

head, a vice-admiral's at the fore-top-gallant-mast-head, and a rear-admiral's at the mizen-top-gallant-mast-head.

*To strike or lower the flag*, is to pull it down upon the cap in token of respect or submission. *To strike the flag* in an engagement, is the sign of surrendering.

*To hang out the white flag*, is to ask quarter; or in some cases, to manifest a friendly design. The *red flag*, is a sign of defiance or battle.

*To hang the flag half mast high*, is a token or signal of mourning.

*Flag-officer*, an admiral; the commander of a squadron.

*Flag-ship*, the ship which bears the admiral, and in which his flag is displayed.

*Flag-staff*, the staff that elevates the flag.

*Flag-broom*, *n.* A broom for sweeping flags. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

*Flag-stone*, *n.* A flat stone for pavement.

*Flag-worm*, *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge. *Walton.*

*Flag-elvet*, *n.* [Fr. *flagolet*, from *L. flatus*, by corruption, or Gr. *πλάγος*, oblique, and *αἶσος*, a flute. *Lamier.*] A little flute; a small wind instrument of music. *More.*

*Flag-ellatant*, *n.* [L. *flagellans*, from *flagello*, to flog.]

One who whips himself in religious discipline. The flagellants were a fanatical sect which arose in Italy, AD. 1200, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament. They walked in procession with shoulders bare, and whipped themselves till the blood ran down their bodies, to obtain the mercy of God, and appease his wrath against the vices of the age. *Encyc.*

*Flag-ellate*, *v. t.* To whip; to scourge. *Flagellation*, *n.* [L. *flagello*, to beat or whip, from *flagellum*, a whip, scourge or staff, D. *vlegel*, G. *stegel*, Fr. *fléau*. See *Flail* and *Flog*.]

A beating or whipping; a flogging; the discipline of the scourge. *Garth.*

*Flagged*, *pp.* Laid with flat stones.

*Flag-giness*, *n.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

*Flag-ging*, *pp.* Growing weak; drooping; laying with flat stones.

*Flag-gy*, *a.* Weak; flexible; limber; not stiff. *Dryden.*

2. Weak in taste; insipid; as a *flaggy* apple. *Bacon.*

3. Abounding with flags, the plant.

*Flagitious*, *a.* [L. *flagitium*, a scandalous crime, probably from the root of *flagrant*.]

1. Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; villainous; atrocious; scandalous; as a *flagitious* action or crime. *South.*

2. Guilty of enormous crimes; corrupt; wicked; as a *flagitious* person. *Pope.*

3. Marked or infected with scandalous crimes or vices; as *flagitious* times. *Pope.*

*Flagitiously*, *adv.* With extreme wickedness.

*Flagitiousness*, *n.* Extreme wickedness; villainy.

*Flag-on*, *n.* [L. *lagena*; Gr. *λαγνος*; Ir.

*clagun*; Fr. *flacon*; Sam. Castel. col. 3013.]

A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

Stay me with *flagons*, comfort me with apples; for I am sick of love. *Cant. ii.*

*Flag-grancy*, *n.* [See *Flagrant*.] A burning; great heat; inflammation. *Obs.*

Last caught a *flagrancy* in the eyes. *Bacon.*

2. Excess; enormity; as the *flagrancy* of a crime.

*Flag-grant*, *a.* [L. *flagrans*, from *flagro*, to burn, Gr. *φάγω*, *φάγομαι*. In D. *flakkeren* is to blaze.]

1. Burning; ardent; eager; as *flagrant* desires. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; red; flushed. See *Sapho*, at her toilet's greasy task, Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask. *Pope.*

3. Red; inflamed.

The beetle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*

[The foregoing senses are unusual.]

4. Flaming in notice; glaring; notorious; enormous; as a *flagrant* crime.

*Flag-grantly*, *adv.* Ardently; notoriously. *Warton.*

*Flag-grate*, *v. t.* To burn. [Little used.] *Greenhill.*

*Flagration*, *n.* A burning. [Little used.]

*Flag-il*, *n.* [D. *vlegel*; G. *stegel*; L. *flagellum*; Fr. *fléau*. We retain the original verb in *flog*, to strike, to lay on, L. *figo*, whence *affligo*, to afflict; Gr. *πλάγω*, L. *plaga*, a stroke, or perhaps from the same root as *lick* and *lay*. See *Lick*.]

An instrument for thrashing or beating corn from the ear.

*Flake*, *n.* [Sax. *flake*; D. *slank*, a hurdle for wool; *riok*, a flock, a flake, a tuft; G. *flocke*, *fluge*, id.; Dan. *flok*, a herd, and *lok*, a lock or flock of wool; L. *flocus*; Gr. *φλοκ*, *φλοκος*; It. *flocco*; Fr. *flocons*. *Flake* and *flock* are doubtless the same word, varied in orthography, and connected perhaps with L. *plico*, Gr. *πλάω*. The sense is a complication, a crowd, or a lay.]

1. A small collection of snow, as it falls from the clouds or from the air; a little bunch or cluster of snowy crystals, such as fall in still moderate weather. This is a *flake*, *lock* or *flock* of snow.

2. A platform of hurdles, or small sticks made fast or interwoven, supported by stanchions, on which cod-fish is dried. *Massachusetts.*

3. A layer or stratum; as a *flake* of flesh or tallow. *Job xli.*

4. A collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off.

5. Any scaly matter in layers; any mass cleaving off in scales. *Addison.*

6. A sort of eruptions of two colors only, having large stripes going through the leaves. *Encyc.*

*White-flake*, in painting, is lead corroded by means of the pressing of grapes, or a ceruse prepared by the acid of grapes. It is brought from Italy, and of a quality superior to common white lead. It is used

in oil and varnished painting, when a clean white is required. *Encyc.*

*Flake*, *v. t.* To form into flakes. *Pope.*

*Flake*, *v. t.* To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off. We more usually say, to *flake* off.

*Flake-white*, *n.* Oxid of bismuth. *Ure.*

*Flakey*, *a.* Consisting of flakes or locks; consisting of small loose masses.

2. Lying in flakes; consisting of layers, or cleaving off in layers.

*Flam*, *n.* [Ec. *flim*; W. *llam*, a leap.] A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion.

Lies immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

*Flam*, *v. t.* To deceive with falsehood; to delude. *South.*

*Flam-beau*, *n.* *flam'bo*. [Fr. from L. *flamma*, flame.]

A light or luminary made of thick wicks covered with wax, and used in the streets at night, at illuminations, and in processions. Flambeaus are made square, and usually consist of four wicks or branches, near an inch thick, and about three feet long, composed of coarse hempen yarn, half twisted. *Encyc.*

*Flame*, *n.* [Fr. *flamme*; L. *flamma*; It. *flamma*; Sp. *flama*; D. *vlam*; G. *flamme*.]

1. A blaze; burning vapor; vapor in combustion; or according to modern chemistry, hydrogen or any inflammable gas, in a state of combustion, and naturally ascending in a stream from burning bodies, being specifically lighter than common air.

2. Fire in general. *Cowley.*

3. Heat of passion; tumult; combustion; blaze; violent contention. One jealous, tattling mischief-maker will set a whole village in a flame.

4. Ardor of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigor of thought.

Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame. *Walter.*

5. Ardor of inclination; warmth of affection.

Smitten with the love of kindred arts we came, And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

6. The passion of love; ardent love.

My heart's on flame. *Cowley.*

7. Rage; violence; as the flames of war.

*Flame*, *v. t.* To inflame; to excite. *Spenser.*

*Flame*, *v. i.* To blaze; to burn in vapor, or in a current; to burn as gas emitted from bodies in combustion.

2. To shine like burning gas.

In flaming yellow bright. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of passion.

*Flame-color*, *n.* Bright color, as that of flame. *Beaum.*

*Flame-colored*, *a.* Of the color of flame; of a bright yellow color. *Shak.*

*Flame-eyed*, *a.* Having eyes like a flame.

*Flameless*, *a.* Destitute of flame; without incense.

*Flame-men*, *n.* [L.] In ancient Rome, a priest. Originally there were three priests so called; the *Flamen Dialis*, consecrated