

14. In *botany*, the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.

One flesh, denotes intimate relation. To be *one flesh* is to be closely united, as in marriage. Gen. ii. Eph. v.

After the flesh, according to outward appearances. John viii.

Or according to the common powers of nature. Gal. iv.

Or according to sinful lusts and inclinations. Rom. viii.

An *arm of flesh*, human strength or aid.

FLESH, *v. t.* To initiate; a sportsman's use of the word, from the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take or other flesh.

2. To harden; to accustom; to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing. Men *fleshed* in cruelty; women *fleshed* in malice. Sidney.

3. To glut; to satiate. The wild dog Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. Shaks.

FLESH-BROTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

FLESH-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

FLESH-COLOR, *n.* The color of flesh; carnation.

FLESH-COLORED, *a.* Being of the color of flesh.

FLESH DIET, *n.* Food consisting of flesh.

FLESHED, *pp.* Initiated; accustomed; glutted.

2. Fat; fleshy.

FLESH-FLY, *n.* A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it. Ray.

FLESH-HOOK, *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot or caldron. 1 Sam. ii.

FLESHINESS, *n.* [from *fleshy*.] Abundance of flesh or fat in animals; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

FLESHING, *ppr.* Initiating; making familiar; glutting.

FLESHLESS, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.

FLESHLINESS, *n.* Carnal passions and appetites. Spenser.

FLESHLY, *a.* Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal. Denham.

2. Carnal; worldly; lascivious. Abstain from *fleshy* lusts. 1 Pet. ii.

3. Animal; not vegetable. Dryden.

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine. Milton.

Fleshy wisdom. 2 Cor. i.

FLESH MEAT, *n.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food. Swift.

FLESHMENT, *n.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. Shaks.

FLESH-MONGER, *n.* One who deals in flesh; a procurer; a pimp. [Little used.] Shaks.

FLESH-POT, *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions. Ex. xvi.

FLESH-QUAKE, *n.* A trembling of the flesh. [Not used.] B. Jonson.

FLESHY, *a.* Full of flesh; plump; muscular.

The sole of his foot is *fleshy*. Ray.

2. Fat; gross; corpulent; as a *fleshy* man. Eccles.

4. Full of pulp; pulpy; plump; as fruit. Bacon.

FLET, *pp. of flect.* Skinned. [Not used.] Mortimer.

FLETCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *fleche*.] To fether an arrow. Warburton.

FLETCHER, *n.* [Fr. *fleche*, an arrow.] An arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows.

Hence the name of *Fletcher*. But the use of the word as an appellation has ceased with the practice of archery.

FLETZ, *a.* [G. *flot*, a layer.] In *geology*, the *fletz* formations, so called, consist of rocks which lie immediately over the transition rocks. These formations are so called because the rocks usually appear in beds more nearly horizontal than the transition class. These formations consist of sandstone, limestone, gypsum, calamine, chalk, coal and trap. They contain abundance of petrifications, both of animal and vegetable origin. Good.

FLEW, *pret. of fly.* The people *flew* upon the spoil. 1 Sam. xiv.

FLEW, *n.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. Hammer.

FLEWED, *a.* Chapped; mouthed; deep-mouthed. Shaks.

FLEXANIMOUS, *a.* [from L.] Having power to change the mind. [Not used.] Howell.

FLEXIBILITY, *n.* [See *Flexible*.] The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibility; as the flexibility of rays of light. Newton.

2. Easiness to be persuaded; the quality of yielding to arguments, persuasion or circumstances; ductility of mind; readiness to comply; facility; as flexibility of temper.

FLEXIBLE, *a.* [L. *flexibilis*, from *flecto*, *flecti*, to bend, Fr. *flechir*, coinciding with G. *flechten*, to braid, D. *vlegten*. These words have the same elements as L. *placio*.]

1. That may be bent; capable of being turned or forced from a straight line or form without breaking; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; as a flexible rod; a flexible plant.

2. Capable of yielding to intreaties, arguments or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable.

Phocion was a man of great severity, and no ways flexible to the will of the people. Bacon.

It often denotes, easy or too easy to yield or comply; wavering; inconstant; not firm.

3. Ductile; manageable; tractable; as the tender and flexible minds of youth. Flexible years or time of life, the time when the mind is tractable.

4. That may be turned or accommodated. This was a principle more flexible to their purpose. Rogers.

FLEXIBLENESS, *n.* Possibility to be bent or turned from a straight line or form without breaking; easiness to be bent; pliancy; pliancy; flexibility. Boyle.

2. Facility of mind; readiness to comply or yield; obsequiousness; as the flexibility of a courtier.

3. Ductility; manageableness; tractableness; as the flexibility of youth.

FLEX/ILE, *a.* [L. *flexilis*.] Pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse or moral force. Thomson.

FLEX/ION, *n.* [L. *flexio*.] The act of bending.

2. A bending; a part bent; a fold. Bacon.

3. A turn; a cast; as a flexion of the eye. Bacon.

FLEX/OR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle whose office is to bend the part to which it belongs, in opposition to the *extensors*.

FLEX/OUUS, *a.* [L. *flexuosus*.] Winding; having turns or windings; as a flexuous rivulet. Digby.

2. Bending; winding; wavering; not steady; as a flexuous flame. Bacon.

3. In *botany*, bending or bent; changing its direction in a curve, from joint to joint, from bud to bud, or from flower to flower. Martyn.

FLEX/URE, *n.* [L. *flexura*.] A winding or bending; the form of bending; as the flexure of a joint. Shaks.

2. The act of bending. Shaks.

3. The part bent; a joint. Sandys.

4. The bending of the body; obsequious or servile cringe. Shaks.

FLICK/ER, *v. i.* [Sax. *fliccerian*; Scot. *flicker*, to quiver; D. *flickeren*, to twinkle; probably a diminutive from the root of *fly*.]

1. To flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to strike rapidly with the wings. And flickering on her nest made short essays to sing. Burton.

2. To fluctuate. Burton.

FLICK/ERING, *ppr.* Fluttering; flapping the wings without flight.

2. *a.* With amorous motions of the eye. The fair Lavinia—looks a little flickering after Turnus. Dryden.

FLICK/ERING, *n.* A fluttering; short irregular movements.

FLICK/ERMOUSE, *n.* The bat. B. Jonson.

FLI/ER, *n.* [See *Fly*.] It ought to be *flyer*. One that flies or flees.

2. A runaway; a fugitive. Shaks.

3. A part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole; as the *Flier* of a jack.

FLIGHT, *n.* *file*. [Sax. *fligh*; G. *flug*, *flucht*; D. *vlugt*; Dan. *flugt*; Sw. *flycht*. See *Fly*.]

1. The act of fleeing; the act of running away, to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure. Pray ye that your flight be not in winter. Matt. xxiv.

To put to flight, to turn to flight, is to compel to run away; to force to escape.

2. The act of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volation; as the flight of birds and insects.

3. The manner of flying. Every fowl has its particular flight; the flight of the eagle is high; the flight of the swallow is rapid, with sudden turns.

4. Removal from place to place by flying.

5. A flock of birds flying in company; as a flight of pigeons or wild geese.

6. A number of beings flying or moving through the air together; as a flight of angels. Milton.