

6. To make bold strokes in writing; to make large and irregular lines; as, to *flourish* with the pen.
7. To move or play in bold and irregular figures.

Impetuous spread

The stream, and smoking, *flourished* o'er his head. Pope.

8. In music, to play with bold and irregular notes, or without settled form; as, to *flourish* on an organ or violin.
9. To boast; to vaunt; to brag.

FLOURISH, *v. t. flourish*. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament with any thing showy.

2. To spread out; to enlarge into figures.

Bacon.

3. To move in bold or irregular figures; to move in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph; to brandish; as, to *flourish* a sword.

4. To embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures; to grace with ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words. Collier.

5. To adorn; to embellish. Shak.

6. To mark with a flourish or irregular stroke.

The day book and inventory book shall be *flourished*. French Con. Code. Walsh.

FLOURISH, *n. flourish*. Beauty; showy splendor.

The flourish of his sober youth. Crashaw.

2. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; show; as, a *flourish* of rhetoric; a *flourish* of wit.

He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue. Dryden.

3. Figures formed by bold, irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver; as, the *flourishes* about a great letter.

Morc.

4. A brandishing; the waving of a weapon or other thing; as, the *flourish* of a sword.
FLOURISHED, *pp. flourish*. Embellished; adorned with bold and irregular figures or lines; brandished.

FLOURISHER, *n. flourisher*. One who flourishes; one who thrives or prospers.

2. One who brandishes.

3. One who adorns with fanciful figures.

FLOURISHING, *pp. or a flourishing*. Thriving; prosperous; increasing; making a show.

FLOURISHINGLY, *adv. flourishingly*. With flourishes; ostentatiously.

FLOUT, *v. t. [Scot. flyte, to scold or brawl; Sax. flutan.]*

- To mock or insult; to treat with contempt.

Phyllida *flouts* me. Walton.

He *flouted* us downright. Shak.

FLOUT, *v. i. To practice mocking; to sneer; to behave with contempt.*

Flee and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. Shak.

FLOUT, *n. A mock; an insult.*

FLOUTED, *pp. Mocked; treated with contempt.*

FLOUTER, *n. One who flouts and flings; a mocker.*

FLOUTING, *pp. Mocking; insulting; fleeing.*

FLOUTINGLY, *adv. With flouting; insultingly.*

FLOW, *v. i. [Sax. flowan; D. vloeijen. If the last radical was originally a dental, this word coincides with the D. elieten, G. fliessen, Sw. flyta, Dan. flyder, to flow. If g was the last radical, flow coincides with the L. fluo, contracted from fluo, for it forms fluvi, fluctum. In one case, the word would agree with the root of blow, L. fluo; in the other, with the root of fly, L. fluo;]*

1. To move along an inclined plane, or on descending ground, by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid. A solid body descends or moves in mass, as a ball or a wheel; but in the *flowing* of liquid substances, and others consisting of very fine particles, there is a constant change of the relative position of some parts of the substance, as is the case with a stream of water, of quicksilver, and of sand. Particles at the bottom and sides of the stream, being somewhat checked by friction, move slower than those in the middle and near the surface of the current. Rivers, *ow* from springs and lakes; tears *flow* from the eyes.

2. To melt; to become liquid.

That the mountains might *flow* down at thy presence. Is. lxiv.

3. To proceed; to issue. Evils *flow* from different sources. Wealth *flows* from industry and economy. All our blessings *flow* from divine bounty.

4. To abound; to have in abundance.

In that day the mountains shall drop down new wine, and the hills shall flow with milk. Joel iii.

5. To be full; to be copious; as *flowing* cups or goblets.

6. To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperity; as a *flowing* period; *flowing* numbers.

7. To be smooth, as composition or utterance. The orator has a *flowing* tongue. Virgil is sweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. Dryden.

8. To hang loose and waving; as a *flowing* mantle; *flowing* locks.

The imperial purple *flowing* in his train.

Federalist, Hamilton.

9. To rise, as the tide; opposed to *ebb*. The tide flows twice in twenty four hours.

10. To move in the arteries and veins of the body; to circulate, as blood.

11. To issue, as rays or beams of light. Light *flows* from the sun.

12. To move in a stream, as air.

FLOW, *v. t. To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate. The low grounds along the river are annually flooded.*

FLOW, *n. A stream of water or other fluid; a current; as a flow of water; a flow of blood.*

2. A current of water with a swell or rise; as the *flow* and ebb of tides.

3. A stream of any thing; as a *flow* of wealth into the country.

4. Abundance; copiousness with action; as a *flow* of spirits.

5. A stream of diction, denoting abundance of words at command and facility of speaking; volubility.

6. Free expression or communication of generous feelings and sentiments.

The feast of reason, and the *flow* of soul.

FLOWED, *pp. Overflowed; inundated.*

FLOWER, *n. [Fr. fleur; Sp. flor; It. fiore. Basque, luro; W. flur, bloom; fluraw, to bloom; to be bright; L. flos, floris, a flower; fero, to blossom. See Flourish.]*

1. In botany, that part of a plant which contains the organs of fructification, with their coverings. A flower, when complete, consists of a calyx, corol, stamen and pistil; but the essential parts are the anther and stigma, which are sufficient to constitute a flower, either together in hermaphrodite flowers, or separate in male and female flowers. Martyn. Milne.

2. In vulgar acceptance, a blossom or flower is the flower-bud of a plant, when the petals are expanded; open petals being considered as the principal thing in constituting a flower. But in botany, the petals are now considered as a finer sort of covering, and not at all necessary to constitute a flower. Milne.

3. The early part of life, or rather of manhood; the prime; youthful vigor; youth; as the *flower* of age or of life.

4. The best or finest part of a thing; the most valuable part. The most active and vigorous part of an army are called the *flower* of the troops. Young, vigorous and brave men are called the *flower* of a nation. Addison.

5. The finest part; the essence.

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain. Hooker.

6. He or that which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. We say, the youth are the *flower* of the country.

7. The finest part of grain pulverized. In this sense, it is now always written *flour*, which see.

Flowers, in chemistry, fine particles of bodies, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels in the form of a powder or mealy substance; as the *flowers* of sulphur.

Encyc.

A substance, somewhat similar, formed spontaneously, is called *efflorescence*.

2. In rhetoric, figures and ornaments of discourse or composition.

3. Menstrual discharges.

FLOWER, *v. t. [from the Noun. The corresponding word in L. is fiores, Fr. fleurir. It. fiorire, Sp. Fort. florecer, W. fluraw.]*

1. To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals, as a plant. In New England, peach-trees usually *flower* in April, and apple-trees in May.

2. To be in the prime and spring of life; to flourish; to be youthful, fresh and vigorous.

When *flowered* my youthful spring. Spenser.

3. To froth; to ferment gently; to mantle, as new beer.

The beer did *flower* a little. Bacon.

4. To come as cream from the surface. Milton.

FLOWER, *v. t. To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.*

FLOWER-DE-LIS, *n. [Fr. fleur de lis, flower of the lily.]*

1. In heraldry, a bearing representing a lily, the hieroglyphic of royal majesty.

Encyc.

2. In botany, the Iris, a genus of monogynian