Lower, lō'ōr. v. a.

To bring low, to bring down by way of submission; to suffer to sink down; to lessen, to make less in price or value.

To Lower, lō'ōr. v. n.

To grow less, to fall, to sink.

To Lower, lō'ōr. v. n. (323).

To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy, to be clouded; to frown, to pout, to look sullen.

Lower, lō'ōr. f.

Cloudiness, gloominess; cloudiness of look.

Loweringly, lō'ōring-lē. ad.

With cloudiness, gloomily.

Lowermost, lō'ōr-mōst. a.

Lowest.

Lowland, lō'lānd. f.

The country that is low in respect of adjacent, bounding hills.

Lowlily, lō'lē-lē. ad.

Humbly, meanly.

Lowliness, lō'lē-nēs. f.

Humility; meanness, abject depression.

Lowly, lō'lē. a.

Humble, meek, mild; mean; not lofty, not sublime.

Lown, lōdn. f.A scoundrel, a rascal, a stupid fellow. Properly *Loun*.**Lowness**, lō'nēs. f.

Absence of height; meanness of condition; want of rank; want of sublimity; submissiveness; depression; dejection.

To Lowt, lōt. v. a.

To overpower. Obsolete.

Lowthoughted, lō-thōwt'ēd. a.

Having the thoughts withheld from sublimity or heavenly meditations; mean sentiments, narrow-minded.

Lowspirited, lō-spīr'it-ēd. a.

Dejected, depressed, not lively.

Loxodromick, lōk-sō-drōm'ik. f.

Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb.

LOYAL, lō'āl. a. (329).

Obedient, true to the prince; faithful in love, true to a lady or lover.

LOYALIST, lō'āl-līst. f.

One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

LOYALLY, lō'āl-lē. ad.

With fidelity, with true adherence to a king.

LOYALTY, lō'āl-tē. f.

Firm and faithful adherence to a prince; fidelity to a lady or lover.

Lozenge, lōz'ēnje. f.

A rhomb; the form of the shield in a single lady's coat of arms; Lozenge is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted; a cake of preserved fruit.

Lu, lō. f.

A game at cards.

Lubbard, lōb'bārd. f.

A lazy, sturdy fellow.

Lubber, lōb'bār. f.

A sturdy drone, an idle fat booby.

Lubberly, lōb'bār-lē. a.

Lazy and bulky.

Lubberly, lōb'bār-lē. ad.

Awkwardly, clumsily.

To Lubricate, lō'brē-kātē. v. a.

To make smooth or slippery.

To Lubricitate, lō-brīs'sē-tātē. v. a.

To smooth, to make slippery.

Lubricity, lō-brīs'sē-tē. f.

Slippiness, smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion; uncertainty, slipperiness, instability; wantonness, lewdness.

Lubrick,

LUG

LUN

LUS

—nô, móve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bâl; —ðil; —pôând; —tbin, THIS.

LUBRICK, lû'brîk. a.
Slippery, smooth; uncertain; wanton, lewd.

LUBRICOUS, lû'bré-kûs. a.
Slippery, smooth; uncertain.

LUBRIFICATION, lû-bré-fé-kâ'shûn. f.
f. The act of smoothing.

LUBRIFICATION, lû-bré-fâk'shûn. f.
The act of lubricating or smoothing.

LUCE, lûsé. f.
A pike full grown.

LUCENT, lû'sént. a.
Shining, bright, splendid.

LUCERNE, lû'sérn. f.
A kind of grass cultivated as clover.

LUCID, lû'sid. a.
Bright, glittering; pellucid, transparent; bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened with madness.

LUCIDITY, lû-sid'ë-të. f.
Splendour, brightness.

LUCIFEROUS, lû-sif'fer-ûs. a. (518).
Giving light, affording means of discovery.

LUCIFICK, lû-sif'fik. a.
Making light, producing light.

LUCK, lûk. f.
Chance, accident, fortune, hap; fortune, good or bad.

LUCKILY, lûk'ké-lé. ad.
Fortunately, by good hap.

LUCKINESS, lûk'ké-nës. f.
Good fortune, good hap, casual happiness.

LUCKLESS, lûk'lës. a.
Unfortunate, unhappy.

LUCKY, lûk'ké. a.
Fortunate, happy by chance.

LUCRATIVE, lû'krâ-tîv. a.
Gainful, profitable.

LUCRE, lû'kûr. f. (416).
Gain, profit.

LUCRIFEROUS, lû-krif'fer-ûs. a.
Gainful, profitable.

LUCRIFICK, lû-krif'fik. a.
Producing gain, profit.

LUCTATION, lûk-tâ'shûn. f.
Struggle, effort, contest.

To LUCUBRATE, lû'kù-brât. v. a.
To watch, to study by night.

LUCUBRATION, lû'kù-brâ'shûn. f.
Study by candle-light, any thing composed by night.

LUCUBRATORY, lû'kù-brâ-tûr-ë. a.
Composed by candle-light.—For the o, see *Domeſtick*.

LUCULENT, lû'kù-lënt. a.
Clear, transparent; certain, evident.

LUDICROUS, lû'dè-krûs. a.
Burlesque, merry, exciting laughter.

LUDICROUSLY, lû'dè-krûs-lé. ad.
Sportively, in burlesque.

LUDICROUSNESS, lû'dè-krûs-nës. f.
Burlesque, sportiveness.

LUDIFICATION, lû-dè-fé-kâ'shûn. f.
The act of mocking.

To LUFT, lûf. v. n.
To keep close to the wind. Sea term.

To LUG, lûg. v. a.
To bail or drag, to pull with violence; to lug out, to draw a sword, in burlesque language.

To LUG, lûg. v. n.
To lug, to come heavily.

LUG, lûg. f.
A kind of small fish; in Scotland, an ear; a land measure, a pole or perch.

LUGGAGE, lûg'gidje. f. (90).

Any thing cumbersome and unwieldy.

LUGUBRIOUS, lû-gù'bré-ûs. a.
Mournful, sorrowful.

LUKEWARM, lûk'wârm. a.

Moderately or mildly warm; indifferent, not ardent, not zealous.

LUKEWARMLY, lûk'wârm-lé. ad.

With moderate warmth; with indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS, lûk'wârm-nës. f.

Moderate or pleasing heat; indifference, want of ardour.

To LULL, lûl. v. a.

To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to quiet, to put to rest.

ULLABY, lûl'lâ-bl. f.

A song to lull babies.

LUMBAGO, lûm'bâ'gô. f.

Lumbago are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back.

This word is often pronounced with the Italian sound of a, as heard in father: but this mode of pronouncing the accented a, in words from the Latin, has been long and justly exploded.

LUMBER, lûm'bûr. f.

Any thing useless or cumbersome; slaves, wood, and various kinds of goods in traffic between the West-India islands and continent of North America.

To LUMBER, lûm'bûr. v. a.

To heap like useless goods irregularly.

To LUMBER, lûm'bûr. v. n.

To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk.

LUMINARY, lû'mé-nâ-ré. f.

Any body which gives light; any thing which gives intelligence; any one that instructs mankind.

LUMINATION, lû'mé-nâ'shûn. f.

Emission of light.

LUMINOUS, lû'mé-nûs. a.

Shining, emitting light; enlightened; bright.

LUMP, lûmp. f.

A small mass of any matter; a shapeless mass; the whole together, the gross.

To LUMP, lûmp. v. a.

To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

LUMPFISH, lûmp'fish. f.

A sort of fish.

LUMPING, lûmp'ing. a.

Large, heavy, great.

LUMPISH, lûmp'pish. a.

Heavy, gross, dull, unactive.

LUMPISHLY, lûmp'pish-lé. ad.

With heaviness, with stupidity.

LUMPISSHNESS, lûmp'ish-nës. f.

Stupid heaviness.

LUMPY, lûmp'ë. a.

Full of lumps, full of compact masses.

LUNACY, lû'nâ-sé. f.

A kind of madness influenced by the moon.

LUNAR, lû'nâr. f.

Relating to the moon, under the dominion of the moon.

LUNATED, lû'nâ-tëd. a.

Formed like a half-moon.

LUNATICK, lû'nâ-tîk. a.

Mad, having the imagination influenced by the moon.

LUNATICK, lû'nâ-tîk. f.

A madman.

LUNATION, lû-nâ'shûn. f.

The revolution of the moon.

LUNCH, lûnsh.

LUNCHEON, lûn'shün. f.

As much food as one's hand can hold.

LUNE, lûne. f.

Any thing in the shape of a half moon; fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks.

LUNETTE, lû-nët'. f.

A small half moon.

LUNGS, lûngz. f.

The lights, the organs of respiration.

LUNGED, lûng'd. a. (359).

Having lungs, having the nature of lungs.

LUNG-GROWN, lûng'grône. a.

The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast, such are lung-grown.

LUNGWORT, lûng'wûrt. f.

A plant,

LUNISOLAR, lû-në-sô'lâr. a.

Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.

LUPINE, lû'pin. f. (140).

A kind of pulse.

LURCH, lûrtsh. f.

A forlorn or deserted condition; a term at cards.

To LURCH, lûrtsh. v. a.

To win two games instead of one at cards; to defeat, to disappoint; to filch, to pilfer.

LURCHER, lûrtsh'âr. f.

One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.

LURE, lûre. f.

Something held out to call a hawk; any enticement, any thing that promises advantage.

LURID, lû'rïd. a.

Gloomy, dismal.

To LURK, lûrk. v. n.

To lie in wait, to lie hidden, to lie close.

LURKER, lûrk'âr. f.

A thief that lies in wait.

LURKINGPLACE, lûrk'ing-plâsc. f.

Hiding place, secret place.

LUSCIOUS, lûsh'ûs. a.

Sweet, so as to nauseate; sweet in a great degree; pleasing, delightful.

LUSCIOUSLY, lûsh'ûs-lé. ad.

With a great degree of sweetnes.

LUSCIOUSNESS, lûsh'ûs-nës. f.

Immoderate sweetnes.

LUSERN, lû'sérn. f.

A lynx.

LUSERNE, lû'sérn. f.

[A corrected spelling from the French] Lucerne, a kind of grass cultivated as clover.

LUSH, lûsh. a.

Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint.

Obsolete.

LUSORIOUS, lû-sô'rë-ûs. a.

Used in play, sportive.

LUSORY, lû'sôr-ë. a.

Used in play.—For the o, see *Domeſtick*.

LUST, lûst. f.

Carnal desire; any violent or irregular desire.

To LUST, lûst. v. n.

To desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to lust, to like; to have irregular dispositions.

LUSTFUL, lûst'fûl. a.

Libidinous, having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality, inciting to lust.

LUSTFULLY, lûst'fûl-ë. ad.

With sensual concupiscence.

LUSTFULNESS, lûst'fûl-nës. f.

Libidinousness.

LUSTIRED,

MAC

MAC

MAD

(546).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; —mê, mêt; —pline, plîn; —

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| LUSTIHED, lûs'té-hêd. | f. |
| LUSTIHOOD, lûs'té-hûd. | } |
| Vigour, sprightliness, corporal ability. | |
| LUSTILY, lûs'té-lé. ad. | |
| Stoutly, with vigour, with mettle. | |
| LUSTINESS, lûs'té-néz. f. | |
| Sturdiness, sturdiness, strength, vigour of body. | |
| LUSTRA, lûs'trâ. a. | |
| Used in purification. | |
| LUSTRATION, lûs-trâ'fûn. f. | |
| Purification by water. | |
| LUSTRE, lûs'trô. f. | |
| Brightness, splendour, glitter; a sconce with lights; eminence, renown; the space of five years. | |
| LUSTRING, lûs'strîng. f. | |
| A shining silk. | |
| LUSTROUS, lûs'trûs. a. | |
| Bright, shining, luminous. | |
| LUSTWORT, lûst'wûrt. f. | |
| An herb. | |
| LUSTY, lûs'té. a. | |
| Stout, vigorous, healthy, able of body. | |
| LUTANIST, lû'tân-îst. f. | |
| One who plays upon the lute. | |
| LUTARIOS, lû-tâ'rê-ûs. a. | |
| Living in mud, of the colour of mud. | |
| LUTE, lûte. f. | |
| A stringed instrument of musick; a compo- | |

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| sition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels. | |
| To LUTE, lûte. v.a. | |
| To close with lute or chemist's clay. | |
| LUTESTRING, lûte'strîng. f. | |
| Lutestring, a shining silk. | |
| This corruption of <i>Lutestring</i> for <i>Lufstring</i> is beyond, recovery, and must be ranked with <i>Asparagus</i> , <i>Cucumber</i> , &c. which see. | |
| LUTULENT, lû'tfûl-lént. a. (461). | |
| Muddy, turbid. | |
| To LUX, lûks. | } |
| To LUXATE, lûks'âte. v. a. | |
| To put out of joint, to disjoint. | |
| LUXATION, lûks-â'fûn. f. | |
| The act of disjointing; any thing disjointed. | |
| LUXE, lûks. f. A French word. | |
| Luxury, voluptuousness. | |
| LUXURIANCE, lûg-zû'rê-ânsé. } | f. |
| LUXURIANCY, lûg-zû'rê-ânsé. } | f. |
| Exuberance, abundant or wanton plenty or growth. | |
| LUXURIANT, lûg-zû'rê-ânt. a. (479) | |
| Exuberant, superfluously plenteous. | |
| To LUXURIATE, lûg-zû'rê-âte. v.n. | |
| To grow exuberantly, to shoot with superfluous plenty. | |
| LUXURIOUS, lûg-zû'rê-ûs. a. | |
| Delighting in the pleasures of the table; administering to luxury; voluptuous, enslaved to pleasure; luxuriant, exuberant. | |
| LUXURIOUSLY, lûg-zû'rê-ûs-ly. ad. | |
| Deliciously, voluptuously. | |
| LUXURY, lûk'fûl-ré. f. | |
| Voluptuousness, addicition to pleasure; luxuriance, exuberance; delicious fare. | |
| For an investigation of the true pronunciation of this and the preceding words, see Principles, No. 479. | |
| LYCANTHROPY, li-kân'thrô-pé. f. | |
| A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts. | |
| LYING, li'ing. | |
| The active participle of Lie. | |
| LYMPH, lîmp. f. | |
| Water, transparent colourless liquor. | |
| LYMPHATIC, lîm-fât'ik. f. | |
| A vessel conveying the lymph. | |
| LYMPHATIC, lîm-fât'ik. a. | |
| Belonging to the lymph, conveying the lymph. | |
| LYNX, lînks. f. | |
| A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight. | |
| LYRE, lîre. f. | |
| A harp, a musical instrument. | |
| LYRICAL, lîr're-kâl. } | a. |
| Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp. | |
| LYRIST, lîr'rist. f. | |
| A musician who plays upon the harp. | |

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| MACAROONE, mâk-â-rôôñ'. f. | |
| A coarse, rude, low fellow, whence Macaronick poetry; a kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar. | |
| MACAW-TREE, mâ-kâw'trê. f. | |
| A species of the palm-tree. | |
| MACAW, mâ-kâw'. f. | |
| A bird in the West Indies. | |
| MACE, mâsé. f. | |
| An ensign of authority worn before magistrates; a heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal; a kind of spice. The nutmeg is enclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is Mace. | |
| MACEBEARER, mâs'bâr-ûr. f. | |
| One who carries the mace. | |
| TO MACERATE, mâs'sér-âte. v. a. | |
| To make lean, to wear away; to mortify, to harass with corporal hardships; to steep almost to solution, either with or without heat. | |
| MACERATION, mâs-sér-â'fûn. f. | |
| The act of wasting or making lean; mortification, corporal hardship; Maceration is an infusion either with or without heat, where-in the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved. | |
| MACHINAL, mâk'ké-nâl. a. (353). | |
| Relating to machines. | |

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|---|----|
| To MACHINATE, mâk'ké-nâte. v.a. | |
| To plan, to contrive. | |
| MACHINATION, mâk-ké-nâ'fûn. f. | |
| Artifice, contrivance, malicious scheme. | |
| MACHINE, mâ-shéén'. f. (112). | |
| Any complicated piece of workmanship; an engine; supernatural agency in poems. | |
| MACHINERY, mâ-shéén'ér-é. f. (112) | |
| Enginery, complicated workmanship; the Machinery signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. | |
| MACHINIST, mâ-shéén'ist. f. | |
| A constructor of engines or machines. | |
| MACKEREL, mâk'kér-îl. f. | |
| A sea-fish. | |
| MACKEREL-GALE, mâk'kér-îl-gâle. | |
| f. A strong breeze. | |
| MACROCOSM, mâ'krô-kôzm. f. | |
| The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man. | |
| MACTATION, mâk-tâ'fûn. f. | |
| The act of killing for sacrifice. | |
| MACULA, mâk'kù-lâ. f. | |
| A spot. | |
| To MACULATE, mâk'kù-lâte. v. a. | |
| To stain, to spot. | |
| MACULATION, mâk-kù-lâ'fûn. f. | |
| Stain, spot, taint. | |
| MAD, mâd. a. | |
| Disordered in the mind; distracted; overrun with any violent or unreasonable desire; enraged, furious. | |
| To MAD, mâd. v. a. | |
| To make mad, to make furious, to enrage. | |
| To MAD, mâd. v. n. | |
| To be mad, to be furious. | |
| MADAM, mâd'ûm. f. | |
| The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree. | |
| MADBRAIN, mâd'brâne. } | a. |
| MADBRAINED, mâd'brând'. } | a. |
| Disordered in the mind, hotheaded. | |
| MADCAP, mâd'kâp. f. | |
| A madman; a wild, hot-brained fellow. | |
| To MADDEN, mâd'd'n. v. n. | |
| To become mad, to act as mad. | |
| To MADDEN, mâd'd'n. v. a. | |
| To make mad. | |
| MADDER, mâd'dâr. f. | |
| A plant. | |
| MADE, mâde. Participle preterit of Make. | |
| MADEFACTION, mâd-dé-fâk'fûn. f. | |
| The act of making wet. | |
| To MADEFY, mâd'dé-fl. v. a. | |

MAG

MAN

MAK

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|--|---|
| —nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; —tōbe, tōb, bōll ; —dil ; —pōund ; —thin, this. | |
| To moisten, to make wet. | |
| MADHOUSE , mād'houſe. f. | |
| A house where madmen are cured or confined. | |
| MADLY , mād'lē. ad. | |
| Without understanding. | |
| MADMAN , mād'mān. f. | |
| A man deprived of his understanding. | |
| MADNESS , mād'nēs. f. | |
| Distraction; fury, wildness, rage. | |
| MADRIGAL , mād'dré-gāl. f. | |
| A pastoral song. | |
| MADWORT , mād'wōrt. f. | |
| An herb. | |
| MAGAZINE , māg-gā-zéén'. f. (112). | |
| A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions; of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet. | |
| MAGGOT , māg'gōt. f. | |
| A small grub which turns into a fly; whimsy, caprice, odd fancy. | |
| MAGGOTTINESS , māg'gōt-tē-nēs. f. | |
| The state of abounding with maggots. | |
| MAGGOTTY , māg'gōt-ē. ad. | |
| Full of maggots; capricious, whimsical. | |
| MAGICAL , mād'jē-kāl. a. | |
| Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers. | |
| MAGICALLY , mād'jē-kāl-ē. ad. | |
| According to the rites of magick. | |
| MAGICK , mād'jik. f. | |
| The art of putting in action the power of spirits; the secret operations of natural powers. | |
| MAGICK , mād'jik. a. | |
| Incanting; necromantick. | |
| MAGICIAN , mā-jish'ān. f. | |
| One skilled in magick, an enchanter, a necromancer. | |
| MAGISTERIAL , mād-jis-tē'rē-āl. a. | |
| Such as suits a master; lofty, arrogant, despotic; chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistry. | |
| MAGISTERIALLY , mād-jis-tē'rē-āl-ē ad. Arrogantly. | |
| MAGISTERIALNESS , mād-jis-tē'rē-āl-nēs. | |
| Haughtiness, airs of a master. | |
| MAGISTERY , mād'jis-tēr-ē. f. | |
| A term in chemistry. | |
| MAGISTRACY , mād'jis-trā-sē. f. | |
| Office or dignity of a magistrate. | |
| MAGISTRATE , mād'jis-trātē. f. (91) | |
| A man publicly invested with authority, a governor. | |
| MAGNANIMITY , māg-nā-nim'ē-tē. | |
| f. Greatness of mind, elevation of soul. | |
| MAGNANIMOUS , māg-nā-nū'ē-mūs. a. | |
| Great of mind, elevated in sentiment. | |
| MAGNANIMOUSLY , māg-nā-nū'ē-mūs-lē. ad. | |
| Bravely, with greatness of mind. | |
| MAGNET , māg'nēt. f. | |
| The loadstone, the stone that attracts iron. | |
| MAGNETICAL , māg-nēt-tē-kāl. a. | |
| MAGNETICK , māg-nēt'tik. | |
| Relating to the magnet; having powers correspondent to those of the magnet; attractive, having the power to draw things distant. | |
| MAGNETISM , māg-nēt-izm. f. | |
| Power of the loadstone, power of attraction. | |
| MAGNIFIABLE , māg-nē-fl-ā-bl. a. | |
| (183). To be extolled or praised. Unusual. | |
| MAGNIFICAL , māg-nīf-fē-kāl. } a. | containing the chief part; important, forcible. |
| MAGNIFICICK , māg-nīf-fik. | |
| Illustrious, grand. | |
| MAGNIFICENCE , māg-nīf-fē-sēnsē. | |
| f. Grandeur of appearance, splendour. | |
| MAGNIFICENT , māg-nīf-fē-sēnt. a. | |
| Grand in appearance, splendid, pompous; fond of splendour, setting greatness to show. | |
| MAGNIFICENTLY , māg-nīf-fē-sēnt-lē. ad. | |
| Pompously, splendidly. | |
| MAGNIFICO , māg-nīf-fē-kō. f. | |
| A grandee of Venice. | |
| MAGNIFIER , māg-nē-fl-ār. f. | |
| One that praises extravagantly; a glass that increases the bulk of any object. | |
| To MAGNIFY , māg-nē-fl. v. a. (183) | |
| To make great, to exaggerate, to extol highly; to raise in estimation; to increase the bulk of any object to the eye. | |
| MAGNITUDE , māg-nē-tūdē. f. | |
| Greatness, grandeur; comparative bulk. | |
| MAGPIE , māg'pl. f. | |
| A bird sometimes taught to talk. | |
| MAID , mādē. (202) } f. | |
| MAIDEN , mā'd'n. (103). } f. | |
| An unmarried woman, a virgin; a woman servant, female. | |
| MAID , mādē. f. | |
| A species of skate fish. | |
| MAIDEN , mā'd'n. a. (103). | |
| Consisting of virgins; fresh, new, unused, unpolluted. | |
| MAIDENHAIR , mā'd'n-hārē. f. | |
| A plant. | |
| MAIDENHEAD , mā'd'n-hēd. } f. | |
| MAIDENHOOD , mā'd'n-hūd. | |
| Virginity, virgin purity, freedom from contamination; newness, freshness, uncontaminated state. | |
| MAIDENLIP , mā'd'n-lip. f. | |
| An herb. | |
| MAIDENLY , mā'd'n-lē. a. | |
| Like a maid, gentle, modest, timorous, decent. | |
| MAIDHOOD , mād'hūd. f. | |
| Virginity. Not used. | |
| MAIDMARIAN , mādē-mārē'yān. f. | |
| A kind of dance. | |
| MAIDSERVANT , mādē-sēr'vent. f. | |
| A female servant. | |
| MAJESTICAL , mā-jēs-tē-kāl. } a | |
| MAJESTICK , mā-jēs'tik. | |
| August, having dignity; stately, pompous, sublime. | |
| MAJESTICALLY , mā-jēs-tē-kāl-ē. | |
| ad. With dignity, with grandeur. | |
| MAJESTY , mād'jēs-tē. f. | |
| Dignity, grandeur; power, sovereignty; elevation; the title of kings and queens. | |
| MAIL , mālē. f. (202). | |
| A coat of steel network worn for defence; any armour; a postman's bundle, a bag. | |
| To MAIL , mālē. v. a. | |
| To arm defensively, to cover as with armour. | |
| To MAIM , māme. v. a. | |
| To deprive of any necessary part, to cripple by loss of a limb. | |
| MAIM , māme. f. | |
| Privation of some essential part, lameness produced by a wound or amputation; injury, mischief; essential defect. | |
| MAIN , māne. a. (202). | |
| Principal, chief; violent, strong & gross. | |

MAL

MAL

MAM

(546). — *Fate, fär, fall, fat; — mē, mēt; — pine, pīn;*

much of, to cherish, to foster; to Make of, What to make of, is, how to understand; to Make of, to produce from, to effect; to consider, to account, to esteem; to Make over, to settle in the hands of trustees, to transfer; to Make out, to clear, to explain, to clear to one's self; to prove, to evince; to Make sure of, to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession; to Make up, to get together; to reconcile, to repair; to compose as of ingredients; to supply, to repair; to clear; to accomplish, to conclude.

To MAKE, māke. v. n.

To tend, to travel, to go any way, to rush; to contribute; to operate, to act as a proof or argument, or cause; to concur; to shew, to appear, to carry appearance; to Make away with, to destroy, to kill; to Make for, to advantage, to favour; to Make up, to compensate, to be instead.

MAKE, māke. s.

Form, structure, nature.

MAKEBATE, māke'bāte. s.

Briceder of quarrels.

MAKER, mā'kūr. s.

The Creator, one who makes any thing; one who sets any thing in its proper state.

MAKEPEACE, māke'pēs. s.

Peacemaker; reconciler.

MAKEWEIGHT, māke'wāt. s.

Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

MALADY, māl'ā-de. s.

A disease, a distemper, a disorder of body, sickness.

MALANDERS, māl'ān-dārz. s.

A dry scab on the paster of horses.

MALAPERT, māl'ā-pērt. a.

Saucy, quick with impudence.

MALAPERTNESS, māl'ā-pērt-nēs. s.

Liveliness of reply without decency, quick impudence, sauciness.

MALAPERTLY, māl'ā-pērt-lē. ad.

Impudently, saucily.

MALE, māle. a.

Of the sex that begets young, not female.

MALE, māle. s.

The he of any species.

MALE, māle.

In composition, signifies ill.

MALEADMINISTRATION, māle-ād-min-nēs-trā'shūn. s.

Bad management of affairs.

I have given the first syllable of this and the succeeding words, compounded of *male*, the long sound of *a*, because I look upon *male* as a prefix, not alterable in its sound in words of our own composition any more than *arch*, *fore*, *mis*, *pre*, or *vice*: *arch* and *fore* are used separately as adjectives, which is not the case with *male*; but *mis*, *pre*, and *vice*, are never used out of composition, and are therefore exactly under the same predicament. *Dis* not being a prefix of our own which we can apply to words at pleasure, alters the sound of *s* according to the presence or absence of the accent, or the nature of the succeeding consonants, (see *Dit*); but *mis* being applicable to any words, never alters the sound of *s*, (426). *Pre*, when prefixed to words of our own, as *pre-conceived*, *pre-supposed*, &c. never shortens the vowel, (630) (531) (532); and *vice* in *vice-president*, *vice-admiral*, &c. might as well be changed into *vis-president* and *vis-admiral*, as *malecontent* and *malepractice* into *malcontent* and *målpractice*. If custom has decided in favour of the short sound of *a*, the *e* ought to be omitted in writing, and then the spelling

and found would not be at variance; but my observation fails me if any such decision has passed: and, in such case, the pronunciation ought unquestionably to conform to the orthography.

MALECONTENT, māle'kōn-tēnt. s. }
MALECONTENTED, māle-kōn-tēn' } tēd. a.

Discontented, dissatisfied.

MALECONTENTEDLY, māle-kōn-tēn' tēd-lē. ad.

With discontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS, māle-kōn-tēn' tēd-nēs. s.

Discontentedness, want of affection to government.

MALEDICTION, māl-lē-dik'shōn. s.

Curse, execration, denunciation of evil.

MALEFACTION, māl-lē-fāk'shōn. s.

A crime, an offence.

MALEFACTOR, māl-lē-fāk'tōr. s.

An offender against law, a criminal.

MALEFICK, māl-lēf'fik. a.

Mischievous, hurtful.

MALEPRACTICE, māle-prāk'tis. s.

Practice contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE, māl-lēv'vō-lēns. s.

Ill will, inclination to hurt others, malignity.

MALEVOLENT, māl-lēv'vō-lēnt. a.

Ill-disposed towards others.

MALEVOLENTLY, māl-lēv'vō-lēnt-lē ad.

ad. Malignantly.

MALICE, māl'līs. s. (140).

Deliberate mischief; ill intention to any one, desire of hurting.

MALICIOUS, māl-līsh'ūs. a.

Ill-disposed to any one, intending ill.

MALICIOUSLY, māl-līsh'ūs-lē. ad.

With malignity, with intention of mischief.

MALICIOUSNESS, māl-līsh'ūs-nēs. s.

Malice, intention of mischief to another.

MALIGN, māl-line'. a. (385).

Unfavourable, ill disposed to any one, malicious; infectious, fatal to the body, pestilential.

To MALIGN, māl-line'. v. a.

To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to censure.

MALIGNANCY, māl-līg'nān-sē. s.

Malevolence, malice, destructive tendency.

MALIGNANT, māl-līg'nānt. a.

Envious, malicious; hostile to life, as malignant fevers.

MALIGNANT, māl-līg'nānt. s.

A man of ill intention, malevolently disposed; it was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel federaries in the civil wars.

MALIGNANTLY, māl-līg'nānt-lē. ad.

With ill intention, maliciously, mischievously.

MALIGNER, māl-line'ēr. s. (386).

One who regards another with ill will; sarcastic censorer.

MALIGNITY, māl-līg'nē-tē. s.

Malice; destructive tendency; evilness of nature.

MALIGNLY, māl-line'lē. ad.

Enviously, with ill will.

MALKIN, māw'kīn. s.

A dirty wench.

MALL, māl. s.

A stroke, a blow. Obsolete. A kind of beater or hammer; a walk where they formerly played with mäls and balls.

83 This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. Nothing can be more uniform than the found we give to a before double *l* in the same syllable; and yet this word, when it signifies a wooden hammer, has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *ail* into the *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e* in *Mall*, a walk in St. James's Park, where they formerly played with mäls and balls, and from whence it had its name; and to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Pall Mall*, and pronounced *Pellmell*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb *pèle mèle*. For Bailey appears to derive the name of the street justly from *pellere malleo*, to strike with a mälet. That this word was justly pronounced formerly we can scarcely doubt from the rhymes to it:

" With mighty mäl
" The monster merciless him made to fall." SPENCE.

" And give that reverend head a mäl
" Or two or three against a wall." HUDIBRASS.

As a corroboration of this, we find a large wooden club used for killing swine, called, and spelt a *maul*; and the word signifying to beat or bruise is spelt and pronounced in the same manner. The word *mälet*, where the latter *l* is separated from the former, is under a different predicament, and is pronounced regularly.

MALLARD, māl'lārd. s.

The drake of the wild duck.

MALLEABILITY, māl-lē-ā-bil'ē-tē.

s. Quality of enduring the hammer.

MALLEABLE, māl'lē-ā-bl. a.

Capable of being spread by beating.

MALLEABLENESS, māl'lē-ā-bl-nēs.

s. Quality of enduring the hammer.

To MALLEATE, māl'lē-ātē. v. a.

To hammer.

MALLET, māl'lēt. s.

A wooden hammer.

MALLOWS, māl'lōze. s.

A plant.

MALMSEY, mām'zē. s.

A sort of grape; a kind of wine.

MALT, mālt. s.

Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

MALTDUST, mālt'dōst. s.

The dust of malt.

MALTFLOOR, mālt'flōr. s.

A floor to dry malt.

To MALT, mālt. v. n.

To make malt, to be made malt.

MALTHORSE, mālt'hōrse. s.

A dull dolt. Obsolete.

MALTMAN, mālt'mān. } s.**MALTSTER,** mālt'stār. } s.

One who makes malt.

MALVACEOUS, māl-vā'fūs. a.

Relating to mallows.

MALVERSATION, māl-vēr-sā'shūn.

s. Bad shifts, mean artifices.

MAMMA, mām-mā'. s. (77).

The fond word for mother.

MAMMET, mām'mēt. s.

A puppet, a figure dressed up.

MAMMIIFORM, mām'mē-fōrm. a.

Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMILARY, mām'mil-lā-rē. a.

Belonging to the paps or dugs.

I have departed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Johnson in the accentuation of this word, and agree with Mr. Nares in placing the

MAN

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tōbe, tōb, bōll ; — öil ; — pōund ; — tōin, THIS.

the stress upon the first syllable of this and similar words, and as Dr. Johnson himself has done in *Axillary*, *Maxillary*, and *Capillary*. See *Academy*.

MAMMOCK, mām'mūk. s.

A large shapeless piece.

To **MAMMOCK**, mām'mūk. v. a.

To tear, to pull to pieces.

MAMMON, mām'mūn. s.

Riches.

MAN, mān. s.

Human being, the male of the human species; a servant, an attendant; a word of familiarity bordering on contempt; it is used in a loose signification like the French on, one, any one; one of uncommon qualifications; individual; a moveable piece at chess or draughts; Man of war, a ship of war.

To **MAN**, mān. v. a.

To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to strengthen; to tame a hawk.

MANACLES, mān'nā-klz. s. (405).

Chain for the hands.

To **MANACLE**, mān'nā-kl. v. a.

To chain the hands, to shackle.

To **MANAGE**, mān'īdje. v. a. (90).

To conduct, to carry on; to train a horse to graceful action; to govern, to make tractable; to wield, to move or use easily; to husband, to make the object of caution; to treat with caution or decency.

To **MANAGE**, mān'īdje. v. n. (90).

To superintend affairs, to transact.

MANAGE, mān'īdje. s.

Conduct, administration; a riding school; management of a horse.

MANAGEABLE, mān'īdje-ā-bl. a.

Easy in the use; governable, tractable.

MANAGEABILITY, mān'īdje-ā-bl-nēs. s.

Accommodation to easy use; tractableness, easiness to be governed.

MANAGEMENT, mān'īdje-mēnt. s.

Conduct, administration; practice, transaction, dealing.

MANAGER, mān'īdje-ōr. s.

One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; a man of frugality, a good husband.

MANAGERY, mān'īdje-rē. s.

Conduct, direction, administration; husbandry, frugality; manner of using.

MANATION, mā-nā'fūn. s.

The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHET, māntsh'ēt. s.

A small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEEL, māntsh'-ēn-ēl'. s.

A large tree, a native of the West Indies.

I do not hesitate to place the accent on the last syllable of this word, as this stress not only its form, but the best usage, seems to require. Dr. Johnson and other Orthoepists place the accent in the same manner, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, who places it on the first syllable.

To **MANCIPATE**, mān'sē-pātē. v. a.

To enslave, to bind.

MANCIPATION, mān-sē-pā'fūn. s.

Slavery, involuntary obligation.

MANCIPLE, mān'sē-pl. s.

The steward of a community, the purveyor.

MANDAMUS, mān-dā'mūs. s.

A writ from the court of King's Bench.

MANDARIN, mān-dā-rēēn'. s. (112).

A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MANDATORY, mān-dā-tār-ē. s.

He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his

MAN

prerogative, and his own proper right, given a Mandate, for his benefit.

MANDATE, mān'dātē. s. (91).

Command; precept, charge, commission, sent or transmitted.

MANDATORY, mān-dā-tōr-ē. a.

Preceptive, directory.—For the o, see *Domesick*.

MANDIBLE, mān'dē-bl. s.

The jaw, the instrument of manducation.

MANDIBULAR, mān-dib'bū-lār. a.

Belonging to the jaw.

MANDRAKE, mān'drake. s.

The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.

To **MANDUCATE**, mān'dū-kātē. v. a.

To chew, to eat.

MANDUCATION, mān-dū-kā'fūn. s.

Eating, chewing.

MANE, mānē. s.

The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses.

MANEATER, mān'ēte-ōr. s.

A cannibal, an anthropophagite.

MANED, mān'd. a. (359).

Having a mane.

MANES, mā'nēz. s.

Ghosts, shades.—See *Millepedes*.

MANFUL, mān'fūl. a.

Bold, stout, daring.

MANFULLY, mān'fūl-ē. ad.

Boldly, stoutly.

MANFULLNESS, mān'fūl-nēs. s.

Stoutness, boldness.

MANGE, mānē. s.

The itch or scab in cattle.

MANGER, mānē-jūr. s.

The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.—See *Change*.

MANGINESS, mānē-jē-nēs. s.

Scabbiness, infection with the mange.

To **MANGLE**, māng'gl. v. a.

To lacerate, to cut or tear piece-meal, to butcher.

MANGLER, māng'gl-ōr. s.

A hacker, one that destroys bunglingly.

MANGO, māng'go. s.

A fruit of the Isle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

MANGY, mānē-jē. a.

Infected with the mange, scabby.

MANHATER, mān'hātē-ōr. s.

Misanthrope, one that hates mankind.

MANHOOD, mān'hōd. s.

Human nature; virility, not womanhood; virility, not childhood; courage, fortitude.

MANIAC, mānē-āk.

MANIACAL, mā-nīl'ā-kāl. a.

Raging with madness.

MANIFEST, mānē-fēst. a.

Plain, open, not concealed; detected.

To **MANIFEST**, mānē-fēst. v. a.

To make appear; to shew plainly, to discover.

MANIFESTATION, mānē-fēs-tā'

fūn. s.

Discovery, publication.

MANIFESTIBLE, mānē-fēs'tē-bl. a.

Easy to be made evident.

MANIFESTLY, mānē-fēst-lē. ad.

Clearly, evidently.

MANIFESTNESS, mānē-fēst-nēs. s.

Perspicuity, clear evidence.

MANIFESTO, mānē-fēs'tō. s.

Publick proclamation, a declaration in form.

MAN

MANIFOLD, mān'nē-fōld. a.

Of different kinds, many in number, multiplied.

MANIFOLDLY, mān'nē-fōld-lē. ad.

In a manifold manner.

MANIKIN, mān'nē-kīn. f.

A little man.

MANIPLE, mān'ē-pl. s.

A handful; a small band of soldiers.

MANIPULAR, mā-nip'pū-lār. a.

Relating to a maniple.

MANKILLER, mān'kil-lār. s.

Murderer.

MANKIND, mān-kyīnd'. s.

The race or species of human beings.—See *Guard*.

This word is sometimes improperly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and is even marked so by Dr. Ash. Milton, with his usual license, sometimes places the accent in this manner—

" — where he might likeliest find

" The only two of mankind, but in them

" The whole included race his purpos'd

" prey."

But Pope, in this particular, is better guide, both in prose and verse:

" The proper study of mankind is man."

ESSAY ON MAN.

MANLIKE, mān'like. a.

Having the complete qualities of a man, befitting a man.

MANLESS, mān'lēs. a.

Without men, not manned.

MANLINESS, mān'lē-nēs. s.

Dignity, bravery, stoutness.

MANLY, mān'lē. a.

Manlike, becoming a man, firm, brave, stout.

MANNA, mān'nā. f.

A delicious food distilled from heaven for the support of the Israelites in their passage through the wilderness; a kind of gum, a gentle purgative.

MANNER, mān'nār. s. (418).

Form, method; habit, fashion; sort, kind; mien, cast, of look; peculiar way; Manners, in the plural, general way of life, morals, habits; ceremonious behaviour, studied civility.

MANNERLINESS, mān'nār-lē-nēs. s.

Civility, ceremonious complaisance.

MANNERLY, mān'nār-lē. a.

Civil, ceremonious, complaisant.

MANNERLY, mān'nār-lē. ad.

Civilly, without rudeness.

MANNIKIN, mān'nē-kīn. s.

A little man, a dwarf.

MANNISH, mān'nīsh. a.

Having the appearance of a man, bold, masculine, impudent.

MANOR, mān'nār. s. (418).

Manor signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee.

MANSION, mān'shūn. s.

Place of residence, abode, house.

MANSLAUGHTER, mān'lāw-tōr. s.

Murder, destruction of the human species; in law, the act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MANSLAYER, mān'lā-ōr. s.

Murderer, one that has killed another.

MANSUETE, mān'swētē. a.

Tame, gentle, not ferocious.

MANSUETUDÉ, mān'swē-tūdē. s.

(334). Tameness, gentleness.

MANTEL,

MAN

MAR.

MAR.

F, (546). — *Fate, fär, fall, fät ; — mé, mét ; — pine, pín ; —*

MANTEL, mán'tél. f. (103).

Work raised before a chimney to conceal it.

MANTELET, mán-té-lét'. f.

A small cloak worn by women; in fortification, a kind of moveable penthouse, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to shelter them.

MANTIGER, mán-tí'gár'. f.

A large monkey or baboon.

MANTLE, mán'tl. f. (405).

A kind of cloak or garment.

To MANTLE, mán'tl. v. a.

To cloak, to cover.

To MANTLE, mán'tl. v. n.

To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure; to be expanded, to spread luxuriantly; to gather any thing on the surface, to froth; to ferment, to be in sprightly agitation.

MANTUA, mán'tshú-á. f. (333).

A lady's gown.

MANTUAMAKER, mán'tú-má'kér. f. (333). One who makes gowns for women.

MANUAL, mán'ú-ál. a.

Performed by the hand; used by the hand.

MANUAL, mán'ú-ál. f.

A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.

MANUDCTION, mán-nú-dók'fshún. f. Guidance by the hand.

MANUFACTURE, mán-nú-fák'tshúre. f. (461). The practice of making any piece of workmanship; any thing made by art.

To MANUFACTURE, mán-nú-fák'tshúre. v. a.

To make by art and labour, to form by workmanship.

MANUFACTURER, mán-nú-fák'tshúr. f.

A workman, an artificer.

To MANUMISE, mán-nú-míz'. v. a.

To set free, to dismiss from slavery.

MANUMISSION, mán-nú-mísh'ón. f.

The act of giving liberty to slaves.

To MANUMIT, mán-nú-mít'. v. a.

To release from slavery.

MANURABLE, mán-nú'rá-bl. a.

Capable of cultivation.

MANURANCE, mán-nú'ránse. f.

Agriculture, cultivation.

To MANURE, mán-nú're'. v. a.

To cultivate by manual labour; to dung, to fatten with composts.

MANURE, mán-nú're. f.

Soil to be laid on lands.

MANUREMENT, mán-nú're'mént. f.

Cultivation, improvement.

MANURER, mán-nú'rér. f.

He who manures land, a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT, mán'ú-skript. f.

A book written, not printed.

MANY, mén'né. a. (89).

Consisting of a great number, numerous.

MANYCOLOURED, mén'né-kúl-lúr'd. a.

Having many colours.

MANYCORNERED, mén'né-kór-núr'd. a.

Polygonal, having many corners.

MANYHEADED, mén'né-héd-déd. a.

Having many heads.

MANYLANGED, mén-né-láng'. gwídj'd. a.

Having many languages.

MANYPEOPLED, mén-né-péé'pl'd. a.

Numerously populous.

MANYTIMES, mén'né-tímz. ad.

Often, frequently.

MAP, máp. f.

A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude; a description of a country by lines drawn on paper; a view of an estate according to exact measurement.

To MAP, máp. v. a.

To delineate, to set down. Little used.

MAPLE tree, má'pl. f. (405).

A tree frequent in hedge-rows.

MAPPERY, máp'pér-é. f.

The art of planning and designing.

To MAR, már. v. a. (78).

To injure, to spoil, to damage.

MARANATHA, már-á-náth'á. f.

It was a form of denouncing a curse, or anathematizing among the Jews.

F. Mr. Sheridan, in placing the accent on the second syllable of this word, differs from Dr. Johnson, and every other Orthoëpist, who uniformly accent the word on the third syllable, as I have done.

MARASMUS, má-ráz'mús. f.

A consumption.

MARBLE, már'bl. f. (405).

Stones used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish; little balls of marble with which children play; a stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription, as the Oxford Marbles.

MARBLE, már'bl. a.

Made of marble; variegated like marble.

To MARBLE, már'bl. v. a.

To variegate, or vein like marble.

MARBLEHEARTED, már'bl-hárt'-éd.

a. Cruel, insensible, hard-hearted.

MARCASITE, már'ká-slte. f.

The Marcasite is a solid hard fossil frequently found in mines.

MARCH, márts'h. f.

The third month of the year.

To MARCH, márts'h. v. n.

To move in a military form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

To MARCH, márts'h. v. a.

To put in military movement; to bring in regular procession.

MARCH, márts'h. f.

Movement, journey of soldiers; grave and solemn walk; signals to move; Marches, without singular, borders, limits, confines.

MARCHER, márts'h'ür. f.

President of the marches or borders.

MARCHIONESS, már'tshún-é's. f.

(288). The wife of a marquis.

MARCHPANE, márts'h'pán'e. f.

A kind of sweet bread.

MARCID, már'sid. a.

Lean, pining, withered.

MARCOUR, már'kúr. f.

Lanterns, the state of withering, waste of flesh.

MARE, máré. f.

The female of a horse; a kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the nightmare.

MARESCHAL, már'shál. f.

A chief commander of any army.

MARGARITE, már'gá-rlté. f. (155).

A pearl.

MARGENT, már'jént. } f.

MARGIN, már'jin. } f.

The border, the brink, the edge, the verge; the edge of a page left blank; the edge of a wound or sore.

MARGINAL, már'jé-nál. f.

Placed, or written on the margin.

MARGINATED, már'jé-ná-téd. a.

Having a margin.

MARGRAVE, már'gráv. f.

A title of sovereignty in Germany.

MARIETS, már'ré-éts. f.

A kind of violet.

MARIGOLD, már'ré-gold. f.

A yellow flower.

F. The *a* in the first syllable of this word is, by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Buchanan, pronounced long and slender, as in the proper name *Mary*; and this is supposed to be the true sound, as it is imagined the flower was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: but Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnson, give the *a* the short sound, as in *marry*; and in this they appear not only more agreeable to general usage, but to that prevailing tendency of shortening the antepenultimate vowel, which runs through the language, (535). Losing the simple in the compound can be no objection, when we reflect on the frequency of this coalition, (515). Nor is it unworthy of observation that *gold*, in this word, preserves its true sound, and is not corrupted into *gold*.

To MARINATE, már'ré-nát. v. a.

To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. Not used.

MARINE, már'ré-én'. a. (112).

Belonging to the sea.

MARINE, már'ré-én'. f.

Sea affairs; a soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.

MARINER, már'rín-ér. f.

A seaman, a sailor.

MARJORUM, már'jút-úm. f.

A fragrant plant of many kinds.

MARISH, már'ish. f.

A bog, a fen, a swamp, watry ground.

MARISH, már'ish. a.

Fenny, boggy, swampy. Not used.

MARITAL, már'ré-tál. f.

Pertaining to a husband.

MARITIMAL, már'rit-é-mál. f.

Performed on the sea, marine; relating to the sea, naval; bordering on the sea.

MARK, márk. f.

A token by which any thing is known; a token, an impression; a proof, an evidence; any thing at which a missile weapon is directed; the evidence of a horse's age; Marque, French, license or heralds; a sum of thirteen shillings and four-pence; a character made by those who cannot write their names.

To MARK, márk. v. a.

To impress with a token or evidence; to note, to take notice of.

To MARK, márk. v. n.

To note, to take notice.

MARKER, márk'ür. f.

One that puts a mark on any thing; one that notes, or takes notice.

MARKET, már'kit. f.

A publick time of buying and selling; purchase and sale; rate, price.

To MARKET, már'kit. v. a.

To deal at a market, to buy or sell.

MARKET-BELL, már'kit-bél'. f.

The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

MARKET-CROSS, már'kit-krós'. f.

A cross set up where the market is held.

MARKET-

MAR

MAR

MAS

—nō, mōve, hōr, nōt; —tūbe, tāb, bāll; —ōil; —pōand; —tbin, THIS.

MARKE-T-DAY, mār'kīt-dā'. f.

The day on which things are publicly bought and sold.

MARKE-T-FOLKS, mār'kīt-fōks. f.

People that come to the market.—See Folk.

MARKE-T-MAN, mār'kīt-mān. f.

One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

MARKE-T-PLACE, mār'kīt-plāsē. f.

Place where the market is held.

MARKE-T-PRICE, mār'kīt-prīsē. f.

MARKE-T-RATE, mār'kīt-rātē. f.

The price at which any thing is currently sold.

MARKE-T-TOWN, mār'kīt-tōdn'. f.

A town that has the privilege of a stated market, not a village.

MARKE-TABLE, mār'kīt-ā-bl. a.

Such as may be sold, such for which a buyer may be found; current in the market.

MARKSMAN, mārk'smān. f.

A man skilful to hit a mark.

MARL, mārl. f.

A kind of clay much used for manure.

To MARL, mārl. v. a.

To manure with marl.

MARLINE, mārl'lin. f. (140).

Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded.

MARLINE SPIKE, mārl'lin-spīk. f.

A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.

MARLPIT, mārl'pit. f.

Pit out of which marl is dug.

MARLY, mārl'ly. a.

Abounding with marl.

MARMALADE, mār'mā-lādē. f.

MARMALET, mār'mā-lēt. f.

The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar.

MARMORATION, mār'mō-rā'ʃūn. f.

Incrustation with marble.

MARMOREAN, mār'mō'rē-ān. a.

Made of marble.

MARMOSET, mār'mō-zēt. f.

A small monkey.

MARMOT, mār'mōdōt. f.

The Marmotto, or *mus alpinus*.

MARQUETRY, mār'kēt-trē. f.

Chequered work, work inlaid with variegation.

MARQUIS, mār'kwīs. f.

In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

MARQUISATE, mār'kwīz-ātē. f. (91)

The feignory of a marquis.

MARRER, mār'rēr. f.

One who spoils or hurts.

MARRIAGE, mār'ridjē. f. (81) (90).

(274.) The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

MARRIAGEABLE, mār'ridjē-ā-bl. a.

Fit for wedlock, of age to be married; capable of union.

MARRIED, mār'rid. a.

Conjugal, connubial.

MARROW, mār'rō. f.

An oleaginous substance, contained in the bones.

MARROWBONE, mār'rō-bōne. f.

Bone boiled for the marrow; in burlesque language, the knees.

MARROWFAT, mār'rō-fāt. f.

A kind of pea.

MARROWLESS, mār'rō-lēs. a.

Void of marrow.

To MARRY, mār'rē. v. a. (81).

To join a man and a woman; to dispose of in marriage; to take for husband or wife.

To MARRY, mār'rē. v. n.

To enter into the conjugal state.

MARSH, mārsh. f.

A fen, a bog, a swamp.

MARSH-MALLOW, mārsh-māl'lō. f.

A plant.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, mārsh-mār'rē-gōld. f.

A flower—See Marigold.

MARSHAL, mār'shāl. f.

The chief officer of arms; an officer who regulates combats in the lists; any one who regulates combats in lists; any one who regulates rank or order at a feast; a harbinger, a pursuivant.

To MARSHAL, mār'shāl. v. a.

To arrange, to rank in order; to lead as a harbinger.

MARSHALLER, mār'shāl-lār. f.

One that arranges, one that ranks in order.

MARSHALEA, mār'shāl-sē. f.

The prison belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MARSHALSHIP, mār'shāl-ship. f.

The office of a marshal.

MARSHELDER, mārsh-ē'l-dār. f.

A gelder-rose.

MARSHROCKET, mārsh-rōk'kit. f.

A species of watercresses.

MARSHY, mārsh'ē. a.

Boggy, fenny, swampy; produced in marshes.

MART, mārt. f.

A place of publick traffick; bargain, purchase and sale; letters of Mart.—See MARK.

To MART, mārt. v. a.

To traffick, to buy or sell.

MARTEN, mār'tēn. f.

A large kind of weasel whose fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds in houses, a martlet.

MARTIAL, mār'shāl. a.

Warlike, fighting, brave; having a warlike show, suiting war; belonging to war, not civil.

MARTIN, mār'tēn.

MARTINET, mār'tēn-ēt. f.

MARTLET, mār'tēt. f.

A kind of swallow.

MARTINGAL, mār'tēn-gāl. f.

A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, which runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the noseband of the bridle.

MARTINMAS, mār'tēn-mās. f.

The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November, commonly Martimmas or Martiemmas.

MARTYR, mār'tēr. f. (418).

One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

To MARTYR, mār'tēr. v. a.

To put to death for virtue; to murder, to destroy.

MARTYRDOM, mār'tēr-dōm. f.

The death of a martyr, the honour of a martyr.

MARTYROLOGY, mār'tēr-rōl'ījē. f.

A register of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGIST, mār'tēr-rōl'ījēst. f.

A writer of martyrology.

MARVEL, mār'vel. f.

A wonder, any thing astonishing.

To MARVEL, mār'vel. v. n.

To wonder, to be astonished.

MAVELLOUS, mār'vel-lūs. a.

Wonderful, strange, astonishing; surpassing credit; the Marvelous is any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the Probable.

MAVELLOUSLY, mār'vel-lūs-lē. ad.

Wonderfully.

MAVELLOUSNESS, mār'vel-lūs-nēs. f.

Wonderfulness, strangeness.

MASCULINE, mās'kū-līn. a. (150).

Male, not female; resembling man, virile, not effeminate; the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MASCULINELY, mās'kū-līn-lē. ad.

Like a man.

MASCULINENESS, mās'kū-līn-nēs. f.

Male figure or behaviour.

MASH, māsh. f.

Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body; a mixture for a horse.

To MASH, māsh. v. a.

To beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASK, māsk. f. (79).

A cover to disguise the face, a visor; any pretence or subterfuge; a festive entertainment in which the company is masked; a revel, a piece of mummery; a dramatick performance, written in a tragick stile without attention to rules or probability.

To MASK, māsk. v. a.

To disguise with a mask or visor; to cover, to hide.

To MASK, māsk. v. n.

To revel, to play the mummer; to be disguised any way.

MASKER, māsk'ār. f.

One who revels in a mask, a mummer.

MASON, mās'n. f.

A builder with stone.

MASONRY, mās'n-rē. f.

The craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERADE, mās-kōr-rādē'. f.

A diversion in which the company is masked; disguise.

To MASQUERADE, mās-kōr-rādē'.

v. n. To go in disguise; to assemble in masks.

MASQUERADE, mās-kōr-rā'dūr. f.

A person in a mask.

¶ This word ought to have been added to the catalogue of exceptions, Principles, No. 415.

MASS, mās. f.

A body, a lump; a large quantity; congeries, assemblage indistinct; the service of the Roman church.

MASSACRE, mās'sā-kōr. f. (416).

Butchery, indiscriminate destruction; murder.

To MASSACRE, mās'sā-kōr. v. a.

To butcher, to slaughter indiscriminately.

MASSINESS, mās'sē-nēs. f.

Weight, bulk, ponderousness.

MASSIVE, mās'siv. f.

Heavy, bulky, continuous.

MASSY, mās'sē. f.

Weighty, bulky, continuous.

MAST, māst. f.

The beam or post raised above a vessel, to which the sail is fixed; the fruit of the oak and beech.

Masted, māst'ēd. a.

Furnished

MAT

MAT (546). — *Fate, fár, fáll, fát; — mè, mét; — plne, pín; —*

Furnished with mats.

MASTER, mās'tür. f. (76).

One who has servants, opposed to man or servant; owner, proprietor; a ruler; chief, head; possessor; commander of a trading ship; a young gentleman; a teacher; a man eminently skillful in practice or science; a title of dignity in the universities, as Master of arts.

MASTER. When this word is only a compilation of civility, as *Mr. Locke, Mr. Boyle, &c.* the *a* is funk, and an *i* substituted in its stead, as if the word were written *Mifler*, rhyming with *fifter*. Any attempt to approach to the sound of *a*, by pronouncing it *mefter* or *muster*, ought to be carefully avoided.

To MASTER, mā'stür. v. a. (98)

(418). To conquer, to overcome; to execute with skill.

MASTERDOM, mā'stür-düm. f.

Dominion, rule.

MASTER-KEY, mā'stür-ké. f.

The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate key open each only one.

MASTER-SINEW, mā'stür-sín'nu.

f. A large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated.

MASTER-STRING, mā'stür-string. f.

Principal string.

MASTER-STROKE, mā'stür-strók. f.

Capital performance.

MASTERLESS, mā'stür-léss. a.

Wanting a master or owner; ungoverned, unsubdued.

MASTERLY, mā'stür-lé. ad.

With the skill of a master.

MASTERLY, mā'stür-lé. a.

Suitable to a master, artful, skilful; imperious, with the sway of a master.

MASTERPIECE, mā'stür-péſe. f.

Capital performance, any thing done or made with extraordinary skill; chief excellence.

MASTERSHIP, mā'stür-ſhip. f.

Rule, power; superiority; skill, knowledge; a title of ironical respect.

MASTER-TEETH, mā'stür-teeth. f.

The principal teeth.

MASTERWORT, mā'stür-wúrt. f.

A plant.

MASTERY, mā'stür-é. f.

Rule; superiority, pre-eminence; skill; attainment of skill or power.

MASTFUL, māſt'fūl. a.

Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech or chestnut.

MASTICATION, mās-té-ká'ʃún. f.

The act of chewing.

MASTICATORY, mās'té-ká-túr-ré.

f. A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

MASTICH, mās'tík. f. (353).

A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name; a kind of mortar or cement.

MASTIFF, mās'tíf. f.

A dog of the largest size.

MASTLESS, māſt'léſs. a.

Bearing no mast.

MASTLIN, mās'lin. f.

Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

MAT, māt. f.

A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes.

To MAT, māt. v. a.

To cover with mats; to twist together, to join like a mat.

MAT

MAT (546). — *Fate, fár, fáll, fát; — mè, mét; — plne, pín; —*

MATADORE, māt-á-dóbre'. f.

A term used in the games of quadrille and ombre. The matadores are the two black aces when joined with the two black duces, or red sevens in trumps.

MATCH, mātsh. f.

Any thing that catches fire; a contest, a game; one equal to another, one able to contest with another; one who suits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, mātsh. v. a.

To be equal to; to shew an equal; to equal, to oppose; to suit, to proportion; to marry, to give in marriage.

To MATCH, mātsh. v. n.

To be married; to suit, to be proportionate, to tally.

MATCHABLE, mātsh'á-bl. a.

Suitable, equal, fit to be joined; correspondent.

MATCHLESS, mātsh'léſs. a.

Without an equal.

MATCHLESSLY, mātsh'léſs-lé. ad.

In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, mātsh'léſs-néſs. f.

State of being without an equal.

MATCHMAKER, mātsh'má-kúr. f.

One who contrives marriages; one who makes matches for burning.

MATE, mātē. f.

A husband or wife; a companion male or female; the male or female of animals; one that sails in the same ship; one that eats at the same table; the second in subordination, as the master's Mate.

To MATE, mātē. v. a.

To match, to marry; to oppose, to equal; to subdue, to confound, to crush. Obsolete in the latter sense.

MATERIAL, māt-té're-ál. a.

Consisting of matter, corporeal, not spiritual; important; momentous.

MATERIALS, māt-té're-álz. f.

The substance of which any thing is made.

MATERIALIST, māt-té're-ál-íſt. f.

One who denies spiritual substances.

MATERIALITY, māt-té-re-ál'é-té. f.

Material existence, not spirituality.

MATERIALLY, māt-té're-ál-é. ad.

In the state of matter; not formally; importantly, essentially.

MATERIALNESS, māt-té're-ál-néſs. f.

State of being material, importance.

MATERNAL, māt-tér'nál. a.

Motherly, befitting or pertaining to a mother.

MATERNITY, māt-tér'né-té. f.

The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON, māt'fél-ón. f.

A species of knap-weed.

MATHEMATICAL, māt-h-é-mát'kál.

MATHEMATICK, māt-h-é-mát'kik.

Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

MATHEMATICALLY, māt-h-é-mát'té-kál-é ad.

According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

MATHEMATICIAN, māt-h-é-má-tíſh'án. f.

A man versed in the mathematics.

MATHEMATICKS, māt-h-é-mát'kiks. f.

That science which contemplates what-

MAT

ever is capable of being numbered or measured.

MATHESIS, mā-thé'sis. f. (520).

The doctrine of mathematicks.

MATIN, māt'in. f.

Morning, used in the morning.

MATINS, māt'inz. f.

Morning worship.

MATRICE, mā'tris. f. (140) (142).

The womb, the cavity where the fetus is formed; a mould, that which gives form to something enclosed.

MATRICIDE, māt'ríd-side. f. (143).

Slaughter of a mother; a mother killer.

TO MATRICULATE, mā-trík'ú-láte.

v. a. To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England.

MATRICULATE, mā-trík'ú-láte. f. (91).

A man matriculated.

MATRICULATION, mā-trík-kú-lá'tshón. f.

The act of matriculating.

MATRIMONIAL, māt-tré-mó'lé-ál.

a. Suitable to marriage, pertaining to marriage, connubial.

MATRIMONIALLY, māt-tré-mó'lé-ál-é. ad.

According to the manner or laws of marriage.

MATRIMONY, mā'trémún-é. f.

Marriage, the nuptial state.—For the *e*, see *Domestic*.

MATRIX, mā'triks. f.

Womb, a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MATRON, mā'tróñ. f.

An elderly lady; an old woman.

MATRONAL, māt'ró-nál, or mā-tro'nal. a.

Suitable to a matron, constituting a matron.

I have excluded Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation, which makes the two first syllables of this word exactly like *matron*, because the word is a primitive in our language, derived from the Latin *matronalis*, and therefore, according to English analogy, when reduced to three syllables, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate; and this accent has, in simples, always a shortening power; (336). The second pronunciation, though not strictly agreeable to analogy as the first, is still preferable to Mr. Sheridan's. *Matron* and *matronly* ought to have the first vowel and the accent as in *matron*, because they are compounds of our own; but we do not subjoin *el* to words as we do *is* and *is*, and therefore words of that termination are under a different predicament. Something like this seems to have struck Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Johnson when they accented the word *Patronal*: for though this word is exactly of the same form, and is perfectly similar in the quantity of the Latin vowels, we find *matronal* marked with the accent upon the first syllable, and *patronal* on the second. From Dr. Johnson's accentuation we cannot collect the quantity of the vowel; his authority therefore, in the word in question, is only for the accent on the first syllable. To him may be added, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Entick, who accent and found the *a* as Mr. Sheridan has done. Dr. Atholl seems to favour the pronunciation I have given.

MATRONLY, māt'rón-lé. a.

Elderly, ancient.—See *Matronal*.

MATROSS, mā-tróſ'. f.

Matrosses are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who stand about the guns

MAY

MEA

MEA

—nō, nōve, nōr, nōt; —tāb, tāb, bāl; —ōl; —pōdānd; —thīs, thīs.

guns in tīvering, sp̄ting, firing, and load-
ing them.

MATTER, māt'tur. f.

Body, substance, extended; materials, that
of which any thing is composed; subject,
thing treated; the whole, the very thing sup-
posed; affair, business, in a familiar sense;
cause of disturbance; import, consequence;
thing, obje&, that which has some particular
relation; space or quantity nearly com-
puted; purulent running.

To **MATTER**, māt'tur. v. n.

To be of importance, to import; to generate
matter by suppuration.

To **MATTER**, māt'tur. v. a.

To regard, not to neglect.

MATTERY, māt'tur-ē. a.

Purulent, generating matter.

MATTOCK, māt'tuk. f.

A kind of toothed instrument to pull up
wood; a pickax.

MATTRESS, māt'tris. f.

A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

To **MATURATE**, mātsh'-ū-rate. v. a.

(91). To hasten, to ripen.

To **MATURATE**, mātsh'-ū-rate. v. n.

(461). To grow ripe.

MATURATION, mātsh'-ū-rā'shōn. f.

The act of ripening, the state of growing
ripe; the suppuration of excretitious or
extravasated juices into matter.

MATURATIVE, mātsh'-ū-rā-tīv. a.

Ripening, conducive to ripeness; conducive
to the suppuration of a sore.

MATURE, mā-tūre'. a.—See *Futurity*.

Ripe, perfected by time; brought near to
completion; well-disposed; fit for execu-
tion, well-digested.

To **MATURE**, mā-tūre'. v. a.

To ripen, to advance to ripeness.

MATURELY, mā-tūre'lē. ad.

Ripely, completely; with counsel well di-
gested; early, soon.

MATURITY, mā-tū'rē-tē. f.

Ripeness, completion.

MAUDLIN, māwd'līn. a.

Drunk, fuddled.

MAUGRE, māw'gūr. ad. (416).

In spite of, notwithstanding.

To **MAUL**, māwl. v. a.

To beat, to bruise, to hurt in a coarse or
butcherly manner.—See *Mall*.

MAUL, māwl. f.

A heavy hammer. Obsolete.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, māwn'dē, or
mān'dē-thūrz'dā. f. (214).

The Thurday before Good-Friday.

MAUSOLEUM, māw-sō-lē'ūm. f.

A pompous funeral monument.

MAW, māw. f.

The stomach of animals; the craw of birds.

MAWKISH, māw'kīsh. a.

Apt to offend the stomach.

MAWKISHNESS, māw'kīsh-nēs. f.

Aptness to cause loathing.

MAW-WORM, māw'wōrm. f.

Gut-worms frequently creep into the sto-
mach, whence they are called stomach or
Maw-worms.

MAXILLAR, māg-zil'lēr. } a.

MAXILLARY, māks'il-lār-ē. } a.

Belonging to the jaw-bone.

MAXIM, māks'im. f.

An axiom, a general principle, a leading
truth.

MAY, mā. auxiliary verb, preterit

Might. To be at liberty, to be permitted,
to be allowed; to be possible; to be by
chance; to have power; a word expressing
desire or wish.

MAY BE, mā'bē.

Perhaps.

MAY, mā. f.

The fifth month of the year; the confine of
spring and summer; the early or gay part of
life.

To **MAY**, mā. v. n.

To gather flowers on May morning.

MAY-BUG, mā'būg. f.

A chaffer.

MAY-DAY, mā'dā. f.

The first of May.

MAY-FLOWER, mā'floo'r. f.

A plant.

MAY-FLY, mā'fl. f.

An insect.

MAY-GAME, mā'gāmē. f.

Diversion, sport, such as are used on the first
of May.

MAY-LILY, mā'līl-lē. f.

The same with Lily of the valley.

MAY-POLE, mā'pōle. f.

Pole to be danced round in May.

MAY-WEED, mā'weēd. f.

A species of chamomile.

MAYOR, mā'ür. f. (418).

The chief magistrate of a corporation, who,
in London and York, is called Lord Mayor.

MAYORALTY, mā'ür-äl-tē. f.

The office of a mayor.

☞ This word is subject to the same corrupt
pronunciation as *Admiralty*; that is, as if it
were written *Mayorality*.

MAYORESS, mā'ür-ēs. f.

The wife of a mayor.

MAZARD, māz'zurd. f.

A jaw. A low word.

MAZE, māzē. f.

A labyrinth, a place of perplexity and wind-
ing passages; confusion of thought, uncer-
tainty, perplexity.

To **MAZE**, māzē. v. a.

To bewilder; to confuse.

MAZY, mā'zē. a.

Perplexed, confused.

ME, mē.

The oblique case of I.

MEACOCK, mē'kōk. a. (227).

Tame, cowardly. Obsolete.

MEAD, mēdē. f. (227).

A kind of drink made of water and honey.

MEADE, mēdē.

MEADOW, mēd'dō. (234) (515) } f.

A rich pasture ground, from which hay is
made.

MEADOW-SAFFRON, mēd'dō-sāf'

fīrn. f.

A plant.—See *Principles*, No. 417.

MEADOW-SWEET, mēd'dō-sweēt. f.

A plant.

MEAGER, mē'gūr. a. (227) (416).

Lean, wanting flesh, starved; poor, hungry.

MEAGerness, mē'gūr-nēs. f.

Leanness, want of flesh; scantiness, barren-
ness.

MEAL, mēl. f. (227).

The act of eating at a certain time; a repast;
the flower or edible part of corn.

To **MEAL**, mēl. v. a.

To sprinkle, to mingle. Obsolete.

MEALMAN, mēl'mān. f.

X x 2

One that deals in meal.

MEALY, mē'lē. a.

Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal;
besprinkled as with meal.

MEALY-MOUTHED, mē'lē-mōth'd

a. Soft mouthed, unable to speak freely.

MEAN, mēnē. a. (227).

Wanting dignity, of low rank or birth;
low-minded, base, despicable; low in the
degree of any property, low in worth; mid-
dle, moderate, without excess; intervening
intermediate.

MEAN, mēnē. f.

Mediocrity, middle rate, medium; interval,
interim, mean-time; instrument, measure,
that which is used in order to any end; by
all means, without doubt, without hesita-
tion; by no means, not in any degree, not
at all; in the plural, revenue, fortune,
power; mean-time, or mean-while, in the
intervening time.

To **MEAN**, mēnē. v. n.

To have in mind; to intend, to purpose.

To **MEAN**, mēnē. v. a.

To purpose; to intend; to hint covertly.

MEANDER, mē-ān'dūr. f.

Maze, labyrinth, flexuous passage, serpen-
tine winding.

MEANDROUS, mē-ān'drōs. a.

Winding, flexuous.

MEANING, mē'nīng. f.

Purpose, intention; the sense, the thing me-
ant, understood.

MEANLY, mēnē'lē. ad.

Moderately; poorly; ungenerously; with-
out respect.

MEANNESS, mēnē'nēs. f.

Low rank, poverty; lowness of mind; for-
midness, niggardliness.

MEANT, mēnt. pret. and part. pass. of

To mean.

MEASE, mēse. f.

A Mease of herrings is five hundred.

MEASLES, mē'zlis. f. (227) (359).

A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a
disease of swine; a disease of trees.

MEASLED, mē'zld. a. (359).

Infected with the measles.

MEASLY, mē'zli. a.

Scabbed with the measles.

MEASURABLE, mēzh'ūr-ā-bl. a.

Such as may be measured; moderate, in
small quantity.

MEASURABLENESS, mēzh'ūr-ā-bl-
nēs. f.

Quality of admitting to be measured.

MEASURABLY, mēzh'ūr-ā-blē. ad.

Moderately.

MEASURE, mēzh'ūre. f. (234).

That by which any thing is measured; the
rule by which any thing is adjusted or pro-
portioned; proportion, quantity settled; a
stated quantity, as a measure of wine; suffi-
cient quantity; degree; proportionate time,
musical time; motion harmonically regu-
lated; moderation, not excess; limit, bound-
ary; syllables metrically numbered, metre;
tune, proportionate notes; mean of action,
mean to an end; to have hard Measure,
to be hardly dealt by.

To **MEASURE**, mēzh'ūre. v. a.

To compute the quantity of any thing by
some settled rule; to pass through, to judge
of extent by marching over; to adjust, to
proportion; to mark out in stated quanti-
ties; to allot or distribute by measure.

MEASURELESS, mēzh'ūr-lēs. a.

Immense, immeasurable.

MEASURE-

MED

MED

MEE

(546). — *Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât ; — mè, mêt ; — pline, plâ ; —*

MEASUREMENT, mèzh'ûr-mént. *f.*

Mensuration, act of measuring.

MEASURER, mèzh'ûr-ûr. *f.*

One that measures.

MEAT, mète. *f.* (246).

Flesh to be eaten; food in general.

MEATHE, mèthe. *f.*

Drink.

MECHANICAL, mè-kân'nè-kâl. } *a.*

MECHANICK, mè-kân'nîk. } (353) { *a.*

Mean, servile, of mean occupation; constructed by the laws of mechanicks; skilled in mechanicks.

MECHANICK, mè-kân'nîk. *f.* (353).

A manufacturer, a low workman

MECHANICKS, mè-kân'nîks. *f.*

Dr. Wallis defines Mechanicks to be the geometry of motion.

MECHANICALLY, mè-kân'nè-kâl-é. *ad.*

According to the laws of mechanism.

MECHANICALNESS, mè-kân'nè-kâl-néss. *f.*

Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism; meanness.

MECHANICIAN, mèk-â-nîsh'ân. *f.*

A man professing or studying the construction of machines.

MECHANISM, mèk'â-nîzm. *f.*

Action according to mechanick laws; construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECONIUM, mè-kô'nè-ûm. *f.*

Expressed juice of poppy; the first excrement of children.

MEDAL, mèd'dâl. *f.*

An ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

MEDALLICK, mè-dâl'lîk. *a.*

Pertaining to medals.

MEDALLION, mè-dâl'yôn. *f.*

A large antique stamp or medal.

MEDALLIST, mè'dâl-lîst. *f.*

A man skilled or curious in medals.

TO MEDDLE, mèd'dl. *v. n.*

To have to do; to interpose, to act in any thing; to interpose or intervene importunately or officiously.

MEDDLER, mèd'dl-ûr. *f.*

One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.

MEDDLESOME, mèd'dl-sûm. *a.*

Intermeddling.

TO MEDIATE, mè'dè-âte. *v. n.*

(534). To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to be between two.

TO MEDIATE, mè'dè-âte. *v. a.*

To form by mediation; to limit by something in the middle.

MEDIATE, mè'dè-âte. *a.*

Interposed, intervening; middle, between two extremes; acting as a means.

MEDIATELY, mè'dè-âte-lé. *ad.*

By a secondary cause.

MEDIATION, mè-dè-â'shûn. *f.*

Interposition, intervention, agency between two parties practised by a common friend; intercession, entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, mè-dè-â'tûr. *f.* (534).

One that intervenes between two parties; an intercessor, an entreater for another; one of the characters of our Blessed Saviour.

MEDIATORIAL, mè-dè-â-tô'rè-âl. } *a.*

MEDIATORY, mè'dè-â-tûr-é. } *a.*

a. Belonging to a mediator. — For the o, see *Demostick*.

MEDIATORSHIP, mè-dè-â'tôr-ship. *f.*

The office of a mediator.

MEDIATRIX, mè-dè-â'triks. *f.*

A female mediator.

MEDICAL, mèd'è-kâl. *a.*

Physical relating to the art of healing.

MEDICALLY, mèd'è-kâl-é. *ad.*

Physically; medicinally.

MEDICAMENT, mèd'è-kâ-mént. *f.*

Any thing used in healing, generally topical applications.

MEDICAMENTAL, mèd'è-kâ-mént'âl. *a.*

Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAMENTALLY, mèd'è-kâ-mént'âl-é. *ad.*

After the manner of medicine.

TO MEDICATE, mèd'è-kâte. *v. a.*

To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

MEDICATION, mèd'è-kâ'shûn. *f.*

The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients; the use of physic.

MEDICINABLE, mè-dis'sin-â-bl. *a.*

Having the power of physic.

MEDICINAL, { mè-dis'è-nâl. } *a.*

Having the power of healing, having physical virtue; belonging to physic.

Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable, but more properly and more agreeably to the best authorities *medicinal*. If by the best authorities Dr. Johnson means the Poets, the question is decided; but I look upon Poets to be the worst authorities in this case, as, by the very rules of their art, a license is given them to depart from the general pronunciation; and that they often avail themselves of this license, cannot be disputed. But if by more properly Dr. Johnson alludes to the long i in the Latin *medicinus*, or *medicinalis*, nothing can be more inconclusive. If the word be perfectly Latin, as well as English, we sometimes place the accent on the same syllable as in the original, as *acumen*, *deorum*, &c. but frequently otherwise, as *orator*, *senator*, *character*, &c. But if this Latin accentuation were to be servilely followed in Latin words anglicised, we should overturn the whole fabric of our pronunciation. Thus *doctrinal*, *pastoral*, &c. &c. must have the accent on the second syllable instead of the first, and nothing but confusion would ensue. The truth is, the strong tendency of our language is to an antepenultimate accent; and it is with reluctance we ever place it lower, except in words of our own composition, or where the latter syllables have either an assemblage of consonants or a diphthong; yet even in this case we find the antepenultimate accent sometimes prevail, as *ancestor*, *annely*, *magistrate*, &c. and *counterpoise*, *porcelain*, *chamberlain*, *interrain*, &c. So that by attempting to bring our pronunciation under the laws of the Latin language, we disturb and pervert it. Let Poets, therefore, who have, and, perhaps, in some cases, ought to have, a language different from prose, enjoy the privilege of their art, and while we are reading them let us conform to their rules; but let us not strive against the general current of profaic pronunciation, which is always right, and which is equally negligent of the peculiarities of poets, and the pedantry of ancient derivation.—See *Indecorous* and *Inimical*.

MEDICINALLY, mè-dis'se-nâl-é. *ad.*

Physically.

MEDICINE, mèd'dè-sin. *f.*

Any remedy administered by a physician.

TO MEDICINE, mèd'dè-sin. *v. a.*

To operate as physic. Not used.

MEDIETY, mè-dî'è-té. *f.*

Middle state, participation of two extremes, half.

MEDIOCRLITY, mè-dè-ôk'rè-té, or

mè-jé-ôk'rè-té. *f.* (293) (294) (376) (334). Small degree, middle rate, middle state; moderation, temperance.

TO MEDITATE, mèd'è-tâ. *v. a.*

To plan, to contrive; to think on, to resolve in the mind.

TO MEDITATE, mèd'è-tâ. *v. n.*

To think, to muse, to contemplate.

MEDITATION, mèd'è-tâ-shûn. *f.*

Deep thought, close attention, contemplation; thought employed upon sacred objects; a series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE, mèd'è-tâ-tîv. *a.*

Addicted to meditation; expressing attention or design.

MEDITERRANEAN, mèd'è-tér-

râ'ne-ân. } *a.*

MEDITERRANEOUS, mèd'è-tér-

râ'ne-ûs. } *a.*

Encircled with land; inland, remote from the sea.

MEDIUM, mèd'dè-ûm, or mèj'ûm. *f.* (293). Any thing intervening; any thing used in ratiocination in order to a conclusion; the middle place or degree, the just temperature between extremes.

MEDLAR, mèd'lâr. *f.*

A tree; the fruit of that tree.

MEDLEY, mèd'lé. *f.*

A mixture, a miscellany, a mingled mass.

MEDLEY, mèd'lé. *a.*

Mingled, confused.

MEDULLAR, mè-dôl'lâr. *f.*

Pertaining to the marrow.

MEED, mèed. *f.* (246).

Reward, recompence; present, gift.

MEEK, mèk. *a.* (246).

Mild of temper, soft, gentle.

TO MEEKEN, mèk' k'n. *v. a.* (103).

To make meek, to soften.

MEEKLY, mèk'lé. *ad.*

Mildly, gently.

MEEKNESS, mèk' nès. *f.*

Gentleness, mildness, softness of temper.

MEER, mère. *a.*

Simple, unmixed.—See *MERE*.

MEER, mère. *f.*

A lake, a boundary.—See *MERE*.

MEERED, mèr'd. *a.*

Relating to a boundary.

MEET, mèt. *a.*

Fit, proper, qualified. Now rarely used.

TO MEET, mèt. *v. a.* (246).

To come face to face, to encounter; to join another in the same place; to close one with another; to find, to be treated with, to light on; to assemble from different parts.

TO MEET, mèt. *v. n.*

To encounter, to close face to face; to encounter in hostility; to assemble, to come together; to meet with, to light on, to find; to join; to encounter, to engage; to advance half way; to unite, to join.

MEETER, mèt'ûr. *f.*

MEL

MEN

MER

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tāb, bōl; — dīl; — pōund; — shīn, THiS.

One that accosts another. Not used.

MEETING, mēt'īng. f.

An assembly, a convention; a congress; a conventicle, an assembly of dissenters; a conflux, as the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE, mēt'īng-hōū. f. Place where dissenters assemble to worship.

MEETLY, mēt'lē. ad.

Fully, properly.

MEETNESS, mēt'nēs. f.

Fitness, propriety.

MEGRIM, mē'grīm. f.

Disorder of the head.

MELANCHOLICK, mē'lān-kōl-līk. a. Disordered with melancholy, fanciful, hypochondriacal. Little used.

MELANCHOLY, mē'lān-kōl-ē. f.

A disease supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile; a kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object; a gloomy, penitive, discontented temper.

MELANCHOLY, mē'lān-kōl-ē. a.

Gloomy, dismal; diseased with melancholy, fanciful, habitually dejected.

MELILOT, mē'līlōt. f.

A plant.

To **MELIORATE**, mē'lē-d-rāt. v. a. To better, to improve.

MELIORATION, mē-lē-d-rā'shōn. f.

Improvement, act of bettering.

MELIORITY, mē-lē-d'r-ē-tē. f.

State of being better.

MELLIFEROUS, mē'lif'fēr-ūs. a.

Production of honey.

MELLIFICATION, mē'l-lē-fē-kā'shōn. f. The art or practice of making honey.

MELLIFLUENCE, mē'l-līf'fū-ēns. f.

A honied flow, a flow of sweetness.

MELLIFLUENT, mē'l-līf'fū-ēnt. a.

MELLIFLUOUS, mē'l-līf'fū-ūs. a.

Flowing with honey.

MELLOW, mē'lō. a.

Soft with ripeness, full ripe; soft in sound; soft, unctuous; drunk, melted down with drink.

To **MELLOW**, mē'lō. v. a.

To ripen, to mature; to soften.

To **MELLOW**, mē'lō. v. n.

To be matured, to ripen.

MELOWNESS, mē'lō-nēs. f.

Ripeness, softness by maturity.

MELODIOUS, mē-lō-dē-ūs, or mē-lō-jē-ūs. a. (293) (376).

Musical, harmonious.

MELODIOUSLY, mē-lō-dē-ūs-lē. ad.

ad. Musically, harmoniously.

MELODIOUSNESS, mē-lō-dē-ūs-nēs. f.

Harmoniousness, musicalness.

MELODY, mē'lō-dē. f.

Musick, harmony of sound.

MELON, mē'lōn. f.

A plant; the fruit.

MELON-THISTLE, mē'lōn-thīs-sl. f.

A plant.

To **MELT**, mēlt. v. a.

To dissolve, to make liquid, commonly by heat; to soften to love or tenderness; to waste away.

To **MELT**, mēlt. v. n.

To become liquid, to dissolve; to be softened to pity or any gentle passion; to be subdued by affliction.

MELTER, mēlt'ōr. f.

One that melts metals.

MELTINGLY, mēlt'īng-lē. ad.

Like something melting.

MELWEL, mē'l'wēl. f.

A kind of fish.

MEMBER, mēm'bār. f.

A limb, a part appendant to the body; a part of a discourse or period, a head, a clause; any part of an integral; one of a community.

MEMBRANE, mēm'brānē. f. (91).

A Membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts.

MEMBRANACEOUS, mēm-brā-nā'ūs. f.

Consisting of membranes.

MEMENTO, mē-mēn'tō. f.

A memorial notice, a hint to awaken the memory.

MEMOIR, { mē-mōir'. } f. { mēm'wār. } f.

An account of transactions familiarly written; account of any thing.

This word was universally, till of late years, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as Dr. Johnson, W. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, and Perry, have marked it. Some speakers have endeavoured to pronounce it with the accent on the first, as we find it marked in Dr. Alib, Scott, and Entick: but this is an innovation unsuitable to the genius of our pronunciation, which in dissyllables, having a diphthong in the last, inclines us to place the accent on that syllable.

MEMORABLE, mēm'mōr-ā-bl. a.

Worthy of memory, not to be forgotten.

MEMORABLY, mēm'mōr-ā-blē. ad.

In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, mēm-mō-rān'dōm. f.

A note to help the memory.

MEMORIAL, mē-mō'r-ē-āl. a.

Preservative of memory; contained in memory.

MEMORIAL, mē-mō'r-ē-āl. a.

A monument, something to preserve memory; a written act containing a claim, remonstrance, or petition.

MEMORIALIST, mē-mō'r-ē-āl-īst. f.

One who writes memorials.

MEMORIZE, mēm'ō-rīz. v. a.

To record, to commit to memory by writing.

MEMORY, mēm'mōr-ē. f.

The power of retaining or recollecting things past, retention, recollection.

MEN, mēn.

The plural of man.

To **MENACE**, mēn'nās-e. v. a. (91).

To threaten, to threat.

MENACE, mēn'nās-e. f. (91).

Threat.

MENACER, mēn'nās-ūr. f.

A threatener, one that threatens.

MENAGE, mē-nāzh'. f.

A collection of animals.

This word is perfectly French; nor can we express their soft g any other way than by zbe.

MENAGOGUE, mēn'ā-gōg. f. (338).

A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

To **MEND**, mēnd. v. a.

To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to advance; to improve.

To **MEND**, mēnd. v. n.

To grow better, to advance in any good.

MENDABLE, mēn'dā-bl. a.

Capable of being mended.

MENDACITY, mēn-dās'sē-tē. f.

Falsehood.

MENDER, mēnd'ōr. f.

One who makes any change for the better.

MENDICANT, mēn'dē-kānt. a.

Begging, poor to a state of beggary.

MENDICANT, mēn'dē-kānt. f.

A beggar, one of some begging fraternity.

To **MENDICATE**, mēn'dē-kāt. v. a.

To beg, to ask alms.

MENDICITY, mēn-dis'sē-tē. f.

The life of a beggar.

MENDS, mēndz. for Amends.

Not used.

MENIAL, mē'nē-āl. a.

Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.

MENINGES, mē-nīn'jēs. f.

The Meninges are the two membranes that envelop the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.

MENOLOGY, mē-nōl'lō-jē. f.

A register of months.

MENSAL, mēn'sāl. a.

Belonging to the table.

MENSTRUAL, mēn'strū-āl. a.

Monthly, lasting a month; pertaining to a menstruum.

MENSTRUOUS, mēn'strū-ūs. a.

Having the catamenia.

MENSTRUUM, mēn'strū-ūm. f.

All liquors are called Menstruums which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, or decoction.

MENSURABILITY, mēn-shū-rā-bil'ē-tē. f.

Capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE, mēn'shū-rā-bl. a.

Measurable, that may be measured.

MENSURAL, mēn'shū-rāl. a.

Relating to measure.

To **MENSURE**, mēn'shū-rāt. v. a.

To measure, to take the dimension of any thing.

MENSURATION, mēn-shū-rā'shōn. f.

The act or practice of measuring, result of measuring.

MENTAL, mēnt'tāl. a.

Intellectual, existing in the mind.

MENTALLY, mēnt'tāl-ē. ad.

Intellectually, in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

MENTION, mēn'shōn. f.

Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.

To **MENTION**, mēn'shōn. v. a.

To write or express in words or writing.

MEPHITICAL, mē-fit'ē-kāl. a.

Ill-favoured, stinking.

MERCIOUS, mē-rā'shōs. a.

Strong, racy.

MERCANTANT, mēr'kān-tānt. f.

A foreigner, or foreign trader. Not used.

MERCANTILE, mēr'kān-tīl. a. (145).

Trading, commercial.

MERCENARINESS, mēr'sē-nā-rē-nēs. f.

Venality, respect to hire or reward.

MERCENARY, mēr'sē-nā-rē. a.

Venal,

MER

MER

MET

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fall, fât ; — mêt, mét ; — plne; pîn ; —

- Venal, hired, sold for money.
- MERCENARY**, mér'sé-nâ-ré. f.
A hireling, one retained or serving for pay.
- MERCER**, mér'sûr. f.
One who sells silks.
- MERCERY**, mér'sûr-é. f.
Trade of mercers, dealing in silks.
- MERCHANDISE**, mér'tshân-dize. f.
Traffick, commerce, trade; wares, any thing to be bought or sold.
- To **MERCHANDISE**, mér'tshân-dize. v. a. To trade, to traffick, to exercise commerce.
- MERCHANT**, mér'tshânt. f.
One who trafficks to remote countries.
- Mr. Sheridan pronounces the *e* in the first syll. like the *a* in *march*; and it is certain that, about thirty years ago, this was the general pronunciation; but since that time the sound of *a* has been gradually wearing away; and the sound of *e* is so fully established, that the former is now become gross and vulgar, and is only to be heard among the lower orders of the people. It is, indeed, highly probable, that, however coarse this sound of *e* may now seem, it was once, not only the common pronunciation, but the most agreeable to analogy. We still find, that the vowel *i* before *r*, followed by another consonant, takes the short sound of *e*, which is really the short sound of *fleñor e*, as *virgin*, *virtue*, &c.; and it is a similar alteration which takes place in the *e* before *r*, followed by another consonant, in *clerk*, *sergeant*, *Derby*, &c. where this vowel falls into the sound of the Italian *a*. *Sermon*, *service*, *vermin*, &c. are still pronounced by the vulgar, as if written *farmon*, *farvice*, *varment*, &c.; and this was probably the ancient manner of pronouncing every *e* in the same situation. This analogy is now totally exploded; and, except *clerk*, *serjeant*, and a few proper names, we have scarcely another word in the language where this *e* has not its true sound. But instead of saying with Mr. Nares, that *Merchant* has returned to the proper sound of *e*, we may with greater probability assert, that this and every other word of the same form have acquired a sound of *e*, which they never had before, and which, though a feebler and a shorter sound, conduces to the simplicity and regularity of our pronunciation.
- MERCHANTLY**, mér'tshânt-lé. }
MERCHANTLIKE, mér'tshânt-lik. } a.
Like a merchant.
- MERCHANT-MAN**, mér'tshânt-mân. f. A ship of trade.
- MERCHANTABLE**, mér'tshânt-â-bl. a. Fit to be bought or sold.
- MERCIFUL**, mér'sé-fûl. a.
Compassionate, tender, unwilling to punish, willing to pity and spare.
- MERCIFULLY**, mér'sé-fûl-lé. ad.
Tenderly, mildly, with pity.
- MERCIFULNESS**, mér'sé-fûl-nés. f.
Tenderness, willingness to spare.
- MERCILESS**, mér'sé-léss. a.
Void of mercy, pitiless, hard-hearted.
- MERCILESSLY**, mér'sé-léss-lé. ad.
In a manner void of pity.
- MERCILESSNESS**, mér'sé-léss-nés. f.
Want of pity.
- MERCURIAL**, mér-kù'ré-âl. a.
Formed under the influence of Mercury, active, sprightly; consisting of quicksilver.
- MERCURIFICATION**, mér-kù'ré-fé-kâ'shôn. a.
- The art of mixing any thing with quicksilver.
- MERCURY**, mér'kù-ré. f.
The chemist's name for quicksilver is Mercury; sprightly qualities; a planet; a newspaper.
- MERCY**, mér'sé. f.
Tenderness, clemency, unwillingness to punish; pardon; discretion, power of acting at pleasure.
- MERCY-SEAT**, mér'sé-sé-té. f.
The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited.
- MERE**, mér'e. a.
That or this only, such and nothing else, this only.
- MERE**, mér'e. f.
A pool, commonly a large pool or lake; a boundary.
- MERELY**, mér'e-lé. ad.
Simply, only.
- MERETRIOUS**, mér-ré-trish'üs. a.
Whorish, such as is practised by prostitutes, alluring by false show.
- MERETRICIOUSLY**, mér-ré-trish'üs-lé. ad.
Whorishly, after the manner of whores.
- MERIDIAN**, mér-rid'ë-âñ. or mér-rid'jé-âñ. f. (293) (294) (376).
Noon, midday; the line drawn from north to south which the sun crosses at noon; the particular place or state of any thing; the highest point of glory or power.
- MERIDIAN**, mér-rid'ë-âñ. a.
At the point of noon; extended from north to south; raised to the highest point.
- MERIDIONAL**, mér-rid'ë-ô-nâl. a.
Southern, southerly, having a southern aspect.
- MERIDIONALITY**, mér-rid-ë-ô-nâl'ë-té. f.
Position in the south, aspect towards the south.
- MERIDIONALLY**, mér-rid'ë-ô-nâl-lé. ad. With a southern aspect.
- MERIT**, mér'it. f.
Desert, excellence deserving honour or reward; reward deserved; claim, right.
- To **MERIT**, mér'it. v. a.
To deserve, to have a right to claim any thing as deserved; to deserve, to earn.
- MERITORIOUS**, mér-ré-tô'rë-üs. a.
Deserving of reward, high in desert.
- MERITORIOUSLY**, mér-ré-tô'rë-üs-lé. ad.
In such a manner as to deserve reward.
- MERITORIOUSNESS**, mér-ré-tô'rë-üs-nés. f.
The act or state of deserving well.
- MERLIN**, mér'lín. f.
A kind of hawk.
- MERMAID**, mér'mâid. f.
A sea woman.
- (547) The first syllable of this word is frequently pronounced like the noun *mare*; but this is a vulgarism which must be carefully avoided.
- MERRILY**, mér'ré-lé. ad.
Gaily, cheerfully, with mirth.
- MERRIMAKE**, mér'ré-mâké. f.
A festival, a meeting for mirth.
- To **MERRIMAKE**, mér'ré-mâké. v. n.
To feast, to be jovial.
- MERRIMENT**, mér'ré-mânt. f.
Mirth, gaiety, laughter.
- MERRINESS**, mér'ré-nés. f.
Mirth, merry disposition.
- MERRY**, mér'ré. a.
Laughing, loudly cheerful; gay of heart; causing laughter; prosperous; to make merry, to jester, to be jovial.
- MERRY-ANDREW**, mér-ré-ân'drô. f. A buffoon, a jack-pudding.
- MERRYTHOUGHT**, mér'ré-thôwt. f.
A forked bone of the body of fowls.
- MESERAICK**, mèz-zér-â'ik. f.
Belonging to the mesenteric.
- MERSION**, mér'shôn. f.
The act of sinking.
- MESEEMS**, mè-seémz'. impersonal verb. I think, it appears to me.
- MESENTERIC**, mèz'zén-ter-é. f.
That round which the guts are convolved.
- MESENTERICK**, mèz-zén-ter'rik. a.
Relating to the mesentery.
- MESH**, mèsh. f.
The space between the threads of a net.
- To **MESH**, mèsh. v. a.
To catch in a net, to ensnare.
- MESHY**, mèsh'ë. a.
Reticulated, of net-work.
- MESLIN**, mès'llin. f.
Mixed corn; as wheat and rye.
- MESS**, mès. f.
A dish, a quantity of food sent to table together; a particular set who eat together.
- To **MESS**, mès. v. n.
To eat, to feed together.
- MESSAGE**, mès'sidje. f. (90).
An errand, any thing committed to another to be told to a third.
- MESSENGER**, mès'sén-jér. f.
One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing.
- MESSIAH**, mès-si'â. f.
The Anointed, the Christ.
- MESSIEURS**, mèsh'zhôrz, or mèsh-shôdz'. f.
Sirs, gentlemen.
- MESSMATE**, mès'mât. f.
One of a set who mess together.
- MESSUAGE**, mès'swâdjé. f.
The house and ground set apart for household uses.
- MET**, mêt. The preterit and part. of Meet.
- METABOLA**, mè-tâb'bô-lâ. f.
In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.
- METACARPUS**, mèt-tâ-kâr'pûs. f.
In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.
- METAL**, mêt'tl. f.
A hard compact body, malleable and capable of fusion. The Metals are six in number; first, gold; second, silver; third, copper; fourth, tin; fifth, iron; and sixth, lead. Courage, spirit.
- METALEPSIS**, mêt-tâ-lép'sis. f.
A continuation of a trope in one word through succession of significations.
- METALLICAL**, mè-tâl'lé-kâl. } a.
METALLICK, mè-tâl'lîk. }
Partaking of metal, containing metal, consisting of metal.
- METALLIFEROUS**, mêt-tâl'lif'fer-üs. a. Producing metals.
- METALLINE**, mêt'tâl-line. a.
Impregnated

MET

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tōb, bōll; —dil; —pōnd; —thin, THIS.

Impregnated with metal; consisting of metal.

Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Bailey, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; but Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnson, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Entick, on the first. I do not hesitate to pronounce the latter mode the more correct; first, as it is a simple in our language, and, having three syllables, requires the accent on the antepenultimate, notwithstanding the double / (see *Medicinal*). In the next place, though there is no *metallinus* in Latin, it ought to follow the analogy of words of that termination derived from Latin, as *Cryfallinus*, *Serpentinus*, &c. which, when anglicised, lose the last syllable, and remove the accent to the first. See *Academy*. For the i in the last syllable, see *Principles*, No. 148, 149.

METALLIST, mē'tā-līst. f.

A worker in metals, one skilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY, mē'tāl-lōg'grā-fy. f.

An account or description of metals.

METALLURGIST, mē'tāl-lūr-jīst. f.

A worker of metals.

METALLURGY, mē'tāl-lūr-jē. f.

The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

MThis word is accented three different ways by different Orthoepists. Dr. Johnson and Mr. Perry accent it on the second syllable; Mr. Sheridan, Buchanan, and Bailey, on the third; and Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, and Entick, on the first; and this last accentuation appears to me the most correct. Bailey derives this word from the Greek μεταλλεύμα; and words of this form, upon dropping a syllable when anglicised, remove the accent higher, as *philosophy*, *philology*, &c. from φιλοσοφία, φιλολογία. The accent thus removed, in enclitical terminations, (513) generally falls upon the antepenultimate syllable, unless in the two succeeding syllables there are uncombinable consonants, as *chiro-mancy*, *oligarchy*; and in this case, for the ease of pronunciation, the accent generally rises to the next syllable, which throws a secondary or alternate accent on the penultimate, and by this means gives the organs a greater force to pronounce the uncombinable consonants than if they immediately followed the principal stress.—See *Principles*, No. 517, 519.

To **METAMORPHOSE**, mē-tā-mōr'fōs. v. a.

To change the form or shape of any thing.

METAMORPHOSIS, mē-tā-mōr'fō-sis. f. (520).

Transformation, change of shape.

METAPHOR, mē'tā-fōr. f.

The application of a word to a use, to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; a metaphor is a simile comprised in a word.

METAPHORICAL, mē-tā-fōr'ē-kāl.

METAPHORICK, mē-tā-fōr'ik. a. (508).

Not literal, not according to the primitive meaning of the word, figurative.

METAPHRASE, mē'tā-frāz̄e. f.

A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

METAPHRAST, mē'tā-frāst. f.

A literal translator, one who translates word for word from one language into another.

MET

METAPHYSICAL, mē-tā-fiz'ē-kāl.

METAPHYSICK, mē-tā-fiz'ik.

a. Versed in metaphysics, relating to metaphysics; in Shakespeare it means supernatural or preternatural.

METAPHYSICKS, mē-tā-fiz'iks. f.

Ontology, the doctrine of the general affections of beings.

METASTASIS, mē-tās'tā-sis. f. (520)

Translation or removal.

METATARSAL, mēt-ā-tār'sāl. a.

Belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARSUS, mēt-ā-tār'sūs. f.

The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot.

METATHESIS, mē-tās'hē-sis. f. (520)

A transposition.

To **METE**, mēt̄. v. a.

To measure, to reduce to measure.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, mē-tēmp-sē-kō-sis. f. (520).

The transmigration of souls from body to body.

METEOR, mē'tē-ōr, or mē'tshē-ōr. f. (263). Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux or transitory nature.

METEOROLOGICAL, mē-tē-ō-rō-lōd'jē-kāl. a.

Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

METEOROLOGIST, mē-tē-ō-rō'lō-jīst. f.

A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

METEOROLOGY, mē-tē-ō-rō'lō-jē. f.

The doctrine of meteors.

METEOROUS, mē-tē'ō-rōs. a.

Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, mē'tōr. f.

A measurer.

METHEGLIN, mē-thēg'lin. f.

Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METHINKS, mē-thīnks'. verb impersonal. I think, it seems to me.

METHOD, mēth'ōd. f.

The placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order.

METHODICAL, mē-thōd'ē-kāl. a.

Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

METHODICALLY, mē-thōd'ē-kāl-ē.

ad. According to method and order.

To **METHODISE**, mēth'ō-dīz. v. a.

To regulate, to dispose in order.

METHODIST, mēth'ō-dīst. f.

A physician who practises by theory; one of a new kind of Puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method.

METHOUGHT, mē-thōwt'. The pret. of Methink.

METONYMICAL, mē-tō-nim'mē-kāl.

a. Put by metonymy for something else.

METONYMICALLY, mē-tō-nim'mē-kāl-ē. ad.

By metonymy, not literally.

METONYMY, mē-tōn'ē-mē, or mētō-nim-ē. f.

A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materia; He died by steel, that is, by a sword.

MAuthorities for the two different ways of accenting this word are so nearly balanced,

MIC

that it is hard to say which preponderates.

Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, are for the first; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, W. Johnson, Mr. Scott, Entick, and Gibbons, the author of the Rhetorick, for the last.

In this case the ear and analogy ought to decide; and both seem to favour the first pronunciation. That the ear is pleased with the antepenultimate accent cannot be doubted; and that this word has as great a right to that accent as *lipothēny*, *homonymy*, *synonymy*, &c. is unquestionable. Besides the enclitical accent, as this may be called, is so agreeable both to the ear and analogy, that, without evident reasons to the contrary, it ought always to be preferred.—See *Principles*, No. 513, 518, 519.

METOPOSCOPY, mēt-tō-pōs'kō-pē.

f. (518). The study of physiognomy.

METRE, mē'tēr. f. (416).

Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables.

METRICAL, mē'trē-kāl. a.

Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METROPOLIS, mē-trōp'pō-līs. f.

(518). The mother city, the chief city of any country or district.

METROPOLITAN, mē-trō-pō'lē-tān. f.

A bishop of the mother church, and archbishop.

METROPOLITAN, mē-trō-pō'lē-tān.

a. Belonging to a metropolis.

METTLE, mētl̄. f.

Spirit, sprightliness, courage.

METTLED, mētl'd. a. (359).

Sprightly, courageous.

METTLESOME mētl̄-sūm. a.

Sprightly, lively, brisk.

METTLESOMELY, mētl̄-sūm-ēl̄. ad.

With sprightliness.

MEW, mū. f.

A cage, an inclosure, a place where a thing is confined; cry of a cat; a fea-fowl.

To **MEWL**, mūl̄. v. n.

To squall as a child.

MEZEREON, mē-zē'rē-ōn. f.

A species of spurge laurel.

MEZZOTINTO, mē-sō-tīn'tō. f.

A kind of graving.

MIASM, mī'āzm. f.

Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies.

MICE, mīs. f.

The plural of mouse.

MICHAELMAS, mīk'ēl-mās. f. (201)

The feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

To **MICHE**, mīsh. v. n.

To be secret or covered.

MICHER, mīsh'ēr. f.

A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by places; hedge-creeper.

MThis word, and the verb from which it is derived, is in Ireland pronounced with the short i, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but I am much mistaken if it is not in England pronounced with the long i, as more agreeable to the orthography. There is a character in the farce of the Stage Coach, written by Farquhar, called *Micher*, and this I recollect to have heard with the long i.

MICKLE, mīkl̄. a. (405).

Much, great. Obsolete.

MICROCOSM, mīkrō-kōzm. f.

The little world. Man is so called.

MICROGRAPHY, mīkrōgrā-fē. f.

(189)

M (546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mêt; — pine, pîn; —

(129). The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope.

(137) Why Mr. Sheridan should cross the general line of pronunciation, by accenting this word on the first syllable, cannot be conceived, especially as he has accented *Micro-meter* properly.—See Principles, No. 518.

MICROSCOPE, mi'krô-skôp. f.
An optick instrument for viewing small objects.

MICROMETER, mi-krôm'mé-tôr. f.
(129) (518). An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

MICROSCOPICAL, mi-krô-skôp'ik. a.
Made by a microscope; assisted by a microscope; resembling a microscope.

MID, mid. a.
Middle, equally between two extremes; it is much used in composition.

MID-COURSE, mid'kôrs. f.
Middle of the way.

MID-DAY, mid'dâ. f.
Noon, meridian.

MIDDLE, mid'dl. a.

Equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate, intervening; Middle finger, the long finger.

MIDDLE, mid'dl. f.
Part equally distant from two extremities; the time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end.

MIDDLE-AGED, mid'dl-âjd'. a.
Placed about the middle of life.

MIDDLEMOST, mid'dl-môst. a.
Being in the middle.

MIDDLELING, mid'lîng. a.
Of middle rank; of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

MIDLAND, mid'lând. a.
That which is remote from the coast; in the midst of the land, mediterranean.

MIDGE, midje. f.
A small fly.

MID-HEAVEN, mid'hêv'n. f.
The middle of the sky.

MIDLEG, mid'lég. f.
Middle of the leg.

MIDMOST, mid'môst. a.
The middle.

MIDNIGHT, mid'nît. f.

The depth of night, twelve at night.

MIDRIFT, mid'drif. f.
The diaphragm.

MID-SEA, mid'sé. f.

The Mediterranean sea.

MIDSHIPMAN, mid'ship-mân. f.
A lower officer on board a ship.

MIDST, midst. f.

Middle.

MIDST, midst. a.

Midmost, being in the middle.

MIDSTREAM, mid'strême. f.

Middle of the stream.

MIDSUMMER, mid'sûm-mûr. f.

The summer solstice.

MIDWAY, mid'wâ. f.

The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

MIDWAY, mid'wâ. a.

Middle between two places.

MIDWAY, mid'wâ. ad.

In the middle of the passage.

MIDWIFE, mid'wife. f. (144).

A woman who assists women in childbirth.

MIDWIFERY, mid'wif-ré. f.

Assistance given at childbirth; act of production; trade of a midwife.

(137) Though the *i* is long in *Midwife*, it is always short in its derivative *Midwifery*, and the compound *Man-midwife*.

MIDWINTER, mid'win-tûr. f.

The winter solstice.

MIEN, méné. f.

Air, look, manner.

MIGHT, mite. (393) the preterit of May.

MIGHT, mite. f.

Power, strength, force.

MIGHTILY, mi'té-lé. ad.

Powerfully, efficaciously; vehemently, vigorously; in a great degree, very much.

MIGHTINESS, mi'té-nës. f.

Power, greatness, height of dignity.

MIGHTY, mi'té. a.

Powerful, strong; excellent, or powerful in any act.

MIGHTY, mi'té. ad.

In a great degree.

MIGRATION, mi-grâ'shôn. f. (129).

Act of changing place.

MILCH, milsh. a.

Giving milk.

MILD, mild. a.

Kind, tender, indulgent; soft, gentle; not acrid, nor corrosive; mellow, sweet, having no mixture of acidity.

MILDEW, mil'dû. f.

A disease in plants.

TO MILDEW, mil'dû. v. a.

To taint with mildew.

MILDLY, mild'lé. ad.

Tenderly; gently.

MILDNESS, mild'nës. f.

Gentleness, tenderness, clemency; contrary to acrimony.

MILE, mile. f.

The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards.

MLESTONE, mile'stône. f.

Stone set to mark the miles.

MILFOIL, mil'fôil. f.

A plant, the same with yarrow.

MILIARY, mil'yâ-ré. a.

Small, resembling a millet seed.

MILIARY FEVER, mil'yâ-ré-fè-vûr. f.

A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILITANT, mil'lé-tânt. a.

Fighting, prosecuting the business of a soldier; engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant.

MILITARY, mil'lé-tâ-ré. a.

Engaged in the life of a soldier, soldierly; suiting a soldier, pertaining to a soldier, warlike; effected by soldiers.

MILITIA, mil-lîsh'a. f.

The train bands, the standing force of a nation.

MILK, milk. f.

The liquor with which animals feed their young; emulsion made by contusion of seeds.

TO MILK, milk. v. a.

To draw milk from the breast by the hand, or from the dug of an animal; to suck.

MILKEN, milk'k'n. a.

Consisting of milk.

MILKER, milk'râ. f.

One that milks animals.

MILKINESS, milk'ë-nës. f.

Softness like that of milk, approaching to the nature of milk.

MILKLIVERED, milk'liv-vûr'd. a.

Cowardly, faint-hearted.

MILKMAID, milk'mâde. f.

Woman employed in the dairy.

MILKMAN, milk'mân. f.

A man who sells milk.

MILKPAIL, milk'pâl. f.

Vessel into which cows are milked.

MILKPAN, milk'pân.

Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

MILKPOTTAGE, milk-pôt'tidje. f.

(90). Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

MILKSCORE, milk'skôre. f.

Account of milk owed for, scored on a board.

MILKSOP, milk'sôp. f.

A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MILKTOOTH, milk'tôoth. f.

Milkteeth are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old.

MILKTHISTLE, milk'this-sl. f.

An herb.

MILKTREFOIL, milk'tré-fôil. f.

An herb.

MILKVETCH, milk'vetsh. f.

A plant.

MILKWEED, milk'wêd. f.

A plant.

MILKWHITE, milk'hwîte. a. (397).

White as milk.

MILKWORT, milk'wôrt. f.

Milkwort is a bell-shaped flower.

MILKWOMAN, milk'wôm-mân. f.

A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.

MILKY, milk'ë. a.

Made of milk; resembling milk; yielding milk; soft, gentle, tender, timorous.

MILKY-WAY, milk'ë-wâ. f.

The galaxy; a stream of light in the heavens, discovered to arise from an innumerable assemblage of small stars.

MILL, mil. f.

An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.

TO MILL, mil. v. a.

To grind, to comminute; to beat up chocolate; to stamp letters or other work round the edges of coin in the mint.

MILL-COG, mil'kôg. f.

The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

MILLDAM, mil'dâm. f.

The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.

MILL-HORSE, mil'hôrse. f.

Horse that turns a mill.

MILL-TEETH, mil'têsth. f.

The grinders.

MILLENIAN, mil'lé-nâ'rë-ân. f.

One who expects the millennium.

MILLENAIRY, mil'lé-nâ-ré. a.

Consisting of a thousand.

MILLENIUM, mil-lé-në-ðm. f.

A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years, during which, according to

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bōll; —ōll; —pōlānd; —tbin, tHIS.

MILLENNIAL, mīl-lēn'nl-āl. a.
Pertaining to the millennium.

MILLEPEDES, mīl'lē-pēdz, or mīl-lēp'ē-dēz. f.
Wood-lice, so called from their numerous feet.

The former pronunciation of this word is adopted by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick; and the latter by Mr. Nares, W. Johnson, Buchanan, and Perry. That the latter is the more fashionable cannot be denied; but that the former is the more correct is evident, from similar words which have been anglicised; thus *Bi-peds* and *Quadrupeds* have dropped their Latin final syllable; and why the word in question should retain it cannot be conceived. Besides, though seldom used in the singular, there is no reason why it should not be so used; and then it must necessarily become a *Milliped*. *Centipede*, properly *Centiped*, is adopted; and by forming *Centipeds* in the plural, shows us how we ought to form and pronounce the word in question; and if *Antipodes* has not yet submitted to this analogy, it is because, like *Cantharides*, *Caryatides*, *Manes*, &c. it is never used in the singular.

MILLER, mīl'lōr. f.

One who attends a mill.

MILLER'S-THUMB, mīl'lōrz-thōm.
A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bulthead.

MILESIMAL, mīl-lēs'ē-māl. a.
Thousandth.

MILLET, mīl'līt. f.

A plant; a kind of fish.

MILLINER, mīl'līn-nōr. f.

One who sells ribbands and dresses for women.

MILLION, mīl'yōn. f.

The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand; a proverbial name for any very great number.

MILLIONTH, mīl'yōn h |. a.

The ten hundred thousandth.

MILLSTONE, mīl'stōne. f.

The stone by which corn is ground.

MILT, mīlt. f.

The sperm of the male fish; the spleen.

MILTER, mīlt'ūr. f.

The male of any fish, the female being called spawner.

MILTWORT, mīlt'wūrt. f.

An herb.

MIME, mīm. f.

A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

To **MIME**, mīm. v. a.

To play the mime.

MIMER, mī'mēr. f.

A mimick, a buffoon.

MIMETIC, mē-mēt'īk. a. (129).

Apt to imitate; having a tendency to imitation.

This word is in no dictionary I have met with; but as it is regularly derived from the Greek μημετικός, and is adopted by good speakers, there is no reason why it should not be inserted, especially as it seems to convey a different idea from similar words; for the adjective *mimetic* seems to imply the act of imitating; and *imitative*, the power, capability, or habit, of imitating; while *mimetic*

MIN

signifies a proneness or tendency to imitation. Besides, *mimetic* seems to imply a ludicrous imitation of the actions and passions of living creatures; but *imitative* is applied to any objects, and generally implies serious and respectable imitation. Thus we say: "Painting is an *imitative* art, and that species are very *mimetic*;" and "it is observable, that those who are very *mimetic* are seldom *imitative* of grand and noble objects." Harris, therefore, seems to have used this word rather inaccurately, when he says, "The *mimetic* art of poetry has been hitherto considered, as fetching its imitation from mere natural resemblance. In this it has been shown much inferior to painting, and nearly equal to music."

MIMICAL, mīm'īnē-kāl. a.

Imitative, besetting a mimick, acting the mimick.

MIMICALLY, mīm'mē-kāl-ē. ad.

In imitation, in a mimical manner.

MIMICK, mīm'mīk. f.

A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another's act or manner; a mean or servile imitator.

MIMICK, mīm'mīk. a.

Imitative.

To **MIMICK**, mīm'mīk. v. a.

To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

MIMICKRY, mīm'mīk-rē. f.

Burlesque imitation.

MIMOGRAFHER, mē-mōg'grā-fōr. f.

A writer of farces.

MINACIOUS, mē-nā'shōs. a.

Full of threats.

MINACITY, mē-nās'sē-tē. f.

Disposition to use threats.

MINATORY, mīn'nā-tōr-ē. a.

Threatening.—For the o, see *Domeslick*.

To **MINCE**, mīnsē. v. a.

To cut into very small parts; to mention any thing scrupulously by a little at a time, to palliate.

To **MINCE**, mīnsē. v. n.

To walk nicely by short steps; to speak small and imperfectly; to speak affectedly.

MINCINGLY, mīn'sīng-lē. ad.

In small parts, not fully; affectedly.

MIND, mīnd. f.

Intelligent power; liking, choice, inclination; thoughts, sentiments; opinion; memory, remembrance.

To **MIND**, mīnd. v. a.

To mark, to attend; to put in mind, to remind.

To **MIND**, mīnd. v. n.

To incline, to be disposed. Little used.

MINDED, mīnd'ēd. a.

Disposed, inclined, affected towards.

MINDFUL, mīnd'fūl. a.

Attentive, having memory.

MINDFULLY, mīnd'fūl-lē. ad.

Attentively.

MINDFULNESS, mīnd'fūl-nēs. f.

Attention, regard.

MINDLESS, mīnd'lēs. a.

Inattentive, regardless; not endued with a mind, having no intellectual powers.

MIND-STRICKEN, mīnd'strīk-k'n. a. (103) Moved, affected in his mind.

MINE, mīne. pronoun possessive.

Belonging to me.

MINE, mīne. f.

A place or cavern in the earth which con-

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tains metals or minerals; a cavern dug under any fortification.

To **MINE**, mīne. v. n.

To dig mines or burrows.

To **MINE**, mīne. v. a.

To sap, to ruin by mines, to destroy by slow degrees.

MINER, mīne'ūr. f.

One that digs for metals; one who makes military mines.

MINERAL, mīn'ēr-āl. f.

Fossile body, matter dug out of mines.

MINERAL, mīn'nēr-āl. a.

Consisting of fossile bodies.

MINERALIST, mīn'nēr-āl-īst. f.

One skilled or employed in minerals.

MINERALOGIST, mīn-nēr-āl'ō-jīst. f.

One who discourses on minerals.

MINERALOGY, mīn-nēr-āl'ō-jē. f.

The doctrine of minerals.

To **MINGLE**, mīng'gl. v. a. (405).

To mix, to join, to compound, to unite with something so as to make one mass.

To **MINGLE**, mīng'gl. v. n.

To be mixed, to be united with.

MINGLE, mīng'gl. f.

Mixture, medley, confused mass.

MINGLER, mīng'gl-ūr. f.

He who mingles.

MINIATURE, mīn'ē-türe. f.

Representation in a small compass, representation less than the reality.

MINIKIN, mīn'nē-kin. f.

Small, diminutive.

MINIM, mīn'nīm. f.

A small being, a dwarf.

MINIMUS, mīn'nē-mūs. f.

A being of the least size. Not used.

MINION, mīn'yōn. f. (8).

A favourite, a darling, a low dependant.

MINIOUS, mīn'yōfīs. a.

Of the colour of red lead or vermillion.

To **MINISH**, mīn'nīsh. v. a.

To lessen, to lop, to impair. Obsolete.

MINISTER, mīn'nīs-tōr. f.

An agent; one who acts under another; one who is employed in the administration of government; one who performs sacerdotal functions; a delegate, an official; an agent from a foreign power.

To **MINISTER**, mīn'nīs-tōr. v. a.

To give, to supply, to afford.

To **MINISTER**, mīn'nīs-tōr. v. n.

To attend, to serve in any office; to give medicines; to give supplies of things needed, to give assistance; to attend on the service of God.

MINISTERIAL, mīn-nīs-tē'rē-āl. a.

Attendant, acting at command; acting under superior authority; sacerdotal, belonging to the ecclesiastics or their office; pertaining to ministers of state.

MINISTRY, mīn'nīs-tōr-ē. f.

Office, service.

MINISTRAL, mīn'nīs-trāl. a.

Pertaining to a minister.

MINISTRANT, mīn'nīs-trānt. a.

Attendant, acting at command.

MINISTRATION, mīn-nīs-trā-shōn. f.

Agency, intervention, office of agent delegated or commissioned; service, office, ecclesiastical function.

MINIUM, mīn'yōm. f.

Vermilion, red lead.

MINISTRY, mīn'nīs-trē. f.

Office, service; ecclesiastical function; agency,

(546).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; —mî, mêt; —pine, pîn; —

ey, interposition; persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.

MINNOW, min' nô. f.
A very small fish, a puk.

MINOR, mi'nôr. a.
Petty, inconsiderable; less, smaller.

MINOR, mi'nôr. f.
One under age; the second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

MINORITY, mi-nôr'ë-té. f.
The state of being under age; the state of being less; the smaller number.

MINOTAUR, mi'nô-tôwr. f.
A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull.

MINSTER, mi'nôstér. f.
A monastery, an ecclesiastical fraternity, a cathedral church.

MINSTREL, mi'nôstril. f.
A musician, one who plays upon instruments.

MINSTRELSEY, mi'nôstrôl-sé. f.
Musick, instrumental harmony: a number of musicians.

MINT, mint. f.
A plant.

MINT, mint. f.
The place where money is coined; any place of invention.

To MINT, mint. v. a.
To coin, to stamp money; to invent, to forge.

MINTAGE, mint'âdje. f. (90).
That which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.

MINTER, mint'âr. f.
Cointer.

MINTMAN, mint'mân. f.
One skilled in coining.

MINTMASTER, mint'mâs-tôr. f.
One who presides in coining.

MINUET, mi'nô-ü-it. f.
A stately regular dance.

MINUM, mi'nôüm. f.
With printers, a small sort of printing letter; with musicians, a note of slow time.

MINUTE, mi-nût'. a.
Small, little, slender, small in bulk.

If If we wish to be very minute, we pronounce the *i* in the first syllable long, as in the word *Directly*, which see.

MINUTE, mi'nôüt. f.
The sixtieth part of an hour; any small space of time; the first draught of any agreement in writing.

To MINUTE, mi'nôüt. v. a.
To set down in short hints.

MINUTE-BOOK, mi'nôüt-bôök. f.
Book of short hints.

MINUTE-GLASS, mi'nôüt-glâs. f.
Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MINUTELY, mi-nût'lé. ad.
To a small point, exactly.

MINUTELY, mi'nôüt-lé. ad.
Every minute, with very little time intervening. Little used.

MINUTENESS, mi-nût'nêss. f.
Smallness, exility, inconsiderableness.

MINUTE-WATCH, mi'nôüt-wôtsh. f.
A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

MINX, mîns. f.
A puppy; a young pert, wanton girl.

MIRACLE, mir'â-kl. f.
A wonder, something above human power;

in theology, an effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.

If I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the sound of the first syllable of this word, as he seems to have adopted a vulgar pronunciation, which does not distinguish between the sound of *i*, succeeded by single or double *r*, not final; and the sound of *i* final, or succeeded by *r* and another consonant. In the former case the *i* is pure, and has exactly the same sound as its representative *y* *Pyramid*, *Lyric*, &c.; in the latter the *i* goes into short *e* or *u*, as in *Birth*, *Virtue*, &c. or *Sir*, *Sir*, &c.—See Principles, No. 108, 109, 110.

MIRACULOUS, mi-râk'kù-lûs. a.
Done by miracle, produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.

MIRACULOUSLY, mi-râk'kù-lûs-lé. ad.
By miracle, by power above that of nature.

MIRACULOUSNESS, mi-râk'kù-lûs-nêss. f.
The state of being effected by miracle, superiority to natural power.

MIRE, mire. f.
Mud, dirt.

To MIRE, mire. v. a.
To whelm in the mud.

MIRINESS, mi'rè-nêss. f.
Dirtiness, filthiness of mire.

MIRROR, mi'rôr. f.
A looking-glass, any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection; it is used for pattern.

MIRTH, mi'rth. f. (108).
Merriment, jollity, gaiety, laughter.

MIRTHFUL, mi'rth'fôl. a.
Merry, gay, cheerfully.

MIRTHLESS, mi'rth'lës. a.
Joyless, cheerless.

MIRY, mi'rë. a.
Deep in mud, muddy; consisting of mire.

MIS, mis.
An inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning, as chance, luck, mischance, ill luck, to like, to be pleased, to mislike, to be offended. It is derived from *mæs*, in Teutonic and French, used in the same sense.

If What is remarkable in the pronunciation of this inseparable preposition is, that the *s*, whether the accent be on it or not, or whether it be followed by a sharp or flat consonant, it always retains its sharp hissing sound, and never goes into *z*, like *dis* and *ex*. The reason seems to be, that the latter come to us compounded, and have their meaning so mingled with the word as to coalesce with it, while *mis* remains a distinct prefix, and has but one uniform meaning.

MISACCEPTATION, mi's-âk-sép-tâ' shûn. f.
The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE, mi's-âd-vén'tshûre. f.
Mischance, misfortune, ill luck; in law, manslaughter.

MISADVENTURED, mi's-âd-vén' tshûr'd. a. (359).
Unfortunate.

MISADVISED, mi's-âd-viz'd. a. (359).
Ill directed.

MISAIMED, mi's-âm'd. a. (359).
Not aimed rightly.

MISANTHROPE, mi's-âñ-thrôpe. f.
A hater of mankind.

MISANTHROPY, mi's-âñ-thrô-py. f.
Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICATION, mi's-âp-plâ-kâ' shûn. f.
Application to a wrong purpose.

To MISAPPLY, mi's-âp-pli'. v. a.
To apply to wrong purposes.

To MISAPPREHEND, mi's-âp-pré-hênd'. v. a.
Not to understand rightly.

MISAPPREHENSION, mi's-âp-pré-hêñ' shûn. f.
Mistake, nor right apprehension.

To MISASCRIBE, mi's-âs-skri'b. v. a.
To ascribe falsely.

To MISASSIGN, mi's-âs-sine'. v. a.
To assign erroneously.

To MISBECOME, mi's-bé-kåm'. v. z.
Not to become, to be unseemly, not to suit.

MISBEGOT, mi's-bé-gôt'. } z.

MISBEGOTTEN, mi's-bé-gôt'tn. } z.
Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

To MISBEHAVE, mi's-bé-hâve'. v. n.
To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVOUR, mi's-bé-hâvôr'. f.
Ill conduct, bad practice.

MISBELIEF, mi's-bé-léef'. f.
False religion, a wrong belief.

MISBELIEVER, mi's-bé-léev'r. f.
One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

To MISCALCULATE, mi's-kâl'kù-lâto. v. a.
To reckon wrong.

To MISCAL, mi's-kâwl'. v. a.
To name improperly.

MISCARRIAGE, mi's-kâr'ridje. f.
(90). Unhappy event of an undertaking; abortion, act of bringing forth before the time.

To MISCARRY, mi's-kâr'râ. v. n.
To fail, not to have the intended event; to have an abortion.

MISCELLANEOUS, mi's-sel-lâ'nd-ôs. a.
Mingled, composed of various kinds.

MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mi's-sel-lâ'nd-ôs-nêss. f.
Composition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, mi's-sel-lén-é. a.
Mixed of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, mi's-sel-lén-é. f.
A mass or collection formed out of various kinds.

To MISCAST, mi's-kâst'. v. a.
To take a wrong account of.

MISCHANCE, mi's-tshâns'. f.
Ill luck, ill fortune.

MISCHIEF, mi's-tshif'. f.
Harm, hurt, whatever is ill and injurious; done; ill consequence, vexatious affair.

To MISCHIEF, mi's-tshif'. v. a.
To hurt, to harm, to injure.

MISCHIEFMAKER, mi's-tshif-mâ-kâr'. f.
One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEVOUS, mi's-tshé-vôs. a.
Harmful, hurtful, destructive; spiteful, malicious.

If There is an accentuation of this word upon the second syllable, chiefly confined to the vulgar, which, from its agreeableness to analogy, is well worthy of being adopted by the learned. Analogy certainly requires that the verb formed from the noun *mischief* should be *mischieve*, as from *thief*, *thieve*, *grief*, *grieve*, *belief*, *believe*, &c. with the accent on the second syllable, (492); and from such a verb would naturally be formed the adjective in question. But what analogy can give such a

MIS

MIS

MIS

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tūbe, tūb, būl ; — dīl ; — pōund ; — thīn, thīs.

tion to a vulgarism? What Pope observes of the learned in another case, is but too applicable in this:

" So much they scorn the crowd, that if the
" throng
" By chance go right, they purposely go
" wrong."

MISCHIEVOUSLY, mī's'tshē-vūs-lē.
ad. Noisily, hurtfully, wickedly.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mī's'tshē-vūs-nēs. f.
Hurtfulness, perniciousness, wickedness.

MISCIBLE, mī's-sē-bl. a.
Possible to be mingled.

MISCITATION, mī's-sī-tā'ʃūn. f.
Unfair or false quotation.

To **MISCITE**, mī's-site'. v. a.
To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM, mīs-klām'. f.
Mistaken claim.

MISCONCEIT, mīs-kōn-sēt'. f.

MISCONCEPTION, mīs-kōn-sēp' } f.
shūn.
False opinion, wrong notion.

MISCONDUCT, mīs-kōn-dōkt. f.
Ill behaviour, ill-management.

To **MISCONDUCT**, mīs-kōn-dōkt'. v. a.
To manage amiss.

MISCONSTRUCTION, mīs-kōn-strōk' shūn. f.
Wrong interpretation of words or things.

To **MISCONSTRUE**, mīs-kōn-strū.
v. a. To interpret wrong.—See *Construc-*

MISCONTINUANCE, mīs-kōn-tīn-nū-āns. f.
Cessation, intermission.

MISCREANCE, mīs'krē-āns. f.
MISCREANCY, mīs'krē-ān-sé. }

Unbelief, false faith, adherence to a false religion.

MISCREANT, mīs'krē-ānt. f.
One that holds a false faith, one who believes in false gods; a vile wretch.

MISCREATE, mīs'krē-ātē'. } a.
MISCREATED, mīs'krē-ā-tēd. }

Formed unnaturally or illegitimately.

MISDEED, mīs-dēd'. f.

Evil action.

To **MISDEEM**, mīs-dēém'. v. a.

To judge ill of, to mistake.

To **MISDEEMAN**, mīs-dē-mēn'. v. a.

To behave ill.

MISDEMEANOR, mīs-dē-mē'nōr. f.

A petty offence, ill behaviour.

To **MISDO**, mīs-dōd'. v. a.

To do wrong, to commit a crime.

To **MISDO**, mīs-dōd'. v. n.

To commit faults.

MISDOER, mīs-dōd'ür. f.

An offender, a criminal.

To **MISDOUBT**, mīs-dōdt'. v. a.

To suspect of deceit or danger.

MISDOUBT, mīs-dōdt'. f.

Suspicion of crime or dangers; irresolution, hesitation.

To **MISEMPLOY**, mīs-ēm-plōē'. v. a.

To use to wrong purposes.

MISEMPLOYMENT, mīs-ēm-plōē'

mēnt. f.

Improper application.

MISER, mīz'zūr. f.

A wretch covetous to extremity.

MISERABLE, mīz'zūr-ā-bl. a.

Unhappy, wretched; worthless; culpably parsimonious, stingy.

MISERABLENESS, mīz'zūr-ā-bl-nēs.
f. State of misery.

MISERABLY, mīz'zūr-ā-blē. ad.

Unhappily, calamitously; wretchedly, meanly.

MISERY, mīz'zūr-ē. f. (440).

Wretchedness, unhappiness; calamity, misfortune, cause of misery.

To **MISFASHION**, mīs-fāsh'ūn. v. a.

To form wrong.

MISFORTUNE, mīs-fōr'tshūn. f.

(461). Calamity, ill luck, want of good fortune.

To **MISGIVE**, mīs-giv'. v. a.

To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.

MISGOVERNMENT, mīs-gōv'ūrn-

mēnt. f.

Ill administration of publick affairs; ill management; irregularity, iuordinate behaviour.

MISGUIDANCE, mīs-gyī'dāns. f.

False direction.

To **MISGUIDE**, mīs-gyīde'. v. a.

To direct ill, to lead the wrong way.—See *Guide*.

MISHAP, mīs-hāp'. f.

Ill chance, ill luck.

To **MISINFER**, mīs-in-fēr'. v. a.

To infer wrong.

To **MISINFORM**, mīs-in-fōrm'. v. a.

To deceive by false accounts.

MISINFORMATION, mīs-in-fōr-mā' shūn. f.

False intelligence, false accounts.

To **MISINTERPRET**, mīs-sīn-tēr'prēt.

v. a. To explain to a wrong sense.

To **MISJOIN**, mīs-jōin'. v. a.

To join unfitly or improperly.

To **MISJUDGE**, mīs-jūdj'. v. a.

To form false opinions, to judge ill.

To **MISLAY**, mīs-lā'. v. a.

To lay in a wrong place.

MISLAYER, mīs-lā'ür. f.

One that puts in the wrong place.

To **MISLEAD**, mīs-lēd'. v. a.

To guide a wrong way, to betray to mischievous or mistake.

MISLEADER, mīs-lē'dür. f.

One that leads to ill.

To **MISLIKE**, mīs-like'. v. a.

To disapprove, to be not pleased with.

MISLIKE, mīs-like'. f.

Disapprobation, distaste.

MISLIKER, mīs-li'kär. f.

One that disapproves.

MISLEN, mīs-līn. f.

Mixed corn.

To **MISLIVE**, mīs-līv'. v. n.

To live ill.

To **MISMANAGE**, mīs-mān'īdje. v. a.

To manage ill.

MISMANAGEMENT, mīs-mān'īdje-

mēnt. f.

Ill management, ill conduct.

To **MISMATCH**, mīs-mātsh'. v. a.

To match unsuitably.

To **MISNAME**, mīs-nām'. v. a.

To call by the wrong name.

MISNOMER, mīs-nō'mär. f.

In law, an indictment or any other act validated by a wrong name.

To **MISOBSERVE**, mīs-ōb-zērv'. v. a.

Y 2

Not to observe accurately.

MISOGAMIST, mē-sōg'gā-mīst. f.

(129). A marriage hater.

MISOGYNY, mē-sōd'jē-nē. f. (129).

Hatred of women.

To **MISORDER**, mīs-ōr'dūr. v. a.

To conduct ill, to manage irregularly.

MISORDER, mīs-ōr'dūr. f.

Irregularity, disorderly proceeding.

MISORDERLY, mīs-ōr'dūr-lē. a.

Irregular.

To **MISPEND**, mīs-spēnd'. v. a.

To spend ill, to waste, to consume to no purpose.

MISPENDER, mīs-spēnd'ür. f.

One who spends ill or prodigally.

MISPERSUASION, mīs-pēr'swā'zhūn.

f. Wrong notion, false opinion.

To **MISPLACE**, mīs-plās'. v. a.

To put in a wrong place.

To **MISPRISE**, mīs-prīz'. v. a.

To mistake; to slight, to scorn. The word in this sense is wholly obsolete.

MISPRISON, mīs-prīzh'ūn. f.

Mistake, misconception; neglect, concealment.

To **MISPROPORTION**, mīs-prō-pōr'

shūn. v. a.

To join without due proportion.

MISPROUD, mīs-prōdū'. a.

Vitiosly proud. Obsolete.

To **MISQUOTE**, mīs-kwōt'. v. a.

(45). To quote falsely.—See *Quote*.

To **MISRECITE**, mīs-rē-sīt'. v. a.

To recite not according to the truth.

To **MISRECKON**, mīs-rēk'ūn. v. a.

(103). To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.

To **MISRELATE**, mīs-rē-lāt'. v. a.

To relate inaccurately or falsely.

MISRELATION, mīs-rē-lā-shūn. f.

False or inaccurate narrative.

To **MISREMEMBER**, mīs-rē-mēm'

būr. v. a.

To mistake by trusting to memory.

To **MISREPORT**, mīs-rē-pōr'. v. a.

To give a false account of.

MISREPORT, mīs-rē-pōr'. f.

False account, false and malicious representation.

To **MISREPRESENT**, mīs-rē-p̄-prē-

zēnt'. v. a.

To present not as it is, to falsify to disadvantage.

MISREPRESENTATION, mīs-rē-p̄-prē-

zēn-tā' shūn. f.

The act of misrepresenting; account maliciously false.

MISRULE, mīs-rōōl'. f. (339).

Tumult, confusion, revel.

MISS, mīs. f.

The term of honour to a young girl; a

strumpet, a concubine, a prostitute.

To **MISS**, mīs. v. a.

Not to hit, to mistake; to fail of obtaining; to discover something to be unexpectedly wanting; to be without; to omit; to perceive want of.

To **MISS**, mīs. v. n.

To fly wide, not to hit; not to succeed; to fail, to mistake; to be lost, to be wanting; to miscarry, to fail; to fail to obtain, learn, or find.

MISS, mīs. f.

Lots, want; mistake, error.

MISSAL, mīs'sāl. f.

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M (546). — Fate, fár, fall, fát; — mè, mét; — plao, pln; —

- The snaf boot:
To MISSAY, mis-sá'. v. a.
 To say ill or wrong.
To MISSEEM, mis-séém'. v. n.
 To make false appearance; to misbecome.
To MISERVE, mis-sérv'. v. a.
 To serve unfaithfully.
To MISSHAPE, mis-shápe'. v. a.
 To shape ill, to form ill, to deform.
MISSILE, mis'sil. a.
 Thrown by the hand, striking at distance.
MISSION, mis'shún. f.
 Commission, the state of being sent by supreme authority; persons sent on any account; dismissal, discharge.
MISSIONARY, mis'shún-nár-ré. } f.
MISSIONER, mis'shún-nár. } f.
 One sent to propagate religion.
MISSIVE, mis'siv. a. (158).
 Such as may be sent.
MISSIVE, mis'siv. f.
 A letter sent; it is retained in Scotland in that sense. A messenger. Obsolete.
To MISSPEAK, mis-spéke'. v. a.
 To speak wrong.
MIST, mist. f.
 A low thin cloud, a small thin rain not perceived in drops; any thing that dims or darkens.
To MIST, mist. v. a.
 To cloud, to cover with a vapour or steam.
MISTAKABLE, mis-tá'ká-bl. a.
 Liable to be conceived wrong.
To MISTAKE, mis-táke'. v. a.
 To conceive wrong, to take something for that which it is not.
To MISTAKE, mis-táke'. v. n.
 To err, not to judge right.
MISTA'EN, mis-táne'. pret. and part. past. of Mistake, for Mistaken.
To be MISTAKEN, mis-tá'k'n.
 To err.
MISTAKE, mis'táke'. f.
 Misconception, error.
MISTAKINGLY, mis-tá'king-lé. ad.
 Erroneously, falsely.
To MISSTATE, mis-státe'. v. a.
 To state wrong.
To MISTEACH, mis-tétfsh'. v. a.
 To teach wrong.
To MISTEMPER, mis-tém'púr. v. a.
 To temper ill.
MISTER, mis'tér. a.
 [From "éter, trade, French." What *mister*, what kind of. Obsolete.
To MISTERM, mis-tér'm'. v. a.
 To term erroneously.
To MISTHINK, mis-thínk'. v. a.
 To think ill, to think wrong.
To MISTIME, mis-time'. v. a.
 Not to time right, not to adapt properly with regard to time.
MISTINESS, mis'té-nés. f.
 Cloudiness, state of being overcast.
MISTION, mis'thún. f.
 The state of being mingled.
MISTLETOE, mis'zl-tó. f. (472).
 The name of one of those plants which draw their nourishment from some other plant. It generally grows on the apple-tree, sometimes on the oak; and was held in great veneration by the ancient Druids.
MISTLIKE, mis'líke. a.
 Resembling a mist.
- MISTOLD**, mis-told'. particip. pass. of Mistell.
MISTOOK, mis-tóök'. particip. pass. of Mistake.
MISTRESS, mis'trís. f.
 A woman who governs, correlative to subject or servants; a title of common respect; a woman skilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman beloved and courted; a term of contemptuous address; a whore, a concubine.
M The same haste and necessity of dispatch, which has corrupted *Master* into *Mister*, has, when a title of civility only, contracted *Mistress* into *Missis*. Thus *Mrs. Montague*, *Mrs. Carter*, &c. are pronounced *Missis Montague*, *Missis Carter*, &c. To pronounce the word as it is written would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantic.
MISTRUST, mis-trúst'. f.
 Diffidence, suspicion, want of confidence.
To MISTRUST, mis-trúst'. v. a.
 To suspect, to doubt, to regard with diffidence.
MISTRUSTFUL, mis-trúst'fúl. a.
 Diffident, doubting.
MISTRUSTFULNESS, mis-trúst'fúlnés. f.
 Diffidence, doubt.
MISTRUSTFULLY, mis-trúst'fúl-é. ad. With suspicion, with mistrust.
MISTRUSTLESS, mis-trúst'fúl's. a.
 Confident, unsuspecting.
MISTY, mis'té. a.
 Clouded, overspread with mists; obscure, dark, not plain.
To MISUNDERSTAND, mis-ún-dör-fánd'. v. a.
 To misconceive, to mistake.
MISUNDERSTANDING, mis-ún-dör-fánd'ing. f.
 Difference, disagreement; error, misconception.
MISUSAGE, mis-ú'zidje. f. (90).
 Abuse, ill use; bad treatment.
To MISUSE, mis-úze'. v. a. (437).
 To treat or use improperly, to abuse.
MISUSE, mis-úle'. f. (437).
 Bad use.
To MISWEEN, mis-wéén'. v. n.
 To misjudge, to distrust. Obsolete.
MITE, mite. f.
 A small insect found in cheese or corn, a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; any thing proverbially small; a small particle.
MITELLA, mé-tél'lá. f. (129) (188).
 A plant.
MITHRIDGE, miث'rídé-dáte. f.
 Mithridate is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus.
MITIGANT, miث'té-gánt. a.
 Lenient, lenitive.
To MITIGATE, miث'té-gát'. v. a. (91). To soften; to alleviate; to mollify; to cool, to moderate.
MITIGATION, miث'té-gá'fshún. f.
 Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.
MITRE, mi'tur. f. (416).
 An ornament for the head; a kind of episcopal crown.
MITRED, mi'tur'd. a. (359).
 Adorned with a mitre.
MITTENS, miث'tipz. f.
- Coarse gloves for the winter; gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.
M This word ought to have been added to the exceptions in Principles, No. 103.
MITTIMUS, miث'té-mús. f.
 A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.
To MIX, miks. v. a.
 To unite different bodies into one mass, to put various ingredients together; to mingle.
MIXTION, miks'thún. f.
 Mixture, confusion of one body with another.
MIXTLY, miжst'lé. ad.
 With coalition of different parts into one.
MIXTURE, miks'thüre. f. (461).
 The act of mixing, the state of being mixed; a mass formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.
MIZMAZE, miز'mázé. f.
 A maze, a labyrinth. A cant word.
MIZZEN, miز'zn. f. (103).
 The Mizzen is a mast in the stern of a ship.
MNEMONICKS, né-món'niks. f.
 The art of memory.—See *Pneumatick*.
MO, mó. a.
 Making greater number, more. Obsolete.
To MOAN, móne. v. a.
 To lament, to deplore.
To MOAN, móne. v. n.
 To grieve, to make lamentation.
MOAN, móne. f.
 Lamentation, audible sorrow.
MOAT, móte. f.
 A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.
To MOAT, móte. v. a.
 To surround with canals by way of defense.
MOB, mób. f.
 The crowd, a tumultuous rout; a kind of female head-dress.
To MOB, mób. v. a.
 To harass, or overbear by tumult.
MOBBISH, mób'bish. a.
 Mean, done after the manner of the mob.
To MOBLE, móbl. v. a.
 To dress grossly or inelegantly.—Obsolete.
MOBBY, mób'bé. f.
 An American drink made of potatoes.
MOBILE, mó-béé'l. f. (112).
 The populace, the rout, the mob.
MOBILITY, mó-bil'ité-té. f.
 Nimbleness, activity; in cant language, the populace; tricklers, incונctancy.
MOCHO-STONE, mó'kö-stóne. f.
 Mocho-stones are nearly related to the agate kind, of a clear horny grey, with delineations representing moths, shrubs, and branches, in the substance of the stone.
To MOCK, mók. v. a.
 To deride, to laugh at; to ridicule; to mimick in contempt; to defeat, to elude; to fool, to tantalize, to play on contemptuously.
To MOCK, mók. v. n.
 To make contemptuous sport.
MOCK, mók. f.
 Act of contempt, sneer, sneer; imitation, mimicry.
MOCK, mók. a.
 False, counterfeit, not real.
MOCKABLE, mók'ká-bl. a.
 Exposed to derision.
MOCK-PRIVET, mók-prív'vit. f.
MOCK-WILLOW, mók-wil'ló. f.
 Plants.
MOCKER,

MOD

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōund; —thīn, THIS.

MOCKER, mōk'kōr. f.

One who mocks, a scoffer, a scouter.

MOCKERY, mōk'kōr-ē. f.

Derision, sportive insult; contemptuous merriment; vanity of attempt; imitation, counterfeit appearance, vain show.

MOCKING-BIRD, mōk'king-bōrd. f.

An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

MOCKINGLY, mōk'king-lē. ad.

In contempt, with insult.

MOCKING-STOCK, mōk'king-stōk. f.

A butt for merriment.

MODAL, mō'dāl. a.

Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

MODALITY, mō-dāl'ītē. f.

Accidental difference, modal accident.

MODE, mōde. f.

Form, accidental discrimination; gradation, degree; manner, method; fashion, custom.

MODEL, mōd'dēl. f.

A representation in miniature of something made or done; a copy to be imitated; a mould, any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses; standard, that by which any thing is measured.

To **MODEL**, mōd'dēl. v. a.

To plan, to shape, to mould, to form, to delineate.

MODELLER, mōd'dēl-lōr. f.

Planner, schemer, contriver.

MODERATE, mōd'dēr-ātē. a. (91).

Temperate, not excessive; not hot of temper; not luxurious, not expensive; not extreme in opinion, not sanguine in a tenet; placed between extremes, holding the mean; of the middle rate.

To **MODERATE**, mōd'dēr-ātē. v. a.

(91). To regulate, to restrain, to pacify, to repress; to make temperate.

MODERATELY, mōd'dēr-āt-lē. ad.

Temperately, mildly; in a middle degree.

MODERATENESS, mōd'dēr-āt-nēs. f.

State of being moderate, temperateness.

MODERATION, mōd-dēr-ā'thōn. f.

Forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; calmness of mind, equanimity; frugality in expence.

MODERATOR, mōd-dēr-ā'tūr. f.

(421). The person or thing that calms or restrains; one who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

MODERN, mōd'dūrn. a.

Late, recent, not ancient, not antique, in Shakespeare, vulgar, mean, common.

MODERNS, mōd'dūrnz. f.

Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

MODERNISM, mōd'dūrn-nīzm. f.

Deviation from the ancient and classical manner.

To **MODERNIZE**, mōd'dūrn-nīzē. v. a.

To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

MODERNNESS, mōd'dūrn-nēs. f.

Novelty.

MODEST, mōd'dīst. a.

Not presumptuous; not forward; not boose, not unchaste.

MODESTLY, mōd'dīst-lē. ad.

Not arrogantly; not impudently; not loosely; with moderation.

MODESTY, mōd'dīs-tē. f.

Moderation, decency; chastity, purity of manners.

MODESTY-PIECE, mōd'dīs-tē-pēs. f.

A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before.

MODICUM, mōd'dē-kūm. f.

Small portion, pittance.

MODIFIABLE, mōd'dē-fī-ā-bl. a.

(183). That may be diversified by accidental differences.

MODIFICABLE, mōd-dīf'fē-kā-bl. a.

Diversifiable by various modes.

MODIFICATION, mōd-dē-fē-kā'shōn. f.

The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences.

To **MODIFY**, mōd'dē-fī. v. a. (183).

To change the form or accidents of any thing, to shape.

MODILLION, } mōd-dīl'yōn. } f.

Modillions, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and Composite orders, and serve to support the projection of the larmier or drip.

MODISH, mōd'īsh. a.

Fashionable, formed according to the reigning custom.

MODISHLY, mōd'īsh-lē. ad.

Fashionably.

MODISHNESS, mōd'īsh-nēs. f.

Affection of the fashion.

To **MODULATE**, mōd'ū-lātē, or mōd'jū-lātē. v. a. (293) (294) (376)

To form found to a certain key, or to certain notes.

MODULATION, mōd-dū-lā'shōn, or mōd-jū-lā'shōn. f.

The act of forming any thing to certain proportion; found modulated, agreeable harmony.

MODULATOR, mōd'ū-lā-tōr, or mōd'jū-lā-tōr. f. (521).

He who forms sounds to a certain key, a tuner.

MODULE, mōd'ūlē, or mōd'jūlē. f.

An empty representation, a model.

MODUS, mōd'dās. f.

Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

MOE, mō. a.

Mole, a greater number. Obsolete.

MOHAIR, mō'hār. f.

Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair.

MOHOCK, mōd'hōck. f.

The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who were imagined to infest the streets of London.

MOIDORE, mōd'dōrē'. f.

A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

MOIETY, mōd'ē-tē. f. (299).

Half, one of two equal parts.

To **MOIL**, mōil. v. a. (299).

To dawb with dirt; to weary. Scarcely used, except in the phrase "To toil and "moil."

To **MOIL**, mōil. v. n.

To toil, to drudge.

MOIST, mōist. a. (299).

Wet, wet in a small degree; damp; juicy, succulent.

To **MOISTEN**, mōi's'n. v. a. (472).

To make damp, to make wet to a small degree, to damp.

MOISTENER, mōi's'n-ñr. f.

The person or thing that moistens.

MOISTNESS, mōist'nēs. f.

Dampness; wetness in a small degree.

MOISTURE, mōis'tshūrē. f. (461).

Small quantity of water or liquid.

MOLE, mōle. f.

A Mole is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows unto a kind of flesh in the uterus; a false conception; a natural spot or discolouration of the body; a mound, a dyke; a little beast that works under ground.

MOLECAST, mōle'kāst. f.

Hillock cast up by a mole.

MOLECATCHER, mōle'kētsh-ūr. f.

One whose employment is to catch moles.

MOLEHILL, mōle'hīl. f.

Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

To **MOLEST**, mōl-lēst'. v. a.

To disturb, to trouble, to vex.

MOLESTATION, mōl-lēs-tā'shōn. f.

Disturbance, uneasiness caused by vexation.

MOLESTER, mōl-lēst'ūr. f.

One who disturbs.

MOLETRACK, mōle'trāk. f.

Course of the mole under ground.

MOLEWARE, mōle'wārē. f.

A mole. Not used.

MOLIENT, mōl'yēnt. a.

Softening.

MOLLIFIABLE, mōl'lē-fl-ā-bl. a.

That may be softened.

MOLLIFICATION, mōl-lē-fē-kā'shōn. f.

The act of mollifying or softening; pacification, mitigation.

MOLLIFIER, mōl'lē-fl-ūr. f. (183).

That which softens, that which appeases; he that pacifies or mitigates.

To **MOLLIFY**, mōl'lē-fl. v. a.

To soften; to assuage; to appease; to qualify, to lessen any think harsh or burdensome.

MOLTEN, mōl't'n. part. pass. from **MELT**.

MOLY, mōl'lē. f.

The wild garlick.

MOLOSSES, } mōd-lōs'sīz. } f.

Treacle, the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar cane.

† The second spelling and pronunciation of this word is preferable to the first; and as it is derived from the Italian *mellazzo*, perhaps the most correct spelling and pronunciation would be *mellafes*.

MOME, mōme. f.

A dull, stupid blockhead, a stock, a post. Obsolete.

MOMENT, mōd'mēnt. f.

Consequence, importance, weight, value; force, impulsive weight; an indivisible particle of time.

MOMENTALLY, mōd'mēn-tāl-lē. ad.

For a moment,

MOMENTANEOUS, mōd-mēn-tā'nē-ūs.

a. Lasting but a moment.

MOMENTARY, mōd'mēn-tā-rē. a.

Lasting for a moment, done in a moment.

MOMENTOUS, mōd-mēn'tūs. a.

Important, weighty, of consequence.

MOMMERY, mūm'mār-ē. f. (165).

An entertainment in which maskers play frolics.

MONACHAL,

MON

(546).—Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât; —mê, mêt; —pine, pîn; —

MONACHAL, mô'nâ-kâl. a.

Monastic, relating to monks, or conventional orders.

MONACHISM, mô'nâ-kîzm. s.

The state of monks, the monastic life.

MONAD, } mô'nâd. } s.

An indivisible thing.

MONARCH, mô'nârk. s.

A governor invested with absolute authority, a king; one superior to the rest of the same kind; president.

MONARCHAL, mô-nâr'kâl. a.

Suiting a monarch, regal, princely, imperial.

MONARCHICAL, mô-nâr'ké-kâl. a.

Vested in a single ruler.

To **MONARCHISE**, mô'nâr-kîz. v. n. To play the king.**MONARCHY**, mô'nâr-ké. s.

The government of a single person; kingdom, empire.

MONASTERY, mô'nâ-stré, or mô'nâs-tér-ré. s.

House of religious retirement, convent.

MONASTICK, mô-nâs'tîk. s.**MONASTICAL**, mô-nâs'té-kâl. } a.

Religiously, recluse.

MONASTICALLY, mô-nâs'té-kâl-lé. ad. Relclusely, in the manner of a monk,**MONDAY**, mân'dé. s. (223).

The second day of the week.

MONEY, mân'né. s. (165).

Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

MONEYBAG, mân'né-bâg. s.

A large purse.

MONEYCHANGER, mân'né-tshân-jâr. s.

A broker in money.

MONEYED, mân'nid. a.

Rich in money: often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

MONEYLESS, mân'né-léss. a.

Wanting money, penniless.

MONEymATTER, mân'né-mât-tûr. s.

Account of debtor and creditor.

MONEysCRIVENER, mân'né-skri-vñr. s.

One who raises money for others.

MONEYWORT, mân'né-wûrt. s.

A plant.

MONEyWORTH, mân'né-z-wûrt. s.

Something valuable.

MONGER, mông'gûr. s. (381).

A dealer, a seller; as a Fishmonger.

MONGREL, mông'gril. a.

Of a mixed breed.

To **MONISH**, môn'nish. v. a.

To admonish.

MONISHER, môn'nish-ûr. s.

An admonisher, a monitor.

MONITION, môn'nish'ûn. s.

Information, hint, instruction, document.

MONITOR, môn'né-tûr. s.

One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys.

MONITORY, môn'né-tûr-é. a.Conveying useful instruction, giving admonition.—For the last *e*, see *Domesick*.**MONITORY**, môn'né-tûr-re. s.

Admonition, warning.

MONK, mûnk. s. (165).

MON

One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

MONKEY, mûnk'ké. s. (165).

An ape, a baboon, an animal bearing some resemblance of man; a word of contempt, or slight kindness.

MONKERY, mûnk'kôr-é. s.

The monastic life.

MONKHOOD, mûnk'hôd. s.

The character of a monk.

MONKISH, mûnk'kîsh. a.

Monastic, pertaining to monks.

MONK'S-HOOD, mûnks'hôd. s.

A plant.

MONK'S-RHUBARB, mûnks-rôô'bûrb

s. A species of dock.

MONOCHORD, mô'nô-kôrd. s.

An instrument of one string.

MONOCULAR, mô-nôk'kû-lär. s.**MONOCUBOUS**, mô-nôk'kû-lûs. } a.

One-eyed.

MONODY, mô'nô-dô. s.

A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue.

MONOGAMIST, mô-nôg'gâ-mîst. s.

One who disallows second marriages.

MONOGAMY, mô-nôg'gâ-mé. s.

Marriage of one wife.

MONOGRAM, mô'nô-grâm. s.

A cypher, a character compounded of several letters.

MONOLOGUE, mô'nô-lôg. s. (338).

A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

¶ Why Mr. Sheridan should pronounce *Dialogue* with the last syllable like *log*, *Prologue* with the same syllable like *lug*, and *Monologue*, rhyming with *vogue*, I cannot conceive. The final syllable of all words of this termination, when unaccented, are, in my opinion, uniformly like that in *Dialogue*. Mr. Scott has marked it in the same manner as I have done.**MONOME**, môn'nôme. s.

In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name.

MONOMACHY, mô-nôm'â-ké.

A duel; a single combat.

¶ Nothing can more show the uncertainty of our Orthoepists in the pronunciation of unusual words than the accentuation of this, and those of similar form. The only words of this termination we have in Johnson's Dictionary are, *Logomachy*, *Monomachy*, *Sciomachy*, and *Theomachy*.

The two first of which he accented on the first syllable, and the two last on the second. Mr. Sheridan has

but two of them, *Logomachy* and *Sciomachy*; the first of which he accents on the first syllable, and the last on the second. Mr. Scott has none of them. Dr. Ash has them all, and accents *Logomachy*, *Monomachy*, and *Theomachy*, on the first syllable; and *Sciomachy* on the second. Bailey accents *Monomachy* and *Sciomachy* on the first syllable, and *Logomachy* and *Theomachy* on the third. W. Johnson has only *Logomachy*, which he accents on the second syllable. Mr. Perry has only *Theomachy*, which he accents on the second likewise. Entick has them all, and accents them on the first; and Dr. Kenrick accents them all on the second syllable.This confusion among our Orthoepists plainly shows the little attention which is paid to analogy; for this would have informed them, that these words are under the same predicament as those ending in *graphy*, *logy*, &c. and therefore ought all to have the penultimate accent. An obscure idea of this

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induced them to accent some of these words one way, and some another; but nothing can be more evident than the necessity of accenting all of them uniformly on the same syllable.—See Principles, No. 513, 518, &c.

As to Dr. Johnson's observation, which is repeated by Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares, that *Sciomachy* ought to be written *Sciomyz*, I have only to observe at present, that writing *a* instead of *o* is more agreeable to etymology; but changing *c* into *k*, either in writing or pronouncing, is an irregularity of the most pernicious kind, as it has a tendency to overturn the most settled rules of the language.—See Principles, No. 350.**MONOPETALOUS**, môn-nô-pét'tâl-lôs. a.

It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into small ones.

MONOPOLIST, mô-nôp'pô-list. s.

One who engrosses or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

TO MONOPOLIZE, mô-nôp'pô-lize.

v. a. To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

MONOPTOTE, môn'nôp-tôte, or mô-nôp'tôte. s.

Is a noun used only in some one oblique case.

¶ The second pronunciation, which is Dr. Johnson's, Dr. Ash's, &c. is the most usual; but the first, which is Mr. Sheridan's, is more agreeable to analogy.

MONOSTICH, mô-nôs'tîk. s.

A composition of one verse.

MONOSYLLABICAL, môn-nô-sil-lâb'â-kâl. a.

Consisting of words of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, môn-nô-sil'lâ-bl. s.

A word of only one syllable.

¶ Mr. Sheridan, in making the first syllable of this word long, seems not to have attended to the shortening power of the secondary accent.—See Principles, No. 507, 530.

MONOTONY, mô-nôt'tô-né. s.

Uniformity of sound, want of variety in elegance.

MONSOON, môn-sôôñ'. s.

Monsoons are shifting trade-winds in the East-Indian ocean, which blow periodically.

MONSTER, môn'fûr. s.

Something out of the common order of nature; something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

TO MONSTER, môn'fûr. v. a.

To put out of the common order of things. Not used.

MONSTROSITY, môn-strôs'sé-té. s.

The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe.

MONSTROUS, môn'strôs. a.

Deviating from the stated order of nature; strange, wonderful; irregular, enormous; shocking, hateful.

MONSTROUS, môn'strôs. ad.

Exceedingly, very much.

MONSTROUSLY, môns'trûs-lé. ad.

In a manner out of the common order of nature, shockingly, terribly, horribly; to a great or enormous degree.

MONSTROUSNESS, môns'trûs-néss. s.

Enormity, irregular nature or behaviour.

MONTH, mûnþ. s. (165).

One of the twelve principal divisions of the year,

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MOR

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tōbe, tōb, bōll; — dōl; — pōlnd; — thīn, thīs.

year, as set down in the calendar; the space of four weeks.

MONTH'S MIND, mōnths-mīnd'. f.
Longing desire.

MONTHLY, mōnthal'ē. a.
Continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.

MONTHLY, mōnthal'ē. ad.
Once in a month.

MONUMENT, mōn'nū-mēnt. f.

Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved, a memorial; a tomb, a cenotaph.

MONUMENTAL, mōn-nū-mēn'tāl. a.
Memorial, preserving memory; raised in honour of the dead, belonging to a tomb.

MOOD, mōd. f. (306).

The form of an argument; stile of musick; the change the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called Mood; temper of mind, state of mind as affected by any passion, disposition.

MOODY, mōd'd. a.

Angry, out of humour.

MOON, mōdn. f. (306).

The changing luminary of the night; a month.

MOON-BEAM, mōdn'bēm. f.

Rays of lunar light.

MOON-CALF, mōdn'kāf. f.

A monster, a false conception; a dolt, a stupid fellow.

MOON-EYED, mōdn'ide. a.

Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon; dim-eyed, purblind.

MOONFERN, mōdn'fern. f.

A plant.

MOONFISH, mōdn'fish. f.

Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon.

MOONLESS, mōdn'lēs. a.

Not enlightened by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, mōdn'līt. f.

The light afforded by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, mōdn'līt. a.

Illuminated by the moon.

MOONSHINE, mōdn'shīn. f.

The lustre of the moon.

MOONSHINE, mōdn'shīn. } a.

MOONSHINY, mōdn'shi-nē. } a.

Illuminated by the moon.

MOONSTRUCK, mōdn'strūk. a.

Lunatic, affected by the moon.

MOON-TREFOIL, mōdn-tré'fōl. f.

A plant.

MOONWORT, mōdn'wūrt. f.

Station-flower, honeywort.

MOONY, mōdn'nē. a.

Lunated, having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.

MOOR, mōōr. f. (311).

A marsh, fen, a bog, a track of low and watry ground; a negro, a black-a-moor.

TO MOOR, mōōr. v. a. (311).

To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

TO MOOR, mōōr. v. n.

To be fixed, to be stationed.

MOORCOCK, mōōr'kōk. f.

The male of the moorhen.

MOORHEN, mōōr'hēn. f.

A sow that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

MOORISH, mōōr'ish. f.

Fenny, marshy, watry.

MOORLAND, mōōr'lānd. f.

Marsh, fen, watry ground.

MOORSTONE, mōōr'stōne. f.

A species of granite.

MOORY, mōōr'ē. a. (306) (311).

Marshy, fenny.

MOOSE, mōōse. f. (306).

A large American deer.

TO MOOT, mōōt. v. a. (306).

To plead a mock cause, to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

MOOT CASE OR POINT, mōōt'kās. f.

A point or case unsettled and disputable.

MOOTED, mōōt'ēd. a.

Plucked up by the root.

MOOTER, mōōt'tūr. f.

A disputer of moot points.

MOP, mōp. f.

Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors; a wry mouth made in contempt. Not used in the latter sense.

TO MOP, mōp. v. a.

To rub with a mop.

TO MOP, mōp. v. n.

To make wry mouths in contempt. Obsolete.

TO MOPE, mōpe. v. n.

To be stupid, to drowsie, to be in a constant daydream.

TO MOPE, mōpe. v. a.

To make spiritless, to deprive of natural powers.

MOPE-EYED, mōpe'ide. a.

Blind of one eye; dim sighted.

MOPPET, mōp'pit. } f.

MOPSEY, mōp'sē. }

A puppet made of rags as a mop; a fondling name for a girl.

MOPUS, mōp'üs. f.

A drome, a dreamer.

MORAL, mōr'rāl. a. (168).

Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad; reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue; popular, such as is known in general businels of life.

MORAL, mōr'äl. f.

Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life; the doctrine inculcated by a fiction, the accommodation of a tale to form the morals.

TO MORAL, mōr'äl. v. n.

To moralise, to make moral reflections. Not used.

MORALIST, mōr'rāl-ist. f.

One who teaches the duties of life.

MORALITY, mōr'rāl'ē-tē. f.

The doctrine of the duties of life, ethics; the form of an action which makes it the subject of reward or punishment.

TO MORALIZE, mōr'rā-līzē. v. a.

To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

TO MORALIZE, mōr'rā-līzē. v. n.

To speak or write on moral subjects.

MORALIZER, mōr'rā-lī-zēr. f.

He who moralizes.

MORALLY, mōr'rāl-ē. ad.

In the ethical sense according to the rules of virtue; popularly.

MORALS, mōr'rālz. f.

The practice of the duties of life, behaviour with respect to others.

MORASS, mōr'rās'. f.

Fen, bog, morass.

MORBID, mōr'bīd. a.

Diseased, in state contrary to health.

MORBIDNESS, mōr'bīd-nēs. f.

State of being diseased.

MORBIFICAL, mōr-bīf'fāl. } .

MORBIFIC, mōr-bīf'fīk. }

Causing diseases.

MORBOSE, mōr'bōs'. a. (427).

Proceeding from disease, not healthy.

MORBOSITY, mōr'bōs'sē-tē. f.

Diseased state.

MORDACIOUS, mōr-dā'shūs. a. .

Biting, apt to bite.

MORDACITY, mōr-dās'sē-tē. f.

Biting quality.

MORDICANT, mōr'dē-kānt. f.

Biting, acrid.

MORDICATION, mōr-dē-kā'shūn. f.

The act of corroding or biting.

MORE, mōre. a.

In greater number, in greater quantity, in greater degree; greater.

MORE, mōre. ad.

To a greater degree; the particle that forms the comparative degree, as more happy; again, a second time, as once more; no more, have done; no more, no longer existing.

MORE, mōre. f.

A great quantity, a greater degree; greater thing, other thing.

MOREL, mō-rēl'. f.

A plant; a kind of cherry.

MORELAND, mōre'lānd. f.

A mountainous or hilly country.

MOREOVER, mōre-ō'ver. ad.

Beyond what has been mentioned.

MORIGEROUS, mōr-rīd'jēr-ūs. a..

Obedient obsequious.

MORION, mōr're-hān. f.

A helmet, armour for the head, a casque.

MORISCO, mōr-rīs'kō. f.

A dancer of the morris or moorish dance.

MORN, mōrn. f.

The first part of the day, the morning.

MORNING, mōr'nīng. f.

The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

MORNING-GOWN, mōr-nīng-gōōn'.

f. A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

MORNING-STAR, mōr-nīng-stār'. f.

The planet Venus, when she shines in the morning.

MOROSE, mōr-rōs'. a. (427)..

Sour of temper, peevish, fullen.

MOROSELY, mōr-rōs'ē-lē. ad.

Sourly, peevishly.

MOROSENESS, mōr-rōs'ē-nēs. f.. .

Sourness, peevishness.

MOROSITY, mōr-rōs'sē-tē. f.. .

Moroseness, sourness, peevishness.. .

MORPHEW, mōr'fū. f.

A scurf on the face.

MORRIS-DANCE, mōr'rīs-dāns. f.

A dance in which bells are jingled, or swords or swords clashed, which was learned from the Moors; nine Mens Morris, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

MORRIS-DANCER, mōr'rīs-dāns-ēr. f.

One who dances the Moorish dance.

MORROW, mōr'rō. f. (327).

The day after the present day; to-morrow, on the day after this current day.

MORSE.

MOS

MOT

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F (546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mêt, mêt; — pine, pin; —

MORSE, môr'se. *f.*

A sea-norse.

MORSEL, môr'sil. *f.*

A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a small quantity.

MORSURE, môr'shûr. *f.* (452).

The act of biting.

MORT, môr't. *f.*

A tune sounded at the death of the game.

MORTAL, môr'tal. *a.*

Subject to death, doomed sometime to die; deadly, destructive, procuring death; human, belonging to man; extreme, violent: in this sense a low epithet.

MORTAL, môr'tâl. *f.*

Man, human being.

MORTALITY, môr-tâl'î-té. *f.*

Subjection to death, state of being subject to death; death; power of destruction; frequency of death; human nature.

MORTALLY, môr'tâl-é. *ad.*

Inevitably, to death; extremely, to extremity.

MORTAR, môr'târ. *f.* (418).

A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle; a short wide canon, out of which bombs are thrown.

MORTAR, môr'târ. *f.*

Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

MORTGAGE, môr'gadj. *f.* (90) (472)

A dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor, the state of being pledged.

To MORTGAGE, môr'gadj. *v. a.*

To pledge, to put to pledge.

MORTGAGEE, môr'gâ-jé'. *f.*

He that takes or receives a mortgage.

MORTGAGER, môr'gâ-jör. *f.*

He that gives a mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS, môr-tif'ér-üs. *a.*

Fatal, deadly, destructive.

MORTIFICATION, môr-tâf-sâ-kâ' shûn. *f.*

The state of corrupting or losing the vital qualities, gangrene; the act of subduing the body by hardships and miseries; humiliation, subjection of the passions; vexation, trouble.

To MORTIFY, môr'tâ-fi. *v. a.*

To destroy vital qualities; to destroy active powers, or essential qualities; to subdue inordinate passions; to macerate or harass the body to compliance with the mind; to humble, to depress, to vex.

To MORTIFY, môr'tâ-fi. *v. n.*

To gangrene, to corrupt; to be subdued, to die away.

MORTISE, môr'tis. *f.* (240) (441).

A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it—See Advertisement.

To MORTISE, môr'tis. *v. a.*

To cut with a mortise, to join with a mortise.

MORTMAIN, môr'mâne. *f.*

Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable.

MORTUARY, môr'thû-är-ré. *f.*

A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompence of his personal exertions and offerings not duly paid.

MOSAICK, mô-zâ'ik. *a.*

Mosaic is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours.

MOSCETTO, môs-ké'tô. *f.*

A kind of gnat exceedingly troublesome in some part of the West Indies.

MOSQUE, môsk. *f.*

A Mahometan temple.

MOSS, môs. *f.*

A plant.

To MOSS, môs. *v. a.*

To cover with moss.

MOSSINESS, môs'sé-nés. *f.*

The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

MOSY, môs'sé. *a.*

Overgrown with moss.

MOST, môst. *a.* the superlative of More. Consisting of the greatest number, consisting of the greatest quantity.

MOST, môst. *ad.*

The particle noting the superlative degree, as, the most incentive; in the greatest degree.

MOST, môst. *f.*

The greatest number; the greatest value; the greatest degree, the greatest quantity.

MOSTICK, môs'tik. *f.*

A painter's staff.

MOSTLY, môst'lé. *ad.*

For the greatest part.

MOSTWHAT, môst'hwôt. *f.*

For the most part. Not used.

MOTATION, mô-tâ'shûn. *f.*

All of moving.

MOTE, môte. *f.*

A small particle of matter, any thing proverbially little.

MOTE, môte. for Might.

Obsolete.

MOTH, môth. *f.* (467).

A small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings.

MOTHER, môth'ür. *f.* (469).

A woman that has borne a child, correlative to son or daughter; that which has produced any thing; that which has preceded in time, as, a Mother church to chapels; hysterical passion; a familiar term of address to an old woman; Mother-in-law, a husband's or wife's mother; a thick substance concreting in liquors, the legs or scum concreted.

MOTHERIER, môth'ür. *a.*

Had at a birth, native.

To MOTHER, môth'ür. *v. n.*

To gather concretion.

MOTHER OF PEARL, môth'ür-pôr'pêrl.

A kind of coarse pearl, the shell in which pearls are generated.

MOTHERHOOD, môth'ür-hôd. *f.*

The office, state, or character, of a mother.

MOTHERLESS, môth'ür-lës. *a.*

Destitute of a mother.

MOTHERLY, môth'ür-lé. *a.*

Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother.

MOTHERWORT; môth'ür-wôrt. *f.*

A plant.

MOTHERY, môth'ür-ë. *a.*

Concreted, full of concretions, dræggy, fulgent: used of liquors.

MOTHMULLEIN, môth'mul'lin. *f.*

A plant.

MOTHWORT, môth'wôrt. *f.*

An herb.

MOTHY, môth'ë. *a.*

Full of moths.

MOTION, môshûn. *f.*

The act of changing place; manner of moving the body, port, gait; change of position.

action, tendency of the mind, thought, proposal made; impulse communicated.

MOTIONLESS, môshûn-lës. *a.*

Wanting motion, being without motion.

MOTIVE, môt'iv. *a.*

Causing motion, having movement; having the power to move; having power to change place.

MOTIVE, môt'iv. *f.*

That which determines the choice, that which incites to action.

MOTLEY, môtlé. *a.*

Mingled of various colours.

MOTOR, môt'ôr. *f.*

A mover.

MOTORY, môt'ôr-ré. *a.*

Giving motion.—For the last, see Domestic.

MOTTO, môt'to. *f.*

A sentence added to a device, or prefixed to anything written.

To MOVE, môôv. *v. a.* (164).

To put out of one place into another, to put in motion; to give an impulse to; to propose, to recommend; to persuade; to prevail on the mind; to affect, to touch pathetically, to stir passion; to make angry; to conduct regularly in motion.

To MOVE, môôv. *v. n.*

To go from one place to another; to walk, to bear the body; to go forward.

MOVEABLE, môôv'â-bl. *a.*

Capable of being moved, not fixed, portable; changing the time of the year.

MOVEABLES, môôv'â-blz. *f.*

Goods, furniture, distinguished from real or immovable possessions.

MOVEABILITY, môôv'â-bl-ñes. *f.*

Mobility, possibility to be moved.

MOVELESS, môôv'lës. *a.*

Unmoved, not to be put out of the places.

MOVEMENT, môôv'mënt. *f.*

Manner of moving; motion.

MOVENT, môôv'ënt. *a.*

Moving.

MOVER, môôv'r. *f.*

The person breaking others, giving motion, something that moves, or stands not still; a propoter.

MOVING, môôv'ing. *partic.*

Pathetic, touching, affecting, pathetic.

MOVINGLY, môôv'ing-ly. *adv.*

Pathetically, in such a manner as to move the passions.

MOULD, môld. *v. t.*

A kind of coagulation or deposit, or outside of things kept motionless.

Soil, ground, in which any thing grows; matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is cast, for which any thing receives its form; cast, form.

There is an incorrect pronunciation of this and similar words, chiefly among the vulgar, which is, sounding the word *mold*, as *moold*, *bold*, *fold*, *bold*, &c.

It is often written *moold*. This sound is often heard among incorrect speakers, where there is no diphthong, as *soul'd*, *old*, *bold*, *fold*, &c., pronounced *co-old*, *bo-old*, *fo-old*, &c., while the true pronunciation of these words is nothing of the *s* or *o* in it, but is simply like *soul'd*, *old*, *cauld*, *bold*, &c. the pretenses of the verbs to *soal*, to *sole*, and to *cauld*, &c.

For there is no middle, found between *bold* and *bold*; and the words in question must either rhyme with *bowl'd* or *faul'd*; but the last is clearly the true pronunciation.

To

MOU

—nō, móve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tñb, båll; —dil; —pôånd; —tbin, THIS.

To MOULD, móld. v. n.

To contract concreted matter, to gather mould.

To MOULD, móld. v. a.

To cover with mould.

To MOULD, móld. v. a.

To form, to shape, to model; to knead, as, to mould bread.

MOULDABLE, móld'å-bl. a.

What may be moulded.

MOULDER, móld'år. f.

He who moulds.

To MOULDER, móld'dår. v. n.

To be turned to dust, to perish in dust.

To MOULDER, móld'dår. v. a

To turn to dust.

MOULDINESS, móld'dé-nës. f.

The state of being mouldy.

MOULDING, móld'ing. f.

Ornamental cavities in wood or stone.

MOULDWARP, móld'wårp. f.

A mole, a small animal that throws up the earth.

MOULDY, móld'dé. a.

Oversown with concretions.

To MOULT, mólt. v. n. (318).

To shed or change the feathers, to lose the feathers.

To MOUNCE, móñsh. v. a. (314).

To eat. Obsolete.

MOUND, móñnd. f. (313).

Any thing raised to fortify or defend. A mountain, a hill; an artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place; a part of a fan.

To MOUNT, móñnt. v. a.

To rise on high; to tower, to be built up to great elevation; to get on horseback; for amount, to rise in value.

To MOUNT, móñnt. v. a.

To rise aloft, to lift on high; to ascend, to climb; to place on horseback; to embellish with ornaments, as, to mount a gun, to put the parts of a fan together; to mount guard, to do duty and watch at any particular post; to mount a canoe, to set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MTAIN, móñtn. f. (208).

A large hill, a vast protuberance of the earth.

MTAIN, móñtn. a.

Found on the mountains.

MTAINER, móñ-th-å-ner'. f.

An inhabitant of the mountains; a savage, a freebooter, a ruffian.

MTAINOUS, móñn'ð-nås. a.

Full of mountains; large as mountains, huge, bulky; inhabiting mountains.

MTAINOUSNESS, móñn'ð-nås-nës. f.

State of being full of mountains.

MTAIN-PARSLET, móñn'ð-nås'-låt. f.

A plant.

MTAIN-ROSE, móñn'ð-nås'-røze'. f. A plant.

MTANT, móñnt'ånt. a.

Rising on high.

MTBANK, móñn'ð-bånk. f.

A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures; any boastful and false pretender.

To MTBANK, móñn'ð-bånk.

v. a. To cheat by false boasts and pretences.

MTTER, móñnt'år. f.

MOW

One that mounts.

MTNTY, móññ'té. f.

The rise of a hawk.

To MOURN, mórn. v. n. (318).

To grieve, to be sorrowful; to wear the habit of sorrow; to preserve appearance of grief.

To MOURN, mórn. v. a.

To grieve for, to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner.

MOURNER, mórn'år. f.

One that mourns, one that grieves; one who follows a funeral in black.

MOURNFUL, mórn'fül. a.

Having the appearance of sorrow; causing sorrow; sorrowful, feeling sorrow; betokening sorrow, expressive of grief.

MOURNFULLY, mórn'fül-lé. ad.

Sorrowfully, with sorrow.

MOURNFULNESS, mórn'fül-nës. f.

Sorrow, grief; show of grief, appearance of sorrow.

MOURNING, mórn'ing. f.

Lamentation, sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

MOURNINGLY, mórn'ing-lé. ad.

With the appearance of sorrowing.

MOUSE, móñse. f. plural Mice.

The smallest of all beasts, a little animal haunting houses and corn fields.

To MOUSE, móñze. v. n. (313).

To catch mice.

MOUSE-HOLE, móñse'hóle. f.

Small hole.

MOUSER, móñz'år. f.

One that hunts mice.

MOUSTAIL, móñse'tål. f.

An herb.

MOUSE-TRAP, móñse'tráp. f.

A snare or gin in which mice are taken.

MOUTH, móñth. f. (467).

The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received; the opening, that at which any thing enters, the entrance; the instrument of speaking; a speaker, the principal orator, in burlesque language; cry, voice; distortion of the mouth, wry face; down in the mouth, dejected, clouded.

To MOUTH, móñth. v. n. (467).

To speak big, to speak in a strong and loud voice, to vociferate.

To MOUTH, móñth. v. a.

To utter with a voice affectedly big; to chew, to eat; to seize in the mouth; to form by the mouth.

MOUTHED, móñth'd. a.

Furnished with a mouth.

MOUTH-FRIEND, móñth'frénd. f.

One who professes friendship without intending it.

MOUTHFUL, móñth'fül. f.

What the mouth contains at once; any proverbially small quantity.

MOUTH-HONOUR, móñth'ð-når. f.

Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.

MOUTHLESS, móñth'lös. a.

Without a mouth.

MOW, móñ. f. (323).

A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up.

To MOW, móñ. v. a. (324).

To cut with a scythe; to cut down with speed and violence.

To MOW, móñ. v. a.

To put in a mow.

MOW, móñ. f. (323).

Z z

MUC

Wry mouth, distorted face. Obsolete.

To MOWBURN, móñ'bûrn. v. n.

To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

MOWER, móñ'ur. f.

One who cuts with a scythe.

MOXA, mók'så. f.

An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.

MOYLE, móñl. f. (329).

A mule, an animal generated between the horse and the ass. Not used.

MUCH, móñsh. a.

Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.

MUCH, móñsh. ad.

In a great degree, by far; often, or long; nearly.

MUCH, móñsh. f.

A great deal, multitude in number, abundance in quantity; more than enough, a heavy service or burthen; any assignable quantity or degree; an uncommon thing, something strange; to make much of, to treat with regard, to fondle.

MUCH AT ONE, móñsh-åt-wün'. ad.

Of equal value, of equal influence.

MUCHWHAT, móñsh'whåt. ad.

Nearly. Little used.

MUCID, móñ'sid. a.

Slimy, mushy.

MUCIDNESS, móñ'sid-nës. f.

Sliminess, mushiness.

MUCILAGE, móñ se-låge. f. (90).

A slimy or viscous body, a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.

MUCILACINOUS, móñ-si-låg'jün-ås.

a. Slimy, viscous, soft with some degree of tenacity.

MUCK, mók. f.

Dung for manure of grounds; any thing low, mean, and filthy; to run a Muck, signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

To MUCK, mók. v. a.

To manure with muck, to dung.

MUCKINDER, mók'in-dår. f.

A handkerchief. Not used, except in the Provinces.

MUCKHILL, mók'hil. f.

A dunghill.

MUCKINESS, mók'ke-nës. f.

Nastiness; filth.

MUCKLE, mók'kl. a. (403).

Much. Obsolete.

MUCKSWEAT, mók'swåt. f.

Profuse sweat.

MUCKWORM, mók'wårm. f.

A worm that lives in dung; a miser, a carmudgeon.

MUCKY, mók'ké. a.

Nasty, filthy.

MUCOUS, mók'üs. a.

Slimy, viscous.

MUCOGENESS, mók'üs-nës. f.

Slime, viscosity.

MUCULENT, mók'ü-lént. a.

Viscous, slimy.

BT The vowel u, in the first syllable of this and similar words, forms a remarkable exception to the shortening power of the ante-penultimate and secondary accent; any other vowel but u, unless followed by a diphthong, would have been short. This arises from no regard to the Latin quantity in the word *Muculentus*, for the u is *Cathary*, *Mucilete*, &c., is long in English, though short in

MUL

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mét; — pine; pin; —

in the Latin *Culinaris*, *Mutilo*, &c. So that the long *u* in this and similar words is an idiom of our own pronunciation, (508) (5:1) (530).

MUCUS, mü'küs. *f.*

The viscous substance discharged at the nose; any viscous matter.

MUD, müd. *f.*

The slime at the bottom of still water; earth well moistened with water.

To MUD, müd. *v. a.*

To bury in the slime or mud; to make turbid, to pollute with dirt.

MUDDILY, müd'dé-lé. *ad.*

Turbidly, with foul mixture.

MUDDINESS, müd'dé-néz. *f.*

Turbidness, foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.

To MUDDLE, müd'dl. *v. a.* (405).

To make turbid, to foul; to make half drunk, to cloud or stupify.

MUDGY, müd'dé. *a.*

Turbid, foul with mud; impure, dark; cloudy, dull.

To MUDDY, müd'dé. *v. a.*

To make muddy, to cloud, to disturb.

MUDSUCKER, müd'sük-kür. *f.*

A sea fowl.

MUDWALL, müd'wäll. *f.*

A wall built without mortar.

MUDWALLED, müd'wäll'd. *a.* (339).

Having a mudwall.

To MUE, mü. *v. a.*

To moult, to change feathers.

MUFF, müff. *f.*

A soft cover for the hands in winter.

To MUFFLE, müff'l. *v. a.* (405).

To cover from the weather; to blindfold; to conceal, to involve.

MUFFLER, müff'l-är. *f.*

A cover for the face; a part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered.

MUFTI, müft'. *f.*

The high priest of the Mahometans.

MUG, müg. *f.*

A cup to drink out of.

MUGGY, müg'gë. *f.*

MUGGISH, müg'gish. *f.*

Moist, damp.

It is highly probable that this word is a corruption of *Murky*, which Johnson and other writers explain by dark, cloudy, &c. but Skinner tells us it is used in Lincolnshire to signify darkness, accompanied by heat; and as this temperament of the weather is commonly accompanied by moisture, the word is generally used to signify a dark, close, warm, and moist, state of the air. As this word is not very legitimately derived, it is seldom heard among the learned and polite; but as it affords us a new complex idea, and is in much use among the middle ranks of life, it seems not unworthy of being adopted.

MUGHOUSE, müg'hoüse. *f.*

An alehouse, a low house of entertainment.

MUGIENT, müj'ë-ënt. *a.*

Bellowing.

MULATTO, mü-lät'tö. *f.*

One begot between a white and a black.

MULBERRY, mül'bér-ré. *f.*

Tree and fruit.

MULCT, mülk't. *f.*

A fine, a penalty; used commonly of pecuniary penalty.

To MULCT, mülk't. *v. a.*

To punish with fine or forfeiture.

MUL

MULE, müle. *f.*

An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she-ass.

MULETEER, mü-lët-tëér'. *f.*

Mule-driver, horse-boy.

MULIEBRITY, mü-lé-ëb'r-brë-të. *f.*

Woman-hood, the correspondent to virility.

To MULL, müll. *v. a.*

To soften, as wine when burnt or softened; to heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.

MULLAR, mül'lär. *f.*

A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone.

MULLEIN, mül'lín. *f.*

A plant.

MULLET, mül'lít. *f.*

A sea fish.

MULLIGRUBS, mül'lé-grübз. *f.*

Twisting of the guts. A low word.

MULSE, mülfse. *f.*

Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULTANGULAR, mült-ång'gù-lär.

a. Many-cornered, having many corners, polygonal.

MULTANGULARLY, mült-ång'gù-lär-lé. *ad.*

Polygonally, with many corners.

MULTANGULARNESS, mült-ång'gù-lär-néz. *f.*

The state of being polygonal.

MULTICAPSULAR, mül-té-káp'shù-lär. *a.*

Divided into many partitions or cells.

MULTIFARIOUS, mül-té-fá'rë-üs. *a.*

Having great multiplicity, having different respects.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, mül-té-fá'rë-üs-lé. *ad.*

With multiplicity.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, mül-té-fá'rë-üs-néz. *f.*

Multiplied diversity.

MULTIFORM, mül'té-för'm. *a.*

Having various shapes or appearances.

MULTIFORMITY, mül-té-för'mé-té.

f. Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTILATERAL, mül-té-lät'tér-äl. *a.*

Having many sides.

MULTILOQUOUS, mül-til'lö-kwüs. *a.*

Very talkative.

MULTINOMINAL, mül-té-nóm'mé-nál. *a.*

Having many names.

MULTIPAROUS, mül-típ'på-rüs. *f.*

Bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPEDE, mül'té-péđ. *f.*

An insect with many feet.—See *Millipedes*.

MULTIPLE, mül'té-plé. *f.*

A term in arithmetic, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is the Multiple of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLICABLE, mül'té-pli-ä-bl. *a.*

Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABILITY, mül'té-pli-ä-bl-néz. *f.*

Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, mül'té-plé-kå-bl. *a.*

Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTPLICAND, mül-té-plé-kånd'. *f.*

To multiply; to increase.

MUM

f. The number to be multiplied in arithmetic.

MULTIPLICATE, mül-típ'plé-kåte.

a. (91). Consisting of more than one.

MULTIPLICATION, mül-té-plé-kå-fùn. *f.*

The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind; in arithmetic, the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased.

MULTIPLICATOR, mül-té-plé-kå-tör. *f.*

The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY, mül-té-plis'ë-té. *f.*

More than one of the same kind; state of being many.

MULTIPLICIOUS, mül-té-plish'üs. *a.*

Manifold. Obsolete.

MULTIPLIER, mül'té-pli-ür. *f.*

One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing; the multiplicator in arithmetic.

To MULTIPLY, mül'té-pli. *v. n.*

To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

To MULTIPLY, mül'té-pli. *v. n.*

To grow in number; to increase themselves.

MULTIPOTENT, mül-típ'pô-tént. *a.*

Having manifold power.

MULTIPRESENCE, mül-té-préz'ëns. *f.*

The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.—See *Omni-presence*.

MULTISILIQUOUS, mül-té-sil'ë-kwüs. *a.*

The same with corniculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.

MULTITUDE, mül'té-tüde. *f.*

Many, more than one; a great number, loosely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng, the vulgar.

MULTITUDINOUS, mül-té-tü'dé-nüs. *a.*

Having the appearance of a multitude.

MULTIVAGANT, mül-tiv'vå-gånt. *f.*

MULTIVAGOUS, mül-tiv'vå-güs. *f.*

a. That wanders or strays much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS, mül-tiv've-üs. *a.*

Having many ways, manifold.

MULTOCULAR, mült-ök'kù-lär. *a.*

Having more eyes than two.

MUM, müm. interject.

A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence, hush.

MUM, müm. *f.*

Ale brewed with wheat.

To MUMBLE, müm'bl. *v. n.* (405).

To speak inwardly, to grumble, to mutter; to speak indistinctly; to chew, to bite softly.

To MUMBLE, müm'bl. *v. a.*

To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently; to stammer over, to sputter, to utter imperfectly.

MUMBLER, müm'bl-ür. *f.*

One that speaks inarticulately, a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY, müm'bl-ing'-lé. *ad.*

With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM, müm. *v. a.*

To mask, to frolick in disguise. Obsolete.

MUMMER, müm'mür. *f.*

A masker,

MUR

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bōll; —dil; —pōund; —thīn, THIS.

A masker, one who performs frolics in a personated dress.

MUMMERY, mūm'mūr-rē. f.

Masking, frolick in masks, foolery.

MUMMY, mām'mē. f.

A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming; Mummy is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees.

To MUMP, mūmp. v. a.

To nibble, to bite quick, to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick; in cant language, to go a begging.

MUMPER, mūmp'ūr. f.

A beggar.

MUMPS, māmps. f.

Sullenness, silent anger; a disease.

To MUNCH, mānsh. v. a.

To chew by great mouthfuls.

MUNCHER, mānsh'ūr. f.

One that munches.

MUNDANE, mān'dānē. a.

Belonging to the world.

MUNDATION, mān-dā'shūn. f.

The act of clearing.

MUNDATORY, mān'dā-tōr-rē. a.

Having the power to cleanse.—For the o, see Domestick.

MUNDICK, mān'dik. f.

A kind of mascotite or semimetal found in tin mines.

MUNDIFICATION, mān-dē-fē-kā-shūn. f.

Cleansing any body.

MUNDIFICATIVE, mān-dif'fē-kā-tīv. a.

Cleansing, having the power to cleanse.

To MUNDIFY, mān'dē-fl. v. a.

To cleanse, to make clean.

MUNDIVAGANT, mān-dīv'vā-gānt. a.

Wandering through the world.

MUNDUNGUS, mān-dūng'gūs. f.

Stinking tobacco.

MUNEBARY, mān'nēr-ā-rē. a.

Having the nature of a gift.

MUNGREL, māng'grēl. f.

Any thing generated between different kinds, any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

MUNGREL, māng'grēl. a.

Generated between different natures, base-born, degenerate.

MUNICIPAL, mā-nīs'sē-pāl. a.

Belonging to a corporation.

MUNIFICENCE, mā-nīf'fē-sēnse. f.

Liberality, the act of giving.

MUNIFICENT, mā-nīf'fē-sēnt. a.

Liberal, generous.

MUNIFICENTLY, mā-nīf'fē-sēnt-lē. ad.

Liberally, generously.

MUNIMENT, mā-nē-mēnt. f.

Fortification, strong hold; support, defence. Not used.

To MUNITE, mā-nīt'. v. a.

To fortify, to strengthen. A word not in use.

MUNITION, mā-nīsh'ūn. f.

Fortification, strong hold; ammunition, materials for war.

MUNNION, mān'yān. f.

Munnions are the upright posts that divide the lights in a window frame.

MURAGE, mā'rādje. f. (90).

Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MURAL, mā'rāl. a.

Pertaining to a wall.

MUS

MURDER, mār'dūr. f.

The act of killing a man unlawfully.

To MURDER, mār'dūr. v. a.

To kill a man unlawfully; to destroy, to put an end to.

MURDERER, mār'dūr-ēr. f.

One who has shed human blood unlawfully.

MURDERESS, mār'dūr-ēs. f.

A woman that commits murder.

MURDERMENT, mār'dūr-mēnt. f.

The act of killing unlawfully.

MURDEROUS, mār'dūr-ōs. a.

Bloody, guilty of murder.

MURE, mūr. f.

A wall. Not in use.

MURENGER, mār'ren-jār. f.

An overseer of a wall.

MURIATIC, mār're-āt'tik. a.

Partaking of the taste or nature of brine.

MURK, mārk. f.

Darkness, want of light.

MURKY, mār'kē. a.

Dark, cloudy, wanting light.—See Muggy.

MURMUR, mār'mār. f.

A low continued buzzing noise; a complaint half suppressed.

To MURMUR, mār'mār. v. n.

To give a low buzzing sound; to grumble, to utter secret discontent.

MURMURER, mār'mār-rōr. f.

One who repines, a grumbler, a repiner.

MURRAIN, mār'rīn. f. (208).

The plague in cattle.

MURREY, mār're. a.

Darkly red.

MURRION, mār're-ōn. f.

A helmet, a casque.

MUSCADEL, mās'kā-dēl. f.

MUSCADINE, mās'kā-dīn. (149) f.

A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

MUSCAT, mās'kāt. f.

A delicious grape having the flavour of musk; a kind of sweet pear.

MUSCLE, mās'sl. f.

A fleshy fibrous part of an animal body, the immediate instruments of motions; a bivalve shell fish.

MUSCOSITY, mās'kōs'sē-tē. f.

Mossiness.

MUSCULAR, mās'kū-lār. a.

Performed by muscles.

MUSCULARITY, mās'kū-lār'rē-tē. f.

The state of having muscles.

MUSCULOUS, mās'kū-lōs. a.

Full of muscles, brawny; pertaining to a muscle.

MUSE, māz. f.

One of the nine sister goddesses who, in the heathen mythology, are supposed to preside over the liberal arts.

MUSE, māz. f.

Deep thought, close attention, absence of mind; the power of poetry.

To MUSE, māz. v. n.

To ponder, to study in silence; to be absent of mind; to wonder, to be amazed.

MUSEFUL, māz'fūl. a.

Deep thinking.

MUSER, māz'z. f.

One who muses, one apt to be absent of mind.

MUSEUM, māz'ē-ōm. f.

A repository of learned curiosities.

MUS

MUSHROOM, māsh'rōōm. f.

Mushrooms are, by curious naturalists, esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered; an upstart, a wretch risen from the dunghill.

MUSHROOMSTONE, māsh'rōōm-stōn. f.

A kind of fossil.

MUSICK, mā'zik. f. (400).

The science of harmonical sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony.

MUSICAL, mā'zē-kāl. a.

Harmonious, melodious, sweet sounding & belonging to music.

MUSICALLY, mā'zē-kāl-lē. ad.

Harmoniously, with sweet sound.

MUSICALNESS, mā'zē-kāl-nēs. f.

Harmony.

MUSICIAN, mā-zish'ān. f.

One skilled in harmony, one who performs upon instruments of music.

MUSK, māsk. f.

A very powerful perfume: it is procured from a kind of Indian goat.

MUSK, māsk. f.

Grape hyacinth or grape flower.

MUSKAPPLE, māsk'āp-pl. f.

A kind of apple.

MUSKCAT, māsk'āt. f.

The animal from which musk is got.

MUSKHERRY, māsk'thēr-rē. f.

A sort of cherry.

MUSKET, māsk'ēt. f.

A soldier's handgun; a male hawk of a small kind.

MUSKETEER, māsk-kē-tēr'. f.

A soldier whose weapon is his musket.

MUSKETOON, māsk-kē-tōōn. f.

A blunderbus, a short gun of a large bore.

MUSKINESS, māsk'ē-nēs. f.

The scent of musk.

MUSKMELON, māsk'mēl-lōn. f.

A fragrant melon.

MUSKEPEAR, māsk'pār. f.

A fragrant pear.

MUSKROSE, māsk'rōze. f.

A rose so called from its fragrance.

MUSKY, mās'kē. a.

Fragrant, sweet of scent.

MUSLIN, māz'līn. f.

A fine stuff made of cotton.

MUSS, mās. f. A scramble. Obsolete.

From this, perhaps, comes the vulgar word to Smooch.

MUSSITATION, mās-sē-tā'shūn. f.

Murmur, grumble.

MUSSULMAN, mās'sol-mān. f.

A Mahometan believer.

MUST, māst. verb imperfect.

To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. Must is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.

MUST, māst. f.

New wine, new wort.

To MUST, māst. v. a.

To mould, to make mouldy.

To MUST, māst. v. n.

To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHES, mās-stā'shīz. f.

Whiskers, hair on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, mās'turd. f.

A plant.

To MUSTER, mās'tür. v. n.

To assemble in order to form an army.

To MUSTER, mās'tür. v. a.

To review forces; to bring together.

MUSTER,

MUT

MYR

MYT

G (546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât ; — mè, mét ; — plne, pin ; —

MUSTER, müs'tür. *f.*

A review of a body of forces; a register of forces mustered; a collection, as a Muster of peacocks; to pass Muster, to be allowed.

MUSTER-BOOK, müs'tür-böök. *f.*

A book in which the forces are registered.

MUSTERMASTER, müs'tür-mâ-stär. *f.*

One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds.

MUSTER-ROLL, müs'tür-rol'. *f.*

A register of forces.

MUSTILY, müs-te-le. *ad.*

Mouldily.

MUSTINESS, müs-te-nës. *f.*

Mould, damp foulness.

MUSTY, müs-te. *a.*

Mouldy, spoiled with damp, moist and fetid stale; vapid dull, heavy.

MUTABILITY, mü-tâ-bil'lé-té. *f.*

Changeableness; inconstancy, change of mind.

MUTABLE, mü-tâ-bl. *a.*

Subject to change; alterable; inconstant, unsettled.

MUTABLENESS, mü-tâ-bl-nës. *f.*

Changeableness, uncertainty.

MUTATION, mü-tâ-thün. *f.*

Change, alteration.

MUTE, müte. *a.*

Silent, not vocal, not having the use of voice.

MUTE, müte. *f.*

One that has no power of speech; a letter which can make no sound.

To MUTE, müte. *v. n.*

To dung as birds.

MUTELY, müte'lé. *ad.*

Silently, not vocally.

To MUTILATE, mü-tîl-lât. *v. a.*

To deprive of some essential part.

MUTILATION, mü-tâ-la-thün. *f.*

Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.

MUTINE, mü-tîn. *f.* (140).

A mutineer. Not used.

MUTINEER, mü-tîn-nîer. *f.*

A mover of sedition.

MUTINOUS, mü-tîn-nûs. *a.*

Seditious, bely in insurrection, turbulent.

MUTINOUSLY, mü-tîn-nûs-lé. *ad.*

Seditiously; turbulently.

MUTINOUSNESS, mü-tîn-nûs-nës. *f.*

Seditiousness, turbulence.

To MUTINY, mü-tîn-né. *v. n.*

To rise against authority, to make insurrection.

MUTINY, mü-tîn-né. *f.*

Insurrection, sedition.

To MUTTER, müt'tür. *v. n.*

To grumble, to murmur.

To MUTTER, müt'tür. *v. a.*

To utter with imperfect articulation.

MUTTER, müt'tür. *f.*

Murmur, obscure utterance. Not used.

MUTTERER, müt'tür-dr. *f.*

Grumbler, murmurer.

MUTTERINGLY, müt'tür-ing-lé. *ad.*

With a low voice; indistinctly.

MUTTON, müt't'n. *f.*

The flesh of sheep dressed for food; a sheep, now only in ludicrous language.

G The o in this and similar terminations is under the same predicament as e.—See Principles, No. 103.

MUTTONFIST, müt't'n-fîst. *f.*

A hand large and red.

MUTUAL, müt'thü-äl. *a.*

Reciprocal, each acting in return or correspondence to the other.

MUTUALLY, müt'thü-äl-lé. *ad.*

Reciprocally, in return.

MUTUALITY, müt'thü-äl'lé-té. *f.*

Reciprocation.

MUZZLE, müz'zl. *f.* (405).

The mouth of any thing; a faltering for the mouth which hinders to bite.

To MUZZLE, müz'zl. *v. n.*

To bring the mouth near. Not used.

To MUZZLE, müz'zl. *v. a.*

To bind the mouth; to fondle with the mouth close. A low sense.

My, mü, or mè. pronoun possessive.

Belonging to me.

G There is a puzzling diversity to foreigners in the pronunciation of this word, and sometimes to natives, when they read, which ought to be explained. It is certain that the pronoun my, when it is contradistinguished from any other possessive pronoun, and consequently emphatical, is always pronounced with its full, open sound, rhyming with ey; but when there is no such emphasis, it falls exactly into the sound of me, the oblique case of I. Thus if I were to say, My pen is as bad as my paper, I should necessarily pronounce my like me, as in this sentence pen and paper are the emphatic words; but if I were to say, My pen is worse than yours, here my is in opposition to yours, and must, as it is emphatical, be pronounced so as to rhyme with high, nigh, &c.

MYOGRAPHY, mü-dg'grâ-fé. *f.* (116)

(187). A description of the muscles.

MYOLOGY, mü-dl'lô-jé. *f.* (116) (187)

The description and doctrine of the muscles.

MYOPY, mü'd-pé. *f.*

Shortness of sight.

MYRIAD, mü'rë-ad. *f.*

The number of ten thousand; proverbially any great number.

G It may not, perhaps, be unworthy of observation, that y, in this and the following words, is under the same predicament as i; if followed by r and a vowel, it is short i; if by r and a consonant, it becomes short e, which is the cause of the difference in the first syllable of myriad and myrmidon.—See Principles, No. 108, 109.

MYRIDON, mü'rë-dûn. *f.*

Any rude rustic, so named from the soldiers of Achilles.

MYROBALAN, mü-ro'bâ-lân, or mü-ro'bâ-lán. *f.* (187).

A kind of dried fruit resembling dates.

MYROPOLIST, mü-ro'pô-list, or mü-ro'pô-lîst. *f.* (187).

One who sells unguents.

MYRRH, mèr. *f.*

A precious kind of gum.

MYRRHINE, mèr'rin. *a.*

Belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine stone.

MYRTIFORM, mèr'té-fôrm. *f.*

Having the shape of a myrtle.

MYRTLE, mèr'tl. *f.*

A fragrant tree.

MYSELF, mè-sélf'. *f.*

An emphatic word added to I: as, I myself do it; that is, not by proxy; not another.

MYSTAGOGUE, müs'tâ-gôg. *f.* (338).

One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church reliques, and shows them to strangers.

MYSTERIAH, müs'té-ré-äk. *f.*

One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS, müs'té-ré-üs. *a.*

Inaccessible to the understanding, awfully obscure; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, müs'té-ré-üs-lé. *ad.*

In a manner above understanding, obscurely, enigmatically.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, müs'té-ré-üs-nës. *f.*

Holy obscurity; artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MYSTERIZE, müs'té-rize. *v. t.*

To explain as enigmas.

MYSTERY, müs'té-re. *f.*

Something above human intelligence, something awfully obscure; an enigma, anything artfully made difficult; a trade, a calling.

MYSTICAL, müs'tik'kl. *a.*

Sacredly obscure; involving some secret meaning, emblematical; obscure, secret.

MYSTICALLY, müs'tik'klé. *ad.*

In a manner, or by means, implying secret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, müs'tik'kl-nës. *f.*

Involution of some secret meaning.

MYTHOLOGICAL, müb'bô-lôg'je-kâl. *a.*

Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, müb'bô-lôg'je-kâl-é. *ad.*

In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, müb'bô-lô-jist. *f.*

(187). A rhetor or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

To MYTHOLOGIZE, müb'bô-lô-jize. *v. t.*

To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYTHOLOGY, müb'bô-lô-jé. *f.* (187)

System of fables.

N.

NAR

— nō, móve, nōr, nōt; — túbe, tōb, bōll; — dōll; — pōund; — thīn, THIS.

TO NAB, nāb. v. a.

To catch unexpectedly. A low word.

NADIR, nā'dür. f.

The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

NAG, nāg. f.

A small horse; a horse in familiar language.

NAIL, nāle. f.

The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons of birds and beasts; a spike of metal by which things are fastened together; a stud, a bolt; a kind of measure, two inches and a quarter; on the nail, readily, immediately, without delay.

TO NAIL, nāle. v. a.

To fixen with nails; to stud with nails.

NAILER, nālēr. f.

A nail-maker.

NAKED, nā'kēd. a.

Wanting clothes, uncovered; unarmed, defenceless; plain; evident; mere, simple.

NAKEDLY, nā'kēd-lē. ad.

Without covering; simply; merely; evidently.

NAKEDNESS, nā'kēd-nēs. f.

Nudity; want of covering; want of provision for defence; plainness; evidence.

NAME, nām. f.

The discriminative appellation of an individual; the term by which any species is distinguished; personal reputation, character; known; power delegated, as an appurtenant.

NAMELESS, nām'les. a.

Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation; one of which the name is not known; not famous.

NAMELY, nām'le. ad.

Particularly; specially.

NAMER, nā'mēr. f.

One who calls any by name.

NAMESAKE, nām'sāk. f.

One that has the same name with another.

NAP, nāp. f.

Slumber, a short sleep; down, villous substance.

TO NAP, nāp. v. n.

To sleep, to be drowsy or secure.

NAPE, nāpē. f.

The joint of the neck behind.

NAPHTHA, nāp'thā. f.

A kind of bitumen.—See *Opthalmia*.

NAPPINESS, nāp'pē-nēs. f.

The quality of having a nap.

NAPKIN, nāp'kīn. f.

Clothes used at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief.

NAPLESS, nāp'lēs. a.

Wanting nap, threadbare.

NAPPY, nāp'pē. a.

Flothy, spanny.

NARCISSUS, nār-sīs'sūs. f.

A daffodil.

NARCOTICK, nār-kōt'ik. a.

Producing torpor, or stupefaction.

NARD, nārd. f.

Spikenard: an odorous shrub.

NARE, nāre. f.

NAT

A nostril. Not in use.

NARRABLE, nār'rā-bl. a.

Capable to be told.

NARRATION, nār'rā'shūn. f.

Account, relation, history.

NARRATIVE, nār'rā-tīv. a.

Relating, giving an account; story-telling, apt to relate things past.

NARRATIVE, nār'rā-tīv. f.

A relation, an account.

NARRATIVELY, nār'rā-tīv-lē. ad.

By way of relation.

NARRATOR, nār'rā-tōr. f.

A teller, a relater.

TO NARRIFY, nār'rō-fī. v. a.

To relate, to give account of.

NARROW, nār'rō. a.

Not broad or wide; small; avaricious; contracted, ungenerous; close, vigilant, attentive.

TO NARROW, nār'rō. v. a.

To diminish with respect to breadth; to contract; to confine, to limit.

NARROWLY, nār'rō-lē. ad.

With little breadth; contrarily, without extent; closely, vigilantly; nearly, within a little; avariciously, sparingly.

NARROWNESS, nār'rō-nēs. f.

Want of breadth; want of comprehension; confined state; poverty; want of capacity.

NASAL, nāzal. a.

Belonging to the nose.

NASTY, nās'tē. a.

Dirty, filthy, sordid, nauseous; obscene.

NASTILY, nās'tē-lē. ad.

Dirty, filthy, nauseously; obscenely, grossly.

NASTINESS, nās'tē-nēs. f.

Dirt, filth; obscenity, grossness of ideas.

NATAL, nātāl. a.

Native, relating to nativity.

NATATION, nā-tā'shūn. f.

The act of swimming.

NATHLESS, nātħ-lēs'. ad.

Nevertheless. Obsolete.

NATHMORE, nātħ-mōr'. ad.

Never the more. Obsolete.

NATION, nātħ-nē. f.

A people distinguished from another people.

NATIONAL, nātħ'ūn-āl. a. (535).

Publick; general; bigoted to one's own country.

NATIONALLY, nātħ'ūn-āl-lē. ad.

With regard to the nation.

NATIONALNESS, nātħ'ūn-āl-nēs. f.

Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, nātīv. a.

Produced by nature, not artificial; natural, such as is according to nature; conferred by birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth; original.

NATIVE, nātīv. f.

One born in any place, original inhabitant; offspring.

NATIVENESS, nātīv-nēs. f.

State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, nātīv'vē-tē. f.

NAV

Birth, issue into life; state or place of being produced.

NATURAL, nāt'ūshū-rāl. a. (462).

Produced or effected by nature; illegitimate; bestowed by nature; not forced; not far-fetched, dictated by nature; tender, affectionate by nature; unaffected, according to truth and reality; opposed to violent, &c., a Natural death.

NATURAL, nāt'ūshū-rāl. f.

An idiot, a fool; native, original inhabitant; gift of nature, quality.

NATURALIST, nāt'ūshū-rāl-ist. f.

A student in physicks.

NATURALIZATION, nāt'ūshū-rāl-izā-zā'shūn. f.

The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

TO NATURALIZE, nāt'ūshū-rāl-ize. v. a.

To invest with the privileges of native subjects; to make easy like things natural.

NATURABILITY, nāt'ūshū-rāl-ibl. ad.

According to unassisted nature; without affection; spontaneously.

NATURALNESS, nāt'ūshū-rāl-nēs. f.

The state of being given or produced by nature; conformaty to truth and reality; not affected.

NATURE, nāt'ūshūr. f.

An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world; the native state or properties of any thing; the constitution of an animated body; disposition of mind; the regular course of things; the compass of natural existence; natural affection, or reverence; the state or operation of the material world; form, species.

The e is a vulgar proscription of this word as if written *nature*, which cannot be too carefully avoided. Some critics have contended, that it ought to be pronounced as if written *nātūrē*; but this pronunciation comes *so far* near to that here adopted as scarcely to be distinguishable from it. The before *y*, which is the letter long & begins with, approaches so near to *ō*, as, in the absence of accent, naturally to fall into it, in the same manner as *r* becomes *ā* in *leisure*, *pleasure*, &c. The sibilation and aspiration of *t* in this and similar words, provided they are not too coarsely pronounced, are *so far* from being a deformity to our language, by increasing the number of hissing sounds, as some have infatuated, that they are a real beauty; and by a certain coalescence and flow of sound, contribute greatly to the smooth *ss* and volubility of pronunciation. See Principles, No. 459, 460, 461, &c.

NAVAL, nā'vāl. a.

Consisting of ships; belonging to ships.

NAVE, nāvē. f.

The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves; the middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings.

NAVEL, nā'vēl. f. (102).

The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent; the middle; the interior part.

NAVELGALL, nā'vēl-gāll. f.

Navalgall is a bruise on the top of the chin of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel.

NAVELWORT,

NEA

NEC

NEG

(546). — Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ; — mē, mēt ; — pine, pīn ; —

NAVELWORT, nā'v'l-wārt. f.

An herb.

NAUGHT, nāwt. a. (213) (393).

Bad, corrupt, worthless.

NAUGHT, nāwt. f.

Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written Nought.

NAUGHTILY, nāw'tē-lē. ad.

Wickedly, corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, nāw'tē-nēs. f.

Wickedness, badness.

NAUGHTY, nāw'tē. a.

Bad, wicked, corrupt.

NAVIGABLE, nāv've-gā-bl. a.

Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

NAVIGABleness, nāv've-gā-bl-nēs.

f. Capacity to be passed in vessels.

To **NAVIGATE**, nāv've-gātē. v. n.

To sail, to pass by water.

To **NAVIGATE**, nāv've-gātē. v. a.

To pass by ships or boats.

NAVIGATION, nāv've-gātōn. f.

The act or practice of passing by water; vessels of navigation.

NAVIGATOR, nāv've-gā-tōr. f. (521)

Sailor, seaman.

NAUMACHY, nāw'mā-kē. f. (353).

A mock sea-fight.

To **NAUSEATE**, nāw'shē-ātē. v. n.

(450) (542). To grow squeamish, to turn away with disgust.

To **NAUSEATE**, nāw'shē-ātē. v. a.

To loathe, to reject with disgust; to strike with disgust.

NAUSEOUS, nāw'shūs. a.

Loathsome, disgusting.

NAUSEOUSLY, nāw'shūs-lē. ad.

Loathsomely, disgustfully.

NAUSEOUSNESS, nāw'shūs-nēs. f.

Loathfulness, quality of raising disgust.

NAUTICAL, nāw'tē-kāl. } a.

NAUTICK, nāw'tik. (213). } a.

Pertaining to sailors.

NAUTILUS, nāw'til-ūs. f.

A shell fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.

NAVY, nā've. f.

An assembly of ships, a fleet.

NAY, nā. ad.

No, an adverb of negation; not only so but more.

NAYWORD, nā'wārd. f.

The saying nay; a proverbial reproach, a bye-word.

NE, nē. ad.

Neither, and not. Obsolete.

NEAF, nēf. (227).

A fat. Obsolete.

To **NEAL**, nēlē. v. a. (227).

To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

NEAP, nēpē. a. (227).

Low, decrescent. Used only of the tide.

NEAR, nērē. prep. (227).

At no great distance from, close to, nigh.

NEAR, nērē. ad.

Almost; at hand, not far off.

NEAR, nērē. a.

Not distant, advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition; close; intimate; affecting; dear; parsimonious.

NEARLY, nērē'lē. ad.

At no great distance; closely; in a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS, nērē'nēs. f.

Closeness; alliance of blood or affection; tendency to avarice.

NEAT, nētē. f. (227).

Black cattle, oxen; a cow or ox.

NEAT, nētē. a.

Elegant, but without dignity; cleanly; pure, unadulterated.

NEATHERD, nētē'hērd. f.

A cow-keeper, one who has the care of black cattle.

NEATLY, nētē'lē. a.

Elegantly, but without dignity, sprucely; cleanly.

NEATNESS, nētē'nēs. f.

Spruceness, elegance without dignity; cleanliness.

NEB, nēb. f.

Nose, beak, mouth. Retained in the north. In Scotland, the bill of a bird.

NEBULA, nēb'bū-lā. f.

It is applied to appearances like a cloud in the human body, as to filmis upon the eyes.

NEBULOUS, nēb'bū-lūs. a.

Misty, cloudy.

NECESSARIES, nēs'sēs-sēr-īz. f.

Things not only convenient but needful.

NECESSARILY, nēs'sēs-sēr-rē-lē. ad.

Indispensably; by inevitable consequence.

NECESSARINESS, nēs'sēs-sēr-rē-nēs. f.

The state of being necessary.

NECESSARY, nēs'sēs-sēr-rē. a.

Needful, indispensably requisite; not free, impelled by fate; conclusive, decisive by inevitable consequence.

To **NECESSITATE**, nē-sēs'sē-tātē. a.

v. a. To make necessary, not to leave free.

NECESSITATION, nē-sēs'sē-tā'shān. f.

The act of making necessary, fatal compulsion.

NECESSITATED, nē-sēs'sē-tā-tēd. a.

In a state of want.

NECESSITOUS, nē-sēs'sē-tūs. a.

Pressed with poverty.

NECESSITOUSNESS, nē-sēs'sē-tūs-nēs. f.

Poverty, want, need.

NECESSITUDE, nē-sēs'sē-tūdē. f.

Want, need.

NECESSITY, nē-sēs'sē-tē. f.

Compulsion, fatality; indispensableness; want, need, poverty; things necessary for human life; cogency of argument, inevitable consequence.

NECK, nēk. f.

The part between the head and body; a long narrow part; on the neck, immediately after; to break the neck of an affair, to hinder any thing being done, or to do more than half.

NECKBEEF, nēk'bēf. f.

The coarse flesh of the Neck of cattle.

NECKCLOATH, nēk'klōth. f.

That which men wear on their neck; properly Neckcloth.

NECKLACE, nēk'lāsē. f.

An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their neck.

NECROMANCER, nēk'krō-mān-sēr.

f. An inchanter, a conjurer; one who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead.

NECROMANCY, nēk'krō-mān-sē. f.

(519). The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead; enchantment, conjuration.

NECTAR, nēk'tēr. f.

The supposed drink of the heathen gods.

NECTARED, nēk'tēr'd. a.

Tinged with nectar.

NECTAREOUS, nēk-tā'rē-ōs. a.

Resembling nectar, sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nēl.'tēr-rīn. a.

Sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nēk'tēr-in. f. (150).

A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer.

NEED, nēd. f. (246).

Exigency, pressing difficulty, necessity; want, distressful poverty; lack of any thing for use.

To **NEED**, nēd. v. a.

To want, to lack.

To **NEED**, nēd. v. n.

To be wanted, to be necessary, to have necessity of any thing.

NEEDER, nēd'ēr. f.

One that wants any thing.

NEEDFUL, nēd'ēl. a.

Necessary, indispensably requisite.

NEEDFULLY, nēd'ēl-lē. ad.

Necessarily.

NEEDLESSNESS, nēd'ēl-nēs. f.

Necessity.

NEEDILY, nēd'ēl-lē. ad.

In poverty, poorly.

NEEDINESS, nēd'ēd-nēs. f.

Want, poverty.

NEEDLE, nēd'dl. f. (405).

A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread; the small steel bar which in the mariners compass stands regularly north and south.

NEEDLE-FISH, nēd'dl-fish. f.

A kind of sea fish.

NEEDLE-FUL, nēd'dl-fūl. f.

As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEEDLEMAKER, nēd'dl-mā-kēr. f.

He who makes needles.

NEEDLEWORK, nēd'dl-wōrk. f.

The business of a sempstress; embroidery by the needle.

NEEDLESSLY, nēd'ēl-lē. ad.

Unnecessarily, without need.

NEEDLESSNESS, nēd'ēl-nēs. f.

Unnecessariness.

NEEDLESS, nēd'ēlē. a.

Unnecessary, not requisite.

NEEDMENT, nēd'mēnt. f.

Something necessary. Obsolete.

NEEDS, nēd'ēdz. ad.

Necessarily, by compulsion, indispensably.

NEEDY, nēd'dē. a.

Poor, necessitous.

NE'ER, nāre. (247).

A poetical contraction for never.

To **NEESE**, nēzē. v. n.

To sneeze. Obsolete.

NEF, nēf. f.

The body of a church.

NEFARIOUS, nē-fā'rē-ōs. a.

Wicked, abominable.

NEGATION, nē-gā'shān. f.

Denial, the contrary to affirmation; description by negative.

NEGATIVE, nēg'gā-tīv. a. (157).

Denying, contrary to affirmative; implying only the absence of something; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

NEGATIVE, nēg'gā-tīv. f.

A prop-

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—nō, móvē, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bōll; —dil; —pōund; —thin, this.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A proposition by which something is denied; a particle of denial, as, Not. | Not either, not one nor other. | Indifferent, not engaged on either side; grammar, a noun that implies no sex. |
| NEGATIVELY, nēg'gā-tiv-lē. ad. | NEOPHYTE, nē'ō-fītē. f. (156). | NEUTER, nū'tōr. f. |
| With denial, in the form of denial, not affirmatively; in form of speech implying the absence of something. | One regenerated, a convert. | One indifferent and unengaged. |
| To NEGLECT, nēg-lēkt'. v. a. | NEOTERIC, nē-ō-tēr'rik. a. | NEUTRAL, nū'trāl. a. |
| To omit by carelessness; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to postpone. | Modern, novel, late. | Indifferent, not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline. |
| NEGLECT, nēg-lēkt'. f. | NEPENTHE, nē-pēn'thē. f. | NEUTRAL, nū'trāl. f. |
| Instance of inattention; careless treatment; negligent, frequency of neglect; state of being unregarded. | A drug that drives away all pains. | One who does not act nor engage on either side. |
| NEGLECTER, nēg-lēkt'tōr. f. | NEPHEW, nēv'yū. f. | NEUTRALITY, nū-trāl'ē-tē. f. |
| One who neglects. | The son of a brother or sister. | A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil. |
| NEGLECTFUL, nēg-lēkt'fūl. a. | NEPHRITICK, nē-frīt'rik. a. | NEUTRALLY, nū'trāl-ē. ad. |
| Hedless, careless, inattentive; treating with indifference. | Belonging to the organs of urine; troubled with the stone; good against the stone. | Indifferently. |
| NEGLECTION, nēg-lēk'shōn. f. | NEPOTISM, nēp'ō-tizm. f. | NEW, nū. a. (265). |
| The state of being negligent. | Fondness for nephews. | Fresh; modern; having the effect of novelty; not habituated; renovated, repaired so as to recover the first state; fresh after any thing; not of ancient extraction. |
| NEGLECTFULLY, nēg-lēkt'fūl-lē. ad. | (53) I have differed from all our Orthoepists in the pronunciation of this word, by making the first syllable short; not because this e is short in the Latin <i>Nepos</i>, but because the antepenultimate accent of our own language, when not followed by a diphthong, naturally shortens the vowel it falls upon. (353). | NEW, nū. ad. |
| With heedless inattention. | NERVE, nērv. f. | This is used in composition for Newly. |
| NEGLECTIVE, nēg-lēk'tiv. a. | The nerves are the organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body; it is used by the poets for sinew or tendon. | NEWFANGLED, nū-fāng'gl'd. a. (359). |
| Inattentive to, or regardless of. | NERVELESS, nērv'lēs. a. | Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty. |
| NEGLIGENCE, nēg'lē-jēnsē. f. | Without strength. | NEWFANGLEDNESS, nū-fāng'gl'd-nēs. f. |
| Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly. | NERVOUS, nēr'vūs. a. | Vain and foolish love of novelty. |
| NEGIGENT, nēg'lē-jēnt. a. | Well strung, strong, vigorous; relating to the nerves, having weak or diseased nerves. | NEWEL, nū'il. f. |
| Careless, heedless, habitually inattentive. | NERVY, nēr've. a. | The compass round which the staircase is carried. |
| NEGIGENTLY, nēg'lē-jēnt-lē. ad. | Strong, vigorous. | NEWLY, nū'lē. ad. |
| Carelessly, heedlessly, without exactness. | NESCIENCE, nēsh'ē-ēnsē. f. | Freshly, lately. |
| To NEGOTIATE, nē-gō'thē-ātē. v. n. (543). To have intercourse of business, to traffick, to treat. | Ignorance, the state of not knowing. | NEWNESS, nū'nēs. f. |
| NEGOTIATION, nē-gō-shē-ā'shōn. f. | NEST, nēst. f. | Freshness, novelty, state of being new. |
| Treaty of business. | The bed formed by the bird for incubation; any place where insects are produced; an abode, place of residence, in contempt; boxes of drawers, little conveniences. | NEWS, nūz. f. |
| NEGOTIATOR, nē-gō'shē-ā-tōr. f. | NESTEGG, nēst'ēg. f. | Fresh account of any thing; papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times. |
| One employed to treat with others. | An egg left in the nest. | NEWSMONGER, nūz'māng-gōr. f. |
| NEGOTIATING, nē-gō'shē-ā-tīng. a. | To NESTLE, nēs's'l. v. n. (472). | One whose employment it is to hear and to tell news. |
| Employed in negotiation. | To settle; to lie close and snug. | NEWT, nūt. f. |
| NEGRO, nē'grō. f. | To NESTLE, nēs's'l. v. a. | Ext, small lizard. |
| A blackmoore. | To house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird her young. | NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, nū'yērz-gīft. f. |
| (57) Some speakers, but those of the very lowest order, pronounce this word as if written <i>ne-gur</i> . | NESTLING, nēst'ling. f. | Present made on the first day of the year. |
| To NEIGH, nā. v. n. | A bird taken out of the nest. | NEXT, nēkst. a. |
| To utter the voice of a horse. | NET, nēt. f. | Nearest in place; nearest in any gradation. |
| NEIGH, nā. f. | A texture woven with large interstices or meshes. | NEXT, nēkst. ad. |
| The voice of a horse. | NETHER, nēth'ēr. a. | At the time or turn immediately succeeding. |
| NEIGHBOUR, nā'bōr. f. | Lower, not upper; being in a lower place; infernal, belonging to the regions below. | NIB, nēb. f. |
| One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; any thing next or near; intimate, confident; in divinity, one partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices. | NETHERMOST, nēth'ēr-mōst. f. | The bill or beak of a bird; the point of a pen. |
| (57) For what I apprehend to be the genuine sound of the diphthong in the first syllable of this word, see <i>Fight</i> . | Lowest. | NIBBED, nibb'd. a. (359). |
| To NEIGHBOUR, nā'bōr. v. a. | NETTLE, nēt'tl. f. (405). | Having a nib. |
| To adjoin to, to confine on. Little used. | A stinging herb well known. | To NIBBLE, nib'bl. v. a. (405). |
| NEIGHBOURHOOD, nā'bōr-hōd. f. | To NETTLE, nēt'tl. v. a. | To bite by little at a time, to eat slowly; to bite as a hen does the bait. |
| Place adjoining; state of being near each other; those that live within reach of easy communication. | To sting, to irritate. | To NIBBLE, nib'bl. v. n. |
| NEIGHBOURLY, nā'bōr-lē. a. | NETWORK, nēt'wōrk. f. | To bite at; to carp at, to find fault with. |
| Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil. | Any thing resembling the work of a net. | NIBBLER, nib'bl-ēr. f. |
| NEIGHBOURLY, nā'bōr-lē. ad. | NEVER, nēv'ūr. ad. | One that bites by little at a time. |
| With social civility. | At no time; in no degree. It is much used in composition: as, Never-ending, having no end. | NICE, nīs. a. |
| NEITHER, nē'θōr. conjunct. (252) | NEVERTHELESS, nēv-ūr-thē-lēs'. ad. | Accurate in judgment to minute exactness. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. Scrupulously and minutely cautious; easily injured, delicate; formed with minute exactness; refined. |
| Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by Nor; as, Fight Neither with small Nor great. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence; as, Ye shall Not eat of it, Neither shall ye touch it. | Notwithstanding that. | NICELY, nīs'lē. ad. |
| NEITHER, nē'θōr. pronoun. | NEUROLOGY, nū-rōl'ōjē. f. | Accurately, minutely, scrupulously; delicately. |
| | A description of the nerves. | NICENESS, nīs'nēs. f. |
| | NEUROTOMY, nū-rōt'ō-mē. f. | Accuracy, minute exactness; superfluous delicacy or exactness. |
| | The anatomy of the nerves. | NICETY, |

(546). — *Fate, fár, fáll, fát; — mē, mēt; — pine, pín; —*

NICETY, ní'sé-té. *f.*

Minute accuracy; accurate performance; minute observation; subtlety; delicate management; cautious treatment; effeminate softness; Niceties, in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE, nísh. *f.*

A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NICK, ník. *f.*

Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience; a notch cut in any thing; a score, a reckoning; a winning throw.

To **NICK**, ník. *v. a.*

To hit, to touch luckily, to perform by some slight artifice; to cut in nicks or notches; to suit, as talles cut in nicks; to defeat or挫敗。

NICKNAME, ník'námé. *f.*

A name given in scoff or contempt.

To **NICKNAME**, ník'námé. *v. a.*

To call by an opprobrious appellation.

NIDE, níde. *f.*

A brood, as, a Nide of pheasants.

NIDIFICATION, níd-é-fé-ká'shún. *f.*

The act of building nests.

NIDULATION, níd-jú-lá'shún. *f.*

The time of remaining in the nest.

NEICE, níce. *f.*

The daughter of a brother or sister.

NIggARD, níg'gárd. *f.*

A miser, a curmudgeon.

NIggARD, níg'gárd. *a.*

Sordid, avaricious, parsimonious.

To **NIggARD**, níg'gárd. *v. a.*

To stint.

NIggARDISH, níg'gárd-ísh. *a.*

Having some disposition to avarice.

NIggARDLINESS, níg'gárd-lé-néss. *f.*

Avarice, sordid parsimony.

NIggARDLÝ, níg'gárd-lé. *a.*

Avaricious, sordidly parsimonious.

NIggARDNESS, níg'gárd-néss. *f.*

Avarice, sordid parsimony.

NIGH, ní. *prep.*

At no great distance from.

NIGH, ní. *ad.*

Not at a great distance; to a place near.

NIGH, ní. *a.*

Near, not distant; allied closely by blood. Not used now, the adjective Near being substituted in its place.

NIGHLY, ní'lé. *ad.*

Nearly, within a little.

NIGHNESS, ní'néss. *f.*

Nearness, proximity.

NIGHT, níte. *f.*

The time of darkness; the time from sunset to sun-rise.

NIGHTBRAWLER, níte'brawl-ér. *f.*

One who raises disturbances in the night.

NIGHTCAP, níte'káp. *f.*

A cap worn in bed, or in undress.

NIGHTCROW, níte'kró. *f.*

A bird that cries in the night.

NIGHTDEW, níte'dú. *f.*

Dew that wetts the ground in the night.

NIGHTDOG, níte'dóg. *f.*

A dog that hunts in the night.

NIGHTDRESS, níte'drés. *f.*

The dress worn at night.

NIGHTED, níte'éd. *a.*

Darkened, clouded, black.

NIGHTFARING, níte'fá-ring. *a.*

Travelling in the night.

NIGHTFIRE, níte'fíre. *f.*

Ignis fatuus; Will-a-whisp.

NIGHTFLY, níte'fli. *f.*

Moth that flies in the night.

NIGHTFOUNDERED, níte'fódn-dárd'. *f.*

Lost or distressed in the night.

NIGHTGOWN, níte'gódn. *f.*

A loose gown used for an undress.

NIGHTHAG, níte'hág. *f.*

Witch supposed to wander in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, níte'tin-gálé. *f.*

A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody, Philomel; a word of endearment.

NIGHTLY, níte'lé. *ad.*

By night, every night.

NIGHTLY, níte'lé. *a.*

Done by night, acting by night.

NIGHTMAN, níte'mán. *f.*

One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE, níte'máre. *f.*

A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast.

NIGHTPIECE, níte'péçé. *f.*

A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle-light.

NIGHTTRAIL, níte'rálé. *f.*

A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.

NIGHTRAVEN, níte-ráv'n. *f.* (103).

A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries aloud in the night.

NIGHTRULE, níte'rúle. *f.*

A tumult in the night. Not used.

NIGHTSHADE, níte'sháde. *f.*

A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-shade.

NIGHTSHINING, níte'shí-níng. *a.*

Shewing brightness in the night.

NIGHTWALK, níte'wák. *f.*

Walk in the night.

NIGHTWALKER, níte'wák-ér. *f.*

One who roves in the night upon ill designs.

NIGHTWARBLING, níte-wár'blíng. *f.*

Singing in the night.

NIGHTWARD, níte'wárd. *a.*

Approaching towards night.

NIGHTWATCH, níte'wótfh. *f.*

A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.

NIGRESCENT, ní-gré'sént. *a.* (130).

Growing black.

NIGRIFICATION, níg-re-fé-ká'shún. *f.*

(130). The act of making black.

To **NILL**, níll. *v. a.*

Not to will, to refuse. Obsolete.

To **NIM**, ním. *v. a.*

To seal. A low word.

NIMBLE, ním'bl. *a.* (405).

Quick, active, ready, speedy, lively, expeditious.

NIMBLNESS, ním'bl-néss. *f.*

Quickness, activity, speed.

NIMBLEWITTED, ním'bl-wít-tédd. *a.*

Quick, eager to speak.

NIMBLY, ním'blé. *ad.*

Quickly, speedily, actively.

NIMMER, ním'mér. *f.*

A thief, a pilferer. A low word.

NINCOMPOOP, nín'kóm-póóp. *f.*

A fool, a trifler. A low word.

NINE, níne. *f.*

One more than eight.

NINEFOLD, níne'fóld. *f.*

Nine times.

NINEPINS, níne'pínz. *f.*

A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

NINESCORE, níne'skóre. *a.*

Nine times twenty.

NINETEEN, níne'téén. *a.*

Nine and ten.

NINETEENTH, níne'té-éntb. *a.*

The ordinal of nineteen, the ninth after the tenth.

NINETY, níne'té. *a.*

Nine times ten.

NINTH, nính. *a.*

Next in order to the eighth.

NINETIETH, níne'té-itb. *a.* (279).

The tenth nine times told.

NINNY, níñ'né. *f.*

A fool, a simpleton.

NINNYHAMMER, níñ'né-hámm-márr. *f.*

A simpleton.

To **NIP**, níp. *v. a.*

To pinch off with the nails, to bite with the teeth, to cut off by any flight means; to blast, to destroy before full growth; to pinch as frost; to vex, to bite; to taunt farcically.

NIP, níp. *f.*

A pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut; a blast; a taunt, a sarcasm.

NIPPER, níp'pír. *f.*

A satirist. Not in use.

NIPPERS, níp'párs. *f.*

Small pinchers.

NIPPINGLY, níp'píng-lé. *ad.*

With bitter sarcasm.

NIPPLE, níp'pl. *f.*

The test, the dug; the office at which any animal liquor is separated.

NIPPLEWORT, níp'pl-wárt. *f.*

A very common weed.

NISI PRIUS, ní'sé-prí'ús. *f.*

In law, a judicial writ.

NIT, nít. *f.*

The egg of a louse.

NITENCY, ní'tén-sé. *f.*

Lütre, clear brightness; endeavour, spring. Not in use.

NITID, nít'tid. *a.*

Bright, shining, lustrouse.

NITRE, ní'tür. *f.* (416).

Saltpetre.

NITROUS, ní'tróz. *a.*

Impregnated with nitre.

NITRY, ní'tré. *a.*

Nitrous.

NITTY, nít'té. *a.*

Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NUEROUS, nív'ú-ðé. *a.*

Snowy.

NO, nò. *ad.*

The word of refusal; the word of denial. It sometimes strengthens a following negative: No not.

NO, DÓ. *a.*

Not any, none; No one, none, has any use.

TO NOBILITY, nób'lí'lé. *v. i.*

To make noble.

NOBILITY, nób'lí'lé-té. *f.*

Antiquity of family joined with splendour; rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns; the persons of high rank; dignity, grandeur, greatness.

NOBLE, nób'bl. *a.* (405).

Of an ancient and splendid family; worthy; illustrious;

of an exalted and splendid birth; worthy; illustrious;

of an exalted and

NOI

NON

NOR

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tōbe, tōb, bōll ; — dōl ; — pōdnd ; — tbin, THIS.

illustrious ; exalted, elevated, sublime ; magnificent, stately ; free, generous, liberal ; principal, capital ; as, the heart is one of the Noble parts.

NOBLE, nō'bl. f.

One of high rank ; a coin rated at six shillings and eight-pence.

NOBLEMAN, nō'bl-mān. f.

One who is nobled.

NOBILITY, nō'bl-nēs. f.

Greatness, worth, dignity, magnanimity ; splendour of descent.

NOBLESS, nō-blēs'. f.

Nobility. This word is not now used ; dignity, greatness ; noblemen collectively.

NOBLY, nō'blē. ad.

Of ancient and splendid extraction ; greatly ; illustriously ; grandly, splendidly.

NOBODY, nō'bōd-ē. f.

No one, not any one.

NOCENT, nō'sēnt. a.

Guilty, criminal ; hurtful, mischievous.

NOCK, nōk. f.

A slit, a nick, a notch ; the fundament. Not in use.

NOCTIDIAL, nōk-tid'yāl, or nōk-tid'jē-āl. a.

Comprising a night and day.

NOCTIFEROUS, nōk-tif'fer-ōs. a.

Bringing night.

NOCTIVAGANT, nōk-tlv'vā-gānt. a.

Wandering in the night.

NOCTUARY, nōk'thū-ā-rē. f. (461).

An account of what passes by night.

NOCTURN, nōk'tūrn. f.

An office of devotion performed in the night.

NOCTURNAL, nōk-tūr'nāl. a.

Nightly.

NOCTURNAL, nōk-tūr'nāl. f.

An instrument by which observations are made in the night.

To NOD, nōd. v. a.

To decline the head with a quick motion ; to pay a slight bow ; to bend downward with quick motion ; to be drowsy.

NOD, nōd. f.

A quick declination of the head ; a quick declination ; the motion of the head in drowsiness ; a slight obeisance.

NODATION, nō-dā'shōn. f.

The act of making knots.

NODDER, nōd'dér. f.

One who nods.

NODDLE, nōd'dl. f. (465)

A head, in contempt.

NODDY, nōd'dē. f.

A simpleton, an idiot.

NODE, nōdē. f.

A knot, a knob ; a swelling on the bone ; an intersection.

NODOSITY, nō-dōs'sē-tē. f. (466)

Complication, knot.

NODOUS, nō dōs. f.

Knotty, full of knots.

NODUL, nōd'ul. f. (467)

A small lump, a swelling.

NOGOIN, nōg'gīn. f. STATISMO

A small mug.

NOLANCE, nōlāns. f.

Hypochondriacal affection.

NOIOUS, nō'ōs. a.

Hurtful, mischievous. Not *unpleasant*.

NOISE, nōēze. f. (299).

Any kind of sound, clamorous, harsh,

ing or impudent.

To **NOISE**, nōēze. v. a.

To spread by rumour, or report.

NOISEFUL, nōēze'fūl. a.

Loud, clamorous.

NOISELESS, nōēze'lēs. a.

Silent, without sound.

NOISINESS, nōē'zē-nēs. f.

Loudness of sound.

NOISEMAKER, nōēze'mā-kēr. f.

Clamourer.

NOISOME, nōē'sōm. a.

Noxious, mischievous, unwholesome ; offensive, disgusting.

NOISOMELY, nōē'sōm-lē. ad.

With a fetid stench, with an infectious steam.

NOISOMENESS, nōē'sōm-nēs. f.

Aptness to disgust, offensiveness.

NOISY, nōē zē. a.

Sounding loud ; clamorous, turbulent.

NOLL, nōlē. f. (466).

A head, a noddle. Not used.

NOLITION, nō-lish'ōn. f.

Unwillingness.

NOMBLES, nōm'blz. f.

The entrails of a deer.

This word may be added to the Catalogue, Principles, No. 165.

NOMENCLATOR, nō-mēn-klā'tōr. f.

One who calls things or persons by their proper names.

NOMENCLATURE, nō-mēn-klā'

tshūr. f. (461).

The act of naming ; a vocabulary, a dictionary.

NOMINAL, nōm'mē-nāl. a.

Referring to names rather than to things.

NOMINALLY, nōm'mē-nāl-lē. ad.

By name, titulately.

To NOMINATE, nōm'mē-nātē. v. a.

To name, to mention by name ; to entitle ; to set down, to appoint by name.

NOMINATION, nōm'mē-nā'ʃōn. f.

The act of mentioning by name ; the power of appointing.

NOMINATIVE, nōm'mē-nā-tiv. f.

The case in Grammar that primarily designates the name of any thing.

This word, in the hurry of school pronunciation, is always heard in three syllables, as if written *Nominate* ; and this pronunciation has so generally prevailed, that making the word consist of four syllables would be stiff and pedantic. — See Clef.

NONAGE, nōn'ādje. f.

Minority, time of life before legal maturity.

NONCE, nōn'sē. f.

Purpose, intent, design. Obsolete.

NONCONFORMITY, nōn-kōn-fōrm'ītē. f.

Relief of compliance ; refusal to join in the established religion.

NONCONFORMIST, nōn-kōn-fōrm'īst

f. One who refuses to join in the established religion.

NONE, nōn. f.

Not one ; not any. — *be*

NONENTITY, nōn-ēn'tē-tē. f.

Nonexistence ; a thing not existing.

NONEXISTENCE, nōn-ēx-zē'sēnse. f.

Inexistence, state of not existing.

NONJURING, nōn-jū'ring. a.

Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NONJUROR, nōn-jū'rōr. f.

A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redbreast.

NOR, nōr. conjunct.

A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition. Nor is sometimes used in the first branch for neither ; as, I Nor love myself, Nor thee.

NORTH, nōrth. f.

The point opposite to the sun in the meridian ; the point opposite to the south.

NORTHEAST, nōrth'ēst. f.

The point between the north and east.

NORTHERLY,

One who conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refused to swear allegiance to thoſe who have succeeded him.

NONNATURALS, nōn-nāt'fshū-rāltz.

f. Any thing which is not naturally, but by accident or abuse, the cause of disease. Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. Air, diet, sleep, exercise, excretion, and the passions.

NONPAREIL, nōn-pā-rēl'. f.

Excellence unequalled ; a kind of apple ; printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NONPLUS, nōn'plūs. f.

Puzzle, inability to say or do more.

To NONPLUS, nōn'plūs. v. a.

To confound, to puzzle.

NONRESIDENCE, nōn-rēs'sē-dēnse. f.

Failure of residence.

NONRESIDENT, nōn-rēs'sē-dēnt. f.

One who neglects to live at the proper place.

NONRESISTANCE, nōn-rē-zis'tānsē.

f. The principle of not opposing the king, ready obedience to a superior.

NONSENSE, nōn'sēnsē. f.

Unmeaning or ungrammatical language ; trifles, things of no importance.

NONSENSICAL, nōn-sēn'sē-kāl. a.

Unmeaning, foolish.

NONSENSICALNESS, nōn-sēn'sē-kāl-nēs. f.

Ungrammatical jargon ; absurdity.

NONSOLVENT, nōn-sōl'vent. f.

One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLUTION, nōn-sō-lū'shōn. f.

Failure of solution.

NONSPARING, nōn-spā'ring. a.

Merciless, all-destroying. Out of use.

To NONSUIT, nōn'sūtē. v. a. (342).

To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.

NOODLE, nōd'dl. f.

A fool, a simpleton.

NOOK, nōk. f. (306).

A corner.

NOON, nōōn. f. (306).

The middle hour of the day. It is used for midnight in poetry.

NOONDAY, nōōn-dā'. f.

Mid-day.

NOONDAY, nōōn'dā'. a.

Meridional.

NOONING, nōōn'īng. f.

Repose at noon. A cant word.

NOONTIDE, nōōn'tide. f.

Mid-day.

NOOSE, nōōze. f. (437).

A running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

To NOOSE, nōōze. v. a.

To tie in a noose.

NOPE, nōpē. f.

A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redbreast.

NÒT

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NOZ

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|--|---|---|
| 67 (546). — Fâte, fâr, fall, fât; — mêt, mêt; — pîne, pîn; — | | |
| NORTHERLY , nôr' thér-lé. a. Being towards the north. | NOTCH , nôtsh. s. A nick, a hollow cut in any thing. | New, not ancient; in the civil law, appendant to the code, and of later enactment. |
| NORTHERN , nôr' thern. a. Being in the north. | TO NOTCH ; nôtsh. v. a. To cut in small hollows. | NOVEL , nôv' vél. s. A small tale; a law annexed to the code. |
| NORTHSTAR , nôrth'star. s. The polestar. | NOTCHWEED , nôtsh' wéed. t. An herb called orach. | NOVELIST , nôv' vél-tist. s. Innovator, assertor of novelty; a writer of novels. |
| NORTHWARD , nôrth' wârd. } ad. NORTHWARDS , nôrth' wârdz. } ad. Towards the north. | NOTE , note. s. Mark, token; notice, heed; reputation, consequence; account, information, intelligence; tune, voice; single sound in musick; state of being observed; short hint; a small letter; a paper given in confession of a debt; heads of a subject; explanatory annotation. | NOVELTY , nôv' vél-té. s. Newness, state of being unknown to former times. |
| NORTHWEST , nôrth' wést. s. The point between the north and west. | TO NOTE , note. v. a. To observe, to remark, to heed; to attend; to set down; to charge with a crime; in musick, to set down the notes of a tune. | NOVEMBER , nô-vém'bér. s. The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March. |
| NORTHWIND , nôrth' wînd. s. The wind that blows from the north.—See <i>Wind</i> . | NOTEBOOK , note'bôök. s. A book in which notes and memorandums are set down. | NOVENARY , nôv' èn-à-ré. s. Number of nine. |
| NOSE , nôze. s. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the eminency of the brain; scent, sagacity; to lead by the Nose, to drag by force, as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly; to thrust one's nose into the affairs of other, to be a busy body; to put one's Nose out of joint, to put one out of the affections of another. | NOTED , nô'téd. part. a. Remarkable, eminent, celebrated, egregious. | <i>¶</i> I have followed Dr. Johnson and Estick in the accentuation of this word rather than Mr. Sheridan, who prefers the first vowel long, and places the accent on the second syllable. |
| TO NOSE , nôze. v. a. To scent, to smell; to face, to oppose. | NOTER , nô'tôr. s. He who takes notice. | NOVERCAL , nô-vér' kál. a. Having the manner of a step-mother. |
| TO NOSE , nôze. v. n. To look big, to bluster. Not used. | NOTHING , nôth' îng. s. (165). Non-entity; not any thing, no particular thing; no other thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, no use; no possession or fortune; no difficulty, no trouble; a thing of no proportion; trifle, something of no consideration; to make nothing of, to do with ease, to make no difficulty of; to fail in an attempt, to do ineffectually. | NOUGHT , nåwt. s. (319) (393). Not any thing, nothing; to set at Nought, not to value, to slight. |
| NOSEBLEED , nôze' bled. s. A kind of herb. | NOTHINGNESS , nôth' îng-nés. s. Non-existence; thing of no value. | NOVICE , nô-vîs. s. (342). One not acquainted with any thing, a fresh man; one who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow. |
| NOSEGAY , nôze' gâ. s. A posie, a bunch of flowers. | NOTICE , nô'tis. s. (142). Remark, heed, observation, regard; information, intelligence given or received. | NOVITIATE , nô-vîsh' è-âté. s. The state of a novice, the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken. |
| NOSELESS , nôze' lës. a. Wanting a nose. | NOTIFICATION , nô-té-fé-kâ' shûn. s. The act of making known. | NOVITY , nôv' è-té. s. Newness, novelty. |
| NOSESMART , nôze' smârt. s. The herb cresses. | TO NOTIFY , nô'té-fl. v. a. To declare, to make known. | NOUN , nôùn. s. (312). The name of any thing in grammar. |
| NOSLE , nôz' zl. s. The extremity of a thing, as the Nosle of a pair of bellows. | NOTION , nô' shûn. s. Thought, representation of any thing formed by the mind; sentiment, opinion. | TO NOURISH , nôr' rish. v. a. (314). To increase or support by food; to support, to maintain; to encourage, to foment; to train, or educate; to promote growth or strength, as food. |
| <i>¶</i> As this word is invariably pronounced with the o short, Dr. Johnson's spelling is as absurd here as in <i>Codle</i> , which see. | NOTIONAL , nô' shûn-âl. a. Imaginary, ideal; dealing in ideas, not realities. | NOURISHABLE , nôr' rish-â-bl. a. Susceptive of nourishment. |
| NOSOLOGY , nô-zô'lô-jé. s. Doctrine of diseases. | NOTIONALITY , nô-shûn-âl' lè-té. s. Empty, ungrounded opinion. | NOURISHER , nôr' rish-dr. s. The person or thing that nourishes. |
| NOSONOVIETICK , nô-sô-pôd-é-tik. a. Producing diseases. | NOTIONALLY , nô' shûn-âl-lé. ad. In idea, mentally. | NOURISHMENT , nôr' rish-mént. s. That which is given or received in order to the support or increase of growth or strength, food, sustenance. |
| NOSTRIL , nôs' strîl. s. The cavity in the nose. | NOTORIETY , nô-tô-rî' è-té. s. Publick knowledge, publick exposute. | NOW , nôd. ad. (322). At this time, at the time present; a little while ago. It is sometimes a particle of conection; as, if this be true, he is guilty; Now this is true, therefore he is guilty. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech; now and then, at one time and another, uncertainly. |
| NOSTRUM , nôs' trûm. s. A medicine hot yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand. | NOTORIOUS , nô-tô'rî-ñs. a. Publicly known, evident to the world; known to disadvantage. | NOW , nôd. s. Present moment. |
| NOT , nôt. ad. The particle of negation or refusal; it denotes cessation or extinction. No more. | NOTORIOUSLY , nô-tô'rî-ñs-lé. ad. Publicly, evidently. | NOWADAYS , nôu' à-dâz. ad. In the present age. |
| NOTABLE , nô'tâ-bl, or nôt'â-bl. a. Remarkable, memorable, observable; careful, bustling. | NOTORIOUSNESS , nô-tô'rî-ñs-nés. s. Publick fame. | NOWHERE , nô' hwâre.. ad.. Not in any place. |
| <i>¶</i> When this word signifies remarkable, it ought to be pronounced in the first manner; and when it means careful or bustling, in the last. The adverb follows the same analogy; nor ought this useful distinction to be neglected. | NOTWHEAT , nôt' whéte. s. A kind of wheat unbearded. | NOWISE , nô' wîze. s. Not any manner or degree. |
| NOTABleness , nô'tâ-bl-nés. s. Appearance of busyness. | NOTWITHSTANDING , nôt-wîth-stand'îng. conj. Without hindrance or obstruction from; although; nevertheless, however. | <i>¶</i> This word, says Dr. Johnson, is commonly written and spoken by ignorant barbarians <i>Neways</i> . |
| NOTABLY , nô'tâ-blé, or nôt'â-blé. ad. Memorably, remarkably; with consequence, with thew of importance. | NOTUS , nô'tûs. s. The south wind. | NOXIOUS , nôk' shûs. a. Hurtful, harmful, baneful; guilty, criminal. |
| NOTARIAL , nô-tâ'rî-âl. a. Taken by a notary. | NOVATION , nô-vâ' shûn. s. The introduction of something new. | NOXIOUSNESS , nôk' shûs-nés. s. Hurtfulness, infidelity. |
| NOTARY , nô'tâ-ré. s. An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick. | NOVATOR , nô-vâ'tôr. s. (521). The introducer of something new. | NOXIOUSLY , nôk' shûs-lé. ad. Hurtfully, perniciously. |
| NOTATION , nô-tâ' shûn. s. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, as by figures or letters; meaning, signification. | NOVEL , nôv' vél. a. (102). | NOZLE , nôz' zl. s. |

NUM

NUR

NYM

— nō, móve, nōr, nōt ; — túbe, tób, báll ; — óil ; — pôund ; — thin, this.

The nose, the snout, the end.

(2) This word, by being written with *z*, is rather more correct than *nose*; but both of them are radically defective—See *Code*.

NUBIFEROUS, nù'bil'fér-ús. a.

Bringing clouds.

TO NUBILATE, nù'bil-át. v. a.
To cloud.

NUBILE, nù'bil. a. (140).

Marriageable, fit for marriage.

NUCIFEROUS, nù-sif'fér-ús. a.

Nutbearing.

NUCLEUS, nù'klé-ús. s.

A kernel, any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

NUDATION, nù-dá'shún. s.

The act of making bare or naked.

NUDITY, nù'dé-té. s.

Naked parts.

NUGACITY, nù-gás'sé-té. s.

Futility, trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGATION, nù-gá'shún. s.

The act or practice of trifling.

NUGATORY, nù'gá-túr-é. a.

Trifling, futile.—For the *a*, see *Dongeflick*.

NUISANCE, nù'sánse. f. (342).

Something noxious or offensive; in law, something that inconveniences the neighbourhood.

TO NULL, nôl. v. a.

To annul, to annihilate.

NULLIETY, nôl-lé-bl'í-té. s.

The state of being nowhere.

TO NULLIFY, nôl-lé-fl. v. a. (183).

To annul, to make void.

NULLITY, nôl'lé-té. s.

Want of force or efficacy; want of existence.

NUMB, nôm. a. (347).

Torpid, chill, motionless; producing chillness, benumbing.

TO NUMB, nôm. v. a.

To make torpid, to deaden, to stupify.

NUMBEDNESS, nôm'éd-né. s.

Interruption of sensation.

TO NUMBER, nôm'bûr. v. a.

To count, to tell, to reckon how many; to reckon as one of the same kind.

NUMBER, nôm'bûr. s.

The species of quantity by which it is computed how many; any particular aggregate of units, as Even or Odd; many, more than one; multitude that may be counted; comparative multitude; aggregated multitude; harmony; verses, poetry; in the noun it is the variation or change of termination to signify a Number more than one.

NUMBERER, nôm'bûr-ér. s.

He who numbers.

NUMBERLESS, nôm'bûr-lé. s. a.

Innumerable, more than can be reckoned.

NUMBLES, nôm'blz. s.

The entrails of a deer.

NUMBNES, nôm'né. s. (347).

Torpor, deadness, stupefaction.

NUMERABLE, nû'mér-á-bl. a.

Capable to be numbered.

NUMERAL, nû'mér-ál. a.

Relating to number, consisting of number.

NUMERALLY, nû'mér-ál-lé. ad.

According to number.

NUMERARY, nû'mér-á-ré. a.

Any thing belonging to a certain number.

NUMERATION, nû'mér-á'shún. s.

The art of numbering; the rule of arithmetic which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERATOR, nû'mér-á-tûr. s. (521)

He that numbers; that number which serves as the common measure to others.

NUMERICAL, nû'mér'rík-ál. a.

Numerical, denoting number; the same not only in kind or species, but number.

NUMERICALLY, nû'mér'rík-ál-é.

ad. Respecting numbers in number.

NUMERIST, nû'mér-ríst. s.

One that deals in numbers.

NUMEROSE, nû'mér-rôs'sé-té. s.

Number, the state of being numerous; harmony, numerous flow.

NUMEROUS, nû'mér-rôs. a.

Containing many, consisting of many; not few; harmonious, consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious, musical.

NUMEROUSNESS, nû'mér-rôs-né. f.

The quality of being numerous; harmony, musicalness.

NUMBERS, nûm'mâ-ré. a.

Relating to money.

NUMSKULL, nûm'şkûl. s.

A dunce, a dolt, a blockhead; the head, in burlesque.

NUMSKULLED, nûm'şkûl'd. a.

Dull, stupid, dolish.

NUN, nûn. s.

A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world.

NUNCIATURE, nûn'shè-á-tûr. s.

The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO, nûn'shè-ó. f. (357).

A messenger, one that brings tidings; a kind of spiritual envoy from the pope.

NUNCHION, nûn'tshún.

A piece of viands eaten between meals.

NUNCUPATIVE, nûn-kú'pâ-tív.

NUNCUPATORY, nûn-kú'pâ-tûr-ré. a.

Publiquely or solemnly declaratory, verbally pronounced.

(2) Dr. Johnson has very improperly accented these two words upon the third syllable, but Dr. Ash and Mr. Sheridan more correctly on the second.

NUNNERY, nûn'nér-ré. s.

A house of nuns, of women dedicated to the severer duties of religion.

NUPTIAL, nûp'şhâl. a.

Pertaining to marriage.

NUPTIALS, nûp'şhâlz. s.

Marriage.

NURSE, nûrse. s.

A woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has care of a sick person; one who breeds, educates, or protects; an old woman in contempt; the state of being nursed.

TO NURSE, nûrse. v. a.

To bring up a child not one's own; to bring up any thing young; to feed, to keep, to maintain; to tend the sick; to pamper, to foment, to encourage.

NURSER, nûr'sér. s.

One that nurses; a promoter, a fomenter.

NURSERY, nûr'sür-ré. s.

The act or office of nursing; that which is the object of a nurse's care; a plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground; place where young children are nursed and brought up; the place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up.

NURSLING, nûrs'líng. s.

One nursed up; a fondling.

NURTURE, nûr'tshûre. f. (461).

Food, diet; education, institution.

TO NURTURE, nûr'tshûre. v. a.

To educate, to train, to bring up; to Nurture up, to bring by care and food to maturity.

TO NUSTLE, nûs's'l. v. a. (472).

To fondle to cherish.

NUT, nût. s.

The fruit of certain trees, it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell; a small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

NUTBROWN, nût'brôðn. a.

Brown like a nut kept long.

NUTCRACKERS, nût'krâk-kârkz. f.

An instrument used to break nuts.

NUTGALL, nût'gâll. f.

Excrecence of an oak.

NUTHATCH, nût'hâtsh.

NUTJOBBER, nût'jôb-bâr. f.

NUTPECKER, nût'pêk-kûr. f.

A bird.

NUTHOOK, nût'hôôk. s.

A stick with a hook at the end.

NUTMEG, nût'még. f.

The musked nut, a kind of spice imported from the East Indies.

NUTSHELL, nût'fhéł. f.

The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut.

NUTTREE, nût'tréé. s.

A tree that bears nuts, a hazel.

NUTRIFICATION, nû-tré-fâ-kâ'shún.

f. Manner of feeding or being fed.

NUTRIMENT, nû-tré-mént. s.

Food, aliment.

NUTRIMENTAL, nû-tré-mén'tál. a.

Having the qualities of food.

NUTRITION, nû-trish'ün. f.

The act or quality of nourishing.

NUTRITIOUS, nû-trish'üs. a.

Having the quality of nourishing.

NUTRITIVE, nû'tré-tív. a. (158).

Nourishing, nutrimental.

NUTRITUDE, nû'tré-tûr. s.

The power of nourishing.

TO NUZZLE, nûz'zl. v. a.

To nurse, to fester; to go with the nose down like a hog.

NYMPH, nimf. f. (413).

A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; a country girl; a lady, in poetry.

O.

OBD

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OBJ

O (546). — *Fate, fair, fall, fat; — mē, mēt; — pine, pīn;* —

O, *ō*. (161).

O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. **O** is used by Shakespeare for a circle or oval, as, Within this wooden **O**.

OAF, ōfē. f. (295).

A changeling, a foolish child left by the fairies; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

OAFISH, ōfē'īsh. a.

Stupid, dull, doltish.

OAFISHNESS, ōfē'īsh-nēs. f.

Stupidity; dulness.

OAK, ōk. f. (295).

A well-known timber tree; the wood of the tree.

OAKAPPLE, ōk'āpl. f.

A kind of spiny excrescence on the oak.

OAKEN, ō'k'n. a.

Made of oak, gathered from oak.

OAKENPIN, ō'k'n-pīn. f.

An apple.

OAKUM, ōk'ūm. f.

Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp.

OAR, ōr. f. (295).

A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water.

To OAR, ōr. v. n.

To row.

To OAR, ōr. v. a.

To impel by rowing.

OARY, ō're. a.

Having the form or use of oars.

OATCAKE, ōtē'kākē. f. (295).

Cake made of the meal of oats.

OATEN, ō't'n. a. (103).

Made of oats, bearing oats.

OATH, ōth. f. (295).

An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

OATHBREAKING, ōth'brā-kīng. f.

Perjury, the violation of an oath.

OATMALT, ōtē'mālt. f.

Malt made of oats.

OATMEAL, ōt'mēl. f. (295).

Flour made by grinding oats.

OATS, ōtēs. f.

A grain with which horses and other animals are fed.

OATHHISTLE, ōtē'thīs-s'l. f.

An herb.

OBAMBULATION, ōb-ām-bū-lā'shūn. f.

The act of walking about.

To OBDUCE, ōb-dūs'. v. a.

To draw over as a covering.

OBDUCTION, ōb-dū'shūn. f.

The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDURACY, ōb'jū-rā-sē, or ōb-dū'rā-sē. f.

Inflexible wickedness, impenitence, hardness of heart.

Though we most frequently hear *obdurate* with the accent on the second syllable, yet less frequently, I imagine, is *obduracy* so pronounced. This seems to follow the example of *accuracy, procuracy, &c.* in throwing the

accent on the first syllable. As there are some terminations which seem to attract the accent to the latter syllables, as *ator, end, &c.* as *spectator, observator, &c.* *comprehend, apprehend, &c.* so there are others that seem to repel it to the beginning of the word, as *ary, acy, &c.* as *efficacy, optimacy, contumacy, &c.* *salutary, tributary, adversary, &c.* The word in question seems to be of the latter class, and therefore more analogically pronounced with the accent on the first than on the second syllable.—See *Obdurate*.

OBDURATE, ōb'jū-rāt, or ōb-dū'rāt. a. (91).

Hard of heart, inflexibly obstinate in ill, hardened; firm, stubborn; harsh, rugged.

This word is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ali, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry; and on the first by Bailey, Entick, and W. Johnson. Mr. Scott accents it either on the first or second, but gives the preference to the latter. The Poets are decidedly in favour of the penultimate accent; and when the usage of poetry does not contradict any plain analogy of profaic pronunciation, it certainly has a respectable authority. The verb to *indurate* is a word of exactly the same form, and has the same derivation; and yet Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan place the accent on the first syllable: and my observation fails me if there is not a strong propensity in custom to place the accent on the first syllable of the word in question. This propensity, as there is a plain analogy in favour of it, ought, in my opinion, to be indulged. To *indurate* is a verb, derived from the Latin *induro*, forming its participle in *atus*; and words of this kind are generally anglicised by the termination *ate*, and have the accent at least as high as the antepenultimate: thus from *depuro, propago, defolo, &c.* are formed to *depurate, to propagate, to defoliate, &c.*; and, without recurring to the Latin *induratus*, we form the regular participle *indurated* from the verb to *indurate*. But though there is the Latin verb *obdure*, we do not form an English verb from it in *ate* as in the former case, but derive the adjective *obduratus* from the Latin participial adjective *obduratus*; and no analogy can be more uniform than that of removing the accent two syllables higher than in the original: thus *desperate, profligate, and defecate*, have the accent on the first syllable; and *desperatus, profligatus, and defecatus*, on the third. Agreeably, therefore, to every analogy of derivation, *obdurate* ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and as poets have adopted the other accentuation, we must, as in *medioval*, and some other words, admit of a poetical and a profaic pronunciation rather than cross to clear an analogy in favour of poetry; which is so frequently at variance with prose, and sometimes with itself.

OBDURATELY, ōb'jū-rāt-lē. ad.

Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OBDURATENESS, ōb'jū-rāt-nēs. f.

Stubbornness, inflexibility, impenitence.

OBDURATION, ōb'jū-rā'shūn. f.

Hardness of heart.

OBDURED, ōb-dür'd'. a.
Hardened, inflexible.

OBEDIENCE, ō-bē'jē-ēnse. f. (293) (376). Obsequiousness, submission to authority.

The *o* which forms the first syllable of this word, though not under the accent, may occasionally be pronounced as long and open as the *o* in *oval, ever, &c.*; and though in rapid pronunciation it admits of a short obscure sound, common to some of the other vowels when unaccented, yet its radical sound, or that which it acquires on the least distinctness or solemnity, is undoubtedly the long open *o* before mentioned. This is that fugitive pronunciation which has no existence but in the ear, and can hardly be expressed to the eye by a correspondent sound, we perceive very little difference in the sound of the initial vowels of *about, upbraid, and obedience*; yet the moment we dwell with the least distinctness on these letters, the *a* in *about* verges to the *a* in *father*; the *u* has the short sound we hear in the preposition *up*; and the *o* in *obedience* becomes open, as the first sound of that letter in the alphabet. The same may be observed of the *o* in *opaque, opinion, and every initial o ending a syllable immediately before the accent*.—See *Principles*, No. 544.

OBEDIENT, ō-bē'jē-ēnt. a.

Submissive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition, obsequious.

OBEDIENTIAL, ō-bē'jē-ēn'īshāl. a.
According to the rule of obedience.**OBEIDENTLY, ō-bē'jē-ēnt-lē. ad.**
With obedience.**OBEISANCE, ō-bē'sānsē. f. (250).**
A bow, a courtesy, an *act* of reverence.**OBELISK, ōb'ē-līsk. f.**

A magnificent high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees.

OBEQUITATION, ōb'ē-k-kwē-tā'shūn. f.
The act of riding about.**OBERRATION, ōb-ēr-rā'shūn. f.**
The act of wandering about.**OBESB, ō-bēs'. a.**

Fat, loaded with flesh.

OBESENESS, ō-bēsē'nēs. } f.**OBESEITY, ō-bēs'ē-tē. } f.**

Morbid fatness.

To OBEY, ō-hā'. v. a.

To pay submission to, to comply with, from reverence to authority.

OBJEET, ōb'jēkt. f. (492).

That about which any power or faculty is employed; something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

To OBJEET, ōb'jēkt'. v. a.

To oppose, to present in opposition; to propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse.

OBJECTION, ōb-jēk'shūn. f.

The act of presenting any thing in opposition; adverse argument; fault found.

OBJECTIVE, ōb-jēk'tiv. a.

Belonging to the object, contained in the object;

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bāll; —ōil; —pōund; —tbin, this.

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| object; made an object, proposed as an object. | Forgetfulness, cessation of remembrance; amnesty, general pardon of crimes in a state. | Respect, ceremonial reverence; religious rite; attentive practice; rule of practice; observation, attention; obedient regard. |
| OBJECTIVELY , ôb-jēk'tiv-lé. a. In manner of an object. | OBLIVIOUS , ô-bliv'vē-üs. a. Causing forgetfulness. | OBSERVANT , ôb-zér'vānt. a. Attentive, diligent, watchful; respectfully attentive; meekly dutiful, submissive. |
| OBJECTIVENESS , ôb-jēk'tiv-nēs. f. The state of being an object. | OBLONG , ôb'lōng. a. Longer than broad. | OBSERVATION , ôb-zér-vā'shōn. f. The act of observing, noting, or remarking; notion gained by observing, note, remark. |
| OBJECTOR , ôb-jēk'tür. f. One who offers objections. | OBLONGLY , ôb'lōng-lé. ad. In an oblong direction. | OBSERVATOR , ôb-zér-vā'tdr. f. (251). One that observes, a reporter. |
| OBIT , ôb'it. f. Funeral obsequies. | OBLONGNESS , ôb'lōng-nēs. f. The state of being oblong. | OBSERVATORY , ôb-zér-vā-tür-ré. f. A place built for astronomical observation. |
| To OBJURGATE , ôb-jūr'gāt. v. a. To chide, to reprove. | OBLOQUY , ôb'lō-kwē. f. (345). Censurous speech, blame, flattery; cause of reproach, disgrace. | To OBSERVE , ôb-zēr'v. v. a. To watch, to regard attentively; to find by attention, to note; to regard or keep religiously; to obey, to follow. |
| OBJURATION , ôb-jūr-gā'shōn. f. Reproof, reprehension. | OBMUTESCENCE , ôb-mū-tēs'sēns. f. Loss of speech. | To OBSERVE , ôb-zēr'v. v. n. To be attentive; to make a remark. |
| OBJURGATORY , ôb-jūr-gā'tür-ē. a. Reprehensory, chiding.—For the last <i>o</i> , see <i>Domeickick</i> . | OBNOXIOUS , ôb-nōk'shūs. a. Subject; liable to punishment; liable, exposed. | OBSERVER , ôb-zēr'vür. f. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; one who looks on, the beholder; one who keeps any law or custom or practice. |
| OBLATE , ôb-lāt'. a. Flated at the poles. Used of a spheroid. | OBNOXIOUSNESS , ôb-nōk'shūs-nēs. f. Subjection, liability to punishment. | OBSERVINGLY , ôb-zér'vīng-lé. ad. Attentively, carefully. |
| OBULATION , ôb-lā'thūn. f. An offering, a sacrifice. | OBNOXIOUSLY , ôb-nōk'shūs-lé. ad. In a state of subjection, in the state of one liable to punishment. | OSESSION , ôb-sēsh'ün. f. The act of besieging. |
| OBLECTATION , ôb-lēk-tā'shōn. f. Delight, pleasure. | To OBNUBILATE , ôb-nū'bē-lāt. v. a. To cloud, to obscure. | OSSIDIONAL , ôb-sid'ē-ān-äl, or ôb-sid'jē-ān-äl. a. (293). Belonging to a siege. |
| To OBLIGATE , ôb'lē-gāt. v. a. To bind by contract or duty. | OBOLE , ôb'ole. f. In pharmacy, twelve grains. | OBSELETE , ôb'sō-lēt'. a. Worn out of use, disused, unfashionable. |
| OBLIGATION , ôb-lē-gā'shōn. f. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds any man to some performance; favour by which one is bound to gratitude. | OBRENTION , ôb-rēp'shōn. f. The act of creeping on. | OBSOLETENESS , ôb'sō-lētē-nēs. f. State of being worn out of use, unfashionableness. |
| OBLIGATORY , ôb'lē-gā'tür-ē. a. Imposing an obligation, binding, coercive. | OBSCENE , ôb-sēen'. a. Immodest, not agreeable to chastity of mind; offensive, disgusting; inauspicious, ill omened. | OBSTACLE , ôb'stā-kl. f. Something opposed, hindrance, obstruction. |
| To OBLIGE , { ô-blidje'. { ô-blēdje'. v. a. To bind, to impose obligation, to compel to something; to lay obligations of gratitude; to please, to gratify. See Principles, No. 111. | OBSCENELY , ôb-sēen'lē. ad. In an impure and unchaste manner. | OBSTETRICATION , ôb-stēt-trē-kā' shōn. f. The office of a midwife. |
| OBLIGEE , ôb-lē-jē'. f. The person bound by a legal or written contract. | OBSCENENESS , ôb-sēen'nēs. } f. | OBSTETRICK , ôb-stēt'trīk. a. Midwifish, befitting a midwife, doing the midwife's office. |
| OBBLIGEMENT , ô-blidje'mēnt, or ô-blēdje'mēnt. f. Obligation. | OBSCENITY , ôb-sēn'nē-tē. } f. Impurity of thought or language, unchastity, lewdness. | OBSTINACY , ôb-stē-nā-sē. f. Stubbornness, contumacy, persistency. |
| OBLIGER , ô-bli'jür, or ô-blēe'jür. f. He who binds by contract. | OBSCURATION , ôb-skū-rā'shōn. f. The act of darkening; a state of being darkened. | OBSTINATE , ôb-stē-nāt'. a. (91). Stubborn, contumacious, fixed in resolution. |
| OBLIGING , ô-bli'jing, or ô-blēe'jing. part. a. Civil, complaisant, respectful, engaging. | OBSCURE , ôb-skūr'. a. Dark, unenlightened, gloomy, hindering sight; living in the dark; abstruse, difficult; not noted. | OBSTINATELY , ôb-stē-nātē-lē. ad. Stubbornly, inflexibly. |
| OBLIGINGLY , ô-bli'jing-lē, or ô-blēe'jing-lē. ad. Civilly, complaisantly. | To OBSCURE , ôb-skūr'. v. a. To darken, to make dark; to make less visible; to make less intelligible; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious. | OBSTINATENESS , ôb-stē-nātē-nēs. f.. Stubbornness. |
| OBLIGINGNESS , ô-bli'jing-nēs, or ô-blēe'jing-nēs. f. Obligation, force; civility, complaisance. | OBSCURELY , ôb-skūr'lē. ad. Not brightly, nor luminously; out of sight, privately; not clearly, not plainly. | OBSTIPATION , ôb-stē-pā'shōn. f. The act of stopping up any passage. |
| OBLIQUATION , ôb-lē-kwā'shōn. f. Declination from perpendicularity, obliquity. | OBSCURITY , ôb-skū'rē-tē. } f. Darkness, want of light; unnoticed state, privacy; darkness of meaning. | OBSTREPEROUS , ôb-strēp'pēr-üs. a. Loud, clamorous, turbulent. |
| OBLIQUE , ôb-like'. a. (158) (415). Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not direct, used of sense; in grammar, any case in nouns except the nominative. | OBSECRATION , ôb-sē-kra'shōn. f. Intreaty, supplication. | OBSTREPEROUSLY , ôb-strēp'pēr-rās-lē. ad. Loudly, clamorously. |
| OBLIQUELY , ôb-like'lē. ad. Not directly, not perpendicularly; not in the immediate or direct meaning. | OBSEQUIES , ôb-sē-kwīz. f. Funeral rites, funeral solemnities. It is found in the singular, but not much used. | OBSTRUCTION , ôb-strīk'shōn. f. Obligation, bond. |
| OBLIQUENESS , ôb-like'nēs. } f. | OBSEQUIOUS , ôb-sē'kwē-üs. a. Obedient, compliant, not resisting; in Shakespeare, funeral. | To OBSTRUCT , ôb-strūkt'. v. a. To hinder, to be in the way of, to block up; to bar; to oppose, to retard. |
| OBLIQUITY , ôb-līk'wē-tē. } f. Deviation from physical rectitude, deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude. | OBSEQUIOUSLY , ôb-sē'kwē-üs-lē. ad. Obediently, with compliance; in Shakespeare it signifies, with funeral rites. | OBSTRUCTER , ôb-strūkt'ür. f. One that hinders or opposes. |
| To OBLITERATE , ôb-līt'tēr-rāt. v. a. To efface any thing written; to wear out, to destroy, to efface. | OBSEQUITIOUSNESS , ôb-sē'kwē-üs-nēs f. Obedience, compliance. | OBSTRUCTION , ôb-strīk'shōn. f. Hindrance, difficulty; obstacle, impediment, confinement; in physic, the blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. |
| OBLITERATION , ôb-līt-tēr-rā'shōn. f. Effacement, extinction. | OBSEVABLE , ôb-zēr'vā-bl. a. Remarkable, eminent. | OBSTRUCTIVE , |
| OBLIVION , ô-blīv'vē-ün. f. | OBSEVABLY , ôb-zēr'vā-blē. ad. In a manner worthy of note. | |
| | OBSEVANCE , ôb-zēr'vāns. f. | |

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| (546). — FATE , fär, fall, fät; — mé, mét; — PINE , pín; — | |
| OBSSTRUCTIVE , ób-strök'tiv. a. Hindering, causing impediment. | OBVIOUSLY , ób've-üs-lé. ad. Evidently, apparently. |
| OBSSTRUCTIVE , ób-strük'tiv. f. Impediment, obstacle. | OBVIOUSNESS , ób've-üs-nës. f. State of being evident or apparent. |
| OBSTRUENT , ób-strü-ént. a. Hindering, blocking up. | TO OBUMBRATE , ób-üm'brate. v. a. To shade, to cloud. |
| OBSTUPEFACTION , ób-stü-pé-fák'thon. f. A stoppage of the exercise of the mental powers. | OBUMBRATION , ób-üm-brá'shün. f. The act of darkening or clouding. |
| OBSTUPEFACTIVE , ób-stü-pé-fák'tiv. a. Obstructing the mental powers. | OCCASION , ók-ká'zhün. f. Occurrence, casualty, incident; opportunity, convenience; accidental cause; reason not cogent, but opportune; incidental need, causal exigence. |
| TO OBTAIN , ób-täne'. v. a. (202). To gain, to acquire, to procure; to gain by concession. | (547) What was observed of the <i>c</i> in <i>Efface</i> is applicable to the <i>o</i> in the first syllable of this word. From the tendency of the vowel to open, when immediately preceding the accent, we find elegant speakers sometimes pronounce the <i>o</i> in <i>occasion</i> , <i>offend</i> , <i>officer</i> , &c. as if written <i>o-cause</i> , <i>o-end</i> , <i>o-ficer</i> , &c. This seems to be one of those "faults true critics dare not mend." But as it is an evident deviation from the orthography, I have not dared to mark these words in this manner. See <i>Efface</i> . It must, however, be remarked, that this deviation only takes place before double <i>c</i> in the word <i>occasion</i> and its compounds. |
| TO OBTAIN , ób-täne'. v. n. To continue in use; to be established; to prevail, to succeed. | TO OCCASION , ók-ká'zhün. v. a. To cause casually; to cause, to produce; to influence. |
| OBTAINABLE , ób-täne'ä-bl. a. To be procured. | OCCASIONAL , ók-ká'zhün-äl. a. Incidental, casual; producing by accident; producing by occasion or incidental exigence. |
| OBTAINDER , ób-tä'nür. f. He who obtains. | OCCASIONALLY , ók-ká'zhün-äl-lé. ad. According to incidental exigence. |
| TO OBTEMPERATE , ób-täm'pér-åte. v. a. To obey. | OCCASIONER , ók-ká'zhün-ür. f. One that causes or promotes by design or accident. |
| TO OBTEND , ób-tänd'. v. a. To oppose, to hold out, in opposition; to pretend, to offer as the reason of any thing. In this last sense not used. | OCCECATION , ók-sé-ká'zhün. f. The act of blinding or making blind. |
| OBTENEBRATION , ób-tén-né-brá' shün. f. Darkness, the state of being darkened. | OCCIDENT , ók'sé-dént. f. The West. |
| OBTENSION , ób-tén'zhün. f. The act of obtunding. | OCCIDENTAL , ók-sé-dén'tál. a. Western. |
| TO OBTEST , ób-tést'. v. a. To beseech, to supplicate. | OCCIDUOUS , ók-sid'jü-üs. a. (293) (294). Western. |
| OBTESTATION , ób-tés-tä'zhün. f. Supplication, intreaty. | OCCIPITAL , ók-síp'pé-tál. a. Placed in the hinder part of the head. |
| OBTRJECTION , ób-trék-tä'zhün. f. Slander, detraction, calumny. | OCCIPUT , ók'sé-püt. f. The hinder part of the head. |
| TO OBTRODE , ób-trööd'. v. a. (339) To thrust into any place or state by force or impulsion. | OCCLISION , ók-siz'hün. f. The act of killing. |
| OBTRUDER , ób-trööd'ür. f. One that intrudes. | TO OCCLUDE , ók-klüde'. v. a. To shut up. |
| OBTRUSION , ób-tröö'zhün. f. The act of obtruding. | OCCLUSE , ók-klüse'. a. Shut up, closed. |
| OBTRUSIVE , ób-tröö'siv. a. (428). Inclined to force one's self or any thing else upon others. | OCCLUSION , ók-klü'zhün. f. The act of shutting up. |
| TO OBTUND , ób-tünd'. v. a. To blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden. | OCCULT , ók-kült'. a. Secret, hidden, unknown, undiscoverable. |
| OBTUSANGULAR , ób-tüse-ång'gù-lär. a. Having angles larger than right angles. | OCCLUTION , ók-kül-tä'zhün. f. In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hidden from our sight. |
| OBTUSE , ób-tüse'. a. (427). Not pointed, not acute; not quick, dull, stupid; not shrill, obscure, as, an obtuse sound. | OCCULTNESS , ók-kült'nës. f. Secretness, state of being hid. |
| OBTUSELY , ób-tüse'lé. ad. Without a point; dullly, stupidly. | OCCUPANCY , ók'kü-pän-sé. f. The act of taking possession. |
| OBTUSENESS , ób-tüse'nës. f. Bluntness, dulness. | OCCUPANT , ók'kü-pánt. f. He that takes possession of any thing. |
| OBTUSION , ób-tü'zhün. f. The act of dulling; the state of being dulled. | TO OCCUPATE , ók'kü-päte. v. a. To take up, to possess, to hold. |
| OBVENTION , ób-yén'zhün. f. Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly. | OCCUPATION , ók-kü-pä'zhün. f. The act of taking possession; employment, business; trade, calling, vocation. |
| TO OBVERT , ób-yért'. v. a. To turn towards. | |
| TO OBVIATE , ób've-åte. v. a. (91). To meet in the way, to prevent, to oppose. | |
| OBVIOUS , ób've-üs. a. Meeting any thing, opposed in front to any thing; open, exposed; easily discovered, plain, evident. | |

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —ōll; —pōund; —thīn, THIS.

Eight fold.

OCULAR, ôk'kū-lär. a.

Depending on the eye, known by the eye.

OCULARLY, ôk'kū-lär-lē. ad.

To the observation of the eye.

OCULIST, ôk'kū-līst. s.

One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

ODD, ôd. a.

Not even, not divisible into equal numbers; particular, uncouth, extraordinary; something over a definite number; not noted, not taken into the common account; strange, unaccountable, fantastical, uncommon, particular; unlucky; unlikely, in appearance improper.

ODDLY, ôd'lē. ad.

Not evenly, strangely, particularly, unaccountably, uncoothly.

ODIENESS, ôd'nēs. f.

The state of being not even; strangeness, particularity, uncouthness.

ODDS, ôdz. f.

Inequality, excess of either compared with the other; more than an even wager; advantage, superiority; quarrel, debate, dispute.

ODE, ôde. f.

A poem written to be sung to musick, a lyrick poem.

ODIBLE, ô'dé-bl. a.

Hateful.

ODIOUS, ô'jūs, or ô'jē-ûs. a.

Hateful, detestable, abominable; exposed to hate; causing hate, insidious.

¶ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the more common, but the second seems the more correct.—See Principles, No. 293, 294, 376.

ODIOUSLY, ô'jūs-lē, or ô'jē-ûs-lē. ad.

Hatefully, abominably; invidiously, so as to cause hate.

ODIOUSNESS, ô'jūs-nēs, or ô'jē-ûs-nēs. f.

Hatefulness; the state of being hated.

ODIUM, ô'jūm, or ô'jē-ûm. f.

Invidiousness, quality of provoking hate.

ODORATE, ô'dō-rate. a. (91).

scented, having a strong scent, whether sweet or fragrant.

ODORIFEROUS, ô-dō-rif'fér-ûs. a.

Giving scent, usually sweet of scent; fragrant, perfumed.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, ô-dō-rif'fér-ûs-nēs. f.

Sweetness of scent, fragrance.

ODOROUS, ô'dôr-ûs. a.

Fragrant, perfumed.

ODOUR, ô'dûr. f.

Scent, whether good or bad; fragrance, perfume, sweet scent.

OECONOMICKS, èk-ô-nôm'miks. f.

(296). Management of household affairs.

OCUMENICAL, èk-ô-mén'né-kâl. a.

(296). General, respecting the whole habitable world.

ÖDEMA, è-dè'mâ. f.

A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour.

ÖDEMATICK, èd-è-mât'fik. (296) }.

ÖDEMATOUS, è-dém'mâ-tûs.. }.

a. Pertaining to an oedema.

ÖEILAID, l'lé-âdz. (297)..

A glance, wink, token of the eye.

ÖER, ôre. Contracted from Over.

ÖESOPHAQUS, è-sôf'fâ-güs. f.

The gullet.

OF, ôv. prep. (377).

It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction, as, Of these part were slain; it is put after comparative and superlative adjectives, as the most dismal and unseasonable time Of all other; from, as I bought it Of him; concerning, relating to, as all have this sense Of war; out of, as yet Of this little he had some to spare; among, as any clergyman Of my own acquaintance; by, as I was entertained Of the consul; this sense now not in use: according to, as they do Of right belong to you; noting power or spontaneity, as Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty; noting properties or qualities, as a man Of a decayed fortune, a body Of no colour; noting extraction, as a man Of an ancient family; noting adherence or belonging, as a Hebrew Of my tribe; noting the matter, as the chariot was Of cedar; noting the motive, as Of my own choice I undertook this work; noting preference or postponement, as I do not like the tower Of any place; noting change of, as O miserable Of happy; noting causality, as good nature Of necessity will give allowance; noting proportion, as many Of an hundred; noting kind or species, as an affair Of the cabinet; Of late, lately.

OFF, ôf. ad.

Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs, as, to come Off, to fly Off, to take Off; it is generally opposed to On, as, to lay On, to take Off; it signifies distance; it signifies evanescence, absence or departure; it signifies any kind of disappointment, defeat, interruption, as the affair is Off; from, not toward; Off hand, not studied.

OFF, ôf. interject.

Depart.

OFF, ôf. prep.

Not on; distant from.

OFFAL, ôf'fâl. f.

Waste meat, that which is not eaten at the table; carion, coarse flesh; refuse, that which is thrown away; any thing of no esteem.

OFFENCE, ôf-féns'. f.

Crime, act of wickedness; a transgression; injury; displeasure given, cause of disgust; scandal; anger, displeasure conceived; attack, act of the assailant.

¶ For the elegant sound of the o in offence, offend, official, and their compounds, see Occasion and Effect.

OFFENCEFUL, ôf-féns'fôl. a.

Injurious.

OFFENCELESS, ôf-féns'fôl. a.

Unoffending, innocent.

TO OFFEND, ôf-fénd'. v. a.

To make angry; to assail, to attack; to transgress, to violate; to injure.

TO OFFEND, ôf-fénd'. v. n.

To be criminal, to transgress the law; to cause anger; to commit transgression.

OFFENDER, ôf-fénd'râ. f.

A criminal, one who has committed a crime, transgressor; one who has done an injury.

OFFENDRESS, ôf-fénd'râs. f.

A woman that offends.

OFFENSIVE, ôf-féns'siv. a.

Causing anger, displeasing, disgusting; causing pain, injurious; assailant, not defensive.

OFFENSIVELY, ôf-féns'siv-lē. ad.

Mischievously, injuriously; so as to cause unkindness or displeasure; by way of attack, not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS, ôf-féns'siv-nês. f.

Injuriousness, mischief; cause of disgust.

TO OFFER, ôf'fér. v. a.

To present to any one, to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received; to sacrifice, to immolate; to bid, as a price or reward; to attempt, to commence; to propose.

TO OFFER, ôf'fér. v. n.

To be present, to be at hand, to present itself; to make an attempt.

OFFER, ôf'fér. f.

Proposal of advantage to another; first advance; proposal made; price bid, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; something given by way of acknowledgment.

OFFERER, ôf'fér-râr. f.

One who makes an offer; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

OFFERING, ôf'fér-ring. f.

A sacrifice, any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

OFFERTORY, ôf'fér-tôr-é. f.

The thing offered, the act of offering.

OFFICE, ôf'fîs. f. (142).

A publick charge or employment; agency, peculiar use; busines; particular employment; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; act of worship; formulary of devotions; rooms in a house appropriated to particular busines; place where busines is transacted.

OFFICER, ôf'fîs-sôr. f.

A man employed by the publick; a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.

OFFICERED, ôf'fîs-sôr'd. f.

Commanded, supplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, ôf-fish'âl. a.

Conducive, appropriate with regard to their use; pertaining to a publick charge.

OFFICIAL, ôf-fish'âl. f.

Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

OFFICIALLY, ôf-fish'âl-é. ad.

In a manner belonging to office.

OFFICIALTY, ôf-fish'âl-té. f.

The charge or post of an official.

TO OFFICIATE, ôf-fish'âl-âte. v. a. (542). To give in consequence of office.

TO OFFICIATE, ôf-fish'âl-âte. v. n.

To discharge an office, commonly in worship, to perform an office for another.

OFFICIOUS, ôf-fish'âs. a.

Kind, doing good offices; over forward.

OFFICIOUSLY, ôf-fish'âs-lé. ad.

Kindly, with unasked kindness; with too great forwardness.

OFFICIOUSNESS, ôf-fish'âs-nês. f.

Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour; over-forwardness.

OFFING, ôf'fîng. f.

The act of steering to a distance from the land.

OFFSET, ôf'set. f.

Sprout, shoot of a plant.

OFFSCOURING, ôf-skôd'ring. f.

Recrement, part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

OFFSPRING, ôf'spring. f.

The thing propagated or generated; children; production of any kind.

TO OFFUSCATE, ôf-fûs'kât. v. a. (91). To dim, to cloud, to darken.

OFFUSCATION, ôf-fûs-kâshâ. f.

The act of darkening.

OPT.

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât ; — mè, mét ; — pine, pîn ; —

OFF, ôft. ad.

Often, frequently, not rarely.

OFTEN, ôf'f'n. ad. (472).

Often, frequently, many times.

OFTENTIMES, ôf'f'n-tîzm. ad.

Frequently, many times, often.

OFTTIMES, ôft'tîzm. ad.

Frequently, often.

OGEE, ô-jé'. s.

A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow.

TO OGLE, ô'gl. v. a. (405).

To view with hide glances as in fondness.

OGLER, ô'gl-âr. s.

A fly gazer, one who views by side glances.

OGLIO, ô'lé-ô. s. (388).

A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat, a medley.

OH, ô. interject.

An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

OIL, ôil. s. (299).

The juice of olives expressed; any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter; the juices of certain vegetables, expressed or drawn by the still.

TO OIL, ôil. v. a.

To smear or lubricate with oil.

OILCOLOUR, ôil'kôl-lûr. s.

Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

OILINESS, ôil'lé-nës. s.

Unctuousness, greasiness, quality approaching to that of oil.

OILMAN, ôil'mân. s.

One who trades in oils and pickles.

OILSHOP, ôil'shôp. s.

A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OILY, ôil'ë. a.

Containing of oil, containing oil, having the qualities of oil; fat, greasy.

OILYGRAIN, ôil'ë-grâne. s.

A plant.

OILYPALM, ôil'ë-pâlm. s.

A tree.

TO OINT, ôint. v. a. (299).

To anoint, to smear. Out of use.

OINTMENT, ôint'mënt. s.

Unguent, unctuous matter.

OKER, ô'kûr, properly OCHRE. s.

A colour.

OLD; ôld. a.

Past the middle of life, not young; of long continuance, begun long ago; not new; ancient, not modern; of any specified duration; subsisting before something else; long practised; of Old, long ago, from ancient times.

This word is liable to the same mispronunciation as mould, which see.

OLDFASHIONED, ôld'fâsh-ôn'd. a.

Formed according to obsolete custom.

OLDEN, ôl'd'n. a.

Ancient. Not used.

OLDNESS, ôld'nës. s.

Old age, antiquity.

OLEAGINOUS, ô-lé-âd'jîn-nës. a.

Oily, unctuous.

OLEAGINOUSNESS, ô-lé-âd'jîn-nës. s.

Oiliness.

OLEANDER, ô-lé-ân'dûr. s.

The plant rosebay.

OLEASTER, ô-lé-âs'tûr. s.

Wild olive.

OLEOSE, ô-lé-ôse'. a.

Oily.

TO OLFACT, ôl-fäkt'. v. n.

To smell.

OLFACtORY, ôl-fäk'tôr-ë. a.

Having the sense of smelling.—For the last, see *Domestick*.

OLID, ôl'lid.

OLIDOUS, ôl'lid-ûs. } a.

Stinking, fetid.

OLIGARCHY, ôl'lé-gär-kë. s. (519).

A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number, aristocracy.

OLIO, ô'lé-ô. s.

A mixture, a medley.

OLITORY, ôl'lé-tür-ë. s.

Belonging to the kitchen garden.

OLIVASTER, ôl-lé-vâs'tûr. a.

Darkly brown, tawny.

OLIVE, ôl'liv. s.

A plant producing oil, the emblem of peace.

OMBRE, ôm'bôr. s.

A game of cards played by three.

OMEGA, ô-mé'ga. s.

The last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

OMELET, ôm'lët. s.

A kind of pancake made with eggs.

OMEN, ô'mén. s.

A sign good or bad, a prognostick.

OMENED, ô'mén'd. a.

Containing prognosticks.

OMENTUM, ô-mén'tüm. s.

The cawl, the double membrane spread over the entrails, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net.

TO OMINATE, ôm'mé-nât. v. a.

(91). To foretoken, to shew prognosticks.

OMINATION, ôm'mé-nâ'shûn. s.

Prognostick.

OMINOUS, ôm'min-ûs. a.

Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity, foretelling ill, inauspicious; exhibiting tokens good or ill.

OMINOUSLY, ôm'min-nûs-lé. ad.

With good or bad omen.

OMINOUSNESS, ôm'min-nûs-nës. s.

The quality of being ominous.

OMISSION, ô-mîsh'ôn. s.

Neglect to do something; neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.

TO OMIT, ô-mît'. v. a.

To leave out, not to mention; to neglect to practise.

OMITTANCE, ô-mît'tâns. s.

Forbearance.

OMNIFARIOUS, ôm-né-fâ'rë-ûs. a.

Of all varieties of kinds.

OMNIFEROUS, ôm-nîf'fér-rûs. a.

(518). All-bearing.

OMNIFICK, ôm-nîf'fik. a.

All-creating.

OMNIFORM, ôm'né-fôrm. a.

Having every shape.

OMNIGENOUS, ôm-nîd'jé-nûs. a.

(518). Consisting of all kinds.

OMNIPOTENCE, ôm-nîp'pô-tënsce. }

OMNIPOTENCY, ôm-nîp'pô-tëns-çé. }

f. Almighty power, unlimited power.

OMNIPOTENT, ôm-nîp'pô-tënt. a.

Almighty, powerful without limit.

OMNIPRESENCE, ôm-né-préz'ëns.

f. Ubiquity, unbounded presence.

All the Orthoepists I have consulted (as far as can be gathered from their notation and accentuation) make the penultimate e in this word short, as in the word presence, except Mr. Sheridan. That it is not pronounced enclitically like omnipotence, (518) (518), arises, perhaps, from the number of consonants in the latter syllables; and as this is the case, it seems most agreeable to the nature of our composition to pronounce presence in this word, in the same manner as when it is taken singly; just as we pronounce theatre in the word amphitheatre, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the accent is on the penultimate, and the vowel long, in the Latin *amphitheatrum*.

OMNIPRESENT, ôm-né-préz'ënt. a.

Ubiquitous, present in every place.

OMNISCIENCE, ôm-nîsh'ë-ënsë. } s.

OMNISCIENCY, ôm-nîsh'ë-ë-në-së. } s.

Boundless knowledge, infinite wisdom.

OMNISCIENT, ôm-nîth'ë-ënt. a.

Ininitely wise, knowing without bounds.

OMNISCIOUS, ôm-nîsh'ë-ûs. a.

All-knowing.

OMNIVOROUS, ôm-nîv'vôr-ûs. a.

All-devouring.

OMPHALOPTICK, ôm-fä-löp'tik. s.

An optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

ON, ôn. prep.

It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed; noting addition or accumulation, as mischief On mischief; noting a state of progression, as whether On thy way? noting dependence or reliance, as On God's providence their hopes depend; at, noting place; it denotes the motive or occasion of any thing; it denotes the time at which any thing happens, as this happened On the first day; in forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; noting invocation; noting aspiration or condition.

ON, ôn. ad.

Forward, in succession; forward, in progression; in continuance, without ceasing; upon the body, as part of dress; at once resolution to advance.

ON, ôn. interject.

A word of incitement or encouragement.

ONCE, wôñse. ad. (165).

One time; a single time; the same time; one time, though no more; at the time immediate; formerly, at a former time.

ONE, wûn. a. (165).

Less than two, single, denoted by an unit; indefinitely, any; different, diverse, opposed to Another; one of two, opposed to the other; particularly one.

ONE, wûn. s.

A single person; a single mass or aggregate; the first hour; the same thing; a person; a person by way of eminence; a distinct or particular person; persons united; concord, agreement, one mind; any person, any man indefinitely; One has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely, as the great Ones of the world.

ONE-EYED, wûn'ëde. a.

Having only one eye.

ONEIROCRITICAL, ô-nî-rô-krit'ik.

käl, properly *Onirocritical*. Johnson Interpretative of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICK, ô-nî-rô-krit'ik.

OPA

OPH

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— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tūbe, tōb, bōll ; — dōl ; — pōund ; — tbin, THIS.

f. An interpreter of dreams.

ONENESS, wān'nes. **s.**

Unity; the quality of being one.

ONERARY, ôn'nēr-rār̄-rē. **a.**

Fitted for carriage or burthens.

To ONERATE, ôn'nēr-rāt̄e. **v. a.**

To load, to burthen.

ONERATION, ôn'nēr-å'shān. **s.**

The act of loading.

ONEROUS, ôn'nēr-rūs. **a.**

Burthensome; oppressive.

ONION, ôn'yōn. **s.**

A plant.

ONLY, ôn'lē. **a.**

Single, one and no more; this and no other; this above all other, as he is the Only man for music.

ONLY, ôn'lē. **ad.**

Simply, singly, merely, barely; so and no otherwise; singly without more, as, Only begotten.

ONOMANCY, ôn'bō-mān-sē. **s. (519)**

a. Divination by the names.

ONOMANTICAL, ôn-nō-mān'tē-kāl.

Predicting by name.

ONOMATOPOEIA, ôn-ô-mât-ô-pé'yā

s. In Grammar or Rhetorick, a figure of speech whereby names and words are formed to the resemblance of the sound made by the things signified. The word is formed from the Greek *ονοματη* name, and *ποιειν*, *figo*, I make or feign. Thus is the word *tripe-track* formed from the noise made by moving the men at this game: and from the same source arises the buzzing of bees, the grunting of hogs, the cackling of hens, the snoring of people asleep, the clashing of arms, &c. The surest etymologies are those derived from the onomatopoeia.—*Chambers*.

ONSET, ôn'sēt. **s.**

Attack, assault, first bruit.

ONSLAUGHT, ôn'flāwt. **s.**

Attack, storm, onset. Not used.

ONTOLOGIST, ôn-tōl'lō-jist. **s.**

One who considers the affections of being in general, a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY, ôn-tōl'lō-jē. **s.**

The science of the affections of being in general, metaphysics.

ONWARD, ôn'wārd. **ad.**

Forward, progressively; in a state of advanced progression; somewhat farther.

ONYCHA, ôn'nē-kā. **s.**

The odiferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx.

ONYX, ô'niks. **s.**

The Onyx is a semipellucid gem, of which there are several species.

OZONE, ô'zē. **s. (306).**

Soft mud, mire at the bottom of water, slime; soft flow, spring; the liquor of a tangent.

To OZONE, ô'zē. **v. n.**

To blow by stealth, to ruse gently.

Oozy, ô'zē. **a.**

Miry, muddy, slimy.

To OPACATE, ô-pä'kāt̄e. **v. n.**

To shade, to darken.

OPACITY, ô-pä'sé-åt̄e. **s.**

Cloudiness, want of transparency.

OPACOUS, ô-pä'kōs. **a.**

Dark, obscure, not transparent.

OPAL, ô'päl. **s.**

A precious stone, containing various colours.

Oraçus, ô-päk'. **a.**

Not transparent, dark, cloudy.

To OPE, ôp̄e.

To OPEN, ô'p'n. **(103).**

Ope is used only by poets. To uncloset, to unlock, the contrary to Shut; to show, to discover; to divide, to break; to explain, to disclose; to begin.

To OPE, ôp̄e.

To OPEN, ô'p'n. **(103).**

To uncloset, not to remain shut; a term of hunting, when hounds give the cry.

OPE, ôp̄e.

OPEN, ô'p'n. **(103).**

Unclosed, not shut; plain, apparent; not wearing disguise, artless, sincere; not clouded, clear; exposed to view; uncovered; exposed, without defence; attentive.

OPENER, ô'p'n-ûr. **s.**

One that opens, one that unlocks, one that uncloses; explainer, interpreter; that which separates, disunites.

OPENEYED, ô'p'n-îde. **a.**

Vigilant, watchful.

OPENHANDED, ô'p'n-hând'ēd. **a.**

Generous, liberal.

OPENHEARTED, ô'p'n-hârt'ēd. **a.**

Generous, candid, not meanly subtle.

OPENHEARTEDNESS, ô'p'n-hârt'ēd-nès. **s.**

Liberality, munificence, generosity.

OPENING, ô'p'n-ing. **s.**

Aperture, breach; discovery at a distance, faint knowledge, dawn.

OPENLY, ô'p'n-lē. **ad.**

Publicly, not secretly, in sight; plainly, apparently, evidently, without disguise.

OPENMOUTHED, ô'p'n-môûth'd. **a.**

Greedy, ravenous.

OPENNESS, ô'p'n-nès. **s.**

Plainness, clearness, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; freedom from disguise.

OPERA, ôp'pér-rā. **s.**

A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick.

OPERABLE, ôp'pér-å-bl. **a.**

To be done, practicable.

OPERANT, ôp'pér-rānt. **a.**

Active, having power to produce any effect.

To OPERATE, ôp'pér-å-te. **v. n. (91).**

To act, to have agency, to produce effects.

OPERATION, ôp-pér-rā-shān. **s.**

Agency, production of effects, influence; action, effect; in chirurgery, that part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments; the motions or employments of an army.

OPERATIVE, ôp'pér-rā-tiv. **a.**

Having the power of acting, having forcible agency.

OPERATOR, ôp'pér-rā-tör. **s. (521).**

One that performs any act of the hand, one who produces any effect.

OPEROSE, ôp'pér-rōs'. **a.**

Laborious, full of troubles.

OPHITES, ô-fí'tēz. **s.**

A stone. Ophites, has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green.

OPHTHALMIC, ôp-thâl'mik. **n.**

Relating to the eye.

[¶] Two aspirates in succession seem disagreeable to an English ear, and therefore one of them is generally sunk. Thus *diphthong* and *tripthong* are pronounced *diphong* and *triphong*. *P* is lost as well as *b* in *apophthegm*; and therefore it is no wonder we hear the first *b* dropped in *ophthalmic* and *ophthalmick*, which is the pronunciation I

have adopted as agreeable to analogy. Nay, such an aversion do we seem to have to a succession of aspirates, that the *b* is sunk in *Ibbmus*, *Ether*, and *Demosthenes*, because the *s*, which is akin to the aspiration, immediately precedes.

OPHTHALMY, ôp'thâl-mé. **s.**

A disease of the eyes.

OPIATE, ô'pē-åte. **s. (91).**

A medicine that causes sleep.

OPIATE, ô'pē-åte. **a. (91).**

Soporiferous, narcotic.

To OPINE, ô-plne'. **v. n.**

To think, to judge.

OPINATIVE, ô-pin'nē-å-tiv. **a.**

Stiff in a preconceived notion; imagined, not proved.

OPINATOR, ô-pin-né-å-tör. **s.**

One fond of his own notion, inflexible. Little used.

OPINATRE, ô-pin-né-å-tér. **a.**

Obstinate, stubborn. A French word little used.

OPINATRETY, ô-pin-né-å-tré-té. **s.**

Obstinacy, inflexibility, determination of mind.

OPINION, ô-pin'yōn. **s.**

Persuasion of the mind, without proof, sentiments, judgment; favourable judgment.

OPINIONATIVE, ô-pin'yōn-nâ-tiv. **a.**

a. Fond of preconceived notions.

OPINIONIST, ô-pin'yōn-nist. **s.**

One fond of his own notions.

OPIUM, ô'pē-ûm. **s.**

A medicine used to promote sleep.

OPPIDAN, ôp'pē-dân. **s.**

A townsman, an inhabitant of a town.

To OPPIGNATE, ôp-pig'nēr-rāt̄e. **v. a.**

To a pledge, to pawn.

OPPILATION, ôp-pé-lâ'shān. **s.**

Obstruction, matter heaped together.

OPPONENT, ôp-pô'nént. **a.**

Opposite, adverse.

OPPONENT, ôp-pô'nént. **s.**

Antagonist, adversary; one who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet.

OPPORTUNE, ôp-pôr-tüne'. **a.**

Seasonable, convenient, fit, timely.

OPPORTUNELY, ôp-pôr-tüne'lē. **ad.**

Seasonably, conveniently, with opportunity either of time or place.

OPPORTUNITY, ôp-pôr-tü'nē-té. **s.**

Fit place, time, convenience, suitableness of circumstances to any end.

To OPPOSE, ôp-pôze'. **v. a.**

To act against, to be adverse, to hinder, to resist; to put in opposition, to offer as an antagonist or rival; to place as an obstacle; to place in front.

[¶] The *o* in the first syllable of this word has the same tendency to a long open sound as in *occasion*. The same may be observed of *oppress* and its compounds.—See *Occasion* and *Efface*.

To OPPOSE, ôp-pôze'. **v. n.**

To act adversely; to object in a disputation, to have the part of raising difficulties.

OPPOSELESS, ôp-pôzé'lēs. **a.**

Irresistible, not to be opposed.

OPPOSER, ôp-pô'zēr. **s.**

One that opposes, antagonist, enemy.

OPPOSITE, ôp-pô'zit. **a. (156).**

Placed in front, facing each other; adverse, repugnant; contrary.

OPPOSITE, ôp'pô-zit. **s.**

Adversary, opponent, antagonist.

OPPOSITELY

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| | | |
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| —nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —ōll; —pōund; —sōir, THIS. | | |
| measures, case; in architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters. | strenuous of nature or art; respecting organs. | ORNAMENTED, ōr'nā-mēn-tēd. a. Embellished, bedecked. |
| TO ORDER, ōr'dūr. v. a. To regulate, to adjust, to manage, to conduct; to methodise, to dispose fitly; to direct, to command. | ORGANICALLY, ōr-gān'nē-kāl-lē. ad. By means of organs or instruments. | ORNATE, ōr'nātē. a. (91). Bedecked, decorated, fine. |
| ORDERER, ōr'dūr-ēr. f. One that orders, methodises, or regulates. | ORGANICALNESS, ōr-gān'nē-kāl-nēs f. State of being organic. | ORPHAN, ōr'fān. f. A child who has lost father or mother, or both. |
| ORDERLESS, ōr'dūr-lēs. a. Disorderly, out of rule. | ORGANISM, ōr'gā-nizm. f. Organical structure. | ORPHAN, ōr'fān. a. Bereft of parents. |
| ORDERLINESS, ōr'dūr-lē-nēs. f. Regularity, methodicalness. | ORGANIST, ōr'gā-nist. f. One who plays on the organ. | ORPHANAGE, ōr'fān-īdje. (90) } f. ORPHANISM, ōr'fān-nizm. State of an orphan. |
| ORDERLY, ōr'dūr-lē. a. Methodical, regular; well regulated; according with established method. | ORGANIZATION, ōr'gā-nē-zā'shūn. f. Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other. | ORPIMENT, ōr'pē-mēnt. f. A kind of mineral, the yellow arsenick; used by painters as a gold colour. |
| ORDERLY, ōr'dūr-lē. ad. Methodically, according to order, regularly. | To ORGANIZE, ōr'gā-nize. v. a. To construct so as that one part co-operates with another. | ORFINE, ōr'pīn. f. (140). Liverer or root root. |
| ORDINABLE, ōr'dē-nā-bl. a. Such as may be appointed. | ORGANLOFT, ōr'gān-lōft. f. The loft where the organs stand. | ORRERY, ōr'rē-rē. f. (168). An instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. |
| ORDINAL, ōr'dē-nāl. a. Nothing order. | ORGANPIPE, ōr'gān-pipe. f. The pipe of a musical organ. | ORRIS, ōr'ris. f. A plant and flower. |
| ORDINAL, ōr'dē-nāl. f. A ritual, a book containing orders. | ORGASM, ōr'gāzm. f. Sudden vehemence. | ORTHODOX, ōr'thō-dōks. a. Sound in opinion and doctrine, not heretical. |
| ORDINANCE, ōr'dē-nānsē. f. Law, rule, prescript; observance commanded; appointment. When it signifies cannon, it is now generally written for distinction <i>Ordnance</i> , and pronounced in two syllables. | ORGIES, ōr'jēz. f. Mad rites of Bacchus, frantic revels. | ORTHODOXLY, ōr'thō-dōks-lē. ad. With soundness of opinion. |
| ORDINARILY, ōr'dē-nā-rē-lē. ad. According to established rules, according to settled method; commonly, usually. | ORIENT, ō'rē-ēnt. a. (542). Rising as the sun; eastern, oriental; bright, shining. | ORTHODOXY, ōr'thō-dōk-sē. f. (517) Soundness in opinion and doctrine. |
| ORDINARY, ōr'dē-nā-rē, or ōr'dē-nā-rē a. Established, methodical, regular; common, usual; mean, of low rank; ugly, not handsome, as she is an Ordinary woman. Though it is allowable in colloquial pronunciation to drop the <i>i</i> in this word, and pronounce it in three syllables, in solemn speaking the <i>i</i> must be heard distinctly, and the word must have four syllables. — See Principles, No. 874. | ORIENTAL, ō-rē-ēn'tāl. a. Eastern, placed in the east; proceeding from the east. | ORTHODROMICKS, ōr-thō-drōm'īks. f. The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. |
| ORDINARY, ōr'dē-nā-rē. f. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes; sealed establishment; actual and constant office. | ORIENTAL, ō-rē-ēn'tāl. f. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. | ORTHOEPIST, ōr'thō-ē-pīst. One who is skilled in Orthoepy. |
| ORDINARY, ōr'dē-nā-rē. f. Regular price of a meal; a place of eating established at a certain price. | ORIENTALISM, ō-rē-ēn'tā-līzm. f. An idiom of the eastern languages, an eastern mode of speech. | ORTHOEPI, ōr'thō-ē-pē. The right pronunciation of words. |
| THE <i>i</i> is never heard when the word is used in this sense. | ORIENTALITY, ō-rē-ēn-tā'lī-tē. f. State of being oriental. | It is not a little surprising that none of our Dictionaries of pronunciation have inserted this word, so peculiarly appropriated to the subject they have treated. It is regularly derived from the Greek ὁρθογραφία, and is as necessary to our language as orthography, orthodoxy, &c. |
| TO ORDINATE, ōr'dē-nātē. v. a. To appoint. | ORIFICE, ōr're-fīs. f. (142) (168). Any opening or perforation. | ORTHOGON, ōr'thō-gōn. f. A rectangled figure. |
| ORDINATE, ōr'dē-nātē. a. (91). Regular, methodical. | ORIGINAL, ō-rīd'jē-nāl. f. Beginning, first existence; fountain, source, that which gives beginning or existence; first copy, archetype; derivation, descent. | ORTHOGONAL, ōr-thōg'gō-nāl. a. Rectangular. |
| ORDINATION, ōr'dē-nā'shūn. f. Established order or tendency; the act of investing any man with sacerdotal power. | ORIGINAL, ō-rīd'jē-nāl. a. Primitive, pristine, first. | ORTHOPHER, ōr-thōg'grāf-fōr. f. One who spells according to the rules of grammar. |
| ORDNANCE, ōr'dē-nānsē. f. Cannon, great guns. | ORIGINAL, ō-rīd'jē-nāl-lē. ad. Primarily, with regard to the first cause; at first; as the first author. | ORTHOGRAPHICAL, ōr-thō-grāf'fē-kāl. a. Rightly spelled; relating to the spelling. |
| ORDONNANCE, ōr'dē-nānsē. f. Disposition of figures in the picture. | ORIGINALNESS, ō-rīd'jē-nāl-nēs. f. The quality or state of being original. | ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, ōr-thō-grāf'fē-kāl-lē. ad. According to the rules of spelling. |
| ORDURE, ōr'jārē. f. Dung, filth. | ORIGINALARY, ō-rīd'jē-nā-rē. f. Productive, causing existence; primitive, that which was the first state. | ORTHOGRAPHY, ōr-thōg'grāf-ē. f. (513). The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the part or practice of spelling; the elevation of a building delineated. |
| ORE, ōrē. f. Metal unrefined, metal yet in its mineral state; metal. | To ORIGINATE, ō-rīd'jē-nātē. v. a. To bring into existence. | ORTIVE, ōr'tīv. a. Relating to the rising of any planet or star. |
| ORGAN, ōr'gān. f. Natural instrument, as the tongue is the Organ of speech; an instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops, touched by the hand. | ORINATION, ō-rīd'jē-nā'shūn. f. The act of bringing into existence. | ORTOLAN, ōr'tō-lān. f. A small bird accounted very delicious. |
| ORGANICAL, ōr-gān'nē-kāl. } a. ORGANICK, ōr-gān'nīk. } a. Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other; instrumental, acting as in- | ORISONS, ōr'rē-zōns. f. A prayer, a supplication. | ORTS, ōrts. f. Refuse, that which is left. |
| | ORNAMENT, ōr'nā-mēnt. f. Embellishment, decoration; honour, that which confers dignity. | OSCILLATION, ōs-sil-lā'shūn. f. The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum. |
| | ORNAMENTAL, ōr'nā-mēn'tāl. a. Serving to decoration, giving embellishment. | OSCILLATORY, ōs-sil'lā-tōr-rē. a. Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum. |
| | ORNAMENTALLY, ōr'nā-mēn'tāl-lē. ad. In such a manner as may confer embellishment. | OSCITANCY, |

OTH

OVE

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(546). — Fâte, fâr, fall, fât; — mè, mét; — plne, pîn; —

- OSCITANCY**, ôs'sé-tân-sé. *f.*
The act of yawning; unusual sleepiness, carelessness.
- OSCITANT**, ôs'sé-tânt. *a.*
Yawning unusually sleepy; sleepy, sluggish.
- OSCITATION**, ôs-sé-tâ'fshún. *f.*
The act of yawning.
- OSIER**, ô'zhér. *f.*
A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water.
- OSPRAY**, ôs'prâ. *f.*
The sea-eagle.
- OSSICLE**, ôs'sik-kl. *f.*
A small bone.
- OSSIFICK**, ôs-sif'fik. *a.*
Having the power of making bones, or changing carious or membranous to bony substance.
- OSSIFICATION**, ôs-sé-fé-kâ'fshún. *f.*
Change of carious, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.
- OSSIFRAGE**, ôs'sé-frâdjé. *f.*
A kind of eagle.
- To **OSSIFY**, ôs'sé-fl. *v. a.* (183).
To change to bone.
- OSSIVOROUS**, ôs-siv'vô-rûs. *a.*
Devouring bones.
- OSTENSIVE**, ôs-tén'siv. *a.* (158) (428)
Showing, betokening.
- OSTENT**, ôs-tén't. *f.*
Appearance, air, manner, mien; show, token; a portent, a prodigy.
- OSTENTATION**, ôs-tén-tâ'fshún. *f.*
Outward show, appearance; ambitious display, boast, vain show.
- OSTENTATIOUS**, ôs-tén-tâ'fshûs. *a.*
Boastful, vain, fond of show, fond to expose to view.
- OSTENTATIOUSLY**, ôs-tén-tâ'fshûs-lé
ad. Vainly, boastfully.
- OSTENTATIOUSNESS**, ôs-tén-tâ'fshûs-néz. *f.*
Vanity, boastfulness.
- OSTEOLOGY**, ôs-té-ô'l'ô-jé. *f.*
A description of the bones.
- OSTLER**, ôs'lâr. *f.* (472).
The man who takes care of horses at an inn.
- OSTRACISM**, ôs'trâ-sizm. *f.*
A manner of sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell, publick censure.
- OSTRACITES**, ôs-trâ-si'tés. *f.*
Ostracites expresses the common oyster in its fossile state.
- OSTRICH**, ôs'trîsh. *f.*
The largest of birds.
This word is more frequently pronounced *ostridge*, and by Shakespeare is written *ostridge*.
- OTACOUSTICK**, ôt-tâ-kôô'flik. *f.*
An instrument to facilitate hearing.
- OTHER**, ôt'h'ôr. *pron.* (469).
Not the same, different; correlative to Each; something besides, next; it is sometimes put elliptically for Other thing.
- OTHERGATES**, ôt'h'ôr-gâts. *f.*
In another manner. Obsolete.
- OTHERGUISE**, ôt'h'ôr-gyîze. *a.*
Of another kind.
- OTHERWHERE**, ôt'h'ôr-whâre. *ad.*
In other places.
- OTHERWHILE**, ôt'h'ôr-wîle. *ad.*
At other times.

- OTHERWISE**, ôt'h'ôr-wîze, or ôt'h'ôr-wîz. *ad.* (140). In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects; often corruptly pronounced *otherways*.
- OTTER**, ôt'tür. *f.*
An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.
- OVAL**, ô'vûl. *a.*
Oblong, resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.
- OVAL**, ô'vûl. *f.*
That which has the shape of an egg.
- OVARIOUS**, ô-vû're-ôs. *a.*
Consisting of eggs.
- Ovary**, ô'vâ-ré. *f.*
The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.
- OVATION**, ô-vâ'fshún. *f.*
A lesser triumph among the Romans.
- OVEN**, ôv'vn. *f.* (103).
An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.
- OVER**, ô'vûr. *prep.* (98) (418).
Above; across, as he leaped Over the brook; through, as the world Over; Over night, the night before.
- OVER**, ô'vûr. *ad.*
Above the top; more than a quantity assigned, from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; throughout; completely; with repetition, another time; in a great degree, in too great a quantity; Over and above, besides, beyond what was first supposed, or immediately intended; Over against, opposite, regarding in front; in composition, it has a great variety of significations, it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech.
- To **OVER-ABOUND**, ô-vûr-å-bôund'. *v. n.*
To abound more than enough.
- To **OVER-ACT**, ô-vûr-åkt'. *v. a.*
To act more than enough.
- To **OVER-ARCH**, ô-vûr-årtsh'. *v. a.*
To cover as with an arch.
- To **OVER-AWE**, ô-vûr-åw'. *v. a.*
To keep in awe by superior influence.
- To **OVER-BALANCE**, ô-vûr-bâl'fânsé. *v. a.*
To weigh down, to preponderate.
What has been observed of words compounded of *counter* is applicable to those compounded of *over*. The noun and the verb sometimes follow the analogy of dissyllables; the one having the accent on the first, and the other on the latter syllable.—See *Counterbalance*.
- OVER-BALANCE**, ô'vûr-bâl-fânsé. *f.*
Something more than equivalent.
- OVER-BATTLE**, ô'vûr-bât-tl. *a.*
Too fruitful, exuberant. Not used.
- To **OVER-BEAR**, ô'vûr-bâre'. *v. a.*
To repress, to subdue, to bear down.
- To **OVER-BID**, ô'vûr-bid'. *v. a.*
To offer more than equivalent.
- To **OVER-BLOW**, ô'vûr-blô'. *v. n.*
To be past its violence.
- To **OVER-BLOW**, ô'vûr-blô'. *v. a.*
To drive away as clouds before the wind.
- OVER-BOARD**, ô'vûr-bôrd. *ad.*
Off the ship, out of the ship.
- To **OVER-BULK**, ô'vûr-bulk'. *v. a.*
To oppress by bulk.
- To **OVER-BURDEN**, ô'vûr-bûr'd'n. *v. a.*
To load with too great a weight.
- To **OVER-BUY**, ô'vûr-bi'. *v. a.*
To buy too dear.
- To **OVER-CARRY**, ô'vûr-kâr're. *v. a.*
To hurry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.
- To **OVER-CAST**, ô'vûr-kâst'. *v. a.*
To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom; to cover; to rate too high in computation.
- To **OVER-CHARGE**, ô'vûr-tshârje'. *v. a.*
To oppres, to cloy, to surcharge; to load, to crowd too much; to burthen; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.
- OVER-CHARGE**, ô'vûr-tshârje. *f.*
Too great a charge.—See *Overbalance*.
- To **OVER-CLOUD**, ô'vûr-klôud'. *v. a.*
To cover with clouds.
- To **OVERCOME**, ô'vûr-kâm'. *v. a.*
To subdue, to conquer, to vanish; to surcharge; to come over or upon. Not in use in this last sense.
- To **OVERCOME**, ô'vûr-kâm'. *v. n.*
To gain the superiority.
- OVERCOMER**, ô'vûr-kâm'mûr. *f.*
He who overcomes.
- To **OVER-COUNT**, ô'vûr-kôdnt'. *v. a.*
To rate above the true value.
- To **OVERDO**, ô'vûr-dô'. *v. a.*
To do more than enough.
- To **OVER-DRESS**, ô'vûr-drës'. *v. a.*
To adorn lavishly.
- To **OVER-DRIVE**, ô'vûr-drive'. *v. a.*
To drive too hard, or beyond strength.
- To **OVER-EYE**, ô'vûr-i'. *v. a.*
To superintend; to observe, to remark.
- OVERFAL**, ô'vûr-fall. *f.* (406).
Cataract. Not used.
- To **OVER-FLOAT**, ô'vûr-floë'. *v. n.*
To swim, to float.
- To **OVER-FLOW**, ô'vûr-flo'. *v. n.*
To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate.
- To **OVER-FLOW**, ô'vûr-flo'. *v. a.*
To fill beyond the brim; to deluge, to drown, to over-run.
- OVERFLOW**, ô'vûr-flo. *f.* (492).
Inundation, more than fulness, such a quantity as runs over, exuberance.
- OVERFLOWING**, ô'vûr-flo'ing. *f.*
Exuberance, copiousness.
- OVERFLOWINGLY**, ô'vûr-flo'ing-ly. *ad.* Exuberantly.
- To **OVER-FLY**, ô'vûr-flî'. *v. a.*
To cross by flight.
- OVERFORWARDNESS**, ô'vûr-fôr'wârd-néz. *f.*
Too great quickness; too great officiousness.
- To **OVER-FREIGHT**, ô'vûr-frât'. *v. a.*
To load too heavily.
- To **OVER-GLANCE**, ô'vûr-glânsé'. *v. a.*
To look hastily over.
- To **OVER-GO**, ô'vûr-gô'. *v. a.*
To surpass, to excel.
- To **OVER-GORGE**, ô'vûr-gôrje'. *v. a.*
To gorge too much.
- To **OVER-GROW**, ô'vûr-grô'. *v. a.*
To cover with growth; to rise above.
- To **OVER-GROW**, ô'vûr-grô'. *v. n.*
To grow beyond the fit or natural size.
- OVER-GROWTH**, ô'vûr-grôth. *f.*
Exuberant growth.
- To **OVER-HALE**, ô'vûr-hâwl'. *v. a.*
To spread over; to examine over again.
This word has the *a* in the last syllable always pronounced as marked.—See *To hale*.
- To **OVER-HANG**, ô'vûr-hâng'. *v. a.*
To jut over, to impend over.

To

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— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tābe; tāb, bāll; — dīl; — pōnd; — thīn, thīs.

To OVER-HANG, ö-vūr-hāng'. v. n.
To just over.
To OVER-HARDEN, ö-vūr-hār'd'n.
v. a. To make too hard.
OVER-HEAD, ö-vūr-hēd'. ad.
Aloft, in the zenith, above.
To OVER-HEAR, ö-vūr-hēr'. v. a.
To hear those who do not mean to be heard.
To OVER-JOY, ö-vūr-jōd'. v. a.
To transport, to ravish.
OVER-JOY, ö-vūr-jōd'. f.
Transport, ecstasy.
To OVER-RIPEN, ö-vūr-ri'p'n. v. a.
To make too ripe.
To OVER-LABOUR, ö-vūr-lā'būr.
v. a. To take too much pains on any thing, to harass with toil.
To OVERLADE, ö-vūr-lāde'. v. a.
To over-burthen.
OVERLARGE, ö-vūr-lārje'. a.
Larger than enough.
To OVERLAY, ö-vūr-lā'. v. a.
To oppres by too much weight or power; to smother; to cover superficially; to join by something laid over.
To OVERLEAP, ö-vūr-lēp'. v. a.
To pass by a jump.
To OVERLIVE, ö-vūr-līv'. v. a.
To live longer than another, to survive, to outlive.
To OVERLIVE, ö-vūr-līv'. v. n.
To live too long.
OVERLIVER, ö-vūr-līv'ür. f.
Survivor, that which lives longest. Not used.
To OVERLOAD, ö-vūr-lōd'. v. a.
To burden with too much.
OVERLONG, ö-vūr-lōng'. a.
Too long.
To OVERLOOK, ö-vūr-lōök'. v. a.
To view from a higher place; to view fully, to peruse; to superintend, to oversee; to review; to pass by indulgently; to neglect, to slight; to pass over unnoticed.
OVER-LOOKER, ö-vūr-lōök'ür. f.
One who looks over his fellows.
OVERMASTED, ö-vūr-māst'ed. a.
Having too much mast.
To OVERMASTER, ö-vūr-māst'ür.
v. a. To subdue, to govern.
To OVERMATCH, ö-vūr-mātsh'. v. a.
To be too powerful, to conquer.
OVERMATCH, ö-vūr-mātsh. f.
One of superior powers. See Counterbalance.
OVERMUCH, ö-vūr-mātsh'. a.
Too much, more than enough.
OVERMUCH, ö-vūr-mātsh'. ad.
In too great a degree.
OVERMUCHNESS, ö-vūr-mātsh'nēs.
f. Exuberance, superabundance. Not used.
OVERNIGHT, ö-vūr-nīt'. f.
Night before bed-time.
To OVERNAME, ö-vūr-nām'. v. a.
To name in a series.
To OVEROFFICE, ö-vūr-öf'fīs. v. a.
To lord by virtue of an office.
OVEROFFICIOUS, ö-vūr-öf-fish'üs.
a. Too busy, too importunate.
To OVERPASS, ö-vūr-pās'. v. a.
To cross; to overlook, to pass with disregard; to omit in a reckoning.
To OVERPAY, ö-vūr-pā. v. a.
To reward beyond the price.
To OVERPERCH, ö-vūr-pērtsh'. v. a.
To fly over.

To OVERPEER, ö-vūr-pēr'. v. a.
To overlook, to hover above.
OVERPLUS, ö'vūr-plās. f.
Surplus, what remains more than sufficient.
To OVERPLY, ö-vūr-plī'. v. a.
To employ too laboriously.
To OVERPOISE, ö-vūr-pōzīe'. v. a.
To outweigh.
OVERPOISE, ö'vūr-pōzīe. f.
Preponderant weight.
To OVERPOWER, ö-vūr-pōd'ür. v. a.
To be predominant over, to oppress by superiority.
To OVERPRESS, ö-vūr-prēs'. v. a.
To bear upon with irresistible force, to overwhelm, to crush.
To OVERPRIZE, ö-vūr-prize'. v. a.
To value at too high a prize.
OVERRANK, ö-vūr-rānk'. a.
Too rank.
To OVERRATE, ö-vūr-rāt'. v. a.
To rate too much.
To OVERREACH, ö-vūr-rēctsh'. v. a.
To rise above; to deceive, to go beyond.
To OVERREACH, ö-vūr-rēctsh'. v. n.
A horse is said to Over-reach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, so as to strike against his fore-feet.
OVERREACHER, ö-vūr-rēctsh'ür. f.
A cheat, a deceiver.
To OVERREAD, ö-vūr-rēd'. v. a.
To peruse.
To OVERROAST, ö-vūr-rōst'. v. a.
To roast too much.
To OVERRULE, ö-vūr-rōöl'. v. a.
To influence with predominant power, to be superior in authority; to govern with high authority, to superintend; to supersede, as in law, to Over-rule a plea is to reject it as incompetent.
To OVERRUN, ö-vūr-rūn'. v. a.
To harass by incursions, to ravage; to outrun; to overspread, to cover all over; to mischievous by great numbers, to pester.
To OVERRUN, ö-vūr-rūn'. v. n.
To overflow, to be more than full.
To OVERSEE, ö-vūr-sē'. v. a.
To superintend; to overlook, to pass by unheeded, to omit.
OVERSEEN, ö-vūr-sēn'. part.
Mistaken, deceived.
OVERSEER, ö-vūr-sē'ür. f.
One who overlooks, a superintendent; an officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.
To OVERSET, ö-vūr-sēt'. v. a.
To turn the bottom upwards, to throw off the basis; to throw out of regularity.
To QVERSET, ö-vūr-sēt'. v. n.
To fall off the basis.
To OVERSHADE, ö-vūr-shāde'. v. a.
To cover with darkness.
To OVERSHADOW, ö-vūr-shād'dō.
v. a. To throw a shadow over any thing; to shelter, to protect.
To OVERSHOOT, ö-vūr-shōöt'. v. n.
To fly beyond the mark.
To OVERSHOOT, ö-vūr-shōöt'. v. a.
To shoot beyond the mark; with the reciprocal pronoun, to venture too far, to assert too much.
OVERSIGHT, ö'vūr-sle. f.
Superintendence. Not used. Mistake, error.
To OVERSIZE, ö-vūr-size'. v. a.
To surpass in bulk; to plaster over.

To OVERSKIP, ö-vūr-skip'. v. a.
To pass by leaping; to pass over; to escape.
To OVERSLEEP, ö-vūr-slēep'. v. a.
To sleep too long.
To OVERSLIP, ö-vūr-slip'. v. a.
To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.
To OVERSNOW, ö-vūr-snō'. v. a.
To cover with snow.
OVERSOLD, ö-vūr-sold'. part.
Sold at too high a price.
OVERSOON, ö-vūr-sōon'. ad.
Too soon.
OVERSPENT, ö-vūr-spēnt'. part.
Wearied, harassed.
To OVERSPREAD, ö-vūr-sprēd'. v. a.
To cover over, to fill, to scatter over.
To OVERSTAND, ö-vūr-stānd'. v. a.
To stand too much upon conditions.
To OVERSTOCK, ö-vūr-stōk'. v. a.
To fill too full, to croud.
To OVERSTRAIN, ö-vūr-strāne'. v. n.
To make too violent efforts.
To OVERSTRAIN, ö-vūr-strāne'. v. a.
To stretch too far.
To OVERSWAY, ö-vūr-swā'. v. a.
To over-rule, to bear down.
To OVERSWELL, ö-vūr-swēl'. v. a.
To rise above.
OVERT, ö'vert. a.
Open, publick, apparent.
OVERTLY, ö'vert-lē. ad.
Openly.
To OVERTAKE, ö-vūr-tāke'. v. a.
To catch any thing by pursuit, to come up to something going before; to take by surprise.
To OVERTASK, ö-vūr-tāsk'. v. a.
To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions.
To OVERTHROW, ö-vūr-thrō'. v. a.
To turn upside down; to throw down, to demolish; to defeat, to conquer; to destroy, to bring to nothing.
OVERTHROW, ö'vūr-thrō. f.
The state of being turned upside down; ruin, destruction; defeat, discomfiture; degradation.—See Overbalance.
OVERTHROWER, ö-vūr-thrō'ür. f.
He who overthrows.
OVERTHWART, ö-vūr-thwārt'. a.
Opposite, being over-against; crossing any thing perpendicularly; perverse, adverse, contradictory.
OVERTHWARTLY, ö-vūr-thwārt'lē.
ad. Across, transversely; perversely, perversely.
OVERTHWARTNESS, ö-vūr-thwārt'
nēs. f.
Pervicacity, perverseness.
OVERTOOK, ö-vūr-tōök'. pret. and part. pass. of Overtake.
To OVERTOP, ö-vūr-tōp'. v. a.
To rise above, to raise the head above; to excel, to surpass; to obscure, to make of less importance by superior excellence.
To OVERTRIP, ö-vūr-trīp'. v. a.
To trip over, to walk lightly over.
OVERTURE, ö'ver-tshūre. f.
Opening, disclosure, discovery; proposal, something offered to consideration.
To OVERTURN, ö-vūr-tōrn'. v. a.
To throw down, to subvert, to ruin; to overpower, to conquer.

OVER-

OUT

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(546). — **Fate**, fár, fáll, fát ; — mē, mēt ; — pine, pín ; —

OVERTURNER, ó-vár-túrn'ér. *f.*

Subverter.

To OVERVALUE, ó-vár-vál'lú. *v. a.*

To rate at too high a price.

To OVERVEIL, ó-vár-vále'. *v. a.*

To cover.

To OVERWATCH, ó-vár-wóth'ér. *v. a.*

To subdue with long want of rest.

OVERWEAK, ó-vár-wéke'. *a.*

Too weak, too feeble.

To OVERWEATHER, ó-vár-wéth'ér. *v. a.*

To batter with violence of weather.

Not used.

To OVERWEEN, ó-vár-wéén'. *v. n.*

To think too highly, to think with arrogance.

OVERWEENINGLY, ó-vár-wéén'ing-lé. *ad.*

With too much arrogance, with too high an opinion.

To OVERWEIGH, ó-vár-wá'. *v. a.*

To preponderate.

OVERWEIGHT, ó'vár-wáte. *f.*

Preponderance.

To OVERWHELM, ó-vár-hwélm'. *v. a.*

To crush underneath something violent and weighty; to overlook gloomily.

OVERWHEMLINGLY, ó-vár-hwél'míng-lé. *ad.*

In such a manner as to overwhelm.

OVERWROUGHT, ó-vár-ráwt'. *part.*

Laboured too much; worked too much.

OVERWORN, ó-vár-wórn'. *part.*

Worn out, subdued by toil; spoiled by time.

OUGHT, áwt. *f.* (319) (393).

Any thing, not nothing. More properly written Aught.

OUGHT, áwt. *verb imperfect.*

Owed, was bound to pay, have been indebted. Not used in this sense. To be obliged by duty; to be fit, to be necessary; a sign of the potential mode.

OVIFORM, ó've-fórm. *a.*

Having the shape of an egg.

OVIPAROUS, ó-víp'pá-rús. *a.* (518).

Bringing forth eggs, not viviparous.

OUNCE, óúnse. *f.* (312).

The sixteenth part of a pound in Aver-dupoise weight; the twelfth part of a pound in Troy weight.

OUNCE, óúnse. *f.*

A lynx, a panther.

OPHE, ófó. *f.* (315).

A fairy, a goblin.

OUPHEN, óf'fén. *a.*

Elfish.

OUR, ófr. (312) *pron. poss.*

Pertaining to us, belonging to us; when the substantive goes before, it is written Ours.

OURSELVES, ófr-sélvz'. reciprocal pronoun. We, not others; us, not others; in the oblique cases.

OURSELF, ófr-sélf'. *f.*

Is used in the regal style.

OUSEL, óf'zl. *f.*

A blackbird.

To OUST, óf'st. *v. a.* (312).

To vacate, to take away.

OUT, óút. *ad.* (312).

Not within; it is generally opposed to In; in a state of disclosure; not in confinement or concealment; from the place or house; from the inner part; not at home; in a

state of extinction; in a state of being exhausted; to the end; loudly, without restraint; not in the hands of the owner; in an error; at a loss, in a puzzle; away, at a loss; it is used emphatically before Alas; it is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

OUT, óút. *interject.*

An expression of abhorrence or expulsion, as Out upon this half-faced fellowship.

OUT OF, óút'óv. *prep.*

From, noting produce; not in, noting exclusion or dismission; no longer in; not in, noting unfitness; not within, relating to a house; from, noting extraction; from, noting copy; from, noting rescue; not in, noting exorbitance or irregularity; from one thing to something different; to a different state from, noting disorder; not according to; to a different state from, noting separation; beyond; past, without, noting something worn out or exhausted; by means of; in consequence of, noting the motive or reason; Out of hand, immediately, as, that is easily used which is ready in the hand; Out at the elbows, one who has outrun his means.

To OUT, óút. *v. a.*

To expel, to deprive. Not much used.

To OUTACT, óút-ák't. *v. a.*

To do beyond.

To OUTBALANCE, óút-bál'lánse. *v. a.*

To outweigh, to preponderate.

To OUTBAR, óút-bár'. *v. a.*

To shut out by fortification.

To OUTBID, óút-bíd'. *v. a.*

To overpower by bidding a higher price.

OUTBIDDER, óút-bíd'dér. *f.*

One that outbids.

OUTBLOWED, óút-blóde'. *a.*

Inflated, swollen with wind. A bad word.

OUTBORN, óút'bórn. *a.*

Foreign, not native.

OUTBOUND, óút'bóund. *a.*

Definately to a distant voyage.

To OUTBRAVE, óút-bráve'. *v. a.*

To bear down and disgrace by mole daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.

To OUTBRAZEN, óút-brá'z'n. *v. a.*

To bear down with impudence.

OUTBREAK, óút'bráke. *f.*

That which breaks forth, eruption.

To OUTBREATHE, óút-bréthe'. *v. a.*

To weary by having better breath; to expire. Obsolete.

OUTCAST, óút'kást. *part. a.*

Thrown into the air as refuse; banished, expelled.

OUTCAST, óút'kást. *f.*

Exile, one rejected, one expelled.

To OUTCRAFT, óút-kráft'. *v. a.*

To excel in cunning.

OUTCRY, óút'kri. *f.*

Cry of vehemence, cry of distress, clamour of detestation.

To OUTDARE, óút-dáre'. *v. a.*

To venture beyond.

To OUTDATE, óút-dáte'. *v. a.*

To antiquate.

To OUTDO, óút-dóo'. *v. a.*

To excel, to surpass.

To OUTDWEL, óút-dwé'l'. *v. a.*

To stay beyond.

OUTER, óút'túr. *a.*

That which is without.

OUTERLY, óút'túr-lé. *ad.*

Towards the outside.

OUTERMOST, óút'túr-móst. *a.*

Remote& from the midst.

To OUTFACE, óút-fáse'. *v. a.*

To brave, to bear down by shew of magnanimity; to stare down.

To OUTFAWN, óút-fáwn'. *v. a.*

To excel in fawning.

To OUTFLY, óút-flí'. *v. a.*

To leave behind in flight.

OUTFORM, óút'fórm. *f.*

External appearance. Not used.

To OUTFROWN, óút-fróún'. *v. a.*

To frown down.

OUTGATE, óút'gáte. *f.*

Outlet, passage outwards.

To OUTGIVE, óút-gív'. *v. a.*

To surpass in giving.

To OUTGO, óút-gó'. *v. a.*

To surpass, to excel; to go beyond, to leave behind in going; to circumvent, to over-reach.

To OUTGROW, óút-gró'. *v. a.*

To surpass in growth, to grow too great or too old for anything.

OUTGUARD, óút'gárd. *f.*

One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.

To OUTJEST, óút-jést'. *v. a.*

To overpower by jesting.

To OUTKNAVE, óút-náve'. *v. a.*

To surpass in knavery.

OUTLANDISH, ólt-lánd'ish. *a.*

Not native, foreign.

To OUTLAST, óút-lást'. *v. a.*

To surpass in duration.

OUTLAW, óút'láw. *f.*

One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.

To OUTLAW, óút'láw. *v. a.*

To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

OUTLAWRY, óút'láw-ré. *f.*

A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

To OUTLEAP, óút-lepé'. *v. a.*

To pass by leaping, to start beyond.

OUTLEAP, óút'lepé. *f.*

Sally, flight, escape.

OUTLET, óút'lét. *f.*

Passage outwards, discharge outwards.

OUTLINE, óút'líne. *f.*

Contour, line by which any figure is defined, extremity; a sketch.

To OUTLIVE, óút-lív'. *v. a.*

To live beyond, to survive.

OUTLIVER, óút-lív'vár. *f.*

A survivor.

To OUTLOOK, óút-lóök'. *v. a.*

To face down, to browbeat.

To OUTLUSTRE, óút-lás'túr. *v. a.*

To excel in brightness.

OUTLYING, óút'lí-ing. *part. a.*

Exceeding others in lying; applied to a deer that has got out of its park; applied to places lying at the extremities.

To OUTMEASURE, óút-mézh'úre. *v. a.*

To exceed in measure.

To OUTNUMBER, óút-núm'búr. *v. a.*

To exceed in number.

To OUTMARCH, óút-mártsh'. *v. a.*

To leave behind in the march.

OUTMOST, óút'móst. *a.*

Remote from the middle.

OUTPARISH, óút'pár-řish. *f.*

OUT

OWL

OZE

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tūb, bāll; — dīl; — pōund; — tbin, THiS.

Perish not lying within the walls.

OUTPART, ðūt'pārt. f.

Part remote from the center or main body.

To **OUTPACE**, ðūt-pās'. v. a.

To outgo, to leave behind.

To **OUTPOUR**, ðūt-pōôr'. v. a. (316)

To emit, to send forth in a stream.

To **OUTPRIZE**, ðūt-prize'. v. a.

To exceed in the value set upon it.

To **OUTRAGE**, ðūt'rādje. v. a.

To injure violently or contumeliously, to insult roughly and tumultuously.

OUTRAGE, ðūt'rādje. f.

Open violence, tumultuous mischief.

OUTRAGEOUS, ðūt'rājōs. a.

Violent, furious, exorbitant, tumultuous, turbulent; excessive, passing reason or decency; enormous, atrocious.

OUTRAGEOUSLY, ðūt'rājōs-lē. ad.

Violently, tumultuously, furiously.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, ðūt'rājōs-nēs. f.

With fury, with violence.

To **OUTREACH**, ðūt-rēétfsh'. v. a.

To go beyond.

To **OUTRIDE**, ðūt-ridge'. v. a.

To pass by riding.

OUTRIGHT, ðūt-rīt'. ad.

Immediately, without delay; completely.

To **OUTROAR**, ðūt-rōr'. v. a.

To exceed in roaring.

OUTRODE, ðūt-rōde'. Preterit and participle of **OUTRIDE**.

OUTRODE, ðūt'rōde. f.

Excursion. Not used.

To **OUTROOT**, ðūt-rōôt'. v. a.

To extirpate, to eradicate.

To **OUTRUN**, ðūt-rōn'. v. a.

To leave behind in running; to exceed.

To **OUTSAIL**, ðūt-sāl'. v. a.

To leave behind in sailing.

To **OUTSCORN**, ðūt-skōrn'. v. a.

To bear down or confront by contempt.

To **OUTSEL**, ðūt-sēl'. v. a.

To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to gain an higher price.

To **OUTSHINE**, ðūt-shīn'. v. a.

To emit lustre; to excel in lustre.

To **OUTSHOOT**, ðūt-shōôt'. v. a.

To exceed in shooting; to shoot beyond.

OUTSIDE, ðūt'sīd. f.

Superficies, surface; external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle; superficial appearance; the utmost; person, external man; outer side, part not inclosed.

To **OUTSIT**, ðūt-sīt'. v. a.

To sit beyond the time of any thing.

To **OUTSLEEP**, ðūt-sleep'. v. a.

To sleep beyond.

To **OUTSPEAK**, ðūt-spēk'. v. a.

To speak something beyond.

To **OUTSPORT**, ðūt-spōrt'. v. a.

To sport beyond.

To **OUTSPREAD**, ðūt-spred'. v. a.

To extend, to diffuse.

To **OUTSTAND**, ðūt-stānd'. v. a.

To support, to rest; to stay beyond the proper time. An improper use of the word.

To **OUTSTAND**, ðūt-stānd'. v. n.

To protuberate from the main body.

To **OUTSTARE**, ðūt-stār'. v. a.

To face down, to brow-beat, to outface with affrontry.

OWL

OUTSTREET, ðūt'strēt. f.

Street in the extremities of a town.

To **OUTSTRETCH**, ðūt-strētsh'. v. a.

To extend, to spread out.

To **OUTSTRIP**, ðūt-strip'. v. a.

To outgo, to leave behind.

To **OUTSWEAR**, ðūt-sware'. v. a.

To overpower by swearing.

To **OUT-TONGUE**, ðūt-tung'. v. a.

To bear down by noise.

To **OUTTALK**, ðūt-tawk'. v. a.

To overpower by talk.

To **OUT-VALUE**, ðūt-väl'lū. v. a.

To transcend in price.

To **OUTVENOM**, ðūt-vēn'nōm. v. a.

To exceed in poison.

To **OUTVIE**, ðūt-vi'. v. a.

To exceed, to surpass.

To **OUT-VILLAIN**, ðūt-vil'lin. v. a.

To exceed in villainy.

To **OUTVOTE**, ðūt-vōt'. v. a.

To conquer by plurality of suffrages.

To **OUTWALK**, ðūt-wāwk'. v. a.

To leave behind in walking.

OUTWALL, ðūt'wāll. f.

Outward part of a building; superficial appearance,

OUTWARD, ðūt'wārd. a.

External, opposed to inward; extrinsick, adventitious; foreign, not intestine; tending to the out-parts; in theology, carnal, corporeal, not spiritual.

OUTWARD, ðūt'wārd. f.

External form.

OUTWARD, ðūt'wārd. ad.

To foreign parts, as a ship Outward bound; to the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY, ðūt'wārd-lē. ad.

Externally, opposed to inwardly; in appearance, not sincerely.

OUTWARDS, ðūt'wārdz. ad.

Towards the out-parts.

To **OUTWATCH**, ðūt-wōtsh'. v. a.

To exceed in watching.

To **OUTWEAR**, ðūt-wāre'. v. a.

To pass tediously; to wear beyond.

To **OUTWEED**, ðūt-wēd'. v. a.

To extirpate as a weed.

To **OUTWEIGH**, ðūt-wā'. v. a.

To exceed in gravity; to preponderate, to excel in value or influence.

To **OUTWIT**, ðūt-wīt'. v. a.

To cheat, to overcome by stratagem.

To **OUTWORK**, ðūt-wūrk'. v. a.

To do more work.

OUTWORK, ðūt'wūrk. f. (492).

The parts of a fortification next the enemy.

OUTWORN, ðūt-wōrn'. part.

Consumed or destroyed by use.

OUTWROUGHT, ðūt-rāwt'. part.

Outdone, exceeded in efficacy.

To **OUTWORTH**, ðūt-wōrth'. v. a.

To excel in value. Not used.

To **OWE**, ô. v. a.

To be indebted; to be obliged for; to have from any thing as the consequence of a cause; to possess, to be the right owner of. Obsolete in this sense, the word Owne being used in its stead. Consequential; imputable to, as an agent.

OWL, ôwl. } f.

OWLET, ô'lēt. } f.

A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

OWLER, ô'lēr. f.

One who carries contraband goods. Not in use.

OWN, ône. f. (324).

This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their; it is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration; sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestic, not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

To **OWN**, ône. v. a.

To acknowledge, to avow for one's own; to possess, to claim, to hold by right; to avow; to confess, not to deny.

OWNERSHIP, ô'nōr-shīp. f.

Property, rightful possession.

OWNER, ô'nōr. f.

One to whom anything belongs.

OX, ôks. f. plur. Oxen.

The general name for black cattle; a castrated bull.

OXBANE, ôks'bānē. f.

A plant.

OXEYE, ôks'ī. f.

A plant.

OXHEAL, ôks'hēl. f.

A plant.

OXFLY, ôks'flī. f.

A fly of a particular kind.

OXLIP, ôks'līp. f.

The same with Cowslip, a-vern flower.

OXSTALL, ôks'stāll. f.

A stand for oxen.

OXTONGUE, ôks'tung. f.

A plant.

OXYCRATE, ôks'ē-kräte. f.

A mixture of water and vinegar.

OXYMEL, ôk'sē-mēl. f.

A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMORON, ôks-ē-mō'rōn. f.

A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word, as "a cruel kindness."

OXYRHODINE, ôks-ir'ō-dīnē. f.

A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

OYER, ô'yēr. f.

A court of Oyer and Terminer, is a judiciary where causes are heard and determined.

YES, ô-yīs. f.

Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick cryers. It is thrice repeated.

This word, like several others, has been changed by the vulgar into something which they think they understand. It is derived from the old French imperative Oyer, hear ye, but is now universally heard in courts of justice like the affirmative adverb yes, preceded by the long open o.—See *Lantern*.

OYSTER, ô'stār. f.

A bivalve testaceous fish.

OYSTERWENCH, ô'stār-wēñsh. f.

OYSTERWOMAN, ô'stār-wōm'ān. f.

A woman whose business it is to sell oysters.

OZENA, ô-zē'nā. f.

An ulcer in the inside of the nostrile that gives an ill stench.

P.

PAC

- PACULAR**, pâb'bû-lâr. a.
Abiding aliment or provender.
- PABULATION**, pâb'bû-lâ'fshûn. f.
The act of feeding or procuring provender.
- PABULOUS**, pâb'bû-lûs. a.
Alimental, affording aliment.
- PACE**, pâse. f.
Step, single movement in walking; gait, manner of walk; degree of celerity; step, gradation of busines; a particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble.
- To **PACE**, pâse. v. n.
To move on slowly; to move; used of horses, to move by raising the legs on the same side together.
- To **PACE**, pâse. v. a.
To measure by steps; to direct to go.
- PACED**, pâste. a.
Having a particular gait.
- PACER**, pâ'sûr. f.
He that paces.
- PACIFICATION**, pâs-sé-fé-kâ'fshûn. f.
The act of making peace; the act of appeasing or pacifying.
- PACIFICATOR**, pâs-sé-fé-kâ'tûr. f.
(521). Peacemaker.
- PACIFICATORY**, pâ-sif'fè-kâ-tûr-ré.
a. Tending to make peace.
- PACIFICK**, pâ-sif'fik. a.
Peace making, mild, gentle, appeasing.
- PACIFIER**, pâs-sé-fî-ûr. f.
One who pacifies.
- To **PACIFY**, pâs-sé-fî. v. a.
To appease, to still resentment, to quiet an angry person.
- PACK**, pâk. f.
A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage; a burden, a load; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad design or practice; any great number, as to quantity and pressure.
- To **PACK**, pâk. v. a.
To bind up for carriage; to send in a hurry; to fort the cards so that the game shall be iniquitously secured; to unite picked persons in some bad design.
- To **PACK**, pâk. v. n.
To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haste; to concert bad measures, to confederate in ill.
- PACKCLOTH**, pâk'klôth. f.
A cloth in which goods are tied up.
- PACKER**, pâk'kûr. f.
One who binds up bales for carriage.
- PACKET**, pâk'kit. f.
A small pack, a mail of letters.
- To **PACKET**, pâk'kit. v. a.
To bind up in parcels.
- PACKHORSE**, pâk'hôrse. f.
A horse of burden, a horse employed in carrying goods.
- PACKSADDLE**, pâk'sâd-dl. f.
A saddle on which burdens are laid.
- PACKTHREAD**, pâk'thred. f.
Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

PAI

- PACT**, pâkt. f.
A contract, a bargain, a covenant.
- PACTION**, pâk'lhûn. f.
A bargain, a covenant.
- PACTITIOUS**, pâk'tish'ûs. f.
Settled by covenant.
- PAD**, pâd. f.
The road, a foot-path; an easy-paced horse; a robber that infests the roads on foot; a low soft saddle.
- To **PAD**, pâd. v. n.
To travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth and level.
- PADDER**, pâd'dûr. f.
A robber, a foot highwayman.
- To **PADDLE**, pâd'dl. v. n.
To row, to beat water as with oars; to play in the water; to finger.
- PADDLE**, pâd'dl. f.
An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat; any thing broad like the end of an oar.
- PADDLER**, pâd'dl-ûr. f.
One who paddles.
- PADDOCK**, pâd'dûk. f.
A great frog or toad.
- PADDOCK**, pâd'dûk. f.
A small inclosure for deer.
- PADLOCK**, pâd'lôk. f.
A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.
- To **PADLOCK**, pâd'lôk. v. a.
To fasten with a padlock.
- PEAN**, pê'an. f.
A song of triumph.
- PAGAN**, pâ'gân. f.
A heathen, one not a Christian.
- PAGAN**, pâ'gân. a.
Heathenish.
- PAGANISM**, pâ'gân-izm. f.
Heathenism.
- PAGE**, pâdjé. f.
One side of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a great person.
- To **PAGE**, pâdjé. v. a.
To mark the pages of a book; to attend as a page. In this last sense not used.
- PAGEANT**, pâd'jûnt. f. (244).
A statue in a show; any show, a spectacle of entertainment.
- PAGEANT**, pâd'jûnt. a.
Showy, pompous, ostentatious.
- To **PAGEANT**, pâd'jûnt. v. a.
To exhibit in shows, to represent. Not used.
- PAGEANTRY**, pâd'jûn-tré. f.
Pomp, show.
- PAGINAL**, pâd'jé-nâl. f.
Consisting of pages. Not used.
- PAGOD**, pâ'gôd. f.
An Indian idol; the temple of the idol.
- PAID**, pâde. a. (222).
The preterit and participle passive of Pay.
- PAIL**, pâle. f. (202).
A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.
- PAILFUL**, pâl'fûl. f.
The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAL

- PAILMAIL**, pâl-mâl'. a.
Violent, boisterous. This word is commonly written pelmell.—See *Mall*.
- PAIN**, pâne. f. (202).
Punishment denounced; penalty; punishment; sensation of uneasiness; in the plural, labour, work, toil: uneasiness of mind; the throws of child-birth.
- PAINFUL**, pâne/fôl. a.
Full of pain, miserable, beset with affliction; giving pain, afflictive; difficult, requiring labour; industrious, laborious.
- PAINFULLY**, pâne/fôl-lé. ad.
With great pain or affliction; laboriously, diligently.
- PAINFULNESS**, pâne/fôl-nês. f.
Affliction, sorrow, grief; industry, laboriousness.
- PAINIM**, pâ'ñim. f.
Pagan, infidel.
- PAINIM**, pâ'ñim. a.
Pagan, infidel.
- PAINLESS**, pâne/lës. a.
Without pain, without trouble.
- PAINSTAKER**, pânz'tâ-kûr. f.
Labourer, laborious person.
- PAINSTAKING**, pânz'tâ-king. a.
Laborious, industrious.
- To **PAINT**, pânt. v. a. (202).
To represent by delineation and colours; to describe; to colour; to deck with artificial colours.
- To **PAINT**, pânt. v. n.
To lay colours on the face.
- PAINT**, pânt. f.
Colours representative of any thing; colours laid on the face.
- PAINTER**, pânt'ûr. f.
One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.
- PAINTING**, pânt'ing. f.
The art of representing objects by delineation and colour; picture, the painted resemblance; colours laid on.
- PAINTURE**, pânt'fshûre. f. (461).
The art of painting.
- PAIR**, pâre. f. (202).
Two things suiting one another, as a pair of gloves; a man and wife; two of a sort; a couple, a brace.
- To **PAIR**, pâre. v. n.
To be joined in pairs, to couple; to suit, to fit as a counterpart.
- To **PAIR**, pâre. v. a.
To join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite.
- PALACE**, pâl'lâs. f. (91).
A royal house, an house eminently splendid.
- PALANQUIN**, pâl-an-kéen'. f. (112).
A kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.
- PALATABLE**, pâl'lât-tâ-bl. a.
Gulful, pleasing to the taste.
- PALATE**, pâl'lât. f. (91).
The instrument of taste; mental relish, intellectual taste.
- PALATICK**, pâl-lât'tik. a.
Belonging

PAL

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; —tūbe, tūb, būl ; —ōil ; —pōund ; —thin, THiS.

Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

PALATINE, pāl'lā-tīn. f.

One invested with regal rights and prerogatives; a subject of a palatinate.

This and the following word ought to have been in the catalogue, No. 150.

PALATINE, pāl'lā-tīn. a.

Possessing royal privileges.

PALE, pāl'. a. (202).

Not ruddy, not fresh of colour, wan, white of look; not high coloured, approaching to transparency; not bright, not shining, faint of lustre, dim.

To **PALE**, pāl'. v. a.

To make pale.

PALE, pāl'. f.

Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds; any inclosure; any district or territory; the Pale is the third and middle part of the scutcheon.

To **PALE**, pāl'. v. a.

To inclose with pales; to inclose, to encompass.

PALEYED, pāl'īd. a.

Having eyes dimmed.

PALEFACED, pāl'fāst. a.

Having the face wan.

PALEY, pāl'lē. ad.

Wanly, not freshly, not ruddily.

PALENES, pāl'nēs. f.

Want of colour, want of freshness; want of lustre.

PALENDAR, pāl'lēn-dār. f.

A kind of coating vessel.

PALEOUS, pāl'lē-ūs. a.

Husky, choky.

PALETTE, pāl'lēt. f.

A light board on which an artist holds his colours when he paints.

PALPREY, pāl'frē. f.

A small horse fit for ladies.

PALINDROME, pāl'īn-drōmē. f.

A word or sentence which is the same read backwards or forwards.

PALINODE, pāl'līn-ō-de. } f.

PALINODY, pāl'līn-ō-dē. } f.

A recitation.

PALISADE, pāl'lē-sādē. } f.

PALISADO, pāl'lē-sā'dō. } f.

Pales set by way of inclosure or defence.

To **PALISADE**, pāl'lē-sādē. v. a.

To inclose with palisades.

PALISH, pāl'īsh. a.

Somewhat pale.

PALL, pāl'. f.

A cloak or mantle of state; the mantle of an archbishop; the covering thrown over the dead.

To **PALL**, pāl'. v. n.

To cloak, to invest.

To **PALL**, pāl'. v. n.

To grow vapid, to become insipid.

To **PALL**, pāl'. v. a.

To make insipid or vapid; to impair spirituality, to dispirit; to weaken; to cloy.

PALLET, pāl'lēt. f.

A small bed; a mean bed; a small measure formerly used by chirurgeons.

PALLMALL, pāl'māl. f.

A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.—See *Mall*.

PALLIAMENT, pāl'lē-ā-mēnt. f.

A dress, a robe.

To **PALLIATE**, pāl'lē-ā-tē. v. a.

To cover with excuse; to extenuate, to soften by favourable representations; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIATION, pāl-lē-ā'shūn. f.

Extenuation, alleviation, favourable representation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure.

PALLIATIVE, pāl'lē-ā-tīv. a.

Extenuating, favourably representative; mitigating, not removing, not radically curative.

PALLIATIVE, pāl'lē-ā-tīv. f.

Something mitigating.

PALLID, pāl'līd. a.

Pale, not high-coloured.

PALM, pām. f. (403).

A tree, of which the branches were worn in token of victory; victory, triumph; the inner part of the hand; a measure of length, comprising three inches.

To **PALM**, pām. v. a.

To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; to impose by fraud; to handic; to stroak with the hand.

PALMER, pāl'mār. f. (403).

A pilgrim; so called, because they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm.

PALMETTO, pāl-mēt'tō. f.

A species of the palm tree: In the West-Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves.

PALMIFEROUS, pāl-mīf'fēr-ūs. a.

Bearing palms.

PALMIFIDE, pāl'mē-pēdē. a.

Webfooted.

PALMISTER, pāl'mīs-tūr. f.

One who deals in palmistry.

PALMISTRY, pāl'mīs-trē. f.

The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

PALMY, pāl'mē. a. (403).

Bearing palms.

PALPABILITY, pāl-pā-bil'lē-tē. f.

Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

PALPABLE, pāl'pā-bl. a.

Perceptible by the touch; gross, coarse, easily detected; plain; easily perceptible.

PALPABLENESS, pāl'pā-bl-nēs. f.

Quality of being palpable, plainness, grossness.

PALPABLY, pāl'pā-blē. ad.

In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly, plainly.

PALPATION, pāl-pā-shūn. f.

The act of feeling.

To **PALPITATE**, pāl'pē-tātē. v. a.

To beat at the heart, to flutter.

PALPITATION, pāl-pē-tā' shūn. f.

Beating or panting, that alteration in the pulse of the heart which makes it felt.

PALSgrave, pāl'zgrāvē. f.

A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.

PALSICAL, pāl'zē-kāl. a.

Afflicted with a palsy, paralytick.

PALSIED, pāl'zid. a.

Diseased with a palsy.

PALSY, pāl'zē. f.

A privation of motion or sense of feeling, or both.

To **PALTER**, pāl'tūr. v. n.

To shift, to dodge.

PALTERER, pāl'tūr-ēr. f.

An unsincere dealer, a shifter.

PALTRINESS, pāl'trē-nēs. f.

The state of being paltry.

PAN

PALTRY, pāl'trē. a.

Sorry, despicable, mean.

PALY, pā'lē. a.

Pale.

PAM, pām. f.

The knave of clubs, in the game of Loo.

To **PAMPER**, pām'pūr. v. a.

To glut, to fill with food.

PAMPHLET, pām'flet.

A small book, properly a book sold unbound.

PAMPHELEER, pām-flet-tēr'. f.

A scribbler of small books.

PAN, pān. f.

A vessel broad and shallow; the part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder; anything hollow, as the brain Pan.

PANACEA, pān-ā-sē'ā. f.

An universal medicine.

PANACEA, pān-ā-sē'ā. f.

An herb.

PANCAKE, pān'kākē. f.

Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

PANADO, pā-nā'dō. f.

Food made by boiling bread in water.

PANCREAS, pān'krē-ās. f.

The sweetbread.

PANCREATICK, pān-krē-āt'ik. a.

Contained in the pancreas.

PANCY, } pān'sē. } f.

PANSY, } pān'sē. } f.

A flower, a kind of violet.

PANDECT, pān'dēkt. f.

A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

PANDEMICK, pān-dēm'ik. a.

Incident to a whole people.

PANDER, pān'dōr. f.

A pimp, a male bawd, a procurer.

To **PANDER**, pān'dōr. v. a.

To pimp, to be subservient to lust or passion. Not used.

PANDERLY, pān'dōr-lē. a.

Pimping, pimplike.

PANDICULATION, pān-dīk-kū-lā' shūn. f.

The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

PANE, pānē. f.

A square of glass; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

PANEGRICK, pān-ne-jēr'rik. f.

(184). An elegy, an encomiastick piece.

PANEGRIST, pān-ne-jēr'rist. f.

One that writes praise, encomiast.

PANEL, pān'nil. f.

A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies; a schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial.

PANG, pāng. f.

Extreme pain, sudden paroxysm of torment.

To **PANG**, pāng. v. a.

To torment cruelly.

PANICK, pān'nīk. f.

A sudden and groundless fear.

PANICK, pān'nīk. a.

Fearing suddenly and violently without cause.

PANNEL, pān'nil. f.

A kind of rustic saddle.

PANNICLE, pān'nīk-kl. } f.

PANNICK, pān'nīk. }

A plant of the Millet kind.

PANNIER,

PAP

PANNIER, pān'yar. f. A basket, a wicker vessel, in which fruit or other things, are carried on a horse.

PANOPLY, pān'nō-plē. f. Complete armour.

To **PANT**, pānt. v. n. To palpitate, to beat as the heart in sudden terror or after hard labour; to have the breast heaving, as for want of breath; to long, to wish earnestly.

PANT, pānt. f. Palpitation, motion of the heart.

PANTALOON, pān-tā-lōōn'. f. A man's garment anciently worn; a character in a pantomime.

PANTHEON, pān-thē'ōn. f. A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER, pān'thēr. f. A spotted wild beast, a lynx, a pard.

PANTILE, pān'tile. f. A gutter tile.

PANTINGLY, pān'ting-lē. ad. With palpitation.

PANTLER, pānt'lēr. f. The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.

PANTOFLIE, pān-tōō'fl. f. A slipper. French.

PANTOMIME, pān-tō-mīmē. f. (146). One who has the power of universal mimicry, one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a scene, a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb-show.

PANTRY, pān'trē. f. The room in which provisions are deposited.

PAP, pāp. f. The nipple, a dug; food made for infants with bread boiled in water; the pulp of fruit.

PAPA, pā-pā'. f. A fond name for father, used in many languages.

PAPACY, pā'pā-sē. f. Popedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome.

PAPAL, pā'pāl. a. Belonging to the pope, annexed to the bishopric of Rome.

PAPAVEROUS, pā-pāv'ver-rūs. a. Resembling poppies.

PAPER, pā'pūr. f. (76). Substance on which men write and print.

PAPER, pā'pūr. a. Any thing slight or thin made of paper.

To **PAPER**, pā'pūr. v. a. To register. Not used. To furnish with paper hangings.

PAPERMAKER, pā'pūr-mā-kūr. f. One who makes paper.

PAPERMILL, pā'pūr-mīl. f. A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

PAPESCENT, pā-pēs'sēnt. a. Containing pap, pulpy.

PAPILIO, pā-pil'yō. f. A butterfly, a moth of various colours.

PAPILIONACEOUS, pā-pil-yō-nā'fūs. a. Resembling a butterfly. Applied chiefly to the flowers of some plants.

PAPILLARY, pāp'pil-ā-rē. a.

PAPILLOUS, pā-pil'lōs. Having emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps.—See *Mammillary*.

PAPIST, pā'pīst. f. An appellation given by Protestants to one that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

PAR

(546).—Fate, far, fall, fat; — me, mēt; — pho, pān; —

PAPISTICAL, pā-pīst'kāl. a. Relating to the religion of those called Papists.

PAPISTRY, pā-pīs-trē. f. A name given by Protestants to the doctrine of the Roman Catholicks.

PAPPOUS, pāp'pōs. a. Having soft light down growing out of the seeds of some plants, such as thistles; downy.

PAPPY, pāp'pē. a. Soft, succulent, easily divided.

PAR, pār. f. State of equality, equivalence, equal value.

PARABLE, pār'rā-bl. f. A similitude, a relation under which something else is figured.

PARABOLA, pā-rā'bō-lā. f. One of the conick sections.

PARABOLICAL, pār'rā-bō'lē-kāl. a.

PARABOLICK, pār'rā-bō'līk. a. Expressed by parable or similitude; having the nature or form of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, pār'rā-bō'lē-kālē. ad. By way of parable or similitude; in the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, pā-rā'bō-līz'm. f. In Algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARABOLOID, pā-rā'bō-lōid. f. A paraboliform curve in geometry.

PARACENTRAL, pār-ā-sēn'trē-kāl.

PARACENTRICK, pār-ā-sēn'trīk. a. Deviating from circularity.

PARADE, pār-rādē'. f. Show, ostentation; military order; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard; guard, posture of defence.

PARDIGM, pār'ā-dīm. f. (389). Example.

PARADISACAL, pār-ā-dē-zī'ā-kāl. a. Suiting paradise, making paradise.

PARADISE, pār'rā-dīsē. f. The blissful regions in which the first pair was placed; any place of felicity.

PARADOX, pār'rā-dōks. f. A tenet contrary to received opinion; an affection contrary to appearance.

PARADOXICAL, pār-ā-dōk'sē-kāl. a. Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY, pār-ā-dōk'sē-kālē. ad. In a paradoxical manner.

PARADOXICALNESS, pār-ā-dōk'sē-kāl-nēs. f. State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY, pār-ā-dōk-sōl'lō-jē. f. The use of paradoxes.

PARAGOGUE, pār-ā-gōjē. f. A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word.

PARAGON, pār'rā-gōn. f. A model, a pattern, something supremely excellent.

To **PARAGON**, pār'rā-gōn. v. a. To compare; to equal.

PARAGRAPH, pār'rā-grāf. f. A distinct part of a discourse.

PAR

PARAGRAPHICALLY, pār-rā-grāf'kē. kāl-ē. ad. By paragraphs.

PARALLACTICAL, pār-ā-lāk'tē-kāl.

PARALLACTICK, pār-ā-lāk'tik. a. Pertaining to a parallak.

PARALLAX, pār'rāl-lāk's. f. The distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the earth.

PARALLEL, pār'rāl-lēl. a. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through many particulars, equal.

PARALLEL, pār'rāl-lēl. f. Lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other; lines on the globe marking the latitude; direction conformable to that of another line; resemblance, conformity continued through many particulars; comparison made; any thing resembling another.

To **PARALLEL**, pār'rāl-lēl. v. a. To place so as always to keep the same direction with another line; to keep in the same direction, to level; to correspond to; to be equal to, to resemble through many particulars; to compare.

PARALLELISM, pār'rāl-lēl-izm. f. State of being parallel.

PARALLELOGRAM, pār-ā-lēl'ō-grām. f. In geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, pār-ā-lēl-ō-grām'mē-kāl. a. Having the properties of a parallelogram.

To **PARALOGIZE**, pār-rāl'ō-jīz. v. n. To reason sophistically.

PARALOGISM, pār'rāl'ō-jīz'm. f. A false argument.

PARALOGY, pār-rāl'ō-jē. f. False reasoning.

PARALYSIS, pār'rāl'ē-sīs. f. A palsy.

PARALYTICAL, pār-ā-līt'kē-kāl.

PARALYTICK, pār-ā-līt'kik. a. Palsied, inclined to palsy.

PARAMOUNT, pār-ā-mōdānt'. a. Superior, having the highest jurisdiction; as lord Paramount, the chief of the legatinity; eminent, of the highest order.

PARAMOUNT, pār-ā-mōdānt'. f. The chief.

PARAMOUR, pār'rā-mōōr. f. A lover or woer; a mistress.

PARANYMPH, pār'rā-nīmf. f. A brideman, one who leads the bride to her marriage; one who countenances or supports another. Not used.

PARAPET, pār'rā-pēt. f. A wall break high.

PARAPHIMOSIS, pār-rā-fī-mō'sīs. f. (520). Disease when the prepuce cannot be drawn over the gland.

PARAPHERNALIA, pār-ā-fēr-nā'lē-ā. f. Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHRASE, pār'rā-frāz. f. A loose interpretation, an explanation in many words.

To **PARAPHRASE**, pār'rā-frāz. v. a. To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely.

PARA-

PAR

— nō, mōve, nōr, nēt; — tilbe, tēb, būll; — dīl; — pōund; — thin, thīs.

PARAPHRAST, pār'fā-frāst. f.
A lax interpreter, one who explains in many words.

PARAPHRASICAL, pār-ā-frās'tē-kāl.

PARAPHRASTICK, pār-ā-frās'tik.
a. Lax in interpretation, not literal, not verbal.

PARAPHRENITIS, pār-ā-frē-nī'tīs. f.
An inflammation of the diaphragm.

PARASANG, pār-ā-sāng. f.
A Persian measure of length.

PARASITE, pār'rā-site. f. (155).
One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

PARASITICAL, pār-ā-sīt'tē-kāl.
a. Flattering, wheedling.

PARASOL, pār'rā-sōle. f.
A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head.

PARATHESIS, pār'rāsh'ē-sīs. f.
A figure in Grammar where two or more substantives are put in the same case; as,

"He went to the country where he was born [France] and died there." In Rhetorick, a short hint, with a promise of future enlargement. In Printing, the matter contained between two crotchetts, marked thus [].

To **PARBOIL**, pār'bōil. v. a.
To half boil.

PARCEL, pār'sil. f.
A small bundle; a part of the whole taken separately; a quantity or mass; a number of persons, in contempt; any number or quantity, in contempt.

To **PARCEL**, pār'sil. v. a.
To divide into portions; to make up into a mass.

To **PARCH**, pārsh. v. a.
To burn slightly and superficially.

To **PARCH**, pārsh. v. n.
To be scorched.

PARCHMENT, pārsh'mēnt. f.
Skins dressed for the writer.

PARD, pārd.
PARDALE, pār'dale. f.
The leopard; in poetry any of the spotted beasts.

To **PARDON**, pār'd'n. v. a.
To excuse an offender; to forgive a crime; to remit a penalty; Pardon me, is a word of civil denial or slight apology.

PARDON, pār'd'n. f.
Forgiveness of an offender; forgiveness of a crime, indulgence; remission of penalty; forgiveness received; warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

PARDONABLE, pār'd'n-ā-bl. a.
Venial, excusable.

PARDONABleness, pār'd'n-ā-bl-nēs.
f. Venialness, susceptibility of pardon.

PARDONABLY, pār'd'n-ā-blē. ad.
Venially, excusably.

PARDONER, pār'd'n-ār. f.
One who forgives another.

To **PARE**, pāre. v. a.
To cut off extremities or the surface, to cut away by little and little, to diminish.

PAREGORICK, pār-ē-gōr'ik. a.
Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify and assuage.

PARENCHYMA, pār-rēn'kē-mā. f.
A spongy substance; the pith of a plant.

PAR

PARENCHYMATOUS, pār-ēn-kīm'ā-tūs. a.
Spongy, pithy.

PARENCHYMOUS, pār-rēn'kē-mūs. a.
Spongy, pithy.

PARENESIS, pār-rēn'ē-sīs. f. (520).
Persuasion.

Dr. Johnson places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word, and Mr. Sheridan on the antepenultimate, and both make the e long. Dr. Johnson has several words of a similar termination for his accentuation; but analogy is clearly for Mr. Sheridan, with respect to accent, and directly against him with respect to quantity; for it is not the long quantity of the original that can resist the shortening power of the English antepenultimate accent in this word, any more than in *Dieresis*, *Epbemeris*, &c. which see.

PARENT, pār'rent. f.
A father or mother.

PARENTAGE, pār'rēn-tādje. f. (90)
(515). Extraktion, birth, condition with respect to parents.

PARENTAL, pār-sēn'tāl. a.
Becoming parents, pertaining to parents.

PARENTHESIS, pār-rēn'thē-sīs. f.
A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it; being commonly marked thus ().

PARENTHETICAL, pār-ēn-thēt'ē-kāl. a.
Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PARER, pā'rōr. f.
An instrument to cut away the surface.

PARHELION, pār-hē'lē-ūn. f.
A mock sun.

PARIETAL, pār-rī'ē-tāl. a.
Constituting the sides or walls.

PARING, pār-rāng. f.
That which is pared off any thing, the rind.

PARISH, pār'rīsh. f.
The particular charge of a secular priest; a particular division or district, having officers of its own, and generally a church.

PARISH, pār'rīsh. a.
Belonging to the parish, having the care of the parish; maintained by the parish.

PARISHIONER, pār-rīsh'ūn-ār. f.
One that belongs to the parish.

PARITOR, pār'rō-tōr. f.
A beadle, a summoner of the courts of civil law.

PARITY, pār'rē-tē. f.
Equality, resemblance.

PARK, pārk. f.
A piece of ground inclosed and stored with deer and other beasts of chase.

PARKER, pārk'ār. f.
A park-keeper.

PARKLEAVES, pārk'lēvz. f.
An herb.

PARLE, pārl. f.
Conversation, talk, oral treaty.

To **PARLEY**, pār'lē. v. n.
To treat by word of mouth, to talk, to discuss any thing orally.

PARLEY, pār'lē. f.
Oral treaty, talk, conference, discussion by word of mouth.

PARLIAMENT, pār'lē-mēnt. f. (274)
The assembly of the king, lords, and commons; which assembly is of all others the highest, and of greatest authority.

PAR

PARLIAMENTARY, pār-lē-mēn'tā-rē
a. Enacted by parliament, suiting the parliament, pertaining to parliament.

PARLOUR, pār'lūr. f.
A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse; a room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

PARLOUS, pār'lūs. a.
Keen, sprightly, waggish. Not in use.

PAROCHIAL, pār-rō'kē-āl. a.
Belonging to a parish.

PARODY, pār'rō-dē. f.
A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose.

To **PARODY**, pār'rō-dē. v. a.
To copy by way of parody.

PARONYMOUS, pār-ōn'nē-mūs. a.
Resembling another word.

PAROLE, pār-rōl'. f.
Word given as an assurance.

PARONOMASIA, pār-ō-nō-mā'zhē-ā.
f. (458). A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to.

PAROQUET, pār'ō-kwēt. f.
A small species of parrot.

PAROTID, pā-rōt'īd. a.
Belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.

In this and the following word Dr. Johnson places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, but Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Ash much more properly on the penultimate, as here marked.

PAROTIS, pār-rōt'īs. f.
A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears.

PAROXYSM, pār'rōk-sīzm. f.
A fit, periodical exacerbation of a disease.

PARRICIDE, pār'rē-side. f. (143).
One who destroys his father; one who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; the murder of a father, murder of one to whom reverence is due.

PARRICIDAL, pār-rē-sī'dāl. a.
PARRICIDIOUS, pār-rē-sīd'yūs. a.
Relating to parricide, committing parricide.

PARROT, pār'rūt. f.
A particoloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

To **PARRY**, pār'rē. v. n.
To put by thrusts, to fence.

To **PARSE**, pār'se. v. a.
To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech.

PARSIMONIOUS, pār-sē-mō'nē-ūs. a.
Cavetous, frugal, sparing.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, pār-sē-mō'nē-ūs-lē. ad.
Frugally, sparingly.

PARSIMONIUSNESS, pār-sē-mō'nē-ūs-nēs. f.
A disposition to spare and save.

PARSIMONY, pār-sē-mō'nē-ē. f.
Frugility, covetousness, niggardliness.—For the e, see *Domestik*.

PARSLEY, pārs'lē. f.
A plant.

PARSNIP, pārs'nip. f.
A plant.

PARSON, pār's'n. f.
The priest of a parish, one that has a par-

PAR

PAR

PAS

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât ; — mû, mét ; — pine, pin ; —

ehial charge or cure of souls; a clergyman; it is applied to the teachers of the Presbyterians.

P The o before n, preceded by k, p, s, or t, is under the same predicament as e; that is, when the accent is not on it, the two consonants unite, and the vowel is suppressed: as *beck'n*, *cap'n*, *seas'n*, *mult'n*, &c. *Parish*, therefore, ought to be pronounced with the o suppressed, and not as Mr. Sheridan has marked it. — See Principles, No. 103.

PARSONAGE, pâr's'n-âge. f. (90).
The benefice of a parish.

PART, pârt. f.

Something less than the whole, a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity; that which in division falls to each share; side, party; particular office or character; character appropriated in a play; business, duty; relation reciprocal; in good part, in ill part, as well done, as ill done; in the plural, qualities, powers, faculties; quarters, regions, districts.

PART, pârt. ad.

Partly, in some measure. Not in use.

To PART, pârt. v. a.

To divide, to share, to distribute; to separate, to disunite; to break into pieces; to keep asunder; to separate combatants; to screen.

To PART, pârt. v. n.

To be separated; to take farewell; to have share; to go away; to set out; to Part with, to quit, to resign, to lose.

PARTABLE, pâr'â-bl. a.

Divisible, such as may be parted.

PARTAGE, pâr'tâdje. f. (90).

Division, act of sharing or parting.

To PARTAKE, pâr-take'. v. n.

Preterit, I Partook: participle passive, Partaken. To have share of any thing; to participate, to have something of the property, nature, or right; to be admitted to, not to be excluded.

To PARTAKE, pâr-take'. v. a.

To share, to have part in.

PARTAKER, pâr-tâ'kâr. f.

A partner in possessions, a sharer of any thing, an associate with; accomplice, associate.

PARTER, pâr'ôr. f.

One that parts or separates.

PARTERRE, pâr-tare'. f.

A level division of ground.

PARTIAL, pâr'shâl. a.

Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or on one side of the question more than the other; inclined to favour without reason; affecting only one part, subsisting only in a part, not universal.

PARTIALITY, pâr-shé-âl'lé-té. f.

(542). Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other.

To PARTIALIZE, pâr'shâl-ize. v. a.

To make partial.

PARTIALLY, pâr'shâl-lé. ad.

With unjust favour or dislike; in part, not totally.

PARTIBILITY, pâr-té-bil'lé-té. f.

Divisibility, separability.

PARTIBLE, pâr'té-bl. a.

Divisible, separable.

PARTICIPABLE, pâr-tîs'sé-pâ-bl. a.

Such as may be shared or partaken.

PARTICIPANT, pâr-tîs'sé-pânt. a.

Sharing, having share or part.

To PARTICIPATE, pâr-tîs'sé-pâtē.

v. n. To partake, to have share; to have part of more things than one; to have part of something common with another.

To PARTICIPATE, pâr-tîs'sé-pâtē.

v. a. To partake, to receive part of, to share.

PARTICIPATION, pâr-tîs-sé-pâ'fâdn.

f. The state of sharing something in common; the act or state of partaking or having part of something; distribution, division into shares.

PARTICIPAL, pâr-té-sip'pé-âl. a.

Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPALLY, pâr-té-sip'pé-âl-é. ad.

In the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, pâr'té-sip-pl. f.

A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

PARTICLE, pâr'té-kl. f. (405).

Any small portion of a greater substance; a word unvaried by inflection.

PARTICULAR, pâr-tîk'ù-lâr. a. (179)

Relating to single persons, not general; individual, one distinct from others; noting properties or things peculiar; attentive to things single and distinct; single, not general; odd, having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.

PARTICULAR, pâr-tîk'ù-lâr. f.

A single instance, a single point; individual, private person; private interest; private character, single self, state of an individual; a minute detail of things singly enumerated; distinct, not general recital.

PARTICULARITY, pâr-tîk-kù-lâr'-té. f.

Distinct notice or enumeration, not general assertion; singleness, individuality; petty account, private incident; something peculiar.

To PARTICULARIZE, pâr-tîk'ù-lâr-iz-e. v. a.

To mention distinctly, to detail, to shew minutely.

PARTICULARLY, pâr-tîk'ù-lâr-lé. ad.

Distinctly, singly, not universally; in an extraordinary degree.

PARTISAN, pâr-té-zân'. f.

A kind of pike or halberd; an adherent to a faction; the commander of a party.

PARTITION, pâr-tish'ùn. f.

The act of dividing, a state of being divided; division, separation, distinction; part divided from the rest, separate part; that by which different parts are separated; part where separation is made.

To PARTITION, pâr-tish'ùn. v. a.

To divide into distinct parts. Little used.

PARTLET, pâr'lé-t. f.

A name given to a hen, the original signification being a ruff or band.

PARTLY, pâr'lé. ad.

In some measure, in some degree.

PARTNER, pâr'nâr. f.

Partaker, sharer, one who has part in any thing; one who dances with another.

To PARTNER, pâr'nâr. v. a.

To join, to associate with a partner. Little used.

PARTNERSHIP, pâr'nâr-ship. f.

Joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same trade.

PARTOOK, pâr-tôôk'.

Preterit of Partake.

PARTRIDGE, pâr'tridjé. f.

A bird of game.

PARTURIENT, pâr-tû'ré-ânt. a.

About to bring forth.

PARTURITION, pâr-tshû-rish'ùn. f.

The state of being about to bring forth.

PARTY, pâr'ty. f.

A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; one of two litigants; one concerned in any affair; side, persons engaged against each other; cause, side; a select assembly; particular person, a person distinct from, or opposed to, another; a detachment of soldiers.

PARTY-COLOURED, pâr'té-kôl-lur'd.

a. Having diversity of colours.

PARTY-MAN, pâr'té-mân. f.

A factious person; an abettor of a party.

PARTY-WALL, pâr'té-wâll'. f.

Wall that separates one house from the next.

PARTITUDE, pâr've-tude. f.

Littleness, minuteness.

PARTIVITY, pâr've-té-té. f.

Littleness, minuteness.

PASCHAL, pâs'kâl. a.

Relating to the passover; relating to Easter.

To PASH, pâsh. v. a.

To strike, to crush.

PASQUE-FLOWER, pâsk'flôù-ùr. f.

A plant.

PASQUIN, pâs'kwîn. f.

PASQUINADE, pâs-kwîn-âde'. } f.

A lampoon.

To PASS, pâs. v. n.

To go, to move from one place to another, to be progressive; to go, to make way; to make transition from one thing to another; to vanish, to be lost; to be spent, to go away; to be at an end, to be over; to be changed by regular gradation; to be enacted; to gain reception, to become current; to occur, to be transacted; to determine finally, to judge capitally; to exceed; to thrust, to make a push in fencing; to omit; to go through the alimentary duct; to be in a tolerable state; to pass away, to be lost, to glide off, to vanish.

To PASS, pâs. v. a.

To go beyond; to go through, as the horse passed the river; to spend time; to move hastily over; to transfer to another proprietor; to strain, to percolate; to vent, to let out; to utter ceremoniously; to utter solemnly; to transmit; to put an end to; to surpass, to excel; to omit, to neglect; to transcend, to transgress; to admit, to allow; to enact a law; to impose fraudulently; to practise artfully; to make succeed; to send from one place to another; to pass away, to spend, to waste; to pass by, to excuse, to forgive; to neglect, to disregard; to pass over, to omit, to let go unregarded; to come to pass, to be effected.

PASS, pâs. f.

A narrow entrance, an avenue; passage-road; a permission to go or come any where; an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode; push, thrust in fencing; state, condition.

PASSABLE, pâs'sâ-bl. a.

Possible to be passed or travelled through or over; supportable, tolerable, allowable; capable of admission or reception.

PASSADO, pâs-sâ'dô. f.

A push, a thrust.—See *Lumago*.

PASSAGE, pâs'sidje. f. (90).

Act of passing, travel, course, journey; road, way; entrance or exit, liberty to pass; intellectual

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tāb, bāll; —ōl; —pōund; —thin, THIS.

Intellectual admittance, mental acceptance; unsettled state; incident, transaction; part of a book, single place in a writing.

PASSED, pāst. Preterit and participle of *Pas*.—See Principles, No. 367.

PASSENGER, pās' sin-jūr. f.

A traveller, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

PASSER, pās'str. f.

One who passes, one that is upon the road.

PASSIBILITY, pās-sē-bil'lē-tē. f.

Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLE, pās'sē-bl. a.

Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

PASSIBleness, pās'sē-bl-nēs. f.

Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PASSING, pās'sing. participial a.

Supreme, surpassing others, eminent; it is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word; exceeding.

PASSINGBELL, pās'sing-bēl. f.

The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul; it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death.

PASSION, pāsh'ūn. f.

Any effect caused by external agency; violent commotion of the mind; anger; zeal, ardor; love; exegesis; emphatically, the last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

PASSION-FLOWER, pāsh'ūn-flōū-ūr. f. A plant.

PASSION-WEEK, pāsh'ūn-wēk. f.

The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONATE, pāsh'ūn-nāt. a. (91).

Moved by passion, causing or expression great commotion of mind; easily moved to anger.

PASSIONATELY, pāsh'ūn-nāt-lē. ad.

With passion, with desire, love or hatred, with great commotion of mind; angrily.

PASSIONATENESS, pāsh'ūn-nāt-nēs. f.

State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.

PASSIVE, pās'siv. a.

Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting, not opposing; suffering, not acting; in grammar, a verb Passive is that which signifies passion.

PASSIVELY, pās'siv-lē. ad.

With a passive nature.

PASSIVENESS, pās'siv-nēs. f.

Quality of receiving impression from external agents; passibility, power of suffering.

PASSIVITY, pās'siv-vē-tē. f.

Passiveness.

PASSOVER, pās'ō-vār. f.

A feast instituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the habitations of the Hebrews; the sacrifice killed.

PASSPORT, pās'pōrt. f.

Permission of *egreis*.

PAST, past. participial a.; properly *paffed*. See Principles, No. 367. Not present, not to come; spent, gone through, undergone.

PAST, pāst. f.

Elliptically used for past time.

PAST, pāst. prep. (367).

Beyond in time; no longer capable of; beyond, out of reach of; beyond, farther than; above, more than.

PASTE, pāste. f.

Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious; flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement; artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To PASTE, pāste. v. a.

To fasten with paste.

PASTEBOARD, pāste'bōrd. f.

A kind of coarse, thick, stiff paper.

PASTEBOARD, pāste'bōrd. a.

Made of pasteboard.

PASTERN, pās'tērn. f.

The distance between the joint next the foot and the coronet of a horse; the legs of any animal in drollery.

PASTIL, pās'tīl. f.

A roll of paste; a kind of pencil.

PASTIME, pās'time. f.

Sport, amusement, diversion.

PASTOR, pās'tōr. f.

A shepherd, a clergyman who has the care of a flock.

PASTORAL, pās'tōr-āl. a.

Rural, rustic, befitting shepherds, imitating shepherds; relating to the care of souls.—For the o, see *Domeſtick*.

PASTORAL, pās'tōr-āl. f.

A poem relative to the incidents in a country life, an idyl, a bucolick.

PASTRY, pāstrē. f.

The art of making pies; pies or baked paste; the place where pastry is made.

PASTRY-COOK, pāstrē-kōök. f.

One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.

PASTURABLE, pās'tshū-rā-bl. a.

Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, pās'tshū-rādje. f. (90).

The business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.

PASTURE, pās'tshūre. f. (461).

Food, the act of feeding; ground on which cattle feed; human culture, education.

To PASTURE, pās'tshūre. v. a.

To place in a pasture.

To PASTURE, pās'tshūre. v. n.

To graze on the ground.

PASTY, pās'tē. f. (515).

A pyc of crust raised without a dish; a pye.

PAT, pāt. a.

Fit, convenient, exactly suitable.

PAT, pāt. f.

A light quick blow, a tap; small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT, pāt. v. a.

To strike lightly, to tap.

PATACOON, pāt-tā-kōōn'. f.

A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence Engⁿlsh.

To PATCH, pātsh. v. a.

To cover with a piece sewed on; to decorate the face with small spots of black silk; to mend clumsily, to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost; to make up of shreds or different pieces.

PATCH, pātsh. f.

A piece sewed on to cover a hole; a piece interred in Mosaic or variegated work; a small spot of black silk put on the face; a small particle, a parcel of land.

PATCHER, pātsh'ér. f.

One that patches, a botcher.

PATCHERY, pātsh'ér-ē. f.

Botchery, bungling work. Out of use.

PATCHWORK, pātsh'wūrk. f.

Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

PATE, pātē. f.

The head.

PATED, pā'tēd. a.

Having a pate.

PATEFACTION, pāt-tē-fāk'shūn. f.

Aff or state of opening.

PATEN, pāt'ēn. f. (103).

A plate. Obsolete.

PATENT, pāt'tēnt. a.

Open to the perusal of all, as letters patent; something appropriated by letters patent.

PATENT, pāt'tēnt. f.

A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.

PATENTEE, pāt-tēn-tēē'. f.

One who has a patent.

PATERNAL, pā-tēr'nāl. a.

Fatherly, having the relation of a father; hereditary, received in succession from one's father.

PATERNITY, pā-tēr'nē-tē. f.

Fathership, the relation of a father.

PATH, pāth. f. (467).

Way, road, tract.

PATHETICAL, pā-thēt'tē-kāl. } a.

PATHETICK, pā-thēt'tik. }

Affecting the passions, passionate, moving.

PATHETICALLY, pā-thēt'tē-kāl-ē. }

ad. In such a manner as may strike the passions.

PATHETICALNESS, pā-thēt'tē-kāl-nēs. f.

Quality of being pathetick, quality of moving the passions.

PATHLESS, pāth'lēs. a.

Untrodden, not marked with paths.

PATHOGNOMONICK, pā-thōg-nō-mōn'ik. a.

Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designating the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatic.

^Q Mr. Sheridan has suppressed the g in this word as in *gⁿomon*, without considering, that when a syllable precedes, the g unites with it, and is to be pronounced. Thus this letter is mute in *figu*, but pronounced in *fignity*.

The same may be observed of *reſign* and *reſignation*, *indign* and *indignity*, &c.

PATHOLOGICAL, pāthō-lōd'jē-kāl. a.

Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PATHOLOGIST, pāthōlōd'jē-jist. f.

One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY, pāthōlōd'jē. f.

That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects incident to the human body.

PATHWAY, pāth'wā. f.

A road, strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PATIBULARY, pātib'bū-lā-rē. a.

Belonging to the gallows.

PATIENCE, pālhēnsē. f.

The power of suffering, indurance, the power of expecting long without rage or discontent, the power of supporting injuries without revenge; sufferance, permission; an herb.

PATIENT, pāshēnt. a.

Having the quality of enduring; calm under pain or affliction; not revengeful against injuries, not easily provoked; not hasty, not viciously eager or impetuous.

PATIENT,

PAT

PAY

PEA

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mêt, mét; — pine, pîn; —

PATIENT, pâ'shînt. f.

That which receives impressions from external agents; a person diseased.

PATIENTLY, pâ'shînt-lé. ad.

Without rage under pain or affliction; without vicious impetuosity.

PATINE, pât'tîn. f. (140).

The cover of a chalice.

PATLY, pât'lé. ad.

Commodiously, fitly.

PATRIARCH, pâ'trâ-ârk. f. (534).

One who governs by paternal right, the father and ruler of a family; a bishop superior to archbishops.

PATRIARCHAL, pâ'trâ-âr'kâl. a.

Belonging to patriarchs, such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

PATRIARCHATE, pâ'trâ-âr'kât. }

PATRIARCHSHIP, pâ'trâ-ârk-shîp. }

f. A bishoprick superior to archbishopricks.

PATRIARCHY, pâ'trâ-âr-ké. f.

Jurisdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, pâ'trîsh'âñ. a.

Senatorial, noble, not plebeian.

PATRICIAN, pâ'trîsh'âñ. f.

A nobleman.

PATRIMONIAL, pâ'trî-mô'né-âl. a.

Possessed by inheritance.

PATRIMONY, pâ'trî-mô'né. f.

An estate possessed by inheritance.—For the *o*, see *Domesick*.

PATRIOT, pâ'trî-ôt. f. (534).

One whole ruling passion is the love of his country.

PATRIOTISM, pâ'trî-ôt-îzm. f.

Love of one's country, zeal for one's country.

PATROL, pâ'trôl'. f.

The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept; those that go the rounds.

To **PATROL**, pâ'trôl'. v. n.

To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PATRON, pâ'trôn. f.

One who countenances, supports, or protects; a guardian saint; advocate, defender, vindicator; one who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

PATRONAGE, pâ'trôn-îdje. f. (90).

Support, protection; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.

PATRONAL, pâ'trô-nâl. a.

Protecting, supporting, guarding, defending.

See *Matronal*.

PATRONESS, pâ'trôn-ës. f.

A female that defends, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint.

I am well aware of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent in *Patronage*, *Patronist*, &c. but cannot, as Mr. Sheridan has done, allow it that power in *Patroness*, because the feminine termination *ess* is as much a substantive of our own as the participial terminations *ing* or *ed*, or the plural number, and therefore never ought to alter the accent or quantity of the original word. See *Principles*, No. 386, 409.

To **PATRONISE**, pâ'trô-nîze. v. a.

To protect, to support, to defend, to countenance.

PATRONYICK, pâ'trô-nîm'mîk. f.

Expressing the name of the father or ancestor.

PATTEN of a Pillar, pât'tîn. f.

Its base.

PATTERN, pât'tîn. f.

A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women.

PATTENMAKER, pât'tîn-mâ-kâr. f.

He that makes pattens.

To **PATTER**, pât'tîr. v. n.

To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet, or like the beating of hail.

PATTERN, pât'tûrn. f.

The original proposed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copied; a specimen, a part shown as a sample of the rest; an instance, an example; any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

PAUCITY, pâw'sé-té. f.

Fewness, smallness of number; smallness of quantity.

To **PAVE**, pâv. v. a.

To lay with brick or stone, to floor with stone; to make a passage easy.

PAVEMENT, pâvemânt. f.

Stones or bricks laid on the ground, stone-floor.

PAVER, pâv'vîr. }

PAVIER, pâv'vîr. }

One who lays with stones.—This word is more frequently, and, perhaps, as properly, written *Pavour*.

PAVILION, pâ-vîl'yûn. f.

A tent, a temporary or moveable house.

To **PAVILION**, pâ-vîl'yûn. v. a.

To furnish with tents; to be sheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH, pâñsh. f. (214).

The belly, the region of the guts.

To **PAUNCH**, pâñsh. v. a.

To pierce or rip the belly, to exenterate.

PAUPER, pâw'pûr. f.

A poor person.

PAUSE, pâwz. f.

A stop, a place or time of intermission; suspense, doubt; break, paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse; place of suspending the voice marked in writing; a stop or intermission in music.

To **PAUSE**, pâwz. v. n. (213).

To wait, to stop, not to proceed, to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.

PAUSER, pâw'zûr. f.

He who pauses, he who deliberates.

PAW, pâw. f. (219).

The foot of a beast of prey; hand, ludicrously.

To **PAW**, pâw. v. n.

To draw the fore foot along the ground, a mark of impatience in a horse.

To **PAW**, pâw. v. a.

To strike with the fore foot; to handle roughly.

PAWED, pâw'd. a.

Having paws; broad-footed.

To **PAWN**, pâwn. v. a.

To pledge, to give in pledge.

PAWN, pâwn. f.

Something given in pledge as a security for money borrowed or a promise made; the state of being pledged; a common man at chess.

PAWBROKER, pâwn'brô-kâr. f.

One who lends money upon pledge.

To **PAY**, pâ. v. a. (220).

To discharge a debt; to dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money; to atone, to make amends by suffering; to beat; to reward, to recompense; to give the equivalent for any thing bought.

PAY, pâ. f.

Wages, hire, money given in return for service.

PAYABLE, pâ'â-bl. a.

Due, to be paid; such as there is power to pay.

PAYDAY, pâ'dâ. f.

Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.

PAYER, pâ'îr. f.

One that pays.

PAYMASTER, pâ'mâs-târ. f.

One who is to pay, one from whom wages or reward is received.

PAYMENT, pâ'mént. f.

The act of paying; the discharge of debt or promise; a reward; chastisement, sound beating.

PEA, pê. f. (227).

A well-known kind of pulse.

¶ When the plural of this word signifies merely number, it is formed, by adding *s*, as "They are as like as two *peas*." When quantity is implied *e* is added to *s*, as "A bushel of *peas*." The pronunciation, in both cases, is exactly the same; that is, as if written *peize*.

PEACE, pêse. f. (227).

Respite from war; quiet from suits or disturbances; rest from any commotion; reconciliation of differences; a state not hostile; rest, freedom from terror, heavenly rest; silence, suppression of the thoughts.

PEACE, pêse. interj.

A word commanding silence.

PEACE OFFERING, pêse-ôf'fér-ing.

f. Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

PEACEABLE, pêse'â-bl. a.

Free from war, free from tumult; quiet, undisturbed; not quarrelsome, not turbulent.

PEACEABleness, pêse'â-bl-nës. f.

Quietness, disposition to peace.

PEACEABLY, pêse'â-blé. ad.

Without war, without tumult; without disturbance.

PEACEFUL, pêse'fûl. a.

Quiet, not in war; pacifick, mild; undisturbed, still, secure.

PEACEFULLY, pêse'fûl-lé. ad.

Quietly, without disturbance; mildly, gently.

PEACEFULNESS, pêse'fûl-nës. f.

Quiet, freedom from disturbance.

PEACEMAKER, pêse'mâ-kûr. f.

One who reconciles differences.

PEACEPARTED, pêse'pâr-ted.

a. Dismissed from the world in peace.

PEACH, pêtsh. f. (227).

A fruit-tree; the fruit.

To **PEACH**, pêtsh. v. n.

Corrupted from impeach; to accuse of some crime.

PEACH-COLOURED, pêtsh'kôl-lëd.

a. Of a colour like a peach.

PEACHICK, pê'tshik. f.

The chicken of a peacock.

PEACOCK, pê'kôk. f.

A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

PEAHEN, pê'hén. f.

The female of the peacock.

PEAK, pêke. f.

The top of a hill or eminence; any thing acuminate;

PEC

PED

PEL

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tōbe, tōb, bōll ; — dōl ; — pōund ; — thin, this.

acuminated ; the rising forepart of a head-dress.

PEAL, pēle. f.

A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon.

To **PEAL**, pēle. v. n.

To play solemnly and loud.

To **PEAL**, pēle. v. a.

To assail with noise.

PEAR, pāre. f. (240).

The name of a well-known fruit-tree; the fruit.

PEARL, pērl. f.

A gem generated in the body of a testaceous fish; a speck on the eye.

PEARLED, pērl'd. a. (359).

Adorned or set with pearls.

PEARLEYED, pērl'ide. a.

Having a speck in the eye.

PEARLGRASS, pērl'grās. }

PEARLPLANT, pērl'plānt. }

PEARLWORT, pērl'wūrt. }

Plants.

PEARLY, pērl'ē. a.

Abounding with pearls, containing pearls; resembling pearls.

PEARMAIN, pāre-māne'. f.

An apple.

PEARTREE, phārē'trē. f.

The tree that bears pears.

PEASANT, pēz'zānt. f.

A hind, one whose business is rural labour.

PEASANTRY, pēz'zānt-rē. f.

Peasants, rusticks, country people.

PEASCOD, pēs'kōd. }

PEASHELL, pē'shēl. }

The husk, that contains peas.

PEASE, pēze. f.

Food of pease.—See Pea.

PEAT, pēte. f.

A species of turf used for fire.

PEBBLE, pēb'bl.

PEBBLESTONE, pēb'bl-stōne. }

A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but one homogeneous mass; a round hard stone, rather smooth on the surface; a sort of bastard gem.

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, pēb-bl-kris'tāl. f.

Crystal in form of nodules.

PEBBLED, pēb'bl'd. a. (359).

Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

PEBBLY, pēb'blē. a.

Ful of pebbles.

PECCABILITY, pēk-kā-bil'ē-tē. f.

State of being subject to sin.

PECCABLE, pēk'kā-bl. a.

Incident to sin.

PECCADILLO, pēk-kā-dil'lō. f.

A petty fault, a slight crime, a venial offence.

PECCANCY, pēk'kān-sē. f.

Bad quality.

PECCANT, pēk'kānt. a.

Guilty, criminal; ill disposed, offensive to the body; wrong, deficient, unformal.

PECK, pēk. f.

The fourth part of a bushel; proverbially, in low language, a great deal.

To **PECK**, pēk. v. a.

To strike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument; to Peck at, to be continually finding fault with.

PECKER, pēk'kār. f.

One that pecks; a kind of bird, as the wood-pecker.

PECKLED, pēk'kl'd. a. (359).

Spotted, variegated with spots.

PECTORAL, pēk'tūr-āl. a.

Belonging to the breast; suited to strengthen the breast and stomach.—For the *o*, see *Domeick*.

PECTORAL, pēk'tūr-āl. f.

A breast plate; a medicine proper to strengthen the breast and stomach.

PECULATE, pēk'kū-lātē. }

PECULATION, pēk-kū-lā'fūn. }

Robbery of the publick, theft of publick money.

PECULATOR, pēk'kū-lā-tūr. f. (521).

Robber of the publick.

PECULIAR, pē-kū-lē-ēr. a.

Appropriate, belonging to any one with exclusion of others; particular, single.

PECULIARITY, pē-kū-lē-ār'ē-tē. f.

Particularity, something found only in one.

PECULIARLY, pē-kū-lē-ēr-lē. ad.

Particularly, singly; in a manner not common to others.

PECUNIARY, pē-kū'nē-ēr-ē. a.

Relating to money, consisting of money.

PEDAGOGUE, pēd'dā-gōg. f. (338).

One who teaches boys, a schoolmaster, a pedant.

PEDAL, pē'dāl. a.

Belonging to a foot.

PEDALS, pēd'dāls. f.

The large pipes of an organ.

PEDANT, I have differed in the quantity of the first vowel of this word from Mr. Sheridan, who makes it long. But I have Mr. Nares, Entick, and, I think, the best usage, on my side for making it short.

PEDANEOUS, pē-dā'nē-ūs. a.

Going on foot.

PEDANT, pēd'dānt. f.

A schoolmaster; a man vain of low knowledge.

PEDANTICK, pē-dān'tik.

PEDANTICAL, pē-dān'tē-kāl. }

Awkward ostentatious of learning.

PEDANTICALLY, pē-dān'tē-kāl-ē.

ad. With awkward ostentation of learning.

PEDANTRY, pēd'dān-trē. f.

Awkward ostentation of needless learning.

To **PEDDLE**, pēd'dl. v. n.

To be busy about trifles.

PEDESTAL, pēd'dēs-tāl. f.

The lower member of a pillar, the basis of a statue.

PEDESTRIOUS, pē-dēs'trē-ūs. a.

Not winged, going on foot.

PEDICLE, pēd'dē-kl. f.

The footstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

PEDICULAR, pē-dik'kū-lār. a.

Having the phthisis or lousy distemper.

PEDIGREE, pēd'dē-grē. f.

Genealogy, lineage, account of descent.

PEDIMENT, pēd'dē-mēnt. f.

In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates.

PEDLER, pēd'lōr. f. properly *Peddler*.

One who travels the country with small commodities.

PEDLERY, pēd'lōr-ē. a.

Wars sold by pedlers.

PEDDLING, pēd'dl-ing. a.

Petty dealing, such as pedlers have.

PEDOBAPTISM, pēd-dō-bāp'tizm. f.

Infant baptism.

PEDOBAPTIST, pēd-dō-bāp'tist. f.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and several of our Orthoepists in making the first syllable of this word short. I am authorized by the shortening power of the secondary accent (530) notwithstanding the diphthong in the original, which has no more influence in this word than in *Cajors*, *oeconomick*, and a thousand others.

PEDOBAPTIST, pēd-dō-bāp'tist. f.

One that holds or practises infant baptism.

To **PEEL**, pēl. v. a. (246).

To decorticate, to slay; to plunder. According to analogy this should be written *Pill*.

PEEL, pēl. f.

The skin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL, pēl. f.

A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEELER, pēl'ēr. f.

One who strips or slays; a robber, a plunderer.

To **PEEP**, pēp. v. n. (246).

To make the first appearance; to look slyly, closely, or curiously.

PEEP, pēp. f.

First appearance, as at the Peep and first break of day; a sly look.

PEEPER, pēp'ēr. f.

Young chickens just breaking the shell; one that peeps.

PEEPHOLE, pēp'hōlē. }

PEEPINGHOLE, pēp'īng-hōlē. }

Hole through which one may look without being discovered.

PEER, pēr. f. (246).

Equal, one of the same rank; one equal in excellence or endowments; companion, fellow; a nobleman.

To **PEER**, pēr. v. n.

By contraction from *Appear*. To come into sight; to look narrowly, to peep.

PEERAGE, pēr'ājē. f. (90).

The dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

PEERDOM, pēr'dōm. f.

Peerage.

PEERESS, pēr'ēs. f.

The lady of a peer, a woman ennobled.

PEERLESS, pēr'ēs-nēs. a.

Unqualified, having no peer.

PEERLESSNESS, pēr'ēs-nēs-nēs. f.

Universal superiority.

PEEVISH, pēv'ish. a. (246).

Petulant, wafish, easily offended, irritable, hard to please.

PEEVISHLY, pēv'ish-lē. ad.

Angrily, querulously, morosely.

PEEVISHNESS, pēv'ish-nēs. f.

Irascibility, querulousness, fretfulness; pettiness.

PEG, pēg. f.

A piece of wood driven into a hole; the pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained; to take a Peg lower, to depress, to sink; to the nickname of Margaret.

To **PEG**, pēg. v. a.

To fasten with a peg.

PELF, pēlf. f.

Money, riches.

PELICAN, pēl'ic-kān. f.

There are two sorts of Pelicans; one lives

(546). — **F**ile, fär, fäll, fär; — mē, mét; — pine, pín; —

lives upon fish, the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents: the Pelican is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.

PELLET, pél'lit. s.

A little ball; a bullet, a ball.

PELLETED, pél'lit-téd. a.

Consisting of bullets.

PELLICLE, pél'lé-kl. s. (405).

A thin skin; it is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salt or other substance, and evaporated by heat.

PELLITORY, pél'lé-tür-é. s.

An herb.

PELLMELL, pél-mél'. s.

Confusedly, tumultuously, one among another.—See *Mish*.

PELLS, pél's. s.

Clerk of the Pells, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *Pells acceptorum*, the roll of receipts.

PELLUCID, pél-lú'sid. a.

Clear, transparent, not opaque, not dark.

PELLUCIDITY, pél-lú'sid-é-té. s.

PELLUCIDNESS, pél-lú'sid-nés. s.

Transparency, clearness, not opacity.

PELT, pél't. s.

Skin, hide; the quarry of a hawk all torn.

PELMONGER, pél'móng-gór. s.

A dealer in raw hides.

TO PELT, pelt. v. a.

To strike with something thrown; to throw, to cast.

PELING, pél'ting. a.

This word in Shakespeare signifies paltry, pitiful. Obsolete.

PELVIS, pél'ves. s.

The lower part of the belly.

PEN, pén. s.

An instrument of writing; feather; wing; a small inclosure, a coop.

TO PEN, pén. v. a.

To coop, to shut up, to incage, to imprison in a narrow place; to write.

PENAL, pél'nál. a.

Denouncing punishment, enacting punishment; used for the purposes of punishment, vindictive.

PENALTY, pél'nál-té. s.

PENALTY, pél'nál-lé-té. s.

Punishment, censure, judicial infliction; forfeiture upon non-performance.

PENANCE, pén'nánse. f.

Infliction either publick or private, suffered as an expiation of penitence for sin.

PENCE, pén'se. f.

The plural of penny.

PENCIL, pén'sil. s.

A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours; any instrument of writing without ink.

TO PENCIL, pén'sil. v. n.

To paint.

PENDANT, pén'dant. s.

A jewel hanging in the ear; any thing hanging by way of ornament; when it signifies a small flag in ships, it is pronounced *Pennant*.

PENDENCE, pén'déns. s.

Slope, inclination.

PENDENCY, pén'déns. s.

Suspense, delay of execution.

PENDENT, pén'dént. a.

Hanging; putting over; supported above the ground.

PENDING, pén'déng. a.

Depending, remaining yet undecided.

PENDULOSITY, pén-jú-lós-é-té. s.

PENDULOUSNESS, pén-jú-lás-nés. s.

f. The state of hanging, suspension.

PENDULOUS, pén-jú-lás. a. (376).

Hanging, not supported below.

PENDULUM, pén-jú-lüm. s. (293).

Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal times.

PENETRABLE, pén'né-trá-bl. a.

Such as may be pierced, such as may admit the entrance of another body; susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

PENETRABILITY, pén-né-trá-bl'i-té. s.

Susceptibility of impression from another body.

PENETRANCY, pén'né-trán-sé. s.

Power of entering or piercing.

PENETRANT, pén'né-tránt. a.

Having the power to pierce or enter, sharp, subtle.

TO PENETRATE, pén'né-tráte. v. a.

To pierce, to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning.

TO PENETRATE, pén'né-tráte. v. n.

To make way.

PENETRATION, pén-né-trá-shón. s.

The act of entering into any body; mental entrance into any thing abstruse; acuteness, sagacity.

PENETRATIVE, pén'né-trá-tív. a.

Piercing, sharp, subtle; acute, sagacious, discerning; having the power to impress the mind.

PENETRATIVENESS, pén'né-trá-tív-nés. s.

The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN, pén'gwin. s.

A bird, though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds; a fruit, very common in the West Indies, of a sharp acid flavour.

PENINSULA, pén-in'thü-lá. s. (452).

A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.

PENINSULATED, pén-in'thü-lá-téd. a.

Almost surrounded with water.

PENITENCE, pén'né-téns. s.

Repentance, sorrow for crimes, contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections.

PENITENT, pén'né-tént. a.

Repentant, contrite for sin, sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely bent on amending life.

PENITENT, pén'né-tént. f.

One sorrowful for sin; one under censures of the church, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL, pén'né-ténn-thál. a.

Expressing penitence, enjoined as penance.

PENITENTIAL, pén'né-ténn-thál. f.

A book directing the degrees of penance.

PENITENTIARY, pén'né-ténn-thá-ré. f.

One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance; a penitent; one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined.

PENITENTLY, pén'né-tént-lé. ad.

With repentance, with sorrow for sin, with contrition.

PENKNIFE, pén'nife. s.

A knife used to cut pens.

PENMAN, pén'mán. s.

One who professes the art of writing; an author, a writer.

PENNANT, pén'nánt. s.

A small flag, ensign, or colours; a tackle for hoisting things on board.

PENNATED, pén'ná-téd. a.

Winged; Pennated, among botanists, are those leaves of plants which grow directly one against another on the same side of stalk, as those of ash and walnut-tree.

PENNILES, pén'né-lés. s.

Moneyless, poor, wanting money.

PENNON, pén'nún. s.

A small flag or colour.

PENNY, pén'né. s.

A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered; *penny* verbally, a small sum of money in general.

PENNYROYAL, pén'né-roé. s.

A well-known herb.

PENNYWEIGHT, pén'né-wáyt. s.

A weight containing twenty-four grains Troy weight.

PENNYWISE, pén'né-wíz. a.

One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger; with the addition of *pennywise*.

PENNYWORTHY, pén'né-wúrth. s.

As much as is bought for a penny; any purchase, any thing bought or sold for money; something advantageously bought, a purchase got for less than it is worth; small quantity.

(3) This word is compounded, and means vulgarity, contracted into *pennyworth*.

PENSILE, pén'sil. a. (140).

Hanging, suspended; supported above the ground.

PENSILENESS, pén'sil-nés. s.

The state of being suspended.

PENSION, pén'shón. s.

An allowance made to any one without equivalent.

PENSIONARY, pén'shón-é-re. s.

Maintained by pensions.

PENSIONER, pén'shón-é-r. s.

One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependent.

PENSIVE, pén'siv. s.

Sorrowfully thoughtful, mournfully serious.

PENSIVELY, pén'siv-é-le. ad.

With melancholy, sorrowfully.

PENSIVENESS, pén'siv-é-séss. s.

Melancholy, sorrowfulness.

PENT, pén't. part pass. of *Pon*. Sharp

PENTACAPSULAR, pén-ták-púslar. s.

Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD, pén-ták-hórd. s.

An instrument with five strings.

PENTAEDROUS, pén-ták-edrós. a.

Having five bases.

PENTAGON, pén-tág'ón. s.

A figure with five angles.

PENTAGONAL, pén-tág'ón-ál.

Quinqueangular, having five angles.

PENTAMETER, pén-tám'mé-tér. s.

A Latin verse of five feet.

PENTANGULAR, pén-tág'úlár.

Five cornered.

PENTAPETALOUS, pén-tá-pétálüs. a.

Having five petals.

PENTASTYLE, pén-tás-tíl-e. s.

In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PENTA-

PER

PER

PER

—nō, nōva, nár, nōt; —wōbe, wōb, bōl; —ōM; —pōund; —sing; THIS.

PENTATEUCH, pēn'tā-tūk. f.

The five books of Moses.

PENTECOST, pēn'tē-kōst. f.

A feast among the Jews.

PENTHOUSE, pēn'thōus. f.

A shed hanging out at slope from the main wall.

PENTILE, pēn'tile. f.

A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof.

PENT UP, pēnt. part. a.

Shut up.

PENULTIMA, pē-nōl'tē-mā. f.

The last syllable but one.

彭UMBRA, pē-nōm'brā. f.

An imperfect shadow.

PENURIOUS, pē-nū'rē-ōs. n.

Niggardly, sparing, frididly mean; scant, not plentiful.

PENURIOUSLY, pē-nō'rē-ōs-lē. ad.

Sparingly, not plentifully.

PENURIOUSNESS, pē-nō'rē-ōs-nēs. f.

Niggardliness, parsimony.

PENURY, pē-nū-rē. f.

Poverty, indigence.

PEONY, pē'ō-nē. f.

A flower.

PEOPLE, pēp'pl. f. (405).

A nation, those who compose a community; the vulgar, the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; persons of a particular class; men, or persons in general.

To **PEOPLE**, pēp'pl. v. a.

To stock with inhabitants.

PEPPAK, pēp'pūr. f.

An aromatic pungent kind of grain brought from India.

To **PEPPER**, pēp'pūr. v. a.

To sprinkle with pepper; to beat, to mingle with shot or blows.

PEPPERBOX, pēp'pūr-bōx. f.

A box for holding pepper.

PEPPERCORN, pēp'pūr-kōrn. f.

Any thing of inconsiderable value.

PEPPERMINT, pēp'pūr-mīnt. f.

Mint eminently hot.

PEPPERMINT, pēp'pūr-wūrt. f.

A plant.

PEPTICK, pēp'tik. a.

What helps digestion.

PERADVENTURE, pēr-ād-vēn'thōur. ad.

Perhaps, may be, by chance; doubt, question.

To **PERAMBULATE**, pēr-ām'bū-lāt. v. a.

To walk through; to survey by passing through.

PERAMBULATION, pēr-ām'bū-lā'

thōn. f.

The act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey.

PERCEIVABLE, pēr-sē'vā-bl. a.

Perceptible, such as falls under perception.

PERCEIVABLY, pēr-sē'vā-blē. ad.

In such a manner as may be observed or known.

To **PERCEIVE**, pēr-sēv'. v. a.

To discover by some sensible effects; to know, to observe; to be affected by.

PERCEPTIBILITY, pēr-sēp-tē-bil'ē-té. f.

The state of being an object of the senses of mind; perception, the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIBLE, pēr-sēp-tē-bl. a.

Such as may be known or observed.

PERCEPTIBLY, pēr-sēp-tē-blē. ad.

In such a manner as may be perceived.

PERCEPTION, pēr-sēp'shōn. f.

The power of perceiving, consciousness; the act perceiving; notion, idea; the state of being affected by something.

PERceptive, pēr-sēp'tiv. a.

Having the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIVITY, pēr-sēp-tiv'ē-té. f.

The power of perception or thinking.

PERCH, pērtsh. f.

The name of a fish.

PERCH, pērtsh. f.

A measure of five yards and a half, a pole; something on which birds roost or sit.

To **PERCH**, pērtsh. v. n.

To sit or roost as a bird.

To **PERCH**, pērtsh. v. a.

To place on a perch.

PERCHANCE, pēr-tshāns'. ad.

Perhaps, peradventure.

PERCipient, pēr-sip'pē-ēnt. a.

Perceiving, having the power of perception.

PERCIPient, pēr-sip'pē-ēnt. f.

One that has the power of perceiving.

To **PERCOLATE**, pēr-kō-lāt. v. a.

To strain.

PERCOLATION, pēr-kō-lā'thōn. f.

The act of straining, purification or separation by straining.

To **PERCUSS**, pēr-kōs'. v. a.

To strike.

PERCUSSION, pēr-kōsh'ūn. f.

The act of striking, stroke; effect of sound in the ear.

PERCUTIENT, pēr-kū'shēnt. f.

Striking, having the power to strike.

PERDITION, pēr-dish'ūn. f.

Destruction, ruin, death; loss; eternal death.

PERDUE, pēr-dū'. ad.

Closet, in ambush.

PERDURABLE, pēr-dū-rā-bl. a. (293)

Lasting, long continued.

PERDURABLY, pēr-dū-rā-blē. ad.

Lastingly.

PERDURATION, pēr-dū-rā'thōn. f.

Long continuance.

To **PEREGRINATE**, pēr-rē-grē-nāt. v. n.

To travel, to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINATION, pēr-rē-grē-nā'

thōn. f.

Travel, abode in foreign countries.

PEREGRINE, pēr-rē-grīn. a. (150).

Foreign, not native, not domestic.

To **PEREMPT**, pēr-ēmt'. v. a.

To kill, to crush. A law term.

PEREMPTION, pēr-ēm'shōn. f.

Crush, extinction. Law term.

PEREMPTORILY, pēr-rēm-tūr-rē-lē.

ad. Absolutely, positively, so as to cut off all farther debate.

PEREMPTORINESS, pēr-rēm-tūr-rē-

nēs. f. (412).

Positiveness, absolute decision, dogmatism.

PEREMPTORY, pēr-rēm-tūr-ē, or pēr-

ēm'tō-rē. a.

Dogmatical, absolute, such as destroys all further expostulation.—For the *ē*, see *Homesick*.

If we consult our Orthoepists, there can

scarcely be any two pronunciations more

equally balanced than those that are given to

this word. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, W. Johnson, Mr. Scott, and Entick,

are for the first; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ken-

rick, Bailey, Buchanan, and Perry, for the

last; but notwithstanding the last has these

authorities to support it, I am much mis-

taken if the first has not obtained a com-

plete victory. That there is a strong ten-

dency in our language to the antepenulti-

mate accent, is evident; it is as evident,

likewise, that those polysyllables, which we

derive from the Latin, incline to accent that

syllable on which we place a secondary ac-

cent in pronouncing the original, (see *Ac-*

ademy and *Disputable*); and provided there

are no clusters of uncombinable consonants

in the latter syllables, there is no reason why

this accentuation should be checked. This

is the case with the word in question; the *p*

is mute, *t* is easily pronounced after *ēm*, and

the whole termination is sufficiently smooth

and volatile; but in *Perfunctory* the case is

different; the uncombinable consonants *ft*

are not to be pronounced without considera-

ble difficulty, if we place the accent on the

first syllable; and therefore this accentua-

tion ought to be avoided as much as in *Cor-*

rumpite, which see.

PERENNIAL, pēr-ēn'nlē-ēl. a.

Lasting thorough the year; perpetual; un-

ceasing.

PERENNITY, pēr-rēn'nlē-tē. f.

Equality of lasting through all seasons, per-

petuity.

PERFECT, pēr-fēkt. a.

Complete, consummate, finished, neither

defective nor redundant; fully informed,

fully skilful; pure, blameless, clear, imma-

culate.

To **PERFECT**, pēr-fēkt. v. a.

To finish, to complete, to consummate, to

bring to its due state; to make skilful, to

instruct fully.

PERFECTER, pēr-fēkt-ēr. f.

One that makes perfect.

PERFECTION, pēr-fēk'shōn. f.

The state of being perfect; something that

concerns to produce supreme excellence; at-

tribute of God.

To **PERFECTIONATE**, pēr-fēk'shōn-

ātē. v. a.

To make perfect, to advance to perfection.

PERFECTIVE, pēr-fēk'tiv. a.

Conducive to bring to perfection.

PERFECTIVELY, pēr-fēk'tiv-lē. ad.

In such a manner as brings to perfection.

PERFECTLY, pēr-fēkt-lē. ad.

In the highest degree of excellence; totally,

completely, exactly, accurately.

PERFECTNESS, pēr-fēkt-nēs. f.

Completeness; goodness, virtue, a scrip-

tural word; skill.

PERFIDIOUS, pēr-fid'yōs. a.

Treacherous, false to trust, guilty of violated

faith.

PERFIDIOUSLY, pēr-fid'yōs-lē. ad.

Treacherously, by breach of faith.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, pēr-fid'yōs-nēs. f.

The quality of being perfidious.

PERfidy, pēr-fē-dē. f.

Treachery, want of faith, breach of faith.

To **PERFLATE**, pēr-flāt'. v. a.

To blow through.

PERFLATION, pēr-flā'thōn. f.

The act of blowing through.

To **PERFORATE**, pēr-fō-rāt. v. a.

To pierce with a tool, to bore.

PERFORATION, pēr-fō-rā'thōn. f.

The act of piercing or boring; hole, place

bored.

PERFORATOR, pēr-fō-rā-tōr. f. (521)

The

(546). — Rate, sár, fall, fát; —mé, mét; —pine, pin; —

The instrument of boring.

PERFORCÉ, pér-fórsé'. ad.

By violence, violently.

TO PERFORM, pér-form', or pér-form'. v. a.

To execute, to do, to discharge, to achieve an undertaking.

There is a wanton deviation from rule in the pronunciation of this word, which calls aloud for reformation. Pronouncing the last syllable like *form*, a seat, is a gross departure from analogy; as will appear by comparing it with the same syllable in *re-form*, *conform*, *inform*, *deform*, *transform*, &c. This error seems chiefly confined to the stage, where it probably originated. It is not unlikely that some affected actor, to give the word a foreign air, first pronounced it in this manner; though, in justice to the stage, it ought to be observed, that it has less affectation than any theatre of elocution in the kingdom.

TO PERFORM, pér-form'. v. n.

To succeed in an attempt.

PERFORMABLE, pér-form'á-bl. a.

Practicable, such as may be done.

PERFORMANCE, pér-fórm'mánse. f.

Completion of something designed, execution of something promised; composition, work; action, something done.

PERFORMER, pér-fórm'ér. f.

One that performs any thing; it is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

TO PERFRICATE, pér-fré-kát'. v. n.

To rub over.

PERFUMATORY, pér-fú'má-tór-é. a.

That which perfumes.

PERFUME, pér-fúm'. f. (492).

Strong odour of sweetnes used to give scents to other things; sweet odour, fragrance.

TO PERFUME, pér-fúm'. v. a.

To scent, to impregnate with sweet scent.

PERFUMER, pér-fú'mér. f.

One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

PERFUNCTORILY, pér-fúnk'túr-í-lé ad. Carelessly, negligently.

PERFUNCTORY, pér-fúnk'túr-é. a.

Slight, careless, negligent.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, who accents this word on the first syllable, but have Dr. Johnson, Bailey, Buchanan, and Entick, on my side for accenting the second; and this pronunciation, without any authority, would be more eligible than the other, from the difficulty of pronouncing the un-combinable consonants in the last syllables without the assistance of accent.—See *Percipient*, *Irrefragable*, and *Corruptible*.

TO PERFUSE, pér-fúz'. v. a.

To tincture, to overspread.

PERHAPS, pér-háps'. ad.

Peradventure, it may be.

PERIAPT, pér'ré-ápt. f.

Anoint, charm worn as a preservative against diseases or mischief. Obsolete.

PERICARDIUM, pér-é-kár'dé-úm. f. (293). The Pericardium is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity.

PERICARPIUM, pér-é-kár'pé-úm. f. In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant.

PERICRATATION, pér-é-krá-tá'shún. f. The state of being in danger; trial, experiment.

PERICRASIUM, pér-é-krá'né-úm. f.

The Periantrum is the membrane that covers the skull.

PERICULOUS, pér-ík'kú-lús. a.

Dangerous, hazardous.

PERIGEE, pér'í-jé. }

PERIGEUM, pér-é-jé'úm. }

Is a point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth.

PERIHELIUM, pér-é-hé'lé-úm. f.

Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun.

PERIL, pér'íl. f.

Danger, hazard, jeopardy; denunciation, danger denounced.

PERILOUS, pér'íl-ús. a.

Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger; it is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad; smart, witty. In this last sense out of use.

PERILOUSLY, pér'íl-ús-lé. ad.

Dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS, pér'íl-ús-néss. f.

Dangerousness.

PERIMETER, pér-ím'mé-tér. f.

The compass or sum of all sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

PERIOD, pér're-úd. f.

A circuit; time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner; a stated number of years, a round of time at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning; the end or conclusion; the state at which any thing terminates; length of duration; a complete sentence from one full stop to another.

TO PERIOD, pér're-úd. v. a.

To put an end to. A bad word.

PERIODICK, pér're-úd'ík.

PERIODICAL, pér're-úd'dé-kál. }

Circular, making a circuit, making a revolution; happening by revolution at some stated time; regular, performing some action at stated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

PERIODICALLY, pér're-úd'dé-kál-é. ad.

At stated periods.

PERIOSTEUM, pér-é-ó-sé'úm. f.

All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane called the Periosteum.

PERIPHERY, pér'-íf'é-ré. f.

Circumference.

PERIPHRAESIS, pér'-íf'sí-fá-sís. f. (520)

Circumlocution, use of many words to express the sense of one.

PERIPHRASTICAL, pér'-í-fás'té-kál. a.

Circumlocutory, expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY, pér'-íp-nú/mó-ní-

PERMPNEUMONIA, pér'-íp-nú-mó-

né-á.—See *Pathognomick*.

An inflammation of the lungs.

TO PERISH, pér'ísh. v. n.

To die, to be destroyed, to be lost, to come to nothing; to be in a perpetual state of decay; to be lost eternally.

PERISHABLE, pér'ísh-á-bl. a.

Liable to perish, subject to decay, of short duration.

PERISHABleness, pér'ísh-á-bl-néss. f.

Liability to be destroyed, liability to decay.

PERISTALTICK, pér-é-stál'tík. a.

Peristaltick motion is that vermicular mo-

tion of the gut, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

PERISTERION, pér-is-té'ré-úm. f.

The herb vervain.

PERISYSTOLE, pér-é-sís'tó-lé. f.

The pause or interval between the motions of the heart or pulse.

PERITONEUM, pér-é-tó-né'úm. f.

This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels.

TO PERJURE, pér'júr. v. a.

To forswear, to taint with perjury.

PERJURER, pér'júr-ér. f.

One that swears falsely.

PERJURY, pér'júr-é. f.

False oath.

PERIWIG, pér'í-wíg. f.

Adicitious hair for the heads; hair natural, worn by way of ornament, or complement of baldness.

TO PERIWIG, pér'í-wíg. v. a.

To dress in false hair.

PERIWINKLE, pér'í-wín-kél. f.

A small shell fish, a kind of sea fish; a plant.

TO PERK, pérk. v. n.

To hold up the head with an affected haughty air.

TO PERK, pérk. v. a.

To dress, to prank.

PERLous, pér'lós. a.

Dangerous, full of hazard. Now spelt *Perilous*.

PERMANENCE, pér'má-néns. f.

PERMANENCY, pér'má-néns. f.

Duration, consistency, continuance in the same state.

PERMANENT, pér'má-nént. a.

Durable, not decaying, unchanged.

PERMANENTLY, pér'má-nént-é. ad.

Durably, lastingly.

PERMISSION, pér-mish'ón. f.

Continuance.

PERMEABLE, pér'mé-á-bl. a.

Such as may be passed through.

PERMEANT, pér'mé-ánt. a.

Passing through.

TO PERMEATE, pér'mé-á-té. v. a.

To pass through.

PERMEATION, pér'mé-á-shún. f.

The act of passing through.

PERMISSIBLE, pér-mis'sé-bl. a.

Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, pér-mis'sé-bl. a.

What may be permitted.

PERMISSION, pér-mish'ún. f.

Allowance, grant of liberty.

PERMISSIVE, pér-mis'sív. a.

Granting liberty, not favouring; not hindering, though not approving; not allowed, suffered; without hindrance, not authorized or favoured.

PERMISSIVELY, pér-mis'sív-é-ly. ad.

By mere allowance, without hindrance.

PERMITION, pér-mis'sión. f.

The act of mixing.

PERMIT, pér-mít. v. a.

To allow without command; to suffer without authorizing or approving; to hold up to suffer; to give up to suffer.

Sense not very properly used.

PERMIT, pér-mít. v. a.

A written permission from an officer for transposing,

— no, move, nor, not; — tube, tub, bell; — oil; — pond; — this.

transporting goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, *pér-mit-tānsē*. *f.*
Allowance, forbearance of opposition; permission.

PERMIXTION, *pér-miks'chān*. *f.*
The act of mingling, the state of being mingled.

PERMUTATION, *pér-mū-tā'shān*. *f.*
Exchange of one for another.

To **PERMUTE**, *pér-mute'*. *v. a.*
To exchange.

PERMUTER, *pér-mū'tōr*. *f.*
An exchanger, he who permutes.

PERNICOUS, *pér-nish'us*. *a.*
Mischiefous in the highest degree, destructive; quick, in this sense very improperly used by Milton.

PERNICIOUSLY, *pér-nish'us-lik*. *ad.*
Destructively, mischievously, ruinously.

PERNICIOUSNESS, *pér-nish'us-nēs*. *f.*
The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, *pér-nis'sē-tē*. *f.*
Swiftness, celerity.

PERORATION, *pér-ō-rā'shān*. *f.*
The conclusion of an oration.

To **PERPEND**, *pér-pēnd'*. *v. a.*
To weigh in the mind, to consider attentively.

PERPENDICULAR, *pér-pēndik'ulār*.
a. Crossing at right angles; cutting the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULAR, *pér-pēndik'ulār*.
" A line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARITY, *pér-pēndik'ulat-ītē*. *ad.*

In such manner as to cut another line at right angles; in the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPENDICULARITY, *pér-pēndik'ulat-ītē*. *f.*

The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENSTION, *pér-pen'shān*. *f.*
Consideration.

To **PERPETRATE**, *pér-pe-trāt*. *v. a.*
To commit, to do. Always in an ill sense.

PERPETRATION, *pér-pe-trā'shān*. *f.*
The act of committing a crime; a bad action.

PERPETUAL, *pér-pē-tūl*. *a.* (461)

Never failing; continual, uninterrupted.

PERPETUALLY, *pér-pē-tūl-ītē*. *ad.*
Evidently, continually, incessantly.

To **PERPETUATE**, *pér-pē-tūt*. *v. a.*
v. t. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction, to eternalize; to continue without cessation or intermission.

PERPETUATION, *pér-pē-tū-tānsē*. *f.*
The act of making perpetual, incessant continuance.

PERPETUITY, *pér-pē-tū'ē-tē*. *f.*

Durition to all futurity; exemption from intermission or cessation; something of which there is no end.

For the reason why the *t* is not aspirated in this word, see *Futurity*.

To **PERPLEX**, *pér-péks'*. *v. a.*

To distract with doubtful notions, to entangle; to embarrass, to make intricate.

PERPLEXEDLY, *pér-péks'ēd-lē*. *ad.* (366) Astronomically, with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS, *pér-péks'ēd-nēs*. *f.* (366). Embarrassment, anxiety; difficulty, perplexion, complication.

PERPLEXITY, *pér-péks'ē-tē*. *f.*
Anxiety, distraction of mind; entanglement, intricacy.

PERPOTATION, *pér-pō-tā'shān*. *f.*
The act of drinking largely.

PERPRISITE, *pér-kwāz-it*. *f.* (156).
Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

PERQUISITION, *pér-kwē-zish'ūn*. *f.*
An accurate inquiry, a thorough search.

PERRY, *pér're*. *f.*
Cyder made of pears.

To **PERSECUTE**, *pér-sē-kūt*. *v. a.*
To harass with penalties, to pursue with malignity; to pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity; to importune much.

PERSECUTION, *pér-sē-kū'shān*. *f.*
The act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTOR, *pér-sō-kū-tōr*. *f.*
One who harasses others with continued malignity.

PERSEVERANCE, *pér-sē-vē'rānsē*. *f.*
Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits, constancy in progress.

PERSEVERANT, *pér-sē-vē'rānt*. *a.*
Persevering, constant.

To **PERSEVERE**, *pér-sē-vērē*. *v. n.*
To persist in an attempt, not to give over, not to quit the design.

Mr. Nares observes, that this word was anciently written *persever*, and accented on the second syllable.

— say thou art mine,

“ My love, as it begins so shall *persever*.”

ALL'S WELL, *dec.* ACT. IV.

“ *Persever* not, but hear me, mighty kings.”

KING JOHN, ACT II.

“ But in her pride she doth *persever* still.”

SPENSER.

But that before the time of Milton the spelling and accentuation had been changed.

“ Whence heavy persecution shall arise

“ Of all who in the worship *persevere*

“ Of spirit and truth.”

PAR. LOST, XII. V. 632.

As this word is written at present there can be no doubt of its pronunciation; and that it is very properly written so, appears from other words of the same form. *Declare*, *respire*, *explore*, *procure*, &c. from *declarō*, *respīro*, *explorō*, *procūrō*, &c. and consequently from *perceverō* ought to be formed *perseverē*; yet such is the force of prescription, that the old pronunciation is not entirely rooted out, though it is never heard among those who have any pretensions to correctness.

PERSEVERINGLY, *pér-sē-vērē'ing-lē*. *ad.* With perseverance.

To **PERSIST**, *pér-sist'*. *v. a.* (447).

To persevere, to continue firm, not to give over.

PERSISTANCE, *pér-sis'tānsē*. *f.*

PERSISTENCY, *pér-sis'tēn-sē*. *f.*

The state of persisting, steadfastness, constancy, perseverance, is good, or bad; obstinacy, contumacy.

PERSISTIVE, *pér-sis'tiv*. *a.*

Steady, not receding from a purpose, persevering.

PERSON, *pér-sōn*. *f.*

Individual, or particular man or woman; human being; a general loose term for a human being; one's self, not a representative;

exterior appearance; man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue; character; character of office; in grammar, the quality of the noun that modifies the verb.—See *Personae*, *Chrysopœia*, *Appellative*, &c.

PERSONABLE, *pér-sōn-ā-blē*. *a.*

Handsome, graceful, of good appearance.

As the *o* in *person* is sunk, as in *season*, *treason*, &c. so this word being a compound of our own, and *personage* coming to us from the French, we generally suppress the *o*; but as *personal*, *personate*, &c. come to us from the Latin, we generally preserve the *o*. This is the best reason I can give for the slight difference we find in the pronunciation of these words; and if any one is inclined to think we ought to preserve the *o* distinctly in all of them, except *person*, and even in this, on solemn occasions, I have not the least objection.

PERSONAGE, *pér-sōn-ājē*. *f.* (90).

A considerable person, man or woman of eminence; exterior appearance; air, stature; character assumed; character represented.

PERSONAL, *pér-sōn-āl*. *a.*

Belonging to men or women ~~not to things~~, not real; affecting individuals or particular people, peculiar, proper to him or her, relating to one's private actions or character present, not acting by representative; exterior, corporal; in law, something moveable, something appendant to the person; in grammar, a personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons, opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

PERSONALITY, *pér-sōn-āl-ītē*. *f.*

The existence or individuality of any one.

PERSONALLY, *pér-sōn-āl-ē*. *ad.*

In person, in presence, not by representative; with respect to an individual particularly; with regard to numerical existence.

To **PERSONATE**, *pér-sōn-āt*. *v. a.*

To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented; to represent by action or appearance, to act; to pretend hypocritically; with the reciprocal pronoun; to counterfeit, to feign; to resemble; to make a representative of as in picture, out of life; to describe, out of use.

PERSONATION, *pér-sōn-ā-tā'shān*. *f.*

Counterfeiting of another person.

PERSONIFICATION, *pér-sōn-ā-fē-kā'shān*. *f.*

Protopoposia, the change of things to persons.

To **PERSONIFY**, *pér-sōn'ā-fī*. *v. a.*

To change from a thing to a person.

PERSPECTIVE, *pér-spēk'tiv*. *f.*

A glass through which things are viewed; the science by which things are ranged in a picture, according to their appearance in their real situation; view, vision.

This word, as may be seen in Johnson, was generally accented on the first syllable; but the harshness of this pronunciation arising from the un combinable consonants in the latter syllables, has prevented this pronunciation from gaining any ground in prose; had it been much to be wished that the same reason had prevented the initial accentuation of similar words.—See *Irrefragable*, *Chrysopœia*, *Appellative*, &c.

PERSPECTIVE, *pér-spēk'tiv*. *a.*

Relating to the science of vision, optick, optical.

PERSPICACIOUS, *pér-spēk'ēshūs*. *a.*

Quick sighted, sharp of sight. Mental application; to satisfy to understand.

PERSPICACIOUS, *pér-spēk'ēshūs*. *n.*

Quickness of sight.

PERSPECACT, *pér-spēk'tiv*. *a.*

Quickness.

PER

PER

PET

(546). → FATE, fär, fām, fät; — mät, mêt; — plne, pln; —

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Quickness of sight, of mental sight. | Obstinacy, stubbornness, persistency; resolution; acuteness, sagacity. | PERVERSITY, pér've-sé-té. f. |
| PERSPICIENCE, pér-spísh'én-sé. The act of looking sharply. Little used. | PERTINENCE, pér'té-nénsé. } f. | PERVIOUSNESS, pér've-ús-néns. f. |
| PERSPICIL, pér'spé-sil. f. | PERTINENCY, pér'té-nént-sé. } f. | Quality of admitting a passage. |
| A glass through which things are viewed, an optical glass. | Justness of relation to the matter in hand, propriety to the purpose; appositeness. | PERUKK; pér'rúk. f. |
| PERSPICUITY, pér-spík'ú-té. f. | PERTINENT, pér'té-nént. a. | A cap of false hair, a periwig. |
| Clearness to the mind, easiness to be understood, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; transparency. | Related to the matter in hand, just to the purpose; apposite; relating, regarding, concerning. | PERUKE-MAKER, pér'rúk-mákér. A maker of perukes, a wigmaker. |
| PERSPICUOUS, pér-spík'ú-ú-s. a. | PERTINENTLY, pér'té-nént-lé. ad. | PERUSAL, pér'rú-zál. a. |
| Transparent, clear, such as may be seen through; clear to the understanding, not obscure, not ambiguous. | Appositely, to the purpose. | The act of reading. |
| PERSPICUOUSLY, pér-spík'ú-ú-s-lé. ad. Clearly, not obscurely. | PERTINENTNESS, pér'té-nént-néns. f. | To PERUSE, pér'rúz'. v. a. |
| PERSPICUOUSNESS, pér-spík'ú-ú-s-néns. f. | Appositeness. | To read; to observe, to examine. |
| Clearness, freedom from obscurity. | PERTINGENT, pér-tín'jént. a. | PERUSER, pér'rú-zúr. f. |
| PERSPIRABLE, pér-spí'rá-bl. a. | Reaching to, touching. | A reader, examiner. |
| Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores; perspiring, emitting perspiration. | PERTLY, pér'lé. ad. | PEST, pést. f. |
| PERSPIRATION, pér-spé-rá'shún. f. | Briskly, smartly, saucily, petulantly. | Plague, pestilence; any thing mischievous or destructive. |
| Excretion by the cuticular pores. | PERTNESS, pér'néns. f. | To PESTER, pés'tár. v. a. |
| PERSPIRATIVE, pér-spí'rá-tiv. a. | Brisk folly, sauciness, petulance; petty liveliness, spritefulness without force. | To disturb, to perplex, to harass; to embitter. |
| To PERSPIRE, pér-spíre'. v. n. | PERTTRANSIENT, pér-trán'shé-ént. a. | PESTERER, pés'tár-ár. f. |
| To perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to be excreted by the skin. | Passing over. | One that pesters or disturbs. |
| PERSUADABLE, pér-swá'dá-bl. a. | To PERTURB, pér-túrb'. } f. | PESTEROUS, pés'tár-ú-s. a. |
| Such as may be persuaded. | To PERTURBATE, pér-túrb'áté. } v. a. | Encumbering, troublesome. |
| To PERSUADE, pér-swád'. v. a. | To disquiet, to disturb; to disorder, to confuse. | PESTHOUSE, pést'hóuse. f. |
| (331). To bring to any particular opinion; to influence by argument or expostulation. Persuasion seems rather applicable to the passions, and Argument to the reason; but this is not always observed. To inculcate by argument or expostulation. | PERTURBATION, pér-túrb-bá'shún. f. | An hospital for persons infected with the plague. |
| PERSUADER, pér-swá'dár. f. | Disquiet of mind; restlessness of passions; disorder; cause of disquiet; commotion of passions. | PESTIFEROUS, pés-tíf'er-ú-s. a. |
| One who influences by persuasion, an importunate adviser. | PERTUBATOUR, pér-túrb-bá'túr. f. | Destructive; pestilential, infectious. |
| PERSUASIBLE, pér-swá'zé-bl. a. | Raiser of commotions. | PESTILENCE, pés'té-lénsé. f. |
| (439). To be influenced by persuasion. | PERTUSION, pér-ú'zhún. f. | Plague, pest, contagious distemper. |
| PERSUASIBLENESS, pér-swá'zé-bl-néns. f. | The act of piercing or pricking; hole made by pricking or piercing. | PESTILENT, pés'té-lént. a. |
| The quality of being flexible by persuasion. | To PERVERSE, pér-vádé'. v. a. | Producing plagues; malignant; mischievous, destructive. |
| PERSUASION, pér-swá'zhún. f. | To pass through an aperture, to permeate; to pass through the whole extension. | PESTILENTIAL, pés'té-léñ'shál. a. |
| The act of persuading, the act of influencing by expostulation, the act of gaining or attempting the passions; the state of being persuaded, opinion. | PERVASION, pér-vá'zhún. f. | Partaking of the nature of pestilence, producing pestilence, infectious, contagious; mischievous, destructive. |
| PERSUASIVE, pér-swá'sív. a. (428). | The act of pervading or passing through. | PESTILENTLY, pés'té-lént-lé. ad. |
| Having the power of persuading, having influence on the passions. | PERVERSE, pér-vérs'. a. | Mischievously, destructively. |
| PERSUASIVELY, pér-swá'sív-lé. ad. | Distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong, stubborn, untractable; petulant, vexatious. | PESTILLATION, pés-tíll'-á'shún. f. |
| In such a manner as to persuade. | PERVERSELY, pér-vérs'lé. ad. | The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar. |
| PERSUASIVENESS, pér-swá'sív-néns. f. | Peevishly, vexatiously, spitefully, crossly. | PESTLE, pés'tl. f. (472). |
| Influence on the passions. | PERVERSENESS, pér-vérs'néns. f. | An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar. |
| PERSUASORY, pér-swá'sór-é. a. (429) | Petulance, peevishness, spiteful crossness. | PET, pét. f. |
| Having the power to persuade.—For the o, see Domestic. | PERVERSION, pér-vér'zhún. f. | A slight passion, a slight fit of anger; a lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand; any animal tamed and much fondled; a favourite. |
| PERT, pér. a. | The act of perverting, change to worse. | To PET, pét. v. a. |
| Brisk, smart; saucy, petulant. | PERVERSITY, pér-vér'sé-té. f. | To spoil by too much fondling. |
| To PERTAIN, pér-tán'. v. n. | Perverseness, crossness. | PETAL, pét'ál. f. |
| To belong, to relate to. | To PERVERT, pér-vért'. v. a. | Petal is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. The leaf of a flower as distinguished from the leaf of a plant. |
| PERTINACIOUS, pér-té-ná'zhún. a. | To distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt, to turn from the right. | PETALOUS, pét'tál-ú-s. a. |
| Obstinate, stubborn, perversely resolute; resolute, constant, steady. | PERVERTER, pér-vért'ár. f. | Having petals. |
| PERTINACIOUSLY, pér-té-ná'zhún-lé. ad. | One that changes any thing from good to bad, a corrupter; one who distorts any thing from the right purpose. | PETAR, pét-tár'. f. |
| With spiteful obstinacy. | PERVERTIBLE, pér-vért'í-bl. a. | PETARD, pét-tárd'. f. |
| PERTINACITY, pér-té-nás'sé-té} f. | That may be easily perverted. | A piece of ordnance resembling a high-crowned hat, chiefly used to break down a barrier. |
| PERTINACIOUSNESS, pér-té-ná'zhún-néns. f. | PERVICACIOUS, pér-vé-ká'zhún. a. | PETECHIAL, pét-ké-ál. a. (353). |
| Obstinacy, stubbornness; resolution, constancy. | Spitefully obstinate, peevishly contumacious. | Pestentially spotted. |
| PERTINACY, pér'té-ná-sé. f. | PERVICACIOUSLY, pér-vé-ká'zhún-lé. ad. | PETERWORT, pét-tár-wúrt. f. |
| Obstinacy, stubbornness; resolution, constancy. | With spiteful obstinacy. | This plant differs from St. John's-wort. |
| PERTINACY, pér'té-ná-sé. f. | PERVICACIOUSNESS, pér-vé-ká'zhún-néns. f. | PETITION, pét-tish'ón. f. |
| Obstinacy, stubbornness; resolution, constancy. | PERVICACITY, pér-vé-ká'sé-té. f. | Request, inventry, supplication, prayer; single branch or article of a prayer. |
| PERTINACY, pér'té-ná-sé. f. | PERVIOUS, pér've-ú-s. a. | To PETITION, pét-tish'ón. v. a. |
| Ad. Obstinately, stubbornly. | Admitting passage, capable of being permeated; pervading, permeating. | To solicit, to supplicate. |
| PERTINACIOUSNESS, pér-té-ná'zhún-néns. f. | | PETITIONARILY, pét-tish'ón-á-ré-lé. ad. By way of begging the question. |
| Obstinacy, stubbornness; resolution, constancy. | | PETITIONARY, pét-tish'ón-ú-á-ré. a. |
| PERTINACY, pér'té-ná-sé. f. | | Supplica- |

PHA

—nd, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, dōl; —dōll; —pōund; —thīn, THIS.

Supplicatory, coming with petitions; containing petitions or requests.

PETITIONER, pē-tish'ün-ér. s.

One who offers a petition.

PETITORY, pē-tē-tōr-ē. a.

Petitioning, claiming the property of any thing.—For the o, see *Domeick*.

PETRE, pē-tēr. s. (416).

Nitre, salt-petre.

PETRESCENT, pē-trē-sēnt. a.

Growing stone, becoming stone.

PETRIFICATION, pē-trē-fē-kā'shün. s.

The act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone; that which is made stone.

PETRIFICATIVE, pē-trē-fāk'tiv. a.

Having the power to form stone.

PETRIFICATION, pē-trē-fē-kā'shün. s.

A body formed by changing other matter to stone.

PETRIFICK, pē-trif'fik. a.

Having the power to change to stone.

To PETRIFY, pē-trē-fl. v. a. (183).

To change to stone.

To PETRIFY, pē-trē-fl. v. n.

To become stone.

PETROL, pē-trōl. } s.

PETROLIUM, pē-trō'lē-üm. } s.

A liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs.

PETRONEL, pē-trō-nēl. s.

A pistol, a small gun used by a horseman.

PETTICOAT, pē-tē-kōt. s.

The lower part of a woman's dress.

PETTIFOGER, pē-tē-fōg'gōr. s.

A petty small-rate lawyer.

PETTINESS, pē-tē-nēs. s.

Smallness, littleness, inconsiderateness, unimportance.

PETTISH, pē-tish. a.

Fretful, peevish.

PETTISHNESS, pē-tish-nēs. s.

Fretfulness, peevishness.

PETTITOES, pē-tē-tōz. s.

The feet of a fucking pig; feet, in temptation.

PETTO, pē-tō. }

The breast, figurative by privacy.

PETTY, pē-tē. a.

Small, inconsiderable, little.

PETTCOY, pē'kōy. s.

An herb.

PETULANCE, pē-tshū-lāns. }

PETULANCY, pē-tshū-lān-sē. }

Sauviness, peevishness, wantonness.

PETULANT, pē-tshū-lānt. a. (461).

Saucy, perverse, wanton.

PETULANTLY, pē-tshū-lānt-lē. ad.

With petulance, with saucy pertness.

PEW, pū. s.

A seat inclosed in a church.

PEWET, pē'wēt. s.

A ~~wet~~ fowl; the lapwing.

PEWTER, pū'tür. s.

A compound of metals; an artificial metal; the plates and dishes in a house.

PEWTERER, pū'tür-ēr. s.

A smith who works in pewter.

PHENOMENON, fē-nōm'ē-nōn. s.

This has sometimes Phenomena in the plural. An appearance in the works of nature.

PHALANX, fā'lāns, or fā'lāns. s.

A troop of men closely embodied.

¶ The second manner of pronouncing this word is more general; but the first is more

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analogical. If, when we pronounce a Latin or Greek word of two syllables, having a single consonant between two vowels, we always make the first vowel long; it is very natural, when such a word is transplanted whole into our own language, to pronounce it in the same manner. That the quantity of the original has nothing to do in this case may be seen under the word *Drama*; and yet nothing but an absurd regard to this could have influenced the generality of speakers, to pronounce this word with the first vowel short, contrary to the old genuine analogy of our own language, as Dr. Walia calls it, and contrary to the manner in which we pronounce the word in the original: for though *local*, *favour*, and *labour*, have the first vowel short in the Latin *localis*, *favor*, and *labor*, we pronounce them both in Latin and English according to our own analogy, with the o and a long and open. The same may be observed of words from the Greek. In the word in question, therefore, the authority of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Dr. Ash, who make the first vowel long, ought to outweigh that of Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Buchanan, who make it short.

PHANTASM, fān'tāzm. } s.

PHANTASMA, fān-tāz'mā. } s.

Vain and airy appearance, something appearing only to imagination.

PHANTASTICAL, fān-tās'tē-kāl. } s.

PHANTASTICK, fān-tās'tik. } s.

See *FANTASTICAL*.

PHANTOM, fān'tōm. s.

A spectre, an apparition; a fancied vision.

PHARISAICAL, fār-rē-sā'ē-kāl. a.

Ritual, externally religious, from the sect of the Pharisees whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.

PHARMACEUTICAL, fār-mā-sū'tē-kāl. }

PHARMACEUTICK, fār-mā-sū'tik. }

a. Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIST, fār-mā-kōl'lö-jist. s.

One who writes upon drugs.

PHARMACOLOGY, fār-mā-kōl'lö-jé. }

s. The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOEIA, fār-mā-kō-pē'yā. }

s. A dispensatory, a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST, fār-mā-kōp'pō-list. s.

An apothecary, one who sells medicines.

PHARMACY, fār'mā-sē. s.

The art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary.

PHAROS, fā'rōs. s.

A light-house, a watch-tower.

PHARYNGOTOMY, fā-rēng-gōt'ō-mē. }

s. The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHASIS, fā'sis. s.

In the plural Phases. Appearance exhibited by any body, as the changes of the moon.

PHEASANT, fēz'zānt. s.

A kind of wild cock; a beautiful, large bird of game.

To PHEESE, fēze. v. a.

To comb, to steece, to curry. Obsolete.

PHENIX, fē'niks. s.

The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

PHENOMENON, fē-nōm'mē-nōn. s.

Appearance; visible quality; any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

PHIAL, fī'lā. s.

A small bottle.

PHILANTHROPY, fil-an'thro-pē. s.

(131). Love of mankind, good nature.

PHILIPICK, fil-ip'pik. s.

Any inventive declamation.

PHILOLOGER, fē-lōl'lö-jēr. s. (131).

One whose chief study is language, a grammarian, a critic.

PHILOLOGICAL, fil-o-lōg'jē-kāl. a.

Critical, grammatical.

PHILOLOGIST, fē-lōl'lö-jist. s. (131).

A critic, a grammarian.

PHILOLOGY, fē-lōl'lö-jē. s. (131).

Criticism, grammatical learning.

PHILOMEL, fil'lō-mēl. } s.

PHILOMELA, fil-lō-mēlā. } s.

The nightingale.

PHILOMOT, fil'ō-mōt. a.

Coloured like a dead leaf.

PHILOSOPHER, fē-lōs'sō-fēr. s. (131).

A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

PHILOSOPHERS STONE, fē-lōs'sō-fōr'z-stōn'. s.

A stone dreamed of by alchemists, which by its touch converts base metals into gold.

PHILOSOPHICK, fil-lō-zōf'fik. }

(425). }

PHILOSOPHICAL, fil-lō-zōf'sē- } a.

kāl. }

Belonging to philosophy, suitable to a philosopher; skilful in philosophy; sagacious, abstemious.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, fil-lō-zōf'sē- } a.

kāl-ē. ad.

In a philosophical manner, rationally, wisely.

¶ Mr. Sheridan seems very properly to have marked the s in this and the two preceding words as pronounced like z.—For the reasons, see Principles, No. 425, 435.

To PHILOSOPHIZE, fē-lōs'sō-fīz. }

v. a. To play the philosopher, to reason like a philosopher.

PHILOSOPHY, fē-lōs'sō-fē. s.

Knowledge natural or moral; hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained; reasoning, argumentation; the course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILTER, fil'tīr. s.

Something to cause love.

¶ This word ought rather to be written *Philter*.—See Principles, No. 446.

To PHILTER, fil'tīr. v. a.

To charm to love.

PHIZ, fīz. s.

The face. A low word.

PHLEBOTOMIST, flē-bōt'ō-mīst. s.

One that opens a vein, a blood-letter.

To PHLEBOTOMISE, flē-bōt'ō-mīz. }

v. a. To let blood.

PHLEBOTOMY, flē-bōt'ō-mē. s.

Blood-letting, the art or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

PHLEGM, flēm. s. (389).

The watry humour of the body; the tough viscid matter discharged by coughing; water.

PHLEGMAGOGUES, flēg'mā-gōgzs. s.

(389). A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours.—See *Pathognomonic*.

PHLEGMATICK, flēg'mā-tik. a.

Ab-

(546) — Rate, far, fath, fat; — the, met; — pie; pla; —

Abounding in phlegm generating phlegm; watry; dull, cold, frigid.

PHLEGMON, flég'món. f.

An inflammation, a burning tumor.

PHLEGMONOUS, flég'món-ó-nüs. a.

Inflammatory, burning.

PHLEME, fléme. f.

An instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.

PHLOGISTON, fló-jís'tón, or fló-gis'tón. f.

A chymical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.

Professors of every art think they add to its dignity, not only by deriving the terms of it from the Greek, but by pronouncing these terms contrary to the analogy of our own language. For this reason our pronunciation becomes full of anomalies, and the professors of art speak one language, and the rest of the world, another. Those, therefore, who are not chymists ought, in my opinion, to enter their protest against the irregular sound of the *g* in this and similar words. Pronouncing the *g* soft would only hurt the pride of the professor; but pronouncing it hard would hurt the genius of the language.—See *Heterogeneous*.

PHOSPHOR, fós'fór.

PHOSPHORUS, fós'fó-rús. f.

The morning star; a chemical substance which exposed to the air takes fire.

PHRASE, fráze. f.

An idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to a language; an expression, a mode of speech.

To PHRASE, fráze. v. a.

To stile, to call, to term.

PHRASOLOGY, frá-zé-ó'lí-ló-jé. f.

Style, diction; a phrase book.

PHRENETICK, fré-né-tík. a.

Mad, inflamed in the brain, frantic.

PHRENSY, frén'sé. f.

Madness, franticness.

PHTHISICAL, tiz'zé-kál. a. (413).

Watery.

PHTHISICK, tiz'zík. f. (413).

A consumption.

PHTHISIS, thi'sís. f.

A consumption.

PHYLACTERY, fél-lák'tér-é. f.

A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

PHYSICAL, fíz'zé-kál. a.

Relating to nature or to natural philosophy, not moral; pertaining to the science of healing; medicinal, helpful to health; resembling physick.

PHYSICALLY, fíz'zé-kál-é. ad.

According to nature, by natural operation, not morally.

PHYSICIAN, fél-zísh'án. f.

One who professes the art of healing.

PHYSICK, fíz'zík. f.

The science of healing; medicines, remedies; in common phrase, a purge.

To PHYSICK, fíz'zík. v. a.

To purge, to treat with physick, to cure.

PHYSICOTHEOLOGY, fíz-zé-kó-thé-ó-ló-jé. f.

Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIOPHYSICS, fíz-zé-fíz'ík. f.

Divinity and natural philosophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER, fíz-hé-ó-gnóm'er. f.

One who judges of the temper, or figure

of fortune by the features of the face.

For the propriety of pronouncing the *s* in these words like *zh*, we need only appeal to analogy. & before a diphthong beginning with *i*, and having the accent before it, either primary or secondary, always goes into *zh*, as may be seen. Principles, No. 451. The secondary accent on the first syllable of these words gives a feebleness to the second, which occasions the aspiration of *s* as much as in *cavion*, *adhesion*, &c. where the *s* is preceded by the primary accent. It must, however, be acknowledged, that this is far from being the most general pronuciation.—See *Ecclesiastical*.

PHYSIOGNOMY, fíz-hé-ó-gnóm'no-mí. f.

The art of discovering the temper and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, fíz-hé-ó-lójí-kál. a.

Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

PHYSIOLOGIST, fíz-hé-ó-lójíst. f.

A writer of natural philosophy.

PHYSIOLOGY, fíz-hé-ó-lójí-ó-jé. f.

The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

PHYTIVOROUS, fl-tív'vð-rðs. a.

That eats grass or any vegetable.

PHOTOGRAPHY, fl-tógr'grá-fé. f.

A description of plants.

PHYTOLGY, fl-tól'ló-jé. f.

The doctrine of plants, botanical discourse.

PIACULAR, pl-ák'kú-lár. (116)

PIACULOUS, pl-ák'kú-lús.

Expiatory, having the power to atone; such as requires expiation; criminal, atrociously bad.

PIA MATER, pl-á-má'tür. f.

A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the *fura mater*, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PIANET, pl-á-nét. f.

A bird, the lesser wood-pecker; the magpie.

PIASTER, pl-ás'tür. f. (132).

An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value.

PIAZZA, pé-áz'zá. f. (132).

A walk under a roof supported by pillars.

PICA, pl'ká. f.

Among printers, a particular size of their types or letter.

PICAROON, pik-ká-róón'. f.

A robber, a plunderer.

To PICK, pik. v. a.

To pull, to chuse; to take up, to gather; to separate from any thing useless or noxious

by gleanings out either part; to clean by gathering off gradually any thing adhering; to pierce, to strike with a sharp instrument; to strike with bill or beak, to peck; to rob; to open a lock by a pointed instrument; to

pick a hole in one's coat, a proverbial expression for one finding fault with another.

To PICK, pik. v. n.

To eat slowly and by small morsels; to do any thing nicely and leisurely.

PICK, pik. f.

A sharp-pointed iron tool.

PICKAPACK, pik'á-pák. ad.

In manner of a pack upon the back. A vulgar phrase.

PICKAXE, pik'áks. f.

An axe not made to cut but pierce, an axe with a sharp point.

PICKBACK, pik'bák. a. On the back.

PICKED, pik'fed. a. (366)

Sharp, smart.

To **PICKEER, pik'keér. v. a.**
To pirate, to pillage, to rob; to make a flying skirmish.

PICKER, pik'kér. f.
One who picks of culls; a pickaxe, an instrument to pick with.

PICKEREL, pik'kér-il. f.
A small pike.

PICKEREL-WEED, pik'kér-il-weed. f.
A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

PICKLE, pik'kl. f. (405).
Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved; thing kept in pickle; condition, state.

To **PICKLE, pik'kl. v. a.**
To preserve in pickle; to season or imbue highly with any thing bad, as a pickled rogue. A low phrase.

PICKLEHERRING, pik'kl-hér'ring. f.
A jack-pudding, a merry-andrew, a burroon.

PICKLOCK, pik'lók. f.
An instrument by which locks are opened; the person who picks locks.

PICKPOCKET, pik'pók-it. f.
A thief who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.

PICKTOOTH, pik'tooth. f.
An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

PICKTHANK, pik'thank. f.
An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired.

PICT, pik't. f.
A painted person.

PICTORIAL, pik-to ré-ál. a.
Produced by a painter.

PICTURE, pik'thüre. f. (461).
A resemblance of persons or things in colours; the science of painting; the works of painters; any resemblance or representation.

To **PICTURE, pik'thüre. v. a.**
To paint, to represent by painting; to represent.

TO PIDDLE, pid'dl. v. n.
To pick at table, to feed squeamishly and without appetite; to trifle, to attend to small parts rather than to the main.

PIDDLER, pid'dl-ár. f.
One that eats squeamishly and without appetite.

PIE, pl. f.
Any crust baked with something in it; a magpie, a particoloured bird; the old poplin service book, so called from the brick.

PIEBALD, pl'bald. a.
Of various colours, diversified in colour.

PIECE, péé. f.
A patch; a fragment; a part; a picture; a composition, performance; a single great gun; a hand gun; a coin; a single piece of money; in ridicule and contempt, as a Piece of a lawyer; a Piece, to each; of a Piece with, like, of the same sort, united; the same with the rest.

To **PIECE, péé. v. a.**
To enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join, to unite; to Piece out, to increase by addition.

To **PIECE, péése. v. n.**
To join, to coalesce, to be compounded.

PICER, pééz. f.
One that pieces.

PIECELES, pééz'les. a.
One that pieces.

—nō, mōve, nōt, nōt; —tōbo, tōb, bōll; —ōll; —pōund; —tōb, THIS.

Whole, compact, not made of separate pieces.

PIECEMEAL, pēs'mēl. ad.

In pieces, in fragments.

PIECEMEAL, pēs'mēl. a.

Single, separate, divided.

PIED, pīd. a.

Variegated, particoloured.

PIEDNESS, pīd'nēs. f.

Variegation, diversity of colour.

PIELED, pīl'd. a.

Bald. Obsolete.

PIEPOWDER Court, pl'pōd-dōr. f.

This word is derived from the French *pic*, a foot, and *poudre*, dusty; q. d. Dusty-foot Court.

"A Court held in fairs, particularly at Bartholomew Fair in West Smithfield, London, to do justice to buyers and sellers, and to redress disorders committed in them."

BAILEY.

PIER, pēr. f.

The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

To PIERCE, pēr'se, or pēr'se. v. a.

To penetrate, to enter, to force; to touch the passions, to affect.

What has been observed of the word

Fierce is perfectly applicable to this word and its compounds.

To PIERCE, pēr'se, or pēr'se. v. n.

To make way by force; to strike, to move, to affect; to enter, to dive; to affect severely.

PIERCER, pēr's'är, or pēr's'ür. f.

An instrument that bores or penetrates; the part with which insects perforate bodies; one who perforates.

PIERCINGLY, pēr's'ing-lē, or pēr's'ing-lē. ad.

Sharply.

PIERCINGNESS, pēr's'ing-nēs, or pēr's'ing-nēs. f.

Power of piercing.

PIETY, pl'ē-tē. f.

Discharge of duty to God; duty to parents or those in superior relation.

PIG, pig. f.

A young sow or boar; an oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.

To PIG, pig. v. n.

To arrow, to bring pigs.

PIGEON, pid'jōn. f. (259).

A fowl well known.

PIGEONFOOT, pid'jōn-fōt. f.

An herb.

PIGEONLIVERED, pid'jōn-liv-är'd. a.

Mild, soft, gentle, timid.

PIGGIN, pig'gin. f.

In the northern provinces, a small vessel.

PIGHT, pīt. old, pret. and part. past. of Pitch. Pitched, placed, fixed, determined. Obsolete.

PIGMENT, pig'mēnt. f.

Paint, colour to be laid on any body.

PIOMMY, pig'mēt. f.

A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.

PIGNORATION, pig-nōrā-shōn. f.

The act of pledging.

PIGNUT, pig'nōt. f.

An earth nut.

PIGSNET, pigz'nēt. f.

A word of endearment to a girl. Obsolete.

PIKE, pīk. f.

A large fish of prey; a long lance used by

the foot soldiers to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded; a fork used in husbandry; among turners, two iron springs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.

PIKED, pīk'kēd. a. (366).

Sharp, acuminate, ending in a point.

PIKEMAN, pike'mān. f.

A soldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, pike'stāf. f.

The wooden frame of a pike.

PILASTER, pl-lās'tūr. f. (132).

A square column sometimes intuated, but often set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness.

PILCHER, pilsh'ür. f.

A furred gown or case, any thing lined with fur, obsolete; a fish like a herring.

PILE, pile. f.

A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation; a heap, an accumulation; any thing heaped together to be burned; an edifice, a building; a hair; hairy surface, nap; one side of a coin, the reverse of cross; in the plural, Piles, the hemorrhoids.

To PILE, pile. v. a.

To heap, to lay one thing on another; to fill with something heaped.

PILEATED, pil'ē-ä-tēd. a.

In the form of a cover or hat.

PILER, plle'ür. f.

He who accumulates.

To PILFER, pil'fūr. v. a.

To steal, to gain by petty robbery.

To PILFER, pil'fūr. v. a.

To practise petty theft.

PILFERER, pil'fūr-ür. f.

One who steals petty things.

PILFERINGLY, pil'fūr-ing-lē. ad.

With petty larceny, slyingly.

PILFERY, pil'fūr-ë. f.

Petty theft.

PILGRIM, pil'grim. f.

A traveller, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account.

To PILGRIM, pil'grim. v. n.

To wander, to ramble.

PILGRIMAGE, pil'grim-ädje. f. (90).

A long journey, travel, more usually a journey on account of devotion.

PILL, pil. f.

Medicine made into a small ball or mass.

To PILL, pil. v. a.

To rob, to plunder.

To PILL, pil. v. a.

For Peel, to strip off the bark.

To PILL, pil. v. n.

To be stript away, to come off in flakes or scoriae.

This word, says Dr. Jonson, should be written *peel*. To strip off the bark or rind of any thing is universally so pronounced; but when it is written *pill* it is impossible to pronounce it *peel*, as Mr. Sheridan has done, without making the eye contradict the ear, too palpably.

PILLAGE, pil'lāj. f. (90).

Plunder, something got by plundering or pillaging; the act of plundering.

To PILLAGE, pil'lāj. v. a.

To plunder, to spoil.

PILLAGER, pil'lāj-ür. f.

A plunderer; a spoiler.

PILLAR, pil'lär. f.

A column; a supporter, a maintainer.

PILLARED, pil'lär'd. f. (359).

Supported by columns; having the form of a column.

PILLION, pil'yōn. f.

A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on; a pad, a low saddle.

PILLORY, pil'lōr-ë. f.

A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

To PILLORY, pil'lōr-ë. v. a.

To punish with the pillory.

PILLOW, pil'lō. f. (327).

A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.

To PILLOW, pil'lō. v. a.

To rest any thing on a pillow.

PILLOWBEER, pil'lō-bēr. f.

PILLOWCASE, pil'lō-kāsé. f.

The cover of a pillow.

PILOSITY, pil-lōs'it-ë. f.

Hairiness.

PILOT, pl'lōt. f.

He whose office is to steer the ship.

To PILOT, pl'lōt. v. a.

To steer, to direct in the course.

PILOTAGE, pl'lōt-ädje. f. (90).

Pilot's skill, knowledge of steering a pilot's hire.

PIMENTA, pē-mēn'tā. f.

A kind of spice called Jamaica pepper, all-spice.

PIMP, plimp. f.

One who provides gratifications for the lust of others, a procurer, a pandar.

To PIMP, plimp. v. n.

To provide gratifications for the lust of others, to pander.

PIMPERNEL, pīm-pēr'nēl. f.

A plant.

PIMPING, plimp'ing. a.

Little.

PIMPLE, pīm'pl. f. (405).

A small red pustule.

PIMPLED, plm'pl'd. a. (359).

Having red pustules, full of pimples.

PIN, pīn. f.

A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes; any thing inconsiderable or of little value; any thing driven to hold parts together, a peg, a bolt; any slender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle; the pegs by which musicians stretch or relax their strings; a cylindrical roller made of wood.

To PIN, pīn. v. a.

To fasten with pins; to fasten, to make fast; to join, to fix; to shut up, to inclose, to confine.

PINCASE, pīn'kāsé. f.

A case to keep pins in.

PINCERS, pīn'sērz. f.

An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard.

This word is frequently mispronounced *pincers*.

To PINCH, pīnsh. v. n.

To squeeze between the fingers or with the teeth; to hold hard with an instrument; to squeeze the flesh till it is pinched or livid; to press between hard bodies; to gall, to fret; to gripe, to straiten; to distress, to pain; to press, to drive to difficults.

To PINCH, pīnsh. v. a.

To act with force so as to jar, to bear hard

PICK (346). — *Fate, ill-fall, fit; — pad, rott; — plus, pin t.*

hard upon, to be puzzling; to spare, to be frugal.

PINCH, pînch *f.*

A painful squeeze with the fingers; a small quantity of snuff contained between the finger and thumb; oppression, distress, inflicted; difficulty, time of distress.

PINCHFIST, pînch'fîst.

PINCHPENNY, pînch'pênné. } *f.*

A miser.

PINCUSHION, pîn'kush-ûn. *f.*

A small bag studded with brass or wool on which pins are stuck.—See *Cushion*.

PINDUST, pîn'dûst. *f.*

Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE, pine. *f.*

A tree.

TO PINE, pine. *v. n.*

To languish, to wear away with any kind of misery; to languish with desire.

TO PINE, pine. *v. a.*

To wear out, to make to languish; to grieve for, to bewail in silence.

PINEAPPLE, pine'âp-pl. *f.*

A plant.

PINEAL, pîn'né-âl. *a.*

Resembling a pine-apple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul.

PINFEATHERED, pîn'fêth-ûr'd. *a.*

(359). Not fledged, having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.

PINFOLD, pîn'fôld. *f.*

A place in which beasts are confined.

PINMONEY, pîn'mûn-é. *f.*

Money allowed to a wife for her private expenses without account.

PINGUID, pîng'gwid. *a.* (340).

Fat, unctuous.

PINHOLE, pîn'hôle. *f.*

A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.

PINION, pîn'yûn. *f.* (8).

The joint of the wing remotest from the body; Shakespeare seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing; wing; feathers for the hands.

TO PINION, pîn'yûn. *v. a.*

To bind the wings; to confine by binding the elbows to the sides; to shackle, to bind.

PINK, pînk. *f.*

A small fragrant flower of the gillyflower kind; an eye, commonly a small eye, as Pink-eyed; any thing supremely excellent; a colour used by painters; a kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship; a fish, the minnow.

TO PINK, pînk. *v. a.*

To work in oylet holes, to pierce in small holes.

TO PINK, pînk. *v. n.*

To wink with the eyes.

PINMAKER, pîn'mâk-ûr. *f.*

He who makes pins.

PINNACE, pîn'âs. *f.* (91).

A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

PINNACLE, pîn'nâ-kîl. *f.*

A turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high spiring point.

PINNER, pîn'nâr. *f.*

The lappet of a head which flies loose.

PINT, pint. *f.*

Half a quart, in medicine twelve ounces, a liquid measure.

PIONEER, pî-o-nîer. *f.*

One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

PIONY, pî'ôñ-é. f. (136).

A large flower.

PIOUS, pî'üs. *a.*

Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; careful of the duties of near relation.

PIQUALLY, pî'üs-lé. *ad.*

In a pious manner, religiously.

PIP, pip. *f.*

A deslusion with which fowls are troubled a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; a spot on the cards.

TO PIP, pip. *v. n.*

To chirp or cry as a bird. Little used.

PIPE, pipe. *f.*

Any long hollow body, a tube; a tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth; an instrument of hand musick; the organs of voice and respiration, as the wind-Pipe; the key of the voice; an office of the exchequer; a liquid measure containing two bushels.

TO PIPE, pipe. *v. n.*

To play on the pipe; to have a shrill sound.

PIPER, pî'pîr. *f.*

One who plays on the pipe.

PIPETREE, pipe'tree. *f.*

The lilac tree.

PIPING, pipe'ing. *a.*

Weak, feeble, sickly; hot, boiling.

PIPPIN, pip'kin. *f.*

A small earthen boiler.

PIPPIN, pip'pin. *f.*

A sharp apple.

PIQUANT, pik'kânt. *a.* (415).

Pricking, stimulating; sharp, pungent, severe.

PIQUANCY, pik'kân-sé. *f.*

Sharpness, tartness.

PIQUANTLY, pik'kât-lé. *ad.*

Sharply, tartly.

PIQUE, pîck. *f.* (415).

An ill will, an offence taken, petty malice; point, nicely, punctilio.

TO PIQUE, pîck. *v. a.*

To touch with envy or virulence, to put into fret; to offend, to irritate; to value, to fix reputation as on a point.

TO PIQUEER, pik'-keér. *a.*

See *PICKER*.

PIQUEERER, pik'-keér'âr. *f.*

A robber, a plunderer.

PIQUET, pî-kêt'. *f.* (415).

A game at cards.

PIRACY, pi'râ-sé. *f.*

The act or practice of robbing on the sea.

PIRATE, pi'râ-t. *f.* (91).

A sea-rover; any robber, particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

TO PIRATE, pi'-râ-t. *v. n.*

To rob by sea.

TO PIRATE, pi'râ-t. *v. a.*

To take by robbery.

PIRATICAL, pi'-rât'-kâl. *a.* (132).

Predatory, robbing, consisting in robbery.

PISCATION, pis-kâ'shun. *f.*

The act or practice of fishing.

PISCATORY, pis'kâ-tôr-é. *a.*

Relating to fishes.—For the *a.* see *Dorsifist*.

PISCIVOROUS, pis-siv'vô-rôs. *a.*

(518). Feeding, living on fish.

PISH, pîsh. *interj.*

A contemptuous exclamation.

TO PISH, pîsh. *v. n.*

To expel coconuts.

PISMIRE, pîz'mîre. *f.* (434).

An ant; an emmet.

TO PISS, pis. *v. n.*

To make water.

PISS, pis. *f.*

Urine, animal water.

PISSABED, pis'â-bed. *f.*

A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PISSBURN, pis'bûrn. *a.*

Stained with urine; having a colour as though stained with urine.

PISTACHIO, pis-tâ'shô. *f.*

The Pistachio is a dry fruit of oblong figure; Pistach nut.

PISTILLATION, pis-tîl-lâ'shôn. *f.*

The act of pounding in a mortar.

PISTOL, pis'tôl. *f.*

A small handgun.

TO PISTOL, pis'tôl. *v. a.*

To shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE, pis-tole. *f.*

A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PISTOLET, pis-to-lët. *f.*

A little pistol.

PISTON, pis'ton. *f.*

The moveable part in several machines, as in pump and syringes, whereby the motion or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PIT, pit. *f.*

A hole in the ground; abyss, gulf; the grave; the area on which cocks fight; the middle part of the theatre; any hollow of the body, as the Pit of the Stomach, the arm-Pit; a dice played by the finger.

TO PIT, pit. *v. a.*

To sink in hollows.

PITAPAT, pit'â-pât. *f.*

A flutter, a palpitation; a light quick step.

PITCH, pitch. *f.*

The resin of the pine-extracted by fire and infested; any degree of cleanness or height; state with respect to, as height or pitch; degree, rate.

TO PITCH, pitch. *v. a.*

To fix, to plant; to order regularly; to throw headlong, to cast forward; to bear with Pitch; to darken.

TO PITCH, pitch. *v. n.*

To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER, pitsh'âr. *f.*

An earthen vessel, a water pot; an instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PITCHFORK, pitsh'ôrk. *f.*

A fork used in husbandry.

PITCHINESS, pitsh'î-nés. *f.*

Blackness, darkness.

PITCHY, pitsh'î. *f.*

Smeared with pitch; black, dark.

PIT-COAL, pit'kôl. *f.*

Fossil coal.

PIT-MAN, pit'mân. *f.*

He that is fowing timber, wood, &c. in the pit.

PIT-SAW, pit'saw. *f.*

A large saw used by sawyers, the frame of which is in the pit.

PITTOUS, pit'toos. *f.*

Concentrated, material, concentrated, compact,

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— nō, móvə, mó, mót; — tōbə, tōb, bōl; — dōl; — pēnd; — thīs, THIS.

passionate, tender; wretched, paltry, pitiful.
PITEOUSLY, pīt'ē-ūs-lē. ad.
In a piteous manner.

PITEOUSNESS, pīt'ē-ūs-nēs. f.
Sorrowfulness, tenderness.

PITFALL, pīt'fāl. f.

A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

PITH, pīth. i. (467).

The marrow of the plant, the soft part in the midst of the wood; marrow; strength; force; energy, cogency, fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and style; weight; moment, principal part; the quintessence, the chief part.

PITHILY, pīth'ē-lē. ad.

With strength, with cogency.

PITHINESS, pīth'ē-nēs. f.

Energy, strength.

PITHLESS, pīth'lēs. a.

Wanting pith; wanting energy, wanting force.

PITHY, pīth'ē. a.

Consisting of pith; strong, forcible, energetic.

PITIABLE, pīt'ē-ā-bl. a.

Deserving pity.

[3] The diphthong ia, in this word, does not draw the preceding e as aspiration did in other cases, and the reason seems to be the same as that which preserves the diphthong ure in Michtier, Weightier, &c., that is, the termination able, though derived from the Latin, is often used in composition with pure English words, like the personal and comparative terminations er, eth; &c. and therefore the general rule in English composition is adhered to, which is, that simples preserve their sound and accent, whatever terminations are annexed to them.

PITIFUL, pīt'ē-fūl. a.

Melancholy, moving compassion; tender, compassionate; paltry, contemptible, despicable.

PITIFULNESS, pīt'ē-fūl-nēs. f.

Tenderness, mercy, compassion; despiciability, contemptibleness.

PITILESS, pīt'ē-lēs. a.

Wanting pity, wanting compassion, merciless.

PITTANCE, pīt'tāns. f.

An allowance of meat in a monastery; a small portion.

PITUITA, pīt'u-tū-lē. f. (155).

Phlegm.

PITUOUS, pī-tū'ē-ūs. a. (132).

Consisting of phlegm.

PITY, pīt'ē. f.

Compassion, sympathy with misery, tenderness for pain or uneasiness; a ground of Pity, a subject of Pity or of grief.

To PITY, pīt'ē-v. a.

To compassionate misery, to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

PIVOT, pīv'ē-tō. n.

To be comprehendible.

PIVOT, pīv'ē-tō. n.

A pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, piks. f.

With indirection on box, in which the consecrated host is kept.

PLACABLE, plāk'ē-bl. a. w. v.

— **[3]** *See* PLACABLE.

PLACABILITY, plāk'ē-bil'ē-tē. f.

PLACABleness, plāk'ē-blē-nēs. f.

Willingness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased.

PLACARD, plāk'ārd'. f.

PLACART, plāk'ārt'. f.

An edict, a declaration, a manifesto.

PLACE, plās. f.

Particular portion of space; locality, local relation; local existence; space in general; a seat, residence, mansion; passage in writing; state of being, validity; rank, order of priority; office, publick character or employment; room, way; ground, room.

To PLACE, plās. v. a.

To put in any place, rank, or condition; to fix, to settle, to establish.

PLACER, plā'sür. f.

One that places.

PLACID, plās'sid. a.

Gentle, quiet; soft, mild.

PLACIDLY, plās'sid-lē. ad.

Mildly, gently.

PLACIT, plās'it. f.

Decree, determination.

PLACKET, or PLAQUET, plāk'kit. f.

A petticoat.

PLAGIARISM, plā'jā-rīzm. f.

Theft, literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

PLAGIARY, plā'jā-rē. f.

A thief in literature, one who steals the thoughts or writings of another; the crime of literary theft.

[3] Some respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first vowel short, as if written plād-jary; but almost all our Orthoepists mark it with the a long, as if written play-jary; and to know which is the true pronunciation, we need only recur to analogy, which tells us, that every vowel, except i, having the accent, and, being followed by a diphthong, is long. — See Principles, No. 505, 507.

PLAGUE, plāg. f. (337).

Pestilence, a disease eminently contagious and destructive; state of misery; any thing troublesome or vexatious.

To PLAGUE, plāg. v. a.

To trouble, to tease, to vex, to harass, to torment, to afflict.

PLAGUILY, plā'gē-lē. ad.

Vexatiously, horribly.

PLAGUY, plā'gē. a. (345).

Vexatious, troublesome.

PLAICE, plāsé. f. (202).

A flat fish.

PLAID, plād. f. (204).

A striped or variegated cloth, an outer loose garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN, plān. a. (202).

Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, simple; artless; honestly rough, open, sincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.

PLAIN, plān. ad.

Not obscurely; distinctly, articulately; simply, with rough sincerity.

PLAIN, plān. f.

Level ground, open, flat, a field of battle.

To PLAIN, plān. v. a.

To level, to make even.

To PLAIN, plān. v. n.

To lamen, to wail. — Not used.

PLAINDEALING, plān-dē'līng. a.

Acting without art.

PLAINDEALING, plān-dē'līng. f.

Management void of art.

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PLAINLY, plān'ē-lē. ad:

Levelly, flately; without ornament; without glost, sincerely; in earnest, fairly; evidently, clearly.

PLAINNESS, plān'ē-nēs. f.

Levelness, flatness; want of ornament, want of show; oppenness, rough sincerity; artlessness, simplicity.

PLAINT, plānt. f.

Lamentation, complaint, lament; expression of sorrow.

PLAINTFUL, plānt'fūl. a.

Complaining, audibly sorrowful.

PLAINTIFF, plān'tif. f.

He that commences a suit in law against another, opposed to the defendant.

[3] This word was universally, till of late years, pronounced with the first syllable like plan; but a laudable desire of reforming the language has restored the diphthong to its true sound; and the first syllable of this word, like plane, is now the current pronunciation of all our courts of justice.

PLAINTIFF, plān'tif. a.

Complaining. A word not in use, being now written plaintive.

PLAINTIVE, plān'tiv. a.

Complaining, lamenting, expressive of sorrow.

PLAINWORK, plān'wōrk. f.

Needlework distinguished from embroidery.

PLAIT, plāt. f.

A fold, a double.

To PLAINT, plāt. v. a.

To fold, to double; to weave, to braid.

[3] There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, as if written plete, which must be carefully avoided.

PLAITER, plāt'ēr. f.

He that plait.

PLAN, plān. f.

A scheme, a form, a model; a plot of any building, or ichnography.

To PLAN, plān. v. a.

To scheme, to form in design.

PLANE, plānē. f.

A level surface; an instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

To PLANE, plānē. v. a.

To level, to smooth from inequalities; to smooth with a plane.

PLANE-TREE, plānē-trē. f.

The name of a fine tall tree.

PLANET, plān'ēt. f.

One of the celestial bodies in our system, which move round and receive light from the sun.

PLANETARY, plān'ē-tär-ē. a.

Pertaining to the planets; produced by the planets.

PLANETICAL, plān-nē-tē-kāl. a.

Pertaining to planets.

PLANETSTRUCK, plān'ē-tstruk. a.

Blastr.

PLANISPHERE, plān'ē-sfēr. f.

A sphere projected on a plane.

PLANK, plānk. f.

A thick strong board.

To PLANK, plānk. v. a.

To cover or lay with planks.

PLANOCONICAL, plān-nō-kōn'ē-kāl.

a. Level on one side and conical on others.

PLANOCOVEX, plān-nō-kōn'veks. a.

Flat on the one side and convex on the other.

PLANT, plānt. f.

Any

PLA (546).—*Fate, fit, fall, fat; —mē, mēt; —pine, pin;*

Any thing produced from seed, any vegetal production; a sapling.

There is a coarse pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *awt*. This pronunciation seems a remnant of that broad sound which was probably given to the *a* before two consonants in all words, but which has been gradually wearing away, and which is now, except in a few words, become a mark of vulgarity.—See Principles, No. 79.

To **PLANT**, *plānt*. v. a.

To put into the ground in order to grow, to set, to generate; to place, to fix; to settle, establish; as to Plant a colony; to fill or adorn with something planted, as he Planted the garden of the country; to direct properly, as to Plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE, *plān'tājē*. f. (90).

An herb.

PLANTAIN, *plān'tāin*. f. (202).

An herb; a tree in the West Indies, which bears an elephant fruit.

PLANTAL, *plān'tāl*. a.

Pertaining to plants.

PLANTATION, *plān-tā'shōn*. f.

The act or practice of planting; the place planted; a colony; introduction, establishment.

PLANTED, *plānt'ēd*. a.

This word comes in Shakespeare to signify settled; well-grounded.

PLANTER, *plānt'ēr*. f.

One who sows, sets, or cultivates; one who cultivates ground in the West-Indian colonies.

PLASH, *plāsh*. f.

A small lake of water, or puddle; branch sparingly cut off and bound to other branches.

To **PLASH**, *plāsh*. v. a.

To interweave branches.

PLASHY, *plāsh'ē*. a.

Watry, filled with puddles.

PLASM, *plāzm*. f.

A mould, a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed.

PLASTER, *plās'tār*. f.

Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid; a glutinous or adhesive substance.

To **PLASTER**, *plās'tār*. v. a.

To overlay with plaster; to cover with a medicated plaster.

PLASTERER, *plās'tār-ēr*. f.

One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster; one who forms figures in plaster.

PLASTICK, *plās'tik*. a.

Having the power to give form.

PLASTRON, *plās'trōn*. f.

A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the puffs made at them.

To **PLAT**, *plāt*. v. a.

To weave, to make by texture.

PLAT, *plāt*. f.—See *Plat*.

A small piece of ground.

PLATANE, *plāt'ānē*. f.

The plane-tree.

PLATE, *plātē*. f.

A piece of metal beat out into breadth; wrought silver; a small shallow vessel of metal or porcelain on which meat is eaten; the prize run for by horses.

To **PLATE**, *plate*. v. a.

To cover with plates; to arm with plates; to beat into lamina or plates.

PLATFORM, *plāfōrm*. f.

A maker of players.

The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the iconography; a place laid out after any model; a level place before a fortification; a scheme, a plan.

PLATOON, *plā-tōōn*. f.

A small square body of musketeers.

PLATTER, *plāt'tār*. f.

A large dish, generally of earth.

PLAUDIT, *plāw'dit*. f. (213).

Applause.

PLAUSIBILITY, *plāw-zē-bil'ē-tē*. f.

Speciousness, superficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, *plāw-zē-blē*. a.

Such as gains approbation, superficially pleasing or taking, specious, popular.

PLAUSIBleness, *plāw-zē-bl-nēs*. f.

Speciousness, show of right.

PLAUSIBLY, *plāw-zē-blē*. ad.

With fair show, speciously.

PLAUSIVE, *plāw-siv*. a. (158) (428).

Applauding; plausible. Not used in this last sense.

To **PLAY**, *plā*. v. n. (220).

To sport, to frolic, to do something not as a task but for pleasure; to toy, to act with levity; to triffe; to do something fanciful; to practise farcastic merriment; to practise illusion; to game, to contend at some game; to touch a musical instrument; to operate, to act, used of any thing in motion; to wanton, to move irregularly; to represent a character; to act in any certain character.

To **PLAY**, *plā*. v. a.

To put in action or motion, as he Played his cannon; to use an instrument of musick; to act a mischievous character; to exhibit dramatically; to act, to perform.

PLAY, *plā*. f.

Action not imposed, not work; amusement, sport; a drama, a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters represented by dialogue and action; game, practice of gaming, contest at a game; practice in any contest; action, employment, office; manner of acting; act of touching an instrument; In play, in jest, not in earnest; room for motion; liberty of acting, swinging.

PLAYBOOK, *plā'bōōk*. f.

Book of dramatick compositions.

PLAYDAY, *plā'dā*. f.

Day exempt from tasks or work.

PLAYDEBT, *plā'dēt*. f.

Debt contracted by gaming.

PLAYER, *plā'ēr*. f.

One who plays; an idler, a lazy person; actor of dramatick scenes; a mimick; one who touches a musical instrument; one who acts in any certain manner not in earnest, but in play.

PLAYFELLOW, *plā'fēlō*. f.

Companion in amusement.

PLAYFUL, *plā'fūl*. a.

Sportive, full of levity.

PLAYGAME, *plā'gāmē*. f.

Play of children.

PLAYHOUSE, *plā'hōūsē*. f.

House where dramatick performances are represented.

PLAYSOME, *plā'sūmē*. a.

Wanton, full of levity.

PLAYSOMENESS, *plā'sūmē-nēs*. f.

Wantonness, levity.

PLAYTHING, *plā'thīng*. f.

Toy, thing to play with.

PLAYWRIGHT, *plā'writ*. f.

A maker of players.

PLEA, *plē*. f. (227).

The act or form of pleading; thing offered or demanded in pleading; allegation; an apology, an excuse.

To **PLEACH**, *plētsh*. v. a. (227).

To bend, to interweave. Not in use.

To **PLEAD**, *plēdē*. v. n. (227).

To argue before a court of justice; to speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against, to reason with another; to be offered as a plea; to admit or deny a charge of guilt.

To **PLEAD**, *plēdē*. v. a.

To defend, to discuss; to alledge in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuse.

PLEADABLE, *plē'dā-bl*. a.

Capable to be alledged in plea.

PLEADER, *plē'dūr*. f.

One who argues in a court of justice; one who speaks for or against.

PLEADING, *plē'dūng*. f.

Act or form of pleading.

PLEASANCE, *plēz'ānsē*. f. (234).

Gaiety, pleasantry. Obsolete.

PLEASANT, *plēz'ānt*. a. (234).

Delightful; good humoured cheerful; gay, lively, merry; trifling, adapted rather to mirth than use.

PLEASANTLY, *plēz'ānt-lē*. ad.

In such a manner as to give delight; gayly, in good humour; lightly, ludicrously.

PLEASANTNESS, *plēz'ānt-nēs*. f.

Delightfulness, state of being pleasant; gaiety, cheerfulness, merriment.

PLEASANTRY, *plēz'ānt-trē*. f.

Gaiety, merriment; sprightly saying, lively talk.

To **PLEASE**, *plēzē*. v. a. (227).

To delight, to gratify, to humour; to satisfy, to content; to obtain favour from; to be pleased, to like, a word of ceremony.

To **PLEASE**, *plēzē*. v. n.

To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like, to chuse; to condescend, to comply.

PLEASER, *plē'zēr*. f.

One that courts favour, one that pleases.

PLEASINGLY, *plēz'ēng-lē*. ad.

In such a manner as to give delight.

PLEASINGNESS, *plēz'ēng-nēs*. f.

Quality of giving delight.

PLEASURABLE, *plēzh'ūrābl*. a.

Delightful, full of pleasure.

PLEASURE, *plēzh'ūrē*. f. (234) (450).

Delight, gratification of the mind or passions; loose gratification; approbation; what the will dictates; choice, arbitrary will.

To **PLEASURE**, *plēzh'ūrē*. v. a.

To please, to gratify.

PLEBEIAN, *plē-bē'yān*. f.

One of the lower people.

PLEBEIAN, *plē-bē'yān*. a.

Popular, consisting of mean persons; belonging to the lower ranks; vulgar, low, common.

PLEDGE, *plēdje*. f.

A gage, any thing given by way of warrant or security, a pawn; a surety, a bail, an hostage.

To **PLEDGE**, *plēdje*. v. a.

To put in paws; to give as warrant or security; to secure by a pledge; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLEDGET, *plēd'jēt*. f.

A small mat of lining.

PLEIADS,

— nō, mōye; nōs, nōt; — tōbo, tōb, bōll; — dōl; — pōnd; — shīn, THIS.

PLEIADS, plē'yādz. } f.
PLEIADES, plē'yā-dēz. } f.

A northern constellation.

PLI I have preferred those Orthœpists, who mark these words as I have done, to Mr. Sheridan, who makes the first syllable like the verb to *ply*.

PLENARILY, plē'nā-rē-lē. ad.
Fully, completely.

PLENARY, plē'nā-rē. a.
Full, complete.

PLI II Several of our Orthœpists, and some very respectable speakers, make the vowel *e*, in the first syllable of this word, long; but analogy and the best usage seem to shorten the *e*, as they do the *a* in *Granary*.

PLENARINESS, plē'nā-rē-nēs. f.
Fullness, completeness.

PLENILUNARY, plēn-nē-lū'nā-rē. a.
Relating to the full moon.

PLENIPOTENCE, plē-nip'pō-tēns. f.
Fullness of power.

PLENIPOTENT, plē-nip'pō-tēnt. a.
Invested with full power.

PLENIPOTENTIALARY, plēn-nē-pō-tēn'thā-rē. f.
A negotiator invested with full power.

PLENIST, plē'nīst. f.
One that holds all space to be full of matter.

PLENTITUDE, plēn'nē-tüde. f.
Fullness, the contrary to vacuity; repletion, animal fulness, plethora; exuberance, abundance, completeness.

PLENTEOUS, plēn'tshūs. a. (263).
Copious, exuberant, abundant; fruitful, fertile.

PLENTEOUSLY, plēn'tshūs-lē. ad.
Copiously, abundantly, exuberantly.

PLENTEOUSNESS, plēn'tshūs-nēs. f.
Abundance, fertility.

PLENTIFUL, plēn'tē-fūl. a.
Copious, abundant, exuberant, fruitful.

PLENTIFULLY, plēn'tē-fūl-ē. ad.
Copiously, abundantly.

PLENTIFULNESS, plēn'tē-fūl-nēs. f.
The state of being plentiful, abundance, fertility.

PLENTY, plēn'tē. f.

Abundance, such a quantity as is more than enough; fruitfulness, exuberance; it is used, I think, barbarously for Plentiful; a state in which enough is had and enjoyed.

PLEONASM, plē'ō-nāzm. f.

A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary.

PLETHORA, plēth'ō-rā. f. (468).

The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state or health.

PLETHORETICK, plēth'ō-ret'ik. } a.

PLETHORICK, plē-thōr'ik. } a.

Having a full habit.

PLETHORY, plēth'ō-rē. f.

Fulness of habit.

PLEVIN, plēv'in. f.

As law, a warrant or assurance.

PLEURISY, plē're-sē. f.

An inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURITICAL, plē-rit'ē-kāl. } a.

PLEURITICK, plē-rit'ik. } a.

Diseased with a pleurisy; denoting a pleuritic.

PLIABLE, pli'ā-bl. a.

Easy to be bent, flexible; flexible of disposition, easy to be persuaded.

PLIABLENESS, pli'ā-bl-nēs. f.
Flexibility, easiness to be bent; flexibility of mind.

PLIANCY, pli'ān-sē. f.
Easiness to be bent.

PLIANT, pli'ānt. a.
Bending, flexible; limber; easy to take a form; easily persuaded.

PLIANTNESS, pli'ānt-nēs. f.
Flexibility, toughness.

PLICATURE, plik'kā-türe. } f.

PLICATION, plē-kā'thūn. } f.
Fold, double.

PLIERS, pli'ūrz. f.
An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

TO PLIGHT, plite. v. a.
To pledge, to give as surety; to braid, to weave. In this last sense obsolete.

PLIGHT, plite. f.
Condition, state; good case; pledge, gage; a fold, a plait. Not used in this last sense.

PLINTH, plint'h. f.
In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.

TO PLOD, plod. v. n.
To toil, to drudge, to travel; to travel laboriously; to study closely and dully.

PLODDER, plod'dür. f.
A dull, heavy, laborious man.

PLOT, plöt. f.
A small extent of ground; a conspiracy, a secret design formed against another; an intrigue, an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; stratagem, secret combination to any ill end; contrivance, deep reach of thought.

TO PLOT, plöt. v. n.
To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority; to contrive, to scheme.

TO PLOT, plöt. v. a.
To plan, to contrive; to describe according to ichnography.

PLOTTER, plöt'tür. f.
Conspirator; contriver.

PLOVER, plōv'vür. f. (165).
A lapwing.

PLough, plōū. f. (313) (390).
The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.

TO PLOUGH, plōū. v. n.
To turn up the ground in order to sow seed.

TO PLOUGH, plōū. v. a.
To turn with the plough; to bring to view by the plough; to furrow, to divide; to tear.

PLoughboy, plōū'bōē. f.
A boy that follows the plough, a coarse ignorant boy.

PLougher, plōū'ür. f.
One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLoughland, plōū'lānd. f.
A farm for corn.

PLoughman, plōū'mān. f.
One that attends or uses the plough; a gross ignorant rustick; a strong laborious man.

PLoughshare, plōū'shār. f.
The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

TO PLUCK, plük. v. a.
To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull, to draw; to force on or off, to force up or down; to strip of feathers; to pluck up a heart or spirit; a provoking expression for taking up or resuming courage.

PLUCK, plük. f.

A pull, a draw, a single act of plucking; the heart, liver and lungs of an animal.

PLUCKER, plük'kūr. f.

One that plucks.

PLUG, plüg. f.

A stopple, any thing driven hard into another body.

TO PLUG, plüg. v. a.

To stop with a plug.

PLUM, plüm. f.

A fruit; the sum of one hundred thousand pounds.

PLUMAGE, plū'mājē. f. (90).

Feathers, suit of feathers.

PLUMB, plüm. f. (349).

A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, plüm. ad.

Perpendicularly to the horizon.

TO PLUMB, plüm-a. v. a.

To found, to search by weight at its end; to regulate any way by the plummet.

PLUMBER, plüm'mār. f.

One who works upon lead. Commodity written Plummer.

PLUMBERY, plüm'mārē. f.

Works of lead, the manufactures of a plumber.

PLUMCAKE, plüm'kākē. f.

Cake made with raisins.

PLUME, plüm-e. f.

Feather of birds; feather worn as an ornament; pride, towering mien; token of honour, prize of contest. Plume is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant which in its growth becomes the trunk.

TO PLUME, plüm-e. v. a.

To pick and adjust feathers; to strip off feathers; to strip, to pill; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; to plume one's self upon to be proud of.

PLUMEALLUM, plüm-e-äl'lām. f.

A kind of asbestos.

PLUMIGEROUS, plū-mid'jēr-üs. f.

Having feathers, feathered.

PLUMIPEDE, plū'mē-pēdē. f.

A fowl that has feathers on the foot—See Millipedes.

PLUMMET, plüm'mit. f.

A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.

PLUMOSITY, plū-mōs'śē-tē. f.

The state of having feathers.

PLUMOUS, plū'mūs. a.

Feathery, resembling feathers.

PLUMP, plümp. a.

Somewhat fat, sleek, full and smooth.

PLUMP, plümp. f.

A knot, a tuft, a cluster, a number joined, in one mass. Little used.

TO PLUMP, plümp. v. a.

To fatten, to swell, to make large.

TO PLUMP, plümp. v. a.

To fall like a bone into the water; to be swelled.

PLUM, plümp. ad.

With a sudden fall and a swelling.

PLUMPER, plümp'är. f.

Something swollen in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

PLUMPNESS, plümp'nes. f.

Fulness,

- (546). — **FATE**, *fāt*; **FATH**, *fāth*; **THE**, *thē*; **MET**, *mēt*; **PIECE**, *pīsē*; —
- Fulness, disposition towards fulness.
- PLUMPORRIDGE**, *plūm-pōr'ridge*. f. Porridge with plums.
- PLUMPUDDING**, *plūm-pūd'ding*. f. Pudding made with plums.
- PLUMPY**, *plūmp'ē*. a. Plump, fat.
- PLUMY**, *plū'mē*. a. Feathered, covered with feathers.
- TO PLUNDER**, *plūn'dūr*. v. a. To pillage; to rob in a hostile way; to rob as thief.
- PLUNDER**, *plūn'dūr*. f. Pillage, spoils gotten in war.
- PLUNDERER**, *plūn'dēr-ūr*. f. Hostile pillager, spoiler; a thief, a robber.
- TO PLUNGE**, *plūn'jē*. v. a. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid; to put into any state suddenly; to hurry into any distress; to force in suddenly.
- TO PLUNGE**, *plūnje*. v. n. To sink suddenly into water, to dive; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress.
- PLUNGÉ**, *plūn'jē*. f. Art of putting or sinking under water; difficulty, strain, distress.
- PLUNGER**, *plūn'jūr*. f. One that plunges, a diver.
- PLURAL**, *plū'rāl*. a. Implying more than one.
- PLURALIST**, *plū'rāl-īst*. f. One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.
- PLURALITY**, *plū'rāl'ē-tē*. f. The state of being or having a greater number; a number more than one; more cure of souls than one; the greater number, the majority.
- PLURALLY**, *plū'rāl-ē*. ad. In a sense implying more than one.
- PLUSH**, *plūsh*. f. A kind of villous or shaggy cloth, shag.
- PLUVIAL**, *plū've-āl*. a.
- PLUVIOUS**, *plū've-ūs*. a. Rainy, relating to rain.
- TO PLY**, *plī*. v. a. To work on any thing closely and importunately; to employ with diligence, to keep busy, to set on work; to practise diligently; to solicit importunately.
- TO PLY**, *ph.* v. n. To work, or offer service; to go in a haste; to busy one's self; to bend.
- PLY**, *plī*. f. Bent, turn, bias; plait, fold.
- PLAYERS**, *plī'brz*. f. See **PLIERS**.
- PNEUMATICAL**, *nū-māt'ē-kāl*. a.
- PNEUMATIC**, *nū-māt'ik*. Moved by wind; relative to wind; consisting of spirit or wind.
- I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in these words, as I apprehend it is contrary to analogy, and the best usage to pronounce the initial *p*. *G* and *k* before *n* are always silent, as in *gnome*, *knave*, &c. *B* is not heard in *baelium*, nor *p* in *psalm*, *pisan*, &c. and till some good reasons are offered for pronouncing it in the words in question, I must join with Dr. Kendrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, who have sunk it as I have done.
- PNEUMATICKS**, *nū-māt'iks*. f. A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates; in the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men.
- PNEUMATOLOGY**, *nū-mā-tō-lō-jē*. f. The doctrine of spiritual existence.
- TO POACH**, *pōtsh*. v. a. To boil slightly; to plunder by stealth.
- TO POACH**, *pōtsh*. v. n. To steal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.
- POACHER**, *pōtsh'ūr*. f. One who steals game.
- POCK**, *pōk*. f. A pustule raised by the small-pox.
- POCKET**, *pōk'kit*. f. The small bag inserted into clothes.
- TO POCKET**, *pōk'kit*. v. a. To put in the pocket; to pocket up, a proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely; to pass by an affront so as to say nothing of it.
- POCKETBOOK**, *pōk'kit-bōök*. f. A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.
- POCKETGLASS**, *pōk'kit-glās*. f. Portable looking-glass.
- POCKHOLE**, *pōk'hōlē*. f. Pit or scar made by the small pox.
- POCKINESS**, *pōk'kē-nēs*. f. The state of being pocky.
- POCKY**, *pōk'kē*. a. Infected with the pox.
- POCULENT**, *pōk'kū-lēnt*. a. Fit for drink.
- POD**, *pōd*. f. The capsule of legumes, the case of seeds.
- PODAGRICAL**, *pō-dāg'grā-kāl*. a. Afflicted with the gout; gouty, relating to the gout.
- PODGE**, *pōdje*. f. A puddle, a plash.
- POEM**, *pō'ēm*. f. The work of a poet, a metrical composition.
- POESY**, *pō'ē-sē*. f. The art of writing poems; poem, metrical compositions, poetry; a short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing, pronounced at two words.
- POET**, *pō'ēt*. f. An inventor, an author of fiction, a writer of poems, one who writes in measure.
- POETASTER**, *pō-ē-tās'tūr*. f. A vile petty poet.
- POETESS**, *pō'ēt-tēs*. f. A she poet.
- POETICAL**, *pō-ēt'ē-kāl*. a.
- POETICK**, *pō-ēt'ē-kēk*. Expressed in poetry, pertaining to poetry, suitable to poetry.
- POETICALLY**, *pō-ēt'ē-kāl-lē*. ad. With the qualities of poetry, by the fiction of poetry.
- POETRY**, *pō-ē-trē*. f. Metrical composition, the art or practice of writing poems; poems, poetical pieces.
- POIGNANCY**, *pōōc'nān-sē*. f. (387). The power of stimulating the palate, sharpness; the power of irritation, acerbity.
- POIGNANT**, *pōōc'nānt*. a. (387). Sharp, stimulating the palate; severe, piercing, painful; irritating, satirical, keen.
- POINT**, *pōint*. f. (299). The sharp end of any instrument; a string with a tag; headland, promontory; a string of an epigram; an indivisible part of space; an indivisible part of time, a moment; a small space; punctilio, nitety; part re-
- quired of time or space; critical moment, exact place; degree, state; note of distinction in writing, a stop; a spot, a part of a surface divided by spots, division by marks into which any thing is distinguished in a circle or other plane, as at tables the ace or six Point; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compass is divided; particular place to which any thing is directed; respect, regard; an aim; the act of a dog in marking out the game; the particular thing required; particular instance, example; a single position, a single assertion, a single part of a complicated question, a single part of any whole; a note, a tune; Pointblank, directly, as an arrow is shot to the Pointblank or white mark; a Point of war, a certain measure beat on the drum.
- TO POINT**, *pōint*. v. a. To sharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to shew as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place; to distinguish by stops or points.
- TO POINT**, *pōint*. v. n. To note with the finger, to force upon the notice by directing the finger towards it; to distinguish words or sentences by points; to indicate as dogs do to sportsmen to show.
- POINTED**, *pōint'ēd*. a. Sharp, having a sharp point or pick; epithet grammatical, abounding in conceits.
- POINTEDLY**, *pōint'ēd-lē*. ad. In a pointed manner.
- POINTEDNESS**, *pōint'ēd-nēs*. f. Sharpness, pointedness, with asperity; epithet grammatical smartness.
- POINTEL**, *pōint'ēl*. f. Any thing on a point.
- POINTER**, *pōint'ēr*. f. Any thing that points; a dog that points out the game to sportsmen.
- POINTINGSTOCK**, *pōint'ēng-stōk*. f. Something made the object of ridicule.
- POINTLESS**, *pōint'ēs*. a. Blunt, not sharp, obtuse.
- POISON**, *pōē'z'n*. f. (299). That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses, venom.
- TO POISON**, *pōē'z'n*. v. a. To infect with poison; to attack, injure, or kill by poison given; to corrupt, to taint.
- POISON-TREE**, *pōē'z'n-trē*. f. A plant.
- POISONER**, *pōē'z'n-ūr*. f. One who poisons; a corrupter.
- POISONOUS**, *pōē'z'n-ūs*. a. Venomous, having the qualities of poison.
- POISONOUSLY**, *pōē'z'n-ūs-lē*. ad. Venomously.
- POISONOUSNESS**, *pōē'z'n-ūs-nēs*. f. The quality of being poisonous, venomous.
- POITREL**, *pōē'trē*. f. (299). Armour for the break of a horse; a graving tool.
- POISE**, *pōēzē*. f. (299). Balance, equipoise; equilibrium; a regulating power.
- TO POISE**, *pōēzē*. v. a. To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance; to be equiponderant to; to weigh; to opprest with weight.
- POKE**, *pōkē*. f. A pocket; a small bag.
- TO POKE**, *pōkē*. v. a.

POL

POL

POM

—nō, mōve, nōt; —vōbe, vōb, bōl; —ōlk; —pōnd; —thīs, THIS.

To feel in the dark, to search any thing with a long instrument.

POKER, pō'kūr. f.

The iron bar with which men stir the fire.

POLAR, pō'lār. a.

Found near the pole, lying near the pole, issuing from the pole.

POLARITY, pō'lār'ē-tē. f.

Tendency to the pole.

POLARY, pō'lār-ē. a.

Tending to the pole, having a direction towards the poles.

POLE, pōlē. f.

The extremity of the axis of the earth, either of the points on which the world turns; a long staff; a tall piece of timber erected; a measure of length containing five yards and a half; an instrument of measuring.

To **POLE**, pōlē. v. a.

To furnish with poles.

POLEAXE, pōlē'āks. f.

An axe fixed to a long pole.

POLECAT, pōlē'kāt. f.

The fitchew, a stinking animal.

POLEMICAL, pō-lēm'īl-kāl. a.

POLEMICK, pō-lēm'mīk. a.

Controversial, disputative.

¶ The *o* in these words is under the same predicament as that in *Obedience*, which see.

POLEMICK, pō-lēm'mīk. f.

Disputant, controversial.

POLESTAR, pōlē'stār. f.

A star near the pole by which navigators compute their northern latitude, cynosure, lodestar; any guide or director.

POLICE, pō-lēcē'. f. (112).

The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

POLICED, pō-lēdēt'. a. (359).

Regulated, formed into a regular course of administration.

POLICY, pōlē'ī-sē. f.

The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers; art, prudence, management of affairs, stratagem; a warrant for money in the publick funds.

To **POLISH**, pōlē'ish. v. a.

To smooth, to brighten by attrition, to gloss; to make elegant of manners.

To **POLISH**, pōlē'ish. v. n.

To answer to the act of polishing, to receive a gloss.

POLISH, pōlē'ish. f.

Artificial gloss, brightness given by attrition; elegance of manners.

POLISHABLE, pōlē'līsh-ā-bl. a.

Capable of being polished.

POLISHER, pōlē'ish-ār. f.

The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

POLITE, pōlē-tē'. a.

Glossy, smooth, in this sense only technically used; elegant of manners.

POLITELY, pōlē-tē'lē. ad.

With elegance of manners, genteelly.

POLITENESS, pōlē-tē'nēs. f.

Elegance of manners, gentility, good breeding.

POLITICAL, pō-lē'tē-kāl. a.

Relating to politicks, relating to the administration of publick affairs; cupning, fulful.

POLITICALLY, pō-lē'tē-kāl-ē. ad.

With relation to publick administration; artfully, politickly.

POLITICIAN, pōlē-lē-tish'ān. f.

One versed in the arts of government, &c.

Skilled in politicks; a man of artifice, one of deep contrivance.

POLITICK, pōlē-tik. a.

Political, civil & prudent, versed in affairs; artful, cunning.

POLITICKLY, pōlē-tik-lē. ad.

Artfully, cunningly.

POLITICKS, pōlē-tiks. f.

The science of government, the art or practice of administering publick affairs.

POLITY, pōlē-tē. f.

A form of government, civil constitution.

POLL, pōll. f. (406).

The head; a catalogue or list of voters at an election, a register of heads; a fish called generally a chub; a chevin.

To **POLL**, pōll. v. n.

To lop the top of trees; to pull off hair from the head, to clip short, to shear; to mow, to crop; to plunder, to strip, to pill; to take a list or register of persons; to insert into a number as a voter.

POLLARD, pōl'ārd. f.

A tree lopped; the chub fish.

POLLEN, pōl'lin. f.

A fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina, as also a sort of fine bran.

POLLER, pōl'ār. f.

Robber, pillager, plunderer; he who votes or polls.

POLLEVIL, pōll-ē'vēl. f.

Pollevil is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck.

POLLOCK, pōl'āk. f.

A kind of fish.

To **POLLUTE**, pōl-lūtē'. v. a.

To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixtures of ill.

POLLUTEDNESS, pōl-lū'tēd-nēs. f.

Defiled, the state of being polluted.

POLLUTER, pōl-lū'tūr. f.

Defiler, corrupter.

POLLUTION, pōl-lū'ʃūn. f.

The act of defiling; the state of being defiled, defilement.

POLTRON, pōl-trōn'. f.

A coward, a scoundrel.

¶ This is one of those half French half English words that shows at once our desire to imitate the nasal vowel, and our incapacity to do it properly.—See *Encore*.

POLY, pōlē. f.

An herb.

POLYACOUSTICK, pō-lē-ā-kōōstik. f.

Any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

¶ The reason why the *o*, though under the secondary accent, in the first syllable of this and the three following words is long, is, because two vowels succeed it in the following syllables.—See *Principles*, No. 534.

POLYANTHOS, pō-lē-ān'thōs. f.

A plant, bearing many flowers.

POLYEDRON, pō-lē-ēd'rōn. f.

A solid figure with many sides.

POLYEDRICAL, pō-lē-ēd'rē-kāl. f.

POLYEDROUS, pō-lē-ēd'rōs. f.

a. Having many sides.

POLYGAMIST, pō-lig'gā-mīst. f.

One who holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMY, pō-lig'gā-mē. f.

Plurality of wives.

POLYGLOT, pōlē-lē-glōt. a.

Having many languages.

POLYGON, pōlē-gōn. f.

A figure of many angles.

POLYGONAL, pō-lig'go-nāl. a.

Having many angles.

POLYGRAM, pōlē-grām. f.

A figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLYGRAPHY, pō-lig'grā-fē. f.

The art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers.

POLYLOGY, pō-lil'lojē. f.

Talkativeness.

POLYMATHY, pō-lim'mā-thē. f.

The knowledge of many arts and sciences, also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

POLYPETALOUS, pōlē-lē-pēt'āl-ōs. a.

Having many petals.

POLYPHONISM, pō-lif'fō-nīzm. f.

Multiplicity of sound.

POLYPODY, pō-lip'pō-dē. f.

A plant.

POLPOUS, pōlē-pōs. a.

Having the nature of a polypus, having feet or roots.

POLYPUS, pōlē-pōs. f.

Polypus signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries; an animal with many feet; a creature considered by some naturalists as a link between the animal and vegetable creation, as partaking of both their natures.

POLYSCOPE, pōlē-skōpē. f.

A multiplying glass.

POLYSPERMOUS, pōlē-spēr'mōs. a.

Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.

POLYSYLLABICAL, pōlē-sil-lā-bl'ē-kāl. a.

Having many syllables, pertaining to a poly-syllable.

POLYSYLLABLE, pōlē-sil-lā-blē. f.

A word of many syllables.

POLYTHEISM, pōlē-thē-īzm. f.

The doctrine of plurality of gods.

POLYTHEIST, pōlē-thē-īst. f.

One that holds plurality of gods.

POMACEOUS, pō-mā'ʃūs. a.

Consisting of apples.

POMADE, pō-mādē. f.

A fragrant ointment.

POMANDER, pō-mān'dōr. f.

A sweet ball, a perfumed ball of powder.

POMATUM, pō-mā'tūm. f.

An ointment.

POMEGRANATE, pōm-grān'āt. f.

(90). The tree; the fruit.

POMEROY, pōm'rōē. f.

POMEROYAL, pōm-rōē'āl. f.

A sort of apple.

POMIFEROUS, pō-mīf'ēr-ōs. a.

A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind.

POMMEL, pōm'mēl. f.

A round ball or knob; the knob that balances the blade of the sword; the protuberant part of the saddle before.

To **POMMEL**, pōm'mēl. v. a.

To beat black and blue, to bludgeon, to pummel.

POMP,

POS

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tābe, tāb, bāll; —dīl; —pōdānd; —tōm, THIS.

A harbour, a safe station for ships; a gate, shew all thy praises within the ports of the daughter of Sion; the aperture in a ship at which the gun is put out; carriage, air, mien; the name of the wine of Portugal.

PORTABLE, pōr'tā-bl. a.

Manageable by the hand; such as may be borne along with one; such as is transported or carried from one place to another; sufficient, supportable.

PORTABLENESS, pōr'tā-bl-nēs. f.

The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, pōr'tājē. f. (90).

The price of carriage; port-hole.

PORTAL, pōr'tāl. f.

A gate, the arch under which the gate opens.

PORTANCE, pōr'tānsē. f.

Air, mien; demeanor. Obsolete.

PORTASS, pōr'tās. f.

A breviary, a prayer book. Obsolete.

PORTCULLIS, pōr-kūl'lis. f.

A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

To **PORTCULLIS**, pōr-kūl'lis. v. a.

To bar, to shut up.

PORTED, pōr'ēd. a.

Borne in a certain or regular order.

To **PORTEND**, pōr-tēnd'. v. a.

To foretoken, to foreshow as omens.

PORTENSION, pōr-tēn'shōn. f.

The act of foretokening.

PORTENT, pōr-tēnt'. f.

Omen of ill, prodigies foretokening misery.

PORTENTOUS, pōr-tēn'tūs. a.

Moatrous, prodigious, foretokening ill.

PORTER, pōr'tūr. f.

One that has the charge of the gate; one who waits at the door to receive messages; one who carries burdens for hire; a kind of strong beer.

PORTERAGE, pōr'tūr-ājē. f. (90).

Money paid for carriage.

PORTICO, pōr'tē-kō. f.

A covered walk, a piazza.

PORTION, pōr'shōn. f.

A part; a part assigned, an allotment, a dividend; part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune; a wife's fortune.

To **PORTION**, pōr'shōn. v. a.

To divide, to parcel; to endow with a fortune.

PORTIONER, pōr'shōn-ēr. f.

One that divides.

PORTLINESS, pōr'lē-nēs. f.

Dignity of mien, grandeur of demeanour.

PORTLY, pōr'lē. a.

Grand of mien; bulky, swelling.

PORTMAN, pōr'mān. f.

An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the *cinqe ports*.

PORTMANTEAU, pōr'mān-tō. f.

A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.

PORTRAIT, pōr'trāt. f. (90).

A picture drawn after the life.

PORTRAITURE, pōr'trā-tūr. f.

Picture, painted resemblance.

To **PORTRAY**, pōr'trā'. v. a.

To paint, to describe by pictures; to adorn with pictures.

PORTRESS, pōr'trās. f.

A female guardian of a gate.

PORY, pōr'ē. a.

Ful of pores.

To **POSE**, pōzē. v. a.

To travel with speed; to hasten.

POS

To puzzle, to grieve, to put to a *test* or trap.

POSER, pō'zōr. f.

One that asketh questions to try capacities, an examiner.

POSITED, pōz'zit-ēd. a.

Placed; ranged.

POSITION, pō-zish'ōn. f.

State of being placed, situation; principle laid down; advancement of any principle; in grammar, the state of a vowel placed before two consonants.

POSITIONAL, pō-zish'ōn-āl. a.

Respecting position.

POSITIVE, pōz'zé-tiv. a.

Not negative, real, absolute; direct, not implied; dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence; settled by arbitrary appointment; certain, assured.

POSITIVELY, pōz'zé-tiv-lē. ad.

Absolutely, by way of direct position; certainly, without dubitation; peremptorily, in strong terms.

POSITIVENESS, pōz'zé-tiv-nēs. f.

Actualness, not mere negation; peremptoriness, confidence.

POSSE, pōs'sē. f.

An armed power.

To **POSSESS**, pōz-zēs'. v. a.

To have as an owner, to be master of; to enjoy, or occupy actually; to seize, to obtain; to have power over, as an unclean spirit; to affect by intestine power.

[Note] The o in the first syllable of *posse*, and its compounds, is exactly under the same predicament as the same letter in *occasion*, *obedience*, &c. which see.

POSSESSION, pōz-zēsh'ōn. f.

The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power.

POSSESSIVE, pōz-zēs'siv. a.

Having possession.

POSSESSORY, pōz'zēs-sōr-ē. a.

Having possession.

[Note] For the same reason that I have placed the accent on the first syllable of *Dimissory*, I have placed it on the first syllable of this word; our language seems to prefer deriving it from the Latin *possessorius*, to forming it from our own word *posse*: and when this is the case, the accent is generally on the first syllable, because the secondary accent was on that syllable in the English pronunciation of the Latin word. See *Academy*. Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan give this word the same accentuation as I have done; but most of our other Orthoepists accent the second syllable.

POSSESSOR, pōz-zēs'sōr. f.

Owner, master, proprietor.

POSSET, pōs'sit. f.

Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

POSSIBILITY, pōs-sē-bil'ē-tē. f.

The power of being in any manner, the state of being possible.

Possible, pōs'sē-bl. a.

Having the power to be or to be done, not contrary to the nature of things.

Possibly, pōs'sē-bilē. ad.

By any power really existing; perhaps, without absurdity.

POST, pōst. f.

A hasty messenger, a courier who comes and goes at stated times; quick course or manner of travelling; situation, seat; military station; place, employment, office; a piece of timber for a raft.

To **POST**, pōst. v. a.

To paint, to describe by pictures; to adorn with pictures.

POSTRESS, pōr'trās. f.

A female guardian of a gate.

PORY, pōr'ē. a.

Ful of pores.

To **POSE**, pōzē. v. a.

To travel with speed; to hasten.

POS

To **POST**, pōst. v. a.

To fix opportunity on posts; to place, to station, to fix; to register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another; to delay, obtrude.

POSTAGE, pōst'ājē. f. (90).

Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

POSTBOY, pōst'bōy. f.

Courier, boy that rides post.

POSTDATE, pōst'dātē. v. a.

To date later than the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN, pōst-dē-lūv'ē-ān. a.

Posterior to the flood.

POSTDILUVIAN, pōst-dē-lūv'ē-ān. f.

One that lived since the flood.

POSTER, pōst'ēr. f.

A courier one that travels hastily.

POSTERIOR, pōs-tēr'ē-ōrē-ārē. f.

Happening after, placed after, following; backward.

POSTERIORS, pōs-tēr'ē-ōrē-ārēz. f.

The hinder parts.

POSTERIORITY, pōs-tēr'ē-ōrē-ārē-tē. f.

The state of being after, opposite to Priority.

POSTERTY, pōs-tēr'ē-tē. f.

Succeeding generations, descendants.

POSTERN, pōs'tērn. f.

A small gate, a little door.

POSTEXISTENCE, pōst-ēg-z-ēs'ēnsē. f.

Future existence.

POSTHASTE, pōst-hāstē. f.

Haste like that of a courier.

POSTHORSE, pōst'hōrsē. f.

A horse stationed for the use of couriers.

POSTHOUSE, pōst'hōusē. f.

Postoffice, house where letters are taken and dispatched.

POSTHUMOUS, pōst'hō-mōs. f.

Done, had, or published after one's death.

POSTIL, pōs'til. f.

Gloss, marginal notes.

To **POSTIL**, pōs'til. v. a.

To gloss, to illustrate with marginal notes.

POSTILLER, pōs'til-ēr. f.

One who gloses or illustrates with marginal notes.

POSTILLION, pōs'til-yōn. f.

One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach; one who guides a post chaise.

POSTMASTER, pōst'mās-tār. f.

One who has the charge of publick conveyance of letters.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL, pōst'mās-tār-jēn'ēr-āl. f.

He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN, pōst-mē-rid'ē-ān.

a. Being in the afternoon.—See *Meridian*.

POSTOFFICE, pōst'ōfis. f.

Office where letters are delivered to the post, a posthouse.

To **POSTPONE**, pōst-pōn'. v. a.

To put off, to delay; to set in value below something else.

POSTSCRIPT, pōst'skript. f.

The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

To **POSTULATE**, pōs'tulātē. v. a.

To beg or assume without proof.

POSTULATE, pōs'tulātē. f. (90).

Position supposed or assumed without proof.

POSTULATION, pōs'tulātōn-lā'shōn. f.

The act of supposing without proof, gratuitous assumption.

POSTULA-

POT

(546). — *Fate, far, fall, fat; — mē, mēt; — pine, pin; —***POSTULATORY**, pōs'tshū-lā-tōr-ē. a.
Assuming without proof; assumed without proof.**POSTULATUM**, pōs-tshū-lā'tūm. s.
Position assumed without proof.**POSTURE**, pōs'tshūr. s.

Place, situation; voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other; state, disposition!

To POSTURE, pōs'tshūr. v. a.

To put in any particular place or disposition.

POSTUREMASTER, pōs'tshūr-mās-tōr
s. One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.**POSY**, pō'zē. s.

A bunch of flowers; a motto on a ring.

POT, pōt. s.

A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire; vessel to hold liquids; vessel made of earth; a pewter vessel or mug holding a quart or pint of beer; to go to Pot, to be destroyed or devoured.

To POT, pōt. v. a.

To preserve seasoned meats in pots; to inclose in pots of earth.

POTABLE, pōt'-ā-bl. a.

Such as may be drank, drinkable.

POTABLENESS, pōt'-ā-bl-nēs. s.

Drinkableness.

POTARGO, pō-tār'gō. s.

A West-Indian pickle.

POTASH, pōt'āsh. s.

Potash is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables.

POTATION, pō-tā-thān. s.

Drinking about, draught.

POTATO, pō-tā-tō. s.

An esculent root.

POTBELLIED, pōt'bēl-lid. a.

Having a swoln paunch.

POTBELLY, pōt'bēl-lē. s.

A swelling paunch.

To POTCH, pōt'h. v. a.

To thrust, to push, obsolete; to poach, to boil slightly.

POTCOMPANION, pōt'kūm-pān-yān. s. A fellow drinker, a good fellow at carousals.**POTENCY**, pōt'en-sē. s.

Power, influence; efficacy, strength.

POTENT, pōt'ēnt. a.

Powerful, efficacious; having great authority or dominion, as Potent monarchs.

POTENTATE, pōt'en-tātē. s. (90).
Monarch, prince, sovereign.**POTENTIAL**, pōt'en-shāl. a.

Existing in possibility, not in act; having the effect without the external actual property; efficacious, powerful; in grammar, Potential is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY, pōt'en-shē-āl'-ē-tē. s. (542). Possibility, not actuality.**POTENTIALLY**, pōt'en-shāl-ē. ad.

In power or possibility, not in act or positively; in efficacy, not in actuality.

POTENTLY, pōt'en-lē. ad.

Powerfully, forcibly.

POTENTNESS, pōt'en-nēs. s.

Powerfulness, might, power.

POTGUN, pōt'gōn. s. (By mistake or corruption used for Popgun. — JOHNSON.)
A gun which makes a small smart noise.**POTHANGER**, pōt'hāng-ār. s.

POU

Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY, pōt'hē-kā-rē. s. (470).

One who compounds and sells medicines.

(57) This contraction of Apothecary is allowable in nothing but in Comick Poetry: the other contraction, as if written Pothecary, is almost too vulgar to deserve notice.

POTHER, pōt'hōr. s. (165) (469).

Bustle, tumult, flutter.

To POTHER, pōt'hōr. v. a.

To make a blustering ineffectual effort.

POTHERB, pōt'ērb. s. (394).

An herb fit for the pot.

POTHOOK, pōt'hōök. s.

Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with, also ill-formed or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION, pōt'shōn. s.

A draught, commonly a physical draught.

POTLID, pōt'lid. s.

The cover of a pot.

POTTAGE, pōt'tidje. s. (90).

Any thing boiled or decocted for food.

POTTER, pōt'tur. s.

A maker of earthen vessels.

POTTERN-ORE, pōt'tērn-ōrc. s.

Which serves to potters to glaze their earthen vessels.

POTTING, pōt'ting. part. a.

Drinking.

POTTLE, pōt'tl. s. (405).

Liquid measure containing four pints.

POTVALIANT, pōt-vāl'yānt. a.

Heated with courage by strong drink.

POUCH, pōdtsh. s. (313).

A small bag, a pocket; applied ludicrously to a big belly or a paunch.

POVERTY, pōv'vūr-tē. s.

Indigence, necessity; meanness, desect.

POULT, pōlt. s. (318).

A young chicken, particularly of a turkey.

(57) This word is corrupted by the great as well as the small vulgar, into pout, rhyming with out.—See Asparagus and Cucumber.

POULTERER, pōl'tūr-ār. s.

One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.

POULTICE, pōl'tis. s. (142).

A cataplasm, a soft mollifying application.

To POULTICE, pōl'tis. v. a.

To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POULTRY, pōl'trē. s.

Domestick fowls.

POUNCE, pōdnse. s. (313).

The claw or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum sandarach.

To POUNCE, pōdnse. v. a.

To pierce, to perforate; to pour, to sprinkle through small perforations; to seize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED, pōdnst. a.

Furnished with claws or talons.

POUNCETBOX, pōdn'sit-bōks. s.

A small box perforated.

POUND, pōnd. s. (313).

A certain weight, consisting in Troy weight of twelve, in Averdupoise of sixteen ounces; the sum of twenty shillings; a pinfold, an inclosure, a prison in which beasts are inclosed.

To POUND, pōnd. v. a.

To beat, to grind with a pestle; to shut up, to imprison, as in a pound.

POUNDAGE, pōnd'ādg. s. (90).

A certain sum deducted from a pound; payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

POU

POUNDER, pōd'ār. s.

The name of a heavy large pear; any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as a ten Pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten Pounds weight; a pestle.

To POUR, pōür. v. a. (316).

To let some liquid out of a vessel or into some place or receptacle; to emit, to give vent to, to send forth, to let out, to send in a continued course.

To POUR, pōür. v. n.

To flow rapidly; to rush tumultuously.

POURER, pōür'ār. s.

One that pours.

POUT, pōut. s. (313).

A kind of fish, a cod-fish; a kind of bird; a chick of a turkey.

To POUT, pōut. v. n.

To look sullen by stretching out the lips; to gape, to hang prominent.

POWDER, pōd'dār. s. (322).

Dust, any body comminuted; gunpowder; sweet dust for the hair.

To POWDER, pōd'dār. v. a.

To reduce to dust, to comminute; to pound small; to spinkle as with dust; to sift, to spinkle with salt.

POWDERBOX, pōd'dār-bōks. s.

A box in which powder for the gun is kept.

POWDERHORN, pōd'dār-hōrn. s.

A horn case in which powder is kept for guns.

POWDERMILL, pōd'dār-mīl. s.

The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

POWDER-ROOM, pōd'dār-ruūm. s.

The part of a ship in which gunpowder is kept.

POWDER-CHESTS, pōd'dār-chēsts. s.

Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is beset by an enemy.

POWDERING-TUB, pōd'dār-tāg-tub. s.

The vessel in which meat is taken, the place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

POWDERY, pōd'dār-tē. s.

Dusty, friable.

POWER, pōw'ūr. s. (322).

Command, authority, dominion, influence; ability, force, reach; the moving force of an engine; faculty of the mind; strength; potentate; one invested with dominion; divinity; host, army, military force.

POWERFUL, pōw'ūr-fūl. s.

Invested with command and authority; forcible, mighty; efficacious.

POWERFULLY, pōw'ūr-fūl-ē. adv.

Potently, mightily, efficaciously;大力地。

POWERFULNESS, pōw'ūr-fūl-nēs. s.

Power, efficacy, might.

POWERLESS, pōw'ūr-lēs. a.

Weak, impotent.

POX, pōks. s.

Pustules, chancres, sores, &c.

To POZE, pōze. v. a.

To puzzle. See Poze and Puzzled.

PRACTICABLE, pōkt'ik-ābl. s.

Performable, feasible, practicable; practised; available, fit to be used.

PRACTICABLERNESS, pōkt'ik-ābl-nēs. s.

Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY,

PRA

—nō, move, nōt; —tūbe, tōb, bōll; —ōll; —pōnd; —shin, this.

PRACTICABLY, prák'tē-kā-blē. ad.
In such a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, prák'tē-käl. a.

Relating to action; not merely speculative.

PRACTICALLY, prák'tē-käl-lē. ad.
In relation to action; by practice, in real life.

PRACTICALNESS, prák'tē-käl-nēs. f.
The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, prák'tis. f. (142).

The habit of doing any thing; use, customary use; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance distinguished from theory; method or art of doing any thing; medical treatment of diseases; exercise of any profession; wicked stratagem, bad artifice. In this last sense not now in use.

PRACTICK, prák'tik. a.

Relating to action, not merely theoretical.

To **PRACTISE**, prák'tis. v. a. (499).
To do habitually; to do, not merely to profess, as to Practise law or physick; to use in reference to habit and dexterity.

To **PRACTISE**, prák'tis. v. n.

To have a habit of acting in any manner assumed; to transact; to negotiate secretly; to use bad arts or stratagems; to use medical methods; to exercise any profession.

PRACTISANT, prák'tiz-ānt. f.

In agent. Not in use.

PRACTISER, prák'tis-sēr. f.

One that practises any thing, one that does any thing habitually; one who prescribes medical treatment.

PRACTITIONER, prák'tish'ūn-ār. f.

He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art; one who does any thing habitually.

PACCOGNITA, prē-kōg'nē-tā. f.

Things previously known in order to understand something else.

PRAGMATICK, prág-māt'ik.

PRAGMATICAL, prág-māt'ik-lē. a.
Meddling, impertinently busy, assuming business without invitation.

PRAGMATICALLY, prág-māt'ik-lē. ad.
Meddlinly, impertinently,

PRAGMATICALNESS, prág-māt'ik-lē-nēs. f.
The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PAISE, praze. f. (202).

Down, commendation, celebrity; glorification, tribute of gratitude, laud; ground or reason of praise.

To **PAISE**, praze. v. a.

To commend, to applaud, to celebrate; to glorify in worship.

PAISEFUL, praze-fūl. a.

Laudable, commendable.

PAISER, prā'zēr. f.

One who praises, an applauder, a commender.

PAISEWORTHY, praze'wōr-thē. a.
Commendable, deserving praise.

PAIME, prāmē. f.

A flat-bottomed boat.

To **PRANCE**, prānsē. v. n.

To ride nod-hound in high mettle; to ride gallantly and ostentatiously; to move in a warlike or showy manner.

To **PRANK**, prānk. v. a.

To decorate, to dress or adjust to ostentation.

PRANK, prānk. f.

PRE

A frolick, a wild flight, a ludicrous trick, a wicked act.

TO PRATE, prātē. v. n.

To talk carelessly and without weight, to chatter, to tattle.

PRATE, prātē. f.

Tattle, flight talk, unmeaning loquacity.

PRATER, prātēr. f.

An idle talker, a chattering.

PRATINGLY, prāting-lē. ad.

With little tattle, with loquacity.

To **PRATTLE**, prātl. v. n.

To talk lightly, to chatter, to be trivially loquacious.

PRATTLE, prātl. f.

Empty talk, trifling loquacity.

PRATTER, prātl'r. f.

A trifling talker, a chatterer.

PRAVITY, prāv'ē-tē. f.

Corruption, baseness, malignity.

PRAWN, prāwn. f.

A small crustaceous fish like a shrimp, but larger.

To **PRAY**, prāy. v. n.

To make petitions to heaven; to entreat, to ask submissively; I Pray, or, Pray, singly, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.

To **PRAY**, prāy. v. a.

To supplicate, to implore, to address with petitions; to ask for as a suppliant; to entreat in ceremony or form.

PRAYER, prāy. f.

Petition to heaven; entreaty, submissive importunity.

PRAYERBOOK, prāy'ūr-boōk. f.

Book of publick or private devotions.

To **PREEACH**, prētsh. v. n.

To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects.

To **PREEACH**, prētsh. v. a.

To proclaim or publish in religious orations; to inculcate publicly, to teach with earnestness.

PREEACHER, prētsh'ūr. f.

One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects; one who is apt to harangue tediously in discourse.

PREEACHMENT, prētsh'mēnt. f.

A sermon or other discourse mentioned in contempt.

PREAMBLE, prē'ām-bl. f.

Something previous, introduction, preface.

PREEANTEPENULTIMATE, prē-ān-tē-pē-nūl'tē-mātē. a.

The fourth syllable from the last.

PREEAPPREHENSION, prē-āp-prē-hēn'shūn. f.

An opinion formed before examination.

PREEEND, prēb'ēnd. f.

A stipend granted in cathedral churches; sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

PREEENDARY, prēb'ēn-dēr-ē. f.

A stipendiary of a cathedral.

PRECARIOUS, prē-kā're-ōs. a.

Dependant, uncertain because depending on the will of another, held by courtesy.

PRECARIOUSLY, prē-kā're-ōs-lē. ad.

Uncertainly, by dependence, dependently.

PRECARIOUSNESS, prē-kā're-ōs-nēs. f.

Uncertainty, dependence on others.

PREEAUTION, prē-kāw'fūn. f.

Preservative caution, preventive measure.

To **PREEAUTION**, prē-kāw'fūn. f.

v. a. To warn beforehand.

PRE

PRECEDANEOUS, prē-ē-dā'nē-ōs. a.
Previous, antecedent.

To **PREEEDE**, prē-sēdē'. v. a.

To go before in order of time; to go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECEDENCE, prē-sē'dēns. } s.

PRECEDENCY, prē-sē'dēns-sē. } s.

The act or state of going before, priority; something going before, something past; adjustment of place; the foremost place in ceremony; superiority.

PRECEDENT, prē-sē'dēnt. a.

Former, going before.

PRECEDENT, prē-sē'dēnt. f.

Any thing that is a rule or example to future times, any thing done before of the same kind.

PRECEDENTLY, prē-sē'dēnt-lē. ad.

Beforehand.

PREEENTOR, prē-sēn'tōr. f.

He that leads the choir.

PREEEPT, prē'sēpt. f.

A rule authoritatively given, a mandate.

PREEPTIAL, prē-sēp'thāl. a.

Consisting of precepts.

PREEPITIVE, prē-sēp'tiv. a.

Containing precepts, giving precepts.

PREEEPTOR, prē-sēp'tōr. f.

A teacher, a tutor.

PREESSION, prē-sēsh'ūn. f.

The act of going before.

PREEINCT, prē'sīnkt. f.

Outward limit, boundary.

PREEIOSITY, prēlē-ē-ōs'ē-tē. f.

Value, preciousness; any thing of high price.

PREEIOUS, prēsh'ūs. a.

Valuable, being of great worth; costly, of great price, as a precious stone.

PREEIOUSLY, prēsh'ūs-lē. ad.

Valuably, to a great price.

PREEIOUSNESS, prēsh'ūs-nēs. f.

Valuableness, worth, price.

PREEIPICE, prē'sēc-pis. f. (142).

A headlong, a steep fall perpendicular.

PREEIPITANCE, prē-sip'pē-tāns. f.

PREEIPITANCY, prē-sip'pē-tāns-sē. f.

f. Rash haste, headlong haste.

PREEIPITANT, prē-sip'pē-tānt. a.

Falling or rushing headlong; hasty, urged with violent haste; rashly hurried.

PREEIPITANTLY, prē-sip'pē-tānt-lē. ad.

In headlong haste, in a tumultuous hurry.

To **PREEIPITATE**, prē-sip'pē-tātē.

v. a. To throw headlong; to hasten unexpectedly; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom, a term of chymistry opposed to Sublime.

To **PREEIPITATE**, prē-sip'pē-tātē.

v. n. To fall headlong; to fall to the bottom, as a sediment; to hasten without just preparation.

PREEIPITATE, prē-sip'pē-tātē. a. (91)

Stooping falling; headlong, hasty; violent.

PREEIPITATE, prē-sip'pē-tātē. f. (91).

A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

PREEIPITATELY, prē-sip'pē-tātē-lē. ad.

Headlong, sleepily down; hastily, in blind hurry.

PREEIPITATION, prē-sip'pē-tātē-shūn. f.

The act of throwing headlong; violent motion downward; tumultuous hurry, blind haste; in chymistry, subtilty, contrary to sublimation.

PREEIPITOUS,

PRE

PRE

PRE

—**PR** (546). — Date, fat, fall, fat; — me, mēt; — pine, pīn; —

PRECIPITOUS, prē-sip'pē-tūs. a.
Headlong; sleep; hasty; sudden; rash, heady.

PRECISE, prē-sīz'. a. (427).

Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations; formal; finical.

PRECISELY, prē-sīz'le. ad.

Exactly; nicely; accurately; with superstitious formality; with too much scrupulousness.

¶ Though we seldom hear the adjective *precise* pronounced as if written *precizes*; we very frequently hear the adverb *precisely* pronounced as if written *precisely*; but it ought to be remembered as an invariable rule, that adverbs preserve exactly the same accent and sound as the adjective from which they are formed; and therefore, as the adjective is pronounced with the hissing or purest, the adverb ought to have the same.

PRECISENESS, prē-sīs'nes. s.

Exactness; rigid nicety.

PRECISION, prē-sīzh'ān. s.

One who limits or restrains; one who is superfluously rigorous.

PRECISION, prē-sīzh'ān. s.

Exact limitation.

PRECISIVE, prē-sīv'. a.

Exactly limiting.

TO PRECLUDE, prē-klu'de. v. a.

To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

PRECOCIOUS, prē-kō'chūs. a.

Ripe before the time.

PRECOSITY, prē-kō'sē-tē. s.

Ripeness before the time.

TO PRECOGitate, prē-kōd'jē-tātē.

v. a. To consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION, prē-kōg-nīsh'ūn. s.

Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

PRECONCEIT, prē-kōn-sēt'. s.

An opinion previously formed.

TO PRECONCIEVE, prē-kōn-sēv'. v. a.

To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION, prē-kōn-sēp' shūn. s.

Opinion previously formed.

PRECONTRACT, prē-kōn-trākt'. s.

A contract; previous to another.

TO PRECONTRACT, prē-kōn-trākt'. v. a.

To contract or bargain beforehand.

PRECURE, prē-kūr'. s.

Forerunning.

PRECURSOR, prē-kūr'sōr. s.

Forerunner; harbinger.

PREDACEOUS, prē-dā' shūs. a.

Living by prey.

PREDAL, prē-dāl. a.

Robbing; practising plunder.

PREDATORY, prē-dā-tūr-ē. a.

Plundering; practising rapine; hungry, preying, rapacious, ravenous. — For the *o*, see *Domestick*.

PREDECASED, prē-de-sēd'. a.

Dead before.

PREDECESSOR, prē-de-sēs' sōr. s.

One that was in any state or place before another; ancestor.

PREDESTINARIAN, prē-dēs-tē-nā're-

ān. s.

One that holds the doctrine of predestination.

TO PREDESTINATE, prē-dēs'tē-nātē.

v. a. To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

PREDESTINATION, prē-dēs-tē-nā'

shūn. s.

Fatal decree; pre-ordination.

PREDESTINATOR, prē-dēs'tē-nā-tōr. s.
One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

TO PREDESTINE, prē-dēs'tīn. v. a.
To decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, prē-dē-tēr'mē-nā' shūn. s.

Determination made beforehand.

TO PREDETERMINE, prē-dē-tēr'mīn. v. a. To doom or confine by previous decree.

PREDIAL, prē-dē-āl, or prē-jē-āl. a. (293). Consisting of farms.

PREDICABLE, prē-dē-kā-bl. a.

Such as may be affirmed of something.

PREDICABLE, prē-dē-kā-bl. s.

A logical term, denoting one of the five

things which can be affirmed of any thing.

PREDICAMENT, prē-dik'kā-mēnt. s.

A class or arrangement of beings or sub-

stances ranked according to their natures, called also category; class or kind described by any definitive marks.

PREDICAMENTAL, prē-dē-kā-mēn-tāl. a.

Relating to predicaments.

PREDICANT, prē-dē-kānt. s.

One that affirms any thing.

TO PREDICATE, prē-dē-kātē. v. a.

To affirm any thing of another thing.

PREDICATE, prē-dē-kāt. s. (91).

That which is affirmed of the subject. Thus

in the sentence, "Man is a rational animal," *Man* is the subject, and *a rational animal* is the predicate. In this sentence also, "The

"Wages of sin is Death." Death is the subject, and the *wages of sin* is the predicate: where it may likewise be observed, that it is the subject of a proposition which governs the verb, and forms what is called the Nomina-

tive case.

PREDICATION, prē-dē-kā'shān. s.

Affirmation concerning any thing.

TO PREDICT, prē-dikt'. v. a.

To foretell; to foreshow.

PREDICTION, prē-dik' shān. s.

Prophecy; declaration of something future.

PREDICTOR, prē-dik'tōr. s.

Foreteller.

PREDIGESTION, prē-dē-jē'shān. s.

Digestion too soon performed.

PREDILECTION, prē-dē-lēk' shān. s.

Preference; partiality; prepossession, in fa-

vour of any thing.

¶ It is probable that this word was not in use

when Dr. Johnson wrote his *Dictionary*, or

he would have inserted it; but the readiness with which it has since been adopted by the most respectable writers, is a sufficient

proof of its propriety and utility.

TO PREDISPOSE, prē-dis-pōz'. v. a.

To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

PREDISPOSITION, prē-dis-pō-zish' ūn. s.

Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

PREDOMINANCE, prē-dōm'mē-nāns.

One that holds the doctrine of predestina-

tion.

TO PREDESTINATE, prē-dēs'tē-nātē.

v. a. To appoint beforehand by irreversible

decree.

PREDESTINATION, prē-dēs-tē-nā'

shūn. s.

TO PREDOMINATE, prē-dōm'mē-nātē. v. n.

To prevail; to be ascendant; to be supreme in influence.

TO PRE-ELECT, prē-e-lekt'. v. a.

To chuse by previous decree.

PRE-EMINENCE, prē-ēm'mē-nāns.

s. Superiority of excellence; precedence, priority of place; superiority of power or influence.

PRE-EMINENT, prē-ēm'mē-nēnt. a.

Excellent above others.

PRE-EMPTION, prē-ēm' shūn. f. (412)

The right of purchasing before another.

TO PRE-ENGAGE, prē-en-gāj'. v. a.

To engage by previous ties or contracts.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, prē-en-gāj'mēnt. s.

Precedent obligation.

TO PRE-ESTABLISH, prē-ē-stābl'ish.

v. a. To settle beforehand.

PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, prē-ē-stābl'ish-mēnt. s.

Settlement beforehand.

TO PRE-EXIST, prē-ēg-z-ēlt'. v. n.

To exist beforehand.

PRE-EXISTENCE, prē-ēg-z-ēsēns.

Existence beforehand; existence of the soul

before its union with the body.

PRE-EXISTENT, prē-ēg-z-ēsēnt. a.

Existent beforehand; preceding in existence.

PREFACE, prēf'ās. s. (91) (532)

Something spoken introductory to the main

design, introduction; something proemial.

TO PREFACE, prēf'ās. v. a. (532)

To say something introductory.

TO PREFACE, prēf'ās. v. a. (532)

To introduce by something proemial; to face, to cover.

PREFACER, prēf'ās-ār. s.

The writer of a preface.

PREFATORY, prēf'ātōr-ē. a.

Introductory.

PREFECT, prē-fēkt. s.

Governor; commander.

PREFECTURE, prē-fēk'-tūr. s.

Command; office of government.

¶ Though I have agreed with all our Or-

thodoxists in making the first syllable of *prefect* long, I cannot follow them so impli-

citly in the accent and quantity of this word.

All but Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnson, and

Mr. Perry, place the accent on the second

syllable; and the two first of these writers

make the first syllable long, as in *prefect*.

Mr. Perry alone has, in my opinion, given

this word its true pronunciation, by placing

the accent on the first syllable, and making

that syllable short. This is agreeable to that

general tendency of our language to an en-

tepenultimate accentuation, and a short

quantity on every vowel but *u*. — See Principles, No. 533-535.

TO PREFER, prē-fēr. v. a.

To regard more than another; to advance;

to exalt; to raise; to offer solemnly; to pro-

pose publickly; to exhibit.

PREFERABLE, prēf'ēr-ā-bl. a.

Eligible before something else.

PREFERABleness, prēf'ēr-ā-bl-nēs.

f. The state of being preferable.

PREFERABLY, prēf'ēr-ā-bl. ad.

In preference; in such a manner as to prefer

one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, prēf'ēr-ēns. s.

The

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbē, tōb, bōll; —dīl; —pōund; —idin, this.

The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another.

PREFEРМЕNT, prē-fēr'mēnt. f.

Advancement to a higher station; a place of honour or profit; preference, act of preferring.

PREFERRER, prē-fēr'rēr. f.

One who prefers.

To PREFIGURATE, prē-fīg'yū-tātē. v. n. To shew by an antecedent representation.

To PREFIGURE, prē-fīg'yūrē. v. a. To exhibit by antecedent representation.

To PREFIX, prē-fīks'. v. a. To appoint beforehand; to settle, to establish.

PREFIX, prē-fīks. f. Some particle put before a word to vary its signification.

PREFIXION, prē-fīk'fūn. f. The act of prefixing.

To PREFORM, prē-form'. v. n. To form beforehand.

PREGNANCY, prēg'nān-sē. f. The state of being with young; fruitfulness, inventive power.

PREGNANT, prēg'nānt. a. Coming, breeding; fruitful, fertile, impregnating.

PREGNANTLY, prēg'nānt-lē. ad. Frusfully, fully.

PREGUSTATION, prē-gūs-tā'fūn. f. The act of tasting before another.

To PREJUDGE, prē-jūdg'. v. a. To determine any question beforehand, generally to condemn beforehand.

To PREJUDICATE, prē-jū'dē-kātē. v. a. To determine beforehand to disadvantage.

PREJUDICATE, prē-jū'dē-kāt. a. (91) Formed by prejudice; formed before examination; prejudiced; prepossessed.

PREJUDICATION, prē-jū'dē-kā'fūn. f. The act of judging beforehand.

PREJUDICE, prējū'dēs. f. (142). Prepossession; judgment formed beforehand without examination; mischief, detriment, injury.

To PREJUDICE, prējū'dēs. v. a. To propound with unexamined opinions; to act with prejudices; to obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised; to injure, to hurt, to diminish, to impair.

PREJUDICIAL, prējū'dē-shūl-ē. a. Oppressive by means of opposite prepossessions; contrary, opposite; mischievous, injurious, detrimental.

PREJUDICIALNESS, prējū'dē-shūl-nēs. f. The state of being prejudicial, mischievous.

PRELACY, prē'lā-sē. f. (142) The dignity or post of a prelate or Prelate; the office of the highest order of bishops, the order of bishops; bishops.

PRELATE, prē-lāt. f. (98). (592) a. An ecclesiastic of the highest order and dignity.

PRELATICAL, prē-lāt'ikāl. adj. Relating to prelates or Prelacy.

PRELATION, prē-lā-tōn. f. (98) A preference; seeing of one above the other.

PRELATURE, prē'lā-tūrē. f. (98) Prelature.

PRELATURESHIP, prē'lā-tūrēshīp. f.

s. The state or dignity of a prelate.

PRELECTION, prē-lēk'fūn. f.

Reading, lecture.

PRELIGATION, prē-li-bā'fūn. f.

Taste beforehand, effusion previous to tasting.

PRELIMINARY, prē-lim'ē-nā-rē. a.

Previous, introductory, proemial.

PRELIMINARY, prē-lim'ē-nā-rē. f.

Something previous, preparatory measures.

PRELUDE, prē'lūdē. f. (532).

Some short flight of musick played before a full concert; something introductory, something that only shews what is to follow.

To PRELUDE, prē'lūdē. v. a. (492).

To serve as an introduction, to be previous to. Not used.

PRELUDIOUS, prē-lū'jē-ūs. a. (293).

Previous, introductory.

PRELUSIVE, prē-lū'siv. a. (158)

(428). Previous, introductory, proemial.

PREMATURE, prē-mā-tūrē'. a. (531).

Ripe too soon, formed before the time, too early, too soon said or done, too hasty.

PREMATURELY, prē-mā-tūrē'lē. ad.

Too early, too soon, with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATURENESS, prē-mā-tūrē' } nēs. }

PREMATURITY, prē-mā-tū'rē-tē. }

f. Too great haste, unseasonable earliness.

To PREMEDIATE, prē-mēd'ē-tātē.

v. a. To contrive or form beforehand, to conceive beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, prē-mēd'ē-tā' } f.

Act of meditating beforehand.

To PREMERIT, prē-mēr'rit. v. a.

To deserve before.

PREMICES, prēm'is-siz. f.

First fruits.

PREMIER, prēm'ē-yēr. a.

First, chief. This word is used as a substantive for the first minister of state.

To PREMISE, prē-mize'. v. a.

To explain previously, to lay down premises; to send before the time. In this last sense noán use.

PREMISES, prēm'is-siz. f.

Propositions antecedently supposed or proved; in law language, houses or lands.

PREMIUM, prē'mē-ūm. f.

Something given to invite, a loan or bargain; a reward proposed.

To PREMONISH, prē-mōn'nish. v. a.

To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT, prē-mōn'nish-

ment. f. Previous information.

PREMONITION, prē-mō-nish'ūn. f.

Previous notice, previous intelligence.

PREMONITORY, prē-mōn'nē-tōrē. a.

Previously advising.—For the *a*, see *Benevolent*.

To PREMONSTRATE, prē-mōn'fūrātē.

v. a. To shew beforehand.

PREMONTRY, prē-mōn'mē-nē. f.

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a party is impenitent, as bringing some litigate; the penalty so incurred; a difficulty, a diffract.

PREMONITION, prē-mō-nish'ūn. f.

A anticipation or objection.

To PREMONIMATE, prē-nōm'mē-

nātē. v. a. To forename.

To forename.

PRENOMINATION, prē-nōm-mē-nā' } shūn. f.

The privilege of being named first.

PRENOTION, prē-no'fūn. f.

Foreknowledge, prescience.

PRENTICE, prēn'tīs. f. (142).

One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade. This word, says Dr. Johnson, is contracted by colloquial licence from apprentice.

PRENTICESHIP, prēn'tīs-shīp. f.

The servitude of an apprentice.

PRENUNCIATION, prē-nōn-shē-lē' } shūn. f.

The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY, prē-ōk'kū-pān-ē. f.

The act of taking possession before another.

To PREOCCUPATE, prē-ōk'kū-pātē.

v. a. To anticipate; to prepossess, to fill with prejudice.

PREOCCUPATION, prē-ōk'kū-pā' } shūn. f.

Anticipation; prepossession; anticipation of objection.

To PREOCCUPY, prē-ōk'kū-pī. v. a.

To prepossess, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

To PREOMINATE, prē-ōm'mē-nātē.

v. a. To prognosticate, to gather from omens any future event.

PREOPINION, prē-ō-pīn'yān. f.

Opinion antecedently formed, prepossession.

To PREORDAIN, prē-ōr-dānē'. v. a.

To ordain beforehand.

PREORDINANCE, prē-ōr'dē-nāns. f.

Anteecedent decree, first decree.

PREORDINATION, prē-ōr-dā-nā'fūn. f.

f. The act of preordaining.

PREPARATION, prē-pār'ā'fūn. f.

(530). The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose; previous measures; ceremonious introduction; the act of making or fitting by a regular process; any thing made by process of operation.

PREPARATIVE, prē-pār'ā-tīv. a.

Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

PREPARATIVE, prē-pār'ā-tīv. f.

That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting; that which is done in order to something else.

PREPARATIVELY, prē-pār'ā-tīv-lē. ad.

Previously, by way of preparation.

PREPARATORY, prē-pār'ā-tōrē. a.

Antecedently necessary; introductory, previous, antecedent. For the *a*, see *Benevolent*.

To PREPARE, prē-pārē'. v. a.

To fit for any thing, to adjust to any use, to make ready for any purpose; to qualify for any purpose; to make ready beforehand; to form, to make; to make by regular process, as he prepared a medicine.

To PREPARE, prē-pārē'. v. n.

To take previous measures; to make every thing ready, to put things in order; to make one's self ready, to put himself in a state of expectation.

PREPAREDLY, prē-pā'rēd-lē. ad.

By proper precedent measures.

PREPAREDNESS, prē-pā'rēd-nēs. f.

State or act of being prepared.

PREPARER, prē-pā'rēr. f.

One

PRE

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(546). — *Fate, far, fall, fit; — mō, mōt; — sp̄ne, sp̄n;* —

One that prepares, one that previously fits; that which fits for any thing.

PREPENSE, *pré-pēns'*. } a.

PREPENS'D, *pré-pēns'*. } a.
Forethought, preconceived, contrived by forehand, as malice Prepense.

TO PREPONDER, *pré-pōn'dér*. v. a.
To outweigh.

PREPONDERANCE, *pré-pōn'dér-* } f.
ance.

PREPONDERANCY, *pré-pōn'dér-* } f.
ān-sē.

The state of outweighing, superiority of weight.

TO PREPONDERATE, *pré-pōn'dér-ātē*. v. a.
To outweigh, to overpower by weight; to overpower by stronger influence.

TO PREPONDERATE, *pré-pōn'dér-ātē*. v. n.
To exceed in weight; to exceed in influence or power, without in weight.

PREPONDERATION, *pré-pōn'dér-ā-* } f.
shōn.

The act of outweighing any thing.

TO PREPONE, *pré-pōn'*. v. a.

To put before.

PREPOSITION, *pré-pōz'ishn*. f.
In grammar, a particle governing a case.

REPOSITOR, *pré-pōz'ītōr*. f.
A scholar mounted by the master to overlook the rest.

TO PROPOSES, *pré-pōz-zēs'*. v. a.
To fill with an opinion unexamined, to prejudge.

PREPOSSESSION, *pré-pōz-zēsh'ōn*. f.
Preoccupation, first possession; prejudice, preconceived opinion.

PREPOSTEROUS, *pré-pōs'tēr-ōs*. a.
Having the form which ought to be last, wrong, absurd, perverted; applied to persons, foolish, absurd.

PREPOSTEROUSLY, *pré-pōs'tēr-ōs-lē*. ad.
In a wrong situation, absurdly.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS, *pré-pōs'tēr-ōs-* } nēs. — *nēs* according to new sense, and old sense.
Absurdity, wrong order or method.

PREPOTENTI, *pré-pōtēnt*. f.
Superiority, predominance.

PREPUCE, *pré-pūs'*. f.
That which covers the glans, foreskin.

TO PRESERVE, *pré-rōz-wire*. v. a.
To demand previously.

PREQUISITE, *pré-kwiz-it*. a.
Something previously necessary.

PREROGATIVE, *pré-rōg'gā-tiv*. f.
An exclusive, or peculiar privilege.

PREROGATIVE, *pré-rōg'gā-tiv*. a.
Having an exclusive privilege, having prerogative.

PRESAGE, *pré-sādje*. f. (492).
Pregnancy, predition of futurity.

TO PRESAGE, *pré-sādje*. v. a.

To forbode, to foreknow, to foretel, to prophesy; to foretoken, to foreshow.

PRESAGEMENT, *pré-sādje'mēnt*. f.
Forebodement, predition; foretoken.

PRESBYTER, *pré'bē-tēr*. f.

A priest or presbyterian.

PRESBYTERIAN, *pré'bē-tē'rē-ān*. a.
Confiding of elders, a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.

PRESBYTERIAN, *pré'bē-tē'rē-ān*. f.
An adherent of presbyterian or ecclesiastical discipline.

PRESBYTERY, *pré'bē-tē're*. f.
One that presents.

Body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

PRESCIENCE, *pré'shē-ēns'*. f.

Foreknowledge, knowledge of future things.

PRESCIENT, *pré'shē-ēnt*. a. (357).

Foreknowing, prophetick.

PRECIOUS, *pré'shē-ōs*. a.

Having foreknowledge.

TO PRECIND, *pré-sind'*. v. a.

To cut off, to abstract.

PRECINDENT, *pré-sind'ēnt*. a.

Abstracting.

TO PRESCRIBE, *pré-skrib'*. v. a.

To set down authoritatively, to order, to direct; to direct medically.

TO PRESCRIBE, *pré-skrib'*. v. n.

To influence by long custom; to influence arbitrarily; to form a custom which has the force of law; to write medical directions and forms of medicine.

PRESCRIPT, *pré'skript*. a.

Directed, accurately laid down in a precept.

PRESCRIPT, *pré'skript*. f.

Directions, precept, model prescribed.

PRESCRIPTION, *pré-skrip'shōn*. f.

Rules produced and authorized by custom; custom continued till it has the force of law; medical receipt.

PRESEANCE, *pré-sē'āns*. f.

Priority of place in fitting.

PRESENCE, *pré'zēnсe*. f.

State of being present; state of being in the view of a superior; a number assembled before a great person; port; air, mien, demeanour; readiness at need, quickness at expedients; the person of a superior.

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, *pré'zēns-* } thām-bēr.

The room in which a great person received company.

PRESENSION, *pré-sēn'shōn*. f.

Perception beforehand.

PRESENT, *préz'ēnt*. a.

Not absent; being face to face, being at hand; not past, not future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies; favourably intensive, propitious; unforgotten; not abstruse; not absent of mind, attentive; the Present; an elliptical expression for the Present time; the time now existing; At Present, at the present time, now.

PRESENT, *préz'ēnt*. f.

A gift, a donative, something ceremoniously given; a letter or mandate exhibited.

TO PRESENT, *pré-zēnt'*. v. a. (492).

To place on the presence of a superior; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer to exhibit; to give formally and ceremoniously to put into the hands of another; to favour with gifts; to prefer to ecclesiastical benefices; to offer openly; to lay before a court of judicature, as an object of enquiry.

PRESNTABLE, *pré-zēnt'ā-bl*. a.

What may be presented.

PRESNTABOUS, *prézēnt'ā-bōus*. a.

Ready, quick; immediate.

PRESENTATION, *prézēn-tā-shōn*. f.

The act of presenting; the act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice; exhibition.

PRESNTATIVE, *prézēn-tā-tiv*. a.

Such as that presentations are made of it.

PRESNTREE, *prézēn-tētē*. f.

One presented to a benefice.

PRESENTER, *prézēn-tēr*.

One that presents.

PRESNTIAL, *pré-zēn-tē-ēl*. a.

Supposing aequal presence.

PRESNTALITY, *pré-zēn-thē-ēl-ē-* } tē. f.

State of being present.

PRESNTICK, *prézēn-tik*. f. a.

Making present.

PRESNTICKLY, *prézēn-tik*. f. l.

In such a manner as to make present.

PRESNTLY, *prézēn-tē-le*. ad.

At present; at this time; now; immediately, soon after.

PRESNTMENT, *prézēn-mēnt*. f.

The art of presenting; any thing presented or exhibited; representation; an assay; the form of laying any thing before a court of judicature for examination.

PRESNTNESS, *prézēn-nēs*. f.

Prefence of mind; quickness at emergencies.

PRESRNATION, *prézēn-nā-tōn*.

The act of presenting; presentation.

PRESRVATIVE, *prézēr-vā-tiv*. f.

That which has the property of preserving; something preservative.

TO PRESERVE, *prézēr-vā*.

To save; to defend from destruction; to avert; to keep; to retain; to snub; to snub; to rebuke; to rebuke; to rebuke.

PRESRVATIV, *prézēr-vā-tiv*.

From preserving; able to preserve.

PRESRVATR, *prézēr-vā-tār*.

One who preserves; one who keeps from destruction; one who preserves; one who preserves.

TO PRESERVE, *prézēr-vā*.

Preserve; to defend; to avert; to rebuke; to rebuke; to rebuke.

PRESRVNCY, *prézēr-vā-tē*.

Superintendence; protection; regulation; government; regulation; government.

PRESRDENCY, *prézēr-vā-tē*.

One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others; governor, president.

PRESRDENTSHIP, *prézēr-vā-tē*.

The office and dignity of president.

PRESRDENT, *prézēr-vā-tē*.

President; president; president.

TO PRESRDENT, *prézēr-vā-tē*.

To be president; to preside; to preside.

force into military service.

TO PRESRDENT, *prézēr-vā-tē*.

To preside; to preside.

TO PRESRDENT, *prézēr-vā-tē*.

To preside; to preside.

PRESS, *préz*.

The instrument used for flattening.

THE PRESS, *préz*.

A machine for flattening.

PRESSBED, *préz*.

Bed so formed.

PRESSER, *préz*.

One that presses; one that flattens.

PRESRE, *préz*.

A crew.

PRE

PRE

PRI

—nd, mōvē, mōr, mōt; —tēbē, tēb, bēll; —dīl; —pōind; —ibin, THIS.

A crew employed to force men into ~~the~~ service.

PRESSINGLY, prē's sing-lē. ad. With force, closely.

PRESSION, prēsh'ūn. f.

The act of pressing.

PRESSMAN, prēs'mān. f.

One who forces another into service, one who forces away; one who makes the impression of print by the press, distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

PRESSMONEY, prēs'mān-ē. f.

Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service.

PRESSURE, prēsh'ūtūr. f.

The act of pressing or crushing; the state of being pressed or crushed; force acting against any thing, gravitation, pressure; violence inflicted, oppression; affliction, grievance, distress; impression, stamp; character made by impression.

PRESTO, prēs'tō. f.

Quickly, suddenly, rapidly.

PRESUMABLY, prēzū'mā-blē. ad.

Without examination.

PRESUME prē-zūmē. v. n. (454)

To suppose, to believe previously without examination; suppose, to affirm without sufficient grounds for such a venture; without positive evidence; to form a confidence or arrogant opinion based on conjecture, or arrant attempts.

PRESUMPTION prē-zūm-pshūn. f.

One that presumes; an arrant person.

PRESUMPTIOUS prē-zūm-pshūs. f.

Supposition previously formed; presumption; an argument strong but not demonstrative; arrogancy; confidence; blind and obstinate presumption; a presumption; arrant confidence of divine favour.

PRESUMPTIVE, prē-zūm-pshūv. f.

Taken by previous supposition; supposed, as the presumptive heir, opposed to the heir apparent; arrogant; presumptuous.

PRESUMPTIONAL, prē-zūm-pshū-nal. f.

Arranging by previous sentence; irreverent.

We frequently hear this word pronounced in three syllables, prē-zūm-pshū, supposing the two last syllables into one, as if it were a single word, as in common parlance.

PRESUMPTIONAL, prē-zūm-pshū-nal. f.

Arrogantly, impudently, presumptuously.

PRESUMPTIONAL, prē-zūm-pshū-nal. f.

Opposed previously to ~~any~~ thing; ~~any~~ thing.

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Opposed previously to ~~any~~

PET (546). — *Pâtre, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mêt; — plne, pln; —*

pain, to pierce with remorse; to mark a tune.

To PRICK, prîk. v. n. To dress one's self for show; to come upon the spur.

PRICK, prîk. f. A sharp slender instrument, any thing by which a puncture is made; a thorn in the mind, a teasing and tormenting thought, remorse of conscience; a puncture; the print of a deer or hare in the ground.

PRICKER, prîk'kûr. f. A sharp-pointed instrument; a light horseman.

PRICKET, prîk'kit. f. A buck in his second year.

PRICKLE, prîk'kl. f. (405).

Small sharp point, like that of a briar.

PRICKLINESS, prîk'lé-nës. f. Fulness of sharp points.

PRICKLOUSE, prîk'lôuse. f. A word of contempt for a taylor.

PRICKSONG, prîk'song. f. Song set to music. Obsolete.

PRICKLY, prîk'lé. a. Full of sharp points.

PRICKWOOD, prîk'wud. f. A tree.

PRIDE, pride. f. Inordinate and unreasonable self esteem; insolence, rude treatment of others; dignity of manner, loftiness of air; generous elevation of heart; elevation, dignity; ornament, show, decoration; splendor, ostentation; the state of female beast soliciting the male.

To PRIDE, pride. v. a. To make proud, to rate himself high. Used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

PRIER, pri'er. f. One who enquires too narrowly.

PRIEST, preëst. f. One who officiates in sacred offices; one of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.

PRIESTCRAFT, preëst kraft. f. Religious frauds.

PRIESTESS, preëst'ess. f. A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

PRIESTHOOD, preëst'hood. f. The office and character of a priest; the order of men set apart for holy offices; the second order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS, preëst'lé-nës. f. The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY, preëst'lé. a. Becoming a priest; sacerdotal, belonging to a priest.

PRIESTRIDDEN, preëst'rid-d'n. a. Managed or governed by priests.

PRIG, prîg. f. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

PRILL, prîl. f. A brit, or tub; commonly pronounced *Brill*.

PRIM, prîm. a. Formal, precise, affectedly nice.

To PRIM, prim. v. a. To deck up prettily, to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, pri'mâ-sé. f. The chief ecclesiastical station.

PRIMAL, pri'mal. a. First. A word not in use.

PRIMARY, pri'mâ-ré-lé. ad. Originally, in the first intention.

PRIMARINESS, pri'mâ-ré-nës. f.

The state of being first in act or intention.

PRIMARY, pri'mâ-ré. a.

First in intention; original; first; first in dignity, chief, principal.

PRIMATE, pri'mâ-t. f. (91).

The chief ecclesiastic.

PRIMATESHIP, pri'mâ-tship. f.

The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME, prime. f.

The dawn, the morning; the beginning, the early days; the best part; the spring of life; spring; the height of perfection; the first part, the beginning.

PRIME, prime. a.

Early, blooming; principal, first rate; first, original; excellent.

To PRIME, prime. v. a.

To put in the first powder, to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the first colours on in painting.

PRIMELY, prime'lé. ad.

Originally, primarily, in the first place; excellently, supremely well.

PRIMENESS, prim'nës. f.

The state of being first; excellence.

PRIMER, prim'mâr. f.

A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read.

PRIMERO, pri'me'rô. f. (133).

A game at cards.

PRIMEVAL, pri'me'vâl. (133) } a.

PRIMEVOUS, pri'me'veüs. }

Original, such as was at first.

PRIMITIAL, pri'mîsh'âl. a. (133).

Being of the first production.

PRIMITIVE, prim'e-tiv. a.

Ancient, original, established from the beginning; formal, affectedly solemn, imitating the supposed gravity of old times; primary, not derivative.

PRIMITIVELY, prim'e-tiv-lé. ad.

Originally, at first; primarily, not derivative; according to the original rule.

PRIMITIVENESS, prim'e-tiv-nës. f.

State of being original, antiquity, conformity to antiquity.

PRIMOGENIAL, pri'mo-jé'lé-né-âl. a.

Firstborn, primary, elemental.

PRIMOGENITURE, pri'mo-jén'e-türe. f.

Seniority, eldership, state of being first-born.

PRIMORDIAL, pri'môr'dé-âl, or pri-

môr'jé-âl. f. (293) (376).

Original, existing from the beginning.

PRIMORDIATE, pri'môr'dé-âte. a.

(91) Original, existing from the first.

PRIMROSE, prim'rôze. f.

A flower. Primrose is used by Shakespeare for gay and flowery.

PRINCE, prinse. f.

A sovereign, a chief ruler; a sovereign of rank next to kings; ruler of whatever sex; the son of a king, the kinsman of a sovereign; the chief of any body of men.

To PRINCE, prinse. v. n.

To play the prince; to take state.

PRINCEDOM, prin'sdôm. f.

The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.

PRINCELIKE, prin'slike. a.

Becoming a prince.

PRINCELINESS, prin'slé-nës. f.

The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY, prin'sle. f.

Having the appearance of one high born;

having the rank of princes; becoming a prince, royal, grand, august.

PRINCELY, prin'slé. ad.

In a princely manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER, prin'siz-fêr. f.

The herb amaranth.

PRINCESS, prin'ses. f. (502).

A sovereign lady, a woman having sovereign command; a sovereign lady of rank next that of a queen; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince.

PRINCIPAL, prin'sé-pál. a.

Chief, of the first rate, capital, essential.

PRINCIPAL, prin'sé-pál. f.

A head, a chief, note second; one primarily or originally engaged, not an accessory or auxiliary; a capital sum placed out of interest; the president or governor.

PRINCIPALITY, prin'sé-pál'é-té. f.

Sovereignty, supreme power; a prince, one invested with sovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as the principality of Wales; superiority, predominance.

PRINCIPALLY, prin'sé-pál-é. ad.

Chiefly, above all, above the rest.

PRINCIPALNESS, prin'sé-pál-nës. f.

The state of being principal.

PRINCIPIATION, prin'sip-i-â-k'hôn. f.

Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.

PRINCIPLE, prin'sé-pl. f. (405).

Element, constituent part; original cause; being productive of other being; operative cause; fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet on which morality is founded.

To PRINCIPLE, prin'sé-pl. v. a.

To establish or fix in any tenet, to impress with any tenet good or ill; to establish firmly in the mind.

PRINCOX, prin'koks. f.

A coxcomb, a pert young rogue. Obsolete.

To PRINK, prin'k. v. n.

To prank, to deck for show.

To PRINT, print. v. a.

To mark by pressing any thing upon another; to impress any thing so as to leave its form; to impress words or make books, not by the pen but the press.

To PRINT, print. v. n.

To publish a book.

PRINT, print. f.

Mark or form made by impression; that which being impressed leaves its form; pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper; picture made by impression; the form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books; the state of being published by the printer; single sheet printed and sold; formal method.

PRINTER, print'ur. f.

One that prints books; one that stamps lines.

PRINTLESS, print'les. a.

That which leaves no impression.

PRIOR, pri'or. a.

Former, being before something else; antecedent, anterior.

PRIOR, pri'or. f.

The head of a convent of monks; inferior in dignity to an abbot.

PRIORRESS, pri'or-ës. f.

A lady superior of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, pri'or'i-té. f.

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PRI

— nō, nōve; nōr, nōt; — ūbe, ūb, būl; — ūll; — ūnd; — ūsh, this.

The state of being first; precedence in time, precedence in place.

PRIORSHIP, pri'ōr-ship. f.

The state or office of a prior.

PRIORY, pri'ōr-ē. f.

A convent in dignity below an abbey.

PRISM, prizm. f.

A Prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

PRISMATIC, priz-māt'ik. a.

Formed as a prism.

PRISMATICALLY, priz-māt'ik-lē. ad.

In the form of a prism.

PRISMOID, priz'moid. f.

A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRISON, priz'n. f.

A strong-hold in which persons are confined, as in prison.

To **PRISON**, priz'z'n. v. a.

To imprison to confine.

PRISON BASE, priz'z'n-bās. f.

A kind of rustic play, commonly called *Pris'ins*.

PRISONER, priz'z'n-ōr. f.

One who is confined in hold; a captive, one taken by the enemy; one under an arrest.

PRISONHOUSE, priz'z'n-hōus. f.

Hut, hold in which one is confined.

PRISONMENT, priz'z'n-mēnt. f.

Confinement; imprisonment; captivity.

PALESTINE, pri'stin. a. (140).

Firm, ancient, original.

PRATHER, pri'ther. f.

A familiar corruption of *Pray*, theo., or *I pray thee*.

PRIVACY, pri've-sē. f.

State of being secret, secrecy; retirement, seclusion.

PRIVADO, pri've-dō. f.

A secret friend. Not used. — See *Lumage*.

PRIVATE, pri'vet. a. (91).

Secret, alone; being upon the same terms with the rest of the community, opposed to publick; in particular, not relating to the publick; in private, secretly, not publicly.

PRIVATEER, pri've-tēr. f.

A ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

To **PRIVATEER**, pri've-tēr'. v. n.

To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRIVATELY, pri've-tēlē. ad.

Secretly; not openly.

PRIVATENESS, pri've-tēnēs. f.

The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community; secrecy, privacy; obscurity, retirement.

PRIVATION, pri've-tāshōn. f. (133).

Removal or destruction of anything or quality; the act of degrading from rank or office.

PRIVATIVE, pri've-tātiv. a. (133).

Causing privation of any thing; consisting in the absence of something; not positive.

PRIVATIVE, pri've-tātiv. f.

That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.

PRIVATIVELY, pri've-tātiv-lē. ad.

By the absence of something necessary to be present; negatively.

PRO

PRO

PRIVATIVENESS, pri've-tiv-nēs. f.

Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET, pri'vet. f.

Evergreen; a kind of phillyrea.

PRIVILEGE, pri've-lidje. f.

Peculiar advantage, immunity, publick right.

To **PRIVILEGE**, pri've-lidje. v. a.

(133). To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege; to exempt from censure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impost.

PRIVILY, pri've-lē. ad.

Secretly, privately.

PRIVITY, pri've-tē-tiv. f.

Private communication; consciousness, joint knowledge.

PRIVY, pri've. a.

Private, not publick, assigned to secret uses; secret, clandestine; admitted to secrets of state; conscious to any thing, admitted to participation.

PRIVY, pri've. f.

Place of retirement, necessary house.

PRIZE, prize. f.

A reward gained by contest with competitors; reward gained by any performance; something taken by adventure, plunder.

To **PRIZE**, prize. v. a.

To rate, to value at a certain price; to esteem, to value highly.

PRIZER, pri'zēr. f.

He that values.

PRIZEFIGHTER, prize/fi'thēr. f.

One that fights publickly for a reward.

PRO, prō. a.

For, in defence of.

PROBABILITY, prob'ab-lē-tē. f.

Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence arising from the preponderation of arguments.

PROBABLE, prob'bā-blē. a.

Likely, having more evidence than the contrary.

PROBABLY, prob'bā-blē. ad.

Likely, in likelihood.

PROBAT, prō'bāt. f.

The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court.

PROBATION, prob'bā-shōn. f.

Proof, evidence, testimony; the act of proving by ratiocination or testimony; trial, examination; trial before entrance into monastic life, novitiate.

The *s* in the inseparable preposition of this and similar words, when the accent is on the second syllable, is exactly like the *s* in *Obedience*, which see.

PROBATIONARY, prob'bā-shōn-ā-rē. a.

Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, prob'bā-shōn-ōr. f.

One who is upon trial; a novice.

PROBATIONERSHIP, prob'bā-shōn-ōr-ship. f.

State of being a probationary novitiate.

PROBATORV, prob'bā-tōr-ē. a.

Serving for trial.

PROBATUS EST, prob'bā-tūm ēst.

A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying It is tried or proved.

PROBE, probe. f.

A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

PROBE-SCISSORS, probe'sīz-zōrs. f.

Scissors used to open wounds.

TO PROBE, probe. v. a.

To search, to try by an instrument.

PROBITY, prob'ē-tē. f.

Honesty, sincerity.

PROBLEM, prob'lēm. f.

A question proposed.

PROBLEMATICAL, prob-lē-māt'ik-lē. a.

Uncertain, unsettled, disputable.

PROBLEMATICALLY, prob-lē-māt'ik-lē-kālē. ad.

Uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS, prob'bōs'sis. f.

A snout, the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature.

PROCACIOUS, prob'ā-shōs. a.

Petulant, loose.

PROCACITY, prob'ās'sō-tē. f.

Petulance.

PROCATARCTICK, prob'ā-tārkt'ik. a.

Forcetunning, antecedent.

PROCATAXIS, prob'ā-tāks'is. f.

The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent.

PROCEDURR, prob'sē-jūr. f. (376).

Manner of proceeding, management, conduct; act of proceeding, progress, process.

To **PROCED**, prob'ē-seed'. v. n. (533).

To pass from one thing or place to another; to go forward, to tend to the end designed; to come forth from a place or from a sender; to issue, to be produced from; to prosecute any design; to be transferred, to be carried on; to make progress, to advance.

To **PROCEDE**, prob'ē-seed'. f.

Progress from one thing to another; series of conduct, transaction; legal procedure.

PROCEEDER, prob'ē-seed'ēr. f.

One who goes forward; one who makes a progress.

PROCEEDING, prob'ē-seed'ēng. f.

Progress from one thing to another; series of conduct, transaction; legal procedure.

PROCRITY, prob'sē-tē. f.

Tallness, height of stature.

PROCESS, prob'sēs. f. (533).

Tendency, progressive course; regular and gradual progress; methodical management of any thing; course of law.

PROCESSION, prob'sēsh'un. f.

A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

PROCESSIONAL, prob'sēsh'un-al. a.

Relating to procession.

PROCESSIONARY, prob'sēsh'un-ā-rē. a.

Consisting in procession.

PROCINCT, prob'sēnk't. f.

Complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action.

To **PROCLAIM**, prob'klām'. v. a.

(202). To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication; to tell openly; to outlaw by publick denunciation.

PROCLAIMER, prob'klā'mēr. f.

One that publishes by authority.

PROCLAMATION, prob'klā-mā'shōn.

f. Publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will, openly published among the people.

PROCLIVITY, prob'kliv'ē-tē. f.

Tendency.

PRO

F (546). — *Fate, far; fall, fat; — me, met; — pine, pin; —*

Tendency, natural inclination, propensity; tendency, facility of attaining.
PROCLIVOUS, *prō-kli'vūs*. a.
Inclined, tending by nature.
PROCONSUL, *prō-kōn'sūl*. f.
A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.
PROCONSULSHIP, *prō-kōn'sūl-ship*.
f. The office of a proconsul.
TO PROCRASTINATE, *prō-krās'tin-ātē*. v. a.
To defer, to delay, to put off from day to day.
PROCRASTINATION, *prō-krās-tin-ā'shūn*. f.
Delay, dilatoriness.
PROCRASTINATOR, *prō-krās-tin-ā-tōr*. f. (521).
A dilatory person.
PROCREANT, *prō'krē-ānt*. a.
Productive, pregnant.
TO PROCREATE, *prō'krē-ātē*. v. a.
To generate, to produce.
PROCURATION, *prō-krē-ā'l shūn*. f.
Generation, production.
PROCREATIVE, *prō'krē-ā-tīv*. a.
Generative, productive.
PROCREATIVENESS, *prō'krē-ā-tīv-nēs*. f.
Power of generation.
PROCREATATOR, *prō'krē-ā-tōr*. f.
Generator, begetter.
PROCTOR, *prōk'tōr*. f.
A manager of another man's affairs; an attorney in the spiritual court; the magistrate of the university.
PROCTORSHIP, *prōk'tōr-ship*. f.
Office or dignity of a proctor.
PROCUMBENT, *prō-kūm'bēnt*. a.
Lying down, prone.
PROCURABLE, *prō-kū'rā-bl*. a.
To be procured, obtainable, acquirable.
PROCURACY, *prōk'ū-rā-sē*. f.
The management of any thing.
PROCURATION, *prōk-kū-rā' shūn*. f.
The act of procuring.
PROCURATOR, *prōk-kū-rā-tōr*. f.
Manager, one who transacts affairs for another.
PROCURATORIAL, *prōk-kū-rā-tōr'ē-äl*. a.
Made by a proctor.
PROCURATORY, *prōk'ū-rā-tōr-ē*. a.
Tending to procuration.
TO PROCURE, *prō-kūrē'*. v. a.
To manage, to transact for another; to obtain, to acquire; to persuade, to prevail on; to contrive, to forward.
TO PROCURE, *prō-kūrē'*. v. n.
To bawd, to pimp.
PROCUREMENT, *prō-kūrē'mēnt*. f.
The act of procuring.
PROCURER, *prō-kū'rēr*. f.
One that gains, obtainer; pimp, pandar.
PROCURESS, *prō-kū'res*. f.
A bawd.
PRODIGAL, *prō'dē-gāl*. a.
Profuse, wasteful, expensive, lavish.
PRODIGAL, *prō'dē-gāl*. f.
A waster, a spendthrift.
PRODIGALITY, *prō-dē-gāl'ē-tē*. f.
Extravagance, profusion, waste, excessive liberality.
PRODIGALLY, *prō-dē-gālē*. ad.

PRO

Profusely, wastefully, extravagantly.
PRODIGIOUS, *prō-dīd'jūs*. a.
Amazing, astonishing, monstrous.
PRODIGIOUSLY, *prō-dīd'jūs-lē*. ad.
Amazingly, astonishingly, potently, enormously.
PRODIGIOUSNESS, *prō-dīd'jūs-nēs*.
f. Enormousness, potentiess, amazing qualities.
PRODICY, *prō-dē-jē*. f.
Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature from which omens are drawn, portent; monster; any thing astonishing for good or bad.
PRODUCTION, *prō-dish'ūn*. f.
Treason, treachery.
PRODITOR, *prōd'ē-tōr*. f.
A traitor. Not in use.
PRODITORIOUS, *prōd'ē-tōr'ē-ōs*. a.
Treacherous, perfidious; apt to make discoveries. Not used.
TO PRODUCE, *prō-dūsē'*. v. a.
To offer to the view or notice; to exhibit to the publick; to bring as an evidence; to bear, to bring forth as a vegetable; to cause, to effect, to generate, to beget.
PRODUCE, *prō-dū'sē*. f.
Product, that which any thing yields or brings; amount, gain.
 ¶ This substantive is very often, but improperly, pronounced like the verb, with the accent on the second syllable. Some speakers, who attempt to be wonderfully accurate, preserve the accent on the first syllable, but pronounce the o long and open. That this is contrary to analogy, see Principles, No. 530, 521, &c.
PRODUCENT, *prō-dū'sēnt*. f.
One that exhibits, one that offers.
PRODUCER, *prō-dū'sēr*. f.
One that generates or produces.
PRODUCIBLE, *prō-dū'sē-bl*. a.
Such as may be exhibited; such as may be generated or made.
PRODUCIBleness, *prō-dū'sē-bl-nēs*.
f. The state of being producible.
PRODUCT, *prō-dūkt*. f.
Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals; work, composition; thing consequential, effect.
PRODUCTILE, *prō-dūk'til*. a. (140).
Which may be produced.
PRODUCTION, *prō-dūk' shūn*. f.
The act of producing; the thing produced, fruit, product; composition.
PRODUCTIVE, *prō-dūk'tiv*. a.
Having the power to produce, fertile, generative, efficient.
PROEM, *prō'ēm*. f.
Preface, introduction.
PROFANATION, *prō-fā-nā'shūn*. f.
(533). The act of violating any thing sacred; irreverence to holy things or persons.
PROFANE, *prō-fānē'*. a. (533).
Irreverent to sacred names or things; not sacred, secular; polluted, not pure; not purified by holy rites.
TO PROFANE, *prō-fānē'*. v. a.
To violate, to pollute; to put to wrong use.
PROFANELY, *prō-fānē'lē*. ad.
With irreverence to sacred names or things.
PROFANER, *prō-fānē'rē*. f.
Polluter, violater.
PROFANENESS, *prō-fānē'nēs*. f.
Irreverence of what is sacred.
PROFECTION, *prō-fēk'shūn*. f.
Advance, progression.

PRO

TO PROGRESS, *prō-fēs'*. v. a.
To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or passion, to make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration; to declare publicly one's self of any party or opinion, to as to invite censure.
TO PROFESS, *prō-fēs*. v. n.
To declare openly; to declare friendship.
PROFESSORIAL, *prō-fēs'ē-äl*. ad.
(564). According to open declaration made by himself.
PROFESSION, *prō-fēsh'ōn*. f.
Calling, occupation, known employment; declaration, strong assurance; the act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.
PROFESSIONAL, *prō-fēsh'ō-nāl*. a.
Relating to a particular calling or profession.
PROFESSOR, *prō-fēs'sōr*. f.
One who declares himself of any opinion or party; one who publicly professes or teaches an art.
PROFESSORSHIP, *prō-fēs'sōr-ship*. f.
The station or office of a publick teacher.
TO PROFFER, *prōf'fēr*. v. a.
To propose, to offer.
PROFFER, *prōf'fēr*. f.
Offer made, something proposed to acceptance.
PROFFERER, *prōf'fēr-ēr*. f.
He that offers.
PROFICIENCE, *prō-fish'ēns*.
PROFICIENCY, *prō-fish'ēnsē*.
Profit, advancement in any thing, improvement gained.
PROFICIENT, *prō-fish'ēnt*. f.
One who has made advancement in any study or business.
PROFILE, *prō-fōrl*. f. (533).
The side face, half face.
PROFIT, *prōf'it*. f.
Gain, pecuniary advantage; advantage, accession of good; improvement, advancement, proficiency.
TO PROFIT, *prōf'it*. v. a.
To benefit, to advantage; to improve, to advance.
TO PROFIT, *prōf'it*. v. n.
To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of use or advantage.
PROFITABLE, *prōf'it-ē-bl*. a.
Gainful, lucrative; useful, advantageous.
PROFITABleness, *prōf'it-ē-bl-nēs*.
f. Gainfulness; usefulness, advantages.
PROFITABLY, *prōf'it-ē-bl-ē*. ad.
Gainfully; advantageously, usefully.
PROFITLESS, *prōf'it-ēsē*. a.
Void of gain or advantage.
PROFLIGATE, *prōfl'ig-ātē*. a. (533).
Abandoned, lost to virtue and decency, shameless.
PROFLIGATE, *prōfl'ig-ātē*. f. (533).
An abandoned shameless wretch.
PROFLIGATELY, *prōfl'ig-ātē-lē*. ad.
Shamelessly.
PROFLIGATENESS, *prōfl'ig-ātē-nēs*.
f. The quality of being profligate.
PROFLUENCE, *prōfl'ū-ansē*. f.
Progress, course.
PROPLUENT, *prōfl'ū-ēnt*. a. (533).
Flowing forward.
PROFOUND, *prō-fōnd*. a.
Deep, descending far below the surface, low with respect to the neighbouring places; intellectually deep, not obvious to the

PRO

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bōll; —dīl; —pōund; —thīs, THIS.

the mind; lowly, submissive; learned beyond the common reach.

PROFOUND, prō-fōund'. f.

The deep, the main, the sea; the abyss.

PROFOUNDLY, prō-fōund'lē. ad.

Deeply, with deep concern; with great degrees of knowledge, with deep insight.

PROFOUNDNESS, prō-fōund'nēs. f.

Depth of place; depth of knowledge.

PROFOUNDITY, prō-fōund'ē-tē. f.

Depth of place or knowledge.

PROFUSE, prō-fūs'. a. (427).

Lavish, prodigal, overabounding.

PROFUSELY, prō-fūlē-lē. ad.

Lavishly, prodigally; with exuberance.

PROFUSENESS, prō-fūs'nēs. f.

Lavishness, prodigality.

PROFUSION, prō-fū-zhūn. f.

Lavishness, prodigality, extravagance; abundance, exuberant plenty.

To **PROG**, prōg. v. n.

To rob, to steal; to shift meanly for provisions. A low word.

PROG, prōg. f.

Vicissitudes, provision of any kind. A low word.

PROGENERATION, prō-jēn-ērā'zhūn

L. The act of begetting, propagation.

PROGENITOR, prō-jēn'it-ōr. f.

A forefather, an ancestor in a direct line.

PROGENY, prōd'jē-nē. f.

Offspring, race, generation.

PROGNOSTICABLE, prōg-nōs'tē-kā-bl. a.

Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

To **PROGNOSTICATE**, prōg-nōs'tē-kā-kāte. v. a.

To foretell, to foreshow.

PROGNOSTICATION, prōg-nōs-tē-kā-shūn. f.

The act of foreknowing or foreshowing; foretoken.

PROGNOSTICATOR, prōg-nōs'tē-kā-tūr. f.

Foreteller, foreknower.

PROGNOSTICK, prōg-nōs'tik. a.

Foretokening, foretale or recovery.

PROGNOSTICK, prōg-nōs'tik. f.

The skill of foretelling diseases, or the event of diseases; a prediction; a token foretelling.

PROGRESS, prōgrēs'. f.

Course, procession; advancement, motion forward; intellectual improvement; removal from one place to another; a journey of state, a circuit.

This word is frequently, but improperly, pronounced with the first syllable long, as if written *progreſſ*. But the analogy of pronunciation evidently tends to shorten the vowel in the inseparable preposition when the accent is upon it, and therefore the nouns *produce*, *progress*, *project*, &c. have very properly the *o* in the first syllable short.—See Principles, No. 530, 531, &c.

PROGRESSION, prōgrēsh'un. f.

Process, regular and gradual advance; motion forward; intellectual advance.

PROGRESSIONAL, prōgrēsh'un-āl. a.

Going forward, advancing.

PROGRESSIVE, prō-grēs'siv. a.

Going forward, advancing.

PROGRESSIVELY, prō-grēs'siv-lē. ad.

By gradual steps or regular course.

PROGRESSIVENESS, prō-grēs'siv-nēs. f.

PRO

f. The state of advancing.

To **PROHIBIT**, prō-hib'it. v. a.

To forbid, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder.

PROHIBITER, prō-hib'it-tūr. f.

Forbiddancer, interdicter.

PROHIBITION, prō-hē-bish'un. f.

Forbiddance, interdict, act of forbidding.

PROHIBITORY, prō-hib'bē-tūr-ē. a.

Implying prohibition, forbidding.

To **PROJECT**, prō-jék't. v. a. (492).

To throw out, to cast forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror; to scheme, to form in the mind, to contrive.

To **PROJECT**, prō-jék't. v. n.

To jet out, to shoot forward, to shoot beyond something next it.

PROJECT, prōd'jék't. f. (492).

Scheme, contrivance.

PROJECTILE, prō-jék'til. f. (140).

A body put in motion.

PROJECTILE, prō-jék'til. a.

Impelled forward.

PROJECTION, prō-jék'zhūn. f.

The act of shooting forwards; plan, delineation; scheme, plan of action; in chemistry, crisis of an operation.

PROJECTOR, prō-jék'tür. f.

One who forms schemes or designs; one who forms wild impracticable schemes.

PROJECTURE, prō-jék'thūrē. f.

A jutting out.

To **PROLATE**, prō-lāt'. v. a.

To pronounce, to utter.

PROLATE, prō-lāt'. a.

Oblate, flat.

PROLATION, prō-lā'zhūn. f.

Pronunciation, utterance; delay, act of deferring.

PROLEGOMENA, prō-lē-gōm'mb-nā.

f. (530). Previous discourse, introductory observations.

PROLEPSIS, prō-lēp'sis. f.

A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated.

PROLEPTICAL, prō-lēp'tē-kāl. a.

Previous, antecedent.

PROLEPTICALLY, prō-lēp'tē-kāl-lē.

ad. By way of anticipation.

PROLIFICATION, prō-lif'fē-kā'zhūn.

f. Generation of children.

PROLIFICK, prō-lif'fik. a.

Fruitful, generative, pregnant, productive.

PROLIFICALLY, prō-lif'fē-kāl-ē. a.

Fruitfully, pregnantly.

PROLIX, prō-liks'. a.

Long, tedious, not concise; of long duration.

PROLIXIOUS, prō-lik'zhūs. a.

Dilatory, tedious. Not used.

PROLIXITY, prō-liks'ē-tē. f.

Tediouſness, tiresome length, want of brevity.

PROLIXLY, prō-liks'lē. ad.

At great length, tediously.

PROLIXNESS, prō-liks'nēs. f.

Tediouſness.

PROLOCUTOR, prō-lō-kū'tür. f.

The foreman, the speaker of a convocation.

In compliance with so many authorities I placed the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of *Interlocutor*, and nearly the same authorities oblige me to place the accent on the penultimate of this word; for so Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey,

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accent it. But surely these two words ought not to be differently accented; and if my opinion had any weight, I would accent them both on the penultimate, as they may be considered exactly like words in *ator*, and ought to be accented in the same manner. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott are very singular in placing the accent on the first syllable.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, prō-lō-kū'tür-ship. f.

The office or dignity of a prolocutor.

PROLOGUE, prōl'ög. f. (338).

Preface, introduction to any discourse or performance; something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

To **PROLOGUE**, prōl'ög. v. a. (532).

To introduce with a formal preface. Not in use.

To **PROLONG**, prō-lōng'. v. a.

To lengthen out, to continue, to draw out; to put off to a distant time.

PROLONGATION, prōl-lōng-gā'zhūn. f. (530). The act of lengthening; delay to a longer time.

PROLUSION, prō-lū'zhūn. f.

Entertainments, performance of diversion; prelude.

PROMINENT, prōm'mē-nēnt. a.

Standing out beyond the near parts; prouberant.

PROMINENCE, prōm'mē-nēns. f.

Protuberance, projecting parts.

PROMISCUOUS, prō-mīs'kū-ūs. a.

Mingled, confused, undistinguished.

PROMISCUOUSLY, prō-mīs'kū-ūs-lē. ad. With confused mixture, indiscriminately.

PROMISE, prōm'mīz. f.

Declaration of some benefit to be conferred; hopes, expectation.

To **PROMISE**, prōm'mīz. v. a.

To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

To **PROMISE**, prōm'mīz. v. n.

To assure one by a promise; it is used of assurance, even of ill.

PROMISEBREACH, prōm'mīz-brēch. f.

Violation of promise.

PROMISEBREAKER, prōm'mīz-brēk'r. f.

Violater of promises.

PROMISER, prōm'mīz-ēr. f.

One who promises.

PROMISSORY, prōm'mīs-sūr-ē. a.

Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.

PROMISSORILY, prōm'mīs-sūr-ē-lē. ad. By way of promise.

PROMONTORY, prōm'mūn-tūr-ē. f.

A headland, a cape, high land jutting into the sea.

To **PROMOTE**, prō-mōt'. v. a.

To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.

PROMOTER, prō-mōt'er. f.

Advancer, forwarder, encourager.

PROMOTION, prō-mō'zhūn. f.

Advancement, encouragement, exaltation to some new honour or rank, preterment.

To **PROMOVE**, prō-mōv'. v. a.

To forward, to promote. Not used.

PROMPT, prōmt. a. (412).

Quick, ready; prompt; ready without hesitation;

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(546). — Fate, far, fall, fat; — mē, mēt; — pine, pīn; —

sition, working no new engine; ready, cold down, as Prompt payment.

To PROMPT, prōm'pt. v. a.

To fill by private instruction, to help at loss; to incite, to instigate; to remind, to act as a prompter.

PROMPTER, prōm'tūr. f.

One who helps a publick speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters; an admonisher, a reminder.

PROMPTITUDE, prōm'tūtē. f.

Readiness, quickness.

PROMPTLY, prōm'lē. ad.

Readily, quickly, expeditiously.

PROMPTNESS, prōm'nēs. f.

Readiness, quickness, alacrity.

PROMPTURE, prōm'thūr. f.

Suggestion, motion given by another. Not used.

To PROMULGATE, prō-mūl'gāt. v.b.a.

To publish, to make known by open declaration.

PROMULGATION, prōm-ūl-gā'shōn. f. (550).

Pубlication, open exhibition.

PROMULGATOR, prōm-ūl-gā'tūr. f.

Publisher, open teacher.

To PROMULGE, prō-mūl'jē. v. a.

To promulgate; to publish, to teach openly.

PROMULGER, prō-mūl'jūr. f.

Publisher, promulgator.

PRONE, prōn. a.

Bending downward; lying with the face downwards; precipitous, headlong; sloping; inclined, disposed.

PRONENESS, prōn'nes. f.

The state of bending downwards; the state of lying with the face downwards; depression, declivity; inclination, disposition to ill.

PRONG, prōng. f.

A fork.

PRONOUN, prō'nōñ. n. (313).

Words used instead of nouns or names.

To PRONOUNCE, prō-nōñs'. v. a.

(313). To speak, to utter; to utter solemnly, to utter confidently; to form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter rhetorically.

To PRONOUNCE, prō-nōñs'. v. n.

To speak with confidence or authority.

PRONOUNCER, prō-nōñ'sür. f.

One who pronounces.

PRONUNCIATION, prō-nūñ-shē-ä' shūn. f.

The act or mode of utterance.

There are few words more frequently mispronounced than this. A mere English scholar, who considers the verb to pronounce as the root of it, cannot easily conceive why the *o* is thrown out of the second syllable, and therefore, to correct the mistake, sounds the word as if written *Pronunciation*. Those who are sufficiently learned to escape this error, by understanding that the word comes to us either from the Latin *pronunciare*, or the French *prononciar*, are very apt to fall into another, by linking the first aspiration, and pronouncing the third syllable like the noun *sea*. But these speakers ought to take notice, that, throughout the whole language, *e*, *i*, and *u*, preceded by the accent, either primary or secondary, and followed by *ea*, *ie*, *ui*, or any similar diphthong, always become aspirated, and are pronounced as if written *are*. Thus the very same reasons that oblige us to pronounce *persuasion*, *prudence*, *specially*, &c. as if written *perseverance*, *prudential*, *especially*, &c., oblige us

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to pronounce *pronunciation* as if written *pro-nūñ-shūn*. — See Principles, No. 367, 450, 461.

But though Mr. Sheridan avoids the vulgar error of linking the aspiration, in my opinion, he falls into one still as exceptionable, which is, that of pronouncing the word in four syllables, as it writes *Pro-nūñ-shūn*.

I am grossly mistaken if correct speakers do not always pronounce this and similar words in the manner I have marked them: and, indeed, Mr. Sheridan himself seems dubious with respect to some of them; for though he pronounces *glaciate*, *glaciation*; *affection*, &c. *gla-shātē*, *gla-siā-shūn*, *æf-fĕshān*, &c. yet he spells *con-gla-ciātē*, *con-gla-ciā-shūn*, and *affection*, — *con-gla-shātē*, *con-gla-shā-shūn*, and *con-so-fyā-shūn*. — See Principles, No. 542, 543.

PROOF, prōof. f. (306).

Evidence, testimony, convincing token; test, trial, experiment; firm temper, impenetrability; armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial; in printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.

PROOF, prōof. a.

Impenetrable, able to resist.

PROOFLESS, prōof'lōs. a.

Unproved, wanting evidence.

To PROP, prōp. v. a.

To sustain, to support.

PROP, prōp. f.

A support, a stay, that on which any thing rests.

PROPAGABLE, prōp'ā-gā-bl. a.

Such as may be spread; such as may be propagated.

To PROPAGATE, prōp'ā-gāt. v. a.

To continue or spread by generation or successive production; to carry on from place to place; to increase, to promote; to generate.

To PROPAGATE, prōp'ā-gāt. v. n.

To have offspring.

PROPAGATION, prōp'ā-gā'shūn. f.

Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

PROPAGATOR, prōp'ā-gā-tūr. f.

(521). One who continues by successive production; a spreader, a promoter.

To PROPEL, prō-pēl'. v. a.

To drive forward.

To PROPEND, prō-pēnd'. v. n.

To incline to any part, to be disposed in favour of any thing. Not used.

PROPENSITY, prō-pēn'dēns. f.

Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing; pre-consideration. Not used.

PROPENSE, prō-pēns. a.

Inclined, disposed.

PROPENSION, prō-pēn'shūn. f.

PROPENSITY, prō-pēn'sē-īc. f.

Inclination, disposition to any thing good or bad; tendency.

PROPER, prōp'pér. a.

Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common; noting an individual; one's own; natural; original; fit, suitable, qualified; accurate, just; not figurative; pretty; tall, lusty, handsome with bulk.

PROPERLY, prōp'pér-lē. ad.

Fitly, suitably; in a strict sense.

PROPERNESS, prōp'pér-nēs. f.

The quality of being proper.

PROPERTY, prōp'pér-tē. f.

Peculiar quality; quality, disposition; right of possession; possession held in one's own

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right; the thing possessed; something useful; necessary implements.

To PROPERTY, prōp'pér-tē. v. a.

To invest with qualities; to seize or retain as something owned, to appropriate; to hold. Not in use.

PROPHECY, prōf'fē-sē. f. (499).

A declaration of something to come, prediction.

PROPHECIES, prōf'fē-sēz. f.

One who prophesies.

To PROPHESY, prōf'fē-sī. v. a. (499)

To predict; to foretell, to prognosticate; to foreshow.

To PROPHESY, prōf'fē-sī. v. n. (499)

To utter predictions; to preach, a scriptural scale.

PROPHET, prōf'fēt. f.

One who tells future events; one of the selected writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

PROPHETESS, prōf'fētēs. f.

A woman that foretells future events.

PROPHETICK, prōf'fē-tik. f.

PROPHETICAL, prōf'fē-tikāl. f.

Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

PROPHETICALLY, prōf'fē-tikāl-ik. ad.

With knowledge of futurity, in manner of a prophecy.

To PROPHETIZE, prōf'fē-tiz. v. n.

To give predictions.

PROPHYLACTICK, prōf'fē-lak-tik. f.

Preventive, preservative.

PROPINQUITY, prō-pink'kwē-tē. f.

Nearness; proximity; nearness of time; kindred; propinquity; blood.

PROFITABLE, prō-pít'ē-ä-bl. a.

Such as may be made; propitious.

To PROPITIATE, prō-pít'ē-ä-tate. v. a. (512).

To induce to favour, to conciliate.

PROFICIENCY, prō-físhē-ä-ñ. f.

The act of making proficient; the attainment; the offering by which propitiations is obtained.

PROPIRIATOR, prō-píshē-ä-tör. f.

(521). One that propitiates.

PROPIRIATORY, prō-píshē-ä-tör-y. f.

a. Having the power to make propitious.

PROPIRIOUS, prō-píshē-ä-s. a.

Favourable, kindly.

PROPIRIOUSLY, prō-píshē-ä-le-ad. f.

Favourably, kindly.

PROPIRIOUSNESS, prō-píshē-ä-nēs. f.

Favourableness, kindness.

PROPLASM, prō-pláz'm. f.

Mould, matrix.

PROPLASTICE, prō-plás'tis. f.

The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPOENT, prō-pó'neñt. f.

One that makes a proposal.

PROPORTION, prō-pór'tiún. f.

Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio; settled relation of comparative quantity, equal degree; harmonious degree; symmetry; adaptation of one to another; form, size.

To PROPORTION, prō-pór'tiún. v. a.

To adjust by comparative relations; to form symmetrically.

PROPORTIONABLE, prō-pór'tiún-ä-bl. a.

Adjusted by comparative relation, such as size.

PROPORTIONATE, prō-pór'tiún-ä-tät. a.

Adjusted by comparative relation, such as size.

PROPORTIONAL, prō-pór'tiún-ä-bl. a.

Adjusted by comparative relation, such as size.

PROPORTIONATELY, prō-pór'tiún-ä-täli-ä-ble. f.

Adjusted by comparative relation, such as size.

PROPORTIONATELY, prō-pór'tiún-ä-täli-ä-ble. f.

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PROPORTIONATELY, prō-pór'tiún-ä-täli-ä-ble. f.

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PROPORTIONATELY, prō-pór'tiún-ä-täli-ä-ble. f.

Adjusted by comparative relation, such as size.

PROPORTIONATELY, prō-pór'tiún-ä-täli-ä-ble. f.

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— nō, nōve, nōr, nōr; — tube, tōb, bōll; — dīl; — pōnd; — mā, this.

PROPORTIONABLY, prō-pōr'shūn-ā-blē. ad.

According to proportion, according to comparative relations.

PROPORTIONAL, prō-pōr'shūn-āl. a.
a. Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

PROPORTIONALITY, prō-pōr'shūn-āl'ē-tē. f.

The quality of being proportional.

PROPORTIONALLY, prō-pōr'shūn-āl-lē. ad.

In a stated degree.

PROPORTIONATE, prō-pōr'shūn-āt. a. (91). Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

To PROPORTIONATE, prō-pōr'shūn-āt-āt. v. a.

To adjust according to settled rates to something else. Little used.

PROPORTIONATENESS, prō-pōr'shūn-āt-nēs. f.

The state of being by comparison adjusted.

PROPOSAL, prō-pōz'āl. f.

Scheme or design propounded to considera-

tion or acceptance; offer to the mind.

To PROPOSE, prō-pōz'. v. a.

To offer to the consideration.

To PROPOSE, prō-pōz'. v. a.

To lay schemes. Not used.

PROPOSER, prō-pōz'. f.

One that offers any thing to consideration.

PROPOSITION, prō-pō-zish'ūn. f.

A sentence in which anything is affirmed or denied; proposal, offer of terms.

PROPOSITIONAL, prō-pō-zish'ūn-āl. a.

Considered as a proposition.

To PROFOUND, prō-pōnd'. v. a.

(918). To offer to consideration; to propose; to offer, to exhibit.

PROPOUNDER, prō-pōnd'ūr. f.

He that propounds, he that offers.

PROPRIETARY, prō-pr'i-tā-rē. f.

Possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETOR, prō-pr'i-tōr. f.

A possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETRESS, prō-pr'i-tē-trēs. f.

A female possessor in her own right.

PROPERTY, prō-pr'i-tē. f.

Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right; ac-

curacy, justness.

PROPT, for PROPPED, prōpt.

Sustained by the same prop.

To PROPUGN, prō-pūn'. v. a. (385)

To defend, to vindicate.

This word and its compounds are exactly

under the same predicament as impugn;

which see.

PROPUGNATION, prō-pūg'nā-shūn. f.

Defence.

PROPUGNER, prō-pū'nār. f. (386).

A defender.

PROPULSION, prō-pūl'shūn. f.

The act of driving forward.

PRORE, prōrē. f.

The prow, the forepart of the ship.

PROROGATION, prō-rō-gā'thūn. f.

Continuance, state of lengthening out to a dis-

tant time; prolongation; interruption of the

session of parliament by the regal authority.

To PROROGUE, prō-rōg'. v. a. (337)

To protract, to prolong; to put off, to de-

lay; to interrupt the session of parliament to a distant time.

PRORUPTION, prō-rōp'shān. f.

The act of bursting out.

PROSAICK, prō-zā'ik. a.

Belonging to prose; resembling prose.

To PROSCRIBE, prōs-krib'. v. a.

To curse capitally, to doom to destruction.

PROSCRIBER, prōs-krib'ūr. f.

One that dooms to destruction.

PROSCRIPTION, prōs-krip'shūn. f.

Doom to death or confiscation.

PROSE, prōze. f.

Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables.

To PROSECUTE, prōs'sē-kūt'. v. a.

(444). To pursue, to continue endeavour

after any thing; to continue, to carry on;

to proceed in consideration or disquisition

of any thing; to pursue by law, to sue cri-

minally.

PROSECUTION, prōs-sē-kū' shūn. f.

Pursuit, endeavour to carry on; suit against

a man in a criminal cause.

PROSECUTOR, prōs'sē-kū-tōr. f.

(521). One that carries on any thing, a pur-

sufer of any purpose, one who pursues ano-

ther by law in a criminal cause.

PROSELYTE, prōs'sē-lītē. f.

A convert, one brought over to a new opin-

ion.

PROSEMINATION, prō-sē-mē-nā' shūn. f.

Propagation by seed.

PROSODIAN, prō-sō-dē-ān. f.

One skilled in metre or prosody.

PROSODY, prōs'bō-dē. f. (444).

The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSOPOPOEIA, prōsō-pō-pē'yā. f.

Personification, figure by which things are

made persons.

PROSPECTIVE, prōs'pēkt. f.

View of something distant; place which af-

fords an extended view; series of objects

open to the eye; object of view; view into

future, opposed to retrospect; regard to

something future.

PROSPECT, prō-spēk'tiv. a.

Viewing at a distance; acting with fore-

sight.

To PROSPER, prōs'pūr. v. a.

To make happy, to favour.

To PROSPER, prōs'pūr. v. n.

To be prosperous, to be successful; to

thrive, to come forward.

PROSPERITY, prōs-pēr'ē-tē. f.

Success, attainment of wishes, good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, prōs'pūr-ūs. a.

Successful, fortunate.

PROSPEROUSLY, prōs'pūr-ūs-lē. ad.

Successfully, fortunately.

PROSPEROUSNESS, prōs'pūr-ūs-nēs. f.

Prosperity.

PROSPICIENCE, prō-spīsh'ē-ēns. f.

(542). The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, prōs-tēr-nā' shūn. f.

Dejection, depression, state of being cast

down.

To PROSTITUTE, prōs-te-tūt'. v. a.

To sell to wickedness, to expose to crimes

for a reward; to expose upon vile terms.

PROSTITUTE, prōs-te-tūtē. a.

Vicious for hire, sold to infamy or wicked-

ness.

PROSTITUTE, prōs-te-tūtē. f.

A hireling, a mercenary, base who is set to sale; a publick strumpet.

PROSTITUTION, prōs-te-tūt'ʃūn. f.

The act of setting to sale, the state of being set to sale for vile purposes; the life of a publick strumpet.

PROSTRATE, prōs'trāt. a. (91).

Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humblest adoration.

To PROSTRATE, prōs'trāt'. v. a. (91).

To lay flat, to throw down in collapse.

PROSTRATION, prōs-trā'thūn. f.

The act of falling down in adoration, de-
jection, depression.

PROSYLLOGISM, prō-sīl'lo-jīz'm. f.

A prosyllogism is when two or more syllo-
gisms are connected together.

To PROTECT, prō-tēkt'. v. a. (91).

To defend, to cover from evil, to shield.

PROTECTION, prō-tēk'thūn. f.

Defence, shelter from evil; a passport, ex-
emption from being molested.

PROTECTIVE, prō-tēk'tiv. a.

Defensive, sheltering.

PROTECTOR, prō-tēk'tōr. f.

Defender, shelterer, supporter; an officer
who had charge of the care of the king's chil-

ren in the king's minority.

PROTECTRESS, prō-tēk'trēs. f.

A woman that protects.

To PROTEND, prō-tēnd'. v. a.

To hold out, to stretch forth.

PROTERVITY, prō-tēr've-tē. f.

Peevishness, petulance.

To PROTEST, prō-tēst'. v. n.

To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

To PROTEST, prō-tēst'. v. a.

A form in law of entering a caveat against a bill not accepted or paid in due time; to call as a witness, not used.

PROTEST, prō-tēst'. f.

A solemn declaration of opinion against something.

PROTESTANT, prō-tēst'ānt. a.

Belonging to Protestants.

PROTESTANT, prō-tēst'ānt. f.

One who protests against the church of Rome.

PROTESTATION, prō-tēst'ā-tā-shūn. f.

A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.

PROTESTER, prō-tēst'ūr. f.

One who protests, one who utters a solemn declaration.

PROTHONOTARY, prō-thōn'ōrē-tā-rē. f.

f. The head register.

PROTHONOTARISHIP, prō-thōn'ōrē-tā-rē-ship. f.

The office or dignity of the principal regis-

ter.

PROTOCOL, prō-tōk'ūl. f.

The original copy of any writing.

PROTOMARTYR, prō-tō-mār'tūr. f.

The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PROTOPLAST, prō'tō-plāst. f.

Original, thing first formed.

PROTOTYPE, prō-tō-type. f.

The original of a copy, exemplar, archetypal.

To PROTRACT, prō-trākt'. v. a.

To draw out, to delay; to lengthen, to spin

to length.

PROTRAC-

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ST (546). — *Fate, fur, fall, fai; — me, mēt; — plno, plōs.*

PROTRACTER, prō-trāk'tōr. s.

One who draws out any thing to tedious length; a mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRACTION, prō-trāk'thūn. f.

The act of drawing to length.

PROTRACTIVE, prō-trāk'tiv. a.

Dilatory, delaying, spinning to length.

PROTREPTICAL, prō-trēp'te-kīl. a.

Hortatory, fusory.

To PROTRUDE, prō-trūd'. v. a.

To thrust forward.

To PROTRUDE, prō-trūd'. v. n.

To thrust itself forward.

PROTRUSION, prō-trōō'zhūn. f.

The act of thrusting forward, thrust, push.

PROTUBERANCE, prō-tū'bēr-āns. f.

Something swelling above the rest, prominence, tumour.

PROTUBERANT, prō-tū'bēr-ānt. a.

Swelling, prominent.

To PROTUBERATE, prō-tū'bēr-ātē.

v. n. To swell forward, to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

PROUD, prōud. a. (313).

Elated, valuing himself; arrogant, haughty; daring, presumptuous; grand, lofty; ostentatious; falacious, eager for the male; gaudy, exuberant.

PROUDLY, prōud'lē. ad.

Arrogantly, ostentatiously, in a proud manner.

To PROVE, prōov. v. a. (164).

To evince, to show by argument or testimony; to try, to bring to the test; to experience.

To PROVE, prōov. v. n.

To make trial; to be found by experience; to succeed; to be found in the event.

PROVEABLE, prōov/ā-bl. a.

That may be proved.

PROVEDORE, prōv-vē-dōr'. s.

One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

PROVENDER, prōv'ven-dūr. s.

Dry food for brutes, hay and corn.

PROVERB, prōv'verb. s.

A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw, an adage; a word, name, or observation commonly received or uttered.

To PROVERB, prōv'verb. v. a.

To mention in a proverb; to provide with a proverb.

PROVERBIAL, prōv'verb-āl. a.

Mentioned in a proverb; resembling a proverb, suitable to a proverb; comprised in a proverb.

PROVERBIALL, prōv'verb-āl-lē. ad.

In a proverb.

To PROVIDE, prō-vide'. v. a.

To procure beforehand, to get ready, to prepare; to furnish, to supply; to stipulate; to provide against, to take measures for countering or escaping any ill; to provide for, to take care of beforehand.

PROVIDED that, prō-vi'dēd.

Upon these terms, this stipulation being made.

PROVIDENCE, prōv'vedēns. s. (533)

Fore sight, timely care, forecall, the act of providing; the care of God over created beings; divine superintendance; prudent, frugality, seasonable and moderate care of expence.

PROVIDENT, prōv'vedēnt. a.

Forecasting, cautious, prudent with respect to futurity.

PROVIDENTIAL, prōv-ē-dēn'shāl. a.

Effect ed by providence, referrible to providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, prōv-ē-dēn'shāl-ē. ad.

By the care of providence.

PROVIDENTLY, prōv'vedēnt-lē. ad.

With foresight, with wise precaution.

PROVIDER, prō-vi'dūr. s.

He who provides or procures.

PROVINCE, prō-vins. f.

A conquered country, a country governed by a delegate; the proper office or business of any one; a region, a tract.

PROVINCIAL, prō-vin'shāl. a.

Relating to a province; appendant to the provincial country; not of the mother country, rude, unpolished; belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

PROVINCIAL, prō-vin'shāl. s.

A spiritual governor.

To PROVINCIALE, prō-vin'shē-ātē.

v. a. To turn to a province.

PROVISION, prō-vizh'ōn. s.

The act of providing beforehand; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores beforehand, stock collected; viuals, food, provender; stipulation, terms settled.

PROVISIONAL, prō-vizh'ūn-āl. a.

Temporarily established, provided for present need.

PROVISIONALLY, prō-vizh'ūn-āl-ē. ad.

ad. By way of provision.

PROVISO, prō-vi'zō. s.

Stipulation, caution, provisional condition.

PROVOCATION, prōv-ō-kā'shūn. f.

An act or cause by which anger is raised; an appeal to a judge.

PROVOCATIVE, prō-vō'kā-tiv. s.

Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

PROVOCATIVENESS, prō-vō'kā-tiv-nēs. s.

The quality of being provocative.

To PROVOKE, prō-vōk'. v. a.

To rouse, to excite by something; to anger, to incense; to cause, to promote; to challenge; to move, to incite.

To PROVOKE, prō-vōk'. v. n.

To appeal, a latinism; to produce anger.

PROVOKER, prō-vō'kūr. s.

One that raises anger; causer, promoter.

PROVOKINGLY, prō-vō'king-lē. ad.

In such a manner as to raise anger.

PROVOST, prōv'vūst. s.

The chief of any body, as the Provost of a college.

PROVOST, prō-vō'. s.

The executioner of an army.

PROVOSTSHIP, prōv'vūst-ship. s.

The office of provost.

PROW, prōw. s. (325).

The head or forepart of a ship.

PROWESS, prōu'ēs. s. (325).

Bravery, valour, military gallantry.

To PROWL, prōwl. v. a. (325).

To wander for prey, to prey, to plunder.

This word, among many others composed of the diphthong *ow*, is subject to a double pronunciation; the one rhyming with *bowl*, and the other with *roll*. That the former is more agreeable to analogy may be seen from the more numerous instances of this sound of the *ow* than of the other; that the latter pronunciation, however, was very prevalent, may be gathered from the mode

of spelling this word in Philips's *Patrols*. Edit. 1748. Tonson and Draper.

"I, only with the *proling* wolf, constrain'd
All night to wake! with hunger he is
"pain'd,

"And I with love. His hunger he may tame;
"But who can quench O cruel Love, thy
"flame?"

PROWLER, prōwl'ür. s.

One that roves about for prey.

PRÓXIMATE, prōks'ē-māt. a. (91).

Next in the series of rationimation; near and immediate.

PRÓXIMATELY, prōks'ē-māt-lē. ad.

Immediately, without intervention.

PRÓXIME, prōks'ēm. a. (140).

Next, immediate.

PRÓXIMITY, prōks'ēm'ē-tē. s.

Nearness.

PROXY, prōks'ē. f.

The agency of another; the substitution of another; the agency of a substitute; the person substituted or deputed.

PRUCE, prōs. s.

Prussian leather. Not used.

PRUDE, prōd. s. (339).

A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation of virtue.

PRUDENCE, prōd'ēnsē. s. (339).

Wisdom applied to practice.

PRUDENT, prōd'ēnt. a.

Practically wise; foreseeing by natural instinct.

PRUDENTIAL, prōd'ēn'shāl. a.

Eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALS, prōd'ēn'shālz. s.

Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

PRUDENTIALITY, prōd'ēn'shē-āl'ē-tē. s.

Eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALLY, prōd'ēn'shāl-ē. ad.

According to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTLY, prōd'ēnt-lē. ad.

Discreetly, judiciously.

PRUDERY, prōd'ēr-ē. s.

Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRUDISH, prōd'ish. a.

Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE, prōōn. v. a. (339).

To lop, to divest trees of their superfluities; to clear from excrescences.

To PRUNE, prōōn. v. n.

To dress, to pink. A ludicrous word.

PRUNE, prōōn. s.

A dried plum.

PRUNELLO, prōō-nē'lō. s.

A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made; a kind of plum.

PRUNER, prōōn'ür. s.

One that crops trees.

PRUNIFEROUS, prōō-nif'er-ōs. a.

Plumbearing.

PRUNINGHOOK, prōōn'ing-hōōk. }

PRUNINGKNIFE, prōōn'ing-nīf. }

s. A hook or knife used in lopping trees.

PRURIENCE, prōōrē-ēnse. }

PRURIENCY, prōōrē-ēn-sē. }

An itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing.

PRURIENT, prōōrē-ēnt. a.

Itching.

PRURIGINOUS, prōō-rīd'jīn-ōs. a.

Tending to an itch.

To PRY, pri. v. n.

To peep narrowly.

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōr; — tube, tub, butt; — dīl; — pōund; — tīn, this.

PSALM, sām. f. (403) (412).

A holy song.

PSALMIST, sāl'mist. f. (403).

Writer of holy songs.

PSALMODY, sāl'mō-dē. f. (403).

The art or practice of singing holy songs.

PSALMOGRAPHY, sāl-mōg'grā-fē. f.

The art of writing psalms.

PSALTER, sāwl'tur. f. (412).

The volume of psalms, a psalm-book.

PSALTERY, sāwl'tur-ē. f. (412).

A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

PSEUDO, shū'dō. f. (412).

A prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit, as Pseudopōle, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEUDOGRAPHY, shū-dōg'rā-fē. f.

False writing.

For the propriety of supposing the p in these words, see *Pneumatick*.

PSEUDOGLOSSY, shū-dōl'ō-jē. f.

Falseness of speech.

PSHAW, shāw. interj. (412).

An expression of contempt.

PTISAN, tīz-tān'. f. (412).

A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.

PUBERTY, pū'bér-tē. f.

The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

PUBESCENCE, pū'bēs'sēns. f.

The state of arriving at puberty.

PUBESCENT, pū'bēs'sēnt. a.

Arriving at puberty.

PUBLICAN, pū'blikān. f.

In scripture language, a toll-gatherer; in common language, a man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

PUBLICATION, pū'blikāshōn. f.

The act of publishing, the act of notifying to the world; edition, the act of giving a book to the publick.

PUBLICK, pū'blik. a.

Belonging to a state or nation; open, notorious, generally known; general, done by many; regarding not private interest, but the good of the community; open for general entertainment.

PUBLICK, pū'blik. f.

The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; open view, general notice.

PUBLICKLY, pū'blik-lē, ad.

In the name of the community; openly, without concealment.

PUBLICKNESS, pū'blik-nēs. f.

State of belonging to the community; openness, state of being generally known or publick.

PUBLICKSPIRITED, pū'blik-spir'it-ed. a.

Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

TO PUBLISH, pū'blish. v. a.

To discover to mankind, to make generally and openly known; to put forth a book into the world.

PUBLISHER, pū'blish-ər. f.

One who makes, publishs, or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.

PUCELAGE, pū'sēl'ājē. f. (90).

A state of virginity.

PUCK, pūk. f. (11-600). *See also PUCKER*

Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.

PUCKBALL, pūk'bāll. f.

A kind of mushroom full of dust.

TO PUCKER, pūk'kōr. v. a.

To gather into wrinkles, to contract into folds or plications.

PUDDER, pūd'dōr. f.

A tumult, a turbulent and irregular bustle.

TO PUDDER, pūd'dōr. v. n.

To make a tumult, to make a bustle.

TO PUDDER, pūd'dōr. v. a.

To perplex, to distract.

PUDDING, pūd'dīng. f.

A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of flour, milk, and eggs; the gut of an animal; a bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

PUDDINGPIE, pūd'dīng-pl. f.

A pudding with meat baked in it.

PUDDINGTIME, pūd'dīng-time. f.

The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table; nick of time, critical minute.

PUDDLE, pūd'dl. f.

A small muddy lake, a dirty plash.

TO PUDDLE, pūd'dl. v. a.

To muddy, to pollute with dirt, to mix dirt and water.

PUDDLY, pūd'dl-ē. a.

Muddy, dirty, miry.

PUDGENCY, pūd'dēn-sē. f.

Modesty, shamefacedness.

PUDICITY, pū-dis'sē-tē. f.

Modesty, chastity.

PUEFELLOW, pū'fēl-lō. f.

A partner. A cant word.

PUERILE, pū'ē-ril. a. (145).

Childish, boyish.

PUERILITY, pū'ē-ril'ē-tē. f.

Childishness, boyishness.

PUET, pū'it. f.

A kind of water-fowl.

PUFF, pūf. f.

A quick blast with the mouth; a small blast of wind; a fungus; any thing light and porous, as Puff paste; something to sprinkle powder on the hair.

TO PUFF, pūf. v. n.

To swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation; to swell with the wind.

TO PUFF, pūf. v. a.

To swell as with wind; to drive or agitate with blasts of wind; to drive with a blast of breath scornfully; to swell or blow up with praise; to swell or elate with pride.

PUFFER, pūf'fēr. f.

One that puffs.

PUFFIN, pūf'fin. f.

A water-fowl; a kind of fish; a kind of fungus filled with dust.

PUFFINGLY, pūf'fīng-lē. ad.

Tumidity, with swell; with shortness of breath.

PUFFY, pūf'fē. a.

Windy, flatulent; tumid, turgid.

PUG, pūg. f.

A kind name of a monkey, or any thing particularly loved.

PUGH, pūg'h. interj.

A word of contempt.

PUGNACIOUS, pūg'nā'fīōs. a.

Inclined to fight, quarrelsome, fighting.

PUGNACITY, pūg'nās'sē-tē. f.

Quarrelsome, inclined to fight.

PUISNE, pū'nē. a. (458).

Young, younger; later in time; petty, inconsiderable, small.

PUISSANCE, pū'is-sāns. f.

Power, strength, force.

PUISSANT, pū'is-sānt. a.

Powerful, strong, forcible.

PUISSANTLY, pū'is-sānt-lē. ad.

Powerfully, forcibly.

PUKE, pūk. f.

Vomit, medicine causing vomit.

TO PUKE, pūk. v. h.

To spew, to vomit.

PUKER, pū'kōr. f.

Medicine causing a vomit.

PULCHRITUDE, pūl'krē-tūdē. f.

Beauty, grace, handsomeness.

TO PULE, pūl. v. n.

To cry like a chicken; to whine, to cry, to whimper.

PULICK, pūl'ik. f.

An herb.

PULICOSE, pūl'ik'-kōsē. a. (427).

Abounding with fleas.

TO PULL, pūl. v. a. (173).

To draw forcibly; to pluck, to gather; to tear, to rend; to Pull down, to subvert, to demolish; to degrade; to Pull up, to extirpate, to eradicate.

PULL, pūl. f.

The act of pulling, pluck.

PULLER, pūl'lōr. f.

One that pulls.

PULLET, pūl'lōt. f. (174).

A young hen.

PULLEY, pūl'lē. f. (174).

A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.

TO PULLULATE, pūl'lō-lātē: v. n. (177). To exterminate, to bud.

PULMONARY, pūl'mō-nār-ē. a. (177).

Belonging to the lungs.

PULMONICK, pūl'mōn'nik. a.

Belonging to the lungs.

PULP, pūlp. f.

Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.

PULPIT, pūl'pit. f. (174).

A place raised on high, where a speaker stands; the higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced.

PULPOUS, pūlp'ūs. a.

Soft.

PULPOUSNESS, pūlp'ūs-nēs. f.

The quality of being pulpoous.

PULPY, pūlp'ē. a.

Soft, pappy.

PULSATION, pūl-sā'shōn. f.

The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing oppressing.

PULSE, pūl'sē. f.

The motion of any artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch; oscillation, vibration; to feel one's Pulse, to try or know one's mind artfully; leguminous plants.

PULSION, pūl'shōn. f.

The act of driving or forcing forward, in opposition to suction.

PULVERABLE, pūl'ver-ē-zā-bl. a.

Possible to be reduced to dust.

PULVERIZATION, pūl'ver-ē-zā'shōn. f.

The act of powdering, reduction to dust or powder.

TO PULVERISE, pūl'ver-īzē. v. n. x?

To reduce to powder, to reduce to dust.

PULVERULENCE, pūl'ver'u-lēnsē. f.

Dustiness, abundance of dust.

PULVIL,

(546). — *Fate, far, fall, fat; — me, met; — pine, pin;* —

PULVIL, pūl'vīl. f. *To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.*

PUMICE, pūm'īs. f. *A flag or cinder of some fossil.*

PUMMEL, pūm'mēl. f. *See POMMEL.*

PUMP, pūmp. f. *A engine by which water is drawn up from wells; its operation is performed by the pressure of the air; a shoe with a thin sole and low heel.*

To PUMP, pūmp. v. n. *To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.*

To PUMP, pūmp. v. a. *To raise or throw out by means of a pump; to examine artfully or by interrogatories.*

PUMPER, pūmp'ūr. f. *The person or the instrument that pumps.*

PUMPTION, pūmp'yūn. f. *A plant.*

PUN, pūn. f. *An equivocation, a quibble, an expression where a word has at once different meanings.*

To PUN, pūn. v. n. *To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.*

To PUNCH, pānsh. v. a. *To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.*

PUNCH, pānsh. f. *A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons or oranges; the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show; in contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.*

PUNCHEON, pānsh'ūn. f. (359). *An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression; a measure of liquids.*

PUNCHER, pānsh'ūr. f. *An instrument that makes an impression or hole.*

PUNCTILIO, pānk-tīl'yō. f. *A small nicely of behaviour; a nice point of exactness.*

PUNCTILIOUS, pānk-tīl'yōs. a. *Nice, exact, punctual to superstition.*

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, pānk-tīl'yōs-nēs. f. *Nicety, exactness of behaviour.*

PUNCTO, pānk'tō. f. *Nice point of ceremony; the point in fencing.*

PUNCTUAL, pānk'tshū-āl. a. (461). *Comprised in a point, consisting in a point; exact, nice, punctilious.*

PUNCTUALITY, pānk-tshū-āl'-tē. f. *Nicety, scrupulous exactness.*

PUNCTUALNESS, pānk'tshū-āl-nēs. f. *Exactness, nicety.*

PUNCTUATION, pānk-tshū-āl'shōn. f. *The act or method of pointing.*

PUNCTURE, pānk'tshōr. f. (461). *A hole made with a very sharp point.*

To PUNCTULATE, pānk'tshū-lāt. v. a. *To mark with small spots.*

PUNGENCY, pān'jēn-sē. f. *Power of pricking; heat on the tongue; acridity; power to pierce the mind; acrid, pungent, keenness.*

PUNGENT, pān-jēnt. a. *Pricking, sharp on the tongue, acrid, piercing, stinging, acrimonious, biting.*

PUNICEOUS, pū-nish'ūs. a. *Purple.*

PUNINESS, pū-nē-nēs. f. *Pettiness, smallness.*

To PUNISH, pūn'nish. v. a. (176). *To chastise, to afflict with penalties; to revenge a fault with pain or death.*

PUNISHABLE, pūn'nish-ā-bl. a. *Worthy of punishment, capable of punishment.*

PUNISHABLENESS, pūn'nish-ā-bl-nēs. f. *The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.*

PUNISHER, pūn'nish-ūr. f. *One who inflicts pain for a crime.*

PUNISHMENT, pūn'nish-mēnt. f. *Any infliction imposed in vengeance of a crime.*

PUNITION, pū-nish'ūn. f. *Punishment.*

PUNITIVE, pū-nē-tīv. a. *Awarding or inflicting punishments.*

PUNITORY, pū-nē-tūr-ē. a. *Punishing, tending to punishment.*

PUNK, pānk. f. *A whore, a common prostitute.*

PUNSTER, pān'stər. f. *A quibbler, a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.*

PUNY, pū'nē. a. *Young; inferior, petty, of an under rate.*

PUNY, pū'nē. f. *A young unexperienced unseasoned wretch.*

To PUP, pūp. v. n. *To bring forth whelps, used of a bitch bringing young.*

PUPIL, pū'pil. f. *The apple of the eye; a scholar, one under the care of a tutor; a ward, one under the care of his guardian.*

PUPILAGE, pū'pil-ādje. f. (90). *State of being a scholar; wardship, miniority.*

PUPILLARY, pū'pil-ār-ē. a. *Pertaining to a pupil or ward.*

PUPPET, pūp'pit. f. *A small image moved by men in a mock-drama; a word of contempt.*

This word was formerly often pronounced as if written *poppit*; but this pronunciation is now confined to the lowest vulgar.

PUPPETMAN, pāp'pit-mān. f. *Master of a puppet-show.*

PUPPETSHOW, pūp'pit-shō. f. *A mock-drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.*

PUPPY, pāp'pē. f. *A whelp, progeny of a bitch; a name of contempt to an impudent fellow.*

To PUPPY, pāp'pē. v. n. *To bring whelps.*

PURBLIND, pār'blind. a. *Near-sighted, shortsighted.*

PURBLINDNESS, pār'blind-nēs. f. *Shortness of sight.*

PURCHASEABLE, pār'thās-ā-bl. a. *That may be purchased or bought.*

To PURCHASE, pār'thās. v. a. *To buy for a price; to obtain at any expense, as of labour or danger; to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.*

PURCHASE, pār'thās. f. *Cleanliness,*

Any thing bought or obtained for a price; any thing of which possession is taken.

PURCHASER, pār'thās-ūr. f. *A buyer, one that gains any thing for a price.*

PURE, pūr. a. *Not filled; clear; unmixed; not connected with any thing extrinsic; free; free from guilt, guiltless, innocent; not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech; mere, as a pure villain; chaste; modest.*

PURELY, pūr'lē. ad. *In a pure manner, not with mixture; innocently, without guilt; merely.*

PURENESS, pūr'nēs. f. *Clearness, freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures; simplicity; innocence; freedom from vicious modes of speech.*

PURFILE, pūr'fil. f. (140). *A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns.*

To PURFILE, pūr'fl. v. a. (463). *To decorate with a wrought or flowered border.*

PURPLE, pūr'pl. f. *A border of embroidery.*

PURFLEW, pūr'flū. f. *Purification, pūr-gā-thōn. f. The act of cleansing or purifying from vicious mixtures; the act of cleaning the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.*

PURGATIVE, pūr'gā-tīv. a. *Cathartick, having the power to cause evacuations downward.*

PURGATORY, pār'gā-tūr-ē. f. *A place of purgation from smaller sins after death.*

To PURGE, pūrdje. v. a. *To cleanse, to clear; to clear from impurities; to clear from guilt; to sweep or put away impurities; to evacuate the body by stool; to clarify, to defecate.*

To PURGE, pūrdje. v. n. *To have frequent stools.*

PURGE, pūrdje. f. *An cathartick medicine, a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.*

PURGER, pūr'jur. f. *One who clears away any thing noxious; purge, cathartick.*

PURIFICATION, pū-rē-fē-kā-thōn. f. *The act of making pure; the act of cleansing from guilt; a rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.*

PURIFICATIVE, pū-rē-fē-kā-tīv. f. *Purificatory, pū-rē-fē-kā-tōr-ē. Having power or tendency to make pure.*

PURIFIER, pū'rē-fl-ūr. f. *Cleaner, rethner.*

To PURIFY, pū'rē-fl. v. a. (183). *To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to make clear; to free from guilt or corruption; to clear from barbarism or improprieties.*

To PURIFY, pū'rē-fl. v. n. *To grow pure.*

PURLIAN, pū'rē-tān. f. *A nick-name given formerly to the dissenters from the church of England.*

PURITANICAL, pū'rē-tān-āl. a. *Relating to puritan.*

PURITANISM, pū'rē-tān-izm. f. *The notions of a puritan.*

PURITY, pū'rē-tē. f. *Cleanliness,*

PUR

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tōbe, tōb, bōll; — dōl; — pōdānd; — tbin, THIS.

Cleanness, freedom from foulness or dirt; freedom from guilt; innocence; chastity, freedom from contamination of sexes.

PURL, pūrl. s.

An embroidered and pucker'd border; a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.

To PURLE, pōrl. v. n.

To murmur, to flow with a gentle noise.

To PURL, pōrl. v. a.

To decorate, with fringe or embroidery. Not used.

PURLIEU, pōrl'lu. s.

The grounds on the borders of a forest, border, inclosure.

PURLINS, pōrl'linz. s.

In architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle.

To PURLOIN, pōrl'-loin'. v. a.

To steal, to take by theft.

PURLINGER, pōrl'-loin'g'r. s.

A thief, one that steals clandestinely.

PURPLE, pōrl'pl. a. (405).

Red tinctured with blue; in poetry, red.

To PURPLE, pōrl'pl. v. a.

To make red, to colour with purple.

PURPLES, pōrl'plz. s.

Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fevers.

PURPLISH, pōrl'plish. a.

Somewhat purple.

PURPORT, pōrl'pōrt. s.

Design, tendency of a writing or discourse.

To PURPORT, pōrl'pōrt. v. n.

To intend, to tend to show.

PURPOSE, pōrl'pōs. s.

Intention, design, effect; consequence; instance, example.

To PURPOSE, pōrl'pōs. v. n.

To intend, to design, to resolve.

PURPOSELY, pōrl'pōs-lē. ad.

By design, by intention; intentionally.

To PURR, pōr. v. a.

To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.

PURSE, pōrs. s.

A small bag in which money is contained.

To PURSE, pōrs. v. a.

To put into a purse; to contract at a purse.

PURSENET, pōrs'net. s.

A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

PURSEPROUD, pōrs'prōud. .

Puffed up with money.

PURSER, pōrs'ser. s.

The paymaster of a ship.

PURSNESS, pōrs's-nēs. s.

Shortness of breath.

PURSLAIN, pōrs'lin. s.

A plant.

PURSUABLE, pōrs'-sū'b'l. a.

What may be pursued.

PURSUANCE, pōrs'-sū'ans. s.

Protection, protection of persons.

PURSUANT, pōrs'-sū'ant. a.

Done in consequence or protection of any thing.

To PURSUE, pōrs'-su'. v. a.

To chase, to follow in hostility; to prosecute; to imitate; to follow as an example;

to endeavour to attain.

To PURSUE, pōrs'-su'. v. n.

To go on, to proceed.

PURSUER, pōrs'-sū'ər. s.

One who follows in hostility.

PUT

PURSUIT, pōr-süit'. s.

The act of following with hostile intention; endeavour to attain; prosecution.

PURSUVANT, pōr'swā-vānt. s. (340)

A state messenger, an attendant on the heralds.

PURSY, pōr'sē. a.

Shortbreathed and fat.

PURTENANCE, pōr'tēn-āns. s.

The pluck of an animal.

To PURVEY, pōr-vā'. v. a.

To provide with conveniences; to procure.

To PURVEY, pōr-vā'. v. n.

To buy in provisions.

PURVEYANCE, pōr-vā'āns. s.

Provision, procurement of victuals.

PURVEYOR, pōr-vā'ūr. s.

One that provides victuals; a procurer, a pimp.

PURULENCE, pōr'ū-lēns. } s.

PURULENCY, pōr'ū-lēn-sē. } s.

Generation of pus and matter—See Muculent

PURULENT, pōr'ū-lēnt. a.

Consisting of pus or the running of wounds.

PUS, pōs. s.

The matter of a well-digested sore.

To PUSH, pōsh. v. a. (173) (174).

To strike with a thrust; to force or drive by impulse of any thing; to force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence; to press forward; to urge, to drive; to enforce, to drive to a conclusion; to importune, to tease.

To PUSH, pōsh. v. n.

To make a thrust; to make an effort; to make an attack.

PUSH, pōsh. s.

Thrust, the act of striking with a pointed instrument; an impulse, force impressed; assault, attack; a forcible struggle, a strong effort; exigence, trial; a sudden emergency; a pimple, a wheal, in this sense not used.

PUSHER, pōsh'ūr. s.

He who pushes forward.

PUSHING, pōsh'ing. a.

Enterprising, vigorous.

PUSHPIN, pōsh'pin. s.

A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.

PUSILLANIMITY, pō-sil-lān-īm'mē-tē. s.

Cowardice, meanness of spirit.

PUSILLANIMOUS, pō-sil-ān'nē-mōus.

a. Meanspirited, narrowminded, cowardly.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pō-sil-ān'nē-

mōus-nēs. s.

Meanness of spirit.

PUSS, pōs. s. (173) (174).

The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's term for a hare.

PUSTULE, pōs'thūlē. s.

A small swelling, a pimple, an efflorescence.

PUSTULOUS, pōs'thūlōs. a.

Full of pustules, pimply.

To PUT, pōt. v. a. (173) (174).

To lay or deposit in any place; to place in any situation; to give up; to push into action; to use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed; to cause, to produce; to add; to place in a reckoning; to reduce to any state; to oblige, to urge; to propose, to state; to bring into any state of mind or temper; to offer; to advance; to unite, to place as an ingredient; to Put by; to turn off, to divert, to thrust aside; to Put

PUT

down, to baffle, to repress, to crush; to degrade; to bring into disuse; to confute; to

Put forth, to propose; to extend; to emit as a sprouting plant; to exert; to Put in, to interpose; to Put in practice, to use, to exercise; to Put off, to divest, to lay aside; to defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse; to delay, to defer, to procrastinate; to pass fallaciously; to discard; to recommend, to vend or obtrude; to Put on or upon; to impugn, to charge, to invest with, as clothes or covering; to forward, to promote, to locate; to impose, to inflict; to assume, to take; to Put over, to refer; to Put out, to place at usury; to extinguish; to emit, as a plant; to extend, to protrude; to expel, to drive from; to make publick; to disconcert; to Put to, to kill by; to punish by; to Put it, to distress, to perplex, to press hard; to put to, to assist with; to Put to death, to kill; to Put together, to accumulate into one sum or mass; to Put up, to pass unrevenged; to expose publicly; to start; to hoard; to hide; to Put upon; to lay upon; to Put upon trial, to expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

To PUT, pōt. v. n.

To shoot or germinate; to steer; to Put forth, to leave a port; to germinate, to bud; to shoot out; to Put in, to enter a haven; to Put in for, to claim, to stand candidate for; to Put in, to offer a claim; to Put off; to leave land; to Put over; to fail effects; to Put to sea, to set sail, to begin the course; to Put up, to offer out; to let a candidate; to advance to, to bring one's self forward; to Put up with, to suffer without resentment.

PUT, pōt. s. (175).

A ruffian, a clown; a game at cards.

PUTAGE, pōt'ājē. s. (190).

In law, provocation on the woman's part.

PUTANISM, pōt'ā-nizm. s.

The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.

PUTATIVE, pōt'ā-tiv. a.

Supposed, reputed.

PUTID, pōt'īd. a.

Mean, low, worthless.

PUTIDNESS, pōt'īd-nēs. s.

Meanness, vileness.

PUTLOG, pōt'lōg. s.

Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.

PUTREDINOUS, pōt-rēd'īn-ūs. a.

Stinking, rotten.

PUTREFACTION, pōt-rē-fāk'shōn. s.

The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

PUTREACTIVE, pōt-rē-fāk'tiv. a.

Making rotten.

To PUTREFY, pōt're-fī. v. a. (183).

To make rotten, to corrupt with rotteness.

To PUTREFY, pōt're-fī. v. n.

To rot.

PUTRESCENCE, pōt-rēs'sēns. s.

The state of rotting.

PUTRESCENT, pōt-rēs'sēnt. a.

Growing rotten.

PUTRID, pōt'rid. a.

Rotten, corrupt.

PUTRIDNESS, pōt'rid-nēs. s.

Rotteness.

PUTTER, pōt'ur; fōz. v. n.

One who puts; Putter's, Putter's; Putter's indi-

gated.

Putting.

QUA

(546). — *Fate, far, fall, fāt ; — mē, mōt ; — pine, pin ; —*

PUTTINGSTONE, pūt'ting-stōne. *f.*
In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call Puttingstones, for trials of strength.

PUTTOCK, pūt'tōk. *f.*
A buzzard.

PUTTY, pūt'tē. *f.*
A kind of powder on which glass is ground; a kind of cement used by glaziers.

To PUZZLE, pūz'zl. *v. a.* (405).

To perplex, to confound, to embarrass, to entangle.

To PUZZLE, pūz'zl. *v. n.*

To be bewildered in one's own notions, to be awkward.

PUZZLE, pūz'zl. *f.*

Embarrassment, perplexity.

PUZZLER, pūz'zl-ūr. *f.*

He who puzzles.

PYGARG, pl'gārg. *f.*

QUA

A bird.
PYGMEEAN, pīg-mē'ān. *a.*
Belonging to a pygmy.

PYGYM, pīg'mī. *f.*

A dwarf, one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes.

PYLORUS, pē-lō'rūs. *f.* (187).

The lower orifice of the stomach.

PYPOWDER, pi'pōd-dōr.

See **PICKPOWDER**.

PYRAMID, pīr'ā-mīd. *f.*

In geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.

PYRAMIDAL, pē-rām'ē-dāl. (187)

PYRAMIDICAL, pīr'ā-mīd'ē-kāl. *f.*

a. Having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALLY, pīr'ā-mīd'ē-kāl-ē

ad. In form of a pyramid.

QUA

PYRAMIS, pīr'ā-mīs. *f.*

A pyramid.

PYRE, pīr. *f.*

A pile to be burnt.

PYRITES, pīr'ē-tēz. *f.* (187).

Firestone.

PYROMANCY, pīr'ō-mān-sē. *f.*

Divination by fire.

PYROTECHNICAL, pīr-ō-tēk'nē-kāl.

a. (550). Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

PYROTECHNICKS, pīr-ō-tēk'nīks. *f.*

The art of employing fire to use or pleasure, the art of fireworks.

PYROTECHNY, pīr'ō-tēk-nē. *f.*

The art of managing fire.

PYRRHONISM, pīr'ō-nīzm. *f.*

Scepticism, universal doubt.

PYX, pīks. *f.*

The box in which the host is kept.

Q.

To QUACK, kwāk. *v. a.* (85) (86)
To cry like a duck; to act the part of a boasting pretender to physick, or any other art.

QUACK, kwāk. *f.*

A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physick, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places; an artful tricking practitioner in physick.

QUACKERY, kwāk'kēr-ē. *f.*
Mean or bad acts in physick.

QUACKSALVER, kwāk'sāl-vār. *f.*
One who brags of medicines or salves, a charlatan.

QUADRAGESIMAL, kwōd-rā-jēs'sē-māl. *f.*

Lenten, belonging to Lent.

QUADRANGLE, kwōd'rāng-gl. *f.*
A square, a surface with four right angles.

QUADRANGULAR, kwād-drān'gū-lūr. *a.*
Square, having four right angles.

QUADRANT, kwā'drānt. *f.* (85).

The fourth part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an instrument with which latitudes are taken.

It It has been observed in the Principles, No. 85, 86, &c. that *w*; by articulating the *a*, gives it the deep broad sound equivalent to the diphthong *aw*, and that *u*, preceded by *q*, has exactly the same effect. (414). This is evident from the sound of *a* in this and similar words, which, till lately, was always pronounced broad. Some innovators have attempted to give the *a* in this word its slender sound; but the publick ear seems in opposition to it, nor ought it to be admitted. The broad sound is the genuine English pronunciation, as appears in every word where it is succeeded by *r*. As this consonant, when final, or followed by another

consonant, gives every *a* that precedes it the Italian sound heard in *father*; so when these letters are preceded by *qu*, or *w*, the *a* falls into the broad sound heard in *water*. Thus as we hear *bar*, *dark*, *barrel*, with the sound of the Italian *a*, so we hear *war*, *quart*, and *quarrel*, with the German *a*. *Equator*, *quaver*, and words ending with hard *c*, *g*, and *f*, have departed from this rule; but a sufficient number of words are left to indicate plainly what is the analogy, and to direct us where usage is doubtful.

QUADRANTAL, kwād-drān'tāl. *a.*
Included to the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRATE, kwā'drātē. *a.* (91).

Square, having four equal and parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts; suited, applicable.

QUADRAT, kwā'drātē. *f.*

A square, a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

To QUADRATE, kwā'drātē. *v. n.*

To suit, to be accommodated.

QUADRATICK, kwād-drāt'ik. *a.*

Belonging to a square.

QUADRATURE, kwōd'rā-tūrē. *f.*

The act of squaring; the first and last quarter of the moon; the state of being square, a quadrate, a square.

QUADRENNIAL, kwād-drēn'ē-āl. *a.*
Comprising four years; happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, kwōd'rē-bl. *a.*

That may be squared.

QUADRIFID, kwōd'drē-fid. *a.*

Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL, kwōd-drē-lāt'

tē-āl. *a.*

Having four sides.

QUADRILLE, kā-drīl'. *f.* (415).

A game at cards.

QUADRIPARTITE, kwād-drīp'par-tītē
a. Having four parts, divided into four parts.

QUADRIRÈME, kwōd'drē-rēmē. *f.*
A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE, kwōd-drē-sēl'bl. *f.*
A word of four syllables.

QUADRUPED, kwōd'drē-pēd. *f.*
An animal that goes on four legs, as, perhaps, all beasts.

QUADRUPED, kwōd'drē-pēd. *a.*
Having four feet.

QUADRUPLE, kwōd'drē-plē. *a.*
Fourfold, four times told.

To QUADRUPLE, kwād-drē-plē-kātē. *v. a.*
To double twice, to make foursold.

QUADRULATION, kwōd-drē-plē-kā'fūn. *f.*
The taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY, kwōd'drē-plē. *ad.*
To a fourfold quantity.

QUÆRE, kwē're. *f.*

Enquire, seek.

To QUAFF, kwāf. *v. a.* (85).
To drink, to swallow in large draughts.

To QUAFF, kwāf. *v. n.*
To drink luxuriously.

QUAFFER, kwāf'fēr. *f.*
He who quaffs.

QUAGGY, kwāg'gl. *a.* (65) (283).
Boggy, soft, not solid.

QUAGMIRE, kwāg'mīrē. *f.*
A shaking marsh.

QUAIL, kwālē. *f.*

A bird of game.

QUAILPIPE, kwālē'pipe. *f.*
A pipe with which fowlers allure quail.

QUAINT,

QUA

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tābe, tāb, bāll; — dū; — pōnd; — zbin, THiS.

QUAINT, kwānt. a.

Scrupulously, minutely exact; neat, petty; subtly excoitated, fine-span; affected, fop-pish.

QUAINTLY, kwānt'lē. ad.

Nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully.

QUAINTNESS, kwānt'nēs. s.

Nicety, petty elegance.

TO QUAKE, kwākē. v. n.

To shake with cold or fear, to tremble; to shake, not to be solid or firm.

QUAKE, kwākē. s.

A shudder, a tremulous agitation.

QUAKER, kwā'kēr. s.

One of a certain religious sect.

QUAKING-GRASS, kwā'king-grās. s.

An herb.

QUALIFICATION, kwāl-lē-fē-kā' shān. s.

That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing; accomplishment; abatement; diminution.

TO QUALIFY, kwāl'lē-fī. v. a. (86).

To fit for any thing; to furnish with qualifications, to accomplish; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate, to soften; to assuage; to modify, to regulate.

QUALITY, kwāl'lē-tē. s. (86).

Nature relatively considered; property, accident; particular efficacy; disposition, temper; virtue or vice; accomplishment, qualification; character, comparative or relative rank; rank, superiority of birth or station.

QUALITY, kwāl'lē-tē. s. (86).

Persons of high rank.

QUALM, kwām. s. (403).

A sudden fit of sickness, a sudden seizure of sickly languor..

QUALMISH, kwām'ish. a.

Seized with sickly languor.

QUANDARY, kwān-dā'rē. s.

A doubt, a difficulty.

QUANTITIVE, kwān'tē-tīv. a.

Estimable according to quantity.

QUANTITY, kwān'tē-tē. s. (86).

That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate weight or measure; bulk or weight; a portion, a part; a large portion; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

QUANTUM, kwān'tūm. s.

The quantity, the amount.

QUARANTINE, kwār-rān-tēn'. s.

(112). The space of forty days, being the time which a ship suspected of infection is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.

QUARREL, kwār'rēl. s. (86).

A brawl, a petty fight, a scuffle; a dispute, a contest; a cause of debate; objection, ill-will.

TO QUARREL, kwār'rēl. v. n.

To debate, to scuffle, to squabble; to fall into variance; to fight, to combat; to find fault, to pick objections.

QUARRELLER, kwār'rēl-ēr. s.

He who quarrels.

QUARRELOUS, kwār'rēl-ōs. a.

Petulant, easily provoked to enmity.

QUARRELSOME, kwār'rēl-sōm. a.

Inclined to brawls, easily irritated, irascible, querellic, petulant.

QUARRELSOMELY, kwār'rēl-sōm-lē.

QUA

ad. In a quarrelsome manner, petulantly, cholericly.

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwār'rēl-sōm-nēs. s.

Cholerickness, petulance.

QUARRY, kwār'rē. s. (86).

A square; game flown at by a hawk; a stone mine, a place where they dig stones.

TO QUARRY, kwār'rē. v. n.

To prey upon, to dig out stones.

QUARRYMAN, kwār'rē-mān. s.

One who digs in a quarry.

QUART, kwārt. s. (86).

The fourth part, a quarter; the fourth part of a gallon; the vessel in which strong drink is commonly contained.

QUARTAN, kwār'tān. s.

The fourth-dayague.

QUARTATION, kwār'tā'shān. s.

A chymical operation.

QUARTER, kwār'tūr. s. (86).

A fourth part; a region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card; a particular region of a town or country; the place where soldiers are lodged or stationed; proper station; remission of life, mercy granted by a conqueror; treatment shown by an enemy; friendship, amity, concord, in this sense not used; a measure of eight bushels.

TO QUARTER, kwār'tūr. v. a.

To divide into four parts; to divide, to break by force; to divide into distinct regions; to station or lodge soldiers; to diet; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

QUARTERAGE, kwār'tūr-idje. s. (90)

A quarterly allowance.

QUARTERDAY, kwār'tūr-dā. s.

One of the four days in the year on which rent or interest is paid.

QUARTERDECK, kwār'tūr-dēk. s.

The short upper deck.

QUARTERLY, kwār'tūr-lē. a.

Containing a fourth part.

QUARTERLY, kwār'tūr-lē. ad.

Once in a quarter.

QUARTERMASTER, kwār'tūr-mā-stēr. s.

One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

QUARTERN, kwār'tūr-n.

A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTERSTAFF, kwār'tūr-stāf. s.

A staff of defence.

QUARTILE, kwār'tīl. s. (140) (145).

An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other.

QUARTO, kwār'tō. s.

A book in which every sheet makes four leaves.

TO QUASH, kwāsh. v. a.

To crush, to squeeze; to subdue suddenly; to annul, to nullify, to make void.

TO QUASH, kwāsh. v. n.

To be shaken with a noise.

QUATERCOUSINS, kā-tēr-kūz-z'nz.

s. (145). Friends.

QUATERNARY, kwā-tēr'nār-ē. s.

The number four.

QUATERNION, kwā-tēr'nē-ōn. s.

The number four.

QUATERNITY, kwā-tēr'nē-tē. s.

The number four.

QUATRAIN, kwā'trāin. s. (202).

A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

TO QUAVER, kwā'vār. v. n.

QUE

To shake the voice, to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to tremble, to vibrare.— See Quadrant.

QUAY, kē. s. (220).

A key, an artificial bank to the sea or river.

QUEAN, kwēn. s. (8).

A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

QUEASINESS, kwē'zē-nēs. s.

The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY, kwē'zē. a.

Sick with nausea; satiduous, squeamish; causing nauseafulness.

QUEEN, kwēēn. s. (8).

The wife of a king.

TO QUEEN, kwēēn. v. n.

To play the queen.

QUEEN-APPLE, kwēēn'āp-pl. s.

A species of apple.

QUEENING, kwēēn'īng. s.

An apple.

QUEER, kwēēr. a.

Odd, strange, original, particular.

QUEERLY, kwēēr'lē. ad.

Particularly, oddly.

QUEERNESS, kwēēr'nēs. s.

Oddness, particularity.

TO QUELL, kwēl. v. a.

To crush, to subdue, originally to kill.

QUELL, kwēl. s.

Murder. Not in use.

QUELLER, kwēl'lēr. s.

One that crushes or subdues.

QUELQUECHOSE, kēk'shōze. s.

A trifle, a kickshaw.

TO QUENCH, kwēnsh. v. a.

To extinguish fire; to fill any passion or commotion; to allay thirst; to destroy.

TO QUENCH, kwēnsh. v. n.

To cool, to grow cool. Not in use.

QUENCHABLE, kwēnsh'ā-bl. a.

That may be quenched.

QUENCHER, kwēnsh'ōr. s.

Extinguisher.

QUENCHLESS, kwēnsh'ōs. a.

Unextinguishable.

QUERENT, kwē'rēnt. s.

The complainant, the plaintiff.

QUERIMONIOUS, kwēr-rē-mō'nē-ōs. a.

Querulous, complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwēr-rē-mō'nē-ōs-lē. ad.

Querulously, with complaint.

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwēr-rē-mō'nē-ōs-nēs. s.

Complaining temper.

QUERIST, kwē'jist. s.

An enquirer, an asker of questions.

QUERN, kwērn. s.

A handmill. Not in use.

QUERPO, kwē'rō. s.

A dress close to the body, a waistcoat.

QUERRY, kwē'rē. s.

A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables.

QUERULOUS, kwē'rū-lōs. a.

Mourning, habitually complaining.

QUERULOUSNESS, kwē'rū-lōs-nēs. s.

Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY, kwē'rē. s.

A question, an enquiry to be resolved.

TO QUERY, kwē'rē. v. n.

To ask questions.

QUEST, kwēst. s.

QUI

QUI

QUO

- (456). — **Fite, fár, fall, fát; — nót, módt; — pláte, pláti; —**
- QUI**
 Scratch, act of seeking; an emphaticed jutty; searchers, collectively; enquiry, examination.
- QUESTANT**, kwést'ánt. s. **QUESTIONER**.
 Seeker, endeavourer after; **QUESTION** in use.
- QUESTEDY**, kwést'íthlún. s. **QUESTIONARY**.
 Interrogatory; any thing required; enquiry, disquisition; a dispute; a subject of debate; **to be examined**; doubt, controversy, dispute; examination by torture; **gate pi** being the subject of present enquiry.
- TO QUESTION**, kwést'íthlún. v. n.
 To enquire; to debate by interrogatories.
- TO QUESTION**, kwést'íthlún. v. a.
 To examine one by questions; to doubt, to be uncertain of; to have no confidence in, to mention as not to be trusted.
- QUESTIONABLE**, kwést'íthlún-á-bl. a.
 Doubtful disputable; suspicious, liable to suspicion, liable to question.
- QUESTIONARY**, kwést'íthlún-á-re. a.
 Enquiring, asking questions.
- QUESTIONABLENESS**, kwést'íthlún-á-bl-néš. s.
 The quality of being questionable.
- QUESTIONER**, kwést'íthlón-úr. s.
 An enquirer.
- QUESTIONLESS**, kwést'íthlón-lés. ad.
 Certainly, without doubt.
- QUESTMAN**, kwést'mán. }
 Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions.
- QUESTMONGER**, kwést'máng-gúr. }
 Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions.
- QUESTRIST**, kwést'trít. s.
 Seeker, purfuer.
- QUESTUARY**, kwést'íthlún-á-re. a.
 Studios of profit.
- TO QUIBBLE**, kwíb'bl. v. n. (405).
 To pun, to play on the sound of words.
- QUIBBLE**, kwíb'bl. s.
 A low conceit depending on the sound of words, a pun.
- QUIBBLER**, kwíb'bl-úr. s.
 A punster.
- QUICK**, kwík. a.
 Living, not dead; swift, nimble, done with celerity; speedy, free from delay; active, sprightly, ready.
- QUICK**, kwík. ad.
 Nimblly, speedily, readily.
- QUICK**, kwík. s.
 The living flesh, sensible parts; plants of hawthorn.
- QUICKBEAM**, kwík'bémé. s.
 A species of wild ash.
- TO QUICKEN**, kwík'k'n. v. a.
 To make alive; to hasten; to excite.
- TO QUICKEN**, kwík'k'n. v. n.
 To become alive; as a woman quickens with child; to move with activity.
- QUICKENER**, kwík'k'n-úr. s.
 One who makes alive; that which accelerates, that which actuates.
- QUICKLIME**, kwík'límé. s.
 Lime unquenched.
- QUICKLY**, kwík'lé. ad.
 Nimblly, speedily, actively.
- QUICKNESS**, kwík'néš. s.
 Speed; activity; keen sensibility; sharpness.
- QUICKSAND**, kwík'sánd. s.
 Moving sand, unsolid ground.
- TO QUICKSET**, kwík'sét. v. a.
 To plant with living plants.
- QUICKSET**, kwík'sét. s.
- QUI**
 Living plant set to grow.
- QUICKSIGHTED**, kwík-sí'tód. a.
 Having a sharp sight.
- QUICKSIGHTEDNESS**, kwík-sí'tód-néš. s.
 Sharpness of sight.
- QUICKSILVER**, kwík'síl-vír. s.
 A mineral substance, mercury.
- QUICKSILVERED**, kwík'síl-vír'd. a.
 Overlaid with quicksilver.
- QUIDDIT**, kwíd'dít. s.
 A subtlety, an equivocation.
- QUIDDITY**, kwíd'é-té. s.
 Essence, that which is a proper answer to the question Quid est? a scholastick term; a trifling nicely, a cavil.
- This is derived from the barbarous Latin word *Quidditas*, and can be literally explained by nothing but a word as barbarous in English, *Whatity*.
- QUIESCENCE**, kwíl-éš'sénsé. s.
 Rest, repose.
- QUIESCENT**, kwíl-éš'sént. a.
 Resting, not being in motion.
- QUIET**, kwíl'é-t. a.
 Still, peaceable; not in motion; not ruffled.
- QUIET**, kwíl'é-t. s.
 Rest, repose, tranquillity.
- TO QUIET**, kwíl'é-t. v. a.
 To calm, to lull, to pacify; to still.
- QUIETER**, kwíl'é-t-úr. s.
 The person or thing that quiets.
- QUIETISM**, kwíl'é-tízm. s.
 Tranquillity of mind.
- QUIETLY**, kwíl'é-t-lé. ad.
 Calmly; peaceably at rest.
- QUIETNESS**, kwíl'é-t-néš. s.
 Coolness of temper; peace, tranquillity; stillness, calmness.
- QUIETSOME**, kwíl'é-t-súm. a.
 Calm, still, undisturbed.
- QUIETUDE**, kwíl'é-túdë. s.
 Rest, repose.
- QUILL**, kwíl. s.
 The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made; priok or doot of a porcupine; reed on which weavers wind their threads.
- QUILLET**, kwíl'lít. s.
 Subtilty, nicely.
- QUILT**, kwílt. s.
 A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.
- TO QUILT**, kwílt. v. a.
 To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.
- QUINARY**, kwíl'ná-re. a.
 Consisting of five.
- QUINCE**, kwínse. s.
 The tree; the fruit.
- QUINCUNCIAL**, kwín-kúnshál. a.
 Having the form of a quincunx.
- QUINCUNX**, kwíng'kúnks. s.
 Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness.
- As the accent is on the first syllable of this word, it is under the same predicament as the first syllable of *Congregate*.—See Principles, No. 408.
- QUINQUANGULAR**, kwín-kwáng'gú-lár. a.
- QUI**
 Having five corners.
- QUINQUENNIAL**, kwín-kwén'nl. a.
 Lasting five years, happening once in five years.
- QUINSÍ**, kwín'zé. s.
 A tumid inflammation in the throat.
- QUINT**, kínt. s.
 A set of five; sequence of five.
- QUINTAIN**, kwín'tín. s. (208).
 A post with a turning top.
- QUINTESSENCE**, kwín'tés-sénsé. s.
 A fifth being; an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.
- QUINTIN**, kwín'tín. s.
 An upright post for the exercise of tilting.
- QUINTUPLE**, kwín'tú-pl. s.
 Fivefold.
- QUIP**, kwíp. s.
 A sharp jest, a taunt, a sarcasm.
- QUIRE**, kwíre. s.
 A body of singers; a chorus; the part of the church where the service is sung; a bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.
- TO QUIRE**, kwíre. v. n.
 To sing in concert.
- QUIRISTER**, kwír'is-tér. s.
 Chorister, one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.
- There is a vulgar pronunciation of the first i in this word which gives it the sound of short e; this sound is proper in *quir* where the r is succeeded by a consonant, but not in the word in question where these letters are succeeded by a vowel.—See Principles, No. 108.
- QUIRK**, kwérk. s.
 Quick stroke, sharp fit; smart taunt; subtily, nicely, artful distinction; loose light tune.
- TO QUIT**, kwít. v. a.
 To discharge an obligation, to make over; to set free; to carry through, to discharge, to perform; to clear himself of an affair; to repay, to requite; to vacate obligations; to pay an obligation, to clear a debt, to be tantamount; to abandon, to forsake; to resign, to give up.
- QUITCHGRASS**, kwíts'hgrás. s.
 Dog grass.
- QUITE**, kwíte. ad.
 Completely, perfectly.
- QUITRENT**, kwít'rént. a.
 Small rent reserved.
- QUITS**, kwíts. interj.
 An exclamation used when any thing is repaid and the parties become even.
- QUITTANCE**, kwít'tánse. s.
 Discharge from a debt or obligation, an account; recompence.
- TO QUITTANCE**, kwít'tánse. v. a.
 To repay, to recompence.
- QUITTERBONE**, kwít'tür-bóné. s.
 A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter of a horse.
- QUIVER**, kwív'vúr. s.
 A case for arrows.
- TO QUIVER**, kwív'vúr. v. n.
 To quake, to play with a tremulous motion; to shiver, to shudder.
- QUIVERED**, kwív'vúr'd. a. (395).
 Furnished with a quiver; theathed as in a quiver.
- QUODLIBET**, kwód'jé-bét. s.
 A nice point, a subtlety.
- QUOIF**, kwóif. s. Properly *Coff*, (415). Any cap with which the head is covered;

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōll; —pōund; —tōin, this.

vered; the cap of a serjeant at law. See *Coit.*

To QUOIF, kwōif. v. 2. (415).
To cap, to dress with a head-dress.

QUOIFFURE, kwōif'üre. f. Properly *Coufure*. Head-dress.

QUIT, kwōit. f. Properly *Coit*. (415).
Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point; the discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *Quoit*, but improperly.

To QUIT, kwōit. v. n.
To throw quoits, to play at quoits.

To QUIT, kwōit. v. n.
To throw.

QUONDAM, kwōn'dām. a.
Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

QUORUM, kwō'rōm. f.

A bench of justices, such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.

QUOTA, kwō'tā. f.

A share, a proportion as assigned to each.

QUOTATION, kwō-tä'üän. f. (415).

The act of quoting, citation; passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.

In this and similar words Mr. Sheridan, and several respectable Orthoepists, pronounce the *qu* like *b*; but as Mr. Narce justly observes, it is not easy to say why. If it be answered that the Latins so pronounced these letters, it may be replied, that when we alter our Latin pronunciation, it will be time enough to alter those English words which are derived from that language.

To QUOTE, kwōte. v. a.

To cite an author, to adduce the words of another.

QUOTER, kwō'tär. f.

Citer, he that quotes.

QUOTH, kwōth. verb imperfect.

Quoth I, say I, or said I; Quoth he, says he, or said he.

QUOTIDIAN, kwō-tid'jē-äñ. a.

Daily, happening every day.

QUOTIDIAN, kwō-tid'jē-äñ. f. (293)
(224). A quotidian fever, a fever which returns every day.

QUOTIENT, kwō'shēnt. f.

In arithmetic, Quotient is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other.

R.

TO RABATE, rā-bāt'. v. n.

In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again.

To RABBET, rāb'bít. v. a.

To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

RABBET, rāb'bít. f.

A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.

RABBI, rāb'bé, or rāb'bí. f.

RABBIN, rāb'bín. f.

A doctor among the Jews.

The first of these words, when pronounced in Scripture, ought to have the last syllable like the verb *to buy*.

RABBIT, rāb'bít. f.

A fury animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

RABBLE, rāb'bl. f.

A tumultuous crowd, an assembly of low people.

RABBLEMENT, rāb'bl-mēnt. f.

Croud, tumultuous assembly of mean people.

RABID, rāb'bíd. a.

Fierce, furious, mad.

RACE, rās'. f.

A family ascending; family descending; a generation, a collective family; a particular breed; race of ginger, a root or sprig of ginger; a particular strength or virtue of wine; contest in running; course, on the fleet; progress, course.

RACEHORSES, rās'hōrs. f. (210) (211)
Horse bred to run for prizes.

RACEMATION, rās-sé-mä-täshün. f.
(330). Cluster like that of grapes.

RACEMEROUS, rās-sé-mä-rōos. a.
Bearing clusters.

RACER, rās'er. f. (210) (211)
Runner, one that contends in speed.

RACINESS, rās-sé-nës. f.
The quality of being racy.

RACK, rāk. f.

An engine to torture; tortture, extreme pain; a distaff, commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball; the clouds as they are driven by the wind; instruments to lay a spit on in roasting; a wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle; arrack, a spirituous liquor.

To RACK, rāk. v. n.

To stream as clouds before the wind.

To RACK, rāk. v. a.

To torment by the rack; to torment, to harass; to screw, to force to performance; to stretch, to extend; to defecate, to draw off from the lees.

RACK-RENT, rāk'rent. f.

Rent raised to the uttermost.

RACK-ENTER, rāk'rent-äñ. f.

One who pays the uttermost rent.

RACKET, rāk'kit. f.

An irregular clattering noise; a confused talk, in burlesque language; the instrument with which players strike the ball.

RACKOON, rāk-kōön'. f.

A New-England animal, like a badger.

RACY, rā'sé. a.

Strong, flavorful, tasting of the soil.

RADDICK, rād'dök. f.

A bird.

RADIANCE, rā'dé-äñfe, or rā'jé-äñfe. (293) (294).

RADIANCY, rā'dé-äñ-sé, or rā'jé-äñ-sé. (376).

Sparkling lustre, glitter.

RADIANT, rā'dé-äñ, or rā'jé-äñ. a.
Shining, brightly sparkling, emitting rays.

To RADIATE, rā'dé-äte, or rā'jé-äte. (293) (294)

To radiate, to give rays, to shine.

RADIATION, rād'é-äñ-shün, or rā'jé-äñ-shün. f. (534).

Bearing lustres; emission of rays; emission from a centre every way.

RADICAL, rād'dé-käl. a.

Primitive original.

RADICALITY, rād-dé-käl'ë-té. f.

Origination.

RADICALLY, rād'dé-käl'ë. ad.

Originally, primitively.

RADICALNESS, rād'dé-käl-nës. f.

The state of being radical.

To RADICATE, rād'dé-käté. v. a.

(291). To root, to plant deeply and firmly.

RADICATION, rād-ä-kä-thün. f.

The act of fixing deep.

RADICLE, rād'dé-kil. f. (405).

That part of the seed of a plant which becomes its root.

RADISH, rād'dish. f.

A root which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen gardens.

In this word is commonly, but corruptly, pronounced as if written *Reddish*. The deviation is but small; nor do I think it so incorrigible as that of its brother vegetables, *Asparagus*, *Cucumber*, and *Lettuce*; which see.

RADIUS, rād'dé-üs, or rā'jé-üs. f.

(293) (294). The semi-diameter of a circle; a bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

To RAFFLE, rāf'l. v. n. (405).

To call dice for a prize.

RAFFLE, rāf'l. f.

A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.

RAFT, rāst. f.

A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber crois each other.

RAFTUR, rāf'lür. f.

The secondary timber of the house, the timbers which are set into the great beam.

RAFTED, rāf'tür'd. a. (359).

Built with rafters.

RAG, rāg. f.

A piece

PATE, RAY (546). — FARE, FAY, FAIR, FAIRY, FAIRY, FAIRY, FAIRY, FAIRY.

as Arrive, of cloth torn from the reef, a
or sheer by any means, and, scattered, worn
down clothe, or cover, broken, torn, etc.

RAGAMUFFIN, rāg'ā-mūf'īn. *n.*

ad Abusive name, follower of vice, vice,
RAOT, rād'ēt. *v. a.* Annoyance, vexation.

Violent anger; vehement fury; vehemence;
exacerbation of anything painful.

To RAGE, rād'ēt. *v. t.* To excite; to irritate;

blow off; to stir up; to be heated with excessive
rage; to become angry; to exasperate; fury; to act
out of rage; impetuosity; heat; fury.

RAGE HILL, rājē hīl'. *n.* A hill.

Furious, violent; rage; fury; anger.

RAGGED, rāg'ād. *a. (381).*

Worn into tatters; uneven, consisting of parts;
shorn, dishevelled; dressed in tatters; rugged,
not smooth.

RAGGEDNESS, rāg'ād-nēs. *s.*

State of being dressed in tatters.

RAGINGLY, rā-jing-lē-ad. *v. a.*

With vehement fury.

RAGMAN, rāg'mān. *soldier*.

One who deals in rags.

RAGOUP, rā-gōō'. *s.*

Meat stewed and highly-seasoned.

RAGSTONE, rāg'stōn. *s.*

A stone so named from its breaking in a
ragged manner; the tool with which they
smooth the edge of a tool, new ground and
left ragged.

RAGWORT, rāg'wōrt. *s.*

A plant.

RAIL, rāl. *s. (202).*

A cross beam fixed in the ends of two oppo-
site pillars, a series of posts connected with
beams by which any thing is inclosed; a
kind of bield; a woman's upper garment.

To RAIL, rāl. *v. a.*

To inclose with rails; to range in a line.

To RAIL, rāl. *v. n.*

To use insolent and reproachful language.

RAILER, rāl'ēr. *s.*

One who insults or defames by opprobrious
language.

RAILLERY, rāl'lēr-ē. *t.*

Slight satire, satirical merriment.

We must not suppose this word to be the
offspring of the English word to rail, however
nearly they may be sometimes allied in prac-

tice. *Kaillerie* comes directly from the French
word *raillerie*; and, in compliment to that

language for the assistance it so often affords

us, we pronounce the first syllable nearly as

in the original. This, however, is not a
mere compliment like the generality of those
we pay the French; for were we to pro-

ounce the first syllable like *rail*, it might
obscure and pervert the meaning.

RAIMENT, rā'mēnt. *s. (202).*

Vesture, vestment, clothes, dress, garment.

To RAIN, rān. *v. n. (202).*

To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as
rain; it Rains, the water falls from the
clouds.

To RAIN, rān. *v. a.*

To pour down as rain.

RAIN, rān. *s.*

The moisture that falls from the clouds.

RAINBOW, rān'bō. *s.*

The iris, the semicircle of various colours
which appears in showery weather.

RAINDEER, rān'dēr. *s.*

A deer with large horns, which, in the north-
ern regions, draws sledges through the
snows.

RAININESS, rān'ē-nēs. *s.*

The state of being showery.

RAINY, rān'ē. *adj.* (202) RAINY.

Showery, wet, rainy, etc.; as, a rainy day.

To RAISE, rāz. *v. a. (202).*

To lift; to hoist; to bring up; to exalt; to
build up; to exalt to a state more great or
illustrious; to increase in current value and
elevate; to advance; to prefer; to exalt; to
put in action; to set into war or tumult;

to stir up; to rouse; to stir up; to give be-
ginnings to; to raise; to give birth to; to
bring into being; to call into view; from

the state of separate spirits; to bring from
death to life; to occasion; to begin; to set

up; to utter; loudly; to collect; to obtain

a certain sum; to collect; to assemble; to
lively; to give rise to; to raise; pale; to

form paste into pies without a dish.

RAISER, rāz'ēr. *s.*

He that raises.

RAISIN, rāz'ēn. *s.*

A dried grape.

If antiquity can give a sanction to the

pronunciation of a word, this may be traced

as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Falstaff, in the first part of Henry the Fourth,

being urged by the Prince to give *raisins* for his conduct, tells him, that if *raisins* were

as plenty as *blackberries*, he would not give

him one upon compulsion. This pun evi-

ently shews these words were pronounced

exactly alike in Shakespear's time, that Mr.

Sheridan's pronunciation of this word, as if

written *ray-sn*, is not only contrary to the

most settled usage, but destructive of the wit

of Shakespeare.

RAKE, rāk. *s. f.*

An instrument with teeth, by which the
ground is divided; a loose, disorderly, vici-

ous, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow.

To RAKE, rāk. *v. a.*

To gather with a rake; to draw together by
violence; to scour, to search with eager
and vehement diligence; to heap together
and cover; to fire on a ship in the direc-

tion of head and stern.

To RAKE, rāk. *v. n.*

To search, to grope; to pass with violence;
to lead an irregular life.

RAKER, rāk'ēr. *s.*

One that rakes.

RAKEHELL, rāk'hēl. *s.*

A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched fel-
low.

RAKEHELLY, rāk'hēl-lē. *a.*

Wild, dissolute.

RAKISH, rāk'ish. *a.*

Loose, lewd, dissolute.

To RALLY, rāl'lé. *v. a.*

To put disordered or dispersed forces into
order; to treat with satirical merriment.

To RALLY, rāl'lé. *v. n.*

To come again into order; to exercise sati-
rical merriment.

RAM, rām. *s.*

A male sheep; an instrument with an iron

head to batter walls.

To RAM, rām. *v. a.*

To drive with violence, as with a battering
ram; to fill with any thing driven hard to-
gether.

To RAMBLE, rām'bl. *v. n. (405).*

To rove loosely and irregularly, to wander.

RAMBLE, rām'bl. *s.*

Wandering; irregular excursion; ramble.

RAMBLER, rām'bl-ēr. *s.*

Rover, wanderer.

RAMBOOZE, rām'bōōz'. *s.*

A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar.

RAMIFICATION, rām'fā-kā-shān. *n.*

Division or separation into branches,

the act of branching out.

To RAMIFY, rām'fā-kā. *v. t. (183).*

To separate into branches.

To RAMIFY, rām'fā-kā-fī. *v. t.*

To be passed into branches.

RAMMER, rām'mār. *s.*

An instrument with which any thing is

driven hard;

the stick with which the charge

is forced into the gun.

RAMMING, rām'mīng. *s.*

Strong scented.

RAMOUS, rām'mūs. *a.*

Branchy, consisting of branches.

To RAMP, rām'p. *v. t.*

To leap with violence; to climb at a jump.

RAMP, rām'p. *s.*

Leap, spring.

RAMPART, rām-pār't. *n.*

A rampart, a wall.

An embankment.

RAMPART, rām-pār't. *n.*

Rampant is when the lion turned

up in the escutcheon, as it was in

combat with his enemy.

RAMPART, rām-pār't. *n.*

The playground of the wall behind the par-

pet; the wall round a fortified place.

RAN, rān. *s.* Pretense of Run.

To RANGE, rān'b. *v. a.* (corrupted

from *wrench*.) To spread, to range; vul-

gar; contortion.

RANCID, rān'sid. *a.*

Strong scented.

RANCIDNESS, rān'sid-nēs. *s.*

Strong scent, as of old oil.

RANCIDITY, rān'sid-ētē. *s.*

Strong scent, as of old oil.

RANCOROUS, rān'kōrōs. *a.*

Malignant, spiteful in the utmost degree.

RANCOUR, rān'kūr. *s.*

Inevitable malignity, fixed implacability.

RANDOM, rān'dom. *s.*

Want of direction; want of rule or method;

chance, hazard; roving motion.

RANDOM, rān'dom. *a.*

Done by chance, roving without direction.

RANG, rāng. *s.* Pretense of Ring.

To RANGE, rānje. *v. a.*

To rove at large; to be placed in order.

RANGE, rānje. *s.*

A rank, any thing placed in a line; a class,

an order; excursion; wandering; room for

excursion; compass taken in by any thing

extensive.

RANGER, rān'jēr. *s.*

One that ranges, a rover; a dog that beats

the grounds; an officer who leads the game

of a forest.

RANK, rānk. *a.*

High growing; strong; powerful; fruitful;

bearing strong plants; strong; robust;

acid; high tasting, strong in quality; am-

pant, high growing; gross; fat.

RANK, rānk. *s.*

Line of men placed abreast; a row;

range of subordination; class, order; degree

of dignity; dignity, high place, as he is a man

of rank.

To

— nō, mōvē, nōvē, nōt; lātōbē; rōb, bōll; — əl, — pōund; — əd, THIS.

To RANK, rank, rānk. v. t. *THIMBLED*.
To place a-bcast; to range in any particular class; to arrange methodically.

To RANKLY, rank'lē. v. a. *THIMBLED*.
To be ranged, to be placed.

To RANKLE, rank'lē. v. t. *THIMBLED*.
To fester, to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANKLY, rank'lē. ad. *THIMBLED*.
Coarsely, grossly.

RANKNESS, rank'nes. f.
Exuberance; superfluity of growth.

RANNY, rān'nē. f.
The shrewmouse.

To RANSACK, rān'sāk. v. a.
To plunder, to pillage; to search narrowly.

RANSOME, rān'sōm. f.
Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

To RANSOME, rān'sōm. v. t. *THIMBLED*.
To redeem from captivity or punishment.

RANSOMER, rān'sōm-ēr. n. *THIMBLED*.
Free from ransom; released.

To RANT, rānt. v. a. *THIMBLED*.
To rave in violent or high sounding language.

RANT, rānt. f. *THIMBLED*.
High sounding language.

RANTER, rānt'ēr. f.
A ranting fellow.

RANTIFOLE, rānt'ē-pōlē. a.
Wild, roving, rakish.

RANULA, rān'ū-lā. f.
A soft swelling, possessing those salivæ which are under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS, rā-nūn'kū-lūs. f.
Crowfoot.

To RAP, rāp. v. n.
To strike with a quicksmart blow.

To RAP, rāp. v. a. *THIMBLED*.
To afflict with rapine; to strike with celerity; to hurryous chuncill; to snatch away.

RAP, rāp. f.
A quick smart blow; counterfeit halfpenny.

RAPACIOUS, rā-pā'θūs. a.
Given to plunder, seizing by violence.

RAPACIOUSLY, rā-pā'θūs-lē. ad.
By rapine, by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS, rā-pā'θūs-nēs. f.
The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY, rā-pā'sé-tē. f.
Addictedness to plunder, exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

RAPE, rāpē. f.
Violent defloweration of chastity; something snatched away; a plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.

RAPID, rāpid'. a.
Quick; swift.

RAPIDITY, rā-pid'ē-tē. f.
Velocity, swiftness.

RAPIDLY, rāpid'lē. ad.
Swiftly, with quick motion.

RAPIDNESS, rāpid'nēs. f.
Celerity, swiftness.

RAPIER, rā-pē-ēr. f.
A small sword, used only in thrusting.

RAPIER-FISH, rā-pē-ēs-fish. f.
The sword-fish.

RAPINE, rāp'in. f. (140).
The act of plundering; violence, force.

RAPPER, rāp'pōr. f.
One who strikes.

RAPPOR, rāp'pōr. f.
Relation, reference.

RAPTURE, rāp'thūr. *THIMBLED*.
Ecstasy, transport, violence of any pleasing passion.

RAPPURRED, rāp'thūrd'ēd. a. (359).
Raptured; transported.

RAPTUREOUS, rāp'thūrōos. a.
Ecclatique, transports.

RARE, rārē. a. *THIMBLED*.
Scarce, uncommon; excellent, valuable to a degree seldom found; thinly scattered; thin, supple; not densely raw; not fully subdued by the fire.—See *Rare*.

RARESHOW, rārē-shō. f.
A show carried in a box.

RAREFACTION, rāt-rē-fā'shōn. f.
Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before.

RAREFIALE, rārē-fī'ē-bl. a.
Admitting rarefaction.

To RAREFY, rārē-fī. v. a. (182).
To make thin, contrary to condense.

To RAREFY, rārē-fī. v. p.
To become thin.

RARELY, rārē-lē. ad.
Seldom, not often; finely, nicely, accurately.

RARENES, rārē-nēs. f.
Uncommonness, value arising from scarcity.

RARITY, rārē-tē. f.
Uncommonness, infrequency, a thing valued for its scarcity.

RARITY, rārē-tē.
Thinness, subtlety, the contrary to density.

To RAP, rāp. v. n.
The difference in the pronunciation of these words is not only necessary to convey their different signification, but to shew their different etymology. The first comes to us from the French *rareté*, and the last from the Latin *raritas*; which therefore, according to the most settled analogy of our language, ought to have the antepenultimate syllable short. — See *Principles*, No. 511; also the word *Cheftry*.

RASCAL, rāskāl. f.
A mean fellow, a scoundrel.

RASCALLION, rāskāl'yūn. f.
One of the lowest people.

RASCALITY, rāskāl'ē-tē. f.
The low mean people.

RASCALLY, rāskāl-ē. a.
Mean, worthless.

To RASE, rāsē. v. a.—See *Raze*.

To skin, to strike on the surface; to overthrow, to destroy, to root up; to blot out by rasure, to erase.

To RASE, rāsē. v. a.—See *Raze*.
There seems to be no small difficulty in settling the orthography and pronunciation of this word. Dr. Johnson advises, when it signifies to strike slightly, to write it *rase*; and when it signifies to ruin, *rāze*. Whatever may be the utility of this distinction to the eye, the ear seems to have made no such distinction in the sound of the *s*; as *graze*, which is evidently formed from this word, and seems to have been adopted for the purpose of signifying to strike slightly, has preserved the *s*; while *rase*, which means to destroy, to expunge, to take away entirely, is always pronounced with the *s* pure. But *rase*, whether signifying to strike slightly, or to overthrow, has been so generally pronounced with the *s* like *z*, that most of our writers have adopted the latter character; and this sound, it may be observed, seems more agreeable to the analogy of verbs in this termination than that in *eraze*, (437) (467).

But as nothing can be more fixed in the language than the sharp hissing sound of *s* in *eraze*, and the flat buzzing sound of that let-

ter in *rase*, it would be in vain to attempt an alteration. If analogy and usage were to compound the difference, perhaps it would be better to write *rasē*, as the French do, than *rāze* to receive it most, indeed, be owned, that pronouncing *rase* with the sound of *z*, is apt to confound it with *raze*, a word a very opposite meaning; but these homonymous words are in all languages, and, by their continuance after criticism, seem to be a lesser evil than any violent alteration would be. In my opinion, therefore, however we may spell this word, we might always pronounce it with the sound of *z*, but to sound it with the hissing *s* when it is written *rase*, as Mr. Sheridan has done, is a foolish error in pronunciation: for though *s* gives consonance to the sound of *z*, *z* never goes into *rasē*.

RASH, rāsh. a.
Hasty, violent, precipitate.

RASH, rāsh. f.
An efflorescence on the body, breaking out.

RASHER, rāsh/rāsh. f.
A thin slice of bacon.

RASHLY, rāsh'lē. ad.
Hastily, violently, without due consideration.

RASHNESS, rāsh'nēs. f.
Food, or a want of judgment before eating.

RASP, rāsp. f.
A delicious berry that grows on species of the bramble, a raspberry.

To RASP, rāsp. v. a.
To rub to powder with a very rough file.

RASP, rāsp. f.
A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood.

RASPATORY, rāp'ā-tōrē. f.
A chirurgeon's rasp.

RASPBERRY, or *Rasberry*, rās'bērē. f.
A kind of berry.

RASPBERRY-BUSH, rās'bēr-re-būsh. f.
A species of bramble.

RASURE, rāz'zhūr. f.
The act of scraping or shaving; a mark so writing where something has been rubbed out.—See *Rase*.

RAT, rāt. f.
An animal of the mouse kind, that infests houses and ships; to smell a Rat, to be put on the watch by suspicion.

RATABLE, rātā-blē. a.
Set at a certain value.

RATABLY, rātā-blē. ad.
Proportionately.

RATAFIA, rātā-fā'ē. f.
A fine liquor, prepared from the *berries* of apricots and spirits.

RATAN, rātān. f.
An Indian cape.

RATE, rātē. f.
Price fixed on any thing; allowance settled; degree, comparative height or value; quantity assignable; that which sets value; manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done; tax imposed by the parish.

To RATE, rātē. v. a.
To value at a certain price; to charge.

RATH, rāth. a.
Early, coming before the time.

RATHER, rāth'ēr. ad.
More willingly, with better liking; preferably to the other, with better reason, in a greater degree than otherwise; more properly; especially; to have rather; to desire

RAT

RĀZ

REA

(546). — Fāt, fār, fall, fāt; —mē, mēt; —plē, plē; —

In preference, a bad expression; it should be, With Rather.

Dr. Johnson tells us that this word is the comparative of *rath*, a Saxon word, signifying *few*, and that it still retains its original signification; as we may say, "I would sooner do a thing," with as much propriety as "I would rather do it." Some very respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first syllable like that in *Ad-ven*; and Mr. Nares has adopted this pronunciation. Dr. Ash and Bayley seem to be of the same opinion; but all the other Orthoepists, from whom we can certainly know the quantity of the vowel, make it short. There is a pronunciation of this, and some few other words, which may not improperly be called diminutive. Thus in familiar conversation, when we wish to express very little, we sometimes lengthen the vowel, and pronounce the word as if written *leatle*. In the same manner, when *rather* signifies just preferably, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written *ray-thər*; and this, perhaps, may be the reason why the long slender sound of the vowel has so much obtained, for both analogy and usage seem to be clearly on the side of the other pronunciation.

RATIFICATION, rāt-fē-fē-kā'fān. f.
The act of ratifying, confirmation.

RATIFIER, rāt-fē-fl-ār. f.
The person or thing that ratifies.

TO RATIFY, rāt-fē-fl. v. a.
To confirm, to settle.

RATIO, rā'shō-o. f.
Proportion.

TO RATIOCINATE, rāh-ē-ō-s'ē-nāt. v. a. To reason, to argue.

RATIOCINATION, rāh-ē-ō-s'ē-nā' shūn. f. (536).
The act of reasoning, the art of deducing consequences from premises.

RATIONAL, rāsh'ūn-āl. a.
Having the power of reasoning; agreeable to reason; wise, judicious, as a Rational man.

RATIONALIST, rāsh'ūn-āl-ist. f.
One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

RATIONALITY, rāsh'ē-ō-nāl'ē-tē. f.
The power of reasoning; reasonableness.

RATIONALLY, rāsh'ūn-āl-ē. ad.
Reasonably, with reason.

RATIONALNESS, rāsh'ūn-āl-nēs. f.
The state of being rational.

RATSBAKE, rāts'bāk. f.
Poison for rats; arsenick.

RATTEEN, rāt'-tēn'. f.
A kind of fluff.

TO RATTLE, rāt'l. v. n.

To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions; to speak eagerly and noisily.

TO RATTLE, rāt'l. v. a.

To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise; to stun with a noise, to drive with a noise; to scold, to rail at with clamour.

RATTLE, rāt'l. f.

A quick noise nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk; an instrument which agitated makes a clattering noise; a plant.

RATTLEHEADED, rāt'l-hēd-ēd. a.

Giddy, not steady.

RATTLESNAKE, rāt'l-snāk. f.

A kind of serpent.

RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, rāt'l-snāk-rōt. f.

A root of ginger.

¶ This word is generally pronounced like the noun *race*, but improperly. It is de-

ived from the Spanish *racyz*, a root, and should either be pronounced with the z, or written with the c.

RATTOON, rāt'-tōōn'. f.

A West-Indian fok.

TO RAVAGE, rāv'vidje. v. a. (90).

To lay waste, to sack, to pillage, to plunder.

RAVAGE, rāv'vidje. f.

Spoil, ruin, waste.

RAVAGER, rāv'vidje-ār. f.

Plunderer, spoiler.

RAVCITY, rāv'at-tē. f.

Hoarseness, loud rough noise.

TO RAVE, rāv-e. v. n.

To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burst out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unreasonably fond.

TO RAVEL, rāv'v'l. v. a. (102).

To entangle, to involve, to perplex; to unweave, to unknot, as to Ravel out a twist.

TO RAVEL, rāv'v'l. v. n.

To fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity, to busy himself with intricacies.

RAVELIN, rāv'līn. f.

In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.

RAVEN, rāv'n. f.

A large black fowl.

TO RAVEN, rāv'v'n. v. a.

To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

RAVENOUS, rāv'v'n-ōs. a.

Furioudly voracious, hungry to rage.

RAVENOUSLY, rāv'v'n-ōs-lē. ad.

With raging voracity.

RAVENOUSNESS, rāv'v'n-ōs-nēs. f.

Rage for prey, furious voracity.

RAVIN, rāv'in. f.

Prey, food gotten by violence; rapine, rapaciousness.

RAVINGLY, rāv'vng-lē. ad.

With frenzy, with distraction.

TO RAVISH, rāv'ish. v. a.

To confound by force; to take away by violence; to delight, to rapture, to transport.

RAVISHER, rāv'ish-ār. f.

He that embraces a woman by violence; one who takes any thing by violence.

RAVISHMENT, rāv'ish-mēnt. f.

Violation, forcible constupration; transport, rapture, pleasing violence on the mind.

RAW, rāw. a.

Not subdued by the fire; not covered with the skin; sore; immature, unripe; unseasoned, unripe in skill; bleak, chisl.

RAWBONED, rāw'bōn'd. a.

Having bones scarcely covered with flesh.

RAWHEAD, rāw'hēd. f.

The name of a species.

RAWLY, rāw'lē. ad.

In a raw manner; unskillfully, newly.

RAWNESS, rāw'nēs. f.

State of being raw; unskillfulness.

RAY, rā. f.

A beam of light; any lustre corporeal or intellectual; a fish; an herb.

TO RAY, rā. v. a.

To streak, to mark in long lines. Not used.

RAZE, rāz. f.

A root of ginger.

¶ This word is generally pronounced like the noun *race*, but improperly. It is de-

rived from the Spanish *racyz*, a root, and should either be pronounced with the z, or written with the c.

TO RAZE, rāz. v. a.—See *Rase*.

To overthrow, to ruin, to subvert; to efface; to extirpate.

RAZOR, rā'zōr. f.

A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving.

RAZORABLE, rā'zōr-ā-bl. a.

Fit to be shaved.

RAZORFISH, rā'zōr-fish. f.

A fish.

RAZURE, rā'zhūr. f.

Act of rasping.

REACCESS, rē-āk-sēs'. f.

Vist renewed.

TO REACH, rētsh. v. a.

To touch with the hand extended; to attain at, to attain any thing distant; to fetch from some place distant and give; to bring forward from a distant place; to hold out, to stretch forth; to attain; to penetrate to; to extend to; to extend to spread abroad.

TO REACH, rētsh. v. n.

To be extended; to be extended far; to penetrate; to make efforts to attain; to take in the hand.

REACH, rētsh. f.

Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand; power of reaching or taking in the hand; power of attainment or management; power, limit of faculties; contrivance, artful scheme, deep thought; a feitch, an artifice to attain some distant advantage extent.

TO REACT, rē-ākt'. v. a.

To return the impulse or impression.

REACTION, rē-āk'shōn. f.

The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made; Action and Reaction are equal.

TO READ, rēd. v. a. pret. Read, part. pass. Read. To perceive any thing written; to discover by characters or marks; to learn by observation; to know fully.

TO READ, rēd. v. n.

To perform the act of perusing writing; to be studious in books; to know by reading.

READ, rēd. particip. a.

Skilful by reading

READING, rēd'ing. f.

Study in books; perusal of books; a lecture, a prelection; publick recital; variation of topics.

READPTION, rē-ād-ēp'shōn. f.

Recovery, act of regaining.

READER, rēd'ār. f.

One that peruses any thing written; one studious in books; one whose office is to read prayers in churches.

READERSHIP, rēd'ār-ship. f.

The office of reading prayers.

READILY, rēd'dē-lē. ad.

Expediently, with little hindrance or delay.

READINESS, rēd'dē-nēs. f.

Expediteness, promptitude; the state of being ready or fit for any thing; facility, freedom from hindrance or obstruction; state of being willing or prepared.

READMISSION, rē-ād-mish'ōn. f.

The act of admitting again.

TO READMIT, rē-ād-mit'. v. a.

To let in again.

TO READORN, rē-ā-dörn'. v. a.

To decorate again; to deck a-new.

READY.

REA

REB

REC

—nd, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dil; —pōund; —shis, THIS.

READY, rē'dē. a. (234).

Prompt, not delaying; fit for a purpose, not to seek; prepared, accommodated to any design; willing, eager; being at the point; not distant, near; being at hand; next to hand; facil, easy, opportune, near; quick, not done with hesitation; expedite, not embarrassed; to make Ready, to make preparations.

READY, rē'dē. ad.

Readily, so as not to need delay.

READY, rē'dē. s.

Ready money. A low word.

REAFFIRMANCE, rē-āf-fir'māns. s.

Second confirmation.

REAL, rē'äl. a.

Not fictitious, not imaginary, true, genuine; in law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.

REALITY, rē'äl'ē-tē. s.

Truth, what is, not what merely seems; something intrinsically important.

TO REALIZE, rē'äl-īz. v. a.

To bring into being or act; to convert money into land.

REALLY, rē'äl-ē. ad.

With actual existence; truly, not seemingly; it is a slight corroboration of an opinion.

REALM, rēlm. s. (234).

A kingdom, a king's dominion; kingly government.

REALTY, rē'äl-tē. s.

Loyalty. Little used.

REAM, rēm. s. (227).

A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

TO REANIMATE, rē-ān'nē-mātē. v. a.

To revive, to restore to life.

TO REANNEX, rē-ān-nēks'. v. a.

To annex again.

TO REAP, rēpc. v. a. (227).

To cut corn at harvest; to gather, to obtain.

TO REAP, rēpe. v. a.

To harvest.

REAPER, rē'pōr. s.

One that cuts corn at harvest.

REAPINGHOOK, rē'ping-hōōk. s.

A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

REAR, rēre. s. (227).

The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the last class.

REAR, rēre. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

This word is frequently, but corruptly, pronounced as if written *rare*. But though *rear*, rhyming with *fear*, is the true pronunciation, we must not suppose it to have the

least affinity in signification with *rear* (behind). Junius and Skinner derive this word from the Saxon word *brere*, signifying *pliant*, or *trembling* like the white or yolk of an egg when unconcocted: hence Junius explains the phrase a *Rear-egg*, a trembling egg; and Skinner imagines that this word

may come from the Greek word *Psw*, to flow, because unconcocted eggs easily flow or move about: or he supposes that our word *rear*, and the Saxon *brere*, may possibly come from the Latin *rarus*, as opposed to *dense*, because eggs, when boiled, lose their fluidity, and grow thick. This derivation of Skinner seems a little too far fetched.

Whatever may be its origin in the Saxon, it seems to have been used in that language for *crude* and *unconcocted*: from the Saxon it comes to us in that sense, and, in my opinion, ought to be written as well as pronounced *Rear*.

REAR, rērē. s. (227).

The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the last class.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

REAR, rērē. a. (227).

RECEIVABLE, ré-sé-vá-bl. a.
Capable of being received.

TO RECEIVE, ré-sé-vé'. v. a.
To take or obtain any thing as due; to take or obtain from another; to take any thing communicated; to embrace intellectually; to allow; to admit; to take as into a vessel; to take into a place or state; to entertain as a guest.

RECEIVEDNESS, ré-sé-véd-nés. f.
(365). General allowance.

RECEIVER, ré-sé-vér. f.

One to whom any thing is communicated by another; one to whom any thing is given or paid; one who partakes of the blessed sacrament; one who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals; the vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still; the vessel of the air pump; out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

TO RECELEBRATE, ré-sé-lé-brát. v. a. To celebrate anew.

RECENTY, ré-sén-sé. f.

Newness, new state.

RECENSION, ré-sén-shún. f.

Enumeration, review.

RECENT, ré-sént. a.
New, not of long existence; late, not antique; fresh, not long dismissed from.

RECENTLY, ré-sént-lé. ad.
Newly, freshly.

RECENTNESS, ré-sént-nés. f.
Newness, freshness.

RECEPTACLE, ré-sép-tá-kl, or ré-sép-tá-kl. f.
A vessel or place into which any thing is received.

RECEPTIBILITY, ré-sép-té-bil' é-té.
f. Possibility of receiving.

RECEPTORY, ré-sép-tá-ré. f.
Thing received.—See *Receptory*.

RECEPTION, ré-sép'fshún. f.
The act of receiving; the state of being received; admission of any thing communicated; re-admission; the act of containing; treatment at first coming, welcome entertainment; opinion generally admitted.

RECEPTIVE, ré-sép'tiv. a.
Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECEPTORY, ré-sép-túr-é. a.
Generally or popularly admitted.

RECKONING, rék'k'ning. f.
Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan place the accent on the first syllable of this word, and on the second of *Receptory*; but as these words are both of the same form, till some reason can be given for accenting them differently, I shall consider them as accented on the first syllable, as that accentuation appears to be not only most agreeable to polite usage, but to the general analogy of words of this termination.—See *Peregrinacy*.

RECESS, ré-séss'. f.

Retirement, retreat; departure; place of retirement, place of secrecy, private abode; remission or suspension of any procedure; removal to distance; secret part.

RECESSION, ré-sésh'ún. f.
The act of retreating.

TO RECHANGE, ré-tshánje'. v. a.
To change again.

TO RECHARGE, ré-tshárje'. v. a.
To accuse in return; to attack anew; among hunters, a lesson which the huntman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost their game.

RECIDIVATION, ré-sid-á-vá'shún. f.
Backsliding, falling again.

RECIPRE, ré-sé-pé. f.

A medical prescription.

RECIPIENT, ré-sép'pá-ént. f.

The receiver, that to which any thing is communicated; the vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

RECIPROCAL, ré-síp'pró-kál. a.

Acting in vicinage; alternate; mutual, done by each to each; mutually interchangeable.

RECIPROCALLY, ré-síp'pró-kál-é.
ad. Mutually interchangeably.

RECIPROCALNESS, ré-síp'pró-kál-nés. f.
Mutual return, alternateness.

TO RECIPROCA, ré-síp'pró-khét. v. n.
To act interchangeably, to alternate.

RECIPROCATION, ré-síp-pró-ká' shún. f.

Alternation, action interchanged.

RECIPROCITY, ré-sé-c-prés' d-té.
A mutual return.

RECISION, ré-sízh'ún. f.

The act of cutting off.

RECITAL, ré-sl'tál. f.

Repetition, rehearsal; enumeration.

RECITATION, ré-sé-tá'shún. f.

Repetition, rehearsal.

RECITATIVE, ré-sé-tá-téév'. f.

RECITATIVO, ré-sé-tá-téév'ó. f.

A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and like a song; chant.

TO RECITE, ré-site'. v. a.

To rehearse, to repeat, to enumerate, to tell over.

TO RECK, rék. v. n.

To care, to heed. Not in use.

TO RECK, rék. v. a.

To heed, to care for. Out of use.

RECKLESS, rék'léss. a.

Careless, heedless, mindless.

RECKLESSNESS, rék'léss-nés. f.

Carelessness, negligence.

TO RECKON, rék'k'n. v. n. (103).

To number, to count; to esteem, to account.

TO RECKON, rék'k'n. v. n.

To compute, to calculate; to state an account; to pay a penalty; to lay stiles or dependance upon.

RECKONER, rék'k'n-ér. f.

One who computes, one who calculates cost.

RECKONING, rék'k'ning. f.

Computation, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; money charged by a lawyer account taken; effects, account, estimation.

TO RECLAIM, ré-kláym'. v. a. (203)

To reform, to correct; to reduce to the state desired; to recall, to cry out against; to tame.

TO RECLINE, ré-klin'. v. a.

To lean back, to lean sideways.

TO RECLINE, ré-klin'. v. a.

To rest, to repose, to lean.

RECLINE, ré-klin'. a.

In a leaning posture.

TO RECLOSE, ré-klöze'. v. a.

To close again.

TO RECLIDE, ré-klüde'. v. a.

To open.

RECLUSE, ré-klüse'. f.

Shut up, retired.

RECLUSE, ré-klüse'. f.

A person shut up or retired.

RECOAGULATION, ré-kó-ág-gü-lá' shún. f.

Second coagulation.

RECOGNISANCE, ré-kög'né-zánce.

f. Acknowledgment of person or thing; badge; a bond of record testifying the cognizor to owe unto the recognizee a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record.

For the pronunciation of g in this and the following words, see Principles, No. 387, and the words *Cognizance* and *Cognacce*.

TO RECOGNISE, rék'kög-níz-e. v. a.

To acknowledge, to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing; to review, to re-examine.

RECOGNISEE, ré-kög-né-zéé'. f.

He in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECOGNISOR, ré-kög-né-zör'. f.

He who gives the recognizance.

RECOGNITION, rék-kög-nísh'ún. f.

Review, renovation of knowledge; knowledge confessed; acknowledgement.

TO RECOIL, ré-köil'. v. n. (200).

To rush back in consequence of resistance; to fall back; to fail, to shrink.

TO RECOIN, ré-köin'. v. a. (209) (300). To coin over again.

RECOINAGE, ré-köin'ídje. f.

The act of coining anew.

TO RECOLLECT, rék-köl-lék'. v. a.

To recover to memory; to recover reason or resolution; to gather what is scattered, to gather again.—See *Collect*.

RECOLLECTION, rék-köl-lék'shún. f.

Recovery of notion, revival in the memory.

TO RECOMFORT, ré-küm'fört. v. a.

To comfort or console again; to give new strength.

TO RECOMMENCE, ré-köm-ménn'. v. a. To begin anew.

TO RECOMMEND, rék-köm-ménd'. v. a.

To praise to another; to make acceptable; to use one's interest with another in favour of a third person; to commit with prayers.

RECOMMENDABLE, rék-köm-ménd'abl. a.

Worthy of recommendation or praise.

RECOMMENDATION, rék-köm-mén-dá'shún. f.

The act of recommending; that which secures to one a kind reception from another.

RECOMMENDATORY, rék-köm-mén-dá-tífr-t'. a.

That which recommends to another.—For the last o, see *Domesick*.

RECOMMENDER, rék-köm-ménd'r. One who recommends.

TO RECOMMIT, ré-köm-mít'. v. a.

To commit anew.

TO RECOMPACT, ré-köm-pák't. v. a.

To join anew.

TO RECOMPENSE, rék'küm-péns.

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— no, nothing to do with it, I tell you. I told him so.

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| RECONSECRATE , <i>rē-kōn-sē-kāt</i> . v. t. | To consecrate anew. |
| TO RECONVENE , <i>rē-kōn-vē-nē</i> . v. a. | To assemble anew. |
| TO RECONVEY , <i>rē-kōn-vā</i> . v. a. | To convey again. |
| TO RECORD , <i>rē-kōrd</i> . v. a. | To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost; to celebrate, to cause to be remembered solemnly. |
| RECORD , <i>rē-kōrd</i> , or <i>rē-kōrd</i> . f. | Register, authentick memorial. |
| RECORD | The noun <i>record</i> was anciently, as well as at present, pronounced with the accent either on the first or second syllable: till lately, however, it generally conformed to the analogy of other words of this kind; and we seldom heard the accent on the second syllable, till a great luminary of the law, as remarkable for the justness of his elocution as his legal abilities, revived the claim this word anciently had to the ultimate accent; and since his time this pronunciation, especially in our courts of justice, seems to have been the most general. We ought, however, to recollect, that this is overturning one of the most settled analogies of our language, and that it would be to the advantage of pronunciation to leave to the obvious analogy the disyllabic nouns and verbs of the same form.—See Principles, No. 49a. |
| | We ought, however, to recollect, that this is overturning one of the most settled analogies of our language, and that it would be to the advantage of pronunciation to leave to the obvious analogy the disyllabic nouns and verbs of the same form.—See Principles, No. 49a. |
| RECORDATION , <i>rē-kōr-dā-shūn</i> . f. | Remembrance. |
| RECORDER , <i>rē-kōrd'ūr</i> . f. | One whose business is to register any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute, a wind instrument. |
| TO RECOVER , <i>rē-kōv'ūr</i> . v. a. | To restore from sickness or disorder; to repair; to regain; to release; to attain, to reach, to come up to. |
| TO RECOVER , <i>rē-kōv'ūr</i> . v. n. | To grow well from a disease. |
| RECOVERABLE , <i>rē-kōv'ūr-ā-bl</i> a. | Possible to be restored from sickness; possible to be regained. |
| RECOVERY , <i>rē-kōv'ūr-ē</i> . f. | Restoration from sickness; power or act of regaining; the act of cutting off an entail. |
| TO RECOUNT , <i>rē-kōunt'</i> . v. a. | To relate in detail, to tell distinctly. |
| RECOUNTMENT , <i>rē-kōunt'mēnt</i> . f. | Relation, recital. |
| RE COURSE , <i>rē-kōrs'</i> . f. | Application as for help or protection; access. |
| RECREANT , <i>rē-kré-ānt</i> . a. | Cowardly, mean spirited; apostate, false. |
| TO RECREATE , <i>rē-kré-ātē</i> . v. a. | To refresh after toil, to amuse or divert in weariness; to delight, to gratify; to relieve, to revive. |
| RECREATION , <i>rē-kré-ā-shūn</i> . f. | Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress; refreshment, amusement, diversion. |
| RECREATIVE , <i>rē-kré-ā-tiv</i> . a. | Refreshing, giving relief after labour or pain, amusing, diverting. |
| RECREATIVENESS , <i>rē-kré-ā-tiv-nēs</i> . | The quality of being recreative. |
| RECREMENT , <i>rē-kré-mēnt</i> . f. | Dross, sputum, superfluous or useless parts. |
| RECREMENTAL , <i>rē-kré-mēnt'āl</i> . | |
| RECREMENTitious , <i>rē-kré-mēnt'ī-tihs</i> . | a. Drossy. |
| TO RECRIMINATE , <i>rē-krim'ī-nāt</i> . v. t. | Return of one accusation with another. |
| RECRIMINATION , <i>rē-krim'ī-nā-shūn</i> . f. | He that returns one charge with another. |
| RECRUDESCENT , <i>rē-kroōd-kōōs'ēnt</i> . | Growing peevish or violent again. |
| TO RECRUIT , <i>rē-kroōt'</i> . v. n. | To repair any thing wasted by new supplies to supply an army with new men. |
| TO RECRUIT , <i>rē-kroōt'</i> . v. t. | To raise new soldiers. |
| RECRUIT , <i>rē-kroōt</i> . f. (343). | Supply of any thing wasted; new soldiers. |
| RECTANGLE , <i>rēk'tāng-gl</i> . f. | A figure which has one angle or more, of ninety degrees. |
| RECTANGULAR , <i>rēk-tāng-gl-ār</i> . | Right angled, having angles of ninety degrees. |
| RECTANGULARLY , <i>rēk-tāng-gl-ār-lē</i> . | With right angles. |
| RECTIFIABLE , <i>rēk'tē-fl-ā-bl</i> a. | (183). Capable to be set right. |
| RECTIFICATION , <i>rēk-tē-fē-kā-shūn</i> . | The art of setting right what is wrong in chymistry. Rectification is drawing up thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. |
| TO RECTIFY , <i>rēk'tē-fl</i> . v. a. (183). | To make right, to reform, to redress; to exalt and improve by repeated distillation. |
| RECTILINEAR , <i>rēk-tē-līn'ē-ūr</i> . | |
| RECTILINEOUS , <i>rēk-tē-līn'ō-us</i> . | Consisting of right lines. |
| RECTITUDE , <i>rēk'tē-tüd</i> . f. | Straightness, not curvity; uprightness, freedom from moral obliquity. |
| RECTOR , <i>rēk'thr</i> . f. | Ruler, lord, governor; parson of an unappropriated parish. |
| RECTORSHIP , <i>rēk'thr-ship</i> . f. | The rank or office of rector. |
| RECTORY , <i>rēk'thr-ē</i> . f. | A Rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living composed of land, tithes, and other possessions of the people, separate or dedicated to God in any congregation, for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the minister thereof. |
| RECUBATION , <i>rēk'kub-ā-shūn</i> . f. | (530). The act of lying or sleeping. |
| RECUMBENCE , <i>rē-kūm'bēns-ē</i> . | The posture of lying or bearing weight, recumbent. |
| RECUMBENT , <i>rē-kūm'bēnt</i> . | Lying, leaning. |
| TO RECKON , <i>rē-kōn'</i> . v. t. | To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourse to, to take refuge in. |
| RECKLESS , <i>rē-kōl's</i> . | |
| REQUIRANCE , <i>rē-kōr'sāns</i> . | Return. |
| RECURRENT , <i>rē-kōr'dōr</i> . | Returning from time to time. |
| RECURSION , <i>rē-kür'shūn</i> . f. | Return. |
| RECURATION , <i>rē-kür-vā'shūn</i> . | |
| RECURVITY , <i>rē-kür've-tē</i> . | Flexure backwards. |
| RECURVOUS , <i>rē-kür'vūs</i> . a. | |

(446). — *Fite, far, fall, fat; — mē, met; — pine, pin;* —

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| BENT BACKWARD. | RECURSANT , <i>rē-kū-zānt</i> ; or <i>rē-kū-sānt</i> . <i>f.</i> One that refuses any terms of communion or society. Though almost every Dictionary in the language is against the accentuation of this word on the first syllable, I am inclined to give it the preference, from the strong tendency of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation of simples of three syllables. For though Proponent and Deponent preserve their Latin accent, <i>Ignorant</i> and <i>Laborant</i> depart from it. The same may be observed of <i>Adjacent</i> and <i>Permanent</i> ; and till a better reason can be given for placing the accent on the penultimate syllable of the word in question, than the long quantity of the Latin word from which it is derived, I shall beg leave to accent it on the antepenultimate with Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnson, and, I think, the best present usage on my side. | RENOVATION , <i>rē-nō-vā-tōn</i> . <i>n.</i> Chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution. | REDUPLICATION , <i>rē-dū-plē-kā-thōn</i> . <i>f.</i> The act of doubling. |
| REDUCANT , <i>rē-dū-kānt</i> . <i>a.</i> Minium. | REDLEAD , <i>rē-lēd'</i> . <i>f.</i> Red lead. | REDUPPLICATIVE , <i>rē-dū'plē-kā-tiv</i> . <i>a.</i> Double. | REDWING , <i>rē'd'wing</i> . <i>f.</i> A bird. |
| REDNESS , <i>rē'd'nēs</i> . <i>f.</i> The quality of being red. | REDOLENCE , <i>rē'd-lēns</i> . <i>f.</i> Sweet scent. | TO RE-ECHO , <i>rē-ēk'kō</i> . <i>v. n.</i> To echo back. | TO RE-ECHO , <i>rē-ēk'kō</i> . <i>v. n.</i> To echo back. |
| REDOLENT , <i>rē'd-lēnt</i> . <i>a.</i> Sweet of scent. | REDOLENT , <i>rē'd-lēnt</i> . <i>a.</i> Sweet of scent. | REECHY , <i>rē-shē'ē</i> . <i>a.</i> Smoky, sooty, tanned. | REECHY , <i>rē-shē'ē</i> . <i>a.</i> Smoky, sooty, tanned. |
| TO REDOUBLE , <i>rē-dū'b'l</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To repeat often; to increase by addition of the same quantity over and over. | TO REDOUBLE , <i>rē-dū'b'l</i> . <i>v. n.</i> To become twice as much. | TO RE-EDIT , <i>rē-ēd'ē-fish</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To rebuild, to build again. | TO RE-EDIT , <i>rē-ēd'ē-fish</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To rebuild, to build again. |
| REDOUBLE , <i>rē-dōōl'</i> . <i>f.</i> The outwork of a fortification, a fortress. | REDOUBLE , <i>rē-dōōl'</i> . <i>f.</i> The outwork of a fortification, a fortress. | REEDLESS , <i>rē-dēl'ēs</i> . <i>a.</i> Being without reeds. | REEDLESS , <i>rē-dēl'ēs</i> . <i>a.</i> Being without reeds. |
| REDOUBTABLE , <i>rē-dōōt'ē-bl</i> . <i>a.</i> Formidable, terrible to foes. | REDOUBTED , <i>rē-dōōt'ēd</i> . <i>a.</i> Dread, awful, formidable. | REEK , <i>rēk</i> . <i>f. (246)</i> Smoke, steam, vapour; a pile of corruption. | REEK , <i>rēk</i> . <i>f. (246)</i> Smoke, steam, vapour; a pile of corruption. |
| REDOUBTED , <i>rē-dōōt'ēd</i> . <i>a.</i> Dread, awful, formidable. | TO REDOUND , <i>rē-dōōnd'</i> . <i>v. n.</i> To be sent back by reaction; to reduce in the consequence. | TO REEK , <i>rēk</i> . <i>v. n.</i> To smoke, to steam, to emit vapour. | TO REEK , <i>rēk</i> . <i>v. n.</i> To smoke, to steam, to emit vapour. |
| REDOUBTLESS , <i>rē-dōōt'ēlēs</i> . <i>a.</i> Without reeds. | TO REDRESS , <i>rē-drēs'</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To set right, to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to ease. | REEKY , <i>rēk'ē</i> . <i>a.</i> Smoky, tanned, black. | REEKY , <i>rēk'ē</i> . <i>a.</i> Smoky, tanned, black. |
| REDDISHNESS , <i>rēd'dish-nēs</i> . <i>f.</i> Tendency to reddishness. | TO REDRESS , <i>rē-drēs'</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To set right, to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to ease. | REEL , <i>rēl</i> . <i>f. (246)</i> A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle. | REEL , <i>rēl</i> . <i>f. (246)</i> A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle. |
| REDDITION , <i>rēd'dish'ōn</i> . <i>f.</i> Restitution. | REDDITIVE , <i>rēd'dit'iv</i> . <i>a.</i> Answering to an interrogative. | TO REEL , <i>rēl</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To gather yarn off the spindle. | TO REEL , <i>rēl</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To gather yarn off the spindle. |
| REDDITIVE , <i>rēd'dit'iv</i> . <i>a.</i> Answering to an interrogative. | REDE , <i>rēd</i> . <i>a.</i> Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours. | TO RE-ENACT , <i>rē-ēn'act'</i> . <i>v. n.</i> To enact anew. | TO RE-ENACT , <i>rē-ēn'act'</i> . <i>v. n.</i> To enact anew. |
| REDDLE , <i>rēd'dl</i> . <i>f.</i> A sort of mineral of the metal kind. | REDE , <i>rēd</i> . <i>a.</i> Counsel, advice. Out of use. | TO RE-ENFORCE , <i>rē-ēn-fōrs'</i> . <i>v. n.</i> To strengthen with new assistance. | TO RE-ENFORCE , <i>rē-ēn-fōrs'</i> . <i>v. n.</i> To strengthen with new assistance. |
| REDEEM , <i>rē-deem'</i> . <i>v. a. (246)</i> To ransom, to relieve from any thing by paying a price; to rescue, to recover; to make amends for; to pay an atonement; to save the world from the curse of sin. | REDEEMABLE , <i>rē-deem'ē-bl</i> . <i>a.</i> Capable of redemption. | RE-ENFORCEMENT , <i>rē-ēn-fōrs'mēnt</i> . <i>f.</i> The act of bringing back; subduing, reforming or diminishing. | RE-ENFORCEMENT , <i>rē-ēn-fōrs'mēnt</i> . <i>f.</i> The act of bringing back; subduing, reforming or diminishing. |
| REDEEMER , <i>rē-deēm'ēr</i> . <i>f.</i> One who ransoms or redeems; the Saviour of the world. | REDENIAL , <i>rē-dē-nēl</i> . <i>f.</i> The state of being redeemable. | REDUCER , <i>rē-dū'sūr</i> . <i>f.</i> One that reduces. | REDUCER , <i>rē-dū'sūr</i> . <i>f.</i> One that reduces. |
| TO REDELIVER , <i>rē-dē-lēv'ēr</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To deliver back. | REDUCIBLE , <i>rē-dū'sē-bl</i> . <i>a.</i> Possible to be reduced. | REDUCIBILITY , <i>rē-dū'sē-blē-nēs</i> . <i>f.</i> Quality of being reducible. | REDUCIBILITY , <i>rē-dū'sē-blē-nēs</i> . <i>f.</i> Quality of being reducible. |
| REDELIVERY , <i>rē-dē-lēv'ērē</i> . <i>f.</i> The act of delivering back. | REDUCTION , <i>rē-dūk'shōn</i> . <i>f.</i> The act of reducing; in arithmetic, Reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. | REDUCTIVE , <i>rē-dūk'tiv</i> . <i>a.</i> Having the power of reducing. | REDUCTIVE , <i>rē-dūk'tiv</i> . <i>a.</i> Having the power of reducing. |
| TO REDEMAND , <i>rē-dē-mānd'</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To demand back. | REDUCTIVELY , <i>rē-dūk'tiv-lē</i> . <i>ad.</i> By reduction, by consequence. | REDUNDANCE , <i>rē-dūn'dāns</i> . <i>f.</i> Superfluity, superabundance. | REDUNDANCE , <i>rē-dūn'dāns</i> . <i>f.</i> Superfluity, superabundance. |
| REDEMPTION , <i>rē-dēm'shōn</i> . <i>f. (412)</i> Ransom, release; purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ. | REDUNDANCY , <i>rē-dūn'dāns</i> . <i>f.</i> Superfluity, superabundance. | REDUNDANT , <i>rē-dūn'dānt</i> . <i>a.</i> Superabundant, exuberant, superfluous; using more words or images than are useful. | REDUNDANT , <i>rē-dūn'dānt</i> . <i>a.</i> Superfluously, superabundantly. |
| REDEMPTORY , <i>rē-dēm'tōrē</i> . <i>a.</i> (412). Paid for ransom. | TO REDUPPLICATE , <i>rē-dū'plē-kātē</i> . <i>v. a.</i> To double. | REFECTION , <i>rē-fēk'shōn</i> . <i>f.</i> Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. | REFECTION , <i>rē-fēk'shōn</i> . <i>f.</i> Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. |
| REDHOT , <i>rē'hōt</i> . <i>a.</i> Heated to redness. | REDINTEGRATE , <i>rē-din'tē-grātē</i> . <i>a.</i> Reformed, renewed, made new. | REFLECTOR , <i>rē-flek'tōr</i> . <i>a.</i> Rooms of confinement, eating room. | REFLECTOR , <i>rē-flek'tōr</i> . <i>a.</i> Rooms of confinement, eating room. |
| REDINTEGRATION , <i>rē-din'tē-grātē</i> . <i>f.</i> Renewal. | | | |

REF

REF

REG

— no, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tube, tab, ball; — off; — pōund; — shō, THIS.

RE on the second syllable of this word; and yet so prevalent has the latter accentuation been of late years, that Mr. Naso is reduced to hope it is not fixed beyond recovery. There is, indeed, one reason why this word ought not to have the accent on the first syllable, and that is, the two mutes in the second and third, which are not so easily pronounced when the accent is removed from them, as the mutes and liquids in *accessory*, *confitory*, *desitory*, &c.—See *Peremptory*, *Corruptible*, *Irrefragable*, &c.

To **REFEL**, rē-fēl'. v. a.

To refute, to repel.

To **REFER**, rē-fēr'. v. a.

To dismiss for information or judgment; to be take for decision; to reduce to, as to the ultimate end; to reduce as to a class.

To **REFER**, rē-fēr'. v. n.

To respect, to have relation.

REFEREE, rē-fēr-ē. f.

One to whom any thing is referred.

REFERENCE, rē-fēr-ēns. f.

Relation, respect, allusion to; dismission to another tribunal.

To **REFERMENT**, rē-fēr-mēnt'. v. a.

To ferment anew.

REFERRABLE, rē-fēr-rē-bl. a.

Capable of being considered as in relation to something else.

To **REFINE**, rē-fīn'. v. a.

To purify, to clear from dross and excrement; to make elegant, to polish.

To **REFINE**, rē-fīn'. v. n.

To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicely.

REFINEDLY, rē-fīn-ed-lē. ad. (364)

With affected elegance.

REFINEMENT, rē-fīn'mēnt. L.

The act of purifying by clearing any thing from dross; improvement in elegance or purity; trifling practice; affectation of elegant improvement.

REFINER, rē-fī'nār. f.

Purifier, one who strips from dross or refinement; improver in elegance; inventor of superfluous subtleties.

To **REFIT**, rē-fit'. v. a.

To repair, to restore after damage.

To **REFLECT**, rē-flekt'. v. a.

To throw back.

To **REFLECT**, rē-flekt'. v. a.

To throw back light; to bend back; to

on themselves; to consider attentively; to

throw reproach or censure; to bring re-

proach.

REFLECTION, rē-flek'shōn. f.

Bending back, flying back.

REFLECTION, rē-flek'shōn. f.

The act of throwing back; the act of bend-

ing back; that which is reflected; thought

thrown back upon the past; the action of

the mind upon itself; a censure, confide-

tion; censure.

REFLECTIVE, rē-flek'tiv. a.

Throwing back images; considering things

past, considering the operations of the mind.

REFLECTOR, rē-flek'tor. f.

Considerer.

REFLEX, rē-flek'shōn. f.

Directed backward.

REFLEXIBILITY, rē-flek'sib'lē-tē. f.

The quality of being reflexible.

REFLEXIBLE, rē-flek'sib'l. a.

Capable to be thrown back again.

REFLEXIVE, rē-flek'siv. a.

Having respect to something past.
REFLEXIVELY, rē-flek'siv-ē-lē. ad.

In a backward direction.

To **REFLOURISH**, rē-flō'rish. v. a.

To flourish anew.

To **REFLOW**, rē-flō'. v. n.

To flow back.

REFLUEANT, rē'flu-ē-ənt. a. (518).

Running back.

REFLUX, rē'flux. f.

Backward course of water.

To **REFORM**, rē-form'. v. a.

To change from worse to better.

To **REFORM**, rē-form'. v. a.

To grow better.

REFORM, rē-form'. f.

Reformation.

REFORMATION, rē-fōrm-mā'shōn. f.

Change from worse to better.

REFORMER, rē-form'ūr. f.

One who makes a change for the better, an amender.

To **REFRACT**, rē-frākt'. v. a.

To break the natural course of rays.

REFRACTION, rē-frāk'shōn. f.

The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved; in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside.

REFRACTIVE, rē-frāk'tiv. a.

Having the power of refraction.

REFRACTORINESS, rē-frāk'tor-ē-nēs

f. Sullen obstinacy.

REFRACTORY, rē-frāk'thr-ē. a.

Obstinate, perverse, contumacious.

(F) All our Orthœpists, except Bailey, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and we need but attend to the difficulty and indistinctness which arises from placing the accent on the first syllable, to condemn it. The mutes *c* hard and *t* are formed by parts of the organs so distant from each other, that, without the help of the accent to strengthen the organs, they are not very easily pronounced.—See *Irrefutable*.

REFRAGABLE, rē'frāg-ə-bl. a.

Capable of conflagration and conviction.

(F) In this word there is not the same concurrence of consonants as in the last, and consequently not the same reason for placing the accent on the second syllable.—See *Irrefragable*.

To **REFRAIN**, rē-frān'. v. a.

To hold back, to keep from doing.

To **REFRAIN**, rē-frān'. v. n.

To forbear, to abstain, to spare.

REFRANGIBILITY, rē-frān-jē-bil'ē-tē. f.

"Refrangibility" of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

REFRANGIBILTY, rē-frān'jē-bil'tē. f.

Turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another.

REFRENATION, rē-frē-nā'shōn. f.

The act of restraining.

To **REFRESH**, rē-fresh'. v. a.

To recreate, to relieve after pain; to improve by new touches any thing impaled; (also refrigerate, to cool.)

REFRESHER, rē-fresh'ūr. f.

That which refreshes.

REFRESHMENT, rē-fresh'mēnt. f.

Relief after pain, want or fatigue; that which gives relief, as food, rest.

REFRIGERANT, rē-frid'jér-ānt. a.

Cooling, mitigating heat.

To **REFRIGERATE**, rē-frid'jér-ātē.

v. a. To cool.

REFRIGERATION, rē-frid-jér-ā-shōn.

f. The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, rē-frid'jér-ā-tiv.

REFRIGERATORY, rē-frid'jér-ā-tür-ē.

Cooling having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATOR, rē-frid'jér-ā-tür-ē.

f. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; any thing internally cooling.

REFT, rēft. part. pret. of *Reave*.

- Deprived, taken away. Preterit of *Reave*.

Took away.

REFUGE, rē'fūdje. f.

Shelter from any danger or distress; protection, that which gives shelter or protection, refuge; expedient in distress.

To **REFUGE**, rē'fūdje. v. a.

To shelter, to protect.

REFUGEE, rē'fūd-jē. f.

One who flies to shelter or protection.

REFULGENCE, rē-fūl'jēns. f.

Splendor, brightness.

REFULGENT, rē-fūl'jēnt. a. (177).

Bright, glorious, splendid.

To **REFUND**, rē-fünd'. v. n.

To pour back; to repay what is received, to restore.

REFUSAL, rē-fūzäl. f.

The act of refusing, denial of any thing demanded or solicited; the pre-emption, the right of having any thing before another's option.

To **REFUSE**, rē-fūze'. v. a. (492).

To deny what is solicited or required; to reject, to dismiss without a grant.

To **REFUSE**, rē-fūze'. v. n.

Not to accept.

REFUSE, rē-fūfūse. f. (437) (499).

That which remains, disregarded when the rest is taken.

(F) I have given the sharp or hitting sound to the *s* in this word according to the analogy of substantives of this form which have a corresponding verb, and imagine I have the best usage on my side, though none of our Orthœpists, but Dr. Kenrick, have made this distinction.

REFUSER, rē-fū'zūr. f.

He who refuses.

REFUTAL, rē-fū'täl. f.

Refutation.

REFUTATION, rē-fū-tā'shōn. f.

The act of refuting, the act of proving false or erroneous.

To **REFUTE**, rē-fūte'. v. a.

To prove false or erroneous, disprove.

To **REGAIN**, rē-gān'. v. a.

To recover, to gain anew.

REGAL, rē'gal. a.

Royal, kingly.

To **REGALE**, rē-gale'. v. a.

To refresh, to entertain, to gratify.

REGALEMENT, rē-gale'mēnt. f.

Refreshment, entertainment.

REGALIA, rē-gā'lē-ä. f.

Ensigns

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| <p>Ensigns of royalty.</p> <p>Royalty, sovereignty, kingship.</p> <p>TO REGARD, ré-gard'. v. a. (92) (160)</p> <p>To value, to attend to as worthy of notice; to observe, to remark; to pay attention to; to respect, to have relation to; to look towards.</p> <p>REGARD, ré-gard'. f.</p> <p>Attention to a matter of importance; respect, reverence; note, eminence; respect, account; relation; reference; look, aspect directed to another.</p> <p>REGARDABLE, ré-gard'ə-bl. a.</p> <p>Observable; worthy of notice.</p> <p>REGARDER, ré-gard'ə-dr. f.</p> <p>One that regards.</p> <p>REGARDFUL, ré-gard'fūl. a.</p> <p>Attentive; taking notice of.</p> <p>REGARDFULLY, ré-gard'fūl-ē. ad.</p> <p>Attentively, heedfully; respectfully.</p> <p>REGARLESS, ré-gard'fēs. a.</p> <p>Heedless, negligent, inattentive.</p> <p>REGARLESSLY, ré-gard'fēs-lē. ad.</p> <p>Without heed.</p> <p>REGARLESSNESS, ré-gard'fēs-nēs. f.</p> <p>Heedlessness, negligence, inattention.</p> <p>REGENCY, ré-jēn-sē. f.</p> <p>Authority, government; vicarious government; the district governed by a vicegerent; those to whom vicarious regality is entrusted.</p> <p>TO REGENERATE, ré-jēn'ēr-āt. v. a.</p> <p>To reproduce, to produce anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a Christian life.</p> <p>REGENERATE, ré-jēn'ēr-āt. a. (91).</p> <p>Reproduced; born again; by grace to a Christian life.</p> <p>REGENERATION, ré-jēn'ēr-ā-tō-shun. f.</p> <p>New birth, birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life.</p> <p>REGENERATENESS, ré-jēn'ēr-āt-nēs. f.</p> <p>The state of being regenerate.</p> <p>REGENT, ré-jēnt. f.</p> <p>Governing; ruling; exercising vicarious authority.</p> <p>REGENTSHIP, ré-jēnt-ship. f.</p> <p>Power of governing; deputed authority.</p> <p>REGERMINATION, ré-jēr-mē-nā-shun. f.</p> <p>The act of sowing again.</p> <p>REGIBLE, réd'jē-bl. a.</p> <p>Governable.</p> <p>REGICIDE, réd'jē-sidē. f.</p> <p>Murderer of his king; murder of his king.</p> <p>REGIMENT, réd'jē-mēnt. f.</p> <p>That which in diet and living that is suitable to every particular course of medicine.</p> <p>REGIMENT, réd'jē-mēnt. f.</p> <p>Established government, polity; rule, authority; a body of soldiers under one colonel.</p> <p>REGIMENTAL, réd'jē-mēnt'äl. a.</p> <p>Belonging to a regiment; military.</p> <p>RECTOR, ré-jōn. f.</p> <p>Track of land, country, tract or space; part of the body, within; place.</p> <p>REGISTER, réd'jē-ä-r. f.</p> <p>An account of persons regularly kept; the officer whose business is to keep the register.</p> <p>TO REGISTER, réd'jē-s-tör. v. a.</p> | <p>To record, to preserve by authentick account.</p> <p>REGISTRY, réd'jē-tré. f.</p> <p>The act of inserting in the register; the place where the register is kept; a series of facts recorded.</p> <p>REGNANT, rég'nānt. a.</p> <p>Reigning, predominant, prevalent, having power.</p> <p>TO REGORE, ré-görje'. v. a.</p> <p>To vomit up, to throw back; to swallow eagerly; to swallow back.</p> <p>TO REGRAFT, ré-graft'. v. a.</p> <p>To graft again.</p> <p>TO REGRANT, ré-grant'. v. a.</p> <p>To grant back.</p> <p>TO REGRATE, ré-grate'. v. a.</p> <p>To offend, to shock; not used: to engross, to forestall, engrosser.</p> <p>REGRATER, ré-grate'ə-dr. f.</p> <p>Forestaller, engrosser.</p> <p>TO REGRET, ré-gréet'. f.</p> <p>To resolute, to greet a second time.</p> <p>REGRETT, ré-gréet'. f.</p> <p>Return or exchange of salutation.</p> <p>REGRESS, ré'grēs. f.</p> <p>Passage back, power of passing back.</p> <p>REGRESSION, ré-grésh'ün. f.</p> <p>The act of returning or going back.</p> <p>REGRET, ré-gréet'. f.</p> <p>Vexation at something past, bitterness of reflection; grief, sorrow.</p> <p>TO REGRET, ré-gréet'. v. a.</p> <p>To repent, to grieve at.</p> <p>REGUERDON, ré-gér'dün. f.</p> <p>Reward, recompence. Obsolete.—See Guerdon.</p> <p>REGULAR, rég'ü-lär. a. (179).</p> <p>Agreeable to rule, consistent with the mode prescribed; governed by strict regulations; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures; instituted or initiated according to established forms.</p> <p>REGULAR, rég'ü-lär. f.</p> <p>In the Roman Catholick church, all persons are said to be Regulars, that profess and follow a certain rule of life, and observe the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.</p> <p>REGULARITY, rég'ü-lär'ē-té. f.</p> <p>Agreement to rule; method, certain order.</p> <p>REGULARLY, rég'ü-lär-lē. ad.</p> <p>In a manner concordant to rule.</p> <p>TO REGULATE, rég'ü-läté. v. a.</p> <p>To adjust by rule or method; to direct.</p> <p>REGULATION, rég'ü-lä-shün. f.</p> <p>The act of regulating; method, the effect of regulation.</p> <p>REGULATOR, rég'ü-lä-tür. f. (521).</p> <p>One that regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion equable.</p> <p>TO REGURGITATE, ré-gür'jē-täté. v. a.</p> <p>To throw back, to pour back.</p> <p>REGURGITATION, ré-gür'jē-tä-shün. f.</p> <p>Resorption, the act of swallowing back.</p> <p>TO REHEAR, ré-hēr'. v. a.</p> <p>To hear again.</p> <p>REHEARSAL, ré-hēr'säl. f.</p> <p>Repetition; recital; the recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.</p> <p>TO REHEARSE, ré-hēr'. v. a.</p> <p>To repeat, to recite; to relate, to tell; to recite previously to publick exhibition.</p> <p>TO REJECT, ré-jék't. v. a.</p> <p>To dismiss without compliance with pro-</p> | <p>posal or acceptance of offices to cast off to make an abject; to refuse, not to accept; to throw aside.</p> <p>REJECTION, ré-jék'shün. f.</p> <p>The act of casting off or throwing aside.</p> <p>TO REIGN, rān. v. a. (249).</p> <p>To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.</p> <p>REIGN, rān. f. (249).</p> <p>Royal authority, sovereignty; time of a king's government; kingdom, dominions.</p> <p>TO REIMBODY, ré-im'bōd'. v. a.</p> <p>To embody again.</p> <p>TO REIMBURSE, ré-im'būrs'. v. a.</p> <p>To repay; to repair loss or expense by equivalent.</p> <p>REIMBURSEMENT, ré-im'būrs'mēnt. f.</p> <p>Reparation or repayment made.</p> <p>TO REIMPREGNATE, ré-im'preg'nāt. v. a.</p> <p>To impregnate anew.</p> <p>REIMPRESSION, ré-im'pres'hün. f.</p> <p>A second or repeated impression.</p> <p>REIN, rān. f. (249).</p> <p>The part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand; used as an instrument of government, or for government; to give the Reins, to give licence.</p> <p>TO REIN, rān. v. a.</p> <p>To govern by a bridle; to restrain, to control.</p> <p>REINS, rārz. f.</p> <p>The kidneys, the lower part of the back.</p> <p>TO REINSERT, ré-in'sert'. v. a.</p> <p>To insert a second time.</p> <p>TO REINSPIRE, ré-in'spire'. v. a.</p> <p>To inspire anew.</p> <p>TO REINSTALL, ré-in'stāl'. (460).</p> <p>To seat again; to put again in possession.</p> <p>TO REINSTATE, ré-in'stāt'. v. a.</p> <p>To put again in possession.</p> <p>TO REINTEGRATE, ré-in'teg'rāt. v. a.</p> <p>To renew with regard to any state or quality.</p> <p>TO REINVEST, ré-in'vest'. v. a.</p> <p>To invest anew.</p> <p>TO REJOICE, ré-jōzē'. v. n. (299).</p> <p>To be glad; to joy, to exult.</p> <p>TO REJOICE, ré-jōzē'. v. a.</p> <p>To exhilarate, to gladden.</p> <p>REJOICER, ré-jōzē'sür. f.</p> <p>One that rejoices.</p> <p>TO REJOIN, ré-jōin'. v. a. (299).</p> <p>To join again; to meet one again.</p> <p>TO REJOIN, ré-jōin'. v. n.</p> <p>To answer to an answer.</p> <p>REJOINDER, ré-jōin'dür. f.</p> <p>Reply to an answer; reply, answer.</p> <p>TO REITERATE, ré-it'er-āt'. v. a.</p> <p>To repeat again and again.</p> <p>REITERATION, ré-it'er-ā-tion. f.</p> <p>Repetition.</p> <p>TO REJUDGE, ré-jüd'j. v. a.</p> <p>To re-examine; to review, to recall to new trial.</p> <p>TO REKINDLE, ré-kind'l. v. a.</p> <p>To set on fire again.</p> <p>TO REAPSE, ré-läps'. v. n.</p> <p>To fall back into vice and error; to fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.</p> <p>TO REAPSE, ré-läps'. f.</p> <p>Fall into vice or error again; forfety; regression.</p> |
|---|---|---|

REL

— no, mōrē not; — tubey tub, bally — allō! — bōnd; — mōn, this.

gession from a state of recovery to sickness.

To RELATE, rē-lāt', v. a.

To tell, to recite; to ally by kindred.

To RELATE, rē-lāt', v. n.

To have reference, to have respect to.

RELATER, rē-lā'tor. s.

Teller, narrator.

RELATION, rē-lā'shōn. s.

Manner of belonging to any person or thing; respect, reference, regard; connexion between one thing and another; kindred; alliance of kin; person related by birth or marriage, kinsman, kinswoman; narrative, account.

RELATIVE, rē'lā-tiv'. a. (158).

Having relation, respecting; considered not absolutely, but as respecting something else.

RELATIVE, rē'lā-tiv'. i.

Relation, kinsman, pronoun, answering to an antecedent; somewhat respecting something else.

RELATIVELY, rē'lā-tiv'le. ad.

As it respects something else, not absolutely.

RELATIVENESS, rē'lā-tiv'nēs. f.

The state of having relation.

To RELAX, rē-läks', v. a.

To slacken, to make less tense; to remit, to make less severe or rigorous; to make less attentive or laborious; to ease, to divert; to open, to loose.

To RELAX, rē-läks'. v. n.

To be mild, to be remiss, to be not rigorous.

RELAXATION, rē-läks-ä-shōn. (530).

Diminution of tension, the act of loosening; cessation of restraint; remission, abatement of rigour; remission of attention or application.

RELAY, rē-lä'. s.

Horses on the traditional relay belt.

To RELEASE, rē-läs', v. a. (927).

To set free from confinement or servitude; to set free from pain; to free from obligation; to quit, to let go; to relax, to slacken.

RELEASE, rē-lä'shōn. s.

Dismissal from confinement, servitude, or pain; relaxation of a penalty; remission of a claim; acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

To RELEGATE, rē-lē-gāt'. v. a.

To banish, to exile.

RELEGATION, rē-lē-gā'shōn. s.

Exile, judicial banishment.

To RELENT, rē-lēnt'. v. n.

To soften, to grow less rigid or hard; to grow moist; to soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.

To RELENT, rē-lēnt'. v. a.

To slacken, to remit; to soften, mollify.

RELENTLESS, rē-lēnt'les. a.

Unyielding, unapproved by kindness or tenderness.

RELEVANT, rē-le-vant'. a.

Believing. — See *RELENTLESS*.

RELEVATION, rē-lē-vā'shōn. s.

A raising or lifting up.

RELIANCE, rē-lī'āns. f.

Trust, dependance, confidence.

RELIK, rē-līk. s.

That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; it is generally used in the plural; it is often taken for the body deleted by the soul; that which is kept in memory of others with a kind of religious veneration.

REL

— tubey tub, bally — allō! — bōnd; — mōn, this.

RELIC, rē-līk'. s.

A widow, a wife defolated by the death of her husband.

RELIEF, rē-līf'. s. (245). to the aid

The prominence of a figure in stone or metal, the seeming prominence of a picture; the recommendation of any thing by the interposition of something different; alleviation of calamity, mitigation of pain or sorrow; that which faces from pain or sorrow; resolution of a sentence from his post; legal remedy of wrong.

RELIEVABLE, rē-līv'ə-bl. a.

Capable of relief.

To RELIEVE, rē-līv'. v. a.

To support, to assist; to ease pain or sorrow; to succour by assistance; to set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post; to right by law.

RELIEVER, rē-līv'ər. s.

One that relieves.

RELIEVO, rē-līv'ō. s.

The prominence of a figure or picture.

To RELIGHT, rē-līlt'. v. a. (393).

To light anew.

RELIGION, rē-līl'jōn. s.

Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments; a system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others.

RELIGIONIST, rē-līl'jōn-ist. s.

A bigot to any religious persuasion.

RELIOUS, rē-līl'jōs. a.

Pious, disposed to the duties of religion, teaching religion; among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; exact, strict.

RELIGIOUSLY, rē-līl'jōs-lē. ad.

Piously, with obedience to the dictates of religion; according to the rites of religion; reverently, with veneration; exactly, with strict observance.

RELIGIOUSNESS, rē-līl'jōs-nēs. f.

The quality or state of being religious.

To RELINQUISH, rē-link'wish. v. a.

To forsake, to abandon; to quit, to release, to give up.

RELINQUISHMENT, rē-link'wish-mēnt. s.

The act of forsaking.

RELISH, rē-līsh. s.

Taste, the effect of any thing on the palate, it is commonly used of a pleasing taste; taste, small quantity just perceptible; liking, delight in any thing; sense, power of perceiving excellence, taste.

To RELISH, rē-līsh. v. a.

To give a taste to any thing; to taste, to have a liking.

To RELISH, rē-līsh. v. n.

To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavor.

RELISHABLE, rē-līsh-ə-bl. a.

Having a relish.

To RELIVE, rē-līv'. v. n.

To revive, to live anew.

To RELEVE, rē-līv'. v. a.

To love in return.

RELUCENT, rē-lū'sēnt. a.

Shining, transparent.

RELUCTANCE, rē-lük'tānsé. s.

RELUCTANCY, rē-lük'tānsé. s.

Unwillingness, pugnacity.

RELUCTANT, rē-lük'tānt. a.

Unwilling, acting with repugnance.

RELUCTATION, rē-lük'tā-shōn. f.

(380). Repugnance, reluctance.

REM

— tubey tub, bally — allō! — bōnd; — mōn, this.

To RELUME, rē-lūm'. v. a.

To light anew, to rekindle.

To RELUMINE, rē-lū'min. v. a.

To light anew.

To RELY, rē-li'. v. n.

To lean upon with confidence, to put trust in, to rest upon, to depend upon.

To REMAIN, rē-mān'. v. n.

To be left out of a greater quantity or number; to continue, to endure, to be left, to be left, not comprised.

REMAIN, rē-mān'. s. (302).

Relick, that which is left, generally used in the plural; the body left by the soul.

REMAINDER, rē-mān'der. s.

What is left; the body when the soul is departed, remais.

To REMAKE, rē-make'. v. a.

To make anew.

To REMAND, rē-mānd'. v. a. (70).

To send back, to call back.

REMANENT, rē-mā-nēnt. f.

The part remaining.

REMARK, rē-mārk'. s. (78).

Observation, note, notice taken.

To REMARK, rē-mārk'. v. a.

To note, to observe, to distinguish, to point out, to mark.

REMARKABLE, rē-mārk'ə-bl. a.

Observable, worthy of note.

REMARKABILITY, rē-mārk'ə-blēty. f.

Observableness, worthiness of observation.

REMARKABLY, rē-mārk'ə-blē. ad.

Observably, in a manner worthy of observation.

REMARKER, rē-mārk'ər. s.

Observer, one that remarks.

REMEDIABLE, rē-me'di-ə-bl. a.

Capable of remedy.

REMEDIATE, rē-me'de-ət. a. (91).

Medicinal, affording a remedy.

REMEDILESS, rē-mē-de-lēs. a.

Not admitting remedy, irreparable, cureless.

REMEDY, rē-mē-de-ē. s.

A medicine by which any illness is cured; cure of any uneasiness; that which counteracts any evil; reparation, means of repairing any hurt.

To REMEDY, rē-mē-de-ē. v. a.

To cure, to heal; to repair or move mischievous.

To REMEMBER, rē-mēm'bōr. v. a.

To bear in mind, to recollect.

keep in mind; to mention; to put in mind,

to force to remember, to remind.

REMEMBERER, rē-mēm'bōr-ər. s.

One who remembers.

REMEMBRANCE, rē-mēm'bōrنس. f.

Retention in memory; recollection; revival.

of any idea; account preserved; meatus;

a token by which any one is kept in the memory.

REMEMBRANCER, rē-mēm'bōr-sər. s.

One that reminds, one that puts in mind.

an officer of the Exchequer.

To REMIGRATE, rē-mēg'ret. v. a.

To remove again, to migrate.

to return again, to migrate.

REMIGRATION, rē-mēg'ret-siōn. f.

Removal back again, to migrate.

To REMIND, rē-mīnd'. v. a.

To put in mind, to force to remember.

REMINISCENCE, rē-mī-nēnsē. f.

Recollection, recovery of ideas.

REMINIS-

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REM

REN

REP

(546). — **FATE**, *fāt*, *fār*, *fall*, *fat*; — *mē*, *mēt*; — *pīne*, *pīn*; —

REMINISCENTIAL, *rē-mīn-sēnt'ēl*. *a.*
shāl. *a.*

Relating to reminiscence.

REMISS, *rē-mīs'*. *a.*

Slack; slothful; not intense.

REMISSIBLE, *rē-mīs'ē-bl*. *a.*

Admitting forgiveness.

REMISSION, *rē-mīsh'ōn*. *f.*

Abatement, relaxation; cessation of intensity; in physick, Remission is when a disease abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again; release; forgiveness, pardon.

REMISSLY, *rē-mīs'lē*. *ad.*

Carelessly, negligently; slackly.

REMISSNESS, *rē-mīs'nēs*. *f.*

Carelessness, negligence.

TO REMIT, *rē-mīt'*. *v. a.*

To relax; to forgive a punishment; to pardon fault; to resign; to refer; to put again in custody; to send money to a distant place.

TO REMIT, *rē-mīt'*. *v. n.*

To slacken, to grow less intense; to abate by growing less eager; in physick, to grow by intervals less violent.

REMITTENT, *rē-mīt'mēnt*. *f.*

The act of remitting to custody.

REMITTANCE, *rē-mīt'tāns*. *f.*

The act of paying money at a distant place; sum sent to a distant place.

REMITTER, *rē-mīt'tōr*. *f.*

In common law, a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective.

REMNANT, *rē-mīn'ānt*. *f.*

Residue, that which is left.

REMNANT, *rē-mīn'ānt*. *a.*

Remaining, yet left.

REMOLTED, *rē-mōl'tēn*. *part. (103).*

Melted again.

REMONSTRANCE, *rē-mōn'strāns*. *f.*

Show, discovery, not used; strong representation.

TO REMONSTRATE, *rē-mōn'strātē*.

v. n. To make a strong representation, to show reasons.

REMORA, *rē-mōr'a*. *f.*

A leet or obstacle; a fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships and retards their passage through the water.

REMORSE, *rē-mōrſe'*. *f.*

Pain of guilt; anguish of & guilty conscience.

Several of our Orthopists, and some respectable speakers, pronounce the *o* in this word with the first sound; but, in my opinion, analogy and the best usage incline to the sound of the *o* which I have adopted.

REMORSEFUL, *rē-mōrſf'ūl*. *a.*

Tender, compassionate. Not used.

REMORSELESS, *rē-mōrſl'ēs*. *a.*

Unpitiful, cruel, savage.

REMOTE, *rē-mōtē*. *a.*

Distant; removed far off; foreign.

REMOTELY, *rē-mōtē'lē*. *ad.*

At a distance.

REMOTENESS, *rē-mōtē'nēs*. *f.*

State of being remote.

REMPTION, *rē-mō'fēn*. *f.*

The act of removing, the state of being removed to distance.

REMOVABLE, *rē-mōv'ē-bl*. *a.*

Such as may be removed.

REMOVAL, *rē-mōv'äl*. *f.*

The act of putting out of any place; the act of putting away; dismission from a post; the state of being removed.

TO REMOVE, *rē-mōv'*. *v. a.*

To put from its place, to take or put away; to place at a distance.

TO REMOVE, *rē-mōv'*. *v. n.*

To change place; to go from one place to another.

REMOVE, *rē-mōv'*. *f.*

Change of place; translation of one to the place of another; departure, act of going away; the act of changing place; a step in the scale of gradation; act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.

REMOVED, *rē-mōv'd*. *particip. a.*

Remote, separate from others.

REMOVEDNESS, *rē-mōv'd'ēd-nēs*. *f.*

(364). The state of being removed, remote-ness.

REMOVER, *rē-mōv'ēr*. *f.*

One that removes.

TO REMOUNT, *rē-mōunt'*. *v. n.*

To mount again.

REMUNERABLE, *rē-mū'ner-ē-bl*. *a.*

Rewardable.

TO REMUNERATE, *rē-mū'ner-ē-ātē*.

v. a. To reward, to requite.

REMUNERATION, *rē-mū-nēr-ā-tōōn*.

f. Reward, requital.

REMUNERATIVE, *rē-mū'ner-ē-ā-tīv*.

a. Exercised in giving rewards.

TO REMURMUR, *rē-mūr'mūr*. *v. n.*

To utter back in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

TO REMURMUR, *rē-mūr'mūr*. *v. n.*

To murmur back, to echo a low hoarse sound.

RENDAR, *rē-nārd*. *f.*

The name of a fox.

RENASCENT, *rē-nās'sēnt*. *a.*

Produced again, rising again into being.

RENASCIBLE, *rē-nās'sē-bl*. *a.*

Possible to be produced again.

TO RENAVIGATE, *rē-nāv've-gātē*.

v. a. To sail again.

RENCOUNTER, *rē-kōōn'tōr*. *f.*

(313). Clash, collision; personal opposition; loose or casual engagement; sudden combat without premeditation.

TO RENCOUNTER, *rē-kōōn'tōr*.

v. n. To clash, to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to fight hand to hand.

TO REND, *rēnd*. *v. a. pret. and pass. rent.*

To tear with violence, to lacerate.

RENDER, *rēnd'ōr*. *f.*

One that rends, a tearer.

TO RENDER, *rēn'dūr*. *v. a.*

To return, to pay back; to restore; to invest with qualities, to make; to translate;

to surrender, to yield, to give up; to inflict to give up used.

RENDER, *rēn'dūr*. *f.*

Surrender. Not used.

RENDEZVOUS, *rēn-de-vōōz*. *f. (315)*

Assembly, meeting appointed; place appointed for an assembly.

TO RENDEZVOUS, *rēn-de-vōōz*. *v. n.*

To meet at a place appointed.

RENDITION, *rēn-dish'ōn*. *f.*

Surcasing, the act of yielding.

RENEGADE, *rē-nē-gādē*.

RENEGADO, *rē-nē-gādō*.

One that apostatizes from the church, an apost-

ate; one who deserts to the enemy, a ren-
over.—See *Lambago*.

TO RENEGE, *rē-nēgē*. *v. a.*

To disown.

TO RENEW, *rē-nū'*. *v. a.*

To restore the former state; to repeat, to put again in act; to begin again; in theology, to make anew, to transform to new life.

RENEWABLE, *rē-nū'ē-bl*. *a.*

Capable of being renewed.

RENEWAL, *rē-nū'äl*. *f.*

The act of renewing, renovation.

RENITENCY, *rē-nī'tēn-sē*. *f.*

That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another.

RENITENT, *rē-nī'tēnt*. *a.*

Acting against any impulse by elastic power.

RENNET, *rē-nēt*. *f.*

The ingredient with which milk is coagulated in order to make cheese; a kind of apple.

TO RENOVATE, *rē-nō-vātē*. *v. a.*

To renew, to restore to the first state.

RENOVATION, *rē-nō-vā'tōōn*.

Renewal, the act of renewing.

TO RENOUNCE, *rē-nōōnsē*. *v. a.*

(313). To disown, to abnegate.

RENOUACEMENT, *rē-nōōnsē'mēnt*.

f. A of renouncing, renunciation.

RENOWNED, *rē-nōōnd'ēd*. *particip. a.*

Fame, celebrity, praise widely spread.

TO RENOWN, *rē-nōōn*. *v. a.*

To make famous.

RENGWNED, *rē-nōōnd'ēd*. *particip. a.*

Famous, celebrated, eminent.

RENT, *rēnt*. *f.*

A break, a tearation.

TO RENT, *rēnt*. *v. a.*

To tear, to lacerate.

RENT, *rēnt*. *f.*

Rent, annual payment; money paid for any thing held of another.

TO RENT, *rēnt*. *v. a.*

To hold by paying rent; to set to a tenant.

RENTABLE, *rē-nē-bl*. *a.*

That may be rented.

RENTAL, *rē-nāl*. *f.*

Schedule or account of rents.

RENTER, *rēn'tōr*. *f.*

He that holds by paying rent.

RENUNCIATION, *rē-nōōn-shē-nā-tōōn*.

f. The act of renouncing.

TO REORDAIN, *rē-ōōdān*. *v. a.*

To ordain again, or supposition of long de-
fect in the commission of ministry.

REORDINATION, *rē-ōōdē-nā-tōōn*.

f. Repetition of ordination.

TO REPACIFY, *rē-pās'sē-fl*. *v. a.*

To pacify again, to repair again after di-
lapidation.

REPAID, *rē-pādē*. *part. of Repay*.

To repair, after injury or dilapidation.

TO REPAIR, *rē-pārē*. *v. a. (202)*

To repair, after injury or dilapidation; to amend any injury by an equivalent; to fill up anew; by something put in the place of what is lost.

REPAIR, *rē-pārē*. *f.*

Redemption, supply of lost, reparation after di-
lapidation.

TO REPAIR, *rē-pārē*. *v. a.*

To go, to betake himself.

REPAIR, *rē-pārē*. *f.*

Repair, restoration.

REP

— nō, mōve, nōt, nōt; — tōbe, tōb, bōl; — dōl; — pōund; — thin, this.

Resort, abode; act of betaking himself any whither.

REPAIRER, rē-pār'ūr. f.
Amender, restorer.

REPARABLE, rē-pār'-ā-bl. a. (531).
Capable of being amended, retrieved.

REPARABLY, rē-pār'-ā-blē. ad.
In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment or supply.

REPARATION, rē-pār'-ā-shn. f.
The act of repairing; supply of what is wanted; recompence for any injury, amends.

REPARATIVE, rē-pār'-ā-tiv. f.
Whatever makes amends.

REPARTEE, rē-pār-tē'. f.
Smart reply.

TO REPASS, rē-pās'. v. a.
To pass again, to pass back.

TO REPASS, rē-pās'. v. n.
To go back in a road.

REPAST, rē-pāst'. f.
A meal, act of taking food; food, viuals.

TO REPAST, rē-pāst'. v. a.
To feed, to feast.

REPASTURE, rē-pās'tshūr. f.
Entertainment.

TO REPAY, rē-pā'. v. a.

To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to recompense; to requite either good or ill.

REPAYMENT, rē-pā'mēnt. f.

The act of repaying; the thing repaid.

TO REPEAL, rē-pēl'. v. a. (227).

To recall; to abrogate, to revoke.

REPEAL, rē-pēl'. f.

Recall from exile; revocation, abrogation.

TO REPEAT, rē-pēt'. v. a. (227).

To use again, to do again; to speak again; to try again; to recite, to rehearse.

REPEATEDLY, rē-pē-tēd-lē. ad.

Over and over, more than once.

REPEATER, rē-pē-tūr. f.

One that repeats, one that recites; a watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

TO REPEL, rē-pēl'. v. a.

To drive back any thing; to drive back an assailant.

TO REPEL, rē-pēl'. v. n.

To act with force contrary to force impeded; in phisick, to Repel in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour.

REPELLENT, rē-pē'lēnt. f.

An application that has a repelling power.

REPELLER, rē-pē'lōr. f.

One that repels.

TO REPENT, rē-pēnt'. v. n.

To think on any thing past with sorrow; to express sorrow for something past; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.

TO REPENT, rē-pēnt'. v. a.

To remember with sorrow; to remember with pious sorrow; it is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

REPENTANCE, rē-pēnt'āns. f.

Sorrow for any thing past; sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life, penitence.

REPENTANT, rē-pēnt'ānt. a.

Sorrowful for the past; sorrowful for sin; expressing sorrow for sin.

TO REPEOPLE, rē-pēpl'. v. n.

To stock with people; to fill.

TO REPERCUSS, rē-pēr-kūs'. f.

To beat with people; to fill.

TO REPOUSE, rē-pōz'. f.

To lay to rest; to place as in confidence or trust.

TO REPOSE, rē-pōz'. v. n.

To sleep, to be at rest; to rest in confidence.

REPOSE, rē-pōz'. f.

Sleep, rest; quiet; cause of rest.

REP

To beat back, to drive back.

REPERCUSSION, rē-pēr-kūsh'ūn. f.

The act of driving back, rebound.

REPERCUSSIVE, rē-pēr-kūs'sīv. a.

Having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound; repellent; driven back, rebounding.

REPETITIOUS, rē-pēr-tīsh'ūs. a.

Found, gained by finding.

REPERTORY, rē-pēr-tūr-ē. f.

A treasury, a magazine.

REPETITION, rē-pē-tīsh'ūn. f. (531).

Iteration of the same thing; recital of the same words over again; the act of reciting or rehearsing; recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

TO REPINE, rē-pīn'. v. n.

To fret, to vex himself, to be discontented.

REPINER, rē-pīn'ūr. f.

One that frets, or murmurs.

TO REPLACE, rē-plās'. v. a.

To put again in the former place; to put in a new place.

TO REPLAIT, rē-plāt'. v. a.

To fold one part often over another.

TO REPLANT, rē-plānt'. v. a.

To plant anew.

REPLANTATION, rē-plāntā-shn. f.

The act of planting again.

TO REPLENISH, rē-plēn'īsh. v. a.

To stock, to fill; to consummate, to complete.

TO REPLENISH, rē-plēn'īsh. v. n.

To be stocked.

REPLET, rē-plēt'. a.

Full, completely filled.

REPLETION, rē-plē'thūn. f.

The state of being over full.

REPLEVIABLE, rē-plēv'vē-ā-bl. a.

What may be replevined.

TO REPLEVIN, rē-plēv'vin. } v. a.

TO REPLEVY, rē-plēv've. } v. a.

To take back or set at liberty any thing seized upon security given.

REPLICATION, rē-plē-kā'shūn. f.

Rebound, repercussion; reply, answser.

TO REPLY, rē-plī'. v. n.

To answer, to make a return to an answser.

REPLY, rē-plī'. f.

Answer, return to an answser.

REPLIER, rē-plī'ūr. f.

He that makes a return to an answser.

TO REPOLISH, rē-pōl'ish. v. a.

To polish again.

TO REPORT, rē-pōrt'. v. a.

To noise by popular rumour; to give report; to give an account of.

REPORT, rē-pōrt'. f.

Rumour, popular fame; repute, publick character; account given by lawyers of cases; found, repercussion.

REPORTER, rē-pōrt'ūr. f.

Relater, one that gives an account.

REPORTINGLY, rē-pōrt'īng-lē. ad.

By common fame.

REPOSAL, rē-pōz'āl. f.

The act of reposing.

TO REPOSE, rē-pōz'. v. a.

To lay to rest; to place as in confidence or trust.

TO REPOSE, rē-pōz'. v. n.

To sleep, to be at rest; to rest in confidence.

REPOSE, rē-pōz'. f.

Sleep, rest; quiet; cause of rest.

REP

REPOSEDNESS, rē-pō'zēd-nēs. f.

State of being at rest.

TO REPOSITE, rē-pōz'zit. v. a.

To lay up, to lodge as in a place of safety.

REPOSITION, rē-pō-zish'ūn. f.

The act of replacing.

REPOSITORY, rē-pōz'ē-tūr-ē. f.

A place where any thing is safely laid up.

TO REPOSSESS, rē-pōz-zēs'. v. a.

To possess again.

TO REPREHEND, rē-prē-hēnd'. v. a.

To reprove, to chide; to blame, to censure.

REPREHENDER, rē-prē-hēnd'ūr. f.

Blamer, censor.

REPREHENSIBLE, rē-prē-hēn'sē-bl.

a. Blameable, censurable.

REPREHENSIBILITY, rē-prē-hēn'sē-

bl-nēs. f.

Blameableness.

REPREHENSIBLY, rē-prē-hēn'sē-

blē. ad.

Blameably.

REPREHENSION, rē-prē-hēn'shūn.

f. Reproof, open blame.

REPREHENSIVE, rē-prē-hēn'siv. a.

Given to reproof.

TO REPRESENT, rē-prē-zēnt'. v. a.

To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present; to describe, to show in any particular character; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to exhibit, to show.

REPRESENTATION, rē-prē-zēn-tā'

shūn. f.

Image, likeness; act of supporting a vicarious character; respectful declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE, rē-prē-zēnt'ā-

tiv. a.

Exhibiting a similitude; bearing the character or power of another.

REPRESENTATIVE, rē-prē-zēnt'ā-

tiv. f.

One exhibiting the likeness of another; one exercising the vicarious power given by another; that by which any thing is shown.

REPRESENTER, rē-prē-zēnt'ūr. f.

One who shows or exhibits; one who bears a vicarious character.

REPRESENTMENT, rē-prē-zēnt'

mēnt. f.

Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

TO REPRESS, rē-prēs'. v. a.

To crush, to put down, to subdue.

REPRESSION, rē-prēsh'ūn. f.

Act of repressing.

REPRESSIVE, rē-prēs'siv. a.

Having power to repress, acting to repress.

TO REPRIEVE, rē-prēev'. v. a. (275).

To respite after sentence of death; to give respite.

REPRIEVE, rē-prēev'. f.

Respite after sentence of death; respite.

TO REPRIMAND, rē-prē-mānd'. v. a.

(79). To chide, to reprove.

REPRIMAND, rē-prē-mānd'. f.

Reproof, reprehesion.

TO REPRINT, rē-print'. v. a.

To renew the impression; to print.

To print a new edition.

REPRISAL, rē-prīzāl. f.

Something seized by way of retaliation for

robbery or injury.

REPRISE,

RÉ (546). —Fâtre, fâr, fall, fâr; —mâ, mât; —pine, pîn; —

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| REPRISE , ré-prize'. f. The act of taking something in retaliation of injury. | TO REPULLULATE , ré-pôl'lu-lâ-té. v. n. To bud again. | SCRIPT , ré'skript. f. Edict of an emperor. |
| TO REPROACH , ré-prôtfh'. v. a. To censure in opprobrious terms as a crime; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid in general. | REPULSE , ré-pôl'se'. f. The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt. | TO RESCUE , rés'kû. v. a. To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger. |
| REPROACH , ré-prôtfh'. f. (295). Censure, infamy, shame. | TO REPULSE , ré-pôl'se'. v. a. To beat back, to drive off. | RESCUE , rés'kû. f. Deliverance from violence, danger, or constraint. |
| REPROACHABLE , ré-prôtfh'â-bl. a. Worthy of reproach. | REPULSION , ré-pôl'shôn. f. The act or power of driving off from itself. | RESCUER , rés'kû-ôr. f. One that rescues. |
| REPROACHFUL , ré-prôtfh'fùl. a. Scurrilous, opprobrious; shameful, infamous, vile. | REPULSIVE , ré-pôl'siv. a. Driving off, having the power to beat back or drive off. | RESEARCH , ré-sérch'. f. Enquiry, search. |
| REPROACHFULLY , ré-prôtfh'fùl-é. ad. Opprobriously, ignominiously, scurrilously; shamefully, infamously. | TO REPURCHASE , ré-pôr'tshâs. v. a. To buy again. | TO RESEARCH , ré-sérch'. v. a. To examine, to enquire. |
| EPROBATE , rép'prô-bâte. a. Lost to virtue, lost to grace, abandoned. | REPUTABLE , rép'pù-tâ-bl. a. Honourable, not infamous.—See Academy. | TO RESEAT , ré-séts'. v. a. To seat again. |
| EPROBATE , rép'prô-bâte. f. A man lost to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedness. | REPUTABLE , rép'pù-tâ-blé. ad. Without discredit. | RESEIZER , ré-séz'zôr. f. One that seizes again. |
| TO REPROBATE , rép'prô-bâte. v. a. To disallow, to reject; to abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction; to abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon. | REPUTATION , rép'pù-tâ-shôn. f. Credit, honour, character of good. | RESEIZURE , ré-séz'zhûre. f. Repeated seizure, seizure a second time. |
| REPROBATENESS , rép'prô-bâ-te-nès. f. The state of being reprobate. | TO REPUTE , ré-pût'e. v. a. To hold, to account, to think. | RESEMBLANCE , ré-zém'bânse. f. Likeness, similitude, representation. |
| REPROBATION , rép'prô-bâ' shôn. f. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; a condemnatory sentence. | REPUTE , ré-pût'e. f. Character, reputation; established opinion. | TO RESEMBLE , ré-zém'bl. v. a. (445). To compare, to represent as like something else; to be like, to have likeness to. |
| TO REPRODUCE , ré-prô-dü'se. v. a. (530). To produce again, to produce anew. | REPUTELESS , ré-pût'e'lès. a. Disreputable, disgraceful. | TO RESEND , ré-sénd'. v. a. To send back, to send again. |
| REPRODUCTION , ré-prô-dük' shôn. f. The act of producing anew. | REQUEST , ré-kwést'. f. Petition, entreaty; repute, credit. | TO RESENT , ré-zént'. v. a. (445). To take well or ill; to take ill, to consider as an injury or affront. |
| REPROOF , ré-prôof'. f. Blame to the face, reprehension. | TO REQUEST , ré-kwést'. v. a. To act, to solicit, to entreat. | RESENTER , ré-zént'ôr. f. One who feels injuries deeply. |
| REPROVABLE , ré-prôôv'â-bl. a. Blameable, worthy of reprehension. | REQUESTER , ré-kwést'ôr. f. Petitioner, solicitor. | RESENTFUL , ré-zént'fùl. a. Easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it. |
| TO REPROVE , ré-prôôv'. v. a. To blame, to censure; to charge to the face with a fault; to chide. | TO REQUICKEN , ré-kwik'k'n. v. a. To reanimate. | RESENTINGLY , ré-zént'ing-lé. ad. With deep zest, with strong perception; with anger. |
| REPROVER , ré-prôôv'ôr. f. A reprobator, one that reproves. | REQUIEM , ré'kwé-ém. f. A hymn in which they implore for the dead Requiem or rest; rest, quiet, peace. | RESENTMENT , ré-zént'mént. f. Strong perception of good or ill; deep sense of injury. |
| TO REPRUNE , ré-prôôn'. v. a. (339) To prune a second time. | REQUIRABLE , ré-kwi'râ-bl. a. Fit to be required. | RESERVATION , réz-ér-vâ' shôn. f. Reserve, concealment of something in the mind; something kept back, something not given up; custody, state of being treasured up. |
| REPTILE , rép'til. a. (140). Creeping upon many feet. | TO REQUIRE , ré-kwir'e. v. a. To demand, to ask a thing as of right; to make necessary, to need. | RESERVATORY , réz-ér-vâ-tôr'-ô. f. Place in which any thing is reserved or kept. |
| REPTILE , rép'til. f. An animal that creeps upon many feet. | REQUISITE , rék'wé-zít. a. Any thing necessary. | TO RESERVE , ré-zérv'. v. a. To keep in store, to save to some other purpose; to retain; to lay up to a future time. |
| REPUBLICAN , ré-pôb'lé-kân. a. Placing the government in the people. | REQUISITELY , rék'wé-zít-lé. ad. Necessarily, needful, required by the nature of things. | RESERVE , ré-zérv'. f. Something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind; exception; modesty, caution in personal behaviour. |
| REPUBLICAN , ré-pôb'lé-kân. f. One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government. | REQUISITENESS , rék'wé-zít-nès. f. Necessity, the state of being requisite. | RESERVED , ré-zérv'd'. a. Modest, not loosely free; fallen, not open, not frank. |
| REPUBLICK , ré-pôb'lîk. f. Commonwealth, state in which the power is lodged in more than one. | REQUITAL , ré-kwl'tâl. f. Return for any good or bad office, retaliation; reward, recompence. | RESERVEDLY , ré-zérv'd'lé. ad. With reserve; coldly. |
| REPUDIABLE , ré-pû'dé-â-bl, or ré-pû'jé-â-bl. a. (293) (294) (376). Fit to be rejected, or divorced. | TO REQUITE , ré-kwîte'. v. a. To repay, to retaliate good or ill, to compensate. | RESERVEDNESS , ré-zérv'd'nés. f. Closefens, want of openness. |
| TO REPUDIATE , ré-pû'dé-â-te, or ré-pû'jé-â-te. v. a. To divorce, to reject, to put away. | REWORLD , rère'wârd. f. The rear or last troop. | RESERVER , ré-zérv'ôr. f. One that reserves. |
| REPUDIATION , ré-pû-dé-â-shôn. f. Divorce, rejection. | TO RESAIL , ré'sale. v. a. To sail back. | RESERVOIR , réz-ér-vôr'. f. Place where any thing is kept in store. |
| REPUGNANCE , ré-pûg'nânsé. } f. REPUGNANCY , ré-pûg'nâns-ô. } f. Inconsistency, contrariety; reluctance, unwillingness, struggle of opposite passions. | RESALE , ré-sale'. f. Sale at second hand. | TO RESettle , ré-set'ô. v. a. To settle again. |
| REPUGNANT , ré-pûg'nânt. a. Disobedient; reluctant; contrary, opposite. | TO RESALUTE , ré-sâ-lüté'. v. a. To salute or greet anew. | RESETTLEMENT , ré-set'tl-mént. f. The act of settling again; the state of settling again. |
| REPUGNANTLY , ré-pûg'nânt-lé. ad. Contradiutorily, reluctantly. | TO RESCIND , ré-sînd'. v. a. To cut off, to abrogate a law. | TO RESIDE , ré-zide'. v. n. To live, to dwell, to be present; to abide. |
| | RESCISSION , ré-sîzh'ôn. f. The act of cutting off, abrogation.—See <i>scission</i> . | RESIDENCE , réz-â-dânsce. f. |
| | RESCISSORY , ré-sîz'zôr-re. a. Having the power to cut off. | |
| | TO RESCRIBE , ré-skrib'e. v. a. To write back; to write over again. | |

RES

RES

RES

—nō, mōve; nōr, nōt; —ōbe, tāb, bōll; —ōl; —pōnd; —nōin, tñis.

Act of dwelling in a place; place of abode, dwelling; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.

RESIDENT, rēz'ē-dēnt. a.

Dwelling or having abode in any place.

RESIDENT, rēz'ē-dēnt. f.

An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.

RESIDENTIARY, rēz'ē-dēn'shēr-ē. a.

Holding residence.

RESIDUAL, rē-zid'jū-äl. } a.

RESIDUARY, rē-zid'jū-är-ē. } a.

a. Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining.

RESIDUE, rēz'zē-dü. f. (445).

The remaining part, that which is left.

To RESIGN, rē-zīn'. v. a. (445)

(447). To give up a claim, or possession; to yield up; to submit, particularly to submit to providence; to submit without resistance or murmur.

RESIGNATION, rēz-zig-nā'ʃūn. f.

The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession; submission, unrelenting acquiescence; submission without murmur to the will of God.

RESIGNER, rē-zī'när. f.

One that resigns.

RESIGNMENT, rē-zīn'mēnt. f.

Act of resigning.

RESILIENCE, rē-zil'ē-ēnsē. } f.

RESILIENCY, rē-zil'ē-ēn-sē. } f.

The act of starting or leaping back.

RESILIENT, rē-zil'ē-ēnt. a.

Starting or springing back.

RESILLION, rēz-ē-lish'ün. f.

The act of springing back.

RESIN, rēz'in. f. (445).

The fat sulphurous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum.

RESINOUS, rēz'in-üs. a.

Containing resin, consisting of resin.

RESINOUSNESS, rēz'in-üs-nēs. f.

The quality of being resinous.

RESIPISCENCE, rēs-ē-pis'sēnse. f.

Wisdom after the fact, repentance.

To RESIST, rē-zist'. v. a. (445) (447)

To oppose, to act against; not to admit impression.

RESISTANCE, rē-zist'ānsē. f.

The act of resisting, opposition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

RESISTIBILITY, rē-zist-ē-bil'ē-tē. f.

Quality of resisting.

RESISTIBLE, rē-zist'ē-bl. a.

That may be resisted.

RESISTLESS, rē-zist'les. a.

Irresistible, that cannot be opposed.

RESOLVABLE, rē-zōl've-bl. a. (445)

That may be analyzed or separated; capable of solution, or of being made less obscure.

RESOLUBLE, rēz'ō-lü-bl. a.

That may be melted or dissolved.

I have placed the accent on the first syllable of this word, for the same reason which induced me to place it on the first syllable of *Dissoluble*, which see.

To RESOLVE, rē-zōlv'. v. a.

To inform; to solve; to clear; to settle in an opinion; to fix in determination; to melt, to dissolve; to analyse.

To RESOLVE, rē-zōlv'. v. n.

To determine, to decree within one's self; to melt, to be dissolved.

RESOLVE, rē-zōlv'. f.

Resolution, fixed determination.

RESOLVEDLY, rē-zōlv'ēd-lē. ad.

With firmness and constancy.

RESOLVEDNESS, rē-zōlv'ēd-nēs. f.

Resolution, constancy, firmness.

RESOLVENT, rē-zōl'vent. f.

That which has the power of causing solution.

RESOLVER, rē-zōlv'ür. f.

One that forms a firm resolution; one that dissolves, one that separates parts.

RESOLUTE, rēz'ō-lüté. a.

Determined, constant, firm.

RESOLUTELY, rēz'ō-lüté-lē. ad.

Determinately, steadily.

RESOLUTENESS, rēz'ō-lüté-nēs. f.

Determination, state of being fixed in resolution.

RESOLUTION, rēz-ō-lü'shün. f.

Act of clearing difficulties; analysis, act of separating any thing into constituent parts; dissolution; fixed determination, settled thought; firmness, steadiness in good or bad; determination of a cause in courts of justice.

RESOLUTIVE, rēz'ō-lü-tiv. a.

Having the power to dissolve.

RESONANCE, rēz'ō-nānsē. f.

Sound, resound.

RESONANT, rēz'ō-nānt. a.

Resounding.

To RESORT, rē-zōrt'. v. n.

To have recourse to; to frequent; to repair to; to fall back; a term in law.

Some speakers pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *sport*; but as this is not the most usual pronunciation, so it is not the most agreeable to analogy.

RESORT, rē-zōrt'. f.

Frequency, assembly; concourse; movement, active power, spring.

To RESOUND, rē-zōund'. v. a.

To echo, to celebrate by sound; to tell so as to be heard far; to return sounds.

To RESOUND, rē-zōund'. v. n.

To be echoed back.

To RESOUND, rē'sōund. v. a. (446).

To sound again.

RESOURCE, rē-sōrſe'. f. (318).

Some new or unexpected means that offer, resort, expedient.—See *Source*.

To RESOW, rē-sō'. v. a.

To sow anew.

To RESPEAK, rē-spēk'. v. n.

To answer.

To RESPECT, rē-spēkt'. v. a.

To regard, to have regard to; to consider with a low degree of reverence; to have relation to; to look toward.

RESPECT, rē-spēkt'. f.

Regard, attention; reverence, honour; awful kindness; goodwill; partial regard; reverend character; manner of treating others; consideration, motive; relation, regard.

RESPECTABLE, rē-spēk'tā-bl. a.

Deserving of respect or regard.

This word, like several others of the same form, is frequently distorted by an accent on the first syllable. When there are no uncombinable consonants in the latter syllable, this accentuation is not improper, as *despicable*, *disputable*, *preferable*, &c. but when consonants of so different an organ as *c* and *p* occur in the penultimate and antepenulti-

mate syllables of words without the accent, the difficulty of pronouncing them in a sufficient reason for placing the accent on them in order to assist the pronunciation: and accordingly we find almost every word of this form has the accent upon these letters, as

delectable, *defrangible*, *perceptible*, *acceptable*, *discerptible*, &c.; besides, as it contributes greatly to the clearness and force of the language to place the accent on the most significant part of the word, when other reasons do not forbid, this ought to determine us to lay the stress upon the second syllable of the word in question. This is the accentuation of Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnson, Bailey, and Entick; and if Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, had inferred the word in their Dictionaries, they would, in all probability, have accented the word in the same manner. See *Acceptable*, *Corruptible*, and *Irrefragable*.

RESPECTER, rē-spēkt'ür. f.

One that has partial regard.

RESPECTFUL, rē-spēkt'ful. a.

Ceremonious, full of outward civility.

RESPECTFULLY, rē-spēkt'fūl-ē. ad.

With some degree of reverence.

RESPECTIVE, rē-spēk'tiv. a.

Particular, relating to particular persons or things, belonging to each; relative, not absolute.

RESPECTIVELY, rē-spēk'tiv-lē. ad.

Particularly, as each belongs to each; relatively, not absolutely.

RESPERSION, rē-spēr'shün. f.

The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRATION, rē-spē-rā'shün. f.

The act of breathing; relief from toil.

To RESPIRE, rē-spire'. v. n.

To breathe; to catch breath; to rest, to take rest from toil.

RESPITE, rēs'pit. f. (140).

Reprise, suspension of a capital sentence; pause, interval.

To RESPITE, rēs'pit. v. a.

To relieve by a pause; to suspend, to delay.

RESPLENDENCE, rē-spłēn'dēnsē. f.

Lustre, splendour.

RESPLENDENT, rē-spłēn'dēnt. a.

Bright, having a beautiful lustre.

RESPLENDENTLY, rē-spłēn'dēnt-lē. ad.

With lustre, brightly, splendidly.

To RESPOND, rē-spōnd'. v. n.

To answer; to correspond, to suit. Little used.

RESPONDENT, rē-spōnd'ēnt. f.

An answerer in a suit; one whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

RESPONSE, rē-spōnſe'. f.

An answer; answer made by the congregation; reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

RESPONSIBLE, rē-spōn'sē-bl. a.

Answerable, accountable; capable of discharging an obligation.

RESPONSIBLERNESS, rē-spōn'sē-bl-nēs. f.

State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPONSION, rē-spōn'fišün. f.

The act of answering.

RESPONSIVE, rē-spōn'siv. a.

Answering, making answer; correspondent, suited to something else.

RESPONSORY, rē-spōn'sur-ē. a.

Containing answer.

REST, rēst. f.

Sleep, repose; the final sleep, the quietness of

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mét; — plæ, pîn; —

of death; fitness, cessation of motion; quiet, peace, cessation from disturbance; cessation from bodily labour; support, that on which any thing leans or rests; place of repose; final hope; remainder, what remains.

REST, rëst'. f.

Others, those not included in any proposition.

To REST, rëst'. v. n.

To sleep, to number; to die; to be at quiet; to be without motion, to be still; to be fixed in any state or opinion; to cease from labour; to be satisfied, to acquiesce; to lean, to be supported; to be left, to remain.

To REST, rëst'. v. a.

To lay to rest; to place as on a support.

RESTAGNANT, rë-stâg'nânt. a.

Remaining without flow or motion.

To RESTAGNATE, rë-stâg'nât. v. n.

To stand without flow.

RESTAGNATION, rë-stâg-nâ'shûn. f.

The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURATION, rës-tâ-râ'shûn. f.

The act of recovering to the former state.

This word, though regularly formed from the Latin *Restauratio*, is now entirely out of use, and *Restoration* immovably fixed in its place.

To RESTEM, rës-têm'. v. a.

To force back against the current.

RESTFUL, rëst'fûl. a.

Quiet, being at rest.

RESTHARROW, rëst-hâr'ro. f.

A plant.

RESTIFF, rës'tif. a.

Unyielding to flur; resolute against going forward, stubborn; being at rest, being left in motion.

RESTIPNESS, rës'tif'nës. f.

Obstinate reluctance.

RESTINCTION, rës'tink'shûn. f.

The act of extinguishing.

RESTITUTION, rës-të-tü'shûn. f.

The act of restoring what is lost or taken away; the act of recovering its former state or posture.

RESTLESS, rëst'lës. a.

Being without sleep; unquiet, without peace; inconstant, unsettled; not still, in constant motion.

RESTLESSLY, rëst'lës-lë. ad.

Without rest, unquietly.

RESTLESSNESS, rëst'lës-nës. f.

Want of sleep; want of rest, unquietness; motion, agitation.

RESTORABLE, rës-tô'râ-bl. a.

What may be restored.

RESTORATION, rës-tô'râ'shûn. f.

The act of replacing in a former state; recovery.

RESTORATIVE, rës-tô'râ-tiv. a.

That which has the power to recruit life.

RESTORATIVE, rës-tô'râ-tiv. f.

A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

To RESTORE, rë-stôr'. v. a.

To give back what has been lost or taken away; to bring back; to retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state; to recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTORER, rë-stô'râr. f.

One that restores.

To RESTRAIN, rë-strâne'. v. a.

To withhold, to keep in; to restrain, to

keep in awe; to hinder; to abridge; to limit, to confine.

RESTRAINABLE, rë-strâ'nâ-bl. a.

Capable to be restrained.

RESTRAINEDLY, rë-strâ'nêd-lë. ad.

With restraint, without latitude.

RESTRAINER, rë-strâ'nür. f. (202).

One that restrains, one that withholds.

RESTRAINT, rë-strânt'. f.

Abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation, restriction; repression, hindrance of will; act of withholding.

To RESTRICT, rë-strikt'. v. a.

To limit; to confine.

RESTRICTION, rë-strîk'shûn. f.

Confinement, limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, rë-strîk'tiv. a.

Expressing limitation; stypick, astringent.

RESTRICTIVELY, rë-strîk'tiv-lë. ad.

With limitation.

To RESTRINGE, rë-strînje'. v. a.

To limit, to confine.

RESTRINGENT, rë-strîn'jënt. f.

That which hath the power of restraining.

RESTY, rës'të. a.

Obstinate in standing still.

To RESUBLIME, rë-sûb-lime'. v. a.

To sublime another time.

To RESULT, rë-zôlt'. v. n. (445).

To fly back; to rise as a consequence, to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring; to arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESULT, rë-zôlt'. f.

Reliance, act of flying back; consequence, effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes; inference from premises; resolve, decision.

RESUMABLE, rë-zô'mâ-bl. a.

What may be taken back.

To RESUME, rë-zûme'. v. a. (445).

To take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away; to take again; to begin again what was broken off, as to resume a discourse.

RESUMPTION, rë-zûm'shûn. f. (412)

The act of resuming.

RESUMPTIVE, rë-zûm'tiv. a.

Taking back.

RESUPINATION, rë-sû-pë-nâ'shûn. f. (446). The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVEY, rë-sûr-vâ'. v. a.

To review, to survey again.

RESURRECTION, rëz-ûr-rêk'shûn. f.

(445). Revival from the dead, return from the grave.

To RESUSCITATE, rë-sûs'sé-tâte. v. a. (446). To stir up anew, to revive.

RESUSCITATION, rë-sûs-sé-tâ'shûn. f.

The act of stirring up anew, the act of reviving or state of being revived.

To RETAIL, rë-tâle'. v. a. (202).

To divide into small parcels; to sell in small quantities; to sell at second hand; to sell in broken parts.

This verb and noun may be classed with those in Principles, No. 492. Though the verb is sometimes accented on the first syllable, and the noun on the last.

RETAIL, rë'tâle. f.

Sale by small quantities.

RETAILER, rë-tâ'lôr. f.

One who sells by small quantities.

To RETAIN, rë-tâne'. v. a. (202).

To keep, to keep in mind; to keep in pay, to hire.

RETAINER, rë-tâ'nür. f.

An adherent, a dependant, a hanger-on; the act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence.

To RETAKE, rë-tâke'. v. a.

To take again.

To RETALIATE, rë-tâl'ë-âte. v. a.

To return by giving like for like, to repay, to requite.

RETALIATION, rë-tâl'ë-â'shûn. f.

Requital, return of like for like.

To RETARD, rë-târd'. v. a.

To hinder, to obstruct in swiftness of course; to delay, to put off.

To RETARD, rë-târd'. v. n.

To stay back.

RETARDATION, rë-târ-dâ'shûn. f.

(530). Hindrance, the act of delaying.

RETARDER, rë-târd'ér. f.

Hinderer, obstructor.

To RETCH, rëtsh. v. n.

To force up something from the stomach.

This word is derived from the same Saxon original, as the verb to *reach*, and seems to signify the same action; the one implying the extension of the arm; and the other, of the throat or lungs. No good reason, therefore, appears either for spelling or pronouncing them differently; and though Dr. Johnson has made a distinction in the orthography, the pronunciation of both continues the same.

RETCHLESS, rëtsh'lës. a.

Careless. Not used.

RETECTION, rë-ték'shûn. f.

The act of discovering to the view.

RETENTION, rë-tén'shûn. f.

The act of retaining; memory; limitation; custody, confinement, restraint.

RETENTIVE, rë-tén'tiv. a.

Having the power of retention; having memory.

RETENTIVENESS, rë-tén'tiv-nës. f.

Having the quality of retention.

RETICENCE, rë'të-sënsé. f.

Concealment by silence.

RETICLE, rët'ë-kî. f.

A small net.

RETICULAR, rë-tik'ù-lär. a.

Having the form of a small net.

RETICULATED, rë-tik'ù-lâ-tëd. a.

Made of network.

RETIFORM, rët'ë-fôrm. a.

Having the form of a net.

RETINUE, rët'ë-nû, or rë-tîn'ñû. f.

A number attending upon a principal person, a train.

This word was formerly always accented on the second syllable; but the antepenultimate accent, to which our language is so prone in simples of three syllables, has so generally obtained as to make it doubtful to which side the best usage inclines. In this case then, analogy ought to decide for placing the accent on the first syllable. See Principles, No. 535, and the word *Revenue*.

To RETIRE, rë-tire'. v. n.

To retreat, to withdraw, to go to a place of privacy; to retreat from danger; to go from a publick station; to go off from company.

To RETIRE, rë-tire'. v. a.

To withdraw, to take away.

RETIRE, rë-tire'. f.

Retreat, retirement. Not in use.

RETIRÉD, rë-tlî'd'. part. a.

Secret, private.

RETIRÉ

RET

REV

REV

— nō; mōve, nōr, nōt; — tub, tūb, būl; — dīl; — pōnd; — shīn, thīs.

RETIREDNESS, rē-tir'd'nēs. f.
Solitude, privacy, secrecy.

RETIREMENT, rē-tir'mēnt. f.
Private abode, secret habitation; private way of life; act of withdrawing.

RETOLED, rē-tōld'. part. pass. of Retell.
Related or told again.

TO RETORT, rē-tōrt'. v. a.

To throw back; to return any argument, censure, or incivility; to turn back.

RETORT, rē-tōrt'. f.

A censure or incivility returned; a chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

RETORTER, rē-tōrt'ōr. f.

One that retorts.

RETORTION, rē-tōr'fūn. f.

The act of retorting.

TO RETOSS, rē-tōss'. v. a.

To toss back.

TO RETOUCH, rē-tūsh'. v. a.

To improve by new touches.

TO RETRACE, rē-trās'. v. a.

To trace back.

TO RETRACT, rē-trākt'. v. a.

To recall, to recant.

RETRACTATION, rē-trāktā'shūn. f.
(530). Recantation, change of opinion.

RETRACTION, rē-trāk'shūn. f.

Act of withdrawing something advanced; recantation, declaration of change of opinion; act of withdrawing a claim.

RETREAT, rē-trēt'. f.

Place of privacy, retirement; place of security; act of retiring before a superior force.

TO RETREAT, rē-trēt'. v. n.

To go to a private abode; to take shelter, to go to a place of security; to retire from a superior enemy; to go out of the former place.

RETREATED, rē-trē'tēd. part. adj.

Retired, gone to privacy.

TO RETRENCH, rē-trēnsh'. v. a.

To cut off, to pare away; to confine.

TO RETRENCH, rē-trēnsh'. v. n.

To live with less magnificence or elegance.

RETRENCHMENT, rē-trēnsh'mēnt. f.

The act of lopping away.

TO RETRIBUTE, rē-trib'ūte. v. a.

To pay back, to make repayment of.

RETRIBUTION, rē-trē-bū'shūn. f.
Repayment, return accommodated to the action.

RETRIBUTIVE, rē-trib'ū-tīv. } a.

RETRIBUTORY, rē-trib'ū-tōr-ē. } a.
Repaying, making repayment.

RETRIEVABLE, rē-trēv'ā-bl. a.

That may be retrieved.

TO RETRIEVE, rē-trēv'. v. a. (275)

To recover, to restore; to repair; to regain; to recall, to bring back.

RETROCESSION, rē-trō-sēsh'ūn. f.

(530). The act of going back.

RETROGRADATION, rē-trō-grā-dā-

'shūn. f. (530). The act of going backward.

RETROGRADE, rē-trōgrād'. a.

Going backwards; contrary, opposite.

RETROGRESSION, rē-trō-grēsh'ūn.
f. (530). The act of going backwards.

RETROSPECT, rē-trō-spēkt. f. (530)
Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

RETROSPECTION, rē-trō-spēk'shūn.
f. (530). Act or faculty of looking backwards.

RETROSPECTIVE, rē-trō-spēk'tīv. a.
(530). Looking backwards.

TO RETUND, rē-tünd'. v. a.

To blunt, to turn.

TO RETURN, rē-tūrn'. v. n.

To come to the same place; to come back to the same state; to go back; to make answer; to revisit; after a periodical revolution, to begin the same again; to retort, to reiterate.

TO RETURN, rē-tūrn'. v. a.

To repay, to give in requital; to give back; to send back; to give account of; to transmit.

RETURN, rē-tūrn'. f.

A& of coming back; profit, advantage; repayment, retribution, requital; act of returning or giving back, restitution; relapse.

RETURNABLE, rē-tūrn'ā-bl. a.

Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

RETURNER, rē-tūrn'ōr. f.

One who pays or remits money.

REVE, rēv. f.

The bailiff of a franchise or manor.

TO REVEAL, rē-vēl'. v. a. (227).

To lay open, to disclose a secret; to impart from heaven.

REVEALER, rē-vē'lōr. f.

Discoverer, one that shows or makes known; one that discovers to view.

TO REVEL, rēv'ēl. v. n.

To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, rēv'ēl. f.

A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

TO REVEL, rē-vēl'. v. a.

To retreat, to draw back.

REVEL-ROUT, rēv'ēl-rōdōt. f.

A mob, an unlawful assembly.

REVELATION, rēv'ē-lā'shūn. f.

Discovery, communication, communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

REVELLER, rēv'ēl-ōr. f.

One who feasts with noisy jollity.

REVELRY, rēv'ēl-rē. f.

Loose jollity, festive mirth.

TO REVENGE, rē-vēng'. v. a.

To return an injury; to vindicate by punishment of an enemy; to wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them.

REVENGE, rē-vēng'. f.

Return of an injury.

REVENGEFUL, rē-vēng'fūl. a.

Vindictive, full of vengeance.

REVENGEFULLY, rē-vēng'fūl-lē. ad.

Vindictively.

REVENGER, rē-vēng'jōr. f.

One who revenges.

REVENGEMENT, rē-vēng'mēnt. f.

Vengeance, return of an injury.

REVENGINGLY, rē-vēng'jīng-lē. ad.

With vengeance, vindictively.

REVENUE, rēv'ē-nū, or rē-vēn'ū. f.

Income, annual profits received from lands or other funds.

REVERSE, rē-vērs'. f. (530)
This word seems as nearly balanced between the accent on the first and second syll.

able as possible; but as it is of the same form and origin as *avenue* and *retinue*, it ought to follow the same fortune. *Revenue* seems to have been long inclining to accent the first syllable and *avenue* has decidedly done so, since Dr. Watts observed that it was sometimes accented on the second: and by this retrocession of accent, as it may be called, we may easily foresee that these three words will uniformly yield to the antepenultimate accent; the favourite accent of our language, conformably to the general rule, which accents every simple of three syllables upon the first.—See *Conversant*.

TO REVERB, rē-yērb'. v. a.

To strike against, to reverberate. Not in use.

REVERBERANT, rē-yērb'ē-ānt. a.

Resounding, beating back.

TO REVERBERATE, rē-yērb'ē-āt. v.

v. a. To beat back; to heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

TO REVERBERATE, rē-yērb'ē-āt. v.

v. n. To be driven back; to bound back; to resound.

REVERBERATION, rē-yērb'ē-āt-shūn. f.

The act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, rē-yērb'ē-ā-tōr-ē. a.

Returning, beating back.

TO REVERE, rē-vērēt. v. u.

To reverence, to venerate, to regard with awe.

REVERENCE, rēv'ēr-ēns. f.

Veneration, respect, awful regard; act of obeisance, bow, courtesy; title of the clergy.

TO REVERENCE, rēv'ēr-ēns. v. a.

To regard with reverence, to regard with awful respect.

REVERENCER, rēv'ēr-ēns-ōr. f.

One who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, rēv'ēr-ēnd. a.

Venerable, deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.

REVERENT, rēv'ēr-ēnt. a.

Humble, expressing submission, testifying veneration.

REVERENTIAL, rēv'ēr-ēnl-shāl. a.

Expressing reverence, proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERENTIALLY, rēv'ēr-ēnl-shāl-ē. ad.

With show of reverence.

REVERENTLY, rēv'ēr-ēnt-lē. ad.

Respectfully, with awe, with reverence.

REVERER, rē-vē'rōr. f.

One who venerated, one who reveres.

REVERSAL, rē-vērs'āl. f.

Change, variability; a contrary, an opposite, the side of the coin on which the head is not impressed.

REVERSIBLE, rē-vērs'ā-bl. a.

Capable of being reversed.

REVERSION, rē-yēr'shūn. f.

The state of being to be possessed; after the death of the present possessor; succession, right of succession.

REVERSIONARY, rē-yēr'shūn-ā-rēdā. f.

To be enjoyed in succession.

TO REVERT, rē-vērt'. v. a.

To return to a former state; to return to.

F (546). — *Fate, fär, fall, fat; — me, mét; — pine, pin; —*

- To change, to turn to the contrary; to turn back.
- To REVERT**, ré-vért'. v. n.
To return, to fall back.
- REVERT**, ré-vért'. s.
Return, recurrence.
- REVERTIBLE**, ré-vért'ē-bl. a.
Returnable.
- REVERY**, rév'ēr-ē. s.
Loose musing, irregular thought.
- F** This word seems to have been some years floating between the accent on the first and last syllable, but to have settled at last on the former. It may still, however, be reckoned among those words, which, if occasion require, admit of either. See Principles, No. 548. It may, perhaps, be necessary to observe, that some Lexicographers have written this word *Reverie* instead of *Revery*, and that while it is thus written we may place the accent either on the first or last syllable; but if we place the accent on the last of *Revery*, and pronounce the y like e, there arises an irregularity which forbids it; for y, with the accent on it, is never so pronounced. Dr. Johnson's orthography, therefore, with y in the last syllable, and Mr. Sheridan's accent on the first, seem to be the most correct mode of writing and pronouncing this word.
- To REVEST**, ré-véšt'. v. a.
To clothe again; to reinvest, to vest again in a possession or office.
- REVESTIARY**, ré-véš'tishō-ā-ré. s.
Place where dresses are deposited.
- To REVICTUAL**, ré-vit'l. v. a.
To stock with viands again.
- To REVIEW**, ré-vú'. v. a. (286).
To see again; to consider over again; to re-examine; to survey, to examine; to overlook troops in performing their military exercises.
- REVIEW**, ré-vú'. s.
Survey, re-examination; an exhibition of troops when performing their military exercises.
- To REVILE**, ré-vile'. v. a.
To reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.
- REVILE**, ré-vile'. s.
Reproach, contumely, exprobation. Not used.
- REVILER**, ré-vile'ūr. s.
One who reviles.
- REVILINGLY**, ré-vile'ing-lé. a.
In an opprobrious manner, with contumely.
- REVISAL**, ré-ví'zál. s.
Review, re-examination.
- To REVISE**, ré-vize'. v. a.
To review, to overlook.
- REVISE**, ré-vize'. s.
Review, re-examination; among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.
- REVISER**, ré-ví'zür. s.
Examiner; superintendant.
- REVISION**, ré-vízh'ün. s.
Review.
- To REVISIT**, ré-víz'ít. v. a.
To visit again.
- REVIVAL**, ré-ví'lál. s.
Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.
- To REVIVE**, ré-vive'. v. n.
To return to life; to return to vigour or fame, to rise from languor or obscurity.
- To REVIVE**, ré-vive'. v. a.
To bring to life again; to raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion; to renew;
- to bring back to the memory; to quicken, to rouse.
- REVIVER**, ré-ví'l'vür. s.
That which invigorates or revives.
- To REVIVIFICATE**, ré-vív'ē-fé-ká-té. v. a.
To recall to life.
- REVIVIFICATION**, ré-vív-ē-fé-ká' shún. s.
The act of recalling to life.
- REVIVISCENCY**, rév-vé-vís'sén-sé. s.
Renewal of life.
- REUNION**, ré-ü'né-üñ. s.
Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.
- To REUNITE**, ré-ü-nite'. v. a.
To join again, to make one whole a second time, to join what is divided; to reconcile, to make those at variance one.
- To REUNITE**, ré-ü-nite'. v. n.
To cohere again.
- REVOCABLE**, rév'ō-ká-bl. a.
That may be recalled; that may be repealed.—See *Academy*.
- REVOCABLENESS**, rév'ō-ká-bl-néss. s.
The quality of being revocable.
- To REVOKE**, rév'ō-kate. v. a.
To recall, to call back.
- REVOCATION**, rév-ō-ká' shún. s.
Act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal, reversal.
- To REVOKE**, ré-vóke'. v. a.
To repeal, to reverse; to draw back, to recall.
- REVOKEMENT**, ré-vóke'mént. s.
Repeal, recall.
- To REVOLT**, ré-vólt', or ré-vólt'. v. n.
To fall off from one to another.
- F** This word has Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan, for that pronunciation which rhymes it with *malt*; but that which rhymes it with *bolt*, *jolt*, &c. has the authority of Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, a clear analogy, and, if I am not mistaken, the best usage on its side.
- REVOLT**, ré-vólt'. s.
Desertion, change of sides; a revolter, one who changes sides; gross departure from duty.
- REVOLTED**, ré-vólt'ēd. part. adj.
Having swerved from duty.
- REVOLTER**, ré-vólt'ūr. s.
One who changes sides, a deserter.
- To REVOLVE**, ré-vólv'. v. n.
To roll in a circle, to perform a revolution; to fall in a regular course of changing possessors, to devolve.
- To REVOLVE**, ré-vólv'. v. a.
To roll any thing round; to consider, to meditate on.
- REVOLUTION**, rév-vó-lú' shún. s.
Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; space measured by some revolution; change in the state of a government or country; rotation in general, returning motion.
- To REVOMIT**, ré-vóm'ít. v. a.
To vomit, to vomit again.
- REVULSION**, ré-vúlsh'ün. s.
The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.
- To REWARD**, ré-wárd'. v. a.
To give in return; to repay, to recompense for something good; to repay evil.
- REWARD**, ré-wárd'. s.
Recompence given for good; it is some-
- times used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompence of evil.
- REWARDABLE**, ré-wárd'ā-bl. a.
Worthy of reward.
- REWARDER**, ré-wárd'ūr. s.
One that rewards, one that recompenses.
- To REWORD**, ré-wórd'. v. a.
To repeat in the same words.
- RHABARBARATE**, rá-bár'bá-rátē. a.
Impregnated or tinged with rhubarb.
- RHABDOMANCY**, rá'bó-mán-sé. s.
Divination by a wand.
- RHAPSODIST**, ráp'só-dist. s.
One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.
- RHAPSODY**, ráp'só-dé. s.
Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connection.
- RHETORICK**, rét'tó-rík. s.
The art of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of persuasion, oratory.
- RHETORICAL**, ré-tór'ē-kál. a.
Pertaining to rhetorick, oratorial, figurative.
- RHETORICALLY**, ré-tór'ē-kál-ē. ad.
Like an orator, figuratively, with intent to move the passions.
- To RHETORICATE**, ré-tór'ē-kátē.
v. n. To play the orator, to attack the passions.
- RHETORICIAN**, rét-tó-rísh'ān. s.
One who teaches the science of rhetoricks.
- RHEUM**, róóm. s.
A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.
- RHEUMATIC**, róó-mát'ik. a.
Proceeding from rheum, or a pectoral watery humour.
- RHEUMATISM**, róó'má-tízm. s.
A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.
- RHEUMY**, róó'mé. a.
Full of sharp moisture.
- RHINOCEROS**, ri-nós'sé-rós. s.
A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn in his front.
- RHOMB**, róumb. s.
A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse.
- F** I have adopted that sound of the vowel in this word which is given to it by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, and therefore ought to have inserted it among those words in Principles, No. 165. This I do not only suppose to be the general pronunciation, but have sometimes found it written with u. But when this word is given us in its Latin form *Rombus*, the o ought to have the same sound as in *comedy*.—See Principles, No. 347.
- RHOMBICK**, róum'bik. a.
Shaped like a rhomb.
- RHOMBOID**, róum'bóid. s.
A figure approaching to a rhomb.
- RHOMBOIDAL**, róum'bóid'ēl. a.
Approaching in shape to a rhomb.
- RHUBARB**, róó'bár'b. s.
A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.
- RHYME**, ríime. s.
An harmonical succession of sounds; the consonance of verses, the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another; poetry, a poem.

RID

RIG

RIG

—nō, mōrc, nōr, nōt; —tube, tōb, bāt; —ōil; —pōund; —tbin, THIS.

To RHYME, rīmē. v. n.
To agree in sound; to make verses.

RHYMER, rī'mēr. } f.

RHYMSTER, rīm'stēr. } f.
One who makes rhymes, a versifier.

RHYTHM, rīthm. f.

The proportion which the parts of a motion bear to each other.

RHYTHMICAL, rīth'mē-kāl. a.

Harmonical, having proportion of one sound to another.

RHYTHMUS, rīth'mūs. f.

The same as Rhythm.

RIB, rīb. f.

A bone in the body; any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.

RIBALD, rīb'bāld. f.

A loose, mean wretch.

RIBALDRY, rīb'bāld-rē. f.

Mean, lewd, brutal language.

RIBAND, rīb'bīn. f.

A fillet of silk, a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

RIBBED, rībb'd. a.

Furnished with ribs; inclosed as the body by ribs.

RIBBON, rīb'bīn. f.

See RIBAND.

To RIBROAST, rīb'rōst. v. n.

To beat soundly. A cant word.

RIBWORT, rīb'wōrt. f.

A plant.

RICE, rīs. f.

One of the esculent grains.

RICH, rīsh. a.

Wealthy, valuable, precious; having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; fertile.

RICHES, rīsh'iz. f. (99).

Wealth, money or possession; splendid, sumptuous appearance.

RICHLY, rīsh'lē. ad.

Wealthy, splendidly; plentifully; abundantly.

RICHNESS, rīsh'nēs. f.

Pulence; finery; fertility; abundance or perfection of any quality.

RICK, rīk. f.

A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up and sheltered from wet.

RICKETS, rīk'kits. f.

The Rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven.

RICKETY, rīk'it-ē. a.

Diseased with the rickets.

RID, rīd. pret. of Ride.

To RID, rīd. v. a.

To set free, to redeem; to clear, to disencumber; to drive away, to destroy.

RIDDANCE, rīd'dānsē. f.

Deliverance; disencumbrance, loss of something one is glad to lose; act of clearing away any encumbrances.

RIDDEN, rīd'dēn. the participle of Ride.

RIDDLE, rīd'dl. f.

An enigma, a puzzling question, a dark problem; any thing puzzling; a coarse or open sieve.

To RIDDLE, rīd'dl. v. a.

To solve, to unriddle; to separate by a coarse sieve.

To RIDDLE, rīd'dl. v. n.

To speak ambiguously or obscurely.

RIDDLELY, rīd'dl-ing-lē. ad.
In the manner of a riddle.

To RIDE, rīde. v. n.

To travel on horseback; to travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk; to be supported in motion; to manage a horse; to be supported as ships on the water.

To RIDE, rīde. v. a.

To manage insolently at will.

RIDER, rī'dēr. f.

One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horses.

RIDGE, rīdje. f.

The top of the back; the rough top of any thing; a steep protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plow; the top of the roof rising to an acute angle; Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other.

To RIDGE, rīdje. v. a.

To form a ridge.

RIDGIL, rīdjl. f.

RIDGLING, rīdje'līng. } f.

A ram half castrated.

RIDGY, rīd'jē. a.

Rising in a ridge.

RIDICULE, rīd'ē-kūlē. f.

Wit of that species that provokes laughter.

This word is frequently mispronounced by sounding the first syllable like the adjective red; an inaccuracy which cannot be too carefully avoided.

To RIDICULE, rīd'ē-kūlē. v. a.

To expose to laughter, to treat with contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUS, rē-dīk'kū-lūs. a.

Worthy of laughter, exciting contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUSLY, rē-dīk'kū-lūs-lē. ad. In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

RIDICULOUSNESS, rē-dīk'kū-lūs-nēs f. The quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, rīdīng. particip. a.

Employed to travel on any occasion.

RIDING, rīdīng. f.

A district visited by an officer.

RIDINGCOAT, rīdīng-kōt. f.

A coat made to keep out weather.

RIDINGHOOD, rīdīng-hūd. f.

A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

RIE, rī. f.

An esculent grain.

RIFE, rīs. a.

Prevalent, abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.

RIFELY, rīf'le. ad.

Prevalently, abundantly.

RIPNESS, rīf'nēs. f.

Prevalence, abundance.

To RIFLE, rīfl. v. a.

To rob, to pillage, to plunder.

RIFLER, rīfl'er. f.

Robber, plunderer, pillager.

RIFT, rīft. f.

A cleft, a breach, an opening.

To RIFT, rīft. v. a.

To cleave, to split.

To RIFT, rīft. v. n.

To burst, to open; to belch, to break wind.

To RIG, rīg. v. a.

To dress, to accoutre; to fit with tackling.

RIGADOON, rīg-ā-dōōn'. f. A dance.

RIGATION, rī-gā'shān. f.

The act of watering.

RIGGER, rīg'gār. f. (382).

One that rigs or dresses.

RIGGING, rīg'gīng. f.

The sails or tackling of a ship.

RIGGISH, rīg'gish. a. (382).

Wanton, whorish.

To RIGGLE, rīg'gl. v. a.

To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain; properly, wriggle.

RIGHT, rīt. a. (393).

Fit, proper, becoming, true; not mistaken, just, honest; convenient; not left; straight, not crooked.

RIGHT, rīt. interj.

An expression of approbation.

RIGHT, rīt. ad.

Properly, justly, exactly, according to truth; in a direct line; in a great degree, very; not used except in titles, as Right-honourable, Right reverend.

RIGHT, rīt. f.

Justice, freedom from error; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; property, interest; power, prerogative; immunity, privilege; the side not left; to Rights, in a direct line, straight; deliverance from error.

To RIGHT, rīt. v. a.

To do justice to, to establish in possessions justly claimed, to relieve from wrong.

RIGHTEOUS, rīt'shūs. a. (263) (464).

Just, honest, virtuous, uncorrupt; equitable.

RIGHTEOUSLY, rīt'shūs-lē. ad.

Honestly, virtuously.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, rīt'shūs-nēs. f.

Justice, honesty, virtue, goodness.

RIGHTFUL, rīt'fūl. a.

Having the right, having the just claim; honest, just.

RIGHTFULLY, rīt'fūl-ē. ad.

According to right, according to justice.

RIGHT-HAND, rīt-hānd'. f.

Not the left.

RIGHTFULNESS, rīt'fūl-nēs. f.

Moral rectitude.

RIGHTLY, rīt'lē. ad.

According to truth, properly, suitably, not erroneously; honestly, uprightly; exactly; straightly, directly.

RIGHTNESS, rīt'nēs. f.

Conformity to truth, exemption from being wrong, rectitude;直ness。

RIGID, rīd'jēd. a. (380).

Stiff not to be bent, unpliant; severe, inflexible, sharp, cruel.

RIGIDITY, rīd'jēd-ē-tē. f.

Stiffness; stiffness of appearance, want of easy or airy elegance.

RIGIDLY, rīd'jēd-lē. ad.

Stiffly, unpliant; severely, inflexibly.

RIGIDNESS, rīd'jēd-nēs. f.

Severity, inflexibility.

RIGOL, rīg'gōl. f.

A circle; in Shakespeare, a diadem. Not used.

RIGOUR, rīg'gūr. f.

Cold, stiffness; a convulsive shuddering with sense of cold; severity, sternness, want of condescension to others; severity of conduct; strictness, unabated exactness; hardness.

RIGOROUS, rīg'gūr-ōs. a.

Severe, allowing no abatement.

RIGOROUSLY, rīg'gūr-ōs-lē. ad.

Severely.

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mét; — plne; pîn; —

Severely, without tenderness or mitigation.

RILL, rîl. f.
A small brook, a little streamlet.

TO RILL, rîl. v. n.
To run in small streams.

RILLET, rîl'lît. f.
A small stream.

RIM, rîm. f.
A border, a margin; that which encircles something else.

RIME, rîm. f.
Hoar frost, not used; a hole, a chink.

TO RIMPLE, rîm'pl. v. a.
To pucker, to contract into corrugation.

RIND, rînd. f.
Bark, husk.

RING, rîng. f.

A circle; a circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circular course; a circle made by persons standing round; a number of bells harmonically tuned; the sound of bells or any other sonorous body; a sound of any kind.

TO RING, rîng. v. a.

To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound; to encircle; to fit with rings; to restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

TO RING, rîng. v. n.

To sound as a bell or sonorous metal; to practise the art of making musick with bells; to sound, to resound; to utter as a bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a bruit or report.

RING-BONE, rîng'bône. f.

A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pattern of a horse, it sometimes goes quite round like a ring.

RINGDOVE, rîng'dôv. f.

A kind of pigeon.

RINGER, rîng'ûr. f.

He who rings.

RINGLEADER, rîng'lé-dôr. f.

The head of a riotous body.

RINGLET, rîng'lêt. f.

A small ring; a circle; a curl.

RINGSTREAKED, rîng'stræk't. a.

Circularly streaked.

RINGTAIL, rîng'tâl. f.

A kind of kite.

RINGWORM, rîng'wûrm. f.

A circular tetter.

TO RINSE, rîns'. v. a.

To wash, to cleanse by washing; to wash the soap out of clothes.

This word is often corruptly pronounced as if written *rense*, rhyming with *sense*; but this impropriety is daily losing ground, and is now almost confined to the lower order of speakers.

RINSER, rîns'ûr. f.

One that washes or rinses, a washer.

RIOT, rî'ôt. f.

Wild and loose levity; a sedition, an uproar; to run Riot, to move or act without control or restraint.

TO RIOT, rî'ôt. v. n.

To revel, to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate, to be tumultuous; to banquet luxuriously; to raise a sedition or uproar.

RIOTER, rî'ôt-ûr. f.

One who is dissipated in luxury; one who raises an uproar.

RIOTOUS, rî'ôt-ûs. a.

Luxurious, wanton, licentiously festive; seditious, turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY, rî'ôt-ûs-ly. ad.

Luxuriously, with licentious luxury; seditiously, turbulent.

RIOTOUSNESS, rî'ôt-ûs-nës. f.

The state of being riotous.

TO RIP, rîp. v. a.

To tear, to lacerate; to undo any thing sewn; to disclose; to bring to view.

RIPE, ripe. a.

Brought to perfection in growth, mature; complete, proper for use; advanced to the perfection of any quality; brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured; fully qualified by gradual improvement.

TO RIPE, ripe. v. n.

To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured.

TO RIPE, ripe. v. a.

To mature, to make ripe. Not used.

RIPELY, ripe'lé. ad.

Maturely, at the fit time.

TO RIPEN, rî'p'n. v. n.

To grow ripe.

TO RIPEN, rî'p'n. v. a.

To mature, to make ripe.

RIPENESS, ripe'nës. f.

The state of being ripe, maturity.

RIPPER, rîp'pûr. f.

One who rips, one who tears, one who lacerates.

TO RIPPLE, rîp'pl. v. n.

To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

TO RISE, rîz. v. n.

To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect posture; to get up from rest; to get up from a fall; to spring, to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to swell; to ascend, to move upwards; to break out from below the horizon as the sun; to begin to act; to be excited; to break into military commotions, to make insurrections; to be rouled, to be excited to action; to increase in price; to elevate the stile; to be revived from death; to be elevated in situation.

RISE, rîz. f.

The act of rising; elevated place; appearance of the sun in the east; increase of price; beginning, original; elevation, increase of sound.

This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *rise*, *excuse*, &c. for we sometimes hear "the *Rise* and Fall of the Roman Empire, the *rise* and fall of *provisions*," &c. with the *s* like *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preferred in these phrases by all correct speakers.—See Principles, No. 437, 499.

RISER, rîz'r. f.

One that rises.

RISIBILITY, rîz'-bîl'ë-të. f.

The quality of laughing.

RISIBLE, rîz'-ë-bl. a.

Having the faculty or power of laughing; ridiculous, exciting laughter.

RISK, rîsk. f.

Hazard, danger, chance of harm.

TO RISK, rîsk. v. a.

To hazard, to put to chance, to endanger.

RISKER, rîsk'ûr. f.

He who risks.

RITE, rît. f.

Solemn act of religion, external observance.

RITUAL, rît'fshû-äl. a.

Solemnly ceremonious, done according to some religious institution.

RITUAL, rît'fshû-äl. f.

A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.

RITUALIST, rît'fshû-äl-ist. f.

One skilled in the ritual.

RIVAL, rîv'äl. f.

One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor; a competitor in love.

RIVAL, rîv'äl. a.

Standing in competition, making the same claim, emulous.

TO RIVAL, rîv'äl. v. a.

To stand in competition with another, to oppose; to emulate, to endeavour to equal or excel.

TO RIVAL, rîv'äl. v. n.

To be competitors.

RIVALITY, rîv'äl'-ë-të. f.

RIVALRY, rîv'äl-re. f.

Competition, emulation.

RIVALSHIP, rîv'äl-shîp. f.

The state or character of a rival.

TO RIVE, rîv. v. a. part. Riven.

To split, to cleave, to divide by a blast instrument.

TO RIVEL, rîv'v'l. v. a. (102).

To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

RIVEM, rîv'v'n. part. of Rive. (103).

RIVER, rîv'ôr. f.

A land current of water larger than a brook.

RIVER-DRAGON, rîv'ôr-drâg'ûn. f.

A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

RIVER-GOD, rîv'ôr-gôd. f.

Tately deity of a river.

RIVER-HORSE, rîv'ôr-hôrse. f.

Hippopotamus.

RIVET, rîv'it. f.

A fastening pin clenched at both ends.

TO RIVET, rîv'it. v. a.

To fasten with rivets; to fasten strongly, to make immovable.

RIVULET, rîv'û-lêt. f.

A small river, a brook, a streamlet.

RIXDOLLAR, rîks'dôl-lâr. f.

A German coin, worth four shillings and six pence sterling.

ROACH, rôfsh. f. (295).

A fish.

ROAD, rôd. f. (295).

Large way, path; ground where ships may anchor; inroad, incursion—not used; journey.

TO ROAM, rôme. v. n. (295).

To wander without any certain purpose, to ramble, to rove.

TO ROAM, rôme. v. a.

To range, to wander over.

ROAMER, rô'mâr. f.

A rover, a rambler, a wanderer.

ROAN, rône. a. (295).

Bay, sorrel, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed.

TO ROAR, rôre. v. n.

To cry as a lion or other wild beast; to cry in distress; to sound as the wind or sea; to make a loud noise.

ROAR, rôre. f. (295).

The cry of the lion or other beast; an outcry of distress; a clamour of merriment; the sound of the wind or sea; any loud noise.

ROARY, rô're. a.

Dewy.

ROG

ROM

ROO

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —sbin, this.

TO ROAST, rōst. v. a. (295).

To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire; to dress at the fire without water; to heat any thing violently; to rule the Roast, to govern, to manage, to preside.

ROB, rōb. f.

Inspissated juices.

TO ROB, rōb. v. a.

To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, to plunder; to take away unlawfully.

ROBBER, rōb'bōr. f.

A thief, one that robs by force or steals by secret means.

ROBBERY, rōb'bōr-ē. f.

Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

ROBE, rōbe. f.

A gown of state, a dress of dignity.

TO ROBE, rōbe. v. a.

To dress pompously, to invest.

ROBIN, rōb'bīn.

ROBIN-RED-BREAST, rōb-bīn-
rēb'rēst.

A bird so named from his red breast.

ROBUST, rō-bōst'.

ROBUSTIOUS, rō-bōst'yūs.

Strong, vigorous, boisterous, violent.

ROBUSTNESS, rō-bōst'nēs. f.

Strength, vigour.

ROCAMBOLE, rōk'ām-bōle. f.

A sort of wild garlic.

ROCHE-ALUM, rōtsh-āl'lūm. f.

A purer kind of alum.

ROCK, rōk. f.

A vast mass of stone; protection, defence, a scriptural sense; a distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.

TO ROCK, rōk. v. a.

To shake, to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle in order to procure sleep; to lull, to quiet.

TO ROCK, rōk. v. n.

To be violently agitated, to reel to and fro.

ROCK-DOE, rōk'dō. f.

A species of deer.

ROCK-RUBY, rōk'rōb-bē. f.

The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue.

ROCK-SALT, rōk'sālt. f.

Mineral salt.

ROCKER, rōk'kōr. f.

One who rocks the cradle.

ROCKET, rōk'kīt. f.

An artificial firework.

ROCKLESS, rōk'lēs. a.

Being without rocks.

ROCKROSE, rōk'rōze. f. A plant.

ROCKWORK, rōk'wōrk. f.

Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks.

ROCKY, rōk'kē. a.

Full of rocks; resembling a rock; hard, stony, obdurate.

ROD, rōd. f.

A long twig; any thing long and slender; an instrument for measuring; an instrument of correction made of twigs.

RODE, rōde. pret. of Ride.

RODOMONTAGE, rōd-ō-mōn-tāg'-ē. f.

An empty noisy bluster or boast, a rant.

ROE, rō. f.

A species of deer; the female of the hart.

ROE, rō. f. The eggs of fish.

ROGATION, rō-gā'fħūn. f.

Litany, supplication.

ROGATION-WEEK, rō-gā'fħūn-wēk

f. The week immediately preceding Whit-sunday.

ROGUE, rōg. f. (337).

A vagabond; a knave, a villain, a thief; a name of slight tenderness and endearment; a wag.

TO ROGUE, rōg. v. n.

To wander, to play the vagabond; to play knavish tricks.

ROGUERY, rō'gūr-ē. f.

Knavish tricks; wagery, arch tricks.

ROGUESHIP, rōg'fhip. f.

The qualities or personage of a rogue.

ROGUISH, rō'gīsh. a.

Knavish, fraudulent; waggish, slightly mischievous.

ROGUISHLY, rō'gīsh-lē. ad.

Like a rogue, knavishly, wantonly.

ROGUISHNESS, rō'gīsh-nēs. f.

The qualities of a rogue.

ROGUY, rō'gē. a. (345).

Knavish, wanton.

TO ROIST, rōist.

TO ROISTER, rōis'tūr.

To behave turbulent, to act at discretion, to be at free quarter, to bluster.

ROISTER, rōis'tūr. f. (299).

A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow

TO ROLL, rōl. v. a. (406).

To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground; to move any thing round upon its axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to wrap round upon itself; to enwrap, to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round masses; to pour in a stream or waves.

TO ROLL, rōl. v. n.

To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground; to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to move with appearance of circular direction; to float in rough water; to move as waves or volumes of water; to fluctuate, to move tumultuously; to revolve on its axis; to be moved tumultuously.

ROLL, rōl. f.

The act of rolling, the state of being rolled; the thing rolling; mass made round; rolling rolled upon itself; a round body rolled along; publick writing; a register, a catalogue; chronicle.

ROLLER, rō'lūr. f.

Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks; bandage, fillet.

ROLLINGPIN, rō'līng-pīn. f.

A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

ROLLYPOOLY, rō'lē-pō-lē. f.

A corruption of roll ball into the pool. A sort of game, in which when a ball rolls into a certain place it wins.

ROMAGE, rōm'midje. f. (90).

A tumult, a bustle, an active and tumultuous search for any thing.

ROMANCE, rōm'māns'. f.

A military fable of the middle ages, a tale of wild adventures in war and love; a lie, a fiction.

TO ROMANCE, rōm'māns'. v. n.

To lie, to forge.

ROMANCER, rōm'māns'ōr. f.

A lier, a forger of tales.

TO ROMANIZE, rōm'mān-īz. v. a.

To latinize, to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

ROMANTICK, rō-mān'tik. a.

Resembling the tales of romances, wild; improbable, false; fanciful, full of wild scenery.

ROMAN, rō'mān. a.

Belonging to Rome.

ROME, rōm. f.

The capital city of Italy, supposed to have been founded by Romulus, and once the mistress of the world.—*Ab.*

(¶) The o in this word is irrevocably fixed in the English sound of that letter in move, prove, &c. Pope, indeed, rhymes it with dome, Thus when we view some well-proportion'd dome,

The world's just wonder, and ev'n thine, O Rome!

But, as Mr. Nares observes, it is most probable that he pronounced this word as if written doom, as he rhymes Rome with doom afterwards in the same poem.

From the same foes at last both felt their doom;

And the same age saw learning fail and Rome.

ESSAY ON CRITICISM, v. 685.

The truth is, nothing certain can be concluded from the rhyming of Poets. It may serve to confirm an established usage, but can never decide where usage is various and uncertain.

ROMP, rōmp. f.

A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl; rough, rude play.

TO ROMP, rōmp. v. a.

To play rādely, noisily, and boisterously.

RONDEAU, rōn'dō. f.

A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme and five another; it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the Rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense.

RONION, rōn'yūn. f.

A fat bulky woman.

RONT, rōnt. f.

An animal stunted in the growth.

ROOD, rōōd. f. (306).

The fourth part of an acre in square measure; a pole, a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure, the cross.

ROOF, rōōf. f. (306).

The cover of a house; the vault, the insides of the arch that covers a building; the palate, the upper part of the mouth.

TO ROOF, rōōf. v. a.

To cover with a roof; to inclose in a house.

ROOFY, rōōl'ē. a. Having roofs.

ROOK, rōōk. f. (306).

A bird resembling a crow, it feeds not on carion but grain; a piece at cheifs; a trickish rapacious fellow.

TO ROOK, rōōk. v. n.

To rob, to cheat.

ROOKERY, rōōk'ūr-ē. f.

A nursery of rooks.

ROOKY, rōōk'ē. a.

Inhabited by rooks.

ROOM, rōōm. f. (306).

Space, extent of place; space of place unoccupied; way unobstructed; place of another, head; unobstructed opportunity; an apartment in a house.

ROOMAGE, rōōm'idje. f. (90).

Space, place.

ROOMINESS, rōōm'ē-nēs. f.

Space, quantity of extent.

ROOMY, rōōm'ē. a.

Spacious, wide, large.

ROOST, rōōst. f. (306).

That on which a bird sits to sleep; the act of sleeping.

To

RUB

RUD

RUL

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —tōbin, THIS.

prevalent, among them of trapping their hair round.

ROUNDHOUSE, rōund'hoūs. s.

The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons found in the street, are confined.

ROUNDISH, rōund'ish. a.

Somewhat round; approaching to roundness.

ROUNDLY, rōund'lē. ad.

In a round form, in a round manner; openly, plainly, without reserve; briskly, with speed; completely, to the purpose, vigorously, in earnest.

ROUNDNESS, rōund'nēs. s.

Circularity, sphericity, cylindrical form; smoothness; honesty, openness, vigorous measures.

To ROUSE, rōuze. v. a. (313).

To wake from rest; to excite to thought or action; to put into action; to drive a beast from his lair.

To ROUSE, rōuze. v. n.

To awake from slumber; to be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE, rōuze. s.

A dose of liquor rather too large.

ROUSER, rōz'zər. s.

One who rouses.

ROUTE, rōot. s. (317).

A clamorous multitude, a rabble, a tumultuous crowd; confusion of any army defeated or dispersed.

To ROUT, rōot. v. a.

To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

ROUTE, rōot. s. (317).

Road, way.

RÖW, rō. s. (324).

A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

To ROW, rō. v. n.

To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

To ROW, rō. v. a.

To drive or help forward by oars.

ROWEL, rō'el. s. (322).

The point of a spur turning on an axis; a seton, a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing and provoke a discharge.

To ROWEL, rō'el. v. a.

To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

ROWER, rō'er. s.

One that manages an oar.

ROYAL, rō'äl. a. (329).

Kingly, belonging to a king, becoming a king, regal; noble, illustrious.

ROYALIST, rō'äl-ist. s.

Adherent to a king.

To ROYALISE, rō'äl-iz. v. a.

To make royal.

ROYALLY, rō'äl-ē. ad.

In a kingly manner, regally, as becomes a king.

ROYALTY, rō'äl-tē. s.

Kingship, character or office of a king; state of a king; emblem of royalty.

ROYNISH, rō'ñish. a. (329).

Paltry, sorry, mean, rude. Not used.

To RUB, rōb. v. a.

To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it, to scour, to wipe; to move one body upon another; to remove by friction; to touch hard; to Rub down, to clean or carry a horse; to Rub up, to excite, to awaken; to polish, to retouch.

To RUB, rōb. v. n.

To fret, to make a friction; to get through difficulties.

RUB, rōb. s.

Collision, hindrance, obstruction; act of rubbing; inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl; difficulty, cause of uneasiness.

RUB-STONE, rōb'stōne. s.

A stone to scour or sharpen.

RUBBER, rōb'bōr. s.

One that rubs; the instrument with which one rubs; a coarse file; a game, a contest, two games out of three.

RUBBAGE, rōb'bīdje. } s.

RUBBISH, rōb'bīsh. }

Ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building; confusion, mingled mass; anything vile and worthless.

RUBBLE-STONE, rōb'bl-stōne. s.

Stones rubbed and worn by the water at the latter end of the deluge.

RUBICUND, rōb'bē-künd. a.

Inclined to redness.

RUBIED, rōb'bīd. a.

Red as a ruby.

RUBIFICK, rōb'bīf'sik a.

Making red.

RUBIFORM, rōb'bē-fōrm. a.

Having the form of red.

To RUBIFY, rōb'bē-fl. v. a.

To make red.

RUBIOUS, rōb'bē-üs. a.

Ruddy, red. Not used.

RUBRICATED, rōb'bē-kā-tēd. a.

Smearred with red.

RUBRICK, rōb'bīk. s.

Directions printed in books of law and in prayer-books, so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

RUBY, rōb'bē. s.

A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond; redness; any thing red; a blotch, a carbuncle.

RUBY, rōb'bē. a.

Of a red colour.

RUCTION, rōk-tā'šūn. s.

A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

RUDDER, rōd'dūr. s.

The instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed; any thing that guides or governs the course.

RUDDINESS, rōd'dē-nēs. s.

The quality of approaching to redness.

RUDDLE, rōd'dl. s.

Red earth.

RUDDOCK, rōd'dōk. s.

A kind of bird.

RUDDY, rōd'dē. a.

Approaching to ruddiness, full red; yellow.

RUDE, rōd. a. (339).

Rough, coarse of manners, brutal; violent, turbulent; harsh, unkind; raw, untaught; rugged, shapeless; artless, inelegant; such as may be done with strength without art.

RUDELY, rōd'lē. ad.

In a rude manner; unskillfully; violently, boisterously.

RUDENESS, rōd'lē-nēs. s.

Coarseness of manners, incivility; violence, boisterousness.

RUDESSEY, rōd'z'bē. s.

An uncivil turbulent fellow. Obsolete.

RUDIMENT, rōd'dē-mēnt. s.

The first principles, the first elements of a

science; the first part of education; the first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning.

RUDIMENTAL, rōd-dē-mēnt'äl. a.

Initial, relating to first principles.

To RUE, rōü. v. a. (330).

To grieve for, to regret, to lament.

RUE, rōü. s.

An herb called Herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it.

RUEFUL, rōü'fūl. a.

Mournful, woeful, sorrowful.

RUEFULLY, rōü'fūl-ē. ad.

Mournfully, sorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, rōü'fūl-nēs. s.

Sorrowfulness, mournfulness.

RUELLE, rōü'él'. s.

A circle, an assembly at a private house.

RUFF, rōf. s.

A puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; a small river fish; a state of roughness.

RUFFIAN, rōf'yān. s.

A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow, a cut-throat, a robber, a murderer.

RUFFIAN, rōf'yān. a. (405).

Brutal, savagely boisterous.

To RUFFLE, rōf'fl. v. a.

To disorder, to put out of form, to make less smooth; to discompose, to put out of temper; to contract into plaits.

To RUFFLE, rōf'fl. s. v. n.

To grow rough or turbulent; to be in loose motion, to flutter.

RUFFLE, rōf'fl. s.

Plaited linen used as an ornament; disturbance, contention, tumult.

RUFTHOOD, rōf'tür-hööd. s.

In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG, rōg. s.

A coarse nappy woollen cloth; a coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds; a rough woolly dog.

RUGGED, rōg'ged. a. (366).

Rough, full of unevenness and asperity; savage of temper; stormy, rude, rough or harsh to the ear; surly; boisterous; rough, shaggy.

RUGGEDLY, rōg'ged-lē. ad.

In a rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, rōg'ged-nēs. s.

The state or quality of being rugged.

RUGOSE, rōg'gōs'. a.

Full of wrinkles.

RUIN, rōo'ün. s.

The fall or destruction of cities or edifices; the remains of a building demolished; destruction, loss of happiness or fortune, overthrow; mischief, bane.

To RUIN, rōo'ün. v. a.

To subvert; to demolish; to destroy, to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoverish.

To RUIN, rōo'ün. v. n.

To fall in ruins; to run to ruin; to be brought to poverty or misery. Little used.

To RUINATE, rōo'ün-ät. v. a.

To subvert, to demolish. Obsolete.

RUINATION, rōo'ün-ä-shün. s.

Subversion, demolition. Obsolete.

RUINOUS, rōo'ün-üs. a.

Fallen to ruin, dilapidated; pernicious, baneful, destructive.

RUINOUSLY, rōo'ün-üs-ly. ad.

In a ruinous manner.

RULE, rōöl. s. (339).

Government, sway, supreme command.

RUN

RUS

RYE

(546).—Fate, fár, fall, fát; —mè, mêt; —pine, pîn; —

instrument by which lines are drawn; canon, precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; regularity, propriety of behaviour.

TO RULE, rôôl. v. a.

To govern, to controul, to manage with power and authority; to settle as by rule.

TO RULE, rôôl. v. n.

To have power or command.

RULER, rôôl'ûr. s.

Gouvernor, one that has the supreme command; an instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

RUM, rûm. s.

A country parson; a kind of spirits distilled from molasses.

TO RUMBLE, rûm/bl. v. n. (405).

To make a harsh jarring continued noise.

RUMBLER, rûm/bl. ûr. s.

The person or thing that bubbles.

RUMINANT, rôô/mé-nânt. a. (339).

Having the property of chewing the cud.

TO RUMINATE, rôô/mé-nât. v. n.

To chew the cud; to muse, to think again and again.

TO RUMINATE, rôô/mé-nât. v. a.

To chew over again, to muse on, to meditate over and over again.

RUMINATION, rôô/mé-nâ/ shôn. s.

The property or act of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection.

TO RUMMAGE, rûm/midje. v. a. (90)

To search, to plunder, to evacuate.

TO RUMMAGE, rûm/midje. v. n.

To search places.

RUMMER, rûm/mûr. s.

A glass, a drinking cup.

RUMOUR, rôô/mûr. s. (339).

Flying or popular report, bruit, fame.

TO RUMOUR, rôô/mûr. v. a.

To report abroad, to bruit.

RUMOURER, rôô/mûr-ûr. s.

Reporter, spreader of news.

RUMP, rûmp. s.

The end of the backbone; the buttocks.

TO RUMPLE, rûm/pl. v. a.

To crush or contract into puckers or creases.

RUMPLE, rûm/pl. s. (405),

Pucker, rough plait.

TO RUN, rûn. pret. Ran. v. n.

To move swiftly, to ply the legs in such a manner as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same thime; to rush violently; to take a course at sea; to contend in a race; to stream, to flow; to be liquid, to be fluid; to be fusible, to melt; to pass, to proceed; to have a legal course, to be practised; to have a course in any direction; to pass in thought or speech; to have a continual tenour of any kind; to be popularly known; to have reception, success or continuance; to proceed in a certain order; to be in force, to be generally received; to have a track or course; to make a gradual progress; to exert pas or matter; to become irregular, to change to something wild; to get by artifice or fraud; to fall, to pass; to have a general tendency; to proceed as on a ground or principle; to Run after, to search for, to endeavour at though out of the way; to Run away with, to hury without consent; to Run in with, to close, to comply; to Run on, to be con-

tinued; to Run over, to be so full as to overflow; to be so much as to overflow; to Run out, to be at an end; to spread exuberantly; to expatiate; to be wasted or exhausted.

TO RUN, rûn. v. a.

To pierce, to stab; to force, to drive; to force into any way or form; to drive with violence; to melt, to incur; to venture, to hazard; to import or export without duty; to prosecute in thought; to push; to Run down; to chase to weariness; to crush, to overbear; to Run over, to recount cursorily, to consider cursorily; to Run through, to pierce to the farther surface, to spend one's whole estate.

RUNAGATE, rûn/nâ-gât. s.

A fugitive, rebel, apostate.

RUNAWAY, rûn/â-wâ. s.

One that flies from danger, a fugitive.

RUNDLE, rûn/dl. s. (405).

A round, a step of a ladder; a peritrochium, something put round an axis.

RUNDLET, rûnd/lét. s.

A small barrel.

RUNG, rûng. pret. and part. pass. of Ring.

RUNNEL, rûn/nîl. s.

A rivulet, a small brook. Not used.

RUNNER, rûn/nûr. s.

One that runs; a racer; a messenger; a shooting sprigg; one of the stones of a mill; a bird.

RUNNET, rûn/nît. s.

A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.

RUNNION, rûn/yân. s.

A paltry scurvy wretch. Out of use.

RUNT, rûnt. s.

Any small animal below the natural growth of the kind.

RUPTION, rûp/shûn. s.

Breach, solution of continuity.

RUPTURE, rûp/t'hûre. s. (461).

The act of breaking, state of being broken; a breach of peace, open hostility; burstness; preternatural eruption of the gut.

TO RUPTURE, rûp/t'hûre. v. a.

To break, to burst, to suffer disruption.

RUPTUREWORT, rûp/t'hûr-wûrt. s.

A plant.

RURALITY, rôô/râl. a. (339).

Country, existing in the country not in cities, suiting the country, resembling the country.

RURALNESS, rôô/râl-nêss. } s.

The quality of being rural.

RUSH, rûsh. s.

A plant; anything proverbially worthless.

RUSH-CANDLE, rûsh-kân/dl. s.

A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush.

TO RUSH, rûsh. v. n.

To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

RUSH, rûsh. s.

Violent course.

RUSHY, rûsh'. a.

Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

RUSK, rûsk. s.

A hard bread for stores.

RUSSET, rûs'sit. a.

Reddish brown; Newton seems to use it for grey; coarse, homely, rustic.

RUSSETING, rûs'sit-ing. s.

A name given to several sorts of pears or apples from their colour.

RUST, rûst. f.

The red incrustation of iron; the tarnished or corroded surface of any metal; loss of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

TO RUST, rûst. v. n.

To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded; or degenerated in idleness.

TO RUST, rûst. v. a.

To make rusty; to impair by time or inactivity.

RUSTICAL, rûs'té-kâl. a.

Rough, boisterous, rude.

RUSTICALLY, rûs'té-kâl-é. ad.

Rudely, inelegantly.

RUSTICALNESS, rûs'té-kâl-nêss. s.

The quality of being rustic, rudeness.

TO RUSTICATE, rûs'té-kât. v. n.

To reside in the country.

TO RUSTICATE, rûs'té-kât. v. a.

To banish into the country.

RUSTICITY, rûs-tis'ë-té. s.

Qualities of one that lives in the country, simplicity, artlessness, rudeness; rural appearance.

RUSTICK, rûs/tik. a.

Rural, country; rude, untaught, inelegant; artless, honest, simple; plain, unadorned.

RUSTICK, rûs/tik. s.

A clown, a swain, an inhabitant of the country.

RUSTINESS, rûs'té-nêss. s.

The state of being rusty.

TO RUSTLE, rûs'll. v. n. (472).

To make a low continued rattle.

RUSTY, rûs'té. a.

Covered with rust, infected with rust; impaired by inactivity.

TO RUT, rût. v. n.

To desire to come together. Used of deer.

RUT, rût. s.

Copulation of deer; the track of a deer wheel.

RUTH, rôôth. s. (339).

Pity, tenderness, sorrow for the misery of another.

RUTHFUL, rôôth/fûl. a.

Rueful, woful, sorrowful.

RUTHFULLY, rôôth/fûl-é. ad.

Wofully, sadly; sorrowfully, mournfully; woefully, in irony.

RUTHLESS, rôôth/lës. a.

Cruel, pitiless.

RUTHLESSNESS, rôôth/lës-nêss. s.

Want of pity.

RUTHLESSLY, rôôth/lës-lé. ad.

Without pity, cruelly.

RUTTISH, rât/tish. a.

Wanton, libidinous; lecherous.

RYE, rî. s.

A coarse kind of bread corn.

RYEGRASS, rî/grâs. s.

A kind of strong grass.

S.

S.

SAC

SAD

SAG

— nō, móve, nōr, nōt ; — tōbe, tōb, bōll ; — dōl ; — pōund ; — tbin, tħis.

SABBATH, sāb'bāth. f.

A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established, among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety; intermission of pain or sorrow, time of rest.

SABBATHBREAKER, sāb'bāth-brā-kūr. f.

Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

SABBATICAL, sāb'bāt'tē-kāl. a.

Resembling the sabbath, enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

SABBATISM, sāb'bā-tīzm. f.

Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SABINE, sāb'īn. f. (140).

A plant.

SABLE, sā'bl. f.

Fur.

SABLE, sā'bl. a.

Black.

SABRE, sā'bēr. f. (416).

A cimeter, a short sword with a convex edge, a saulchion.

SABULOSITY, sāb'ū-lōs'ē-tē. f.

Grittiness, sandiness.

SABULOUS, sāb'ū-lōus. a.

Gritty, sandy.

SACCADE, sāk-kādē'. f.

A violent check the rider gives his horse by drawing both the reins very suddenly.

SACCHARINE, sāk'kā-rīnē. a. (149)

(353). Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

SACERDOTAL, sās'ēr-dō'tāl. a.

Priestly, belonging to the priesthood.

SACHEL, sātsh'il. f.

A small sack or bag.

SACK, sāk. f.

A bag, a pouch, commonly a large bag; the measure of three bushels; a woman's loose robe.

To **SACK**, sāk. v. a.

To put in bags; to take by storm, to pillage, to plunder.

SACK, sāk. f.

Storm of a town, pillage, plunder; a kind of a sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries.

SACKBUT, sāk'bōt. f.

A kind of pipe.

SACKCLOTH, sāk'klōth. f.

Cloth of which sacks are made, coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.

SACKER, sāk'kōr. f.

One that takes a town.

SACKFUL, sāk'fūl. f.

A sack quite filled.

SACKPOSSET, sāk'pōs'sit. f.

A posset made of milk and sack.

SACRAMENT, sāk'krā-mēnt. f.

An oath, any ceremony producing an obligation; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; the eucharist, the holy communion.

SACRAMENTAL, sāk-krā-mēnt'āl. a.

Constituting a sacrament, pertaining to a sacrament.

SACRAMENTALLY, sāk-krā-mēnt'āl-ē. ad.

After the manner of a sacrament.

SACRED, sā'krēd. a.

Devoted to religious uses, holy; consecrated; inviolable.

SACREDLY, sā'krēd-lē. ad.

Inviolably, religiously.

SACREDNESS, sā'krēd-nēs. f.

The state of being sacred, state of being consecrated to religious uses, holiness, sanctity.

SACRIFICK, sā-krīf'fīk. a.

Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE, sā-krīf'ē-kā-bl. a.

Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR, sāk-krē-fē-kā'tōr. f.

Sacrificer, offerer of sacrifice.

SACRIFICATORY, sāk-krīf'fē-kā-tōr-ē. a.

Offering sacrifice.

To **SACRIFICE**, sāk'krē-fīz. v. a.

To offer to heaven, to imminolate; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else; to destroy, to kill; to devote with lobs.

To **SACRIFICE**, sāk'krē-fīz. v. n.

To make offerings, to offer sacrifice.

SACRIFICE, sāk'krē-fīz. f.

The act of offering to heaven; the thing offered to heaven, or immolated; any thing destroyed or quitted for the sake of something else; any thing destroyed.

SACRIFICER, sāk'krē-fī-zūr. f.

One who offers sacrifice, one that immolates.

SACRIFICIAL, sāk-krē-fīsh-āl. a.

Performing sacrifice, included in sacrifice.

SACRILEGE, sāk'krē-lidjē. f.

The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven.

SACRILEGIOUS, sāk-krē-lē/jūs. a.

Violating things sacred, polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

SACRILEGIously, sāk-krē-lē/jūs-lē. ad.

With sacrilege.

SACRING, sāk'krīng. part.

Consecrating.

SACRIST, sāk'krīst.

SACRISTAN, sāk'krīst-ān. f.

He that has the care of the wensils, or movables of the church.

SACRISTY, sāk'krīst-ē. f.

An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are reposited.

SAD, sād. a.

Sorrowful, habitually melancholy; afflictive, calamitous; bad; inconvenient; vexatious; dark coloured.

To **SADDEN**, sād'd'n. v. a. (103).

To make sad; to make melancholy, to make gloomy.

SADDLE, sād'd'l. f.

The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

To **SADDLE**, sād'd'l. v. ā.

To cover with a saddle; to load, to burden.

SADDLEBACKED, sād'd'l-bākt. a.

Horses, Saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck.

SADDLEMAKER, sād'd'l-mā-kūr. f.

SADDLER, sād'l-lūr.—See *Codle*.

One whose trade is to make saddles.

SADLY, sād'lē. ad.

Sorrowfully, mournfully; calamitously, miserably.

SADNESS, sād'nēs. f.

Sorrowfulness, dejection of mind; melancholy look.

SAFE, sāf. a.

Free from danger or hurt; conferring security; no longer dangerous, reposed out of the power of doing harm.

SAFE, sāf'fīs. a.

A buttery, a pantry.

SAFECONDUCT, sāf-kōn'dōkt. f.

Convoy, guard through an enemy's country; pās, warrant to pās.

SAFEGUARD, sāf'gārd. f.

Defence, protection, security; convoy, guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor; pās, warrant to pās.

SAFELY, sāf'lē. ad.

In a safe manner, without danger; without hurt.

SAFELESS, sāf'fēs. f.

Exemption from danger.

SAFETY, sāf'tē. f.

Freedom from danger; exemption from hurt; custody, security from escape.

SAFFRON, sāf'fōrn. f. (417).

A plant.

SAFFRON, sāf'fōrn. a.

Yellow, having the colour of saffron.

To **SAG**, sāg. v. n.

To hang heavy. Not in use.

SAGACIOUS, sā-gā'shōs. a.

Quick of scent; quick of thought, acute in making discoveries.

SAGACIOUSLY, sā-gā'shōs-lē. ad.

With quick scent; with acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, sā-gā'shōs-nēs. f.

The quality of being sagacious.

SAGACITY, sā-gās'sē-tē. f.

Quickness of scent; acuteness of discovery.

SAGE, sādje. f.

A plant.

SAGE, sādje. a.

Wise; grave, prudent.

SAGE, sādje. f.

A philosopher, a man of gravity and wisdom.

SAGELY, sādje'lē. ad.

Wisely, prudently.

SAGENESS, sādje'nēs. f.

Gravity, prudence.

SAGITTAL, sād'jē-tāl. a.

Belonging to an arrow; in anatomy, a fu-

SAL (546). — **Rāte, fār, fall, fāt; — mē, mat; — plns, pins.**

ture so called from its resemblance to an arrow.

SAGITTARY, sād'jē-tā-rē. **s.**

A centaur, an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

SAGO, sā'gō. **f.**

A kind of edible grain.

SAICK, sā'ik. **f.**

A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.

SAID, sēd. (203). **preterite and part. past of say.** Alorclaid; declared, shewed.

SAIL, sāl. **s. (202).**

The expanded sheet which catches the wind and carries on the vessel on the water; wings; a ship, a vessel; Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ships; to strike sail, to lower the sail; a proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.

To SAIL, sāl. **v. n.**

To be moved by the wind with sails; to pass by sea; to swim; to pass smoothly along.

To SAIL, sāl. **v. a.**

To pass by means of sails; to fly through.

AILER, } sā'lēr. } **f.**

SAILOR, } sā'lōr. } **f.**

A seaman, one who practises or understands navigation.

AIL. The first of these words is generally applied to the Ship, and the second to the Man. Whatever may be the reason for this distinction to the eye, the ear is quite insensible of it, and the Ship and the Man are both pronounced alike. — See Principles, No. 416.

SAILYARD, sālē'yārd. **f.**

The pole on which the sail is extend-

SAINFOIN, sān'fōin. **f.**

A kind of herb.

SAINT, sānt. **s. (202).**

A person eminent for piety and virtue.

To SAINT, sānt. **v. a.**

To number among saints, to reckon among saints by a public decree, to canonize.

To SAINT, sānt. **v. n.**

To act with a view of piety.

SAINTED, sānt'ēd. **a.**

Holy, pious, virtuous.

SAINTLIKE, sānt'likē. **a.**

Having a saint, becoming a saint; resembling a saint.

SAINTLY, sānt'lē. **ad.**

Like a saint, becoming a saint.

SAINTSHIP, sānt'ship. **f.**

The character or qualities of a saint.

SAKE, sākē. **f.**

Final cause, end; purpose; account, regard to any person or thing.

SAKERET, sāk'erēt. **f.**

The male of a falcon-hawk.

SAL, sāl. **f.**

Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.

SALACIOUS, sāl-ā'shūs. **a.**

Lecherous, lecherous.

SALACIOUSLY, sāl-ā'shūs-lē. **ad.**

Lecherously, lustfully.

SALACITY, sāl-ā'se-tē. **f.**

Lust, lechery.

SALAD, sāl'ād. **f.**

Fond of raw herbs.

Sal. This word is often pronounced as if written *Sal*; the true pronunciation is, however, more in *utē* and *otē* pedestal than that of *Spagetus* and *Cucumbers* would be.

SALAMANDER, sālā-māndēr. **f.**

An animal supposed to live in the fire. v.

SALAMANDRINE, sālā-māndērīn. **a.**

(140). Resembling a salamander.

SALARY, sālārē. **f.**

Stated hire, annual or periodical payment.

SALE, sālē. **f.**

The act of selling; vent. power of selling, market; a publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction; state of being venal, price.

SALEABLE, sālā-blē. **a. (405).**

Vendible, fit for sale, marketable.

SALEABleness, sālā-blē-nēs. **a.**

The state of being saleable.

SALEABLY, sālā-blē. **ad.**

In a saleable manner.

SALEBROUS, sālē-brūs. **a.**

Rough, uneven, rugged.

SALESMAN, sālē-mān. **f.**

One who sells clothes ready made.

SALEWORK, sālē-wōrk. **f.**

Work for sale, work carelessly done.

SALENT, sālē-ēnt. **a.**

Leaping, bounding; beating, panting; springing or shooting with a quick motion.

SALINE, sālē-line'. **a.**

Consisting of salt, constituting salt.

SALIVA, sālē-vā. **f.**

Every thing that is spit up, but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival.

SALIVAL, sālē-vāl, or sālē-vāl. **a.**

SALIVARY, sālē-vā-rē. **a.**

Relating to spittle.

To SALIVATE, sālē-vā-tāt. **v. a.**

To purge by the salival glands.

SALIVATION, sālē-vā-shōn. **f.**

A method of cure much practised in venereal cases.

SALIVOUS, sālē-vōs, or sālē-vōs. **a.**

Consisting of spittle, having the nature of spittle.

Sal. Those who contend for placing the accent on the second syllable of this word and *Sai* a, ought to accent the same syllable in *sacrament*, *retable*, and *tigerous*, as there is the same reason from the Latin quantity in all; but as these words are perfectly anglicised, they should alike submit to the accent on the first syllable, according to the most general rule of accentuation in our language. See *Conversat.*

SALLET, sālēt. **f.**

SALLETING, sālēt-ing. **a.**

Corrupted from saliad.

SALLIANCE, sālē-ānsē. **f.**

The act of going forth, tally.

SALLOW, sālō. **f. (327).**

A tree of the genus of willow.

SALLOW, sālō. **a.**

Sickly, yellow.

SALLOWNESS, sālō-nēs. **f.**

Yellowness, sickly paleness.

SALLY, sālē. **f.**

Explosion; issue, from a place besieged, quick egress or range.

SALACIOUS, sālā-siōs. **a.**

Lecherous, lecherously, lustfully.

SALLYPORT, sālē-pōrt. **f.**

Gate at which salutes are made.

SALMAGUNDY, sālā-māgūndē. **f.**

A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON, sām'mōn. **f. que, que o T**

Sal. The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish.

SALMONTROUT, sām'mōn-trōt. **f.**

A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon, a maelit.

SALSOACID, sāl-so-ās sid. **a.**

Having a taste compounded of salines and sournes.

SALSUGINOUS, sāl-sū-jūs. **a.**

Saltish, somewhat salt.

SALT, sāl. **f. (84).**

Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water and a pungent spot; taste, smack, wit, meritment;

SALT, salt. **a.**

Having the taste of salt, as Salt fish, impregnated with salt; abounding with salt; lecherous, salacious.

To SALT, sāl. **v. a.**

To season with salt.

SALT-PAN, sāl-pān. **f.**

A salt-work.

SALT-PIT, sāl-pit. **f.**

Pit where salt is got,

SALTATION, sāl-tā-shōn. **f.**

The act of dancing or jumping; beat, palpitation.

Sal. As this word comes immediately from the Latin, and the *t* is carried off to commence the second syllable, the *a* has not the broad sound as in salt, but goes into the general sound of that letter in the same manner as the *u* in *fusigate*, is not pronounced like the *u* in *full*.

SALTCA, sāl-kāt. **f.**

A lump of salt.

SALCELLAR, sāl-sel-lār. **f.**

A vessel of salt set on the table.

SALTER, sāl-tēr. **f.**

One who salts; one who sells salt.

SALTERN, sāl-tērn. **f.**

A salt-work.

SALTISH, sāl-īsh. **a.**

Somewhat salt.

SALTLESS, sāl-les. **a.**

Infused, not tasting of salt.

SALTLY, sāl-lē. **ad.**

With taste of salt, in a salt manner.

SALTNESS, sāl-nēs. **f.**

Taste of salt, saltiness.

SALTPETRE, sāl-pe-tēr. **f.**

Nitre.

SALVABILITY, sāl-vā-bil'ē-tē. **f.**

Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

SALVABLE, sāl-vā-blē. **a.**

Possible to be saved.

SALVAGE, sāl-vājē. **f. (90).**

A recompence allowed to those who have assisted in saving goods or merchandise from a wreck.

SALVATION, sāl-va-shōn. **f.**

Prefervancy from eternal death, reception to the happiness of heaven.

SALVATORY, sāl-va-tōrē. **f.**

A place where anything is preferred.

SALUBRIOS, sāl-u-brē-ōs. **a.**

Wholesome, healthful, promoting health.

SALUBRITY, sāl-u-brē-tē. **f.**

Wholesomeness, healthfulness.

SALVE, sālv. **f. (78).**

A glutinous matter applied to wounds and sores, an emplaster; helps remedy.

To SALVE, sālv. **v. a.**

To cover with medicaments applied.

—nō, move; nōt; —tubē tōb, bāl, —dīl; —pōtnd; —thīn, THIS.

help, to remedy; to help or save by a Salvo, an excuse, or reservation.

SALVER, sāl'vər. f. *(149)*

A plate on which any thing is presented.

SALVO, sāl've. f.

An exception, a reservation, an excuse.

See *Salvation*.

SALUTARINESS, sāl'lū-tā-rē-nēs. f. Wholesomeness, quality of contributing to health or safety.

SALUTARY, sāl'lū-tā-rē. a. Wholesome, healthful, safe, advantageous, contributing to health or safety.

SALUTATION, sāl'lū-tā-shōn. f.

The act or state of saluting, greeting.

To **SALUTE**, sā-lü'te'. v. a.

To greet, to hail; to kiss.

SALUTE, sā-lü'te'. f.

Salutation, greeting; a kiss.

SALUTER, sā-lü-tür. f.

He who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, sā-lü-tü-fér'üs. a.

Healthy, bringing health.

SAME, sām'. a.

Identical, being of the like kind, form, or degree; mentioned before.

SAMENESS, sām'nes. f.

Identity.

SAMLET, sām'let. f.

A little salmon.

SAMPHIRE, sām'fir. f. (140).

A plant preserved in pickle.

SAMPLE, sām'pl. f. (405).

A specimen, a part of the whole, shown that judgment may be made of the whole.

SAMPLER, sām'pl-ür. f.

A pattern of work, a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

SANABLE, sān'nā-bl. a.

Curable, susceptible of remedy, remediable.

SANATION, sā-nā-tüshōn. f.

The act of curing.

SANATIVE, sān'nā-tiv. a. (158).

Powerful to cure, healing.—See *Sanative*.

SANATIVENESS, sān'nā-tiv-nēs. f.

Power to cure.

SANCTIFICATION, sānk-té-fé-kā'

shōn. f.

The state of being freed, or act of freedom from the dominion of sin for the time to come; the act of making holy, consecration.

SANCTIFIER, sānk-tí-fl-ür. f.

He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To **SANCTIFY**, sānk-tí-fl. v. a.

To free from the power of sin for the time to come; to make holy, to make a means of holiness; to make free from guilt; to secure from violation.

SANCTIMONIOUS, sānk-té-mō-nē-üs.

a. Sainly, having the appearance of sanctity. Holiness, scrupulous, upright, uprightness of holiness.

SANCTION, sānk'shün. f.

The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power, ratification; a law, a decree, ratified.

SANCTITUDE, sānk'tü-tüd. f.

Holiness, goodness, sanctiprity.

SANCTITY, sānk'tü-tüd. f.

Holiness, goodness, godliness, saint, holy being.

To **SANCTUARISE**, sānk'tü-tü-ä-rize.

v. a. To shelter by means of sacred privy-leges.

SANCTUARY, sānk'tü-tü-ä-ré. f.

A holy place, holy ground; a place of protection, a sacred asylum; shelter, protection.

SAND, sānd. f.

Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder in barren country covered with sands.

SANDAL, sānd'al. f.

A loose shoe.

SANDBLIND; sānd'blind. a.

Having a defect of the eyes, by which small particles appear before them.

SANDBOX, sānd'bōks. f.

A plant.

SANDED, sānd'ded. a.

Covered with sand, barren; marked with small spots, variegated with dusky specks.

SANDISH, sānd'ish. a.

Approaching to the nature of sand, loose, not close, not compact.

SANDSTONE, sānd'stōn. f.

Stone of a loose and friable kind.

SANDY, sānd'ye. a.

Abounding with sand, full of sand; consisting of sand, unfixed.

SANE, sāne. a.

Sound, healthy.

SANG, sāng. The preterit of Sing.

SANGUIFEROUS, sāng-gwif'ér-üs. a.

Conveying blood.

SANGUIFICATION, sāng-gwé-fé-kā'

shōn. f.

The production of blood, the conversion of the chyle into blood.

SANGUINARIE, sāng'gwé-nā-ré. a.

Cruel, bloody, murderous.

SANGUINE, sāng'gwín. a. (340).

Red, having the colour of blood; abounding with blood more than any other humour, cheerful; warm, ardent, confident.

SANGUINENESS, sāng'gwín-nēs. f.

SANGUINITY, sāng-gwín'ë-té. f.

Ardour, heat of expectation, confidence.

SANGUINEOUS, sāng-gwín'ë-üs. a.

Constituting blood; abounding with blood.

SANHEDRIM, sān'hē-drím. f.

The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

SANICLE, sān'ë-kl. f. (405).

A plant.

SANIES, sā'nē-ëz. f.

Thin matter, serous excretion.

SANIOUS, sā'nē-üs. a.

Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus.

SANITY, sān'ë-té. f.

Soundness of mind.

SANK, sānk. The preterit of Sink.

SANS, sānzs. prep.

Without.

SAP, sāp. f.

The vital juice of plants, the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

To **SAP**, sāp. v. a.

To undermine; to subvert by digging, to mine.

To **SAP**, sāp. v. n.

To proceed by mine, to proceed invisibly.

SAPHIRE, sāf'fir. f. (149) (413).

A precious stone of blue colour.

SAPHIRINE, sāl'sir-iné. a. (149).

Made of sapphire, resembling sapphire.

SAPID, sāp'id. a.

Tasteful, palatable, making a powerful simulation upon the palate.

SAPIDITY, sā-pid'ë-té. f.

SAPIDNESS, sāp'id-nēs. f.

Taste, strength, power of stimulating the palate.

SAPIENCE, sā'pë-ëns. f.

Wisdom, sagacity, knowledge.

SAPIENT, sā'pö-ënt. a.

Wise, sage.

SAPLESS, sāp'lēs. a.

Wanting sap, wanting vital juice; dry, old, husky.

SAPLING, sāp'ling. f.

A young tree, a young plant.

SAPONACEOUS, sāp-o-nā-shōs. f. (357).

SAPONARY, sāp'pō-nā-ré. f.

Soapy, resembling soap, having the qualities of soap.

SAPOR, sā'pōr. f.

Taste, power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

SAPORIFICK, sāp-o-rif'ik. a. (530).

Having the power to produce taste.

SAPPINESS, sāp'pē-nēs. f.

The state or the quality of abounding in sap, succulence, juiciness.

SAPPY, sāp'pe. a.

Abounding in sap, juicy, succulent; young, weak.

SARABAND, sār'rā-bänd. f.

A Spanish dance.

SARCASM, sār'kāzm. f.

A keen reproach, a taunt, a gib'e.

SARCASTICALLY, sār-kās'té-käl'ë.

ad: Tauntingly, severely.

SARCASTICAL; sār-kās'té-käl. a.

SARCASTICK, sār-kās'tik.

Keen, taunting, severe.

SARCENET, sār'sē-nēt. f.

Fine thin woven silk.

SARCOMA, sār-kō'mā. f.

A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in

any part of the body, especially the nostrils.

SARCOPHAGUS, sār-kōf'sā-güs. f.

Fletheating, feeding on flesh.

SARCOPHAGY, sār-kōf'sā-jé. f.

The practice of eating flesh.

SARCOTICK, sār-kōt'ik. f.

Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh, the same as incarnatives.

SARDEL, sār'del. f.

SARDINE, sār'dine. f.

SARDIUS, sār'dé-üs, or sār'jō-sa. f. (293) (294). A sort of precious stone.

SARDONYX, sār'dō-niks. f.

A precious stone.

SARSA, sār'sā. f.

SARSAPOARELLA, sār-sū-pā-rē-lā. f.

Both a tree and a plant.

SASH, sāsh. f.

A belt worn by way of distinction; a ribbon.

worn by officers in the army; a window formed as to be let up and down by

pulleys.

SASSAYRABE, sās'-ä-fäns. f.

A tree.

(546).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; —mô, mêt; —pine, pin; —

A tree, one of the species of the cornelian cherry.

SAT, sât. The preterit of Sit.

SATAN, sâ'tân. f.

The prince of hell, any wicked spirit.

SATAN. This word is frequently pronounced as if written *Satán*; but making the first syllable long is so agreeable to analogy that it ought to be indulged wherever custom will permit; and particularly in proper names. *Cato*, *Plato*, &c. have now universally the penultimate a long and slender; and no good reason can be given why the word in question should not join this class.

SATANICAL, sâ-tân'ik-kâl. } a.
SATANICK, sâ-tân'nik. } a.

Devilish, infernal.

SATCHELL, sâtsh'il. f.

A little bag used by schoolboys.

To SATE, sât'. v. a.

To satiate, to glut, to pall, to feed beyond natural desires.

SATELLITE, sâ'tê-lît. f. (155).

A small planet revolving round a larger.

SATELLITE. Pope has, by the licence of his art, accented the plural of this word upon the second syllable, and, like the Latin plural, has given it four syllables.

Or ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's Satellites, are less than Jove.

ESSAY ON MAN.

This, however, is only pardonable in poetry, and, it may be added, in good poetry.—See *Autipodes* and *Millepedes*.

SATELLITIOUS, sâ-tê-lît-îsh'ûs. a.

Consisting of satellites.

To SATIATE, sâ'shè-âte. v. a.

To satisfy, to fill; to glut, to pall; to gratify desire; to satiate, to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

SATIATE, sâ'shè-âte. a. (91).

Glutted, full to satiety.

SATIETY, sâ-si'eté. f.

Fulness beyond desire or pleasure, more than enough, state of being palled.

SATIETY. The sound of the second syllable of this word has been grossly mistaken by the generality of speakers; nor is it much to be wondered at. *Ti*, with the accent on it, succeeded by a vowel, is a very uncommon predicament for an English syllable to be under; and therefore it is not surprising that it has been almost universally confounded with an apparently similar, but really different, assemblage of accent, vowels and consonants. So accustomed is the ear to the aspirated sound of *t*, when followed by two vowels, that whenever these appear we are apt to annex the very same sound to that letter, without attending to an essential circumstance in this word, which distinguishes it from every other, in the language. There is no English word of exactly the same form with *satiety*, and therefore it cannot, like most other words, be tried by its peers; but analogy, that grand resource of reason, will as clearly determine, in this case, as if the most positive evidence were produced.

In the first place then, the sound commonly given to the second syllable of this word, which is that of the first of *satiety*, as if written *sa-si-ty*, is never found annexed to the same letters throughout the whole language. *Ti*, when succeeded by two vowels, in every instance but the word *satiety*, sounds exactly like *fo*; thus *satiate*, *satisfy*, &c. are pronounced as if written *sa-she-âte*, *ex-pa-she-âte*, &c. and not *sa-shé-ate*, *ex-pa-shé-ate*, &c. and therefore if the *t* must be 'aspirated' in

this word, it ought at least to assume that aspiration which is found among similar assemblages of letters, and, instead of *sa-si-ty*, it ought to be sounded *sa-shé-ty*: in this mode of pronunciation a greater parity might be pleaded; nor should we introduce a new aspiration to reproach our language with needless irregularity. But if we once cast an eye on those conditions, on which we give an aspirated sound to the dentals, (26), we shall find both these methods of pronouncing this word equally remote from an analogy. In almost every termination where the consonants, *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, precede the vowels, *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, &c. as in *martial*, *soldier*, *suspicion*, *confusion*, *anxious*, *prescience*, &c. the accent is on the syllable immediately before these consonants, and they all assume the aspiration; but in *elephantiasis*, *bendiadis*, *society*, *anxiety*, *science*, &c. the accent is immediately after these consonants, and the *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, are pronounced as free from aspiration as the same letters in *tar*, *det*, *cion*, *Ixion*, &c. the position of the accent makes the whole difference. But if analogy in our own language were silent, the uniform pronunciation of words from the learned languages, where these letters occur, would be sufficient to decide the dispute. Thus in *elephantiasis*, *Miltiades*, *satiety*, &c. the antepenultimate syllable *ti* is always pronounced like the English noun *tie*; now should we dream of giving *ti* the aspirated sound in these words, though there would be exactly the same reason for it as in *satiety*: for, except in very few instances, as we pronounce Latin in the analogy of our own language, no reason can be given why we should pronounce the antepenultimate syllable in *satiety* one way, and that in *satiety* another.

I should have thought my time thrown away in so minute an investigation of the pronunciation of this word if I had not found the best judges disagree about it. That Mr. Sheridan supposed it ought to be pronounced *sa-si-ty*, is evident from his giving this word as an instance of the various sounds of *t*, and telling us that here it sounds *s*. Mr. Garrick, whom I consulted on this word, told me, if there were any rules for pronunciation, I was certainly right in mine; but that he and his literary acquaintance pronounced it in the other manner. Dr. Johnson likewise thought I was right, but that the greater number of speakers were against me; and Dr. Lowth told me, he was clearly of my opinion, but that he could get nobody to follow him. I was much flattered to find my sentiments confirmed by so great a judge, and much more flattered when I found my reasons were entirely new to him.

But, notwithstanding the tide of opinion was some years ago so much against me, I have since had the pleasure of finding some of the most judicious philologists on my side. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry mark the word as I have done; and Mr. Nares is of opinion it ought to be so pronounced, though for a reason very different from those I have produced, namely, in order to keep it as distinct as may be from the word *society*. While Mr. Fry frankly owns, it is very difficult to determine the proper pronunciation of this word.

Thus I have ventured to decide where "Doctors disagree," and have been induced to spend so much time on the correction of this word, as the improper pronunciation of it does not, as in most other cases, proceed from an evident caprice of custom, as in *bury* and *bury*, or from a desire of drawing nearer to the original language, but from an absolute mistake of the principle on which we pronounce our own.

SATIN, sâ'tîn. f.

A soft, close, and shining silk.

SATIRE, sâ'tîr, or sâ'tîr. f.

A poem in which wickedness or folly are censured.

SATIRE. The first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general and the most agreeable to analogy. The last syllable is, by some refined speakers, pronounced *teer*: but this is contrary to the general rule of pronouncing the unaccented *i* in similar syllables. In *respite*, *service*, &c. we find it always short, and never like the *i* in *polic*, *profile*, &c. where the accent is upon it, and therefore it ought always to be short, as in *fir*, *flir*, &c. or as we hear the *y* in the last syllable of *martyr*: this found approaches so near to the *u*, that this letter will, perhaps, be the best general mark of its sound.—See Principles, No. 418.

SATIRICAL, sâ-tîr'ik-kâl. } a.
SATIRICK, sâ-tîr'rik. } a.

Belonging to satire, employed in writing of invective; censorious, severe in language.

SATIRICALLY, sâ-tîr're-kâl-é. ad.

With invective, with intention to censure or vilify.

SATIRIST, sâ'tîr-îst. f.

One who writes satires.—See *Patriarch*.

To SATIRISE, sâ'tîr-îza. v. a.

To censure ass in a satire.

SATISFACTION, sâ-tîs-fâk'shôn. f.

The act of pleasing to the full; the state of being pleased; release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; gratification, that which pleases; amends, atonement for a crime, recompence for an injury.

SATISFACTIVE, sâ-tîs-fâk'tîv. a.

Giving satisfaction.

SATISFACTORILY, sâ-tîs-fâk'tûr-é-lé. ad.

In a satisfactory manner.

SATISFACTORINESS, sâ-tîs-fâk'tûr-é-néz. f.

Power of satisfying, power of giving content.

SATISFACTORY, sâ-tîs-fâk'tûr-é. a.

Giving satisfaction, giving content; agreeing, making amends.—For the *e*, see *Dialectic*.

To SATISFY, sâ'tîs-fi. v. a.

To content, to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired; to feed to the full; to recompense, to pay, to content; to free from doubt, perplexity, suspense; to convince.

To SATISFY, sâ'tîs-fi. v. n.

To make payment.

SATURABLE, sâ'tîb-rl-â-bl. a.

Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

SATURANT, sâ'tîsh-rânt. a.

Impregnating to the full.

To SATURATE, sâ'tîsh-râte. v. a.

To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

SATURDAY, sâ'tîr-de. f. (223).

The 18th day of the week.

SATURITY, sâ-tîr-îté. f.

Fulness, the state of being saturated, repletion.

SATURN, sâ'tûrn, or sâ'tûrn. f.

The remotest planet of the solar system; in chymistry, lead.

SATURNINE, sâ'tûrn-in. a.

Gloomy, melancholy, severe of temper.

SATURNIAN,

SAV

SAY

SCA

— nō, móve, nōr, nōt ; — tūbe, tūb, būll ; — ðil ; — pōund ; — thīn, thīs.

SATURNIAN, sā-tūr'ne-ān. a.
Happy, golden.

SATYR, sā-tūr. f. (418).

A fylvan god.

¶ This word and *Satire*, a poem, are pronounced exactly alike.

SAVAGE, sāv'vidje. a.

Wild, uncultivated; uncivilized, barbarous.

SAVAGE, sāv'vidje. f.

A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian.

SAVAGELY, sāv'vidje-lē. ad.

Barbarously, cruelly.

SAVAGENESS, sāv'vidje-nēs. f.

Barbarousness, cruelty, wildness.

SAVAGERY, sāv'vidje-rē. f.

Cruelty, barbarity; wild growth.

SAVANNA, sā-vān'nā. l.

An open meadow without wood.

SAUCE, sāwse. f. (218).

Something eaten with food to improve its taste; to serve one the same Sauce, a vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

To **SAUCE**, sāwse. v. a.

To accompany meat with something of higher relish; to gratify with rich tastes; to intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

SAUCEBOX, sāwse'bōks. f.

An impudent or petulant fellow.

SAUCEPAN, sāwse'pān. f.

A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

SAUCER, sāw'sūr. f. (218).

A small pan or platter on which sauce is set on the table; a piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SAUCILY, sāw'sé-lē. ad.

Impudently, impertinently, petulantly.

SAUCINESS, sāw'sé-nēs. f.

Impudence, petulance, impertinence.

SAUCY, sāw'sé. a. (218).

Fert, petulant, insolent.

¶ The regular sound of this diphthong must be carefully preserved, as the Italian sound of a given to it in this word, and in *saucer*, *daughter*, &c. is only heard among the vulgar.

To **SAVE**, sāv. a.

To preserve from danger or destruction; to prefer finally from eternal death; not to spend, to hinder from being spent; to reserve or lay by; to spare, to excuse; to save.

To **SAVE**, sāv. v. n.

To be cheap.

SAVE, sāv. ad.

Except, not including.

SAVEALL, sāv'all. f.

A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SAVER, sāv'r. f.

Preserver, reserver; one who escapes loss, though without gain; one who lays up and grows rich.

SAVIN, sāv'in. f.

A tree.

SAVING, sā'vīng. a.

Frugal, parsimonious, not lavish; not turning to loss, though not gainful.

SAVING, sā'vīng. ad.

With exception in favour of.

SAVING, sā'vīng. f.

Escape of expence, somewhat preferred from being spent, exception in favour.

SAVINGLY, sā'vīng-lē. ad.

With parsimony.

SAVINGNESS, sā'vīng-nēs. f.

Parimony, frugality; tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SAVIOUR, sāv'ye-yūr. f.

Redeemer, he that has saved mankind from eternal death.

To **SAUNTER**, sān'tūr, or sāwn'tūr.

v. n. To wander about idly, to loiter, to linger.

¶ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the most agreeable to analogy, if not in the most general use; but where use has formed so clear a rule as in words of this form, it is wrong not to follow it.—See Principles, No. 214.

SAVORY, sā'vār-ē. f.

A plant.

SAVOUR, sā'vār. f.

A scent, odour; taste, power of affecting the palate.

To **SAVOUR**, sā'vār. v. n.

To have any particular smell or taste; to be token, to have an appearance or taste of something.

To **SAVOUR**, sā'vār. v. a.

To like; to exhibit taste of.

SAVOURILY, sā'vār-ē-lē. ad.

With gusto, with appetite; with a pleasing relish.

SAVOURINESS, sā'vār-ē-nēs. f.

Taste pleasing and picquant; pleasing smell.

SAVOURY, sā'vār-ē. a.

Pleasing to the smell; picquant to the taste.

SAVOY, sā-vō'. f.

A sort of colwort.

SAUSAGE, sāv'sidje, or sās'sidje. f.

A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, minced very small, with salt and spice.

¶ This word is pronounced in the first manner by the correct, and in the second, by the vulgar speaker.—See Principles, No. 218.

SAW, sāw. (219) The preterit of See.

SAW, sāw. f.

A dentated instrument by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut; a sawing, a sentence, a proverb.

To **SAW**, sāw. v. a. part. Sawed and Sawn. To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

SAWDUST, sāw'dūst. f.

Dust made by the attrition of the saw.

SAWFISH, sāw'fish. f.

A sort of fish.

SAWPIT, sāw'pit. f.

Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

SAW-WORT, sāw'whrt. f.

A plant.

SAW-WREST, sāw'rest. f.

A sort of tool. With the saw-wrest they set the teeth of the saw.

SAWER, { sāw'ür. } f.

SAWYER, { sāw'yūr. } f.

One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams.

SAXIFRAGE, sāk'sé-frādje. f.

A plant.

SAXIFRAGOUS, sāk-sif'rā-gūs. a.

Dissolvent of the stone.

To **SAY**, sā. v. a. (220) pret. Said.

To speak, to utter in words; to tell; to tell in any manner.

SAYING, sāy'ing. f.

Expression, words, opinion sententiously delivered.

SAYS, sēz. Third person of to Say.

SCAB, skāb. f.

An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter; the itch or mange of horses; a paltry fellow, so named from the itch.

SCABBARD, skā'bārd. f. (418).

The sheath of a sword.

SCABBED, skā'bēd, or skā'b'd. a. (366)

Covered or diseased with scabs; paltry, forry.

¶ This word, like *learned*, *blessed*, and some others, when used as an adjective, is always pronounced in two syllables; and when a participle, in one.—See Principles, No. 362.

SCABBEDNESS, skā'bēd-nēs. f.

The state of being skabbed.

SCABBINESS, skā'bē-nēs. f.

The quality of being skabby.

SCABBY, skā'bē. a.

Defeated with scabs.

SCABIOUS, skā'bē-ūs. a.

Itchy, leprous.

SCABROUS, skā'būs. a.

Rough, rugged, pointed on the surface; harsh, unmusical.

SCABWORT, skā'būrt. f.

A plant.

SCAD, skād. f.

A kind of fish; probably the same as *Shad*.

SCAFFOLD, skāf'fūld. f.

A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators; the gallery raised for execution of great malefactors; frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

SCAFFOLDAGE, skāf'fūl-didje. f.

Gallery, hollow floor.

SAFFOLDING, skāf'fūl-dīng. f.

Building slightly erected.

SCALADE, skā-lāde'. f.

SCALADO, skā-lā'dō. f.

A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.

SCALAR, skā'lā-rē. a.

Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

To **SCALD**, skāld. v. a.

To burn with hot liquor.

SCALD, skāld. f.

Scurf on the head.

SCALD, skāld. a.

Paltry, forry.

SCALDHEAD, skāld'hēd. f.

A loathsome disease, a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a scab.

SCALE, skāle. f.

A balance, a vessel suspended by a beam against another; the sign Libra in the Zodiac; the small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes; any thing exfoliated, thin lamina; ladder, means of ascent; the act of storming by ladders; regular gradation, a regular series rising like a ladder; a figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented; the series of harmonick or musical proportions; any thing marked at equal distances.

To **SCALE**, skāle. v. a.

To climb as by ladders; to measure or compare; to weigh; to take off a thin lamina; to pare off a surface.

To **SCALE**, skāle. v. n.

To pare off in thin particles.

SCALED, skāld'. a.

Squamous, having scales like fishes.

SCALENE, skālēn. a.

(546).—**FATE**, *fāt*, fail, fit; — *mē*, met; — *pīn*, pin; —

SCALENE, *skā-lēnē*. *f.*

In geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other.

SCALINESS, *skā-lē-nēs*. *f.*

The state of being scaly.

SCALL, *skāwl*. *f.*

Leprosy, morbid baldness.

SCALLION, *skāl'yon*. *f.*

A kind of onion.

SCALLOP, *skāl'lōp*. *f.*

A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

(547) This word is irregular, for it ought to have the *e* in the first syllable like that in *salmon*; but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change.

To **SCALLOP**, *skāl'lōp*. *v. a.*

To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP, *skālp*. *f.*

The skull, the cranium, the bone that encloses the brain; the integuments of the head.

To **SCALP**, *skālp*. *v. a.*

To deprive the skull of its integuments.

SCAPEL, *skāl'pel*. *f.*

An instrument used to scrape a bone.

SCALY, *skā'lē*. *a.*

Covered with scales.

To **SCAMBLE**, *skām'bl*. *v. n.*

To be turbulent and rapacious, to scramble, to get by struggling with others; to shift awkwardly. Little used.

SCAMMONIATE, *skām-mō'nē-ātē*. *a.*

(91). Made with scammony.

SCAMMONY, *skām'mō-nē*. *f.*

The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Asiatic plant.

To **SCAMPER**, *skām'pēr*. *v. n.*

To fly with speed and trepidation.

To **SCAN**, *skān*. *v. a.*

To examine a verse by inspecting the feet; to examine nicely.

SCANDAL, *skān'dāl*. *f.*

Offence given by the faults of others; reproachful asperion, opprobrious censure, infamy.

To **SCANDAL**, *skān'dāl*. *v. a.*

To treat opprobiously, to charge falsely with faults.

To **SCANDALIZE**, *skān'dāl-īzē*. *v. a.*

To offend by some action supposed criminal; to reproach, to disgrace, to defame.

SCANDALOUS, *skān'dā-lōs*. *a.*

Giving publick offence; opprobrious, disgraceful; shameful, openly vile.

SCANDALOUSLY, *skān'dā-lōs-lē*. *ad.*

Censuriously, opprobriously; shamefully, ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

SCANDALOUSNESS, *skān'dā-lōs-nēs*. *f.*

The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANSION, *skān'shōn*. *f.*

The act or practice of scanning a verse.

To **SCANT**, *skānt*. *v. a.*

To limit, to stint.

SCANT, *skānt*. *a.*

Parsimonious; less than what is proper or competent.

SCANTILY, *skān'tē-lē*. *ad.*

Sparingly, niggardly; narrowly.

SCANTINESS, *skān'tē-nēs*. *f.*

Narrowness, want of space; want of amplitude or greatness.

SCANTLET, *skānt'lēt*. *f.*

A small pattern, a small quantity, a little piece.

SCANTLING, *skānt'ling*. *f.*

A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a certain proportion; a small quantity.

SCANTLY, *skānt'lē*. *ad.*

Scarcely; narrowly, penitulously.

SCANTNESS, *skānt'nes*. *f.*

Narrowness, meanness, smallness.

SCANTY, *skānt'ē*. *a.*

Narrow, small, short of quantity sufficient; sparing, niggardly.

To **SCAPE**, *skāpe*. *v. a.*

To escape, to shun, to fly.

To **SCAPE**, *skāpe*. *v. n.*

To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE, *skāpe*. *f.*

Escape, flight from hurt or danger; negligent freak; loose act of vice or lewdness.

SCAPULA, *skāp'ū-lā*. *f.*

The shoulder-blade.

SCAPULARY, *skāp'ū-lā-rē*. *a.*

Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

SCAR, *skār*. *f.* (78).

A mark made by a hurt or fire, a cicatrix.

To **SCAR**, *skār*. *v. a.*

To mark as with a sore or wound.

SCARAB, *skār'āb*. *f.*

A beetle, an insect with sheathed wings.

SCARAMOUCHE, *skār'ā-mōōch*. *f.*

A buffoon in motley dress.

SCARCE, *skārsē*. *a.*

Not plentiful; rare, not common.

SCARCE, *skārsē*.

SCARCELY, *skārsē'lē*. *ad.*

Hardly, scantily; with difficulty.

SCARCENESS, *skārsē'nēs*.

SCARCITY, *skār'sē-tē*. (511) *f.*

Smallness of quantity, not plenty, penury; rareness, infrequency, not commonness.

To **SCARE**, *skārē*. *v. a.*

To frighten, to terrify, to strike with sudden fear.

SCARECROW, *skār'ēkrō*. *f.*

An image or clapper set up to fright birds.

SCARF, *skārf*. *f.*

Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

To **SCARF**, *skārf*. *v. a.*

To throw loosely on; to dress in any loose vesture.

SCARFSKIN, *skārf'skin*. *f.*

The cuticle, the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, *skār-ē-fē-kā'shōn*. *f.*

Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument.

SCARIFICATOR, *skār-ē-fē-kā'tōr*. *f.*

One who scarifies.

SCARIFIER, *skār'ē-flēr*. *f.*

He who scarifies; the instrument with which scarifications are made.

To **SCARIFY**, *skār'ē-flē*. *v. a.*

To let blood by incisions of the skin; commonly with the application of cupping-glasses.

SCARLET, *skārlēt*. *f.*

A beautiful bright red color, cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

SCARLET, *skārlēt*. *a.*

Of the colour of scarlet.

SCARLETBEAN, *skārlēt'bēn*. *f.*

A plant.

SCARLETOAK, *skārlēt-ōk*. *f.*

The ilex, a species of oak.

SCARP, *skārp*.

The slope on that side of a ditch which is

next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE, *skātē*. *f.*

A kind of wooden shoe on which they slide.

To **SCATE**, *skātē*. *v. n.*

To slide on scates.

SCATE, *skātē*. *f.*

A fish of the species of thornback.

SCATEBROUS, *skātē-brōs*. *a.*

Abounding with scates.

To **SCATH**, *skāth*. *v. a.*

To wade, to damage, to destroy.

SCATH, *skāth*. *f.*

Wade, damage, mischief.

SCATHFUL, *skāth'fūl*. *a.*

Mischievous, destructive.

To **SCATTER**, *skātēr*. *v. a.*

To throw loosely about, to sprinkle; to disperse, to disperse.

To **SCATTER**, *skātēr*. *v. n.*

To be dispersed, or be dispersed.

SCATTERING, *skātēr-ing*. *ad.*

Loosely, dispersedly.

SCAVENGER, *skāv'ēn-jēr*. *f.*

A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean; a villain, a wicked wretch.

SCENERY, *skēn'ērē*. *f.*

The appearance of place or things; the representation of the place in which an action is performed by the disposition and composition of the scenes of a play.

SCENE, *skēn*. *f.*

The stage, the theatre of dramatick poetry; the general appearance of any action, the whole texture of objects, a display, a series, a regular disposition; part of a play; the place represented by the stage; the hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

SCENICK, *skēn'ik*. *a.*

Dramatick, theatrical.

(548) From the general tendency of the antepenultimate accent to shorten the vowels, and the particular propensity to contract every vowel but *a* before the termination in *scē*, we find those in *scē*, which may be looked upon as abbreviations of the other, preserve the same shortening power with respect to the vowels which precede; and though the word in question might plead the long sound of the *e* in the Latin *scēnēas*, yet, if this plea were admitted, we ought for the same reasons to alter the shape of *scē* in *scēnēas*; nor should we know where to stop. As a plain analogy, therefore, is formed by *epic*, *topic*, *topic*, *topic*, &c. it would be absurd to break in upon it, under pretence of conforming to Latin quantity; which would disturb our most settled usage, and unfix the language.—See *DRAMA*.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, *skēn-ō-grāf'ik*. *ad.*

Ortwin; perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, *skēn-ō-grāf'ik-lē*. *ad.*

In perspective.

SCENOGRAPHY, *skēn-ōg'rāfē*. *f.*

The art of perspective.

SCENT, *skēnt*. *f.*

The power of smelling, the smell; the object of smell, odour good or bad; that followed by the smell.

To **SCENT**, *skēnt*. *v. a.*

To smell, to perceive by the nose; to imbue, as to imbue with odour good or bad;

SCENTLESS, *skēnt'lis*. *a.*

Having no smell.

SCPTRE,

— no, nō; pér, nōt; — tub, tūb, būll; — ell; — pōand; — thin, THIS.

SCEPTRÉ, skép'trē. f. (416):

The ensign of royalty bore in the hand:

SCEPTRÉD, skép'trēd. a.

Beating a sceptre.

SCÉPTICK, skép'tik. f.

See **SKEPTICK**.

SCHEDULE, séd'jüle. f.

A small scroll; a little inventory.

It is but seldom that we prefer French to

Latin and Greek; nevertheless, *l'ordre* word

comes to us from the old Latin *scriptus* which

retained its *scriptus*, *proscriptus*; *regula*

of its Greek and its *nomos* in mode

Latin parent, in which the *c* must be pro-

nounced like *k*. This word, therefore, to

avoid litigation, and provided it does not

become a precedent in other cases, may be

permitted to retain by prescription what

might be justly disputed at right.

SCHEME, skéme. f.

A plan; a combination of various things

into one view; design, or perhaps a pro-

ject; a scheme; a design; a representation

of the aspects of the celestial bodies,

any linear or mathematical diagram.

SCHEMER, ské'mér. f.

A projector; a counseler.

SCISM, sizm. f.

A separation of discord from the church.

The common pronunciation of this word

is contrary to every rule for pronouncing

-wards from the learned languages, and ought

to be altered. *skim* in English words, com-

ing from Greek words with *g*, ought always

to be pronounced like *k*, and I believe the

word in question is almost the only exception throughout the language. However

strange, therefore, *skism* may sound, it is

the only true and analogical pronunciation;

and we might as well pronounce *scheme*,

as *schism*, *skim*, there being exactly the

same reason for both. But when once a

false pronunciation is fixed as this is, it re-

quires some daring spirit to begin the retro-

vation; but when once begun, as it has,

what seldom happens, truth, novelty, and

the appearance of Greek etymology on its side,

there is no doubt of its success. Whatever,

therefore, may be the fate of its pronunciation, it ought still to retain its spelling.

This must be held sacred, or the whole lan-

guage will be metamorphosed; for the very

same reason that induced Dr. Johnson to

spell *Sceptick*, *Skeptic*, ought to have made

him spell *schism*, *skim*, and *schedule*, *skool*.

SCISMATICAL, siz-mát'té-kál. a.

Implying schism; practising schism.

SCISMATICAL, siz-mát'té-kál. a.

Implying schismatrical manner.

SCISMATICK, siz'má-tík. f.

One who separates from the true church.

SCHOBAR, skó'bár. f.

One who learns of a master, a disciple; a

man of letters; pedant. *man of books*;

one who has a learned education.

SCHOLARSHIP, skol'fúr-ship. f.

Learning, literature, knowledge; literary

education; exhibition or maintenance for a

scholar. *skol'* - *shíp*.

SCHOLASTICAL, sko-hás'té-kál. a.

Belonging to a scholar or school.

SCHOLASTICALLY, sko-hás'té-kál-é. ad.

According to the niceties or method of

the schools.

SCHOLASTICK, sko-hás'tik. a.

Belonging to the school; practised in the

schools; befitting the school, suitable to the

school, pedantic.

SCHOLIAST, sko'li-ast. f.

A writer of explanatory notes.

SCHOLOGY, sko'lé-ón. f.

SCOLIUM, sko'lé-üm. f.

A note, an explanatory observation.

SCHOOL, skool. f.

A house of discipline and instruction; a place of literary education; a state of instruction; system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

TO SCHOOL, skool. v. a.

To instruct, to train; to teach with superiority, to tutor.

SCHOOLBOY, skool'bóy. f.

A boy that is in his rudiments at school.

SCHOOLDAY, skool'dáy. f.

Age in which youth is kept at school.

SCHOOLFELLOW, skool'fél-lö. f.

One bred at the same school.

SCHOOLHOUSE, skool'hóùs. f.

House of discipline and instruction.

SCHOOLMAN, skool'mán. f.

One versed in the niceties and subtleties of academical disputation; one skilled in the division of the school.

SCHOOLMASTER, skool'más-tér. f.

One who presides and teaches in a school.

SCHOOLMISTRESS, skool'mís-trís. f.

A woman who governs a school.

SCIATICA, si-át'té-ká. f.

SCIATIC, si-át'tik. f.

The hip-gout.

SCIATICAL, si-át'té-kál. a.

Afflicting the hip.

SCIENCE, si'énse. f.

Knowledge; certainly grounded on demonstration; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; any art or species of knowledge.

SCIENTIAL, si-én'shál. a.

Producing science.

SCIENTIFICAL, si-én-tif'fél-kál. f.

SCIENTIFICK, si-én-tif'fik. f.

Producing demonstrative knowledge, producing certainty.

SCIENTIFICALLY, si-én-tif'fél-kál-é. ad.

In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

SCIMITAR, sim'mé-tér. f.

A short sword with a convex edge.

TO SCINTILLATE, sin'til-láte. v. n.

To sparkle, to emit sparks.

SCINTILLATION, sin'til-la'shún. f.

The act of sparkling, sparks emitted.

SCIOLIST, si'ó-lít. f.

One who knows things superficially.

SCIOLOUS, si'ó-lús. a.

Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCIOMACHY, si'óm'niá-ké. f.

Battle with a shadow.—See *Monomachy*.

SCION, si'un. f.

A small twig taken from one tree to be grafted into another.

SCIUR FACIAS, si-ré-fá'shás. f.

A writ judicial in law.

SCIRRHUS, skir'rúz. f. (dog).

An indurated gland.

(T) This word is sometimes, but improperly, written *schirrus*, with the *b* in the first syllable instead of the last; and Bailey has given us two aspirations, and spelt it *shirrus*; both of which modes of spelling the word are contrary to the general analogy of orthography; the *sc*-*rr* word comes from the Greek *σκιρρός*; the letter *s* only can have the aspiration, as the first of these double letters has always the *spiritus lenis*:

and the *c* in the first syllable, arising from the Greek *χ*, and not the *χ*, no more reason can be given for placing the *h* after it, by spelling it *schirrus*, than there is for spelling *care* from *σκηνή*, *shēne*; or *sceptre* from *σκῆπτρον*, *scēptre*. The most correct Latin orthography confirms this opinion, by spelling the word in question *sciurus*; and, according to the most settled analogy of our own language, and the constant method of pronouncing words from the Greek and Latin, the *c* ought to be soft before the *i* in this word, and the first syllable should be pronounced like the first of *fitting*, *Si-i-ns*, &c. Dr. Johnson tells us it ought to be written *skirrus*, not merely because it comes from *σκιρρός*, but because *c* in English has before *e* the sound of *x*. Dr. Johnson is the last man I should have suspected of giving this advice. What! because a false orthography has obtained, and a false pronunciation in consequence of it, must both these errors be confirmed by a still grosser departure from analogy? A little reflection on the consequences of so pernicious a practice would, I doubt not, have made Dr. Johnson retract his advice here, as well as in *Homœchy*. While a true orthography remains, there is some hope that a false pronunciation may be reclaimed; but when once the orthography is altered, pronunciation is incorrigible, and we must bow to the tyrant, however false may be his title.—See *Principles*, No. 350, and the word *Skeptic*.

SCIRRHOUS, skir'rúz. a.

Having a glandindured.

SCIRRHOSE, skir'rós'sé-té. f.

An induration of the glands.

SCISSIBLE, sis'sé-bl. a.

Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

SCISSILE, sis'sil. a.

Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

SCISSION, sizh'ón. f.

The act of cutting.—See *Absision*.

SCISSOR, siz'zór. f.

A small pair of shears, or blades moveable

on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

SCISSURE, sizh'úre. f.

A crack, a rent, a fissure.

SCLEROTICK, sklé-rót'ik. a.

Hard, an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

TO SCOTCH, skótch. v. a.

To SCOT, skóte. v. n.

To stop a wheel by putting a stone or piece

of wood under it.—N. B. The former of

these words is the most in use.

To SCOFF, skóf. v. n.

To treat with insolent ridicule, to treat

with contumelious language.

SCOFFER, skóf'er. f.

Insolent ridiculer, saucy scoper, contumelious reproacher.

SCOFFINGLY, skóf'fing-lé. ad.

In contempt, in ridicule.

To SCOLD, skold. v. n.

To quarrel clamorously and rudely;

SCOLD, skold. f.

A clamorous, rude, foul-mouthed woman.

SCOLLOP,

F (546). — *Fate, fár, fall, fát; — mb, mêt; — plis, plá; —*

SCOLLOP, skó'lóp. *f.*

A pestitated shell fish.

SCONCE, skónse. *f.*

A fort; a bulwark; the head; a penile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.

TO SCONCE, skónse. *v. a.*

To mulct, or fine.

SCOOP, skóp. *f.*

A kind of large ladle, a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

TO SCOOP, skóp. *v. a.*

To lade out; to carry off in any thing hollow; to cut hollow, or deep.

SCOOPER, skóp'ér. *f.*

One who scoops.

SCOPE, skóp. *f.*

Aim, intention, drift; thing aimed at, mark, final end; room, space, amplitude of intellectual view.

SCORBUTICAL, skór-bú'té-kál. } *a.*

SCORBUTICK, skór-bú'té-kál. } *a.*

Diseased with the scurvy.

SCORBUTICALLY, skór-bú'té-kál-é. } *ad.*

With tendency to the scurvy.

TO SCORCH, skórtsh. *v. a.*

To burn superficially; to burn.

TO SCORCH, skórtsh. *v. n.*

To be burnt superficially; to be dried up.

SCORDIUM, skór'dé-úm, or skór-jé'.

Am. *f.* (293) (294) (376). An herb.

SCORE, skóre. *f.*

A notch or long incision; a line drawn; an account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallys; account kept of something past; debt imputed; reason, motive; fake, account, reason referred to some one; twenty; A song in Score, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

TO SCORE, skóte. *v. a.*

To set down as a debt; to impute, to charge; to mark by a line.

SCORIA, skó'ré-á. *f.*

Dross, recrement.

SCORIOUS, skó'ré-és. *a.*

Drossy, recrementitious.

TO SCORN, skórn. *v. a.*

To despise, to revile; to villify.

TO SCORN, skórn. *v. n.*

To scoff.

SCORN, skórn. *f.*

Contempt, scoff, act of contumely.

SCORNER, skórn'ér. *f.*

Contemner, despiser; scoffier, ridiculer.

SCORNFUL, skórn'fúl. *a.*

Contemptuous, insolent; acting in defiance.

SCORNFULLY, skórn'fúl-é. *ad.*

Contemptuously, insolently.

SCORPION, skór-pé-ún. *f.*

A reptile much resembling a small lobster with a very venomous sting; one of the signs of the Zodiac; a scoundre so called from its cruelty; see first.

SCOT, skót. *f.*

Shot, payment; shot and lot, parishes; payments.

TO SCOTCH, skótfsh. *v. a.*

To cut with shallow incisions.

SCOTCH, skótfsh. *a.*

Belonging to Scotland.

SCOTCH COLLOPS, } *f.*

SCOTCH'D COLEOES, } *f.*

SCORCH'D COLLOPS, } *f.*

Veal cut into small pieces and fried.

THE INSPECTOR may choose which of these he pleases. The first is most in use, and seems nearest the truth.

SCOTCH HOPPERS, skótfsh hóp-púrz. *f.* A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground.

SCOTOMY, skót'ó-mé. *f.*

A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.

SCOUNDREL, skóún'drél. *f.*

A mean rascal, a low petty villain.

TO SCOUR, skóúr. *v. a.*

To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface; to purge violently; to cleanse; to remove by scouring; to range in order to catch or drive away something, to clear away; to pass swiftly over.

TO SCOUR, skóúr. *v. n.*

To perform the office of cleaning domestic utensils; to clean; to be purged or lax; to rove, to range; to run here and there; to run with great eagerness and swiftness, to scamper.

SCOURER, skóúr'ér. *f.*

One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE, skúrje. *f.*

A whip, a lash, an instrument of discipline; a punishment; a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, harasses, or destroys; a whip for a top.

TO SCOURGE, skúrje. *v. a.*

To lash with a whip, to whip; to punish, to chastise, to chasten; to castigate.

SCOURGER, skúr'jér. *f.*

One that scourges, a punisher or chastiser.

SCOUT, skóút. *f.*

One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

TO SCOUT, skóút. *v. n.*

To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

TO SCOWL, skóúl. *v. n.*

To frown, to pout, to look angry, sour and sullen.

SCOWL, skóúl. *f.*

Look of sullenness or discontent, gloom.

SCOWLINGLY, skóúl'íng-lé. *ad.*

With a frowning and sullen look.

TO SCRABBLE, skráb'bl. *v. n.* (405).

To paw with the hands.

SCRAG, skrág. *f.*

Any thing thin or lean.

SCRAGGED, skrág'géd. *a.* (366).

Rough, uneven, full of protuberances or asperities.

SCRAGGEDNESS, skrág'géd-néz. } *f.*

SCRAGGINESS, skrág'gé-néz. } *f.*

Leanness, unevenness, roughness, ruggedness.

SCRAGGY, skrág'gé. *a.* (383).

Lean, thin; rough, rugged.

TO SCRAMBLE, skrám'bl. *v. n.*

To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands, to catch with haste, preventive of another; to climb by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLE, skrám'bl. *f.* (405).

Eager contest for someting; act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER, skrám'bl-ér. *f.*

That scrambles; one that climbs by the help of the hands.

TO SCRANCH, skráñch. *v. a.*

To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRANNEL, skráñ'l'il. *a.*

Grating by the sound.

SCRAP, skráp. *f.*

A small particle, a little piece, a fragment; crumb, small particles of meat left at the table; a small piece of paper.

TO SCRAPE, skrapé. *v. a.*

To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument; to take away by scraping, to eraze; to act upon any surface with a harsh noise; to gather by great efforts or penurious or trifling diligence; to Scrape acquaintance, a low phrase; to curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.

TO SCRAPE, skrapé. *v. n.*

To make a harsh noise; to play ill on a fiddle.

SCRAPE, skrapé. *f.*

Difficulty, perplexity, distress; an awkward bow.

SCRAPER, skrap'ér. *f.*

Instrument with which any thing is scraped; a miser, a man intent on getting money, a scapemoney; a vile siddler.

TO SCRATCH, skrátch. *v. a.*

To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven; to tear with the nails; to wound slightly; to hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen; to rub with the nails; to write or draw awkwardly.

SCRATCH, skrátch. *f.*

An incision ragged and shallow; laceration with the nails; a slight wound.

SCRATCHER, skrátch'ér. *f.*

He that scratches.

SCRATCHES, skrátch'iz. *f.*

Cracked ulcers, or scabs in a horse's foot.

SCRATCHINGLY, skrátch'íng-lé. *ad.*

With the action of scratching.

SCRAW, skráw. *f.* (219).

Surface or scurf.

TO SCRRAWL, skráwl. *v. a.* (219).

To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily; to write unskillfully and inelegantly.

SCRAWL, skráwl. *f.*

Unskillful and inelegant writing.

SCRAWLER, skráwl'ér. *f.*

A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY, skrá. *f.* (220).

A bird called a teal-wallow.

TO SCREAK, skréke. *v. n.* (227).

To make a shrill or hoarse noise.

TO SCREAM, skréme. *v. n.* (227).

To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.

SCREAM, skréme. *f.*

A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain.

TO SCREECH, skrééch. *v. n.* (246).

To cry out as in terror or anguish; to cry as a night owl.

SCREECHOWL, skrééch'ówl. *f.*

An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, or death.

SCRIBEN, skribén. *f.* (246).

Any thing that affords shelter or concealment; any thing used to exclude cold or light; a riddle to sift sand.

TO SCRIBEN, skribén. *v. a.*

To shelter, to conceal, to hide; to sift, to riddle.

SCREW, skróö. *f.* (265).

One of the mechanical powers; a kind of twisted pin or nail which enters by turning.

TO SCREW, skróö. *v. a.*

To turn by a screw; to fasten with a screw; to deform by compression; to force; to bring

— nō, mōve, mōt; — tube, tāb, tāll; — dīl; — pōund; — tħin, thīs.

by violence; to squeeze, to press; to oppress by extortion.

To SCRIBBLE, skribbl. v. a. (403).

To fill with artless or worthless writing; to write without skill or elegance.

To SCRIBBLE, skrib'bl. v. n.

To write without care or beauty.

SCRIBBLE, skrib'bl. s.

Worthless writing.

SCRIBBLER, skrib'bl-ūr. s.

A petty author, a writer without worth.

SCRIBE, skrib. f.

A writer; a publick notary.

SCRIMER, skrim'pr. s.

A gladiator. Not in use.

SCRIPT, skrip. s.

A small bag, a fatchet; a schedule, a small writing.

SCRIPTAGE, skrip'pidje. s. (90).

That which is contained in a script.

SCRIPTORY, skrip'tor-ēr. a.

Written, not orally delivered.—See Domestic.

SCRIPTURAL, skrip'tshū-rāl. a.

Contained in the Bible, biblical.

SCRIPTURE, skrip'tshūre. s. (461).

Writing; sacred writing, the Bible.

SCRIVENER, skri've-nər. s.

One who draws contracts; one whose business is to place money at interest.

☞ This word is irrecoverably contrasted into two syllables.—See Clef and Nomination.

SCRUFULA, skrōf'ū-lā. s.

A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.

SCRUFULOUS, skrōf'ū-lūs. a.

Diseased with the scrofula.

SCROLL, skrōl. s.

A writing wrapped up.

SCROFLE, skrōfl. s.

A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch.

To SCRUB, skrub. v. a.

To rub hard with something coarse and rough.

SCRUB, skrab. s.

A mean fellow; any thing mean or despicable.

SCRUBBED, skrab'bid.] a.

SCRUBBY, skrab'bē.] a.

Mean, vile, worthless, dirty, sorry.

SCRUFF, skrūf. s.

☞ This word, by a metathesis usual in pronunciation, Dr. Johnson supposes to be the same with scurf.

SCRUPLE, skrōō'pl. s. (405).

Doubt; perplexity, generally about minute things; twenty grins, the third part of a dram; proverbially, any small quantity.

To SCRUPLE, skrōō'pl. v. n.

To doubt, to hesitate.

SCRUPLER, skrōō'pl-ūr. s.

A doubter, one who has scruples.

SCRUPULOSITY, skrōō-pū-lōs'ē-tē. f.

Doubt, minute and nice doubtfulness; fear of acting in any manner, tenderness of conscience.

SCRUPULOUS, skrōō-pū-lōs. a.

Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience; given to objections, captious; cautious.

SCRUPULOUSLY, skrōō-pū-lōs-lē. ad.

Carefully, nicely, anxiously.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, skrōō-pū-lōs-hēs. f.

The state of being scrupulous.

SCRUTABLE, skrōō-tā-bl. a.

Discoverable by inquiry.

SCRUTATION, skrōō-tā-shōn. s.

Search, examination, inquiry.

SCRUTATOR, skrōō-tā-tōr. s.

Enquirer, searcher, examiner.

SCRUTINOUS, skrōō-tī-nōs. s.

Captious, full of inquiries.

SCRUTINY, skrōō-tē-nē. s.

Enquiry, search, examination.

To SCRUTINIZE, skrōō-tī-nī-zē. v. a.

To search, to examine.

SCRUTIQURE, skrōō-tōrē. s.

A case or drawers for writings.

To SCUD, skudd. v. n.

To fly; to run away with precipitation.

To SCUDDLE, skud'dl. v. n.

To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.

SCUFFLE, skōf'fl. s.

A confused quarrel, a tumultuous broil.

To SCUFFLE, skōf'fl. v. n.

To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

To SCULK, skōlk. v. n.

To lurk in hiding places, to lie close.

SCULKER, skōlk'ūr. s.

A lurker, one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL, skūl. s.

The bone which incases and defends the brain, the arched bone of the head; a small boat; a cockboat; one who rows a cockboat; a shoal of fish.

SCULLCAP, skūl'kāp. s.

A headpiece.

SCULLER, skūl'lūr. s.

A cockboat, a boat in which there is but one rower; one that rows a cockboat.

SCULLERY, skūl'lūr-ē. s.

The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

SCULLION, skūl'yōn. s.

The lowest domestic servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

SCULPTILE, skūlp'til. a.

Made by carving.

SCULPTOR, skūlp'tūr. s.

A carver, one who cuts wood or stone into images.

SCULPTURE, skūlp'tshūre. s. (461).

The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images; carved work; the act of engraving.

To SCULPTURE, skūlp'tshūre. v. a.

To cut, to engrave.

SCUM, skūm. s.

That which rises to the top of any liquor; the dross, the refuse, the recrement.

To SCUM, skūm. v. a.

To clear off the scum.

SCUMMER, skūm'mār. s.

A vessel with which liquor is scummed.

SCUPPER, Holes, skup'pūr. s.

In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.

SCUPPER, skup'pūr. s.

A kind of dry military feed; foul or stain adherent; any thing sticking on the surface.

SCURRINESS, skur'nis. s.

The state of being scurvy.

SCURRIEL, skur'ri-l. s.

Low, mean, grossly opprobrious.

SCURRILITY, skur'ri-til-ētē. s.

Grossness of reprobacy; low shifts.

SCURRILOUS, skur'ri-lōs. a.

Grossly opprobrious, using such language

as only the license of a buffoon can warrant.

SCURRIOLOUSLY, skur'ri-lōs-lē. ad.

With gross reproach, with low buffoonery.

SCURVILY, skur've-lē. ad.

Vile, basely, coarsely.

SCURVY, skur've. s.

A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those who inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils.

SCURVY, skur've. a.

Scabbed, diseased with the scurvy; wily, worthless, contemptible.

SCURVYGRASS, skur've-grās. s.

The spoonwort.

SCUT, skūt. s.

The tail of those animals whose tails are very short.

SCUTCHEON, skūtsh'ēn. s. (259).

The shield represented in heraldry.

SCUTIFORM, skūt'ī-form. a.

Shaped like a shield.

SCUTTLE, skūtl. s.

A wide shallow basket; a small grate; a quick pace, a short run, a pace of affected precipitation.

To SCUTTLE, skūtl. v. n.

To run with affected precipitation.

To DESIGN, zdāne. v. a.

To design.

SEA, sē. s.

The ocean, the water opposed to the land; a collection of water, a lake; probably for any large quantity; any thing rough and tempestuous; Half Sea over, half drunk.

SEABEAT, sē'bēt. a.

Dashed by the waves of the sea.

SEABOAT, sē'bōt. s.

Vessel capable to bear the sea.

SEABORN, sē'bōrn. a.

Born to the sea, produced by the sea.

SEABOY, sē'bōy. s.

Boy employed on shipboard.

SEABREACH, sē'bretshōf. s.

Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

SEABREEZE, sē'breeze. s.

Wind blowing from the sea.

SEABUILT, sē'būlt. a.

Built for the sea.

SEAHOLLY, sē'hōl'lē. s.

A plant.

SEACALF, sē-kālf. s.

The seal.

SEACAP, sē'kāp. s.

Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

SEACHART, sē'kārt. s.

Map on which the coasts are delineated.

See Chart.

SEACOAL, sē'kōl. s.

Coal so called, because brought to London by sea.

SEACOAST, sē-kōst'. s.

Shore, edge of the sea.

SEACOMPASS, sē-kōm'pās. s.

The card and needle of mariners.

SEACOW, sē-kōw', s.

The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.

SEADOG, sē-dōg'. s.

Perhaps the shark.

SEAFARER, sē'fā-rēr. s.

A travelled by sea, a mariner.

SEAFARING, sē'fā-ring. a.

Travelling by sea.

SEAFENNEL,

SEAFARER, *sé-féرن'ér*. f.
The same with **SAMPHIRE**, which see.

SEAFIGHT, *sé-fíjt*. f.
Battle of ships; battle on the sea.

SEAFOWL, *sé-fówl*. f.
A bird that lives at sea.

SEAGIRT, *sé-gírt*. a.
Girded or encircled by the sea.

SEAGREEN, *sé'grén*. a.
Resembling the colour of the distant sea, cerulean.

SEAGULL, *sé-gúl'*. f.
A sea bird.

SEAHEDGEHOG, *sé-hédg'hog*. f.
A kind of sea shell-fish.

SEAHOG, *sé-hog'*. f.
The porpus.

SEAHORSE, *sé-hórsé'*. f.
The Seahorse is a fish of a very singular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part; the mors; by the **Seahorse**, Dryden means the hippopotamus.

SEAMAIID, *sé'máid*. f.
Mermaid.

SEAMAN, *sé'mán*. f.
A sailor, a navigator, a mariner; merman, the male of the mermaid.

SEAMARK, *sé'márk*. f.
Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea.

SEAMEW, *sé-mú'*. f.
A fowl that frequents the sea.

SEAMONSTER, *sé-móns'túr*. f.
A strange animal of the sea.

SEANYPH, *sé-nímf*. f.
Goddes of the sea.

SEAONION, *sé-ún'yón*. f.
An herb.

SEAOOSE, *sé-óóze'*. f.
The mud in the sea or thore.

SEAPIECE, *sé-péése*. f.
A picture representing any thing at sea.

SEAPPOOL, *sé-póól*. f.
A lake of salt water.

SEAPORT, *sé'pórt*. f.
A harbour.

SEARISQUE, *sé'rísk*. f.
Hazard at sea.

SEAROCKET, *sé'rók-kít*. f.
A plant.

SEAROOM, *sé'róóm*. f.
Open sea, spacious main.

SEAROVER, *sé'ró-vúr*. f.
A pirate.

SEASHARK, *sé-shárk'*. f.
A ravenous sea-fish.

SEASHELL, *sé-shéll'*. f.
Shells found on the shore.

SEASHORE, *sé-shóre'*. f.
The coast of the sea.

SEASICK, *sé'sík*. a.
Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

SEASIDE, *sé-síde'*. f.
The edge of the sea.

SEASERPENT, *sé'sér-pént*. a.
Serpent generated in the water.

SEASERVICE, *sé'sér-vís*. f.
Naval war.

SEASURGEON, *sé-súr-jún*. f.
A chirurgeon employed on shipboard.

SEATERM, *sé'term*. f.
Word of art used by the seamen.

SEAWATER, *sé'wá-túr*. f.
The salt water of the sea.

SEAL, *séle*. f. (227).

The seacalf.

SEAL, *séle*. f.

A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony; the impression made in wax; any act of confirmation.

TO SEAL, *séle*. v. a.

To fasten with a seal; to confirm or attest by a seal; to confirm, to ratify, to settle; to shut, to close; to mark with a stamp.

TO SEAL, *séle*. v. n.

To fix a seal.

SEALER, *sé'lür*. f.

One that seals.

SEALINGWAX, *sé'líng-wák*. f.

Hard wax used to seal letters.

SEAM, *séme*. f. (227).

The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled, the future where the two edges are sewed together; the juncture of planks in a ship; a cicatrix, a scar; grease, hog's lard. In this last sense not used.

TO SEAM, *séme*. v. a.

To join together by future or otherwise; to mark, to scar with a long cicatrix.

SEAMLESS, *séme'lés*. a.

Having no seam.

SEAMSTRESS, *séms'tris*. f. (234).

A woman whose trade is to sew.

SEAMY, *sé'mé*. a.

Having a seam, shewing the seam.

SEAR, *sére*. a. (227).

Dry, not any longer green.

TO SEAR, *sére*. v. a.

To burn, to cauterize.

SEARCLOTH, *sére'klóth*. f.

A plaster, a large plaster.

TO SEARCH, *sértsh*. v. a. (234).

To examine, to try, to explore, to look through; to inquire, to seek; to probe as a chirurgeon; to search out, to find by seeking.

TO SEARCH, *sértsh*. v. n.

To make a search; to make inquiry; to seek, to try to find.

SEARCH, *sértsh*. f.

Inquiry by looking into every suspected place; inquiry, examination, act of seeking; quest, pursuit.

SEARCHER, *sértsh'ér*. f.

Examiner, inquirer, trier; officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

SEASON, *sé'z'n*. f. (227) (443).

One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter; a time as distinguished from others; a fit time, an opportune concurrence; a time not very long; that which gives a high relish.

TO SEASON, *sé'z'n*. v. a.

To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish; to give a relish to; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to imbue, to tinge or taint; to fit for any use by time or habit, to mature.

TO SEASON, *sé'z'n*. v. n.

To be mature, to grow fit for any purpose.

SEASONABLE, *sé'z'n-á-bl*. a.

Opportune, happening or done at a proper time.

SEASONABleness, *sé'z'n-á-bl-nés*. f.

Opportunities of time; propriety with regard to time.

SEASONABLY, *sé'z'n-á-blé*. ad.

Properly with respect to time.

SEASONER, *sé'z'n-ér*. f.

He who seasons, or gives a relish to any thing.

SEASONING, *sé'z'n-ing*. f.

That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.

SEAT, *séte*. f. (227).

A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit; chair of state; tribunal; mansion, abode; situation, site.

TO SEAT, *séte*. v. a.

To place on seats; to cause to sit down; to place in a post of authority, or place of distinction; to fix in any particular place or situation, to settle; to fix, to place firm.

SEWARD, *sé'wárd*. ad.

Towards the sea.

SECANT, *sé'kánt*. f.

In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line; called the tangent without it.

TO SECEDE, *sé-secd'*. v. a.

To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECEDER, *sé-secd'ér*. f.

One who dislocates his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

TO SECERN, *sé-sérn'*. v. a.

To separate finer from grosser matter, to make the separation of substances in the body.

SECESSION, *sé-sésh'un*. f.

The act of departing; the act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

TO EXCLUDE, *sé-klúd'*. v. a.

To confine from, to shut up apart, to exclude.

SECOND, *sék'künd*. a.

The next in order, to the first; the ordinal of two; next in value or dignity, inferior.

SECOND-HAND, *sék'künd-hánd*. f.

Possession received from the first possessor.

SECOND, *sék'künd*. f.

One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him; one who supports or maintains; the sixtieth part of a minute.

TO SECOND, *sék'künd*. v. a.

To support, to forward, to assist, to come in after the act as a maintainer; to follow in the next place.

SECOND-SIGHT, *sék-künd-site*. f.

The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.

SECONDARILY, *sék'künd-ré-lé*. ad.

In the second degree, in the second-order.

SECONDARINESS, *sék'künd-dá-ré-nés*, f.

The state of being secondary.

SECONDARY, *sék'künd-dá-ré*. a.

Not primary, not of the first rate; acting by transmission or deputation.

SECONDARY, *sék'künd-dá-ré*. f.

A delegate, a deputy.

SECONDLY, *sék'künd-lé*. ad.

In the second place.

SECONDRATE, *sék-künd-ráté*. f.

The second order in dignity or value; it is sometimes used adjectively.

SECRECY, *sé'kré-sé*. f.

Privacy, state of being hidden; solitude; retirement; forbearance of discovery; fidelity to a secret; taciturnity; inviolate, close silence.

SECRET,

—nō, mōve; nōr, nōt; —tēbe, tāb, bōll; —ōll; —pōund; —ēbin, THIS.

SECRET, sē'krīt. a.

Kept hidden, not revealed; retired, private, unfeen; faithful to a secret entrusted; privy, obscene.

SECRET, sē'krīt. f.

Something studiously hidden; a thing unknown, something not yet discovered; privacy, secrecy.

SECRETARISHIP, sēk'krē-tā-rē-ship. f.

The office of a secretary.

SECRETARY, sēk'krē-tā-rē. f.

One entrusted with the management of business, one who writes for another.

TO SECRETE, sē-crēt'. v. a.

To put aside, to hide; in the animal economy, to secrete, to separate.

SECRETION, sēk'krē-shōn. f.

That part of the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body; the fluid secreted.

SECRETIOUS, sē-kē-tish'ūs. a.

Parted by animal secretions.

SECRETIST, sē'krē-tist. f.

A dealer in secrets.

SECRETLY, sē'krē-lē. ad.

Privately, privily, not openly, not publicly.

SECRETNESS, sē'krē-nēs. f.

State of being hidden; quality of keeping a secret.

SECRETORY, sē'krē-tōr-ē. a.

Performing the office of secretion.

SECT, sēkt. f.

A body of men following some particular master, or united in some tenets.

SECTARISM, sēk'tā-rīzム. f.

Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established.

SECTARY, sēk'tā-rē. f.

One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims; a follower, a pupil.

SECTATOR, sēk'tā-tōr. f.

A follower, an imitator, a disciple.

SECTION, sēk'shōn. f.

The act of cutting or dividing; a part divided from the rest; a small and distinct part of a writing or book.

SECTOR, sēk'tōr. f.

A mathematical instrument for laying down or measuring angles.

SECULAR, sēk'kū-lär. a.

Not spiritual, relating to affairs of the present world; in the church of Rome, not bound by monastic rules; happening or coming once in a century.

SECULARITY, sēk'kū-lär'ē-tē. f.

Worldliness, attention to the things of the present life.

TO SECULARIZE, sēk'kū-lā-rize. v. a.

To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use; to make worldly.

SECULARLY, sēk'kū-lär-lē. ad.

In a worldly manner.

SECULARNESS, sēk'kū-lär-nēs. f.

Worldliness.

SECUNDINE, sēk'kūn-dīn. f. (149).

The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped, the after-birth.

SECURE, sē-kūr'. a.

Free from fear, easy, assured; careless, wanting caution; free from danger, safe.

TO SECURE, sē-kūr'. v. a.

To make certain, to put out of hazard, to ascertain; to protect, to make safe; to insure; to make fast.

SECURELY, sē-kūr'lē. ad.

Without fear, without danger; safely.

SECUREMENT, sē-kūr'mēnt. f.

The cause of safety, protection, defence.

SECURITY, sē-kū'rē-tē. f.

Carelessness, freedom from fear; confidence, want of vigilance; protection, defence; any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; safety, certainty.

SEDAN, sē-dān'. f.

A kind of portable coach, a chair.

SEDATE, sē-dāt'. a.

Calm, unruffled, serene.

SEDATELY, sē-dāt'lē. ad.

Calmly, without disturbance.

SEDATENESS, sē-dāt'ē-nēs. f.

Calmness, tranquillity.

SEDENTARINESS, sēd'dēn-tā-rē-nēs. f.

The state of being sedentary, inactive.

SEDENTARY, sēd'dēn-tā-rē. a.

Pasied in sitting still, wanting motion or action; torpid, inactive.

SEDGE, sēdž. f.

A growth of narrow flags, a narrow flag.

SEDDY, sēd'jē. a.

Overgrown with narrow flags.

SEDIMENT, sēd'ē-mēnt. f.

That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

SEDITION, sē-dish'ōn. f.

A tumult, an insurrection, a popular commotion.

SEDITIOUS, sē-dish'ūs. a.

Faulous with tumult, turbulent.

SEDITUOUSLY, sē-dish'ūs-lē. ad.

Tumultuously, with faulous turbulence.

SEDITUOUSNESS, sē-dish'ūs-nēs. f.

Turbulence, disposition to sedition.

TO SEDUCE, sē-dūs'. v. a.

To draw aside from the right, to tempt, to corrupt, to deprave, to mislead, to deceive.

SEDUCEMENT, sē-dūs'mēnt. f.

Practice of seduction, art or means used in order to seduce.

SEDUCTER, sē-dū'sōr. f.

One who draws aside from the right, a tempter, a corrupter.

SEDUCIBLE, sē-dū'sē-bl. a.

Corruptible, capable of being drawn aside.

SEDUCTION, sē-dāk'shōn. f.

The act of seducing, the act of drawing aside.

SEDULITY, sē-dū'lē-tē. f.

Diligent assiduity, laboriousness, industry, application.

SEDULOUS, sē-dū'lōs, or sēd'jū-lōs. a. (293) (294) (376). Assiduous, industrious, laborious, diligent, painful.

SEDULOUSLY, sē-dū'lōs-lē. ad.

Assiduously, industriously, laboriously, diligently, painfully.

SEDULOUSNESS, sē-dū'lōs-nēs. f.

Assiduity, assiduousness, industry, diligence.

SEE, sē. f. (246).

The seat of episcopal power, the diocese of a bishop.

TO SEE, sē. v. a.

To perceive by the eye; to observe, to find; to discover, to descry; to converse with.

TO SEE, sē. v. n.

To have the power of sight, to have by the eye perception of things distant; to discern without deception; to enquire, to dis-

tinguish; to be attentive; to scheme, to contrive.

SEE, sē. interj.

Lo, look.

SEED, sēd. f. (246).

The organised particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; first principle, original; principle of production; progeny, offspring, race, generation.

TO SEED, sēd. v. n.

To grow to perfect maturity, so as to shed the seed.

SEEDCAKE, sēd-kāk'. f.

A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatic seeds.

SEEDLIP, sēd'lip. f.

SEEDLOP, sēd'lōp. f.

A vessel in which the lower carries his seed.

SEEDPEARL, sēd-pērl'. f.

Small grain of pearl.

SEEDPLOT, sēd'plōt. f.

The ground on which plants are sown to be afterwards transplanted.

SEEDTIME, sēd'time. f.

The season of sowing.

SEEDLING, sēd'ling. f.

A young plant just risen from the seed.

SEEDSMAN, sēd'z'mān. f.

The sower, he that scatters the seed.

SEEDY, sēd'ē. a.

Abounding with seed.

SEEING, sē'ing. f.

Sight, vision.

SEEING, sē'ing. f.

Since, it being to that.

TO SEEK, sēk. v. a. pret. Sought; part. pass. Sought.

To look for, to search for; to solicit, to endeavour to gain; to go to find; to pursue by secret machinations.

TO SEEK, sēk. v. n. (246).

To make search, to make inquiry, to endeavour; to make pursuit; to apply to, to use solicitation; to endeavour after.

SEEKER, sēk'ōr. f.

One that seeks, an inquirer.

TO SEEEL, sēl. v. a. (246).

To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time sealed.

TO SEEM, sēm. v. n. (246).

To appear, to make a show; to have semblance; to have the appearance of truth; it seems there is an appearance, though no reality; it is sometimes a slight affirmation; it appears to be.

SEEMER, sēm'ōr. f.

One that carries an appearance.

SEEMING, sēm'ing. f.

Appearance, show, semblance; fair appearance; opinion.

SEEMLING, sēm'ing-lē. ad.

In appearance, in show, in semblance.

SEEMINGNESS, sēm'ing-nēs. f.

Plausibility, fair appearance.

SEEMLINESS, sēm'lē-nēs. f.

Decency, handsomeness, comeliness, grace, beauty.

SEEMLY, sēm'lē. a.

Decent, becoming, proper, fit.

SEEMLY, sēm'lē. ad.

In a decent manner, in a proper manner.

SEEN, sēn. a. (246).

Skilled, versed.

SEER,

(546). — Fâte, fâr, falt, fât; — mêt, mêt; — plne, pln; —

- SEER**, sêr. f. One who sees; a prophet; one who foresees future events.
- SEERWOOD**, sêr'wûd. f. Dry wood. See **SEAWOOD**.
- SEESAW**, sê'saw. f. A reciprocating motion.
- TO SEESAW**, sê'saw. v. n. To move with a reciprocating motion.
- TO SEETH**, sê'th. v. a. (246). To boil, to decoct in hot liquor.
- TO SEETH**, sê'th. v. n. To be in a state of ebullition, to be hot.
- SEETHER**, sê'th'ôr. f. A boiler, a pot.
- SEGMENT**, sêg'mént. f. A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.
- TO SEGREGATE**, sêg'gré-gât. v. a. To set apart, to separate from others.
- SEGREGATION**, sêg'gré-gâ'shûn. f. Separation from others.
- SEIGNEURIAL**, sê-nû'râl. a. (250). Invested with large powers, independent.
- SEIGNIOR**, sê'nîôr. f. A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.
- SEIGNIORY**, sê'nîôr-ré. f. A lordship, a territory.
- SEIGNORAGE**, sê'nîôr-idje. f. (90). Authority, acknowledgment of power.
- TO SEGNORISE**, sê'nîôr-ize. v. a. To lord over.
- TO SEIZE**, sêze. v. a. (250). To take possession of, to grasp, to lay hold on, to fallen on; to take, forcible possession by law.
- TO SEIZE**, sêze. v. n. To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.
- SEIZIN**, sê'zin. f. The act of taking possession; the things possessed.
- SEIZURE**, sê'zhüre. f. (450). The act of seizing; the thing seized; the act of taking forcible possession; gripe, possession; catch.
- SELDOM**, sê'lôm. ad. Rarely, not often.
- SELDOMNESS**, sê'lôm-nêss. f. Uncommonness, rareness.
- TO SELECT**, sê-lêkt'. v. a. To chuse in preference to others rejected.
- SELECT**, sê-lêkt'. a. Nicely chosen, choice, culled out on account of superior excellence.
- SELECTION**, sê-lêk'shûn. f. The act of culling or chusing, choice.
- SELECTNESS**, sê-lêkt'nêss. f. The state of being select.
- SELECTOR**, sê-lêk'tôr. f. He who selects.
- SELENOGRAPHY**, sêl-lê-nôg'grâf-é. f. A description of the moon.
- SELF**, sêlf. pronoun. plur. Selves. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective; very, particular, this above others; it is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun It, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, as, I did not hurt Him, he, hurt himself, The people his Me, but I clap Myself; compounded with Him, a pronoun substantive, Self, is in appearance an adjective; jointed to My, Thy, Our, Your, pro-

- noun adjectives; it seems a substantive; it is much used in composition:
- SELFISH**, sêlf'ish. a. Attentive only to one's own interest, void of regard for others.
- SELFISHNESS**, sêlf'ish-nêss. f. Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.
- SELFISHLY**, sêlf'ish-ly. ad. With regard only to his own interest, without love of others.
- SELF SAME**, sêlf'same. a. Numerically the same.
- TO SELL**, sêl. v. a. To give for a price.
- TO SELL**, sêl. v. n. To have commerce or traffick with on
- SALLANDER**, sâl'lân-dûr. f. A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern.
- SELLER**, sêl'lôr. f. The person that sells, vender.
- SELVAGE**, sêl'vâge. f. (90). The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.
- SELVES**, sêlvz. The plural of Self.
- SEMBLABLE**, sêm'blâ-bl. a. Like, resembling.
- SEMBLABILITY**, sêm'blâ-blé. ad. With resemblance.
- SEMBLANCE**, sêm'blâns. f. Likeness, similitude; appearance, show, figure.
- SEMBLANT**, sêm'blânt. a. Like, resembling, having the appearance of any thing. Little used.
- SEMBLATIVE**, sêm'blâ-tiv. a. Resembling.
- TO SEMBLE**, sêm'bl. v. n. (405). To represent, to make a likeness.
- SEMI**, sêm'mé. f. A word which, used in composition, signifies half.
- SEMIANNUAL**, sêm'mé-âñ'nû-lâr. a. Half round.
- SEMIBRIEF**, sêm'mé-bréf. f. A note in musick relating to time.
- SEMICIRCLE**, sêm'mé-sér-kl. f. A half round, part of a circle divided by the diameter.
- SEMICIRCLED**, sêm'mé-sér'kl'd
- SEMICIRCULAR**, sêm'mé-sér'kù-lâr. a. Half round.
- SEMICOLON**, sêm'mé-kô'lôn. f. Half a colon, a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.
- SEMI DIAMETER**, sêm'mé-dî-âm'è-tôr. f. Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.
- SEMI FLUID**, sêm'mé-flü'id. a. Imperfectly fluid.
- SEMI LUNAR**, sêm'mé-lû'nâr. f.
- SEMI LUNARY**, sêm'mé-lû'nâr-é. a. Resembling in form a half moon.
- SEMI METAL**, sêm'mé-mét-tl. f. Half metal, imperfect metal.
- SEMINALITY**, sêm'â-nâl'è-té. f. The nature of seed; the power of being produced.
- SEMINAL**, sêm'â-nâl. a. Belonging to seed; contained in the seed, radical.
- SEMINARY**, sêm'â-nâr-é. f. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted; the place or original stock whence any thing is brought; seminal-state; original, first principles; breeding place; place of education from whence scholars are transplanted into life.
- SEMINATION**, sêm'â-nâ'shûn. f. The act of sowing.
- SEMINIFICAL**, sêm'â-nif'â-kâl. a.
- SEMINIFICK**, sêm'â-nif'ik. a. Productive of seed.
- SEMINIFICATION**, sêm'â-nif'â-kâ-shûn. f. The propagation from the seed or seminal parts.
- SEMIOPACOUS**, sêm'mé-ô-pâ'küs. a. Half dark.
- SEMIORDINATE**, sêm'mé-ôr'dé-nât. f. A line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and receding from one side of the section to another.
- SEMPEDAL**, sêm'mip'è-dâl. a. Containing half a foot.
- SEMI PELLUCID**, sêm'mé-pél-lû'sid. a. Half clear, imperfectly transparent.
- SEMPERSPICUOUS**, sêm'mé-pér-spik'b-âs. a. Half transparent, imperfectly clear.
- SEMIQUADRATR**, sêm'mé-kwâ-drât. (91) f.
- SEMIQUARTILE**, sêm'mé-kwâr'til. f. In astronomy, an aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one leg, and a half.
- SEMIQUAVER**, sêm'mé-kwâ-ver. f. In musick, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.
- SEMIQUINTILE**, sêm'mé-kwânt'il. f. (140). In astronomy, an aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.
- SEMISEXTE**, sêm'mé-séks'til. f. (140). A semiuxili; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.
- SEMPSPHERICAL**, sêm'mé-sfer'skâl. a. Belonging to half a sphere.
- SEMPSPHEROIDAL**, sêm'mé-sfer'rôid'âl. a. Formed like a half spheroid.
- SEMITERTIAN**, sêm'mé-tér'tshûn. f. An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.
- SEMPVOWEL**, sêm'mé-vôô-âl. f. A consonant which has an imperfect sound of its own.
- SEMPITERNAL**, sêm'pô-tér'nâl. a. Eternal in duration, having beginning, but no end; in poetry, it is used simply for eternal.
- SEMPITERNITY**, sêm'pô-tér'nâl'è-té. f. Future duration, without end, odd, survival.
- SEMPSTRESS**, sêm'stress. f. A woman who busseth it to her; a woman who lives by her needle. This word ought to be written **Seamstress**.
- SEMAPHRE**, sêm'â-fôr. a. A signal or symbol.
- SEMAPHORE**, sêm'â-fôr. f. Belonging to the number six, containing six.
- SENATE**, sêm'nât. f. (91). An assembly of counsellors, a body of men appointed to counseil for the publick good;
- SENATE**,

SEN

SEP

SEP

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tōb, bōlk; — öll; — pōund; — ih̄n, this.

SENATEHOUSE, sēn'āt-hōūs. f.
Place of publick council.

SENATOR, sēn-nā-tōr. f.
A publick counsellor.

SENATORIAL, sēn-nā-tōr'ē-äl. } a.
SENATORIAN, sēn-nā-tōr'ē-ān. } a.
Belonging to senators, befitting senators.

To **SEND**, sēnd. v. a.

To dispatch from one place to another; to commission by authority to go and act; to grant as from a distant place; to inflict as from a distance; to emit, to impat; to diffuse, to propagate.

To **SEND**, sēnd. v. n.

To deliver or dispatch a message; to send for, to require by message to come or cause to be brought.

SENDER, sēnd'ūr. f.

He that sends.

SENESCENCE, sē-nēs'sēnse. f.

The state of growing old, decay by time.

SENECHAL, sēn-nēs-kāl. f.

One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies.

SENILE, sē'nīlē. a. (140).

Belonging to old age, consequent on old age.

SENIOR, sē'nē-ōr. f.

One older than another, one who on account of longer time has some superiority; an aged person.

SENIORITY, sē-nē-ōr'ē-tē. f.

Eldership, priority of birth.

SENNA, sēn-nā. f.

A physical tree.

SENNIGHT, sēn'nīt. f. (144).

The space of seven nights and days, a week.

SENOULAR, sē-nōk'kū-lār. a.

Having six eyes.

SENSATION, sēn-sā'fūn. f.

Perception by means of the senses.

SENSE, sēnse. f.

Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; perception by the senses, sensation; perception of intellect, apprehension of mind; sensibility, quickness or keenness of perception; understanding, soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason; reason, reasonable meaning; opinion, notion, judgment; consciousness, conviction; moral perception; meaning, import.

SENSELESS, sēns'lēs. a.

Wanting sense, wanting life, void of all life or perception; unfeeling, wanting perception; unreasonable, stupid; contrary to true judgment; wanting sensibility, wanting quickness or keenness of perception; wanting knowledge, unconscious.

SENSELESSLY, sēns'lēs-lē. ad.

In a senseless manner, stupidly, unreasonably.

SENSELESSNESS, sēns'lēs-nēs. f.

Folly, absurdity.

SENSIBILITY, sēn-sē-bil'ē-tē. f.

Quickness of sensation; quickness of perception.

SENSIBLE, sēn-sē-bl. a. (409).

Having the power of perceiving by the senses; perceptible by the senses; perceived by the mind; perceiving by either mind or senses; having moral perception; having quick intellectual feeling, being easily or strongly affected; convinced, persuaded; in low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable, judicious, wise.

SENSIBLNESS, sēn-sē-bl-nēs. f.

Possibility to be perceived by the senses.

actual perception by mind or body; quickness of perception, sensibility; painful consciousness.

SENSIBLTY, sēn-sē-blē. ad.

Perceptible to the senses; with perception of either mind or body; externally, by impression on the senses; with quick intellectual perception; in low language, judiciously, reasonably.

SENSITIVĀ, sēn'sē-tiv. a.

Having sense or perception, but not reason.

SENSITIVELY, sēn'sē-tiv-lē. ad.

In a sensible manner.

SENSORIUM, sēn-sō'rē-ūm. } f.

SENSORY, sēn-sō-rē.

The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense; organ of sensation.

SENSUAL, sēn'shū-äl. a.

Confusing in sense, depending on sense, affecting the senses, pleasing to the senses, carnal, not spiritual; devoted to sense, lewd, luxurious.

SENSUALIST, sēn'shū-äl-ist. f.

A carnal person, one devoted to corporal pleasures.

SENSUALITY, sēn'shū-äl'ē-tē. f.

Addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures.

To **SENSUALIZE**, sēn'shū-äl-lize.

v. a. To sink to sensual pleasures, to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

SENSUALLY, sēn'shū-äl-ē. ad.

In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS, sēn'shū-üs. a.

Tender, pathetick, full of passion.

SENT, sēnt. The participle passive of Send.

SENTENCE, sēn'tēnse. f.

Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal; it is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; a maxim, an axiom, generally moral; a short paragraph, a period in writing.

To **SENTECE**, sēn'tēnse. v. a.

To pass the last judgment on any one; to condemn.

SENTENTIOSITY, sēn-tēn-fhē-ōs'ē-tē

f. Comprehension in a sentence.

SENTENTIOUS, sēn-tēn'fhus. a.

Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic.

SENTENTIOUSLY, sēn-tēn'fhus-lē.

ad. In short sentences, with striking brevity.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, sēn-tēn'fhus-nēs

f. Pithiness of sentences, brevity with strength.

SENTRY, sēn'trē. f.

One who is sent to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

SENTIENT, sēn'lē-ēnt. a. (542).

Perceiving, having perception.

SENTIENT, sēn'lē-ēnt. f.

He that has perception.

SENTIMENT, sēn'tē-mēnt. f.

Thought, notion, opinion; the sense considered distinctly from the language or things, a striking sentence in a composition.

SENTINEL, sēn-tē-nēl. f.

One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

SENTRY, sēn'trē. f.

A watch, a sentinel, one who watches in a garrison, or army; guard, watch, the duty of a sentry.

SEPARABILITY, sēp-pär'ā-bil'ē-tē.

The quality of admitting disjunction or disjunction.

SEPARABLE, sēp'pär-ā-bl. a.

Susceptive of disjunction, susceptible; capable to be disjoined from something.

SEPARABleness, sēp'pär-ā-bl-nēs. f.

Capableness of being separable.

To **SEPARATE**, sēp'pär-ātē. v. a.

To break, to divide into parts; to disunite, to disjoin; to sever from the rest; to set apart; to segregate; to withdraw.

To **SEPARATE**, sēp'pär-ātē. v. n.

To part; to be disunited.

SEPARATE, sēp'pär-āt. a. (91).

Divided from the rest; disjoined from the body, disengaged from corporeal nature.

SEPARATELY, sēp'pär-āt-lē. ad.

Apart, singly, distinctly.

SEPARATENESS, sēp'pär-āt-nēs. f.

The state of being separate.

SEPARATION, sēp'pär-ā-tion. f.

The act of separating, disjunction; the state of being separate, disunion; the chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled; divorce, disjunction from a married state.

SEPARATIST, sēp'pär-ā-tist. f.

One who divides from the church; a schismatic.

SEPARATOR, sēp'pär-ā-tör. f. (521).

One who divides, a divider.

SEPARATORY, sēp'pär-ā-tōr-y. a.

Used in separation.

SEPOSITION, sēp-pō-zish'ōn. f.

The act of setting apart, segregation.

SEPT, sēpt. f.

A clan, a race, a generation.

SEPTANGULAR, sēp-tāng'gū-lār. a.

Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER, sēp-tēm'bōr. f.

The ninth month of the year, the seventh from March.

SEPTENARY, sēp-tēn-är-ē. a.

Consisting of seven.

SEPTENARY, sēp-tēn'nār-ē. f.

The number seven.

SEPTENNIAL, sēp-tēn'nē-äl. a.

Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

SEPTENTRION, sēp-tēn'trē-ūn. f.

The north.

SEPTENTRION, sēp-tēn'trē-ūn. f.

SEPTENTRIONAL, sēp-tēn'trē-ūn-äl. a.

Northern.

SEPTENTRIONALITY, sēp-tēn-trē-ūn-äl'ē-tē. f.

Northerliness.

SEPTENTRIONALLY, sēp-tēn'trē-ūn-äl-lē. ad.

Towards the north, northerly.

To **SEPTENTRIONATE**, sēp-tēn'trē-ūn-äl-nātē. v. n.

To tend northerly.

SEPTICAL, sēp'tē-kāl. a.

Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

SEPTILATERAL, sēp-tē-lāt'ē-tē-äl. a.

Having seven sides.

SEPTUAGENARY, sēp-tshū-ād'jē-nār-y. a.

Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGESIMAL, sēp-tshū-ā-jēs'ē-māl. a.

Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAQINT, sēp-tshū-ā-jint. f.

67 (546). — Fate, fár, fáll, fát; — mē, mêt; — pine, pín; —

The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called, as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

SEPTUPLE, sēp'tú-pl. a. (405).
Seven times as much.

SEPUNCHRAL, sē-púl'král. a.
Relating to burial, relating to the grave, monumental.

SEPULCHRE, sēp'púl-kér. f. (416).
A grave, a tomb.

To **SEPULCHRE**, sē-púl'kér. v. a.
To bury, to entomb.

SEPULTURE, sēp'púl-túre. f.
Interment, burial.

SEQUACIOUS, sē-kwá'shús. a. (414).
Following, attendant; ducile, pliant.

SEQUACITY, sē-kwás'é-té. f.
Ductility, toughness.

SEQUEL, sē'kwél. f.
Conclusion, succeeding part; consequence, event; consequence inferred, consequentialness.

SEQUENCE, sē'kwéns. f.
Order of succession; series, arrangement, method.

SEQUENT, sē'kwént. a.
Following, succeeding; consequential.
To **SEQUENTER**, sē-kwés'tér. v. a.
To separate from others for the sake of privacy; to put aside, to remove; to withdraw, to segregate; to set aside from the use of the owner to that of others; to deprive of possessions.

SEQUESTRABLE, sē-kwés'trá-bl. a.
Subject to privation; capable of separation.
To **SEQUESTRATE**, sē-kwés'trát. v. n. (91). To sequester, to separate from company.

SEQUESTRATION, sēk-wé's-trá'shún. f. (533). Separation retirement; disunion, disjunction; state of being set aside; deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

SEQUESTRATOR, sēk-wé's-trá'tér. f.
One who takes from a man the profits of his possessions.
SERAGLIO, sē-rál'yó. f. (388).
A house of women kept for debauchery.
SERAPH, sē'ráf. f. (413).
One of the orders of angels.

SERAPHICAL, sē-ráf'fél-kál. } a.
SERAPHICK, sē-ráf'fík. } a.
Angelick, angelical.

SERAPHIM, sē-ráf'fím. f.
Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

SERE, sérè. a.
Dry, withered, no longer green.

SERENADE, sér-é-nád'. f.
Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

To **SERENADE**, sér-é-nád'. v. a.
To entertain with nocturnal musick.

SERENE, sē-réne'. a.
Calm, placid; unruffled, even of temper.

SERENELY, sē-réne'lé. ad.
Calmly, quietiy; with unruffled temper, coolly.

SERENENESS, sē-réne'nés. f.
Serenity.

SERENITUDE, sē-rén'né-túde. f.
Calmness, coolness of mind.

SERENITY, sē-rén'né-té. f.
Calmness, temperature; peace, quietness; evenness of temper.

SERGE, sérđje. f.
A kind of cloth.

SERGEANT, sár'jánt. f. (100).

An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates; a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge; it is a title given to some of the king's servants, as Sergeant-chirurgeons.

SERGEANCY, sár'jánt-tré. f.
A peculiar service due to the king for the tenure of lands.

SERGEANTSHIP, sár'jánt-shíp. f.

The office of a sergeant.

SERIES, sē'ré-éz. f.

Sequence, order; succession, course.

SERIOUS, sē'ré-ús. a.

Grave, solemn; important.

SERIOUSLY, sē'ré-ús-lé. ad.

Gravely, solemnly, in earnest.

SERIOUSNESS, sē'ré-ús-nés. f.

Gravity, solemnity, earnest attention.

SERMON, sér'mónn. f. (100).

A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

SEROSITY, sē-rós'sé-té. f.

Thin or watery part of the blood.

SEROUS, sē'rós. a.

Thin, watery; adapted to the serum.

SERPENT, sér'pént. f.

An animal that moves by undulation without legs.

SERPENTINE, sér'pén-tíne. a. (140).

Resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent.

SERPINOUS, sér-píd'jé-nós. a.

Diseased with a serpigo.

SERPIGO, sér-pí'gō. f. (112).

A kind of tetter.

SERRATE, sér'rát-e. (91) } a.

SERRATED, sér'rát-téd. } a.

Formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

SERRATURE, sér'rát-túre. f.

Indenture like teeth of saws.

To **SERRY**, sér'ré. v. a.

To press close, to drive hard together.

SERVANT, sér'vánt. f. (100).

One who attends another, and acts at his command; one in a state of subjection, unusual; a word of civility used to superiors or equals.

To **SERVE**, sér'v. v. a. (100).

To attend at command; to bring as a menial attendant; to be subservient or subordinate to; to supply with any thing; to obey in military actions; to be sufficient to; to be of use to, to assist; to promote; to comply with; to satisfy, to content; to stand instead of any thing to one; to requite, as he Served me ungratefully; in divinity, to worship the Supreme Being; to serve a warrant, to seize an offender and carry him to justice.

To **SERVE**, sér'v. v. n.

To be a servant, or slave; to be in subjection; to attend, to wait; to act in war; to produce the end desired; to be sufficient for a purpose; to suit, to be convenient; to conduce, to be of use; to officiate or minister.

SERVICE, sér've. f.

Menial office, low business done at the command of a master; attendance of a servant; place, office of a servant; any thing done by way of duty to a superior; attendance on any superior; profession of respect uttered or sent; obedience, submission; act on the performance of which pollution depends; actual duty, office; employment, business; military duty; a military at-

chievement; purpose, use; useful office, advantage; favour; publick office of devotion; course, order of dishes; a tree and fruit.

SERVICEABLE, sér'veis-á-bl. a.

Active, diligent, officious; useful, beneficial.

SERVICEABLENESS, sér'veis-á-bl-nés. f.

Officiousness, activity; usefulness, beneficialness.

SERVILE, sér'veil. a. (140).

Slavish, mean; fawning, cringing.

SERVILITY, sér-vil'-é-té. ad.

Measly, slavishly.

SERVILENESS, sér'vil-nés. f.

SERVILITY, sér-vil'-é-té. f.

Slavishness, involuntary obedience; meanness, dependance, baseness; slavery, the condition of a slave.

SERVING-MAN, sér'veing-mán. f.

A menial servant.

SERVITOR, sér've-tór. f.

Servant, attendant; one of the lowest order in the university.

SERVITUDE, sér'vítüde. f.

Slavery, state of a slave, dependence; servants collectively.

SERUM, sē'rūm. f.

The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor; the part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.

SESQUIALTER, sés-kwé-ál'tér. f.

SESQUIALTERAL, sés-kwé-ál' } tér-ál. f.

In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as six and nine.

SESQUIPLICATE, sés-kwip'plikát.

a. (91). In mathematics, is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

SESQUIPEDAL, sés-kwip'pé-dál. f.

SESQUIPEDALIAN, sés-kwé-pé-dál'lé-án. f.

Containing a foot and an half.

SESQUITERTIAN, sés-kwé-tér'shún. f.

Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between six and eight.

SESS, sés. f.

Rate, fees charged, tax.

SESSION, sés'hún.

The act of sitting; an assembly of magistrates or senators; the space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess; a meeting of justices, as the Sessions of the peace.

SESTERSE, sés'térse. f.

Among the Romans, a sum of about eight pounds one shilling and five-pence halfpenny Sterling.

To **SET**, sét. v. a. preterit I Set, part. pass. I am set. To place, to put in any function or place; to put into any condition, state, or posture; to make motions; to fix, to state by some rule; to regulate, to adjust; to set to music, to adapt with notes; to plant, not sow; to interperse or mark with any thing; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; to appoint, to fix; to stake at play; to fix in metal; to embarrass; to distract; to apply to something; to fix the eyes; to offer for a price; to place in order, to frame; to station, to place; to oppose; to bring to a fine edge, as to Set a razor; to Set about, to apply to; to Set against, to place in a state of enmity or opposition;

SET

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— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, rūb, bāll; — dōl; — pōund; — thin, this.

position; to Set apart, to neglect for a season; to Set aside, to omit for the present; to reject; to abrogate, to annul; to Set by, to regard, to esteem; to reject or omit for the present; to Set down, to mention, to explain, to relate in writing; to Set forth, to publish, to promulgate, to make appear; to Set forward, to advance, to promote; to Set off, to recommend, to adorn, to embellish; to set on or upon, to animate, to ingrate, to incite; to attack, to assault; to fix the attention, to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution; to Set out, to assign, to allot; to publish; to mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to adorn, to embellish; to raise, to equip; to Set up, to erect, to establish newly; to raise, to exalt; to place in view; to place in repose, to fix, to rest; to raise with the voice; to advance; to raise to a sufficient fortune.

To SET, sēt. v. n.

To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening; to be fixed hard; to be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night; to fit musick to words; to become not fluid; to go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture; to catch birds with a dog that Sets them, that is, lies down and points them out; to plant, not sow; to apply one's self; to Set about, to fall to, to begin; to Set in, to fix in a particular state; to Set on or upon, to begin a march, or enterprise; to Set on, to make an attack; to Set out, to have beginning; to begin a journey; to begin world; to Set to, to apply himself to; to Set up, to begin a trade openly.

SET, sēt. part. a.

Regular, not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

SET, sēt. f.

A number of things suited to each other; any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground; the fall of the sun below the horizon; a wager at dice.

SETACEOUS, sē-tā'fūs. a.

Bristly, set with strong hairs.

SETON, sē't'n. f.

A Seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle Rowelling.

SETTRE, sēt-tē'. f.

A large long seat with a back to it.

SETTER, sēt't'r. f.

One who sets; a dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen; a man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered; a bailiff's follower.

SETTING-DOG, sēt'ting-dōg. f.

A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.

SETTLE, sēt'l. f. (405).

A seat, a bench.

To SETTLE, sēt'l. v. a.

To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance; to fix in any way of life; to fix in any place; to establish, to confirm; to determine, to affirm, to free from ambiguity; to fix, to make certain or unchangeable; to make close or compact; to fix unalienably by legal sanctions; to affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom; to compose, to put into a state of calmness.

To SETTLE, sēt'l. v. n.

To subside, to sink to the bottom and repose there; to lose motion or fermentation; to fix one's self, to establish a residence; to choose a method of life, to establish a do-

mestic state; to become fixed so as not to change; to take any lasting state; to grow calm; to make a jointure for a wife.

SETLEDNESS, sēt'l'd-nēs. f.

The state of being settled, confirmed state.

SETTLEMENT, sēt'l-inēt. f.

The act of settling, the state of being settled; the act of giving possession by legal sanction; a jointure granted to a wife; subsidence, dregs; act of quitting a roving for a domesstick and methodical life; a colony, a place where a colony is established.

SEVEN, sēv'v'n. a. (103).

Four and three, one more than six.

SEVENFOLD, sēv'v'n-fōld. a.

Repeated seven times, having seven doubles.

SEVENFOLD, sēv'v'n-fōld. ad.

Seven times.

SEVENNIGHT, sēn'nīt. f. (144).

A week, the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was Sevennight, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday Sevennight, that is, on the Monday after next Monday.

SEVENSORE, sēv'v'n-skōre. a.

Seven times twenty.

SEVENTEEN, sēv'v'n-teēn. a.

Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, sēv'v'n-teēn'th. a.

The seventh after the tenth.

SEVENTH, sēv'v'n'th. a.

The ordinal of seven, the first after the sixth; containing one part in seven.

SEVENTHLY, sēv'v'n-th-lē. ad.

In the seventh place.

SEVENTIETH, sēv'v'n-th-ēt'h. a.

The tenth seven times repeated.

SEVENTY, sēv'v'n-tē. a.

Seven times ten.

To SEVER, sēv'v'r. v. a.

To part by violence from the rest; to force asunder; to disjoin, to disunite; to keep distinct, to keep apart.

To SEVER, sēv'v'r. v. n.

To make a separation, to make a partition.

SEVERAL, sēv'ür-äl. a.

Different, distinct, unlike one another; divers, many; particulars, single; distinct, appropriate.

SEVERAL, sēv'ür-äl. f.

Each particular singly taken; any inclosed or separate place.

SEVERALLY, sēv'ür-äl-ē. ad.

Distinctly, particularly, separately.

SEVERALTY, sēv'ür-äl-tē. f.

State of separation from the rest.

SEVERANCE, sēv'ür-äns'e. f.

Separation, partition.

SEVERE, sē-vēr'. a.

Sharp, apt to punish, apt to blame, rigorous; austere, morose; cruel, inexorable; regulated by rigid rules, strict; grave, sober, sedate; rigidly exact; painful, afflictive; concise, not luxuriant.

SEVERELY, sē-vēr'ē-lē. ad.

Painfully, afflictively; ferociously, horridly.

SEVERITY, sē-vēr'ē-tē. f.

Cruel treatment, sharpness of punishment; hardness, power of distressing; strictness, rigid accuracy; rigour, austerity, harshness.

To SEW, sō. v. n.

To join any thing by the use of the needle.

To SEW, sō. v. a.

To join by threads drawn with a needle.

SEWER, sō'ür. f.

An officer who serves up a feast; a passage for water to run through, now corrupted to Shore.

SEWER, sō'ür. f.

He that uses a needle.

SEX, sēks. f.

The property by which any animal is male or female; womankind, by way of emphasis.

SEXAGENARY, sēks-ād'jēn-är-ē. a.

Aged sixty years.

SEXAGESIMA, sēks-ā-jēs'sē-mā. f.

The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, sēks-ā-jēs'sē-māl. a.

Sixtieth, numbered by sixties.

SEXANGED, sēks-āng'gl'd.

SEXANGULAR, sēks-āng'gū-lār. } a.

Having six corners or angles, hexagonal.

SEXANGULARLY, sēks-āng'gū-lār-lē.

ad. With six angles, hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL, sēks-ēn'ne-äl. a.

Lasting six years, happening once in six years.

SEXTAIN, sēks'tin. f. (208).

A stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT, sēks'tānt. f.

The sixth part of a circle.

SEXTILE, sēks'til. a.

Is a position or aspect of two planets, when sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another.

SEXTON, sēks'tōn. f.

An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

SEXTONSHIP, sēks'tōn-ship. f.

The office of sexton.

SEXTUPLE, sēks'th-pl. a.

Sixfold, six times told.

SHABBILY, shāb'bē-lē. ad.

Meantly, reproachfully, despicably.

SHABBINESS, shāb'bē-nēs. f.

Meanness, paltriness.

SHABBY, shāb'bē. a.

Mean, paltry.

To SHACKLE, shāk'kl. v. a. (405).

To chain, to fetter, to bind.

SHACKLES, shāk'klz, f. wanting the singular. Fetters, gyves, chains.

SHAD, shād. f.

A kind of fish.

SHADE, shād'e. f.

The cloud or darkness made by interception of the light; darkness, obscurity; coolness made by interception of the sun; an obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded; screen causing an exclusion of light or heat, umbrage; protection, shelter; the parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a colour, gradation of light; the figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the soul separated from the body, so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit, a ghost, manes.

To SHADE, shād'e. v. a.

To overspread with darkness; to cover from the light or heat; to shelter, to hide; to protect, to cover, to screen, to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in obscure colours.

SHADINESS, shād'ē-nēs. f.

The state of being shady, umbrageousness.

SHADOW, shād'dō. f. (327) (515).

The representation of a body by which the

SHA

(546).—Fate, far, fall, fat; — mē, mēt; — pine, pīn; —

the light is intercepted; darkness, shade; shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obscure place; dark part of a picture; any thing perceptible only to the light; an imperfect and faint representation; opposed to substance; type, mystical representation; protection, shelter, favour.

To SHADOW, shād'dō, v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover, to hide, to screen; to screen from danger, to shroud; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in obscure colours; to represent imperfectly; to represent typically.

SHADY, shā'dé, a. Full of shade, gloomy; faintly representative, typical; unsubstantial, unreal; dark, opaque.

SHADY, shā'dé, a. Full of shade, mildly gloomy; secuoye from the glare of light, or fulness of heat.

SHAFT, shāft, n. An arrow, a missile weapon; a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit; any thing straight, the spire of a church.

SHAG, shāg, f. Rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

SHAGGED, shāg'gēd, (366) ? a. SHAGGY, shāg'gē, (383) ? a. Ruggedly, hairy; rough, rugged.

SHAGREEN, shā-grēén'. f. The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made tough in imitation of it.

To SHAKE, shāk, v. a. preterit Shook, part. pass. Shaken, or Shook. To put into a vibrating motion, to move with quick returns backwards, and forwards, to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw away; to drive off; to weaken; to put in danger; to drive from resolution, to deprec, to make afraid; to shake hands, this phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, signifies to Join with, to take leave of; to shake off, to rid himself of, to free from, to divest of.

To SHAKE, shāk, v. n. To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to totter; to tremble, to be unable to keep the body fit; to be in terror, to be deprived of firmness.

SHAKE, shāk, f. Concussion; vibratory motion; motion given and received.

SHAKER, shāk'kər, f. The person or thing that shakes.

SHALE, shālē, f. A husk, the case of seeds in siliquous plants.

SHALL, shāl, v. defective. It has no tenser but Shall future, and Should imperfect.—See *Borrowed*.

SHALLOON, shāl-lōōn', f. A light woollen stuff.

SHALLOP, shāl'lōp, f. A small boat.

SHALLOW, shāl'lō, a. (327). Not deep; not profound, trifling, futile, silly; not deep of sound.

SHALLOW, shāl'lō, f. A shelf, a bank, a flat, a shoal, a place where the water is not deep.

SHALLOWBRAINED, shāl'lō-brānd'. Foolish, futile, trifling.

SHALLOWLY, shāl'lō-lē, ad. With no great depth; simply, foolishly.

SHALLOWNESS, shāl'lō-nēs, f.

SHA

Want of depth; want of thought, want of understanding, futility.

SHALT, shālt. The second person of Shall.

To SHAM, shām, v. n. To trick, to cheat, to fool with a fraud, to delude with false pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, shām, f. Fraud, trick, false pretence, imposture.

SHAM, shām, a. False, counterfeit, pretended.

SHAMBLES, shām'blz, f. The place where butchers kill or sell their meat, a butchery.

SHAMBLING, shām'bl-ing, a. Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

SHAME, shāmē, f. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost, or on the detection of a bad action; the cause or reason of shame, disgrace, ignominy; reproach.

To SHAME, shāmē, v. a. To make ashamed, to fill with shame; to disgrace.

To SHAME, shāmē, v. n. To be ashamed.

SHAMEFACED, shāmē'fāste, a. Modest, bashful, easily put out of countenance.

SHAMEFACEDLY, shāmē'fāste-lē, ad. Modestly, bashfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, shāmē'fāste-nēs, f. Modesty, bashfulness, timidity.

SHAMEFUL, shāmē'fūl, a. Disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.

SHAMEFULLY, shāmē'fūl-ē, ad. Disgracefully, ignominiously, infamously.

SHAMELESS, shāmē'lēs, a. Wanting shame, impudent, immodest, audacious.

SHAMELESSLY, shāmē'lēs-lē, ad. Impudently, audaciously, without shame.

SHAMELESSNESS, shāmē'lēs-nēs, f. Impudence, want of shame, immodesty.

SHAMMER, shām'mūr, f. A cheat, an impostor.

SHAMOIS, shām'mē, f. A kind of wild goat. See CHAMOIS.

SHAMROCK, shām'rōk, f. The Irish name for three-leaved grafts.

SHANK, shānk, f. The middle joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the bone of the leg; the long part of any instrument.

SHANKED, shānk't, a. Having a shank.

SHANKER, shānk'ūr, f. A venereal excrescence.

To SHAPE, shāp, v. a. To form, to mould with respect to external dimensions; to mould, to regulate; to image, to conceive.

SHAPE, shāp, f. Form, external appearance; make of the trunk of the body; idea, pattern.

SHAPELESS, shāp'le's, a. Wanting regularity or form, wanting symmetry of dimensions.

SHAPELINESS, shāp'le-nēs, f. Beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY, shāp'le, a. Symmetrical, well formed.

SHARD, shārd, f.

SHA

A fragment of an earthen vessel; a plant; a sort of fish.

SHARBORN, shārd'bōrn, a. Born or produced among broken stones or pots.

SHARDED, shārd'ēd, a. Inhabiting shards.

To SHARE, shāre, v. a. To divide, to part among many; to partake with others; to cut, to separate, to shear.

To SHARE, shāre, v. n. To have part, to have a dividend.

SHARE, shāre, f. Part, allotment; dividend; a part; the blade of the plough that cuts the ground.

SHAREBONE, shāre'bōne, f. The os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

SHARER, shā'rōr, f. One who divides or apportions to others, a divider; a partaker, one who participates anything with others.

SHARK, shārk, f. A voracious sea-fish; a greedy, artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by fly tricks; trick, fraud, petty rapine.

To SHARK, shārk, v. a. To pick up hastily or slyly.

To SHARK, shārk, v. n. To play the petty thief; to cheat, to trick.

SHARP, shārp, a. Keen, piercing, having a keen'edge, having an acute point; acute of mind, witty, ingenious, inventive; quick, as of sight or hearing; shrill, piercing the ear with a quick noise, not flat or severe, biting, sarcastic; severely rigid; eager, hungry, keen upon a quest; painful, afflictive; fierce; astute, vigilant; pinching, piercing, as the cold; subtle, witty, acute; among workmen, bard; emaciated, lean.

SHARP, shārp, f. A sharp or acute sound; a pointed weapon, small sword, rapier.

To SHARP, shārp, v. a. To make keen.

To SHARP, shārp, v. n. To play thievish tricks.

To SHARPEN, shārp'ēn, v. a. (103). To make keen, to edge, to point; to make quick, ingenious, or acute; to make quicker of sense; to make eager or hungry; to make fierce or angry; to make biting, or sarcastic; to make less flat, more piercing to the ears; to make four.

SHARPER, shārp'ēr, f. A tricking fellow, a petty thief, a rascal.

SHARPLY, shārp'lē, ad. With keenness, with good edge or point; severely, rigorously; keenly, acutely, vigorously; afflictingly, painfully; with quickness; judiciously, acutely, witty.

SHARPNESS, shārp'nēs, f. Keenness of edge or point; severity of language, satirical sarcasm; sarcasm; painfulness, afflictiveness; intellectual acuteness, ingenuity, wit; quickness of seizure.

SHARP-SET, shārp-sēt', a. Eager, vehemently desirous.

SHARP-VISAGED, shārp-vīz'īd', a. (90). Having a sharp countenance.

SHARP-SIGHTED, shārp-sī'tēd, a. Having quick sight.

To SHATTER, shāt'ēr, v. a. To break at once into many pieces, to dissipate, to make

SHE

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tūb, bāl; — dīl; — pōund; — tbin, this.

make incapable of close and continued attention.

To SHATTER, shāt'tōr. v. n.

To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments.

SHATTER, shāt'tōr. f.

One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

SHATTERBRAINED, shāt'tōr-brānd'. a.

SHATTERPATED, shāt'tōr-pā-tēd'. a.

Inattentive, not consistent.

SHATTERY, shāt'tōr-ē. a.

Disunited, not compact, easily falling into many parts,

To SHAVE, shāvē. v. a. preterit Shaved; part. pass. Shaved or Shaven. To pare off with a razor; to pare close to the surface; to skin by passing near, or slightly touching; to cut in thin slices.

SHAVELING, shāvē'ling. f.

A man shaved, a name of contempt for a friar, or religious.

SHAYER, shāvēr. f.

A man that practises the art of Shaving; a man closely attentive to his own interest.

SHAVING, shāvēng. f.

Any thin slice pared off from any body.

SHAWM, shāwm. f.

A hautboy, a coronet.

SHE, shē. PRONOUN. in oblique cases

Her. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman, before mentioned; it is sometimes used for a woman absolutely; the female, not the male.

SHAF, shēf. f. (227).

A bundle of stalks of corn bound together; any bundle or collection held together.

To SHEAL, shēle. v. a. (227).

To shell.

To SHEAR, shēre. v. a. (227) preter.

Shore, or Sheared; part. pass. Shorn. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet; to cut.

SHEARD, shērd. f. (234).

A fragment.

SHEARS, shērs. f. (227).

An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin.

SHEARER, shērēr'ēr. f.

One that clips with Shears, particularly one that sheers sheep.

SHEARMAN, shēr'mān. f.

He that shears.

SHEATH, shēth. f. (227).

The case of any thing, the scabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH, } shēth. } v. a.

To SHEATHE, } (467). } v. a.

To inclose in a Sheath or scabbard, to inclose in any case; to fit with a Sheath; to defend the main body by an outward covering.

SHEATHWINGED, shēth'wing'd. a.

Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.

SHEATHY, shēth'ē. a.

Forming a sheath.

To SHED, shēd. v. a.

To effuse, to pour out, to spill; to scatter, to let fall.

To SHED, shēd. v. n.

To let fall its parts.

SHED, shēd. f.

SHE

A slight temporary covering; in composition, effusion, as blood-Shed.

SHEDDER, shēd'dür. f.

A spiller, one who sheds.

SHEEN, shēen. (246). } a.

Bright, glittering, shewy.

SHEEN, shēen. f.

Brightness, splendour.

SHEEP, shēp. f. (246).

The animal that bears wool; a foolish silly fellow.

To SHEEPBITE, shēp'bite. v. n.

To use petty thefts.

SHEEPBITER, shēp'bite'r. f.

A petty thief.

SHEEPCOT, shēp'kōt. f.

A little enclosure for Sheep.

SHEEPFOLD, shēp'fōld. f.

The place where sheep are enclosed.

SHEEPHOOK, shēp'hōök. f.

A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

SHEEPISH, shēp'ish. a.

Bashful, over-modest, timorous and meanly diffident.

SHEEPISHNESS, shēp'ish-nēs. f.

Bashfulness, mean and timorous diffidence.

SHEEPMASTER, shēp'māstər. f.

An owner of Sheep.

SHEEPSHEARING, shēp'sheär-ing. f.

The time of shearing sheep, the feast made when sheep are shorn.

SHEEP'S EYE, shēp's-ē. f.

A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

SHEEPWALK, shēp'wālk. f.

Pasture for sheep.

SHEER, shēre. a. (246).

Pure, clear, unmingled.

SHEER, shēre. ad. (246).

Clean, quick, at once.

SHEERS, shērs. f.

See SHEARS.

SHEET, shēt. (246).

A broad and large piece of linen; the linen of a bed; in a ship, ropes bent to the clews of the sails; as much paper as is made in one body; a single complication or fold of paper in a book; any thing expanded.

SHEET-ANCHOR, shēt-ānk'kōr. f.

In a ship, is the largest anchor.

To SHEET, shēt. v. a.

To furnish with Sheets; to enfold in a Sheet; to cover as with a Sheet.

SHEKEL, shēk'l. f. (102).

An ancient Jewish coin, in value about two shillings and six-pence.

SHELF, shēlf. f.

A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it; a sand bank in the sea, a rock under shallow water.

SHELFY, shēlf'ē. a.

Foul of hidden rocks or banks, full of dangerous shallows.

SHELL, shēl. f.

The hard covering of any thing, the external crust; the covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal; the covering of the seeds of siliquous plants; the covering of kernels; the covering of an egg; the outer part of an house; it is used for a musical instrument in poetry; the superficial part.

To SHELL, shēl. v. a.

To take out of the shell, to strip off the shell.

To SHELL, shēl. v. n.

SHI

To fall off as broken shells; to cast the shell.

SHELLDUCK, shēl'dūk. f.

A kind of wild duck.

SHELLFISH, shēl'fish. f.

Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.

SHELLY, shēl'lē. a.

Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.

SHELTER, shēl'tōr. f.

A cover from any external injury or violence; a protector, defender, one that gives security; the state of being covered, protection, security.

To SHELTER, shēl'tōr. v. a.

To cover from external violence; to defend, to protect, to succour with refuge, to harbour; to betake to cover; to cover from notice.

To SHELTER, shēl'tōr. v. n.

To take shelter; to give shelter.

SHELTERLESS, shēl'tōr-lēs. a.

Harbourless, without home or refuge.

SHELVING, shēlv'ing. a.

Sloping, inclining; having declivity.

SHELVY, shēlv'ē. a.

Shallow, rocky, full of banks.

To SHEND, shēnd. v. a. preterit and part. pass. Shent. To ruin, to disgrace; to upbraid. Obsolete.

SHEPHERD, shēp'pōrd. f. (515).

One who tends sheep in the pasture; a swain; a rural lover; one who tends the congregation, a pastor.

SHEPHERDESS, shēp'pōrd-ēs. f.

A woman that tends sheep, a rural lass.

SHEPHERDISH, shēp'pōrd-ish. a.

Resembling a shepherd, suiting a shepherd, pastoral, rustic.

SHERBET, shērb'ēt'. f.

The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.

SHERD, shērd. f.

The fragment of broken earthen ware.

SHERIFF, shērif. f.

An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

SHERIFFALTY, shērif'if-äl-tē. f.

SHERIFFSHIP, shērif'if-shif } f.

The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SERRIS, shēr'ris. f.

SHERRY, shēr'rē. f.

A kind of sweet Spanish wine.

SHEW, shō. See Show.

SHEWBREAD. See Showbread.

SHIELD, shēld. f. (275).

A buckler, a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows; defence, protection; one that gives protection or security.

To SHIELD, shēld. v. a.

To cover with a shield; to defend to protect, to secure; to keep off, to defend against.

To SHIFT, shift. v. n.

To change place; to change, to give place to other things; to change clothes, particularly the linen; to find some expedient to act or live, though with difficulty; to practise indirect methods; to take some method for safety.

To SHIFT, shift. v. a.

To change, to alter; to transfer from place; to change in position; to change, as clothes; to dress in fresh clothes; to shift off, to desist, to put away by some expedient.

SHIFT,

(546). — **FATE**, *fæt*, *fall*, *fat*; — *mē*, *mēt*; — *pinc*, *pīn*; —

SHIFT, *shīft*. *s.*

Expedient found or used with difficulty, difficult means; mean refuge, last recourse; fraud, artifice; evasion, elusory practice; a woman's linen.

SHIFTER, *shīft'ər*. *s.*

One who plays tricks, a man of artifice.

SHIFTLESS, *shīft'lēs*. *a.*

Wanting expedients, wanting means to get out of life.

SHILLING, *shill'ing*. *s.*

A coin of various value in different times; it is now twelve pence.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I, *shill'lē-shall'lē*.

A corrupt reduplication of Shall I? to stand Shill-I-shall-I, is to continue hesitating.

SHILLY, *shil'lē*. *ad.*

Not familiarly, not frankly.

SHIN, *shīn*. *s.*

The forepart of the leg.

To **SHINE**, *shīne*. *v.* *n.* preterit, I Shone, I have Shone; sometimes I Shained, I have shined. To glitter, to glister; to be splendid; to be eminent or conspicuous; to be propitious; to enlighten.

SHINE, *shīne*. *s.*

Fair weather; brightness, splendour, lustre. Little used.

SHINNESS, *shil'lē-nēs*. *s.*

Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

SHINGLE, *shīng'gl*. *s.*

A thin board to cover houses.

SHINGLES, *shīng'glz*. *s.*

A kind of either or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

SHINY, *shī'nē*. *a.*

Bright, luminous.

SHIP, *shīp*. *s.*

A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails.

To **SHIP**, *shīp*. *v.* *a.*

To put into a ship; to transport in a ship.

SHIPBOARD, *shīp'bōrd*. *s.*

This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases, as Shipboard, on Shipboard, in a ship; the plank of a ship.

SHIPBOY, *shīp'bōd*. *s.*

Boy that serves in a ship.

SHIPMAN, *shīp'mān*. *s.*

Sailor, seaman.

SHIPMASTER, *shīp'māstər*. *s.*

Master of the ship.

 SHIPPING, *shīp'ping*. *s.*

Vessels of navigation; passage in a ship.

SHIPWRECK, *shīp'rēk*. *s.*

The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves; the parts of a shattered ship; destruction, miscarriage.

The pronunciation of the latter part of this word, as if written *rēk*, is now become vulgar.

To **SHIPWRECK**, *shīp'rēk*. *v.* *a.*

To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

SHIPWRIGHT, *shīp'rīt*. *s.*

A builder of ships.

SHIRE, *shīrē*. *s.* (8) (106).

A division of the kingdom, a county.

SHIRT, *shīrt*. *s.* (108).

The under linen garment of a man.

To **SHIRT**, *shīrt*. *v.* *a.*

To cover, to clothe as in a shirt.

SHIRTLESS, *shīrt'lēs*. *a.*

Wanting a shirt.

SHITTAH, *shīt'hā*. *s.*

A sort of precious wood growing in Arabia.

SHITTLECOCK, *shītl'kōk*. *s.*

A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battle-darts.

The most natural derivation of this word seems to arise from the motion of a shuttle, and therefore it ought to be written and pronounced *shuttlecock*.

SHIVE, *shīvē*. *s.*

A slice of bread, a thick splinter or lamina cut off from the main substance.

To **SHIVER**, *shīv'ər*. *v.* *n.*

To quake, to tremble, to shudder as with cold or fear.

To **SHIVER**, *shīv'ər*. *v.* *n.*

To fall at once into many part or shives.

To **SHIVER**, *shīv'ər*. *v.* *a.*

To break by one act into many parts, to shatter.

SHIVER, *shīv'ər*. *s.* (515).

One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

SHIVERY, *shīv'ər-ē*. *a.*

Loose of coherence, easily falling into many fragments.

SHOAL, *shōl*. *s.* (295).

A crowd, a multitude, a throng; a shallow, a sand bank.

To **SHOAL**, *shōl*. *v.* *n.*

To crowd, to throng, to be shallow, to grow shallow.

SHOAL, *shōl*. *a.*

Shallow, obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, *shōlē-nēs*. *s.*

Shallowness, frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY, *shōlē*. *a.*

Full of shoals, full of shallow places.

SHOCK, *shōk*. *s.*

Conflict, mutual impression of violence, violent concourse; concussion, external violence; the conflict of enemies; offence; impression of disgust; a pile of sheaves of corn; a rough dog.

To **SHOCK**, *shōk*. *v.* *a.*

To shake by violence; to offend, to disgust.

To **SHOCK**, *shōk*. *v.* *n.*

To be offensive.

To **SHOCK**, *shōk*. *v.* *n.*

To build up piles of sheaves.

SHOD, *shōd*, for **Shoed**, the preterit and participle passive of to **Shoe**.

SHOE, *shōe*. *s.* (296).

The cover of the foot.

To **SHOE**, *shōe*. *v.* *a.* preterit I **Shod**; participle passive **Shod**. To fit the foot with a Shoe; to cover at the bottom.

SHOEBOY, *shōbōd*. *s.*

A boy that cleans Shoes.

SHOEING-HORN, *shōō'ing-hōrn*. *s.*

A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow Shoe.

SHOEMAKER, *shōō'mā-kēr*. *s.*

One whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOETYE, *shōō'tē*. *s.*

The ribband with which women tie Shoes.

SHOG, *shōg*. *s.*

Violent concussion.

To **SHOG**, *shōg*. *v.* *a.*

To shake, to agitate by sudden impulsive impulses.

SHONE, *shōn*. The preterit of **Shine**.

This word is frequently pronounced *shōn*.

as to rhyme with *face*; but the short sound of *o* is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers.

SHOOK, *shōōk*. (306). The preterit, and in poetry participle passive, of **shake**.

To **SHOOT**, *shōōt*. *v.* *a.* preterit, I **Shot**; participle, **Shot** or **Shotten**. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence; to discharge from a bow or gun; to let off; to emit new parts; as a vegetable; to emit, to dart or thrust forth; to fit to each other by planing, a workman's temp; to pass through with swiftness.

To **SHOOT**, *shōōt*. *v.* *n.*

To perform the act of Shooting; to germinate, to increase in vegetable growth; to form itself into any shape; to be emitted; to protuberate, to jet out; to pass as an arrow; to become any thing suddenly; to move swiftly along; to feel a quick pain.

SHOOTER, *shōōt'ər*. *s.*

One that shoots, an archer, a gunner.

SHOP, *shōp*. *s.*

A place where any thing is sold; a room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHOPBOARD, *shōp'bōrd*. *s.*

Bench on which any work is done.

SHOPBOOK, *shōp'bōök*. *s.*

Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

SHOPKEEPER, *shōp'kēp-ər*. *s.*

A trader who sells in a shop, not a merchant who only deals by wholesale.

SHOPMAN, *shōp'mān*. *s.*

A petty trader; one who serves in a shop.

SHORE, *shōrē*. *s.*

The coast of the sea; the bank of a river; a drain, properly *Sewer*; the support of a building, a buttress.

To **SHORE**, *shōrē*. *v.* *a.*

To prop, to support; to set on shore. Not in use.

SHORELESS, *shōrē'lēs*. *a.*

Having no coast.

SHORN, *shōrn*. The participle passive of **Shear**.

SHORT, *shōrt*. *a.*

Not long, commonly not long enough; repeated by quick iterations; not reaching the proposed point, not adequate; not far distant in time; defective; hasty; not going so far as was intended; narrow, contracted; brittle.

SHORT, *shōrt*. *s.*

A summary account.

SHORT, *shōrt*. *ad.*

Not long.

To **SHORTEN**, *shōrt'ēn*. *v.* *a.*

To make short; to contract; to abbreviate; to confine; to hinder from progression; to cut off; to do up.

SHORTHAND, *shōrt'hānd*. *s.*

A method of writing in compendious characters.

SHORTLIVED, *shōrt-liv'd*. *a.* (359).

Not living or lasting long.

SHORTLY, *shōrt'lē*. *ad.*

Quickly, soon, in a little time; in a few words, briefly.

SHORTNESS, *shōrt'nēs*. *s.*

The quality of being short; fewness of words, especially of *short* words.

SHO

SHR

SHR'

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōr; — tub, tūb, bōll; — dñ; — pōnd; — thīn, THIS.

words, brevity, conciseness; want of retentiveness; deficiency, imperfection.

SHORTRIBS, shōrt-rībz'. f.

The bastard ribs.

SHORTSIGHTED, shōrt-sī'tēd. a.

Unable to see far.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, shōrt-sī'tēd-nēs. f.

Defect of sight; defect of intellectual sight.

SHORTWAISTED, shōrt-wāst'ēd. a.

Having a short body.

SHORTWINDED, shōrt-wīnd'ēd. a.

Shortbreathed, asthmatic, breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

SHORTWINGED, shōrt-wīng'd. a.

Having short wings. So hawks are divided into long and short-winged.

SHORY, shō'rē. a.

Lying near the coast.

SHOT, shōt. The preterit and participle passive of Shoot.

SHOT, shōt. 4.

The act of shooting; the flight of a shot; the charge of a gun; bullets or small pellets for the charge of a gun; any thing discharged from a gun, or other instrument; a sum charged, a reckoning.

SHOTFREE, shōt'fē. a.

Clear of the reckoning.

SHOTTEN, shōt'tēn. a. (103).

Having ejected the spawn.

TO SHOVE, shōv. v. a. (165).

To push by main strength; to drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; to push, to rush against.

TO SHOVE, shōv. v. n.

To push forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

SHOVE, shōv. f.

The act of shoving, a push.

SHOVEL, shōv'v'l. f. (102).

An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.

TO SHOVEL, shōv'v'l. v. a.

To throw or heap with a shovel; to gather in great quantities.

SHOVELBOARD, shōv'v'l-bōrd. f.

A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

SHOUGH, shōk. f. (321) (392).

A species of shaggy dog, a shuck.

SHOULD, shōd. (320).

This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the significance is not easily fixed.—See *Bern.*

SHOULDER, shōl'dür. f. (318).

The joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of a beast; the upper part of the back; the shoulders are used as emblems of strength; a rising part, a prominence.

TO SHOULDER, shōl'dür. v. a.

To push with insolence and violence; to put upon the shoulder.

SHOULDERBELT, shōl'dür-bēlt. f.

A belt that comes across the shoulders.

SHOULDERCLAPPER, shōl'där-klap-pär. f.

One who affects familiarity. Not in use.

SHOULDERHOTTEST, shōl'dür-shōt-tēn. a.

Strained in the shoulder.

SHOULDERSTIP, shōl'dür-stip. f.

Dislocation of the shoulder.

TO SHOUT, shōt. v. n. (318).

To cry in triumph or exhortation.

SHR

SHOUT, shōt. f.

A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

SHOUTER, shōt'er. f.

He who shouts.

TO SHOW, shō. v. a. (324) preterit

Showed and Shown; part. past. Shown. To exhibit to view; to give proof of, to prove; to make known; to point the way, to direct; to offer, to afford; to explain, to expound; to teach, to tell.

TO SHOW, shō. v. n.

To appear, to look, to be in appearance.

SHOW, shō. f.

A spectacle, something publicly exposed to view for money; superficial appearance; ostentatious display; object attracting notice; splendid appearance; semblance; speciousness; external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificent spectacle; phantom, not realities; representative action.

SHOWBREAD, OR SHEWBREAD, shō-brēd.

Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table which was in the Sanctum before the Lord.

SHOWER, shō'ür. f. (323).

Rain either moderate or violent; storm of any thing falling thick; any very liberal distribution.

TO SHOWER, shō'ür. v. a.

To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to distribute or scatter with great liberality.

TO SHOWER, shō'ür. v. n.

To be rainy.

SHOWERY, shō'ür-ē. a.

Rainy.

SHOWISH, OR **SHOWY**, shō'ish. a.

Splendid, gaudy; ostentatious.

SHOWN, shōn. pret. and part. pass. of to Show. Exhibited.

SHRANK, shrānk. The preterit of Shrunk.

TO SHRED, shred. v. a. pret. Shred.

To cut into small pieces.

SHRED, shrēd. f.

A small piece cut off; a fragment.

SHREW, shrō. f. (265) (339).

A peevish, malignant, clamorous, turbulent woman.

SHREWD, shrōd. a.

Having the qualities of a shrew, malicious, troublesome; maliciously sly, cunning; ill-betokening; mischievous.

SHREWDLY, shrōd'lē. ad.

Mischievously; vexatiously; cunningly; slyly.

SHREWDNESS, shrōd'nēs. f.

Sly, cunning, archness; mischievousness, petulance.

SHREWISH, shrōd'ish. a.

Having the qualities of a shrew; forward, petulantly claimorous.

SHREWISHLY, shrōd'ish-lē. ad.

Petulantly, peevishly, clamorously.

SHREWISHNESS, shrōd'ish-nēs. f.

The qualities of a shrew, forwardness, petulance, clamorousness.

SHREWMOUSE, shrōd'mōuse. f.

A mouse of which the bite was generally supposed venomous.

TO SHRIEK, shrēk. v. n. (275).

To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horrour, to scream.

SHRIKE; shrēk. f.

SHR'

An inarticulate cry of anguish or horrour.

SHRIEVE, shrēv. f. (275).

A sheriff.

¶ This was the ancient mode of writing and pronouncing this word. Stow, indeed, writes it *shrive*; but it is highly probable that the *i* had exactly the sound of *e* in *grieve*, *thieve*, &c. and the common people of London to this day have preferred this old pronunciation, though it is wearing away fast among them. That this is the true etymological manner of writing and pronouncing it, we need but attend to the Saxon word from which it is derived to be convinced, *neve*, or *Reeve*, signifies a steward; and *Shrieve* is but a contraction of *Shire reeve*, or *Shire steward*. But however just this orthography and pronunciation may be in other respects, it wants the true stamp of polite usage to make it current; it is now grown old and vulgar, and Pope's use of this word.

Now Mayors and *Shrieves* all hust'd and sauc'd at *Jay*—must only be looked upon as afflicting the humour of the scene he describes.

SHREVALTY, shrēv'äl-tē.

The office of a sheriff.

¶ By a caprice, common in language, this compound is not nearly so antiquated as its simple; though it should seem, that if the old root be taken away, and another planted in its stead, the branches ought to spring from the latter, and not the former. But though we seldom hear *Shrieve* for Sheriff, except among the lower classes of people in London, we not unfrequently hear, even among the better sort, *Shrevalty* for *Sheriffalty*; and Junius, in one of his letters to the Duke of Grafton, says, "Your next appearance in office is marked with his election to the *Shrevalty*." Public Advertiser, July 9, 1771. This is certainly an inaccuracy; and such an inaccuracy, in such a writer as Junius, is not a little surprising.

SHRIFT, shrift. f.

Confession made to a priest.

SHRILL, shril. a.

Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

TO SHRILL, shril. v. n.

To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of sound.

SHRILLY, shril'lē. ad.

With a shrill noise.

SHRILLNESS, shril'nēs. f.

The quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP, shrimp. f.

A small crustaceous vermiculated fish; a little wrinkled man, a dwarf.

SHRIKE, shrine. f.

A cage in which something sacred is deposited.

TO SHRINK, shrink. v. n. preterit, I

Shrunk, or Shrank; participle, Shrunken.

To contract itself into less room, to shrink; to withdraw as from danger; to express fear, horrour, or pain, by shrugging or contracting the body; to fall back as from danger.

TO SHRINK, shrink. v. a. participle

pass. Shrunk. Shrank, or Shrunken.

To make to shrink.

SHRINK, shrink. f.

Contraction into less compass; contraction of the body from fear or horrour.

SHRINKER, shrink'r. f.

He who shrinks.

TO SHRIVE, shrive. v. a.

To hear at confession.

To

(546).—FATE, fāt, fall, fāt; —mē, mēt; —plne, pīn; —

To SHRIVEL, shriv'v'l. v. p. (102).

To contract itself into wrinkles.

To SHRIVEL, shriv'v'l. v. a.

To contract into wrinkles.

SHRIVER, shri'v'r. f.

A confessor.

SHROUD, shroud. f. (313).

A shelter; a cover; the dress of the dead, a winding-sheet; the sail ropes.

To SHROUD, shroud. v. a.

To shelter, to cover from danger; to dress for the grave; to cover or conceal; to defend, to protect.

To SHROUD, shroud. v. n.

To harbour, to take shelter.

SHROVETIDE, shrove'tide.

SHROVETUESDAY, shrove-tūzé' } f. dē. (223).

The time of confession, the day before Ash-wednesday or Lent.

SHRUB, shrub. f.

A bush, a small tree; spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.

SHRUBBY, shrub'bē. a.

Resembling a shrub; full of shrubs, bushy.

To SHRUG, shrug. v. n.

To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.

To SHRUG, shrug. v. a.

To contract or draw up.

SHRUG, shrug. f.

A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion.

SHRUNK, skrunk. The preterit and part. pass. of Shrink.

SHRUNKEN, shrunk'k'n. (103). The part. passive of Shrink.

To SHRUNKEN, shrunk'dür. v. a.

To quake with fear, or with aversion.

To SHUFFLE, shuf'fl. v. a. (405).

To throw into disorder, to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to form fraudulently.

To SHUFFLE, shuf'fl. v. n.

To throw the cards into a new order; to play mean tricks, to practise fraud, to evade fair questions; to struggle, to shift; to move with an irregular gait.

SHUFFLE, shuf'fl. f.

The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other; a trick, an artifice.

SHUFFLECAP, shuf'fl-kāp. f.

A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

SHUFFLER, shuf'fl-łür. f.

He who plays trick or shuffles.

SHUFFLINGLY, shuf'fl-ing-lē. ad.

With an irregular gait.

To SHUN, shūn v. a.

To avoid, to decline, to endeavour to escape.

SHUNLESS, shūn'lēs. a.

Inevitable, unavoidable.

To SHUT, shút. v. a. preterit, I Shut;

part. passive, Shut. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to inclose, to confine; to prohibit, to bar; to exclude; to contract, not to keep expanded; to shut out, to exclude; to deny admission; to shut up, to close, to confine; to conclude.

To SHUT, shút. v. n.

To be closed, to close itself.

SHUT, shút. part. a.

Rid, clear, free.

SHUT, shút. f.

Close, act of shutting; small door or cover.

SHUTTER, shöt'tür. f.

One that shuts; a cover, a door.

SHUTTLE, shöt'tl. f. (405).

The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

SHUTTLECOCK, shöt'tl-kök. f.

A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. See SHUTTLECOCK.

SHY, shi. a.

Reserved; cautious; keeping at a distance, unwilling to approach.

SIBILANT, sib'ē-lānt. a.

Hissing.

SIBILATION, sib'ē-lā'shōn. f.

A hissing sound.

SICAMORE, sik'ā-mōr. f.

A tree.

SICCITY, sik'sē-tē. f.

Drieness, aridity, want of moisture.

SICE, size. f.

The number six at dice.

SICK, sik. a.

Afflicted with disease; ill in the stomach; corrupted; disgusted.

To SICKEN, sik'k'n. v. a. (103).

To make sick; to weaken; to impair.

To SICKEN, sik'k'n. v. n.

To grow sick; to be satiated; to be disgusted or disordered with abhorrence; to grow weak, to decay, to languish.

SICKLE, sik'kl. f. (405).

The hook with which corn is cut, a reaping hook.

SICKLEMAN, sik'kl-mān. } f.

SICKLER, sik'kl-łär. } f.

A reaper.

SICKLINESS, sik'le-nēs. f.

Disposition to sickness, habitual disease.

SICKLY, sik'le. a.

Not healthy, somewhat disordered; faint, weak, languid.

To SICKLY, sik'le. v. a.

To make diseased, to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.

SICKNESS, sik'nes. f.

State of being diseased; disease, malady; disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE, side. f.

The parts of animals fortified by the ribs; any part of any body opposed to any other part; the right or left; margin, verge; any kind of local respect; party, faction, sect; any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another.

SIDE, side. a.

Lateral, oblique, being on either side.

To SIDE, side. v. n.

To take a party, to engage in a faction.

SIDEBOARD, side'bord. f.

The side table on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.

SIDEBOX, side'boks. f.

Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre.

SIDEFLY, side'fli. f.

An insect.

To SIDLE, si'dl. v. n. (405).

To go with the body the narrowest way.

SIDELONG, side'lōng. a.

Lateral, oblique, not in front, not direct.

SIDELONG, side'lōng. ad.

Laterally, obliquely, not in pursuit, not in position; on the side.

SIDER, si'dér. f.

See CIDER.

SIDERAL, sid'ér-äl. a.

Starry, astral.

SIDERATION, sid-dér-ä'fħón. f.

A sudden mortification, a blast, or a sudden deprivation of sense.

SIDESADDLE, side'säd-dl. f.

A woman's seat on horseback.

SIDESMAN, sidz'mān. f.

An attendant to the churchwardens.

SIDEWAYS, side'wāz. } ad.

SIDEWISE, side'wīz. } ad.

Laterally, on one side.

SIEGE, sēdje. f.

The act of besieging a fortified place, a league; any continued endeavour to gain possession; place, class, rank. Obsolete.

SIEVE, sīv. f. (277).

Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran; a bouter, a scarce.

To SIFT, sift. v. a.

To separate by a sieve; to separate, to part; to examine, to try.

SIFTER, sift'łr. f.

He who sifts.

To SIGH, si. v. n.

To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

SIGH, si. f.

A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained.

A very extraordinary pronunciation of this word prevails in London, and, what is more extraordinary, on the Stage, so different from every other word of the same form as to make it a perfect oddity in the language. This pronunciation approaches to the word scythe; and the only difference is, that scythe has the flat aspiration as in this; and sib the sharp one, as in this. It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason of this departure from analogy, unless it were to give the word a sound, which seems an echo to the sense; and if this intention had gone no farther than the lengthening or shortening of a vowel, it might have been admitted, as in fearful, cheerful, pierce, fierce, great, leisure, and some others; but pronouncing gh like th in this word is too palpable a contempt of orthography to pass current without the stamp of the best, the most universal, and permanent usage on its side. The Saxon combination gb, according to the general rule, both in the middle and at the end of the word, is silent. It had anciently a guttural pronunciation, which is still retained in great part of Scotland, and in some of the northern parts of England; but every guttural sound has been long since banished from the language; not, however, without some efforts to continue by changing these letters, sometimes into the related guttural consonant k, as in laugh, haugh, &c. and sometimes into a consonant entirely unrelated to them, as in laugh, couch, &c. These are the only transmutes of these letters; and these established irregularities are quite sufficient without admitting such as are only candidates for confusion. If it be pleaded that sib better expresses the emission of breath in the act of sighing, it may be answered, that nothing can be more erroneous, as the tongue and teeth have nothing to do in this action. Mr. Sheridan has, indeed, to assist this expression, spelt the word sib, as an aspiration must necessarily accompany the act of sighing; but (to take no notice that, in this case, the h ought to be before the i), (397) though such expression may be very proper in oratory, when accompanied by passion, it would be

SIG

SIL

SIN

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōdnd; —thin, thīs.

be as affected to give it this aspiration in ordinary speech, as to pronounce the word *fearful* with a tremor of the voice and a faltering of the tongue; or to utter the word *laugh* with a convulsive motion of the breast and lungs. To these reasons may be added the laws of rhyme; which necessarily exclude this affected pronunciation, and oblige us to give the word its true analogical sound.

Love is a smoke, rais'd with the fume of sighs;
Being purg'd, a fire, sparkling in lovers' eyes.
SHAKESPEARE.

SIGHT, site. f.

Perception by the eye, the sense of seeing; open view, a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye; act of seeing or beholding; notice, knowledge; eye, instrument of seeing; aperture previous to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye, as the Sights of a quadrant; spectacle, show, thing wonderful to be seen.

SIGHTLESS, site'lēs. a.

Wanting sight, blind; not sightly.

SIGHTLY, site'lē. a.

Pleasing to the eye, striking to the view.

SIGIL, sīd'jil. f.

Seal.

SIGN, sine. f.

A token of any thing, that by which any thing is shown; a wonder, a miracle; a picture hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within; a constellation in the Zodiac; typical representation, symbol; a subscription of one's name, at a Sign manual.

To SIGN, sine. v. a.

To mark: to ratify by hand or seal; to betoken, to signify, to represent typically.

SIGNAL, sīg'nāl. f.

Notice given by a signal, a sign that gives notice.

SIGNAL, sīg'nāl. a.

Eminent, memorable, remarkable.

SIGNALITY, sīg'nāl'ē-tē. f.

Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

To SIGNALIZE, sīg'nāl-īz. v. a.

To make eminent, to make remarkable.

SIGNALLY, sīg'nāl-ē. ad.

Eminently, remarkably, memorably.

SIGNATION, sīg-nā' shān. f.

Sign given, act of betokening.

SIGNATURE, sīg'nā-tūre. f.

A sign or mark impressed upon any thing, a stamp; a mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out; proof, evidence; among printers, some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNET, sīg'nēt. f.

A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, sīg-nīf'fē-kāns. f.

SIGNIFICANCY, sīg-nīf'fē-kān-sē. f.

Power of signifying, meaning; energy, power of impressing the mind; importance, moment.

SIGNIFICANT, sīg-nīf'fē-kānt. a.

Expressive of something beyond the external mark; betokening, standing as a sign of something; expressive or representative in an eminent degree; important, momentous.

SIGNIFICANTLY, sīg-nīf'fē-kānt-le. ad.

With force of expression.

SIGNIFICATION, sīg-nīf'ē-kā' shān. f.

The act of making known by signs; meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNIFICATIVE, sīg-nīf'fē-kā-tīv. f.

a. Betokening by any external sign; forcible, strongly expressive.

SIGNIFICATORY, sīg-nīf'fē-kā-tōr-ē. f.

That which signifies or betokens.

To SIGNIFY, sīg'nē-fī. v. a.

To declare by some token or sign; to mean, to express; to import, to weigh; to make known.

To SIGNIFY, sīg'nē-fī. v. n.

To express meaning with force.

SIGNORY, sīnē'yō-rē. f.

Lordship, dominion.

SIGNPOST, sīnē'pōst. f.

That upon which a sign hangs.

SILENCE, sī'lēnse. f.

The state of holding peace; habitual taciturnity, not loquacity; secrecy; stillness.

SILENCE, sī'lēnse. interj.

An authoritative restraint of speech.

To SILENCE, sī'lēnse. v. a.

To still, to oblige to hold peace.

SILENT, sī'lēnt. a.

Not speaking; not talkative; still; not mentioning.

SILENTLY, sī'lēnt-lē. ad.

Without speech; without noise; without mention.

SILICOUS, sīl-līsh'ūs. a. (135).

Made of hair.

SILIQUA, sīl'lē-kwā. f.

A caret of which six make a scruple; the seed-vessel, husk, pod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind.

SILIQUOSE, sīl'lē-kwōsē'. f.

Having a pod or capsula.

SILICOUS, sīl'lē-kwās. f.

Made of a pod or capsula.

SILK, sīlk. f.

The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly; the stuff made of the worm's thread.

SILKEN, sīlk'k'n. a. (103).

Made of silk; soft, tender; dressed in silk.

SILKMERCIER, sīlk'mēr-sēr. f.

A dealer in silk.

SILKWEAVER, sīlk'wē-vēr. f.

One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs.

SILKWORM, sīlk'wārm. f.

The worm that spins silk.

SILKY, sīlk'ē. a.

Made of silk; soft, pliant.

SILL, sīll. f.

The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

SILLABUB, sīl'lā-būb. f.

A mixture of milk warm from the cow with wine, sugar, &c.

SILLILY, sīl'lē-lē. ad.

In a silly manner, simply, foolishly.

SILLINESS, sīl'lē-nēs. f.

Simplicity, weakness, harmlessness.

SILLY, sīl'lē. a.

Harmless, innocent, artless; foolish, witless.

SILLYHOW, sīl'lē-hōū. f.

The membrane that covers the head of the fetus.

SILVAN, sīl'ven. a.

Woody, full of woods.

SILVER, sīl'ver. f.

Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold; any thing of soft splendor; money made of silver.

SILVER, sīl'ver. a.

Made of silver; white like silver; having a pale lustre; soft of voice.

To SILVER, sīl'ver. v. a.

To cover superficially with silver; to adorn with mild lustre.

SILVERBEATER, sīl'ver-bē-tār. f.

One that foliates silver.

SILVERLY, sīl'ver-lē. ad.

With the appearance of silver.

SILVERSMITH, sīl'ver-smīth. f.

One that works in silver.

SILVERTHISTLE, sīl'ver-thīs-fl. f.

Plants.

SILVERY, sīl'ver-ē. a.

Besprinkled with silver, shining like silver.

SIMAR, sē-mār'. f.

A woman's robe.

SIMILAR, sīm'ē-lār. a.

Homogeneous, having one part like another; resembling, having resemblance.

SIMILARITY, sīm-ē-lār'ē-tē. f.

Likeness.

SIMILE, sīm'ē-lē. f.

A comparison by which any thing is illustrated.

SIMILITUDE, sē-mīl'ē-tūdē. f.

Likeness, resemblance; comparison, simile.

SIMITAR, sīm'ē-tār. f.

A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To SIMMER, sīm'mūr. v. n.

To boil gently, to boil with a gentle hissing.

SIMONY, sīm'ūn-ē. f.

The crime of buying or selling church ferment.

To SIMPER, sīm'pūr. v. n.

To smile, generally to smile foolishly.

SIMPER, sīm'pūr. f.

Smile, generally a foolish smile.

SIMPLE, sīm'pl. a. (405).

Plain, artless; harmless, uncompounded, untingled; silly, not wise, not cunning.

SIMPLE, sīm'pl. f.

A simple ingredient in a medicine, a drug, an herb.

To SIMPLE, sīm'pl. v. n.

To gather simples.

SIMPLENESS, sīm'pl-nēs. f.

The quality of being simple.

SIMPLER, sīm'pl-sēr. f.

A simplest, an herballist.

SIMPLETON, sīm'pl-tōn. f.

A silly mortal, a trifler, a foolish fellow.

SIMPLICITY, sīm-plis'ē-tē. f.

Plainness, artlessness; not subtlety, not absurdities; not finery; state of being uncompounded; weakness, silliness.

SIMPLIST, sīm'plis̄t. f.

One skilled in simples.

SIMPLY, sīm'plē. ad.

Without art, without subtlety; of itself, without addition; merely, solely; foolishly, sillily.

SIMULAR, sīm'ū-lār. f.

One that counterfeits. Not in use.

SIMULATION, sīm-ū-lā' shān. f.

That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

SIMULTANEOUS, sīm-ūlā-tā'nē-ōs. a. (135). Acting together, existing at the same time.

SIN, sīn. f.

An act against the laws of God, a violation of the laws of religion; habitual negligence of religion.

To SIN, sīn. v. n.

SIN

SIN

SIT

(546). — **FATE**, fär, fall, fät; — mē, mêt; — pine, piu; —

To neglect the laws of religion, to violate the laws of religion; to offend against right.

SINCE, sínce. ad.

Because that; from the time that; ago, before this.

SINCE, sínse. preposition.

After, reckoning from some time past to the time present.

SINCERE, sín-sére'. a.

Pure, unmingled; honest, undissimbling, uncorrupt.

SINCERELY, sín-sére'lé. ad.

Honestly, without hypocrisy.

SINCERENESS, sín-sére'nés. } f.

SINCERITY, sín-sér'e-té. }

Honesty of intention, purity of mind; freedom from hypocrisy.

SINDON, sín'dún. f.

A fold, a wrapper.

SINE, síné. f.

A right Sine, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicular upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch.

SINECURE, sín'né-küre. f.

An office which has revenue without any employment.

SINEW, sín'nd. f. (265).

A tendon, the ligament by which the joints are moved; applied to whatever gives strength or compactness, as money is the Sinews of war; muscle or nerve.

To **SINEW**, sín'nd. v. a.

To knit as by sinews. Not in use.

SINEWED, sín'ndé. a.

Furnished with sinews; strong, firm, vigorous.

SINEWY, sín'nd-é. a.

Consisting of a sinew, nervous; strong, vigorous.

SINFUL, sín'fúl. a.

Alien from God; unsanctified; wicked, not observant of religion, contrary to religion.

SINFULLY, sín'fúl-é. ad.

Wickedly.

SINFULNESS, sín'fúl-néz. f.

Alienation from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion.

To **SING**, sín. v. n. preterit, I Sang, pr Sung; participle pass. Sung. To form the voice to melody, to articulate musically; to utter sweet sounds inarticulately; to make any small or shrill noise; to tell in poetry.

To **SING**, sín. v. a.

To relate or mention in poetry; to celebrate, to give praises to; to utter harmoniously.

To **SINGE**, sínje. v. a.

To scorch, to burn slightly or superficially.

SINGER, sín'ür. f.

One that sings, one whose profession or business is to sing.

SINGINGMASTER, sín'ing-más-tür. f. One who teaches to sing.

SINGLE, sín'gl. a. (405).

One, not double; particular, individual; not compounded; alone, having no companion, having no assistant; unmarried; not complicated, not duplicated; pure, uncorrupt, a scriptural sense; that in which one is opposed to one.

To **SINGLE**, sín'gl. v. a.

To chuse out from among others; to sequester, to withdraw; to take alone; to separate.

SINGLENESSE, sín'gl-néz. f.

Simplicity, sincerity, honest plainness.

SINGLY, sín'glé. ad.

Individually, particularly; without partners or associates; honestly, simply, sincerely.

SINGULAR, sín'gú-lär. a. (179).

Single, not complex, not compound; in grammar, expressing only one; not plural; particular, unexampled; having something not common to others; alone, that of which there is but one.

SINGULARITY, sín'gú-lär'ë-té. f.

Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others; any thing remarkable, a curiosity.

SINGULARLY, sín'gú-lär-lé. ad.

Particularly, in a manner not common to others.

SINISTER, sín'nis-tür. a.

Being on the left hand, left, not right; bad, deviating from honesty, unfair; unlucky,inauspicious.

This word, though uniformly accented on the second syllable by the poets quoted by Johnson, is uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers, and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers. Mr. Nares tells us, that Dr. Johnson seems to think, that when this word is used in its literal sense, as

In his finisht hand, instead of ball,

He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale.

It has the accent on the second syllable; but when in the figurative sense of corrupt, infi-
ctions, &c. on the first. This distinction seems to be well founded, both with respect to utility, as well as the best usage.

SINISTROUS, sín'nis-trüs. a.

Absurd, perverse, wrong-headed.

SINISTROUSLY, sín'nis-trüs-lé. ad.

With a tendency to the left; perversely, absurdly. Accented according to the adjective.

To **SINK**, sínk. v. n. pret. I Sunk, anciently Sank; part. Sunk or Sunken. To fall down through any medium, not to swim, to go to the bottom; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to lose height, to fall to a level; to lose or want prominence; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to be received, to be impressed; to decline, to decrease, to decay; to fall into rest or indolence; to fall into any state worse than the former, to tend to ruin.

To **SINK**, sínk. v. a.

To put under water, to disable from swimming or floating; to delve, to make by delving; to depress, to degrade; to plunge into destruction; to make to fall; to bring low, to diminish in quantity; to crush; to diminish; to make to decline; to suppress, to conceal.

SINK, sínk. f.

A drain, a jakes; any place where corruption is gathered.

SINLESS, sín'lés. a.

Exempt from sin.

SINLESSNESS, sín'lés-néz. f.

Exemption from sin.

SINNER, sín'ür. f.

One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good; an offender, a criminal.

SINOFFERING, sín'of-für-ing. f.

An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

SINOPER, sín'ö-pür. f.

A species of earth, ruddle.

To **SINUATE**, sín'nu-äté. v. a.

To bend in and out.

SINUATION, sín'nu-ä-shün. f.

A bending in and out.

SINUOUS, sín'nu-üs. a.

Bending in and out.

SINUS, sín'üs. f.

A bay of the sea, an opening of the land; a fold or opening.

To **SIP**, síp. v. z.

To take a small quantity of liquid in at the mouth.

SIP, síp. f.

A small quantity of liquid taken in at the mouth.

SIPHON, sí'fün. f.

A pipe through which liquids are conveyed.

SIPPER, síp'pür. f.

One that sips.

SIPPET, síp'pit. f.

A small sop.

SIR, sér. f.

The word of respect in compilation; the title of a knight or baronet; it is sometimes used for Man; a title given to the king of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, síre. f.

A father, in poetry; it is used of bulls, as the horse had a good Sire; it is used in composition, as grand-Sire.

SIREN, sí'ren. f.

A goddess who enticed men by singing, till devoured them.

SIRIASIS, sér-iás'ës. f. (139).

An inflammation of the brain and its membranes, thought an affectionate heat of the head.

SIRIUS, sér'i-üs. f.

The dog-star.

SIROCCO, sér-ök'kö. f.

The south-east or Syrian wind.

SIRRAH, sár'rá. f.

A compilation of reproach and infamy.

This is a corruption of the full magnitude, not too, general, and impudent to be remedied.

SIROP, or **SIRUP**, sár'üp. f.

The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.

The i in this word and its compounds is irrecoverably corrupted into s.

SIRUPED, sár'üp't. a.

Sweet, like sirup, bedewed with sweets.

SIRUPY, sár'üp'-ë. a.

Resembling syrup.

SISTER, sís'tür. f.

A woman born of the same parents, collateral to brother; one of the same kind; one of the same nature, kind, or being; one of the same kind, one of the same office.

SISTER-IN-LAW, sís'tür-in-law. f.

A husband of wife's sister.

SISTERHOOD, sís'tür-hüd. f.

The office or duty of a sister; a number of women of the same order.

SISTERLY, sís'tür-lé. a.

Like a sister, becoming a sister.

To **SIT**; sít. v. n. pret.

To rest upon the bottoms; to have the use of rest, or idleness; to be in repose; to sit as a weight or burden; to settle, to abide; to brood; to incubate; to be placed in order to be punished; to be in any situation or condition; to be made; to assemble; to be placed at the assembly to be in any solemn assembly as a member; to sit down, to begin a siege; to rest, to be satisfied; to settle, to fix abiding; to be without opposition or employment; to collect to the end; to sit up, when you are lying to satisfy.

SKE

SKI

SKI

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tāb, bāll; —dīl; —pōnd; —tbin, THIS.

To SIT, sit. v. a.

To keep the seat upon; to be settled, to do business.

SITE, site. s.

situation, local position.

SITH, sitb. ad.

Since, seeing that. Obsolete.

SITHE, or SCYTHE, SITHE. s.

The instrument of mowing, a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

SITTER, sit'tor. s.

One that sits; a bird that breeds.

SITTING, sit'ting. s.

The posture of sitting on a seat; the act of resting on seat; a time at which one exhibits himself to a painter; a meeting of an assembly; a course of study uninterrupted; a time for which one sits without rising; incubation.

SITUATE, sit'ʃū-ātē. part. a.

Placed with respect to any thing else.

SITUATION, sit-tū-ā'shūn. s.

Local respect, position; condition, state.

SIX, siks. s.

Twice three, one more than five.

SIXPENCE, siks' pēnsē. s.

A coin, half a shilling.

SIXSCORE, siks' skōrē. a.

Six times twenty.

SIXTEEN, siks' tēēn. a.

• Six and ten.

SIXTEENTH, siks' tēēnθ. a.

The sixth from the tenth.

SIXTH, siks'θ. a.

The first after the fifth, the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, siks'θ. s.

A sixth part.

SIXTHLY, siks'θ-lē. ad.

As the sixth place.

SIXTIETH, siks'θ-ēth. a. (279).

The tenth six times repeated.

SIXTY, siks' tē. a.

Six times ten.

SIZE, size. s.

Bulk, quantity of superficies, comparative magnitude; condition; any viscid or glutinous substance.

To SIZE, size. v. a.

To adjust, or arrange according to size; to settle, to fix; to cover with glutinous matter, to besmear with size.

SIZED, siz'd. a. (359).

Having a particular magnitude.

SIZABLE, si'zā-bl. a.

Reasonably bulky.

SIZZER, si'zər. s.

A certain rank of students in the universities.

SIZNESSE, si'zō-nēs. s.

Glistinousness, viscosity.

SIZY, si'zē. a.

Viscous, glistening.

SKAFTSMATE, skāft'mātē. s.

A messmate. Obsolete.

SKATE, skātē. s.

A flat sea fish; a sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.

SKAFT, skāfē. l.

A short sword, a knife.

SKEG, skēg. s.

A wild plum.

SKEGGE, skēg'gor. s.

Skegges, are breed of sick sick salmon that won't go to the sea.

SKIBIN, skibēn. l. (249).

A knot of thread or silk wound.

SKELETON, skē'lō-tōn. s.

The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation; the compasses of the principal parts.

SKEPTICK, skēp'tik. s. (350).

One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.

It is with some reluctance I have given this word, as Dr. Johnson has written it, a place in this Dictionary; not because it is not generally pronounced in this manner, but that I think conforming our spelling to a prevailing pronunciation, when this pronunciation is contrary to analogy, is pregnant with the greatest evils that can happen to a language. While the original landmark is standing, the true proprietor may claim his rights; but when once that is effaced, there is no hope of a resumption. How Dr. Johnson could remove this landmark is astonishing. It is one of those unaccountable absurdities that sometimes enter into the characters of men, whose understandings are as much above the rest of the world in some things, as they are below them in others.

The truth is, this great man troubled himself little about pronunciation; he seems to have cared as little for etymologies, and even grammatical disquisitions seem not to have been his favourite study; but when words were to be precisely defined, when the boundaries of their significations were to be fixed, and their most delicate shades of meaning to be distinguished and exemplified, this task, so difficult to the strongest mind, seemed to present him with an operation worthy of his powers: in this labour he was, indeed, a literary Hercules, and in this he has toiled with honour to himself, and to the essential improvement of the English language.

SKEPTICAL, skēp'tik-lē. a.

Doubtful, pretending to universal doubt.

SKEPTICISM, skēp'tik-sizm. s.

Universal doubt, pretence or profession of universal doubt.

SKETCH, skētsh. s.

An outline, a rough draught, a first plan.

To SKETCH, skētsh. v. n.

To draw, by tracing the outline; to plan, by giving the first or principal motion.

SKEWER, skēr. s. (265).

A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

To SKEWER, skēr. v. a.

To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF, skiff. s.

A small light boat.

SKILFUL, skil'fūl. a.

Knowing, qualified with skill.

SKILFULLY, skil'fūl-ē. ad.

With skill, with art, with uncommon ability, dexterously.

SKILFULNESS, skil'fūl-nēs. s.

Art, ability, dexterousness.

SKILL, skil. s.

Knowledge of any practice or art, readiness in any practice.

To SKILL, skil. v. n.

To be knowing in, to be dextrous at.

SKILLED, skil'd. a. (359).

Knowing, dextrous, acquainted with.

SKILLESS, skil'lēs. a.

Wanting art. Not in use.

SKILLET, skil'lit. s.

A small kettle or boiler.

To SKIM, skim. v. a.

To clear off from the upper part, by passing

a vessel a little below the surface; to take by skimming; to brush the surface lightly, to pass very near the surface.

To SKIM, skim. v. n.

To pass lightly, to glide along.

SKIMBLESKAMBLE, skim'bl-skam-bl.

a. Wandering wild. A cant word.

SKIMMER, skim'mer. s.

A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

SKIMMILK, skim-milk'. s.

Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIN, skin. s.

The natural covering of the flesh; hide, pelt, that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

To SKIN, skin. v. a.

To slay, to strip or divest of the skin; to cover with the skin; to cover superficially.

SKINK, skink. s. A Saxon word.

Drink, any thing potable; pottage.

To SKINK, skink. v. n.

To serve drink.

SKINKER, skink'ér. s.

One that serves drink.

SKINNED, skin'd. a. (359).

Having the nature of skin or leather.

SKINNER, skin'nér. s.

A dealer in skins.

SKINNINESS, skin'nē-nēs. s.

The quality of being skinny.

SKINNY, skin'nē. a.

Consisting only of skin, wanting flesh.

To SKIP, skip. v. a.

To miss, to pass.

SKIP, skip. s.

A light leap or bound.

SKIPJACK, skip'jāk. s.

An upstart.

SKIPKENNEL, skip'kēn-nēl. s.

A lackey, a footboy.

SKIPPER, skip'pēr. s.

A shipmaster or shipboy.

SKIRMISH, skēr'mish. s. (108).

A slight fight, less than a set battle; a conflict, a contention.

To SKIRMISH, skēr'mish. v. n.

To fight loosely, to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

SKIRMISHER, skēr'mish-ēr. s.

He who skirmishes.

To SKIRRE, skēr. v. a.

To scout, to ramble over in order to clear.

To SKIRRE, skēr. v. n.

To scour, to scud, to run in haste.

SKIRRET, skēr'ret. s.

A plant.

SKIRT, skērt. s. (108).

The loose edge of a garment, a part which hangs loose below the waist; the edge of any part of the dress; edge, margin, border, extreme part.

To SKIRT, skērt. v. a.

To border, to run along the edge.

SKITTISH, skit'tish. a.

Shy, easily frightened; wanton, volatile; changeable, fickle.

SKITTISHLY, skit'tish-lē. ad.

Wantonly, uncertainly, ficklely.

SKITTISHNESS, skit'tish-nēs. s.

Wantonness, fickleness, shyness,

SKONCE,

SEAFARER. — Fite, fir, fall, fat; — me, met; — pine, piney.

SKONCE, skōns. f. *(246)*.
See **Sconce**.

SKREEN, skrēn. f. *(246)*.
Riddle or coarse glove; anything by which the sun or weather is kept off; shelter, concealment.

To **SKREEN**, skrēn. v. a.

To riddle, to fit; to shade from sun or light, or weather; to shelter or protect.

SKUE, skū. a.
Oblique, sidelong.

To **SKULK**, skulk. v. n.
To hide, to lurk in fear or malice.

SKULL, skūl. f.

The bone that incloses the head; a skull.

SKULLCAP, skūl'kāp. f.

A headpiece.

SKY, skēl. f. *(160)*.

The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere; it is taken for the whole region without the earth; the heavens; the weather.

SKYEW, skēl'ē. a.

Ethereal.

SKYCOLOUR, skēl'kōl-ūr. f.

An azure colour, the colour of the sky.

SKYCOLOURED, skēl'kōl-ūr'd. a.

Blue, azure, like the sky.

SKYDYED, skēl'dide. a.

Coloured like the sky.

SKYED, skēl'de. a. *(359)*.

Envolved by the skies.

SHYISH, skēl'ish. a.

Coloured by the ether.

SKYLARK, skēl'lark. f.

A lark that mounts and sings.

SKYLIGHT, skēl'līt. f.

A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

SKYROCKET, skēl'rōk-it. f.

A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

SLAB, flāb. f.

A puddle; a plane of stone, as a marble slab.

SLAB, flāb. a.

Thick, viscous, glutinous.

To **SLABBER**, flāb'bār, or flāb'bār.

v. n. To let the spittle fall from the mouth, to drivel; to shed, or pour any thing.

The sound found of this word is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be disconvenanted, and the restored to its true sound. Correct usage seems somewhat inclined to this reformation, and every lover of correctness ought to favour it.

SLABBERER, flāb'bār-ūr. f.

He who slabbers.

SLABBY, flāb'bē. a.

Thick, viscous; wet, boody.

SLACK, flāk. a.

Loose; remiss; relaxed.

To **SLACK**, flāk.

To **SLACKEN**, flāk'ēn. *(103)* } v. n.

To be remiss, to neglect; to lose the power of cohesion; to abate; to languish, to flag.

To **SLACK**, flāk.

To **SLACKEN**, flāk'ēn. } v. a.

To loosen, to make less tight; to relax, to remit; to ease, to mitigate; to cause to be remitted; to crumble; to neglect; to refresh, to make less quick and forcible.

SLACK, flāk. f. *(103)*.
Small coal, coal broken in small parts.

SLACKLY, flāk'lē. ad.

Evilously, negligently, remissly.

SLACKNESS, flāk'nēs. f.

Looseness, not tightness; negligence, remissness; want of tendency; weakness.

SLAG, flāg. f.

The dross or cencrement of metal.

SLAIE, flā. f.

A weaver's reed.

SLAIN, flāne. The participle passive of Slay.

To **SLAKE**, flāke. v. a.

To quench, to extinguish.

There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word like the word *slack*. This is the word, as Dr. Johnson observes, from which it is evidently derived; but as it has acquired a distinct and appropriated meaning, it is with great propriety that it differs a little from its original, both in orthography and pronunciation.

To **SLAM**, flām. v. a.

To slaughter, to crush; to win all the tricks in a hand at whist.

SLAM, flām. f.

A term at whist, when all the tricks in a hand are won.

To **SLANDER**, flān'dār. v. a.

To censure falsely, to belie.

SLANDER, flān'dār. f.

False invective; disgrace, reproach; disputation, ill name.

SLANDERER, flān'dār-ūr. f.

One who belies another, one who lays false imputations on another.

SLANDEROUS, flān'dār-ūs. a.

Uttering reproachful falsehoods; containing reproachful falsehoods, calumnious.

SLANDEROUSLY, flān'dār-ūs-kē. ad.

Calumniously, with false reproach.

SLANG, flāng. The preterit of Sling.

SLANK, flānk. f.

An herb.

SLANT, flānt.

SLANTING, flānt'ing. } a.

Oblique, not direct, not perpendicular.

SLANTLY, flānt'lē. } ad.

SLANTWISE, flānt'wīz. } ad.

Obliquely, not perpendicularly, slope.

SLAP, flāp. f.

A smart blow.

SLAP, flāp. ad.

With a sudden and violent blow.

To **SLAP**, flāp. v. a.

To strike with a slap.

SLASHDASH, flāp-dāsh'. interj.

All at once. A low word.

To **SLASH**, flāsh. v. a.

To cut, to cut with long cuts; to lash. Slash is improper.

To **SLASH**, flāsh. v. n.

To strike at random with a sword.

SLASH, flāsh. f.

Cut, wound; a cut in cloth.

SLATCH, flātsh. f.

The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose.

SLATE, flātē. f.

A gray fossile stone, easily broke into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.

To **SLATE**, flātē. v. a.

To cover the roof, to tile.

SLATER, flātēr. f.

One who covers with slates or tiles.

SLATTER, flāt'ērn. f.

A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

SLATY, flā'tē. a.

Having the nature of slate.

SLAVE, flāvē. f.

One mancipiated to a master, not a freeman, a dependent.

To **SLAVE**, flāvē. v. n.

To druge, to moil, to toil.

SLAYER, flāv'ēr. f.

Spittle running from the mouth, drivel.

To **SLAYER**, flāv'ēr. v. n.

To be smeared with spittle; to emit spittle.

To **SLAYER**, flāv'ēr. v. a.

To fence with drivel.

SLAYERER, flāv'ēr-ēr. f.

One who cannot hold his spittle, a driveller, an idiot.

SLAVERY, flāv'ēr-ē. f.

Servitude, the condition of a slave, the offices of a slave.

SLAUGHTER, flāw'tūr. f. *(213) (390)*

Murder, destruction by the sword.

To **SLAUGHTER**, flāw'tūr. v. a.

To massacre, to slay, to kill with the sword.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE, flāw'tūr-hōus. f.

House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

SLAUGHTERMAN, flāw'tūr-mān. f.

One employed in killing.

SLAUGHTEROUS, flāw'tūr-ōs. a.

Destructive, murderous.

SLAVISH, flā'vish. a.

Servile, mean, base, dependent.

SLAVISHLY, flā'vish-kē. ad.

Servilely, meanly.

SLAVISHNESS, flā'vish-nēs. f.

Servility, meanness.

To **SLAY**, flāy. v. a. *(preferably Slew;*

part. pass. Slain. (220). To kill, to butcher, to put to death.

SLAYER, flāy'ēr. f.

Killer, murderer, destroyer.

SLEAZY, flā'zē. a. *(227)*.

Weak, wanting substance.

SLED, flēd. f.

A carriage drawn without wheels.

SLEDDED, flēd'dēd. a.

Mounted on a sled.

SLEDGE, flēdjē. f.

A large heavy hammer; a carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels.

SLEEK, flēk. a. *(246)*.

Smooth, glossy.

To **SLEEK**, flēk. v. a.

To comb smooth and even; to render soft, smooth, or glossy.

SLEEKLY, flēk'lē. ad.

Smoothly, glossily.

To **SLEEP**, flēep. v. n. *(246)*.

To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers; to rest, to be motionless; to live thoughtlessly; to be dead, ~~and~~ being a state from which man will sometimes awake; to be inattentive, not vigilant; to be unnoticed, or unattended.

SLEEP, flēep. f.

Repose, rest, suspension of the mental powers, slumber.

SLEEPER, flēep'ēr. f.

One who sleeps; a lazy inactive drone; that which lies dormant, or without effect, a fish.

SLEEPILY, flēep'ēlē. ad.

Drowsily, with desire to sleep; dully, lazily; stupidly.

SLEEPINESS, flēep'ēs.

— no, moving, not; — tube, tub, bulk; — ill, poor, bad; — thin, this.

SLEEPINESS, slēp'ē-nēs. f. (246).
Drowsiness, disposition to sleep, inability to keep awake.

SLEEPLESS, slēp'lēs. a.
Wanting sleep.

SLEEPY, slēp'ē. a.
Drowsy, disposed to sleep; soporiferous, causing sleep.

SLEET, slēt. f. (246).
A kind of smooth or small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

TO SLEET, slēt. v. n.
To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEETY, slēt'ē. a.
Bringing sleet.

SLEEVE, slēv. f. (246).
The part of a garment that covers the arm; a sleeve.

SLEEVED, slēv'd. a. (359).
Having sleeves.

SLEEVELESS, slēv'lēs. a.
Wanting sleeves; wanting reasonableness, wanting propriety.

SLEIGHT, slēt. f. (253).
Artful trick, cunning artifice, dexterous practice.

SLENDER, slēn'dür. a.
Thin, small in circumference compared with the length; small in the waist, having a fine shape; slight; small, weak; sparing; not amply supplied.

SLENDERLY, slēn'dür-lē. ad.
Without bulk; slightly, meanly.

SLENDERNESS, slēn'dür-nēs. f.
Thinness, smallness of circumference & want of bulk or strength; slightness; want of plenty.

SLEPT, slēpt. The preterit of Sleep.

SLEW, slā. (265). The preterit of slay.

TO SLEY, slā. v. n. (269).
To part or twist into threads. See to SLEAVE.

TO SLICE, slīs. v. n.
To cut into flat pieces; to cut into parts; to cut off; to cut, to divide.

SLICE, slīs. f.
A broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad head fixed in a handle; a peal; a spataula.

SLID, slid. The preterit of Slide.

SLIDDEN, slid'd'n. The participle passive of Slide. (109).

TO SLIDDER, slid'dür. v. n.
To slide with interruption.

TO SLIDE, slide. v. n. Slid, preterit; Slidden, participle pass. To pass along smoothly, to glide; to move without change of the foot; to pass along by silent and unobserved progression; to pass silently and gradually from good to bad; to pass without difficulty or obstruction; to move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of seat; to fall by error; to be not firm; to pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

TO SLIDE, slide. v. a.
To pass imperceptibly.

SLIDE, slide. f.
Smooth and easy passage; flow, even course.

SLIDER, slī'dür. f.
He who slides.

SLIGHT, slīt. a. (393).
Small, inconsiderable; weak; negligent; foolish, weak of mind; not strong; tame; a slight silk.

SLIGHT, slīt. f.
Neglect, contempt; artifice, cunning practice.

TO SLIGHT, slīt. v. a.
To neglect, to disregard; to throw carelessly; to slight over, to treat or perform carelessly.

SLIGHTER, slī'tür. f.
One who disregards.

SLIGHTLINGLY, slī'ting-lē. ad.
Without reverence, with contempt.

SLIGHTLY, slīt'lē. ad.
Negligently, contemptuously; weakly, without force; without worth.

SLIGHTNESS, slīt'nēs. f.
Weakness, want of strength; negligence, want of attention.

SLIM, slīm. ad.
Slender, thin of shape.

SLIME, slīm. f.
Viscous mire, any glutinous substance.

SLIMINESS, slīmē-nēs. f.
Viscosity, glutinous matter.

SLIMY, slī'mē. a.
Overspread with slime; viscous, glutinous.

SLINNESS, slī'nēs. f.
Designing artifice.

SLING, slīng. f.
A missile weapon made by a strap; a throw, a stroke; a kind of hanging bandage.

TO SLING, slīng. v. a.
To throw by a sling; to throw, to cast; to hang loosely by a string; to move by means of a rope.

SLINGER, slīng'ür. f.
One who slings, or uses the sling.

TO SLINK, slīnk. v. n. preter. Slunk.
To sneak, to steal out of the way.

TO SLINK, slīnk. v. a.
To cast, to miscarry of.

TO SLIP, slīp. v. n.
To slide, not to tread firm; to move or fly out of place; to sneak, to slink; to glide, to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to fall into fault or error; to cleave, to fall out of the memory.

TO SLIP, slīp. v. a.
To convey secretly; to lose by negligence; to part twigs from the main body by laceration; to escape from, to leave filly; to let loose; to throw off any thing that holds one; to pass over negligently.

SLIP, slīp. f.
The act of slipping, a false step; error, mistake, fault; a twig torn from the main stock; a leash or string in which a dog is held; an escape, a desertion; a long narrow piece.

SLIPBOARD, slīp'bōrd. f.
A board sliding in grooves.

SLIPKNOT, slīp'nōt. f.
A bow-knot, a knot easily untied.

SLIPPER, slīp'pōr. f.
A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

SLIPPERINESS, slīp'pōr-ē-nēs. f.
State or quality of being slippery, smoothness, glibness; uncertainty, want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY, slīp'pōr-ē. a.
Smooth, glib; not affording firm footing; hard to hold, hard to keep; not standing firmly; slippery, changeable; not stable.

SLIPPY, slīp'pē. ad.
Slippery, easily sliding.

SLIPSHOD, slīp'shōd. ad.
Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

SLIPSLOP, slīp'slōp. f. (246).
Bad liquor.

TO SLIT, slīt. v. a. pret. and part.
Slit and Slashed. To cut longwise.

SLIT, slīt. f.
A long cut and narrow opening.

TO SLIVE, slīv. } v. a.
To SLIVER, slīv'vōr. } v. a.

To split, to divide longwise, to tear off longwise.

SLIVER, slīv'vōr. f.
A branch torn off.

SLOATS, slōts. f. (295).
Sloats of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together.

SLOBBER, slōb'bōr. f.
Slaver.—See Slabber.

SLOE, slō. f. (296).
The fruit of the blackthorn.

SLOOP, slōp. f. (306).
A small ship.

SLOP, slōp. f.
Mean and vile liquor of any kind.

SLOP, slōp. f.
Trowsers, open breeches.

SLOPE, slōp. a.
Oblique, not perpendicular.

SLOPE, slōp. f.
An oblique direction, any thing obliquely directed; declivity, ground sloping or formed with declivity.

SLOPE, slōp. ad.
Obliquely, not perpendicularly.

TO SLOPE, slōp. v. a.
To form to obliquity or declivity, to direct obliquely.

TO SLOPE, slōp. v. n.
To take an oblique or declivous direction.

SLOPENESS, slōp'nes. f.
Obliquity, declivity.

SLOPEWISE, slōp'wīz. a.
Obliquely.

SLOPINGLY, slōp'pīng-lē. ad.
Obliquely.

SLOPPY, slōp'pē. a.
Miry and wet.

SLOT, slōt. f.
The track of a deer.

SLOTH, slōth. f. (467).
Laziness, sluggishness, idleness; an animal of very slow motion.

SLOTHFUL, slōth'fūl. a.
Lazy, sluggish, dull of motion.

SLOTHFULLY, slōth'fūl-ē. ad.
With sloth.

SLOTHFULNESS, slōth'fūl-nēs. f.
Laziness, sluggishness, inactivity.

SLOUCH, slōch. f. (313).
A downcast look, a depression of the head of a man who looks heavy and clownish.

TO SLOUCH, slōch. v. n.
To have a downcast clownish look.

SLOVEN, slōv'vēn. f. (103).
A man indecently negligent of cleanliness.

SLOVENLINESS, slōv'vēn-lē-nēs. f.
Indecent negligence of dress, neglect of cleanliness.

SLOVENLY, slōv'vēn-lē. a.
Negligent of dress, negligent of neatness, not cleanly.

SLOVENLY, slōv'vēn-lē. ad.
In a coarse, inelegant manner.

SLOVENRY, slōv'vēn-rē. f.
Dirtiness, want of neatness.

SLOUGH,

SLU (546). — *Flate, fär, fall, flit; — mē, mēt; — pine, pia, piu.*

SLOUGH, flō̄f. f. (313) (390).

A deep muddy place.

SLOUGH, flō̄f. L. (391).

The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation; the part that separates from a foul sore.

SLOUGHY, flō̄f'ē. a.

Miry, boggy, muddy.

SLOW, flō̄. a. (324).

Not swift; not quick of motion; late, not happening in a short time; not ready, not quick; acting with deliberation; dull, inactive; dull, heavy in wit.

SLOW, flō̄. *n.*

In composition, is an adverb. Slowly.

TO SLOW, flō̄. v. a.

To delay to procrastinate. Not in use.

SLOWLY, flō̄lē. ad.

Not speedly; not soon; not hastily; not promptly; tardily, sluggishly.

SLOWNESS, flō̄nēs. i.

Smallness of motion; want of velocity; length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; dulness to admit conviction or affection; want of promptness; deliberation, cool delay; dilatoriness, procrastination.

SLOWWORM, flō̄wōrm. f.

The blind worm, small viper.

TO SLUBBER, flō̄b'bōr. v. a.

To do any thing lazily, imperfeelty, or with idle hurry; to stain, to daub; to cover coarsely or carelessly.

SLUBBERDEGULLION, flō̄b'bōr-dē-gōl'yūn. f.

A polity, dirty, forry wretch. A cant word.

SLUDGE, flō̄dje. f.

Mire, dirt mixed with water.

SLUG, flō̄g. f.

An idler, a drone; a kind of slow creeping snail; a cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

SLUGGARD, flō̄g'gārd. f.

An inactive lazy fellow.

TO SLUGGARDISE, flō̄g'gārd-dize. v. a.

To make idle, to make drowsy.

SLUGGISH, flō̄g'gish. a.

Lazy, slothful.

SLUGGISHLY, flō̄g'gish-lē. ad.

Lazily, idly, slowly.

SLUGGISHNESS, flō̄g'gish-nēs. f.

Sloth, laziness, idleness.

SLUICE, flūsē. f. (342).

A watergate, a floodgate, a vent for water.

TO SLUICE, flūsē. v. a.

To emit by floodgates.

SLUICY, flū'sē. a.

Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

TO SLUMBER, flūm'bōr. v. n.

To sleep lightly, to be not awake nor in profound sleep; to sleep, to repose; Sleep and Slumber are often confounded; to be in a state of negligence and supineness.

SLUMBER, flūm'bōr. f.

Light sleep; sleep, repose.

SLUMBEROUS, flūm'bōr-ōs. } a.

SLUMBERY, flūm'bōr-ē. }

Soporiferous, causing sleep; sleepy.

SLUNG, flō̄ng. The preterit and participle passive of Slung.

SLUNK, flō̄nk. The preterit and participle passive of Slunk.

TO SLUR, flō̄r. v. a.

To fully, to soot; to pass lightly; to cheat, to trick.

I

SLUR, flō̄r. f.

Slight disgrace.

SLUT, flō̄t. f.

A dirty woman; a word of slight contempt to a woman.

SLUTTERY, flō̄t'nr-ē. f.

The qualities or practice of a slut.

SLUTTISH, flō̄t'tish. a.

Nasty, dirty, indecently negligent of cleanliness.

SLUTTISHLY, flō̄t'tish-lē. ad.

In a sluttish manner, nastily, dimly.

SLUTTISHNESS, flō̄t'tish-nēs. f.

The qualities or practice of a slut, nastiness, dirtiness.

SLY, flī. a.

Meanly artful, secretly insidious.

SLYLY, flī'lē. ad.

With secret artifice, insidiously.

TO SMACK, smāk. v. n.

To be tinctured with any particular taste; to have a tincture or quality infused; to make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste; to kiss with a close compression of the lips.

TO SMACK, smāk. v. a.

To kiss; to make any quick smart noise.

SMACK, smāk. f.

Taste, flavour; tincture, quality from something mixed; a small quantity, a taste; the act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste; a loud kiss; a small ship.

SMALL, smāll. a. (84).

Little in quantity; slender, minute; little in degree; little in importance, petty; little in the principal quality, as Small beer; not strong, weak.

SMALL, smāll. f.

The small or narrow part of any thing, particularly applied to the leg.

SMALLCOAL, smāll'kōl. f.

Little wood coals used to light fires.

SMALLCRAFT, smāll'krāft. f.

A little vessel below the denomination of ship.

SMALLPOX, smāll-pōks'. f.

An eruptive distemper of great malignity.

SMALLNESS, smāll'nēs. f.

Littleness, not greatness; want of bulk, minuteness; weakness.

SMALLY, smāll'ē. ad.

In little quantity, with minuteness, in a little or low degree.

SMARAGDINE, smārāg'din. a. (140).

Made of emerald, resembling emerald.

SMART, smārt. f. (78).

Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporal or intellectual.

TO SMART, smārt. v. n.

To feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, smārt. a.

Pungent, sharp; quick, vigorous; acute, witty; brisk, lively.

SMART, smārt. f.

A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.

SMARTLY, smārt'lē. ad.

After a smart manner, sharply, briskly.

SMARTNESS, smārt'nēs. f.

The quality of being smart, quickness, vivacity; liveliness, briskness, vivacity.

SMATCH, smātsh. f.

Taste, tincture, twang; a bird.

TO SMATTER, smāt'tōr. v. n.

To have a slight, superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly.

SMATTER, smāt'tōr. f.

Superficial or slight knowledge.

SMATTERER, smāt'tōr-ēr. f.

One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

TO SMEAR, smētēr. v. a. (227).

To overspread with something viscous and adhesive, to besmear; to soil, to contaminate.

SMEARY, smētēr'ē. a.

Dawby; adhesive.

TO SMELL, smēll. v. a.

To perceive by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.

TO SMELL, smēll. v. n.

To strike the nostrils; to have any particular scent; to have a particular tractre or smack of any quality; to practise the art of smelling.

SMELL, smēll. f.

Power of smelling, the sense of which the nose is the organ; tractre; power of affecting the nose.

SMELLER, smēl'lōr. f.

He who smells.

SMELLFEAST, smēll'fēst. f.

A parasite, one who haunts good tables.

SMELT, smēlt. The preterit and participle past. of Smell.

SMELT, smēlt. f.

A small sea fish.

TO SMELT, smēlt. v. a.

To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

SMELTER, smēlt'ōr. f.

One who melts ore.

TO SMERK, smērk. v. a. (108).

To smile wanously.

SMIRK, smērk. a. (108).

Nicg, smart, jaunty.

SMERLIN, smēr'lin. f.

A fish.

SMICKET, smik'kit. f.

The under garment of a woman.

TO SMITE, smīte. v. a. (pretens).

To express pleasure by the countenance; to express slight contempt; to look gay or joyous; to be favourable, to be propitious.

SMILE, smīle. f.

A look of pleasure, or kindness.

SMILINGLY, smī'ling-lē. ad.

With a look of pleasure.

TO SMIRCH, smērtsh. v. a. (108).

To cloud, to dark, to soil.

SMIT, smīt. The participle passive of Smite.

TO SMITE, smīte. v. a. (pretens).

Smote; participle past. Smit, Smitten. To strike; to kill, to destroy; to afflict, to chasten; to affect with any passion.

TO SMITS, smīts. v. n.

To strike, to collide.

SMITER, smīt'r. f.

He who smites.

SMITH, smīth. f. (467).

One who forges with his hammer, one who works in metals.

SMITHCRAFT, smīth'krāft. f.

The art of a smith.

SMITHERY, smīth'dr-ē. f.

The shop of a smith.

SMITHY, smīth'ē. f.

The shop of a smith.

SMITTEN, smīt'n. (103). The participle passive of Smite.

SMOCK,

—nd, mōve; nōs, nōt; —tube, tub, būl; —dū; —pōund; —sing, this.

SMOCK, smōk. f.

The under garment of a woman, a shift.

SMOCKFACED, smōk'fāst. a.

Pale-faced, maidishly.

SMOKE, smoke. f.

The visible effluvium or smoky exhalation from any thing burning.

To SMOKE, smōk. v. n.

To emit a dark exhalation by heat; to move with such swiftness as to kindle; to smell, or hunt out; to use tobacco in a pipe.

To SMOKE, smoke. v. a.

To scut by smoke, or dry in smoke; to smoke a pipe; to smell out, to find out.

SMOKER, smō'kér. f.

One that dries or perfumes by smoke; one that uses tobacco in a pipe.

SMOKELESS, smoke'lēs. a.

Having no smoke.

SMOKY, smō'kē. a.

Emitting smoke, fumid; having the appearance or nature of smoke; unwholesome with smoke.

SMOOTH, smōōth. a. (306) (467).

Even on the surface, level; evenly spread, glossy; equal in pace, without starts or obstructions; flowing, soft; mild, adulterate.

To SMOOTH, smōōth. v. a.

To level, to make even on the surface; to work into a soft uniform mass; to make easy, to rid from obstructions; to make flowing, to free from harshness; to palliate, to soften; to calm, to mollify; to ease; to flatten, to soften with blandishments.

SMOOTH FACED, smōōth'fāst. a.

Mild looking, having a soft air.

SMOOTHLY, smōōth'lē. ad.

Evenly; with even glide; without obstruction, easily, readily; with soft and bland language.

SMOOTHNESS, smōōth'nēs. f.

Evenness on the surface; softness or mildness on the palate; sweetness and softness of numbers; blandness and gentleness of speech.

SMOTE, smote. The preterit of Smite.**To SMOTHER, smōōth'r. v. a. (469)**

To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air; to suppress.

SMOTHER, smōōth'ür. f.

A state of suppression; smoke, thick dusk.

To SMOTHER, smōōth'ür. v. a.

To smoke without vent; to be suppressed or kept close.

SMULDERING, smōōl'dōr-ing. } a.**SMULDROY, smōōl'dré. f.**

Burning and smoking without vent.

SMUG, smug. a.

Nice, spruce, dressed with affectation of niceness.

To SMUGGLE, smug'gl. v. a. (405).

To import or export goods without payment of the customs.

SMUGGLER, smug'gl'ür. f.

A wretch, who imports or exports goods without payment of the customs.

SMUGLY, smug'lē. ad.

Neatly, sprucely.

SMUGNESS, smug'nēs. f.

Spruceness, neatness.

SMUT, smūt. f.

A spot made with foot or coal; must or blackness gathered on corn, mildew; obscenity.

To SMUT, smūt. v. a.

To stain, to mark with foot or coal; to taint with mildew.

To SMUT, smūt. v. n. To gather must.

To SMUTCH, smūtsh. v. a. To black with smoke.

SMUTTILY, smūt'tē-lē. ad. Blackly, smokily; obscenely.

SMUTTINESS, smūt'tē-nēs. f. Soil from smoke; obscenities.

SMUTTY, smūt'tē. a. Black with smoke or coal; tainted with mildew; obscene.

SNACK, snāk. f. A share, a part taken by compact.

SNAFFLE, snāf'fl. f. (405). A bridle which crosses the nose; a kind of bit for a bridle.

To SNAFFLE, snāf'fl. v. a. To bridle, to hold in a bridle, to manage.

SNAG, snāg. f. A jag or sharp protuberance; a tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest.

SNAGGED, snāg'gēd. (366) } a. Full of snags, full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

SNAGGY, snāg'gē. (383) } a. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; a name given to a drone from the slow motion of a nail.

SNAIL, snāl. f. (202). A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from the viper. The snake's bite is harmless.

SNAKE, snāk. f. A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNAKESHEAD, snāks'hēd. f. A plant.

SNAKEWEED, snāk'we'd. f. A plant.

SNAKEWOOD, snāk'wūd. f. A kind of wood used in medicine.

SNAKY, snā'kē. a. Serpentine, belonging to a snake; resembling a snake; having serpents.

To SNAP, snāp. v. a. To break at once, to break short; to strike with a sharp short noise; to bite; to catch suddenly and unexpectedly; to treat with sharp language.

To SNAP, snāp. v. n. To break short, to fall asunder; to make an effort to bite with eagerness.

SNAP, snāp. f. The act of breaking with a quick motion; a greedy fellow; a quick eager bite; a catch, a thief.

SNAPDRAGON, snāp'drāg'ün. f. A plant; a kind of play.

SNAPPER, snāp'pōr. f. One who snaps.

SNAPPISH, snāp'pish. a. Eager to bite; peevish, sharp in reply.

SNAPPISHLY, snāp'pish-lē. ad. Peevishly, tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS, snāp'pish-nēs. f. Peevishness, tartness.

SNAPSACK, snāp'sāk. f. See Knapjack.

SNAP, snāp. f. A soldier's bag.

SNARE, snāre. f. Any thing set to catch an animal, a gin, a net; any thing by which one is intrapped or entangled.

To SNARE, snāre. v. a. To intrap, to intangle.

To SNARE, snāre. v. n. To intrap, to intangle.

To SNARE, snāre. v. n. To growl as an angry animal; to speak roughly, to talk in rude terms.

SNARER, snār'ür. f. One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome fellow.

SNARY, snār'ré. a. Intangling, insidious.

To SNATCH, snātch. v. a. To seize anything hastily; to transport or carry suddenly.

SNATCH, snātsh. f. A hasty catch; a short fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action, a short fit.

SNATCHER, snātch'ür. f. One that snatches.

SNATCHINGLY, snātsh'ing-lē. ad. Hastily, with interruption.

To SNEAK, snēk. v. n. (227). To creep slyly, to conspirgo as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness, and for villainy, to crouch.

SNEAKER, snē'kūr. f. A small bowl of punch.

SNEAKING, snēk'king. participial ad. Servile, mean, low; covetous, niggardly.

SNEAKINGLY, snēk'king-lē. ad. Meanly, seviley.

SNEAKUP, snēk'üp. f. A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel.

To SNEAP, snēp. v. a. (227). To reprimand, to check; to up. Not in use.

To SNEER, snēr. v. n. (246). To show contempt by looks; to infinite contempt by covert expressions; to utter with grimace; to show awkward mirth.

SNEER, snēr. f. A look of contemptuous ridicule; an expression of ludicrous scorn.

To SNEEZE, snēze. v. n. (246). To emit wind audibly by the nose.

SNEEZE, snēze. f. Emission of wind audibly by the nose.

SNEEZEWORT, snēz'wūrt. f. A plant.

SNET, snēt. f. The fat of a deer.

SNICK AND SNEE, snik' and-snee. f. A combat with knives.

To SNIFF, snif. v. n. To draw breath audibly by the nose.

To SNIP, snip. v. a. To cut at once with scissars.

SNIP, snip. f. A single cut with scissars; a small shred.

SNIPE, snipe. f. A small fen fowl with a long bill; a fool, blockhead.

SNIPPER, snip'pōr. f. One that snips.

SNIPPET, snip'pit. f. A small part, a share.

SNIPSNAP, snip-snāp'. f. Tart dialogue.

SNIVEL, sniv'vl. f. (102). Snot, the running of the nose.

To SNIVEL, sniv'vl. v. n. To run at the nose; to cry as children.

SNIVELLER, sniv'vl-ür. f. A weeper, a weak lamentor.

To SNORE, snōr. v. n. To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.

SNORE, snōr. f.

(546). — **FATE**, fär, fäll, fät; — **mē**, mêt; — **pine**, pîn; —

SNORE, snôre. **f.**

Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

TO SNORT, snôrt. **v. n.**

To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

SNOT, snôt. **f.**

The mucus of the nose.

SNOTTY, snôt'té. **a.**

Full of snot.

SNOUT, snôut. **f. (313).**

The nose of a beast; the nose of a man, in contempt; the nose or end of any hollow pipe.

SNOUTED, snôut'ëd. **a.**

Having a snout.

SNOW, snô. **f. (324).**

The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.

TO SNOW, snô. **v. n.**

To have snow fall.

TO SNOW, snô. **v. a.**

To scatter like snow.

SNOWBALL, snô'bâl. **f.**

A round lump of congealed snow.

SNOWBROTH, snô'bôth. **f.**

Very cold liquor.

SNOWDROP, snô'drôp. **f.**

An early flower.

SNOW-WHITE, snô'hwîte. **a.**

White as snow.

SNOWY, snô'ë. **a.**

White like snow; abounding with snow.

TO SNUB, snûb. **v. a.**

To check; to reprimand; to nip.

SNUFF, snûf. **f.**

The useless excrescence of a candle; a candle almost burnt out; the dried wick of a candle remaining, after the flame; resentment expressed by sniffing, perverse resentment; powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

TO SNUFF, snûf. **v. a.**

To draw in with the breath; to scent; to crop the candle.

TO SNUFF, snûf. **v. n.**

To snort; to draw breath by the nose; to sniff in contempt.

SNUFFBOX, snûf'bôx. **f.**

The box in which snuff is carried.

SNUFFERS, snûf'sürz. **f.**

The instrument with which the candle is clipped.

TO SNUFFLE, snûf'fl. **v. n. (405).**

To speak through the nose, to breathe hard through the nose.

TO SNUG, snûg. **v. n.**

To lie close,

SNUG, snûg. **a.**

Close, free from any inconvenience; close, out of notice; slyly or insidiously close.

TO SNUGGLE, snûg'gl. **v. a. (405).**

To lie close, to lie warm.

SO, sô. **ad.**

In like manner; it answers to As either preceding or following; to such a degree; in such a manner; in the same manner; thus; in this manner; therefore; for this reason, in consequence of this; on these terms, noting a conditional petition; provided that, on condition that; in like manner, noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to As; it notes a kind of abrupt beginning, Well; a word of assumption, thus be it; a form of petition; So so, an exclamation after something done or known; indiffer-

ently, not much amiss or well; So then, thus then it is that, therefore.

TO SOAK, sôk. **v. n. (295).**

To lie steeped in moisture; to enter by degrees into pores; to drink glutonously and intemperately.

TO SOAK, sôk. **v. a.**

To macerate, in any moisture, to steep, to keep wet till moisture is imbibed, to drench; to drain, to exhaust.

SOAP, sôp. **f. (295).**

A substance used in washing.

SOAPBOILER, sôp'bôl'ûr. **f.**

One whose trade is to make soap.

SOAPWORT, sôp'wôrt. **f.**

Is a species of campion.

TO SOAR, sôr. **v. n. (295).**

To fly aloft, to tower, to mount, properly to fly without visible action of the wings; to mount intellectually, to tower with the mind; to rise high.

SOAR, sôr. **f.**

Towering flight.

TO SOB, sôb. **v. n.**

To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow, to sigh with convulsion.

SOB, sôb. **f.**

A convulsive sigh, a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

SOBER, sô'bôr. **a.**

Temperate, particularly in liquors; not overpowered by drink; not mad, right in the understanding; regular, calm, free from inordinate passion; serious, solemn, grave.

TO SOBER, sô'bôr. **v. a.**

To make sober.

SOBERLY, sô'bôr'lé. **ad.**

Without intemperance; without madness; temperately, moderately; coolly, calmly.

SOBERNESS, sô'bôr'nës. **f.**

Temperance in drink; calmness, freedom from enthusiasm, coolness.

SOBRIETY, sô'bri'ë-té. **f.**

Temperance in drink; general temperance; freedom from inordinate passion; calmness, coolness; seriousness, gravity.

SOCCAGE, sôk'kâdje. **f. (90).**

A tenure of lands for certain inferior to husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

SOCIALABLE, sô'shâ-bl. **a.**

Fit to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general interest; friendly, familiar; inclined to company.

SOCIALABILITY, sô'shâ-bl-nës. **f.**

Inclination to company and converse; freedom of conversation, good fellowship.

SOCIABLY, sô'shâ-blé. **ad.**

Conversely, as a companion.

SOCIAL, sô'shâl. **a.**

Relating to a general or publick interest; easy to mix in friendly gaiety; consulting in union or converse with another.

SOCIALNESS, sô'thal-nës. **f.**

The quality of being social.

SOCIETY, sô-si'ë-té. **f. (460).**

Union of many in one general interest; numbers united in one interest, community, company, converse; partnership, association equal terms.

SOCK, sôk. **f.**

Something put between the foot and shoe; the shoe of the ancient comic actors.

SOCKET, sôk'kit. **f.**

Any hollow pipe, generally the hollow of a candlestick; the receptacle of the eye; any hollow that receives something inserted.

SOCLE, sô'kl. **f. (405).**

With archiects, a flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases.—See *Codice*.

SOD, sôd. **f.**

A turf, a clod.

SODALITY, sô-dâl'ë-té. **f.**

A fellowship, a fraternity.

SODDEN, sôd'den. **the participle passive of Seethe. (105).** Boiled, seethed.

TO SODER, sôd'dér. **v. a.**

To cement with some metallic matter.

SODER, sôd'dûr. **f.**—See *Söldur*.

Metallic cement.

SOEVER, sô-ëv'ûr. **ad.**

A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whosoever, whatsoever, howsoever.

SOFA, sô'fâ. **f.**

A splendid seat covered with carpets.

SOFT, sôft. **a.**

Not hard; ductile; flexible, yielding; tender, timorous; mild, gentle, meek, civil; placid; effeminate, viciously nice; delicate, elegantly tender; weak, simple; smooth, flowing.

SOFT When this word is accompanied by emotion, it is sometimes lengthened into *sweft*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but in other cases such a pronunciation borders on vulgarity.

SOFT, sôft. **interject.**

Hold, stop, not so fast.

TO SOFTEN, sôf'f'n. **v. a. (472).**

To make soft, to make less hard; to make less fierce or obstinate; to make easy, to compose; to make less harsh.

TO SOFTEN, sôf'f'n. **v. n.**

To grow less hard; to grow less obstinate, cruel, or obstinate.

SOFTLY, sôft'lë. **ad.**

Without hardness; not violently, not forcibly; not loudly; gently, placidly; mildly, tenderly.

SOFTENER, sôf'f'n-ûr. **f.**

That which makes soft; one who softens.

SOFTNESS, sôf'nës. **f.**

Quality contrary to hardness; mildness; gentleness; effeminacy, vicious delicacy; timorousness, pusillanimity; quality contrary to harshness; easiness to be affected; meekness.

SOMO, sô-hô'. **interject.**

A form of calling from a distant place.

TO SOIL, sôl. **v. a. (209).**

To foul, to dirt, to pollute, to stain, to soil; to dung, to manure.

SOIL, sôl. **f.**

Dirt, spot, pollution, foulness; ground, earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities; land, country; dung, excrement; our grats given to cattle.

SOLINESS, sôl'ë-nës. **f.**

Stain, foulness.

SOILURE, sôl'ë-yûr. **f.**

Stain, pollution. Not in use.

TO SOJOURN, sôjôrn. **v. n. (314).**

To dwell any where for a time, to live at not at home, to inhabit as not in a settled habitation.

SOJOURN, sôjôrn. **f.**

A temporary residence, a sojourner and no fixed habitation.

SOJOURNER, sôjôrn-ûr. **f.**

A temporary dweller.

TO SOLACE, sôl'âs. **v. a. (91).**

To comfort, to cheer, to console.

— v. *soo-an-séf* *soo-an-séf* *soo-an-séf* *soo-an-séf* *soo-an-séf*

SOL

SOL

SON

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —ōll; —pōnd; —shin, THIS.

To SOLACE, sō'lās. v. n.

To take comfort.

SOLACE, sō'lās. f.

Comfort, pleasure, alleviation, that which gives comfort or pleasure.

SOLAR, sō'lār. } a.

SOLARY, sō'lār-ē. } a.
Being of the sun; belonging to the sun; measured by the sun.

SOLD, sold. The preterit and participle past. of Sell.

SOLE, sōld. f.

Military pay, warlike entertainment.

SOLDAN, sōl'dān. f.

The emperor of the Turks.

To SOLDER, sōl'dōr. v. a.

To unite or fasten with any kind of metallic cement; to mend, to unite any thing broken.

Dr. Johnson seems to favour writing this word without the *l*, as it is sometimes pronounced: but the many examples he has brought where it is spelt with *l*, show sufficiently how much this orthography is established; and I am much mistaken if the best pronunciation does not coincide with it. When other things are equal, Dr. Johnson's rule of deriving words rather from the French than more remote languages, is certainly a good one; but ought not to overturn a settled usage, which has a more original language than the French in its favour.

SOLDER, sōl'dōr. f.

Metallic cement.

SOLDERER, sōl'dōr-ēr. f.

One that solders or amends.

SOLDIER, sōl'jōr. f. (293) (376).

A fighting man, a warrior; it is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.

SOLDIERLIKE, sōl'jōr-līk. } a.

SOLDIERLY, sōl'jōr-lē. } a.

Martial military, becoming a soldier.

SOLDIERSHIP, sōl'jōr-ship. f.

Military character, martial qualities, behaviour becoming a soldier.

SOLDIERY, sōl'jōr-ē. f.

Body of military men, soldiers collectively; soldiership, martial skill.

SOLE, sole. f.

The bottom of the foot; the bottom of the shoe; the part of any thing that touches the ground; a kind of sea fish.

To SOLE, sole. v. a.

To furnish with soles, as to Sole a pair of shoes.

SOLE, sole. a.

Single, only; in law, not married.

SOLEMNISM, sōl'ē-sizm. f.

Unfitness of one word to another.

SOLELY, sole'lē. ad.

Singly, only.

SOLEMN, sōl'jēm. a. (411).

Anniversary, observed once a year; religiously grave; awful, striking with seriousness; grave, affectedly serious.

SOLEMNESS, sōl'jēm-nēs. } f.

SOLEMNITY, sōl'jēm-nē-tē. } f.

Ceremony or rite annually performed; religious ceremony; awful ceremony or procession; manner of acting awfully serious; gravity, steady seriousness; awful grandeur, sober dignity; affected gravity.

SOLEMNIZATION, sōl'jēm-nēz-ā-

shn. f. (293) (376)

The act of solemnizing, celebration.

To SOLEMNIZE, sōl'jēm-nīz. v. a.

To dignify by particular formalities, to celebrate; to perform religiously once a year.

SOLEMNLY, sōl'jēm-lē. ad.

With annual religious ceremonies; with formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity; with religious seriousness.

To SOLICIT, sō-lis'ēt. v. a.

To importune, to intreat; to call to action, to excite; to implore, to ask; to attempt, to try to obtain; to disturb, to disquiet.— See *Obedience*.

SOLICITATION, sō-lis'ē-tā'shōn. f.

Importunity; act of importuning; invitation, excitement.

SOLICITOR, sō-lis'it-ēr. f.

One who petitions for another; one who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.

SOLICITOUS, sō-lis'it-ūs. a.

Anxious, careful, concerned.

SOLICITOUSLY, sō-lis'it-ūs-lē. ad.

Anxiously; carefully.

SOLICITUDE, sō-lis'ē-tüde. f.

Anxiety, carefulness.

SOLICITRESS, sō-lis'it-trēs. f.

A woman who petitions for another.

SOLID, sōl'īd. a.

Not fluid; not hollow, compact, dense; having all the geometrical dimensions; strong, firm; sound, not weakly; real, not empty; true, not fallacious; not light, not superficial, grave, profound.

SOLID, sōl'īd. f.

In physick, the part containing the fluids.

SOLIDITY, sōl'īd-ē-tē. f.

Fulness of matter, not hollowness; firmness, hardness, compactness; density; truth; not fallaciousness, intellectual strength, certainty.

SOLIDLY, sōl'īd-lē. ad.

Firmly, densely, compactly; truly, on good ground.

SOLIDNESS, sōl'īd-nēs. f.

Firmness, density.

SOLILOQUY, sō-līl'ō-kwē. f.

A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

SOLITAIRE, sōl-lē-tārē'. f.

A recluse, a hermit; an ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY, sōl'lē-tā-rē-lē. ad.

In solitude; without company.

SOLITARINESS, sōl'lē-tā-rē-nēs. f.

Solitude, forbearance of company, habitual retirement.

SOLITARY, sōl'lē-tā-rē. a.

Living alone; retired, gloomy, dismal; single.

SOLITARY, sōl'lē-tā-rē. f.

One that lives alone, an hermit.

SOLITUDE, sōl'lē-tüde. f.

Lonely life, state of being alone; a lone place, a desert.

SOLO, sō'lō. f.

A tune played by a single instrument.

SOLSTICE, sōl'stēs. f.

The point beyond which the sun does not go, the tropical point, the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter; it is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.

SOLSTITIAL, sōl-stish'ēl. a.

Belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.

SOLUBLE, sōl'u-blē. a.

Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

SOLUBILITY, sōl-u-blē-tē. f.

Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

To SOLVE, sōlv. v. a.

To clear, to explain, to untie an intellectual knot.

SOLVENCY, sōl'ven-sē. f.

Ability to pay.

SOLVENT, sōl'vent. a.

Having the power to cause dissolution; able to pay debts contracted.

SOLVIBLE, sōl've-blē. a. (405).

Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

SOLUND-GOOSE, sōl-ünd-gōōsē'. f.

A fowl in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer; his wings also much longer.

SOLUTION, sōl-lü'thōn. f.

Disjunction, separation; matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved; resolution of a doubt, removal of an intellectual difficulty.

SOLUTIVE, sōl'ü-tiv. a.

Laxative, causing relaxation.

SOME, sōm. a.

More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity; more or fewer, noting an indeterminate number; certain persons; Some is often used absolutely for some people; Some is opposed to Some, or to Others; one, any, without determining which.

SOMEBODY, sōm'bōdē. f.

One, a person indiscriminate and undetermined; a person of consideration.

SOMERSET, sōm'mär-sēt. f.

A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam and turns over his head.

SOMEHOW, sōm'hōw. a.

One way or other.

SOMETHING, sōm'thīng. f.

A thing indeterminate; more or less; part, distance not great.

SOMETHING, sōm'thīng. ad.

In some degree.

SOMETIMES, sōm'tīmz. ad.

Once, formerly.

SOMETIMES, sōm'tīmz. ad.

Now and then, at one time or other; at one time, opposed to Sometimes, or to Another time.

SOMEWHAT, sōm'hwōt. f.

Something, not nothing, though it be uncertain what; more or less; part greater or less.

SOMEWHAT, sōm'hwōt. ad.

In some degree.

SOMEWHERE, sōm'hwārē. ad.

In one place or other.

SOMEWHILE, sōm'hwile. f.

Once, for a time.

SOMNIFEROUS, sōm-nīf'ēr-ūs. a.

Causing sleep, procuring sleep.

SOMNIFICK, sōm-nīf'īk. a.

Causing sleep.

SOMNOLENCE, sōm'nō-lēn-sē. f.

Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.

SON, sōn. f. (165).

A male child, correlative to father or mother; descendant, however distant; compilation of an old to a young man; native of a country; the second person of the Trinity; product of any thing.

SON-IN-LAW, sōn'in-lāw. f.

One married to one's daughter.

SONSHIP, sōn'shīp. f.

Filiation; the state of being a son.

SONATA, sō-nā-tā. f.

A tune.

SONG,

(546). — *Fate, fär, fall, fat; — mē, mēt; — plne, pīn;* —

SONG, sōng. *f.*

Any thing modulated in the utterance; a poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad; a poem, lay, strain; poetry, poesy; notes of birds; an old song, a trifle.

SONGISH, sōng'ish. *a.*

Containing songs, consisting of songs. A low word.

SONGSTER, sōng'stēr. *f.*

A singer.

SONGSTRESS, sōng'strēs. *f.*

A female singer.

SONNET, sō'nēt. *f.*

A small poem.

SONNETTEER, sōn-nēt-tēr'. *f.*

A small poet, in contempt.

SONIFEROUS, sō-nif'ēr-ūs. *a.*

Giving or bringing sound.

SONORIFICK, sōn-ō-rif'fik. *a.*

Producing sound.

SONOROUS, sō-nō'rōs. *a. (512).*

Loud sounding, giving loud or shrill sound; high sounding, magnificent of sound.

SONOROUSLY, sō-nō'rōs-lē. *ad.*

With high sound, with magnificence of sound.

SONOROUSNESS, sō-nō'rōs-nēs. *f.*

The quality of giving sound; magnificence of sound.

SOON, sōōn. *ad. (306)!*

Before long time be past, shortly after any time assigned; early, opposed to late; readily, unwillingly; Soon as, immediately.

SOOPBERRY, sōōp'bēr-rē. *f.*

A plant.

SOOT, sōōt. *f. (309).*

Condensed or embodied smoke.

¶ Notwithstanding I have Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Narce, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and the professors of the Black Art themselves, against me in the pronunciation of this word, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the irregular. The adjective *sooty* has its regular sound among the correct speakers, which has induced Mr. Sheridan to mark it so; but nothing can be more absurd than to pronounce the substantive in one manner, and the adjective derived from it by adding *y*, in another. The other Orthœpists, therefore, who pronounce both these words with the *oo* like *ü*, are more confident than Mr. Sheridan, though, upon the whole, not so right.

SOOTED, sōōt'ēd. *a.*

Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.

SOOTERKIN, sōōt'ēr-kīn. *f.*

A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

SOOTH, sōōth. *f. (467).*

Truth, reality. Obsolete.

SOOTH, sōōth. *a. (467).*

Pleasing, delightful.

To SOOTH, sōōth. *v. a. (467).*

To flatter, to please; to calm, to soften; to gratify.

SOOTHER, sōōth'ēr. *f.*

A flatterer, one who gains by blandishments.

To SOOTHSAY; sōōth'sā. *v. n.*

To predict, to foretell.

SOOTHSAYER, sōōth'sā-ēr. *f.*

A foreteller, a prognosticator.

SOOTINESS, sōōt'ē-nēs. *f.*

The quality of being footy.

SOOTY, sōōt'ē. *a.—See Soot.*

Breeding foot; consisting of foot; black, dark, dusky.

SOP, sōp. *f.*

Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten; any thing given to pacify.

To SOP, sōp. *v. a.*

To steep in liquor.

SOPE, sōpē. *f.*

See Soar.

SOPH, sōf. *f.*

A young man who has been two years at the university.

SOPHI, sōf'ē. *f.*

The emperor of Persia.

SOPHISM, sōf'izm. *f.*

A fallacious argument.

SOPHIST, sōf'tist. *f.*

A professor of philosophy.

SOPHISTER, sōf'is-tōr. *f.*

A dispraiseworthy fallacious subtle, and artful but infidious logician; a name given to those of a certain class in the university between Freshman and Batchelors.

SOPHISTICAL, sōf'is'tē-kāl. *a.*

Falaciously subtle, logically deceitful.

SOPHISTICALLY, sōf'is'tē-kāl-ē. *ad.*

With fallacious subtlety.

To SOPHISTICATE, sōf'is'tē-kātē. *v. a.*

To adulterate, to corrupt with something spurious.

SOPHISTICATE, sōf'is'tē-kātē. *(91). part. a.*

Adulterate, not genuine.

SOPHISTICATION, sōf'is'tē-kā'šōn. *f.*

Adulteration, not genuineness.

SOPHISTICATOR, sōf'is'tē-kā-tōr. *f. (521).*

Adulterator, one that makes things not genuine.

SOPHISTRY, sōf'is-trē. *f.*

Falacious ratiocination.

SOPORIFEROUS, sōp-ō-rif'ūr-ūs. *a.*

Productive of sleep, opiate.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, sōp-ō-rif'ūr-ūs-nēs. *f.*

The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORIFICK, sōp-ō-rif'fik. *a. (530).*

Causing sleep, opiate.

SORBS, sōrbz. *f.*

The berries of the sorb or service-tree.

SORCERER, sōr'sēr-ēr. *f.*

A conjurer, an enchanter, a magician.

SORCERESS, sōr'sēr-ēs. *f.*

A female magician, an enchantress.

SORCERY, sōr'sēr-ē. *f.*

Magick, enchantment, conjuration.

SORD, sōrd. *f.—See Sud.*

Turf, grassy ground.

SORDID, sōrd'ēd. *a.*

Foul, filthy; mean, vile base; covetous, niggardly.

SORDIDLY, sōrd'ēd-lē. *ad.*

Meanly, poorly, covetously.

SORDIDNESS, sōrd'ēd-nēs. *f.*

Meanness, baseness; naughtiness.

SORE, sōr. *f.*

A place tender and painful, a place excoriated, an ulcer.

SORE, sōr. *a.*

Tender to the touch; tender to the mind, easily vexed; violent with pain, afflictingly vehement.

SORE, sōr. *ad.*

With painful or dangerous vehemence.

SOREL, sōr'l. *f.*

The buck is called the first year, a buckling; the second a pricker, the third a buck.

SORELY, sōr'lē. *ad.*

With a great degree of pain or distress; with vehemence dangerous or afflicting.

SORENESS, sōr'nēs. *f.*

Tenderness of a hurt.

SORITES, sōr'itēz. *f.*

An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

SORRICIDE, sōr'rōr're-side. *f.*

The murder of a litter.

SORREL, sōr'rēl. *f.*

A plant like dock, but having an acid taste.

SORRILY, sōr'rē-lē. *ad.*

Meanly, despicably, wretchedly.

SORRINESS, sōr'rē-nēs. *f.*

Meanness, despicableness.

SORROW, sōr'rō. *f. (327).*

Grief, pain for something past; sadness, mourning.

To SORROW, sōr'rō. *v. n.*

To grieve, to be sad, to be dejected.

SORROWED, sōr'rōd. *a. (359).*

Accompanied with sorrow. *Gosiere.*

SORROWFUL, sōr'rō-fūl. *a.*

Sad for something past, mournful, grieving; expressing grief, accompanied with grief.

SORRY, sōr'rē. *a.*

Grieved for something past; wretched, vexatious.

SORT, sōrt. *f.*

A kind, a species; a manager, a form of being or acting; a degree of any quality; a class, or order of persons; rank, condition above the vulgar; a lot. In this last sense out of use.

¶ There is an affected pronunciation of this word to agree rhyme with sort. This inflection, however, seems confined to a few in the upper ranks of life, and is accordingly to descend to their inferior classes, and appears to have made any progress among correct and classical speakers.

To SORT, sōrt. *v. n.*

To separate into distinct and proper classes; to reduce to order from a state of confusion; to conjoin, to put together in conjunction; to cuff, to chafe, to torment.

To SORT, sōrt. *v. n.*

To be joined with others of the same species; to confound, to mix; to mix, to fall out.

SORTANCE, sōrt'āns. *f.*

Suitableness, agreement. *Not in use.*

SORTILEGE, sōrt'ēlēj. *f.*

The art of drawing lots.

SORTIMENT, sōrt'mēnt. *f.*

The art of sorting; distribution; a party sorted or distributed.

To SOSS, sōs. *v. n.*

To fall at once into a chair.

SOT, sōt. *f.*

A blockhead, a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow, a dolt; a wretch appalled by despair.

To SOT, sōt. *v. n.*

To tipple so stupidly.

SOTTISH, sōt'tish. *a.*

Dull, stupid, doltish; dull with inexperience.

SOTTISHLY, sōt'tish-lē. *ad.*

Stupidly, dully, senselessly.

SOTTISHNESS, sōt'tish-nēs. *f.*

Dulness, stupidity, insensibility.

SOVEREIGN,

SOU

SOU

SPA

— no, move; nō, hot; — take, tub, bell; — off; — pound; — this.

SOVEREIGN, sūv'ér-in. a. (253).

Supreme in power, having no superior; supremely efficacious.

SOVEREIGN, sūv'ér-in. f. (165).

Supreme lord.

SOVEREIGNLY, sūv'ér-in-lé. ad.

Supremely, in the highest degree.

SOVEREIGNTY, sūv'ér-in-té. f.

Supremacy, highest place, highest degree of excellence.

SOUGHT, sāwt. f. (319). The preterit and participle past. of Seek.

SOUL, sól. f. (318).

The immaterial and immortal spirit of man; vital principle; spirit, essence, principal part; interior power; a familiar appellation joined to words expressing the qualities of the mind; human being; active power; spirit, fire, grandeur of mind; intelligent being in general.

SOULED, sóld. a.

Furnished with mind.

SOULLESS, sól'less. a.

Mean, low, spiritless.

SOUND, sōund. a. (313).

Healthy, heartily, right, not erroneous; stout, lusty; valid; fast, hearty.

SOUND, sōund. ad.

Soundly, heartily, completely fast.

SOUND, sōund. f.

A shallow sea, such as may be sounded.

SOUND, sōund. f.

A probe, an instrument used by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

TO SOUND, sōund. v. a.

To search with a plummet, to try depth; to try, to examine.

TO SOUND, sōund. v. n.

To try with the sounding-line.

SOUND, sōund. f.

Any thing audible, a noise, that which is perceived by the ear; mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

TO SOUND, sōund. v. n.

To make a noise, to emit a noise; to exhibit by likeness of sound.

TO SOUND, sōund. v. a.

To cause to make a noise, to play on; to bewitch or direct by a sound; to celebrate by sound.

SOUNDBOARD, sōund'bōrd. f.

Board which propagates the sound in organs.

LOUDING, sōund'ing. a.

Sonorous, having a magnificent sound.

LOUDING-BOARD, sōund'ing-bōrd. f.

The canopy of the pulpit; the ceiling over the front of the stage.

SOUNDLY, sōund'lé. ad.

Healthily, heartily; lustily, stoutly, strongly; truly, rightly; fast, closely.

SOUNDNESS, sōund'nés. f.

Health, heartiness; truth, rectitude, incorrupt state; strength, solidity.

SOU, sōōp. f. (315).

Strong decoction of flesh for the table.

SOUR, sóur. a. (313).

Acid, astringent; harsh of temper, crabbed, peevish; abusive, pertinacious; expressing discontent.

SOUR, sóur. f.

Acid substance.

TO SOUR, sóur. v. a.

To make acid; to make harsh; to make easily. To make less agreeable; to make disagreeable.

TO SOW, sód. v. n.

To become acid; to grow peevish or crabbed.

SOURCE, sórse. f. (318).

Spring, fountain, head; original, first producer.

SOURISH, sór'ish. a.

Somewhat sour.

SOURLY, sór'lé. ad.

With acidity; with acrimony.

SOURNESS, sór'nés. f.

Acidity, astringency of taste; asperity, harshness of temper.

SOUS, sóù. or sóò. f. (315).

A small denomination of French money.

[?] The first pronunciation of this word is vulgar; the second is pure French, and, as such, is no more entitled to a place in an English Dictionary than the word *penny*, is in a French one.

SOUSE, sóüse. f. (313).

Pickle made of salt; any thing kept par-boiled in a salt pickle.

TO SOUSE, sóüse. v. n.

To fall as a bird on its prey.

TO SOUSE, sóüse. v. a.

To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey.

SOUSE, sóüse. ad.

With sudden violence. A low word.

SOUTERRAIN, sóð-fér-rán'. f. (315)

A grotto, or cavern in the ground.

SOUTH, sóúb. f. (313).

The part where the sun is to us at noon; the southern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the South.

SOUTH, sóúb. a. (313).

Southern, meridional.

SOUTH, sóúb. ad.

Towards the south; from the south.

SOUTHING, sóúth'ing. a.

Going towards the south.

SOUTHEAST, sóúth-éést'. f.

The point between the east and south.

SOUTHERLY, sóúth'ér-lé, or sóúth' br-lé. a.

Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south, not absolutely southern; lying towards the south; coming from about the south.

[?] The diphthong in this and the following word has fallen into contraction by a sort of technical sea-pronunciation, but both of them seem to be recovering their true diphthongal sound; though the latter seems further advanced towards it than the former.

SOUTHERN, sóúth'ún, or sóúth'ún.

a. Belonging to the south, meridional; lying towards the south; coming from the south.

SOUTHERNWOOD, sóúth'ún-wúd. f.

A plant.

SOUTHMOST, sóúth'b'móst. a.

Farthest toward the south.

SOUTHSAY, sóúth'sá. f. (315).

Prediction; proper *Soothsayer*.

TO SOUTHSAY, sóúth'sá, v. n.

To predict.—See *Soothsay*.

SOUTHSAYER, sóúth'b'sáür. f.

A predictor; properly *Soothsayer*.

SOUTHWARD, sóúth'b'wárd, or sóúth' brd. ad.

Towards the south.

SOUTHWEST, sóúth'wést'. f.

The point between the south and west.

SOW, sóù. f. (322).

A female pig, the female of a boar; an elongated mass of lead; an insect; a millipede.

TO SOW, só. v. n. (324).

To scatter feed in order to a harvest.

TO SOW, só. v. a., part. pass. *Sown*; to scatter in the ground in order to growth; to spread, to propagate; to impregnate or flock with feed; to besprinkle.

TO SOW, só. v. a.

For *Sew*; which see.

TO SOWCE, sóüse. v. a. (323).

To throw into the water.

SOWER, só'ür. f.

He that sprinkles the feed; a scatterer; a breeder; a promoter.

SOWINS, só'inz. f. (323).

Flummery, somewhat foured and made of oatmeal.

TO SOWL, sóùl. v. a. (323).

To pull by the ears. Obsolete.

SOWN, sóne. (324). The participle of *Sow*.

SOWTHISTLE, sóù'this-lé. f. (472).

A weed.

SPACE, spás. f.

Room, local extension; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a small time, a while.

SPACIOUS, spás'hás. a.

Wide, extensive, roomy.

SPACIOUSNESS, spás'hás-nés. f.

Roominess, wide extensiveness.

SPADABLE, spád'bl. f. (405).

A little spade.

SPADE, spáde. f.

The instrument of digging; a suit of cards.

SPADILLE, spá-díl'. f.

The ace of spades at cards and quadrille.

SPAKE, spáke. The old preterit of *Speak*.

SPALT, spált. f.

A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals.

SPAN, spán. f.

The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; any short duration.

TO SPAN, spán. v. a.

To measure by the hand extended; to measure.

SPANQUINER, spán'kóón-ér.

SPANFARTHING, spán'fár-thíng.

f. A play at which money is thrown with a span or mark.

SPANGLE, spáng'gl. f. (405).

A small plate or box of shining metal; any thing sparkling and shining.

TO SPANGLE, spáng'gl. v. a.

To besprinkle with spangles or sparkling bodies.

SPANIEL, spán'yél. f. (281).

A dog used for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience; a low, rascap, sneaking fellow.

SPANKER, spán'kér. f.

A small coif.

SPAR, spár. f.

Marcasite; a small beam, the bar of a gate.

TO SPAR, spár. v. n.

To fight like cocks with exclusive broken.

TO SPAR, spár. v. a.

To shut, to close, to bar. Obsolete.

TO SPARE, spare. v. a.

To use frugally; to save, for any particular use.

(546).—Fate, far, fall, fat; —må, mér; —pline, plin; —

SEA; to do without, to lose willingly; to omit, to forbear; to use tenderly, to treat with pity; to graze, to allow.

TO SPARE, spär. v. n.

To live frugally, to be parsimonious; to forbear, to be scrupulous; to use mercy, to forgive, to be tender.

SPARE, spär. a.

Seranty, parsimonious; superfluous, unwanted; lean, wanting flesh.

SPARER, spär'rör. f.

One who avoids expense.

SPARERIB, spär'rib. f.

Some part cut off from the ribs.

SPARGEFACTION, spär'jé-fák'shün. f. The act of sprinkling.

SPARING, spär'ing. a.

Scarce, scanty; parsimonious.

SPARINGLY, spär'ing-lé. ad.

Frugally, parsimoniously; with abstinence; not with great frequency; cautiously, tentatively.

SPARK, spärk. f. (78).

A small particle of fire, or kindled matter; any thing shining; any thing vivid or active; a lively, snowy, splendid, gay man.

TO SPARK, spärk. v. n.

To emit particles of fire, to sparkle.

SPARKFUL, spärk'föl. a.

Lively, brilliant, airy.

SPARKISH, spärk'ish. a.

Airy, gay; showy, well-dressed; gay.

SPARKLE, spär'kl. f. (405).

A spark, a small particle of fire; any luminous particle.

TO SPARKLE, spär'kl. v. n.

To emit sparks; to issue in sparks; to shine, to glitter.

SPARKLINGLY, spärk'ling-lé. ad.

With vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARKLINGNESS, spärk'ling-nés. f.

Vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARROW, spär'ró. f. (87) (327).

A small bird.

SPARROWHAWK, spär'ró-hawk. f.

The female of the musket-hawk.

SPARROWGRASS, spär'ró-grás. f.

Corrupted from *Asperagus*, which see.

SPARRY, spär're. a. (82).

Consisting of spar.

SPASM, spázm. f.

Couulsion, violent and involuntary contraction.

SPASMODICK, spáz-mód'ik. a.

Convulsive.

SPAT, spát. The preterit of Spit. Obsolete.

TO SPATIATE, spát'shè-áte. v. n.

To rove, to range, to ramble at large.

TO SPATTER, spát'tör. v. a.

To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive; to throw out any thing offensive; to asperse, to defame.

TO SPATTER, spát'tör. v. n.

To spit, to spatter, as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.

SPATTERDASHES, spát'tör-dash-iz. f.

Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPATTLING POPPY, spát'ling-póp'pé. f. White behen; a plant.

SPATULA, spát'thu-lá. f. (461).

A spatle or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters, or stirring medicines.

SPAWN, spáv'in. f.

This disease in horses is a bony excrecence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough.

SPAWL, spáwl. f. (219).

A place famous for mineral waters, say mineral water.

TO SPAWL, spáwl. v. n.

To throw moisture out of the mouth.

SPAWN, spáwn. f. (219).

Spittle, moisture ejected from the mouth. The eggs of fish or of frogs; any product or offspring.

TO SPAWN, spáwn. v. a.

To produce as fishes do eggs; to generate, to bring forth.

TO SPAWN, spáwn. v. n.

To issue as eggs from fish; to issue, to proceed.

SPAWNER, spáwn'ör. f.

The female fish.

TO SPAY, spáy. v. a. (220).

To castrate female animals.

TO SPEAK, spéke. v. n. (227). preterite Spake or Spoke; participle passive.

Spoken. To utter articulate sounds, to express thoughts by words; to harangue, to make a speech; to talk for or against, to dispute; to discourse, to make mention; to give sound; to Speak with, to address, to converse with.

TO SPEAK, spéke. v. a.

To utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to proclaim, to celebrate; to address, to accost; to exhibit.

SPEAKABLE, spé'kå-bl. a. (405).

Possible to be spoken; having the power of speech.

SPEAKER, spé'kér. f.

One that speaks; one that speaks in any particular manner; one that celebrates, proclaims or mentions; the prolocutor of the commons.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, spé'king-trümp'ít. f.

Trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, spére. f. (227).

A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fish.

TO SPEAR, spére. v. a.

To kill or pierce with a spear.

TO SPEAR, spére. v. n.

To shoot or sprout.

SPEARGRASS, spére'grás. f.

Long stiff grass.

SPEARMAN, spére'mán. f.

One who uses a lance in fight.

SPEARMINT, spére'mínt. f.

A plant, a species of mint.

SPEARWORT, spére'wört. f.

An herb.

SPECIAL, spésh'äl. a. (357).

Noting a sort, or species; particular; peculiar; appropriate, designed for a particular purpose; extraordinary, uncommon, chief in excellence.

SPECIALLY, spésh'äl-é. ad.

Particularly above others; not in a common way, peculiarly.

SPECIALTY, spésh'äl-té. f.

Particularity.

SPECIES, spésh'ész. f.

A sort, a subdivision of a general term; class of nature, single order of beings; species; power of sight.

peared to the senses; representative in the mind; circulating money, pronounced in two words; simples that have place in a compound.

SPECIFICAL, spé-sif'ikál. } a.
SPECIFICK, spé-sif'ik. } a.

That which makes a thing of the species of which it is; appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper.

SPECIFICALLY, spé-sif'ik-lé. ad. In such a manner as to constitute a species according to the nature of the species.

TO SPECIFICATE, spé-sif'ik-kát. v. a. To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

SPECIFICATION, spé-sif'ik-ká-shün. f. Distinct notation, determination by a peculiar mark; particularization.

TO SPECIFY, spé-sif'ik-ví. v. a. To mention, to show by some particular mark of distinction.

SPECIMEN, spé-simén. f. A sample, a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known.

SPECIOUS, spé'shüs. a. Showy, pleasing to the view; plausible; superficially, not solidly right.

SPECIOUSLY, spé'shüs-lé. ad. With fair appearance.

SPACK, spék. f. A small discolouration, a spot.

TO SPECK, spék. v. n. To spot, to stain in spots.

SPUCKLE, spék'kl. f. (405). Small speck, little spot.

TO SPUCKLE, spék'kl. v. a. To mark with small spots.

SPECTACLE, spék'ták'l. f. (405). A shew, a gazing stock, any object exhibited to the view as emblematic, remarkable; any thing perceived by the eye, as the glass glasses to shut the light.

SPECTACLED, spék'ták'l-d. a. (359). Furnished with spectacles.

SPECTATOR, spék'tá-tör. f. A looker on, a beholder.

SPECTATORSHIP, spék'tá-tör-ship. f. Act of beholding.

SPECTRE, spék'tür. f. (405). Apparition, appearance of persons dead.

SPECTRUM, spék'trüm. f. An image, a visible form.

SPECULAR, spék'lu-kár. f. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; reflecting.

TO SPICULATE, spék'lu-kát. v. n. (91). To divide into concrements; to give a view of any thing, with the mind.

TO SPECULATE, spék'lu-lát. v. a. To consider attentively; to look through with the mind.

SPECULATION, spék'lu-lá-shün. f. Examination by the eye, the mind; mental view, intellectual examination, contemplation; train of thought formed by meditation; mental scheme not yet decided; species; power of sight.

SPECULATIVE, spék'lu-lá-tív. a. Given to speculation; contemplative; theoretical, not practical.

SPECULATIVE, spék'lu-lá-tív. ad. Contemplative; such; meditation; ideally, theoretically, not practically.

SPECULATOR, spék'lu-lá-tör. f. One who speculates; the writer, observer, a contemplator; a spy, a witness.

SPECULA-

—*spō*, move, nor, not; —*tubd*, tub, bell; —*di* & —*polbd*; —*spō*, this.

SPECULATORY, spēk'ü-lä-tör-ē. a.
Exercising speculation.

SPECULUM, spēk'ü-lüm. n.

A mirror; looking-glass.

SPED, sped. The profit and part, passive of speed.

SPEECH, spēch. f. (246).

The power of articulate utterance, the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words; language, words considered as expressing thoughts; particular language as distinct from others; any thing spoken; talk, traction, oration, harangue.

SPEECHLESS, spēch'lis. a.

Deprived of the power of speaking, made mute or dumb; mute, dumb.

SPED, sped. v. b. (246) pret. and

part. past. and Speeded. To make anything pass with celerity; to have success.

TO SPEED, sped. v. b. (246)

To dispatch; hasten; to dispatch, to destroy; to kill; to hasten; to put into quick motion; to execute, to dispatch; to assist, to help forward; to make prosperous.

SPED, sped. f.

Quickness, celerity; haste, hurry; dispatch; the course or pace of a horse; success, event.

SPEEDILY, sped'ē-ly. ad.

With haste, quickly.

SPEEDINESS, sped'ē-nës. n.

The quality of being speedy.

SPEEDWELL, sped'wēl. f.

A plant.

SPEEDY, sped'ē. a.

Quick, swift, nimble, quick of dispatch.

SPELL, spell. f.

A charm consisting of some words of occult powers; a turn of work; to write out in letters.

TO SPELL, spell. v. b. (246)

To write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters singly; to charm.

TO SPELL, spell. v. b. (246)

To form words of letters; to read.

SPELTER, spel'ter. f.

A kind of semi-metal.

TO SPEND, spēnd. v. b.

To consume, to lay out; to below as expense; to expend; to effuse; to squander; to lavish; to pass; to waste; to wear out; to fatigue, to banish.

TO SPEND, spēnd. v. b.

To make expenses; to provide in the use; to do better or worse.

SPENDER, spēnd. a.

One who spends; a prodigal; a levisher; a spendthrift.

SPENDTHIFT, spēnd'þrīft. f.

A prodigal; a lavish spender.

SPERM, spērm. f.

Seed; that by which the species is continued.

SPERMATIC, spēr-mä-tik. f.

Corruptedly pronounced Parmacity.

SPERMATICAL, spēr-mä-tik'äl. a.

Seminal, consisting of seeds; belonging to sperm.

SPERMATIZE, spēr-mä-tiz. v. b.

To yield seed.

SPERSE, spērs. v. b.

To scatter, disperse; to scatter.

TO SPOT, spot. v. b. (246)

To add spots or spotsness to; to deface.

TO SPOW, spō. v. b. (265).

To vomit; to eject from the stomach; to eject, to call forth; to eject with loathing.

TO SPEW, spō. v. b. (246)

To vomit to cast the stomach.

TO SPHACELATE, sfäk'sé-lät. v. a.

To affect with a gangrene.

SPHACELUS, sfäk'sé-lüs. f.

A gangrene, a mortification.

SPHERE, sfér. f.

A globe, an orbicular body, a body of which the center is at the same distance from every point of the circumference; any globe of the mundane system; a globe representing the earth or sky; orb, circuit of motion; province, compass of knowledge or action.

TO SPHERE, sfér. v. a.

To place in a sphere; to form into roundness.

SPHERICAL, sfér'ré-kál. } a.

SPHERICK, sfér'rik. }

Round, orbicular, globular; planetary, relating to orbs of the planets.

SPHERICALLY, sfér'ré-kál-ē. ad.

In form of a sphere.

SPHERICALNESS, sfér'ré-kál-nës. }

SPHERICITY, sfér'ris'-të-të. }

f. Roundness, rotundity.

SPHEROID, sfér'roid. f.

A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

SPHEROIDICAL, sfér'roid-é-kál. a.

Having the form of a spheroid.

SPHERULE, sfér'üle. f.

A little globe.

SPHINX, sfink. f.

The Sphinx was a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.

SPICE, spise. f.

A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate, an aromatic substance used in sauces; a small quantity.

TO SPICE, spise. v. a.

To season with spice.

SPICER, spí'sür. f.

One who deals in spice.

SPICERY, spí'sir-é. f.

The commodity of spices; a repository of spices.

SPICK AND SPAN, spik'änd-spän. a.

Quite new, now first used.

SPICKNEL, spík'nél. f.

The herb balmmy or bearwort.

SPICY, spí'sé. a.

Producing spice, abounding with aromatics; aromatic, having the qualities of spice.

SPIDER, spí'där. f.

The animal that spins a web for flies.

SPIDERWORT, spí'där-würt. f.

A plant with a lily-flower; composed of six petals.

SPIGNEL, spíg'nél. f.

A plant.

SPIGOT, spíg'öt. f.

A pin or peg put into the saucer to keep in the liquor.

SPIKE, spike. f.

An ear of corn; a long nail of iron or wood, a long rod of iron sharpened; a smaller species of lavender.

TO SPIKE, spike. v. a.

To fasten with long nails; to set with spikes.

SPINNARD, spin'är. f.

The name of a small bird, the sparrow hawk.

SPILL, spill. f.

A small straight wooden stick of ices.

TO SPILL, spill. v. a.

To shed, to lose by falling away.

TO SPILL, spill. v. n.

To waste, to be lavish, to be extravagant by being freed.

SPILTH, spill. f.

Any thing poured out or wasted. Not in use.

TO SPIN, spin. v. a.

prefer. Spun or Span; part. Spun. To draw out into threads; to form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter; to protract, to draw out; to form by degrees, to draw out tediously.

TO SPIN, spin. v. n.

To exercise the art of spinning; to draw out in a thread, a filum, a skein; to move round as in spinning a wheel.

SPINAGE, spin'äj. f. (90).

A plant.

SPINAL, spl'änl. a.

Belonging to the back bone.

SPINDLE, spind'l. n. (265).

The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is coiled, situated in a ring of order, called a spinning wheel.

SPINDLESHANKED, spin'dl-shänkt.

a. Having small legs.

SPINDLETREE, spin'dl-trē. f.

Prickwood; a plant.

SPINE, spíne. f.

The back bone.

SPINEL, spi'nél. f.

A sort of mineral.

SPINET, spin'ët. f.

A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.

SPINIFEROUS, spi-nif'er-üs. a.

Bearing thorns.

SPINNER, spin'är. f.

One skilled in spinning; a garden spider with long jointed legs.

SPINNING-WHEEL, spinning'hü'l. f.

The wheel by which, since the days of the rock, the thread is drawn.

SPINOSITY, spi-nös'ë-të. f.

Crabbedness, thorny or briary perplexity.

SPINOUS, spi'nüs. a.

Thorny, full of thorns.

SEINSTERS, spinst'ërs. f.

A woman that spins; the general term for a girl or maiden woman.

SPINSTRY, spin'stri. f.

The work of spinning.

SPINY, spí'ni. a.

Thorny, briary, perplexed.

SPIRACLE, spir'ak'l. f.

A breathing hole, a gap in a wall, aperture.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the i in the first syllable of this word, because I think the same appropriate accent ought to shorten the o in spiracle,

and the i in miracle ought to have the same influence in the word in question.

SPIRAL, spi'räl. a.

Curve, winding, circularly involved.

SPIRALLY, spi'räl-ē. a.

In a spiral manner or way.

SPIRE, spire. f.

A curve hue, any thing pointed or conical.

A curve hue, any thing pointed or conical,

(546) — FITE, far, fall, ill; — and, with, — pine, pine;

sorted, a earl, a fyld, a macehead; anything growing up taper, a sound pyramid, a steeple; the top or uppermost point.

To SPIRE, spire. v. n.
To shoot up pyramidal.

SPIRIT, spir'it. s.

Breath, wind in motion; an immaterial substance; the soul of man; an apparition; ardour, courage; genius, vigour of mind; intellectual powers distinct from the body; sentiment; eagerness, desire; man of activity, man of life; that which gives vigour or sheet-buckles to the mind; any thing eminently pure and refined; that which hath power of energy; an inflammable liquor raised by distillation.

The general sound of the first i in this word and all its compounds was, till lately, the sound of e in merit: but a very laudable attention to propriety has nearly restored the i to its true sound; and now spirit, founded as it is written spirit, begins to grow vulgar.—See Principles, No. 108, 109, 110, and the word *Effracte*.

To SPIRIT, spir'it. v. a.

To animate or actuate as a spirit; to excite, to animate, to encourage; to draw, to entice.

SPIRITED, spir'it-ed. a.

Lively, full of fire.

SPIRITEDNESS, spir'it-ed-nēs. s.

Disposition or make of mind.

SPIRITFULNESS, spir'it-fūl-nēs. s.

Spiritfulness, liveliness.

SPIRITLESS, spir'it-lēs. a.

Defeated, low, deprived of vigour, depressed.

SPIRITUOUS, spir'it-ūs. a.

Refined, advanced near to spirit.

SPIRITUOUSNESS, spir'it-ūs-nēs. s.

Fineness and activity of parts.

SPIRITUAL, spir'it-tshū-äl. a. (461).
Distinct from matter, immaterial, incorporeal; mental, intellectual; not gross, refined from external things, relative only to the mind; not temporal, relating to the things of heaven.

SPIRITUALITY, spir'it-tshū-äl-ē-tē.
Spirituality, essence distinct from matter; intellectual nature; acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement; that which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastic.

SPIRITUALTY, spir'it-tshū-äl-tē. s.
Ecclesiastical body.

SPIRITUALIZATION, spir'it-tshū-äl-ē-zā'shūn. s.

The act of spiritualizing.

To SPIRITUALIZE, spir'it-tshū-äl-ize. v. a.

To refine the intellect, to purify from the sculencies of the world.

SPIRITUALLY, spir'it-tshū-äl-lē. ad.
Without corporeal grossness, with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUOUS, spir'it-tshū-ūs. a.
Having the quality of spirit, tenacity and activity of parts; lively, gay, vivid, airy.

SPIRITUOSITY, spir'it-tshū-ūs'-sē-tē. s.

SPIRITUOUSNESS, spir'it-tshū-ūs-nēs. s.

The quality of being spirituous, tenacity and activity.

To SPURT, spurt. v. n. (108).

To spring out in a sudden stream, to stream out by intervals.

To SPURT, spurt. v. a.

To throw out in a jet.

To SPITTLE, spitt'l. v. a. (405).

To dissipate.

SPIRY, spi're. a.

Pyramidal, wreathed, curled.

SPISSITUDE, spis'sé-tüde. s.

Grossness, thicknes.

SPIT, spit. s.

A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire; such a depth of earth as is pierced by one adion of the spade.

To SPIT, spit. v. a. preterit Spat; participle pass. Spit or Spited. To put upon a Spit; to thrust through.

To SPIT, spit. v. n.

To eject from the mouth; to throw out Spit, or moisture of the mouth.

To SPITCHCOCK, spitch'kōk. v. a.

To cut an eel in pieces and boil it.

SPITE, spite. s.

Malice, rancour, hate; Spite of, or in Spite of, notwithstanding, in defiance of.

To SPITE, spite. v. a.

To vex, to thwart malignantly; to fill with Spite, to offend.

SPITEFUL, spite/fūl. a.

Malicious, malignant.

SPITEFULLY, spite/fūl-ē. ad.

Maliciously, malignantly.

SPITEFULNESS, spite/fūl-nēs. s.

Malignity, desire of vexing.

SPITTED, spit'tēd. a.

Shot out into length, put on a spit.

SPITTER, spit'tēr. s.

One who puts meat on a spit; one who spits with his mouth; a young deer.

SPITTLE, spit'l. s. (405).

Corrupted, from Hospital. Not in use.

SPITTLE, spit'l. s.

Moisture of the mouth.

SPITVENOM, spit'ven-ōm. s.

Poison ejected from the mouth.

To SPLASH, splash. v. a.

To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLASHY, splash'ē. a.

Full of dirty water, apt to daub.

SPLAYFOOT, splā'fūt. a.

Having the foot turned inward.

SPLAYMOUTH, splā'mouth. s.

Mouth widened by design.

SPLEEN, spleen. s.

The milt, one of the viscera; it is supposed the seat of anger and melancholy; anger, spite, ill-humour; a fit of anger; melancholy, hypochondriacal vapours.

SPLEENED, spleen'd. a. (359).

Deprived of the spleen.

SPLEENFUL, spleen'fūl. a.

Angry, peevish, fretful.

SPLEENLESS, spleen'lēs. a.

Kind, gentle, mild.

SPLEENWORT, spleen'wōrt. s.

Miltwaste; a plant.

SPLEENY, spleen'ē. a.

Angry, peevish.

SPLENDENT, splēn'dēnt. a.

Shining, glossy.

SPLENDID, splēn'did. a.

Showy, magnificent, sumptuous.

SPLENDIDLY, splēn'did-lē. ad.

Magnificently, sumptuously.

SPLENDOUR, splēn'dōr. s.

Lustre, power of shining; magnificence, pomp.

SPLENDRE, splēnd're. s.

Troubled with the spleen, fidgety, peevish.

SPLENICK, splēn'ik. a. (308).

Belonging to the spleen.

SPLENISH, splēn'ish. a.

Fretful, peevish.

Dr. Johnson has received this word without any remark upon the impropriety of its formation. To turn a Latin noun into an English adjective by the addition of *ish*, is quite heraldry in language; especially as we have the English word *spile*, from which it might have been formed with so much more propriety: but to pronounce the *long*, as Mr. Sheridan has done, is adding absurdity to error.

SPLENITIVE, splēn'ē-tiv. a.

Hot, fiery, pell-mell. Not in use.

SPLENT, splent. s.

Splent, a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on, or adheres to the shank-home, and whence grows big spoils the shape of the leg.

To SPLICE, splise. v. a.

To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, splint. s.

A thin piece of wood or other matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set.

To SPLINTER, splint'er. v. a.

To secure by Splints; to shiver, to break into fragments.

SPINTER, splint'er. s.

A fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To SPLINTER, splint'er. v. a.

To be broken into fragments.

To SPLIT, split. v. a. pret. Split.

To cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally in two; to shivel, to part; to dash and break on a rock; to divide, to break into discord.

To SPLIT, split. v. a.

To burst in sunder, to crack; to be broken against rocks.

SPLITTER, split'er. s.

One who splits.

SPLITTER, split'er. s.

Bustle, tumult. A law word.

To SPOIL, spōil. v. a. (299).

To rob; to plunder; to corrupt, to mar, to make useless.

To SPOIL, spōil. v. a.

To practise robbery or plunder; to grow useless, to be corrupted.

SPOIL, spōil. s.

That which is taken by violence, plunder, pillage, booty; the act of robbery; corruption, cause of corruption; the slough, the cast-off skin of a serpent.

SPOILER, spōil'ir. s.

A robber, a plunderer, one who robs or corrupts any thing.

SPOILFUL, spōil'fūl. a.

Wasteful, rapacious.

SPOKE, spoke. s.

The bar of a wheel that passes from the axle to the felly.

SPOKE, spoke. The preterit of Speak.

SPOKEN, spō'ken. (103). Part. passive of Speak.

SPOKESMAN, spōks'mān. s.

One who speaks for another.

To SPOILTATE, spōl'tātē. v. a.

To rob, to plunder.

SPOILATION, spōlātō'nā. s.

The act of robbery or plundering.

SPOONER,

— nō, mōve, wōr, nōt; — tōbe, rōb, hōll; — dōll; — pōand; — thin, THIS.

SPODEE, spōn'dē. f.

A foot of two long syllables.

SPONDYLE, spōn'dīl. f.

A vertebra; a joint of the spine.

SPONGE, spōn'jē. f. (164).

A soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water.

To **SPONGE**, spōn'jē. v. a.

To blot, to wipe away as with a sponge.

To **SPONGE**, spōn'jē. v. n.

To soak in as a sponge; to gain by means arts.

SPONGER, spōn'jēr. f.

One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

SPONGINESS, spōn'jē-nēs. f.

Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge.

SPONGIOUS, spōn'jē-ūs. a.

Bull of small cavities like a sponge.

SPONGY, spōn'jē. a.

Soft and full of small interstitial holes; wet, drenched, soaked.

SPONK, spōnk. f.

In the Scotch dialect, Touchwood.

SPONSAL, spōn'sāl. a.

Relating to marriage.

SPONSION, spōn'shōn. f.

The act of becoming surety for another.

SPONSOR, spōn'sōr. f.

A surety, one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

SPONTANEITY, spōn-tā-nē'ē-tē. f.

Voluntariness, accord uncompelled.

SPONTANEOUS, spōn-tā-nē-ūs. a.

Voluntary, acting without compulsion.

SPONTANEOUSLY, spōn-tā-nē-ūs-lē. ad. Voluntarily, of its own accord.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, spōn-tā-nē-ūs-nēs. f.

Voluntariness, accord unforced.

SPOOI, spōōl. f. (306).

A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon, a quill.

To **SPOOM**, spōōm. v. n. (306).

To pass swiftly. Not in use.

SPOON, spōōn. f. (306).

A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

SPOONBILL, spōōn'bīl. f.

A bird; the end of its bill is broad.

SPONFUL, spōōn'fūl. f.

As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon; any small quantity of liquid.

SPONMEAT, spōōn'mēt. f.

Liquid food, nourishment taken with a spoon.

SPOONWORT, spōōn'wōrt. f.

Scurvygrass.

SPORT, spōrt. f.

Play, diversion, game, frolick, and tumultuous merriment; mock, contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays; play, idle gingle; diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.

To **SPORT**, spōrt. v. a.

To divert, to make merry; to represent by any kind of play.

To **SPORT**, spōrt. v. n.

To play, to frolick, to game, to wanton; to stride.

SPORTFUL, spōrt'fūl. a.

Merry, frolick, wanton, ludicrous, doze in jest.

SPORTFULLY, spōrt'fūlē. ad.

Wantonly, merrily.

SPORTFULNESS, spōrt'fūl-nēs. f.

Wantonness, play, merriment, frolick.

SPORTIVE, spōrt'īv. a.

Gay, merry, frolick, wanton, playful, ludicrous.

SPORTIVENESS, spōrt'īv-nēs. f.

Gaiety, play..

SPORTSMAN, spōrtsmān. f.

One who pursues the recreations of the field.

SPORTULE, spōrt'ūlē. f. (461).

An alms, a dole.

SPOT, spōt. f.

A blot, a mark made by discolouration; a taint, a disgrace, a reproach; a small extent of place; any particular place.

To **SPOT**, spōt. v. a.

To mark with discolourations; to corrupt, to disgrace, to taint.

SPOTLESS, spōt'lēs. a.

Free from spots; immaculate, pure.

SPOTTER, spōt'tōr. f.

One that spots.

SPOTTY, spōt'tē. a.

Full of spots.

SPOUSAL, spōūl'zāl. a.

Nuptial, matrimonial, bridal.

SPOUSAL, spōūl'zāl. f.

Marriage, nuptials.

SPOUSE, spōūzē. f. (313).

One joined in marriage, a husband or wife.

SPOUSED, spōūz'd. a. (359).

Wedded, espoused, joined together as in matrimony.

SPOUSELESS, spōūz'lēs. a.

Wanting a husband or wife.

SPOUT, spōūt. f. (313).

A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured; water falling in a body, a cataract.

To **SPOUT**, spōūt. v. a. (313).

To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a spout.

To **SPOUT**, spōūt. v. n.

To issue as from a spout.

To **SPRAIN**, sprān. v. a. (202).

To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the joint.

SPRAIN, sprān. f.

Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

SPRANG, sprāng. The preterit of Spring.

SPRAT, sprāt. f.

A small sea fish.

To **SPRAWL**, sprawl. v. n.

To struggle as in the convulsions of death; to tumble with agitation.

SPRAY, sprāy. f. (220).

The extremity of a branch; the foam of the sea, commonly written Spry.

To **SPREAD**, sprēd. v. a. (234).

To extend, to expand, to make to cover or fill a large space; to cover by extension; to cover over; to stretch, to extend; to publish, to divulge; to emit as effluvia or emanations.

To **SPREAD**, sprēd. v. n.

To extend or expand itself.

SPREAD, sprēd. f.

Extent, compass; expansion of parts.

SPREADER, sprēd'ēr. f.

One that spreads, publisher, divulger.

SPRENT, sprēnt. part, Sprinkled.

SPRIC, spric. f.

A small branch, a sprig.

SPRIGGY, sprig'gē. a. (383).

Fall of small branches.

SPRIGHT, sprīt. f. (393).

Spirit, shade, soul, incorporated agent; walking spirit, apparition.

SPRIGHTFUL, sprīt'fūl. a.

Lively, brisk, gay, vigorous.

SPRIGHTFULLY, sprīt'fūlē. ad.

Briskly, vigorously.

SPRIGHTLINESS, sprīt'le-nēs. f.

Liveliness, briskness, vigour, gaiety, vivacity.

SPRIGHTLY, sprīt'le. a.

Gay, brisk, lively, vigorous, airy, vivacious.

To **SPRING**, spring. v. n. present

Sprung or Sprang; anciently Sprong. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power; to begin to grow; to proceed as from seed; to come into existence, to issue forth; to arise, to appear; to issue with effect or force; to proceed as from ancestors; to proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason; to grow, to thrive; to bound, to leap, to jump; to fly with elastic power; to rise from a cōverē; to issue from a fountain; to proceed as from a source; to shoot, to issue with speed and violence.

To **SPRING**, spring. v. a.

To start, to rouse game; to produce, to light; to cause by starting a plank; to discharge a mine; to contrive a sudden expedient, to offer unexpectedly; to produce hastily.

SPRING, spring. f.

The season in which plants spring and vegetate; an elastic body, a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself; elastic force; any active power, any cause by which motion is produced, or propagated; a leap, a bound, a jump, a violent effort, a sudden struggle; a fountain, an issue of water from the earth; a source, that by which any thing is supplied; rise, beginning; course, original.

SPRINGE, sprinjē. f.

A gin, a noose which catches by a spring or jerk.

SPRINGER, spring'ūr. f.

One who takes game.

SPRINGHALT, spring'hālt. f.

A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.

SPRINGINESS, sprin'jē-nēs. f.

Elasticity, power of restoring itself.

SPINGLE, spring'gl. f. (405).

A springe, an elastic noose.

SPRINGTIDE, spring'tide. f.

Tide at the new moon, high tide.

SPRINGY, sprin'jē, or spring'ē. a.

Elastic, having the power of restoring itself.

SPR A most absurd custom has prevailed in pronouncing this adjective, as if it were formed from *springe*, a gin, rhyming with *fringe*, when nothing can be plainer than its formation from *spring*, and that the addition of *y* ought no more to alter the sound of *g* in this word than it does in *string*, full of strings. But the absurdity is still increased when this vicious pronunciation is given, to the adjective formed from *spring*, a fountain; this, however, is so contrary both to custom and analogy, that nothing but an oversight in Mr. Sheridan could have prevented his making the distinction. — See Principles, No. 499.

SPRINGY, spring'ē. a.

Full of springs or fountains.

To

(546).—*Fate, fāt; fall, fāl; —mē, mēt; —pine, pīn;*

- To SPRINKLE**, sprink'kl. v. a. (285)
To scatter, to disperse in small shifles; to scatter in drops; to sprinkle, to wash, to water; to spray; to dash about (sprinkling).
- To SPRINKLE**, sprink'kl. v. a.
To perform the act of scattering in small drops; to dash about.
- To SPRIT**, sprit. v. a.
To shoot out, to exert with force.
- To SP'RIT**, sp'rit. v. a.
To shoot, to germinate, to sprout.
- SPRIT**, sprit. I.
A spirit, an incorporeal agent.
- SPRITELLY**, sprit'el-ē. ad.
Vigorously, with life, and ardour.
- To SPROUT**, sprōt. v. n. (313).
To shoot by vegetation, to germinate; to shoot into ramifications; to grow.
- SPROUT**, sprōt. s.
A shoot of a vegetable.
- SPRUCE**, sprōsē. a. (339).
Nice, trim, neat.
- To SPRUCE**, sprōsē. v. n.
To dress with affected neatness.
- SPRUCHE-BEER**, sprōs-lēth'br. s.
Beer tinted with branches of fir.
- SPRUCE-LEATHER**, sprōs-lēth'br. s.
Prussian leather.
- SPRUCENESS**, sprōs-nēs. s.
Neatness without elegance.
- SPRUNG**, sprōng. The preterit and participle passive of *Spring*.
- SPUD**, spōd. s.
A short knife.
- SPUME**, spūm. s.
Foam, froth.
- To SPUME**, spūm. v. n.
To foam, to froth.
- SPUMOUS**, spū'mūs. s. a.
Frothy, foamy.
- SPURN**, spūn. The preterit and part. passive of *Sprout*.
- SPURGE**, spūrje, more properly *Sponge*.
1. A sponge.
- To SPUNGE**, spūng. v. n.
To hang on others for maintenance.
- SPUNGINGHOUSE**, spūn'jīng-hōus.
A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.
- SPUNGY**, spūn'jē. a.
Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge; wet, moist, watery; drunken, wet with liquor.
- SPUNK**, spūnk. s.
Rotten wood, touchwood.
- SPUR**, spūr. s.
A sharp point fixed on the rider's heel; instrument of instigation; a stimulus; anything that gets and urges; the sharp points on the legs of a cock; any thing standing out, a hook.
- To SPUR**, spūr. v. a.
To prick with the spur, to drive with the spur; to instigate, to incite, to urge forward; to drive by force.
- To SPUR**, spūr. v. n.
To travel with great expedition; to press forward.
- SPURGALLED**, spū/gāld dā. a.
Poul, nasty, filthy.

- Hurt with the spur.
- SPURGE**, spūrje. s.
A plant violently purgative.
- SPURIOUS**, spū're-ūs. a.
Not genuine, counterfeit, adulterine; not legitimate, baseless.
- SPURLING**, spūrl'ing. s.
A small sea-fish.
- To SPURN**, spūrn. v. a.
To kick, to strike or drive with the foot; to reject, to scorn, to put away with contempt, to disdain; to treat with contempt.
- To SPURN**, spūrn. v. n.
To make contemptuous opposition; to toss up the heels, to kick or struggle.
- SPURN**, spūrn. s.
Kick, insolent and contemptuous treatment.
- SPURNY**, spūrn'ē. s.
A plant.
- SPURRER**, spūr'tūr. s.
One who uses spurs.
- SPURRIER**, spūr'rē-ūr. s.
One who makes spurs.
- SPURRY**, spūr'rē. s.
A plant.
- To SPURT**, spūrt. v. n.
To fly out with a quick scream.—See to *Spirit*.
- SPUTATION**, spū-tā'ʃūn. s.
The act of spitting.
- To SPUTTER**, spūt'tūr. v. n.
To emit moisture in small flying drops; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to speak hastily and obscurely.
- To SPUTTER**, spūt'tūr. v. a.
To throw out with noise.
- SPUTTERER**, spūt'tūr-ūr. s.
One that sputters.
- SPY**, spl. s.
One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others.
- To SPY**, spl. v. a.
To discover by the eye at a distance; to discover by close examination; to search or discover by artifice.
- To SPY**, spl. v. n.
To search narrowly.
- SPYBOAT**, spl'bōt. s.
A boat sent out for intelligence.
- SQUAB**, skwōb. a. (86) (87).
Unfeathered, newly-hatched; fat, thick, and stout, awkwardly bulky.
- SQUAB**, skwōb. s.
A kind of sofa or couch, a stuffed cushion.
- SQUAB**, skwōb. ad.
With a heavy sudden fall.
- SQUABPIE**, skwōb-pī'. s.
A pie made of many ingredients.
- SQUABBISH**, skwōb'bish. a.
Thick, heavy, fleshy.
- To SQUABBLE**, skwōb'bbl. v. n. (405).
To quarrel, to debate peevishly, to wrangle.
- SQUABBLE**, skwōb'bl. s.
A low brawl, a petty quarrel.
- SQUABBLER**, skwōb'bbl-ūr. s.
A quarrelsome fellow, a brawler.
- SQUADRON**, skwōd'rōn. s. (83) (85).
A body of men drawn up square; a part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet, a certain number of ships.
- SQUADRONED**, skwōd'rōn'd. a. (359).
Formed into squadrons.
- SQUALID**, skwōl'lid. a. (86).
Foul, nasty, filthy.

- To SQUALL**, skwāl. v. n.
To scream out as a child or woman frightened.
- SQUALL**, skwāl. s.
Loud scream; sudden gust of wind.
- SQUALLER**, skwāl'lār. s.
Screamer, one that screams.
- SQUALLY**, skwāl'lē. a.
Windy, gusty.
- SQUAMOUS**, skwā'mūs. a.
Scaly, covered with scales.
- To SQUANDER**, skwān'dār. v. a.
To scatter lavishly, to spend profusely; to scatter, to dissipate, to disperse.
- SQYANDERER**, skwān'dār-ūr. s.
A spendthrift, a prodigal, a waster.
- SQUARE**, skwār. a.
Cornered, having right angles; forming a right angle; cornered; having angles of whatever content; parallel, exactly similar; strong, well set; exact, honest, fair; in geometry, Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the square; as four is the square root of sixteen.
- SQUARE**, skwār. s.
A figure with right angles and equal sides; an era of four sides, with houses on each side; content of an angle; a rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles; rule, regularity; quadrangle, square formed; square; level, equality, gentle; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other; rule, conformity; Squares go, the game proceeds.
- To SQUARE**, skwār. v. a.
To form with right angles; to reduce to a square; to measure, to reduce to a measure; to adjust, to regulate, to mould, to fit; to accommodate, to fit.
- To SQUARE**, skwār. v. n.
To suit with, to fit with; to qualify, to oppose sides.
- SQUARENESS**, skwār'nes. s.
The state of being square.
- SQUASH**, skwāsh. s. (86).
Any thing soft and easily crushed; a plot; any thing unripe, any thing soft; a sudden fall; a shock of lost bodies.
- To SQUASH**, skwāsh. v. a.
To crush into pulp.
- To SQUAT**, skwāt. v. n.
To be cowering, to lie close to the ground.
- SQUAT**, skwāt. a.
Cowering, close to the ground; low and thick, having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and covering.
- SQUAT**, skwāt. s.
The posture of cowering or lying close to the ground.
- To SQUEAK**, skwēk. v. i.
To set up a sudden dolorous cry, as with pain.
- To SQUEAK**, skwēk. v. t.
To cry with a sharp, shrill sound, as with pain.
- SQUEAMISH**, skwēm'ish. a.
Nice, fastidious, squeamish; as, squeamish about the stomach.
- SQUEAMISHNESS**, skwēm'ish-nēs. s.
Nice, delicate, squeamishness.
- To SQUEEZE**, skwēz. v. t.
To press, to crowd between; to force, to cramp.

ST (546). — *Fate, fit, fall, fit; — mā, mat; — pine, pine; —*

STAMMERER, stām'mer-ēr. *s.*

One who speaks with hesitation.

To STAMP, stāmp. *v. a.*

To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards; to impress with some mark or figure; to mint, to form, to coin.

To STAMP, stāmp. *v. n.*

To strike the foot suddenly downward.

STAMP, stāmp. *s.*

Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made, a mark set on any thing, impression; a thing marked or stamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a mark set upon things that pay customs to the government; a character of reputation good or bad; authority, currency, value; make, cast, form.

STAMPER, stāmp'ūr. *s.*

An instrument of pounding.

To STANCH, stānsh. *v. a. (78).*

To stop blood, to hinder from running.

To STANCH, stānsh. *v. n.*

To stop.

STANCH, stānsh. *a.*

Sound, such as will not run out; firm, sound of principle, trusty, hearty, determined; strong, not to be broken.

STANCHION, stān'shōn. *s.*

A prop, a support.

STANCHLESS, stānsh'lēs. *a.*

Not to be stopped.

To STAND, stānd. *v. n. preterit, I*

Stood: I have Stood. To be upon the feet, not to be lying down; to be not demolished or overthrown; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect, not to fall; to become erect; to stop, to halt, not to go forward; to be at a stationary point without progress or regression; to be in a state of firmness; to be in any posture of resistance or defence; to be in a state of hostility; not to yield, not to fly, not to give way; to be placed with regard to rank or order; to remain in the present state; to be in any particular state; not to become void, to remain in force; to consist, to have its being or essence; to be with respect to terms of a contract; to have a place; to be in any state at the time present; to be in a permanent state; to be with regard to condition or fortune; to have any particular respect; to depend, to rest, to be supported; to be with regard to acts of mind; to be resolutely of a party; to be in the place, to be representative; to hold a course; to offer as a candidate; to place himself, to be placed to stagnate, not to flow; to be without motion; to insist, to dwell with many words; to persist, to persevere; to adhere, to abide; to be consistent; to Stand by, to support, to defend, not to desert; to be present without being an actor; to repose on, to rest in; to Stand for, to propose one's self a candidate; to maintain, to profess to support; to Stand off, to keep at a distance; not to comply; to forgive friendship or intimacy; to have relief, to appear protuberant or prominent; to Stand out, to hold resolution, to hold a post; not to comply, to exceed; to be prominent or protuberant; to Stand to, to ply, to persevere; to remain fixed in a purpose; to Stand under, to undergo, to sustain; to Stand up, to arise in order to gain notice; to Stand upon, to concern, to interest; to value, to take pride; to insist.

To STAND, stānd. *v. a.*

To endure, to resist without yielding; to await, to abide, to suffer; to keep, to maintain.

STAND, stānd. *s.*

A station, a place where one waits standing; tank, post, fixture; a ring, a bolt; stop, in-

terruption; the act of opposing; highest mark, stationary point; a point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation; a frame or table on which vessels are placed.

STANDARD, stān'dārd. *s.*

An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horses; that which is of undoubted authority, that which is the test of other things of the same kind; that which has been tried by the proper test; a settled rate; a banding stem or tree.

STANDARDBEARER, stān'dārd-bā-rēr. *s.*

One who bears a standard or ensign.

STANDER, stānd'ēr. *s.*

One who stands; a tree that has stood long; Stand by, one present, a mere spectator.

STANDING, stānd'īng. *part. a.*

Settled, established; lasting, not transitory; stagnant, not running; placed on feet.

STANDING, stānd'īng. *s.*

Continuance, long possession of an office; station, place to stand in; power to stand; rank; condition; competition, candidacy.

STANDISH, stān'dish. *s.*

A case for pen and ink.

STANG, stāng. *s.*

A perch, a measure of five yards and a half.

STANK, stānk. *The preterit of Stink.*

STANNARY, stān'nār-ē. *a.*

Relating to the tinworks.

STANZA, stān'zā. *s.*

A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other, so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme.

STAPLE, stāpl. *s. (405).*

A settled mart, an established emporium.

STAPLE, stāpl. *a.*

Settled, established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, stāpl. *s.*

A loop of iron, a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

STAR, stār. *s. (78).*

One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky; the pole star; configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune; a mark of reference.

STARAPPLE, stār'āp-pl. *s.*

A plant.

STARBOARD, stār'bōrd. *s.*

Is the right-hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left.

STARCH, stārtsh. *s. (78).*

A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoe, with which linen is starched.

To STARCH, stārtsh. *v. a.*

To stiffen with starch.

STARCHAMBER, stār'tshām-bōr. *s.*

A kind of criminal court of equity.

STARCHED, stārtsh. *a.*

Stiffened with starch; stiff, precise, formal.

STARCHER, stārtsh'ēr. *s.*

One whose trade is to starch.

STARCHLY, stārtsh'lē. *ad.*

Stiffly, precisely.

STARCHNESS, stārtsh'nēs. *s.*

Stiffness, precision.

To STARE, stār. *v. n.*

To look with fixed eyes, to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, horror; to stare in the face, so as to unmercifully evident; to stand out.

STARE, stār. *s.*

Fixed look; staring.

STARER, stā'rēr. *s.*

One who looks with fixed eyes.

STARFISH, stār'fīsh. *s.*

A fish branching out into several points.

STARGAZER, stār'gā-zēr. *s.*

An astronomer, or astrologer.

STARHAWK, stār'hawk. *s.*

A sort of hawk.

STARK, stārk. *a. (78).*

Stiff, strong, rugged; deep, full; mere, simple, plain, gross.

STARK, stārk. *a.*

Is used to intend or, among the signification of a word, a Stark word, word in the highest degree.

STARKLY, stārk'lē. *ad.*

Stiffly, strongly.

STARLESS, stār'les. *a.*

Having no light of stars.

STARLIGHT, stār'līt. *s.*

Lustre of the stars.

STARLIGHT, stār'līt. *s.*

Lighted by the stars.

STARLIKE, stār'līk. *a.*

Having various points resembling a star in lustre; bright, illustrious.

STARLING, stārlīng. *s.*

A bird; it is one of those that may belong to whale, and articulate words.

STARPAVED, stār'pāv'd. *s.*

Studded with stars.

STARPROOF, stār'prōof. *a.*

Impenetrable to starlight.

STARRED, stārt'd. *a. (359).*

Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune; decorated with stars.

STARRY, stāry'. *a. (82).*

Decorated with stars; sparkling like stars; stellar; resembling stars.

STARRING, stār'ring. *a.*

Shining with stellar light.

STARSHOOT, stār'shōot. *s.*

An emission from a star.

To START, stārt. *v. a. (78).*

To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame; to start suddenly; to move with sudden quickness; to shrink, to winch; to deviate; to get on from the barrier at a race; to get on in my pursuit.

To START, stārt. *v. a.*

To alarm, to disturb suddenly; to make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place; to bring into motion; to prodder to try or notice; to disperse, to bring within gunshot; to put suddenly out of place.

START, stārt. *s.*

A motion of terror, a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame; a sudden jolt or action, excitement; hasty, vehement motion; sudden effusion; sudden fit; impulsive action; a quick spring or motion; first emission from the barrier, &c. of going out; to get the start, to begin before another, to obtain advantage over another.

STARTER, stārt'er. *s.*

One that starts from his position.

STARTINGLT, stārt'ing-lē. *ad.*

By sudden fits, with impulsive motion.

To STARTLE, stārt'l. *v. n. (451).*

To shrink, to move on starting; to startle, to alarm.

To STARTLE, stārt'l. *v. a.*

To frighten, to shock, to alarm, to startle.

STARTLES,

STA

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tāb, bāll; —ōil; —pōund; —thin, thīs.

STARTLE, stārl'. f.

Sudden alarm, shock, sudden impression of terror.

STARTUP, stārt'ōp. f.

One that comes suddenly into notice.

TO STARVE, stārv. v. n.

To perish, to be destroyed; to perish with hunger; to be killed with cold; to suffer extreme poverty; to be destroyed with cold.

TO STARVE, stārv. v. a.

To kill with hunger; to subdue by famine; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.

STARVING, stārv'ling. f.

An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

STARWORT, stār'wōrt. f.

Elecampane.

STATARY, stā'tā-rē. a.

Fixed, settled.

STATE, stātē. f.

Condition, circumstances of nature or fortune; modification of any thing; estate, signioriy, possession; the community, the publick, the commonwealth; a republick, a government not monarchical; rank, condition, quality; solemn pomp, appearance of greatness; dignity, grandeur; a seat of dignity; the principal persons in the government.

TO STATE, stāte, v. a.

To settle, to regulate; to represent in all the circumstances of modification.

STATELINES, stātē-lē-nēs. f.

Grandeur, majestick appearance, august manner, dignity; appearance of pride, affected dignity.

STATELY, stātē-lē. a.

August, grand, lofty, elevated; elevated in manner or sentiment.

STATELY, stātē-lē. a.

Majestically.

STATESMAN, stāts'mān. f.

A politician, one versed in the arts of government; one employed in publick affairs.

STATESWOMAN, stāts'wōm-ān. f.

A woman who meddles with publick affairs.

STATICAL, stātē-tē-kāl. } a.

STATICK, stātē-tīk.

Relating to the science of weighing.

STATICKS, stātē-tīks. f.

The science which considers the weight of bodies.

STATION, stā'shōn. f.

The act of standing; a state of rest; a place where any one is placed; post assigned, office; situation, position; employment, office; rank, condition of life.

TO STATION, stā'shōn. v. a.

To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STATIONARY, stā'shōn-ā-rē. a.

Fixed, not progressive.

STATIONER, stā'shōn-ā-rē. f.

A bookseller; a seller of paper.

STATIST, stāt'ist. f.

A statesman, a politician. Not in use.

STATUARY, stāt'ūr-y-ā-rē. f.

The art of carving images or representations of life; one that practices or professes the art of making statues.

STATUE, stāt'ūr. f.

An image, a solid representation of any living being.

TO STATUE, stāt'ūr. v. a.

To place as a statue. Not used.

STE

STATURE, stāt'ūr. f.

The height of any animal.

STATUTABLE, stāt'ūr-tā-bl. a.

According to statute.

STATUTE, stāt'ūr. f.

A law, an edict of the legislature.

TO STAVE, stāv. v. a.

To break in pieces; to put off as with a staff; to pour out by breaking the cask.

STAVES, stāvz. f. The plural of Staff.

TO STAY, stā. v. n. (220).

To continue in a place, to forbear departure; to continue in a state; to wait, to attend; to stop, to be long; to dwell, to be long; to rest confidently.

TO STAY, stā. v. a.

To stop, to withhold, to repress; to delay, to obstruct, to hinder from progression; to keep from departure; to prop, to support, to hold up.

STAY, stā. f.

Continuance in a place, forbearance of departure; stand, cessation of progression; a stop, an obstruction, a hindrance from progress; restraint, prudence, caution; a fixed state; a prop, a support; tackling; boddice.

STAYED, stād. part. a.

Fixed, settled, serious; not volatile; stopped.

STAYEDLY, stādē'lē. ad.

Composedly, gravely, prudently, soberly.

STAYEDNESS, stādē'nēs. f.

Composure, prudence, gravity, judiciousness.

STAYER, stā'ür. f.

One who stops, holds, or supports.

STYLACE, stā'lāsē. f.

A lace with which women fasten boddice.

STAYS, stāz. f. without singular.

Boddice, a kind of stiff waistcoat worn by ladies; ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling; any support, any thing that keeps another extended.

STEAD, stēd. f. (234).

Room, place which another had or might have; use, help; the frame of a bed.

TO STEAD, stēd. v. a.

To help, to support, to assist. Little used.

STEADFAST, stēd'fāst. a.

Fall in place, firm, fixed; constant, resolute.

STEADFASTLY, stēd'fāst-lē. ad.

Firmly, constantly.

STEADFASTNESS, stēd'fāst-nēs. f.

Immutability, fixedness; firmness, constancy, resolution.

STEADILY, stēd'ē-lē. ad.

Without tottering, without shaking; without variation or irregularity.

STEADINESS, stēd'ē-nēs. f.

State of being not tottering nor easily shaken; firmness, constancy; consistent, unvaried conduct.

STEADY, stēd'ē. a.

Firm, fixed, not tottering; not wavering, not fickle, not changeable with regard to solution or attention.

STEAK, stāk. f. (240).

A slice of flesh broiled or fried, a collup.

TO STEAL, stēl. v. a. (227) preterit,

I Stole; part. pass. Stolen. To take by theft, to take clandestinely, to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect by private means.

STEALER, stē'lār. f.

One who steals, a thief.

STE

STEALINGLY, stē'ling-lē. ad:

Silily, by invisible motion.

STEALTH, stēlth. f. (234) (515).

The act of stealing, theft; the thug stolen; secret act, clandestine practice.

STEALTHY, stēlth'ē. a.

Done clandestinely, performed by stealth.

STEAM, stēm. f. (227).

The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.

STEAM, stēm. v. n.

To smoke or vapour with moist heat; to send up vapours; to pass in vapours.

STEED, stēd. f. (246).

A horse for state or war.

STEEL, stēl. f. (246).

Steel is a kind of iron, refined and hardened, of great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds; it is often used for weapons or armour; chalybeate medicines; it is used proverbially for hardness, as heads of Steel.

TO STEEL, stēl. v. a.

To point or edge with steel; to make hard or firm.

STEELY, stēlē'lē. a.

Made of steel; hard, firm.

STEELYARD, stēlē'yārd. f.

A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

This word, in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double e into single i, and is pronounced as if written fil-yārd. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind as to become an idiom of pronunciation, which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language.—See Principles, No. 515, and the word Knowledge.

STEER, stēp. a. (246).

Rising or descending with little inclination.

STEEP, stēp. f.

Precipice, ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

TO STEEP, stēp. v. a.

To soak, to macerate, to imbue, to dip.

STEEPLE, stēp'pl. f. (405).

A turret of a church generally furnished with bells.

STEEPLY, stēp'lē. ad.

With precipitous declivity.

STEEPNESS, stēp'nēs. f.

Precipitous declivity.

STEEPY, stēp'ē. a.

Having a precipitous declivity.

STEER, stēr. f. (246).

A young bullock.

TO STEER, stēr. v. a.

To direct, to guide a vessel in a passage.

TO STEER, stēr. v. n. (246).

To direct a course.

STERAGE, stēr-ājē'. f. (90).

The act or practice of steering; direction, regulation of a course; that by which any course is guided; regulation or management of any thing; the steer or hinder part of the ship.

STEERSMATE, stēr'ā-mātē. } f.

STEERSMAN, stēr'ā-mān. } f.

A pilot, one who steers a ship.

STEGANOGRAPHY, stēg-ā-nōg/grāf-fē. f. (518).

The art of secret writing by characters or cyphers.

STEGNOTICK,

(546). — **FATE**, fāt, fāt, fāt, fāt; — mē, mēt; — plne; pln; —**STEGNOTICK**, stēg-nōt'ik. a.

Binding, rendering captive.

STELLAR, stēl'lār. a.

Astral, relating to the stars.

STELLATE, stēl'lātē. a.

Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

STELLATION, stēl-lā'shōn. s.

Emission of light as from a star.

STELLIFEROUS, stēl-lif'fēr-ūs. a.

Having stars.

STEM, stēm. s.

The stalk, the twig; family, race, generation: the prow or forepart of a ship.

TO STEM, stēm. v. a.

To oppose a current, to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

STENCH, stēnch. s.

A stink, a bad smell.

STENOGRAPHY, stē-nōg'grāf-fē. s.

Short-hand.

STENTOROPHONICK, stēn-tō-rō-fōn'ik. a.

Loudly speaking or sounding.

TO STEP, stēp. v. n.

To move by a single change of the place of the foot; to advance by a sudden progression; to move mentally; to go, to walk; to take a short walk; to walk gravely and slowly.

STEP, stēp. s.

Progression by one removal of the foot; one remove in climbing; quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot; a small length, small space; walk, passage; progression, act of advancing; footprint, print of the foot; gait, manner of walking; station, instance of conduct.

STEP, stēp. in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage.**STEPPINGSTONE**, stēp'ping-stōn. s.

Stone laid to catch the foot and save it from wet or dirt.

STERCORA'CROUS, stēr-kō-rā'shōs. a.

Belonging to dung.

STERCORA'TION, stēr-kō-rā'shōn. s.

The act of dunging.

STEREOGRAPHY, stēr-rē-ōg'grāf-fē. s.

The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.

STEREOMETRY, stēr-rē-ōm'mē-trē. s.

The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies.

STERIL, stēr'rīl. a.

Barren, unfruitful, not productive, wanting fecundity.

STERILITY, stēr'il'itē. s.

Barrenness, want of fecundity, unfruitfulness.

TO STERILIZE, stēr'rīl-īzē. v. a.

To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.

STERLING, stēr'ling. a.

An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated; genuine, having part the test.

STERLING, stēr'ling. s.

English coin, money; hundred race.

STERN, stērn. a.

Severe, of countenance; severe of manners, harsh, unrelenting; hard, afflictive.

STERN, stērn. s.

The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed; part of management; affection; the hinder part of any thing.

STERNAGE, stērn'ājē. s.

The keel of a ship.

STERNLY, stērn'lē. ad.

In a stern manner, severely.

STERNESS, stērn'nēs. s.

Severity of look; severity or harshness of manners.

STERNON, stēr'nōn. s.

The breast-bone.

STERNUTATION, stēr-nū-tā'shōn. s.

The act of sneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, stēr-nū'tā-tīv. a.

Having the quality of sneezing.

STERNUTATORY, stēr-nū'tā-tōr-ē. s.Medicine that provokes to sneeze.—See *Doseflick*.**TO STEW**, stēw. v. a.

To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat.

TO STEW, stēw. v. n.

To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW, stēw. s.

A bagnio, a hot-house; a brothel, a house of prostitution; a storepond, a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

STEWARD, stēw'ārd. s.

One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of state.

STEWARDSHIP, stēw'ārd-ship. s.

The office of a steward.

STICK, stik. s. (400).

A piece of wood small and long.

TO STICK, stik. v. a.

To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

TO STICK, stik. v. n.

To adhere, to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power; to be inseparable, to be united with any thing; to rest upon the memory painfully; to stop, to lose motion; to resist emission; to be constant, to adhere with firmness; to be troublesome by adhering; to remain, not to be lost; to dwell upon, not to forsake; to cause difficulties or scruple; to scruple, to hesitate; to be stopped, to be unable to proceed; to be embarrassed, to be puzzled; to stick out, to be prominent with deformity; to be unemployed.

TO STICK, stik. v. a.

To stab, to pierce with a pointed instrument; to fix upon a pointed body; to fasten by transfixion; to set with something pointed.

STICKINESS, stik'kē-nēs. s.

Adhesive quality, glutinousness, tenacity.

TO STICKLE, stik'kl. v. n. (405).

To take part with one side or other; to contest, to altercation, to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence; to trim, to play fast and loose.

STICKLEBAG, stik'kl-bāg. s.

The smallest of fresh-water fish.

STICKLER, stik'kl-dr. s.

A sidesman to fencers, a second to a duelist; an obstinate contender about any thing.

STICKY, stik'kē. a.

Viscous, adhesive, glutinous.

STIFF, stift. a.

Rigid, inflexible; not soft, not giving way, not fluid; strong, not easily resisted; hardy, stubborn, not easily subdued; obstinate, pertinacious; harsh, not written with ease, constrained; formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies.

TO STIFFEN, stif'fēn. v. a. (103).

To make stiff, to make inflexible, to make unpliant; to make obstinate.

TO STIFFEN, stif'fēn. v. n.

To grow stiff, to grow rigid, to become unpliant; to grow hard, to be hardened; to grow less susceptible of impression; to grow obstinate.

STIFFHEARTED, stiff'hārt'ēd. a.

Obstinate, stubborn, contumacious.

STIFFLY, stiff'lē. ad.

Rigidly, inflexibly, stubbornly.

STIFFNECKED, stiff'nēkt. a.

Stubborn, obstinate, contumacious.

STIFFNESS, stiff'nēs. s.

Rigidity, inflexibility; inaptitude to motion; tension, not laxity; obstinacy, stubbornness, contumaciousness, unpleasing formality, constraint; rigorousness, harshness; manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained.

TO STIFLE, stif'fl. v. a.

To oppress or kill by closeness of air, to suffocate; to keep in, to hinder from emission; to extinguish by hindering communication; to extinguish by artful or gentle means; to suppress, to conceal.

STIGMA, stig'mā. s.

A brand, a mark with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.

STIGMATICAL, stig-māt'ē-kāl. } a.**STIGMATIC**, stig-māt'ik. }

Branded or marked with some token of infamy.

TO STIGMATIZE, stig'mā-tīzē. v. a.

To mark with a brand, to disgrace with a note of reproach.

STILE, stile. s.

A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another; a pin to cast the shadow in a sundial.

STILETTO, stile-lēt'tō. s.

A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point.

TO STILL, still. v. a.

To silence, to make silent; to quiet, to appease; to make motionless.

STILL, still. a.

Silent, uttering no noise; quiet, calm; motionless.

STILL, still. s.

Calm, silence.

STILL, still. ad.

To this time, till now; nevertheless, notwithstanding; in an increasing degree; always, ever, continually; after that; in continuance.

STILL, still. s.

A vessel for distillation, an alembick.

TO STILL, still. v. a.

To distil, to extract or operate upon by distillation.

STILLATITIOUS, stil-lā-tish'dis. a.

Falling in drops, drawn by a still.

STILLATORY, stil-lā-tōr-ē. s.

An alembick, a vessel in which distillation is performed: the room in which stills are placed, laboratory.

STILLBORN, still'bōrn. a.

Born lifeless, dead in the womb.

STILLNESS, still'nēs. s.

Calm, quiet, silence, taciturnity.

STILLELY, stil'lēlē. ad.

Silently, not loudly; calmly, not tumultuously.

STILTS, stilts. s.

Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

TO STIMULATE, stim'u-lā-tātē. v. a.

To prick; to prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive in physick, to excite a quick sensibility, with a derivation towards the part.

STIMULATION, stim'u-lā-tā-shōn. s.

Excitement, pungency, stimulus, spur.

To

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbā, tūb, hāll; — dāl; — pōnd; — thi, this.

To STING, sting. v. a. preterit, I Stung; part. passive, Stang, and Stung. To pierce or wound with point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions; to pain acutely.

STING, sting. s.

A sharp point with which some animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the point in the last verse of an epigram.

STINGILY, stīn'jē-lē. ad.

Covetously.

STINGINESS, stīn'jē-nēs. s.

Avarice, covetousness, niggardliness.

STINGLESS, sting'lēs. a.

Having no sting.

STRINGO, sting'gō. s.

Old beer.

STINGY, stīn'jē. a.

Covetous, niggardly, avaricious.

To STINK, stīnk. v. n. preterit, I

Stunk or Stank. To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

STINK, stīnk. s.

Offensive smell.

STINKARD, stīnk'ārd. s.

A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER, stīnk'ār. s.

Something intended to offend by the smell.

STINKINGLY, stīnk'īng-lē. ad.

With a stink.

STINKPOT, stīnk'pōt. s.

An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

To STINT, stīnt. v. a.

To bound, to limit, to confine, to restrain, to stop.

STINT, stīnt. s.

Limit, bound, restraint; a proportion, a quantity assigned.

STIPEND, stī-pēnd. s.

Wages, settled pay.

STIPENDIARY, stī-pēn'dē-ā-rē, or stī-pēn'jē-ā-rē. a. (293) (294) (376)

Receiving salaries, performing any service for a stated price.

STIPENDIARY, stī-pēn'dē-ā-rē. s.

One who performs any service for a settled payment.

STIPTICAL, stīp'tē-kāl. a.

STIPTICK, stīp'tīk.

Having the power to staunch blood, astringent.

To STIPULATE, stīp'pō-lātē. v. n.

To contract, to bargain, to settle terms.

STIPULATION, stīp-ū-lā'shūn. s.

Bargain.

To STIR, stīr. v. a. (103).

To move, to remove from its place; to agitate, to bring into debate; to incite, to infligate, to animate; to stir up, to incite, to put in action.

To STIR, stīr. v. n.

To move one's self, to go out of the place, to change place; to be in motion, not to be still; to become the object of notice; to rise in the morning.

STIR, stīr. s.

Tumult, bustle; commotion, publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; agitation, conflicting passion.

STIRP, stīrp. s.

Race, family, generation.

STIRRER, stīr'rūr. s.

One who is in motion, one who puts in motion; a rifer in the morning; Stirrer up, an inciter, an instigator.

STIRRUP, stīr'rūp. s.

An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

To STITCH, stīch. v. a.

To sew, to work on with a needle; to join, to unite; to Stitch up, to mend what was rent.

To STITCH, stīch. v. n.

To practise needlework.

STITCH, stīch. s.

A pass of the needle and thread through anything; a sharp sudden pain.

STITCHERY, stīch'ūr-ē. s.

Needlework.

STITCHWORT, stīch'wōrt. s.

Camomile.

STITH, stīth'ē. s.

An anvil, the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

STOCCADO, stōk-kā'dō. s.

A thrust with the rapier.—See Lumbago.

STOCK, stōk. s.

The trunk, the body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inserted; a log, a post; a man proverbially stupid; the handle of any thing; a support of a ship while it is building; a thrust, a stocaccio; something made of linen, a cravat, a close neckcloth; a race, a lineage, a family; the principal capital store, fund already provided; quantity, store, body; a fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.

To STOCK, stōk. v. a.

To store, to fill sufficiently; to lay in store; to put in the stocks; to Stock up, to extirpate.

STOCKDOVE, stōk'dāv. s.

Ringdove.

STOCKFISH, stōk'fīsh. s.

Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKGILLYFLOWER, stōk-jīl'ē-flōd-ūr. s.

A plant.

STOCKING, stōk'īng. s.

The covering of the leg.

STOCKJOBBER, stōk'jōb-būr. s.

One who gets money by buying and selling in the funds.

STOCKISH, stōk'īsh. a.

Hard, blockish.

STOCKLOCK, stōk'lōk. s.

Lock fixed in wood.

STOCKS, stōks. s.

Prison for the legs.

STOCKSTILL, stōk'stīl. a.

Motionless.

STOICK, stō'ik. s.

A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things.

STOLE, stōlē. s.

A long vest.

STOLE, stōlē. The preterit of Steal.

STOLEN, stōl'n. (103). Part. passive of Steal.

STOLIDITY, stō-lid'ē-tē. s.

Stupidity, want of sense. Not used.

STOMACH, stōm'māk. s. (165) (353).

The ventricle in which food is digested; appetite, desire of food; inclination, liking; anger, resolution; sullenness, resentment, pride, haughtiness.

To STOMACH, stōm'māk. v. a.

To resent, to remember with anger and malignity.

STO

To STOMACH, stōm'māk. v. n.

To be angry.

STOMACHED, stōm'mākt. a. (359).

Filled with passions of resentment.

STOMACHER, stōm'mād-jār. s.

An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.

STOMACHFUL, stōm'mālk-fūl. a.

Sullen, stubborn peevish.

STOMACHFULNESS, stōm'mālk-fūl-nēs. s.

Stubbornness, sullenness, obstinacy.

STOMACHICAL, stō-māk'ē-kāl. a.

STOMACHICK, stō-māk'ik.

Relating to the stomach, pertaining to the stomach.

STOMACHICK, stō-māk'ik. s.

A medicine for the stomach.

To STONE, stōne. s.

We not unfrequently hear this word pronounced *stomachic*; but this pronunciation, though not confined to the vulgar, is so gross an irregularity as to deserve the reprehension of every correct speaker.

STONE, stōne. s.

Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water; pieces of stone cut for building; gem, precious stone; calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the case which in some fruits contains the seed; testicle; a weight containing fourteen pounds; Stone is used by way of exaggeration, as Stone still, Stone dead; to leave no bone unturned, to do every thing that can be done.

STONE, stōne. a.

Made of stone.

To STONE, stōne. v. a.

To pelt or beat or kill with stones; to harass.

STONEBREAK, stōne'brikē. s.

An herb.

STONECHATTER, stōne'chāt-ār. s.

A bird.

STONECROP, stōne'krōp. s.

A sort of tree.

STONECUTTER, stōne'küt-ār. s.

One whose trade is to hew stones.

STONEFERN, stōne'fērn. s.

A plant.

STONEFLY, stōne'flī. s.

An insect.

STONEFRUIT, stōne'frūt. s.

Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

STONEHAWK, stōne'hāwk. s.

A kind of hawk.

STONEHORSE, stōne'hōrsē. s.

A horse not castrated.

STONEPIT, stōne'pit. s.

A quarry, a pit where stones are dug.

STONEPITCH, stōne'pitsh. s.

Hard infusitated pitch.

STONEPLOVER, stōne'plōv-ār. s.

A bird.

STONEWORK, stōne'wōrk. s.

Building of stone.

STONINESS, stō'nē-nēs. s.

The quality of having many stones.

STONY, stō'nē. a.

Made of stone; abounding with stones; petrified; hard, inflexible, unrelenting.

STOOD, stōd. (307). The preterit of to stand.

STOOL, stōl. s. (306).

A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair; evacuation by purgative medicines.

STOOLBALL,

(1546). — *Fate, fär, fäll, fät; — mé, mêt; — plne, pln; —***STOOLBALL, stööl'ball.** *f.*

A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

TO STOOP, stööp. *v. n. (306).*

To bend down, to bend forward; to lean forward standing or walking; to yield, to bend; to submit; to descend from rank or dignity; to yield, to be inferior; to sink from resolution or superiority, to condescend; to come down on prey as a falcon; to alight from the wing; to sink to a lower place.

STOOP, stööp. *f.*

Aë of stooping, inclination downward; descent from dignity or superiority; fall of a bird upon his prey; a vessel of liquor.

STOOPINGLY, stööp'ing-lë. *ad.*

With inclination downwards.

TO STOP, stööp. *v. a.*

To hinder from progressive motion; to hinder from any change of state; whether to better or worse; to hinder from action; to put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to suppress; to regulate musical strings with the fingers; to close any aperture; to obstruct, to encumber.

TO STOP, stööp. *v. n.*

To cease to go forward.

STOP, stööp. *f.*

Cessation of progressive motion; hindrance of progress, obstruction; hindrance of action; cessation of action; interruption; prohibition of sale; that which obstructs, obstacle, impediment; instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated; regulation of musical chords by the fingers; the act of applying the stops in musick; a point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

STOPCOCK, stööp'kôk. *f.*

A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

STOPPAGE, stööp'pidje. *f. (90).*

The act of stopping, the state of being stopped.

STOPPLE, stööp'pl. *f. (405).*

That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.

STORAXTREE, stöö'räks-träe. *f.*

A tree; a resinous and odoriferous gum.

STORE, störe. *f.*

Large number, large quantity, plenty; a stock accumulated, a supply hoarded; the state of being accumulated, hoard; storehouse, magazine.

STORE, störe. *a.*

Hoarded, laid up, accumulated.

TO STORE, störe. *v. u.*

To furnish, to replenish; to flock against a future time; to lay up, to hoard.

STÖREHOUSE, störe'höuse. *f.*

Magazine, treasury.

STÖRER, stö'rér. *f.*

One who lays up.

STORIED, stö'ríd. *a.*

Adorned with historical pictures.

STORK, stöök. *f.*

A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure.

STORKSBILL, stöörks'bïl. *f.*

Au herb.

STORM, störm. *f.*

A tempest; a commotion of the elements; an assault on a fortified place; commotion, tumult, clamour; calamity, distress; violence, vehemence, tumultuous force.

TO STORM, storm. *v. a. (202).*

To attack by open force.

TO STORM, störm. *v. n. (202).*

To raise tempests; to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry.

STORMY, störm'ë. *a.*

Tempestuous; violent, passionate.

STORY, stö'rë. *f.*

History, account of things past; small tale, puerile narrative; an idle or trifling tale, a petty fiction; a floor, a flight of rooms.

TO STORY, stö'rë. *v. a.*

To tell in history, to relate.

STORYTELLER, stö'rë-téll-lür. *f.*

One who relates tales.

STOVE, stövë. *f.*

A hot house, a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

TO STOVE, stövë. *v. a.*

To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

STOUT, stööt. *a. (313).*

Strong, lusty, valiant; brave, bold, intrepid; obstinate, resolute, proud; strong, firm.

STOUT, stööt. *f.*

A cant name for strong beer.

STOUTLY, stööt'lë. *ad.*

Lustily, boldly, obstinately.

STOUTNESS, stööt'nës. *f.*

Strength, valour; boldness, fortitude; obstinacy, stubborness.

TO STOW, stö. v. a. (324).

To lay up, to reposit in order, to lay in the proper place.

STOWAGE, stö'ädje. *f. (90).*

Room for laying up; the state of being laid up.

TO STRADDLE, sträd'dl. *v. n. (405).*

To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.

TO STRAGGLE, sträg'gl. *v. n. (405).*

To wander without any certain direction, to rove, to ramble; to wander dispersedly; to exuberate, to shoot too far; to be dispersed, to be apart from any main body.

STRAGGLER, sträg'gl-ür. *f.*

A wanderer, a rover, one who forsakes his company; any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

STRAIGHT, sträte. *a. (202) (393).*

Not crooked, right; narrow, close.

STRAIGHT, sträte. *ad.*

Immediately, directly.

TO STRAIGHTEN, strä't'n. *v. a.*

To make straight.

STRAIGHTNESS, sträte'nës. *f.*

Rectitude, the contrary to crookedness.

STRAIGHTWAYS, sträte'wåze. *ad.*

Immediately, straight.

TO STRAIN, sträne. *v. a. (202).*

To squeeze through something; to purify by filtration; to squeeze in an embrace; to sprain, to weaken by too much violence; to put to its utmost strength; to make straight or tense; to push beyond the proper extent; to force, to constrain, to make uneasy or unnatural.

TO STRAIN, sträne. *v. n.*

To make violent efforts; to be strained by compression.

STRAIN, sträne. *f.*

An injury by too much violence; race, generation, descent; hereditary disposition; a style or manner of speaking; song, note, sound; rank, character, turn, tendency.

STRAINER, strä'nér. *f.*

An instrument of filtration.

SRAIT, sträte. *a. (202).*

Narrow, close, not wide; close intimate; strict, rigorous; difficult, disreputable; it is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written Straight.

SRAIT, sträte. *f.*

A narrow pass, or strait; distress, difficulty.

TO SRAIT, sträte. *v. n.*

To put to difficulties.

TO SRAITEN, strä't'n. *v. a. (103).*

To make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight, to intend; to deprive of necessary room; to distress, to perplex.

SRAITLY, sträle'ë. *ad.*

Narrowly; strictly, rigorously; closely, intimately.

SRAITNESS, sträte'nës. *f.*

Narrowness; strictness, rigour; distress, difficulty; want, scarcity.

SRAITLACED, sträte'läsë. *a.*

Stiff, constrained, without freedom.

STRAND, stränd. *f.*

The verge of the sea or of any water.

TO STRAND, stränd. *v. a.*

To drive or force upon the shallows.

SRAANGE, stränje. *a.—See Change.*

Foreign, of another country; not domestic; wonderful, causing wonder; odd, irregular; unknown, new; uncommonly good or bad; unacquainted.

SRAANGE, stränje. *interj.*

An expression of wonder.

SRAANGELY, stränje'lë. *ad.*

With some relation to foreigners; wonderfully, in a way to cause wonder.

SRAANGENESS, stränje'nës. *f.*

Foreignness, the state of belonging to another country; uncommunicativeness, distance of behaviour; remoteness from common apprehension; mutual dislike; wonderfulness, power of raising wonder.

STRANGER, strän'jer. *f.*

A foreigner, one of another country; one unknown; a guest, one not a domestic; one unacquainted; one not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

TO STRANGER, strän'jur. *v. a.*

To estrange, to alienate. Not used.

TO STRANGLE, sträng'gl. *v. a. (405).*

Tochoak, to suffocate, to kill by intercepting the breath; to suppress, to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRANGLER, sträng'gl-ür. *f.*

One who strangles.

STRANGLER, sträng'glz. *f.*

Swelling in a horse's throat.

STRANGULATION, strän-gü-lä-tüdñ. *f.*

The act of strangling, suffocation.

STRANGURY, sträng'gu-ri. *f.*

A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP, sträp. *f.*

A narrow long strip of cloth or leather.

STRAPPADO, sträp-pä'dö. *f.*Chastisement by blows.—See *Lemongrass*.**STRAPPING, sträp'ping.** *a.*

Very large, bulky.

STRATA, strä'ta. *f.*Beds; layers.—See *Draught*.**STRATAGEM, strät-tä-jëm.** *f.*

An artifice in war, a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice, a trick.

STRATUM, strät'üm. *f.*

A bed, a layer.

STRAW, straw. *f. (219).*

The stalk on which corn grows, and from which

STR

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, būll; —dōt; —pōund; —tōin, THIS.

STR

STREPEROUS, strēp'ēr-ūs. a.
Loud, noisy.

STRESS, strēs. f.

Importance, important part; violence, force,
either acting or suffered.

To STRETCH, strētlh. v. a.

To extend; to spread out to a distance; to
expand; to display; to strain to the utmost;
to carry by violence farther than is right.

To STRETCH, strētlh. v. n.

To be extended; to bear extension without
rupture; to fall beyond the truth.

STRETCH, strētlh. f.

Extension, reach, occupation of more space;
force of body extended; effort, struggle,
from the act of running; utmost extent of
meaning; utmost reach of power.

STRETCHER, strētlsh'ūr. f.

Any thing used for extension; the timber
against which the rorer plants his feet.

To STREW, stro. v. a. (266).

To spread by being scattered; to spread by
scattering; to scatter loosely.

STREWMENT, stro'mēnt. f.

Any thing scattered in decoration.

STRICKEN, strik'k'n. The ancient
participle of Strike.

STRICKLE, strik'kl. f. (405).

That which strikes the corn to level it with
the bushel.

STRICKT, strikt. a.

Exactly, accurate, rigorously nice; severe, ri-
gorous; confined, not extensive; close, tight;
tense, hot relaxed.

STRICLY, strikt'lē. ad.

Exactly, with rigorous accuracy; rigorously,
severely, without remission.

STRICTNES, strikt'nēs. f.

Exactness, rigorous accuracy, nice regu-
larity; severity, rigour.

STRUCTURE, strik'thūre. f.

A stroke, a touch; contraction, closure by
contraction; a slight touch upon the subject,
not a set discourse.

STRIDE, stride. f.

A long step, a step taken with great violence,
a wide stretch of the legs.

To STRIDE, stride. v. n. preterit, I

Strode or Strid; part. pass. Stridden. To
walk with long steps; to stand with the legs
far from each other.

To STRIDE, stride. v. a.

To pass by a step.

STRIDULOUS, strid'ū-lūs. a.

Making a small noise.

STRIFE, strife. f.

Contention; contest, discord; contrariety.

STRIFFUL, strife'fūl. a.

Contentious, discordant.

To STRIKE, strike. v. a. preterit, I

Struck or Strook; part. pass. Struck, Strucken,
Stricken. To act upon a blow, to hit with a
blow; to dash, to throw by a quick motion;

to notify by the sound of a hammer on a
bell; to stamp, to impress; to punish; to affix;

to afflict; to contract; to lower, to vale; as to

Strike fail, or to Strike a flag; to alarm; to

put into motion; to make a bargain; to affect

directly in any particular manner; to cause to

sound by blows; to forge, to mint; it is

used in the participle for Advanced in years,

as, well Struck or Stricken in years; to

Strike off, to erase from a reckoning or ac-
count; to separate as by a blow; to Strike

out, to produce by collision; to blot, to ef-
face; to bring to light; to form at once by

a quick effort.

STR

To STRIKE, strike. v. n.

To make a blow; to collide, to clash; to
act by repeated percussion; to sound by the
stroke of a hammer; to make an attack; to
sound with blows; to be dashed upon shallows;
to be stranded; to pass with a quick
or strong effect; to pay homage, as by low-
ering the sail; to be put by some sudden
act or motion into any state; to strike in
with, to conform, to suit itself to; to Strike
out, to spread or rove, to make a sudden
excursion.

STRIKER, stri'kōr. f.

One that strikes; especially to hit.

STRIKING, stri'king. part. a.

Affecting, surprising.

STRING, string. f.

A slender rope, a small cord, any slender
and flexible band; a thread on which many
things are filed; any set of things filed on a
line; the chord of a musical instrument; a
small fibro; a nerve; a tendon; the nerve of
the bow; any concatenation or series, as a
string of propositions; to have two strings
to the bow; to have two views or two ex-
pedients.

To STRING, string. v. a. preterit, I

Strang; part. pass. Strung. To furnish with
strings; to put a strung instrument in tune;
to file on a string; to make tense.

STRINGED, string'd. a.

Having strings, produced by strings.

STRINGENT, strin'jēnt. a.

Binding, contracting.

STRINGHALT, string'hālt. f.

A sudden twitching and snatching up of the
hinder leg of a horse much higher than the
other.

STRINGLESS, string'less. a.

Having no strings.

STRINGY, string'e. a.

Fibrous, consisting of small threads.

To STRIP, strip. v. a.

To make naked, to deprive of covering; to
deprive, to divest; to rob; to plunder, to
pillage; to peel, to decorticate; to deprive
of all; to take off covering; to cast off; to
separate from something adhesive, or con-
nected.

STRIP, strip. f.

A narrow shred.

To STRIPE, stripe. v. a.

To variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE, stripe. f.

A linear variation of colour; a streak of
different colour; a weal, or discolouration
made by a lash or blow; a blow, a lash.

STRILING, strip'ling. f.

A youth, one in the state of adolescence.

To STRIVE, strive. v. n. preterit, I

Strove, anciently I Strived; part. pass.
Striven. To struggle, to labour, to make
an effort; to contend, to contend, to strug-
gle in opposition to another; to vie, to em-
ulate.

STRIVER, stri'ver. f.

One who labours, one who contends.

STROKE, strokē. Old preterit of Strike,
now commonly Struck.

STROKE, strokē. f.

A blow, a knock, a sudden fall of one body
upon another; a hostile blow; a sudden
stroke or affliction; the sound of the clock;
the touch of a pencil; a touch, a masterly or
eminent effort; an effect suddenly or unex-
pectedly produced; power, efficacy.

To STROKE, strokē. v. a.

To rub gently with the hand by way of
kindness.

STU

STU

STU

STU (546) — **Fate, făr; fall, făt;** — **mē, mēt;** — **pne, pñ:** —

- kindness or endorsement; to rep gently in one direction.
- TO STROLL, strōl. v. n.** To wander, to ramble, to rove.
- STROLLER, strō'lər. f.** A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond.
- STROND, strōnd. f.** Obsolete. The beach, the bank.
- STRONG, strōng. a.** Vigorous, forceful, of great ability of body; fortified, secure from attack; powerful, mighty; supplied with forces; hale, healthy; forcibly acting in the imagination; eager, zealous; full, having any quality in a great degree; potent, intoxicating; having a deep tincture; affecting the soul powerfully; hard of digestion, not easily digestible; furnished with abilities for any thing; valid, confirmed; violent, vehement, forcible; cogent, conclusive; firm, compact, not loose; bloke; forcibly written.
- STRONGRISTED, strōng-fist'ēd. a.** Strong-handed.
- STRONGLY, strōng'lē. ad.** Powerfully, forcibly; with strength, with firmness, in such a manner as to last; vehemently, forcibly, eagerly.
- STRONGWATER, strōng'wā-tər. f.** Distilled spirits.
- STROOK, strōk. The old preterit of Strike, used in poetry for Struck.**
- STROPHE, strōfē. f.** A stanza.
- STROVE, strōvē. The preterit of Strive.**
- TO STROW, strō. v. n. (266) (324).** To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering, to besprinkle; to spread; to scatter, to throw at random.
- TO STROWL, strōl. v. n.** To range, to wander. Now written Stroll.
- STRUCK, strōk. The preterit and participle passive of Strike.**
- STRUCTURE, strūk'tshūrē. f.** Act of building, practice of building, manner of building, form, make; edifice, building.
- TO STRUGGLE, strūg'gl. v. a.** To labour, to act with effort; to strive, to contend, to contest; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or distress.
- STRUGGLE, strūg'gl. f. (405).** Labour, effort, contest, contention; agony, tumultuous distress.
- STRUMA, strōd'mā. f. (339).** A glandular swelling, the king's evil.
- STRUMOUS, strōd'mōs. a.** Having swelling in the glands.
- STRUMPET, strōm'pēt. f.** A whore, a prostitute.
- STRUNG, strung. The preterit and participle pass. of String.**
- TO STRUT, strüt. v. n.** To walk with affected dignity; to swell, to protuberate.
- STRUT, strüt. f.** An affectation of haughtiness in the walk.
- STUB, stüb. f.** A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off; a log, a block.
- TO STUB, stüb. v. a.** To force up, to extirpate.
- STUBBED, stüb'bēd. a. (366).** Truncated, short and thick.
- STUBBEDNESS, stüb'bēd-nēs. f.** The state of being short, thick, and truncated.
- STUBBLE, stüb'bēl. f. (405).** The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.
- STUBBORN, stüb'bārn. a.** Obstinate, inflexible, contumacious; persisting, persevering, steady; stiff, inflexible; hasty, firm; harsh, rough, rugged.
- STUBBORNLY, stüb'bārn-lē. ad.** Obstinate, contumacious, inflexibly.
- STUBBORNNESS, stüb'bārn-nēs. f.** Obstinacy, vicious stoutness, contumacy.
- STUBBY, stüb'bē. a.** Short and thick, short and strong.
- STUBNAIL, stüb'nālē. f.** A nail broken off.
- STUCCO, stük'kō. f.** A kind of fine plaster for walls.
- STUCK, stök. The preterit and participle pass. of Stick.**
- STUD, stōd. f.** A post, a stake; a nail with a large head driven for ornament; a collection of breeding horses and mares.
- TO STUD, stōd. v. a.** To adorn with studs or knobs.
- STUDENT, stōd'dēnt. f.** A man given to books, a bookish man.
- STUDIED, stōd'ēd. a.** Learned, versed in any study, qualified by study.
- STUDIER, stōd'ē-ēr. f.** One who studies.
- STUDIOUS, stōd'dē-ēs, or stōjē-ēs. a. (293) (294) (376).** Given to books and contemplation, given to learning; diligent, busy; attentive to, careful; contemplative, suitable to meditation.
- STUDIOUSLY, stōd'dē-ēs-lē, or stōjē-ēs-lē. ad.** Contemplatively, with close application to literature; diligently, carefully, attentively.
- STUDIOUSNESS, stōd'dē-ēs-nēs, or stōjē-ēs-nēs. f.** Addition to study.
- STUDY, stōd'ē. f.** Application of mind to books and learning; perplexity, deep cogitation; attention, meditation, contrivance; any particular kind of learning; apartment set off for literary employment.
- TO STUDY, stōd'ē. v. n.** To think with very close application, to muse; to endeavour diligently.
- TO STUDY, stōd'ē. v. a.** To apply the mind; to consider attentively; to learn by application.
- STUFF, stōff. f.** Any matter or body; materials out of which any thing is made; furniture, goods; that which fills any thing; essence, elemental part; any mixture or medicine; cloth or texture of any kind; textures of wool thinner and lighter than cloth; matter or thing, in contempt or dislike.
- TO STUFF, stōff. v. a.** To fill very full with any thing; to fill to excess; to thrust into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to swell out by something thrust in; to fill with something improper or superfluous; to obstruct the organs of scent or respiration; to fill meat with something of high relish.
- TO STUFF, stōff. v. n.** To feed glutonously.
- STUFFING, stōff'ing. f.** That by which any thing is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat.
- STULTILOQUENCE, stōl-tlō-kwēnsce. f.** Foolish talk.
- STUM, stüm. f.** Wine yet unfermented; new wine used to raise fermentation in dead and rapid wines; wine revived by a new fermentation.
- TO STUM, stüm. v. a.** To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.
- TO STUMBLE, stüm'bl. v. n. (405).** To trip in walking; to slip, to err, to hide into crimes or blunders; to strike against by chance, to light on by chance.
- TO STUMBLE, stüm'bl. v. a.** To obstruct in progress, to make to trip or stop; to make a boggle, to offend.
- STUMBLE, stüm'bl. f.** A trip in walking; a blunder, a failure.
- STUMBLER, stüm'bl-ēr. f.** One that stumbles.
- STUMBLINGBLOCK, stüm'bling-blōk.**
- STUMBLINGSTONE, stüm'bling-stōn.** Cause of stumbling, cause of offence.
- STUMP, stümp. f.** The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.
- STUMPY, stümp'ē. a.** Full of stumps, hard, stiff.
- TO STUN, stün. v. a.** To confound or dizzy with noise; to make senseless or dizzy with a blow.
- STUNG, stün. The preterit and participle pass. of Sting.**
- STUNK, stünk. The preterit of Stink.**
- TO STUNT, stünt. v. a.** To hinder from growth.
- STUPE, stüpe. f.** Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicament, and applied to a hurt or sore.
- TO STUPE, stüpe. v. a.** To foment, to dress with stupe.
- STUPEFACTION, stü-pē-fäk'shōn. f.** Insensibility, dulness, stupidity.
- STUPEFACTIVE, stü-pē-fäk'tiv. a.** Causing insensibility, dulling, obstructing the senses.
- STUPENDOUS, stü-pēn'düs. a.** Wonderful, amazing, astonishing.
- STUPID, stü'pid. a.** Dull, wanting sensibility, wanting apprehension, heavy, sluggish of understanding; performed without skill or genius.
- STUPIDITY, stü-pid'ē-tē. f.** Dulness, heaviness of mind, sluggishness of understanding.
- STUPIDLY, stü-pid'ē-tē. ad.** With suspense or insensibility of understanding; dully, without apprehension.
- STUPFLIR, stü-pē-flē-ēr. f.** That which causes stupidity.
- TO STUPIFY, stü-pē-flē. v. a. (183).** To make stupid, to deprive of sensibility.
- STUPOR, stü'por. f.** Suspension or diminution of sensibility.
- TO STUPRATE, stü'prāt. v. a.** To ravish; to violate.
- STUPRA-**

SUB

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bōll; —dō; —pōund; —thin, THIS.

STUPRATION, stū-prā'ʃōn. f.

Rape, violation.

STURDILY, stūr'dē-lē. ad.

Stoutly, hardily; obstinately, resolutely.

STURDINESS, stūr'dē-nēs. f.

Stoutness, hardiness; brutal strength.

STURDY, stūr'dē. ad.

Hardy, stout, brutal, obstinate; strong, forcible, stiff.

STURGEON, stūr'jōn. f. (259).

A sea fish.

STURK, stūrk. f.

A young ox or heifer.

To **STUTTER**, stūt'tūr. v. n.

To speak with hesitation, to stammer.

STUTTER, stūt'tūr. f.

A stammer.

STUTTERER, stūt'tūr-ēr. f.

A stammerer.

STY, stī. f.

A cabin to keep hogs in; any place of beastly debauchery.

To **STY**, stī. v. a.

To shut up in a sty.

STYGLIAN, stīd'jē-ān. a.

Hellish, infernal, pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers.

STYLE, stīl. f.

Manner of writing with regard to language; manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; title, appellation; a pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax; any thing with a sharp point as a graver, the pin of a dial; the stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower; Style of court, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.

To **STYLE**, stīl. v. a.

To call, to term, to name.

STYPTICK, stīp'tik. a.

The same as astringent, but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hemorrhages.

STYPTICITY, stīp-tīs'ē-tē. f.

The power of staunching blood.

SUASIVE, swā'sīv. a. (428).

Having power to persuade. Little used.

SUASORY, swā'sūr-ē. a. (428).

Having tendency to persuade.—See *Domestic*.

SUAVITY, swāv'ē-tē. f.

Sweetness to the senses; sweetness to the mind.

SUB, sub. In composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBACID, sub-ās'ād. a.

Sour in a small degree.

SUBACRID, sub-āk'rid. a.

Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

To **SUBACT**, sub-ākt'. v. a.

To reduce to subdue.

SUBACTION, sub-āk'shōn. f.

The act of reducing to any state.

SUBLATERAL, sub-al-tērāl. a.

Suberior, subordinate to another; below another.

SUBLATERN, sub-al-tērn. f.

An inferior, one being under another; it is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

SUDASTRINGENT, sub-ās-trīn-jēnt.

a. Astringent in a small degree.

SUBEADDE, sub-be'ād. f.

An underbedding.

SUBCELESTIAL, sub-sē-lēs-thēl. a.

Relating not to the object, but the subject.

SUB

Placed beneath the heavens.

SUBCHANTER, sub-tshān'tōr. f.

The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN, sub-klav've-ān. a.

Under the armpit or shoulder.

SUBCONSTELLATION, sub-kōn-stēlā'shōn. f.

A subordinate or secondary constellation.

SUBCONTRARY, sub-kōn'trā-rē. a.

Contrary to an inferior degree.

SUBCONTRACTED, sub-kōn-trāk'tēd. part. a. Contracted after a former contract.

SUBCUTANEOUS, sub-kū-tā'nē-ōs. a.

Lying under the skin.

SUBDEACON, sub-dē'kōn. f.

In the Roman church, is the deacon's servant.

SUBDEAN, sub-dē'nē. f.

The vicegerent of a dean.

SUBDECUPLE, sub-dēk'pl. a.

Containing one part of ten.

SUBDITITIOUS, sub-dē-tish'ōs. a.

Put secretly in the place of something else.

To **SUBDIVERSIFY**, sub-dē-vēr'sē-fl.

v. a. To diversify again what is already diversified.

To **SUBDIVIDE**, sub-dē-vide'. v. a.

To divide a part into yet more parts.

SUBDIVISION, sub-dē-vizb'ān. f.

The act of subdividing; the parts distinguished by a second division.

SUBDOLOUS, sub-dō-lōs. a.

Cunning, subtle, sly.

To **SUBDUCE**, sub-dūs'. } v. a.

To **SUBDUCT**, sub-dākt'. }

To withdraw, to take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation.

SUBDUCTION, sub-dāk'fūn. f.

The act of taking away; arithmetical subtraction.

To **SUBDUE**, sub-dū'. v. a.

To crush, to oppose, to sink; to conquer, to reduce under a new dominion; to tame, to subdue.

SUBDURER, sub-dū'ūr. f.

Conqueror, tamer.

SUBDUMENT, sub-dū'mēnt. f.

Conquest. Not used.

SUBDUPE, sub'dū-pl. (405). }

SUBDUPLICATE, sub-dū'pli-kātē. }

a. Containing one part of two.

SUBJACENT, sub-jā'sēnt. a.

Lying under.

To **SUBJECT**, sub-jēkt'. v. a.

To put under; to reduce to submission, to make subordinate, to make submissive; to enslave, to make obnoxious; to expose, to make liable; to submit, to make accountable; to make subservient.

SUBJECT, sub-jēkt. a.

Placed or situated under; living under the dominion of another; exposed, liable, obnoxious; being that on which any action operates.

SUBJECT, sub-jēkt. f. (492).

One who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any operation either mental or material is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exists; in grammar, the nominative case to a verb, is called by grammarians the Subject of the verb.

SUBJECTION, sub-jēk'shōn. f.

The act of subduing; the state of being under government.

SUBJECTIVE, sub-jēktiv. a.

Relating not to the object, but the subject.

SUB

SUBINGRESSION, sub-fn-gēsh'ān. f.

Secret entrance.

To **SUBJOIN**, sub-jōin'. v. a.

To add at the end, to add afterwards.

SUBITANEOUS, sub-ē-tā'nē-ōs. a.

Sudden, hasty.

To **SUBJUGATE**; sub'jū-gātē. v. a.

To conquer, to subdue, to bring under dominion by force.

SUBJUGATION, sub-jū-gā'shōn. f.

The act of subduing.

SUBJUNCTION, sub-jūn-k'fūn. f.

The state of being subjoined the act of subjoining.

SUBJUNCTIVE, sub-jūnk'tīv. a.

Subjoined to something else.

SUBLATION, sub-lā'shōn. f.

The act of taking away.

SUBLIMATION, sub-lē-vā'shōn. f.

The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE, sub-lī'mā-bl. a.

Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABleness, sub-lī'mā-bl-nēs.

f. Quality of admitting sublimation.

SUBLIMATE, sub'lē-māt. f. (91).

Any thing raised by fire in the report; quicksilver raised in the report.

To **SUBLIMATE**, sub'lē-mātē. v. a.

(91). To raise by the force of chemical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

SUBLIMATION, sub-lē-mā'shōn. f.

A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire; exaltation, elevation, act of heightening or improving.

SUBLIME, sub-blīm'. a.

High in place, exalted aloft; high in excellence, exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment, lofty, grand; elevated by joy; haughty, proud.

SUBLIME, sub-blīm'. f.

The grand or lofty style.

To **SUBLIME**, sub-blīm'. v. a.

To raise by a chemical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, to heighten, to improve.

To **SUBLIME**, sub-blīm'. v. n.

To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

SUBLIMELY, sub-blīm'lē. ad.

Lofty, grandly.

SUBLIMITY, sub-blīm'ē-tē. f.

Height of place, local elevation; height of nature, excellence; loftiness of style or sentiment.

SUBLINGUAL, sub-ling'gwāl. a.

Placed under the tongue.

SUBLUNAR, sub-lū'nār. }

SUBLUNARY, sub-lūnār-ē. }

Situated beneath the moon, earthly, terrestrial.

SUBMARINE, sub-mā-rēn'. a.

Lying or acting under the sea.

To **SUBMERGE**, sub-mērge'. v. a.

To drown, to put under water.

SUBMERSION, sub-mēr'shōn. f.

The act of drowning, state of being drowned, the act of putting under water.

To **SUBMINISTER**, sub-min'is-tōr. }

To **SUBMINISTRATE**, sub-min'is-trātē. }

v. a. To supply, to afford,

To **SUBMINISTER**, sub-min'is-tōr. v. n. To subserve.

SUBMISS, sub-miss. a.

Humble, submissive, obsequious.

SUBMISSION,

SUB

SUB

SUB

(546). — **FATE**, **fat**, fall, flat; — **mē**; **mēt**; — **pine**, **pin**; —

SUBMISSION, *sub-mish'ūn.* **s.**

Delivery of himself to the power of another; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; acknowledgement of a fault, confession of error, obsequiousness, resignation, obedience.

SUBMISSIVE, *sub-mis'siv.* **a.**

Humble, testifying submissio or inferiority.

SUBMISSIVELY, *sub-mis'siv-lē.* **ad.**

Humbly, with confession of inferiority.

SUBMISSIVENESS, *sub-mis'siv-nēs.* **s.**

Humility, confession of fault, or inferiority.

SUBMISSIVE, *sub-mis'lē.* **ad.**

Humbly, with submissio.

TO SUBMIT, *sub-mit'.* **v. a.**

To let down, to sink; to resign to authority; to leave to discretion, to refer to judgment.

TO SUBMIT, *sub-mit'.* **v. n.**

To be subject, to acquiesce in the authority of another, to yield.

SUBMULTIPLE, *sub-mul'tō-pl.* **s.**

A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly: thus three is Submultiple of twenty-one, as being contained in it exactly seven times.

SUBOCTAVE, *sub-ōk'tāvē.* **a.**

Containing one part of eight.

SUBORDINACY, *sub-ōr'dē-nā-sē.* **s.**

The state of being subject; series of subordination.

SUBORDINATE, *sub-ōr'dē-nāt.* **a. (91)**

Inferior in order; descending in a regular series.

SUBORDINATELY, *sub-ōr'dē-nāt-lē.* **ad.**

In a series regularly descending.

SUBORDINATION, *sub-ōr-dē-nā' shūn.* **s.**

The state of being inferior to another; a series regularly descending.

TO SUBORN, *sub-ōrn'.* **v. a.**

To procure privately, to procure by secret collusions; to procure by indirect means.

SUBORNATION, *sub-ōr-nā' shūn.* **s.**

The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

SUBORNER, *sub-ōr'nōr.* **s.**

One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOENA, *sub-pē'nā.* **s.**

A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBQUADRUPLE, *sub-kwōd'rō-pl.* **a.**

Containing one part of four.

SUBQUINTUPLE, *sub-kwīn'tō-pl.* **a.**

Containing one part of five.

SUBRECTOR, *sub-rēk'tōr.* **s.**

The rector's vicegerent.

SUBRECTION, *sub-rēp' shūn.* **s.**

The act of obtaining a favour by surprize or unfair representation.

SUBREPTITIOUS, *sub-rēp-tish'ūs.* **a.**

Fraudulently obtained.

TO SUBSCRIBE, *sub-skrib'be.* **v. a.**

To give consent to, by underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name; to co-sign, to limit. Not used.

SUBSCRIBER, *sub-skri'bōr.* **s.**

One who subscribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.

SUBSCRIPTION, *sub-skrip' shūn.* **s.**

Any thing underwritten; consent or attestation given by underwriting the name; the

act or state of contributing to any undertaking; submission, obedience. Not used in this last sense.

SUBSECTION, *sub-sēk'shūn.* **s.**

A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section.

SUBSEQUENCE, *sub-sē-kwēnsē.* **s.**

The state of following, not precedence.

SUBSECUTIVE, *sub-sēk'kū-tiv.* **a.**

Following in train.

SUBSEPTUPLE, *sub-sēp'tō-pl.* **a.**

Containing one of the seven parts.

SUBSEQUENT, *sub-sē-kwēnt.* **a.**

Following in train, not preceding.

SUBSEQUENTLY, *sub-sē-kwēnt-lē.* **ad.**

Not so as to go before, so as to follow in train.

TO SUBSERVE, *sub-sērv'.* **v. a.**

To serve in subordination, to serve instrumentally.

SUBSERVIENCE, *sub-sēr've-ēnsē.* **s.**

Instrumental fitness or use.

SUBSERVIENT, *sub-sēr've-ē-ēnt.* **a.**

Subordinate, instrumentally useful.

SUBSEXTUPLE, *sub-sēks'tō-pl.* **a.**

Containing one part of six.

TO SUBSIDE, *sub-side'.* **v. n.**

To sink, to tend downwards.

SUBSIDENCE, *sub-si'dēnsē.* **s.**

The act of sinking, tendency downward.

SUBSIDIARY, *sub-sid'ē-ā-rē*, or *sub-sid'jē-ā-rē.* **a. (293) (294) (376).**

Assistant brought in aid.

SUBSIDY, *sub-sē-dē.* **s.**

Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

TO SUBSIGN, *sub-sin'.* **v. a.**

To sign under.

TO SUBSIST, *sub-sist'.* **v. n.**

To continue, to retain the present state or condition; to have means of living, to be maintained; to adhere, to have existence.

SUBSISTENCE, *sub-sis'tēnsē.* **s.**

Real being; competence, means of supporting life.

SUBSISTENT, *sub-sis'tēnt.* **a.**

Having real being.

SUBSTANCE, *sub-stānsē.* **s.**

Being, something existing, something of which we can say that it is; that which supports accidents; the essential part; something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty; body, corporeal nature; wealth, means of life.

SUBSTANTIAL, *sub-stānl' shāl.* **a.**

Real, aqua'ly existing; true, solid, real, not merely seeming; corporeal, material; strong, stout, bulky; responsible, moderately wealthy.

SUBSTANTIALS, *sub-stānl' shālz.* **s.**

Without singular. Essential parts.

SUBSTANTIABILITY, *sub-stānl-shē-ā'lē-tē.* **s.**

The state of real existence; corporeity, materiality.

SUBSTANTIALLY, *sub-stānl' shāl-lē.* **ad.**

In manner of a substance, with reality of existence; strongly, solidly; truly, really, with fixed purpose; with competent wealth.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, *sub-stānl' shāl-nēs.* **s.**

The state of being substantial; firmness, strength, power of holding or lasting.

TO SUBSTANTIATE, *sub-stānl'shāl-lāt.* **v. a.**

To make to exist.

SUBSTANTIVE, *sub-stānl-tiv.* **s.**

A noun betokening the thing, no a quality.

TO SUBSTITUTE, *sub-stē-tūtē.* **v. a.**

To put in the place of another.

SUBSTITUTE, *sub-stē-tūtē.* **s.**

One placed by another to act with delegated power.

SUBSTITUTION, *sub-stē-tū-tōn.* **s.**

The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another.

TO SUBSTRACT, *sub-strākt'.* **v. a.**

To take away part from the whole; to take one subiect from another.

SUBTRACTION, *sub-strāk' shūn.* **s.**

The act of taking part from the whole; the taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number.

SUBSTRUCTION, *sub-strāk' shūn.* **s.**

Understruction.

SUBSTYLAR, *sub-stīl'ār.* **a.**

Substylistic line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBSULTIVE, *sub-sūlt'iv.* **s.**

Bounding, moving by starts.

SUBSULTORY, *sub-sūlt'or-ē-tōrē.* **s.**

ad. In a bounding manner.

SUBTANGENT, *sub-tāng' shāf.* **s.**

In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the point prolonged.

TO SUBTEND, *sub-tēnd'.* **v. a.**

To be extended under.

SUBTENSE, *sub-tēnsē.* **s.**

The chord of an arch, line which is extended under any thing.

SUBTERFLUENT, *sub-tērl' ū-lēnt.* **s.**

(518). Ruining under.

SUBTERFUGE, *sub-tēr-fū-jē.* **s.**

A shift, an evasion, a trick.

SUBTERRANEAL, *sub-tēr-rā'ne-ēl.* **s.**

SUBTERRANEAN, *sub-tēr-rā'ne-ēn.* **s.**

SUBTERRANEOUS, *sub-tēr-rā'ne-ōs.* **s.**

Lying under the earth, placed below the surface.

SUBTERRANITY, *sub-tēr-rā'ne-ē-tē.* **s.**

A place under ground.

SUBTILE, *sub-tīl.* **a.**

Thin, not dense; nice, fine, delicate; precise; acute; cunning, artful, shrewd; discreet; refined; acute beyond example.

SUBTILELY, *sub-tīl-lē.* **ad.**

Finely, not grossly; artfully; keenly.

SUBTILENESS, *sub-tīl-hēs.* **s.**

Fineness, exactness; cunning, artfulness.

TO SUBTILATE, *sub-tīl-yātē.* **v. a.**

To make thin.

SUBTILATION, *sub-tīl-yātōn.* **s.**

The act of making thin.

SUBTILITY, *sub-tīl-ētē.* **s.**

Thinness, fineness; exactness; shrewdness, artifice, shrewdness.

SUBTILIZATION, *sub-tīl-ē-zā-tōn.* **s.**

Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapors; refinement, superfluous niceties.

TO SUBTILIZE, *sub-tīl-īzē.* **v. a.**

To make thin, to make less gross or coarse;

to refine, to purify, perfect, exalt.

SUBTLE,

SUC

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tūbe, tāb, bāll ; — dīl ; — pōund ; — thīn, thīs.

SUBTLE, sūtl. a. (347) (405).

Sly, artful, cunning.

SUBTLETY, sūtl-tē. f.

Artfulness, cunning.

SUBTLY, sūtl-lē. ad.

Slyly, artfully, cunningly; nicely, delicately.

To **SUBTRACT**, sūb-trākt'. v. a.

See **SUBTRACT**.

SUBTRACTION, sūb-trāk'shōn. f.

See **SUBTRACTION**.

SUBTRAHEND, sūb-trā-hēnd'. f.

The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBVERSION, sūb-vēr'shōn. f.

Overthrow, ruin, destruction.

SUBVERSIVE, sūb-vēr'siv. a.

Having tendency to overturn.

To **SUBVERT**, sūb-vērt'. v. a.

To overthrow, to overturn, to destroy, to turn upside down; to corrupt, to confound.

SUBVERTER, sūb-vērt'ür. f.

Overthrower, destroyer.

SUBURB, sūb'ōrb. f.

Building without the walls of a city; the confines, the out-part.

SUBURBAN, sūb'ōrb'ān. a.

Inhabiting the suburb.

SUBWORKER, sūb-wōrk'ōr. f.

Underworker, subordinate helper.

SUCCEDEDANEOUS, sūk-sē-dā'nē-üs. a.

Supplying the place of something else.

SUCCEDEDANEUM, sūk-sē-dā'nē-üm. f.

That which is put to serve for something else.

To **SUCCEED**, sūk-sēd'. v. n. (246).

To follow in order; to come into the place of one who has quitted; to obtain one's wish, to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect; to terminate according to wish.

To **SUCCEED**, sūk-sēd'. v. a.

To follow, to be subsequent or consequent to; to prosper, to make successful.

SUCCEEDER, sūk-sēd'ür. f.

One who follows, one who comes into the place of another.

SUCCESS, sūk-sēs'. f.

The termination of any affair happy or unhappy.

SUCCESSFUL, sūk-sēs'fūl. a.

Prosperous, happy, fortunate.

SUCCESSFULLY, sūk-sēs'fūl-ē. ad.

Prosperously, luckily, fortunately.

SUCCESSFULNESS, sūk-sēs'fūl-nēs. f.

Happy conclusion, desired event, series of good fortune.

SUCCESSION, sūk-sēsh'ün. f.

Consecution, series of one thing or person following another; a series of things or persons following one another; a lineage, an order of descendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

SUCCESSIONAL, sūk-sēsh'äl. a.

Following in order, continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted; inherited by succession.

SUCCESSIONALLY, sūk-sēsh'äl-lē. ad.

In uninterrupted order, one after another.

SUCCESSIONNESS, sūk-sēsh'äl-nēs. f.

The state of being successive.

SUCCESSIONLESS, sūk-sēsh'lēs. a.

Unlucky, unfortunate, failing of the event desired.

SUCCESSOR, sūk-sēs-sōr. f.

SUD

One that follows in the place or character of another, correlative to Predecessor.

This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if it were formed from *succes*; but this accentuation, though agreeable to its Latin original, has, as in *confessor*, yielded to the prevailing power of the English antepenultimate accent. — See Principles, No. 535.

SUCCINCT, sūk-sinkt'. a.

Tucked or girded up, having the clothes drawn up; short, concise, brief.

SUCCINCTLY, sūk-sinkt'lē. ad.

Briefly, concisely.

SUCCORY, sūk'kōr-ē. f.

A plant. — See *Damaskick*.

To **SUCCOUR**, sūk'kōr. v. a. (314).

To help, to assist in difficulty or distress, to relieve.

SUCCOURER, sūk'kōr-ōr. f.

Helper, assistant, reliever.

SUCCOURLESS, sūk'kōr-lēs. a.

Wanting relief, void of friends or help.

SUCCULENCY, sūk'kū-lēn-sē. f.

Juiciness.

SUCCULENT, sūk'kū-lēnt. a.

Juicy, moist.

To **SUCUMB**, sūk-kōmb'. v. a.

To yield, to sink under any difficulty.

SUCCUSION, sūk-kōsh'ün. f.

The act of shaking; in physick, such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli.

SUCH, sūtsh. pronoun.

Of that kind, of the like kind; the same that; comprehended under the term promised; a manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

To **SUCK**, sūk. v. a.

To draw in with the mouth; to draw the teat of a female, to draw with the milk; to empty by sucking; to draw or drain.

To **SUCK**, sūk. v. n

To draw the breast; to draw, to imbibe.

SUCK, sūk. f.

The act of sucking; milk given by females.

SUCKER, sūk'ür. f.

Any thing that draws by suction; the embolus of a pump; a pipe through which any thing is sucked; a young twig shooting from the stock.

SOCKET, sūk'kit. f.

A sweat meat.

SUCKING BOTTLE, sūk'king-bōtl. f.

A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

To **SUCKLE**, sūk'kl. v. a. (405).

To nurse at the breast.

SUCKLING, sūk'ling. f.

A young creature yet fed by the pap.

SUCTION, sūk'shōn. f.

The act of sucking.

SUDATION, sūd-dā'shōn. f.

Sweat.

SUDATORY, sūd-dā-tōr-ē. f.

Hot house, sweating bath.

SUDDEN, sūd'dēn. a. (103).

Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparations; hasty, violent, rash, passionate, precipitate.

SUDDEN, sūd'dēn. f.

Any unexpected occurrence, surprise. Not

SUF

in use. On a Sudden, sooner than was expected.

SUDDENLY, sūd'dēn-lē. ad.

In an unexpected manner, without preparation, hastily.

SUDDENNESS, sūd'dēn-nēs. f.

State of being sudden, unexpected presence, manner of coming or happening unexpected.

SUDORIFICK, sūd-dō-rif'fik. a.

Provoking or causing sweat.

SUDORIFICK, sūd-dō-rif'fik. f.

A medicine promoting sweat.

SUDOROUS, sūd-dō-rōs. a.

Causing of sweat.

SUDS, sūdz. f.

A lixivium of soap and water; to be in the Suds, a familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To **SUE**, sū. v. a. (335).

To prosecute by law; to grieve by legal procedure.

To **SUE**, sū. v. n.

To beg, to entreat, to petition.

SUET, sūt. f.

A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

SUETY, sūt-ē. a.

Consisting of suet, resembling suet.

To **SUFFER**, sūf'fär. v. a.

To bear, to undergo, to feel with sense of pain; to endure, to support; to allow, to permit; to pass through, to be affected by.

To **SUFFER**, sūf'fär. v. n.

To undergo pain or inconvenience; to undergo punishment; to be injured.

SUFFERABLE, sūf'fär-ä-bl. a.

Tolerable, such as may be endured.

SUFFERABLY, sūf'fär-ä-blē. ad.

Tolerably, so as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, sūf'fär-änsē. f.

Pain, inconvenience, misery; patience, moderation; toleration, permission.

SUFFERER, sūf'fär-ür. f.

One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience; one who allows, one who permits.

SUFFERING, sūf'fär-ing. f.

Pain suffered.

To **SUFFICE**, sūf-fize'. v. n. (351).

To be enough, to be sufficient, to be equal to the end or purpose.

To **SUFFICE**, sūf-fize'. v. a.

To afford; to supply; to satisfy.

SUFFICIENCY, sūf-fish'ēn-sē. f.

State of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; competence, enough; supply equal to want; it is used by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.

SUFFICIENT, sūf-fish'ēnt. a.

Equal to any end or purpose, enough, competent; qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

SUFFICIENTLY, sūf-fish'ēnt-lē. ad.

To a sufficient degree, enough.

To **SUFFOCATE**, sūf-fō-kātē. v. a.

To choke by exclusion, or intercession of air.

SUFFOCATION, sūf-fō-kā-shōn. f.

The act of choking, the state of being choked.

SUFFOCATIVE, sūf-fō-kā-tiv. a.

Having the power to choke.

SUFFRAGAN,

SUL

SUL

SUN

(546). — *Fate, fär, fäl, fät; — më, mêt; — pine, pîn; —***SUFFRAGAN**, súf'frä-gán. *f.*

A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

To SUFFRAGATE, súf'frä-gát. *v. n.*

To vote with, to agree in voice with.

SUFFRAGE, súf'frä-dje. *f. (90).*

Vote, voice given in a controvered point.

SUFFRAGINOUS, súf'frä-jün-üs. *a.*

Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

SUFFUMIGATION, súf-fü-mé-gá-thün. *f.*

Operation of fumes raised by fire.

To SUFFUSE, súf-füz. *v. a.*

To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

SUFFUSION, súf-fü-zhün. *f.*

The act of overspreading, with any thing; that which is suffused or spread.

SUGAR, shüg'ür. *f. (175) (454).*

The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice; any thing proverbially sweet; a chymical dry crystallization.

To SUGAR, shüg'ür. *v. a.*

To impregnate or season with sugar; to sweeten.

SUGARY, shüg'ür-é. *a.*

Sweet, tasting of sugar.

To SUGGEST, shüg'jëft'. *v. a.*

To hint, to intimate, to insinuate good or ill; to seduce, to draw to ill by insinuations, to inform secretly.

Though the first g in *Exaggerate*, is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *süjëft*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and last g in their distinct and separate sounds.—See *Exaggerate*.**SUGGESTION**, súg-jës'üshün. *f.*

Private hint, intimation, insinuation, secret notification.

SUICIDE, sú'e-síde. *f.*

Self-murder, the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

SUIT, süt. *f. (342).*

A set, a number of things correspondent one to the other; clothes made one part to answer another; a petition, an address of entreaty; courtship; pursuit, prosecution; in law, suit is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment.

To SUIT, süt. *v. a.*

To fit, to adapt to something else; to be fitted to, to become; to dress, to clothe.

To SUIT, süt. *v. n.*

To agree, to accord.

SUITABLE, sút'tá-bl. *a. (405).*

Fitting, according with, agreeable to.

SUITABleness, sút'tá-bl-nës. *f.*

Fitness, agreeableness.

SUITABLY, sút'tá-blé. *ad.*

Agreeably, according to.

SUITE, süt-e. *f. — French.*

Confection, series, regular order; retinue, company.

SUITER, } süt'er. } *f.***SUITOR**, } süt'ör. } *f.*

One that sues, a petitioner, a supplicant; a wooer, one who courts a mistress.

SUITRESS, süt'trës. *f.*

A female supplicant.

SULCATED, süt'kä-tëd. *a.*

Burrowed.

SULKY, sül'kë. *a.*

Silently sudden, sour, morose, obstinate.

This word had long been a vagabond in conversation, and was not to be found in any of our Dictionaries till it was lately admitted to a place in Entick's, and, from its very frequent use, may now be considered as a denizen of the language. Mr. Colman had, many years ago, made use of it in his Prologue to *The Wife in the Right*, where he says—*No sulky critick to the Playhouse draws,
Whom modern Comedy provokes to yawn.**And this writer's authority alone is a sufficient proof of the propriety and utility of the word. It may, perhaps, be objected, that the word *sullen* is perfectly equivalent, and renders this word useless. Those, however, who consider language philosophically know that there are no words perfectly synonymous, and consequently that there are no useless words. If it be asked, what is the difference between these words, I would answer, that *sullenness* seems to be an habitual sulkiness, and *sulkiness* a temporary sullenness. The former may be an innate disposition; the latter, a disposition occasioned by recent injury. The one has a malignancy in it threatening danger; the other, an obstinate aversion to pleasure. Thus we are in a sullen mood, and in a sulky fit; Men and Women are said to be sullen, and Children sulky: sullenness may be predicated of inanimate objects, sulkiness only of such as are animated.**No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows;
The dreadful East is all the wind that blows.**POPE.
If these distinctions are just, there is good reason for receiving the word in question, and incorporating it into the language, even though it had not been adopted by the respectable writer I have quoted.***SULKINESS**, sül'kë-nës. *f.*

Silent sullenness, moroseness, obstinacy.

SULLEN, sül'lén. *a.*

Gloomy, discontented; mischievous, malignant; intractable, obstinate; dismal; heavy, dull.

SULLENLY, sül'lén-lë. *ad.*

Gloomily, malignantly, intractably.

SULLENNESS, sül'lén-nës. *f.*

Gloominess, moroseness, sluggish anger; malignity.

SULLENS, sül'lénz. *f.*

Morose temper, gloominess of mind.

To SULLY, sül'lë. *v. a.*

To soil, to tarnish, to dirt, to spot.

SULLY, sül'lë. *f.*

Soil, tarnish, spot.

SULPHUR, sül'für. *f.*

Brimstone.

SULPHUREOUS, sül'fù'rë-üs. } *a.***SULPHUROUS**, sül'fù'rë-üs. } *a.*

Made of brimstone, having the qualities of brimstone, containing sulphur.

SULPHUREOUSNESS, sül'fù'rë-üs-nës. *f.*

The state of being sulphureous.

SULPHURWORT, sül'für-wört. *f.*The same with *Hogfennel*.**SULPHURY**, sül'für-ë. *a.*

Partaking of sulphur.

SULTAN, sül'tän. *f.*

The Turkish emperor.

SULTANA, sül-tä'nä. } *f.***SULTANESS**, sül'tä-nës. } *f.*

The queen of an eastern emperor.

SULTRINESS, sül'tré-nës. } *f.*

The state of being sultry.

SULTRY, sül'tré. *a.*

Hot without ventilation; hot and close, hot and cloudy.

SUM, süm. *f.*

The whole of any thing, many particulars aggregated to a total; quantity of money; compendium, abridgment, the whole abstracted; the amount; the result of reasoning or computation; height, completion.

To SUM, süm. *v. a.*

To compute, to collect particulars into a total; to comprise, to comprehend, to collect into a narrow compass, to have there full grown.

SUMLESS, süm'lës. *a.*

Not to be computed.

SUMMARILY, süm'mä-ré-lë. *ad.*

Briefly, the shortest way.

SUMMARY, süm'mä-ré. *a.*

Short, brief, compendious.

SUMMARY, süm'mä-ré. *f.*

Compendium, abridgment.

SUMMER, süm'mür. *f.*

The season in which the sun arrives at the higher solstice; the principal beam of the floor.

SUMMERHOUSE, süm'mür-hööf. *f.*

An apartment in a garden used in the summer.

SUMMERSAULT, } süm'mür-sëlt. }**SUMMERSSET**, } süm'mür-sët. }

A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SUMMIT, süm'mit. *f.*

The top, the utmost height.

To SUMMON, süm'mün. *v. a.*

To call with authority, to admonish to appear, to cite; to excite, to call up, to rouse.

SUMMONER, süm'mün-ör. *f.*

One who cites.

SUMMONS, süm'münz. *f.*

A call of authority, admonition to appear, citation.

SUMPTER, süm'tür. *f. (412).*

A horse that carries the clothes or furniture.

SUMPTION, süm'lühñ. *f.*

The act of taking.

SUMPTUARY, süm'thü-ä-ré. *a.*

Relating to expense, regulating the cost of life.

SUMPTUOSITY, süm'thü-ös-të-të. *f.*

Expensiveness, costliness.

SUMPTUOUS, süm'thü-üs. *a.*Costly, expensive, splendid.—See *Precious*.**SUMPTUOUSLY**, süm'thü-üs-lë. *ad.*

Expensively, with great cost.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, süm'thü-üs-nës. *f.*

Expensiveness, costliness.

SUN, sün. *f.*

The luminary that makes the day; a sunny place, a place eminently warmed by the sun; any thing eminently splendid; Under the Sun, in this world. A proverbial expression.

To SUN, sün. *v. a.*

To expose to the sun.

SUNBEAM, sün'bëm. *f.*

Ray of the sun.

SUNBEAT, sün'bët. *part. a.*

Shone on by the sun.

SUNBRIGHT, sün'bët. *a.*

Resembling the sun in brightness.

SUNBURNING, sün'bërn-ing. *f.*

The

SUP

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tube, tūb, būl; — ôil; — pōund; — thīn, thīs.

The effect of the sun upon the face.

SUNBURNT, sūn'būrnt. part. a.
Tanned, discoloured by the sun.

SUNCLAD, sūn'klād. part. a.
Clothed in radiance, bright.

SUNDAY, sūn'dē. f. (223).

The day anciently dedicated to the sun, the Christian sabbath.

To SUNDER, sūn'dūr. v. a.

To part, to separate, to divide.

SUNDIAL, sūn'dī-äl. f.

A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

SUNDRY, sūn'drē. a.

Several, more than one.

SUNFLOWER, sūn'flōō-ür. f.

A plant.

SUNG, sūng. The preterit and participle passive of Sing.

SUNK, sūnk. The preterit and participle passive of Sink.

SUNLESS, sūn'lēs. a.

Wanting sun, wanting warmth.

SUNLIKE, sūn'līk. a.

Resembling the sun.

SUNNY, sūn'nē. a.

Resembling the sun, bright; exposed to the sun, bright with the sun; coloured by the sun.

SUNRISE, sūn'rīz.

SUNRISING, sūn'rīz-ing.

Morning, the appearance of the sun.

SUNSET, sūn'sēt.

Closet of the day, evening.

SUNSHINE, sūn'shīn. f.

Action of the sun, place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

SUNSHINY, sūn'shī-nē. a.

Bright with the sun; bright like the sun.

To SUP, sūp. v. a.

To drink by mouthfuls, to drink by little at a time.

To SUP, sūp. v. n.

To eat the evening meal.

SUP, sūp. f.

A small draught, a mouthful of liquor.

SUPERABLE, sū-pēr-ä-bl. a.

Conquerable, such as may be overcome.

SUPERABLENESS, sū-pēr-ä-bl-nēs. f.

Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOUND, sū-pēr-ä-bōund'.

v. n. To be exuberant, to be stored with more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANCE, sū-pēr-ä-būn'-dāns. f.

More than enough, great quantity.

SUPERABUNDANT, sū-pēr-ä-būn'-dānt. a.

Being more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, sū-pēr-ä-būn'-dānt-lē. ad.

More than sufficiently.

To SUPERADD, sū-pēr-äd'. v. n.

To add over and above, to join any thing so as to make it more.

SUPERADDITION, sū-pēr-ä-dish'ün. f. The act of adding to something else, that which is added.

SUPERADVENTURE, sū-pēr-ä-vē-nē-ént. a.

Coming to the increase or assistance of something; coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERANNUATE, sū-pēr-ä-nü-ät. v. a.

Extinguish, extinguish, put out.

SUP

To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

SUPERANNUATION, sū-pēr-ä-nü-ät'

f. Shūn. f.

The state of being disqualified by years.

SUPERB, sū-pērb'. a.

Grand, pompous, lofty, arrogant, stately.

SUPERCARGO, sū-pēr-kār'go. f.

An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

SUPERCELESTIAL, sū-pēr-sē-lēs'

tshāl. a.

Placed above the firmament.

SUPERCILIOUS, sū-pēr-sil'yūs. a.

Haughty, dogmatical, dictatorial, arbitrary.

SUPERCILIously, sū-pēr-sil'yūs-lē.

ad. Haughtily, dogmatically, contemptuously.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, sū-pēr-sil'yūs-

nēs. f.

Haughtiness, contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCEPTION, sū-pēr-kōn-sēp'

shān. f.

A conception made after another conception.

SUPERCONSEQUENCE, sū-pēr-kōn-

sē-kwēnsē. f.

Remote consequence.

SUPERCRESCENCE, sū-pēr-krés'sēnsē

f. That which grows upon another growing

thing.

SUPEREMINENCE, sū-pēr-ēm'

mē-nēnsē.

SUPEREMINENCY, sū-pēr-ēm'

mē-nē-nē-sē.

Uncommon degree of eminence.

SUPEREMINENT, sū-pēr-ēm'mē-nēnt

a. Eminent in a high degree.

To SUPEREROGATE, sū-pēr-ēr'ō-

gātē. v. n.

To do more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATION, sū-pēr-ēr'ō-gā'

thān. f.

Performance of more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATORY, sū-pēr-ēr'ō-gā-

tō-tē. a.

Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

SUPEREXCELLENT, sū-pēr-ēk'sēl-ēnt

a. Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

SUPEREXCRESCE, sū-pēr-ēks-

krés'sēnsē. f.

Something superfluously growing.

To SUPERFETATE, sū-pēr-fē'tātē.

v. n. To conceive after conception.

SUPERFETATION, sū-pēr-fē-tā'fān.

f. One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together.

SUPERFICE, sū-pēr-fīs. f. (142).

Outside, surface. Not used.

SUPERFICIAL, sū-pēr-fish'äl. a.

Lying on the surface, not reaching below the surface; shallow, contrived to cover something; shallow, not profound; smattering, not learned.

SUPERFICIALITY, sū-pēr-fish'äl-

ē-tē. f.

The quality of being superficial.

SUPERFICIALLY, sū-pēr-fish'äl-ē-

ad. On the surface, not below the surface;

without penetration, without close heed;

without going deep; without searching.

SUP

SUPERFICIALNESS, sū-pēr-fish'äl-

nēs. f.

Shallowness, position on the surface; slight knowledge, false appearance.

SUPERFICIES, sū-pēr-fish'ēz. f.

Outside, surface, exterior.

SUPERFINE, sū-pēr-fīnē. a. (524).

Eminently fine.

SUPERFLUITANCE, sū-pēr-flū-

tānsē. f.

The act of floating above.

SUPERFLUITANT, sū-pēr-flū-tānt.

a. Floating above.

SUPERFLUITY, sū-pēr-flū-tē-tē. f.

More than enough, plenty beyond use or necessity.

SUPERFLUOUS, sū-pēr-flū-üs. a.

Exuberant, more than enough; unnecessary.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, sū-pēr-flū-üs-

nēs. f.

The state of being superfluous.

SUPERFLUX, sū-pēr-flūks. f.

That which is more than is wanted.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, sū-pēr-im-

prēg-nā'fān.

Superconception, superfetation.

SUPERINCUMBENT, sū-pēr-in-küm-

bēnt. f.

Lying on the top of something else.

To SUPERINDUCE, sū-pēr-in-dūs'.

v. a. To bring in as an addition to something else; to bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

SUPERINDUCTION, sū-pēr-in-dük'

shān. f.

The act of superinducing.

SUPERINJECTION, sū-pēr-in-jēk'

shān. f.

An injection succeeding upon another.

SUPERINSTITUTION, sū-pēr-in-sti-

tū'fān. f.

In law, one institution upon another.

To SUPERINTEND, sū-pēr-in-tēnd'.

v. a. To oversee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority.

SUPERINTENDANCE, sū-pēr-in-tēnd'ēnsē.

Superior care, the act of overseeing with authority.

SUPERINTENDENT, sū-pēr-in-tēnd'ēnt

f. One who overlooks others authoritatively.

SUPERIORITY, sū-pē-r-ē-ör'ē-tē. f.

Pre-eminence, the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

SUPERIOR, sū-pē-r-ē-dr̄. a.

Higher, greater in dignity, or excellence,

preferable or preferred to another; upper,

higher locally; free from emotion or concern, unconquered.

SUPERIOR, sū-pē-r-ē-dr̄. f.

One more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPERLATIVE, sū-pēr-lā-tiv. a.

Implying or expressing the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVELY, sū-pēr-lā-tiv-lē.

ad. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree; in the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVE,

ad. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree; in the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, *sú-pér-lá-tiv'nes*. f.

The state of being in the highest degree. A superlative.

SUPERLUNAR, *sú-pér-lún'ár*. a.

Not sublunar; placed above the moon.

SUPERNAIR, *sú-pér-nál*. a.

Having a higher position, locally above us; relating to things above, placed above, celestial.

SUPERNATANT, *sú-pér-ná-tánt*. a.

Swimming above.

SUPERNATATION, *sú-pér-ná-tá'shón*.

The act of swimming on the top of any thing.

SUPERNATURAL, *sú-pér-nát'shú-rál*.

Being above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURALLY, *sú-pér-nát'shú-rál'ē*. ad.

In a manner above the course or power of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, *sú-pér-nú'mér-ár-ē*. a.

Being above a stated, a necessary, a usual, or a round number.

To SUPERPONDERATE, *sú-pér-pón'dér-ātē*. v. a.

To weigh over and above.

SUPERPROPORTION, *sú-pér-pró-pór'thón*. f.

Overplus of proportion.

SUPERPURGATION, *sú-pér-púr-gá'shón*. f.

More purgation than enough.

SUPERREFLEXION, *sú-pér-ré-flek'shón*. f.

Reflection of an image reflected.

SUPERSALIENCY, *sú-pér-sá'lé-én-sé*.

f. The act of laying upon anything.

To SUPERSCRIBE, *sú-pér-skrib'*.

v. a. To inscribe upon the top or outside.

SUPERSCRIPTION, *sú-pér-skrip'shón*.

f. The act of supercribing; that which is written on the top or outside.

To SUPERSEDE, *sú-pér-séde'*. v. a.

To make void or ineffectual by superior power, to set aside.

SUPERSEDEAS, *sú-pér-sé'dé-ás*. f.

In law, the name of a writ to stop or set aside some proceeding at law.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, *sú-pér-sér've-sá-bl*. a.

Over officious.

SUPERSTITION, *sú-pér-stish'un*. f.

Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion, religion without morality; false religion, reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; overnicety, exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTITIONS, *sú-pér-stish'ns*. a.

Added to superstition, full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion; over accurate, scrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, *sú-pér-stish'us-lé*. ad.

In a superstitious manner.

To SUPERSTRAIN, *sú-pér-strán'*.

v. a. To strain beyond the just stretch.

To SUPERSTRUCT, *sú-pér-strük'*.

v. a. To build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTION, *sú-pér-strük'shón*.

f. A edifice raised on any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, *sú-pér-strük'tív*.

a. Built upon something else.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, *sú-pér-strük'thúr*.

That which is raised at height upon something else.

SUPERSUBSTANTIATE, *sú-pér-súbstán-tié*.

More than substantiate.

SUPERVACANEOMS, *sú-pér-vá-ká-né-ús*. a.

Superfluous; needless; unnecessary, leaving to no purpose.

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, *sú-pér-vá-ká-né-ús-lé*. ad.

Needlessly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, *sú-pér-vá-ká-né-ús-néss*. f.

Needlessness.

To SUPERVENE, *sú-pér-véne'*. v. n.

To come as an extraneous addition.

SUPERVENIENT, *sú-pér-vé-né-ént*.

a. Added, additional.

SUPERVENTION, *sú-pér-vé'n'shón*. f.

The act of supervening.

To SUPERVISE, *sú-pér-víz'*. v. a.

To overlook, to oversee.

SUPERVISOR, *sú-pér-víz'zor*. f.

An overseer, an inspector.

To SUPERVIVE, *sú-pér-vív'*. v. n.

To overlive, to outlive.

SUPINATION, *sú-pé-ná'shón*. f.

The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPINE, *sú-pine'*. a.

Lying with the face upward; leaning backwards; negligent, careless, indolent, drowsy.

SUPINE, *sú-pine*. f.

In grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY, *sú-pine'lé*. ad.

With the face upward; drowsily, thoughtlessly, indolently.

SUPINENESS, *sú-pine'néss*. f.

Posture with the face upward; drowsiness, carelessness, indolence.

SUPINITY, *sú-pín'ité-té*. f. (511).

Posture of lying with the face upwards; carelessness, indolence, thoughtlessness.

SUPPEDANEOUS, *sú-pé-dá'né-ús*. a.

Placed under the feet.

SUPPER, *sú-p'r*. f.

The last meal of the day, the evening repast.

SUPPERLESS, *sú-p'r-léss*. a.

Wanting supper, fasting at night.

To SUPPLANT, *sú-pplán't*.

v. a. To trip up the heels; to displace by stratagem, to turn out, to displace, to overpower, to force away.

SUPPLANTER, *sú-pplán'tér*.

One that supplants, one that displaces.

SUPPLE, *sú-pl*. a. (405).

Pliant, flexible; yielding, soft, not obstinate; flattering, fawning, bandaging; that which makes supple.

To SUPPLIE, *sú-ppl*.

v. a. To make pliant, to make soft, to make flexible; to make compliant.

To SUPPLE, *sú-p'l*.

v. n. To grow soft, to grow pliant.

SUPPLEMENT, *sú-plé-mént*.

Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.

SUPPLEMENTAL, *sú-plé-méntál*.

SUPPLEMENTARY, *sú-plé-méntär*.

a. Relating to a supplement; supplementary.

a. Additional, such as may supply the place of what is lost.

SUPPLENESS, *sú-pl-néss*.

Pliancy, flexibility; readiness to take any form; readiness of compliance, facility.

SUPPLYORY, *sú-ply-ör-y*.

f. That which is to fit up deficiencies.

SUPPLIANT, *sú-plé-änt*.

a. Entreating, beseeching, preatory.

SUPPLIANT, *sú-plé-änt*.

f. An humble petitioner.

SUPPLICANT, *sú-plik-änt*.

f. One that entreats or implores with great submission.

To SUPPLICATE, *sú-p'pl-kät*.

v. n. To implore, to entreat, to petition submissively.

SUPPLICATION, *sú-plé-ká'shón*.

Petition humbly delivered, entreaty; petitionary, worship, the adoration of a suppliant, supplication.

To SUPPLY, *sú-pli*.

v. a. To fill up at any deficiencies happen; to give something wanted, to yield, to afford; to relieve; to serve instead of; to give or bring, whether good or bad; to fill any room made vacant; to accommodate, to furnish.

SUPPLY, *sú-pli*.

f. Relief of want, cure of deficiencies.

To SUPPORT, *sú-pórt*.

v. a. To sustain, to prop, to bear up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome.

SUPPORT, *sú-pórt*.

f. Act or power of sustaining; prop, sustaining power; necessities of life; maintenance, supply.

SUPPORTABLE, *sú-pórt'bl*.

a. Tolerable, to be endured.

SUPPORTABLENESS, *sú-pórt'bl-néss*.

f. The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE, *sú-pórt'anc*.

Maintenance, support.

SUPPORTER, *sú-pórt'er*.

One that supports, prop, that by which any thing is borne up from falling; sustainer, comforter, maintainer, defender.

SUPPOSABLE, *sú-pó'zabl*.

a. That may be supposed.

SUPPOSAL, *sú-pó'zál*.

Position without proof, imagination; belief.

To SUPPOSE, *sú-pózé*.

v. a. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument without maintaining the position to be true without proof; to imagine, to believe, without examination; to require as previous to itself.

SUPPOSE, *sú-pózé*.

Supposition, position without proof, unconfirmed conjecture.

SUPPOSER, *sú-pó'zor*.

f. One that supposes.

SUPPOSITION, *sú-pó-zish'un*.

Position laid down, hypothesis, imagination; yes upon.

SUPPOSITIOUS, *sú-póz-é-tish'ns*.

a. Not genuine, put by a trick; into the place or character belonging to another.

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, *sú-póz-é-tish'ns-néss*.

f. State of being tampered with.

SUPPOSITIVE, *sú-póz-iv*.

ad. Upon supposition.

SUPPOSI-

—nō, mōvē nōr, nōt; —tube, tub; ball; —on; —pōnd; —bin, THIS.

SUPPOSITORY, sōp-pōz'zē-tōr. f.
A kind of solid clyster.

To **SUPPRESS**, sōp-prēs'. v. a.

'To crush, to overpower, to subdue, to reduce from any state of activity or commotion; to conceal, not to tell, not to reveal; to keep in, not to let out.'

SUPPRESSION, sōp-prēsh'ū. f.
The act of suppressing; not publication.

SUPPRESSOR, sōp-prēs'sōr. f.
One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

To **SUPPRESSED**, sōp-pū-rās'. v. a.
To generate pus or matter.

To **SUPPURATE**, sōp-pū-rāt'. v. n.
To grow to pus.

SUPPURATION, sōp-pū-rā-shūn. f.
The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus; the matter suppured.

SUPPURATIVE, sōp-pū-rā-tiv. a.
Digestive, generating matter.

SUPPUTATION, sōp-pū-tā-shūn. f.
Reckoning, account, calculation, computation.

To **SUPPUTE**, sōp-pūt'. v. a.
To reckon, to calculate.

SUPRALAPSARY, sō-prā-lāp'sār. a.
Antecedent to the fall of man.

SUPRAVULGAR, sō-prā-yōl'gōr. a.
Above the vulgar.

SUPREMACY, sō-prēm'ā-sē. f. (511).
Highest place, highest authority, state of being supreme.

SUPREME, sō-prēm'. a.
Highest in dignity, highest in authority; highest, most excellent.

SUPREMELY, sō-prēm'lē. ad.
In the highest degree.

SURADDITION, sōr-ād-dish'ōn. f.
Something added to the name.

SURAL, sōr'āl. a.
Being in the calf of the leg.

SURANCE, sōr'rāns. f. (454).
Warrant, security.

To **SURBATE**, sōr'bāt'. v. a.
To bruise and batter the feet with travel, to harass, to fatigue.

To **SURCEASE**, sōr-sēs'. v. n.
To be at an end, to stop, to cease, to be no longer in use; to leave off, to practise no longer.

SURCEASE, sōr-sēs'. v. a.
To stop, to put to an end.

SURGEASE, sōr-sēs'. f. (227).
Cessation, stop.

SURCHARGE, sōr-thārj'. f.
Overburthen, more than can be well borne.

To **SURCHARGE**, sōr-thārj'. v. a.
To overload, to overburden.

SURCHARGER, sōr-thār'jōr. f.
One that overburdens.

SURCINGLE, sōr'sīng-gl. f.
A girth with which the burden is bound upon a horse; the girdle of a caffock.

SURCLE, sōr'kl. f. (405).
A shoot, a twig, a sucker.

SURCOAT, sōr'kōt. f. (405).
A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

SURD, sōrd. a.
Deaf, wanting the sense of hearing; un-

heard, not perceived by the ear; not expressed by any term.

SURE, shure. a. (454) (435).
Certain, uns failing, invincible; confident, on-

doubting, certain, past doubt, or danger;

firm, stable; not liable to failure; to be sure, certainly.

SURE, shure. ad. } sōr'ü-dä-tü-rü. f.
Certainly, without doubt; doublets.

SUREFOOTED, shure-fō'ted. a.
Treading firmly, not stumbling.

SURELY, shure-lē. ad.
Certainly, undoubtedly, without doubt; firmly, without hazard.

SURENESS, shure'nēs. f.
Certainty.

SURETYSHOME, shure-tō-ship. f.
The office of a surety or bondsman, the act

of being bound for another.

SURETY, shure-tē. f.
Certainty, indubitableness; foundation of stability, support; evidence, ratification, confirmation; security against loss or damage, security for payment; hostage, bondsman, one that gives security for another.

SURFACE, sōr'fās. f. (91).
Superficies, outside.

To **SURFEIT**, sōr'fīt. v. a. (253).
To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness.

To **SURFEIT**, sōr'fīt. v. n.
To be fed to satiety and sickness.

SURFEIT, sōr'fīt. f.
Sickness or satiety caused by over-eating.

SURFEITER, sōr'fīt'ür. f.
One who riot, a glutton.

SURFEITWATER, sōr'fīt-wā-tər. f.
Water that cures surfeits.

SURGE, sōr'jē. f.
A swelling sea, wave rolling above the general surface of the water.

To **SURGE**, sōr'jē. v. n.
To swell, to rise high.

SURGEON, sōr'jūn. f. (259).
One who cures by manual operation.

SURGEONRY, sōr'jūn-rē. f.
SURGERY, sōr'jē-rē. f.

The act of curing by manual operation.

SURGY, sōr'jē. a.
Rising in billows.

SURLILY, sōr'lē-lē. ad.
In a surly manner.

SURLINESS, sōr'lē-nēs. f.
Gloomy moroseness, sour anger.

SURLY, sōr'lē. a.
Gloomily morose, rough, uncivil, sour.

To **SURMISE**, sōr-mīz'. v. a.
To suspect, to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

SURMISE, sōr-mīz'. f.
Imperfect notion, suspicion.

To **SURMOUNT**, sōr-mōdōnt'. v. a.
To rise above; to conquer, to overcome; to surpass, to exceed.

SURMOUNTABLE, sōr-mōdōnt'ā-bl. a.
Conquerable, supersable.

SURNAME, sōr'nāmē. f.
The name of the family, the name which one has over and above the Christian name; an appellation added to the original name.

To **SURNAME**, sōr'nāmē. v. a.
To name by an appellation added to the original name.

To **SURPASS**, sōr-pās'. v. a.
To exceed, to exceed, to go beyond in excess.

SURPASSING, sōr-pās'sing. part. a.
Exceeding in a high degree.

SURPASSE, sōr-pās. f. (405).
The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministrations.

SURPLUS, sōr'plüs. f.
A supernumerary part, overplus; what remains when use is satisfied.

SURPRISAL, sōr-prīzäl. f.
The art of taking unawares, the state of being taken unawares; sudden confusion or perplexity.

To **SURPRISE**, sōr-prīz. v. a. (252).
To take unawares, to fall upon unawares, suddenly; to startle, to alarm; to confound or perplex by something sudden.

SURPRISING, sōr-prī'zīng. part. a.
Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern; exciting admiration.

SURPRISINGLY, sōr-prī'zīng. adv.
To a degree that raises wonderful amazement.

To **SURRENDER**, sōr-rēn'dür. v. a.
To yield up, to deliver up; to give up to an enemy.

To **SURRENDER**, sōr-rēn'dür. v. n.
To yield, to give one's self up.

SURRENDER, sōr-rēn'dür. f.
The act of yielding; the act of resigning or giving up to another.

SURREPTION, sōr-rep'tīshōn. f.
Surprise, sudden and unperceived invasion.

SURREPTITIOUS, sōr-rep'tīshōs. a.
Done by stealth, gotten or produced fraudulently.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, sōr-rep'tīshōs-lē. ad.
By stealth, fraudulently.

To **SURROGATE**, sōr-ro-gāt. v. a.
To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE, sōr-ro-gāt. f.
A deputy, a delegate, the deputy of a spiritual judge.

To **SURROUND**, sōr-round'. v. a.
To environ, to encompass, to enclose on all sides.

SURSOLID, sōr-sōl'īd. f.
In algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken at the root.

SURTOUT, sōr-tōōt'. f.
A large coat worn over all the rest.

To **SURVENE**, sōr-vēn'. v. a.
To supervene, to come as an addition.

To **SURVEY**, sōr-vā'. v. a.
To overlook, to have under the view; to oversee as one in authority; to view and examine.

SURVEY, sōr-vā. f. (492).
View, prospect.

SURVEYOR, sōr-vā-ür. f.
An overseer, one placed to superintend others; a measurer of land.

SURVEYORSHIP, sōr-vā-ür-ship. f.
The office of a surveyor.

To **SURVIVE**, sōr-vīv. v. a.
To live after the death of another; to remain alive.

To **SURVIVE**, sōr-vīv. v. a.
To outlive.

SURVIVER, sōr-vī-vür. f.
One who outlives another.

SURVIVERSHIP, sōr-vī-vür-ship. f.
The time of surviving another.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sōs-sēp-tib'ilitē-tē. f.
Quality of admitting, tendency to admit.

SUSCEPTIBLE, sōs-sēp-tib'le. a.
Capable.

—**FATE**, fāt, fāl, fāt; —mē, mēt; —pline, plīn.

Capable of admitting.
SUSCEPTION, sūs-sēp' shūn. f.

Act of taking.

SUSCEPTIVE, sūs-sēp' tīv. a.

Capable to admit.

SUSCIPIENCE, sūs-sip' pē-ēn-sē. f.

Reception, admission.

SUSCIPIENT, sūs-sip' pē-ēnt. f.

One who takes, one that admits or receives.

TO SUSCITATE, sūs-sē-tāt. v. n.

To excite.

SUSCITATION, sūs-sē-tā shūn. f.

The act of exciting or exciting.

TO SUSPECT, sūs-pēkt'. v. a.

To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to hold uncertain.

TO SUSPECT, sūs-pēkt'. v. n.

To imagine guilt.

SUSPECT, sūs-pēkt'. part. a.

Dishful.

TO SUSPEND, sūs-pēnd'. v. a.

To hang, to make to hang by any thing; to make to depend upon; to interrupt, to make to stop for a time; to delay, to hinder from proceeding; to debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

SUSPENSE, sūs-pēns'. f.

Uncertainty, doubt of certainty or determination; act of withholding the judgment; privation for a time; impediment for a time; stop in the midst of two opposites.

SUSPENSE, sūs-pēns'. a.

Held from proceeding; held in doubt, held in expectation.

SUSPENSION, sūs-pēn'shūn. f.

Act of making to hang on any thing; act of making to depend on any thing; act of delaying; act of withholding or balancing the judgment; interruption, temporary cessation.

SUSPENSORIAL, sūs-pēn'sur-l. a.

Belonging to that by which a thing hangs. See Domesick.

SUSPICION, sūs-piš'ōn. f.

The act of suspecting, imagining of something ill without proof.

SUSPICIOUS, sūs-piš'ōus. a.

Inclined to suspect, inclined to imagine ill without proof; liable to suspicion, giving reason to imagine ill.

SUSPICIOUSLY, sūs-piš'ōus-l. ad.

With suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, sūs-piš'ōus-nēs. f.

Tending to suspicion.

SUSPIRATION, sūs-spē-rāt. f.

Sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.

TO SUSPIRE, sūs-spīr'. v. a.

To sigh, to fetch the breath deep; it seems in Shakespeare to mean only, to begin to breathe.

TO SUSTAIN, sūs-tān'. v. a.

To bear, to prop, to hold up; to support, to keep from sinking under evil; to maintain, to keep; to help, to relieve, to assist; to bear, to endure; to bear without yielding; to suffer, to bear as inflicted.

SUSTAINABLE, sūs-tā'nā-bl. a.

That may be sustained.

SUSTAINER, sūs-tā'nōr. f.

One that props, one that supports; one that suffers, a sufferer.

SUSTENANCE, sūs-tē-nāns. f.

Support, maintenance; necessities of life, victuals.

SUSTENTATION, sūs-tēnāshōn. f.

Support, preservation from falling; support of life, use of victuals; maintenance.

SUSURRATION, sū-sūr-rā shūn. f.

Whisper, soft murmur.—See Muculent.

SUTLER, sūt'lōr. f.

A man that sells provisions.

SUTURE, sū'thūr. f.

A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly wounds; Suture is a particular articulation.

SWAB, swōb. f.

A kind of mop to clean floors.

TO SWAB, swōb. v. a.

To clean with a mop.

SWABBER, swōb'bōr. f.

A sweeper of the deck.

TO SWADDLE, swōd'dl. v. a.

To swathe, to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children; to beat, to cudgel.

SWADDLE, swōd'dl. f. (405).

Clothes bound round the body.

SWADDLING-BAND, swōd'ling-bānd.

SWADDLING-CLOTH, swōd'ling-kloth.

SWADDLING-CLOUT, swōd'ling-kloth.

Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

TO SWAG, swāg. v. n. (85).

To sink down by its weight, to lay heavy.

TO SWAGGER, swāg'gūr. v. n.

To bluster, to bully, to be turbulent and tumultuously proud.

SWAGGERER, swāg'gūr-ūr. f.

A blusterer, a bully, a turbulent noisy fellow.

SWAGGY, swāg'gē. a. (383).

Dependent by its weight.

SWAIN, swān. f. (202).

A young man; a country servant employed in his master; a pastoral youth.

TO SWALE, swālē.

TO SWEAL, swēlē. (227)

To waste or blaze away; to waste.

SWALLOW, swōl'lō. f. (327).

A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in winter.

TO SWALLOW, swōl'lō. v. a.

To take down the throat; to receive, without examination; to engross, to appropriate; to absorb, to take in, to sink in any abyss, to engulf; to devour, to destroy to be lost in any thing, to be given up.

SWALLOW, swōl'lō. f. (85).

The throat, voracity.

SWAM, swām. The preterit of Swim.

SWAMP, swōmp. f.

A marsh, a bog, a fen.

SWAMPY, swōm'pē. a.

Boggy, fenny.

SWAN, swōn. f. (85).

A large water fowl.

SWANSKIN, swōn'skīn. f.

A kind of soft flannel.

SWAP, swōp. ad.

Hastily, with hasty violence, as he did it Swap.

SWARD, swārd. f.

The skin of bacon; the surface of the ground.

SWARE, swār. The preterit of Swear.

SWARM, swārm. f. (85).

A great body or number of bees or other small animals; a multitude, a crowd; a

To **SWARM**, swārm. v. n.

To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive; to appear in multitudes, to crowd, to throng; to be crowded, to be over-run, to be thronged; to breed multitudes.

SWART, swārt.

SWARTH, swārth.

Black, darkly brown, tawney; in Milton, gloomy, malignant.

SWARTHILY, swār'thē-lē. ad.

Blackly, dusky, tawny.

SWARTHINESS, swār'thē-nēs. f.

Darkness of complexion, tawtness.

SWARTHY, swār'thē. a.

Dark of complexion, black, dusky, tawny.

TO SWASH, swāsh. v. n.

To make a great clatter or noise.

SWASHER, swōsh'er. f.

One who makes a show of valour or force.

TO SWATHE, swāt̄h. v. a. (467).

To bind as a child, with bands and rollers.

TO SWAY, swāy. v. a.

To wave in the hand, to move or wield with facility; to liss, to direct to either side; to govern, to rule, to overpower, to influence.

TO SWAY, swā. v. n.

To hang heavy, to be drawn by weight; to have weight, to have influence; to bear rule, to govern.

SWAY, swā. f.

The swing or sweep of a weapon; anything moving with bulk and power; power, rule, dominion, influence.

TO SWEAR, swār. v. n. (240). preter.

Swore, or Sware, part. pass. Sworn. To obtest some superior power, to utter an oath; to declare or promise upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obtest the great name profanely.

TO SWEAR, swār. v. a. (240).

To put to an oath; to declare upon oath; to obtest by an oath.

SWEAKER, swār'r. f.

A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

SWEAT, swēt. f. (234).

The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation of moisture.

TO SWEAT, swēt. v. n. preterit Sweat, Sweated; participle pass. Sweaten. To be moist on the body with heat or labour; to toil, to labour, to drudge; to emit moisture.

TO SWEAT, swēt'. v. a.

To emit as sweat.

SWEATER, swēt'r. f.

One who sweats.

SWEATY, swēt'y. a.

Covered with sweat, moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious, toilsome.

TO SWEEP, swēp. v. a. (240).

To drive away with a besom; to clean with a besom; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to pass over with celerity and force; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.

TO SWEEP, swēp. v. n.

To pass with violence, tumult, driveline; to pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

SWEEP, swēp. f.

The act of sweeping; the compass of any violent or continued motion; violent destruction; direction of any motion not according to rule.

SWEEPINGS, swēp'īngs,

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— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tōbe, tōb, bōll; — dōt; — pōnd; — nōr, tHIS.

SWEETINGS, swēp'ingz. f.
That which is swept away.

SWEEPNET, swēp'nēt. f.

A net that takes in a great compass.

SWEEPSTAKE, swēp'stak. f.

A man that wins all; a prize at a race.

SWEEPY, swēp'y. a.

Pleasing with great speed and violence.

SWEET, swēt. a. (246).
Pleasing to any sense; luscious to the taste; fragrant to the smell; melodious to the ear; pleasing to the eye; mild, soft, gentle; grateful, pleasing; not stale, not stinking; as, that meat is sweet.

SWEET, swēt. f.
Sweetness, something pleasing; a word of endearment; a perfume.

SWEETBREAD, swēt'bred. f.

The pancreas of the calf.

SWEETBRIAR, swēt'bri-är. f.

A fragrant shrub.

SWEETBROOM, swēt'broom. f.

An herb.

TO SWEETEN, swēt'n. v. a. (103).

To make sweet; to make mild or kind; to make less painful; to palliate; to reconcile; to make grateful or pleasing; to soften; to make delicate.

SWEETENER, swēt'n-är. f.

One that palliates, one that represents things tenderly; that which tempers acrimony.

SWEETHEART, swēt'hārt. f.

A lover or mistress.

SWEETING, swēt'ing. f.

A sweet luscious apple; a word of endearment.

SWEETISH, swēt'ish. a.

Somewhat sweet.

SWEETLY, swēt'lē. ad.

In a sweet manner; with sweetness.

SWEETMEAT, swēt'mēt. f.

Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

SWEETNESS, swēt'nēs. f.

The quality of being sweet in any of its senses.

SWEETWILLIAM, swēt-wil'yum. f.

A plant. It is a species of gilliflower.

SWEETWILLOW, swēt-wil'lo. f.

Gale or Dutch myrtle.

TO SWELL, swell. v. n. part. pass.

Swollen. To grow bigger, to grow turgid, to extend the parts; to tumify by obstruction; to be exasperated; to look big; to protuberate; to rise into arrogance, to be elated; to be inflated with anger; to grow upon the view.

TO SWELL, swell. v. a.

To cause to rise or encrease, to make tumid; to aggravate, to heighten; to raise to arrogance.

SWELL, swēl. f.

Extension of bulk.

SWELLING, swēl'ing. f.

Morbid tumour; protuberance, prominence; effort for a vent.

TO SWELTER, swēl'tür. v. n.

To be pained with heat.

TO SWELTER, swēl'tür. v. a.

To parch, or dry up with heat.

SWELTRY, swēl'trē. a.

Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, swēpt. The participle and preterit of Sweep.

TO SWERVE, swērv. v. n.

To wander, to rove; to deviate, to depart

from rule, custom, or duty; to fly, to bend.

SWIFT, swift. a.

Moving far in a short time, quick, fleet, speedy, nimble; ready.

SWIFT, swift. f.

A bird like a swallow, a martinet; the current of a stream.

SWIFTLY, swift'lē. ad.

Fleely, rapidly, nimbly.

SWIFTNESS, swift'nēs. f.

Speed, nimbleness, rapidity, quickness, velocity, celerity.

TO SWIG, swig. v. n.

To drink by large draughts.

TO SWILL, swill. v. a.

To drink luxuriously and grossly; to wash, to drench; to intebriate.

SWILL, swill. f.

Drink, luxuriously poured down.

SWILLER, swil'lér. f.

A luxurious drinker.

TO SWIM, swim. v. n. preterit Swam,

Swom, or Swum. To float on the water, not to sink; to move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the stream; to glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion; to be dizzy, to be vertiginous; to be floated; to have abundance of any quality, to flow.

TO SWIM, swim. v. a.

To pass by swimming.

SWIM, swim. f.

The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

SWIMMER, swim'mūr. f.

One who swims; the protuberance in the legs of a horse resembling a piece of hard dry horn.

SWIMMINGLY, swim'mīng-lē. ad.

Smoothly, without obtrusion.

SWINE, swine. f.

A hog, a pig, a sow.

SWINEBREAD, swine'bred. f.

A kind of plant; truffles.

SWINEHERD, swine'hērd. f.

A keeper of hogs.

SWINEPIPE, swine'pipe. f.

A bird of the thrush kind.

TO SWING, swing. v. n.

To wave to and fro, hanging loosely; to fly backward and forward on a rope.

TO SWING, swing. v. a. preterit,

Swang, Swung. To make to play loosely on a string; to whirl round in the air; to wave loosely.

SWING, swing. f.

Motion of any thing hanging loosely; a line on which any thing hangs loose; influence or power of a body put in motion; course, unrestrained liberty; unrestrained tendency.

TO SWINGE, swinje. v. a.

To whip, to bastinade, to punish; to move as a lash.

SWINGEBUCKLER, swinje'buk-lēr. f.

A bully, a man who pretends to feats of arms. An old cant word.

SWINGER, swing'er. f.

He who swings, a hurler.

SWINGING, swin'jing. a.

Great, huge.

SWINGLINGLY, swin'jing-lē. ad.

Vaftly, greatly.

SWINISH, swin'ish. a.

Befitting swine; resembling swine, gross.

from rule, custom, or duty; to fly, to bend.

SWIFT, swift. a.

Moving far in a short time, quick, fleet,

speedy, nimble; ready.

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A bird like a swallow, a martinet; the current of a stream.

SWIFT, swift

F (546).—*Fate, fix, fall, fit; —mē, mēt; —pine, pīn; —*

SYLLABLE, sī'lā-bl. *s.* (405).

As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation; any thing proverbially concise.

TO SYLLABLE, sī'lā-bl. *v. a.*

To utter, to pronounce, to articulate.

SYLLABUB, sī'lā-būb. *f.*

Milk and acids. Rightly **SILLABUB**, which see.

SYLLABUS, sī'lā-būs. *f.*

An abstract, a composition, containing the heads of a dissertation.

SYLLOGISM, sī'lō-jīz'm. *f.*

An argument composed of three propositions.

SYLLOGISTIC, sī'lō-jīst'k. *a.*

Relating to a syllogism, consisting of a syllogism.

SYLLOGISTIALLY, sī'lō-jīst'k-käl'ē. *ad.*

In the form of a syllogism.

TO SYLLOGIZE, sī'lō-jīz'. *v. n.*

To reason by syllogism.

SYLVAN, sī'lā-vān. *a.*

Wood, woodsy, woody.

SYMBOL, sīm'bōl. *n.*

An emblem, a compendium, a comprehensive form or type, that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

SYMBOLICAL, sīm'bōl'ē-käl. *a.*

Representative, typical, expressing by signs. **SYMBOLICALLY**, sīm'bōl'ē-käl. *ad.* Typically, by representation.

SYMBOLIZATION, sīm'bōl-ē-zā'z̄. *n.*

The act of symbolizing, representation, resemblance.

TO SYMBOLIZE, sīm'bōl-īz'. *v. n.*

To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

TO SYMBOLIZE, sīm'bōl-īz'. *v. a.*

To make representative of something.

SYNTHETIC, sīm-nēt'k. *a.*

Consonant, having parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST, sīm'mē-trist. *f.*

One very studious or observant of proportion.

SYMMETRY, sīm'mē-trē. *f.*

Adaptation of parts to each other, proportion, harmony, agreement of one part to another.

SYMPATHETICAL, sīm-pā-thēt'k. *ad.*

Having mutual sensation, being affected by what happens to the other.

SYMPATHETICK, sīm-pā-thēt'k. *ad.*

Having mutual sensation, being affected by what happens to the other.

SYMPATHETICALLY, sīm-pā-thēt'k. *ad.*

With sympathy, in consequence of sympathy.

TO SYMPATHIZE, sīm-pā-thīz'. *v. n.*

To feel with another, to feel in consequence of what another feels, to feel mutually.

SYMPATHY, sīm-pā-thē. *f.*

Fellow-feeling, mutual sensibility, the quality or being affected by the affection of another.

SYMPHONIOUS, sīm-fō'nē-ūs. *a.*

Harmonious, agreeing in sound.

SYMPHONY, sīm-fō-nē. *f.*

Concert of instruments, harmony of mingled sounds.

SYMPOSIACK, sīm-pō'zhē-āk. *a.*

Relating to merry-makings.

SYMPTOM, sīm-tūm. *f.* (412).

Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, not as the necessary effect; a sign, a token.

SYMPTOMATICAL, sīm-tō-māt'k. *ad.*

In the nature of a symptom.

SYNAGOGUE, sīn'ā-gōg. *f.* (338).

An assembly of the Jews to worship.

SYNALEPHA, sīn-ā-lē'fā. *f.*

A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel.

SYNCHRONICAL, sīn-krōn'ē-käl. *a.*

Happening together at the same time.

SYNCHRONISM, sīng'krō-nīz'm. *f.*

Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

SYNCHRONOUS, sīng'krō-nūs. *a.*

Happening at the same time.

SYNCOPE, sīng'kō-pē. *f.* (408).

Fainting fit; contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SYNCOPEST, sīng'kō-pīst. *f.*

Contractor of words.

SYNDROME, sīn'drō-mē. *f.*

Concurrent action, concurrence.

SYNECDOCHE, sē-nēk'dō-kē. *f.* (352)

A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

SYNOD, sīn'nōd. *f.*

An assembly, particularly of ecclesiastics; conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

SYNODAL, sīn'nō-däl. *f.*

Concord, agreement.

SYNODICAL, sīn-nōd'ē-käl. *ad.*

Relating to a synod, transacted in a synod;

SYNODICK, sīn-nōd'ik. *ad.*

Relating to a synod, transacted in a synod;

SYNOPSIS, sīn-ōp'sis. *f.*

A general view, all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL, sīn-ōp'tē-käl. *a.*

Affording a view of many parts at once.

SYNTACTICAL, sīn-rāk'tē-käl. *a.*

Conjoined, fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX, sīn-tāks. *f.*

A system, a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

SYNTESIS, sīn'thē-sis. *f.*

The act of joining, opposed to analysis.

SYNTETICK, sīn-thēt'ik. *a.*

Conjoining, compounding, forming composition.

SYPHON, sīfūn. *f.*

A tube, a pipe.

SYRINGE, sīr'injē. *f.*

A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

SYRINGOTOMY, sīr'īng-gōt'ō-mē. *f.*

The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow forcs.

SYRTIS, sīrt'is. *f.*

A quick sand, a bog.

SYSTEM, sis'tēm. *f.*

Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation; a scheme which unites many things in order.

SYSTEMATICAL, sis-tē-māt'k. *ad.*

Methodical, written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

SYSTEMATICALLY, sis-tē-māt'k. *ad.*

In form of a system.

SYSTOLE, sis-to-lē. *f.*

In anatomy, the contraction of the heart;

in grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

reckoned from one conjunction with the fun to another.

SYNODICALLY, sīn-nōd'ē-käl. *ad.* By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

SYNONYMA, sīn-ōn'nē-mā. *f.*

Names which signify the same thing.

TO SYNONYMISE, sīn-ōn'nē-mīz'. *v. a.*

To express the same thing in different words.

SYNONYMOUS, sīn-ōn'nē-mūs. *a.*

Expressing the same thing by different words.

SYNONYMY, sīn-ōn'nē-mē. *f.*

The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYNOPSIS, sīn-ōp'sis. *f.*

A general view, all the parts brought under one view.

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A tube, a pipe.

SYRINGE, sīr'injē. *f.*

A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

TO SYRINGE, sīr'injē. *v. a.*

To squirt by a syringe; to wash with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY, sīr'īng-gōt'ō-mē. *f.*

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SYSTOLE, sis-to-lē. *f.*

In anatomy, the contraction of the heart;

in grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

TAC, ták. f. *(140)*.
A kind of wind instrument.

TABBY, tab'bi. f. *(140)*.
A kind of wavy silk.

TABBY, tab'bi. *a.* *(140)*.
Braided, twined.

TABECTION, tab-e-kshn'. *f. (140)*.
The act of wasting away, pain and suffering.

To TABEFY, tab'fi. *v. t.* *(140)*.
To waste, to be extenuated by disease.

TABERNACLE, tab'er-ná-ké. *f. (405)*.
A temporary habitation, a place of meeting; a sacred place, a place of worship.

TABLE, tábl. *f. (140)*. *(140)*.
A board or table.

TABIDNESS, tab'id-nés. *f.*
Consumptiveness, state of being wasted by disease.

TABLETURB, tab'lá-túrb. *f.*
Painting on walls or ceilings.

TABLE, tábl. *f. (405)*. *(140)*.
Any flat or level surface, extended horizontally above the ground, used for eating and other purposes; a piece of furniture, a table; the fare, or entertainment, there; an index, a collection of heads; a synopsis; many particulars brought into one view; draughts, small pieces of wood shifted on squares; to turn the tables, to change the condition or position of things.

To TABLE, tá bl. *v. a.*
To furnish, to supply with food.

TABLEBEER, ta-bl-beér. *noun of action*.
Beer used at viands, small beer.

TABLEBOOK, ta'bl-book. *f.*
A book on which anything is graved or written without ink.

TAKEAWAY, ta-bl-tá-kwáy. *f. (140)*.
Confection or meal or entertainment.

TAKEAWAY, ta-bl-tá-kwáy. *f. (140)*.
Food or surface, surface, white, or painted.

TABOUR, tab'bür. *f. (140)*.
A small drum, beaten with one stick.

TABOUR, tab'bür. *f. (140)*.
A small drum or tabour.

TABOURINE, tab'ür-één'. *f. (112)*.
A tabour, a small drum.

TABRET, tab'rét. *f.*
A tabour.

TABULAR, tab'ü-lär. *f.*
Set down in the form of tables or synopses; formed in squares, made into laminae.

To TABULATE, tab'ü-lát. *v. a.*
To reduce to tables or synopses.

TABULATED, tab'ü-lá-ted. *a.*
Having a flat surface.

TACHE, tach. *f.*

TACHING, tach. *f. (140)*. *(140)*.
Furnished with a tail.

TACIT, tás-it. *a.*
Silent, implied, not expressed by words.

TACITLY, tás-it-é. *ad.*
Silently, without oral expression.

TACITURNITY, tás-é-túr'né-tó. *f.*
Habitual silence.

To TACK, ták. *v. a.*
To fasten to anything; to join, to write, to stitch together.

To TACK, ták. *v. n.*
To turn a ship.

TACK, ták. *f.*
A small nail; the art of turning ships at sea; to hold Tack, to last, to hold out.

TACKLE, ták'kl. *f. (405)*.
Instruments of action; the ropes of a ship.

TACKLED, ták'kl'd. *a. (359)*.
Made of ropes tacked together.

TACKLING, ták'ling. *f.*
Furniture of the mast, instruments of action.

TACTICAL, ták'té-kál. } *a.*

TACTICK, ták'tik. } *a.*
Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

TACTICKS, ták'tiks. *f.*
The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TACTILE, ták'til. *a. (140)*.
Susceptible of touch.

TACTILITY, ták-til'ë-té. *f.*
Perceptibility by the touch.

TACTION, ták'shún. *f.*
The act of touching.

TADPOLE, täd'pöle. *f.*
A young shapely frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail.

TA'EN, tāp. The poetical contraction of Taken.

TAFFETA, tāf'fë-té. *f.*
A thin silk.

TAG, tág. *f.*
A point of metal put to the end of a string; any thing paltry and mean.

To TAG, tág. *v. a.*
To fit any thing with an end, as to Tag a lace; to append one thing to another; to join, this is properly to Tack.

TAGTAIL, tág'tail. *f.*
A worm which has the tail of another colour.

TAIL, täl. *f. (202)*.
That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebrae of the back hanging loose behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a catkin; the hinder part of any thing; to turn Tail, to fly, to run away.

TAILED, täl'd. *a. (359)*.
Furnished with a tail.

TAILLE, tälé. *f.*
A limited estate, an entail.

TAILOR, täl'ör. *f.*
One whose business is to make clothes.

To TAINT, tant. *v. a. (202)*.
To imbue or impregnate with any thing; to

TAKING, ták. *f. (140)*. *(140)*.
Good and bad qualities mixed together; goods, etc., not cleaned or purified.

To TAX, tax. *v. t. (140)*.
To lay a tax upon; to impose.

STAIN, stán. *f.*
Stain, to soil; to infect; to corrupt; a corrupt contraction of Accuse. *PURIFY*.

To TAINT, tant. *v. t.* *(140)*.
To be infected, to be touched; to stain.

TAINT, tant. *f. (140)*. *(140)*.
A infectious, a stain; a spot of infestation; a spot, a foil, a blemish.

TAINTLESS, tant'lés. *a. (140)*. *(140)*.
Free from infestation.

TAINTURE, taint'üre. *f. (405)*.
Taint, tinge, defilement.

To TAKE, take. *v. a. (140)*. *(140)*.
To bear, to carry, to receive; to take what is offered; to seize what is not given; to receive; to receive with good or ill will; to lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice; to scratch, to seize; to make prisoner; to captivate with pleasure, to delight, to engage; to understand in any particular sense or manner; to lie, to example; to admit any thing had from without; to turn to; to practice; to hold in with, to copy; with; to form; to lay; to catch in the hand; to seize; to receive into the hand; to go into; to walk; to make; to choose one of more; to copy; to carry, to transport; to take on, to let; not to refuse; to accept; to admit; to endure; to bear; to leap, to jump over; to assume; to allow; to admit a to suppose; to receive in thoughts; to conceive; to opinion; to hie; to hope; to engage; to be active; ip; to admit in copulation; to lie; to an oath or expression; to seize as a dishonest; to Take away; to deprive; to deprive, to remove; to Take care, to be careful; to be solicitous for; to apprehend; to Take away, to have recourse; to measure; to Take down; to crush, to reduce; to suppose; to swallow; to take by the mouth; to Take from, to appropriate; to detract; to aspire of; to Take heed, to be cautious, to beware; to Take heed to, to attend; to Take in to comprehend, to comprehend; to take in to receive; to receive mentally; to Take up; to swear; to Take off, to withdraw; to destroy; to remove; to withhold; to withdraw; to swallow; to purchase; to copy; to find place for; to provide; to Take up with; to check, to take, couple with; to Take out, to remove from; to withdraw; to Take part, to share; to Take place; to prevail, to have effect; to Take up; to have upon credit or interest; to be ready for; to engage with; to apply to the use; to begin; to begin with; to begin prepared; to expand; to expand; to engage; to have; first recourse to; to seize, to catch, to grab; to admit; to answer by reproofing, to reprimand; to begin where the former left off; to lift; to occupy; to accommodate, to adjust; to comprise; to adopt, to assume; to collect; to exact a tax; to Take upon, to appropriate to; to assume, to admit, to be appointed to; to assume, to claim authority.

To TAKE, take. *v. n.*
To direct the course; to have a tendency to; to please, to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect; to catch, to fix; to Take after, to learn of, to resemble, to imitate; to take in; to inclose; to lessen, to contract; as, he Took in his sails; to cheat, to gull; to Take in hand, to undertake; to Take in with; to reflect to; to

TAL

TAN

TAR

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mè, mét; — plne, pln; —

Take on, to be violently affected; to grieve, to pine; to Take to, to apply to, to be fond of; to betake to, to have recourse; to Take up, to stop; to reform; to Take up with, to be contented with; to lodge, to dwell; to Take with, to please.

TAKEN, tâ'k'n. The participle pass. of Take. (103).

TAKER, tâ'k'r. f.

He that takes.

TAKING, tâ'king. f.

Seizure, distress.

TALE, tâ'le. f.

A narrative; a story; oral relation; number reckoned; reckoning, numeral account; information, disclosure of any thing secret.

TALEBEARER, tâ'le'bâ-rûr. f.

One who gives vicious or malignant intelligence.

TALEBEARING, tâ'le'bâ-ring. f.

The act of informing.

TALENT, tâ'l'ent. f.

A Talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries; faculty, power, gift of nature; quality, nature.

TALISMAN, tâ'l'z-mân. f.

A magical character.

TALISMANICK, tâ'l-iz-mân'ik. a.

Magical.

TO TALK, tâwk. v. b. (84).

To speak in conversation, to speak fluently and familiarly; to practise, to speak impertinently; to give account; to speak, to reason, to confer.

TALK, tâwk. f.

Oral communication; fluent and familiar speech; report, rumour; subject of discourse.

TALK, tâwk. f.

Sign signified of places generally parallel, and flexible, and elastic.

TALKATIVE, tâwk'â-tiv. a.

Full of prate, loquacious.

TALKATIVENESS, tâwk'â-tiv-nâs. f.

Loquacity, garrulity.

TALKER, tâwk'âr. f.

One who talks; a loquacious person, a pratter; a boaster, a bragging fellow.

TALKISH, tâlk'ish. a.

Confiding of talk.

TALL, tall. a. (84).

High in stature; lofty; sturdy, bold.

TALLAGE, tâl'âj. f. (84).

Impost, excise, or toll, or duty of any kind.

TALLOW, tâl'lô. f. (85).

The grease or fat of an animal, fleshy.

TALLOWCHANDLER, tâl'ô-chând-lér. f. f.

One who makes candles of tallow.

TALLY, tâl'lé. f.

A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick; anything made to fit another stick; a reckoning, a bill, an account.

TO TALLY, tâl'â. v. b. (84).

To fit, to suit; to set out for any thing.

TO TALLY, tâl'lé. v. n. (84).

To be fitted, to conform, to be justable.

TALMUD, tâl'mûd. f.

A large book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions, and applications of the law. (See Talmud.)

TALNESS, tall'nâs. f. (84).

Height of 45 feet, 10 inches, and 11

feet 8 inches, by losing an 11, is, if we pro-

nounce it according to the orthography, deprived of its sound: the first syllable, according to this spelling, ought undoubtedly to be pronounced like the first of *tal-low*, which sufficiently shows the necessity of spelling it with double *t*.

TALON, tâl'ôn. f.

The claw of a bird of prey.

TAMARIND, tâm'mâ-rînd. f.

A tree, the fruit.

TAMARISK, tâm'mâ-rîsk. f.

A tree.

TAMBARINE, tâm-bâ-rîn'. f. (112)

A tabor, a small drum.

TAME, tâme. a.

Not wild, domesick; crushed, subdued, depressed, spiritless, unanimated.

TO TAME, tâme. v. n.

To reduce from wildness, to reclaim, to make gentle; to subdue, to crush, to depress, to conquer.

TAMEABLE, tâ'mâ-bl. a. (405).

Susceptive of taming.

TAMELY, tâme'lé. ad.

Not wildly, meanly, spiritlessly.

TAMENESS, tâme'nâs. f.

The quality of being tame, not wildness; want of spirits, timidity.

TAMER, tâ'mûr. f.

Conqueror, subduer.

TO TAMPER, tâm'pér. v. a.

To be busy with physick; to meddle, to have to do without fitness or necessity; to deal, to practise with.

TO TAN, tân. v. a.

To impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrown by the sun.

TANG, tâng. f.

A strong taste, a taste left in the mouth; relish, taste; something that leaves a ring or pain behind it; sound, tane.

TO TANG, tâng. v. n.

To ring with.

TANGENT, tâng'jânt. f.

Is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, tâng'jé-bil'â-té. f.

The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE, tâng'jé-bl. a. (405).

Perceptible by the touch.

TO TANGLE, tâng'gl. v. a. (405).

To implicate, to knit together; to entangle, to entrap; to embroil, to embarrass.

TO TANGLE, tâng'gl. v. n.

To be entangled.

TANGLE, tâng'gl. f.

A knot of things mingled one in another.

TANK, tânk. f.

A large cistern or basin. Not in use.

TANKARD, tânk'ârd. f.

A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

TANNER, tânk'âr. f.

One whose trade is to tan leather.

TANSY, tâns'â. f.

A plant.

TANTALISM, tântâl'izm. f.

A punishment like that of Tantalus.

TO TANTALIZE, tântâl'izze. v. a.

To torment by the shew of pleasure which cannot be reached.

TANTLING, tânt'ling. f.

One seized with hopes of pleasure attainable. Obsolete.

TANTAMOUNT, tânt'a-moun't. f.

Equivalent.

TO TAP, tâp. v. a.

To touch lightly, to strike gently; to pierce a vessel, to broach a vessel.

TAP, tâp. f.

A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

TAPE, tâpe. f.

A narrow fillet or band.

TAPER, tâp'âr. f.

A wax candle, a light.

TAPER, tâp'âr. a.

Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, pyramidal, conical.

TO TAPER, tâp'âr. v. n.

To grow smaller.

TAPESTRY, tâps'trâ. f.

Cloth woven in regular figures.

TAPROOT, tâp'rôot. f.

The principal stem of the root.

TAPSTER, tâp'stâr. f.

One whose business is to draw beer from alehouse.

TAR, târ. f. (78) (81).

Liquid pitch.

TAR, târ. f.

A sailor, a ludicrous term for a seaman.

TO TAR, târ. v. a.

To smear; cover with tar; to tease, to provoke.

TARANTULA, târ'ânt'â-thâ-lâ. f. (461)

An insect whose bite is only cured by smoke.

TARDATION, târ'dâ-thâ-nâ. f.

The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDILY, târ'dâ-lé. ad.

Slowly, sluggishly.

TARDINESS, târ'dâ-nâs. f.

Sidewards; sluggish, unwillingness to motion.

TARDITNESS, târ'dâ-té. f.

Slowness, want of velocity.

TARDY, târ'dé. a.

Slow, not swift; sluggish, unwilling to action or motion; dilatory, late, tedious.

TO TARDY, târ'dé. v. a.

To delay, to hinder.

TARE, târe. f.

A weed that grows among corn, &c.

TARE, târe. f.

A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity, also the allowance made for wear and tear.

TAKE, tâke. Preterit of **Take**.

TARGE, târje. f.

A kind of buckles or shield borne on the left arm.

TARIFF, târif. f. (81).

A cartel of commerce.

TO TARNISH, târnish. v. n.

To soil brightness.

TARPAWLING, târpaw'ling. f.

Hemp cloth impregnated with tar; a tailor in contempt.

TARRAGON, târ'âg'ôn. f.

A plant called herb-prayer.

TERRIANCE, târ're-âns. f.

Stay, delay, perhaps sojourner.

TARRIER, târ're-âr. f.

A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. In this sense it ought to be written *terrier*, which is the case in some parts of England.

TO TARRY, târ're. v. n. (81).

To be delayed or detained.

—nō, mōye, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —thir, THIS.

To stay, to continue in a place; to delay, to be long in coming.

TARSEL, tār'sēl. f.
A kind of hawk.

TART, tārt. a.
Sour, acid, acidulated, sharp of taste; sharp, keen, severe.

TART, tārt. f.
A small pie of fruit.

TARTANE, tār'tān. f.
A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

TARTAR, tār'tār. f.
Hell. Obsolete. Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone.

TARTAREAN, tār-tā'rē-ān. a.
Hellish.

TARTAREOUS, tār-tā'rē-ōs. f.
Consisting of tartar; hellish.

TO TARTARIZE, tār-tār-īz. v. a.
To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS, tār-tā'rōs. a.
Containing tartar, consisting of tartar.

TARTLY, tārt'lē. ad.
Sharply, sourly, with acidity; sharply, with pungency, with severity; with sourness of aspect.

TARTNESS, tārt'nēs. f.
Sharpness, sourness, acidity; sourness of temper, pungency of language.

TASK, tāsk. f.
Something to be done; imposed by another; employment, business; to take to Task, to reprove, to reprimand.

TO TASK, tāsk. v. a.
To burthen with something to be done.

TASKER, tāsk'ōr. f.

TASKMASTER, tāsk'māstər. f.
One who imposes tasks.

TASSEL, tās'sēl. f. (102).
An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

TASSELED, tās'sēld. f.
Adorned with tassels.

TASTABLE, tāst'ā-bl. a. (405).
That may be tasted, savoury.

TO TASTE, tāste. v. a.
To perceive and distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth, to eat, to taste in a small quantity; to essay first; to feel, to have perception of.

TO TASTE, tāste. v. a.
To have a smack, to produce on the palate a particular sensation; to distinguish intellectually; to relish intellectually; to approve; to be instructed, or receive some quality or character; to try the relish of any thing; to have perception of; to take enjoyment; to enjoy.

TASTE, tāste. f.
The act of tasting, gustation; the sense by which the relish of anything on the palate is perceived; that sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue; intellectual relish; discernment; an essay; a trial, an experiment; a small portion given as specimen.

TASTED, tāst'ēd. a.
Having a particular relish.

TASTER, tāst'ōr. f.
One who takes the first taste of food; a dram cup.

TASTEFUL, tāst'fūl. a.
High relished, savoury.

TASTLESS, tāst'les. a.
Having no power of perceiving taste, having no such or power of distinguishing the

palate; having no power of giving pleasure, insipid; having no intellectual gout.

TASTELESSNESS, tāst'les-nēs. a.
Insipidity, want of relish; want of perception of taste; want of intellectual relish.

TO TATTER, tāt'tār. v. a.
To tear, to rend, to make ragged.

TATTER, tāt'tār. f.
A rag, a fluttering rag.

TATTERDEMALION, tāt-tār-dē-māl' yōn. f.
A ragged fellow. A low word.

TO TATTLE, tāt'tāl. v. n. (405).
To prate, to talk idly.

TATTLE, tāt'tāl. f.
Prate, idle chat, trifling talk.

TATTERL, tāt'tāl-ōr. f.
An idle talker, a prater.

TATTOO, tāt-toō'. f.
The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

TAVERN, tāv'urn. f.
A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

TAVERNKEEPER, tāv'urn-kēp-ōr. f.
One who keeps a tavern.

TAUGHT, tāwt. (213) (393) preterit and part. passive of Teach.

TO TAUNT, tānt. v. a. (214).
To reproach, to insult, to revile, to ridicule.

TAUNT, tānt. f.
Insult, scoff, reproach.

TAUNTER, tānt'ōr. f.
One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TAUNTINGLY, tānt'ing-le. ad.
With insult, scoffingly, with contumely.

TAUTOLOGICAL, tāw-tō-lōd'jē-kāl. a.
Repeating the same thing.

TAUTOLOGIST, tāw-tōl'lō-jist. f.
One who repeats the same thing over and over.

TAUTOLOGY, tāw-tōl'lō-jē. f. (518).
Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

TO TAW, tāw. v. a. (219).
To dress white leather, commonly called Tan leather, in contradistinction from Tan leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW, tāw. f.
A marble to play with.

TAUDRINNESS, tāw'drē-nēs. f.
Tinsel, finery, finery too ostentatious.

TAUDRY, tāw'drē. a. (219).
Meanly shewy, splendid without taste.

TAWNY, tāw'nē. a. (219).
Yellow, like things tanned.

TAX, tāks. f.
An impost, a tribute imposed, an excise, a tollage; charge, censure.

TO TAX, tāks. v. a.
To load with imposts; to charge, to censure, to accuse.

TAXABLE, tāks'ā-bl. a. (405).
That may be taxed.

TAXATION, tāks-ā-shūn. f.
The act of loading with taxes, impost, tax; accoutrements, scandal.

TAXER, tāks'ōr. f.
He who taxes.

TEA, tē. f. (227).
A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has been much drunk in Europe.

TO TEACH, tētsh. v. a. preter. and part. past. Taught, sometimes Taached,

which is now obsolete. To instruct, to inform; to deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to show, to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind; to tell, to give intelligence.

TO TEACH, tētsh. v. n. (227).
To perform the office of an instructor.

TEACHABLE, tētsh'ā-bl. a. (405).
Docile, susceptible of instruction.

TEACHABLENESS, tētsh'ā-bl-nēs. f.
Docility, willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

TEACHER, tētsh'ār. f.
One who teaches, an instructor, preceptor; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAGUE, tēg. f. (227) (337).
A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL, tēlē. f. (227).
A wild fowl.

TEAM, tēm. f. (227).
A number of horses by often drawing at once the same carriage; any illustrious pairing in a line.

TEAR, tēr. f. (227).
The water which violent passion forces from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.

TEAR, tērē. f. (240).
A rent, a fissure.

TO TEAR, tērē. v. a. preter. Tore; anciently part. pass. Torn. To beat in pieces, to lacerate, to rend; to injure; to wound with sharp points drawn along; to break by violence; to divide violently, to shatter; to pull asunder; violence; to drive violently; to take away, by sudden violence.

TO TEAR, tērē. v. n. (227).
To fume, to rave, to rage furiously.

TEARER, tērēr. f.
He who rends or tears.

TEAR-FALLING, tērē-fāl'ing. a.
Tender, shedding tears.

TEARFUL, tērē-fūl. a.
Weeping, full of tears.

TO TEASE, tēze. v. a. (227).
To comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with importunity.

TEASER, tēz'ēr. f.
Any thing that torments by importunity.

TEAT, tēt. f. (227).
The dog of a beast.

TECHNICAL, tēk'nik'āl. a.
Belonging to arts, not in common use.

TECHY, tēch'ē. a.
Peculiar, trifling, irritable.

TECTONICK, tēk-tōn'ik. a. (201).
Pertaining to building.

TO TED, ted. v. a.
To lay, graze newly mown in pastures.

TEDDER, tēd'dēr. f.
A rope with which a horse is tied in the field, that he may not pasture too wide; anything by which one is restrained.

TE DEUM, tē-dē'ūm. f.
An hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin.

TEIOUS, tē-dō-ōs, or tē-jē-ōs. a. (293).
Wearisome by continuance, troublesome; tiresome, irksome; wearisome by prolixity; slow.

TEPIDOUSLY, tē-dē-ōs-ē-lē, or tē-jē-ōs-ē-lē. ad. (294).
In such a manner as to weary.

TEDIOUSNESS,

(546). — Fate, far, fall, fat; — mē, mēt; — phē, phēt; — sē, —

TEDIOUSNESS, tē'dē-ūs-nēs, or, tē
jē-ūs-nēs, f.

Weariness by continuance; prolixity; quality of wearying.

TO TEEM, tēem, v. n.

To bring young; to be pregnant; to engender young; to be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.

TO TEEM, tēem, v. a.

To bring forth; to produce; to pour.

TEEMER, tēem'ir, f.

One that brings young.

TEEMFUL, tēem'ful, a.

Pregnant; prolific.

TEEMLESS, tēem'lēs, a.

Unfruitful; not prolific.

TEEN, tēen, f.

Sorrow; grief; Obsolete.

TEENS, tēenz, f.

The years reckoned by the termination

Teen, as thirteen, fourteen.

TEETH, teeth. The plural of Tooth.**TEGUMENT**, tēg'ū-mēnt, f.

Cover, the outward part.

TEIL TREE, tēle'trē, f.

Linden or lime tree.

TEINT, tint, f.

Colour, touch of the pencil.

TELESCOPE, tēl-lē-skōp'ē-kāl, a.

Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

TO TELL, tēll, v. a. preterit and

part, past. Told. To utter; to express; to speak; to relate; to teach; to inform; to discover; to betray; to count; to number; to make excuses.

TO TELL, tēll, v. n.

To give an account; to make report.

TELLER, tēl'lēr, f.

One who tells or relates; one who numbers; a Teller is an officer of the exchequer.

TELLTALE, tēl'tale, f.

One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.

TEMERARIOUS, tēm-ēr-ā-rē-ūs, a.

Rash, heady; careless; heedless.

TEMERITY, tē-mēr'ē-tē, f.

Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.

TO TEMPER, tēm'pūr, v. a.

To mix so as that one part qualifies the other; to compound; to form by mixture;

to mingle; to beat together to a proper consistence; to accommodate; to modify;

to soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

TEMPER, tēm'pūr, f.

Due mixture of contrary qualities; middle course; mean or medium; constitution of body; disposition of mind; constitutional frame of mind; moderation; state to which metals are reduced.

TEMPERAMENT, tēm'pēr-ā-mēnt, f.

Constitution, state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium; the mixture of opposites.

TEMPERAMENTAL, tēm-pēr-ā-mēnt'āl, a.

Constitutional.

TEMPERANCE, tēm'pēr-āns, f.

Moderation; opposed to gluttony and drunk-

eneness; patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.

TEMPERATE, tēm'pēr-ātē, a. (401)

Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality; moderate in meat and drink; free

from ardent passion.

TEMPERATELY, tēm'pēr-ātē-lē, ad.

Moderately; not excessively; calmly; without violence of passion; without gluttony or luxury.

TEMPERATENESS, tēm'pēr-ātē-nēs, f.

Freedom from excesses; mediocrity; calmness; coolness of mind.

TEMPERATURE, tēm'pēr-ā-tü-rē, f.

f. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities; mediocrity; due balance of contraries; moderation; freedom from predominant passion.

TEMPERED, tēm'pūr'd, a.

Disposed with regard to the passions.

TEMPEST, tēm'pēst, f.

The utmost violence of the wind; any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

TO TEMPEST, tēm'pēst, v. a.

To disturb as by a tempest.

TEMPEST-BEATEN, tēm'pēst-bē-tēn, a.

Shattered with storms.

TEMPEST-TOST, tēm'pēst-tōst, a.

Driven about by storms.

TEMPESTIVITY, tēm-pēs-tiv'ē-tē, f.

Seasonableness.

TEMPESTUOUS, tēm-pēs'tshū-ūs, a. (461)

Stormy; turbulent.

TEMPLAR, tēm'plār, f.

A student in the law.

TEMPLE, tēm'plē, f. (405).

A place appropriated to acts of religion; buildings appropriated to the study of the law; an ornamental building in a garden; the upper part of the sides of the head.

TEMPORAL, tēm'pō-rāl, a.

Measured by time; not eternal; secular; not ecclesiastical; not spiritual; placed at the temples.

TEMPORALITY, tēm-pō-rāl'ē-tē, f.**TEMPORALS**, tēm'pō-rāl-zēs, f.

Secular possessions; not ecclesiastical rights.

TEMPORALLY, tēm'pō-rāl-ē, ad.

With respect to this life.

TEMPORALTY, tēm'pō-rāl-tē, f.

The laity; secular people; secular possessions.

TEMPORANEOUS, tēm-pō-rā'nē-ūs, a.

Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS, tēm'pō-rā-rē-nēs, f.

The state of being temporary.

TEMPORARY, tēm'pō-rā-rē, a.

Lasting only for a limited time.

TO TEMPORIZE, tēm'pō-rīzē, v. n.

To delay; to procrastinate; to comply with the times or occasions.

TEMPORIZER, tēm'pō-rī-zēr, f.

One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.

TO TEMPT, tēmt, v. a. (412).

To solicit to ill; to entice by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to provoke.

TEMPTABLE, tēm'tā-blē, a.

Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

TEMPTER, tēm'tūr, f.

One who solicits to ill; an enticer; the infernal solicitor to evil.

TEMPTATION, tēm-tā-shūn, f.

The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement; the state of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

TEN, tēn, a.

The decimal number, twice five.

TENABLE, tēn'ā-bl, a.

Such as may be maintained against opposition, such as may be held against attack.

THE QUANTITY of *s* in the first syllable ofthis word, and its relatives *tens*, *tear*, and*tenure*, is one of the most puzzling difficulties

of pronunciation. How differently this

letter is pronounced by different speakers

may be gathered from a view of those

orthodox who have marked the quantity of

the vowels.

Sheridan.*Kerrick*.*Nares*.*Ash*.*Scott*.*Entick*.*Perry*.*W. Johnston*.*Bailey*.*Buchanan*.*Eyre*.*From this survey of our dictionaries we find them uniform only in the word *tear*, and this uniformity seems founded on the *old* usage.*They are equally divided on the word *tens*;

and if analogy were to decide,

it would be closely in favour of the short vowel, as in *tear*.

They are both Latin words, and both have

the vowel *short* in the original. This, how-

ever, is no reason with those who under-

stand the analogy of English pronunciation.

(for *tremor*, *minor*, &c., have the first vowel*short* in Latin) but it sufficiently shows the

partiality of the ear to the short vowel in

words of this form, as is evident in the

word *tens*. The word *tens* seems ratherderived from the French *tenu* than theLatin *tenuis*, and, being of a different form,

comes under a different analogy. The ter-

mination *-able*, though derived from theLatin *abilis*, is frequently annexed to mereEnglish words, as *pleasurable*, *paperable*, &c.,

and, therefore makes no alteration in the

accent or quantity of the word to which it

is subjoined, (505). But as *tens* will be

considered as a simple in our language, the

shortening power of the antepausal accent

alone seems to determine the quantity

of the first syllable of this word, which

like *getable*, *probable*, &c., has the shortquantity of the original Latin to plead; a *pīn*

which seems to have some weight in words

of this termination, where the antepausal

accent appears to have less influence

than in any other class of words whatever.

See *Implacable*. The word *tear* seems

inclined to lengthen the first vowel for no

other reason than to distinguish it from

tear; and as there are no good reasons for

shortening it, this reason seems sufficient to

turn the balance in its favour, if in had not

a preponderancy of usage on its side.

TENACIOUS, tē-na'shūs, a.

Gripping hard; inclined to hold on; willing

to let go; retentive; having parts

disposed to adhere to each other.

TENANCY, tēn'an-sē, n.

Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

TENANT, tēn'ānt, f.

That holds of another; one that on certain

conditions has temporary possession and

uses the property of another; one who re-

sides in any place; a dweller.

TO TENANT, tēn'ānt, v.

To hold on certain conditions.

TENANTABLE, tēn'ānt-ā-bl, a. (505)

Such as may be held by a tenant.

TENANTLESS,

—nō, mōvə, nēr.

nōt; —tube, tūb, būl; —ōl; —pōnd; —thin, this.

TENANTLESS, tēn'ānt-lēs. a.
Unoccupied, unpossessed.

TENCH, tēnsh. f. tēnsh. f.
A pond fish.

TO TEND, tēnd. v. a.
To watch, to guard, to accompany as an assistant or defender; to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.

TO TEND, tēnd. v. n.
To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpose; to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependents or servants.

TENDANCE, tēn'dāns. f.
Attendance, state of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; care, act of tending.

TENDENCE, tēn'dāns. } f.
TENDENCY, tēn'dāns. } f.
Direction or course towards any place or object; direction or course towards any inference or result, drift.

TENDER, tēn'dūr. a.
Soft, easily impressed or injured; sensible, easily pained, soon sore; effeminate, emasculate, delicate; exciting kind concern; compassionate, anxious for another's good; susceptible of soft passions; amorous; expressive of the softer passions; gentle, mild, unwilling to pain; young, weak, as Tender age.

TO TENDER, tēn'dūr. v. a.
To offer, to exhibit, to propose to acceptance; to hold, to esteem; to regard with kindness.

TENDER, tēn'dūr. f.
Offer, proposal to acceptance; regard, kind concern. In this last sense not in use.

TENDER-HEARTED, tēn-dōr-hārt'ēd.
a. Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TENDERLING, tēn'dūr-līng. f.
The first horns of a deer; a fawning.

TENDERLY, tēn'dūr-lē. ad.
In a tender manner, mildly, gently, softly, kindly.

TENDERNESS, tēn'dūr-nēs. f.
The state of being tender, susceptibility of impression; state of being easily hurt, forebodings, susceptibility of the softer passions; kind affection, anxiety for the good of another; scrupulousness, caution; soft pathos of expression.

TENDINOUS, tēn'dīn-ūs. a.
Sinewy, containing tendons, consisting of tendons.

TENDON, tēn'dōn. f.
A sinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TENDRILL, tēn'drill. f.
The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TENEBCROSE, tē-nēb'rē-kōsē. } a.
TENEBCRIOS, tē-nē'briōs. } a.
(427). Dark, gloomy.

TENEBCROSITY, tē-nē-brōs'ē-tē. f.
Darkness, gloom.

TENEMENT, tēn'ē-mēnt. f.
Any thing held by a tenant.

TENERITY, tē-nēr'ē-tē. f.
Tenderness.

TENESMUS, tē-nēz'mūs. f.
Necing to go to sleep.

TENET, tēn'ēt. f.—See *Tenable*.
It is sometimes written *Tenant*; position, principle, opinion.

TENNIS, tēn'nīs. f.
A play at which a ball is beaten with a racket.

TENOUR, or **TENOR**, tēn'ūr. f.—See *Tenable*.—Continuity of state, constant mode, manner of continuity; tense contained, general course or drift; a sound in music.

TENSE, tēnsē. a.
Stretched, stiff, not lax.

TENSE, tēnsē. f.
A variation of the verb to signify time.

TENSENESS, tēnsē-nēs. f.
Contraction, tension; the contrary to laxity.

TENSIBLE, tēn'sē-bl. a. (405).
Capable of being extended.

TENSILE, tēn'sil. a. (40).
Capable of extension.

TENSION, tēn'shōn. f.
The act of stretching, the state of being stretched.

TENSIVE, tēn'sīv. a.
Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

TENSURE, tēn'shōr. f. (461).
The act of stretching, or state of being stretched, the contrary to laxation or laxity.

TENT, tēnt. f.
A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a sore; a species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

TO TENT, tēnt. v. n.
To lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle.

TO TENT, tēnt. v. a.
To search as with a medical tent.

TENTATION, tēn-tā'shōn. f.
Trial, temptation.

TENTATIVE, tēn-tā-tīv. a.
Trying, essaying.

TENTED, tēnt'ēd. a.
Covered with tents.

TENTER, tēn'tūr. f.
A hook on which things are stretched; to be on the Tenters, to be on the stretch, to be in difficulties.

TO TENTER, tēn'tūr. v. a.
To stretch by hooks.

TO TENTER, tēn'tūr. v. n.
To admit extension.

TENTH, tēn'ēth. a.
First after the ninth, ordinal of ten.

TENTH, tēn'ēth. f.
The tenth; tithe.

TENTHLY, tēn'ēth'lē. ad.
In the tenth place.

TENTWORT, tēn'wōrt. f.
A plant.

TENUITY, tē-nū'ē-tē. f.
Thinness, exility, smallness, minuteness.

TENOUS, tēn'ūs. a.
Thin, small, minute.

TENURE, tē'nūr. f.—See *Tenable*.
Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are held by their lords.

TEPEFACTION, tē-pē-fāk'shōn. f.
The act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID, tē-pid. a.
Lukewarm, warm in a small degree.

TEPIDITY, tē-pid'ē-tē. f.
Lukewarmness.

TEPOR, tē'pōr. f.
Lukewarmness, gentle heat.

TERCE, tērsē. f. properly *Tierce*.

A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine, the third part of a butt or pipe.

TEREBINTHINATE, tēr-rē-bin'ētē. } a.
the-nātē. }

TEREBINTHINE, tēr-rē-bin'mīn. } a.
(40). Consisting of turpentine, mixed with turpentine.

TO TEREBRATE, tēr-rē-brātē. v. a.
To bore, to perforate, to pierce.

TEREBRATION, tēr-rē-brā'tōn. f.

The act of boring or piercing.

TERGEMINOUS, tēr-jēmō-nūs. a.
Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION, tēr-jē-vēr-sā'shōn. } f.
Shift, subterfuge, evasion; change, fickleness.

TERM, tērm. f.
Limit, boundary; the word by which a thing is expressed; words, language; condition, stipulation; time for which anything lasts; in law, the time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open.

TO TERM, tērm. v. a.
To name, to call.

TERMAGANCY, tēr'mā-gāns. f.
Turbulence, tumultuousness.

TERMAGANT, tēr'mā-gānt. a.
Tumultuous, turbulent; quarrelsome, scolding, furious.

TERMAGANT, tēr'mā-gānt. f.
A scold, a brawling turbulent woman.

TERMINABLE, tēr'mē-nā-bl. a.
Limitable, that admits of bounds.

TO TERMINATE, tēr'mā-nātē. v. a.
To bound, to limit; to put an end to.

TO TERMINATE, tēr'mā-nātē. v. n.
To be limited, to end, to have an end, to attain its end.

TERMINATION, tēr'mē-nā'shōn. f.
The act of limiting or bounding; bound, limit; end, conclusion; end of words, as varied by their significations.

TERMINITHUS, tēr'mīn'īthūs. f.
A tumult.

TERMLESS, tērm'īs. a.
Unlimited, boundless.

TERMLY, tērm'lē. ad.
Term by term.

TERNARY, tēr'nā-rē. f.
The number three.

TERNION, tēr'nē-ōn. } f.
The number three.

TERRACE, tēr'rās. f. (91).
A small mount of earth covered with grass; a raised walk.

TERRAQUEOUS, tēr'ā-kwē-ūs. a.
Composed of land and water.

TERRENE, tēr'renē. a.
Earthly, terrestrial.

TERREOUS, tēr're-ūs. a.
Earthy, consisting of earth.

TERRESTRIAL, tēr-rēs'trē-äl. a.
Earthly, not celestial; consisting of earth, terreneous.

TO FERRESTRIFY, tēr-rēs'trē-flī.
v. as To reduce to the state of earth.

TERRESTRIOUS, tēr-rēs'trē-ūs. a.
Terreneous, earthly, consisting of earth.

TERRIBLE, tēr're-bl. a. (405).
Dreadful, formidable, causing fear; great, so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

TERRIBLENES, tēr're-blē-nēs. f.
Formidableness, the quality of being terrible, dreadful.

TERRIBLY, tēr're-blē. a.
adverb to Dreadfully,

TET

THA

THA

TET (546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mè, mêt; — pine, pin; —

Dreadfully, formidably, so as to raise fear; violently, very much.

TERRIER, têr'ri-ér. s.

A dog that follows his game under ground;

TERRIFICK, têr'rif'ik. a.

Dreadful, causing terror.

To **TERIFY**, têr're-fî. v.m.a.

To fright, to shock with fear, to make afraid.

TERRITORY, têr'rô-tôr'-é. s.

Land, country, dominion, district.—See *Dominick*.

TERROR, têr'fôr. s.

Fear communicated; fear received; the cause of fear.

TERSE, têr'se. a.

Smooth; cleanly written, neat.

TERTIAN, têr'thiân. s.

Is anague-intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

TESSALLATED, tês'sel-lâ-têd. a.

Variegated by squares.

TEST, têst. s.

The cupel by which refiners try their metals; trial, examination, as by the cupel; means of trial; that with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness; discriminating characteristick.

TESTACEOUS, tês'tâ-shûs. a.

Consisting of shells, composed of shells; having continuous, not jointed shells, opposed to crustaceous.

TESTAMENT, tês'tâ-mênt. s.

A will, any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased; the name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.

TESTAMENTARY, tês'tâ-mênt'tâ-ré. a.

a. Given by will, contained in wills.

TESTATE, tês'tâ-té. a.

Having made a will.

TESTATOR, tês'tâ-tôr. s.

One who leaves a will.

TESTATRIX, tês'tâ-triks. s.

A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED, têst'ëd. a.

Tried by a test.

TESTER, têst'ër. s.

A sixpence; the cover of a bed.

TESTICLE, tês'tê-kî. s. (405).

An organ of seed in animals.

TESTIFICATION, tês'tê-fé-kâ'shôn.

The act of witnessing.

TESTIFICATOR, tês'tê-fé-kâ'tôr. s.

One who witnesses.

TESTIFIER, tês'tê-fl-ër. s. (521).

One who testifies.

To **TESTIFY**, tês'tê-fl-. v. n.

To witness, to prove, to give evidence.

To **TESTIFY**, tês'tê-fl-. v. a.

To witness, to give evidence of any point.

TESTILY, tês'tê-lë. ad.

Fretfully, peevishly, morosely.

TESTIMONIAL, tês'tê-mô'né-äl. s.

A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

TESTIMONY, tês'tê-mô-nî. s.

Evidence given, proof; publick evidences; open attestation, profession.—See *Doxhick*.

TESTINESS, tês'tê-nës. s.

Moroseness.

TESTY, têst'ë. a.

Fretful, peevish, apt to be angry.

TECTHY, têtsh'ë. a.

Froward, peevish.

TETE A TETE, têt'ë-a-tet'. s.

Cheek by jowl.

THA

TETHER, têth'ë. s. (469).

A string by which cattle are held from passing too wide.

TETRAGONAL, tê-trâg'go-näl. a.

Square.

TETRARCH, tê-trârk. s.

A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

TETRACHATE, tê-trâr'kate. } s.

TETRACY, tê-trâr-ké. } s.

A Roman government.

TETRASTICK, tê-trâs'tik. s.

An epigram or stanza of four verses.

TEPPER, têt'ë-r. s.

A scab, a scurf, a ringworm.

TEXT, têkst. s.

That on which a comment is written; sentence of scripture.

TEXTILE, têks'til. a. (140).

Woven, capable of being woven.

TEXTUARY, têks'tüü-ä-ré. a.

Contained in the text; serving as a text, authoritative.

TEXTUARIST, têks'tüü-ä-rïst. s.

One ready in the text of scripture, a divine well versed in scripture.

TEXTURE, têks'tüüre. s. (461).

The art of weaving; a web, a thing woven; manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter; disposition of the parts of bodies.

THAN, thâñ. ad. (466).

A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective.

THANE, thâñ. s. (466).

An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

To **THANK**, thâñk. v. a. (466).

To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness; it is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.

THANKS, thâñks. s.

Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness, expression of gratitude.

THANKFUL, thâñk'fôl. a.

Full of gratitude, ready to acknowledge good received.

THANKFULLY, thâñk'fôl-ë. ad.

With lively, and grateful sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.

THANKLESS, thâñk'lës. a.

Unthankful, ungrateful, making no acknowledgment; not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

THANKLESSNESS, thâñk'lës-nës. s.

Ingratitude, failure to acknowledge good received.

THANKOFFERING, thâñk-ôf'fér-ing. s.

Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANSONGIVING, thâñks'giv-ing. s.

Celebration of mercy.

THANKWORTHY, thâñk'wûr-thë. a.

Deserving gratitude.

THAT, thât. pronoun demonstrative.

Not this, but the other; it sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing; opposed to This, as, *The Other* to *One*; when This and That relate to succeeding words, This is referred to the latter, and That to the former; such 'as'; that Which, what; the thing; by way of eminence.

(*) When this word is used as a personal demonstrative it has always an accent on it, and is heard *thât*, rhyming with *hat*, *mat*, &c. Thus in Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, v. 6.

But of the two, less dangerous is th' offence To tire our patience, than mislead our sense. Some few in *that*, but numbers err in this; Ten centure wrong, for one who writes amiss.

Here the word *that* is as distinctly pronounced as any other accented word in the language.

THAT, thât. pronoun relative.

Which, relating to an antecedent thing; who, relating to an antecedent person.

(*) When this word is a relative pronoun, and is arranged in a sentence with other words, it never can have an accent, and is therefore much less distinctly pronounced than the foregoing word. In this case the goes into that obscure sound it generally has, when unaccented, as may be heard in pronouncing it in the following passage from Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, v. 297.

True wit is nature to advantage dress'd. What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd; Something, whose truth, convincing at sight, we find, That gives us back the image of our mind.

Here we find the *so* obscured *so* to approach nearly to short *r*; and, without any perceptible difference in the sound, the word might be written *that*.

THAT, thât. conjunct.

Because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end, in That, as being.

(*) What has been observed of the pronunciation of this word, when a relative pronoun, is perfectly applicable to it when a conjunction: in either case it never has the accent, and necessarily goes into an obscure sound like short *s*. This in the following passage from Pope's *Essay on Criticism*:

The vulgar thus through imitation err. As oft I learn'd, by being singular. So much they scorn the crowd, *but* if the throng By chance go right, they purpose go wrong.

Here the conjunction *but* is pronounced with exactly the same degree of obscurity as when a relative pronoun.

The word *that*, by being sometimes a demonstrative pronoun, sometimes a relative, and sometimes a conjunction, may produce a quadruple repetition of the same word, which, though not elegant, is strictly grammatical: a repetition, which is, perhaps, peculiar to the English language. This is amply exemplified by Mr. Steele in the *Spectator*, No. 80, in *The Just Remonstrance of a Fronted THAT*, where he brings in this word, declaring how useful it had been to a great orator, who, in a speech to the Lords, had said, "My Lords, with humble submission, that that gentleman has advanced in not that that gentleman should have proved to your Lordships." (p. the prosecution of this passage is plain, that the word *that*, which is not printed in italicks, is pronounced nearly as if written *that*. I am sensible of the delicacy of the obscure sound of this *s*, and, therefore do not offer *s* as a perfect equivalent, but as the nearest approach to it, and as the means of pointing out the power of the accent and its importance in ascertaining the sense; for if all these words were pronounced equally distinctly, it is plain the sense would be obscured; and so little are the relative, the conjunction, and the demonstrative, to be confounded, that some writers have distinguished the latter by printing it in italicks.)

Those who wish to see the most profound and ingenious investigation of the grammatical origin of these words must consult Holte Took's *Dictionary of Latin*.
THATCH,

THE

THE

THE

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tōb, bōll; — dōl; — pōund; — tbin, thīs.

THATCH, thātsh. f. (466).

Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

To **THATCH**, thātsh v. a.

To cover as with straw.

THATCHER, thātsh'ur. f.

One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

To **THAW**, thāw. v. n. (466).

To grow liquid after congelation; to melt; to remit the cold which had caused frost.

To **THAW**, thāw. v. a.

To melt what was congealed.

THAW, thāw. l.

Liquification of any thing congealed; warmth, such as liquifies congelation.

THE, THĒ, OR THĒ. article. (466).

The article noting a particular thing; before a vowel ē is commonly cut off in verse.

Mr. Sheridan has given us these two modes of pronouncing this word, but has not told us when we are to use one, and when the other. To supply this deficiency, therefore, it may be observed; that when *the* is prefixed to a word beginning with a consonant it has a short sound, little more than the sound of *th* without the *e*; and when it precedes a word beginning with a vowel, the *e* is sounded plainly and distinctly. This difference will be perceptible by comparing the *pen*, *the hand*, &c. with *the oil*, *the air*, &c.

A very imperfect way of pronouncing this word very frequently arises in verse, where the poet, for the preservation of the metre, cuts off *e* by an apostrophe, and unites the article to the following word. This pronunciation depraves the sound of the verse without necessity, as the syllable formed by *e* is so short as to admit of being sounded with the preceding syllable, so as not to increase the number of syllables to the ear, or to hurt the melody.

'Tis hard to say if greater want of skill

Appear in writing, or in judging ill.

But of the two, less dang'rous is *th'* offence

To tire our patience, than mislead our sense.

Pope.

With vain attempt. Him, the Almighty Power,
Held headlong flaming from *th'* ethereal sky;
With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition; there to dwell
In adamantine chains and penal fire,
Who durst defy *th'* Omnipotent to arms?

Milton.

In these examples we see the particle *the* may either form a distinct syllable, or not. In the third line from Pope the first forms a distinct syllable, but the second is sunk into the succeeding noun. The same may be observed of this particle in the first, second, and fifth lines of the passage from Milton; but what appears strange is, that though the particle *the* before a vowel, and shortened by an apostrophe, does not augment the number of syllables, it is really pronounced longer than where it forms a syllable, and is not thus shortened by elision. This is apparent in the third line from Pope:

But of the two, less dang'rous is *th'* offence —
The reason why the first *the*, though pro-
nounced shorter than the second, forms a
syllable, and the second does not, tends to
arise from the coincidence of the vowels,
which, though lengthened in *footh*, may
not be pronounced with the fulness of the
breath. Thus when a consonant follows
the first *the*, the *th'* is rendered im-
perceptible, though the *e* is dropped but when
the vowel follows the *th'*, the impulse of the par-
ticle slides over it, where, to the consonant
of the succeeding syllable, whether forming
part of the word *footh* or *footh*

two distinct impulses, nearly as if a *y* were interposed, and the words were written *th'yng fence, th'Yomnipotent, &c.*

I would not, however, be supposed to dis-
prove of the practice of eliding the *e* before
a vowel to the eye when the verse requires it; this practice is founded on good sense; and
the first line in the passage from Milton shows
the necessity of making the distinction,
when it is, and when it is not, to be elided:
what I wish to reform is, the practice of
shortening the *e* to the ear, and thus mincing
and impoverishing the sound of the verse
without necessity.

THEATRAL, thē'ā-träl. a.

Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE, thē'ā-tör. f. (416) (470).

A place in which scenes are exhibited, a
playhouse; a place rising by steps like a
theatre.

THEATRICK, thē'ā-trik. }

THEATRICAL, thē'ā-tré-käl. } a.
Scenick, suiting a theatre, pertaining to a
theatre.

THEATRICALLY, thē'ā-tré-käl-ē.

ad. In a manner suiting the stage.

THEE, THĒ. (466). The oblique sin-
gular of Thou.

THEFT, thēft. f. (466).

The act of stealing; the thing stolen.

THEIR, THĀr. a. (466).

Of them; the pronoun possessive from
They; Theirs is used when any thing comes
between the possessive and substantive.

THEM, THĒm. f. (466).

The oblique of They.

THEME, thēm. f. (466).

A subject on which one speaks or writes; a
short dissertation written by boys on any
topic; the original word whence others
are derived.

THEMSELVES, THĒm-sélvz. f.

These very persons; the oblique case of
They and Selves.

THEN, THĒn. ad. (466).

At that time; afterwards, immediately af-
terwards, soon afterwards; in that case, in
consequence; therefore, for this reason; at
another time, as, Now and Then, at one
time and other; that time.

HENCE, THĒnse. f. (466).

From that place; from that time; for that
reason.

THENCEFORTH, THĒnse'fōrtb. ad.

From that time.

THENCEFORWARD, THĒnse-fōr'wārd.
ad. On from that time.

THEOCRACY, thē'ōkrā-sē. f. (470)
(518). Government immediately superin-
tended by God.

THEOCRATICAL, thē'ōkrat'ik. }

a. Relating to a government administered by
God.

THEOGONY, thē'ōgō-nē. }

The generation of the gods.

THEOLOGIA, thē'ōlōjē. }

Religion; the science of divinity.

THEOLOGICAL, thē'ōlōjik. }

a. Relating to the science of divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY, thē'ōlōjik. }

ad. According to the principles of theo-logy.

THEOLOGIST, thē'ōlōjist. f.

One who professes to be the science of di-

vinity; or its schools and institutions.

THEOLOGY, thē'ōlōjē. }

Religious doctrine; the science of di-

vinity.

THEOMANCY, thē'ōmānsē. }

Divination by consulting the oracle.

THEOPHANY, thē'ōfānē. }

Manifestation of God.

THEOPHILY, thē'ōfīlē. }

Divine favor; divine protection.

THEOPHONY, thē'ōfōnē. }

Divine voice; the voice of God.

THEOPHONY, thē'ōfōnē. }

Divine sound; the sound of God.

THEOPHONY, thē'ōfōnē. }

Divine sound; the sound of God.

THEOPHONY, thē'ōfōnē. }

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Divine sound; the sound of God.

THEOPHONY, thē'ōfōnē. }

Divine sound; the sound of God.

(546). — *Fate, far, fall, fat; — mē, met; — pine; pin;***THEREWITHAL**, *ther-with'-al*. **ad.**
Over and above; at the same time; with that.**TERIACAL**, *ther-i'a-kal*. **a.**
Medicinal physical.**TERMOMETER**, *ther-mōm'ē-tōr*. **f.**
An instrument for measuring the heat of the air or of any matter.**TERMOMETRICAL**, *ther-mō-mēt'-rē-kal*. **a.**
Relating to the measure of heat.**TERMOSCOPE**, *ther-mō-skōpē*. **f.**
An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered.**THESE, THÈZE**, **pronoun**, the plural of This. Opposed to Those; These relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and Those to the first.**THESIS**, *thē-sis*. **f.**
A position, something laid down affirmatively or negatively.**THEW**, *thū*. **i.**
Quality, manners; in Shakespeare it seems to signify brawn or bulk.**THEY, THĀ**. **i.** In the oblique case. Them, the plural of He or She. The men, the women, the persons; those men, those women, opposed to some others.**THICK**, *thik*. **a.**
Nothing dense, not rare, gross; muddy, feculent; great in circumference; frequent, in quick succession; with little intermission; close, not divided by much space, crowded; not easily pervious, for with things close to each other; coarse, not thin; without proper intervals of articulation.**THICK**, *thik*. **f.**
The thickest part or portion when anything is thickest. Thick and thin, whatever is in the way.**THICK**, *thik*. **ad.**
Frequently, fast; closely; to a great depth; thick and threefold, in quick succession, in great numbers.**To THICKEN**, *thik'k'n*. **v. a.** (103).
To make thick; to make close, to fill up interstices; to condense, to concrete; to strengthen, to confirm; to make frequent; to make close or numerous.**To THICKEN**, *thik'k'n*. **v. n.**
To grow thick; to grow dense or muddy; to concrete, to be consolidated; to grow close or numerous; to grow quick.**THICKET**, *thik'ēt*. **f.**
A close knot or tuft of trees, a close wood.**THICKLY**, *thik'lē*. **ad.**
Deeply, to a great quantity.**THICKNESS**, *thik'nes*. **f.**
The state of being thick, density; quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed; quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth; consistence, grossness, imperviousness, closeness; want of sharpness, want of quickness.**THICKSKULLED**, *thik'skul'd*. **a.**
Dull, stupid.**THICKSET**, *thik'set*. **a.**
Close planted.**THICKSKIN**, *thik'skin*. **f.**
A coarse grained man. Old cant word.**THIEF**, *thēf*. **f.** (275).
One who takes what belongs to another; an excrescence in the snuff of a candle.**THIEFCATCHER**, *thēf'kēth-ōr*. **f.****THEFTAKER**, *thēf'tā-kür*. **f.** One whose business is to detect thieves.**TO THIEVE**, *thēv*. **v. n.** (275).
To steal, to practise theft.**THIEVERY**, *thēv'ērē*. **f.**

The practice of stealing; that which is stolen.

THIEVISH, *thēv'ish*. **a.**

Given to stealing, practising theft; secret, fly.

THIEVISHLY, *thēv'ish-lē*. **ad.**

Like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS, *thēv'ish-nēs*. **f.**

Disposition to steal, habit of stealing.

THIGH, *thī*. **f.**

The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, *thīl*. **f.**

The shafts of a waggon.

THILL-HORSE, *thīl'hōrsē*. **f.****THILLER**, *thīl'lūr*.

The last horse, the horse that goes between the shafts.

THIMBLE, *thim'bl*. **f.** (405).

A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle.

THIME, **time**. **f.** properly **THYME**.

A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey.

THIN, *thīn*. **a.**

Not thick; rare, not dense; not close, separate by large spaces; not closely compact or accumulated; small, not abounding; lean, slim, slender.

THIN, *thīn*. **ad.**

Not thickly.

To THIN, *thīn*. **v. a.**

To make thin or rare, not to thicken; to make less close or numerous; to attenuate.

THINLY, *thīn'lē*. **ad.**

Not thickly, not closely.

THINE, *thīnē*. **pronoun.**

Belonging or relating to thee.

THING, *thing*. **f.**

Whatever is, not a person; it is used in contempt; it is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

To THINK, *thīnk*. **v. n.** preterit, Thought. To have ideas, to compare terms, or things, to reason; to judge, to conclude, to determine; to intend; to imagine, to fancy; to muse, to meditate; to recollect, to observe; to judge, to conclude.**To THINK**, *thīnk*. **v. a.**

To imagine, to image in the mind, to conceive; to think much, to grudge.

THINKER, *thīnk'ār*. **f.**

One who thinks.

THINKING, *thīnk'īng*. **f.**

Imagination, cogitation, judgment.

THINLY, *thīn'lē*. **ad.**

Not thickly; not closely, not numerously.

THINNESS, *thīn'nes*. **f.**

The contrary to thickness, exility, tenuity; scarcity; rareness, not sparseness.

THIRD, *thīrd*. **a.** (108).

The first after the second.

THIRD, *thīrd*. **f.**

The third part.

THIRDBOROUGH, *thīrd'bōr-ō*. **f.**

An under-constable.

THIRDLY, *thīrd'lē*. **ad.**

In the third place.

THIRST, *thīrst*. **f.**

The pain suffered for want of drink, want of drink; eagerness, vehement desire.

To THIRST, *thīrst*. **v. n.**

To feel want of drink, to be thirsty or

athirst; to have a vehement desire for any thing.

THIRSTINESS, *thīrst'īnēs*. **f.**

The state of being thirsty.

THIRSTY, *thīrst'ē*. **a.**

Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink; possessed with any vehement desire, as blood-thirsty.

THIRTEEN, *thīr'tēn*. **a.**

Ten and three.

THIRTEENTH, *thīr'tēn'th*. **a.**

The third after the tenth.

THIRTIETH, *thīr'tētēth*. **a.** (270).

The tenth thrice told.

THIRTY, *thīr'tē*. **a.**

Thriss ten.

THIS, THIS, **pronoun demonstrative.**

That which is present, what is now mentioned; the next future; This is used for This time; the last participant is often opposed to That; when This and That regard a former sentence, This relates to the latter, That to the former member; sometimes it is opposed to The other.

THISTLE, *thīs'l*. **f.** (472).

A prickly weed growing in corn-fields.

THISTLY, *thīs'lē*. **a.**

Overgrown with thistles.

THITHER, *thīth'ēr*. **ad.**

To that place, it is opposed to Hence, that end, to that point.

THITHERWARD, *thīth'ōr-wārd*.

Towards that place.

THO', *thō*. **ad.**

Tho' contracted for Though.

THONG, *thōng*. **f.**

A strap or string of leather.

THORACICK, *thōr-ās'ik*. **a.**

Belonging to the breast.

THORAL, *thōr'āl*. **a.**

Relating to the bed.

THORN, *thōrn*. **f.**

A prickly tree of several kinds; a prickle growing on the thorn-bush; any thing troublesome.

THORAPPLE, *thōrn'āpl*. **f.**

A plant.

THORNBACK, *thōrn'bāk*. **f.**

A sea-fish.

THORNBUT, *thōrn'būt*. **f.**

A sort of sea-fish.

THORNY, *thōrn'ē*. **a.**

Full or thorny, rough, prickling, vexatious; difficult, perplexing.

THOROUGH, *thōr'rō*. **prep.** (318).

By way of making passage or penetration; by means of, commonly written, Through, which see.

THOROUGH, *thōr'rō*. **a.** (390).

Complete, full, perfect; passing through.

THOROUGHFARE, *thōr'rō-fār*. **f.**

A passage through, a passage without any stop or let.

THOROUGHLY, *thōr'rō-lē*. **ad.**

Completely, fully.

THOROUGHPACED, *thōr'rō-pāsēd*. **a.**

Perfect in what is undertaken, completed.

THOROUGHSPED, *thōr'rō-spēd*. **a.**

Finished in principles, thorough-paced.

THOROUGHSTITCH, *thōr'rō-stich*.

ad. Completely, fully.

THOSE, THÖZE, **pron.**

The plural of That.

THOU,

THR

THR

THR

— no, move, nor, not ; — tube, rib, bill ; — off ; — pound ; — thin, this.

THOU, THO. *s.* in the oblique cases singular Thee ; in the plural Ye ; in the oblique cases plural You. The second personal pronoun personal ; it is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.

To THOU, THO. *v. a.*
To treat with familiarity. Little used.

THOUGH, THO. *conjunction.*

Notwithstanding that, although ; as though, as if, like as if.

THOUGHT, thawt. *the preterit and part. past. of Think.*

THOUGHT, *thawt.* *s.* (313).

The operation of the mind, the act of thinking ; idea, image formed ; sentiment, fancy, imagery ; reflection, particular consideration ; conception, preconceived notion ; opinion, judgment ; meditation, serious consideration ; solicitude, care, concern ; a small degree, small quantity.

THOUGHTFUL, thawt'fūl. *a.*

Contemplative, full of reflection, full of meditation ; attentive, careful ; promoting meditation, favourable to making ; anxious, solicitous.

THOUGHTFULLY, thawt'fūl-ē. *ad.*

With thought or consideration, with attention.

THOUGHTFULNESS, thawt'fūl-nēs. *s.*

Ambition, anxiety, solicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, thawt'les. *a.*

Simple, unthoughtful, negligent, careless, hasty, dull.

THOUGHTLESSLY, thawt'les-ē. *ad.*

Without thought, carelessly, stupidly.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, thawt'les-nēs. *s.*

Want of thought, absence of thought.

THOUGHTSTICK, thawt'stik. *a.*

Uncertain with reflection.

THOUSAND, thoʊnd. *a. or n.*

The number of ten hundred ; proverbially, a great number.

THOUSANDTH, thoʊnd'zandθ. *a.*

The hundredth ten times told, the division of a thousand.

THRAIL, thawl. *s.* (34).

One held, one who is in the power of another ; bondage, state of slavery or confinement.

To THRAIL, thawl. *v. a.*

To enslave, to bring into the power of another.

THRALDOM, thawl'dom. *s.*

Slavery, servitude.

THRAPPEL, thrap'pl. *s.* (405).

The windpipe of any animal.

To THREASH, thrahsh. *v. a.*

To beat corn to free it from the straw ; to labour, to drudge.

THREASHER, thrahsh'er. *s.*

One who threshes corn.

THRESHING-FLAIL, thrahsh'ing-fleɪl. *s.*

An axe on which corn is beaten.

THRENDICAL, thrend'ikəl. *a.*

Boastful, bragging.

THRENDAP, thred'ap. *s.* (335).

A small pipe, a funnel with many things contained in a conical uniform enclosure.

To THREAD, thred. *v. a.*

To pass through with a thread ; to pass through, to pierce through.

THREADBARE, thred'bār. *a.*

Deprived of the nap, worn to the naked threads ; worn out, trite.

THREADEN, thred'ən. *a.* (103).
Made of thread.

THREAT, thret. *s.* (234).
Menace, denunciation of ill.

To THREAT, thret. } *v. a.*
To THREATEN, thret'n. } *v. a.*

To menace, to denounce evil ; to menace, to terrify or attempt to terrify ; to menace by action.

THREATENER, thret'n-ər. *s.*
Menacer, one that threatens.

THREATENINGLY, thret'n-ing-lē. *ad.* With menace, in a threatening manner.

THREATFUL, thret'fūl. *a.*
Full of threats.

THREE, threē. *a.* (246).

Two and one ; proverbially a small number.

THREEFOLD, threē'fōld. *a.*

Thrice repeated, consisting of three.

THREEPENCE, threp'ēnsē. *s.*

A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.

THREEPENNY, threp'ēn-ē. *a.*

Vulgar, mean.

THREEPILE, threē'pile. *s.*

An old name for good velvet.

THREEPILED, threē'pil'd. *a.*

Set with a thick pile ; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

THREESCORE, threē'skōrē. *a.*

Thrice, twenty, sixty.

THRENODY, thren'ō-dē. *s.*

A song of lamentation.

THRESHER, threh'sh'ər. *s.*

Properly Thrasher.

THRESHOLD, thresh'old. *s.*

The ground or step under the door, entrance, gate, door.

THREW, throd. (339) preterit of Throw.

THRICE, thrlsē. *ad.*

Three times ; a word of amplification.

To THRIB, thribd. *v. a.*

To glide through a narrow passage.

THRIFT, thrif't. *s.*

Profit, gain, riches gotten ; parsimony, frugality, good husbandry ; a plant.

THRIFTILY, thrif'tē-lē. *ad.*

Frugally, parsimoniously.

THRIFTINESS, thrif'tē-nēs. *s.*

Frugality, husbandry.

THRIFTLESS, thrif'tē-lēs. *a.*

Profligate, extravagant.

THRIFTY, thrif'tē. *a.*

Frugal, sparing, not profuse ; well husbanded.

To THRILL, thril. *v. a.*

To pierce, to bore, to penetrate.

To THRILL, thril. *v. n.*

To have the quality of piercing ; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound ; to feel a sharp tingling sensation ; to pass with a tingling sensation.

To THRIVE, thrvē. *v. n.* preterit, Throve ; past, Thriven. To prosper, to grow rich, to advance in any thing desired.

THRIVER, thrv'r. *s.*

One that prospers, one that grows rich.

THRIVELY, thrv'ing-lē. *ad.*

To a prosperous way.

THROAT, throt. *s.* (295).

The forepart of the neck ; the main road of way ; to snarl, to snarl throat, to murder, to kill by violence.

To THROB, throb. *v. p.*

To heave, to beat, to rise as the break ; to beat, to palpitate.

THROB, throb. *s.*

Heave, beat, stroke of palpitation.

THROE, throē. *s.* (296).

The pain of travail, the anguish of bringing children ; any extreme agony, the final and mortal struggle.

To THROE, throē. *v. a.*

To put in agonies. Not in use.

THRONE, thronē. *s.*

A royal seat, the seat of a king ; the seat of a bishop.

To THRONE, thronē. *v. a.*

To enthrone, to set on a royal seat.

THRONG, throng. *s.*

A crowd, a multitude pressing against each other.

To THRONG, throng. *v. n.*

To crowd, to come in tumultuous multitudes.

THROSTLE, thros'lē. *s.* (472).

The thrush, a small singing bird.

THROTTLE, throt'lē. *s.* (405).

The windpipe.

To THROTTLE, throt'lē. *v. a.*

To choke, to suffocate, to kill by stopping the breath.

THROVE, throve. The past tense of Thrive.

THROUGH, throb. *prep.* (315).

From end to end of ; noting passage by transmission ; by means of.

THROUGH, throb. *ad.*

From one end or side to the other ; to the end of any thing.

THROUGHBRED, throb'brēd. *a.*

Completely educated, completely taught. Generally written *Throughbred*.

THROUGHLIGHTED, throb'li'tēd. *a.*

Lighted on both sides.

THOROUGHLY, throb'liē. *ad.*

Completely, fully, entirely, wholly ; without reserve, sincerely. More commonly written *Thoroughly*.

THROUGHOUT, throb'-ōt'. *prep.*

Quite through, in every part of.

THROUGHOUT, throb'-ōt'. *ad.*

Every where, in every part.

THROUGHPACED, throb'pāstē. *a.*

Perfect, complete. More commonly written and pronounced *Throughpaced*.

To THROW, throb. *v. n.* pret. Threw ; part. passive, Throwed. To fling, to cast ; to send to a distant place by any projectile force ; to toss, to put with any violence or tumult ; to lay carelessly, or in haste ; to venture at dice ; to cast, to strip off ; to emit in any manner ; to spread in haste ; to overcast in walking ; to drive, to send by force ; to make to act at a distance ; to change by any kind of violence ; to throw away, to lose, to spend in vain ; to reject ; to throw by, to reject, to lay aside as of no use ; to throw down, to subvert, to overturn ; to throw off, to expel ; to reject, to repounce ; to throw out, to exert, to bring forth into act ; to distance, to leave behind ; to eject, to expel ; to reject, to exclude ; to throw up, to raise angrily ; to snit, to eject, to bring up.

To THROW, throb. *v. n.* (324).

To perform the act of casting ; to cast dice ;

F (546). — *Fate, fir, fall, fit; — mē, mēt; — place, pin;* —

, to Throw about, to cast about, to try expedients.

THROW, th्रō. f.

A cast, the act of casting or throwing; a cast of dice, the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast; the space to which any thing is thrown; effort, violent sally; the agony of childbirth, in this sense it is written Throe.

THROWER, th्रō'ūr. f.

One that throws.

THRUM, th्रūm. f.

The ends of weavers threads; any coarse yarn.

TO THRUM, th्रūm. v. 2.

To grate, to play coarsely.

THRUSH, th्रush. f.

A small singing bird; small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick gut.

TO THRUST, th्रust. v. 2.

To push any thing into, matter, or between bodies; to push, to remove with violence, to drive; to stab; to impel, to urge; to obtrude, to intrude.

TO THRUST, th्रust. v. n.

To make a hostile push; to squeeze in, to put himself into any place by violence; to intrude; to push forwards, to come violently, to throng.

THRUST, th्रust. f.

Hostile attack with any pointed weapon; assault, attack.

THRUSTER, th्रust'ūr. f.

He that thrusts.

THUMB, thōm. f. (347).

The short strong finger answering to the other four.

TO THUMB, thōm. v. 3.

To handle awkwardly.

THUMSTALL, thōm'stāl. f.

A thimble.

THUMP, thōmp. f.

A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.

TO THUMP, thōmp. v. a.

To beat with dull heavy blows.

TO THUMP, thōmp. v. n.

To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

THUMPER, thōmp'ūr. f.

The person or thing that thumps.

THUNDER, thōn'der. f.

A loud rumbling noise which usually follows lightning; any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

TO THUNDER, thōn'der. v. n.

To make a loud, sudden, and terrible noise.

TO THUNDER, thōn'der. v. a.

To emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciation or threat.

THUNDERBOLT, thōn'der-bolt. f.

Lightning, the arrow of heaven; fulmination, denunciation properly ecclesiastical.

THUNDERCLAP, thōn'der-klap. f.

Explosion of thunder.

OF THUNDER, thōn'der-dr. f.

The power that thunders.

THUNDEROUS, thōn'der-ōs. a.

Producing thunder.

THUNDERSHOWER, thōn'der-shōwər. f.

A rain accompanied with thunder.

THUNDERSTONE, thōn'der-stōn. f.

A stone supposed to be caused by thunder, thunderbolt.

OT

TO THUNDERSTRIKE, thōn'der-strik. v. a.

To blast or hurt with lightening.

THURIFEROUS, thōrif'ēr-ōs. a.

Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION, thōrif'ēf-kā'fshōn. f.

The act of fuming with incense, the act of burning incense.

THURSDAY, thōrz'dē. f. (223).

The fifth day of the week.

THUS, thus. ad.

In this manner, in this wise; to this degree, to this quantity.

TO THWACK, thwāk. v. a.

To strike with something blunt and heavy, to thresh, to bang.

THWACK, thwāk. f. (85).

A heavy hard blow.

THWART, thwārt. a. (85).

Transverse, cross to something else; perverse, inconvenient, mischievous.

TO THWART, thwārt. v. a.

To cross, to lie or come cross any thing; to cross, to oppose, to traverse.

TO THWART, thwārt. v. n.

To be opposite.

THWARTING, thwārt'ing-lē. ad.

Oppositely, with opposition.

THY, THI, OR THĒ. pronoun.

Of thee, belonging to thee.

[?] From what has been already observed of the pronoun *my*, we are naturally led to suppose, that the word *thy*, when not emphatical, ought to follow the same analogy, and be pronounced like *the*, as if we frequently hear it on the stage: but if we reflect that reading or reciting is a perfect picture of speaking, we shall be induced to think that, in this particular, the stage is wrong. The second personal pronoun *thy* is not like *my*, the common language of every subject; it is used only where the subject is either raised above common life, or sunk below it into the mean and familiar.

When the subject is elevated above common life, it adopts a language suitable to such an elevation, and the pronunciation of this language ought to be as far removed from the familiar as the language itself. Thus, in prayer, pronouncing *thy* like *the*, even when unemphatical, would be intolerable: while suffering *thy*, when unemphatical, to slide into *the* in the pronunciation of slight and familiar composition, seems to lower the sound to the language, and form a proper distinction between different subjects. If, therefore, it should be asked why, in reciting epic or tragic composition, we ought always to pronounce *thy* rhyming with *high*, while *my*, when unemphatical, sinks into the sound of *me*, it may be answered, because *my* is the common language of every subject, while *thy* is confined to subjects either elevated above common life, or sunk below it into the negligent and familiar. When, therefore, the language is elevated, the uncommonness of the word *thy*, and its full sound rhyming with *high*, is suitable to the dignity of the subject: but the familiar sound like *the* gives it a familiarity only suitable to the language of tenderness or negligence; and for this very reason is unfit for the dignity of epic or tragic composition. Thus in the following passages from Milton:

Say first; for heav'n hides nothing from thy view;

Not the deep th'at of hell.

PARAD. LOST. b. 5.

O thou, that with soft-sounding glory crown'd,

Look'st from thy sole dominion, like the God

Of this new world: at whose sight all the sons
Hide their diminish'd heads; to thee I call,
But with no friendly voice, and add thy name,
O sun, to tell thee how I hate thy beams.

PARAD. LOST. b. 4:

Here pronouncing the pronoun *thy*, like the word *the*, would familiarize and debase the language to prose. The same may be observed of the following passage from the tragedy of Cato:

Now, Cæsar, let thy troops beset our gates,
And bar each avenue; thy gathering hosts
O'er spread the sea, and stop up ev'ry port;
Cato shall open to himself a passage,
And mock thy hopes.

Here the impropriety of pronouncing *thy* like *the* is palpable: nor would it be much more excusable in the following speech of Portia, in the first scene of the same tragedy:

Thou see'st not that thy brother is thy rival;

But I must hide it, for I know thy temper.

Now, Marcus, now thy virtue's on the proof;

Put forth thy utmost strength, work ev'ry nerve,

And call up all thy father in thy soul:

As this pronoun is generally pronounced on the stage, it would be difficult for the ear to distinguish whether the words are,

Thou know'st not that thy brother is thy rival—
or,

Thou know'st not that she brother is the rival,

&c. &c.

And this may be one reason why the blander pronunciation of *thy* should be avoided as much as possible.

Perhaps it will be urged, that though these passages require *thy* to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, there are other instances in tragedy where the subject is low and familiar, which would be better pronounced by sounding *thy* like *the* to which it may be answered, that when I tragedy, lowers down writing and declamation into the mean and familiar, as is frequently the case in the tragedies of Shakespeare, the blander pronunciation of *thy* may be adopted, because, though the piece may have the name of a tragedy, the scene may be really comedy.

The only rule, therefore, that can be given, is a very indefinite one; namely, that *thy* ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high* when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar, and the person we address, without dignity or importance, if the be the personal pronoun made use of, it ought to be pronounced like *the*; thus, in a familiar way, we say to a friend, Give me thy hand; we never hear the pronoun *thy* sounded so as rhyme with *high*; and it is always pronounced like the *the*, speaking to a child; we say, Mind thy book, Hold thy head, or Take off thy hat. The paradoxology we call *thee* and *thou* is not in so common use with us as the *tú* and *tu* among the French: but as the second personal pronoun *thou*, and its possessive *thy* is indispensable in composition, it seems of some importance to pronounce them properly.

THYSELF, THI-SELF. pronoun reciprocal. It is commonly used in die oblique cases, or following the verb; in poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used, in the nominative, with a bird.

THYING-WOOD, the inc-wid. L.

A precious wood, to be seen in Smith's book.

THYME, time. f. (471).

A plant.

TIAR, ti'ār. A band of gold.

TIARA, ti'a-rā. (472). A diadem.

— *nd, move, nor, not; — tube, tub, ball; — oil; — pound; — thin, this.*

To TICE, tise. v. a.

To draw, to allure. Used seldom for *Entice*.

TICK, tik. s.

Score, truth; the louse of dogs or sheep; the case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK, tik. v. n.

To run or score; to trust, to score.

TICKEN, } tik'kin. (103). }

The same with *Tick*. A sort of strong lines for bedding.

TICKET, tik'it. s.

A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

To TICKLE, tik'kl. v. a. (405).

To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches; to please by slight gratifications.

To TICKLE, tik'kl. v. n.

To feel titillation.

TICKLE, tik'kl. a.

Tottering, unfixed, unstable. Not in use.

TICKLISH, tik'kl-ish. a.

Sensitive to titillation, easily tickled; tottering, uncertain, unfixed; difficult, nice.

TICKLISHNESS, tik'kl-ish-nés. s.

The state of being ticklish.

TICKTACK, tik'tak. s.

A game at tables.

TIDE, tide. s.

Time, season. In this sense not now in use. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea; flood; stream, course.

To TIDE, tide. v. a.

To drive with the stream.

To TIDE, tide. v. n.

To pour a flood, to be agitated by the tide.

TRIGATE, tide'gate. s.

A gate through which the tide passes into a basin.

TIDESMAN, tide'man. s.

A tidewaiter or customhouse officer, who watches on board of merchantships till the duty of goods be paid.

TIDEWAITER, tide'wa'tor. s.

An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.

TIDILY, ti'de-lé. ad.

Neatly, readily.

TIDINESS, ti'de-nés. s.

Neatness, readiness.

FIDINGS, ti'dingz. s.

News, an account of something that has happened.

TIDY, ti'dé. a.

Neat, ready.

To TIE, ti. v. a. (276).

To bind, to fasten with a knot; to knit, to complicate; to hold, to fasten; to hinder, to obstruct; to oblige, to constrain, to restrain, to confine.

TIE, ti. s.

Knows nothing; bound, obligated.

TIE, tie. s.

Liquor, drink; a fit of peevishness or fulness, a pet.

To TIFF, tif. v. n.

To be in a pet, to quarrel.

TIFFANY, ti'fá-me. s. L. B., ARK.

Very thin glass.

TIGER, tik'gár. s.

A fierce beast of the leonine kind.

TIGHT, tít. a. (393).

Tense, close, not loose; free from flattery, rags, less than neat.

To TIGHTEN, ti't'n. v. a. (103).

To straiten, to make close.

TIGHTLY, tit'lé. ad.

Closely, not loosely; neatly, not idly.

TIGHTNESS, tit'nés. i.

Closeness, not looseness.

TIGRESS, ti'grés. s.

The female of the tiger.

TIKE, tike. s.

A species of dog.

 TILE, tile. s.

Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

To TILE, tile. v. a.

To cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

TILER, til'lor. s.

One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

TILING, til'ling. s.

The roof covered with tiles.

TILL, till. s.

A money box.

TILL, till. prep.

To the time of; Till now, to the present time.

TILL, till. conjunct.

To the time; to the degree that.

To TILL, till. v. a.

To cultivate, to husband, commonly used of the husbandry of the plough.

TILLABLE, til'lá-bl. a.

Arable, fit for the plough.

TILLAGE, til'lidje. s. (90).

Husbandry, the act or practice of plowing or culture.

TILLER, til'lör. s.

Husbandman, ploughman; a till, a small drawer.

TILT, tilt. s.

A tent, any covering over head; the cover of a boat; a military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback; a thrust.

To TILT, tilt. v. a.

To cover like a tilt of a boat; to carry as in tilts or tournaments; to point as in tilts; to turn up so as to run out.

To TILT, tilt. v. n.

To run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to quaff as in combat; to play unsteadily; to fall on one side.

TILTER, tilt'er. s.

One who tilts, one who fights.

TILTH, tilth. s.

Husbandry, culture.

TIMBER, tim'bér. s.

Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabric.

TIMBERED, tim'bér'd. a. (359).

Bent, formed, contrived.

TIMBREL, tim'bél. s.

A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.

TIME, time. s.

The measure of duration; space of time; interval; season, proper time; a considerable space of duration, continuance, process of time; age, particular part of time; hour of childbirth; musical measure.

To TIME, time. v. a.

To adapt to the time; to bring to do, to be.

proper time; to regulate as to time; to measure harmonically.

TIMEFUL, time'ful. a.

Seasonable, timely, early.

TIMELESS, time'les. a.

Unseasonable, done at an improper time; untimely, immature, done before the proper time.

TIMELY, time'lé. a.

Seasonable, sufficiently early.

TIME SERVER, time'sér'ver. s.

One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be.

TIME SERVING, time'sér've-ing. s.

Meanly complying with present power.

TIMID, tim'id. a.

Fearful, timidous wanting courage.

TIMIDITY, tim'mid'ē-ti. s.

Fearfulness, timorousness; habitual cowardice.

TIMOROUS, tim'ur-ōs. a.

Fearful; full of fear; and scruples about

TIMOROUSLY, tim'ur-ōs-ly. ad.

Fearfully, with much fear.

TIMOROUSNESS, tim'ur-ōs-nés. s.

Fearfulness.

TIMOUS, ti'müs. a.

Early, timely. Not in use.

TIN, tin. s.

One of the primitive metals called by the chemists Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN, tin. v. a.

To cover with tin.

To TINCT, tinct. v. a.

To stain; to colour, to spot; to dye; to imbue with a taste.

TINCT, tinct. s.

Colour, stain, spot.

TINCTURE, tink'tshüre. s. (461).

Colour or tinct superadded by something extract of some drug made in spirits, and infusion.

To TINCTURE, tink'tshüre. v. a.

To imbue or impregnate with some colour or tinct; to imbue the wine.

TINDER, tin'dor. s.

Any thing ethinately inflammable placed to catch fire.

To TINGE, ting. v. a.

To impregnate or imbue with a colour or tinct.

TINGENT, ting'ent. a.

Having the power to tinge.

To TINGLE, ting. v. a. (265).

To feel a sound, or the confidence of a sound; to feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion; to feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion.

To TINK, tink. v. a.

To make a sharp shrill noise.

TINKER, tink'er. s.

An under-officer.

To TINKLE, tink'kl. v. a. (405).

To make a sharp quick noise.

TINSMAN, tin'mán. s.

A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

TINNER, tin'ñer. s.

One who works in the tin mines.

TINSEL, tin'sel. s.

A kind of thinning cloth; any thing thinning with false luxury; any thing showy and of little value.

(546) — *the, th, th, th; — me, me; — plough, plow.***To TINSEL**, *tin'sil.* v. a. *adorned with**To decorate with cheap ornaments, to adorn with lustre that has no value and is base.***TINT**, *tint.* v. *base od to have od**A dye, a colour, usually a pale or light tint.***TINY**, *tin'ye.* a. *as at bely estimation**Little, small, puny.***TIFF**, *tip.* s. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**Top, end, point, extremity.***TO TIP**, *tip.* v. a. *v. qd. qd. Pot**To top, to end, to cover on the ends; to strike lightly, to tap, to give an intuendo, to give secretly.***TIPPET**, *tip'pit.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**Something worn about the neck.***TO TIPPLE**, *tip'pl.* v. n. (405)*To drink luxuriously, to waste life over the cup.***TO TIPPLE**, *tip'pl.* v. a. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**To drink in luxury or excess.***TIPLER**, *tip'pl-er.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**A softish drunkard.***TIPTSTAFF**, *tip'staff.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**An officer with a staff tipped with metal; the staff itself, so tipped.***TIPOSY**, *tip'se.* a. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**Drunk.***TIPTOE**, *tip'to.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**The end of the toe.***TIRE**, *teér.* f.—See *Tier.**Rank, row.*

As this word, when it signifies a rank or row, is universally pronounced like *tare*, a drop from the eye, it ought always to be written *tire*; which would prevent a gross irregularity. This is the more to be wished, not only as its derivation from the old French *tierre* seems to require this spelling, but to distinguish it from the word *tire*, a head-dress; which, probably, being a corruption either of the word *tara*, an ornament for the head, or of the English word *attire*, ought to be written and pronounced like the word *tire*, to fatigue. Dr. Keurick is the only Orthoepist who has attended to this distinction.

TIRE, *tire.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**A head-dress; furniture; apparatus.***TO TIRE**, *tire.* v. a. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**To fatigue, to make weary, to harass; to dress the head.***TO TIRE**, *tire.* v. n. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**To fail with weariness.***TIREDNESS**, *ti'red'nes.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**State of being tired, weariness.***TIRESOME**, *tire'som.* a. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**Weariness, fatiguing, tedious.***TIRESOMENESS**, *tire'som-nés.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**Act or quality of being tiresome.***TIREWOMAN**, *tire'wom-an.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.***TIRINGHOUSE**, *tir'ing-houſe.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot***TIRINGROOM**, *tir'ing-roum.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**The room in which players dress for the stage.***'TIS**, *tiz.* Contracted for *It is.**This contraction is allowable only in poetry.***TISICK**, *tiz'ik.* f. properly *Pthisick.**Consumption.***TISICAL**, *tiz'ekal.* a. *in v. qd. qd. qd. Pot**Consumptive.***TISSUE**, *ti'shoo.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**Cloth interwoven with gold and silver.***TO TISSUE**, *ti'shoo.* v. a. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**To interweave, to varigate.***TIT**, *tit.* s. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**A small horse, generally in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a Titmouse or Tomtit; a bird.***TITBIT**, *tit'bit.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**Nice bit, nice food.***TITHEABLE**, *tit'hé'a-bl.* a. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**Subject to the payment of tithes.***TITHE**, *tithe.* f. (467).*The tenth part, the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry; the tenth part of any thing; a small part, small portion.***TO TITHE**, *tithe.* v. a. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**To tax, to pay the tenth part.***TO TITHE**, *tithe.* v. n. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**To pay tithe.***TITHER**, *ti'�her.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**One who gathers tithes.***TITHING**, *ti'�hing.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot*

Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; tithe, tenth part due to the priest.

TITHINGMAN, *ti'�hing-mán.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**A petty peace officer.***TO TITILLATE**, *tit'il-láte.* v. n. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**To tickle.***TITILLATION**, *tit-il-lá-shún.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**The act of tickling; the state of being tickled; any slight or petty pleasure.***TITLARK**, *tit'lark.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**A bird.***TITLE**, *ti'tl.* f. (405). *in v. qd. qd. Pot*

A general head comprising particulars; any appellation of honour; a name, an appellation; the first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject; a claim of right.

TO TITLE, *ti'tl.* v. a. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**To entitle, to name, to call.***TITLELESS**, *ti'tl-les.* a. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**Wanting a name or appellation.***TITLEPAGE**, *ti'tl-pádje.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**The page containing the title of a book.***TITMOUSE**, *tit'móuse.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**A small species of birds.***TO TITTER**, *tit'tür.* v. n. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**To laugh with restraint.***TITTER**, *tit'tür.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**A restrained laugh.***TITTLE**, *tit'l.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**A small particle, a point, a dot.***TITTLETATTLE**, *tit'l-tát'l'l.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**Idle talk, prattle, empty gabble.***TITULATION**, *tit-thú-bá-shún.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**The act of rumbling.***TITULAR**, *tit'thú-lär.* a. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**Nominal, having only the title.***TITULARITY**, *tit'thú-lär'e-te.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**The state of being titular.***TITULARY**, *tit'thú-lär-e-re.* a. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**Consisting in a title; relating to a title.***TITULARY**, *tit'thú-lär-e-re.* f. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**One that has a title or right.***TIVY**, *tiv'ē.* a. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**A word expressing speed, from *Tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.***TO**, *tō.* ad. *in v. qd. qd. Pot**A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first;*

it notes the intention, as *she raised her hand to call me back*; after an adjective it notes its object, as *born To beg*; noting futurity, as *we are still to seek*; *To and fro*, backward and forward.

(3) What has been observed of the word *Tha*, respecting the length of the before a vowel, and its shortness before a consonant, is perfectly applicable to the preposition, and the adverb *To*. This will be palpable in the pronunciation of the verbs *to begin*, and *end*. It may be observed too, that this word, though deprived of its 't' to the eye, always preserves it to the ear. Whether we see it elided, as in Pope's *Essay on Man*:

Say what the use were finer optics give,
To inspect a nail, nor comprehend the hea'ns?
Or preserved with an apostrophe after it, as in Milton:

For still they knew, and ought to have still re-member'd.

The high injunction *not to taste that fruit*, *To Whoever tempted.*

In both these instances the word *to* ought to be pronounced in exactly the same manner; that is, like the number *two*.

TO, *tōd.* preposition.

Noting motion towards, opposed to *from*; noting accord or adaptation; noting address or compulsion, as *here's To you all*; noting a slate or place whether any one goes, as *away To horse*; noting opposition, as *foot To foot*; noting amount, as *To the number of three hundred*; noting proportion, as *three To nine*; noting perception, as *sharp To the taste*; in comparison of, as *no fool To the fitter*; as far as; towards.

TOAD, *tōd.* f. (295).

An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls; the toad is accounted venomous.

TOADFISH, *tōd'fish.* f.

A kind of sea-fish.

TOADFLAX, *tōd'flax.* f.

A plant.

TOADSTONE, *tōd'stōne.* f.

A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.

TOADSTOOL, *tōd'stōl.* f.

A plant like a mushroom, not cultivated.

TO TOAST, *tōsté.* v. a. (295).

To dry or heat at the fire; to nome when health is drunk.

TOAST, *tōsté.* f.

Bread dried before the fire; bread dried and put into liquor; a celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.

TOASTER, *tōst'ér.* f.

He who toasts.

TOBACCO, *tō-bák'kō.* f.

An American plant much used in smoking, chewing, and snuffing.

TOBACCONIST, *tō-bák'kō-nist.* f.

A preparer and vendor of tobacco.

TOD, *tōd.* f.

A bush, a thick shrub; a certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

TOE, *tōd.* f. (296).

The divided extremities of the feet, the fingers of the feet.

TOFORA, *tō-fōrā'.* ad.

Before. Obsolete.

TOGED, *tō'gēd.* a. (381).

Gowned, dressed in gowns.

TOGETHER, *tō-gēth'ér.* ad. (381).

In company; in the same place; in the same time; without intermission; in concert; *without company*; *Together with*, in union with.

To

TON

—nō, mōve; nōr, nōt; —tābe; tib, bāl; —dīf, —pōnd; —thīn, This.

To TOIL, tōl. v. n. (299).
To labour.

To TOIL, tōl. v. a.
To labour, to work at; to weary, to over-labour.

To TIRE, tōl. s.
Labour, fatigue; any net or snare woven or meshed.

To TIPLET, tōl'ēt. s.
A dressing-table.

To TOLLSOME, tōl'sūm. a.
Laborious, weary.

To TOLLSOMENESS, tōl'sūm-nēs. s.
Wearisomeness, laboriousness.

To TOKEN, tōk'n. s. (103).
A sign; a mark; a memorial of friendship, an evidence of remembrance.

To TOLD, tōld. pret. and part. past. of Tell. Mentioned, related.—See *Mould*.

To TOLE, tōle. v. a.
To train, to draw by degrees.

To TOLERABLE, tōl'ér-ā-bl. a. (88).
Supportable, that may be endured or supported; not excellent, not contemptible, passable.

To TOLERABLENESS, tōl'ér-ā-bl-nēs. s.
The state of being tolerable.

To TOLERABLY, tōl'ér-ā-blē. ad.

Supportably, in a manner that may be endured; passably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.

To TOLERANCE, tōl'ér-āns. s.
Power of enduring, act of enduring.

To TOLERATE, tōl'ér-āt. v. a.

To allow so as not to hinder, to suffer.

To TOLERATION, tōl'ér-ā-thōn. s.
Allowance given to that which is not approved.

To TOLL, tōl. s. (406).

An excise of goods.

To TOLL, tōl. v. n.

To pay toll or tollage; to take toll or tollage; to sound as a single bell.

To TOLL, tōl. v. a.

To ring a bell; to take away, to vacate, to annul. In this sense sounded *Toll*.

To TOLLOOOTH, tōl'bōōth. s.

A prison.

To TOLLGATHERER, tōl'gāth-ér-ér. s.
The officer that takes toll.

To TOMB, tōm. s. (164) (347).

A monument in which the dead are inclosed.

To TOMB, tōm. v. a. (347).

To bury, to entomb.

To TOMBLESS, tōm'lēs. a.

Wanting a tomb, wanting a sepulchral monument.

To TOMBBOY, tōm'bōy. s.

A mean fellow, sometimes a wild coarse girl.

To TOME, tōme. s.

One volume of many; a book.

To TOMIT, tōm-tit'. s.

A titmouse, a small bird.

To TON, tōn. s.

A measure or weight.

To TONE, tōne. s.

Note, sound; accent, sound of the voice; a whine, a mournful cry; a particular or affected sound in speaking; elasticity, power of extension and contraction.

To TONG, tōng. s.

The catch of a buckle.

To TONGS, tōngz. s.

An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing.

TOP

To TONGUE, tōng. s. (165) (337).
The instrument of speech in human beings; the organ by which animals tick; speech, fluency of words; speech as well as illusory; a language; speech as opposed to thoughts; a notion, distinguished by their language; a small point, as the Tongue of a balance; to hold the Tongue, to be silent.

To TONGUE, tōng. v. a. (337).
To chide, to scold.

To TONGUE, tōng. v. n.

To talk, to prate.

To TONGUED, tōng'd. a. (369).
Having a tongue.

To TONGUELESS, tōng'lēs. a.
Wanting a tongue, speechless; unnamed, not spoken of.

To TONGUEPAD, tōng'pād. s.
A great talker.

To TONGUETIED, tōng'tid. a.
Having an impediment of speech.

To TONICK, tōn'ik.

To TONICAL, tōn'ik-äl. a.
Being extended, being elastic; relating to tones or sounds.

To TONNAGE, tōn'nāj. s. (90).
A custom or imposts due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton.

To TONSIL, tōn'sil. s.

Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue.

To TONSURE, tōn'shüre. s.
The act of clipping the hair.

To TOO, tōo. ad.

Over and above, overmuch, more than enough; likewise, also.

To TOOK, tōök. The preterit, and sometimes the participle passive of Take.

To TOOL, tōöl. s. (306).
Any instrument of manual operation; a hirerling, a wretch who acts at the command of another.

To TOOTH, tōōth. s. plural Teeth.

One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of mastication is performed; taste, palate; a tine, prong, or blade; the prominent part of wheels; Tooth and nail, with one's utmost violence; to the Teeth, in open opposition; to cast in the Teeth, an insult by open exprobation; in spite of the Teeth, notwithstanding any power of injury or defense.

To TOOTH, tōōth. v. a. (306).
To furnish with teeth, to indent; to lock in each other.

To TOOTHACH, tōōth'āk. s. (355).
Pain in the teeth.

To TOOTHDRAWER, tōōth'dräw-är. s.
One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

To TOOTHED, tōōth't. a.
Having teeth.

To TOOTHLESS, tōōth'lēs. a.

Wanting teeth, deprived of teeth.

To TOOTHPICK, tōōth'pik.

To TOOTHPICKER, tōōth'pik-är. s.
An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed.

To TOOTHSOME, tōōth'sūm. a.
Palatable, pleasing to the taste.

To TOOTHSOMENESS, tōōth'sūm-nēs. s.
Pleasantness to the taste.

To TOOTHWORK, tōōth'wōrk. s.

A plant.

To TOP, tōp. s.

The highest part of any thing; the surface,

TOP

the superficies; the highest place; the highest person; the most degree; the highest rank; the crown of the head; the crest; the head of a plant; a plaything for boys; top is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top.

To TOP, tōp. v. n.

To rise aloft, to be eminent; to predominate; to do his best.

To TOP, tōp. v. a.

To cover on the top; to tip; to rise above; to outgo; to surpass; to crop; to rise to the top of; to perform eminently, to the Tops his part.

To TOPFUL, tōp'fūl. a.

Full to the top, full to the brim.

To TOPGALLANT, tōp-gāl'ant. s.

The highest sail; it is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

To TOPHEAVY, tōp-hēv'ē. a.

Having the upper part top-heavy for the lower.

To TOPKNOT, tōp'not. s.

A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

To TOPMAN, tōp'mān. s.

The fowler at the top.

To TOPMOST, tōp'most. a.

Uppermost, highest.

To TOPPROUD, tōp'prōd. a.

Proud in the highest degree.

To TOPSAIL, tōp'sail. s.

The highest sail.

To TOPAZ, tōp'páz. s.

A yellow gem.

To TOPE, tōpe. v. n.

To drink hard, to think to excess.

To TOPER, tōp'er. s.

A drunkard.

To TOPHACIOUS, tōphāch'ēus. a.

Gritty, horny.

To TOPHET, tōf'et. s.

Hell, a scriptural name.

To TOPICAL, tōp'ik'äl. a.

Relating to some general head; local; confined to some particular place; applied medicinally to a particular part.

To TOPICALLY, tōp'ik'äl-ē. ad.

With application to some particular part.

To TOPICK, tōp'ik. s. (508).

A general head, something to which other things are referred; things as externally applied to any particular part.

To TOPLESS, tōp'lēs. a.

Having no top.

To TOPOGRAPHER, tō-pōgrāf-är. s.

One who writes descriptions of particular places.

To TOPOGRAPHY, tō-pōgrāf-ē. s.

Description of particular places.

To TOPPING, tōp'ping. a.

Fine, noble, gallant. A low word.

To TOPPINGLY, tōp'ping-ē. ad.

Finely, gayly, gallantly.

To TOPPLE, tōp'pl. v.

To fall forward, to tumble down.

To TOPSYTURVY, tōp'sē-tür-vē. ad.

With the bottom upward.

To TORCH, tōr'ch. s.

A wax, light bigger than a candle.

To TORCHBEARER, tōr'ch'bā-rēr. s.

One whose office is to carry a torch.

To TORCHLIGHT, tōr'ch'līt. s.

Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

TORCHER,

TOR

TOU

TOW

T(546).—Fate, *far*, fall, fit; — *me*, *mēt*; — *plac*, *pīn*; —

- TORCHER**, *tōrtsh'ūr*. f. Que that gives light.
- TORE**, *tōr*. Preterit, and sometimes participle pastive of Tear.
- TO TORMENT**, *tōr'mēnt*. v. a. To put to pain, to harass with anguish; to exacerbate; to tease; to vex with importunity; to put into great agitation.
- TOEMENT**, *tōr'mēnt*. f. Any thing that gives pain; pain, misery, anguish; penal anguish, torture.
- TORMENTOR**, *tōr'mēnt'ōr*. f. One who torments, one who gives pain; one who inflicts painful tortures.
- TORMENTED**, *tōr'mēn-tēd*. f. Septic. A plant.
- TORN**, *tōrn*. Part. pass. of Tear.
- TORNADO**, *tōr-nā-dō*. f. A hurricane.—See *Limbago*.
- TORPEDO**, *tōr-pē-dō*. f. A fish which, while alive, if touched even with a long stick, bends the hands that touch it, but when dead is eaten safely.—See *Drama*, *Fiamen*, and *Pbalax*.
- TORPENT**, *tōr-pēnt*. a. Benumbed; struck motionless, not active.
- TORPID**, *tōr-pid*. a. Numb, motionless, not active.
- TORPIDNESS**, *tōr-pid-nēs*. f. The state of being torpid.
- TORPIITUDE**, *tōr-pe-tude*. f. State of being motionless.
- TORPOR**, *tōr-pōr*. f. Dullness, numbness.
- TORREFACTION**, *tōr-rē-fāk'shōn*. f. The act of drying by the fire.
- TO TERRIFY**, *tōr'rē-fl*. v. a. (183). To dry by the fire.
- Torrent**, *tōr'rent*. f. Rolling in a rapid stream.
- TORRID**, *tōr'rid*. a. (168). Parched, dried with heat; burning, violently hot; it is particularly applied to the regions or zones between the tropics.
- TORSEL**, *tōr'sēl*. f. Any thing in a twisted form.
- TORSION**, *tōr'shōn*. f. The act of turning or twisting.
- TORTILE**, *tōr'til*. a. (140). Twisted, wreathed.
- TORTION**, *tōr'thōn*. f. Torment, pain.
- TORTIVE**, *tōr'tiv*. a. (158). Twisted, wreathed.
- TORTOISE**, *tōr'tis*. f. (301). An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.
- TORTUOSITY**, *tōr-thū-ōs'ē-tē*. f. Wreath, flexure.
- TORTUOUS**, *tōr'tshū-hs*. a. Twisted, wreathed, winding; mischievous.
- TORTURE**, *tōr'tshūr*. L. (401). Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted; pain, anguish, pang.
- TO TORTURE**, *tōr'tshūr*. v. a. To punish with tortures; to vex, to exacerbate, to torment.
- TORTURER**, *tōr'tshūr-ōr*. f. He who tortures, tormenter.
- TURVITY**, *tōr've-tē*. f. Pathetic, affecting, moving.
- SOURNESS**, severity of countenance.
- TORVOUS**, *tōr'vōs*. a. Sour of aspect, stern, severe of countenance.
- TORY**, *tōrē*. f. A cant term; an Irish word signifying a savage; the name of a party opposed to that of a Whig.
- TO TOSS**, *tōs*. v. n. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to lift with a sudden and violent motion; to agitate, to put into violent motion; to make restless, to disquiet; to keep in play, to tumble over.
- TO TOSS**, *tōs*. v. n. To fling, to wince, to be in violent commotion; to be tossed; to toss up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.
- TOSS**, *tōs*. f. The act of tossing; an affected manner of raising the head.
- TOSSER**, *tōs'sēr*. f. One who throws, one who flings and writhes.
- TOSSPOT**, *tōs'pōt*. f. A toper and drunkard.
- TOST**, *tōst*. Preterit and part. pass. of Toss; properly *Tōst*, (360) (367).
- TOTAL**, *tō'tāl*. a. Whole, complete, full; whole, not divided.
- TOTALITY**, *tō-tāl'ē-tē*. f. Complete sum, whole quantity.
- TOTALLY**, *tō'tāl-ē*. ad. Wholly, fully, completely.
- TO OTHER**, *tōt'hūr*. Contracted for The other.
- TO TOTTER**, *tōt'tōr*. v. n. To shake so as to threaten a fall.
- TO TOUCH**, *tōtsh*. v. a. (314). To reach so as to be in contact; to come to, attain; to try as gold with a stone; to affect, to relate to; to move, to strike mentally, to melt; to delineate or mark out; to infect, to seize slightly; to wear, to have an effect on; to strike a musical instrument; to Touch up, to repair, or improve by slight strokes.
- TO TOUCH**, *tōtsh*. v. n. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them; to fasten on, to take effect on; to Touch at, to come to without stay; to Touch on, to mention slightly; to Touch on or upon, to go for a very short time.
- TOUCH**, *tōtsh*. f. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; examination as by a stone; test, that by which any thing is examined; proof, tried qualities; single act of a pencil upon the picture; feature, lineament; act of the hand upon a musical instrument; power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affection; a stroke; exact performance of agreement; a small quantity intermingled; a hint, slight notice given; a cant word for a slight essay.
- TOUCHABLE**, *tōtsh'ā-bl*. a. Tangible, that may be touched.
- TOUCH-HOLE**, *tōtsh'ōlē*. f. The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.
- TOUCHINESS**, *tōtsh'ē-nēs*. f. Peevishness, irascibility.
- TOUCHING**, *tōtsh'īng*. prep. With respect, regard, or relation to.
- TOUCHING**, *tōtsh'īng*. a. Pathetic, affecting, moving.
- TOUCHINGLY**, *tōtsh'īng-lē*. ad. With feeling emotion, in a pathetic manner.
- TOUCHMENOT**, *tōtsh'mō-nōt*. f. An herb.
- TOUCHSTONE**, *tōtsh'stōn*. f. Stone by which metals are examined: any test or criterion.
- TOUCHWOOD**, *tōtsh'wūd*. f. Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.
- TOUCHY**, *tōtsh'ē*. a. Peevish, irritable, irascible, apt to take fire. A low word.
- TOUGH**, *tōf*. a. (314) (391). Yielding without fracture; not brittle; stiff, not easily flexible; not easily injured or broken; viscous, clammy,ropy.
- TO TOUGHEN**, *tōff'n*. v. n. To grow tough.
- TOUGHNESS**, *tōf'nēs*. f. Not brittleness, flexibility; viscosity, tenacity, clamminess, glutinousness; firmness against injury.
- TOUPET**, *tōd-pēt*. f. (315). A curl, an artificial lock of hair. This word is generally written and pronounced *Toppee*.
- TOUR**, *tōōr*. f. (315). Ramble, roving journey; turn, revolution.
- TOURNAMENT**, *tōōr'nā-mēnt*. f. TOURNEY, *tōōr'nē*. (315). Tilt, just, military sport, mock encounter; Milton uses it simply for encounter.
- TO TURNAY**, *tōōr'nā*. v. n. To tilt in the lists.
- TO TOUSE**, *tōōze*. v. a. (313). To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag: whence *Touser*, or *Towser*, the name of a madiff.
- TO TOW**, *tō*. f. Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.
- TO TOW**, *tō*. v. a. To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.
- TOWARD**, *tōrd*. (324). } prep.
- TOWARDS**, *tōrdz*. } In a direction to; near to, as the danger now comes Towards him; with respect to, touching, regarding; with tendency to; nearly, little less than.
- TOWARD**, *tō'wōrd*. a. Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who will place the accent on the second syllable. These should be reminded, that as *inwards*, *outwards*, *backwards*, *forwards*, and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last.
- TOWARD**, *tō'wōrd*. a. Ready to do or learn, not froward.
- TOWARDLINESS**, *tō'wōrd-lē-nēs*. f. Docility, compliance, readiness to do or to learn.
- TOWARDLY**, *tō'wōrd-lē*. a. Ready to do or learn; docile, complaisant, with duty.
- TOWARDNESS**, *tō'wōrd-nēs*. f. Docility.
- TOWEL**, *tōll*. f. (323). A cloth on which the hands are wiped.
- TOWER**, *tōūr*. f. (223). A high building, a building raised above the ground.

TRA

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TRA

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tābe, tāb, bāl; —dī; —pōund; —shin, thīs.

main edifice; a fortress, a citadel; a high head-dress; high flight, elevation.

To TOWER, tō'ūr. v. n.

To soar, to fly or rise high.

TOWERED, tō'ūr'd. a.

Adorned or defended by towers.

TOWERY, tō'ūr-ē. a.

Adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWN, tōūn. s. (323).

Any walled collection of houses; any collection of houses larger than a village; in England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or see of a bishop; the court end of London; the people who live in the capital.

TOWNCLERK, tōūn'klārk. f.

An officer who manages the publick business of a place.

TOWNHOUSE, tōūn'hōūse. f.

The hall where publick business is transacted.

TOWNSHIP, tōūn'shīp. f.

The corporation of a town.

TOWNSMAN, tōūn'z'mān. f.

An inhabitant of a place; one of the same town.

TOWNTALK, tōūn'tālk. f.

Common practice of a place.

TOY, tōē. f. (329).

A petty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a plaything, a bauble; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice, silly opinion; play, sport, amorous dalliance; frolick, humour, odd fancy.

To TOY, tōē. v. n.

To trifle, to daily amorously, to play.

TOYISH, tōē'ish. a.

Trifling, wanton.

TOYISHNESS, tōē'ish-nēs. f.

Nugacity, wantonness.

TOYSHOP, tōē'shōp. f.

A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.

To TOZE, tōze. v. a.

To pull by violence or impetuosity. Obsolete. See Towze and TRASE.

TRACE, trāsē. f.

Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps; tokens, appearance of what has been; harness for beasts of draught.

To TRACE, trāsē. v. a.

To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks; to follow with exactness; to mark out.

TRACER, trā'sēr. f.

One that traces.

TRACK, trāk. f.

Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise, a road, a beaten path.

To TRACK, trāk. v. a.

To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

TRACKLESS, trāk'les. a.

Untrodden, marked with no footstep.

TRACT, trākt. f.

A region, a quantity, of land; continuity, any thing protracted or drawn out to length, course; manner of process; it seems to be used by Shakespeare for Track; a tractise, a small book.

TRACTABLE, trāk'tā-bl. a.

Manageable, docile; comprehensible, palpable, such as may be handled and understood.

TRACTABLENESS, trāk'tā-bl-nēs. f.

The state of being tractable; manageability, comprehensibility.

TRACTATE, trāk'tātē. f.

A treatise, a tract, a small book.

TRACTION, trāk'θūn. f.

The act of drawing, the state of being drawn.

TRACTILE, trāk'tīl. a. (140).

Capable to be drawn out or extended in length, ductile.

TRACTILITY, trāk-tīl'ē-tē. f.

The quality of being tractile.

TRADE, trāde. f.

Traffick, commerce, exchange; occupation, particular employment whether manual or mercantile.

To TRADE, trāde. v. n.

To traffick, to deal, to hold commerce; to act merely for money; having a trading wind.

TRADE-WIND, trāde'wīnd. f.

The monsoon, the periodical wind between the tropicks.—See Wind.

TRADED, trād'dēd. a.

Versed, practised.

TRADER, trā'dār. f.

One engaged in merchandise or commerce; one long used in the methods of money getting, a practitioner.

TRADEFOLK, trād'fōk. f.

People employed in trades.—See Folk.

TRADESMAN, trād'z'mān. f.

A shopkeeper.

TRADEFUL, trād'fūl. a.

Commercial; busy in traffick.

TRADITION, trā-dish'ōn. f.

The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; any thing delivered orally from age to age.

TRADITIONAL, trā-dish'ōn-äl. a.

Delivered by tradition, descending by oral communication; observant of traditions, or idle ritea.

TRADITIONALLY, trā-dish'ōn-äl-ē. ad.

By transmission from age to age; from tradition without evidence of written memorials.

TRADITIONARY, trā-dish'ōn-är-ē. f.

Delivered by tradition.

TRADITIVE, trād'it-iv. a.

Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

To TRADUCE, trā-dūs'. v. a.

To censure, to condemn, to represent as blamable, to calumniate; to propagate, to increase by deriving one from another.

TRADUCEMENT, trā-dūs'mēnt. f.

Censure, obloquy.

TRADUCER, trā-dū'sūr. f.

A false censor, a calumniator.

TRADUCIBLE, trā-dū'sē-bl. a.

Such as may be derived.

TRADUCTION, trā-dūk'šōn. f.

Derivation from one of the same kind, propagation; tradition, transmission from one to another; conveyance; translation.

TRAFFICK, trāf'fik. f. (140).

Commerce, merchandising, large trade; commodities, subject of traffick.

To TRAFFICK, trāf'fik. v. n.

To practise commerce, to merchandise; to trade meanly or mercenarily.

TRAFFICKER, trāf'fik-kōr. f.

Trader, merchant.

TRAGEDIAN, trā-jē'dē-an. f.

A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.

In this word, we have a striking instance of the aversion of the language to what may

be called a Tautophony, or a successive repetition of the same sound. We find no repugnance at aspirating the *a* in *Comedian*, and pronouncing it as if written *Co-me-jan*; but there is no ear that would not be hurt at pronouncing *Tragedian*, as if written *Tr-je-jē-an*. The reason is evident. The *ge* that immediately precedes being exactly the same sound as *di*, when aspirated into *je*, the ear will not suffer the repetition, and therefore dispenses with the laws of aspiration, rather than offend against those of harmony. To the same reason we must attribute giving the sound of *zb* to the double *s* in *Abcissor*, and to the *ii* in *Transition*. The same aversion to the repetition of similar sounds makes us drop the first aspiration in *Diphthong*, *Triphthong*, *Ophthalmic*, &c.—See *Ophthalmick*.

TRAGEDY, trād'jē-dē. f.

A dramatick representation of a serious action; any mournful or dreadful event.

TRAGICAL, trād'jē-kāl. a.

Relating to tragedy; mournful, calamitous, sorrowful, dreadful.

TRAGICALLY, trād'jē-kāl-ē. ad.

In a tragical manner, in a manner befitting tragedy; mournfully, sorrowfully, calamitously.

TRAGICNESS, trād'jē-kāl-nēs. f.

Mournfulness, calamitousness.

TRAGICOMEDY, trād'jē-kōm'ē-dē. f.

A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

TRAGICOMICAL, trād'jē-kōm'ē-kāl. a.

Relating to tragicomedy; consisting of a mixture of mirth and sorrow.

TRAGICOMICALLY, trād'jē-kōm'ē-kāl-ē. ad.

In a tragicomical manner.

To TRAJECT, trā-jēkt'. v. a.

To cast through, to throw.

TRAJECT, trā-jēkt. f.

A ferry, a passage for a water-carriage.

TRAJECTION, trā-jēk'šōn. f.

The act of darting through; emission.

To TRAIL, trāle. v. a. (202).

To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw after in a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag.

To TRAIL, trāle. v. n.

To be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, trāle. f.

Track followed by the hunter; any thing drawn to length; any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

To TRAIN, trāne. v. a. (202).

To draw along; to draw to purpose, to invite; to draw by artifice, or stratagem; to draw from act to act by persuasion or promise; to educate, to bring up, commonly with *Up*; to breed, or form to any thing.

TRAIN, trāne. f.

Artifice, stratagem of enticement; the tail of a bird; the part of a bird; the part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground; a series, a collection; process, method; state of procedure; a retinue; a number of followers; an orderly company; a procession; the train of powder reaching to the main; a train of artillery, cannoneers accompanying an army.

TRAINBANDS, trāne'bāndz. f.

The militia, the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

RAINOIL, trāne'ōil. f.

Oil drawn by cotton from the fat of the whale.

TRAINY,

TR (546). — *Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mât, mât; — piaze, piaze; —*

TRAINY, trâ'ne. a.
Belonging to train oil.

TO TRAIPSE, trâ'ps. v. a. (202).
To walk in a careless or sluggish manner.

TRAIT, trâ, or trâc. s. (472).
A stroke, a touch.

TRAITOR, trâ'tôr. s. (202).
One who, being trusted, betrays.

TRAITORLY, trâ'tôr-lé. a.
Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUS, trâ'tôr-ôs. a.
Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUSLY, trâ'tôr-ôs-lé. ad.
In a manner suiting traitors, perfidiously.

TRAITRESS, trâ'trës. s.
A woman who betrays.—See *Traips*.

TO TRALINEATE, trâ-lin'yâte. v. n.
To deviate from any direction.

TRAMMEL, trâ'mmél. s.

A net in which birds or fish are caught; any kind of net; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

TO TRAMMEL, trâ'mmél. v. a.
To catch, to intercept.

TO TRAMPLE, trâm'pl. v. a.

To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

TO TRAMPLE, trâm'pl. v. a.

To tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.

TRAMPLER, trâm'pl-ôr. s.

One that tramples.

TRANATION, trâ-nâ'shûn. s.

The act of swimming over.

TRANCE, trâns. s.

An ecstasy, a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things.

TRANCED, trânsit. a.

Lying in a trance or ecstasy.

TRANGRAM, trâng'grâm. s.

A cant word. An odd intricately contrived thing.

TRANNEL, trâ'n'l. s.

A sharp pin.

TRANQUIL, trâng'kwîl. a.

Quiet, peaceful, undisturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, trân-kwîl'ë-té. s. (408). Quiet, peace of mind, peace of condition, freedom from perturbation.

TO TRANSACT, trâns-âkt'. v. a.

To manage, to negotiate, to conduct a treaty or affairs; to perform, to do, to carry on.

TRANSACTION, trâns-âk'thûn. s.

Negotiation, dealing between man and man, management.

TRANSANIMATION, trâns-ân-nâ-mâ'shûn. s.

Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

TO TRANSCEND, trân-sênd'. v. a.

To pass, to overpass; to surpass, to outgo, to exceed, to excel; to surmount, to rise above.

TRANSCENDENCE, trân-sêñ'dëns. }

TRANSCENDENCY, trân-sêñ'dëns-sé } s. Excellence, unusual excellence, supereminence; exaggeration, elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCENDENT, tiân-sêñ'dënt. a.
Excellent, supremely excellent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTAL, trân-sêñ-dëñ-tâl. a.
General, pervading many particulars; supereminent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTLY, trân-sêñ'dëñt-lé ad. Excellently, supereminently.

TO TRANSCOLATE, trâns'kô-lâte.
v. a. To strain through a sieve or colander.

TO TRANSCRIBE, trân-skrib'ë. v. a.
To copy, to write from an exemplar.

TRANSCRIBER, trân-skrib'bûr. s.

A copier, one who writes from a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, trân'skript s.

A copy, any thing written from an original.

TRANSCRIPTION, trân-skrip'thûn. s.

The act of copying.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, trân-skrip'tiv-lé. ad.

In manner of a copy.

TO TRANSUR, trâns-kûr'. v. n.

To run or rove to and fro.

TRANSCURSION, trâns-kûr'shûn. s.
Ramble, passage through, passage beyond certain limits.

TRANSE, trânsé. s.

A temporary absence of the soul, an ecstasy.

TRANSELEMENTATION, trâns-é-lémén-tâ'shûn. s.

Change of one element into another.

TO TRANSFER, trâns-fér'. v. a.

To convey, or make over from one to another; to remove, to transport.

TRANSFER, trâns'fér. s.

The act of conveying from one person to another.—*ab.*

TRANSFIGURATION, trâns-fîg-ü-râ'shûn. s.

Change of form; the miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

TO TRANSFIGURE, trâns-fîg'yûre.

v. a. To transform, to change with respect to outward appearance.

TO TRANSFIX, trâns-fîks'. v. a.

To pierce through.

TO TRANSFORM, trâns-fôrm'. v. a.

To metamorphose, to change with regard to external form.

TO TRANSFORM, trâns-fôrm'. v. n.

To be metamorphosed.

TRANSFORMATION, trâns-fôr-mâ'shûn. s.

Change of shape, state of being changed with regard to form.

TRANSFRETATION, trâns-fré-tâ'shûn. s.

Passage over the sea.

TO TRANSFUSE, trâns-fûz'. v. a.

To pour out of one into another.

TRANSFUSION, trâns-fû'zhûn. s.

The act of pouring out of one into another.

TO TRANSGRESS, trâns-grës'. v. a.

To pass over, to pass beyond; to violate, to break.

TO TRANSGRESS, trâns-grës'. v. n.

To offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRESSION, trâns-grësh'ûn. s.

Violation of a law, breach of a command; offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRESSIVE, trâns-grës'siv. a.

Faulty, culpable, apt to break laws.

TRANSGRESSOR, trâns-grës'sôr. s.

Law-breaker, violator of command, offender.

TRANSGRÉANT, trâns-mâ-reéñ'. a.

Lying on the other side of the sea, found beyond sea.

TRANSGRÉANT, trâns'mâ-gréñ'. s.

Passing into another country or state.

In passage, with a short *passage*, not uneventfully.

TRANSIENTNESS, trâñ'shë-éñt-nës.

s. Shortness of continuance, speedy passage.

TRANSILENCE, trâñ-sil'yëns.

TRANSILIENCY, trâñ-sil'yëñ-sé } s.

Leap from thing to thing.

TRANSIT, trâñ'sit. s.

In astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixed star; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving close by any other planet.

TRANSITION, trâñ-sizh'ûn, or trâñ-sîsh'ûn. s.

Removal, passage; change; passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another.

I prefer the first mode of pronouncing this word to the second, though, at first sight, it appears not so regular. My reason is, the aversion our language has to a repetition of exactly similar sounds. The *s* in the prefix *trans* is always sharp and hissing, and that inclines us to vary the succeeding aspiration, by giving it the flat instead of the sharp sound. This is the best reason I can give for the very prevailing custom of pronouncing this termination in this word contrary to analogy. When I asked Mr. Garrick to pronounce this word, he, without premeditation, gave it in the first manner; but when I desired him to repeat his pronunciation, he gave it in the second: and I think it may be classed among those varieties where we shall not be much applauded for being right, nor blamed for being wrong.—See *Tragedian*, *Ophthalmik*, &c.

TRANSITIVE, trâñ's-tîv. a.

Having the power of passing; in grammar, a verb *Transitive* is that which signifies an action conceived as having an effect upon some object, as I strike the earth.

TRANSITORILY, trâñ'sé-tôr-é-lé. ad.
With speedy evanescence, with short continuance.

TRANSITORIENESS, trâñ'sé-tôr-é-nës.

s. Speedy evanescence.

TRANSITORIY, trâñ'sé-tôr-é. a.
Continuing but a short time, speedily vanishing.—See *Dameflick*.

TO TRANSLATE, trâñ-slât'. v. n.

To transport, to remove; it is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.

TRANSLATION, trâñ-slâ'zhûn. s.

Removal, act of removing; the removal of a bishop to another see; the act of turning into another language; something made by translation, version.

TRANSLATOR, trâñ-slâ'tôr. s.

One that turns any thing into another language.

TRANSLATORY, trâñ'lâ-tôr-é. a.

Translating.

TRANSLOCATION, trâñ-lô-kâ'shûn.

s. Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

TRANSLUCENCY, trâñ-lu'èñs-é. s.

Diaphaney, transparency.

TRANSLUENT, trâñ-lu'séñt. } s.

TRANSLUCID, trâñ-lu'sid. } s.

Transparent, diaphanous, clear.

TRANSMARINE, trâñ-mâ-reéñ'. a.

Lying on the other side of the sea, found beyond sea.

TRANSMIGRANT, trâñ'mâ-gréñ'. s.

Passing into another country or state.

To

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TRÉ

—nō, mōvē; nōr, nōt; —thibē, thib, būl; —thil; —pōund; —thīn, THIS.

To TRANSMIGRATE, trāns'mē-grātē. v. n. To pass from one place or country into another.

TRANSMIGRATION, trāns-mē-grātōn. f. Passage from one place or state into another.

TRANSMISSION, trāns-mish'ūn. f. The act of sending from one place to another.

TRANSMISSIVE, trāns-mis'siv. a. Transmitted, derived from one to another.

TRANSMITTAL, trāns-mit'tāl. f. The act of transmitting, transmission.

TRANSMUTABLE, trāns-mū'tā-bl. a. Capable of change, possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

TRANSMUTABLY, trāns-mū'tā-blē. ad. With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, trāns-mū'tā-shōn. f. Change into another nature or substance; the great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

To TRANSMUTE, trāns-mūtē. v. n. To change from one nature or substance to another.

TRANSMUTER, trāns-mū'tōr. f. One that transmutes.

TRANSPARENCY, trāns-pā'ren-si. f. Clearness, diaphaneity, translucence, power of transmitting light.

TRANSPARENT, trāns-pā'rent. a. Previous to the light, clear, pellucid, diaphanous, translucent.

TRANSPICUOUS, trāns-pik'ū-ōs. a. Transparent, previous to the sight.

To TRANSPIERCE, trāns-peérse', or trāns-pērse'. v. n.

To penetrate, to make way through, to permeate.—See Pierce and Force.

TRANSPiration, trāp-spē-rā'shōn. f. Emision in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, trān-spire'. v. a. To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, trān-spire', v. n. To be emitted by insensible vapour; to escape from secrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLACE, trāns-plāsē'. v. a. To remove, to put into a new place.

To TRANSPLANT, trāns-plānt'. v. a. To remove and plant in a new place; to remove.

TRANSPLANTATION, trāns-plān-tā'shōn. f. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

TRANSPLANTER, trāns-plānt'ōr. f. One that transplants.

To TRANSPORT, trāns-pōrt'. v. a.

(492). To convey by carriage from place to place; to carry into banishment, as a felon; to sentence as a felon to banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put into ecstasy, to ravish with pleasure.

TRANSPORT, trāns-pōrt. f. (492).

Transportation, carriage, conveyance; a vessel of carriage, particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed; rapture, ecstasy.

TRANSPORTANCE, trāns-pōr'tānsē. f. Conveyance, carriage, removal.

TRANSPORTATION, trāns-pōr-tā'shōn. f. Removal, conveyance, carriage; banish-

ment for felony; cessation of violence of passion.

TRANSPORTER, trāns-pōrt'ōr. f. One that transports.

TRANSPOSAL, trāns-pō'zāl. f. The act of putting things in each other's place.

To TRANPOSE, trāns-pōze'. v. a. To put each in the place of other; to put out of place.

TRANSPOSITION, trāns-pō-zish'ūn. f. The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the state of being put out of one place into another.

To TRANSSHAPe, trāns-shāpē'. v. a. To transform, to bring into another shape.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, trān-sūb-stān'shē-ātē. v. a. To change to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, trān-sūb-stān'shē-ā'shōn. f. A change of the elements of the eucharist into the real body and blood of Christ.

TRANSUDATION, trān-shū-dā'shōn. f. The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

To TRANSUDE, trān-sūdē'. v. n. To pass through in vapour.—See Futurey.

TRANSVERSAL, trāns-vēr'sāl. a. Running crosswise.

TRANSVERSALLY, trāns-vēr'sāl-lē. ad. In a cross direction.

TRANSVERSE, trāns-vēr'sē. a. Being in a cross direction.

TRANSVERSELY, trāns-vēr'sē-lē. ad. In a cross direction.

TRANSUMPTION, trāns-sūm'shōn. f. The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP, trāp. f. A snare set for thieves or vermin; an ambush, a stratagem to betray or catch unawares; a play at which a ball is driven with a stick.

To TRAP, trāp. v. a. To ensnare, to catch by a snare or ambush; to adorn, to decorate.

TRAPDOOR, trāp-dōr'. f. A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

To TRAPE, trāpe. v. a. To run idly and listlessly about. Commonly written and pronounced Traipse.

TRAPES, trāpēs. f. An idle flattery woman.

TRAPSTICK, trāp'itk. f. A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

TRAPEZIUM, trā-pē'zhē-ūm. f. A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

TRAPEZOID, trā-pē'zōid. f. An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS, trāp'pingz. f. Ornaments appendant to the saddle; ornaments, diets, embellishments.

TRASH, trāsh. f. Any thing worthless, dross, dregs; a worthless person; matter improper for food.

To TRASH, trāsh. v. a. To lop, to crop; to crush, to humble.

TRASHY, trāsh'ē. a. Worthless, vile, useless.

To TRAVAIL, trāv'il. v. n. (208).

To labour, to toil; to be in labour, to suffer the pains of childbirth.

To TRAVAIL, trāv'il. v. a. (208). To harass, to tire.

TRAVAIL, trāv'il. f. Labour, toil, fatigue; labour in childbirth.

To TRAVEL, trāv'il. v. n.

To make journeys; to pass, to go, to move; to make journeys of curiosity; to labour, to toil.

To TRAVEL, trāv'il. v. a.

To pass, to journey over; to force to journey.

TRAVEL, trāv'il. f.

Journey, act of passing from place to place; journey of curiosity or instruction; labour, toil; labour in childbirth; Travels; account of occurrences and observations of a journey.

TRAVELLER, trāv'il-ēr. f. (406).

One who goes a journey, a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries.

TRAVELTAINTED, trāv'il-tānt-ēd.

Harassed, fatigued with travel.

TRAVERSE, trā-vēr'sē. ad.

Crosswise, athwart.

TRAVERSE, trā-vēr'sē. prep.

Through, crosswise.

TRAVERSE, trāv'ēr'sē. a.

Lying across, lying athwart.

TRAVERSE, trāv'ēr'sē. f.

Any thing laid or built cross.

To TRAVERSE, trāv'ēr'sē. v. a.

To cross, to lay athwart; to cross by way of opposition, to thwart with obstacles; to oppose, so as to annoy; to wander over, to cross; to survey, to examine thoroughly.

To TRAVERSE, trāv'ēr'sē. v. n.

To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

TRAVESTY, trāv'ēstē. a.

Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.

TRAUMATIC, trāw-māt'ik. a.

Vulnary.

TRAY, trā. f. (220).

A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.

TRAYTRIP, trā'trip. f.

A kind of play.

TREACHEROUS, trēch'ēr-ōs. a. (234)

Faithless, perfidious, guilty of deserting or betraying.

TREACHEROUSLY, trēch'ēr-ōs-lē.

ad. Faithlessly, perfidiously, by treason, by stratagem.

TREACHEROUSNESS, trēch'ēr-ōs-nēs. f.

The quality of being treacherous; perfidious.

TREACHERY, trēch'ēr-ē. f.

Perfidy, breach of trust.

TREACLE, trēkl. f. (227) (405).

A medicine made up of many ingredients; molasses, the spume of sugar.

To TREAD, trēd. v. n. pret. Trod;

part. past. Trodden (234). To set the foot; to trample; to let the feet in scorn or malice; to walk with foot or state; to copulate as birds.

To TREAD, trēd. v. a.

To walk on, to feel under the foot; to press under the foot; to beat, to track; to walk on in a formal or fitfully manner; to crush under foot; to trample in contempt; or hardened; to put in action by the feet; to love as the male bird the female.

TREAD, trēd. f.

Footing, step with the foot; way, track, path; the cock's part in the egg.

TREADER,

TRE (546). — *Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mét; — plne, pln; —*

TREADER, tré'd'âr. *f.*
He who treads.

TREADLE, tré'd'l. *f.* (405).
A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion; the spring of the cock.

TREASON, tré'z'n. *f.* (227) (103).
An offence committed against the person of majesty, or against the dignity of the commonwealth.

TREASONABLE, tré'z'n-â-bl. *a.*
TREASONOUS, tré'z'n-ôs. *f.*

Having the nature or guilt of treason.

TREASURE, trézh'ûre. *f.* (452).
Wealth hoarded, riches accumulated.

To TREASUR', trézh'ûre. *v. a.*
To hoard, to reposit, to lay up.

TREASUREHOUSE, trézh'ûre-hôûse. *f.* Place where hoarded riches are kept.

TREASURER, trézh'û-rûr. *f.*
One who has care of money, one who has charge of treasure.

TREASURERSHIP, trézh'û-rûr-ship. *f.* Office or dignity of treasurer.

TREASURY, trézh'û-ré. *f.*
A place in which riches are accumulated.

To TREAT, tréte. *v. a.* (227).

To negotiate, to settle; to discourse on; to use in any manner, good or bad; to handle, to manage, to carry on; to entertain with expence.

To TREAT, tréte. *v. n.*

To discourse, to make discussions; to practice negotiation; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT, tréte. *f.*

An entertainment given; something given at an entertainment.

TREATABLE, tré'tâ-bl. *a.* (405).
Moderate, not violent.

TREATISE, tré'tiz. *f.* (227).
Discourse, written tractate.

TREATMENT, tré'tément. *f.*

Usage, manner of using, good or bad.

TREATY, tré'té. *f.* (227).

Negotiation, act of treating; a compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs; for entreaty, supplication, petition. In this last sense not in use.

TREBLE, tré'b'l. *a.* (405).

Threefold, triple; sharp of sound. — See *Codle*.

To TREBLE, tré'b'l. *v. a.*

To multiply by three, to make thrice as much.

To TREBLE, tré'b'l. *v. n.*

To become threefold.

TREBLE, tré'b'l. *f.*

A sharp sound; the upper part in music.

TREBLENESSE, tré'b'l-nês. *f.*

The state of being treble.

TREBLY, tré'b'lé. *ad.*

Thrice told, in threefold number or quantity.

TREE, tréé. *f.*

A large vegetable rising with one woody stem to a considerable height; any thing branched out.

TREFOIL, tré'fôl. *f.*

A plant.

TRELLIS, tré'l/lis. *f.*

Is a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

To TREMBLE, tré'm/bl. *v. n.* (405).

To shake as with fear or cold, to shiver, to

quake, to shudder; to quiver, to totter; to quaver, to shake as a sound.

TREMBLINGLY, tré'm/blîng-lé. *ad.*
So as to shake or quiver.

TREMENDOUS, tré'mend'ûs. *a.*
Dreadful; horrible, astonishingly terrible.
See *Stupendous*.

TREMOUR, tré'mûr. *f.*

The state of trembling; quivering or vibratory motion.

TREMULOUS, tré'm/û-lûs. *a.*

Trembling, fearful; quivering, vibratory.

TREMULOUSNESS, tré'm/û-lûs-nês. *f.*
The state of quivering.

To TRENCH, tréñh. *v. a.*

To cut; to cut or dig into pits or ditches.

TRENCH, tréñh. *f.*

A pit or ditch; earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

TRENCHANT, tréñ/hânt. *a.*

Cutting, sharp.

TRENCHER, tréñ/hâr. *f.*

A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table; the table; food, pleasures of the table.

TRENCHERFLY, tréñ/hâr-fl. *f.*

One that haunts tables, a parasite.

TRENCHERMAN, tréñ/hâr-mân. *f.*

A feeder, an eater.

TRENCHERMATE, tréñ/hâr-mât. *f.*

A table companion, a parasite.

To TREN'D, tréñd. *v. n.*

To tend, to lie in any particular direction. Not in use.

TRENDLE, tréñdl. *f.* (405).

Any thing turned round.

TREPAN, tré-pân'. *f.*

An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull; a snare, a stratagem.

To TREPAN, tré-pân'. *v. a.*

To perforate with the trepan; to catch, to ensnare.

TREPIDATION, trép-é-dâ/shün. *f.*

The state of trembling; state of terror.

To TRESPASS, tré's/pâs. *v. n.*

To transgress, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESPASS, tré's/pâs. *f.*

Transgression, offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER, tré's/pâs-sér. *f.*

An offender, a transgressor; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESSED, tré's/séd. *a.*

Knotted or curled.

TRESSES, tré's/sîz. *f.* (99) without a singular. A knot or curl of hair.

TRESTLE, tré's/fl. *f.* (472).

The frame of a table; a moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET, tré't. *f.*

An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity.

TREVET, trév'it. *f.*

Any thing that stands on three legs.

TREY, trá. *f.*

A three at cards.

TRIABLE, tri'a-bl. *a.* (405).

Possible to be experimented, capable of trial; such as may be judicially examined.

TRIAD, tri'âd. *f.*

Three united.

TRIAL, tri'âl. *f.*

Test, examination; experience, act of examining by experience; experiment, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation, test of virtue; state of being tried.

TRIANGLE, tri'âng-gl. *f.* (405).

A figure of three angles.

TRIANGULAR, tri'âng'gù-lâr. *a.*

Having three angles.

TRIBE, tribe. *f.*

A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic; it is often used in contempt.

TRIBULATION, trib-ü-lâ/shün. *f.*

Persecution, distress, vexation, disturbance of life.

TRIBUNAL, trib-ü/nâl. *f.*

The seat of a judge; a court of justice.

TRIBUNE, trib'âne. *f.*

An officer of Rome chosen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNITIAL, trib-ü/nish'âl. *f.*

TRIBUNITIOUS, trib-ü/nish'üs. *f.*

Suiting a tribune, relating to a tribune.

TRIBUTARY, trib'ü-tâ-ré. *a.*

Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master; subject, subordinate; paid in tribute.

TRIBUTARY, trib'ü-tâ-ré. *f.*

One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.

TRIBUTE, trib'ü-te. *f.*

Payment made in acknowledgment of subjection.

TRICE, trîse. *f.*

A short time, an instant, a stroke.

TRICHOTOMY, tri-kôt'ò-mè. *f.*

(119). Division into three parts.

TRICK, trik. *f.*

A fly trap; a dextrous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle, an antick, any thing done to cheat jocosely; an unexpected effect; a practice, a manner, a habit; a number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To TRICK, trik. *v. a.*

To cheat, to impose on, to defraud; to dress, to decorate, to adorn; to perform by flight of hand, or with a light touch.

To TRICK, trik. *v. n.*

To live by fraud.

TRICKER, trik'âr. *f.*

The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

TRICKING, trik'ing. *f.*

Dress, ornament.

TRICKISH, trik'îsh. *a.*

Knavishly artful, fraudulently cunning, mischievously subtle.

To TRICKLE, trik'kl. *v. n.* (405).

To fall in drops, to rill in a slender stream.

TRICKSY, trik'sé. *a.* (438).

Pretty. Obsolete.

TRICORPORAL, tri-kôr'pô-râl. *a.*

(119). Having three bodies.

TRIDENT, tri'dént. *f.*

A three-forked sceptre of Neptune.

TRIDENT, tri'dént. *a.*

Having three teeth.

TRIDUAN, tri'd/jù-âñ. *a.* (203) (376).

Lasting three days; happening every third day.

TRIENNIAL, tri-én'yâl. *a.* (116) (119)

Lasting three years; happening every third year.

TRIER, tri'âr. *f.*

TRI

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt ; — tōbe, tōb, bōll ; — dōll ; — pōund ; — tōbin, tōhis.

One who tries experimentally ; one who examines judicially ; test, one who brings to the test.

To TRIFALLOW, tri'fāl-lō. v. a.

To plow land the third time before sowing.

TRIFID, tri'fid. a. (119).

Cut or divided into three parts.

TRIFISTULARY, tri-fis'thū-lā-rē. a.

Having three pipes.

To TRIFLE, tri'fl. v. n.

To act or talk without weight or dignity, to act with levity ; to mock, to play the fool ; to indulge light amusement ; to be of no importance.

To TRIFLE, tri'fl. v. a.

To make of no importance.

TRIFLE, tri'fl. s. (405).

A thing of no moment.

TRIFLER, tri'fl-ōr. s.

One who acts with levity, one who talks with folly.

TRIFLING, tri'fl-ing. a.

Wanting worth, unimportant, wanting weight.

TRIFLINGLY, tri'fl-ing-lē. ad.

Without weight, without dignity, without importance.

TRIFORM, tri'fōrm. a.

Having a triple shape.

TRIGGER, trig'gūr. s.

A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground ; the catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

TRIGINTALS, tri-jin'tālzs. f. (119).

A number of masses to the tale of thirty.

TRIGLYPH, tri'glif. f. (119).

A member of the frize of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations.

TRIGON, tri'gōn. s. A triangle.

TRIGONAL, tri'gō-nāl. a.

Triangular, having three corners.

I I have made the first syllable of this word short, as I am convinced it is agreeable to the genius of English pronunciation to shorten every antepenultimate vowel except *a*, when not followed by a diphthong. This is evident in *tripartite*, *triplicate*, and a thousand other words, notwithstanding the specific meaning of the first syllable, which, in words of two syllables, when the accent is on the first, and in polyyllables when the accent is on the second, ought, according to analogy, to have the *i* long. See Principles, No. 530, 535.

TRIGONOMETRY, trig-ō-nōmō'ē-trē.

s. The art of measuring triangles.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, trig-ō-nō-mēt'ré-kāl. a.

Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILATERAL, tri-lāt'ér-āl. a. (119).

Having three sides.

TRILL, trill. s.

Quaver, tremulousness of musick.

To TRILL, trill. v. a.

To utter quavering.

To TRILL, trill. v. n.

To trickle, to fall in drops or slender streams ; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

TRILLION, tril'yān. s.

A million of millions of millions.

TRILUMINAR, tri-lū'mīn-ār.

TRILUMINOUS, tri-lū'mīn-ōs. } a.

Having three lights.

TRIM, trim. a.

Nice, snug, dressed up.

TRI

To TRIM, trim. v. a.

To fit out ; to dress, to decorate ; to shave, to clip ; to make neat, to adjust ; to balance a vessel ; it has often Up emphatical.

To TRIM, trim. v. n.

To balance, to fluctuate between two parties.

TRIM, trim. s.

Dress, gear, ornaments.

TRIMLY, trim'lē. ad.

Nicely, neatly.

TRIMMER, trim'mēr. s.

One who changes sides to balance parties, a turncoat ; a piece of wood inserted.

TRIMMING, trim'mīng. s.

Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

TRINAL, tri'nāl. a.

Threefold.

TRINE, trine. s.

An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To TRINE, trine. v. a.

To put in a trine aspect.

TRINITY, trin'ē-tē. s.

The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

TRINKET, trink'it. s.

Toys, ornaments of dress ; things of no great value, trifle, tools.

To TRIP, trip. v. a.

To supplant, to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion ; to catch, to detect.

To TRIP, trip. v. n.

To fall by losing the hold of the feet ; to fail, to err, to be deficient ; to stumble to titubate ; to run lightly ; to take a short voyage.

TRIP, trip. s.

A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist ; a stumble by which the foothold is lost ; a failure, a mistake ; a short voyage or journey.

TRIPARTITE, tri'pār-tītē. a.

Divided into three parts, having three corresponding copies.—See *Trigonal*.

TRIPE, tripe. s.

The intestines, the guts ; it is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL, tri'pē-dāl. a.

Having three feet.—See *Trigonal*.

TRIPETALOUS, tri-pēt'ā-lōs. a.

(119). Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPIHTHONG, tri'pīthōng. s. (413).

A coalition of three vowels to form one sound.—See *Ophthalmick* and *Tragedian*.

TRIPLE, tri'pl. a. (405).

Threefold, consisting of three conjoined ; treble, three times repeated.—See *Codic*.

To TRIPLE, tri'pl. v. a.

To treble, to make thrice as much, or as many ; to make threefold.

TRIPLET, tri'plēt. s.

Three of a kind, ; three verses rhyming together.

TRIPPLICATE, tri'plē-kātē. a.

Made thrice as much.

TRIPPLICATION, tri'plē-kā'shōn. s.

The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPPLICITY, tri-plis'ē-tē. s.

Trebleness, state of being threefold.

TRIPMADAM, tri'pād-ām. s.

An herb.

TRI

TRIPOD, tri'pōd, or tri'pōd. s.

A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

To The first mode of pronouncing this word is that which is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, and Perry ; and the second, by Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Entick, and Fry. I do not hesitate to pronounce the former the most agreeable to English analogy ; not only because the prefixes, *bi* and *tri*, when no other law forbids, ought to be made as distinct as possible, but because all words of two syllables with the accent on the first, and having one consonant between two vowels, ought to have the vowel in the first syllable long. This is the genuine English analogy ; the mode in which we pronounce all Latin words of this form, let the quantity be what it will ; and the mode in which we should have pronounced all English words of this form, if an affectation of Latinity had not often prevented us. For the same reason, therefore, that we pronounced *biped*, *trigon*, and *trident*, with the *i* long, we ought to adopt the first pronunciation of the word in question, and not the second.—See *Drama*.

TRIPOLY, tri'pō-lē. s.

A sharp cutting sand.

TRIPOS, tri'pōs. s.

A tripod.

TRIPPER, tri'pōr. s.

One who trips.

TRIPPING, tri'pō-pīng. a.

Quick, nimble.

TRIPPING, tri'pō-pīng. a.

Light dance.

TRIPTOTE, tri'pōtō. s.

Triptote is a noun used in three cases.

TRIPPINGLY, tri'pō-pīng-lē. ad.

With agility, with twit motion.

TRIREME, tri'rēmē. s.

A galleys with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISECTION, tri-sēk'shōn. s.

Division into three equal parts.

TRISTFUL, tri-st'fūl. a.

Sad, melancholy, gloomy. Not in use.

TRISULC, tri'sūlk. s.

A thing of three points.

TRISYLLABICAL, tri-sil-lāb'ē-kāl.

a. Consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE, tri'sil-lā-bl. a.

A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, trite. a.

Worn out, stale, common, not new.

TRITENESS, trite'nēs. s.

Staleness, commonness.

TRITURATION, tri-tshū-rā'shōn. s.

Reduction of any substance to powder upon a stone with a mallet, as colours are ground.

TRIVET, tri'vet. s.

Any thing supported by three feet.

TRIVIAL, tri'vel. a.

Vile, worthless, vulgar ; light, trifling, unimportant, incon siderable.

TRIVIALLY, tri'vel-ē. ad.

Commonly, vulgarly ; lightly, incon siderably.

TRIVIALNESS, tri'vel-nēs. s.

Commonness, vulgarity ; lightness, unimportance.

TRIUMPH, tri'umf. s.

Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated ; state or behavior victorious ; victory, conquest ; joy for success ; a conquering cause now called triumph.

To

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(546).—Fâte, fâr, fall, fât; —mê, mêt; —pine, pin; —

TO TRIUMPH, tri'ûmf. v. n.

To celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained.

TRIUMPHAL, tri'ûmf'âl. a.

Used in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, tri'ûmf'ânt. a.

Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conquest.

TRIUMPHANTLY, tri'ûmf'ânt-lé.

ad. In a triumphant manner; in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriously, with success; with insolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER, tri'ûm-fôr. s.

One who triumphs.

TRIUMVIRATE, tri'ûm'vîr-ât. } s.

TRIUMVIR, tri'ûm'vîr. }

A coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRIUNE, tri'ûn'. a.

At once three and one.

TROCHAICAL, trô-kâl'ë-kâl. a.

Consisting of troches.

TROCHEE, trô'kë. s. (353).

A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TRODE, trôd. The preterit of Tread.

TROD, trôd. }

Participle past.

TRODDEN, trôd'd'n. } five of Tread.

TROGLODYTE, trôg'lô-dite. s. (155)

One who inhabits caves of the earth.

TO TROLL, troll. v. a. (406).

To move circularly, to drive about.

TO TROLL, troll. v. n.

To roll, to run round; to fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom.

TROLLOP, trôl'lôp. s.

A flattery, loose woman.

TOOF, trôp. s. (306).

A company, a number of people collected together; a body of soldiers; a small body of cavalry.

TO TROOP, trôp. v. n.

To march in a body; to march in hâle; to march in company.

TROOPER, trôp'ür. s.

A horse soldier.

TROPE, trôpe. s.

A change of a word from its original signification.

TROPHIED, trô'fîd. a.

Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, trô'fë. s. (413).

Some thing taken from an enemy, and shewn or treasured up in proof of victory.

TROPICAL, trôp'ë-kâl. a.

Rhetorically changed from the original meaning; placed near the tropick, belonging to the tropick.

TROPICK, trôp'ik. s. (508).

The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

TROSSERS, trôs'sûrz. s.

Breeches, hose. Not in use.—See Trouers.

TO TROT, trôt. v. n.

To move with a high jolting pace; to walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sente.

TROT, trôt. s.

The jolting high pace of a horse; an old woman.

TROTH, trôth. s.

Truth, faith, fidelity.

TROTHLESS, trôth'lës. a.

Faithless, treacherous.

TROTHPLIGHT, trôth'plîte. a.

Betrothed, affianced.

TO TROUBLE, trôb'bl. v. a. (314).

To disturb, to perplex; to afflict, to grieve; to distress, to make uneasy; to busy, to engage overmuch; to give occasion of labour to; to tease, to vex; to disorder, to put into agitation or commotion; to mind with anxiety; to sue for a debt.

TO TROUBLE, trôb'bl. s. (405).

Disturbance, perplexity; affliction, calamity; molestation, obstruction, inconvenience; uneasiness, vexation.

TROUBLER, trôb'bl-âr. s.

Disturber, confounder.

TROUBLESOME, trôb'bl-sôm. a.

Full of molestation, vexation, uneasiness, afflictive; burdensome, tiresome, wearisome; full of teasing business; slightly harassing; unseasonably engaging, improperly importuning; importunate, teasing.

TROUBLESOMELY, trôb'bl-sôm-lé.

ad. Vexatiously, wearisomely, unseasonably, importunately.

TROUBLESOMENESS, trôb'bl-sôm-néss. s.

Vexatiousness, uneasiness; importunity, unseasonableness.

TROBLOUS, trôb'bl-âs. a.

Tumultuous, confused, disordered, put into commotion.

TROVER, trô'vûr. s.

In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that, having found any of his goods, refuseth to deliver them.

TROUGH, trôf. s. (321) (391).

Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

TO TROUL, trôl. v. n. (318).

To move volubly; to utter volubly.

TO TROUNCE, trôñse. v. a. (313).

To punish by an indictment or information.

TROUSE, trôz. (313) } s.

TROUSERS, trôz'zûrz. } s.

Breeches, hose.

TROUT, trôt. s. (313).

Delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams; a familiar phrase for an honest, or, perhaps, for a silly fellow.

TO TROW, trô. v. n. (324).

To think, to imagine, to conceive.

TROW, trô. interject.

An exclamation of enquiry. Obsolete.

TROWEL, trô'l'il. s. (322).

A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks.

TROY WEIGHT, trôd'wât. } s.

TROY, trôd. (329). }

A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed.

TRUANT, trôd'ânt. s. (339).

An idler, one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the Truant is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

TRUANT, trôd'ânt. a.

Idle, wandering from business, lazy, loitering.

TO TRUANT, trôd'ânt. v. n.

To idle at a distance from duty, to loiter, to be lazy.

TRUANTSHIP, trôd'ânt-ship. s.

Idleness, negligence, neglect of duty or business.

TRUCE, trôd'se. s. (339).

A temporary peace, a cessation of hostilities; cessation, intermission, short quiet.

TRU

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TRUCIDATION, trôd-sé-dâ'shân.

The act of killing.

TO TRUCK, trûk. v. n.

To traffick by exchange.

TO TRUCK, trûk. v. a.

To give in exchange, to exchange.

TRUCK, trûk. s.

Exchange, traffick by exchange; wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.

TRUCKLEBED, trûk'kl-bèd. s.

A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

TO TRUCKLE, trûk'kl. v. n. (405).

To be in a state of subjection or inferiority.

TRUCULENCE, trôd'kù-léñs. s.

Savageness of manners; terribleness of aspect.

TRUCULENT, trôd'kù-léñt. a.

Savage, barbarous; terrible of aspect; destructive, cruel.—See *Muculent*.

TO TRUDGE, trôdje. v. n.

To travel laboriously, to jog on, to march heavily on.

TRUE, trôd. a. (339).

Not false, agreeing with fact; agreeing with our own thoughts; pure from the crime of falsehood, veracious; genuine, not counterfeit; faithful, not perfidious, steady; honest, not fraudulent; exact, truly conformable to a rule; rightful.

TRUEBORN, trôd'bôrn. a.

Having a right by birth.

TRUEBRED, trôd'b'red. a.

Of a right breed.

TRUEHEARTED, trôd-hârt'éd. a.

Honest, faithful.

TRUELOVE, trôd'lôv. s.

An herb, called Herba Paris.

TRUELOVERS KNOT, trôd-lôv-ûrz-nôt. s.

Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of a true wove affection.

TRUENESS, trôd'nës. s.

Sincerity, faithfulness.

TRUEPENNY, trôd-pén-ne. s.

A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

TRUFFLE, trôd'fl. s.

A kind of subterraneous mushroom.

¶ This word ought either to have the s short, or be written with only one f. The latter of these alterations is, perhaps, the most practicable, as we seem inclined rather to part with a hundred letters than give up the smallest tendency to a foreign pronunciation.

TRUISM, trôd'izm. s.

An identical proposition; a self-evident, but unimportant, truth.

TRULL, trûll. s.

A low whore, a vagrant strumpet.

TRULY, trôd'lë. ad.

According to truth, not falsely, faithfully; really, without fallacy; exactly, justly; indeed.

TRUMP, trûmp. s.

A trumpet, an instrument of warlike music; a winning card, a card that has particular privileges in a game; to put to or upon the Trumps, to put to the last expedient.

TO TRUMP, trûmp. v. a.

To win with a Trump card; to Trump up, to devise, to forge.

TRUMPERY, trûmp'er-ë. s.

Something fantastically splendid; falsehood, empty talk; something of no value, trifles.

TRUMPET,

TRU

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —tbin, THIS.

TRUMPET, trūmp'it. f. (99).

An instrument of martial music sounded by the breath; in military style, a trumpeter; one who celebrates, one who praises.

To **TRUMPET**, trūmp'it. v. a.

To publish by sound of trumpet, to proclaim.

TRUMPETER, trūmp'it-ār. f.

One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces; a fish.

TRUMPET-TONGUED, trūmp'it-tung'd. a.

Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

To **TRUNCATE**, trūnk'ātē. v. a.

To maim, to lop, to cut short.

TRUNCATION, trūnk-kā'thūn. f. (408).

The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, trūnsh'ān. f. (259).

A short staff, a club, a cudgel; a staff of command.

TRUNCHEONEER, trūnsh-ān-ēr'. f.

One armed with a truncheon.

To **TRUNDLE**, trūn'dl. v. n. (405).

To roll, to bowl along.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, trūn'dl-tāl. f.

Round tail.

TRUNK, trūnk. f.

The body of a tree; the body without the limbs of an animal; the main body of any thing; a chest for clothes, a small chest commonly lined with paper; the proboscis of an elephant or other animal; a long tube.

TRUNK-HOSE, trūnk'hōz. f.

Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNIONS, trūn'yōnz. f.

The knobs or bunchings of a gun that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSION, trōd'zhūn. f.

The act of thrusting or pushing.

TRUSS, trūs. f.

A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from slipping; bundle, any thing thrust close together.

To **TRUSS**, trūs. v. a.

To pack up close together.

TRUST, trūst. f.

Confidence, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; something committed to one's faith; deposit, something committed to charge on which an account must be given; fidelity, supposed honesty; state of him to whom something is entrusted.

To **TRUST**, trūst. v. a.

To place confidence in, to confide in; to believe, to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over any thing; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to sell upon credit.

To **TRUST**, trūst. v. a.

To be confident of something future; to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence; to expect.

TRUSTEE, trūst'-ē. f.

One entrusted with any thing; one to whom something is committed for the use and benefit of another.

TRUSTER, trūst'-ār. f.

One who trusts.

TRUSTINESS, trūst'-ē-nēs. f.

Honesty, fidelity, faithfulness.

TRUSTLESS, trūst'-lēs. a.

Unfaithful, unconstant, not to be trusted.

TRUSTY, trūst'-ē. a.

Honest, faithful, true, fit to be trusted; strong, stout, such as will not fail.

TRUTH, trōth'. f. (339).

The contrary to falsehood, conformity of nations to things; conformity of words to thoughts; purity from falsehood; fidelity, constancy; exactness, conformity to rule; reality; of a Truth, or in Truth, in reality.

TRUTINATION, trōd-tē-nā'shūn. f.

The act of weighing, examination by the scale.

To **TRY**, trī. v. a.

To examine, to make experiment of; to experience, to assay, to have knowledge or experience of; to examine as a judge; to bring before a judicial tribunal; to bring to a decision, with Out emphatical; to act as on a test; to bring as to a test; to assay, to attempt; to purify, to refine.

To **TRY**, trī. v. n.

To endeavour, to attempt.

TUB, tōb. f.

A large open vessel of wood; a slate of salvation.

TUBE, tōb-e. f.

A pipe, a siphon, a long body.

TUBERCLE, tōb'ēr-kl. f. (405).

A small swelling or excrescence on the body, a pimple.

TUBEROSE, tōb'er-rōz. f.

A flower.

TUBEROUS, tōb'ēr-ōs. a.

Having prominent knots or excrescences.

TUBULAR, tōb'ū-lār. a.

Resembling a pipe or trunk, consisting of a pipe, long and hollow, fistular.

TUBULE, tōb'ūlē. f.

A small pipe, or fistular body.

TUBULATED, tōb'ū-lā-tēd. } a.

TUBULOUS, tōb'ū-lōs. } a.

Fistular, longitudinally hollow.

TUCK, tōk. f.

A long narrow sword; a kind of net.

To **TUCK**, tōk. v. a.

To crush together, to hinder from spreading; to inclose, by tucking clothes round.

TUCKER, tōk'-ār. f.

A small piece of linen that shades the breasts of women.

TUESDAY, tōsé'dē. f. (223).

The third day of the week.

TUFT, tōft. f.

A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together; a cluter, a clump.

To **TUFT**, tōft. v. a.

To adorn with a tuft.

TUFTED, tōf'-ēd. a.

Growing in tufts or clusters.

TUFTY, tōf'-ē. a.

Adorned with tufts.

To **TUG**, tōg. v. a.

To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to pull, to pluck.

To **TUG**, tōg. v. n.

To pull, to draw; to labour, to contend, to struggle.

TUG, tōg. f.

Pull performed with the utmost effort.

TUGGER, tōg'gər. f.

One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION, tō-tish'ūn. f. (462).

Guardianship, superintendence.

TULIP, tōlip. f.

A flower.

TULIPTREE, tō'lip-trē. f.

A tree.

To **TUMBLE**, tōm'bl. v. n.

To fall, to come suddenly to the ground; to fall in great quantities tumultuously; to roll about; to play tricks by various librations of the body.

To **TUMBLE**, tōm'bl. v. a.

To turn over, to throw about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down.

TUMBLE, tōm'bl. f. (405).

A fall.

TUMBLER, tōm'bl-ār. f.

One who shows postures or fears of activity.

TUMBREL, tōm'brēl. f.

A dungcart.

TUMFACTION, tō-mē-fāk'shūn. f.

Swelling.

To **TUMFY**, tō'mē-fl. v. a. (462).

To swell, to make to swell.

TUMID, tō'mid. a. (402).

Swelling, puffed up; protuberant, raised above the level; pompos, boastful, puffy, falsely sublime.

TUMOUR, tō'mūr. f. (462).

A morbid swelling; affected pomp, false magnificence, puffy grandeur.

TUMOUROUS, tō'mūr-ōs. a. (462).

Swelling, protuberant; fastuous, vainly pompous, falsely magnificent.

To **TUMULATE**, tō'mū-lātē. v. n. (462).

To swell.

TUMULOSE, tō'mū-lōsē. a. (462).

Full of hills.

TUMULT, tō'mōlt. f. (462).

A promiscuous commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a stir, an irregular violence, a wild commotion.

TUMULTUARILY, tō-mōl'tshū-ā-rē-lē. ad. (462).

In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARNESS, tō-mōl'tshū-ā-rē-nēs. f. (462).

Turbulence, inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

TUMULTUARY, tō-mōl'tshū-ā-rē. a.

Disorderly, promiscuous, confused; restless, put into irregular commotion.

TUMULTUOUS, tō-mōl'tshū-ās. a.

Put into violent commotion, irregularly and confusedly agitated; violently carried on by disorderly multitudes; turbulent, violent; full of tumults.

TUMULTUOUSLY, tō-mōl'tshū-ās-lē. ad.

By act of the multitude, with confusion and violence.

TUN, tān. f.

A large cask; two pipes, the measure of four hogheads; any large quantity proverbially; a d runkard, in burlesque; the weight of two thousand pounds; a cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

To **TUN**, tān. v. a.

To put into casks, to barrel.

TUNABLE, tō'nā-bl. a. (405) (462).

Harmonious, musical.

TUNABLENESS, tō'nā-bl-nēs. f.

Harmony, melodiousness.

TUNABLY, tō'nā-blē. ad.

Harmoniously, melodiously.

TUNE, tō'ne. f. (462).

Tune is a diversity of notes put together; sound, note; harmony, order, concert of parts; state of giving the due sounds, as the saddle is in Tunc; proper state for use or application,

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TUT

T (546). — *Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mét; — pine, pîn; —*

plication, right disposition; fit temper, proper humour; state of any thing with respect to order.

To TUNE, tûne. v. a. (462).

To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced; to sing harmoniously.

To TUNE, tûne. v. n.

To form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL, tûn'fûl. a.

Musical; harmonious.

TUNELLESS, tûn'fôl's. a. (462).

Unharmonious, unmusical.

TUNER, tû'nûr. s.

One who tunes.

TUNICK, tû'nîk. s.

Part of the Roman dress; covering, integument, tunic.

TUNICLE, tû'nîkl. s. (405).

Cover, integument.

TUNNAGE, tûn'nâj. s. (90).

Content of a vessel measured by the tun; tax laid on a tun; as to levy Tunnage and poundage.

TUNNEL, tûn'nîl. s. (99).

The shaft of a chimney, the passage for the smoke; a funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels; a net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

TUNNY, tûn'nî. s.

A sea-fish.

TUP, tûp. s.

A ram.

TÓ TUP, tûp. v. a.

To but like a ram.

TURBAN, } tûr'bûn. }

TURBANT, } tûr'bânt. }

TURBAND, } tûr'bând. }

The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

TURBANED, tûr'bûn'd. a.

Wearing a turban.

TURBARY, tûr'bâ-ré. s.

The right of digging turf.

TURBJD, tûr'bîd. a.

Thick, muddy, not clear.

TURBIDNESS, tûr'bîd-nês. s.

Muddiness, thickness.

TURBINATED, tûr'bê-nâ-tîd. a.

Twisted; spiral.

TURBITH, tûr'bîth. s.

Yellow precipitate.

TURBOT, tûr'bût. s.

A delicate fish.

TURBOLENCE, tûr'bû-lêns. }

TURBULENCY, tûr'bû-lêñ-s. }

Tumulî, confusion; tumultuousness, liability to confusion.

TURBULENT, tûr'bû-lêñt. a.

Raising agitation; producing commotion; exposed to commotion; liable to agitation; tumultuous, violent.

TURBULENTLY, tûr'bû-lêñt-lé. ad.

Tumultuously, violently.

TURCISM, tûr'sîzm. s.

The religion of the Turks.

T Mr. Sheridan has most unaccountably pronounced this word as if written *Turkism*; and with just as much reason we might say *Grecism* instead of *Græcism*: the latter is, indeed, a formation from the ancient Latin, and the former from the modern; but the analogy of formation in both is the same, and the pronunciation ought to be the same likewise.

TUR

TURD, tûrd. s.

Excrement.

TURF, tûrf. s.

A clod covered with grass, a part of the surface of the ground; a kind of fuel.

To TURF, tûrf. v. a.

To cover with turf.

TURFINESS, tûrf'ë-nës. s.

The state of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, tûrf'ë. a.

Full of turfs.

TURGENT, tûr'jënt. a.

Swelling, protuberant, tumid.

TURGESCENCE, tûr-jës'sëns. }

TURGESCENCY, tûr-jës'sëñ-së. }

The act of swelling, the state of being swollen.

TURGID, tûr'jîd. a.

Swelling, bloated, filling more room than before; pompous, tumid, fastuous, vainly magnificent.

TURGIDITY, tûr-jîd'ë-të. s.

State of being swollen.

TURKEY, tûr'kë. s.

A large domestic fowl brought from Turkey.

TURKOIS, tûr-kééze'. s. (301).

A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones.

TURKSCAP, tûrks-kâp'. s.

An herb.

TURM, tûrm. s.

A troop.

TURMERICK, tûr'mér-ik. s.

An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMOIL, tûr'môil. s. (492).

Trouble, disturbance, harassing, uneasiness.

To TURMOIL, tûr-môil'. v. a.

To harass with commotion; to weary, to keep in quietness.

To TURN, tûrn. v. n.

To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to put the upper side downwards; to change with respect to position; to change the state of the balance; to bring the inside out; to change as to the posture of the body; to form, to shape; to transform, to metamorphose, to transmute; to change, to alter; to translate; to change to another opinion or party worse or better, to convert, to pervert; to make to nauseate; to make giddy; to direct to a certain purpose or propension; to double in; to revolve, to agitate in the mind; to drive from a perpendicular edge, to blunt; to apply; to reverse, to repeat; to keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick; to retort, to throw back; to Turn away, to dismiss from service, to discard; to Turn back, to return to the hand from which it was received; to Turn off, to dismiss contemptuously; to deflect; to Turn over, to transfer; to Turn to, to have recourse to; to be Turned of, to advance to an age beyond; to Turn over, to refer; to examine one leaf of a book after another; to throw off the ladder.

To TURN, tûrn. v. n.

To move round, to have a circular or vertiginous motion; to shew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing; to move the body round; to change posture; to depart from the way, to deviate; to alter, to be changed, to be transformed; to become by a change; to change sides; to change the mind, conduct, or determination; to change to acid; to depend on, as the chief point; to grow giddy; to have an unexpected consequence or tendency;

to turn away, to deviate from a proper course; to Turn off, to divert one's course.

TURN, tûrn. s.

The act of turning; meanning, winding way; a walk to and fro; change, vicissitude, alteration; change from the original intention or first appearance; actions of kindness or malice; reigning inclination; convenience; the form, cast, shape, manner; the manner of adjusting the words of a sentence; by Turns, one after another.

TURNCOAT, tûrn'kôt. s.

One who forakes his party or principles, a renegade.

TURNER, tûrn'ûr. s.

One whose trade is to turn.

TURNING, tûrn'ing. s.

Flexure, winding, meander.

TURNIP, tûrn'ip. s.

A white eculent root.

TURNPIKE, tûrn'pike. s.

A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering; a gate erected on the road to collect tolls to defray the expence of repairing roads.

URNSOL, tûrn'sôle. s.

A plant.

TURNSPIT, tûrn'spit. s.

He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. A dog used for this purpose.

TURNSTILE, tûrn'stîle. s.

A turnpike; a cross-bar turning on a pin to let foot passengers through, and prevent horses.

TURPENTINE, tûr'pën-tîne. s. (149)

The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

TURQUOISE, tûr-kééze'. s. (301).

See TURKOS.

TURPITUDE, tûr'pë-tûde. s.

Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness, baseness.

TURRET, tûr'rët. s.

A small eminence raised above the rest of the building, a little tower.

TURRETED, tûr'rët-ëd. a.

Formed like a tower, rising like a tower.

TURTLE, tûr'tl. s. (405).

A species of dove; the sea tortoise.

TUSH, tûsh. interject.

An expression of contempt.

TUSK, tûsk. s.

The long tooth of a fighting animal, the fang, the holding tooth.

TUSKED, tûs'këd. (366). }

TUSKEY, tûs'kë. }

Furnished with tusks.

TUT, tût. interject.

A particle noting contempt.

TUTELAGE, tû'tel-âge. s. (90)

Guardianship, state of being under a guardian.

TUTELAR, tû'tê-lär. }

TUTELARY, tû'tê-lâ-ré. }

Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing, protecting, defensive, guardian.

TUTOR, tû'tûr. s.

One who has the care of another's learning and morals.

To TUTOR, tû'tûr. v. a.

To instruct, to teach, to document; to treat with superiority or severity.

TUTORAGE, tû'tûr-âge. s. (90).

The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

TUTORESS,

TWI

TWI

TYR

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōnd; —tbin, this.

TUTORESS, or TUTRESS, tu'trēs, s.
or tu'trēs. f.
Directress, instrueress, governess.

The most general way of writing this word is the former, but the most analogical is certainly the latter; the termination *or* has a masculine import, and therefore ought to be dropped in the feminine, as it is in *actress, traitress, suitress, &c.*

TUTTY, tut'tē. f.

A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

TUZ, tūz. f.

A lock or tuft of hair. Not in use.

TWAIN, twāne. a.

Two.

To TWANG, twāng. v. n.

To sound with a quick sharp noise.

TWANG, twāng. f.

A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice.

TWANGLING, twāng'glīng. a.

Contemptibly noisy.

To TWANK, twānk. v. n.

To make to sound.

'TWAS, twōz. Poetically contracted from It was.

To TWATTLE, twōtl'. v. n.

To prate, to gabble, to chatter.

To TWEAK, twēk. v. a. (227).

To pinch, to squeeze betwixt the fingers.

To TWEEDE, tweē'dl. v. a. (246).

To handle lightly.

This word seems formed from the sound of certain soft lengthened notes upon the fiddle, and therefore very properly used by Addison in the sense of *wheedle*, but with additional propriety and humour; where he says, "A fiddler had brought in with him a body of lusty, young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service." The sarcastic couplet,

"Tis strange there should such difference be
'Twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee—
seems to confirm the opinion I have ventured to give of the original formation of this whimsical word.

TWEEZERS, tweē'zərz. f. (246).

Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.

TWELFTH, twēlfth. a.

Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFHTIDE, twēlf'h'tide. f.

The twelfth day after Christmas.

TWELVE, twēlv. a.

Two and ten.

TWELVEMONTH, twēl'mōnθ. f.

(475) A year, as consisting of twelve months.

TWELVEPENCE, twēlv'pēnsē. f.

A shilling.

TWELVEPENNY, twēlv'pēn-ē. a.

Sold for a shilling.

TWELVESCORE, twēlv'skōrē. f.

Twelve times twenty.

TWENTIETH, twēn'tē-ēth. a. (279).

Twice tenth.

TWENTY, twēn'tē. a.

Twice ten.

TWICE, twīsē. ad.

Two times; doubly; it is often used in composition.

To TWIDLE, twīdl. v. a.

To touch lightly.

TWIG, twig. f.

A small shoot of a branch, a switch tough and long.

TWIGGEN, twig'gēn. a. (383).
Made of twigs.

TWIGGY, twig'gē. a. (383).
Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT, twī'lītē. f.

The dubious or faint light before sunrise and after sunset, obscure light, uncertain view.

TWILIGHT, twī'lītē. a.

Not clearly or brightly illuminated, obscure, deeply shaded; seen by twilight.

TWIN, twīn. f.

One of two or more children born at a birth; Gemini, the sign of the zodiac.

To TWIN, twīn. v. a.

To be born at the same birth, to bring two at once; to be paired, to be suited.

TWINBORN, twīn'bōrn. a.

Born at the same birth.

To TWINE, twīnē. v. a.

To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more; to unite itself.

To TWINE, twīnē. f.

To convolve itself, to wrap itself closely about; to unite by interposition of parts; to wind, to make flexures.

TWINE, twīnē. f.

A twisted thread; twist, convolution; embrace, act of convolving itself round.

To TWINGE, twīnē. v. a.

To torment with sudden and short pain; to pinch, to tweak.

TWINGE, twīnē. f.

Short, sudden, sharp pain; a tweak, a pinch.

TWINK, twink. f.

The motion of an eye, a moment. See TWINKLE.

To TWINKLE, twink'kl. v. n. (405)

To sparkle, to flash irregularly, to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns; to play irregularly.

TWINKLE, twink'kl. (405) } f.

TWINKLING, twink'ling. } f.

A sparkling intermitting light, a motion of the eye; a short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

TWINLING, twīn'ling. f.

A twin lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth.

TWINNER, twīn'nēr. f.

A breeder of twins.

To TWIRL, twērl. v. a. (108).

To turn round, to move by a quick rotation.

TWIRL, twērl. f.

Rotation, circular motion; twist, convolution.

To TWIST, twīst. v. n.

To form by complication, to form by convolution; to contort, to writh; to wreath, to wind, to encircle by something round about; to unite by intertexture of parts; to unite, to insinuate.

To TWIST, twīst. v. n.

To be contorted, to be convolved.

TWIST, twīst. f.

Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; a single string of a cord; a cord, a string; contortion, writh; the manner of twisting.

TWISTER, twīst'r. f.

One who twists, a ropemaker.

To TWIT, twit. v. a.

To sneer, to flout, to reproach.

To TWITCH, twītch. v. a.

To pluck with a quick motion, to snatch.

TWITCH, twītch. f.

A quick pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

TWITCHGRASS, twītsh'grās. f.

A plant.

To TWITTER, twit'ēr. v. n.

To make a sharp tremulous intermission of noise; to be suddenly moved with any inclination.

TWITTER, twit'ēr. f.

Any motion or disorder of passion.

TWITLETWATTLE, twit'lē-twāt'lē. f.

Tattle, gabble. A caust word.

'TWIXT, twīkt. A poetical contraction of Twixt.

TWO, tōō. a.

One and one.

TWOEDGED, tōō'ēdj'd. a. (359).

Having an edge on either side.

TWOFOLD, tōō'fōld. a.

Double.

TWOHANDED, tōō'hānd-ēd. a.

Large, bulky, enormous of magnitude.

TWOPENCE, tōō'pēnsē. f.

A small coin.

To TYE, ti. v. a.

To bind. See Tie.

TYE, ti. f.

A knot, a bond or obligation. See Tie.

TYGER, ti'gār. f.

See Tiger.

TYKE, ti'kē. f.

A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog.

TYMBAL, tīm'bāl. f.

A kind of kettle-drum.

TYMPANUM, tīm'pā-nūm. f.

A drum, a part of the car.

TYMPANY, tīm'pā-nē. f.

A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum.

TYNY, ti'nē. a.

Very small.

TYPE, ti'pē. f.

Emblem, mark of something; that by which something future is presaged; a stamp; a mark; a printing letter.

TYPICK, tip'ik. (508) } a.

TYPICAL, tip'ē-kāl. } f.

Emblematical, figurative of something else.

TYPICALLY, tip'ē-kāl-ē. ad.

In a typical manner.

TYPIALNESS, tip'ē-kāl-nēs. f.

The state of being typical.

To TYPIFY, tip'ē-fī. v. a. (183).

To figure, to shew in emblem.

TYPOGRAPHER, ti-pōg'grāf-ēr. ad. (187). A printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, tip-ō-grāf'ē-kāl.

a. Emblematical, figurative; belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRAPHICALLY, tip-ō-grāf'ē-kāl-ē. ad.

Emblematically, figuratively; after the manner of printers.

TYPOGRAPHY, ti-pōg'grāf-ē. f. (187)

Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation; the art of printing.

TYRANNESS, tir'rā-nēs. f.

A she tyrant.

TYRANICAL, ti-rān'nē-kāl. } a.

TYRANNICK, ti-rān'nīk. (187) } a.

Suiting a tyrant, acting like a tyrant, cruel, despotic, imperious.

TYRANNI-

— Fag, far; fall, fat; — me, met; — pine, pin; — in —

TYRANNICALLY, tîr'â-nîk'âl-é. *adv.*

— In manner of a tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE, tîr'â-nîk'îd. *n.*

The act of killing a tyrant.

TO TYRANNISE, tîr'â-nîz. *v. t.*

To play the tyrant; to rule with rigour and impetuosity.

TYRANNOUS, tîr'â-nôs. *a.*

Tyrannous; despotic; arbitrary; severe.

TYRANNY, tîr'â-nî. *n.*

Absolute monarcy; impetuously administered; unrestrained and cruel power; cruel government; rigorous command; severity; rigour, inclemency.

TYRANT, tîr'ânt. *f.*

An absolute monarch; governing imperiously; a cruel despotic and severe master.

TYRE, tîr. *n.*

"See Tyke."

TYRO, tîr'ô. *f.*

One yet not master of his art, one in his rudiments.

V.

Wandering, unsettled, vagabond.

VAGRANT, vâ'grânt. *f.*

Vagabond, man unsettled in habitation.

VAGUE, vâg. *a.* (337).

Wandering, vagrant, vagabond; unfixed; unsettled, undetermined.

VAIL, vâl. *f.*

A curtain, a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed; a part of female dress by which the face is concealed; money given to servants.—See VALE.

TO VAIL, vâl. *v. a.*

To cover.

TO VAIL, vâl. *v. a.*

To let fall, to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect; to fall, to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

TO VAIL, vâl. *v. n.*

To yield, to give place.

VAIN, vâne. *a.*

Fruitless, ineffectual; empty, unreal, shadowy; meanly proud, proud of petty things; showy, ostentatious; idle, worthless, unimportant; false, not true; in vain, to no purpose, to no end, ineffectually.

VAINGLORIOUS, vâne-glô'rë-üs. *a.*

Boasting without performance, proud in disproportion to desert.

VAINGLORY, vâne-glô'rë. *f.*

Pride above merit, empty pride.

VAINLY, vâne'lé. *ad.*

Without effect, to no purpose, in vain; proudly, arrogantly, idly, foolishly.

VAINNESS, vâne'nës. *f.*

The state of being vain.

VAIVODE, vâ'vôd. *f.*

A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VALANCE, vâl'âns. *f.*

The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed.

TO VALANCE, vâl'âns. *v. a.*

To decorate with drapery.

VALE, vâl. *f.*

A low ground, a valley; money given to servants.

VALEDICTION, vâl-é-dik'shôn. *f.*

A farewell.

VALEDICTORY, vâl-é-dik'tôr-é. *a.*

Bidding farewell.—See Donestick.

VALENTINE, vâl'éntîn. *f.* (150).

A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day.

VALERIAN, vâl'é're-ân. *f.*

A plant.

VALET, vâl'ât, or vâl'âlt. *f.*

A waiting servant.

VALETUDINARIAN, vâl-lô-tü-de-na're-âr. *n.*

VALETUDINARY, vâl-lô-tü-de-när. *ad.*

Weakly; sickly; infirm; debilitated.

VALIANT, vâl'yânt. *a.*

Stout, personally勇敢 brave.

VALIANTLY, vâl'yânt-ly. *ad.*

Steadily, with personal strength, gallantly.

VALIANTNESS, vâl'yânt-nës. *f.*

Valour, personal bravery, gallantry.

VALID, vâl'âd. *a.*

Strong, powerful, efficacious; having force, weighty, conclusive.

VALIDITY, vâl'âd-i-té. *f.*

Force to convince, certainty, cogency.

VALLANCE, vâl'âns. *f.*

A large, wavy, flowing, like *valance* *Nestor*'s wife. It ought to be written *Vallance*.

VALLEY, vâl'â. *f.*

A low ground between hills or mountains.

VALOROUS, vâl'âr-ôs. *ad.*

Brave, bold, valiant, courageous, dauntless.

VALOUR, vâl'âm-âl'âv. *f.*

Personal bravery, courage, boldness, gallantry, stoutness.

VALUABLE, vâl'âb'lâ. *a.*

Precious,值 of great pecuniary value, deserving regard, rare, and valuable.

VALUATION, vâl'â-tü-shôn. *f.*

Value set upon anything; the act of finding a value, appraisement.

VALUATOR, vâl'â-tôr. *f.*

An appraiser, one who sets upon anything its price.

VALUE, vâl'û. *f.* (335).

Price, worth; high rate; rate, price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

TO VALUE, vâl'û. *v. t.*

To rate at a certain price; to rate highly, to have an high esteem; to appraise, to estimate; to be worth, to be equal in worth to; to reckon at; to consider with respect to importance; to hold important; to equal in value, to countervail; to raise to estimation.

VALUELESS, vâl'û-lës. *a.*

Being of no value, unworthy of consideration.

VALUER, vâl'û-ôr. *f.*

He that values, sees, weighs, appraises.

VALVE,

VAR

VAS

VAV

—nô, móve, nôr, nât; —tibé, tib, bûl; —ôll; —pôand; —sin, THIS.

VALVE, valv. f.

A folding door; any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel; in anatomy, a kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regurgitation.

VALVULE, val'vhle. f. A small valve.

VAMP, vâmp. f.

The upper leather of a shoe.

To VAMP, vâmp. v. a.

To piece an old thing with some new part.

VAMPER, vâmp'ûr. f.

One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

VAN, vân. f.

The front of an army, the first line; any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised, a fan; a wing with which the wind is beaten.

VANCOURIER, vân-kôr-yère'. f.

A harbinger, a precursor.

VANE, vâne. f.

A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

VANGUARD, vân-gård'. f.

The front, or first line of the army.

VANILLA, vân-nîl'lâ. f.

A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate.

To VANISH, vân'ish. v. n.

To lose perceptible existence; to pass away from the sight; to disappear; to pass away, to be lost.

VANITY, vân'ë-té. f.

Emptiness, uncertainty, inanity; fruitless desire, fruitless endeavour; trifling labour; falsehood, untruth; empty pleasure, vain pursuit, idle show; ostentation, arrogance; petty pride, pride exerted upon slight grounds.

To VANQUISH, vân'wîsh. v. a.

To conquer, to overcome; to confute.

VANQUISHER, vân'wîsh-ûr. f.

Conqueror, subduer.

VANTAGE, vân'tâdje. f. (90).

Gain, profit; superiority; opportunity, convenience.

VANTBRASS, vân'tbrâs. f.

Armour for the arm.

VAPID, vâp'ld. a.

Dead, having the spirit evaporated, spiritless.

VAPIDNESS, vâp'ld-nés. f.

The state of being spiritless or mawkish.

VAPORER, vâ'pôr-ûr. f.

A boaster, a braggart.

Though Dr. Johnson, and those who have come after him, have omitted the *v* in this and the following word, yet as they are both formatives of our own, they ought undoubtedly to be written *Vaporer* and *Vaporous*.

VAPORISH, vâ'pôr-îsh. a.

Splenetic, humourous.

VAPOROUS, vâ'pôr-ûs. a.

Full of vapours or exhalation, fumy; windy, temulent.

VAPOUR, vâ'pôr. f.

Any thing exhalable, any thing that minglest with the air; wind, temulence; fume, steam; mental fume, vain imagination; diseases caused by temulence, or by diseased nerves, melancholy, spleen.

To VAPOUR, vâ'pôr. v. n.

To pass in a vapour or fume, to emit fumes, to fly off in evaporation; to bully, to brag.

To VAPOUR, vâ'pôr. v. a.

To effuse, or scatter in fume or vapour.

VARIABLE, vâ'râ-bl. a.

Changeable, mutable, inconstant.

VARIABLENESS, vâ'râ-bl-nés. f.

Changeableness, mutability; levity, inconstancy.

VARIABLY, vâ'râ-blé. ad.

Changeably, mutably, inconstantly, uncertainly.

VARIANCE, vâ'râ-äns. f.

Discord, disagreement, dissension.

VARIATION, vâ'râ-ä'fshün. f.

Change, mutation, difference from itself; difference, change from one to another; successive change; in grammar, change of termination of nouns; deviation; Variation of the compass, deviation of the magnetic needle from parallel with the meridian.

¶ The *a* in the first syllable of this word, from the lengthening power of the succeeding vowels, continues long and slender, as in *variegation*. The same may be observed of *variegation*. Mr. Sheridan has given this *a* the short sound of the Italian *a*, but contrary to the analogy of English pronunciation.—See Principles, No. 534.

To VARIEGATE, vâ'râ-é-gâte. v. a.

To diversify; to stain with different colours.—See Principles, No. 278.

VARIEGATION, vâ'râ-é-gâ'fshün. f.

Diversity of colours.

VARIETY, vâ'rî'ë-té. f.

Change, succession of one thing to another, intermixture; one thing of many by which variety is made; difference, dissimilitude; variation, deviation, change from a former state.

VARIOUS, vâ'rî-üs. a.

Different, several, manifold; changeable, uncertain, unfixed; unlike each other; variegated, diversified.

VARIOUSLY, vâ'rî-üs-lé. ad.

In a various manner.

VARLET, vâ'rît. f.

Anciently a servant or footman; a scoundrel, a rascal.

VARLETTRY, vâ'rît-tré. f.

Rabble, crowd, populace.

VARNISH, vâ'rîsh. f.

A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine; cover, palliation.

To VARNISH, vâ'rîsh. v. a.

To cover with something shining; to cover, to conceal with something ornamental; to palliate, to hide with colour of rhetorick.

VARNISHER, vâ'rîsh-ûr. f.

One whose trade is to varnish; a disguiser, an admirer.

To VARY, vâ'rî. v. a.

To change, to make unlike itself; to change to something else; to make of different kinds; to diversify, to variegate.

To VARY, vâ'rî. v. n.

To be changeable, to appear in different forms; to be unlike each other; to alter, to become unlike itself; to deviate, to depart; to succeed each other; to disagree, to be at variance; to shift colours.

VARY, vâ'rî. f.

Change, alteration. Not in use.

VASCULAR, vâs'kô-lär. a.

Consisting of vessels, full of vessels.

VASE, vâz. f.

A vessel, rather for ornament than use.

¶ Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to rhyme with *buse*, *cage*, &c. I have uniformly heard it pronounced with the *s* like *z*, and sometimes, by people of refinement, with the *s* like *sw*; but this, being too refined for the general ear, is now but seldom heard.

VASSAL, vâs'sâl. f.

One who holds by the will of a superior lord; a subject, a dependent; a servant, one who acts by the will of another; a slave, a low wretch.

VASSALAGE, vâs'sâl-âge. f. (90).

The state of a vassal; tenure at will, servitude, slavery.

VAST, vâst. a.

Large, great; vicuously great, enormously extensive.

VAST, vâst. f.

An empty waste.

VASTATION, vâs-tâ'shün. f.

Waste, depopulation.

VASTIDITY, vâs-tid'ë-té. f.

Wideness, immensity.

VASTLY, vâst'lé. ad.

Greatly, to a great degree.

VASTNESS, vâst'nés. f.

Immensity, enormous greatness.

VASTY, vâst'ë. a.

Large.

VAT, vât. f.

A vessel in which liquors are kept in an immature state.

VATICIDE, vât'ë-side. f.

A murderer of poets.

To VATICINATE, vâ-tîs'sé-nâte.

v. n. To prophesy, to practise prediction.

VAULT, vâwl't, or vâwt. f.

A continued arch; a cellar; a cave, a cavern; a repository for the dead.

¶ Mr. Sheridan leaves out the *l* in this word, in the word *vault*, to leap, and all their compounds; but my ear grossly deceives me if this *l* is ever suppressed, except in the sense of a cellar for wine, &c. In this I am supported by all our Orthoepists, from whom the sounds of the letter can be gathered; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry prefer the *l* in every word of this form. This, I think, is not agreeable to general usage with respect to the exception I have given; though I think it might be dispensed with for the sake of uniformity; but for this we must wait the decision of the discerning public.

To VAULT, vâwl't. v. a.

To arch, to shape as a vault; to cover with an arch.

To VAULT, vâwl't. v. n.

To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler, or posture-master.

VAULT, vâwl't. f.

A leap, a jump.

VAULTAGE, vâwl't'ldje. f. (90).

Arched cellar.

VAULTED, vâwl't'ëd. a.

Arched, concave.

VAULTER, vâwl't'ûr. f.

A leaper, a jumper, a tumbler.

VAULTY, vâwl'të. a.

Arched, concave.

To VAUNT, vâwt. v. a. (216).

To boast, to display with ostentation.

To VAUNT, vâwt. v. n.

To play the braggart, to talk with ostentation.

VAUNT, vâwt. f.

Brag, boast, vain ostentation.

VAUNT, vâwt. f.

The first part. Not in use.

VAUNTER, vâwt'ûr. f.

Bosster, braggart.

VAUNTFUL, vâwt'ûl. a.

Bosful, ostentatious.

VAUNTINGLY,

F (546). — *Fate, fär, fall, fat ; — mē, mēt ; — plino, pln ; —*

VAUNTINGLY, vāwnt'ing-lē. *ad.*

Boasting, ostentatiously.

VAUARD, vā'wārd. *f.*

For, part.

UBERTY, yū'bér-tē. *f.*

Abundance, fruitfulness.

UBIETY, yū'bī'ē-tē. *f.*

Local relation, whereness.

UBICUITARY, yū'bik'wē-tā-rē. *a.*

Existing every where.

UBIQUITY, yū'bik'wē-tē. *f.*

Omnipresence, existence at the same time in all places.

UDDER, ūd'dūr. *f.*

The breast or udder of a cow, or other large animal.

VEAL, vēl. *f.*

The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

VECTION, vēk'shōn. *f.*

VECTITATION, vēk-tē-tā'shūn. *f.*

The act of carrying, or being carried.

VECTURE, vēk'thūr. *f.* (461).

Carriage.

TO VEER, vēr. *v. n.*

To turn about.

TO VEER, vēr. *v. a.*

To let out; to turn, to change.

VEGETABILITY, vēd-jē-tā-bil'ē-tē. *f.*

Vegetable nature.

VEGETABLE, vēd'jē-tā-bl. *f.*

Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.

VEGETABLE, vēd'jē-tā-bl. *a.*

Belonging to a plant; having the nature of plants.

TO VEGETATE, vēd'jē-tātē. *v. n.*

To grow as plants, to shoot out, to grow without sensation.

VEGETATION, vēd-jē-tā'shūn. *f.*

The power of producing the growth of plants; the power of growth without sensation.

VEGETATIVE, vēd'jē-tā-tiv. *a.*

Having the quality of growing without life; having the power to produce growth in plants.

VEGETATIVENESS, vēd'jē-tā-tiv-nēs. *f.*

The quality of producing growth.

VEGETE, vē-jētē'. *f.*

Vigorous, active, sprightly.

VEGETIVE, vēd'jē-tiv. *a.*

Vegetable.

VEGETIVE, vēd'jē-tiv. *f.*

A vegetable.

VEHEMENCE, vē'hē-mēnsē. *f.*

VEHEMENCY, vē'hē-mēn-sē. *f.*

Violence, force; ardour, mental violence, terror.

VEHEMENT, vē'hē-mēnt. *a.*

Violent, forcible; ardent, eager, fervent.

VEHEMENTLY, vē'hē-mēnt-lē. *ad.*

Forcibly; pathetically, urgently.

VEHICLE, vē'hē-kl. *f.* (405).

That in which any thing is carried; that part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable; that by means of which any thing is conveyed.

TO VEIL, vāl. *v. n.* (249).

To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face; to cover, invest; to hide, to conceal.

VEIL, vāl. *f.*

A cover to conceal the face; a cover, a disguise.

VEIN, vāne. *f.* (249).

The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it; hollow, cavity; course of metal in the mine; tendency or turn of the mind or genius; favourable moment; humour, temper; continued disposition; current, continued production; strain, quality; streak, variegation.

VEINED, vān'd. (359). *{ a.*

VEINY, vā'nē. *{*

Full of veins; streaked, variegated.

VELLEITY, vēl'lē'ē-tē. *f.*

The lowest degree of desire.

TO VELLICATE, vēl'lē-kātē. *v. a.*

To twitch, to pluck, to act by stimulation.

VELLICATION, vēl'lē-kā'shūn. *f.*

Twitching, stimulation.

VELLUM, vēl'lōm. *f.*

The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

VELOCITY, vē-lōs'ē-tē. *f.*

Speed, swiftness, quick motion.

VELVET, vē'l'vēt. *f.* (90).

Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

VELVET, vē'l'vēt. *a.*

Made of velvet; soft, delicate.

VELURE, vē'l'vūr'. *f.*

Velvet. An old word.

VENAL, vē'nāl. *a.*

Mercenary, prostitute; contained in the veins.

VENALITY, vē-nāl'ē-tē. *f.*

Mercenariness, prostitution.

VENATIC, vē-nāt'ik. *a.*

Used in hunting.

VENATION, vē-nā'shūn. *f.*

The act or practice of hunting.

TO VEND, vēnd. *v. a.*

To sell, to offer to sale.

VENDEE, vēn-dē'. *f.*

One to whom any thing is sold.

VENDER, vēnd'ōr. *f.*

A seller.

VENDIBLE, vēnd'ē-bl. *a.* (405).

Saleable, marketable.

VENDIBILITY, vēnd'ē-bl-nēs. *f.*

The state of being saleable.

VENDITATION, vēn-dē-tā'shūn. *f.*

Boastful display.

VENDITION, vēn-dish'ōn. *f.*

Sale, the act of selling.

TO VENEER, vēn-nēr'. *v. a.*

To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

TO This word is, by cabinetmakers, pronounced *fīner*; but here, as in similar cases, the mere scholar will lose no credit by pronouncing the word as it is written.

VENEFICE, vēn'ē-fīs. *f.*

The practice of poisoning.

VENEFICIAL, vēn'ē-fīsh'āl. *a.*

Acting by poison, bewitching.

VENERIOUSLY, vēn'ē-fīsh'ōs-lē. *ad.*

By poison.

VENEMOUS, vēn'ōm-ōs. *a.*

Poisonous.

TO VENENATE, vēn'ē-nātē. *v. a.*

To poison, to infect with poison.

TO I have given this word the antepenultimate accent, contrary to the example of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ath, and Mr. Sheridan, who accent it on the second syllable, because the penultimate is long in the Latin *veneno*. But as the Latin quantity has no influence in the accentuation of *convene*, *importune*, and a thousand others, it ought to have none on

this word, which, by having the accent on the first syllable, conforms to the most general rule in English pronunciation.—See Principles, No. 535.

VENENATION, vēn-ē-nā'shūn. *f.*

Poison, venom.

VENENE, vē-nēnē'. *{*

Poisonous, venomous.

VENEROSE, vēn-ē-nōsē'. (427) *{ a.*

Poisonous, venomous.

VENERABLE, vēn'ēr-ā-bl. *a.*

To be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence.

VENERABLY, vēn'ēr-ā-blē. *ad.*

In a manner that excites reverence.

TO VENERATE, vēn'ēr-ā-tē. *v. a.*

To reverence, to treat with reverence, to regard with awe.

VENERATION, vēn'ēr-ā'shūn. *f.*

Reverend regard, awfully respect.

VENERATOR, vēn'ēr-ā-tōr. *f.*

Reverent.

VENEREAL, vē-nē'rē-āl. *a.*

Relating to love; to a certain disorder consisting of copper, called Venus by chemists.

VENERIOUS, vē-nē'rē-ōs. *a.*

Libidinous, lustful.

VENERY, vēn'ērē. *f.*

The sport of hunting. Little used in this sense. The commerce of the sexes.

VENEY, vē'nē. *f.*

A bout, a turn. Out of use.

VENSECTION, vē-nē-sēk'shūn. *f.*

Blood-letting, the act of opening a vein, phlebotomy.

TO VENGE, vēn'ē. *v. a.*

To avenge, to punish.

VENGEANCE, vēn'jānsē. *f.* (244).

Punishment, penal retribution, avengement; it is used in familiar language, to do with a Vengeance, is to do with vengeance; what a Vengeance, emphatically what?

VENGEFUL, vēn'ēfūl. *a.*

Vindictive, revengeful.

VENIABLE, vē-nē-ā-bl. *{ a.*

Pardonable, susceptible of pardon, excusable; permitted, allowed.

VENIALNESS, vē'nē-āl-nēs. *f.*

State of being excusable.

VENISON, vēn'zōn, or vēn'ē-zōn. *f.*

Game, beast of chase, the flesh of deer.

VENOM, vēn'ōm. *f.*

Poison.

VENOMOUS, vēn'ōm-ōs. *a.*

Poisonous; malignant, mischievous.

VENOMOUSLY, vēn'ōm-ōs-lē. *ad.*

Poisonously, mischievously, malignantly.

VENOMOUSNESS, vēn'ōm-ōs-nēs. *f.*

Poisonousness, malignity.

VENT, vēnt. *f.*

A small aperture, a hole, a spiracle; passage out from secrecy to publick notice; the act of opening; emission, passage; discharge, means of discharge; sale.

TO VENT, vēnt. *v. a.*

To let out at a small aperture; to let out, to give way to; to utter, to report; to emit, to pour out; to publish; to sell, to carry to sale.

VENTER, vēn'tōr. *f.*

Any cavity of the body; the abdomen; womb, a mother.

VENTIDUCT, vēn'tō-dōkt. *f.*

A passage for the wind.

TO VENTILATE, vēn'tō-lātē. *v. a.*

To let air into; to open; to expose; to pour out; to publish; to carry to sale.

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dil; —pōund; —thin, this.

To fan with wind; to winnow, to fan; to examine, to discuss.

VENTILATION, vēn-tē-lā'shūn. f.
The act of fanning; the state of being fanned; vent, utterance; refrigeration.

VENTILATOR, vēn-tē-lā-tōr. f. (521)
An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTRICLE, vēn'trē-kl. f.

The stomach; any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.

VENTRILIOQUIST, vēn-trīl'ō-kwīst.
f. One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VENTURE, vēn'tshūre. f. (461).

A hazard, an undertaking of chance and danger; chance, hap; the thing put to hazard, a stake: at a Venture, at hazard, without much consideration, without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

To **VENTURE**, vēn'tshūre. v. n.

To dare; to run hazard; to Venture at, to Venture on or upon, to engage in, or make attempts without any security of success.

To **VENTURE**, vēn'tshūre. v. a.

To expose to hazard; to put or send on a venture.

VENTURER, vēn'tshūr-ūr. f.

He who ventures.

VENTUROUS, vēn'tshūr-ūs. a.
Daring, bold, fearless, ready to run hazards.

VENTUROUSLY, vēn'tshūr-ūs-lē. ad.
Daringly, fearlessly, boldly.

VENTUROUSNESS, vēn'tshūr-ūs-nēs.
f. Boldness, willingness to hazard.

VERACITY, vē-rās'ē-tē. f.

Moral truth, honesty of report; physical truth, consistency of report with fact.

VERACIOUS, vē-rā'shūs. a.

Observant of truth.

VERB, vērb. f.

A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion.

VERBAL, vērb'äl. a.

Spoken, not written; oral, uttered by mouth; consisting in mere words; literal, having word answering to word; a Verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBALITY, vēr'bäl'ē-tē. f.

Mere bare words.

VERBALLY, vēr'bäl-ē. ad.

In words, orally; word for word.

VERBATIM, vēr-bā'tim. ad.

Word for word.

To **VERBERATE**, vēr'bēr-ātē. v. a.

(91). To beat, to strike.

VERBERATION, vēr'bēr-ā' shūn. f.
Blows, beating.

VERBOSE, vēr'bōs'. a. (427).

Exuberant in words, prolix, tedious by multiplicity of words.

VERBOSITY, vēr'bōs'ē-tē. f.

Exuberance of words, much empty talk.

VERDANT, vēr'dānt. a.

Green.

VERDERER, vēr'dēr-ūr. f.

An officer in the forest.

VERDICT; vēr'dikt. f.

The determination of the jury declared to the judge; declaration, decision, judgment, opinion.

VERDIGRIS, vēr'dē-grēs. f. (112).

The rust of brass.

(53) I have in this word corrected Dr. Johnson by comparing him with himself. If *Ambergris* is spelt without the final *e*, this letter certainly ought not to be in *Verdigris*,

as both words derive their last syllable from exactly the same origin.

VERDITURE, vēr'dē-tūr. f.
The saintest and palest green.

VERDURE, vēr'jūrē. f. (461).

Green, green colour.

VERDUIROUS, vēr'jū-rūs. a.

Green, covered with green, decked with green.

VERECUND, vēr'ē-künd. a.

Modest, bashful.—See *Faund*.

VERGE, vērje. f.

A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean; the brink, the edge, the utmost border; in law, Verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household.

To **VERGE**, vērje. v. n.

To tend, to bend downward.

VERGER, vēr'jūr. f.

He that carries the mace before the dean.

VERIDICAL, vē-rīd'ē-kāl. a.

Telling truth.

VERIFICATION, vēr-ē-fē-kā' shūn. f.

Confirmation by argument or evidence.

To **VERIFY**, vēr'ē-fl. v. n.

To justify against the charge of falsehood, to confirm, to prove true.

VERILY, vēr'ē-lē. ad.

In truth, certainly; with great confidence.

VERISIMILAR, vēr-ē-sim'ē-lār. a.

Probable, likely.

VERISIMILITUDE, vēr-ē-sim-mil'ē-tüde. f.

VERISIMILITY, vēr-ē-sim-mil'ē-tē. f.

Probability, likelihood, resemblance of truth.

VERITABLE, vēr'ē-tā-bl. a.

True, agreeable to fact.

VERITY, vēr'ē-tē. f.

Truth, consonance to the reality of things; a true assertion; a true tenet; moral truth, agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE, vēr'jūs. f.

Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples.

VERMICELLI, vēr-mē-tshēl'ē. f.

A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

(53) This word is perfectly Italian; and may be pardoned its irregularity, because, like several other foreign words, being confined to a small circle, they are like so many excrescences on the surface of the language, which disfigure without corrupting it. See Principles, No. 388.

VERMICULAR, vēr-mik'ū-lār. a.

Acting like a worm, continued from one part to another.

To **VERMICULATE**, vēr-mik'ū-lātē. v. a.

To inlay, to work in chequer work.

VERMICULATION, vēr-mik'ū-lā' shūn. f.

Continuation of motion from one part to another.

VERMICULE, vēr'mē-küle. f.

A little grub.

VERMICULOUS, vēr-mik'ū-lūs. a.

Full of grubs.

VERMIFORM, vēr'mē-fōrm. a.

Having the shape of a worm.

VERMIFUGE, vēr'mē-fūdjē. f.

Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMIL, vēr'mil. f.

VERMILION, vēr-mil'yōn. f.

The cochineal, a grub of a particular plant; saffron or native cinnabar, sulphur mixed with mercury; any beautiful red colour.

To **VERMILION**, vēr-mil'yōn. v. a.

To die red

VERMINE, vēr'mīn. f.

Any noxious animal.

VERMINOUS, vēr'mīn-ūs. a.

Tending to vermine, disposed to breed vermin.

VERMIPAROUS, vēr-mīp'pā-rūs. a.

Producing worms.

VERNACULAR, vēr-nāk'ū-lār. a.

Native, of one's own country.

VERNAL, vēr'nāl. a.

Belonging to the spring.

VERNANT, vēr'nānt. f.

Flourishing as in the spring.

VERSABILITY, vēr-sā-bil'ē-tē. f.

VERSABLENESS, vēr'sā-bl-nēs. f.

Ability to be turned or wound any way.

VERSAL, vēr'sāl. a.

A cant word for Universal; total, whole.

VERSATILE, vēr'sā-tīl. a. (145).

That may be turned round; changeable, variable; easily applied to a new task.

VERSATILENESS, vēr'sā-tīl-nēs. f.

The quality of being versatile.

VERSE, vērse. f.

A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of feet; a section or paragraph of a book; poetry, lays, metrical language; a piece of poetry.

To be **VERSED**, vērit. v. n. (359).

To be skilled in, to be acquainted with.

VERSEMAN, vēr'smān. f.

A poet, a writer in verse.

VERSIFICATION, vēr-sē-fē-kā' shūn. f.

The art or practice of making verses.

VERSIFICATOR, vēr'sē-fē-kā'tōr. f.

VERSIFIER, vēr'sē-fl-ūr.

A versifier, a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

To **VERSIFY**, vēr'sē-fl. v. n.

To make verses.

To **VERSIFY**, vēr'sē-fl. v. a.

To relate in verse.

VERSION, vēr'shūn. f.

Change, transformation; change of direction; translation; the act of translating.

VERT, vērt. f.

Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest.

VERTEBRAL, vēr'tē-brāl. a.

Relating to the joints of the spine.

VERTEBRE, vēr'tē-būr. f.

A joint of the back.

(53) This word is perfectly anglicized, and therefore ought to have its full syllable pronounced according to English analogy, like Center, Sheep, Mitre, &c. See Principles, No. 416.

There is a common mistake in the use of the Latin word from which this is derived, which it may not be unproper to rectify. *Vertebra* is not unfrequently used to signify the whole collection of joints which form the back bone, while in reality it means only one of those joints; the plural is *Vertebrae*, and this ought to be used for the whole spine. If we denominate it by a Latin word; but if we speak English, it ought to be *Vertibres*, and pronounced as if written *Vertiburs*.

VERTEX,

.87 (546). — Fate, star, skill; skil; — spé, mle; — plines; pla; —

- VERTEX**, vér'tóks. *f.*
Zenith, the point over head; a top of a hill.
- VERTICAL**, vér'ti-kál. *a.*
Placed in the zenith; placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.
- VERTICALITY**, vér'ti-kál'ité. *f.*
The state of being in the zenith.
- VERTICALLY**, vér'ti-kál-é. *ad.*
In the zenith.
- VERTICITY**, vér-tís'ë-té. *f.*
The power of turning, circumploition, rotation.
- VERTIGINOUS**, vér-tid'jín-ës. *a.*
Turning round, rotatory; giddy.
- VERTIGO**, vér-tí'go, vér-té'go, or vér-te'go. *f. (112).*
A giddiness, a sense of turning in the head.
- VERVAIN**, (208) { vér'vein. } *f.*
- VERVINE**, (140) { vér'vein. } *f.*
A plant.
- VERY**, vér'ë. *a.*
True, real; having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; to note the things emphatically, or eminently; same.
- VERY**, vér'ë. *ad.*
In a great degree, in an eminent degree.
- TO VESICATE**, vés'sé-kate. *v. a.*
To blister.
- VESICATION**, vés-é-ká'shón. *f.*
Blistering, separation of the cuticle.
- VESICATORY**, vés-sík'á-tó-rí. *f.*
A blistering medicine. — See *Damie-Hick.*
- VESICLE**, vés'ë-klé. *f. (495).*
A small cuticle, filled or inflated.
- VESICULAR**, vés-sík'ù-lär. *a.*
Hollow, full of small interstices.
- VESPER**, vés'pér. *f.*
The evening star, the evening.
- VESPERS**, vés'pérz. *f.*
The evening service.
- VEPERMINE**, vés'pér-tíne. *a. (149).*
Happening or coming in the evening.
- VESSEL**, vés'sél. *f. (99).*
Any thing in which liquids, or other things are put up; the containing parts of an animal body; any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water; any capacity, any thing containing.
- VEST**, vést. *f.*
An outer garment.
- TO VEST**, vést. *v. a.*
To dress, to deck, to enrobe; to dress in a long garment; to make possessor of, to invest with; to place in possession.
- VESTAL**, vés'tál. *f.*
A pure virgin.
- VESTAL**, vés'tál. *a.*
Denoting pure virginity.
- VESTIBULE**, vés'tibùl. *f.*
The porch or first entrance of a house.
- VESTIGE**, vés'tidje. *f.*
Footstep, mark left behind in passing.
- VESTMENT**, vést'mént. *f.*
Garment, part of dress.
- VESTRY**, vés'tré. *f.*
A room appendant to the church, in which the sacred garments, and consecrated things are repassed; a parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.
- VESTURE**, vés'tshüre. *f. (461).*
Garment, robe; dress; habit, external form.
- VETCH**, vétsh. *f.*
A plant.
- VETCHY**, vétsh'ë. *a.*
- Made of vetches, abounding in vetches.
- VETERAN**, vét'är-án. *f.*
An old soldier; a man long practised.
- VETERAN**, vét'är-äh. *a.*
Long practised in war; long experienced.
- TO VEX**, véks. *v. a.*
To plague, to torment, to harass; to disturb, to disquiet; to trouble with slight provocations.
- VEXATION**, vék-sá'shún. *f.*
The act of troubling; the state of being troubled, uneasiness, sorrow; the cause of trouble or uneasiness; an act of harassing by law; a slight teasing trouble.
- VEXATIONAL**, vék-sá'shún-ës. *a.*
Afflictive, troublesome, causing trouble; full of trouble, full of uneasiness; toothing, slightly troublesome.
- VEXATIONALLY**, vék-sá'shún-ël. *ad.*
Troublesomely, uneasily.
- VEXATIONNESS**, vék-sá'shún-nës. *f.*
Troublesomeness, uneasiness.
- VEXER**, véks'ür. *f.*
He who vexes.
- UGLILY**, ùg'lé-lé. *ad.*
Filthily, with deformity.
- UGLINESS**, ùg'lé-nës. *f.*
Deformity, contrariety to beauty; turpitude, loathsome ness, moral depravity.
- UGLY**, ùg'lé. *a.*
Deformed, offensive to the sight, contrary to beautiful.
- VIAL**, vi'äl. *f.*
A small bottle.
- VIAND**, vi'änd. *f.*
Food, meat dressed.
- VIATICUM**, vi-ä'té-küm. *f. (136).*
Provision for a journey; the last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.
- TO VIBRATE**, vi'brate. *v. a. (91).*
To brandish, to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.
- TO VIBRATE**, vi'bратé. *v. n.*
To play up and down, or to and fro; to quiver.
- VIBRATION**, vi-brá'shún. *f. (138).*
The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns.
- VICAR**, vik'ür. *f. (138).*
The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the functions of another; a substitute.
- VICARAGE**, vik'ür-idje. *f. (90).*
The benefice of a vicar.
- VICARIOUS**, vi-ká'rë-ës. *a. (138).*
Deputed, delegated, acting in the place of another.
- VICARSHIP**, vik'ür-ship. *f.*
The office of a vicar.
- VICE**, vísé. *f.*
The course of action opposite to virtue; a fault, an offence; the tool, or punchinello of old shovels; a kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen; gripe, grasp; it is used in composition for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has the second rank in command: as, a *Viceroy*, *Vice-chancellor*.
- TO VICE**, vísé. *v. a.*
To draw. Obsolete.
- VICEADMIRAL**, vísé-äd'mé-räl. *f.*
The second commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the second rank.
- VICEADMIRALTY**, vísé-äd'mé-räl-té. *f.*
The office of a vice-admiral.
- VICEAGENT**, vísé-ä-jént. *f.*
One who acts in the place of another.
- VICEED**, vísé. *a. (359).*
Vicious; corrupt.
- VICEGERENT**, vísé-jé'rent. *f.*
A lieutenant, one who is intrusted with the power of the superior.
- VICEGERENCY**, vísé-jé'ren-sé. *f.*
The office of a vicegerent, lieutenancy, delegated power.
- VICECHANCELLOR**, vísé-tshän'sel-lär. *f.*
The second magistrate of the university.
- VICEROY**, vísé-roé. *f.*
He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.
- VICEROYALTY**, vísé-roé'al-té. *f.*
Dignity of a viceroy.
- VICINITY**, vís-in'ë-té, or vís-in'ë-té. *f. (138).*
Neighbourhood, state of being near; neighbourhood.
- VICINAGE**, vís-in-idje. *f. (90).*
Neighbourhood, place adjoining.
- VICINAL**, vís-ë-nál. *f. (138).*
- VICINE**, vís-sine'.
Near, neighbouring.
For the propriety of placing the accent on the first syllable of *Vicinal*, see *Medieval*.
- VICTIOUS**, vís'hüs. *a.* — See *Vicious*. Devoted to vice, not addicted to virtue.
- VICISSITUDE**, vís-sít-e-tüde, or vís-sís'e-tüde. *f. (138).*
Regular change, return of the same things in the same succession; revolution, change.
- VICTIM**, vik'tim. *f.*
A sacrifice, something slain for a sacrifice; something destroyed.
- VICTOR**, vik'tör. *f.*
Conqueror, vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest.
- VICTORIOUS**, vik-to'ri-öös. *a.*
Conquering, having obtained conquest; superior in contest; predominating; betokening conquest.
- VICTORIOUSLY**, vik-to'ri-öös-ë. *ad.*
With conquest, successfully, triumphantly.
- VICTORIOUSNESS**, vik-to'ri-öös-nës. *f.*
The state or quality of being victorious.
- VICTORY**, vik'tör-ë. *f.*
Conquest, success in contest, triumph.
- VICTRESS**, vik'trës. *f.*
A female that conquers.
- VICTUAL**, vís'tl. *f.*
- VICTUALS**, vís'tlz. *f.*
Provision of food, stores for the support of life, meat.
- This corruption, like most others, has terminated in the generation of a new word; for no solemnity will allow of pronouncing this word as it is written. *Victuals* appeared to Swift so contrary to the zeal found, that in some of his manuscript remarks which I have seen, he spells the word *Vittles*. This compliance with found, however, is full of mischief to language, and ought not to be indulged. See *Skeptic*, and *Principles*, No. 350.
- To **VICTUAL**, vís'tl. *v. n.*
To store with provision for food.
- VICTUALLER**, vís'tl-ür. *f.*
One who provides victuals.
- VIDELICET**, védél'ë-séf. *ad.*
To wit, that is generally written *Viz.*
- To **VIE**, vís. *v. n.*
To show or practise in competition.
- To **VÍK**, vís. *v. n.*
To capture, to appropriate, to seize.
- To

VIL

VIO

VIR

— nō, mōvē, nōr, nōt; — vībē, vīb, bōl; — dōl; — pōund; — shīn, THiS.

To VIEW, vī. v. a.

To survey, to look on by way of examination: to see, to perceive by the eye.

VIEW, vī. f.

Prospect; sight, power of beholding; act of seeing; sight, eye; survey, examination by the eye; intellectual survey; space that may be taken in by the eye, reach of sight; appearance, show; display, exhibition to sight or mind; prospect of interest; intention, design.

VIEWLESS, vī'lēs. a.

Unseen, not discernible by the sight.

VIGIL, vī'jil. f.

Watch, devotions performed in the customary hours of rest; a fast kept before a holiday; service used on the night before a holiday; watch, forbearance of sleep.

VIGILANCE, vī'jil-āns. f.

VIGILANCY, vī'jil-āns. s. {

Forbearance of sleep; watchfulness, circumspection, incessant care, guard, watch;

VIGILANT, vī'jil-ānt. a.

Watchful, circumspect, diligent, attentive.

VIGILANTLY, vī'jil-ānt-ē. ad.

Watchfully, attentively, circumplexly.

VIGOROUS, vīg'ūr-ōs. a.

Forcible, not weakened, full of strength and life.

VIGOROUSLY, vīg'ūr-ōs-ē. ad.

With force, forcibly.

VIGOROUSNESS, vīg'ūr-ōs-nēs. f.

Force, strength.

VIGOUR, vīg'ūr. f.

Force, strength; mental force, intellectual ability; energy, efficacy.

VILE, vīl. a.

Bafe, mean, worthless, sordid, despicable; morally impure, wicked.

VILELY, vīl'ēl. ad.

Bafely, meanly, shamefully, contemptuously.

VILENESS, vīl'ēs. f.

Bafeness, meanness, despicableness; moral or intellectual baseness.

To VILIFY, vīl'ē-fī. vi. a.

To defame, to defame, to make contemptible.

VILLA, vī'lā. f.

A country seat.

VILLAGE, vī'lājē. f. (90).

A small collection of houses, less than a town.

VILLAGER, vī'lā-jēr. f.

An inhabitant of a village.

VILLAGERY, vī'lā-jē-rē. f.

District of villages.

VILLAIN, vī'lāin. f. (208).

One who held by a base tenure; a wicked wretch.

VILLANAGE, vī'lān-ādjē. f. (90).

The state of a villain, base servitude; baseness, infamy.

To VILLANIZE, vī'lān-īz. v. a.

To debauch, to degrade.

VILLANOUS, vī'lān-ōs. a.

Base, vile, wicked, sordid, despicable.

VILLANOUSLY, vī'lān-ōs-lē. ad.

Wickedly, basely.

VILLANOUSNESS, vī'lān-ōs-nēs. f.

Baseness, wickedness.

VILLANY, vī'lān-ē. f.

Wickedness, baseness, depravity &c. a wicked action, a crime.

In this tribe of words we find a manifest difference between the simple *villany*, and the compounds *villainy*, *villousness*, &c. Dr. Johnson

tells us, these words are derived from the French *villain*, or the low Latin *villanus*. Sometimes we find the word in question written *villany*; and it is certain, that it either ought to be written so from the old French *villanies*, with double *l* and double *n*, or from the modern French with these letters single: or if we must form it from our own word *villain*, (which we seldom choose to do if we can discover the most remote relation to other languages); in this case, I say, we ought, according to our own analogy, to spell the word *villany*.

VILLATICK, vīl-lā-tīk. a.

Belonging to villages.

VILLI, vīl'li. f.

In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag.

VILLOUS, vīl'ōus. a.

Shaggy, rough.

VIMINOUS, vī-mīn'ō-ōs, or vī-mīn'ō-ōs. a. (138).

Made of twigs.

VINCIBLE, vīn'sē-bl. a. (405).

Conquerable, superable.

VINCIBILITY, vīn'sē-bl-nēs. f.

Liable to be overcome.

VINDEMIAL, vīn-dē-mē-āl. a.

Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDICATE, vīn'dē-kāt. v. a.

To justify, to support, to maintain; to revenge, to avenge; to assert, to claim with efficacy; to clear, to protest.

VINDICATION, vīn-dē-kā-shōn. f.

Defence, assertion, justification.

VINDICATIVE, vīn-dik'ā-tiv. a.

Revengeful, given to revenge.

VINDICATOR, vīn'dē-kā-tūr. f. (521).

One who vindicates, an assertor.

VINDICATORY, vīn'dē-kā-tūr-ē. a.

Punitory, performing the office of vengeance; defensive, justificatory.

VINDICTIVE, vīn-dik'tiv. a.

Given to revenge, revengeful.

VINE, vīn. f.

The plant that bears the grape.

VINEGAR, vīn'nē-gār. f.

Wine grown sour; any thing really or metaphorically sour.

VINEYARD, vīn'yērd. f. (91) (515).

A ground planted with vines.

VINOUS, vīn'ōs. a.

Having the qualities of wine, consisting of wine.

VINTAGE, vīn'tādje. f. (90).

The produce of the vine for the year, the time in which grapes are gathered.

VINTAGER, vīn'tā-jēr. f.

He who gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, vīn'tā-nēr. f.

One who sells wine.

VIOL, vī'l. f.

A stringed instrument of music.

VIOLABEE, vīl-lā-bl. a.

Such as may be violated or hurt.

To VIOLATE, vīl-lā-tē. v. a.

To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence; to violate, to deflower.

VIOLATION, vīl-lā-thōn. f.

Infringement or injury of something sacred, rape, the act of deflowering.

VIOLATOR, vīl-lā-tōr. f. (521).

One who injures or infringes something sacred; a ravisher.

VIOLENCE, vīl-ō-lēns. f.

Force, strength applied to any purpose; an attack, an assault, a murder; outrage; unrighteousness; eagerness, vehemence; injury, infringement; forcible deforation.

VIOLENT, vīl-ō-lēnt. a.

Forcible, acting with strength; produced or continued by force; not natural, but brought by force; unjustly assailant, murderous; unreasonably vehement; exasperated, not voluntary.

VIOLENTLY, vīl-ō-lēnt-ē. ad.

With force, forcibly, vehemently.

VIOLET, vīl-ō-lēt. f.

A flower.

VIOLETIN, vīl-ō-lēn'. f. (528).

A fiddle, a stringed instrument.

VIOLIST, vīl-ō-list. f.

A player on the viol.

VIOLONCELLO, vīl-ō-lōn-tfēl'ō. f. (388).

A stringed instrument of music.

VIPER, vīl'pēr. f.

A serpent of that species which bring up young alive; anything mischievous.

VIPERINE, vīl'pēr-iné. a. (149).

Belonging to a viper.

VIPEROUS, vīl'pēr-ōs. a.

Having the qualities of a viper.

VIRAGO, vīr-ā'gō, or vīr-ā'gō. f. (138).

A female warrior, a woman with the qualities of a man.

VIRELAY, vīr-ē-lā. f.

A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses.

VIRENT, vīr-ēnt. a.

Green, not faded.

VIRGE, vēr-jē. f. (108).

A dean's mace.

VIRGIN, vēr-jīn. f. (108).

A maid, a woman unacquainted with men; a woman not a mother; any thing untouched or unmingled; the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is in August.

VIRGIN, vēr-jīn. a.

Befitting a virgin, suitable to a virgin, manly.

VIRGINAL, vēr-jīn-āl. a.

Maiden, maidenly, pertaining to a virgin.

VIRGINAL, vēr-jīn-āl. f. more usually Virginals. A musical instrument so called, because used by young ladies.

VIRGINITY, vēr-jīn'ē-tē. f.

Maidenhead, unacquaintance with man.

VIRILE, vīr'il. f.

Belonging to a man.

VIRILITY, vīr'il-ē-tē, or vēr-il-ē-tē. f. (388).

Masculinity, character of a man; power of procreation.

VIRTUAL, vēr'thū-āl. a.

Having the efficacy without the sensible part.

VIRTUALITY, vēr'thū-āl'ē-tē. f.

Efficacy.

VIRTUALLY, vēr'thū-āl-ē-tē. ad.

In effect, though not formally.

VIRTUE, vēr'thū. f. (108) (461).

Moral goodness; a particular moral excellence; medicinal quality; medicinal efficacy; power; acting power; secret agency; efficacy; bravery, valour; excellence; that which gives excellence; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

VIRTUELESS, vēr'thū-lēs. a.

Wanting virtue, deprived of virtue; not having efficacy, without operating qualities.

VIRTUOSO,

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(546).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât ; — mêt, mêt ; — plne, pîn ; —

VIRTUOSO, vîr'tshû'ô'sô. s.

A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. The plural of this word is written *Virtuosi*, and pronounced *Vir-tshoo-be-zé*.

VIRTUOUS, vîr'tshû'ô's. a.

Morally good; chaste; done in consequence of moral goodness; efficacious, powerful; having wonderful or eminent properties; having medicinal qualities.

VIRTUOUSLY, vîr'tshû'ô's-lé. ad.

In a virtuous manner.

VIRTUOUSNESS, vîr'tshû'ô's-nêô. s.

The state or character of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE, vîr'u-lênsé. } s. (110)

VIRULENCY, vîr'u-lêns-sé. }

Mental poison, malignity, acrimony of temper, bitterness.

VIRULENT, vîr'u-lênt. a. (110).

Poisonous, venomous; poisoned in the mind, bitter, malignant.

VIRULENTLY, vîr'u-lênt-lé. ad.

Malignantly, with bitterness.

VISAGE, vîz'îdje. f. (90).

Face countenance, look.

TO VISCERATE, vîs'sé-râte. v. a.

To embowel, to exenterate.

VISCID, vîs'sid. a.

Glutinous, tenacious.

VISCIDITY, vîs'sid'ë-té. s.

Glutinousness, tenacity, ropiness; glutinous concretion.

VISCOSITY, vîs-kôs'ë-té. s.

Glutinousness, tenacity, a glutinous substance.

VISCOUNT, vî'kôunt. s. (458).

A nobleman next in degree to an earl.

VISCOUNTESS, vî'kôunt-ës. s.

The lady of a viscount.

VISCOUS, vîs'küs. a.

Glutinous, sticky, tenacious.

VISIBILITY, vîz-ë-bil'ë-té. s.

The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye; state of being apparent, or openly discoverable.

VISIBLE, vîz'ë-bl. a.

Perceptible by the eye; discovered to the eye; apparent, open, conspicuous.

VISIBLENESS, vîz'ë-bl-nêô. s.

State or quality of being visible.

VISIBLY, vîz'ë-blé. ad.

In a manner perceptible by the eye.

VISION, vîz'hîn. s.

Sight, the faculty of seeing; the act of seeing; a supernatural appearance, a spectre, a phantom; a dream, something shown in a dream.

VISIONARY, vîz'hûn-ë-ré. a.

Affected by phantoms, disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; imaginary, not real, seen in a dream.

VISIONARY, vîz'hûn-ë-ré. s.

One whose imagination is disturbed.

TO VISIT, vîz'it. v. a.

To go to see; to send good or evil judicially; to salute with a present; to come to a suvey with judicial authority.

TO VISIT, vîz'it. v. n.

To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

VISIT, vîz'it. s.

The act of going to see another.

VISITABLE, vîz'ë-tâ-bl. a. (405).

Liable to be visited.

VISITANT, vîz'ë-tânt. s.

One who goes to see another.

VISITATION, vîz-ë-tâ'shôn. s.

The act of visiting; object of visits; judicial visit or perambulation; judicial evil sent by God; communication of divine love.

VISITATORIAL, vîz-ë-tâ-tô'rë-äl. a.

Belonging to a judicial visitor.

VISITER, vîz'it-ër. s.

One who comes to another; an occasional judge.

VISIVE, vî'siv. a. (157) (428).

Forined in the act of seeing.

VISOR, vîz'ôr. s.

A mask used to disfigure and disguise.

VISORED, vîz'ôrd. a.

Masked.

VISTA, vîs'tâ. s.

View, prospect through an avenue.

VISUAL, vîzh'ü-äl. a.

Used in sight, exercising the power of sight.

VITAL, vî'tâl. a.

Contributing to life, necessary to life; relating to life; containing life; being the seat of life; so disposed as to live; essential, chiefly necessary.

VITALITY, vî-tâl'ë-té. s.

Power of subsisting in life.

VITALLY, vî-tâl-ë. ad.

In such manner as to give life.

VITALS, vî'tâlz. s.

Parts essential to life.

TO VITIATE, vîsh'ë-å-te. v. a.

To deprave, to spoil, to make less pure.

VITIATION, vîsh'ë-å' shôn. s.

Depravation, corruption.

VITIOUS, vîsh'üs. a. (461).

Corrupt, wicked, opposite to virtuous; corrupt, having physical ill qualities

VITIOUSLY, vîsh'üs-lé. ad.

Not virtuously, corruptly.

VITIOUSNESS, vîsh'üs-nêô. s.

Corruptness, state of being vicious.

VITREOUS, vît'trë-üs. a.

Glassy; consisting of glass, resembling glass.

VITREOUSNESS, vît'trë-üs-nêô. s.

Resemblance of glass.

VITRIFICABLE, vît-trif'sé-kâ-bl. a.

Convertible into glass.

TO VITRIFICATE, vît-trif'sé-kâ-te. v. a.

v. a. To change into glass.

VITRIFICATION, vît-trë-fé-kâ' shôn. s.

Production of glass, act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

TO VITRIFY, vît'trë-fi. v. a.

To change into glass.

TO VITRIFY, vît'trë-fi. v. n.

To become glass.

VITRIOL, vît'trë-ü'l. s.

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallic matter with the fossil acid salt.

VITRIOLATE, vît'trë-ö-lâ-té. } a.

Impregnated with vitriol, consisting of vitriol.

VITRIOLICK, vît-trë-ö'lïk. } a.

VITRIOLOUS, vît-trë-ö-lüs. }

Resembling vitriol, containing vitriol.

VITULINE, vît'tshû-lîn. a. (149).

Belonging to calf.

VITUPERABLE, vît-tû'pér-ä-bl, or vî-

tû'pér-ä-bl. a. (138).

Blame-worthy.

TO VITUPERATE, vît-tû'pér-å-te, or

vî-tû'pér-å-te. v. a. (138).

To blame, to censure.

VITUPERATION, vît-tû-pér-ä' shôn, or vî-tû-pér-ä' shôn. s.

Blame, censure.

VIVACIOUS, vî-vâ' shûs, or vî-vâ' shûs. a. (138).

Long-lived; sprightly, gay, active, lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS, vî-vâ' shûs-nêô, or vî-vâ' shûs-nêô. a. (138) }

VIVACITY, vî-vâs'ë-té, or vî-vâs'ë-té. }

Liveliness, spriteliness; longevity, length of life.

VIVID, vîv'ïd. a.

Lively, quick, striking, sprightly, active.

VIVIDLY, vîv'ïd-lé. ad.

With life, with quickness, with strength.

VIVIDNESS, vîv'ïd-nêô. s.

Life, vigour, quickness.

TO VIVIFICATE, vî-vîf'fë-kâ-te. v. n. (138). To make alive, to inform with life, to animate; to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the properties.

VIVIFICATION, vîv'ë-fë-kâ' shôn. s.

The act of giving life.

VIVIFICK, vî-vîf'ik. a.

Giving life, making alive.

TO VIVIFY, vîv'ë-fi. v. a.

To make alive, to animate, to endue with life.

VIVIPAROUS, vî-vîp'pâ-rûs. a. (138) Bringing the young alive, opposed to Oviparous.

VIXEN, vîk's'n. s. (103).

Vixen is the name of a she-fox; and applied to a woman, whose nature is thereby compared to a she-fox.

VIZARD, vîz'ôrd. s.

A mask used for disguise.

VIZIER, vîz'yêre. s.

The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

ULCER, ül'sûr. s.

A sore of continuance, not a new wound.

TO ULCERATE, ül'sûr-å-te. v. a.

To disease with sores.

ULCERATION, ül-sûr-ä' shôn. s.

The act of breaking into ulcers; ulcer, sore.

ULCEROUS, ül'sûr-üs. a.

Afflicted with sores.

ULCEROUSNESS, ül'sûr-üs-nêô. s.

The state of being ulcerous.

ULCERED, ül'sûr'd. a. (359).

Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

ULIGINOUS, ül-lïd'jîn-üs. a.

Slimy, muddy.

ULTIMATE, ül'të-mât. a. (91).

Intended in the last resort.

ULTIMATELY, ül'të-mât-lé. ad.

In the last consequence.

ULTIMITY, ül-tîm'ë-té. s.

The last stage, the last consequence.

ULTRAMARINE, ül-trâ-mâ-reñ'. s.

(112). One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli.

ULTRAMARINE, ül-trâ-mâ-reñ'. a.

Being beyond the sea, foreign.

ULTRAMONTANE, ül-trâ-môn'tane. a.

Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE, ül-trâ-môdn'dane. s.

Being beyond the world.

UMBEL, üm'bel. s.

In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicels or rays, bearing

UNA

UNA

UNB

—nd, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb, bōll; —dōl; —pōdād; —thīn, thīs.

ginnig from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone.

UMBELLATED, ûm'bē-lā-tēd. a.

In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLIFEROUS, ûm'bē-lif'fēr-ûs. a. Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many stalks.

UMBER, ûm'bûr. s.

A colour, a fish. The Umber and grayling differ in nothing but their names.

UMBERED, ûm'bûr'd. a. (359).

Shaded, clouded.

UMBILICAL, ûm'bîl'ë-kâl. a.

Belonging to the navel.

UMBLES, ûm'bîz. s. (405).

A deer's entrails.

UMBMO, ûm'bô. s.

The point or prominent part of a buckler.

UMBRAJE, ûm'brijë. s. (90).

Shade, screen of trees; shadow, appearance; resentment, offence, suspicion of injury.

UMBRAGEOUS, ûm'brij'jë-ûs. a.

Shady, yielding shade.

UMBRAGEOUSNESS, ûm'brij'jë-ûs-nës. s.

Shadiness.

UMBRATILE, ûm'brij'-til. a. (145).

Being in the shade.

UMBRELLA, ûm'brij'lâ. } L.

UMBREL, ûm'brijl.

A screen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.

UMBROSITY, ûm'bros'ë-të. s.

Shadiness, exclusion of light.

UMPIRAGE, ûm'pê-râdjë. s. (90).

Arbitration, friendly decision of a controversy.

UMPIRE, ûm'plre. s. (140).

An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend, decides disputes.

UN. A negative particle much used in composition. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.

UNABASHED, ûn-â-bâsh't. a. (359).

Not shamed, not confined by modesty.

UNABLE, ûn-â-bl. a. (405).

Not having ability; weak, impotent.

UNABOLISHED, ûn-â-bôl'ish't. a.

Not repealed, remaining in force.

UNACCEPTABLE, ûn-âk'sep-tâ-bl. a.

Not pleasing, not such as is well received.

UNACCEPTABLENESS, ûn-âk'sep-tâ-bl-nës. s.

State of not pleasing.

UNACCESSIONLESS, ûn-âk-sës'sé-bl-nës. s.

State of not being to be attained or approached.

UNACCOMMODATED, ûn-âk-kôm'm-nô-dâ-têd. a.

Unfurnished with external convenience.

UNACCOMPANIED, ûn-âk-kôm'pâ-nid. a.

Not attended.

UNACCOMPLISHED, ûn-âk-kôm'pli-hit. a.

Unfinished, incomplete.

UNACCOUNTABLE, ûn-âk-kôn'âbl. a.

Not explicable, not to be solved by reason, not reducible to rule; not subject, not controlled.

UNACCOUNTABLY, ûn-âk-kôn'âbl-âbl. ad.

Strangely.

UNACCURATE, ûn-âk'kû-rât. a. (91)

Not exact.

UNACCUSTOMED, ûn-âk-kâs'tûm'd.

a. Not used, not habituated; new, not usual.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, ûn-âk-nôl'lidj'd. a.

Not owned.

UNACQUAINTANCE, ûn-âk-kwâñ'tâñse. s.

Want of familiarity.

UNACQUAINTED, ûn-âk-kwâñ'tôd. a.

Not known, unusual, not familiarly known; not having familiar knowledge.

UNACTIVE, ûn-âk'tiv. a.

Not brisk, not lively; having no employment; not busy, not diligent; having no efficacy.

UNADMired, ûn-âd-mir'd. a.

Not regarded with honour.

UNADORED, ûn-â-dôr'd. a.

Not worshipped.

UNADVISED, ûn-âd-viz'd. a.

Imprudent, indiscreet; done without due thought, rash.

UNADULTERATED, ûn-â-dôl'tûr-â-têd. a.

Genuine; not counterfeit; having no base mixture.

UNAFFECTED, ûn-âf-fék'têd. a.

Real, not hypocritical; free from affection, open, candid, sincere; not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not moved, not touched.

UNAFFECTING, ûn-âf-fék'tîng. a.

Not pathetick, not moving the passions.

UNAIDED, ûn-â'dêd. a.

Not assisted, not helped.

UNALIENABLE, ûn-âle'yëñ-â-bl. a.

Not alienable, not transferable.

UNALLIED, ûn-âl-lî'd. a.

Having no powerful relation; having no common nature, not congenial.

UNANIMOUS, yû-nâñ'ë-mâñ. a.

Being of one mind, agreeing in design or opinion.

UNANOINTED, ûn-â-nôñ'îtêd. a.

Not anointed; not prepared for death by extremeunction.

UNANSWERABLE, ûn-âñ'sñr-â-bl. a.

Not to be refuted.

UNANSWERED, ûn-âñ'sñr'd. a.

Not opposed by reply; not confuted; not suitably returned.

UNAPPALLED, ûn-âp-pâwl'd. a.

Not daunted, not impressed by fear.

UNAPPEASABLE, ûn-âp-pé'zâ-bl. a.

Not to be pacified, implacable.

UNAPPREHENSIVE, ûn-âp-pré-hén'siv. a.

Not intelligent, not ready of conception; not suspecting.

UNAPPROACHED, ûn-âp-prôtlsh'êd.

a. (359). Inaccessible.

UNAPPROVED, ûn-âp-prôv'd. a.

(359). Not approved.

UNAPT, ûn-âpt'. a.

Dull, not apprehensive; not ready; not propense; unfit, not qualified; improper, unfit, unsuitable.

UNAPTNESS, ûn-âpt'nës. s.

Unfitness, unsuitableness; dulness, want of

apprehension; unreadiness, disqualification, want of propension.

UNARGUED, ûn-âr'gûde. a.

Not disputed; not centured.

UNARMED, ûn-ârm'd. a.

Having no armour, having no weapons.

UNARTFUL, ûn-ârt'fûl. a.

Having no art or cunning; wanting skill.

UNASKED, ûn-âsk't. a.

Not sought by solicitation.

UNASPIRING, ûn-âs-pl'rîng. a.

Not ambitious.

UNASSAILED, ûn-âs-sâl'd. a.

Not attacked, not assailed.

UNASSISTED, ûn-âs-sis'têd. a.

Not helped.

UNASSISTING, ûn-âs-sis'tîng. a.

Giving, no help.

UNASSURED, ûn-âsh-hâr'd. a.

Not confident; not to be trusted.

UNATTAINABLE, ûn-â-tâ'nâ-bl. a.

Not to be gained or obtained, being out of reach.

UNATTAINABLENESS, ûn-â-tâ'nâ-bl-nës. s.

State of being out of reach.

UNATTEMPTED, ûn-â-têmp'têd. a.

Untried, not assayed.

UNATTENDED, ûn-â-tèn'dêd. a.

Having no retinue, or attendants.

UNAVAILABLE, ûn-â-vâ'lâ-bl. a.

Useless, vain with respect to any purpose.

UNAVAILING, ûn-â-vâ'lîng. a.

Useless, vain.

UNAVOIDABLE, ûn-â-vôid'â-bl. a.

Inevitable, not to be shunned.

UNAVOIDED, ûn-â-vôid'êd. a.

Inevitable.

UNAUTHORISED, ûn-âw'thûr-iz'd. a.

Not supported by authority, not properly commissioned.

UNAWARE, ûn-â-wâr'e. (524) } ad.

UNAWARES, ûn-â-wârzs. } ad.

Without previous meditation; unexpectedly, when it is not thought of, suddenly.

These words, like some others, are sometimes accented on the first syllable, and sometimes on the last, as the rhythm of the sentence seems to require.—See *Commodore*.

UNAWED, ûn-âw'd. a.

Unrestrained by fear or reverence.

UNBACKED, ûn-bâkt'. a.

Not tamed, not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced, not aided.

To UNBAR, ûn-bâr'. v. a.

To open by removing the bars; to unbolt.

UNBARBED, ûn-bârb'd. a.

Not shaven.

UNBATTERED, ûn-bât'tôr'd. a.

Not injured by blows.

UNBEATEN, ûn-be't'n. a.

Not treated with blows; not trodden.

UNBECOMING, ûn-bé-kûm'ing. a.

Indecent, unbecoming, indecorous.

To UNBED, ûn-bêd'. v. a.

To raise from a bed.

UNBEFITTING, ûn-bé-fit'tîng. a.

Not becoming, not suitable.

UNBEGOT, ûn-bé-gôt'. }

UNBEGOTTEN, ûn-bé-gôt't'n. }

Eternal, without generation; not yet generated.

UNBELIEF, ûn-be-leef'. }

Incredulity; infidelity, irreliogion.

BT (546). — **File, file, filé, filé;** — **má, mít;** — **piso, piso;** —

- TO UNBELIEVE**, *ún-bé-léév'*. v. a.
To discredit; not to trust; not to think real or true.
- UNBELIEVER**, *ún-bé-léév'ár*. f.
An infidel, one who believes not the scripture of God.
- UNBENDING**, *ún-béñ'díng*. a.
Not suffering flexure; devoted to relaxation.
- UNBENEVOLENT**, *ún-bé-néy'vó-lént*. a.
Not kind.
- UNBENEFICED**, *ún-béñ'né-físt*. a.
Not preferred to a benefit.
- UNBENIGHTED**, *ún-bé-nílt'éd*. a.
Never visited by darkness.
- UNBENIGN**, *ún-bé-nígn'*. a.
Malignant; malevolent.
- UNBENT**, *ún-béñt'*. a.
Not strained by the string; having the bow unstrung; not crushed, not subdued; relaxed, not intent.
- UNBESEEMING**, *ún-bé-séém'íng*. a.
Unbecoming.
- UNBESOUGHT**, *ún-bé-sáwt'*. a.
Not intreated.
- UNBEWAILED**, *ún-bé-wál'd*. a.
Not lamented.
- TO UNBIAS**, *ún-bí'ás*. v. a.
To free from any external motive, to disentangle from prejudice.
- UNBID**, *ún-bíd*. } a.
Uninvited, uncommanded, spontaneous.
- UNBIGOTTED**, *ún-bíg'út-éd*. a.
Free from bigotry.
- BT** Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan spell this word with double *t*, though the simple *bigoted* has but one. This certainly is an inconsistency which no authority can justify. See *Bigoted*.
- TO UNBIND**, *ún-blínd'*. v. a.
To loose, to untie.
- TO UNBISHOP**, *ún-bísh'áp*. v. a.
To deprive of episcopal orders.
- UNBITTED**, *ún-bít'téd*. a.
Unbridled, unrestrained.
- UNBLAMABLE**, *ún-blá'má-bl*. a.
Not culpable.
- UNBLEMISHED**, *ún-blém'ísh*. a.
Free from turpitude, free from reproach.
- UNBLENCHEDE**, *ún-bléntsh'*. a.
Not disgraced, not injured by any foil.
- UNBLEST**, *ún-bléft'*. a.
Accursed, excluded from benediction; wretched, unhappy.
- UNBLOODED**, *ún-blñd'íd*. a.
Not stained with blood.
- UNBLOWN**, *ún-blóñ*. a.
Having the bud yet unexpanded.
- UNBLUNTED**, *ún-blúnt'éd*. a.
Not becoming obtuse.
- UNBODIED**, *ún-bóð'íd*. a.
Incorporeal, immaterial; freed from the body.
- TO UNBOLT**, *ún-ból't*. v. a.
To set open, to unbar.
- UNBOLTED**, *ún-ból't'éd*. a.
Coarse, gross, not refined.
- UNBONNETED**, *ún-bón'néñ-éd*. a.
Wanting a hat or bonnet.
- UNBOOKISH**, *ún-bóök'ísh*. a.
Not studious of books; not cultivated by erudition.
- UNBORN**, *ún-bórn'*. a.
Not yet brought into life, future.

- UNBORROWED**, *ún-bó'r'óde*. a.
Genuine, native, one's own.
- UNBOTTOMED**, *ún-bót'tóm'd*. a.
Without bottom, bottomless; having no solid foundation.
- TO UNBOSSOM**, *ún-bóz'úm*. v. a.
(169). To reveal in confidence; to open, to disclose.
- UNBOUGHT**, *ún-báwt'*. a.
Obtained without money; not finding any purchaser.
- UNBOUND**, *ún-bóund'*. a.
Loose, not tied; wanting a cover; preterit of Unbind.
- UNBOUNDED**, *ún-bóund'éd*. a.
Unlimited, unrestrained.
- UNBOUNDEDLY**, *ún-bóund'éd-lé*. ad.
Without bounds, without limits.
- UNBOUNDEDNESS**, *ún-bóund'éd-néš*. f.
Exemption from limits.
- UNBOWED**, *ún-bóde'*. a.
Not bent.
- TO UNBOWEL**, *ún-bóú'él*. v. n.
To extirpate, to eviscerate.
- TO UNBRACE**, *ún-bráse'*. v. a.
To loose, to relax; to make the clothes loose.
- UNBREATHED**, *ún-bréth'd*. v. a.
Not exercised.
- UNBRED**, *ún-bréd'*. a.
Not instructed in civility, ill educated, not taught.
- UNBREECHED**, *ún-brítcht'*. a.
Having no breeches.
- UNBRIED**, *ún-bríb'd*. a.
Not influenced by money or gifts.
- UNBRIDLED**, *ún-brí'dl'd*. a. (359).
Licentious, not restrained.
- UNBROKE**, *ún-brók'e*. } a.
UNBROKEN, *ún-brók'n*. } a.
Not violated; not subdued, not weakened; not tamed.
- UNBROTHERLIKE**, *ún-bróth'úr-lík*. } a.
UNBROTHERLY, *ún-bróth'úr-lé*. } a.
a. Ill suiting with the character of a brother.
- TO UNBUCKLE**, *ún-búk'kl*. v. a.
To loose from buckles.
- TO UNBUILD**, *ún-bíld'*. v. a.
To raze, to destroy.
- UNBUILT**, *ún-bílt'*. a.
Not yet erected.
- UNBURIED**, *ún-bér'ríd*. a.
Not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.
- UNBURNED**, *ún-búrn'd*. } a.
UNBURNT, *ún-búrnt'*. } a.
Not consumed, not wasted, not injured by fire; not heated with fire.
- UNBURNING**, *ún-búrn'íng*. a.
Not consuming by heat.
- TO UNBURTHEN**, *ún-búr'thén*. v. a.
To rid of a load; to throw off; to disclose what lies heavy on the mind.
- TO UNBUTTON**, *ún-bút't'n*. v. a.
To loose any thing buttoned.
- UNCALCINED**, *ún-kál'sín'd*. a.
Free from calcination.
- UNCALLED**, *ún-káwl'd*. a.
Not summoned, not sent for, not demanded.
- UNCANCELLED**, *ún-kán'sil'd*. a.
Not erased, not abrogated.
- UNCANONICAL**, *ún-ká-nón'í-kál*. a.
Not agreeable to the canons.
- UNCAPABLE**, *ún-ká'pá-bl*. a.
Not capable, not susceptible.
- UNCARNATE**, *ún-kár'nát*. a. (91).
Not fleshly.
- TO UNCASE**, *ún-káse'*. v. a.
To disengage from any covering; to lay.
- UNCAUGHT**, *ún-káwt'*. a.
Not yet caught.
- UNCAUSED**, *ún-káwz'd*. a.
Having no precedent cause.
- UNCAUTIOUS**, *ún-káw'fúhs*. a.
Not wary, heedless.
- UNCERTAIN**, *ún-sér'tín*. a.
Doubtful, not certainly known; doubtful, not having certain knowledge; not sure in the consequence; unsettled, irregular.
- UNCERTAINTY**, *ún-sér'tín-té*. f.
Dubiousness, want of knowledge; contingency, want of certainty; something unknown.
- TO UNCHAIN**, *ún-tháne'*. v. a.
To free from chains.
- UNCHANGEABLE**, *ún-thán'já-bl*. a.
Immutability.
- UNCHANGED**, *ún-thán'j'd*. a.
Not altered; not alterable.
- UNCHANGEABLENESS**, *ún-thán'já-bl-néš*. f.
Immutability.
- UNCHANGEABLY**, *ún-thán'já-blé*. ad.
Immutably, without change.
- UNCHANGING**, *ún-thán'jíng*. a.
Suffering no alteration.
- TO UNCHARGE**, *ún-thárje'*. v. a.
To retract an accusation.
- UNCHARITABLE**, *ún-thár'é-tá-bl*. a.
Contrary to charity, contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity.
- UNCHARITABLENESS**, *ún-thár'é-tá-bl-néš*. f.
Want of charity.
- UNCHARITABLY**, *ún-thár'é-tá-blé*. ad.
In a manner contrary to charity.
- UNCHARY**, *ún-thá're*. a.
Not wary, not cautious.
- UNCHASTE**, *ún-tháste'*. a.
Lewd, libidinous, not continent.
- UNCHASTITY**, *ún-thás'té-té*. f.
Lewdness, incontinence.
- UNCHEERFULNESS**, *ún-thér'fól-néš*. f.
Melancholy, gloominess of temper.—See *Cheerful*.
- UNCHECKED**, *ún-thékt'*. a.
Unrestrained.
- UNCHEWED**, *ún-thúde'*. a.
Not masticated.
- TO UNCHILD**, *ún-thíld'*. v. a.
To deprive of children.
- UNCHRISTIAN**, *ún-krí'sthán*. a.
Contrary to the laws of christianity; unconverted, infidel.
- UNCHRISTIАНNESS**, *ún-krí'sthán-néš*. f.
Contrariety to christianity.
- UNCIRCUMCISED**, *ún-sér'kúm-síz'd*. a.
Not circumcised, not a Jew.
- UNCIRCUMCISION**, *ún-sér'kúm-síz'hán*. f.
Omission of circumcision.
- UNCIRCUMSCRIBED**, *ún-sér'kúm-skrib'd*. a.
Unbounded, unlimited.

— nō, mōvē, mōr; nōt; — fōde, tōb, bōll; — dīl; — pōund; — thīn, this.

UNCIRCUMSPECT, *ün-sör'üm-spékt'*. a.
spékt'. a.
Not cautious, not diligent. *Wash away*

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, *ün-sör'üm-stan-ti-fāl*.
stān/'shāl'. a.
Unimportant.

UNCIVIL, *ün-siv'ü'l*. a.
Unpolite, not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

UNCIVILLY, *ün-siv'ü'l-i-ly*. a.
Unpolitely, not complaisantly.

UNCIVILIZED, *ün-siv'ü'l-i-zēd*. a.
Not reclaimed, rough, barbarous, unpolished, degenerate.

UNCLARIFIED, *ün-kla'ref'ü-did*. a.
Not purged, not purified.

To **UNCLASP**, *ün-klasp'*. v. a.
To open what is shut with clasps.

UNCLASSICK, *ün-klä'sik*. a.
Not classick.

UNCLE, *ün-k'l*. f. (405).
The father or mother's brother.

UNCLEAN, *ün-klep'*. a.
Foul, dirty, filthy; not purified by ritual practices; foul with sin & lewd, unchaste.

UNCLEANLINESS, *ün-klep'ü-nes*. f.
Want of cleanliness.

UNCLEANLY, *ün-klep'ü-le*. a.
Foul, filthy, nasty; indecent, unchaste.

UNCLEANNESS, *ün-klep'ü-nes*, l.
Lewdness, incontinence; want of cleanliness, nastiness; sin, wickedness; want of ritual purity.

UNCLEANSE, *ün-klep'ü-z*. a.
Not cleaned.

To **UNCLEW**, *ün-k'l-w*. v. a.
To undo.

To **UNCLEWED**, *ün-k'l-wëd*. v. a.
To open the closed hand.

UNCLIPPED, *ün-klip't*. a.
Whole, not cut.

To **UNCLOATH**, *ün-klop'ü-th*. v. a.
To strip to nakedness.

As Dr. Johnson has written the positive of this word, *Cloath*, he ought especially to have written the negative, *Uncloath*.

To **UNCLOG**, *ün-klop'*. v. a.
To disencumber, to exonerate, to let at liberty.

To **UNCLOUD**, *ün-klööd*. v. a.
To set at large.

The **UNCLOUD**, *ün-klööz'*. v. a.
To open.

UNCLOSED, *ün-klööd'ü*. a.
Not separated by a partition.

UNCLOSED, *ün-klööd*. a.
Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened.

UNCLOSEDNESS, *ün-klööd-nës*.
a. Openness, freedom from gloom.

UNCLOUDY, *ün-klööd'ü*. a.
Free from a cloud.

To **UNCLUTCH**, *ün-klu'tch*. v. a.
To disengage.

To **UNCOIF**, *ün-kwöif'*. v. a.
To pull the cap off.

To **UNCOIL**, *ün-köil'*. v. a.
To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

UNCOINED, *ün-köin'd*. a.
Not coined.

UNCOLLECTED, *ün-kölekt'ü-tid*.
a. Not collected, not recollectcd.

UNCOLOURED, *ün-köölr'ü-tid*.
a. Not dyed with any colour, or die.

UNCOMBED, *ün-köm'b*. a.

Not parted, or adjusted by the comb.

UNCOMETABLE, *ün-köm'ät'ü-bl*.
a. Inaccessible; unattainable.

UNCOMELINESS, *ün-küm'ü-lës*. f.
Want of grace, want of beauty.

UNCOMELY, *ün-küm'ü-lë*. a.

Not comely, wanting grace.

UNCOMFORTABLE, *ün-küm'für-tä-bl*. a.

Affording no comfort; gloomy, dismal miserable; receiving no comfort, melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, *ün-küm'für-tä-bl-nës*. f.

Want of cheerfulness.

UNCOMFORTABLY, *ün-küm'für-tä-bl-ble*. ad.

Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMANDED, *ün-köm-mäñ'd*.
a. Not commanded.

UNCOMMON, *ün-köm'mäñ*. a.

Not frequent, not often found or known.

UNCOMMONNESS, *ün-köm'mäñ-nës*.
f. Infrequency.

UNCOMPACT, *ün-köm-päkt'*. a.

Not compact, not closely cohering.

UNCOMMUNICATED, *ün-köm-mü'ne-kä-tëd*. a.

Not communicated.

UNCOMPANIED, *ün-küm'pä-nid*. a.

Having no companion.

UNCOMPELLED, *ün-köm-päl'd*. a.

Free from compulsion.

UNCOMPLETE, *ün-köm-pléte*. a.

Not perfect, not finished.

UNCOMPOUNDED, *ün-köm-pöönd'*. a.

Simple, not mixed; simple, not intricate.

UNCOMPRESSED, *ün-köm-préß*. a.

Free from compression.

UNCOMPREHENSIVE, *ün-köm-pré-hén'siv*. a.

Unable to comprehend; in Shakespeare it seems to signify incomprehensible.

UNCONCEIVABLE, *ün-kön-sé'vä-bl*. a.

Not to be understood, not to be comprehended by the mind.

UNCONCEIVABILITY, *ün-kön-sé'vä-bl-nës*. f.

Incomprehensibility.

UNCONCEIVED, *ün-kön-sévd*. a.

Not thought, not imagined.

UNCONCERN, *ün-kön-sérn'*. f.

Negligence, want of interest in, freedom from anxiety, freedom from perturbation.

UNCONCERNED, *ün-kön-sérn'd*. a.

Having no interest in; not anxious, not disturbed, not affected.

UNCONCERNEDNESS, *ün-kön-sérn'd*.
f. Want of interest or affection.

UNCONCLUDING, *ün-kön-klu'*. a.

Wanting conclusion.

UNDECISIVE, *ün-dec'isiv*. a.

Not decisive, inferring no plain or certain conclusion.

UNCONCLUDINGNESS, *ün-kön-klu'*.
ding-nës. f.

Quality of being uncluding.

UNCOUNSELLABLE, *ün-kööñ'sel-lä-bl*. a.

Not to be advised.

UNCOUNTABLE, *ün-kööñ'tä-bl*. a.

Innumerable.

UNCOUNTERFEIT, *ün-kööñ'ter-fit*.
a. Genuine, not spurious.

To **UNCOPPLE**, *ün-küp'pl*. v. a.

To loose do; from their couples.

UNCOURTEOUS, *ün-kür'tüüs-üüs*. a.

Uncivil, unpolite.

UNCOURTLINESS, *ün-kür'lë-nës*. f.

Unsuitableness of manners to a court.

UNCOURTLY, *ün-kür'lë*. a.

Inelegant of manners, uncivil.

UNCOUTH, *ün-kööñ'b*. a. (315).

Odd, strange, unusual.

To **UNCREATE**, *ün-krë-ä-te'*. v. a.

To annihilate, to reduce to nothing, to deprive of existence.

UNCREATED, *ün-krë-ä-tëd*. a.

Not yet created; not produced by creation.

UNCREDITABLENESS, *ün-krëd'ä-tä-bl-nës*. f.

Want of reputation.

UNCROPPED, *ün-kröpt'*. a.

Not cropped, not gathered.

UNCROSSED, *ün-kröst'*. a.

Uncancelled.

UNCROUDED, *ün-krööd*. a.

Not strangled by want of room.

To **UNCROWN**, *ün-krööñ'*. v. a.

To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.

UNCTION, *ünk'tüññ*. f. (408).

The act of anointing; unguent, ointment; the act of anointing medicinally; any thing softening, or lessening the rise of anointing in the salt, honey; any thing that excites pity and devotion.

UNCTUOSITY, *ünk'tüññ-üüs*. f.

Façness, fulness.

UNCTUOUS, *ünk'üññ-üüs*. a. (408);

Fat, clammy, oily.

This word is frequently mispronounced; as *ünpüüñ* and *prüüñ*, and for the same reason. We are apt to confound this termination with *ünn* and *ünt*, and to pronounce the word as if written *ünk'üññ*, without attending to the *ü* after the *k*, which makes to great a difference in the sound of this word and its compounds.

UNCTUOSITY, *ünk'üññ-üüs-nës*. f.

Fatness, oiliness, clamminess, greatness.

UNCULLED, *ün-küll'd*. a.

Not gathered.

UNCULPABLE, *ün-kü'l'pä-bl*. a.

Not blameworthy.

UNCULTIVATED, *ün-kü'l'tü-vä-tëd*.
a. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage; not instructed, not civilized.

UNCUMBRED, *ün-küm'n'bür'd*. a.

Not burdened, not encumbered.

UNCURBABLE, *ün-kü'bü-bl*. a.

That cannot be curbed, or checked.

UNCURBED, *ün-kü'bür'd*. a.

Licentious, not restrained.

To **UNCURE**, *ün-kü'l'*. v. a.

To loose from tangles, or convulsions.

UND

67 (546). — **FATE**, fâr, fâl, fât; — **mÈ**, mêt; — **pINE**, pîn; —

- To UNCERTAIN**, ôn-kôrl'. v. n.
To fall from the right way.
- UNCURRENT**, ôn-kùr'rent. a.
Not current, not passing in common pay-
ment.
- To UNCURSE**, ôn-kàrs'. v. a.
To remove by exorcism.
- UNCUT**, ôn-küt'. a.
Not cut.
- To UNDAM**, ôn-dâm'. v. a.
To open to free from the restraint of
moore.
- UNDAMAGED**, ôn-dâm'ïd'. a. (90)
Not made worse, not impaired.
- UNDAUNTED**, ôn-dân'têd. a. (214).
Unfounded by fear, not depressed. — See
Dismayed.
- UNDAUNTEDLY**, ôn-dân'têd-lé. ad.
Boldly, intrepidly, without fear.
- UNDAZZLED**, ôn-dâz'lïd'. a. (359).
Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.
- To UNDEAF**, ôn-dëf'. v. a.
To free from deafness.
- UNDEBAUCHED**, ôn-dë-båwtsh'. a.
Not corrupted by debauchery.
- UNDECAGON**, ôn-dék'å-gôn. s.
A figure of eleven angles or sides.
- UNDECAYING**, ôn-dë-kå'ing. a.
Not suffering diminution or decension.
- UNDECAYED**, ôn-dë-kå'd. a.
Not liable to be diminished.
- To UNDECEIVE**, ôn-dë-séve'. v. a.
To set free from the influence of a fallacy.
- UNDECIEVABLE**, ôn-dë-sé've-bl. a.
Not liable to deceive.
- UNDECIEIVED**, ôn-dë-sév'd. a.
Not cheated, not imposed on.
- UNDECIDED**, ôn-dë-sí'dêd. a.
Not determined, not settled.
- To UNDECK**, ôn-dëk'. v. a.
To deprive of ornaments.
- UNDECOKED**, ôn-dëk'. a.
Not adorned, not embellished.
- UNDECISIVE**, ôn-dë-sí'siv. a.
Not decisive, not conclusive.
- UNDECLINED**, ôn-dë-klln'd. a.
Not grammatically varied by termination; not deviating, not turned from the right way.
- UNDEDICATED**, ôn-dëd'ë-kâ-têd. a.
Not consecrated, not devoted; not inscribed to a patron.
- UNDEEDED**, ôn-dëd'ëd. a.
Not signalized by action.
- UNDEFACED**, ôn-dë-fäst'. a.
Not deprived of its form, not disfigured.
- UNDEFAISABLE**, ôn-dë-fé'zé-bl. a.
Not defeasible, not to be vacated or annulled.
- UNDEFILED**, ôn-dë-fil'd. a.
Not polluted, not vitiated, not corrupted.
- UNDEFINED**, ôn-dë-fin'd. a.
Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.
- UNDEFINABLE**, ôn-dë-fî'nâ-bl. a.
Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.
- UNDEFIED**, ôn-dë-fide'. a.
Not set at defiance, not challenged.
- UNDEFORMED**, ôn-dë-form'd. a.
Not deformed, not disfigured.
- UNDELIBERATED**, ôn-dë-lib'ër-l-
têd. a.
Not carefully considered.

UND

- UNDELIGHTED**, ôn-dë-li'têd. a.
Not pleased, not touched with pleasure.
- UNDELIGHTFUL**, ôn-dë-lite'sü. a.
Not giving pleasure.
- UNDEMOLISHED**, ôn-dë-môl'ïsh. a.
Not razed, not thrown down.
- UNDEMONSTRABLE**, ôn-dë-môñ'
strâ-bl. a.
Not capable of fuller evidence.
- UNDENIABLE**, ôn-dë-ni'ë-bl. a.
Such as cannot be gainsaid.
- UNDENIABLY**, ôn-dë-ni'ë-blé. ad.
So plainly as to admit no contradiction.
- UNDEPLORED**, ôn-dë-plor'd. a.
Not lamented.
- UNDEPRAVED**, ôn-dë-prav'd. a.
Not corrupted.
- UNDEPRIVED**, ôn-dë-priv'd. a.
Not divested by authority, not stripped of any possession.
- UNDER**, ôn'dür. prep.
In a state of subjection; in the state of pu-
llage to; beneath, so as to be covered or
hidden; below in place; in a less degree
than; for less than; less than, below; by
the appearance of; with less than; in the
state of inferiority to, noting rank or order
of precedence; in a state of being loaded
with; in a state of oppression by, or sub-
jection to; in a state of being liable to, or
limited by; in a state of depression, or de-
jection by; in the state of bearing; in the
state of; not having reached or arrived to,
noting time; represented by; in state of
protection; with respect to; attested by;
subjected to, being the subject of; in a state
of relation that claims protection.
- UNDER**, ôn'dür. ad.
In a state of subjection; less, opposed to
Over or More; it has a signification re-
sembling that of an adjective, inferior, sub-
ject, subordinate.
- UNDERACTION**, ôn-dâr-åk'shûn. s.
Subordinate action, action not essential to
the main story.
- To UNDERBEAR**, ôn-dür-bâre'. v. a.
To support, to endure; to live, to guard.
In this last sense out of use.
- UNDERBEARER**, ôn-dür-bâ'rür. s.
In funerals, those that sustain the weight of
the body, distinct from those who are bear-
ers of ceremony.
- To UNDERBID**, ôn-dür-bid'. v. a.
To offer for any thing less than its worth.
- UNDERCLERK**, ôn'dür-klârk. s.
A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.
- To UNDERDO**, ôn-dür-dôd'. v. n.
To act below one's abilities; to do less than
is requisite.
- UNDERFACTION**, ôn-dâr-fâk'shûn.
s. Subordinate faction, subdivision of a fac-
tion.
- UNDERFELLOW**, ôn-dâr-fel'lô. s.
A mean man, a sorry wretch.
- UNDERFILLING**, ôn-dür-fil'lîng. s.
Lower part of an edifice.
- To UNDERFURNISH**, ôn-dür-für'nish
v. a. To supply with less than enough.
- To UNDERGIRD**, ôn-dür-gêrd'. v. a.
To bind round the bottom.
- To UNDERGO**, ôn-dür-gô'. v. a.
To suffer, to sustain, to endure evil; to sup-
port, to hazard. Not in use. To sustain,
to be the bearer of, to possess; to sustain,
to endure without fainting; to pass through.
- UNDERGROUND**, ôn'dür-grôñ'd. s.
Subterraneous space.

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- UNDERGROWTH**, ôn'dür-grôsh. s.
That which grows under the tall wood.
- UNDERHAND**, ôn'dür-hând. ad.
By means not apparent, secretly; clandes-
tinely, with fraudulent secrecy.
- UNDERLABOURER**, ôn-dür-lâ'bôr-ðr
s. A subordinate workman.
- UNDERIVED**, ôn-dë-riv'd. a.
Not borrowed.
- To UNDERLAY**, ôn-dür-lâ'. v. a.
To strengthen by something laid under.
- To UNDERLINE**, ôn-dür-line'. v. a.
To mark with lines below the words.
- UNDERLING**, ôn'dür-ling. s.
An inferior agent, a sorry, mean fellow.
- To UNDERMINE**, ôn-dür-mine'. v. a.
To dig cavities under any thing, so that it
may fall or be blown up, to sap; to ex-
cavate under; to injure by clandestine
means.
- UNDERMINER**, ôn-dür-mi'ndr. s.
He that saps, he that digs away the supports;
a clandestine enemy.
- UNDERMOST**, ôn'dür-môst. a.
Lowest in place; lowest in state or con-
dition.
- UNDERNEATH**, ôn-dür-néth'. ad.
In the lower place, below, under, beneath.
- UNDERNEATH**, ôn-dür-néth'. prep.
(467). Under.
- UNDEROFFICER**, ôn-dür-ôf'is-dr. s.
An inferior officer, one in subordinate au-
thority.
- To UNDERPIN**, ôn-dür-pin'. v. a.
To prop, to support.
- UNDERGATORY**, ôn-dë-rôg'gå-tôr-
ë. a.
Not derogatory.
- UNDERPART**, ôn'dür-pârt. s.
Subordinate, or unessential part.
- UNDERPETTICOAT**, ôn-dür-pet'kô-
kôte. s.
The petticoat worn next the body.
- UNDERPLOT**, ôn'dür-plot. s.
A series of events proceeding collaterally
with the main story of a play, and subservient
to it; a clandestine scheme.
- To UNDERPRAISE**, ôn-dür-prâze'.
v. a. To praise below deferit.
- To UNDERPRISE**, ôn-dür-prize'. v. a.
To value at less than the worth.
- To UNDERPROP**, ôn-dür-prop'. v. a.
To support, to sustain.
- UNDERPROPORTIONED**, ôn-dür-pro-
pôr' shûn'd. a.
Having too little proportion.
- To UNDERRATE**, ôn-dür-râte'. v. a.
To rate too low.
- UNDERRATE**, ôn'dür-râte. s.
A price less than is usual.
- UNDERSECRETARY**, ôn-dür-sék'kré-
tâ-ré. s.
An inferior or subordinate secretary.
- To UNDERSELL**, ôn-dür-sel'. v. a.
To defeat, by selling for less, to sell cheaper
than another.
- UNDERSERVANT**, ôn-dür-sér'vânt. s.
A servant of the lower class.
- To UNDERSET**, ôn-dür-sët'. v. a.
To prop, to support.
- UNDERSETTER**, ôn-dür-sët'ter. s.
Prop, pedestal, support.
- UNDERSETTING**, ôn-dür-sët'ting. s.
Lower part, pedestal.

UNDER-

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— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tāb, bāll; — dīl; — pōānd; — tbin, this.

UNDERSHERIFF, ȏn-dōr-shēr'f. s.

The deputy of the sheriff.—See *Sheriff*.

UNDERSHERRIFFRY, ȏn-dōr-shēr'f'rē. s.

The business or office of an undersheriff.

UNDERSHOT, ȏn-dōr-shōt. part. a.

Moved by water passing under it.

UNDERSONG, ȏn-dōr-sōng. s.

Chorus, burden of a song.

TO UNDERSTAND, ȏn-dōr-stānd'.

v. a. pret. To comprehend fully, to have knowledge of; to conceive.

TO UNDERSTAND, ȏn-dōr-stānd'.

v. a. To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being; to be informed.

UNDERSTANDING, ȏn-dōr-stān'dīng.

s. Intellectual powers, faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment; skill; intelligence, terms of communication.

UNDERSTANDING, ȏn-dōr-stān'dīng.

a. Knowing, skilful.

UNDERSTANDINGLY, ȏn-dōr-stān'

dīng-lē. ad.

With knowledge.

UNDERSTOOD, ȏn-dōr-stūd'. pret. and part. passive of *Understand*.

UNDERSTRAPPER, ȏn-dōr-strāp'pōr.

s. A petty fellow, an inferior agent.

TO UNDERTAKE, ȏn-dōr-tāk'. v. a.

pret. Undertook; part. pass. Undertaken. To attempt, to engage in; to assume a character; to engage with, to attack; to have the charge of.

TO UNDERTAKE, ȏn-dōr-tāk'. v. n.

To assume any business or province; to venture, to hazard; to promise, to stand bound to some condition.

UNDERTAKEN, ȏn-dōr-tā'k'n. part.

passive of *Undertake*.

UNDERTAKER, ȏn-dōr-tā'kōr. s.

One who engages in projects and affairs; one who engages to build for another at a certain price; one who manages funerals.

UNDERTAKING, ȏn-dōr-tā'king. s.

Attempt, enterprise, engagement.

UNDERTENANT, ȏn-dōr-tēn'ānt. s.

A secondary tenant, one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

UNDERTOOK, ȏn-dōr-tōök'. part.

pass. of *Undertake*.

UNDERVALUATION, ȏn-dōr-vāl-ū-

k'shūn. s.

Rate not equal to the worth.

TO UNDERVALUE, ȏn-dōr-vāl'ū.

v. a. To rate low, to esteem lightly, to treat as of little worth; to depress, to make low in estimation, to despise.

UNDERVALUE, ȏn-dōr-vāl'ū. s.

Low rate, vile price.

UNDERVALUER, ȏn-dōr-vāl'ū-ār. s.

One who esteems lightly.

UNDERWENT, ȏn-dōr-wēnt'. pret. of *Undergo*.

UNDERWOOD, ȏn'dōr-wōd. s.

The low trees that grow among the timber.

UNDERWORK, ȏn'dōr-wōrk. s. (498).

Subordinate business, petty affairs.

TO UNDERWORK, ȏn-dōr-wōrk'.

v. a. pret. Underworked, or Underwrought; participate pass. Underworked, or Underwrought. To destroy by clandestine measures; to labour less than enough.

UNDERWORKMAN, ȏn-dōr-wōk'mān. f.

An inferior or subordinate labourer.

TO UNDERWRITE, ȏn-dōr-rī'tōr. v. a.

To write under something else.

UNDERWRITER, ȏn-dōr-rī'tōr. s.

An insurer, so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRIBED, ȏn-dē-skrib'd'. a.

Not described.

UNDESCRIED, ȏn-dē-skride'. a.

Not seen, unseen, undiscovered.

UNDESERVED, ȏn-dē-zērv'd'. a.

Not merited, or obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.

UNDESERVEDLY, ȏn-dē-zēr'ved-lē.

ad. (364). Without desert, whether of good or ill.

UNDESERVER, ȏn-dē-zēr'ver. s.

One of no merit.

UNDESERVING, ȏn-dē-zēr'veng. a.

Not having merit, not having any worth; not meriting any particular advantage or hurt.

UNDESIGNED, ȏn-dē-sin'd'. a.

Not intended, not purposed.

UNDESIGNING, ȏn-dē-si'nīng. a.

Not acting with any set purpose; having no artful or fraudulent schemes, sincere.

UNDESIRABLE, ȏn-dē-zī'rā-bl. a.

Not to be wished, not pleasing.

UNDESIRIED, ȏn-dē-zīr'd'. a.

Not wished, not solicited.

UNDESIRING, ȏn-dē-zī'rīng. a.

Negligent, not wishing.

UNDESTROYABLE, ȏn-dē-strōb'ā-bl.

a. Indestructible, not susceptible of destruction.

UNDESTROYED, ȏn-dē-strōd'. a.

Not destroyed.

UNDETERMINABLE, ȏn-dē-tēr'mīnābl. a.

Impossible to be decided.

UNDETERMINATE, ȏn-dē-tēr'mīnāt. a. (91).

Not settled, not decided, contingent; not fixed.

UNDETERMINATENESS, ȏn-dē-tēr'mīnāt-nēs. f.

UNDETERMINATION, ȏn-dē-tēr'mīnātōn. f.

Uncertainty, indecision; the state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

UNDETERMINED, ȏn-dē-tēr'mīnēd.

a. Unsettled, undecided; not limited, not regulated.

UNDEVOTED, ȏn-dē-vō'tēd. a.

Not devoted.

UNDIAPHANOUS, ȏn-dī-āt'lā-nūs. a.

Not pell-mell, not transparent.

UNDIMINISHABLE, ȏn-dīmīsh'ā-bl.

a. Not capable of being diminished; admitting nothing but a loss having no interval or time; not increased by any particular party; not treated with any particular respect.

UNDISTINGUISHING, ȏn-dis-tīng'gōwlīng. f.

Showing no difference; not to be plainly distinguished.

UNDISTINGUISHED, ȏn-dis-tīng'gōwlīd. a.

Not distinguished by contrast or difference.

UNDISTRACTEDLY, ȏn-dis-trākt'ēd-lē.

Without disturbance from contrary of sentiments.

UNDISTRACEDNESS, ȏn-dis-trākt'ē-nēs. f.

Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.

UNDISTURBED, ȏn-dis-tūrb'd. a.

Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; not interrupted by any disturbance or molestation; not agitated.

UNDISTURBEDLY, ȏn-dis-tūrb'lē.

ad. Calmly; peacefully.

UNDISCOVEREDLY, ȏn-dīz-zēr'nēd-lē ad. (364). So as to be undiscovered.

UNDISCERNIBLE, ȏn-dīz-zērn'ē-bl.

a. Not to be discerned, invisible.

UNDISCERNIBLY, ȏn-dīz-zērn'ē-blē

a. Invisibly; imperceptibly.

UNDISCERNING, ȏn-dīz-zērn'īng. a.

Injudicious, incapable of making due distinction.

UNDISCIPLINED, ȏn-dis'sip-plīn'd.

a. Not subdued to regularity and order; untaught, uninstructed.

UNDISCOVERABLE, ȏn-dis-kōv'ā-bl.

a. Not to be found out.

UNDISCOVERED, ȏn-dis-kōv'ār'd. a.

Not seen, not discovered.

UNDISCREET, ȏn-dis-krēt'. a.

Not wise, impudent.

UNDISGUISED, ȏn-dīzg-yīz d'. a.

Open, artless, plain.

UNDISHONORED, ȏn-dīz-ōn'nūr'd.

a. Not dishonoured.

UNDISMAYED, ȏn-dīz-mād'. a.

Not disengaged, not depressed with fear.

UNDISOBLING, ȏn-dis-ō-blējīng

a. Inoffensive.

UNDISPERSED, ȏn-dis-pēr'st'. a.

Not scattered.

UNDISPOSED, ȏn-dis-pōz'd'. a.

Not bestowed.

UNDISPUTED, ȏn-dis-pū'tēd.

a. Incontrovertible, evident.

UNDISSEMBLED, ȏn-dis-sēm'bīl'd. a.

Openly declared; honest; not disguised.

UNDISSIPATED, ȏn-dis'sīp's-pā-tēd. a.

Not scattered; not dispersed.

UNDIASOLVING, ȏn-dīz-zōl'īng. a.

Never melting.

UNDISTEMPERED, ȏn-dis-tēm'pūr'd.

a. Free from disease; free from perturbation.

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, ȏn-dis-tīng'gōwlīsh'ā-bl. a.

Not to be distinguished; not to be known by any peculiar property.

UNDISTINGUISHED, ȏn-dis-tīng'gōwlīd. a.

Not marked out by objects or intervals not seen, or not to be seen; on other side than confusedly; not separately and clearly defined; admitting nothing but a whole having no intervals or time; not marked by any particular party; not treated with any particular respect.

UNDISTURBING, ȏn-dis-tūrb'īng. f.

Showing no difference; not to be plainly distinguished.

UNDISTRACTED, ȏn-dis-trākt'ēd.

a. Not disturbed by contrary of thoughts or doings.

UNDISTRACTEDLY, ȏn-dis-trākt'ēd-lē.

Without disturbance from contrary of sentiments.

UNDISTRACEDNESS, ȏn-dis-trākt'ē-nēs. f.

Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.

UNDISTURBED, ȏn-dis-tūrb'd. a.

Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil;

not interrupted by any disturbance or molestation; not agitated.

UNDISTURBEDLY, ȏn-dis-tūrb'lē.

ad. Calmly; peacefully.

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(37 446). — *Fate, fār, fall, fāt; — mē, māt; — pine, pīn; —*

UNDIVIDABLE, *ūn-dīv'īdā-bl.* a.

Not separable; now intensive of division.

UNDIVIDED, *ūn-dīv'īdēd.* a.

Unbroken; whole; not parted.

UNDEVILLED, *ūn-dēv'īlēd.* a.

Secret; not promulgated.

To UNDO, *ūn-dō.* v. a.

Preterit *undid*; participle passive *undone*; from *do*.

To undo; unbind; to destructure; to loose;

to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel;

to change anything to its former state; to

recall; to unbelieve; to dispossess;

UNDOING, *ūn-dōō'ing.* a.

Ruining, destructive.

UNDOING, *ūn-dōō'ing.* s.

Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.

UNDONE, *ūn-dōōn'.* a.

Not done; not performed; ruined; brought

to destruction.

UNDOUBTED, *ūn-dōōt'ēd.* a.

Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

UNDOUBTEDLY, *ūn-dōōt'ēd-lē.* adv.

In dubitately; without question; without

doubt.

UNDOUBTING, *ūn-dōōt'ēing.* a.

Admitting no doubt.

UNDRAWN, *ūn-drāwn'.* a.

Not pulled by any external force.

UNDREADED, *ūn-drēd'ēd.* a.

Not feared.

UNDREAMED, *ūn-drēm'd.* a.

Not thought on.

To UNDRESS, *ūn-drēs'.* v. a.

To divest of clothes; to strip; to divest of ornaments, or the attire of orientation.

UNDRESS, *ūn-drēs.* s. (498).

A loose or negligent dress.

UNDRESSED, *ūn-drēt'ēd.* a.

Not regulated; not prepared for use.

UNDRIED, *ūn-drēd'ēd.* a.

Not dried.

UNDRIVEN, *ūn-drīv'n.* a. (103).

Not impelled either way.

UNDROSSY, *ūn-drōs'sē.* a.

Free from crenement.

UNDUBITABLE, *ūn-dōō-bē-tā-bl.* a.

Not admitting doubt; unquestionable.

UNDUE, *ūn-dū'ē.* a.

Not right; not legal; not agreeable to duty.

UNDULARY, *ūn-dū-lā-rē.* a.

Playing like waves; playing with intermissions.

To UNDULATE, *ūn-dū-lātē.* v. a.

To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.

To UNDULATE, *ūn-dū-lātē.* v. n.

To play as waves in curls.

UNDULATION, *ūn-dū-lā-thūn.* s.

Waving motion.

UNDULATORY, *ūn-dū-lā-tō-rē.* a.

Moving in the manner of waves.

UNDULY, *ūn-dū'lē.* adv.

Not properly; not according to duty.

UNDUTIOUS, *ūn-dū'tū-ūs.* a.

Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient.—See *Dutious*.

UNDUTIFUL, *ūn-dū'tē-fūl.* a!

Not obedient; not reverent.

UNDUTIFULLY, *ūn-dū'tē-fūl-lē.* ad.

Not according to duty.

UNDUTIFULNESS, *ūn-dū'tē-fūl-nēs.* s.

Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.

UNDYING, *ūn-dīng.* a.

Not destroyed, not perishing.

UNEARNED, *ūn-ērn'd.* a.

Not obtained by labour or merit.

UNEARTHED, *ūn-ērth'ēd.* a.

Driven from the hold.

UNEARTHLY, *ūn-ērth'lē.* a.

Not terrestrial.

UNEASILY, *ūn-ē'zē-lē.* ad.

Not without pain.

UNEASINESS, *ūn-ē'zē-nēs.* s.

Trouble, perplexity, state of disquiet.

UNEASY, *ūn-ē'zē.* a.

Painful, giving disturbance; disturbed, not

at ease; constraining, cramping; peevish,

difficult to please.

UNEATEN, *ūn-ē'tēn.* a.

Not devoured.

UNEATH, *ūn-ēt̄h'.* ad.

Not easily. Not in use.

UNEDIFYING, *ūn-ēd'ē-fī-ing.* a.

Not improving in good life.

UNELECTED, *ūn-ē-lēk'tēd.* a.

Not chosen.

UNELIGIBLE, *ūn-ēl'ē-jē-bl.* a.

Not worthy to be chosen.

UNEMPLOYED, *ūn-ēm-ploīd'.* a.

Not busy, at leisure, idle; not engaged in

any particular work.

UNEMPTIABLE, *ūn-ēmp'tē-ā-bl.* a.

Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.

UNENDOWED, *ūn-ēn-dōōd'.* a.

Not invested, not graced.

UNENGAGED, *ūn-ēn-gādj'd.* a.

Not engaged, not appropriated.

UNENJOYED, *ūn-ēn-jōōd'.* a.

Not obtained, not possessed.

UNENJOYING, *ūn-ēn-jōōē'ing.* a.

Not using, having no fruition.

UNENLIGHTINED, *ūn-ēn-lī'tēn'd.* a.

(359). Not illuminated.

UNENLARGED, *ūn-ēn-lārj'd.* a.

Not enlarged, narrow, contracted.

UNENSLAVED, *ūn-ēn-slāv'd.* a.

Free, not enthralled.

UNENTERAINING, *ūn-ēn-tūr-tā-nīng.* a.

Giving no delight, giving no entertainment.

UNENVIED, *ūn-ēn-vīd.* a.

Exempt from envy.

UNEQUABLE, *ūn-ē'kwā-bl.* a.

Different from itself, diverse.

UNEQUAL, *ūn-ē'kwāl.* a.

Not even; not equal, inferior; partial, not

beflowing on both the same advantages; disproportionate, ill matched; not regular, not

uniform.

UNEQUALABLE, *ūn-ē'kwāl-ā-bl.* a.

Not to be equalled, not to be paralleled.

UNEQUALLED, *ūn-ē'kwāl'd.* a.

Unparalleled, unrivalled in excellence.

UNEQUALLY, *ūn-ē'kwāl-ē.* ad.

In different degrees, in disproportion one

to the other.

UNEQUALNESS, *ūn-ē'kwāl-nēs.* s.

Inequality, want of being unequal.

UNEQUITABLE, *ūn-ēk'kwē-tā-bl.* a.

Not impartial, not just.

UNEQUIVOCAL, *ūn-ē-kwīv'ō-kāl.* a.

Not equivocal.

UNERRABLENESS, *ūn-ēr'rā-bl-nēs.* s.

Incapacity of error.

UNERRING, *ūn-ēr'ring.* a.

Committing no mistake; incapable of fail-

ure, certain.

UNERRINGLY, *ūn-ēr'ring-lē.* ad.

Without mistake.

UNESPIED, *ūn-ē-spīd'.* a.

Not seen, undiscovered, undescribed.

UNESSENTIAL, *ūn-ē-sēn'shāl.* a.

Not being of the least importance, not con-

stituting essence; void of real being.

UNESTABLISHED, *ūn-ē-stā-bl.* a.

Not established.

UNEVEN, *ūn-ē'ven.* a. (103).

Not even, not level; not meeting each other,

not equal.

UNEVENNESS, *ūn-ē'ven-nēs.* s.

Surface not level, inequality of surface; tur-

bulence, changeable state; not smoothness.

UNEVITABLE, *ūn-ēv'ē-tā-bl.* a.

Inevitable, not to be escaped.

UNEXACTED, *ūn-ēg-zāk'tēd.* a.

Not exacted, not taken by force.

UNEXAMINED, *ūn-ēg-zām'īd.* a.

Not enquired, not tried, not discussed.

UNEXAMPLED, *ūn-ēg-zām'plēd.* a.

Not known by any precedent.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, *ūn-ēk-sēp'shōn-ā-bl.* a.

Not liable to any objection.

UNEXCOGITABLE, *ūn-ēks-kōd'jē-tā-bl.* a.

Not to be thought out.

UNEXECUTED, *ūn-ēk'sē-kū-tēd.* a.

Not performed, not done.

UNEXCISED, *ūn-ēk'sē-siz'd.* a.

Not subject to the payment of excise.

UNEXEMPLIFIED, *ūn-ēg-zēm'plē-fide.* a.

Not made known by instance or example.

UNEXERCISED, *ūn-ēks-sēr-siz'd.* a.

Not practised, not experienced.

UNEXEMPT, *ūn-ēg-zēmpt'.* a.

Not free by peculiar privilege.

UNEXHAUSTED, *ūn-ēks-hāws'tēd.* a.

Not spent, not drained to the bottom.

UNEXPANDED, *ūn-ēks-pān'dēd.* z.

Not spread out.

UNEXPECTED, *ūn-ēk-spēk'tēd.* a.

Not thought on, sudden, not provided

against.

UNEXPECTEDLY, *ūn-ēk-spēk'tēd-lē.* ad.

Suddenly, at time unthought of.

UNEXPECTEDNESS, *ūn-ēk-spēk'tēd-nēs.* s.

Suddenness, unthought of time or manner.

UNEXPERIENCED, *ūn-ēks-pē'rē-ēnt'.* a.

Not versed, not acquainted by trial or

practice.

UNEXPEDIENT, *ūn-ēks-pē'dē-ēnt'.* a.

Inconvenient, not fit.—See *Expedit*.

UNEXPERT, *ūn-ēks-pērt'.* a.

Wanting skill or knowledge.

UNEXPLORED, *ūn-ēks-ploīd'.* a.

Not searched out; not tried, not known.

UNEXPOSED, *ūn-ēks-poz'd.* a.

Not laid open to censure.

UNEXPRESSIBLE, *ūn-ēks-prēs'sē-bl.* a.

Ineffable, not to be uttered.

UNEXPRESSIVE, *ūn-ēks-prēs'siv.* a.

Not having the power of uttering or ex-

pressing; expressive; unutterable, ineffable.

UNEXTENDED, *ūn-ēks-tēn'dēd.* a.

Occupying no assignable space; having no

dimensions.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, *ūn-ēks-tīng'gwīsh-ā-bl.* a.

Unquenchable, not to be put out.

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— nō, mōye, nōr, nōt; — tābe, tāb, bāll; — dīl; — pōlīnd; — thīn, thīs.

UNEXTINGUISHED, ən-ĕks-tĕng'.
gwislit. a.

Not quenched, not put out; not extinguishable.

UNFADED, ən-fā'dēd. a.
Not withered.

UNFADING, ən-fā'dīng. a.
Not liable to wither.

UNFAILING, ən-fā'ling. a.
Certain, not failing.

UNFAIR, ən-fā're'. a.
Dishonorable, subdolous, not honest.

UNFAITHFUL, ən-fā'th'fūl. a.
Perfidious, treacherous; impious, infidel.

UNFAITHFULLY, ən-fā'th'fūl-ē. ad.
Treacherously, perfidiously.

UNFAITHFULNESS, ən-fā'th'fūl-nēs. f.
Treachery, perfidiousness.

UNFALLOWED, ən-fā'lōdē. a.
Not followed.

UNFAMILIAR, ən-fā'mil'yāt. a.
Unaccustomed, such as is not common.

UNFASHIONABLE, ən-fāsh'ən-ă-bl. a.
Not modish, not according to the reigning custom.

UNFASHIONABLENESS, ən-fāsh'ən-ă-bl-nēs. f.
Deviation from the mode.

UNFASHIONED, ən-fāsh'ən-d. a.
Not modified by art; having no regular form.

UNFASHIONABLY, ən-fāsh'ən-ă-bl-ē. ad.
Not according to the fashion; unartistically.

TO UNFASTEN, ən-fā's'n. v. a.
To loose, to unfix.

UNFATHERED, ən-fā'thūd. a.
Fatherless, having no father.

UNFATHOMABLE, ən-fāth'əm-ă-bl. a.
Not to be fathomed by a line; that of which the end or extent cannot be found.

UNFATHOMABLY, ən-fāth'əm-ă-bl-ē. ad.
So as not to be fathomed.

UNFATHOMED, ən-fāth'əm'd. a.
Not to be fathomed.

UNFATIGUED, ən-fā-tēg'd. a.
Unwearied, untired.

UNFAVOURABLY, ən-fā'vūr-ă-bl-ē. ad.
Unkindly, unpropitiously; so as not to countenance or support.

UNFEARED, ən-fē'r'd. a.
Not affrighted, intrepid, not terrified; not dreaded, not regarded with terror.

UNFEASIBLE, ən-fē'zē-bl. a.
Impracticable.

UNFEATHERED, ən-fē'th'ūr'd. a.
Implumous, naked of feathers.

UNFEATURED, ən-fē'thūd. a.
Deformed, wanting regularity of features.

UNFED, ən-fē'd. a.
Not supplied with food.

UNFEED, ən-fē'd. a.
Upaid.

UNFEELING, ən-fē'ling. a.
In sensible, void of mental sensibility.

UNFEIGNED, ən-fānd'. a.
Not counterfeited, not hypocritical; real, sincere.

UNFEIGNEDLY, ən-fā'ned-lē. ad.
(364). Really, sincerely, without hypocrisy.

UNFELT, ən-fēlt'. a.
Not felt, not perceived.

UNFENCED, ən-fēns'. a.
Id. i. not enclosed.

Naked of fortification; not surrounded by any inclosure.

UNFERMENTED, ən-fēr-mēnt'ēd. a.
Not fermented.

UNFERTILE, ən-fēr'fīl. a.
Not fruitful, not prolific.

TO UNFETTER, ən-fēt'thūr. v. a.
To unchain, to free from shackles.

UNFIGURED, ən-fīg'ŷur'd. a.
Representing no animal form.

UNFILLED, ən-fīl'd. a.
Not filled, not supplied.

UNFIRM, ən-fērm'. a.
Weak, feeble; not stable.

UNFILIAL, ən-fīl'yāl. a.
Unsuitable to a son.

UNFINISHED, ən-fīn'fīsh. a.
Incomplete, not brought to an end, not brought to perfection, imperfect, wanting the last hand.

UNFIT, ən-fīt'. a.
Improper, unsuitable; unqualified.

TO UNFIT, ən-fīt'. v. a.
To disqualify.

UNFITTING, ən-fīt'īng. a.
Not proper.

UNFITLY, ən-fīt'lē. ad.
Not properly, not suitably.

UNFITNESS, ən-fīt'nēs. f.
Want of qualifications; want of propriety.

TO UNFIX, ən-fīks'. v. a.
To loosen, to make less fast; to make fluid.

UNFIXED, ən-fīks't. a.
Wandering, erratic, inconstant, vagrant; not determined.

UNFLEDGED, ən-fleḍdj'd. a.
That has not yet the full furniture of feathers, young.

UNFLESHED, ən-flešt'. a.
Not fleshed, not seasoned to blood.

UNFOILED, ən-fōl'd. a.
Unsubdued, not put to the worst.

TO UNFOLD, ən-fōld'. v. a.
To expand, to spread, to open; to tell, to declare; to discover, to reveal, to display, to set to view.

UNFOLDING, ən-fōld'īng. a.
Directing to unfold.

TO UNFOOL, ən-fōl'. v. a.
To restore from folly.

UNFORBID, ən-fōr-bid'. } a.
UNFORBIDDEN, ən-fōr-bid'd'n. } a.
Not prohibited.

UNFORBIDDENNESS, ən-fōr-bid'd'nēs. f.
The state of being unforbidden.

UNFORCED, ən-fōr'st. a.
Not compelled, not constrained; not impelled; not feigned; not violent; not contrary to ease.

UNFORCIBLE, ən-fōr'sc-bl. a.
Wanting strength.

UNFORBODING, ən-fōr-bō'dīng. a.
Giving no omen.

UNFOREKNOWN, ən-fōr-nōn'. a.
Not foreseen by prescience.

UNFORESEEN, ən-fōr-sēn'. a.
Not known before it happened.

UNFORFEITED, ən-fōr-fit'ēd. a.
Not forfeited.

UNFORGOTTEN, ən-fōr-gōt't'n. a.
Not lost to memory.

UNFORGIVING, ən-fōr-giv'īng. a.
Relentless, implacable.

UNFORMED, ən-fōrm'd. a.
Not modified into regular shape.

UNFORSAKEN, ən-fōr-sā'k'n. a.
Not deserted.

UNFORTIFIED, ən-fōr'tē-fīd. a.
Not secured by walls or bulwarks; not strengthened; infirm, weak, feeble; wanting securities.

UNFORTUNATE, ən-fōr'tshū-nāt. a.
(91). Not successful, unpromising, wanting luck.

UNFORTUNATELY, ən-fōr'tshū-nāt-lē. ad.
Unhappily, without good luck.

UNFORTUNATENESS, ən-fōr'tshū-nāt-nēs. f.
Ill luck.

UNFOUGHT, ən-fāwt'. a.
Not fought.

UNFOULED, ən-fōd'l'd. a.
Unpolluted, uncorrupted, not soiled.

UNFOUND, ən-fōnd'. a.
Not found, not met with.

UNFRAMABLE, ən-frā'mā-bl. a.
Not to be moulded.

UNFRAMED, ən-frām'd. a.
Not formed, not fashioned.

UNFREQUENT, ən-fre'kōrēnt. a.
Uncommon, not happening often.—See Frequency.

TO UNFREQUENT, ən-fre'kwēnt'. v. a.
a. To leave, to cease to frequent.

UNFREQUENTED, ən-fre'kwēnt'ēd. a.
Rarely visited, rarely entered.

UNFREQUENTLY, ən-fre'kwēnt-lē. ad.
Not commonly.

UNFRIENDED, ən-frend'ēd. a.
Wanting friends; unacquainted.

UNFRIENDLINESS, ən-frend'ē-nēs. f.
Want of kindness, want of favour.

UNFRIENDLY, ən-frend'lē. a.
Not benevolent, not kind.

UNFROZEN, ən-fro'z'n. a. (103).
Not congealed to ice.

UNFRUITFUL, ən-frūt'fūl. a.
Not prolific; not fructiferous; not fertile; not producing good effects.

UNFULFILLED, ən-fūl-fīl'o'. a.
Not fulfilled.

TO UNFURL, ən-fūrl'. v. a.
To expand, to unfold, to open.

TO UNFURNISH, ən-fūr'nīsh. v. a.
To deprive, to strip, to divest; to leave naked.

UNFURNISHED, ən-fūr'nīsh't. a.
Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments; unprovided.

UNGAIN, ən-gān'. a.
Awkward, uncouth.

UNGAINLY, ən-gān'lē. a.
Awkward, uncouth.

UNGALLED, ən-gāwl'd. a.
Unhurt, unwounded.

UNGARTERED, ən-gār'fūr'd. a.
Being without garners.

UNGATHERED, ən-gār'fūr'd. a.
Not cropped; not picked.

UNGENERATED, ən-jēn'ēr-ā-tēd. a.
Unbegotten, having no beginning.

UNGENERATIVE, ən-jēn'ēr-ā-tīv. a.
Begetting nothing.

UNGENEROUS, ən-jēn'ēr-ūs. a.
Not noble, not generous, not liberal; ignominious.

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F (546).—Fate, fár, fáll, fát; —mé, mêt; —pine, pîn; —

UNGENIAL, ʌn-jé'né-ál. a.
Not kind or favourable to nature.

UNGENTLE, ʌn-jé'n'l. a.
Harsh, rude, rugged.

UNGENTLEMANLY, ʌn-jé'n'l-mán-lé. ad.
Unliberal, not becoming a gentleman.

UNGENTLENESS, ʌn-jé'n'l-néz. f.
Harshness, rudeness, severity; unkindness, incivility.

UNGENTLY, ʌn-jént'lé. ad.
Harshly, rudely.

UNGEOMETRICAL, ʌn-jé-d-mét'r-kál. a.
Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.

UNGILDED, ʌn-gíl'déd. a.
Not overlaid with gold.

To UNGIRD, ʌn-gírd'. v. a.
To loose any thing bound with a girdle.

UNGIRT, ʌn-gírt'. a.
Loosely dressed.

UNGLORIFIED, ʌn-gló'r-fíde. a.
Not honoured, not exalted with praise and adoration.

UNCLOVED, ʌn-glúv'd'. a.
Having the hand naked.

UNGIVING, ʌn-gív'íng. a.
Not bringing gifts.

To UNGLUE, ʌn-glú'. v. a.
To loose any thing cemented.

To UNGOD, ʌn-gód'. v. a.
To divest of divinity.

UNGODLILY, ʌn-gód'lé-lé. ad.
Impiously, wickedly.

UNGODLINESS, ʌn-gód'lé-néz. f.
Impurity, wickedness, neglect of God.

UNGODLY, ʌn-gód'lé. a.
Wicked, negligent of God and his laws; polluted by wickedness.

UNGORED, ʌn-gór'd'. a.
Unwounded, unhurt.

UNGORGED, ʌn-górg'd'. a.
Not filled, not fated.

UNGOVERNABLE, ʌn-gív'ür-ná-bl.
a. Not to be ruled, not to be restrained; licentious, wild, unbridled.

UNGOVERNED, ʌn-gív'ür-níd. a.
Being without any government; not regulated, unbridled, licentious.

UNGOT, ʌn-gót'. a.
Not gained, not acquired; not begotten.

UNGRACEFUL, ʌn-gráse'fúl. a.
Wanting elegance, wanting beauty.

UNGRACEFULNESS, ʌn-gráse'fúl-néz. f.
Inelegance, awkwardness.

UNGRACIOUS, ʌn-grá'shúz. a.
Offensive, unpleasing; unacceptable, not favoured.

UNGRANTED, ʌn-gránt'éd. a.
Not given, not yielded, not bestowed.

UNGRATEFUL, ʌn-gráte'fúl. a.
Making no returns, or making ill returns; making no returns for culture; unpleasing.

UNGRATEFULLY, ʌn-gráte'fúl-é. ad.
With ingratitude; unacceptably, unpleasingly.

UNGRATEFULNESS, ʌn-gráte'fúl-néz. f.
Ingratitude; ill return for good; unacceptableness.

UNGRAVELY, ʌn-gráve'lé. ad.
Without seriousness.

UNGROUNDED, ʌn-gróún'déd. a.
Having no foundation.

UNGRUDGINGLY, ʌn-grúd'jíng-lé.
Without grudges.

a. Without ill will, willingly, heartily, cheerfully.

UNGUARDED, ʌn-gýár'déd. a.
Careless, negligent.—See Guard.

UNHANDSOME, ʌn-hán'sóm. a.
Ungraceful, not beautiful; illiberal, disengenuous.

UNHANDY, ʌn-hánd'é. a.
Awkward, not dexterous.

UNHAPPY, ʌn-háp'pé. a.
Wretched, miserable, unfortunate, calamitous, distressed.

UNHARMED, ʌn-hárm'd'. a.
Unhurt, not injured.

UNHARMFUL, ʌn-hárm'fúl. a.
Innoxious, innocent.

UNHARMONIOUS, ʌn-hár-mó'né-ñís. a.
a. Not symmetrical, disproportionate; unmusical, ill sounding.

To UNHARNLESS, ʌn-hár'néz. v. a.
To loose from the traces; to disarm, to divest of armour.

UNHAZARDED, ʌn-ház'ürd-éd. a.
Not adventured, not put in danger.

UNHATCHED, ʌn-hátlít'. a.
Not disclosed from the eggs; not brought to light.

UNHEALTHFUL, ʌn-hélt'h'fúl. a.
Morbid, unwholesome.

UNHEALTHY, ʌn-hélt'h'é. a.
Sickly, wanting health.

To UNHEART, ʌn-hárt'. v. a.
To discourage, to depress.

UNHEARD, ʌn-hérd'. a.
Not perceived by the ear; not vouchsafed an audience; unknown in celebration; unheard of, obscure, not known by fame; unprecedented.

UNHEATED, ʌn-hé'téd. a.
Not made hot.

UNHEEDED, ʌn-hééd'éd. a.
Disregarded, not thought worthy of notice.

UNHEEDING, ʌn-hééd'íng. a.
Negligent, careless.

UNHEEDY, ʌn-hééd'é. a.
Precipitate, sudden.

UNHELPED, ʌn-hélp't'. a.
Unassisted, having no auxiliary, unsupported.

UNHELPFUL, ʌn-hélp'fúl. a.
Giving no assistance.

UNHEWN, ʌn-húne'. part. a.
Not hewn.

UNHIDEBOUND, ʌn-híde'bóund. a.
Lax of maw, capacious.

To UNHINCE, ʌn-hínje'. v. a.
To throw from the hinges; to displace by violence; to discover, to confuse.

UNHOLINESS, ʌn-hó'lé-néz. f.
Impurity, profaneness, wickedness.

UNHOLY, ʌn-hó'lé. a.
Profane, not hallowed; impious, wicked.

UNHONoured, ʌn-nón'nár'd. a.
Not regarded with veneration, not celebrated; not treated with respect.

To UNHOOP, ʌn-hóop'. v. a.
To divest of hoops.

UNHOPED, ʌn-hópt'. a.
Not expected, greater than hope had promised.

UNHOPEFUL, ʌn-hópe'fúl. a.
Such as leaves no room to hope.

To UNHORSE, ʌn-hóuse'. v. a.
To beat from a horse, to throw from the saddle.

UNHOSPITABLE, ʌn-hós'pé-tá-bl. a.
Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.

UNHOSTILE, ʌn-hós'tíl. a. (140).
Not belonging to an enemy.

To UNHOUSE, ʌn-hóúze'. v. a.
To drive from the habitation.

UNHOUSED, ʌn-hóóz'd'. a.
Homeless, wanting a house; having no settled habitation.

UNHOUSELED, ʌn-hóóz'zíl'd. a.
Having not the sacrament.

UNHUMBLEd, ʌn-úm'bl'd. a. (359).
Not humbled, not touched with shame or confusion.

UNHURT, ʌn-hárt'. a.
Free from harm.

UNHURTFUL, ʌn-hárt'fúl. a.
Innoxious, harmless, doing no harm.

UNHURTFULLY, ʌn-hárt'fúl-é. ad.
Without harm, innoxiously.

UNICORN, ʌn'né-kórn. f.
A beast that has only one horn; a bird.

UNIFORM, ʌn'né-fórm. a.
Keeping its tenour, similar to itself; conforming to one rule.

UNIFORMITY, ʌn'né-fórm-í-té. f.
Resemblance to itself, even tenour; conformity to one pattern, resemblance of one to another.

UNFORMLY, ʌn'né-fórm-í-lé. ad.
Without variation, in an even tenour; without diversity of one from another.

UNIMAGINABLE, ʌn-im-mád'jin-á-bl. a.
Not to be imagined by the fancy.

UNIMAGINABLY, ʌn-im-mád'jin-á-blé. ad.
To a degree not to be imagined.

UNIMITABLE, ʌn-im'ít-á-bl. a.
Not to be imitated.

UNIMMORTAL, ʌn-im-mórl'tál. a.
Not immortal, mortal.

UNIMPAIRABLE, ʌn-im-pá'rá-bl. a.
Not liable to waste or diminution.

UNIMPORTANT, ʌn-im-pór'tánt. a.
Assuming no airs of dignity.

UNIMPORTUNED, ʌn-im-pór'tún'd'. a.
Not solicited, not teased to compliance.

UNIMPROVABLE, ʌn-im-próv'í-bl. a.
a. Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPROVABLENESS, ʌn-im-próv'í-bl-néz. f.
Quality of not being improvable.

UNIMPROVED, ʌn-im-próv'd'. a.
Not made more knowing; not taught, not meliorated by instruction.

UNINCREASABLE, ʌn-in-kré'sí-bl. a.
a. Admitting no increase.

UNINDIFFERENT, ʌn-in-dis'fér-ént. a.
a. Partial, leaning to a side.

UNINDUSTRIOUS, ʌn-in-dústríus'tré-éz. a.
a. Not diligent, not laborious.

UNINFLAMMABLE, ʌn-in-flám'mí-bl. a.
Not capable of being set on fire.

UNINFLAMED, ʌn-in-flám'd'. a.
Not set on fire.

UNINFORMED, ʌn-in-fórm'd'. a.
Uninstructed; unacquainted; not enlightened.

UNINFORMEDNESS, ʌn-in-fórm'd-néz. f.
a. Uninformedness.

UNINGENIOUS, ʌn-in-jén'déz. a.
a. Illiberal, disengenuous.

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—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tōb, bōll; —dōl; —pōlōnd; —thīn, thīs.

UNINHABITABLE, ūn-īn-hāb'īt-ā-bl.
a. Unfit to be inhabited.

UNINHABITABLENESS, ūn-īn-hāb'īt-ā-bl-nēs. f.
Incapacity of being inhabited.

UNINHABITED, ūn-īn-hāb'īt-ēd. a.
Having no dwellers.

UNINJURED, ūn-īn-jūr'd. a.
Unhurt, suffering no harm.

UNINSCRIBED, ūn-īn-skrib'd. a.
Having no inscription.

UNINSPIRED, ūn-īn-spir'd. a.
Not having received any supernatural in-

struction or illumination.

UNINSTRUCTED, ūn-īn-strūk'tēd. a.
Not taught, not helped by instruction.

UNINSTRUCTIVE, ūn-īn-strōk'īv. a.
Not conferring any improvement.

UNINTELLIGENT, ūn-īn-tēl'lē-jēnt.
a. Not knowing, not skilful.

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, ūn-īn-tēl'lē-jē-bl.
Quality of not being intelligible.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, ūn-īn-tēl'lē-jē-bl.
a. Not such as can be understood.

UNINTELLIGIBLY, ūn-īn-tēl'lē-jē-bl.
ad. In a manner not to be understood.

UNINTENTIONAL, ūn-īn-tēn'shān-āl.
a. Not designed, happening without design.

UNINTERESTED, ūn-īn-tēr-ēs-tēd. a.
Not having interest.

UNINTERMITTED, ūn-īn-tēr-mīt'tēd.
a. Continued, not interrupted.

UNINTERMIXED, ūn-īn-tēr-mīkst'.
a. Not mingled.

UNINTERRUPTED, ūn-īn-tēr-rōp'tēd.
a. Not broken, not interrupted.

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, ūn-īn-tēr-rōp'
tēd-lē. ad. Without interruption.

UNINTRENCHED, ūn-īn-trēnsh't. a.
Not entrenched.

UNINVESTIGABLE, ūn-īn-vēs'tē-gā
bl. a.
Not to be searched out.

UNINVITED, ūn-īn-vī'tēd. a.
Not asked.

UNJOINED, ūn-jōin'tēd. a.
Disjointed, separated; having no articulation.

UNION, yū'nē-ūn. f.
The act of joining two or more; concord, conjunction of mind or interests.

UNIPAROUS, yū-nīp'pā-rūs. a. (518)
Bringing one at a birth.

UNISON, yū'nē-sūn. a.
Sounding alone.

UNISON, yū'nē-sūn. f.
A string that has the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.

UNIT, yū'nēt. f. (492).
One; the least number, or the root of numbers.

To UNITE, yū-nīt'. v. a.
To join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join; to join in interest.

To UNITE, yū-nīt'. v. n.
To join in an act, to concur, to act in concert; to coalesce, to be cemented, to be consolidated; to grow into one.

UNITEDLY, yū-nī'tēd-lē. ad.
With union so as to join.

UNITER, yū-nī'tūr. f.

The person or thing that unites.

UNITION, yū-nīh'ūn. f.

The act or power of uniting, conjunction.

UNITIVE, yū-nīt-īv. a.

Having the power of uniting.

UNITY, yū'nē-tē. f.

The state of being one; concord, conjunction; agreement, uniformity; principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenor of the story, and propriety of representation is preserved.

UNIVALE, yū'nē-vālv. a.

Having one shell.

UNJUDGED, ūn-jūdj'd'. a.

Not judicially determined.

UNIVERSAL, yū-nē-vēr'sāl. a.

General, extending to all; total, whole; not particular, comprising all particulars.

UNIVERSAL, yū-nē-vēr'sāl. f.

The whole, the general system.

UNIVERSALITY, yū-nē-vēr-sāl'ē-tē.

f. Not particularity, generality, extension to the whole.

UNIVERSALLY, yū-nē-vēr'sāl-ē. ad.

Throughout the whole, without exception.

UNIVERSE, yū'nē-vēr'sē. f.

The general system of things.

UNIVERSITY, yū-nē-vēr'sē-tē. f.

A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

UNIVOCAL, yū-nīv'ō-kāl. a.

Having one meaning; certain, regular, purfusing always one tenour.

UNIVOCALLY, yū-nīv'ō-kāl-ē. ad.

In one term, in one sense; in one tenour.

UNJOYOUS, ūn-jōy'ūs. a.

Not gay, not cheerful.

UNJUST, ūn-jūst'. a.

Iniquitous, contrary to equity, contrary to justice.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, ūn-jūs'tē-fī-ā-bl.

a. Not to be defended, not to be justified.

UNJUSTIFIABILITY, ūn-jūs'tē-fī-ā-bl-nēs. f.

The quality of not being justifiable.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, ūn-jūs'tē-fī-ā-bl-bē.

ad. In a manner not to be defended.

UNJUSTLY, ūn-jūst'lē. ad.

In a manner contrary to right.

To UNKELLEN, ūn-kēn'nēl. v. a.

To drive from its hole; to rouse from its secrecy, or retreat.

UNKEPT, ūn-kēpt'. a.

Not kept, not retained; unobserved, unobeyed.

UNKIND, ūn-kyīnd'. a. (160).

Not favourable, not benevolent.—See Guide.

UNKINDLY, ūn-kyīnd'lē. a.

Unnatural, contrary to nature; malignant, unfavourable.

UNKINDLY, ūn-kyīnd'lē. ad.

Without kindness, without affection.

UNKINDNESS, ūn-kyīnd'nēs. f.

Malignity, ill-will, want of affection.

To UNKING, ūn-king'. v. a.

To deprive of royalty.

UNKISSED, ūn-kīst'. a.

Not kissed.

UNKNIGHTLY, ūn-nīt'lē. a.

Unbecoming a knight.

To UNKNIT, ūn-nīt'. v. a.

To unweave, to separate; to open.

UNKLE, ūng'kl. f. properly Uncle.

The brother of a father or mother.

To UNKNOWN, ūn-hō'. v. a.

To cease to know.

UNKNOWNABLE, ūn-nō'ā-bl. a.

Not to be known.

UNKNOWNING, ūn-nō'īng. a.

Ignorant, not knowing; not practised, not qualified.

UNKNOWNINGLY, ūn-nō'īng-lē. ad.

Ignorantly, without knowledge.

UNKNOWN, ūn-nōne'. a.

Not known, greater than is imagined; not having; cohabitation; without communication.

UNLABOURED, ūn-lā'bārd'. a.

Not produced by labour; not cultivated by labour; spontaneous, voluntary.

To UNLACE, ūn-lās'. v. a.

To loose any thing fastened with strings.

To UNLADE, ūn-lād'. v. a.

To remove from the vessel which carries; to exonerate that which carries; to put out.

UNLAID, ūn-lād'. a.

Not placed, not fixed; not pacified, not filled.

UNLAMENTED, ūn-lā-mēnt'ēd. a.

Not deplored.

To UNLATCH, ūn-lātsh'. v. a.

To open by lifting up the latch.

UNLAWFUL, ūn-lāw'fūl. a.

Contrary to law, not permitted by the law.

UNLAWFULLY, ūn-lāw'fōl-ē. ad.

In a manner contrary to law or right; illegitimately, not by marriage.

UNLAWFULNESS, ūn-lāw'fōl-nēs. f.

Contrariety to law.

To UNLEARN, ūn-lērn'. v. a.

To forget, or disuse what has been learned.

UNLEARNED, ūn-lēr'nēd. a.

Ignorant, not informed, not instructed; not gained by study, not known; not suitable to a learned man.—See Learned.

UNLEARNEDLY, ūn-lēr'nēd-lē. ad.

Ignorantly, grossly.

UNLEAVENED, ūn-lēv'vēn'd. a.

Not fermented, not mixed with fermenting matter,

UNLESS, ūn-lēs'. conjunct.

Except, if not, supposing that not.

UNLESSONED, ūn-lēs's'n'd. a. (103)

(359) Not taught.

UNLETTERED, ūn-lēt'tōr'd. a.

Unlearned, untaught.

UNLEVELLED, ūn-lēv'ēl'd. a.

Not cut even.

UNLIBIDINOUS, ūn-lē-bīd'īn-ūs. a.

Not lustful.

UNLICENSED, ūn-lī'sēnēd. a.

Having no regular permission.

UNLIKED, ūn-līkt'. a.

Shapeless, not formed.

UNLIGHTED, ūn-lī'tēd. a.

Not kindled, not set on fire.

UNLIKE, ūn-like'. a.

Dissimilar, having no resemblance; improbable, unlikely, not likely.

UNLIKELIHOOD, ūn-like'lē-hōd. }

UNLIKELINESS, ūn-like'lē-nēs. }

f. Improbability.

UNLIKELY, ūn-like'lē. a.

Improbable, not such as can be reasonably expected; not promising any particular event.

UNLIKENESS, ūn-like'nēs. f.

Dissimilitude, want of resemblance.

UNLIMITABLE,

(546). — **FATE**, **fāt**, **fall**, **fāt**; — **mē**, **mēt**; — **pīce**, **pīc**; —

- UNLIMITABLE**, *ún-lím'ít-á-bl.* a.
Admitting no bounds.
- UNLIMITED**, *ún-lím'ít-éd.* a.
Having no bounds, having no limits; unbounded, not bounded by proper exceptions; unconfin'd, not restrained.
- UNLIMITEDLY**, *ún-lím'ít-éd-lē*. ad.
Boundlessly, without bounds.
- UNLINK**, *ún-link'*. v. a.
To unlink, to open.
- UNLIQUIFIED**, *ún-lík wé-fide.* a.
Unmelted, undissolved.
- TO UNLOAD**, *ún-lóad'*. v. a.
To disburden, to exonerate; to put off any thing burdensome.
- TO UNLOCK**, *ún-lóck'*. v. a.
To open what is shut with a lock; to open in general.
- UNLOOKED-FOR**, *ún-lóokt'fōr*. a.
Unexpected, not foreseen.
- TO UNLOOSE**, *ún-lóose'*. v. a.
To loose.
- UNLOVED**, *ún-luv'd*. a.
Not loved.
- UNLOVELINESS**, *ún-luv'lé-nēs*. f.
Unamiableness, inability to create love.
- UNLOVELY**, *ún-luv'lé*. a.
That cannot excite love.
- UNLUCKILY**, *ún-luk'lé-lé*. ad.
Unfortunately, by ill luck.
- UNLUCKY**, *ún-luk'lé*. a.
Unfortunate, producing unhappiness; unhappy, miserable, subject to frequent misfortunes; slightly mischievous, mischievously waggish; ill-omened, auspicious.
- UNLUSTROUS**, *ún-lús'trūs*. a.
Wanting splendour, wanting luster.
- TO UNLUTE**, *ún-lute'*. v. a.
To separate vessels closed with chymical cement.
- UNMADE**, *ún-máde*. a.
Not yet formed, not created; deprived of form or qualities; joimitted to be made.
- UNMAINED**, *ún-máin'd*. a.
Not deprived of any essential part.
- UNMAKABLE**, *ún-má-ká-bl.* a.
Not possible to be made.
- TO UNMAKE**, *ún-máke'*. v. a.
To deprive of former qualities before possessed.
- TO UNMAN**, *ún-mán'*. v. a.
To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason; to emasculate; to break into irresolution, to deject.
- UNMANAGEABLE**, *ún-mán'c-já-bl.* a.
Not managable, not easily governed; not easily tamed.
- UNMANAGED**, *ún-mán'íd*. a. (90)
Not broken by horsemanship; not tutored, not educated.
- UNMANLIKE**, *ún-mán'like*. a.
Unbecoming, unmanly; unseemly, unbecomely.
- UNMANLY**, *ún-mán'li*. a.
Unbecoming, unmanly; unseemly, unbecomely.
- UNMANNERED**, *ún-mán'nár'd.* a.
Rude, brutal, uncivil.
- UNMANNERLINESS**, *ún-mán'nár-lé-nēs*. f.
Breach of civility, ill behaviour.
- UNMANNERLY**, *ún-mán'nár-lé*. a.
Ill-bred, not civil.
- UNMANURED**, *ún-márd*. a.
Not cultivated.

- UNMARKED**, *ún-márkt'*. a.
Not observed, not regarded.
- UNMARRIED**, *ún-már'rid*. a.
Having no husband, or no wife.
- TO UNMASK**, *ún-másk'*. v. a.
To strip off a mask; to strip off any disguise.
- UNMASKED**, *ún-máskt'*. a.
Naked, open to the view.
- UNMASTERABLE**, *ún-más'tér-bl*. a.
Unconquerable; not to be subdued.
- UNMASTERED**, *ún-más'tér'd*. a.
Not subdued; not conquerable.
- UNMATCHABLE**, *ún-mátfh'á-bl.* a.
Unparalleled, unequalled.
- UNMATCHED**, *ún-mátfht'*. a.
Matchless, having no match or equal.
- UNMEANING**, *ún-mé'níng*. a.
Expressing no meaning.
- UNMEANT**, *ún-mént'*. a.
Not intended.
- UNMEASURABLE**, *ún-mézh'ár-á-bl.* a.
Boundless, unbounded.
- UNMEASURED**, *ún-mézh'ár'd*. a.
Immensc, infinite; not measured, plentiful.
- UNMEDITATED**, *ún-méd'é-tá-téd*. a.
Not formed by previous thought.
- UNMEDLED**, *ún-méd'dl'd*. a. (359).
Not touched, not altered.
- This word is improperly spelt both by Johnson and Sheridan. It ought to be written *unmeddled*.—See *Codic.*
- UNMEET**, *ún-méet'*. a.
Not fit, not proper, not worthy.
- UNMELLOWED**, *ún-mél'lóde*. a.
Not fully ripened.
- UNMELTED**, *ún-mélt'éd*. a.
Undissolved by heat.
- UNMENTIONED**, *ún-mén'shún'd*. a.
Not told, not named.
- UNMERCHANTABLE**, *ún-mér'tshán-tá-bl.* a.
Unsalable, not vendible.
- UNMERCIFUL**, *ún-mér'sé-fál*. a.
Cruel, severe, inclement; unconcindable, exorbitant.
- UNMERCIFULLY**, *ún-mér'sé-fál-é*. ad.
Without mercy, without tenderness.
- UNMERCIFULNESS**, *ún-mér'sé-fúl-néz*. f.
Inclemency, cruelty.
- UNMERITED**, *ún-mér'ít-éd*. a.
Not deserved, not obtained otherwise than by favour.
- UNMERITABLE**, *ún-mér'ít-á-bl.* a.
Having no desert.
- UNMERITEDNESS**, *ún-mér'ít-éd-néz*.
1. State of being undeserved.
- UNMILKED**, *ún-milkt'*. a.
Not milked.
- UNMINDED**, *ún-mind'éd*. a.
Not heeded, not regarded.
- UNMINDFUL**, *ún-mind'fál*. a.
Not heedful, not regardful, negligent, hattentive.
- TO UNMINGLE**, *ún-ming'gl*. v. a.
(505). To separate things mixed.
- UNMINGLED**, *ún-ming'gl'd*. a. (359).
Pure, not vitiated by any thing mingled.
- UNMIRT**, *ún-mírt*. a.
Not foul'd with dirt.
- UNMITIGATED**, *ún-mít'gá-téd*. a.
Not soothed.

- UNMIXED**, *ún-míkt'*. a.
Not mingled with any thing, pure.
- UNMIXT**, *ún-míxt*. a.
Not mingled with any thing, pure.
- UNMOANED**, *ún-món'd*. a.
Not lamented.
- UNMOIST**, *ún-móist*. a.
Not wet.
- UNMOISTENED**, *ún-móë'sn'd*. a.
(359). Not made wet.
- UNMOLESTED**, *ún-mó-lést'éd*. a.
Free from disturbance.
- TO UNMOOR**, *ún-móör'*. v. a.
To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.
- UNMORALIZED**, *ún-mór'á-liz'd*. a.
Untutored by morality.
- UNMORTGAGED**, *ún-mór'gadj'd*. a.
Not mortgaged.
- UNMORTIFIED**, *ún-mór'té-fide*. a.
Not subdued by sorrow and severities.
- UNMOVEABLE**, *ún-móov'á-bl*. a.
Such as cannot be removed or altered.
- UNMOVED**, *ún-móov'd*. a.
Not put out of one place into another; not changed in resolution; not affected, not touched with any passion; unaltered by passion.
- UNMOVING**, *ún-móö'víng*. a.
Having no motion; having no power to raise the passions, unaffected.
- TO UNMOULD**, *ún-mold'*. v. a.
To change as to the form.—See *Mould.*
- UNMOURNED**, *ún-mórn'd*. a.
Not lamented; not deplored.
- TO UNMUFFLE**, *ún-múfl'fl*. v. a.
To put off a covering from the face.
- TO UNMUZZLE**, *ún-múz'zl*. v. a.
To loose from a muzzle.
- UNMUSICAL**, *ún-mú'zé-kál*. a.
Not harmonious, not pleasing by sound.
- UNNAMED**, *ún-nám'd*. a.
Not mentioned.
- UNNATURAL**, *ún-nát'thú-rál*. a.
Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature; forced, not agreeable to the real state.
- UNNATURALNESS**, *ún-nát'thú-rál-néz*. f.
Contrariety to nature.
- UNNATURALLY**, *ún-nát'thú-rál-é*. ad.
In opposition to nature.
- UNNAVIGABLE**, *ún-náv'ág-á-bl*. a.
Not to be passed by vessels, not to be navigated.
- UNNECESSARILY**, *ún-nécs'sés-sá-ré-lé*. ad.
Without necessity, without need.
- UNNECESSARINESS**, *ún-nécs'sés-sá-ré-néz*.
Needlessness.
- UNNECESSARY**, *ún-nécs'sés-sá-ré*. a.
Needless, not wanted, useless.
- UNNEIGHBOURLY**, *ún-ník'búr-lé*. a.
Not kind, not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.
- UNNERVATE**, *ún-nér'vát*. a. (91).
Weak, feeble.
- TO UNNERVE**, *ún-nér'v*. v. a.
To weaken, to enfeeble.
- UNNERVED**, *ún-nér'vd*. a.
Weak, feeble.
- UNNOBLE**, *ún-nó'bl*. a.
Mean, ignominious, ignoble.
- UNNOTED**,

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— nō, mōve, mōr, nōt ; — tābe, tāb, bōll ; — öll ; — pōund ; — thīn, this.

UNNOTED, ün-nō'tid. a.
Not observed, not regarded.

UNNUMERABLE, ün-nū'mər'bār'd. a.
Innumerable.

UNOBEDIENCE, ün-öb'ē-dē's. f.
Incompliance, disobedience.

UNOBEYED, ün-öb'-bāde'. a.
Not obeyed.

UNOBJECTED, ün-öb'jek'tid. a.
Not charged as a fault.

UNOBVIOUS, ün-öb-nök'shūs. a.
Not liable, not exposed to any heat.

UNOBSERVABLE, ün-öb-zér've-bl. a.
Not to be observed.

UNOBSEVANT, ün-öb-zér've-vānt. a.
Not obsequious; not attentive.

UNOBSERVED, ün-öb-zér'd. a.
Not regarded, not attended to.

UNOBSEVING, ün-öb-zér've-vīng. a.
Inattentive, not heedful.

UNOBSTRUCTED, ün-öb-strök'tid. a.
Not hindered, not stopped.

UNOBSTRUCTIVE, ün-öb-strök'tiv.
a. Not raising any obstacle.

UNOBTAINED, ün-öb-tāid'. a.
Not gained, not acquired.

UNOBVIOUS, ün-öb'yē-ü. a.
Not readily occurring.

UNOCCUPIED, ün-ök'kü-pide. a.
Unpossessed.

UNOFFERED, ün-öf'fūr'd. a.
Not proposed to acceptance.

UNOFFENDING, ün-öf-fend'ing. a.
Harmless, innocuous; blameless, pure from
fault.

To UNOIL, ün-öll'. v. a.
To free from oil.

UNOPENING, ün-ö'p'n-ing. a.
Not opening.

UNOPERATIVE, ün-öp'ē-tiv. a.
Producing no effects.

UNOPPOSED, ün-öp-pōz'd. a.
Not encouraged by any hostility or ob-
struction.

UNORDERLY, ün-ör'där-lē. a.
Disorderly, irregular.

UNORDINARY, ün-ör'dē-nār-y. a.
Uncommon, unusual.

UNORGANIZED, ün-ör'gān-iz'd. a.
Having no parts instrumental to the acquisi-
tion of the rest.

UNORIGINAL, ün-ö-rid'jē-nāl. } a.

UNORIGINATED, ün-ö-rid'jē-
-rid'. } a.
Having no birth, ungenerated.

UNORTHODOX, ün-ör'thō-dōks. a.
Not holding pure doctrine.

UNOWED, ün-öde'. a.
Having no owner. Out of use.

UNOWNERED, ün-ö-n'd.. a.
Having no owner; not acknowledged.

To UNPAKE, ün-pāk'. v. a.
To disengage, to separate; to open any
thing bound together.

UNPACKED, ün-pākt'. a.
Not collected by unhelpful assistance.

UNPAID, ün-pād'. a.
Not discharged; not remitted due or
debts; unpaid for, that is, the price
is not yet given.

UNPAINED, ün-pāid'. a.
Suffering un-pain.

UNPAINFUL, ün-pāne'fūl. a.
Giving no pain.

UNPALATABLE, ün-pāl'ā-tā-bl. a.
Nauseous, disgusting.

UNPARAGONED, ün-pār'ā-gōn'd. a.
Unequalled, unmatched.

UNPARALLELED, ün-pār'ā-lēl'd. a.
Not matched, not to be matched, having no
equal.

UNPARDONABLE, ün-pār'd'n-ā-bl. a.
Irremissible.

UNPARDONABLY, ün-pār'd'n-ā-blē.
ad. Beyond forgiveness.

UNPARDONED, ün-pār'd'n'd. a. (359)
Not forgiven; not discharged, not cancelled
by a legal pardon.

UNPARDONING, ün-pār'd'n-ing. a.
Not forgiving.

UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, ün-pār-
lē-mēnt'ā-rē-nēs. f.
Contrariety to the usage or constitution of
parliament.

UNPARLIAMENTARY, ün-pār-lē-
mēnt'ā-rē. a.
Contrary to the rules of parliament.

UNPARTED, ün-pār'tēd. a.
Undivided, not separated.

UNPARTIAL, ün-pār'fāl. a.
Equal, honest.

UNPARTIALLY, ün-pār'fāl-ē. ad.
Equally, indifferently.

UNPASSABLE, ün-pās'sā-bl. a.
Admitting no passage.

UNPASSIONATE, ün-pāsh'ün-ät. a.
(91). Free from passion, calm, impartial.

UNPASSIONATELY, ün-pāsh'ün-ät-ē.
ad. Without passion.

UNPATHED, ün-pāth'd. a.

Untracked, unmarked by passage.

UNPAWNED, ün-pāwñ'd. a.
Not given to pledge.

UNPEACEABLE, ün-pé'sā-bl. a.

Quarrelsome, inclined to disturb the tran-
quillity of others.

To UNPEG, ün-pēg'. v. a.

To open any thing closed with a peg.

UNPENSIONED, ün-pēn'šūn'd. a.
Without a pension.

To UNPEOPLE, ün-pēe'pl. v. a.

To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.

UNPERCEIVED, ün-pēr-sēv'd. a.

Not observed, not heeded, not sensibly dis-
covered, not known.

UNPERCEIVEDLY, ün-pēr-sē'vēd-lē.
ad. (364). So as not to be perceived.

UNPERFECT, ün-pēr'fēkt. a.
Incomplete.

UNPERFECTION, ün-pēr'fēkt-nēs. f.

Imperfection, incompleteness.

UNPERFORMED, ün-pēr-fōrm'd. a.

Undone, not done.—See Perform.

UNPERISHABLE, ün-pēr'fīsh-ā-bl. a.

Lasting to perpetuity.

UNPERJURED, ün-pēr'jūrd. a.

Free from perjury.

UNPERPLEXED, ün-pēr-plēkst'. a.

Disentangled, not embarrassed.

UNPERSPIRABLE, ün-pēr-spī'rā-bl.

a. Not to be emitted through the pores of
the skin.

UNPERSUADABLE, ün-pēr-fwā'dā-bl.

a. Inexorable, not to be persuaded.

UNPETRIFIED, ün-pēt'trē-fide. a.

Not turned to stone.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, ün-fil'ō-sōf'ē-
-kāl. a.

Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or
right reason.

UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, ün-fil'ō-
zōf'ē-kāl-ē. ad.

In a manner contrary to the rules of right
reason.

UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, ür-fil'ō-
zōf'ē-kāl-nēs. f.

Incongruity with philosophy.

To UNPHILOSOPHIZE, ün-fil'ōz'

sō-fize. v. a.

To degrade from the character of a philoso-
pher.

UNPIERCED, ün-pēst'. a.

Not penetrated, not pierced.—See Pierce.

UNPILLARED, ün-pī'lār'd. a.

Directed of pillars.

UNPILLOWED, ün-pī'lōd. a.

Wanting a pillow.

To UNPIN, ün-pīn'. v. a.

To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.

UNPINKED, ün-pīnk'. a.

Not marked with eyelet holes.

UNPITIED, ün-pīt'ēd. a.

Not compassionated, not regarded with sym-
pathetic sorrow.

UNPITIFULLY, ün-pīt'ē-fāl-ē. ad.

Unmercifully, without mercy.

UNPITYING, ün-pīt'ē-ing. a.

Having no compassion.

UNPLACED, ün-plāst'. a.

Having no place of dependence.

UNPLAGUED, ün-plāg'd. a.

Not tormented.

UNPLANTED, ün-plān'tēd. a.

Not planted, spontaneous.

UNPLAUSIBLE, ün-plāw'zē-bl. a.

Not plausible, not such as has a fair appear-
ance.

UNPLAUSIVE, ün-plāw'sīv. a.

Not approving.

UNPLEASANT, ün-plēz'ānt. a.

Not delighting, troublesome, uneasy.

UNPLEASANTLY, ün-plēz'ānt-ē. ad.

Not delightfully, uneasily.

UNPLEASANTNESS, ün-plēz'ānt-nēs. f.

Want of qualities to give delight.

UNPLEASED, ün-plēz'd. a.

Not pleased, not delighted.

UNPLEASING, ün-plē'zīng. a.

Offensive, disgusting, giving no delight.

UNPLIANT, ün-pīl'ānt. a.

Not easily bent, not conforming to the will.

UNPLOWED, ün-plōd'd. a.

Not plowed.

To UNPLUME, ün-plūmo'. v. a.

To strip of plumes, to degrade.

UNPOETICAL, ün-pō-ēt'ē-kāl. } a.

UNPOETICK, ün-pō-ēt'ik. } a.

'Not such as becomes a poet.

UNPOLISHED, ün-pōl'īsh. a.

Not smoothed, not brightened by attrition;
not civilized, not refined.

UNPOLITE, ün-pō-līte'. a.

Not elegant, not refined, not civil.

UNPOLLUTED, ün-pōl-lū'tēd. a.

Not corrupted, not defiled.

UNPOPULAR, ün-pōp'ū-lār. a.

Not liked to please the people.

UNPORTABLE, ün-pōr'ā-bl. a.

Not to be carried.

UNPOS-

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(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât ; — mêt, mét ; — plne, pîn ; —

UNPOSSESSED, ûn-pôz-zéf'. a.

Not had, not obtained.

UNPOSSESSING, ûn-pôz-zéz'sîng. a.

Having no possession.

UNPRACTICABLE, ûn-prák'té-kâ-bl. a.

Not feasible.

UNPRACTISED, ûn-prák'tîft. a.

Not skilful by use and experience.

UNPRAISED, ûn-práz'd'. a.

Not celebrated, not praised.

UNPRECARIOUS, ûn-pré-kâ'rê-ûs. a.

Not dependent on another.

UNPRECEDENTED, ûn-près'sé-dén-téd. a.

Not justifiable by any example.

To UNPREDICT, ûn-pré-dikt'. v. a.

To retract prediction.

UNPREFERRED, ûn-pré-fér'd'. a.

Not advanced.

UNPREGNANT, ûn-prég'nânt. a.

Not prolific.

UNPREJUDICATE, ûn-pré-jú'dé-kâte

a. Not prepossessed by any settled notions.

UNPREJUDICED, ûn-préd/jú-dít. a.

Free from prejudice.

UNPRELATIONAL, ûn-pré-lât'è-kâl. a.

Unsuitable to a prelate.

UNPREMEDITATED, ûn-pré-méd'è-tâ-téd. a.

Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

UNPREPARED, ûn-pré-pár'd'. a.

Not fitted by previous measure; not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

UNPREPAREDNESS, ûn-pré-pâ'réd-néz. f. (365).

State of being unprepared.

UNPREPOSSESSED, ûn-pré-pôz-zéf'. a.

Not prepossessed, not pre-occupied by notions.

UNPRESSED, ûn-préf'. a.

Not pressed, not enforced.

UNPRETENDING, ûn-pré-tén'dîng. a.

Not claiming any distinctions.

UNPREVAILING, ûn-pré-vâ'ling. a.

Being of no force,

UNPREVENTED, ûn-pré-vént'èd. a.

Not previously hindered; not preceded by anything.

UNPRINCELY, ûn-prîns'lé. a.

Unsuitable to a prince.

UNPRINCIPLED, ûn-prîn'sé-pl'd. a.

(359). Not settled in taste or opinions.

UNPRINTED, ûn-prînt'èd. a.

Not printed.

UNRISABLE, ûn-prîz'â-bl. a.

Not risible, not of effusion.

UNRISONER, ûn-prîz'z'n'd. a. (359)

See free from confinement.

UNPRIZED, ûn-prîz'd'. a.

Not valued.

UNPROCLAIMED, ûn-prô-klâm'd'. a.

Not notified by a publick declaration.

UNPROFANE, ûn-prô-fân'd'. a.

Not violated.

UNPROFITABLE, ûn-prôf'è-tâ-bl. a.

Useless, serving no purpose.

UNPROFITABleness, ûn-prôf'è-tâ-bl-néz. f.

Uselessness.

UNPROFITABLY, ûn-prôf'è-tâ-bl-ble.

ad. Uselessly, without advantage.

UNPROFITED, ûn-prôf'it-èd. a.

Having no gain.

UNPROLIFICK, ûn-prô-lif'ik. a.

Barren, not productive.

UNPRONOUNCED, ûn-prô-nôdnst'. a.

Not uttered, not spoken.

UNPROPER, ûn-prôp'ür. a.

Not peculiar.

UNPROPERLY, ûn-prôp'ür-lé. ad.

Courtaulry to propriety, improperly.

UNPROPOSITION, ûn-prô-pish'üs. a.

Not favourable, inauspicious.

UNPROPORTIONED, ûn-prô-pôr'flshn'd. a.

Not suited to something else.

UNPROPOSED, ûn-prô-pôz'd'. a.

Not proposed.

UNPROPPED, ûn-prôpt'. a.

Not supported, not upheld.

UNPROSPEROUS, ûn-prôs'pôr-ûs. a.

Unfortunate, not prosperous.

UNPROSPEROUSLY, ûn-prôs'pôr-ûs-lé. ad.

Unsuccessfully.

UNPROTECTED, ûn-prô-ték'téd. a.

Not protected, not supported.

UNPROVED, ûn-prôv'd'. a.

Not evinced by arguments.

To UNPROVIDE, ûn-prô-vide'. v. a.

To divest of resolution or qualifications.

UNPROVIDED, ûn-prô-vi'déd. a.

Not secured or qualified by previous measures; not furnished.

UNPROVOKED, ûn-prô-vôkt'. a.

Not provoked.

UNPRUNED, ûn-prûn'd'. a.

Not cut, not lopped.

UNPUBLICK, ûn-pôb'lîk. a.

Private, not generally known.

UNPUBLISHED, ûn-pûb'lîsh't. a.

Secret, unknown; not given to the publick.

UNPUNISHED, ûn-pûn'îsh't. a.

Not punished, suffered to continue in impunity.

UNPURCHASED, ûn-pûr'tshâst. a.

Unbought.

UNPURGED, ûn-pûrj'd'. a.

Not purged.

UNPURIFIED, ûn-pû'rê-fide. a.

Not freed from recrement, not cleansed from sin.

UNPURSUED, ûn-pôr-sûde'. a.

Not pursued.

UNPUTRIFIED, ûn-pû'trê-fide. a.

Not corrupted by rotteness.

UNQUALIFIED, ûn-kwôl'è-fide. a.

Not fit.

To UNQUALIFY, ûn-kwôl'è-fi. v. a.

To disqualify, to divest of qualification.

UNQUARRELABLE, ûn-kwôr'rîl'â-bl.

a. Such as cannot be impugned.

To UNQUEEN, ûn-kwît'n'. v. a.

To divest of the dignity of queen.

UNQUECHABLE, ûn-kwêñsh'â-bl.

a. Uncextinguishable.

UNQUECHED, ûn-kwêñsh't. a.

Not extinguished; not extinguisheble.

UNQUECHABleness, ûn-kwêñsh'â-bl-néz. f.

Uncextinguishableness.

UNQUESTIONABLE, ûn-kwêñsh'tshôñ-bl. a.

Indubitable, not to be doubted; such as cannot bear to be questioned without impi-

gnance.

UNQUESTIONABLY, ûn-kwêñsh'tshôñ-

â-blé. ad.

Indubitably, without doubt.

UNQUESTIONED, ûn-kwêñsh'tshôñ'd'a.

Not doubted, passed without doubt; indisputable, not to be opposed; not interrogated, not examined.

UNQUICK, ûn-kwîk'. a.

Motionless.

UNQUIET, ûn-kwî'ët. a.

Moved with perpetual agitation, not calm, not still; disturbed, full of perturbation, not at peace; restles; unsatisfied.

UNQUIETLY, ûn-kwî'ët-lé. ad.

Without rest.

UNQUIETNESS, ûn-kwî'ët-néz. f.

Want of tranquillity; want of peace; restlessness, turbulence; perturbation, uneasiness.

UNRACKED, ûn-râkt'. a.

Not poured from the lees.

UNRACKED, ûn-râkt'. a.

Not thrown together and covered.

UNRANSACKED, ûn-rân'sâkt. a.

Not pillaged.

To UNRAVEL, ûn-râv'v'l. v. a.

To disentangle, to extricate, to clear; to disorder, to throw out of the present constitution; to clear up the intrigue of a play.

UNRAZORED, ûn-râ'zûr'd. a.

Unshaven.

UNREACHED, ûn-réthf'. a.

Not attained.

UNREAD, ûn-ré'd. a.

Not read, not publicly pronounced; untaught, not learned in books.

UNREADINESS, ûn-ré'd'è-néz. f.

Want of readiness, want of promptness; want of preparation.

UNREADY, ûn-ré'd. a.

Not prepared, not fit; not prompt, not quick; awkward, ungainly.

UNREAL, ûn-re'al. a.

Unsubstantial.

UNREASONABLE, ûn-ré'z'n-â-bl. a.

Exorbitant, claiming or insisting on more than is fit; not agreeable to reason; greater than is fit, immoderate.

UNREASONABleness, ûn-ré'z'n-â-bl-néz. f.

Exorbitance, excessive demand; inconsistency with reason.

UNREASONABLY, ûn-ré'z'n-â-blé. ad.

In a manner contrary to reason; more than enough.

UNREBATED, ûn-ré-bâ'téd. a.

Not blotted.

UNREBUKEABLE, ûn-rô-bû'kâ-bl. a.

Obnoxious to no censure.

UNRECEIVED, ûn-ré-sév'd'. a.

Not received.

UNRECLAIMED, ûn-ré-klâm'd'. a.

Not turned; not reformed.

UNRECONCILEABLE, ûn-rék-ôn-sîl'â-bl. a.

Not to be appeased, implacable; not to be made consistent with. See RECONCILE.

UNRECONCILED, ûn-rék-ôn-sîl'd'. a.

Not reconciled.

UNRECORDED, ûn-ré-kôr'déd. a.

Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.

UNRECOUNTED, ûn-ré-kônt'éd. a.

Not told, not related.

UNRECRUITABLE, ûn-ré-krôbt'â-bl. a.

Incapable.

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— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tūbe, tōb, bōll; — dōl; — pōnd; — shīn, THīS.

a. Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

UNRECURING, ən-rē-kū'ring. a.
Irremediable.

UNREDUCED, ən-rē-dūst'. a.
Not reduced.

UNREFORMABLE, ən-rē-fōr'mā-bl.
a. Not to be put into new form.

UNREFORMED, ən-rē-fōrm'd'. a.
Not amended, not corrected; not brought to newness of life.

UNREFRACTED, ən-rē-frāk'tēd. a.
Not refracted.

UNREFRESHED, ən-rē-fresh't.
Not cheered, not relieved.

UNREGARDED, ən-rē-gār'dēd. a.
Not heeded, not respected.

UNREGENERATE, ən-rē-jēn'ēr-ātē.
a. Not brought to a new life.

UNREINED, ən-rān'd. a.
Not restrained by the bridle.

UNRELENTING, ən-rē-lēnt'ing. a.
Hard, cruel, feeling no pity.

UNRELIEVABLE, ən-rē-lē'vā-bl. a.
Admitting no succour.

UNRELIEVED, ən-rē-lēv'd. a.
Not succoured; not eased.

UNREMARKABLE, ən-rē-mārk'ā-bl.
a. Not capable of being observed; not worthy of notice.

UNREMEDIABLE, ən-rē-mēd'ā-bl.
a. Admitting no remedy.

UNREMEMBERING, ən-rē-mēm'bār'-
īng. a.
Having no memory.

UNREMEMBRANCE, ən-rē-mēm'
brānsē. f.
Forgetfulness, want of remembrance.

UNREMOVABLE, ən-rē-mōv'ā-bl.
a. Not to be taken away.

UNREMOVABLY, ən-rē-mōv'ā-blē.
ad. In a manner that admits no removal.

UNREMOVED, ən-rē-mōv'd. a.
Not taken away; not capable of being removed.

UNREPAID, ən-rē-pād'. a.
Not recompensed, not compensated.

UNREPEALED, ən-rē-pēl'd. a.
Not revoked, not abrogated.

UNREPENTED, ən-rē-pēnt'ēd. a.
Not regarded with penitential sorrow.

UNREPENTING, ən-rē-pēnt'īng. a.
Not penitently complaining.

UNREPLENISHED, ən-rē-plēn'īshē. a.
Not filled.

UNREPRIEABLE, ən-rē-prēē'ā-bl.
Not to be resented from penal denh.

UNREPROACHED, ən-rē-prōtsh'. a.
Not upbraided, not censured.

UNREPROVABLE, ən-rē-prōv'ā-bl.
a. Not liable to blame.

UNREPROVED, ən-rē-prōv'd. a.
Not censured, not liable to censure.

UNREPUGNANT, ən-rē-pāg'nānt. a.
Not opposite.

UNREPUTABLE, ən-rē-pūtā-bl. a.
Not creditable.

UNREQUESTED, ən-rē-kwēst'ēd. a.
Not asked.

UNREQUITABLE, ən-rē-kwīt'ābl. a.
Not to be requited.

UNRESENTED, ən-rē-zānt'ēd. a.
Not regarded with anger.

UNRESERVED, ən-rē-zārv'd'. a.
Not limited by any private convenience; open, frank, concealing nothing.

UNRESERVEDLY, ən-rē-zār'ved-lē.
ad. (364). Without limitations; without concealment, openly.

UNRESERVEDNESS, ən-rē-zār'ved-
nēs. f. (364).

Openness, frankness.

UNRESISTED, ən-rē-zīs'tēd. a.
Not opposed; resistless, such as cannot be opposed.

UNRESISTING, ən-rē-zīs'tīng. a.
Not opposing, not making resistance.

UNRESOLVABLE, ən-rē-zōl'vā-bl. a.
Not to be solved, insoluble.

UNRESOLVED, ən-rē-zōl'd'. a.
Not determined, having made no resolution; not solved, not cleared.

UNRESOLVING, ən-rē-zōl'vīng. a.
Not resolving.

UNRESPETIVE, ən-rē-spēk'tīv. a.
Inattentive, taking little notice.

UNREST, ən-rēst'. f.
Disquiet, want of tranquillity, unquietness.

UNRESTORED, ən-rē-stōr'd'. a.
Not restored; not cleared from an attainer.

UNRESTRAINED, ən-rē-strān'd'. a.
Not confined, not hindered; licentious, loose; not limited.

UNRETRACTED, ən-rē-trāk'tēd. a.
Not revoked, not recalled.

UNREVEALED, ən-rē-vēl'd'. a.
Not told, not discovered.

UNREVENGED, ən-rē-vēnj'd'. a.
Not revenged.

UNREVEREND, ən-rēv'ēr-ēnd. a.
Irreverent, disrespectful.

UNREVERENDLY, ən-rēv'ēr-ēnd-lē.
ad. Disrespectfully.

UNREVERSED, ən-rē-vēr'st'. a.
Not revoked, not repealed.

UNREVOKED, ən-rē-vōkt'. a.
Not recalled.

UNREWARDED, ən-rē-wārd'ēd. a.
Not rewarded, not recompensed.

To UNRIDDLE, ən-rīdl. v. a.
To solve an enigma, to explain a problem.

UNRIDICULOUS, ən-rē-dik'ā-lūs. a.
Not ridiculous.

To UNRIG, ən-rīg'. v. a.
To strip off the tackle.

UNRIGHTEOUS, ən-rī'tshē-ōs. a.
Unjust, wicked, sinful, bad.

UNRIGHTEOUSLY, ən-rī'tshē-ōs-lē.
ad. Unjustly, wickedly, sinfully.

UNRIGHTOUSNESS, ən-rī'tshē-ōs-
nēs. f.
Wickedness, injustice.

UNRIGHTFUL, ən-rīt'fūl. a.
Not rightful, not just.

To UNRING, ən-ring'. v. a.
To deprive of a ring.

To UNRIP, ən-rip'. v. a.
To cut open.

UNRIPE, ən-rīp'. a.
Immature, not fully concocted; too early.

UNRIPENED, ən-rī'p'n'd. a. (359).
Not ripened.

UNRIPENESS, ən-rīp'nēs. f.
Immaturity, want of ripeness.

UNRIVALLED, ən-rī'lāld'. a.
Having no competitor; having no peer or equal.

To UNROL, ən-rōl'. v. a. (406).
To open what is rolled or convolved.

UNROMANTICK, ən-rō-mānt'ik. a.
Contrary to romance.

To UNROOF, ən-rōōf'. v. a.
To strip off the roof or covering of houses.

UNROOTED, ən-rōōst'ēd. a.
Driven from the root.

UNROUGH, ən-rūf'. a. (314).
Smooth.

To UNROOT, ən-rōōt'. v. a.
To tear from the roots, to extirpate.

UNROUNDED, ən-rōōnd'ēd. a.
Not shaped, not cut to a round.

UNROYAL, ən-rōē'āl. a.
Unprincipled, not royal.

To UNRUFFLE, ən-rūf'fl. v. a.
To cease from commotion, or agitation.

UNRUFFLED, ən-rūf'fl'd. a.
Calm, tranquil, quiet.

UNRULED, ən-rōōl'd'. a.
Not directed by any superior power.

UNRULINESS, ən-rōōlē-nēs. f.
Turbulence, tumultuousness.

UNRULY, ən-rōōl'ē. a.
Turbulent, ungovernable; licentious.

UNSAFE, ən-sāf'. a.
Not secure, hazardous, dangerous.

UNSAFELY, ən-sāf'le. a.
Not securely, dangerously.

UNSAID, ən-sēd'. a. (203).
Not uttered, not mentioned.

UNSAUTED, ən-sālt'ēd. a.
Not pickled or seasoned with salt.

UNSANCTIFIED, ən-sānk'tē-fīd. a.
Unholy, not consecrated.

UNSATIABLE, ən-sāt'fīlē-ā-bl. a.
Not to be satisfied.

UNSATISFACTORINESS, ən-sāt-fī-
fāk'tūrē-nēs. f.
Failure of giving satisfaction.

UNSATISFACTORY, ən-sāt-fī-fāk'-
tōrē. a.
Not giving satisfaction, not clearing the difficulty.

UNSATISFIEDNESS, ən-sāt'fī-fīd-
nēs. f.
The state of being not satisfied, want of ful-

nels.

UNSATISFIED, ən-sāt'fī-fīd. a.
Not contented, not pleased; not filled, not gratified to the full.

UNSATISFYING, ən-sāt'fī-sī-īng. a.
Unable to gratify to the full.

UNSAVOURINESS, ən-sā'vārē-nēs.
f. Bad taste; bad smell.

UNSAVOURY, ən-sā'vārē. a.
Tasteless; having a bad taste; having an ill smell, stink; unpleasant, disgusting.

To UNSAY, ən-sā'. v. a.
To retract, to recant.

UNSCALY, ən-skāl'ē. a.
Having no scales.

UNSCARRED, ən-skār'd'. a.
Not marked with wounds.

UNSHOLASTICK, ən-skōlās'tīk. a.
Not bred to literature.

UNSCHOOLED, ən-skōōl'd'. a.
Uneducated, not learned.

UNSCORCHED, ən-skōrtsh'. a.
Not touched by fire.

UNSCREENED,

(546). — *Fātā, fār, fāl, fāt; — mē, mēt; — pīn; pīn;* —

UNSCREENED, *ún-skrēnd'*. a. Not covered, not protected.

UNSCRIBED, *ún-skribd'*. a. Not defensible by scripture.

To UNSEAL, *ún-sēl'*. v. a. To open any thing sealed.

UNSEALED, *ún-sēl'd'*. a. Wanting a seal; having the seal broken.

To UNSEAM, *ún-sēm'*. v. a. To rip; to cut open.

UNSEARCHABLE, *ún-sērth'ə-bl.* a. Inscrutable, not to be explored.

UNSEARCHABLENESS, *ún-sērth'ə-bl-nēs*. f. Impossibility to be explored.

UNSEASONABLE, *ún-sē'z'n-ə-bl.* a. Not suitable to time or occasion, unfit, untimely, ill-timed; not agreeable to the time of the year; late, as an Unseasonable time of night.

UNSEASONABLENESS, *ún-sē'z'n-ə-bl-nēs*. f. Disagreement with time or place.

UNSEASONABLY, *ún-sē'z'n-ə-blē*. ad. Not seasonably, not agreeably to time or occasion.

UNSEASONED, *ún-sē'z'n-dēd*. a. Unseasoned, unripened, ill-timed. Out of use. Unformed, not qualified by use; irregular, inordinate; not kept till fit for use; not suited, as Unseasoned meat.

UNSECONDED, *ún-sēk'ún-dēd*. a. Not supported; not exemplified a second time.

UNSECRET, *ún-sē'krēt*. a. (99). Not close; not trusty.

UNSECURE, *ún-sē-kūrē*. a. Not safe.

UNSEDUCED, *ún-sē-dūd'*. a. Not drawn to ill.

UNSEEING, *ún-sēl'īng*. a. Wanting the power of vision.

To UNSEEM, *ún-sēēm'*. v. a. Not to seem.

UNSEEMLINESS, *ún-sēēm'lē-nēs*. f. Indecency, indecorum, uncomeliness.

UNSEEMLY, *ún-sēēm'lē*. a. Indecent, uncomely, unbecoming.

UNSEEN, *ún-sēēn'*. a. Not seen, not discovered; invisible, undiscernable; unskilled, unexperienced.

UNSELFISH, *ún-sēl'īsh*. a. Not addited to private interest.

UNSENT, *ún-sēnt'*. a. Not sent; Unsent for, not called by letter or messenger.

UNSEPARABLE, *ún-sēp'är-ə-bl.* a. Not to be parted, not to be divided.

UNSEPARATED, *ún-sēp'är-ə-tēd*. a. Not parted.

UNSERVICABLE, *ún-sēr'veis-ə-bl.* a. Useless, bringing no advantage.

UNSERVICABLY, *ún-sēr'veis-ə-blē*. ad. Without use, without advantage.

UNSET, *ún-sēt'*. a. Not set, not placed.

To UNSETTLE, *ún-sēt'lē*. v. a. To make uncertain; to move from a place; to overthrow.

UNSETTLED, *ún-sēt'lēd*. a. (359). Not fixed in resolution, not determined, not steady; unequal; not regular, changeable; not established; not fixed in a place of abode.

UNSETTLEDNESS, *ún-sēt'lēd-nēs*. f. Nervous, weak.

Irresolution, unetermined state of mind; uncertainty, fluctuation.

UNSEVERED, *ún-sēv'ärēd*. a. Not parted, not divided.

To UNSEX, *ún-sēks'*. v. a. To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.

UNSHADOWED, *ún-shād'ōde*. a. Not clouded, not darkened.

UNSHAKEABLE, *ún-shā'kā-bl*. a. Not subject to confusion.—See *Incessible*.

UNSHAKED, *ún-shāk'*. a. Not shaken.

UNSHAKEN, *ún-shā'k'n*. a. (103). Not agitated, not moved; not subject to concussion; not weakened in resolution, not moved.

To UNSHAKLE, *ún-shāk'kl*. v. a. To loose from bonds; properly *Unshackled*. See *Codic*.

UNSHAMED, *ún-shām'd*. a. Not shamed.

UNSHAPEN, *ún-shā'p'n*. a. Misshapen, deformed.

UNSHARED, *ún-shār'd*. a. Not partaken, not had in common.

To UNSHEATH, *ún-shēth'*. v. a. To draw from the scabbard.

UNSHED, *ún-shēd*. a. Not spilt.

UNSHeltered, *ún-shēl'tūr'd*. a. Wanting protection.

To UNSHIP, *ún-shīp'*. v. a. To take out of a ship.

UNSHOCKED, *ún-shōk'*. a. Not disgusted, not offended.

UNSHOD, *ún-shōd*. a. Having no shoes.

UNSHOOK, *ún-shōdōk'*. part. a. Not shaken.

UNSHORN, *ún-shōrn'*. a. Not clipped.

UNSHOT, *ún-shōt'*. part. a. Not hit by shot.

To UNSHOUT, *ún-shōt'*. v. a. To annihilate, or retract a shout.

UNSHOWERED, *ún-shōdōr'd*. a. Not watered by showers.

UNSHRINKING, *ún-shrink'īng*. a. Not recoiling.

UNSHUNNABLE, *ún-shūn'nā-bl*. a. Inevitable.

UNSIFTED, *ún-sīft'ēd*. a. Not parted by a sieve; not tried.

UNSIGHT, *ún-sīt'*. a. Not seeing.

UNSIGHTED, *ún-sīt'ēd*. a. Invisible, not seen.

UNSIGHTLINESS, *ún-sīt'ē-nēs*. f. Deformity, disagreeableness to the eye.

UNSIGHTLY, *ún-sīt'ē-lē*. a. Disagreeable to the sight.

UNSINCERE, *ún-sīn-sērē*. a. Not hearty, not faithful; not genuine, impure, adulterated; not sound, not solid.

UNINCERTITY, *ún-sīn-sēr'ētē*. a. Adulteration, cheat.

To UNSINEW, *ún-sīn'ū*. v. a. To deprive of strength.

UNSINGED, *ún-sīn'd*. a. Not scorched, not touched by fire.

UNSINKING, *ún-sīnk'īng*. a. Not sinking.

UNSNOWED, *ún-sīn'ūd*. a. Nervous, weak.

UNSINKING, *ún-sīn'ūng*. a. Imperceptible.

UNSCANNED, *ún-skānd'*. a. Not measured, not computed.

UNSKILLED, *ún-skīld'*. a. Wanting skill, wanting knowledge.

UNSKILFUL, *ún-skīlf'*. a. Wanting art, wanting knowledge.

UNSKILFULLY, *ún-skīlf'ēlē*. ad. Without knowledge, without art.

UNSKILFULNESS, *ún-skīlf'ēlēs*. f. Want of art, want of knowledge.

UNSLAIN, *ún-slāne*. a. Not killed.

UNSLAKED, *ún-slākt*. a. Not quenched.

UNSLEEPING, *ún-sleep'īng*. a. Ever wakeful.

UNSLIPPING, *ún-slip'īng*. a. Not liable to slip, fail.

UNSMIRCHED, *ún-smērd'*. a. Unpolluted, not stained.

UNSMOKED, *ún-smōkt*. a. Not smoked.

UNSOCIAL, *ún-sō'īlē'ə-bl*. a. Not kind, not communicative of good.

UNSOCIABLY, *ún-sō'īlē'ə-blē*. ad. Not kindly.

UNSOILED, *ún-sōl'd*. a. Not polluted, not stained, not stained.

UNSOLED, *ún-sōl'd*. a. Not exchanged for money.

UNSOLDIERLIKE, *ún-sōl'jēr-like*. a. Unbecoming a soldier.

UNSOLID, *ún-sōl'īd*. a. Fluid, not coherent.

UNSOLOWED, *ún-sōl'ēd*. a. Not solved.

UNSOLOVED, *ún-sōl'ēd*. a. Not loved.

UNSOPISTICATED, *ún-sōf'īs'tē-kā-tēd*. a. Not adulterated.

UNSORTED, *ún-sōrt'ēd*. a. Not distributed by proper separation.

UNSOUGHT, *ún-sōwt'*. a. Had without seeking, not searched.

UNSOUND, *ún-sōund'*. a. Sickly, wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten, corrupted; not orthodox; not honest; not upright; not sincere; not faithful; erroneous, wrong; not fast under foot.

UNSOUNDED, *ún-sōund'ēd*. a. Not tried by the plummet.

UNSOUNDNESS, *ún-sōund'ēs*. f. Erroneous of belief, want of orthodoxy; corruption of any kind; want of strength; want of solidity.

UNSOURED, *ún-sōur'd*. a. Not made sour, not made mortise.

UNSOWN, *ún-sōnē*. a. Not propagated by scattering seeds.

UNSPARED, *ún-spārd*. a. Not spared.

UNSPARING, *ún-spāring*. a. Not sparing, not parsimonious.

To UNSPEAK, *ún-spēkē*. v. a. To retract, to recant.

UNSPREAKABLE, *ún-spēk'ē-bl*. a. Not to be exprest.

UNSPREACHABLE, *ún-spēk'ē-blē*. ad. Inexpressibly, ineffably.

UNSPECIFIED, *ún-spēs'ēd*. a. Not particularly mentioned.

UNSPECULAT-

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tōbe, tōb, bōll; — līl; — pōdnd; — sīn, tōnis.

UNSPECULATIVE, ən-spēk'ū-lā-tiv. a. Not theoretical.

UNSPED, ən-spēd'. a. Not dispatched, not performed.

UNSPENT, ən-spēnt'. a. Not wasted, not diminished, not weakened.

To UNSPHERE, ən-sfēr'. v. a.

To remove from its orb.

UNSPIED, ən-spīd'. a. Not discovered, not seen.

UNSPILT, ən-spilt'. a. Not spilt; not spoiled.

To UNSPIRIT, ən-spīr'it. v. a.

To dispirit, to depress, to desist.

UNSPOILED, ən-spōld'. a.

Not plundered, not pillaged; not marred.

UNSPOTTED, ən-spōt'ēd. a.

Not marked with any stain; immaculate, not tainted with guilt.

UNSQUARED, ən-skwārd'. a.

Not formed, irregular.

UNSTABLE, ən-stābl'. a.

Not fixed, not fast; inconstant, irresolute.

UNSTAID, ən-stād'. a.

Not cool, not prudent, not settled into discretion, not steady, mutable.

UNSTAIDNESS, ən-stād'nēs. f.

Indiscretion; volatile mind.

UNSTAINED, ən-stān'd. a.

Not stained, not dyed; not discoloured.

To UNSTATE, ən-stāt'. v. a.

To put out of date.

UNSTATUTABLE, ən-stāt'thū-tā-bl.

a. Contrary to statute.

UNSTAUNCHED, ən-stānch'. a. (215)

Not stopped, not stayed.

UNSTEADILY, ən-stēd'dē-lē. ad. Without any certainty; inconsistently, not consistently.

UNSTEADINESS, ən-stēd'dē-nēs. f.

Want of constancy, irresolution, mutability.

UNSTEADY, ən-stēd'dē. a.

Inconstant, irresolute, mutable, variable, changeable; not fixed, not settled.

UNSTEADFAST, ən-stēd'fāst. a.

Not fixed, not fast.

UNSTEEPED, ən-stēpt'. a.

Not soaked.

To UNSTRING, ən-stīng'. v. a.

To disarm of a string.

UNSTINTED, ən-stīnt'ēd. a.

Not limited.

UNSTIRRED, ən-stīrd'. a.

Not stirred, not agitated.

To UNSTITCH, ən-stītch'. v. a.

To open by picking the stitches.

UNSTOOPING, ən-stōp'ēng. a.

Not bending, not yielding.

To UNSTOP, ən-stōp'. v. a.

To free from stop or obstruction.

UNSTOPPED, ən-stōpt'. a.

Meeting no resistance.

UNSTRAINED, ən-strānd'. a.

Easy, not forced.

UNSTRAITENED, ən-strāt'ēn'd. a.

(359). Not contracted.

UNSTRENGTHENED, ən-strēng'fēn'd. a. (359). Not supported; not assisted.

To UNSTRAIN, ən-strein'. v. a.

To relax any thing strung, to deprive of strings; to gods, to unbind.

UNSTRUCK, ən-strūk'. a.

Not moved, not affected.

UNSTUBBED, ən-stub'd. a.

Not premeditated, not laboured.

UNSTUFFED, ən-stūf'. a.

Unfilled, unfurnished.

UNSUBSTANTIAL, ən-sūb-stānl'shāl.

a. Not solid, not palpable; not real.

UNSUCCEDED, ən-sūk-sēd'. a.

Not succeeded, not attained.

UNSUCCESSFUL, ən-sūk-sēs'fūl. a.

Not having the wished event.

UNSUCCESSFULLY, ən-sūk-sēs'fūl-ē

ad. Unfortunately, without success.

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ən-sūk-sēs'fūl-nēs. f.

Want of success, event contrary to wish.

UNSUCCESSIVE, ən-sūk-sēs'sīv. a.

Not proceeding by flux of parts.

UNSUCKED, ən-sūkt'. a.

Not having the breasts drawn.

UNSUFFERABLE, ən-sūf-für-ə-bl. a.

Not supportable, intolerable.

UNSUFFICIENCY, ən-sūf-fish'ēnse.

a. Inability to answer the end proposed.

UNSUFFICIENT, ən-sūf-fish'ēnt. a.

Unable, inadequate.

UNSUGARED, ən-shūdg'ər'd. a.

Not sweetened with sugar.

UNSUITABLE, ən-sūt'ā-bl. a.

Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.

UNSUITABleness, ən-sūt'ā-bl-nēs. f.

Incongruity, unfitness.

UNSUITING, ən-sūt'īng. a.

Not fitting, not becoming.

UNSULLIED, ən-sūl'ēd. a.

Not fouled, not disgraced, pure.

UNSUNG, ən-sōng'. a.

Not celebrated in verse, not recited in verse.

UNSUNNED, ən-sūn'd. a.

Not exposed to the sun.

UNSUPERFLUOUS, ən-sūp'-fūl'ūs.

a. Not more than enough.

UNSUPPLANTED, ən-sūp-plānt'ēd. a.

Not forced, or thrown from under that which supports it; not defeated by stratagem.

UNSUPPORTABLE, ən-sūp'pōrt'ā-bl. a.

Intolerable, such as cannot be endured.

UNSUPPORTED, ən-sūp-pōrt'ēd. a.

Not sustained, not held up; not assisted.

UNSURE, ən-shūr'. a.

Not fixed, not certain.

UNSURMOUNTABLE, ən-sūr-mōnt'ēbl. a.

Insuperable, not to be overcome.

UNSUSCEPTIBLE, ən-sūs-sēp'tē-bl.

a. Incapable, not liable to admit.

UNSUSPECT, ən-sūs-pēkt'. a.

Not considered as likely to do or mean ill.

UNSUSPECTING, ən-sūs-pēkt'īng. a.

Not imagining that any ill is designed.

UNSUSPICIOUS, ən-sūs-piš'ūs. a.

Having no suspicion.

UNSUSTAINED, ən-sūs-tānl'd. a.

Not supported, not held up.

UNSWAYABLE, ən-swa'ā-bl. a.

Not to be governed or influenced by another.

a. (359). Not supported; not assisted.

UNSWAYED, ən-swa'ēd'. a.

Not wielded.

To UNSYMBOLED, ən-syōbl'. v. a.

Not to swear, to swear any thing sworn.

To UNSWEAT, ən-sweat'. v. a.

To ease after fatigue.

UNSWORN, ən-swōrn'. a.

Not bound by an oath.

UNTAIANTED, ən-tānt'ēd. a.

Not sullied, not polluted; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by sin.

UNTAKEN, ən-tāk'nēd. a.

Not taken.

UNTALKED-OF, ən-tākt'ōf. a.

Not mentioned in the world.

UNTAMEABLE, ən-tām'ēbl. a.

Not to be tamed, not to be subdued.

To UNTANGLE, ən-tāng'gl. v. a.

To logic, from intricacy, entanglement.

UNTASTED, ən-tāst'ēd. a.

Not tasted, not tried by the palate.

UNTASTING, ən-tāst'īng. a.

Not perceiving any taste; not trying by the palate.

UNTAUGHT, ən-tāwt'. a.

Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; untaught.

To UNTEACH, ən-tēch'. v. a.

To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

UNTEMPERED, ən-tēm'pōr'd. a.

Not tempered.

UNTEMPTED, ən-tēmt'ēd. a.

Not embarrassed by temptation; not invited by any thing alluring.

UNTENABLE, ən-tēn'ā-bl. a.

Not to be held in possession; not capable of defence.—See *Tenable*.

UNTENANTED, ən-tēn'ānt'ēd. a.

Having no tenant.

UNTENDED, ən-tēnd'ēd. a.

Not having any attendance.

UNTENDER, ən-tēn'dōr. a.

Wanting softness; wanting affection.

UNTENDERED, ən-tēnd'ōr'd. a.

Not offered.

To UNTENT, ən-tēnt'. v. a.

To bring out of a tent.

UNTENTED, ən-tēnt'ēd. a.

Having no medicament applied.

UNTERRIFIED, ən-tēr'ē-fīd. a.

Not affrighted, not struck with fear.

UNTHANKED, ən-thānk't. a.

Not repaired with acknowledgment of a kindness; not received with thankfulness.

UNTHANKFUL, ən-thānk'fūl. a.

Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.

UNTHANKFULLY, ən-thānk'fūl-ē.

ad. Without thanks.

UNTHANKFULNESS, ən-thāk'fūl-nēs. f.

Neglect.

UNT

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UNW

(546). — Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mét; — plne, pln; —

| | | |
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| Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received. | UNTRADING, <i>ún-trâ'dîng</i> . a. | Not changed, not diversified. |
| UNTHAWED, <i>ún-thâwd'</i> . a. Not dissolved after frost. | UNTRAINED, <i>ún-trân'd'</i> . a. Not educated, not instructed, not disciplined; irregular, ungovernable. | UNVARNISHED, <i>ún-vârn'ish't</i> . a. Not overlaid with varnish; not decorated. |
| To UNTHINK, <i>ún-thînk'</i> . v. a. To recall, or dismiss a thought. | UNTRANSFERABLE, <i>ún-trâns-fér'â-bl</i> . a. Incapable of being given from one to another. | UNVARYING, <i>ún-vâ'rîng</i> . a. Not liable to change. |
| UNTHINKING, <i>ún-thînk'îng</i> . a. Thoughtless, not given to reflection. | UNTRANSPARENT, <i>ún-trâns-pâ'rînt</i> . a. Not diaphanous, opaque. | To UNVEIL, <i>ún-vâl'</i> . v. a. To disclose, to show. |
| UNTHORNY, <i>ún-thôr'nî</i> . a. Not obstructed by prickles. | UNTRAVELED, <i>ún-trâv'îld'</i> . a. Never trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries. | UNVEILEDLY, <i>ún-vâ'lîd-lî</i> . ad. Plainly, without disguise. |
| UNTHOUGHT-OF, <i>ún-thâwt'ov</i> . a. Not regarded, not heeded. | To UNTHREAD, <i>ún-thrêd'</i> . v. a. To loose. | UNVENTILATED, <i>ún-vén'tîl-lâ-ted</i> . a. Not fanned by the wind. |
| UNTHREATHENED, <i>ún-thrîth'èn'd</i> . a. (359). Not menaced. | To UNTREAD, <i>ún-trêd'</i> . v. a. To tread back, to go back in the same steps. | UNVERITABLE, <i>ún-vîr'è-tâ-bl</i> . a. Not true. |
| UNTHRIFT, <i>ún-thrîft</i> . s. An extravagant, a prodigal. | UNTREASURED, <i>ún-trêzh'ûrd</i> . a. Not laid up, not reposed. | UNVERSED, <i>ún-vîr'st</i> . a. Unacquainted, unskilled. |
| UNTHRIFTILY, <i>ún-thrîf'tî-lî</i> . ad. Without frugality. | UNTREATABLE, <i>ún-trê'tâ-bl</i> . a. Not treatable, not practicable. | UNVEXED, <i>ún-vêk't</i> . a. Untroubled, undisturbed. |
| UNTHRIFTY, <i>ún-thrîf'tî</i> . a. Prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful; not easily made to thrive or fatten. | UNTRIED, <i>ún-trîde</i> . a. Not yet attempted; not yet experienced; not having passed trial. | UNVIOLATED, <i>ún-vî'o-lâ-ted</i> . a. Not injured, not broken. |
| UNTHRIVING, <i>ún-thrîv'îng</i> . a. Not thriving, not prospering. | UNTRIUMPHABLE, <i>ún-trî'ûmf-â-bl</i> . a. Which allows no triumph. | UNVIRTUOUS, <i>ún-vîr'thû-ûs</i> . a. Wanting virtue. |
| To UNTHRONE, <i>ún-thrôn'e</i> . v. a. To pull down from a throne. | UNTROD, <i>ún-trôd'</i> . } a. Not passed, not marked by the foot. | UNVISITED, <i>ún-vîz'it-ed</i> . a. Not resorted to. |
| To UNTIE, <i>ún-tî</i> . v. a. To unbind, to free from bonds; to loosen from convolution or knot; to set free from any objection; to resolve, to clear. | UNTRODDEN, <i>ún-trôd'd'n</i> . } a. Not passed, not marked by the foot. | UNUNIFORM, <i>ún-yû'né-fôrm</i> . a. Wanting uniformity. |
| UNTIED, <i>ún-tîde</i> . a. Not bound, not gathered in a knot; not fastened by any binding or knot. | UNTROLLED, <i>ún-trôl'd'</i> . a. Not bowled, not rolled along. | UNVOYAGEABLE, <i>ún-vôg'â-jâ-bl</i> . a. Not to be passed over or voyaged. |
| UNTIL, <i>ún-tîl</i> . ad. To the time that; to the place that. | UNTRROUBLED, <i>ún-trôb'bl</i> . a. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt; not agitated, not confused; not interrupted in the natural course; transparent, clear. | UNURGED, <i>ún-ûrg'd</i> . a. Not incited, not pressed. |
| UNTILLED, <i>ún-tîl'd</i> . a. (359). Not cultivated. | UNTRUE, <i>ún-trôô</i> . a. (359). Fâle, contrary to reality; fâle, not faithful. | UNUSED, <i>ún-ûz'd</i> . a. Not put to use, unemployed; not accustomed. |
| UNTIMBERED, <i>ún-tîm'bûr'd</i> . a. Not furnished with timber, weak. | UNTRULY, <i>ún-trôô'l</i> . ad. Fâlly, not according to truth. | UNUSEFUL, <i>ún-ûse'ful</i> . a. Useless, serving no purpose. |
| UNTIMELY, <i>ún-tîme'l</i> . a. Happening before the natural time. | UNTRUSTINESS, <i>ún-trûs'tê-nès</i> . s. Unfaithfulness. | UNUSUAL, <i>ún-u'zhû-âl</i> . a. Not common, not frequent, rare. |
| UNTIMELY, <i>ún-tîme'l</i> . ad. Before the natural time. | UNTRUTH, <i>ún-trôô'h</i> . s. Falsehood, contrariety to reality; moral falsehood, not veracity; treachery, want of fidelity; false assertion. | UNUSUALNESS, <i>ún-u'zhû-âl-nès</i> . s. Uncommonness, infrequency. |
| UNTINGED, <i>ún-tînj'd</i> . a. Not stained, not discoloured; not infected. | UNTUNABLE, <i>ún-tû'nâ-bl</i> . a. Unharmonious, not musical. | UNUTTERABLE, <i>ún-ût'ûr-â-bl</i> . a. Ineffable, inexplicable. |
| UNTIRABLE, <i>ún-tî'râ-bl</i> . a. Indefatigable, unwearied. | To UNTUNE, <i>ún-tûne</i> . v. a. To make incapable of harmony; to disorder. | UNVULNERABLE, <i>ún-vâl'nûr-â-bl</i> . a. Exempt from wound, not vulnerable. |
| UNTÝRED, <i>ún-tîr'd</i> . a. Not made weary. | UNTURNED, <i>ún-tûrn'd</i> . a. Not turned. | UNWAKENED, <i>ún-wâk'înd</i> . a. (103) (359). Not roused from sleep. |
| UNTITLED, <i>ún-tîtl'd</i> . a. (359). Having no title. | UNTUTORED, <i>ún-tû'tûr'd</i> . a. Uninstructed, untaught. | UNWALLED, <i>ún-wâwl'd</i> . a. Having no walls. |
| UNTO, <i>ún-tô</i> . prep. To. It was the old word for To, now obsolete. | To UNTWINE, <i>ún-twîne</i> . v. a. To open what is held together by convolution; to open what is wrapped on itself; to separate that which clasps round anything. | UNWARES, <i>ún-wârz</i> . ad. Unexpectedly, before any caution. |
| UNTOLD, <i>ún-tôld</i> . a. Not related; not revealed. | To UNTWIST, <i>ún-twîst</i> . v. a. To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves. | UNWARILY, <i>ún-wâ'rîl</i> . ad. Without caution, carelessly. |
| UNTOUCHED, <i>ún-tûtch't</i> . a. Not touched, not reached; not moved, not affected; not meddled with. | To UNTY, <i>ún-tî</i> . v. a. To loose. See UNTIE. | UNWARINESS, <i>ún-wâ're-nès</i> . s. Want of caution, carelessness. |
| UNTOWARD, <i>ún-tô'wôrd</i> . a. . Foward, perverse, vexatious, not easily guided or taught; awkward, ungraceful. | To UNVAIL, <i>ún-vâl'</i> . v. a. To uncover, to strip of a veil. | UNWARLIKE, <i>ún-wâr'like</i> . a. Not fit for war, not used to war. |
| UNTOWARDLY, <i>ún-tô'wôrd-lî</i> . a. Awkward, perverse, foward. | UNVALUABLE, <i>ún-vâl'd-â-bl</i> . a. Inestimable, being above price. | UNWARNED, <i>ún-wârn'd</i> . a. (359). Not cautioned, not made wary. |
| UNTRACEABLE, <i>ún-trâ'sâ-bl</i> . a. Not to be traced. | UNVALUED, <i>ún-vâl'ûde</i> . a. Not prized, neglected; inestimable, above price. | UNWARRANTABLE, <i>ún-wôr'rân-tâ-bl</i> . a. Not defensible, not to be justified, not allowed. |
| UNTRACED, <i>ún-trâst'</i> . a. Not marked by any footprints. | UNVANQUISHED, <i>ún-vânk'îsh't</i> . a. Not conquered, not overcome. | UNWARRANTABLY, <i>ún-wôr'rân-tâ-bl</i> . ad. Not justifiably, not defensibly. |
| UNTRACTABLE, <i>ún-trâk'tâ-bl</i> . a. Not yielding to common measures and management; rough, difficult. | UNVARIABLE, <i>ún-vâr'îbl</i> . a. Not changeable, not mutable. | UNWARRANTED, <i>ún-wôr'rân-ted</i> . a. Not ascertained, uncertain. |
| UNTRACTABLENESS, <i>ún-trâk'tâ-bl-nès</i> . s. Unwillingness, or unwillingness to be regulated or managed. | UNVARIED, <i>ún-vâ'sid</i> . a. Not confused, not dimmed. | UNWARY, <i>ún-wâr'y</i> . a. Wanting caution, imprudent, hasty, precipitate; unexpected. |
| | | UNWASTING, |

UNW

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|---|---|
| —nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —ōil; —pōund; —tbin, this. | |
| UNWASTING , ȏn-wā'sting. a. Not growing less. | UNWITHDRAWING , ȏn-wīt̄-drāw' īng. a. Continually liberal. |
| UNWAYED , ȏn-wādē'. a. Not used to travel. | UNWITHSTOOD , ȏn-wīt̄-stūd'. a. Not opposed. |
| UNWEAKENED , ȏn-wē'k'n'd. a. (103) (359). Not weakened. | UNWITNESSED , ȏn-wīt̄'nēst. a. Wanting evidence, wanting notice. |
| UNWEAPONED , ȏn-wēp'p'n'd. a. (103) (359). Not furnished with offensive arms. | UNWITTINGLY , ȏn-wīt̄'ting-lē. ad. Without knowledge, without consciousness. |
| UNWEARABLE , ȏn-wē'rē-ā-bl. a. Not to be tired. | UNWANTED , ȏn-wān'tēd. a. Uncommon, unusual, rare, infrequent; unaccustomed, unused. |
| UNWEARIED , ȏn-wē'rēd. a. Not tired, not fatigued; indefatigable, continual, not to be spent. | UNWORKING , ȏn-wūrk'ing. a. Living without labour. |
| To UNWEARY , ȏn-wē'rē. v. a. To refresh after weariness. | UNWORSHIPPED , ȏn-wūr'fīpt. a. Not adored. |
| UNWED , ȏn-wēd'. a. Unmarried. | (3) This word ought to be written with one p only.—See Dr. Lowth's Grammar at Adverb. |
| UNWEDGEABLE , ȏn-wēd'jā-bl. a. Not to be cloven. | UNWORTHILY , ȏn-wūr'THē-lē. ad. Not according to desert. |
| UNWEEDED , ȏn-wēd'ēd. a. Not cleared from weeds. | UNWORTHINESS , ȏn-wūr'THē-nēs. f. Want of worth, want of merit. |
| UNWEEPED , ȏn-wēpt'. a. Not lamented. Now unwept. | UNWORTHY , ȏn-wūr'THē. a. Not deserving; wanting merit; mean; not suitable, not adequate; unbecoming, vile. |
| UNWEETING , ȏn-wēt̄'ting. a. Ignorant, unknowing. | UNWOUND , ȏn-wēnd'. part. past. and pret. of Unwind. Untwisted. |
| UNWEIGHED , ȏn-wādē'. a. Not examined by the balance; not considered, negligent. | UNWOUNDED , ȏn-wōōn'dēd. a. Not wounded, not hurt. |
| UNWEIGHING , ȏn-wā'ing. a. Inconsiderate, thoughtless. | To UNWREATH , ȏn-rēt̄h'. v. a. To untwine. |
| UNWELCOME , ȏn-wēl'kūm. a. Not pleasing, not grateful. | UNWRITING , ȏn-ri'ting. a. Not assuming the character of an author. |
| UNWEPT , ȏn-wēpt'. a. Not lamented, not bemoaned. | UNWRITTEN , ȏn-rit'th'n. a. Not conveyed by writing, oral, traditional. |
| UNWET , ȏn-wēt'. a. Not moist. | UNWROUGHT , ȏn-rāwt'. a. Not laboured, not manufactured. |
| UNWHIP , ȏn-hwīpt'. a. Not punished, not corrected. | UNWRUNG , ȏn-rāng'. a. Not pinched. |
| UNWHOLEsome , ȏn-hōlē'sōm. a. Insuburious, mischievous to health; corrupt, tainted. | UNYIELDED , ȏn-yēeld'ēd. a. Not given up. |
| UNWIELDILY , ȏn-wēlē'lē-lē. ad. Heavily, with difficult motion. | To UNYOKE , ȏn-yōk'. v. a. To loose from the yoke; to part, to disjoin. |
| UNWIELDINESS , ȏn-wēlē'lē-nēs. a. Heaviness, difficulty to move, or be moved. | UNYOKED , ȏn-yōk'. a. Having never worn a yoke; licentious, unrestrained. |
| UNWIELDY , ȏn-wēlē'lē. a. Unmanageable, not easily moving or moved, bulky, weighty, ponderous. | UNZONED , ȏn-zōn'd'. a. (359). Not bound with a girdle. |
| UNWILLING , ȏn-wil'ling. a. Loath, not contented, not inclined, not complying by inclination. | VOCABLE , vō'kā-bl. f. A word. |
| UNWILLINGLY , ȏn-wil'ling-lē. ad. Not with goodwill, not without loathness. | VOCABULARY , vō-kā'b'ū-lā-rē. f. A dictionary, a lexicon, a word book. |
| UNWILLINGNESS , ȏn-wil'ling-nēs. f. Loathness, disinclination. | VOCAL , vō'kāl. a. Having a voice, uttered or modulated by the voice. |
| To UNWIND , ȏn-wind'. v. a. pret. and part. passive Unwound. To separate any thing convolved, to untwist, to untwine; to disentangle, to loose from entanglement. | To VOCALISE , vō'kāl-īz. v. a. To make vocal; to form into voice. |
| To UNWIND , ȏn-wind'. v. n. To admit evolution. | VOCALITY , vō'kāl'ē-tē. f. Power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice. |
| UNWIPE , ȏn-wīpt'. a. Not cleared. | VOCALLY , vō'kāl-lē. ad. In words, articulately. |
| UNWISE , ȏn-wīz'. a. Weak, defective in wisdom. | VOCATION , vō'kā-thōn. f. Calling by the will of God; summons, Uitade; employment. |
| UNWISELY , ȏn-wīz'ē-lē. ad. Weakly, not prudently, not wisely. | VOCATIVE , vō'kā-tiv. f. The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to. |
| To UNWISH , ȏn-wīsh'. v. a. To wish that which is, not to be. | VOCIFICATION , vō-sīf-ēr-ā-shōn. f. Clamour, outcry. |
| UNWISHED , ȏn-wīsh'. a. Not sought, not desired. | VOCIFEROUS , vō-sīf-ēr-ōs. a. Clamorous, noisy. |
| To UNWIT , ȏn-wīt'. v. a. To deprive of understanding. | VOGUE , vōg. f. (337). Fashion, mode. |

VOT

UPB

UPR

(546). — Flit, flit, fall, fit; — mē, mēt; — plae, pla; —

- quick motion; nimble, active; fluent of words.
- VOLUME**, vōl'yōm. f. Something rolled, or convolved; as much as seems convolved at once; a book.
- VOLUMINOUS**, vō-lū'mīn-ūs. a. Consisting of many complications; consisting in many volumes or books; copious, diffuse.
- VOLUMINOUSLY**, vō-lū'mīn-ūs-lē. ad. In many volumes or books.
- VOLUNTARILY**, vōl'ūn-tā-rē-lē. ad. Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without compulsion.
- VOLUNTARY**, vōl'ūn-tā-rē. a. Acting without compulsion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingness; done without compulsion; acting of its own accord.
- VOLUNTARY**, vōl'ūn-tā-rē. f. A piece of music played at will.
- VOLUNTEER**, vōl'ūn-tēr'. f. A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.
- To VOLUNTEER, vōl'ūn-tēr'. v. n. To go for a soldier.
- VOLUPTUARY**, vō-lūp'tshū-ā-rē. f. A man given up to pleasure and luxury.
- VOLUPTUOUS**, vō-lūp'tshū-ūs. a. Given to excess of pleasure, luxurious.
- VOLUPTUOUSLY**, vō-lūp'tshū-ūs-lē. ad. Luxuriously, with indulgence of excessive pleasure.
- VOLUPTUOUSNESS**, vō-lūp'tshū-ūs-nēs. f. Luxuriousness, addicition to excess of pleasure.
- VOLUTE**, vō-lūtē'. f. A member of a column.
- VOMICA**, vōm'ē-kā. f. An encysted humour in the lungs.
- VOMICK-NUT**, vōm'ik-nūt. f. A kind of poison that kills by excessive vomiting.
- To VOMIT, vōm'it. v. n. To cast up the contents of the stomach.
- To VOMIT, vōm'it. v. a. To throw up from the stomach; to throw up with violence from any hollow.
- VOMIT**, vōm'it. f. The matter thrown up from the stomach; an emetic medicine, a medicine that causes vomit.
- VOMITION**, vō-mish'ūn. f. The act or power of vomiting.
- VOMITIVE**, vōm'it-iv. a. (158). Emetic, causing vomits.
- VOMITORY**, vōm'ē-tūr-ē. a. Procuring vomits, emetic.—For the last *a*, see *Domeick*.
- VORACIOUS**, vō-rā'fhus. a. Greedy to eat, ravenous.
- VORACIOUSLY**, vō-rā'fhus-lē. ad. Greedily, ravenously.
- VORACIOUSNESS**, vō-rā'fhus-nēs. f.
- VORACITY**, vō-rās'ē-tē. Greediness, ravenousness.
- VORTEX**, vōr tēks. f. in the plural Vortices. Any thing whirled round.
- VORTICAL**, vōr-tē-kāl. a. Having a whirling motion.
- VOTARIST**, vōtā-rīst. f. One devoted to any person or thing.
- VOTARY**, vōtā-rē. f. One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.
- VOTARESS**, vōtā-rēs. f. A woman devoted to any worship or state.
- VOTE**, vōt. f. Suffrage, voice given and numbered.
- To VOTE, vōt. v. a. To chuse by suffrage, to determine by suffrage; to give by vote.
- VOTER**, vōtūr. f. One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.
- VOTIVE**, vōtīv. a. Given by vow.
- To VOUCH, vōtīfsh. v. a. To call to witness, to attest; to attest, to warrant, to maintain.
- To VOUCH, vōtīfsh. v. n. To bear witness, to appear as a witness.
- VOUCH**, vōtīfsh. f. Warrant, attestation. Not in use.
- VOUCHER**, vōtīfsh'ūr. f. One who gives witness to any thing; a writing by which any thing is vouched; a receipt for money paid on account of another.
- To VOUCHSAFE, vōtīfsh-sāfē. v. a. To permit any thing to be done without danger; to condescend, to grant.
- VOW**, vōū. f. (323). Any promise made to a divine power, an act of devotion; a solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love and matrimony.
- To VOW, vōū. v. a. To consecrate by a solemn dedication, to give to a divine power.
- To VOW, vōū. v. n. To make vows or solemn promises.
- VOVEL**, vōō'il. f. (99) (323). A letter which can be uttered by itself.
- VOWFELLOW**, vōū'fēl-ō. f. One bound by the same vow.
- VOYAGE**, vōc'adje. f. (90). A travel by sea.
- To VOYAGE, vōc'adje. v. n. To travel by sea.
- To VOYAGE, vōc'adje. v. a. To travel, to pass over.
- VOYAGER**, vōc'ā-jūr. f. One who travels by sea.
- Up, īp. ad. Aloft, on high, not down; out of bed, in the state of being risen from rest; in the state of being risen from a seat; from a state of decumbiture or concealment; in a state of being built; above the horizon; to a state of advancement; in a state of climbing; in a state of insurrection; in a state of being increased or raised; from a remoter place, coming to any person or place; from younger to elder years; Up and down, disperedly, here and there; backward and forward; Up to, to an equal height with; adequately to; Up with, a phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.
- Up, īp. interj. A word exhorting to rise from bed; a word of exhortation exciting or rousing to action.
- Up, īp. prep. From a lower to a higher part, not down.
- To UPBEAR, īp-bār'. v. a. preter. Upbore; part. pass. Upborn. To sustain aloft, to support in elevation; to raise aloft; to support from falling.
- To UPBRAID, īp-brād'. v. a. (202). To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful; to object as a matter of reproach; to urge with reproach; to reprobate on account of a benefit received from the reproacher; to treat with contempt.
- UPBRAIDINGLY**, īp-brā'ding-lē. ad. By way of reproach.
- UPBROUGHT**, īp-brāwt'. part. pass. of Upbring. Educated, nurtured.
- UPCAST**, īp-kāst'. part. a. Thrown upwards.
- UPCAST**, īp-kāst. f. A term of bowling, a throw, a cast.
- UPHELD**, īp-hēld'. pret. and part. pass. of Uphold. Maintained, sustained.
- UPHILL**, īp'hill. a. Difficult, like the labour of climbing a hill.
- To UPHOARD, īp-hōrd'. v. a. (295). To treasure, to store, to accumulate in private places.
- To UPHOLD, īp-hōld'. v. a. preter. Upheld; and part. pass. Uphold and Up-helden. To lift on high; to support, to sustain, to keep from falling; to keep from declension; to support in any state of life; to continue, to keep from defeat; to continue without failing.
- UPHOLDER**, īp-hōld'ūr. f. A supporter; an undertaker, one who provides for funerals.
- UPHOLSTERER**, īp-hōls'tūr-ūr. f. One who furnishes houses, one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.
- UPLAND**, īp'lānd. f. Higher ground.
- UPLAND**, īp'lānd. a. Higher in situation.
- UPLANDISH**, īp-lānd'īsh. a. Mountainous, inhabiting mountains.
- To UPLAY, īp-lā'. v. a. To hoard, to lay up.
- To UPLIFT, īp-lift'. v. a. To raise aloft.
- Upmost, īp'mōst. a. Highest, topmost.
- UPON**, īp-pōn'. prep. Not under, noting being on the top or outside; thrown over the body, as clothes; by way of imprecation or infliction; it expresses obstination, or protestation; in immediate consequence of; with respect to; in noting a particular day; noting reliance or trust; near to, noting situation; on part of; by inference from; exactly, according to; by, noting the means of support.
- UPPER**, īp-pūr. a. Superior in place, higher; higher in power.
- UPPERMOST**, īp-pūr-mōst. a. Highest in place; highest in power or authority; predominant, most powerful.
- UPPISH**, īp'pīsh. a. Proud, arrogant.
- To UPRAISE, īp-rāz'. v. a. (202). To raise up, exalt.
- To UPREAR, īp-rēr'. v. a. (227). To rear on high.
- UPRIGHT**, īp'rīt. a. (393). Straight up, perpendicularly erect; erected, picked up; honest, not declining from the right.
- UPRIGHTLY**, īp'rīt-lē. ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon; honestly, without deviation from the right.
- UPRIGHTNESS**, īp'rīt-nēs. f. Perpendicular erection; honesty, integrity.
- To UPRISE, īp-rīz'. v. n. To rise from decumbiture; to rise from below the horizon; to rise with acclivity.

URN

USU

UVU

—nd, mōvē, nōr, nōt; —tēbē, thb, bll; —dū; —pdnd; —tā, This.

UPRISE, *üp'ris*. f. (497).

Appearance above the horizon.

UPROAR, *üp'rōr*. f. (295).

Tumult, bustle, disturbance, confusion.

To **UPROAR**, *üp'rōr'*. v. a. (497).

To throw into confusion.

To **UPROOT**, *üp'rōöt'*. v. a. (306).

To tear up by the root.

To **UPROUSE**, *üp'rōz'*. v. a.

To waken from sleep, to excite to action.

UPSHOT, *üp'shot*. f.

Conclusion, end, last amount, final event.

UPSIDE-DOWN, *üp-side-dōw'n*.

An adverbial form of speech. With total reverence, in complete disorder.

To **UPSTAND**, *üp-stānd'*. v. n.

To be erect.

To **UPSTAY**, *üp-stā*. v. a.

To sustain, to support.

To **UPSTART**, *üp-stārt'*. v. n. (497).

To spring up suddenly.

UPSTART, *üp-stārt*. f.

One suddenly raised to wealth, power or honour.

To **UPSWARM**, *üp'swārm'*. v. a.

To raise in a warmth.

To **UPTURN**, *üp-tūrn'*. v. a.

To throw up, to surrow.

UPWARD, *üp'wōrd*. a.

Directed to a higher part.

UPWARDS, *üp wārdz*. adj.

Towards a higher place; towards heaven and God; with respect to the higher part; more than, with tendency to a higher or greater number; towards the source.

URBANITY, *ür'bān'ē-tē*. f.

Civility, elegance, politeness; facetiousness.

UACHBN, *ür'thīn*. f.

A hedge-hog; a name of slight anger to a child.

URETER, *ür're-tōr*. f.

Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

URETHRA, *ür'ē-thrā*. f.

The passage of the urine.

To **URGE**, *ürj*. v. a.

To incite, to push; to provoke, to exasperate; to follow close to as to impel; to press, to enforce; to importune; to solicit.

URGENCY, *ür'jēn-sē*. f.

Pressure of difficulty.

URGENT, *ür'jēnt*. a.

Cogent, pressing, violent; important, vehement in solicitation.

URGENTLY, *ür'jēn-tlē*. adv.

Cogently, violently, vehemently, importantly.

URGE, *ür'jē*. f.

One who presses.

URINAE, *ür're-nāl*. f.

A bottle, in which water is deposited in question.

URINARIE, *ür're-nārē*. a.

Relating to urine.

URINE, *ür'rīn*. f. (140).

Animal water.

URNOOS, *ür'rīn-ōs*. a.

Partaking of urine.

URN, *ürn*. f.

Any vessel of which the mouth is narrower than the body; a wide-pot vessel in which the remains of dead bodies are put.

Us. *ürn*. The oblique case of *üre*.

USAGE, *yü'zidg*. f. (90).

Treatment; customs; practice long continued; manners, behaviour.

USAGE, *yü'sans*. f.

Use, proper employment; money, interest paid for money.

USE, *yüze*. f. (437).

The act of employing any thing to any purpose; qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose; need of, occasion on which a thing can be employed; advantage received, power of receiving advantage; convenience, help; practice, habit; custom, common occurrence; interest, money paid for the use of money.

To **USE**, *yüze*. v. a. (437).

To employ to any purpose; to accustom, to habituate; to treat; to practise; to behave.

To **USE**, *yüze*. v. n.

To be accustomed, to practise customarily; to be customarily in any manner, to be wont.

USEFUL, *yüse'fūl*. a.

Convenient, profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpose.

USEFULLY, *yüse'fūl-ē*. ad.

In such a manner as to help forward some end.

USEFULNESS, *yüse'fūl-nēs*. f.

Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

USELESSLY, *yüse'fēl-lē*. ad.

Without the quality of answering any purpose.

USELESSNESS, *yüse'fēl-nēs*. f.

Unfitness to any end.

USELESS, *yüse'fēl*. a.

Answering no purpose, having no end.

USER, *yü'zur*. f.

One who uses.

USHER, *üs'hōr*. f.

One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank; an under-teacher.

To **USHER**, *üs'hōr*. v. a.

To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to forerun.

USQUEBAUGH, *üs'kwe-bā'*. f. (390).

A compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics.

USUAL, *yü'zhūl*. a.

Common, frequent, customary.

USUALNESS, *yü'zhūl-nēs*. f.

Commonness, frequency.

To **USE**, *yü'zhōr*. v. n.

To practise usury, to take interest for money.

USURER, *yü'zhū-rūr*. f. (456).

One who puts money out at interest.

USURIOUS, *yü'zūr'ē-ōs*. a. (456).

Given to the practice of usury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.

To **USURP**, *yü'zūrp*. v. a.

To possess by force or intrusion, to seize or possess without right.

USURPATION, *yü'zūrp-pā'tion*. f.

Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

USURPER, *yü'zūrp'ōr*. f.

One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right.

USURPINGLY, *yü'zūrp'īng-lē*. ad.

Without just claim.

USURY, *yü'zhū-rē*. f. (456).

Money paid for the use of money, interest; the practice of taking interest.

This word and its relatives, with respect to the aspiration of the s, are exactly under

the same predicament as the words *Luxury* and *Anxiety* are with respect to the z. See Principles, No. 479, 480, 481.

UTENSIL, *yü'tēn-sil*. f.

An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of a kitchen, or tools of a trade.

UTERINE, *yü'tēr-inē*. a. (149).

Belonging to the womb.

UTERUS, *yü'tēr-ūs*. f.

The womb.

UTILITY, *yü'til'ē-tē*. f.

Usefulness, profit, convenience, advantageousness.

UTMOST, *üt'mōst*. a.

Extreme, placed at the extremity; being in the highest degree.

UTMOST, *üt'mōst*. f.

The most that can be, the greatest power.

UTTER, *üt'tōr*. a.

Situate on the out side, or remote from the center; placed without any compass, out of any place; extreme, excessive, utmost; complete, irrevocable.

To **UTTER**, *üt'tōr*. v. a.

To speak, to pronounce, to express; to disclose, to discover, to publish; to tell, to vend; to disperse, to emit at large.

UTTERABLE, *üt'tōr-ä-bl*. a.

Expressible, such as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE, *üt'tōr-äns*. f.

Pronunciation, manner of speaking; extremity, terms of extreme hostility; vocal expression, emission from the mouth.

UTTERER, *üt'tōr-ä-r*. f.

One who pronounces; a divulger, a discoverer; a seller, a vendor.

UTTERLY, *üt'tōr-lē*. ad.

Fully, completely, perfectly.

UTTERMOST, *üt'tōr-mōst*. a.

Extreme, being in the highest degree; most remote.

UTTERMOST, *üt'tōr-mōst*. f.

The greatest degree.

VULCANO, *vü'l-kā'no*. f.

A burning mountain, volcano. See *Lumbago*.

VULGAR, *vü'l-gär*. a.

Plebian, suited to the common people, practised among the common people; mean, low, being of the common rate; publick, commonly bruited.

VULGAR, *vü'l-gär*. f.

The common people.

VULGARITY, *vü'l-gär'ē-tē*. f.

Meanness, state of the lowest people; particular instance or specimen of meanness.

VULGARLY, *vü'l-gär-lē*. ad.

Commonly, in the ordinary manner, among the common people.

VULNERABLE, *vü'l-nü-rä-bl*. a.

Susceptive of wounds, liable to external injuries.

VULNERARY, *vü'l-nü-rä-rē*. a.

Useful in the cure of wounds.

To **VULNERATE**, *vü'l-nü-rä-té*. v. a.

To wound, to hurt.

VULPINE, *vü'l-pīnē*. a. (149).

Belonging to a fox.

VULTURE, *vü'l-tshüre*. f.

A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

VULTURINE, *vü'l-tshüre-inē*. a. (149).

Belonging to a vulture.

UVULA, *yü'l-vü-lä*. f.

In anatomy, a round soft spongyous body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis.

UXORIOUS,

WAG

WAI

WAL

(546). — **Fate**, fär, fall, fät; — mē, mêt; — plne, pîn; —

UXORIOUS, ûg-zô'rë-ûs. a.

Submissively fond of a wife, infected with
copnubial dotage.

UXORIOUSLY, ûg-zô'rë-ûs-lë. ad.

With fond submission to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, ûg-zô'rë-ûs-nës. f.

Copnubial dotage, fond submission to a
wife.

W.

TO WABBLE, wôb'bl. v. n. (405)

To shake, to move from side to side.
A low, barbarous word.

WAD, wôd. s.

A bundle of straw thrust close together.
Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great
use and value.

WADDING, wôd'dîng. s.

A kind of soft fluff loosely woven, with
which the skirts of coats are fluffed out.

TO WADDLE, wôd'dl. v. n. (405).

To shake in walking from side to side, to de-
viate in motion from a right line.

TO WADE, wâde. v. n.

To walk through the waters, to pass water
without swimming; to pass difficultly and
laboriously.

WAFER, wâ'fér. s.

A thin cake; the bread given in the eucha-
rist by the Roman Catholics; paste made
to close letters.

TO WAFT, wâft. v. a.

To carry through the air, or on the water;
to beckon, to inform by a sign of any thing
moving.

This word is sometimes erroneously pro-
nounced so as to rhyme with *soft*, for want
of attending to the rule laid down in Prin-
ciples, No. 85.

TO WAFT, wâft. v. n.

To float.

WAFT, wâft. s.

A floating body; motion of a fireman.

WATTAGE, wâft'îdjé. s. (90).

Carriage by water or air.

WAFTURE, wâf'tshûr. s. (461).

The act of waving.

TO WAG, wâg. v. a.

To move lightly, to shake lightly.

TO WAG, wâg. v. n.

To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go,
to be moved.

WAG, wâg. s.

Any one ludicrously mischievous, a merry
droll.

TO WAGE, wâdjé. v. a.

To attempt, to venture; to make, to carry on.

WAGER, wâjér. s. (383).

A bet, any thing pledged upon a chance or
performance.

TO WAGER, wâjér. v. a.

To lay to pledge at a bet.

WAGES, wâ'jëz. s. (99).

Pay given for service;

WAGGERY, wâg'gër-ë. s.

Mischievous merriment, roguish trick, sar-
castic gaiety.

WAGGISH, wâg'iš. a. (383).

Knavishly merry, merrily mischievous, fro-
licksome.

WAGOISHNESS, wâg'iš-nës. f.

Merry mischief.

TO WAGGLE, wâg'gl. v. n. (405).

To waddle, to move from side to side.

WAGON, wâg'ôn. s.

A heavy carriage for burdens; a chariot.

WAGONNER, wâg'ôn-ñr. s.

One who drives a wagon.

WAGTAIL, wâg'tale. s.

A bird.

WAID, wâde. a. (202).

Crushed. Not in use.

TO WAIL, wâle. v. a.

To moan, to lament, to bewail.

TO WAIL, wâle. v. n. (202).

To grieve audibly, to express sorrow.

WAIL, wâle. s.

Audible sorrow.

WAILING, wâl'ing. s.

Lamentation, moan, audible sorrow.

WAILFUL, wâle'fôl. a.

Sorrowful, mournful.

WAIRN, wâne. s.

A carriage.

WAIRROPE, wâne'rôpë. s.

A large cord, with which the load is tied on
the wagon.

WAIRSCOT, wêñ'skôt. s.

The inner wooden covering of a wall.

TO WAIRSCOT, wêñ'skôt. v. a.

To line walls with boards; to line in ge-
neral.

WAIST, wâste. s.

The smallest part of the body, the part be-
low the ribs; the middle deck, or floor of a
ship.

WAISTCOAT, wës'kôt. s.

A garment worn about the waist. The gar-
ment worn by men under the coat.—*Ab.*

This word has fallen into the general
contraction observable in similar com-
pounds, but, in my opinion, not so irre-
coverably as some have done. It would
scarcely sound pedantic if both parts of the
word were pronounced with equal distinct-
ness—See Principles, No. 513.

TO WAIT, wâte. v. n.

To expect, to stay for; to attend, to accom-
pany with submission or respect; to attend
as a consequence of something.

TO WAIT, wâte. v. n.

To expect, to stay in expectation; to pay
service or submissive attendance; to attend
to stay, not to depart from; to follow as a
consequence.

WAIT, wâte. s.

Ambush, insidious and secret attempt.

WAITER, wâ'tôr. s.

An attendant, one who attends for the ac-
commodation of others.

TO WAKE, wâke. v. n.

To watch, not to sleep; to be roused from
sleep; to cease to sleep; to be put in action,
to be excited.

TO WAKE, wâke. v. a.

To rouse from sleep; to excite, to put in
motion or action; to bring to life again as
if from the sleep of death.

WAKE, wâke. s.

The feast of the dedication of the church,
formerly kept by watching all night; vigil,
state of forbearing sleep.

WAKEFUL, wâke'fôl. a.

Not sleeping, vigilant.

WAKEFULNESS, wâke'fôl-nës. f.

Want of sleep; forbearance of sleep.

TO WAKEN, wâ'k'n. v. n. (103).

To wake, to cease from sleep, to be roused
from sleep.

TO WAKEN, wâ'k'n. v. a.

To rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to
produce, to bring forth.

WALE, wâle. s.

A rising part in cloth.

TO WALK, wâwk. v. n.

To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot
is set down before the other is taken up; it
is used in the ceremonious language of invitation
for Come or Go; to move for exercise
or amusement; to move the slowest pace,
not to trot, gallop, or amble; to appear as a
spectre; to act in sleep; to act in any par-
ticular manner.

TO WALK, wâwk. v. a.

To pass through.

WALK, wâwk. s. (84).

Act of walking for air or exercise; gait,
step, manner of moving; a length of space,
or circuit through which one walks; an
avenue set with trees; way, road, range,
place of wandering; a fib; Walk is the
lowest or least raised pace, or going of a
horse.

WALKER, wâwk'ôr. s.

One that walks; a fuller.

WALKINGSTAFF, wâwk'ing-staf. s.

A stick which a man holds to support him-
self in walking.

WALL, wâll. s. (84).

A series of brick or stone carried upwards
and cemented with mortar, the sides of a
building; fortification, works built for de-
fence; to take the Wall; to take the upper
place, not to give place.

TO WALL, wâll. v. a.

To inclose with walls; to defend by walls.

WALL-

WAN

WAR

WAR

— nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; — tābe, tāb, bāll; — dīl; — pōdānd; — ibin, this.

WALLCREEPER, wāl'kriep-ūr. f.
A bird.

WALLET, wāl'lēt. f.

A bag in which the necessities of a traveller are put, a knapsack; any thing protuberant and swagging.

WALLEYED, wāl'-ide'. a.
Having white eyes.

WALLFLOWER, wāl'floo'-ūr. f.
See STOCKGILLIFLOWER.

WALLFRUIT, wāl'frūt. f.

Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

To WALLOW, wāl'lāp. v. n.

To boil.

WALLOUSE, wāl'lōus. f.

An insect.

To WALLOW, wāl'lō. v. n.
To move heavily and clumsily; to roll himself in mire or any thing filthy; to live in any state of filth or gross vice.

WALLOW, wāl'lō. l. (85)
A kind of rolling walk.

WALLRUE, wāl'rū. f.
An herb.

WALLWORT, wāl'wōrt. f.
A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or Dane-wort. See ELDER.

WALNUT, wāl'nūt. f.
The name of a tree; the fruit, and wood of the tree.

WALLPEPPER, wāl'pē-pūr. f.
Houseleek.

WALTRON, wāl'trōn. f.
The sea-horsetail.

To WAMBLE, wām'bl. v. n.
To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

WAN, wān. a. (85).
Pale as with sick-nets, languid of look.

Mr. Sheridan has given the *a.* in this word, and its compounds, the same sound as in *man*. I have always heard it pronounced like the first syllable of *wan-ton*; and find Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, have so marked it.—See *Wap*.

WAND, wānd. f.
A small stick or twig, long rod; any staff of authority or use; a chaining rod.

To WANDER, wān'dür. v. n.
To rove, to ramble here and there, to go without any certain course; to deviate, to go astray.

To WANDER, wān'dür. v. a.
To travel over without a certain course.

WANDERER, wān'dür-ōr. f.
Rover, rambler.

WANDERING, wān'dür-ing. f.
Uncertain peregrination; aberration, mistaken way; uncertainty, want of being fixed.

To WANE, wān. v. n.
To grow less, to decrease; to decline, to sink.

WANE, wān. f.
Decrease of the moon; decline, diminution, declension.

WANNED, wān'd. a. (85).
Turned pale and faint coloured.

WANNESS, wān'nēs. f.
Paleness, languor.—See *Wan*.

To WANT, wānt. v. a.
To be without something fit or necessary; to be defective in something; to fall short of, not to contain; to need, to have need of, to lack; to wish for, to long for.

To WANT, wānt. v. n.
To incite with desire.

To be wanted; to be improperly absent; to fail, to be deficient.

WANT, wānt. f.

Need; deficiency; the state of not having; poverty, penury, indigence.

WANTON, wān'tūn. a.

Lascivious, libidinous; licentious, dissolute; frolicksome, gay, sportive, airy, loose, unrestrained; quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant, superfluous; not regular, turned fortuitously.

WANTON, wān'tūn. f.

A lascivious person; a trumpet, a whoremonger; a trifler, an insignificant flatterer; a word of slight endearment.

To WANTON, wān'tūn. v. n.

To play lasciviously; to revel, to play; to move nimbly and irregularly.

WANTONLY, wān'tūn-lē. ad.

Lasciviously, frolicksomely, gayly, sportively.

WANTONNESS, wān'tūn-nēs. f.

Lasciviousness, lechery; sportiveness, frolick, humour; licentiousness, negligence of restraint.

WANTWIT, wān'twit. f.

A tool, an idiot.

WAPED, wāp'ped. a.

Dejected, crushed by misery, Obsolete.

WAR, wār. f.

The exercise of violence under sovereign command; the instruments of war, in poetical language; forces, army; the profusion of arms; hostility, state of opposition, act of opposition.

To WAR, wār. v. n.

To make war, to be in a state of hostility.

To WARBLE, wār'bl. v. a. (405).

To quaver any sound; to cause to quaver; to utter musically.

To WARBLE, wār'bl. v. n.

To be quavered; to be uttered melodiously; to sing.

WARBLER, wār'bl-ūr. f.

A singer, a songster.

To WARD, wārd. v. a.

To guard, to watch; to defend, to protect; to fence off, to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischievous.

To WARD, wārd. v. n.

To be vigilant, to keep guard; to act upon the defensive with a weapon.

WARD, wārd. f.

Watch, act of guarding; guard made by a weapon in fencing; tortress, strong hold; district of a town; custody, confinement; the part of a lock which corresponds to the proper key hinders any other; one in the hands of a guardian; the state of a child under a guardian; guardianship, right over orphans.

WARDEN, wārd'n. f. (103).

A keeper, a guardian; a head officer; a large pear.

WARDER, wārd'dür. f.

A keeper, a guard; a truncheon, by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

WARDMOTE, wārd'mōt. f.

A meeting, a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, wārd'rōb. f.

A room where clothes are kept.

WARDSHIP, wārd'ship. f.

Guardianship; pupillage, state of being under ward.

WARE, wārē. The preterit of Wear,

more frequently Wore.

To incite with desire.

To WANT, wānt. v. n.

WARE, wārē. a. (103-4).
For this we commonly say Aware; being in expectation of, being provided against; cautious, wary.

To WARE, wārē. v. n.

To take heed of, to beware.

WARE, wārē. f.

Commonly something to be sold.

WAREHOUSE, wārē'hōus. f.

A storehouse of merchandise.

WARELESS, wārē'lēs. a.

Uncautious, unwary.

WARFARE, wār'fārē. f.

Military service, military life.

WARILY, wār'ē-lē. ad.

Cautiously, with timorous prudence, with wise forethought.

WARTINESS, wār'tē-nēs. f.

Caution, prudent forethought, timorous scrupulousness.

WARLIKE, wār'līk. a.

Fit for war; disposed to war; military, relating to war; fit for war; fit for battle.

WARLUCK, wār'luk. f.

A witch, a wizard.

WARM, wārm. a.

Not cold, though not hot, heated to a small degree; zealous, ardent; violent, furious, vehement; busy in action; saucy, churlish.

To WARM, wārm. v. a.

To free from cold, to heat in a gentle degree; to heat mentally, to make vehement.

WARMINGPAN, wār'mīng-pān. f.

A covered bras pan for warming a bed, by means of hot coals.

WARMINGSTONE, wār'mīng-stōn. f.

The Warming-stone is digged in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while.

WARMLY, wārm'lē. ad.

With gentle heat; eagerly, ardently.

WARMNESS, wārm'nēs. f.

WARMTH, wārmth. f.

Gentle heat; zeal, passion; fervour of mind; fancifulness, enthusiasm.

To WARM, wārm. v. a.

To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill; to admonish to any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken; to notify previously good or bad.

WARNING, wār'ning. f.

Caution against faults or dangers, previous notice of ill.

WARP, wārp. f.

That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

To WARP, wārp. v. n.

To change from the true situation by intemate motion; to contract; to lose its proper course or direction.

To WARP, wārp. v. n.

To contract, to shrivel; to turn aside from the true direction.

To WARRANT, wār'rānt. v. n. & a.

To support or maintain, to attest; to give authority; to justify; to exempt; to privilege, to secure; to declare upon, certify.

WARRANT, wār'rānt. f. (168).

A writ conferring some right or authority; a writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption; a judicatory commission or testimony; right, legity.

WARRANTABLE, wār'rānt-a-bl. a.

Justifiable, defensible.

WARRANT.

WAS

WAT

WAT

(546). — **Fate**, fár, fall, fat; — mè, mét; — pine, pin; —

WARRANTABLENESS, wô'rânt-â-bl-nës. f. Justifiableness.

WARRANTABLY, wô'rânt-â-blé. ad. Justifiably.

WARRANTER, wô'rânt-âr. f.

One who gives authority; one who gives security.

WARRANTISE, wô'rânt-thz. f. Authority, security. Not used.

WARRANTY, wô'rânt-é. f.

Authority, justificatory mandate; security.

WARREN, wô'rîn. f. (99).

A kind of park for rabbits.

WARRENER, wô'rîn-âr. f.

The keeper of a warren.

WARRIOR, wâ'r-yôr. f.

A soldier, a military man.

WART, wârt. f.

A cornous excrescence, a small protuberance on the flesh.

WARTWORT, wârt'wûrt. f. Spurge.

WARTY, wâr'té. a.

Grown over with warts.

WARWORN, wâr'wôrn. a.

Worn with war.

WARY, wâr're. a.

Cautious, scrupulous, timorously prudent.

WAS, wôs. The preterit of To Be.

To WASH, wôsh. v. a.

To cleanse by ablation; to moisten; to affect by ablation; to colour by washing.

To WASH, wôsh. v. n.

To perform the act of ablation; to cleanse clothes.

WASH, wôsh. f.

Alluvion, any thing collected by water; a bog, a marsh, a fen, a quagmire; a medical or cosmetick lotion; a superficial stain or colour; the seed of hogs gathered from washed dishes; the act of washing the clothes of a family, the linen washed at once.

WASHBALL, wôsh'bâll. f.

Ball made of soap.

WASHER, wôsh'âr. f.

One that washes.

WASHY, wôsh'é. a.

Watry, damp; weak, not solid.

WASP, wôsp. f. (85).

A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to rhyme with *basp*, *clasp*, &c. This sound is so perfectly new to me, that I should have supposed it to have been an error of the press, if its compounds had not been marked in the same manner, and if he had not given this word among others as an example of this sound of *w* in his Rhetorical Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary.

WASPISH, wôsp'ish. a.

Peevish, malignant, irritable.

WASPISHLY, wôsp'ish-lé: ad.

Peevishly.

WASPISSHNESS, wôsp'ish-nës. f.

Peevishness, irritability.

WASSAIL, wôs'sil. f. (208).

A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good-fellows; a drunken bout.

WASSAILER, wôs'sil-âr. f.

A toper, a drunkard.

WAST, wôst. The second person of Was, from To Be.

To WASTE, wâste. v. a.

To diminish; to destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to destroy, to desolate; to wear out; to spend, to consume.

To WASTE, wâste. v. n.

To dwindle, to be in a state of consumption;

WASTE, wâste. a.

Destroyed, ruined; defoliate, uncultivated; superfluous, exuberant, lost for want of occupiers; worthless, that of which none but vile uses can be made; that of which no account is taken or value found.

WASTE, wâste. f.

Wanton or luxurious destruction, consumption, loss; useless expence; defolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or space unoccupied; region ruined and deserted; mischievous destruction.

WASTEFUL, wâste'fôl. a.

Destructive, ruinous; wantonly or dissolutely consumptive; lavish, prodigal, luxuriantly liberal.

WASTEFULLY, wâste'fôl-é. ad.

With vain and dissolute consumption.

WASTEFULNESS, wâste'fôl-nës. f.

Prodigality.

WASTER, wâst'âr. f.

One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly, a squanderer, vain consumer.

WATCH, wôtsh. f. (85).

Forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep; attention, close observation; guard, vigilant keep; watchmen, men set to guard; place where a guard is set; a period of the night; a pocket clock, a small clock moved by a spring.

To WATCH, wôtsh. v. n.

Not to sleep, to wake; to keep guard; to look with expectation; to be attentive, to be vigilant; to be cautiously observant; to be infidiously attentive.

To WATCH, wôtsh. v. a.

To guard, to have in keep; to observe in ambush; to tend; to observe in order to detect or prevent.

WATCHER, wôtsh'âr. f.

One who watches; diligent overseer or observer.

WATCHET, wôtsh'it. a. (99).

Blue, pale blue.

WATCHFUL, wôtsh'fôl. a.

Vigilant, attentive, cautious, nicely observant.

WATCHFULLY, wôtsh'fôl-é. ad.

Vigilantly, cautiously, attentively, with cautious observation.

WATCHFULNESS, wôtsh'fôl-nës. f.

Vigilance, heed, suspicious attention, cautious regard; inability to sleep.

WATCHHOUSE, wôtsh'hôuse. f.

Place where the watch is set.

WATCHING, wôtsh'ing. f.

Inability to sleep.

WATCHMAKER, wôtsh'mâ-kâr. f.

One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks.

WATCHMAN, wôtsh'mân. f.

Guard, sentinel, one set to keep ward.

WATCHTOWER, wôtsh'tôâr. f.

Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

WATCHWORD, wôtsh'wûrd. f.

The word given to the sentinel to know their friends.

WATER, wâ'tür. f. (85) (86).

One of the four elements; the sea; urine; to hold Water, to be sound, to be tight; it is used for the lustre of a diamond.

To WATER, wâ'tür. v. a.

To irritate, to supply with moisture; to supply with water for drink; to fertilize or accommodate with streams; to diversify with waves.

To WATER, wâ'tür. v. n.

To shed moisture; to get or take in water, to be used in supplying water; the mouth Waters, the man longs.

WATERCOLOURS, wâ'tür-kül-ôrz. f.

Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water, those they call Water-colours.

WATERCRESSES, wâ'tür-krés-siz. f. (99). A plant. There are five species.

WATERER, wâ'tür-âr. f.

One who waters.

WATERFALL, wâ'tür-fall. f.

Cataract, cascade.

WATERFOWL, wâ'tür-fôwl. f.

Fowl that live or get their food in water.

WATERGRUEL, wâ'tür-grôô'l. f.

Food made with oatmeal and water.

WATERINESS, wâ'tür-e-nës. f.

Humidity, moisture.

WATERISH, wâ'tür-îsh. a.

Resembling water; moist, insipid.

WATERISHNESS, wâ'tür-îsh-nës. f.

Thinness, resemblance of water.

WATERLEAF, wâ'tür-léfe. f.

A plant.

WATERLILY, wâ'tür-lil-lé. f.

A plant.

WATERMAN, wâ'tür-mân. f.

A ferryman, a boatman.

WATERMARK, wâ'tür-mârk. f.

The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

WATERMELON, wâ'tür-mél-ûn. f.

A plant.

WATERMILL, wâ'tür-mîll. f.

Mill turned by water.

WATERMINT, wâ'tür-mînt. f.

A plant.

WATERRADISH, wâ'tür-râd-îsh. f.

A species of watercresses, which see.

WATERRAT, wâ'tür-rât. f.

A rat that makes holes in banks.

WATERROCKET, wâ'tür-rôk-it. f.

A species of watercresses.

WATERVIOLET, wâ'tür-vî-l-êt. f.

A plant.

WATERSAPPHIRE, wâ'tür-sâf-fir. f.

A sort of stone. The occidental sapphire is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental.

WATERWITH, wâ'tür-wîth. f.

A plant of Jamaica growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, absorbs plentifully water, or sap, to the droughty traveller.

WATERWORK, wâ'tür-wûrk. f.

Play of fountains, any hydraulic performance.

WATERY, wâ'tür-é. a.

Thin, liquid, like water; tasteless, insipid, vapid, spiritless; wet, abounding with water; relating to the water; cooing of water.

WATTLE, wôtl'l. f. (405).

The bars, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill; a hurdle.

To WATTLE, wôtl'l. v. a.

To bind with twigs, to form, by plaiting twigs.

WAVES,

WAY

WEA

WED

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōb, bōll; —dil; —pōnd; —thin, this.

WAVE, wāv. f.

Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; unevenness, inequality.

To WAVE, wāv. v. n.

To play loosely, to float; to be moved as a signal.

To WAVE, wāv. v. a.

To raise into inequalities of surface; to move loosely; to waft, to remove any thing floating; to beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing; to put off, to put aside for the present.

To WAVER, wā'vər. v. n.

To play to and fro, to move loosely; to be unsettled; to be uncertain or inconstant, to fluctuate, not to be determined.

WAVERER, wā'vər-ər. f.

One unsettled and irresolute.

WAVY, wā've. a.

Rising in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations.

To WAWL, wāwl. v. n.

To cry, to howl.

WAX, wāks. f.

The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees; any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters; the substance that exudes from the ear.

~~W~~ The *a* in this word being followed by *x*, which is no more than *is*, the preceding *w* loses its deepening power, and the word comes under the rule in the Principles, No. 85.

To WAX, wāks. v. a.

To smear, to join with wax.

To WAX, wāks. v. n. preterit Wax,

Waxed, part. pass. Waxed, Waven. To grow, to increase, to become bigger or more; to pass into any state, to become, to grow.

WAXEN, wāk'sin. a. (103).

Made of wax.

WAY, wā. f.

The road in which one travels; a length of journey; course, direction of motion; advance in life; passage, power of progression made or given; local tendency; course, regular progression; situation where a thing may probably be found; a situation or course obstructive and obviating; tendency to any meaning or act; access, means of admittance; sphere of observation; means, immediate instrument, intermediate step; method, means of management; private determination; manner, mode; method or plan of life, conduct, or action; right method to act or know; general scheme of acting; by the Way, without any necessary connection with the main design; to go or come one's Way or Ways, to come along, or depart.

WAYFARER, wā'fā-rər. f.

Passeger, traveler.

WAYFARING, wā'fā-ring. a.

Travelling, passing, being on a journey.

To WAYLAY, wā-lā'. v. a.

To watch infidiously in the way, to beset by ambush.

WAYLAYER, wā-lā'ür. f.

One who waits in ambush for another.

WAYLESS, wā'lēs. a.

Pathless, untracked.

WAYMARK, wā'mārk. f.

Mark to guide in travelling.

WAYWARD, wā'wārd. a.

Froward, peevish, morose, vexatious.

WAYWARILY, wā'wārd-lē. ad.

Frowardly, perversely.

WAYWARDNESS, wā'wārd-nēs. f.

Frowardness, perverseness.

WE, wē. pronoun. (96) (246).

The plural of I. See I.

WEAK, wēke. a. (227).

Feeble, not strong; infirm, not healthy; soft, pliant, not stiff; low of sound; feeble of mind; wanting spirit; not much impregnated with any ingredient; not powerful, not potent; not well supported by argument; unfortified.

To WEAKEN, wē'k'n. v. a. (103).

To debilitate, to enfeeble.

WEAKLING, wēke'ling. f.

A feeble creature.

WEAKLY, wēke'lē. ad.

Feebly, with want of strength.

WEAKLY, wēke'lē. a.

Not strong, not healthy.

WEAKNESS, wēke'nēs. f.

Want of strength, want of force, feebleness; infirmity, unhealthiness; want of cogency; want of judgment, want of resolution, foolishness of mind; defect, failing.

WEAKSIDE, wēke-side'. f.

Foible, deficiency, infirmity.

WEAL, wēle. f. (227).

Happiness, prosperity, flourishing state; republick, state, publick interest.

WEALTH, wēlth. f. (234) (515).

Riches, money, or precious goods.

WEALTHILY, wēlth'ē-lē. ad.

Richly.

WEALTHINESS, wēlth'ē-nēs. f.

Richness.

WEALTHY, wēlth'ē. a.

Rich, opulent, abundant.

To WEAN, wēne. v. a. (227).

To put from the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

WEANLING, wēne'ling. f.

An animal newly weaned; a child newly weaned.

WEAPON, wēp'p'n. f. (234).

Instrument of offence.

~~W~~ This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the *ea* long, as in *beap*, *reap*, &c. But this is contrary to the opinion of all the Orthoepists I have consulted, except W. Johnston; and, in my opinion, to the best usage.

WEAPONED, wēp'p'n'd. a. (359).

Armed for offence, furnished with arms.

WEAPONLESS, wēp'p'n-lēs. a.

Having no weapon, unarmed.

To WEAR, wār. v. a. (240).

To waste with use or time; to consume tediously; to carry appendant to the body, to use as clothes; to exhibit in appearance; to affect by degrees; to wear out; to harass; to waste or destroy by use.

To WEAR, wār. v. n.

To be wearied with use or time; to be tediously spent; to pass by degrees.

WEAR, wār. f.

The act of wearing, the thing worn; a dam to shut up and raise the water, often written Weir or Wier.

WEARER, wā'rār. f.

One who has any thing appendant to his person.

WEARING, wā'rīng. f.

Clothes.

WEARINESS, wērē-nēs. f.

Latitude, state of being spent with labour; fatigue, cause of latitudine; impatience of any thing; tediousness.

WED

WEARISOME, wē'rē-sūm. a.

Troublesome, tedious, causing weariness.

WEARISOMELY, wē'rē-sūm-lē. ad.

Tediously, so as to cause weariness.

WEARISOMENESS, wē'rē-sūm-nēs. f.

The quality of tiring; the state of being easily tired.

To WEARY, wē'rē. v. a.

To tire, to fatigue, to harass, to subdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance; to subdue or harass by any thing irksome.

WEARY, wē'rē. a. (227).

Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of any thing painful; desirous to discontinue; causing weariness, tiresome.

WEASEL, wē'z'l. f. (102) (227).

A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

WEASAND, wē'z'n. f. (227).

The windpipe, the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

WEATHER, wē'th'ür. f. (234).

State of air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or drynes; the change of the state of the air; tempest, storm.

To WEATHER, wē'th'ür. v. a.

To expose to the air; to pass with difficulty; to Weather a point, to gain a point against the wind; to Weather out, to endure.

WEATHERBEATEN, wē'th'ür-bē-tēn.

a. Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.

WEATHERCOCK, wē'th'ür-kōk. f.

An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which by turning shews the point from which the wind blows; any thing fickle and inconstant.

WEATHERDRIVEN, wē'th'ür-driv'n. part.

Forced by storms or contrary winds.

WEATHERGAGE, wē'th'ür-gājē. f.

Any thing that shews the weather.

WEATHERGLASS, wē'th'ür-glās. f.

A barometer.

WEATHERSPY, wē'th'ür-spī. f.

A gazer, an astrologer.

WEATHERWISE, wē'th'ür-wīzē. a.

Skilful in foretelling the weather.

To WEAVE, wēvē. v. a. preterit Wove, Weaved; part. pass. Woven, Weaved.

To form by texture; to unite by intermixture; to interpose, to insert.

To WEAVE, wēvē. v. n. (227).

To work with a loom.

WEAVER, wē'vār. f.

One who makes threads into cloth.

WEB, wēb. f.

Texture, any thing woven; a kind of dusky film that hinders the sight.

WEBBED, wēb'd. a. (359).

Joined by a film.

WEBFOOTED, wēb'fōt-ēd. a.

Having films between the toes.

To WED, wēd. v. a.

To marry, to take for husband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite for ever; to take for ever; to unite by love or fondness.

To WED, wēd. v. n.

To contract matrimony.

WEDDING, wēd'dīng. f.

Marriage, nuptials, the nuptial ceremony.

WEDGE, wēdgē. f.

A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; a mass of metal; any thing in the form of a wedge.

To

¶ (546). — Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt; — mē, mēt; — pine, pīn; —

To WEDGE, wēdg. v. a.

To taken with wedges, to straiten with wedges, to cleave with wedges.

WEDLOCK, wēd'lōk. s.

Marriage, matrimony.

WEDNESDAY, wēnz'dē. s. (223).

The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gotnick nations from Woden or Oden.

WEE, wē. a.

Little, small.

WECHLEM, wētsh'elm. s.

A species of elm, often written Witchelm.

WEED, wēd. s.

An herb noxious, or useless; a garment, clothes, habit.

To WEED, wēd. v. a. (246).

To rid of noxious plants; to take away noxious plants; to free from any thing hurtful; to root out vice.

WEEDER, wēd'ür. s.

One that takes away any thing noxious.

WEEDHOOK, wēd'hōk. s.

A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

WEEDLESS, wēd'lēs. a.

Free from weeds, free from any thing useless or noxious.

WEEDY, wēd'ē. a.

Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds.

WEEK, wēk. s. (246).

The space of seven days.

WEEKDAY, wēk'dā. s.

Any day not Sunday,

WEEKLY, wēk'lē. a.

Happening, produced, or done once a week, hebdomadary.

WEEKLY, wēk'lē. ad.

Once a week, by hebdomadal periods.

To WEEEN, wēen. v. n. (246).

To imagine, to form a notion, to fancy.

To WEEP, wēep. v. n. preter. and part. pass. Wept, Weeped. To show sorrow by tears; to shed tears from any passion; to lament, to complain.

To WEEP, wēep. v. a. (246).

To lament with tears, to bewail, to bemoan; to shed moisture; to abound with wet.

WEEPER, wēep'ür. f.

One who sheds tears, a mourner; a white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

To WEEET, wēet. v. n. pret. Wot, or Wote. To know, to be informed, to have knowledge.

WEETLESS, wēet'lēs. a. (246).

Unknowing.

WEBVIL, wēv'l. s.

A grub.

WEEZEL, wēz'l. s. (102).

See WEASEL.

WEFT, wēft. s.

The woof of cloth.

WEFTAGE, wēf'tidje. s. (90).

Texture.

To WEIGH, wā. v. a. (249) (390).

To examine by the balance; to be equivalent to in weight; to pay, allow, or take by weight; to raise, to take up the anchor; to examine, to balance in the mind; to weigh down, to overbalance; to overburden, to opprest with weight.

To WEIGH, wā. v. n.

To have weight; to be considered as important; to raise the anchor; to bear heavily; to press hard.

WEIGHED, wāde. ad.

Experienced.

WEIGHER, wā'ür. f.

He who weighs.

WEIGHT, wātē. s.—See Eight.

Quantity measured by the balance; a mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined; ponderous mass; gravity, heaviness, tendency to the centre; pressure, burden, overwhelming power; importance, power, influence, efficacy.

WEIGHTILY, wā'tē-lē. ad.

Heavily, ponderously; solidly, importantly.

WEIGHTINESS, wā'tē-nēs. s.

Ponderosity, gravity, heaviness; solidity, force; importance.

WEIGHTLESS, wātē'lēs. a.

Light, having no gravity.

WEIGHTY, wātē. a.

Heavy, ponderous; important, momentous, efficacious; rigorous, severe.

WELCOME, wēl'kūm. a.

Received with gladness, admitted willingly, grateful, pleasing; to bid Welcome, to receive with professions of kindness.

WELCOME, wēl'kūm. interj.

A form of salutation used to a new comer.

WELCOME, wēl'kūm. s.

Salutation of a new comer; kind reception of a new comer.

To WELCOME, wēl'kūm. v. a.

To salute a new comer with kindness.

WELCOMENESS, wēl'kūm-nēs. s.

Gratefulness.

WELCOMER, wēl'kūm-ür. s.

The saluter or receiver of a new comer.

WELD, wēld. s.

Yellow weed, or dyers weed.

WELFARE, wēl'fare. s.

Happiness, success, prosperity.

WELKED, wēkt. a. (359).

Wrinkled, wreathed.

WELKIN, wēl'kin. s.

The visible regions of the air.

WELL, wēll. s.

A spring, a fountain, a source; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which stairs are placed.

To WELL, wēll. v. n.

To spring, to issue as from a spring.

WELL, wēll. a.

Not sick, not unhappy; convenient, happy; being in favour; recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

WELL, wēll. ad.

Not ill, not unhappily; not ill, not wickedly; skilfully, properly; not amiss, not unsuccessfully; with praise, favourably; as Well as, together with; not less than; Well is him, he is happy; Well nigh, nearly, almost; it is used much in composition; to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

WELLADAY, wēl'ā-dā. interject.

Alas.

WELLBEING, wēl-bē'ing. s.

Happiness, prosperity.

WELLBORN, wēl-bōrn'. s.

Not meanly descended.

WELLBRED, wēl-brēd'. a.

Elegant of manners, polite.

WELLNATURED, wēl-nā'tshūr'd. a.

Good-natured, kind.

WELLDONE, wēl'dōn. interject.

A word of praise.

WELLFAVoured, wēl-fāvōr'd. a.

Beautiful, pleasing to the eye.

WELLMET, wēl-mēt'. interj.

A term of salutation.

WELLNIGH, wēl-nī'. ad. Almost.

WELLSPENT, wēl'spēnt. a.

Pasted with virtue.

WELLSPRING, wēl'spring. s.

Fountain, source.

WELLWILLER, wēl'wil-lūr. s.

One who means kindly.

WELLWISH, wēl'wīsh'. s.

A wish of happiness.

WELLWISHER, wēl'wīsh'ür. s.

One who wishes the good of another.

WELT, wēlt. f.

A border, a girdle, an edging.

To WELTER, wēlt'ür. v. n.

To roll in water or mire; to roll voluntarily, to wallow.

WEN, wēn. s.

A fleshy or callous excrecence or protuberance.

WENCH, wēnsh. s.

A young woman; a young woman in contempt; a strumpet.

WENCHER, wēnsh'ür. s.

A fornicator.

To WEND, wēnd. v. n.—Obsolete.

To go, to pass to or from; to turn round.

WENNY, wēn'nē. a.

Having the nature of a wen.

WENT, wēnt. pret. of the obsolete verb *wēd*, to Go.

WEPT, wēpt. pret. and part. of Weep.

WERE, wērr. (94). pret. of the verb To Be.

WERT, wērt. the second person singular of the preterit of To Be.

WEST, wēst. s.

The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

WEST, wēst. a.

Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.

WEST, wēst. ad.

To the west of any place.

WESTERING, wēst'ür-ing. a.

Passing so the west.

WESTERY, wēst'ür-lē. a.

Tending to being towards the west.

WESTERN, wēst'ūrn. a.

Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

WESTWARD, wēst'wārd. ad.

Towards the west.

WESTWARDLY, wēst'wārd-lē. ad.

With tendency to the west.

WET, wēt. a.

Humid, having some moisture adhering; rainy, watery.

WET, wēt. s.

Water, humidity, moisture.

To WET; wēt. v. a.

To moisten; to drench with drink.

WETHER, wēth'ür. s.

A ram castrated.

WETNESS, wēt'nēs. s.

The state of being wet, moisture.

To WEX, wēks. v. n.

To grow, to increase.

¶ This word, says Johnson, was corrupted from *Wax* by Spenser, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden.

WEZAND, wēz'ān. s. The windpipe.

WHALE, hwale. s. (397)

WHE

WHE

WHI

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bôll; —dil; —pônd; —'bin, this.

The largest of fish, the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.

WHALY, hwâ'lé. a.
Marked in streaks.

WHARF, hwôrf. f.
A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels.

WHARFAGE, hwôrf'îdje. f. (90).
Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHARFINGER, hwôrf'în-jür. f.

One who attends a wharf.

WHAT, hwôt. pronoun. (397).

That which; which part; something that is in one's mind indefinitely; which of several; an interjection by way of surprise or question; What though, What imports it though? notwithstanding; What time, What day, at the time when, on the day when; which of many? interrogatively; to how great a degree; it is used adverbially for partly, in part; What ho, an interjection of calling.

WHATEVER, hwôt-êv'ûr.

WHATSOEVER, hwôt-sô-êv'ûr.

Pronouns. Having one nature or another, being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically; any thing, be it what it will; the same, be it this or that; all that, the whole that, all particulars that.

WHEAL, hwâle. f. (227).

A pustule, a small swelling filled with matter.

WHEAT, hwâte. f. (227).

The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

WHEATEN, hwê't'n. a. (103).

Made of wheat.

WHEATEAR, hwit'yere. f.

A small bird very delicate.

To **WHEELIE**, hwê'el. v. a.

To entice by soft words, to flatter, to persuade by kind words.

WHEEL, hwê'l. f. (397).

A circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body, a carriage that runs upon wheels; an instrument on which criminals are tortured; the instrument of spinning; rotation, revolution; a compass about, a tract approaching to circularity,

To **WHEEL**, hwê'l. v. n.

To move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to revolve, to have a rotatory motion; to turn, to have vicissitudes; to fetch a compass; to roll forward.

To **WHEEL**, hwê'l. v. a.

To put into a rotatory motion, to make to whirl round.

WHEELBARROW, hwê'l'bâr-ro. f.

A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

WHEELER, hwê'l'ûr. f.

A maker of wheels.

WHEELWRIGHT, hwê'l'rîte. f.

A maker of wheel carriages.

WHEELY, hwê'l'é. a.

Circular, suitable to rotation.

To **WHEEZE**, hwê'ze. v. n.

To breathe with noise.

WHELK, hwêlk. f.

An inequality, a protuberance; a pustule. See **WELK**.

To **WHELM**, hwêlm. v. n.

To cover with something not to be thrown off, to bury; to throw upon something, so as to cover or bury it.

WHELP, hwêlp. f.

The young of a dog, a puppy; the young of any beast of prey; a son; a young man.

To **WHELP**, hwêlp. v. n.

To bring young.

WHEN, hwén. ad. (397).

At the time that; at what time; what time; at which time; after the time that; at what particular time; When as, at the time when, what time.

WHENCE, hwênsë. ad.

From what place; from what person; from what premises; from which place or person; for which cause; from what source; from Whence, a vicious mode of speech; of Whence, another barbarism.

WHENCESOEVER, hwênsë-sô-êv'ûr.
ad. From what place forever.

WHENEVER, hwêñ-êv'ûr. } ad

WHENSOEVER, hwêñ-sô-êv'ûr. } ad

At whatsoever time.

WHERE, hwâre. ad. (94).

At which place or places; at what place; at the place in which; any Where, at any place; Where, like Here, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification.

WHEREABOUT, hwâre/â.-bôût. ad.

Near what place; near which place; concerning which.

WHEREAS, hwâre-âz'. ad.

When on the contrary; at which place; the thing being so that.

WHEREAT, hwâre-ât'. ad.

At which.

WHEREBY, hwâre-bi'. ad.

By which.

WHEREVER, hwâre-êv'ûr. ad.

At whatsoever place.

WHEREFORE, whâre'fôre. ad.

For which reason; for what reason.

WHEREIN, hwâre-in'. ad.

In which.

WHEREINTO, hwâre-in-toô'. ad.

Into which.

WHERENESS, hwâre'nës. f.

Ubility.

WHEREOF, hwâre-ôf'. ad.

Of which.—See *Forthwith*.

WHEREON, hwâre-ôn'. ad.

On which.

WHERESO, hwâre-sô.

WHERESOEVER, hwâre-sô-êv'ûr. }

ad. In what place forever.

WHERETO, hwâre-tôô'. }

WHEREUNTO, hwâre-ân-tôô'. }

ad To which.

WHEREUPON, hwâre-ôp-ôn'. ad.

Upon which.

WHEREWITH, hwâre-wîth'. }

WHEREWITHAL, hwâre-wîth- al'. }

With which.

For the different sounds of *th* in these words, see *Forthwith*.

To **WHERRET**, hwê'rît. v. a. (99).

To hurry, to trouble, to tease; to give a box on the ear.

WHERRY, hwê'rî. f.

A light boat used on rivers.

To **WHET**, hwêt. v. a.

To sharpen by abrasition; to edge; to make angry or acrimonious; to give appetite.

WHET, hwêt. f.

The act of sharpening; any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

WHETHER, hwêth'ûr. ad.

A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other.

WHE

WHI

WHETHER, hwêth'ûr. pronoun.

Which of two.

WHETSTONE, hwêt'stône. f.

Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.

WHETTER, hwêt'tôr. f.

One that whets or sharpens.

WHEY, hwâ. f. (269).

The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated; it is used of any thing white and thin.

WHEYEY, hwâ'e. } a.

WHEYISH, hwâ'ish } a.

Partaking of whey, resembling whey.

WHICH, hwîth. pron.

The pronoun relative, relating to things; it formerly was used for Who, and related likewise to persons, as in the first words of the Lord's prayer.

WHICHOEVER, hwîth-sô-êv'ûr.

pron. Whether one or the other.

WHIFF, hwif. f.

A blast, a puff of wind.

To **WHIFFLE**, hwif'fl. v. n. (405).

To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

WHIFFLER, hwif'fl-ûr. f.

One that blows strongly; one of no consequence, one moved with a whiff or puff.

WHIG, hwig. f.

Whey; the name of a party.

WHIGGISH, hwig'gish. a. (382).

Relating to the whigs.

WHIGGISM, hwig'gizm. f.

The notions of a whig.

WHILE, hwile. f.

Time, space of time.

WHILE, hwile. } ad.

WHILST, hwîst. }

During the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

To **WHILE**, hwile. v. n.

To loiter.

WHILON, hwîl'ûm. ad.

Formerly, once, of old.

WHIM, hwîm. f.

A freak, an odd fancy, a caprice.

To **WHIMPER**, hwîm'pûr. v. n.

To cry without any loud noise.

WHIMPLED, hwîm'pl'd. a. (359).

This word seems to mean distorted with crying.

WHIMSEY, hwîm'zé. f. (438).

A freak, a caprice, an odd fancy.

WHIMSICAL, hwîm'zé-kâl. a.

Freakish, capricious, oddly fanciful.

WHIN, hwîn. f.

A weed, furze.

To **WHINE**, hwîne. v. n.

To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise, to moan meanly and lamentately.

WHINE, hwîne. f.

Plaintive noise, mean or affected complaint.

To **WHINNY**, hwîn'ny. v. n.

To make a noise like a horse or colt.

WHINNARD, hwîn'nyard. f.

A sword, in contempt.

To **WHIP**, hwîp. v. a.

To strike with any thing tough and flexible; to flog slightly; to drive with lashes; to correct with lashes; to lash with sarcasm; to wrap; to take any thing amissibly.

To **WHIP**, hwîp. v. n.

To move nimbly.

Whip

- WHIP**, *hwip*. *f.*
An instrument of correction tough and pliant.
- WHIPCORD**, *hwip'kord*. *f.*
Cord of which lashes are made.
- WHIPGRAFTING**, *hwip'grāfting*. *f.*
The method of grafting in which the graft is bound on to the stock.
- WHIPHAND**, *hwip'hānd*. *f.*
Advantage over.
- WHIPLASH**, *hwip'lāsh*. *f.*
The lash or small end of a whip.
- WHIPPER**, *hwip'phē*. *f.*
One who punishes with whipping.
- WHIPPINGPOST**, *hwip'ping-pōst*. *f.*
A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are flogged.
- WHIPSAW**, *hwip'saw*. *f.*
The Whipsaw is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the hand saw will not easily reach through.
- WHIPSTAFF**, *hwip'stāf*. *f.*
A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship.
- WHIPSTER**, *hwip'stēr*. *f.*
A nimble fellow, in contempt.
- WHIPT**, *hwip't*, for Whipped. (359).
- To **WHIRL**, *hwērl*. *v. a.*
To turn round rapidly.
- To **WHIRL**, *hwērl*. *v. n.*
To turn round rapidly.
- WHIRL**, *hwērl*. *f.*
Gyration, quick rotation, circular motion, rapid circumvolution; any thing moved with rapid rotation.
- WHIRLBAT**, *hwērl'bāt*. *f.*
Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow.
- WHIRLING**, *hwērl'le-gig*. *f.*
A toy which children spin round.
- WHIRLPIT**, *hwērl'pit*. } *f.*
- WHIRLPOOL**, *hwērl'pōl*. } *f.*
A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre, a vortex.
- WHIRLWIND**, *hwērl'wind*. *f.*
A stormy wind moving circularly.
- WHIRRING**, *hwērl'ring*. *a.*
A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it, as the Whirring pheasant.
- WHISK**, *hwisk*. *f.*
A small besom, or brush.
- To **WHISK**, *hwisk*. *v. a.*
To sweep with a small besom; to move nimbly, as when one sweeps.
- WHISKER**, *hwis'kār*. *f.*
The hair growing on the cheek unshaven, the mustachio.
- To **WHISPER**, *hwis'pār*. *v. n.*
To speak with a low voice.
- To **WHISPER**, *hwis'pār*. *v. a.*
To address in a low voice; to utter in a low voice; to prompt secretly.
- WHISPER**, *hwis'pār*. *f.*
A low soft voice.
- WHISPERER**, *hwis'pār-ēr*. *f.*
One that speaks low; a private talker.
- WHIST**, *hwist*.
Still, silent; be still.
- WHIST**, *hwist*. *f.*
A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence.
- To **WHISTLE**, *hwis'fl*. *v. n.* (472).
To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath; to make
- sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill.
- To **WHISTLE**, *hwis'fl*. *v. a.*
To call by whistling.
- WHISTLE**, *hwis'fl*. *f.*
Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth; a sound made by a small wind instrument; the mouth, the organ of whistling; a small wind instrument; the noise of winds; a call, such as (postmen use to their dogs).
- WHISTLER**, *hwis'fl-dr*. *f.*
One who whistles.
- WHIT**, *hwit*. *f.*
A point, a jot.
- WHITE**, *hwite*. *a.*
Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours, snowy; having the colour of fear, pale; having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence; gray with age; pure, unblemished.
- WHITE**, *hwite*. *f.*
Whiteness, any thing white, white colour; the mark at which an arrow is shot; the albuginous part of eggs; the white part of the eye.
- To **WHITE**, *hwite*. *v. a.*
To make white.
- WHITELEAD**, *hwite-lēd*. *f.*
The ceruse; a kind of substance much used in house-painting.
- WHITELY**, *hwite'lē*. *a.*
Coming near to white.
- WHITEMEAT**, *hwite'mēt*. *f.*
Food made of milk; the flesh of chickens, veal, rabbits, &c.
- To **WHITEN**, *hwit'n*. *v. a.* (103).
To make white.
- To **WHITEN**, *hwit'n*. *v. n.*
To grow white.
- WHITENER**, *hwit'n-ēr*. *f.*
One who makes any thing white.
- WHITENESS**, *hwite'nēs*. *f.*
The state of being white, freedom from colour; paleness; purity, cleanliness.
- WHITEPOT**, *hwite'pōt*. *f.*
A kind of food.
- WHITETHORN**, *hwite'θōrn*. *f.*
A species of thorn.
- WHITEWASH**, *hwite'wōsh*. *f.*
A wash to make the skin seem fair; the wash put on walls to whiten them.
- To **WHITEWASH**, *hwite'wōsh*. *v. a.*
To make white by applying a wash to the surface; to give a fair representation of a bad character.
- WHITEWINE**, *hwite'wine*. *f.*
A species of wine produced from the white grapes.
- WHITHER**, *hwith'r*. *ad.*
To what place, interrogatively; to what place, absolutely; to which place, relatively; to what degree.
- WHITHERSOEVER**, *hwith'-ūr-sō-ēv'r*. *ad.*
To whatsoever place.
- WHITING**, *hwit'ing*. *f.*
A small sea-fish; a soft chub.
- WHITISH**, *hwit'tish*. *f.*
Somewhat white.
- WHITISHNESS**, *hwit'tish-nēs*. *f.*
The quality of being somewhat white.
- WHITELEATHER**, *hwit'lēth-ēr*. *f.*
Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.
- WHITLOW**, *hwit'lō*. *f.*
A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.
- WHISTER**, *hwit'stēr*. *L* (515).
A whitener.
- WHITSUNTIDE**, *hwit'sun-tide*. *f.*
So-called because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whit-sun-tide in white; the feast of Pentecost.
- WHITTLE**, *hwit'tl*. *f.* (515).
A white dice for a woman; a knife.
- WHITTLE**, *hwat'l*. *v. a.*
To make white by cutting; the boys are said to whittle a stick when they cut off the bark and make it white.
- To **WHIZ**, *hwiz*. *v. a.*
To make a loud humming noise.
- WHO**, *hwō*. *pron.*
A pronoun relative applied to persons; as who should say, elliptically for as one who should say.
- WHOEVER**, *hwō-ēv'r*. *pron.*
Any one, without limitation or exception.
- WHOLE**, *hwōle*. *a.*
All, total, containing all; uninjured, unimpaired; well of any hurt or sickness.
- WHOLE**, *hwōle*. *f.*
The totality, no part omitted.
- WHOLESALE**, *hwōle'sāl*. *f.*
Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.
- WHOLESOOME**, *hwōle'sōm*. *a.*
Sound, contributing to health; preserving salutary; kindly, pleasing.
- WHOLESOMELY**, *hwōle'sōm-lē*. *ad.*
Salubriously, salutiferously.
- WHOLESOMENESS**, *hwōle'sōm-nēs*. *f.*
Quality of conducting to health, salubrity; salutiness, conducive to good.
- WHOLLY**, *hwōlē*. *ad.*
Completely, perfectly; totally, in all parts or kinds.
- WHOM**, *hwōm*. *The accusative of Who, singular and plural.*
- WHOMSOEVER**, *hwōm-sōv'er*. *pron.* Any without exception.
- WHOOPUS**, *hwōp'bab*. *f.*
Hubbul.
- WHOOP**, *hwōp*. *f.*
A shout of pursuit; a bird.
- To **WHOOP**, *hwōp*. *v. n.*
To shout with scorn; to shout indignantly; to shout in the chase.
- WHORE**, *hwōr*. *f.*
- A woman who converses unlawfully with men, a fornicatress, an adulteress, a strumpet; a prostitute, a woman who receives men for money.
- To **WHORE**, *hwōr*. *v. n.*
To converse unlawfully with other men.
- To **WHORE**, *hwōr*. *v. n.*
To corrupt with regard to chastity.
- WHORISHDOM**, *hwōr'dām*. *f.*
Fornication.
- WHOREMASTER**, *hwōr'māstər*. *f.*
- WHOREMONGER**, *hwōr'mōng-ēr*. *f.*
One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.
- WHORESON**, *hwōr'sōn*. *f.*
A bastard.
- WHORISH**, *hwōr'ish*. *a.*
Unchaste, intemperate.
- WHORTLEBERRY**, *hwōrt'lēbērē*. *f.*
Bilberry.

Whose,

— nō, mōve, mōr, mōt; — tōpe, tōb, bōll; — dōl; — pōlind; — s̄tin, THIS.

WHOSE, hōōz. Genitive of Who ; genitive of Which.

WHOSO, hōōsō.

WHOSEVER, hōō-sō-ēv'ūr. } pron. Any without restriction.

WHURT, hwūrt. f.

A whortleberry, a bilberry.

WHY, hwi. ad. (397) (475).

For what reason? interrogatively; for which reason, relatively; for what reason, relatively; it is sometimes used emphatically.

WHYNOT, hwi'nōt. f.

A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

WICK, wik. f.

The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

WICKED, wik'īd. a. (99).

Given to vice, flagitious, morally bad; it is a word of ludicrous or flight blame; cursed, baneful, pernicious, bad in effect.

WICKEDLY, wik'īd-lē. ad.

Criminally, corruptly.

WICKEDNESS, wik'īd-nēs. f.

Corruption of manners, guilt, moral ill.

WICKER, wik'ūr. a.

Made of small sticks.

WICKET, wik'it. f. (99).

A small gate.

WIDE, wide. a.

Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as three inches wide; deviating, remote.

WIDE, wide. ad.

At a distance; with great extent.

WIDELY, wid'īlē. ad.

With great extent each way; remotely, far.

To WIDEN, wid'n. v. a. (103).

To make wide, to extend.

To WIDEN, wid'n. v. n.

To grow wide, to extend itself.

WIDENESS, wide'nēs. f.

Breadth, large extent each way; comparative breadth.

WIDGEON, wid'jōn. f. (259).

A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.

WIDOW, wid'ō. f. (327).

A woman whose husband is dead.

To WIDOW, wid'ō. v. a.

To deprive of a husband; to endow with a widow-right; to strip of any thing good.

WIDOWER, wid'ō-ōr. f.

One who has lost his wife.

WIDOWHOOD, wid'ō-hōōd. f.

The state of a widow; estate settled on a widow.

WIDOWHUNTER, wid'ō-hōōt-ōr. f.

One who courts widows for a jointure.

WIDOWMAKER, wid'ō-mā-kōōr. f.

One who deprives women of their husbands.

WIDTH, wid'ō. f.

Breadth, wideness.

To WIELD, weel'd. v. a. (275).

To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy.

WIELDY, weel'dē. a. Manageable.

WIERY, wi're. a.

When this word signifies made of wire, or drawn into wire, Dr. Johnson says it were better written *wiry*; but ought not *fiery*, for the same reason, to be written *firey*? When it signifies wet, wearish, or moist, perhaps it should be pronounced like *werry*, fatigued.

WIFE, wife. f. plural Wives.

A woman that has a husband; it is used for a woman of low employment.

WIG, wig. f.

False hair worn on the head; a sort of cake.

WIGHT, wite. f. (393).

A person, a being.

WILD, wild. a.

Not tame, not domestic; propagated by nature, not cultivated; desert, uninhabited; savage, uncivilized; turbulent, tempestuous, irregular; licentious, ungoverned; inconstant, mutable, fickle; inordinate, loose; uncouth, strange; done or made without any consistent order or plan; merely imaginary.

WILD, wild. f.

A desert, a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

To WILDER, wil'dōr. v. a. (515).

To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.

WILDERNESS, wil'dōr-nēs. f.

A desert, a tract of solitude and savageness; the state of being wild or disorderly.

WILDFIRE, wild'fīr. f.

A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

WILDGOOSECHASE, wild-gōōs'chāsē f.

A pursuit of something unlikely to be caught.

WILDING, wild'īng. f.

A wild sour apple.

WILDLY, wild'lē. ad.

Without cultivation; with disorder, with perturbation or distraction; without attention, without judgment; irregularly.

WILDNESS, wil'dēs. f.

Rudeness, disorder like that of uncultivated ground; inordinate vivacity, irregularity of manners; savageness, brutality, uncultivated state; deviation from a settled course, irregularity; alienation of mind.

WILDSERVICE, wild-sér'veis. f.

A plant.

WILE, wile. f.

A deceit, a fraud, a trick, a stratagem, a practice, artful, sly.

WILFUL, wil'fūl. a.

Stubborn, contumacious, perverse, inflexible; done or suffered by design.

WILFULLY, wil'fūl-ē. ad.

Obstinately, stubbornly; by design, on purpose.

WILFULNESS, wil'fūl-nēs. f.

Obstinacy, stubbornness, perverseness.

WILILY, wi'lē-lē. ad.

By stratagem, fraudulently.

WILINESS, wi'lē-nēs. f.

Cunning, guile.

WILL, will. f.

Choice, arbitrary determination; discretion; command, direction; disposition, inclination, desire; power, government; divine determination; testament, disposition of a dying man's effects; Good-will, favour, kindness; right intention; Ill-will, malice, malignity.

To WILL, will. v. a.

To desire that any thing should be, or be done; to be inclined or resolved to have; to command, to direct.

WILLING, wil'ling. a.

Inclined to any thing; pleased, desirous; favourable, well disposed to any thing; ready, complying; spontaneous; consenting.

WILLINGLY, wil'ling-lē. ad.

With one's own consent, without dislike, without reluctance; by one's own desire.

WILLINGNESS, wil'ling-nēs. f.

Content, freedom from reluctance, ready compliance.

WILLOW, wil'lō. f. (327).

A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

WILLOWISH, wil'lō-īsh. a.

Resembling the colour of willow.

WILLOWWORT, wil'lō-wārt. f.

A plant.

WILY, wil'lē. a.

Cunning, sly, full of stratagem.

WIMBLE, wim'bl. f. (405).

An instrument with which holes are bored.

WIMPLE, wim'pl. f. (405).

A hood, a veil.

To WIN, win. v. a. pret. Wan and Won; part. Won. To gain by conquest; to gain the victory in a contest; to gain something withheld; to obtain; to gain by play; to gain by persuasion; to gain by courtship.

To WIN, win. v. n.

To gain the victory; to gain influence or favour; to gain ground; to be conqueror or gainer at play.

To WINE, winse. v. a.

To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

To WINCH, winsh. v. a.

To kick with impatience, to shrink from any uneasiness.

WIND, wind, or wind. f.

A strong motion of the air; direction of the blast from a particular point; breath, power or act of respiration; breath modulated by an instrument; air impregnated with scent; flatulence, windiness; any thing insignificant or light as Wind; Down the Wind, to decay; to take or have the Wind, to have the upper hand.

These two modes of pronunciation have been long contending for superiority, till at last the former seems to have gained a complete victory, except in the territories of rhyme. Here the poets claim a privilege, and readers seem willing to grant it them, by pronouncing this word when it ends a verse, so as to rhyme with the word, it is coupled with.

For as in bodies, thus in soul we find,
What wants in blood and spirits fill'd with wind.

But in prose this regular and analogical pronunciation borders on the antiquated and pedantic.

What could have been the cause of this deviation from the general rule in this word and gold it is not easy to guess; they were both bound to their true sound in the fetters of rhyme; but these fetters, which are supposed to alter the pronunciation of some words by linking dissimilar sounds, have not been strong enough to restrain these from a capricious irregularity. It is not improbable that the first deviation began in the compounds, such as Goldsmith, Goldfinch, Windmill, Windward, &c. (as it is a prevailing idiom of pronunciation to shorten simple in their compounds, see Principles, No. 515, and the word Knowledge) and these at last corrupted the simples. But whatever may have been the cause, the effect is now become so general, that reducing them to their true sound seems almost impracticable. Mr. Sheridan tells us, that Swift used to jeer those who pronounced wind with the i short, by saying, "I have a great mind to find why you pronounce it wind." A very illiberal critic retorted this upon Mr. Sheridan, by saying, "If I may be so bold, I should be glad to be told why you pronounce it good." The truth is, every child knows how these words ought to be pronounced according to analogy; but it requires some judgment,

(546). — *Fate, fat, fall, fat; — mē, mē; — pine, pine;* —

judgment, and an extensive acquaintance with polite and literary circles, to know which is the most current pronunciation. Where analogy is not so evident, and yet as real as in these words, it is some credit to a speaker to depart a little from custom in favour of analogy; but where every one knows as well as ourselves what ought to be the pronunciation, and yet where every one pronounces in opposition to it, we shall get nothing but contempt in departing from the general voice. With respect to the words in question, my observation fails me, if *wind*, as a single word, is not more fixed in the sound of short *i* than *gold* in the sound of *o*; the true sound of this last word seems not quite irrecoverable, except in the compound *goldsmith*; but the compounds of *wind*, such as *windy*, *windmill*, *windward*, &c. must, in my opinion, be given up. Nor till some superior spirit, uniting the politeness of a Chesterfield with the genius of a Swift, descends to vindicate the rights of an injured word, do I think that *wind* will, in prose and familiar language, ever be a fashionable pronunciation. The language of Scripture seems to have native dignity and solemnity sufficient to authorise the long sound, but no other.—See *Gold*.

To *WIND*, *wind*. v. a.

To blow, to sound by inflation; to turn round, to twist; to regulate in action; to nose, to follow by scent.

To *WIND*, *wind*. v. a.

To turn by shifts or expedients; to introduce by infatuation; to change; to entwist, to enfold, to encircle; to Wind out, to extricate; to Wind up, to bring to a small compass; as a bottom of thread; to convolve the spring; to raise by degrees; to straighten a string by turning that on which it is rolled, to put in tune.

To *WIND*, *wind*. v. n.

To turn, to change; to turn, to be convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures; to be extricated, to be disentangled.

WINDBOUND, *wind'bound*. a.

Confined by contrary winds.

WINDER, *wind'r*. f.

An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round; a plant that twirls itself round others.

WINDFALL, *wind'fall*. f.

Fruit blown down from the tree.

WINDFLOWER, *wind'flō̄-ür*. f.

The anemone. A flower.

WINGDALL, *wind'gåll*. f.

Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halter.

WINDGUN, *wind'gūn*. f.

A gun which discharges a bullet by means of wind compressed.

WINDINESS, *wind'dé-nēs*. f.

Fulness of wind, flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour, puffiness.

WINDING, *wind'ing*. f.

Flexure, meander.

WINDINGSHEET, *wind'ing-sheet*. f.

A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

WINDLASS, *wind'lås*. f. (515).

A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder; a handle by which any thing is turned.

WINDMILL, *wind'mill*. f.

A mill turned by the wind.

WINDOW, *win'dō*. f. (327).

An aperture in a building by which air and

light are introduced; the frame of glass, or any other materials that covers the aperture; lines crossing each other in an appearance resembling a window.

To *WINDOW*, *win'dō*. v. a.

To furnish with windows; to place at a window; to break into openings.

WINDPIPE, *wind'pipe*, or *wind'pipe* f.

The passage of breath.

WINDWARD, *wind'ward*. ad.

Towards the wind.

WINDY, *win'dē*. a.

Consisting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy, tempestuous, molested with wind; puffy, flatulent.

WINE, *wine*. f.

The fermented juice of the grape; preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of Wines.

WING, *wing*. f.

The limb of a bird by which she flies; a fan to winnow; flight, passage by the wing; the side bodies of an army; any side piece.

To *WING*, *wing*. v. a.

To furnish with wings, to enable to fly, to maim a bird by hitting the wing; to supply with side bodies.

To *WING*, *wing*. v. n.

To pass by flight.

WINGED, *wing'ed*. a. (362).

Furnished with wings, flying, swift, rapid, hurt in the wing.

WINGEDEA, *wing'ēd-pē*. f.

A plant.

WINGSHELL, *wing'shēl*. f.

The shell that covers the wings of insects.

WINGY, *wing'ē*. a.

Having wings.

To *WINK*, *wink*. v. n.

To shut the eyes; to hint, to direct by the motion of the eyelids; to close and exclude the light; to connive, to seem not to see, to tolerate; to be dim.

WINK, *wink*. f.

Act of closing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.

WINKER, *wink'ür*. f.

One who winks.

WINKLINGLY, *wink'ing-lē*. ad.

With the eye almost closed.

WINNER, *win'när*. f.

One who wins.

WINNING, *win'ning*. part. a.

Attractive, charming.

WINNING, *win'ning*. f.

The sum won.

To *WINNOW*, *win'nō*. v. a. (327).

To separate by means of the wind, to part the grain from the chaff; to fan, to beat as with wings; to sift, to examine; to separate, to part.

To *WINNOW*, *win'nō*. v. n.

To part corn from chaff.

WINNOWER, *win'nō-ür*. f.

He who winnows.

WINTER, *win'tōr*. f.

The cold season of the year.

To *WINTER*, *win'tōr*. v. n.

To pass the winter.

WINTERBEATEN, *win'tōr-bē-t'n*. a.

Harassed by severe weather.

WINTERCHERRY, *win'tōr-chēr-rē*. f.

A plant.

WINTERCITRON, *win'tōr-cit-tōrn*. f. (417). A sort of pear.

WINTERGREEN, *win'tōr-green*. f.

A plant, the leaves of which are aromatic.

WINTERLY, *win'tōr-lē*. a.

Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

WINTRY, *win'tōt*. a.

Belonging to winter.

WINY, *win'ē*. a.

Having the taste or qualities of wine.

To *WIPE*, *wipe*. v. a. (314).

To cleanse by rubbing with something soft; to take away by, to strip; to strike off gently; to clear away; to wipe out, to efface.

WIPE, *wipe*. f.

An act of cleaning; a blow, a stroke, a jeer, a jibe, a farce, a jest.

WIPER, *wi'pēr*. f.

An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

WIRE, *wi'ôr*. f.

Metal drawn into slender threads.

To *WIREDRAW*, *wi'ûr-draw*. v. a.

To spin into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence.

WIREDRAWER, *wi'ûr-draw-ür*. f.

One who spins wire.

To *WIS*, *wis*. v. a. pret. and part. pass. *Wist*. To know.

WISDOM, *wiz'düm*. f.

Sapience, the power of judging rightly.

WISE, *wize*. a.

Sapient, judging rightly, particularly of matters of life, having practical knowledge; skilful, dexterous; skilled in hidden arts; grave, becoming a wise man.

WIZE, *wize*. f.

Manner, way of being or acting. This word, in the modernized, is often corrupted into *ways*.

WISEACRE, *wiza'kūr*. f. (417).

A wife, or sententious man. Obsolete. A fool, a dunce.

WISELY, *wize'lē*. ad.

Judiciously; prudently.

WISENESS, *wize'nēs*. f.

Wisdom, sapience.

To *WISH*, *wish*. v. n.

To have strong desire, to long to be disposed, to incline.

To *WISH*, *wish*. v. a.

To desire, to long for; to recommend; wishing; to implore; to ask.

WISH, *wish*. f.

Longing desire; thing desired; desire expressed.

WISHER, *wish'ür*. f.

One who longs; one who expresses wishes.

WISHFUL, *wish'fūl*. a.

Longing, showing desire.

WISHFULLY, *wish'fūl-ē*. ad.

Earnestly, with longing.

WISP, *wisp*. f.

A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

WIST, *wist*. pret. and part of *Wise*.

WISTFUL, *wist'fūl*. a.

Attentive, earnest; full of thoughts.

WISTFULLY, *wist'fūl-ē*. ad.

Attentively, earnestly.

WISTLY, *wist'le*. ad.

Attentively, earnestly.

WIT, *wit*. f.

The powers of the mind, the mental faculties, the intellect; imagination, quickness of fancy; sentiments produced by quickness of fancy; a man of fancy; a wit.

— nō, mōve, mōr, spōt; — tōbe, tēb, bōll; — dōl; — pōdnd; — thiñ, THIS.

WITNESS, wit'nes. f. *See WITNESS*

Contrivance, invention.

WITCRACKER, wit'krāk-đr. f. *A joker, one who breaks a jest.*

WITWORM, wit'wōrm. f. *One that feeds on wits.*

WITCH, wit'ch. f. *A woman given to unlawful arts.*

To **WITCH**, wit'h. v. *To bewitch, to enchant.*

WITCHCRAFT, wit'chkrāft. f. *The practices of witches.*

WITCHERY, witch'ér-é. f. *Enchantment.*

WITH, with' and **WITH** preposit.

(467). By, noting the cause, noting the means; noting the instrument; on the side of, for; in opposition to, in competition or contest; noting comparison; in society; in company of; in appendage, noting consequence, or consequitance; in mutual dealing, noting connection; immediately after; amongst; upon; in consent.—See *Forthwith*.

WITHAL, with'äl'. ad.

Along with the rest, likewise, at the same time; it is sometimes used by writers where we now use With.

To **WITHDRAW**, with'draw'. v. a.

To take back, to deprive of; to call away, to make to retire.

To **WITHDRAW**, with'draw'. v. n.

To retreat.

WITHDRAWINGROOM, with'draw'ing-rōm. f. Room behind another room for retirement.

WITHE, with'. f.

A willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs.

To **WITHER**, with'ir. v. n.

To fade, to grow sable, to dry up; to waste, or pine away; to lose or want animal moisture.

To **WITHER**, with'ir. v. a.

To make to fade; to make to shrink, decay.

WITHEREDNESS, with'ir-d-nēs. f.

The state of being withered, mortisay.

WITHERS, with'irz. f.

Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.

WITHERUNG, with'rung. f.

An injury caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfastened especially when the bows are too wide.

To **WITHHOLD**, with-hold'. v. a.

Withheld, or withhelden, pret. and part. To restrain, to keep from action, to hold back; to keep back, to refuse.

WITHHOLDEN, with-hold'en. part. past. of *Withhold*.

WITHHOLDER, with-hold'er. f.

He who withholds.

WITHIN, with'in', prep.

In the inner part of; in the compass of; not beyond, used both of place and time; not longer ago than; into the reach of; in the reach of; into the heart of confidence of; not exceeding; in the enclosure of.

WITHIN, with'in'. adv.

In the upper parts, inwardly, internally; in the mind.

WITHINSIDE, with'in-side. adj.

In the interior parts, inwards; used to

WITHOUT, with'out'. prep.

Not with; in; state of absence from; in the state of not having; beyond; not within the compass of; in the negation, or omission of; not by, not by the use of, not by the help of, on the outside of; not within; with exemption from.

WITHOUT, with'out'. ad.

Not on the inside; out of doors; externally, not in the mind.

WITHOUT, with'out'. conjunct.

Unless, if not, except.

To **WITHSTAND**, with'-stānd'. v. a.

To gainstand, to oppose, to resist.

WITHSTANDER, with'-stānd'er. f.

An opponent, resisting power.

WITHY, with'e. f.

Willow.

WITLESS, wit'lēs. a.

Wanting understanding.

WITLING, wit'ling. f.

A pretender to wit, a man of petty smartness.

WITNESS, wit'nēs. f.

Testimony, attestation; one who gives testimony; With a Witness, effectually, to a great degree.

To **WITNESS**, wit'nēs. v. a.

To attest.

To **WITNESS**, wit'nēs. v. n.

To bear testimony.

WITNESS, wit'nēs. interj.

An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.

WITSNAPPER, wit'snāp-pār. f.

One who affects repartee.

WITTED, wit'ted. a.

Having wit, as a quick Witted boy.

WITTICISM, wit'tē-sizm. f.

A mean attempt at wit.

WITTILY, wit'tē-lē. ad.

Ingeniously, cunningly, artfully; with flight of imagination.

WITTINESS, wit'tē-nēs. f.

The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, wit'ting-lē. ad.

Knowingly, not ignorantly, with knowledge, by design.

WITTON, wit'tōl. f.

A man who knows the falsehood of his wife and seems contented.

WITTOLLY, wit'tōl-ē. a.

Cuckoldly.

WITTY, wit'ty. a.

Judicious, ingenious; full of imagination; farcical, full of taunts.

To **WIFE**, wife. v. n.

To marry, to take a wife.

To **WIFE**, wife. v. a.

To match to a wife; to take a wife.

WIFELY, wife'lē. ad.

Belonging to a wife.

WIVES, wifz. f. The plural of wife.

WIZARD, wiz'ord. f.

A conjurer; an incanter.

WO, wo. f.

Grief, sorrow, misery, calamity; a denunciation of calamity, a curse; Wo is used for a stop or cessation.

WOAD, wōd. f.

A plant cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for laying the foundation of many colours.

WOBEGONE, wō'bē-gōn. adv.

Lost in wo.

WOFUL, wō'fūl. a.

Sorrowful, afflicted, mourning; calamitous,

afflictive; wretched, pitiful, sorry.

WOFULLY, wō'fūl-ē. ad.

Sorrowfully, mournfully; wretchedly, in a sense of contempt.

WOLD, wōld. f.

Wold, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open

country.

WOLF, wōlf. f. (169).

A kind of wild dog that devours sheep; an eating ulcer.

WOLFDog, wōlf'dōg. f.

A dog of a very large breed kept to guard

sheep; a dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLFISH, wōlf'ish. a.

Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

WOLFSBANE, wōlf's-bāne. f.

A poisonous plant, aconite.

WOLFSMILK, wōlf's-milk. f.

An herb.

WOLVISH, wōl'veish. a.

Resembling a wolf.

WOMAN, wōm'än. f.

The female of the human race; a female at-

tendant on a person of rank.

WOMANED, wōm'än-d. a. (359).

Accompanied, united with a woman.

WOMANHATER, wōm'än-hāt'är. f.

One that has an aversion for the female sex.

WOMANHOOD, wōm'än-hūd. f.

The character and collective qualities of a woman.

WOMANISH, wōm'än-îsh. a.

Suitable to a woman.

To **WOMANISE**, wōm'än-lz. v. a.

To emasculate, to effeminate, to soften.

Proper, but not used.

WOMANKIND, wōm'än-kyind. f.

The female sex, the race of women.

WOMANLY, wōm'än-lē. a.

Becoming a woman, suiting a woman, feminine; not childish, nor girlish.

WOMB, wōōm. f. (164) (347).

The place of the fetus in the mother; the place whence any thing is produced.

To **WOMB**, wōōm. v. a.

To inclose, to breed in secret.

WOMBY, wōōm'ē. a.

Capacious.

WOMEN, wim'min. Plural of woman.

WON, wōn. part. The preterit and

participle passive of Win

To **WON**, wōn. v. n.

To dwell, to live, to have abode.

To **WONDER**, wōn'dōr. v. n.

To be struck with admiration, to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished.

WONDER, wōn'dōr. f.

Admiration, astonishment, amazement;

cause of wonder; a strange thing; any thing mentioned with wonder.

WONDERFUL, wōn'dōr-fūl. a.

Admirable, strange, astonishing.

WONDERFULLY, wōn'dōr-fūl-ē. ad.

In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful de-

gree.

WONDERSTRUCK, wōn'dōr-strūk. a.

Amazed.

WONDROUS, wōn'drōs. a.

Contracted, and, I think, improperly, from

wonderous. Admirable, marvellous, strange,

surprising.

WONDROUSLY, wōn'drōs-lē. ad.

To a strange degree.

SW (346). — Rate, sfr; wot, fwt; — and, and; — ple, pln.

- To WONT, } v. n. preterit and
To be WONT, } wunt. { v. n. preterit and
participle Wont. To be accustomed, to use,
to be used.
- WONT, wunt, f. Custom, habit, use.
- WONT, wont. A contraction of
Will not.
- WANTED, wunt'ed. part. a.
Accustomed, used, usual.
- WANTEDNESS, wunt'ed-nēs. f.
State of being accustomed to.
- To WOO, woo. v. a. (16).
To court to sue to for love; to court solicitously, to invite with importunity.
- To WOO, woo. v. n. To court, to make love.
- WOOD, wud. f. (307).
A large and thick plantation of trees; the substance of trees, timber.
- WOODBINE, wud'bine, f.
Honey-fuckle.
- WOODCOCK, wud'kōk. f.
A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known.
- WOODED, wud'ed.
Supplied with wood.
- WOODDRINK, wud'drink. f.
Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as fassifras.
- WOODEN, wud'd'n. a. (103).
Ligneous, made of wood, timber; clumsy, awkward.
- WOODHOLE, wud'hole. f.
Place where wood is laid up.
- WOODLAND, wud'lānd. f.
Woods, ground covered with woods.
- WOODLARK, wud'lārk. f.
A melodious sort of wild lark.
- WOODLOUSE, wud'lōus. f.
The name of an insect, the millepes.
- WOODMAN, wud'mān. f.
A sportsman, hunter.
- WOODMONGER, wud'mōng-gūr. f.
A wood-seller.
- WOODNOTE, wud'nōtē. f.
Wild musick.
- WOODNYMPH, wud'nīmf. f.
Dryad.
- WOODOFFERING, wud'ōf-für-ing. f.
Wood burnt on the altar.
- WOODPECKER, wud'pēk-kār. f.
A bird.
- WOODPIGEON, wud'pid-jīn. f.
A wild pigeon.
- WOODROOF, wud'rōōf. f.
An herb.
- WOODSORREL, wud'sōr-ril. f.
A plant.
- WOODWARD, wud'ward. f.
A forester.
- WOODY, wud'ē. a.
Abounding with wood; ligneous, consisting of wood; relating to woods.
- WOOER, woo'er. f.
One who courts a woman.
- WOOF, wōōf. f.
The set of threads that crosses the warp, the weft; texture, cloth.
- WOOLINGLY, wōōl'ing-lē. ad.
Pleasantly, so as to invite stay.
- WOOL, wul. f. (307).
The fleece of sheep, that which is woven into cloth; any short thick hair.
- WOOLEN, wul'lin. a. (99).
Made of wool.
- WOOLPACK, wul'pák. f.
WOOLSACK, wul'sak. f.
A bag of wool, a bundle of wool; the seat of the judges in the house of lords; any thing bulky without weight.
- WOOLLY, wul'le. a.
Consisting of wool, clothed with wool, resembling wool.
- WORD, wurd. f.
A single part of speech; a short discourse; talk, discourse, dispute, verbal contention; promise; signal token; account, tidings, message; declaration; affirmation; scripture, word of God; the second person of the ever adorable Trinity; A scripture term.
- To WORD, wurd. v. a.
To express in proper words.
- WORDY, wurd'ē. a. Verbose full of words.
- WORE, wōrē. The preterit of Wear.
- To WORK, wūrk. v. n. preterit
Worked, or Wrought. To labour, to travel, to toil; to be in action, to be in motion; to act, to carry on operations; to act as a manufacturer; to ferment; to operate, to have effect; to obtain by diligence; to act internally, to operate as a purge or other physic; to act as on an object; to make way.
- To WORK, wūrk. v. a.
To make by degrees; to labour, to manufacture; to bring by action into any state; to influence by successive impulses; to produce, to effect; to manage; to put to labour, to exert; to embroider with a needle; to Work out, to effect by toil; to eraze, to efface; to Work up, to raise.
- WORK, wūrk. f.
Toil, labour, employment; a state of labour; bungling attempt; flowers or embroidery of the needle; any fabrick or compositions of art; action,feat, deed; any thing made; management, treatment; to set on Work, to employ, to engage.
- WORKER, wūrk'ēr. f.
One that works.
- WORKFELLOW, wūrk'fēl-lō. f.
One engaged in the same work with another.
- WORKHOUSE, wūrk'hōūse. f.
- WORKINGHOUSE, wūrk'ing-hōūse. f.
A place in which any manufacture is carried on; a place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.
- WORKINGDAY, wūrk'ing-dā. f.
Day on which labour is permitted, not the sabbath.
- WORKMAN, wūrk'mān. f.
A artificer, a maker of any thing.
- WORKMANLY, wūrk'mānlē. a.
Skilful, well performed, workmanlike.
- WORKMANSHIP, wūrk'mān-shīp. f.
Manufacture, something made by any one; the skill of a worker; the art of working.
- WORKMASTER, wūrk'māstār. f.
The performer of any work.
- WORKWOMAN, wūrk'wām-ān, f.
A woman skilled in needle-work; a woman that works for hire.
- WORKYDAY, wūrk'ē-dā. f.
A day not the sabbath.
- This is a gross corruption from Working-day, and so gross that the use of it is a sure mark of vulgarity.
- WORLD, wūrlđ. f. (165).
World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever; system of beings; the earth, the teraqueous globe; present state of existence; a secular life; publick life; great multitude (mankind), an hyperbolical expression for many; course of life; the manners of men; In the World, in possibility; For all the World, exactly.
- WORLDLINESS, wūrlđ'lē-nēs. f.
Covetousness, addicition to gain.
- WORLDLING, wūrlđ'ling. f.
A mortal set upon profit; world son.
- WORLDLY, wūrlđ'lē. a.
Secular, relating to this life; in contradistinction to the life to comes; bent upon this world, not attentive to a future state; human, common, belonging to the world.
- WORLDLY, wūrlđ'lē. ad.
With relation to the present life.
- WORM, wūrm. f. (165).
A small, harmless serpent that lives in the earth; a poisonous serpent; animal bred in the body; the animal that spins silk; grubs that gnaw wood and furniture; something tormenting; any thing vermiculated or turned round, any thing spiral.
- To WORM, wūrm. v. n.
To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.
- To WORM, wūrm. v. a.
To drive by slow and secret means.
- WORMEATEN, wūrm'ē-tān. a.
Gnawed by worms; old, worthless.
- WORMWOOD, wūrm'wūd. f.
A plant.
- WORMY, wūrm'ē. a.
Full of worms.
- WORN, wōrn. part. pass. of Wear.
- To WORRY, wūr're. v. a. (165).
To tear or mangle as a beast tears its prey; to haras, or persecute brutally.
- WORSE, wūrſe. a. (165).
The comparative of Bad; more bad, more ill.
- WORSE, wūrſe. ad.
In a manner more bad.
- The WORSE, wūrſe. f.
The los, not the advantage, not the better; something less good.
- To WORSE, wūrſe. v. a.
To put to disadvantage. Not in use.
- WORSHIP, wūr'ship. f. (165).
Dignity, eminence, excellency, a character of honour; a term of ironical respect; adoration, religious act of reverence; honour, respect, civil deference; idolatry of lovers.
- To WORSHIP, wūr'ship. v. a.
To adore, to honour or venerate with religious rites; to respect, to honour, to treat with civil reverence.
- To WORSHIP, wūr'ship. v. n.
To perform acts of adoration.
- WORSHIPFUL, wūr'ship-fūl. a.
Claiming respect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical respect.
- WORSHIPFULLY, wūr'ship-fūl-ē. ad.
Respectfully.
- WORSHIPPER, wūr'ship-pūr. f.
Adorer, one that worships.
- WORST, wūrſt. a. (165).
The superlative of Bad; most bad, most ill.
- WORST, wūrſt. f.
The most calamitous or wicked state.
- To WORST, wūrſt. v. a.
To defeat, to overthrow.
- WORSTED, wūs'tid. f. (169).
Woollen yarn, wool spun.
- WORT, wūrt. f. (165).
Originally a general name for an herb; a

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tōbe, tōl, bōlt; —tōll; —tōpōnd; —tōm, tōs.

plant of the cabbage kind; new-boon eisben
unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

WORTH, WURTH. f. (165) (467).

Price, value; excellence, virtue; importance, valuable quality.

WORTH, WURTH. a.

Equal in price to, equal in value to; deserving of; equal in possession to.

WORTHLILY, WURTHE-LY. adj.

Suitably, not below the rate of; deservedly; justly, not without cause.

WORTHINESS, WURTHE-NES. f.

Desert, excellence, dignity; virtue; state of being worthy, quality of deserving.

WORTHLESS, WURTHE-LÉS. a.

Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence; having no value.

WORTHLESSNESS, WURTHE-LÉS-NÉS. f.

Want of excellence, want of dignity, want of value.

WORTHY, WURTHE. a.

Deserving, such as merits; valuable, noble, illustrious; having worth, having virtue; suitable for any quality good or bad, equal in value; suitable to any thing bad; deserving of ill.

WORTHY, WURTHE. f.

A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

To WOT, wōt. v. n.

To know, to be aware.

WOVE, WÖVE. The preterit and participle passive of Weave.

WOVEN, WÖV'N. (103). The participle passive of Weave.

WOULD, WÜD. (320). The preterit of Will; it is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood; was or am resolved, wish or wished to; it is a familiar for Wish to do, or to have.

WOUND, WÖOND. f. (315).

A hurt given by violence.

To WOUND, wöond. v. a.

To hurt by violence.

WOUND, WÖUND. The preterit and participle passive of to wind.

WOUNDELSS, WÖOND'LÉS. a.

Exempt from wounds.

WOUNDWORT, WÖOND'WÜRT. f.

A plant.

WRACK, RÄK. f.

Destruction of a ship; ruin, destruction.—See Shipwreck.

To WRACK, räk. v. a.

To destroy in the water, to wreck; it seems in Milton to mean to rock, to shake; to torture, to torment.

To WRANGLE, räng'gl. v. n. (405).

To dispute peevishly, to quarrel perversely.

WRANGLE, räng'gl. f.

A quarrel, a perverse dispute.

WRANGLER, räng'gl-ér. f.

A perverse, peevish, disputative man.

To WRAP, räp. v. a.

To roll together, to complicate; to involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round; to comprise, to contain; to wrap up, to involve totally; to transport, to put in ecstasy.

This word is often pronounced *rap*, rhyming with *top*, even by speakers much above the vulgar. They have a confused idea, that a preceding *w* makes the *a* broad, and do not attend to the intervening *r*, which bears the power of the *w*, and necessarily preserves the *a* in *rap*, short Italian sound.

WRAPPER, räp'pl'r. f.

One that wraps; that in which any thing is wrapped.

WRATH, RÖTH, or RÄTH. f.

Anger, fury, rage.

The first pronunciation of this word is by far the more usual, but the last is more analogical. The *w* has no power over the *a*, for the same reason as in the preceding word. A want of attending to this, and, perhaps, confounding this word with the obsolete adjective *wroth*, are the reasons of the present currency of this erroneous pronunciation. All our Orthoepists, from whom the sound of the vowels can be gathered, have adopted it, except Mr. Perry; and in a case where analogy is so clear, his authority ought, in my opinion, to outweigh them all.

WRATHFUL, RÖTH'FÜL, or RÄTH'FÜL. a.

Angry, furious, raging.

WRATHFULLY, RÖTH'FÜL-É, or RÄTH'FÜL-É. ad.

Furiously, passionately.

WRATHLESS, RÖTH'LÉS, or RÄTH'LÉS. a.

Free from anger.

To WREAK, rëke. v. a. old preterit and part. pass. Wroke. To revenge; to execute any violent design.

WREAK, rëke. f.

Revenge, vengeance; passion, furious fit.

WREAKFUL, rëke'fü'l. a.

Revengeful, angry.

WREATH, RÖTH, or RÄTH. f. (467).

Any thing curled or twisted; a garland, a chaplet.

I have placed what I think the least usual mode of pronouncing this word first, because I think it so much more agreeable to analogy than the second. Nouns and verbs throughout the whole language seem to be distinguished by the sharp or flat sound of the final hissing consonant.—See Principles, No. 437, 467, 499.

To WREATH, rëthe. v. a. preterit Wreathed, part. pass. Wreathed, Wreathen.

To curl, to twist, to convolve; to interweave, to entwine one in another; to encircle as a garland; to encircle as with a garland.

WEATHY, RÖTH-E. a.

Spiral, curled, twisted.

WRECK, RÄK. f.

Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; dissolution by violence; ruin, destruction.—See Shipwreck.

To WRECK, räk. v. a.

To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to ruin.

To WRECK, räk. v. n.

To suffer wreck.

WREN, rën. f.

A small bird.

To WRENCH, rëns'h. v. a.

To pull by violence, to wrench, to force; to sprain, to distort.

WRENCH, rëns'h. f.

A violent pull or twist; a sprain.

To REST, rëst. v. a.

To twist by violence, to extort by writhing or force; to distort to writh, to force.

REST, rëst. f.

Distortion, violence.

WRESTER, rës'tür. f.

He who wrests.

To WRESTLE, rës'fl. v. n. (472).

To contend who shall throw the other down; to struggle, to contend.

WRESTLER, rës'lör. f.

One who wrestles; one who professes the athlestick art; one who contends in wrestling.

WRETCH, rëtsh. f.

A miserable mortal; a worthless sorry creature; it is used by way of slight, ironical pity, or contempt.

WRETCHED, rëtsh'éd. a.

Miserable, unhappy; calamitous, afflictive; sorry, pitiful, paltry, worthless; despisable, hatefully contemptible.

WRETCHEDLY, rëtsh'éd-é. ad.

Miserably, unskillfully; meanly, despicably.

WRETCHEDNESS, rëtsh'éd-nés. f.

Misery, unhappiness, afflicted state; pitifulness, despicableness.

To WRIGGLE, rig'gl. v. n. (405).

To move to and fro with short motions.

To WRIGGLE, rig'gl. v. a.

To put in a quick reciprocating motion.

WRIGHT, rite. f. (293).

A workman, an artificer, a maker, a manufacturer.

To WRING, ring. v. a. preterit and part. pass. Wringed and Wrung. To twist;

to turn round by violence; to force out of any body by contortion; to squeeze, to press; to writh; to pinch; to force by violence, to extort; to harass, to distress, to torture; to distort, to turn to a wrong purpose; to persecute with extortion.

To WRING, ring. v. n.

To writh with anguish.

WRINGER, ring'är. f.

One who squeezes the water out of clothes.

WRINKLE, rïnk'kl. f. (405).

Corrugation or furrow of the skin of the face; any roughness.

To WRINKLE, rïnk'kl. v. a.

To corrugate, to contract into furrows; to make rough or uneven.

WRIST, rïst. f.

The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

WISTBAND, rïst'bänd. f.

The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WIT, rit. f.

Any thing written, scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible.

A judicial process; a legal instrument.

WRIT, rit. The preterit of Write.

To WRITE, rite. v. a. preterit Writ or Wrote; part. pass. Written, Writ, or Wrote. To express by means of letters; to engrave, to impress; to produce as an author; to tell by letter.

To WRITE, rite. v. n.

To perform the act of writing; to play the author; to tell in books; to send letters; to call one's self, to be entitled, to use the title of; to compose, to form compositions.

WRITER, ri'tür. f.

One who practises the art of writing; an author.

To WRITHE, rït-he. v. a. (467).

To distort, to deform with distortion; to twist with violence; to wrest, to force by violence; to twist.

To WRITHE, rït-he. v. n.

To be convolved with agony or torture.

WRITING, ri'tïng. f.

A legal instrument; a composure, a book; a written paper of any kind.

WRITINGMASTER, ri'tïng-mäs-tür.

One who teaches to write.

WRITTEN,

FATE, fāt; fall, fāl; — mē, mēt; — pine, phn; —.

WRITTEN, rit'tn. (103). The participle passive of Write.

WRONG, rōng. f.

An injury, a designed or known detriment; error, not right.

WRONG, rōng. a.

Not morally right, not agreeable to propriety or truth; not physically right, unfit, unsuitable.

WRONG, rōng. ad.

Not rightly, amiss.

TO WRONG, rōng. v. a.

To injure, to use unjustly.

WRONGDOER, rōng'dō-ōr. f.

An injurious person.

WRONGER, rōng'ōr. f.

He that injures, he that does wrong.

WRONGFUL, rōng'fūl. a.

Injurious, unjust.

WRONGFULLY, rōng'fūl-ē. ad.

Unjustly.

WRONGHEAD, rōng'hēd. a.

WRONGHEADED, rōng'hēd'ēd. a.

Having a perverse understanding.

WRONGLY, rōng'lē. ad.

Unjustly amiss.

WRONGLESSLY, rōng'lēs-lē. ad.

Without injury to any.

WROTE, rōt̄. pret. and participle of Write.

WROTH, rōth. a.

Angry. Out of use.

WROUGHT, rāwt̄. the pret. and part.

past. as it seems, of Work. (319) (393).

Effectuated, performed; influenced, prevailed on; produced, caused; worked; laboured; gained, attained; operated; worked; educated; manufactured; formed; excited by degrees; guided, managed; agitated; disturbed.

WRUNG, rāng. The preter. and part.

past. of Wring.

WRÝ, rāy. a.

Crooked, deviating from the right of direction; distorted; wrong, perverted, twisted.

TO WRÝ, rāy. v.

To be contorted and writhed, to deviate from the right direction.

X.

X. Says Johnson, is a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language. But it may be observed, that in words from the Greek, where it is initial, it is always pronounced like Z. For the true pronunciation of this letter, when medial or final in English words, see Principles, No. 476.

XEROCOLLYRIUM, zē-rō-kōl-līr'ē-ūm. f.

A dry plaster for sore eyes.

XERODES, zē-rō'dēz. f.

Any humour attended with the property of dryness.

XEROMYRUM, zē-rō-mī'rūm. f.

A drying ointment.

XEROPHAGY, zē-rōf'ā-jē. f.

The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHALMY, zē-rōf'thāl-mē. f.

A dry red forenoon or itching of the eyes, without any dropping or swelling.

XEROTES, zē-rō'tēz. f.

A dry habit or disposition of body.

XIPHIAS, zif'ē-īs. f.

The sword fish; also a comet shaped like a sword.

XIPHOIDES, zē-fōid'ēz. f.

The pointed sword-like cartilage or gristle of the breast bone.

XYLOBALSAMUM, zē-lō-bāl'sā-mūm. f.

The wood of the balsam tree.

XYSTER, zis'tēr. f.

A surgeon's instrument to scrape and shave bones with.

Y.

YACHT, yōt. f. (356).

A small ship for carrying passengers.

YARD, yārd. f. (78).

Inclosed ground adjoining to a house; a surface of three feet; the upper part of the falls of a ship.

YARE, yār. a.

Dextrous, dexterous, eager.

YARELY, yār'lē. ad.

Dextrously, skilfully.

YARN, yārn. f. (78).

Spun wool, woollen thread.

YARROW, yār'rō. f. (82).

A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is used in medicine.

YAWL, yāwl. f. (219).

A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

TO YAWN, yāwn. v. n. (219).

To gape, to have the mouth opened involuntarily; to open wide; to express desire by yawning.

YAWN, yāwn. f.

Occlusion; gape, hiatus.

YAWNING, yāwn'ing. a.

Sleepy, slumbering.

YCLAD, ē-klād'. part. for Clad.

Clothed.

YCLEPED, ē-klēpt'. Called, termed, named.

YE, yē. The nominative plural of Thou.

YEA, yē. ad. (227). Yes.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word to as to rhyme with nay, pay, &c. But Dr. Kennick and Mr. Petry, pronounce it like the pronoun ye. Though numbers are against me, I do not hesitate to pronounce the latter mode the best; first, as it is more agreeable to the general sound of the diphthong; next, as it is more related to its familiar substitute yes; and lastly, unless my memory greatly fails me, because it is always so pronounced when contrasted with nay; as in that precept of the Gospel, "Let your communication be yes, yes, and nay, nay."

TO YEAN, yēn. v. n. (227).

To bring young. Used of sheep.

YEANLING, yēn'ling. f.

The young of sheep.

YEAR, yēr. f. (227).

Twelve months; it is often used plurally, without a plural termination; as the plural, old age, a few years, &c.

YEARLING, yēr'ling. a.

Being a year old.

YEARLY, yēr'li. a. n. (227).

Annual, happening every year, lasting a year.

YEARLY, yēr'lē. ad. (227).

Annually, once a year, yearly.

TO YEARN, yērn. v. n. (224).

To feel great internal uneasiness.

TO YEARN, yērn. v. a.

To grieve, to vex.

YELK, yēlk. f.

The yellow part of the egg.

It is commonly pronounced, says Johnson, and often written Yolk. To which we may add, that when the word is so written, the l is silent, and the word pronounced yoke. But Johnson seems fully to have preferred the former mode of writing.

YES

YON

YOU

—nō, mōve, mōr, nōt; —tābē, tāb, bāll; —dīl; —pōend'; —ribin, THIS.

writing and pronouncing this word as more agreeable both to etymology and the best usage.

TO YELL, yell. v. n.
To cry out with horror and agony.

YELL, yell. s.
A cry of horror.

YELLOW, yē'lō. a.

Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.
Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Narce, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word as if written *yellow*, rhyming with *tallow*. But Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, preserve the *e*-like pure sound, and rhyme the word with *mellow*. The latter mode is, in my opinion, clearly the best, both as more agreeable to analogy, and the best usage; for I am much deceived if the former pronunciation does not border closely on the vulgar.

YELLOWBOY, yē'lō-bōē. s.

A gold coin.

YELLOWHAMMER, yē'lō-hām-mār. s. A bird.

YELLOWISH, yē'lō-īsh. a.

Approaching to yellow.

YELLOWISHNESS, yē'lō-īsh-nēs. s.

The quality of approaching to yellow.

YELLOWNESS, yē'lō-nēs. s.

The quality of being yellow; it is used in Shakespeare for jealousy.

YELLOWS, yē'lōzē. l.

A disease in horses.

TO YELP, yēlp. v. n.

To bark as a beagle hound after his prey.

YEOMAN, yō'mān. s. (260).

A man of a small estate in land, a farmer, a gentleman farmer; it seems to have been anciently a kind of *ceremonious* title given to soldiers, whence we have Yeomen of the guard; it was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

This word is pronounced by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, with the diphthong like *e* short, as if written *yōman*, and by Dr. Kenrick as if written *yūmān*. But W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Enick, and Fry, pronounce the *e* like long open *o*, as if written *yōmān*. This last appears to me to be the most received pronunciation. It is that which we constantly hear applied to the King's body guard, and it is that which has always been the pronunciation on the stage; an authority which, in this case, may not, perhaps, improperly be called the best echo of the public voice.

YEOMANRY, yō'mān-rē. l. (260).

The collective body of yeomen.

TO YERK, yērk. v. a.

To throw out or move with a spring.

YERK, yērk. s.

A quick motion.

TO YERN, yērn. v. a.

See YEARN.

YES, yis. ad. (101).

A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to NO. Cf. *YEAH*.

(3) This word is often into a somewhat slen- derer sound, than that is authorized by the orthography; but *e* and *i* are frequently interchangeable, and few changes can be better established than this.—See *Been* and *De- patch*.

YEST, yēst. s.

The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fer-mentation; barm; the spume on a troubled sea.

YESTY, yēst'ē. a.

Frothy, spumy.

YESTER, yēs'tēr. a.

Being next before the present day.

YESTERDAY, yēs'tēr-dā. s.

The day last past, the next day before to-day.

YESTERNIGHT, yēs'tēr-nītē. s.

The night before this night.

YET, yēt. conjunct.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding, however.

(3) The *e* in this word is frequently changed by incorrect speakers into *i*; but though this change is agreeable to the best and most established usage in the word *yes*; in *yet* it is the mark of incorrectness and vulgarity.

YET, yēt. ad.

Beside, over and above; still, the state still remaining the same; once again; at this time, so soon, hitherto, with a negative before it; at least; it notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to which it is joined; still, in a new degree; even, after all; hitherto.

YEW, yōō. s.

A tree of tough wood.

TO YIELD, yēld. v. a. (275).

To produce, to give in return for cultivation or labour; to produce in general; to afford, to exhibit; to give as claimed of right; to allow, to permit; to emit, to expire; to resign, to give up; to surrender.

TO YIELD, yēld. v. n.

To give up the conquest, to submit; to comply with any person; to comply with things; to concede, to admit, to allow, not to deny; to give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.

YELDER, yēld'ēr. s.

One who yields.

YOKE, yōke. s.

The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen; a mark of servitude, slavery; a chain, a link, a bond; couple, two, a pair.

TO YOKE, yōke. v. a.

To bind by a yoke or carriage; to join or couple with another; to enslave, to subdue; to restrain, to confine.

YOKE-ELM, yōke'ēlm. s.

A tree.

YOKEFELLOW, yōke'fēl-lō. } f.

YOKEMATE, yōke'mātē. } f.

Companion in labour; mate, fellow.

YOLK, yōkē. s.

The yellow part of an egg. See YELLE.

YON, yōn. } a.

YONDER, yōn'dōr. } a.

At a distance; within view.

Z

For the true name of this letter, see Principles, No. 483.

ZEP

ZEP (546). — Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât; — mè, mêt; — plne, pln; —

Z ANY, zâ'nd. f.

One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry Andrew, a buffoon.

ZEAL, zéle. f.

Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

ZEALOT, zél'ót, or zé'lút. f. (235).

One passionately ardent in any cause. Ge-
nerally used in dispraise.

ZEALOUS, zél'ús, or zé'lús. a.

Ardently passionate in any cause.

ZEALOUSLY, zél'ús-lé, or zé'lús-lé.

ad. With passionate ardour.

ZEALOUSNESS, zél'ús-néš, or zé'lús-
néš. f.

The quality of being zealous.

ZECHIN, tshé-kéén'. f.

A gold coin worth about nine shillings ster-
ling.

ZED, zéd, or Iz'zôrd. f.

The name of the letter z. The last of the
English alphabet.

ZENITH, zé'nith. f.

The point over head opposite the nadir.

ZEPHIR, zéf'fér. } f.
ZEPHYRUS, zéf'fér-ús. }

ZOD

The west wind, and poetically any calm soft
wind.

ZEST, zést. f.

The peel of an orange squeezed into wine;
a relish, a taste added.

TO ZEST, zést. v. a.

To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETETICK, zé-tét'ik. a.

Proceeding by enquiry.

ZEUGMA, zug'má. f.

A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing
with divers nouns, or an adjective with di-
vers substantives, is referred to one expressly,
and to the other by supplement; as, lust
overcame shame, boldness fear, and madnes
reason.

ZIGZAG, zig'zág. f.

Any thing composed of short turns.—A. p.

ZIGZAG, zig'zág. a.

Having many short turnings; turning this
way and that. This is a word of a ludicrous
formation, but, like others of the same kind,
very expressive, and frequently used by the
best authors.

ZODIACK, zô'dé-ák. f.

The track of the sun through the twelve
signs, a great circle of the sphere, containing
the twelve signs.

ZOO

ZONE, zône. f.

A girdle, a division of the earth.

ZOOGRAPHER, zô-ôg'grâ-fér. f.

One who describes the nature, properties,
and forms of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, zô-ôg'grâ-fé. f.

A description of the forms, natures, and
properties of animals.

ZOOLOGY, zô-ôl'ô-jé. f.

A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHYTE, zô'ô-fíté. f.

Certain vegetables or substances which par-
take of the nature both of vegetables and
animals.

ZOOPHORICK, zô-ô-fôr'ik. a.

In architecture, having the figure of some
animal.

ZOOPHOROUS, zô-ôf'ô-rôs. f.

The member between the architrave and the
cornice, so called because it had sometimes
the figures of animals carved on it.

ZOOTOMIST, zô-ô'tô-mist. f.

A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOOTOMY, zô-ô'tô-mé. f.

Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

THE END.

