

OUTACT', *v. t.* To do beyond; to exceed in act.

He has made me heir to treasures,
Would make me *outact* a real widow's whin-
ing. *Otway.*

OUTBAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To outweigh; to ex-
ceed in weight or effort.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night.
Dryden.

OUTB'AR, *v. t.* To shut out by bars or for-
tification.

These to *outbar* with painful pionings.
Spenser.

OUTBID', *v. t.* To bid more than another;
to offer a higher price.

For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy and *outbid* the bold.
Pope.

OUTBID', } Exceeded in the price
OUTBID'DEN, } *PP.* offered.

OUTBID'DER, *n.* One that outbids.

OUTBID'DING, *ppr.* Bidding a price be-
yond another.

OUTBLOWN, *pp.* Inflated; swelled with
wind. *Dryden.*

OUTBLUSH', *v. t.* To exceed in rosy color.
Shipman.

OUT'BORN, *a.* Foreign; not native. [*Little*
used.]

OUT'BOUND, *a.* Destined or proceeding
from a country or harbor to a distant coun-
try or port; as an *outbound* ship.

[The usual phrase among seamen is
outward bound.]

OUTBRA'VE, *v. t.* To bear down by more
daring or insolent conduct.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady. *Shak.*

2. To exceed in splendid appearance.
The towers as well as men *outbrave* the sky.
Cowley.

OUTBRA'ZEN, *v. t.* To bear down with a
brazen face or impudence.

OUT'BREAK, *n.* A bursting forth; erup-
tion.

The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind.
Shak.

OUT'BREAKING, *n.* That which bursts
forth. *Herbert.*

OUTBRE'ATHE, *v. t.* To weary by having
better breath. *Shak.*

2. To expire. *Spenser.*

OUTBUD', *v. i.* To sprout forth. *Spenser.*

OUTBUILD, *v. t.* *outbild'*. To exceed in
building, or in durability of building.

OUTCANT', *v. t.* To surpass in canting.
Pope.

OUT'CAST, *pp.* or *a.* Cast out; thrown
away; rejected as useless. *Spenser.*

OUT'CAST, *n.* One who is cast out or ex-
pelled; an exile; one driven from home
or country. *Is. xvi.*

OUTCEPT, for *except*, is not in use.
B. Jonson.

OUTCLIMB, *v. t.* To climb beyond.
Davenant.

OUTCÖMPASS, *v. t.* To exceed due
bounds. *Bacon.*

OUTC'R'AFT, *v. t.* To exceed in cunning.
Shak.

OUT'CRY, *n.* A vehement or loud cry; cry
of distress. *Denham.*

2. Clamor; noisy opposition or detestation.
South.

3. Sale at public auction. *Ainsworth.*

OUTDARE, *v. t.* To dare or venture be-
yond. *Shak.*

OUTDA'TE, *v. t.* To antique; as *outdated*
ceremonies. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

OUTDÖ, *v. t.* pret. *outdid*; pp. *outdone*. [*See*
Do.]

To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond
another.

An imposture *outdoes* the original.

I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay. *L'Estrange.*

OUTDÖING, *ppr.* Excelling; surpassing in
performance. *Swift.*

OUTDÖING, *n.* Excess in performance.
Pope.

OUTDÖNE, *pp.* of *outdo*.

OUTDRINK', *v. t.* [*See Drink.*] To exceed
in drinking. *Donne.*

OUTDWELL', *v. t.* To dwell or stay be-
yond. *Shak.*

OUTER, *a.* [*comp.* of *out.*] Being on the
outside; external; opposed to *inner*; as
the *outer* wall; the *outer* part of a thing;
the *outer* court or gate.

OUTERLY, *adv.* Towards the outside.

OUTERMÖST, *a.* [*superl.* from *outer.*] Be-
ing on the extreme external part; remot-
est from the midst; as the *outermost* row.

OUTFA'CE, *v. t.* To brave; to bear down
with an imposing front or with impu-
dence; to stare down. *Shak. Raleigh.*

OUTFALL, *n.* A fall of water; a canal.

OUTFAWN, *v. t.* To exceed in fawning or
adulation. *Hudibras.*

OUTFE'AST, *v. t.* To exceed in feasting.

OUTFIT, *n.* A fitting out, as of a ship for
a voyage; usually in the plural, *outfits*, the
expenses of equipping and furnishing a
ship for a voyage. *Taylor.*

OUTFLANK', *v. t.* To extend the flank of
one army beyond that of another.

OUTFLY, *v. t.* To fly faster than another;
to advance before in flight or progress.

OUTFOOL', *v. t.* To exceed in folly.
Garth.

OUTFORM, *n.* External appearance.
Young.

OUTFROWN', *v. t.* To frown down; to
overbear by frowning. *B. Jonson.*

OUTGATE, *n.* An outlet; a passage out-
ward. *Shak.*

OUTGEN'ERAL, *v. t.* To exceed in gener-
alship; to gain advantage over by supe-
rior military skill. *Spenser.*

OUTGIVE, *v. t.* *outgiv'*. To surpass in giv-
ing. *Chesterfield.*

OUTGO', *v. t.* [*See Go.*] To go beyond; to
advance before in going; to go faster.

2. To surpass; to excel. *Carew.*

3. To circumvent; to overreach. *Dryden.*

OUTGO'ING, *ppr.* Going beyond.

OUTGO'ING, *n.* The act of going out.

2. The state of going out. *Ps. lxx.*

3. Utmost border; extreme limit. *Josh. xvii.*

OUTGRIN', *v. t.* To surpass in grinning.

Addison.

OUTGRÖW, *v. t.* To surpass in growth.

2. To grow too great or too old for any
thing. Children *outgrow* their garments,

and men *outgrow* their usefulness.

OUTGRÖWN, *pp.* of *outgrow*.

OUT'GUARD, *n.* A guard at a distance
from the main body of an army; or a
guard at the farthest distance; any thing
for defense placed at a distance from the
thing to be defended. *Dryden. South.*

OUTHER'OD, *v. t.* To surpass in enormity,
absurdity or cruelty. *Beddoes.*

OUTHOUSE, *n.* A small house or building
at a little distance from the main house.

OUTJEST', *v. t.* To overpower by jesting.
Shak.

OUTJUG'GLE, *v. t.* To surpass in juggling.
Hall.

OUTKNAVE, *v. t.* *outna've*. To surpass in
knavery. *L'Estrange.*

OUTLAND, *a.* [*Sax. utlande*, a foreigner.]
Foreign. *Obs. Strutt.*

OUTLANDER, *n.* A foreigner; not a na-
tive. *Obs. Wood.*

OUTLAND'ISH, *a.* [*Sax. utlandisc*; out and
land.]

1. Foreign; not native. *Donne.*

Nevertheless, even him did *outlandish* wo-
men cause to sin. *Neh. xiii.*

2. Born or produced in the interior country,
or among rude people; hence, vulgar;
rustic; rude; clownish. [*This is the sense*
in which the word is among us most general-
ly used.]

OUTLAST, *v. t.* To last longer than some-
thing else; to exceed in duration. Can-
dles laid in bran will *outlast* others of the
same stuff. *Bacon.*

OUTLAW, *n.* [*Sax. utlaga*; out and *law.*]
A person excluded from the benefit of the
law, or deprived of its protection. For-
merly any person might kill an outlaw;
but it is now held unlawful for any per-
son to put to death an outlaw, except the
sheriff, who has a warrant for that pur-
pose. *Blackstone.*

OUTLAW, *v. t.* [*Sax. utlogian.*] To deprive
of the benefit and protection of law; to
proscribe. *Blackstone.*

OUTLAWED, *pp.* Excluded from the ben-
efit of law.

OUTLAWING, *ppr.* Depriving of the ben-
efit of law.

OUTLAWRY, *n.* The putting a man out
of the protection of law, or the process by
which a man is deprived of that protec-
tion; the punishment of a man who when
called into court, contemptuously refuses
to appear. *Blackstone.*

OUTLAY, *n.* A laying out or expending;
expenditure.

OUTLE'AP, *v. t.* To leap beyond; to pass
by leaping.

OUT'LEAP, *n.* Sally; flight; escape.
Locke.

OUT'LET, *n.* Passage outward; the place
or the means by which any thing escapes
or is discharged. A gate is the *outlet* of a
city or fort. The mouth of a river is its
outlet. Colonies are the *outlets* of a popu-
lous nation. *Bacon.*

OUT'LICKE, *n.* In ships, a small piece of
timber fastened to the top of the poop.

OUTLIE, *v. t.* To exceed in lying. *Hall.*

OUT'LIER, *n.* One who does not reside in
the place with which his office or duty
connects him. *Frewen.*

OUTLINE, *n.* Contour; the line by which
a figure is defined; the exterior line.