

An Universal Etymological
E N G L I S H
DICTIONARY;

COMPREHENDING

The Derivations of the Generality of Words in the
English Tongue, either Ancient or Modern, from the Ancient
British, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and Modern French, Teutonic,
Dutch, Spanish, Italian; as also from the *Latin, Greek, and*
Hebrew Languages, each in their proper Characters.

AND ALSO

A brief and clear Explication of all difficult Words,
derived from any of the aforesaid Languages, and Terms of Art,
relating to ANATOMY, BOTANY, PHYSICK, PHARMACY,
SURGERY, CHYMISTRY, PHILOSOPHY, DIVINITY, MA-
THEMATICS, GRAMMAR, LOGICK, RHETORICK, MUSICK,
HERALDRY, MARITIME AFFAIRS, MILITARY DISCI-
PLINE, HORSEMANSHIP, HUNTING, HAWKING, FOWL-
ING, FISHING, GARDENING, HUSBANDRY, HANDI-
CRAFTS, CONFECTIONARY, CARVING, COOKERY, &c.

TOGETHER WITH

A large Collection and Explication of Words and
Phrases used in our Ancient STATUTES, CHARTERS, WRITS,
OLD RECORDS, and PROCESSES in Law; and the Etymology,
and Interpretation of the Proper Names of MEN, WOMEN,
and remarkable Places in *Great Britain*: Also the DIALECTS
of our different Countries.

Containing many Thousand Words more than either *Harris,*
Philips, Kersey, or any *English* Dictionary before extant.

To which is added,

A Collection of our most common PROVERBS, with
their Explication and Illustration.

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for the Entertainment of the Curious, as the Information of the
Ignorant; and for the Benefit of young Students, Artificers,
Tradesmen, and Foreigners, who are desirous thoroughly to
understand what they Speak, Read, or Write:

By N. BAILEY, Φιλολογος.

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By EDWARD HARWOOD, D. D.

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T H I S B O O K,
HAVING BEEN GREATLY CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,
IS ENTERED AT
S T A T I O N E R S - H A L L,
ACCORDING TO
A C T O F P A R L I A M E N T.

P R E F A C E

TO THIS NEW, OR,

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

SCALIGER, who was very far from being overburthened with piety, whenever Lexicographers were mentioned, is said very devoutly to have thanked God, that, of his infinite goodness, he had endowed some men with the spirit of Dictionary-making. This celebrated Hypercritic deemed the task of compiling Lexicons and Dictionaries, to be so tedious and toilsome an office, that he thought it was impossible that any man would voluntarily choose such a profession, either as an amusement or an occupation, who had not a mind peculiarly formed by heaven for collecting words and measuring syllables, and that had not, by a special decree, been ordained of old to this condemnation. There is great truth in this remark, for the province of making Indexes, and of constructing a Thesaurus, is of so complicated and arduous a nature, that some of God's creatures, in successive centuries, appear to have been, by his divine benevolence, originally predestinated to this great and useful end, and to have been formed with a passion for words and syllables, and quantity and metre, in the same manner as connections of a tenderer and more elegant species, are justly pronounced to be first made in the mansions of bliss. This wise appointment of heaven, in adapting various minds to the various pursuits and occupations of this life, transcendently appears in this great and momentous concern; for from a review of the history of mankind it is manifest, that only three or four persons in a century, in learned and civilized nations, have been raised up by Providence, at awful intervals, to amass words 'till the heap gradually accumulated into numerous and enormous volumes. Considering the brevity and

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uncertainty of our transitory existence, the various necessities and avocations of life, and the frailty and instability of our intellectual powers, the exertion and labour is more than *Heracleian*, to address oneself to a collection of volumes, with the sole view of culling words; enumerating phrases, interpreting peculiar modes of expression, ascertaining the meaning of obscure idioms, determining the quantity of syllables, and discriminating the diversities that obtain in different writers, in every the minutest department of verbal criticism. Wits and wifings; indeed; in all ages and nations, have united in making the Compilation of Dictionaries; and the Composers of them, the constant object of their derision and ridicule. Such occupation has been marked with the opprobrious definition of plodding without a spark of genius; has been ignominiously termed drudgery only fit for the frigid and phlegmatic souls of *Dutchmen* and *Germans*; the authors of such useful Compilations have been petulantly reproached as *Word-catchers that live on Syllables*, and as men, who know the meaning of one word separately employed, but totally ignorant of the same word when artificially combined with two or three others. To the honour and consolation of the shades of Lexicographers let it be mentioned, that their names will be perpetuated and their labours commemorated with celebrity and renown; when the names of their petulant Assailants will be forgotten, and their works sunk in everlasting oblivion and contempt. The Crown is still fresh on the hoary temples of HENRY STEVENS, the boast of *France*, and with undecaying verdure entwines, and will for ever entwine the venerable brows of our illustrious *Johnson*; the glory of the British nation, as long as the English tongue is spoken, and centuries, it may be, after it shall have ceased to be a living Language.

On a review of various literary labours which have been executed, it appears that some of the greatest works that adorn the Republic of Letters, for the completion of which the whole amount of human life seems scarce to be sufficient, have been undertaken and completed by a few individuals, with no assistance, and with but little emolument. What a vast Building is the Greek Lexicon of HENRY STEVENS! What an immense number of Books must have been perused and criticized by this most excellent Scholar! How many days, months, and years must have been sedulously expended on this great work, which redounds so much to the glory of the age and nation in which he flourished! We read of no Patron that *Hesychius* and *Phavorinus* and *Phaber* had. *Scapula*, *Constantine*, and *Hederic* make no mention of their Dictionaries being published by subscription,

and

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and themselves rewarded by Princes with pensions. Heaven had adopted their minds to their profession. Smitten therefore with the passion of literature, infligated by a strong perception of the future utility of their labours, and, amidst all their toils, cheered with the exhilarating consciousness that they were facilitating the path of knowledge, freeing it from its difficulties and perplexities, and opening the sources of the more elegant and substantial satisfactions to thousands and millions, they rose up early, and sat up late, ate the bread of labour and penury, deeming nothing executed while any part of their original design remained unfinished.

It is true, the wisdom and munificence of Empires have combined a number of learned and ingenious persons into Associations for this most laudable and useful purpose, namely, framing ample and accurate Dictionaries of the national Language. They justly thought that the honour of their respective countries and the purity and stability of their native tongues would be essentially consulted by such Institutions. In consequence of these liberal and enlarged ideas, the world is now indebted for that most accurate and consummate work the Dictionary of the French Academy, for the celebrated Italian Dictionary, known by the name of *La Crusca*, and for the great Dictionary, lately published at *Madrid*, of the Spanish Language.

But individuals of immense erudition and of unremitting application, have, in the course of a long life, at last, with glory, accomplished, unassisted, what Royal Academies, national Universities, and Religious orders have united to complete. The Hebrew Lexicon of Dr. TAYLOR, and the English Dictionary of Dr. JOHNSON, are everlasting Monuments, what the patient application and indefatigable industry of *one* man can effect.

One of these illustrious Literati, in a very eminent degree was the learned and worthy Mr. BAILEY, the Compiler of this Dictionary, and the Author of several useful Publications. The Character of BAILEY's Dictionary hath long been deservedly established, and through a series of many years hath acquired a just reputation, which all the numerous compilations we have lately seen hath not been able to eclipse. Few have deserved better of mankind, than Mr. BAILEY. He was a diligent Instructor of youth, and hath long furnished our Schools with several excellent Helps for acquiring the Roman Language. That he was a good Classical Scholar, that he was eminently acquainted with several modern Languages, that he was well versed in English Antiquities, and that he had acquired a comprehensive knowledge of Arts and sciences, this DICTIONARY will for ever evince. The peculiar and unrivaled Excellence of this Work is the definition

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friction and explanation of many hundred technical terms, which belong to respective Sciences, which are not found in other Dictionaries. Particularly are the terms in *Anatomy, Physic, Natural Philosophy,* and the *Mathematics* concisely and familiarly illustrated in this Thesaurus. In short, its principal excellence is, that it is a *Scholastic* Dictionary, and more useful to common Readers, especially to persons in the Country, than any Dictionary hitherto published. The Etymological part is written in plain and easy language, the hard and obscure words not rendered harder and obscurer by a studied pomp and affectation of diction, but every thing is treated with perspicuity as well as erudition, Mr. BAILEY possessing a happy method of communicating his ideas.

This ample and useful Treasury of the English Language I have lately enjoyed an opportunity of correcting, for in its transmission from Printer to Printer, it had necessarily contracted an immense multitude of errors; the last Edition, as usual, being disgraced with more imperfections than the preceding. Numerous mistakes of this nature, particularly in the Etymological part, I have attended, and have added above two hundred words to a Collection already very ample.

I have only to add, that if I can contribute any advantage, however inconsiderable, to the Republic of Letters, and accomplish any thing that may conduce to the instruction of mankind, I shall deem my time and talents well employed in this short and transitory life, and at the conclusion of it, which will soon arrive, with conscious satisfaction reflect, that I have not lived and written in vain.

EDWARD HARWOOD.

London, January 1, 1782.

ILLUSTRISSIMO
FREDERICO LUDOVICO

WALLIÆ Principi;

PRINCIPIBUSQUE Serenissimis

A N N Æ,

AMELIÆ SOPHIÆ ELEONORÆ,

ELIZABETHÆ CAROLINÆ;

GEORGII et CAROLINÆ,

Magnæ Britanniæ, &c. Regiset Reginae,

PROPAGINI CLARISSIMÆ.

Serenissimi PRINCIPES,

CUM Divina Providentia, quæ periclitanti
Britanniæ semper fuit Adjutrix, Patri
augustissimo vestro, Regi GEORGIO,
Britannici regiminis habenas benevolâ
commiserit manu, sub cujus mitissimo ac justissimo
imperio, Patriâ, Libertate, Legibus, Religione salvis
adhuc fœlices fruimur; non possumus non nobis

DEDICATIO.

ipsis gratulari, non modò quòd quem Vos Stirpis, ipsum nos jam nacti simus Patriæ Fratrem; sed etiam quòd Vos tam chara pignora ob oculos habeamus, ut hæc tanta bonna à se, per Patris vestri, serenissimi Walliæ Principis manus, ad seram posteritatem tandem transmittantur. Permittatis igitur & me quoque cum omnibus bonis, promissâ patrio solo beneficia ex Progenietam Augustâ, fœlici, & æquali Indole ornatâ, lætum & exultantem animum significandi ansam quâ licuit arripere. Ideoque hoc meum Opusculum illustrissimo Nomini vestro dicare sustinui; quod etsi tantis Principibus haud satis dignum forsân videatur, aliquid saltem adminiculi studiis vestris Anglicanis allaturum sperarem. Quapropter notâ, ac solenni regiæ Stirpis benevolentia fretus, quicquid sit, eâ, quâ par est, submissâ mentis devotione Vobis offerre ausus sum. Quod dum nimis forsân audaciter facio, ut generose mihi condonetis, & pro assuetâ bonitate propitio vultu intuentes, propenso erga Vos studio & cultui tribuatis, quàm humillimè rogo ac deprecor. **Macti** estote, **Ornatissimi PRINCIPES**, ingenitâ Virtute, bonis Literis, omnibusque regis Ornamentis, quibus summam illam Expectationem, quam cuncti de Vobis conceperint, non exæquare modò, sed & superare possitis. Teque, **FREDERICE** Nobilissime, ut olim, cum Deo O. M. omnium rerum Gubernatori, avi & Patris vitæ hujus & terrenæ fœlicitatis saturûm, Britannicum cum cœlestibus commutare soliis visum fuerit, Paternum tenentem Sceptrum læta Britannia, fœlicesque Posterî conspiciere gaudeant, animo pientissimo exoptat, oratque

N. BAILEY.

T H E

INTRODUCTION.

THE Faculty of Speech, which makes so considerable a Difference between a Man and a Brute, is of excellent Use; as it renders Mankind conversable one with another, and as the various natural Endowments; Observations; Experiences, and Attainments of every individual Man, are hereby, with a wonderful Facility, mutually communicated. And we may add to this the Invention of Letters, by means of which we are not confined within the narrow Limits of our Acquaintance and Cotemporaries, but one Man may be acquainted with the Attainments of Multitudes of the wisest Men in Present and Ancient Times, either in his own or remote Countries. Words are those Channels, by which the Knowledge of Things is convey'd to our Understandings: And therefore, upon a right Apprehension of them depends the Rectitude of our Notions; and in order to form our Judgments right, they must be understood in their proper Meaning, used in their true Sense, either in Writing or Speaking: For, if the Words of the Speaker or Writer, though ever so apposite to the Matter, be taken in a wrong Sense, they form erroneous Ideas in the Mind concerning the Thing spoken of or written of; and if we use Words in a false and improper Sense, this causes Confusion in the Understanding of the Hearer, and renders the Discourse unintelligible.

It ought, therefore, to be the special Care and Study of every one, who would have his Mind furnished with the useful Knowledge of Things of any kind, to get a true and distinct Idea of the proper Sense and Meaning of Words, and Terms of Art, in which they are expressed, without which no good Progress can be made.

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It has therefore been the universal Practice of all polite Nations, to make the Study of Letters the first Business of Life ; And because this Accomplishment is necessary to all Persons, and but few, comparatively speaking, have the Advantage of a learned Education to any considerable Proficiency, *Dictionaries* have in all Languages been compiled, to which, as to Store-houses, such Persons may have Recourse, as often as any thing occurs in Conversation or Reading, with which they are unacquainted, or when they themselves would speak or write properly and intelligibly.

And as such Helps have been thought useful in all civilized Nations, they appear more eminently necessary in the *English* Tongue, not only because it is, perhaps, the most copious Language of any in *Europe*, but is likewise made up of so great a Variety of other Languages, both Ancient and Modern, as will plainly appear to any one who shall peruse the following *Dictionary*. Of the Reason of which Mixture, and by what Accidents it was brought about, I shall give the following Account.

That Languages are liable to Changes and Alterations (besides that ancient Confusion of Tongues at the Building of the Tower of *Babel*) there have been too many Instances to require any Proof. The Causes of Change in Languages are, in general, Three :

First, Commigrations or Conquests of Nations, by which, in Tract of Time, there succeeds a Coalition of the Languages of the Conquerors with the Conquered. So the *Italian* Language sprang from the *Latin*, being mixed with *German-Gothick* : The *Spanish* from *Latin*, *German*, and ancient *Gaulish* or *Mortisco* : The *French* from the *Latin*, *German*, and ancient *Gaulish* or *Gallick*.

Secondly, From Commerce, by which Offices, Dignities, the Names of Wares, and Terms of Traffick, are introduced, which we commonly take with the Wares from the Persons of whom we have them, and new-form them according to the Genius of our own Tongue.

Thirdly, From the Esteem and valuable Properties of any particular Language, by which we endeavour to imitate this or that Tongue, as the more *Learned, Elegant, Copious, or Expressive*. So learned Men all over *Europe* esteem the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, as the Treasuries of all Science ; Christian Divines reverence the *Hebrew* and *Greek* ; the *Turks* and *Mahometans* the *Arabick*, as the Mistress of Religion ; the *Dutch, Germans*
and

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and *English*, the *French*, for its Softness and Smoothness of Expression; the *Danes* and *Suedes*, the *Teutonic*, as, more copious.

If a Tongue be once esteemed more learned, from thence the Learned commonly borrow *Technical Words*, or Words of Art; as in *Physick*, *Philosophy*, *Mathematicks*, and others, from the *Greek*. If it be esteemed more elegant or fine in Pronunciation, then Courtiers, who are apt to dislike any thing that is common, and the Product of their own Country, and to delight in what is foreign, borrow a great many Words of Complaisance and Address.

First, The ancient Language of *Britain* is generally allowed to have been the same with the *Gaulic* or *French* (this Island, in all Probability, having been first peopled from *Gallia*) as both *Cæsar* and *Tacitus* affirm, and prove, by many strong and conclusive Arguments, as by their Religion, Manners, Customs, and the Nearness of their Situation. But now we have very small Remains of the ancient *British* Tongue left in *England*, except in *Wales* and *Cornwall*; which will not appear strange when what follows is considered.

Julius Cæsar, some Time before the Birth of our Saviour, in the Time of King *Cassivellane*, made a Descent upon *England*, tho' he rather discover'd it than made a Conquest of it; but about the Year of Christ 45, in the Time of *Claudius*, *Aulus Plautius* was sent over with some *Roman* Forces, by whom, and *P. Ostorius Scapula*, *Codigunus*, and *Caractacus*, two Kings of the *Britons*, were severally overcome in a Battle. A *Roman* Colony was planted at *Malden* in *Essex*, and the Southern Parts thereof reduced to the Form of a *Roman* Province; and after that, the Whole was conquered, as far as the Friths of *Dumbarton* and *Edinburgh*, by *Agricola*, in the Time of *Domitian*; and the Remains of the unconquered *Britons* retired to the West Part, called *Wales*, carrying their Language with them over the Mountains, where they have preserved it to this Day.

Britain being thus become a *Roman* Province, tho' still suffered to be governed by Kings of its own, as Vice-Roys under the *Roman* Emperors, the *Roman* Legions residing in *Britain* for the Space of above two hundred Years, undoubtedly disseminated the *Latin* Tongue; and the People being also governed by Laws written in *Latin*, must necessarily make a Mixture of Languages. This seems to have been the first Mutation the Language of *Britain* suffered: However, so tenacious were our Forefathers of their Native Language, that it over-grew the *Roman*.

Thus

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Thus the *British* Tongue continued for some time mixed with Provincial *Latin*, till the *Roman* Legions being called home, upon account of intestine Troubles, about the Year 423, the *Scots* and *Picts*, taking the Advantage of their Absence, harrassed the Northern Parts of *Britain*; against whom King *Vortigern*, about the Year 440, call'd in the Assistance of the *Saxons*, a Great and Potent Nation among the *Germans*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, but greater by the Aggregation of many People under their Name and Service, as the *Jutes* from *Jutland*, and the *Angles* from *Sleswick*; who coming hither under the Conduct of *Hengist* and *Horsa*, having overcome the *Picts* and *Scots* in a pitched Battle, near *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*, were afterwards rewarded for this Victory with the Isle of *Thanet*, and after that with the whole County of *Kent*, where they governed for about 350 Years, under the Titles of Earls of *Kent*; but they growing powerful, began afterwards to quarrel with their Landlords, whom by Degrees they dispossessed of all the Country on this Side the *Severn*, parcelling it out into seven Kingdoms, called the *Saxon Heptarchy*, destroying the *British* Tongue, then mixed with the Provincial *Latin*, together with the Inhabitants, by a long and destructive War, the Remains of them being again obliged to retire with the *British* Tongue over the Mountains of *Wales*.

Thus the *British* Language being in a manner quite extinct in all other Parts of *Britain*, the *Saxon* Language became the Language of the Country, and so continued till near the Year 800, when the *Danes* infested *England*, and made Settlements in the North and East Parts of *Britain*, and at length, in about 200 Years, arrived at the sole Government of it; but their Government lasting only about 26 Years, made not so considerable a Change in the *English Saxon*, as the next Revolution: Then about the Year 1067, *William* Duke of *Normandy*, commonly called *William the Conqueror*, came over to *Britain*; and, having vanquished *Harold* the *Danish* King, made an entire Conquest of *Britain*: And as a Monument of their Conquest, the *Normans* endeavoured to yoke the *English* under their Tongue, as they had them under their Command, by compelling them to teach their Children in their Schools nothing but the *French*, by publishing their Laws in *French*, and by enforcing them most rigorously to plead and be impleaded in that Tongue, for the Space of about 350 Years: By which means the Language of *Britain* became a Dialect of the *English Saxon*, and *Norman French*, which now are the Ground-work or Fundamentals of the present Language of *Great Britain*.

Having thus shewn how the ancient *British* Language was in a manner extirpated by the *Romans*, *Danes*, and *Saxons*, and
sub-

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succeeded by the *Saxon*, and after that, the *Saxon* blended with the *Norman French*. Before I proceed to account for the Alteration of the *English Saxon*, by the two other Causes, I shall mention something relating to the *Saxon Tongue*, of a great Part of which the *Normans* despoiled us, giving us a worse for a better. “Great, verily (says *Camden*) was the Glory of our Tongue before the *Norman Conquest*, in this, that the *Old English* could express most aptly all the Conceptions of the Mind in their own Tongue, without borrowing from any.” And of this gives the following Examples.

The Service of God, called *Religion*, they called *San-farncap*, as the only Assurance and fast Anchor-hold of our Souls Health.

The *Gladsome Tidings of Salvation*, which the *Greeks* call *Εὐαγγέλιον*, they called *Γεοργ-γρολ*, i. e. God's Speech.

Our *Saviour*, in *French* *Sauveur*, of *Saluator*, Lat. they called *Al-hæot*, i. e. All Health.

The *Pharisees*, *Sunder halgens*, i. e. Religious Men, which had sundered and separated themselves from the Men of the World.

The *Scribes*, *Boo-Meas*, i. e. Book-Men.

The *Sacrament*, *Paligoom*, i. e. Holy Judgment.

Fertility, *Coþser Wole*, i. e. the Wealth of the Earth.

The *Judgment*, *Dome-þeole*, i. e. the Settling of Doom.

A *Parliament*, *Wættan-mot*, i. e. an Assembly of Wise Men.

Conscience, *Inpre*, i. e. that which they did inwardly wot or know certainly.

Also the Names they gave to their *Months* were significant; as,

JANUARY [*Wulfo-Wonað*, *Sax. i. e.* Wolf-Month] because in that Month the Wolves were most mischievous to them, for that, through the Extremity of Cold and Snow, they could not find Beasts sufficient to satisfy their ravenous Appetites.

FEBRUARY [*Sprout-Kele*, *Sax. i. e.* Cole-Wort or Spring-Wort] because then Worts begin to sprout.

MARCH [*Lenct Wonað*, *Sax. i. e.* the Lengthening Month] because then the Days begin in Length to exceed the Nights.

APRIL [*Oortep-Wonað*, *Sax.*] because their *Easter* generally fell in *April*.

MAY [*Tju-milci*, *Sax. i. e.* three Milkings] because they then milk'd their Cattle three Times a Day.

JUNE [*Mede-Wonað*, *Sax. i. e.* Meadow-Month] because then their Cattle were turned out to feed in the Meadows.

JULY [*Þey-Wonað*, *Sax. i. e.* Hay-Month] because then they generally cut their Hay.

AUGUST [*Apra-Wonað*, *Sax. i. e.* Barn-Month] because they then filled their Barns.

SEPTEMBER [*Leþre-Wonað*, *Sax. i. e.* Grift-Month] because they carried their new Corn to the Mill.

OCTOBER [*Wyn-Wonað*, *Sax. i. e.* Wine-Month] because then Grapes were usually pressed to make Wines.

NOVEMBER [*Wynde-Wonað*, *Sax. i. e.* Windy-Month] because of the high Winds happening commonly in that Month.

DECEMBER [*Wynter-Wonað*, *Sax. i. e.* Winter-Month] because of the Cold then growing intense, and afterwards, *Þælig-Wonað*, *Sax. i. e.* Haly-Month] on account of the Nativity of Christ.

I N T R O D U C T I O N .

I shall only add one Piece of *Saxon* Antiquity more, and so proceed, which is the *Lord's Prayer* in the *Saxon* Language, written about the Year of Christ 900, by *Alfred* Bishop of *Durham*.

Vren fader ðic arð in þeofnas ric gehalgod ðin noma
 Our Father which art in Heavens be hallowed thine Name
 to cymes ðin ric ric ðin willa sue is in þeofnas and
 come thy Kingdom be thy Will so as in Heavens and
 in Gornðo. Vnea hlaf oþer wite the gel vr to dæg and for-
 in Earth. Our Loaf superubstantial give us to Day and for-
 gef vr sylða unna sue. we forþeþan sylðogum vrum, and
 give us Debts our so we forgive Debts ours, and
 no inleað vris in curþung. Al gefþug vruch from yle,
 do not lead us into Temptation, but deliver every one from Evil,
 Amen.
 Amen.

By these Instances it does appear, that the *English Saxon* Language, of which the *Normans* despoiled us in great Part, had its Beauties, was significant and emphatical, and preferable to what they imposed upon us.

This may suffice for the Mutation of our Language upon the first Cause of it, which was Conquest: I now proceed to the other Two.

Secondly, As to *Commerce*, the *Britains* having been of a long Time a Trading Nation, as it generally happens, we have had many Words introduced by that Means; and besides, *Britain* having been a considerable Time under Subjection to the See of *Rome* in Ecclesiastical Affairs, the *Italians* coming over hither to manage the Pope's Concerns, and others for Church Dignities, and many *Britains* going hence to *Rome* on account of Ecclesiastical Suits, Priesthoods, Abbacies, and Bishopricks, must unavoidably introduce some *Italian* Words among us.

Thirdly, As to the particular Properties of a Language, our Tongue has undergone no small Mutation, or rather has received no small Improvement upon that Account; for as to the *Greek* and *Latin*, the Learned have, together with the Arts and Sciences (now rendered very familiar among us) introduced Abundance, nay almost all the Terms of Arts in the *Mathematicks*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, and *Anatomy*, with many others from them; and many more have we entertained from the *Latin*, *French*, &c. for the Sake of Neatness and Elegancy.

So that at this Day our Language, which 1800 Years ago was the ancient *British* or *Welsh*, is now a Mixture of *Saxon*, *Teu-*
tonick,

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Donick, Dutch, Danish, Norman, and Modern French, embellished with the *Greek and Latin*.

Yet is not this, I think, any Disparagement to the *English* Tongue as now spoke (for this Change is nothing but what all Languages have been liable to, and have undergone, and do interchangeably participate each with other, having likewise enfranchised many Words from the *Latin and Greek*, tho' perhaps not so many as we) but it rather makes to the Advantage of its Character; for by transplanting Foreign Words into the Native Soil, and new forming them, we have so enriched it, that now it is become the most Copious and Significant Language in *Europe*, if not in the World.

Thus *Camden* said of it in his Time; "That though he would not say the *English* Tongue was as sacred as the *Hebrew*, or as learned as the *Greek*, yet that it was as fluent as the *Latin*, as courtious as the *Spanish*, as courtlike as the *French*, and as amorous as the *Italian*; so that being beautified and enriched out of other Tongues, partly by enfranchising and indenizing Foreign Words, partly by implanting new ones with artful Composition, our Tongue is as copious, pithy and significant as any other in *Europe*."

And *Dr. Heylin* says of it, "That whereas the *English* Tongue is a Compound of *Latin, French, Dutch, &c.* it rather adds to its Perfection, than detracts any thing from its Worth, since out of every Language we have culled the most significant Words, and equally participate of what is excellent in them, their Imperfections being rejected: For it is neither so boisterous as the *Dutch*, nor so effeminate as the *French*, yet as significant as the *Latin*, and, in the happy Conjunction of two or more Words in one, little inferior to the *Greek*."

If then the *English* Tongue, in the Opinion of these learned Authors, deserved this Character in their Time, how much more now, having since received so considerable Improvements from so many celebrated Writers?

Having given this short Account, by what Steps and Gradations the *English* Tongue is arrived to be what it now is, I shall proceed to give a brief Account of the Method I have taken in the following Work.

It is not my Design to depreciate the Labours of those worthy Authors, whose Writings of this kind have saved me much Pains: I shall only say, as, *facile est inventis addere*, in perusing the best Books of this kind extant, I have found in them

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both a Redundancy and Deficiency; the former of which I have omitted, to make room for the latter, having enriched this with several thousand *English* Words and Phrases in no *English* Dictionary before extant.

As for the Etymological Part, or those Words from Foreign Languages, whence the *English* Words were derived, I think I am the first who has attempted it in *English*, except what Mr. *Blount* has done in his *Glossography*, which is a very small Part, and those of a *Latin* Derivation chiefly, besides a small Extract of Dr. *Skinner's* *Etymologicon*.

However, I shall not enlarge at present upon the Usefulness of that Part, supposing that such Persons who understand the Languages need no such Information; and as to those who do not, the Etymological Part is separated so distinctly from the rest, being inclosed within Crotchets, that they may pass it over without any manner of Trouble or Inconvenience.

In order to the more easy apprehending the Method I have taken, I shall give the following Account:

1. In those Words of a Northern Derivation, I have generally given the *Saxon* Word first, from whence the *English* Word, in all Probability, was derived; and afterwards the *Teutonic*, *Danish*, and *Low-Dutch*, where I have found them in the same, or a cognate Signification.

2. In many Words, for which no *Saxon* Words are to be found, I have given the *Teutonic*, *Low-Dutch*, *Danish*, or others, where they are to be found of the same or a like Signification, though it is very probable they came to us immediately from the *Saxon* Tongue; but the Fewness of the Books we have now left in the *Saxon* Language does not furnish us with them; and inasmuch as it is certain, that the *English* *Saxon* is no other than a Dialect of the ancient *Teutonic*, it appears therefore the more probable.

3. In Words derived from the Southern Languages, I have set down the *French*, and afterwards frequently the *Italian* and *Spanish*, if they have them in the same or a like Signification; and lastly, the *Latin*, from which probably they were all derived.

4. In Terms of Art, as *Anatomy*, *Chymistry*, *Logick*, *Mathematicks*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, *Surgery*, and others, I have generally given the *French*, if they have them, then the *Latin*, and afterwards the *Greek*, from whence they generally proceeded.

5. In many Words of a *Latin* or *Greek* Original, not properly Terms of Art, I have likewise in the first Place set the *French*, afterwards the *Latin* and *Greek*, so far complying with those who are of Opinion, that we have them immediately, or in the first Place, from the *French*; though I cannot entirely give into that Notion, for Reasons which will appear in some of the following Articles.

6. Thus

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6. Thus much in the general, but more particularly as for those Words which the *French* have very near in Spelling, and also the *Latin*, I have set down the *French* first, and after the *Latin*, from which they are derived.

7. In *Nouns*, especially those that end in *ion*, as *Salvation*, *Generation*, &c. which are evidently derived from the *Latin*, to avoid the Swelling of the Book, by setting down the *Latin* and *French* Words, I have put *F.* of *L.* at the End of the Paragraph, which signifies the Words, *Generation*, *Salvation*, &c. are as well *French* as *English* literally, which come of the *Latin*, *Salvatio*, *Generatio*, &c. and differ only by the Addition of *n* at the End.

8. In other *Nouns*, where the *English* Word is pure *Latin*, and the *French* differs in Spelling, in some Letter or Letters, as *Author*, *L. Auteur*, *F.* I have set the *French* within a Crotchet, and *L.* at the End, which denotes the Word to be almost literally *Latin*.

9. In many *Adjectives* in *ive*, as *conclusive*, &c. which are not found in *Latin* Dictionaries, though they might be analogically formed, as well as the Adverb *conclusive*, I have omitted to set *L.* at the End.

10. In *Adjectives* and *Participles*, I have omitted to set down the *French*, because it appears plain to me, they were rather derived of the *Latin* than the *French*, as *Desolate*, of *Desolatus*, *L.* rather than *Desolé*, *F.* This may suffice for the rest.

11. As to *Verbs*, I have for the most part set down the *Latin* *Supines*, as the Words from which the *English* are immediately derived, rather than the *Infinitive* Moods, especially those of the third Conjugation in *Latin*, because nearer in the Spelling, as *to collect*, from *Collectum*, *Supine*, rather than *Colligere*, *Infinitive*, for the Reason before-mentioned.

I have not confined myself to derive from those *Latin* Words only, that may be found in Authours call'd *Classick*, or of the purest Ages of the *Latin* Tongue; since it is evident we have derived from many *Latin* Words, which have been handed down to us by Writers of a later Date, *Schoolmen*, *Philosophers*, *Physicians*, *Mathematicians*, and others.

If any of those Words, given as the *Etymon* of the *English* Word, should be thought too remote in Sense or Spelling, it may be sufficient to obviate such an Objection, that nothing is more common in the transplanting Words from one Language to another, than to make considerable Variations; as in the Word *Knave*, from the *Saxon* *Cnapa*, which differs literally and in Sense too; for it signified in *Saxon* Times no more than *Servitor*, but now generally is used to signify a *dishonest Person*. And as

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to the Spelling, the different Orthography of Nations has so disguised many Words of the same Pronunciation and Signification, that they appear so unlike, that such as are not acquainted with each Language, nor accustomed to Etymological Observations, can hardly discern their Affinity: And besides, very few of the Etymological Words are my own, but I have generally the Suffrage of *Somner, Camden, Verstegan, Spelman, Casaubon, Dr. Tb. Hanshaw, Skinner, Junius, Munagius, Minsbew,* and other great Names, and approved Etymologists, to bear me out.

To conclude; I have omitted nothing to render this Work as complete, as all the Helps I could come at and other Circumstances would admit of. And I hope, that, considering the vast Variety both of Words and Things, as few Errors have escaped my Notice as could reasonably be expected. If any dissent from me in any Particular, it ought to secure me from Censure, that I pretend only to propose to, and not impose upon, their Judgment; and shall conclude with *Horace,*

*Si quid novisti relictus istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.*

N. BAILEY.



ABBREVIATIONS *made use of, in this*
following **WORK,**

<i>A.</i>	Arabick.	<i>M. P.</i>	Military Phrase.
<i>B.</i>	British.	<i>M. T.</i>	Military Term.
<i>Belg.</i>	Belgic, or Dutch.	<i>N. C.</i>	North Country.
<i>C.</i>	Country Word.	<i>O.</i>	Old Word.
<i>Cont.</i>	Conting Word.	<i>O. G.</i>	Old Character.
<i>G. Br.</i>	Welsh.	<i>O. F.</i>	Old French.
<i>Ch.</i>	Chaldee.	<i>O. L.</i>	Old Latin.
<i>C. L.</i>	Civil Law.	<i>O. P.</i>	Old Phrase.
<i>C. T.</i>	Chymical Term.	<i>O. R.</i>	Old Records.
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish.	<i>O. S.</i>	Old Statute.
<i>Du.</i>	Dutch.	<i>P. T.</i>	Physical Term.
<i>E. C.</i>	East Country.	<i>P. W.</i>	Poetical Word.
<i>F. or Fr.</i>	French.	<i>Sax.</i>	Saxon.
<i>F. L.</i>	Forest Law.	<i>Sc.</i>	Scotch.
<i>F. of L.</i>	French of Latin.	<i>S. G.</i>	South Country.
<i>Gr.</i>	Greek.	<i>S. L.</i>	Statute Law.
<i>H.</i>	Hebrew.	<i>Span.</i>	Spanish.
<i>H. P.</i>	Hunting Phrase.	<i>S. P.</i>	Sea Phrase.
<i>H. T.</i>	Hunting Term.	<i>S. T.</i>	Sea Term.
<i>Ital.</i>	Italian.	<i>S. W.</i>	Scripture Word.
<i>L.</i>	Latin.	<i>Syr.</i>	Syriack.
<i>L. P.</i>	Law Phrase.	<i>Teut.</i>	Teutonic, or Ancient German.
<i>L. S.</i>	Present Lower Saxon.	<i>W. C.</i>	West Country.
<i>L. T.</i>	Law Term.		

† prefixed to a Word, denoteth it to be obsolete.
| before a Word, denoteth it to be bad;

**ALPHABETS of the English, Saxon, Greek,
and Hebrew Characters, paralleled for the Use
of those who would acquaint themselves with
Etymological Words.**

<i>English Capitals,</i>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M			
<i>O. English Capitals,</i>	Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ϝ	Ϟ	Ϡ	Ϣ	ϣ	Ϥ	ϥ			
<i>Saxon Capitals,</i>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	Ō			
<i>Greek Capitals,</i>	Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ	Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ			
<i>English small,</i>	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m			
<i>O. English small,</i>	α	β	γ	δ	ε	ϝ	ϟ	ϡ	ϣ	Ϥ	ϥ	Ϧ			
<i>Saxon small,</i>	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m			
<i>Greek small,</i>	α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ			
<i>Hebrew,</i>	א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל			
<i>English Capitals,</i>	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	U	W	X	Y	Z		
<i>O. English Capitals,</i>	Ν	Ο	Ρ	Ϛ	ϛ	Ϝ	ϝ	Ϟ	ϟ	Ϡ	ϡ	Ϣ	ϣ		
<i>Saxon Capitals,</i>	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	U	W	X	Y	Z		
<i>Greek Capitals,</i>	Ν	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ	Τ	Υ	Φ	Χ	Ψ	Ω	Ζ			
<i>English small,</i>	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	v	u	w	x	y	z		
<i>O. English small,</i>	ν	ο	ρ	ϛ	σ	τ	υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω	ζ			
<i>Saxon small,</i>	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	v	u	w	x	y	z		
<i>Greek small,</i>	ν	ο	π	ρ	σ	τ	υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω	ζ			
<i>Hebrew,</i>	נ	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל	מ	נ	ס	ע			
<i>Greek,</i>	Ch	X	χ	Ph	φ	φ	Pf	ψ	ψ	Th	θ	θ	o.	Ω	ω
<i>Hebrew,</i>	Ch	ח	Gn	ג	Ph	פ	Sh	ש	Th	ת	Tz	צ	and		
<i>Saxon,</i>	Th	D	ð	p	That	þ									
<i>Hebrew Vowels,</i>	a	v	-	e	-	i	.	o	.	u	.				



UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL

ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A B A

A B A

A. AN Abbreviature of *Anno* and *Artium*, as *A. D.* *Anno Domini*, in the Year of our Lord; *A. B.* *Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts; *A. M.* *Artium Magister*, Master of Arts; also *Anno Mundi*, in the Year of the World. *L.*

A and Ω are used hieroglyphically as a Name of GOD and CHRIST, as A and Ω, the Beginning and the End, the First and the Last; they being the first and the last Letters of the Great Alphabet.

Α } [for *Ana* in Physicians Bills] signify
 XX } equal Quantities of the Ingredients in the same Receipt.

AARON [אָהֲרֹן, *H. i. e.* a Mountain of Strength, or אֶרֶץ אֲהֲרֹן a Mountain] the first High Priest of the Jews.

ABACIS'TA, an Arithmetician. *O. L.*

ABACK, back, backwards, behind. *Ch.*

AB'AGOT, a Cap of State, made like a double Crown, worn anciently by the Kings of England.

ABACTED [*abactus*, *L.*] drawn away by Stealth or Violence. *Obsolete.*

ABACTORS, they who steal or drive away Cattle in great Numbers, or whole Herds, *L. T.*

ABACUS [in *Old Records*] a Counting-table used for Calculations and Schemes.

ABACUS [in *Architecture*] a Four-square Table at the Top of a Pillar, the Crowning.

AB'ADDIRÈS [Great Fathers] certain Gods of the *Carthaginians*. *Pan.*

ABAD'DON [אַבְדֹּן, *Gr.* of אָבְדָן, *H. i. e.* the Destroyer] one of the Names given to Satan.

ABAPT or APT [Abaptian, or Æptan, *Sex. behind*] that Part of the Ship which is between the Main Mast and the Stern. *S. T.*

ABAISE or ABAISSER, *F.* to humble or lower one's self.

ABAISANCE [of *abaissement*, an humbling one's self, *F.*] a Respect paid to a Person by a Congee, or low bowing of the Body.

ABAISEMENT, *F.* Humiliation; the Act of humbling one's self.

ABALIENATION, an Alienation or Estrangement from.

To ABANDON [*abandonner*, *F.* *abandoner*, *Sp.*] to forsake utterly, to cast off, to give up one's self wholly to any prevailing Passion or Vice.

An ABANDONED *Wretch*, one who has given himself over to some Vice.

ABANDUM [*Old Law*] any Thing that is sequestered, forfeited, or confiscated.

AB'ANET } [אַבְנֵי חֹשֶׁן, *H.*] a Sort of Girdle
 AB'NET } worn by the Priests of the Jews.

ABANNA'TION, Banishment for a Year. *L.*

ABAPTISTON } [*Ἀβᾶπτιστον*, *Gr.*]
 ANABAPTISTON } a Surgeon's Instrument, or Trepan, to lay open the Skull.

ABARNA'RE [Abarnar, *Sax.*] to detect or discover to a Magistrate any secret Crime, *L. T.*

ABARTICULA'TION, a good Construction of the Bones, whereby they are apt to move easily and strongly; such as is in the Arms, Hands, Thighs, Feet, &c. *L.*

To ABA'SE a Flag [*Sea Term*] to strike, lower, or take it in as a Token of Submission.

ABA'SED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Top of the Vol or Wings of an Eagle are returned downwards towards the Point of the Shield.

ABASEMENT [*Abaissement*, *F.*] a being brought low.

To ABASH' [*أشبه*, *F.* to affrighten] to make ashamed, or confound.

B

ABASH,

ABASHMENT, Astonishment, a being put into Confusion.

ABASSI, a Coin in *Persia*, and elsewhere, in Value about 11. 2d. *Sterling*.

To **ABA'TE** [in *Law*] to come to nought, be abolished, quashed, or rendered of no Effect.

To **ABA'TE** [*abbatre*, F.] to make or grow less, to diminish, disable, or defeat or overthrow.

To **ABA'TE** [in *Horsemanship*] a Horse is said to abate, when working upon Curvets, he puts his two hind Legs to the Ground both at once, and observes the same Exactness at all Times.

ABATEMENT [*Abatement*, F.] a lessening; that which is abated: In a Law Sense, the Act of Abating, Disabling, or Defecting; as the Abatement of a Writ, &c.

ABATEMENT of Honour [in *Heraldry*] is an accidental Mark annexed to a Coat of Arms, whereby its Dignity is debased, by reason of some dishonourable Quality or Stain in the Bearer.

An **ABATER**, one who abateth, *i. e.* intrudeth into Hooses or Lands, void by the Death of the former Possessor, and not yet taken up by his Heir. *L. T.*

ABATU'DE, diminished. *L. T.*

ABATURES [among *Hunters*] foiling the Sprigs or Grass that a Stag throws down in passing by.

ABAW'ED, abashed, daunted. *Chauc.*

To **ABA'Y** or **ABEY**, to suffer great Pain, to pay dear for. *L. T.*

ABB, the Yarn on a Weaver's Warp.

AB'BA [NIN, Syr.] a Scripture Word, signifying Father.

AB'BACY, [*Abbas*, L. of 'ACC'ARA. Gr.] an Abbey; or the same to an Abbot as a Bishoprick to a Bishop. *L. T.*

ABBA'TIS [Old Records] an Avenor, a Steward of the Stables, an Hostler.

AB'BESS [*Abbesse*, F.] a Governess of Nuns, or of a Nunnery.

AB'BEY [*Abbaye*, F.] a Monastery, or Convent, a House of religious Persons.

AB'BOT [Tant. of NIN Father] the chief Ruler of an Abbey.

To **ABBREVIATE** [*abbreviatum*, L.] to abridge or make short.

ABBREVIATION, an abbreviating or expressing a Thing in few Terms. *F. of L.*

ABBREVIATOR [*abbreviator*, F.] one who abridges, or makes a short Epitome of any Thing. *L.*

ABBREUVO'IR, a Watering-place. *F.*

ABBREVO'IRS [in *Masonry*] the Spaces between the Stones to put the Mortar in, as they are laying. *F.*

To **ABRIDG'E** [*abreyer*, F.] to epitomize or make shorter. *See* *Abridge*.

ABBROCHMENT, the buying up or engrossing any Wares before they are brought to a Fair or Market, in order to sell them by Retail. *L. T.*

ABBUTTALS, Buttings and Boundings of Lands, Highways, &c. *L. T.*

AB'DALS, religious Persons among the *Persians*, who make a Profession of Poverty, and lodge in Churches.

AB'DERITE, *Democritus*, a Philosopher who lived at *Abdera* in *Thrace*.

ABDE'RIAN *Laughter*, a foolish and incessant Laughter, so called from *Democritus* the *Abderite*, a great Laughter.

ABDE'VENAM [among *Astrologers*] the Head of the twelfth House in a Scheme of the Heavens.

AB'DI [עבד *H. i. e.* my Servant, of עבד a Servant, and ימי the Father of *Kish*, King *Saul's* Grandfather.

To **ABDICATE** [*abdiquer*, F. *abdicare*, L.] to renounce, to resign, or give up.

ABDICATION, the voluntary Act of Abdicating, Disowning, Renouncing, &c. and in the Civil and Common Law it is used where there is only an implicit Renunciation; as when a Person does Actions that are altogether inconsistent with his Trust. *O. L.*

AB'DIEL [עבד *H. i. e.* the Servant of God, of עבד a Servant; and אל God] a Man's Name.

ABDITO'RIMUM, a Chest in which Reliques were kept, or a Place to hide and keep Goods, Plate, and Money. *O. L.*

ABDO'MEN [in *Anatomy*] the lower Cavities of an Animal Body, situated between the Diaphragm or Midriff and the Privities. Of *abdo* and *omentum*. *L.*

ABDOM'INOUS [of *Abdomen*] punch-bellied, unwieldy.

To **ABDUCE** [*abduco*, L.] to draw to a different Part.

ABDU'CENT *Muscles*. *See* *Abductores*.

ABDUCTION, leading, drawing, or carrying away. *L.*

ABDUCTION [in *Logic*] signifies an Argument that leads from the Conclusion to the Demonstration of a Proposition.

ABDUCTOR *Indicis* [in *Anatomy*] the Muscles that serves to draw the Fore-finger from the others. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws the Little Finger from the rest. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis*, a Muscle of the Thumb, which draws it from the Fingers. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *Oculi*, a Muscle that draws the Eye from the Nose. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti pedis*, a Muscle of the little Toe, which draws it from the rest. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis Pedis*, a Muscle of the great Toe, which draws it from the rest. *L.*

ABDUCTORES [in *Anatomy*] *Abducent Muscles*, are universally those that serve to pull back divers Parts of the Body, as Arms, Legs, Eyes, &c.

A-BEAR'ING, Behaviour; as to be bound to a good A-bearing, is to be bound to a good Behaviour. *L. T.*

ABE-

ABEC'DARY, belonging to the Letters *A, B, C,* or the Alphabet.

ABECEDA'RIAN, one who teaches or learns the *A, B, C,* or Alphabet.

ABE'D, in Bed.

ABEDG'E } to abide, to suffer. *Chaucer*

ABEC' }

AB'EL [אֵל H. i. e. Vanity] the Name of Adam's first Son.

AB'EL-Tree, a fine kind of white Poplar.

AB'ELINS, a sort of Christian Hereticks in Africa, who adopted Sons and Daughters to inherit their Estates, passing by their Children by their Wives, as if they were illegitimate.

ABENT, a steep Place.

ABERCONWEY [of *Aber C.* Br. & Mouth. and *Conwy*, i. e. the Mouth of the River *Conwy*] a City in *Cornwall* in Wales, once named *Caerborn*; rebuilt by King Edward III. out of the Ruins of *Caerborn*.

AEERD'EEN [of *Aber, C.* Br. and *Dun*, i. e. the Mouth of the River *Dun* or *Dye*] a Bishop's See, and an University in Scotland.

ABERFRAW' [of *Aber, C.* Br. a Mouth, and *Fraw*, q. d. the Mouth of the River *Fraw*] a Place in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

ABERGAVEN'Y [of *Aber, C.* Br. a Mouth, and *Gavenny*, q. d. the Mouth of the River *Gavenny*] a City in *Monmouthshire*.

ABER-MURDER, plain, downright Murder. See *Aber-murder*.

ABERRA'TION, a wandering or going out of the Way. *L.*

To **ABET'** [of *Betan*, Sax. *Bottu*, to kindle, or blow up, as Fire, *L. S.*] to encourage, incite, egg, or set on; to maintain, uphold, or back; to assist or aid.

ABETMENT [*in Law*] the Act of abetting, encouraging, or setting on to commit any Crime.

ABETTER } one that advises, eggs on, or

ABETTOR } assists another in doing an unlawful Act; except Murder, Treason, &c. in which Cases the Law deems every Person a Principal.

ABET'TORS [*in Law*] are such as without cause procure others to sue out false Appeals of Murder or Felony against Persons, in order to render them infamous.

ABAY'ANCE } of *Bayer*, *F.* to gape after]

ABEY'ANCE } signifies a Thing to be in

rest only, and not in *actu*. Lands, Tenements, Goods, &c. are said to be in *Abeyance*, when they are only in Expectation or Understanding, in the Intendment or Consideration of the Law, and not actual Possession.

To **ABHOR'** [*abhorere*, *F.* of *abhorere*, *L.*] to loathe or hate, to detest, to abominate.

ABHORE'NCE } [*abhorrens*, *L.*] aver-

ABHOER'ENCY } son from, abhorring, or loathing.

AB'AH [אֶבְיָח H. i. e. the Will of the Lord, of אֵבְיָח he willed, and אֵבְיָח the Lord] the Son of *Sa'uel* the Prophet.

ABIATHAR [אִיָּתָר H. i. e. excellent

Father, of אֵבְיָח a Father, and אֵבְיָח excellent or the Father of the Remnant or Contemplation, of אֵבְיָח a Father, and אֵבְיָח a Remnant] the Name of a Son of *Abimelech*.

A'BIB [אֵבִיב H. i. e. a ripe Ear of Corn] the first Month in the *Jewish Ecclesiastical Year*, which answers commonly to Part of our *March*, and Part of *April*.

To **AB'IDE** [*ab'ides*, Sax.] to continue, tarry or stay; to dwell, or live in a Place; to suffer or endure.

To **ABIDE**, to forbear, to refrain. *Chaucer*.

ABIDE, to abide, to suffer for. *Chaucer*.

ABIDING, Continuance.

AB'JECT [*abjectus*, *L.*] cast away, mean, base, vile, wretched. *L.*

An **AB'JECT** [a Cast-away] a Person of no Repute or Esteem. *L.*

ABJECTION } abject Condition, low

AB'JECTNESS } Estate, Wretchedness, Meanness, Vileness. *F.* of *L.*

ABIE'ZER [אֵבִיעֶזֶר H. i. e. the Father's Help, of אֵבְיָח a Father, and אֵבְיָח Help] one of King *David's* thirty Champions.

AB'IGAIL [אֵבִיגַיִל H. i. e. the Father's Joy, of אֵבְיָח a Father, and אֵבְיָח Joy] *Nabal's* Wife, and afterwards King *David's*.

ABIGE'VUS [of *Abigeus*] a Thief who has stolen Cattle. *L. T.* The same as *Abaster*.

ABILITY [of *habilitas*, *L.*] Capacity, Ability, Power of doing a Thing; Skill, also Wealth.

ABIM'ELECH [אֵבִימֶלֶךְ H. i. e. my Father the King, of אֵבְיָח my Father, and אֵבְיָח a King] a King of *Gerar* in *Philistia*.

AB'INGDON [q. d. *Abby-Town*, a Town in *Berkshire*, formerly called *Shobosham*, afterwards abandoned by the *English Saxons*, probably from an *Abby* built there by *Gisa* King of the *West Saxons*].

ABINTESTA'TE, an Heir to one who died without a Will. *L. T.*

ABIS'HAG [אֵבִישָׁג H. i. e. the Father's Error, of אֵבְיָח a Father, and אֵבְיָח an Error] a beautiful young Virgin, who cherished King *David* in his old Age.

ABIS'HAI [אֵבִישָׁי H. i. e. my Father's Reward, of אֵבְיָח my Father's, and אֵבְיָח a Reward] one of King *David's* Champions.

ABISHERISING, a Forfeit, Amerciament, or being free from Amerciaments, Forfeitures, or Fines, for any Transgression. *L. T.*

A'BIT } abideth, dwelleth. *Chaucer*.

ABITTE }

ABITION, a going away, a dying. *L.*

ABJURA'TION, a forswearing, or renouncing by Oath, a sworn Banishment, or forswearing the Realm, a Privilege anciently allowed to one who had committed Felony, and betook himself to a Sanctuary, and there confessed his Crime to the Justice, or the Coroner. *O. L.*

ABJURA'TION, an abjuring or denying a Thing by Oath. *F.* of *L.*

To **ABJU'RE** [*abjurer*, *F.* of *abjurare*, *L.*]

to quit in Opinion, &c. to forswear the Realm for ever, rather than come to a legal Trial. O. L.

ABLA'DIUM, Corn mow'd and reap'd. O.

ABLACTA'TION [in Gardening] a kind of Grafting, when the Cyon is not cut off, but weaned, as it were by degrees, till it be firmly united to the Stock. L.

To ABLAQUEATE [ablaquatam, L.] to uncover the Roots of Trees, &c.

ABLAQUEA'TION, a laying open or bare the Bottom of the Trunks and Roots of Trees, that so being exposed to the Sun and Air, &c. they may bear Fruit the better. L.

ABLA'TION, a taking away. L.

ABLATIVE Case [in Grammar] the last of the six Cases in Nouns and Participles.

ABLE [habilis] capable to perform.

ABLE-BODIED, strong of Body.

ABLEGA'TION, a sending forth, or out of the Way. L.

ABLEPSY [Ablepsia, L. of Ἀβληψία, Gr.] Want of Sight, Blindness, Unadvisedness,

ABLIGUR'TION, Prodigality in Eating.

To ABLOCATE [ablocatum, L.] to let out to hire.

ABLUCENT Medicines, the same with Abstergens; which see.

ABLUTION, a Purgation or Washing, in use among Popish Priests. F. of L.

ABLUTION [in Chymistry] the Preparation of a Medicine in any Liquor, to cleanse it from its Dregs and Impurities.

ABLYNG, enabling. Cbauc.

ABNEGA'TION [in Divinity] is the renouncing one's Interest, Pleasures, Passions; Self-denial. L.

ABNER [אָנר] H. i. e. the Father's Lamp, of אָב a Father, and נֵר a Lamp] an Uncle of King Saul, and Captain General of his Army.

To ABNO'DATE [abnodatum, L.] to prune Trees, &c.

ABNODA'TION, the Pruning of Trees, and cutting off their Knobs and Knots. L.

ABNOR'METH [of abnormis, L.] disguise, disguiseth. Cbauc.

ABNOR'MITY [abnormitas, L.] Mismatch, Hugeness.

ABNOR'MOUS [abnormis, of ab, Negative, and norma, a Rule, L.] mismatch, vast, huge.

ABOARD, within the Ship. S. T.

ABODE, Delay, also a Dwelling-place. Cb.

ABOGEN [Abogen, Teut.] bowed. O.

To ABOLISH [abolir, F. of abolere, L.] to deface, to destroy utterly, to reduce to nothing, to repeal.

ABOLISHMENT [Abolissement, F.] an abolishing or disannulling.

ABOLITION [in Law] the destroying or absolute repealing of a Law or Custom, so that it shall be of no Force: Also Leave given by the King or Judges to a criminal Accuser to forbear further Prosecution. F. of L.

ABOLUTION [in Metaphysics] is an utter

Destruction of any Being, so that no Footstep of it do remain.

ABOMINABLE [abominabilis, L.] that is to be abominated, abhorred or hated; hateful. F.

ABOMINANTS, those who abhor or dread any bad Omen or Prefage, and pray to the Gods to prevent its falling on their Heads.

To ABOMINATE [abominatum, L.] to turn from as ominous, to abhor, loathe, or hate.

ABOMIN'ATION, a detestable Thing, a Thing to be abhorred or loathed. L.

ABORIGINES, the *Italians*, or such other Nations, who pretend to be without Original from any other People; whence the Word is made use of to signify any People born where they live; the first Inhabitants or Natives of a Country, as the *Indians* in *America*, the *Britains* in *England*, &c. L.

ABORSEMENT [of Abortus, of Abortiri, L.] an Abortion, an untimely Birth.

ABORTION, Miscarriage in Women; the bringing forth a Child or Fetus before its due Time, so that it is in no Capacity to live. L. Abortus.

ABORTIVE, [abortif, F. abortivus, L.] belonging to such a Birth; still-born, untimely; that miscarries, or comes to nought; also fine Vellum made of the Skin of a cast Lamb or Calf.

ABOVE [baptan, Sax. hove, Belg. hobben, L. S.] aloft, high, over-head.

ABOVE BOARD, in open Sight.

ABOUGHT } bought; suffered, paid dear
ABOUGHTIN } for. Cbauc.

ABOUT [Abuptan, Sax.] as round about, also near in Time and Place.

ABOUT, i. e. doing; or about to do, as I am about.

ABRACADA'BRA, a Word used as a Charm against Ague.

To ABRA'DE [abradere, L.] to shave or pare off.

A'BRAM [אָבְרָם] H. i. e. Father of a great Multitude of אָב a Father and רַב for many, and אָבְרָם for אָבְרָם a Company, at first called Abram, High Father] the great Patriarch of the Nation of the Jews.

ABRAHAM's Balm, the Hemp-tree, a kind of Willow so called.

ABRAID [of אַבְרָם־אֵן, or Abroben, Sax. awked, raised up. Cbauc.

A'BRAM [אָבְרָם] H. i. e. High Father] of אָב a Father אָבְרָם High] the original Name] of the Patriarch Abram.

ABRAM *Cant*, naked or poor Man. *Cant*.

ABRA'SION, a shaving off, a raising or crossing out.

To ABRE'DGE } to abridge, to shorten,
To ABREGGE } Abreger, F. Cbauc.

To ABRE'IDE } to start up, to awake,
To ABREYD } arise. Cbauc.

ABRE'DING, upbraiding. Cbauc.

ABRENUNCIATION, a renouncing or forsaking a Thing entirely. L.

ABRIG

ABRIG } [among *Chymists*] Sulphur.

To **ABRIDGE** [*abreger*, F.] to make shorter in Words, still retaining the Sense and Substance; also to restrain a Person from some Liberty, &c. before enjoyed.

To **ABRIDGE** [in *Common Law*] to make a Declaration shorter, by leaving out Part of the Plaintiff or Demand, and praying the Defendant may answer to the other only.

An **ABRIDGEMENT** [*Abregement*, F.] an Epitome, a short Account of a Book, Writing, or Matter.

ABRO'ACH, in a Situation to run out.

ABRO'AD, out of the House, in another Country.

To **ABROGATE** [*abreger*, F. *abrogatum*, L.] to disannul, to abolish, to take away; to repeal or make void a Law which was before in force.

ABROGATION, the Act of Repealing &c. F. of L.

ABRUPT [*abruptus*, L.] broken off on a sudden, hasty, unfeeling.

ABSALOM [אבשלום *H. i. e.* the Father's Peace, of אב a Father, and שלום Peace] King David's rebellious Son.

ABSALONISM, the Practice of Rebellion against a Father.

ABSCESS [*Abscess*, F. *Abscessus*, L.] an Ulceration arising in any Part of the Body, and tending to Suppuration; the same with Impothume.

ABSCESION, a going away. L.

ABSCISSE [in *Conic Sections*] are the Parts of the Axis cut off by the Ordinates.

ABSCISSION, a cutting off. L.

ABSCISION [in *Astrology*] is when three Planets being within the Bounds of their Orbs, and in different Degrees of the Sign, the third comes to a Conjunction with the middle Planet, and cuts off the Light of the first.

To **ABSCOND** [*abscondere*, L.] to conceal or hide one's self. L.

ABCON'SION, an hiding. L.

ABSENT [*absens*, L.] not present, out of the Way, missing. F.

ABSENT'NEOUS [*absentivus*, L.] done in Absence, pertaining to Absence.

ABSENTEE, one who absents himself.

AB'SIS } [of *A, B, C.*] Alphabets of Letters to be learned; Horn-books, Primers, &c.

AB'SIS } [*Ab'sis*, Gr.] the bowed or arched Roof of an Oven, Room, House, &c. the Ring or Compass of a Wheel; Also a Term used by Astronomers, when the Planets moving to their Apogæum or Perigæum are at a Star.

ABSOLVATORY [*absolvatoire*, F. of *absolveria*, L.] belonging to a Pardon or Acquittal.

To **ABSOLVE** [*absolvere*, L.] to acquit

or discharge of an Accusation or Crime laid against one. L.

ABSOLUTE [*absolu*, F. of *absolutus*, L.] free from the Power of another; that has Perfection in itself, arbitrary, unlimited.

ABSOLUTE Equations [in *Astronomy*] are the Sums of the Eccentric and Optick Equations.

ABSOLUTE Estate [*Law Term*] is one free of all Manner of Incumbrances and Conditions.

ABSOLUTE Gravity [among *Philosophers*] is that Property in Bodies by which they are said to weigh so much, without any regard to any Circumstances of Modification, and is always as the Quantity of Matter therein contained.

An **ABSOLUTE Number** [in an *Algebraick Equation*] is that which possesseth one intire Part or Side of the Equation, and is always a known Quantity.

ABSOLUTE Space, is that which, considered in its own Nature, without regard to any outward Thing, always continues the same and is immoveable.

ABSOLUTELY [*absolument*, F. of *absolute*, L.] after an absolute Manner, as the Terms of a Proposition are said to be taken absolutely, *i. e.* without relation to any thing else. Sometimes it is used in opposition to Terms and Conditions; as, *God does not forgive Men absolutely, but on Condition of Repentance and Amendment.*

ABSOLUTENESS, Peremptoriness.

ABSOLUTION, a Pardoning, Remission or Forgiveness of Sins pronounced by a Priest. F. of L.

ABSONANT [*absentans*, I.] sounding harsh, disagreeing from the Purpose, absurd.

ABSONIA'RE [*Old Records*] to shun, avoid, desert.

To **ABSORB** [*absorber*, F. *absorbere*, L.] to swallow up, to waste or consume.

ABSORBENTS [*absorbentia*, L.] such Medicines as temper and qualify the acid Juices in the Body, by imbibing or drinking them up.

ABSORPT [*absorptus*, L.] sipped, or swallowed up; devoured.

ABSORPTION, the Act or Power of Absorbing.

To **ABSTAIN** [*abstiner*, F. of *abstinere*, L.] to keep from, or forbear.

ABSTEMIOUS [*abstemius*, L.] properly abstaining from Wine; sober, moderate, temperate in Diet.

ABSTEN'SION [in *Common Law*] is a withholding the Heir from taking Possession of his Estate. L.

To **ABSTERGE** [*abstergere*, L.] to wipe off, or cleanse.

ABSTERGENT [*abstergens*, L.] of a cleansing or scouring Quality.

ABSTERGENTS [*abstergentia*, L.] cleansing Medicines.

ABSTER'

ABSTER'SION, wiping away or cleansing; and in particular, the Effect produced by *absterfives Medicines*.

ABSTER'SIVE [*absterfivus*, F. of *absterfivus*, L.] cleansing or scouring.

ABSTINENCE [*abstinentia*, L.] Temperance, Forbearance, refraining one's self. F.

ABSTINENT [*abstinens*, L.] temperate in Meat, Drink, &c. F.

ABSTORT'ED [of *abs* and *taurus*, L.] wrested from by Force.

ABSTRACT [*abstractum*, L.] a small Draught or Ephome of any greater Work; a short Draught of an original Writing; an Abridgement of a Writing, Deed, Book, &c.

ABSTRACT [in *Logic*] signifies any Quality, as it is considered apart, without any regard to its Concrete or Subject.

ABSTRACT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such as are considered as pure Numbers, without being applied to any Subject.

To **ABSTRACT'** [*abstrahere*, F.] to draw away from, to separate, to take from, or out of.

ABSTRACTION, a Power peculiar to the Mind of Man, in Contradistinction to the Souls of Beasts; by which he can make his Conceptions, arising from particular Things, become general. Thus if the Eyes represent to a Man the Whiteness in a Wall, he can abstractedly consider the Quality of Whiteness, and find it may be attributed to many other Things, as to Milk, Snow, Chalk, &c. and thus considered in the Concrete or Subject in which it adheres, it is said to be taken in the Abstract.

ABSTRACTITIOUS [in *Pharmacy*] a Term used to distinguish that Spirit which is drawn from Plants naturally abounding with it.

ABSTRU'SE [*abstrusus*, F. of *abstrusus*, L.] secret, obscure, dark, lying hid, not easy to be understood.

ABTRUSE/NESS, Darkness, Obscurity, Unintelligibility.

To **AB'SUME**, to bring to an End by a gradual Waste.

ABSURD' [*absurdus*, F. of *Absurdus*, L.] not agreeable to Reason or common Sense; silly, foolish, impertinent.

ABSURDITY [*absurditas*, F. of *absurditas*, L.] Foolishness, Impertinence, Disagreeableness to Reason, &c.

ABUN'DANCE [*Abundantia*, F. of *Abundantia*, L.] great Plenty.

ABUN'DANT [*abundans*, F. of *abundans*, L.] abounding with, plentiful.

ABUN'DANT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are those whose Parts added together make more than the whole Number; as, e. g. 12, whose Parts are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; which, added together, make 16: So the aliquot Parts of 20 make 22; as 1-20th is 1, 1-10th 2, 1-5th 4, 1-4th 5, and 1-half 10; which 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10, make 22.

ABUSE [*Abus*, F. of *Abusus*, L. an ill Usage, bad Usage, an Affront.

To **ABU'SE** [*abusus*, F. of *abusum*, L.] to make an ill Use of, to misuse, to treat ill, to affront, to do an Injury.

ABU'SIVE [*abusivus*, F. of *abusivus*, L.] apt to abuse, injurious, affrontive, offensive.

To **ABU'T'** [*abouere*, F.] to border upon.

ABYDO'COMISTS [*Abydoconia*, L. of *Ἀβυδοκονία*, of *αβυδο* to elate one's self, and *Abdos*, the Inhabitants of which were noted for inventing Slanders] Sycophants who boast of their Falshood.

A'BYSS [*Ἀβυσσος*, Gr. *Abysus*, F.] a bottomless Pit, a great-unfathomable Depth; the unmeasurable Depth of Waters supposed to be inclosed in the Bowels of the Earth.

ABYSSIN', a People of *Ethiopia*, Christians of the *Greek Church*, whose Emperor, stiled the *Grand Negus*, is falsely taken by some for *Proffer Jobu*.

A. C. signifies *Anno Christi*, i. e. the Year of Christ.

ACACIA, a Drug brought from *Egypt*; a Tree so called.

ACADEMICAL [*academicus*, F. of *academicus*, L. of *Ἀκαδημαϊκός*, Gr.] belonging to an Academy.

ACADEMICKS [*Academici*, L. of *Ἀκαδημαϊκοί*, Gr.] the Followers of *Plato* were anciently so called, because they studied in the Public School called *Academia*, a Place near *Athens*, built and planted with Trees by *Cadmus*. Afterwards a Sect of Sceptical Philosophers were so called, who held that all Things were uncertain, and Reason and Truth changeable; and therefore, that a Man ought to doubt of every thing, and believe nothing.

ACADEMISTS ? [*Academisti*, F.] one **ACADEMIAN** } that studies or has studied in, or keeps an Academy.

ACADEMY [*Academicus*, F. of *Academia*, L. of *Ἀκαδημία*, Gr.] an higher School or University, a Place where young Men are instructed in the Liberal Arts and Sciences: Also a particular Society of ingenious Persons established for the Improvement of Learning.

ACADINA, a Fountain in *Sicily*, wherein all false Oaths writ on Tables used to sink.

ACAD, a Word used by some Chymists for Vinegar.

ACALE, cold. *Chauc. Ruffit, Teut.*
ACA'MATOS [*ἀκαμάτος*, Gr. of a negative, and *μάταιος*, to be wearied] unwearied.

ACA'NACEOUS [of *ἄκανθα*, a Thorn, of *ἀκάνθη*, Gr. to sharpen] all Plants that are of the Thistle Kind, and are prickly: Also the sharp and prominent Parts of Animals are so called.

A'CANTHA [*ἄκανθα*, Gr. a Thorn] the most backward Protuberance of the Vertebrae of the Back, called the Spine.

ACANTHA'BOLUS [*Ἀκανθαβόλος*, of *ἄκανθα*, a Thorn, and *βάλλω* to throw away, Gr.]

Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument, like a Pair of Pliers, to take out any thing that sticks in the Oesophagus, or Gullet.

ACANTHUS, the Herb Bear's-foot.

ACAN/ZII, Turkish Light-Horse, the Honour Guard of the Grand Signior's Army.

ACAR'NAR } a bright fix'd Star of the
ACHER'NER } first Magnitude in Eridanus.

ACARUS, a little Worm that breeds in Wax, a Mite, the Hand-Worm; also a Mushroom. L.

ACATALECTOS or Acatalectic Verse, a Verse exactly perfect, where not so much as one Syllable is too much or too little. Gr.

ACATALEPSY [*Ακατάληπτος*, of a privative, and *κατάληψις* Comprehension, Gr.] Incomprehensibility, Impossibility of being comprehended.

A/CATERY, a sort of Cheque between the Clerks of the King's Kitchen and the Purveyor.

ACCAPITA'RE, to pay Relief to the chief Lord. L.

ACCAPTTIUM, Relief to the chief Lord. L. T.

ACCARON, a City in *Palästina*, in Hebrew called *Ebron*, where *Baalzebub* the God of Flies was worshipped.

ACCEDAS *ad Curiam*, a Writ made out of Chancery, requiring the Sheriff to go to the Court of some Lord of Franchise, where a false Judgment is supposed to have been made in any Suit in a Court which is not a Court of Record, in order to make a Record of the said Suit there, and to certify it into the King's Court.

ACCEDAS *ad vice Comitum*, a Writ commanding the Coroner to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff, who having a *Poss* delivered him suppresses it.

To ACCEDE [*accedere*, L.] to come or draw near to.

To ACCELERATE [*accelerare*, F. *acceleratio*, L.] to hasten, or quicken, or put on or forward.

ACCELERATION, the Act of hastening, or quickening. F. of L.

ACCELERATO'RES *Urinae* [in *Anatomy*] are a Pair of Muscles belonging to the *Penis*, whose Use is to expedite the Passage of the Urine and Genitura.

ACCEND'ED [of *accendere*, L.] lighted, kindled, or set on fire. L. *Obj.*

ACCEN'SION, the inkindling or setting any Body on Fire. L.

A/C'CENT [*Accentus*, L.] Tone, the rising and falling of the Voice. F.

ACCENT [in *Grammar*] is a Mark on a particular Syllable of any Word, to shew it to be pronounced with a stronger or weaker Emphasis.

ACCENT [in *Musick*] is a Modulation or Warbling of the Voice, to express the Passions either naturally or artificially.

To ACCENT' [*accentus*, F.] to mark with an Accent.

ACCENT'OR, he that sings the highest Part, or Treble, in a Choir, &c. L.

To ACCEPT' [*acceptus*, F. of *acceptus*, L.] to receive favourably or kindly.

ACCEPT'ABLE [*acceptabilis*, L.] that may be received kindly, agreeable.

ACCEPT'ANCE } a taking in good
ACCEPTATION } part, an' accepting or receiving kindly: In a *Law Sense*, a tacit agreeing to some former Act done by another, which without such Acceptance or Agreement might have been undone or avoided. F. of L.

ACERTATION [with *Grammarians*] the received Meaning of a Word, or the Sense in which it is usually taken. F. of L.

ACCEPTILATION [in *Civil Law*] is the same with an Acquittance in *Common Law*, i. e. the verbal Discharge from the Creditor to the Debtor.

ACCESS [*Acces*, F. of *Accessus*, L.] Admittance, Approach, or Passage to a Place or Person.

ACCESS [among *Physicians*] the Fit or Return of a periodical Disease.

ACCESSIBLE [*accessibilis*, F.] that is easy to come at, approachable.

ACCESSIBLE Height, is either that which may be mechanically measured by the Application of a Measure to it, or else an Height whose Base and Foot can be approached to, and from thence a Length measured on the Ground.

ACCESS'ION, a coming to; as the Accession of a King to the Crown; also Addition or Increase. L.

ACCESSORY [*accessoire*, F.] additional.

ACCESSO'RIOUS *Willisii* [in *Anatomy*] a Nerve that arises from the *Medulla Spinalis*, so called from *Dr. Willis*, the Discoverer of it.

ACCESS'ARY [in *Common Law*] a Person guilty of Felony, not principally, but by Participation; as Command, Advice, or Concealment.

ACCESS'ORY [in the *Civil Law*] any thing that of Right belongs to or depends on another, tho' separate from it.

ACCIDENCE [*Accidentia*, L.] a little Book containing the first Principles of the Latin Tongue, so called from *accido*, q. *accidents*, as containing the flexion of Nouns and Verbs, which see *accidents* or *Apartenances* to the Grammar.

A/C'IDENT [*Accidents*, L.] Casualty, Chancer, &c. F.

ACCIDENT, is used by *Logicians* in a three-fold Sense. 1. Whatsoever does not essentially belong to a Thing, tho' it be a Substance in itself, but casually, as the Cloaths a Man has on, the Money in his Pocket, &c.

Acc. 2. In Contradiction to essential Properties of any Subject, many Qualities are called **Accidents**, because they are there not essentially but accidentally; as a particular Colour, as a Whiteness in a Wall, &c.
 3. In Opposition to Substance, when it is in its Essence or Nature to adhere or subsist in some Substance, and cannot be alone; and thus it is with all Qualities whatsoever.

ACCIDENTS [in *Horakry*] are the Points and Abatements in an Electoon.

ACCIDENTS [in *Astrology*] the most remarkable Changes that have happened to a Man in the Course of his Life; as a remarkable Fortune at such a time, a signal Deliverance at another, a great Sickness at another, &c.

ACCIDENTAL [accidental, F. of *accidentalis*, L.] belonging to Accidents; happening by Chance, &c.

ACCIDENTAL Dignities and Debilities [in *Astrology*] are certain casual Dispositions and Affections of the Planets, whereby they are either strengthened or weakened by their being in such a House of the Figure, &c.

ACCIDENTAL Point [in *Perspective*] is a Point on the Horizontal Line, where Lines parallel among themselves, tho' not perpendicular to the Picture, do meet.

ACCIDIE [*Accidia*, L. of *'Aaxia*, Gr.] sloth, Laziness, and Indisposition to Devotion. *Coar.*

To **ACCITE** [*accite*, L.] to call, to summons. *Shaks.*

ACCLAMATION, a crying out of the People; a shouting for Joy; the Applause given to Persons and Things upon several Occasions. F. of L.

ACCLIVITY [*Acclivitas*, L.] the rising Steepness of an Hill, properly the Steepness reckoned upwards, as Declivity is a Steepness downwards.

ACCLOSED [q. d. *acclose*, from the F. CLOYED } *Clou*, a Nail [of a Horse] &c. z. nailed or picked in Shoeing.

ACCOLADE, clipping and colling, embracing about the Neck, a Ceremony formerly used in Knighthood by the King, putting his Hand about the Knight's Neck. F.

To **ACCOMMODATE** [*accommoder*, F. *accommodatum*, L.] to adjust, to apply, to fit, to provide for, to furnish with; to agree or make up a Difference.

To **ACCOMMODATE** [among *Geometricians*] signifies to fit a Line or Figure into a Circle, &c. as the Condition of the Proposition requires.

ACCOMMODATE, fit, congruous, suitable.

ACCOMMODATION, the Act of accommodating, adjusting, fitting. L.

ACCOMMODABLE, that may be compassed or brought to an Agreement. F.

To **ACCOM'PANY** [*accompagner*, F.] to keep Company with; or wait on a Person; to go or come along with.

ACCOMPLICE [*Complice*, F.] one who has a Hand in a Business, or who is privy to the same Design or Crime with another.

To **ACCOMPLISH** [*accomplir*, F. of *accomplere*, L.] to perform, finish, or fulfil, to execute or bring to Perfection.

ACCOMPLISHED [*accompli*, F.] as a Person well accomplished, i. e. a Person of extraordinary Parts or Endowments.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS [*accomplissement*, F.] Acquirements in Learning.

ACCORD [*Accord*, F.] Agreement, Consent: In *Common Law*, an Agreement or Contract from one Man to another, to make Satisfaction for an Offense of Trespas committed, or some Damage done.

ACCORDANCE, Agreement.

ACCORDANT, agreeable. F.

To **ACCORD** [*accorder*, F.] to agree, to hang together, to unite.

To **ACCORD** [*accoster*, F.] to approach, to draw near to, to strike, come up to, or set upon a Person.

ACCOUNT [*of Accounter*, O. F. of *ac computare*, L.] Reckoning, Escape, Repute, Relation or News.

ACCOUNT [in *Law*] Account or Account, in a Writ or Action that lies against a Bailiff or Receiver, who ought to render an Account to his Lord or Master, and refuses it.

An **ACCOUNT of Sales** [in *Traffick*] an Account in which the Sale of Goods is set down in Particulars.

ACCOUNTABLE, Hable to give an Account, answerable for or to.

ACCOUNTANT, one well versed in casting up Accounts.

ACCOUNTANT [in *Law*] one who is obliged to render an Account to another.

ACCOUPED [q. d. *Accusped*] as his Conscience accouped him, i. e. reprehended, blamed. O. L.

To **ACCOURE** [*accoutrer*, F.] to attire, dress, trim, or furnish.

ACCOUREMENT, Attire, Dress, Garb, Furniture. F.

To **ACCOY**, to assuage. O.

ACCRETION [*of accretio*, L.] properly a growing or sticking to.

ACCRETION [with *Naturalists*] an Addition of Matter to any Body externally.

To **ACCRUE** [*accruere*, F. of *accrescere*, L.] to be increased or added to; to raise from; to fall to.

ACCRUACHMENT, an Entrenchment, *of accreber*, to hook in. F.

To **ACCUMULATE** [*accumular*, F. *accumulare*, L.] to heap up, to gather in Heaps.

ACCUMULATION, an heaping up, or gathering together. L.

ACCURACY } [*Acuratio*, L.]
ACCURATENESS } Exactness, Carefulness, Nicety.

AC/CU-

ACCURATE [*accuratus*, L.] exact, curious, nicely done.

ACCURSED of *ad*, & changed into *c* for the sake of Euphony, and *Curse*. *Sax.*] that lies under a Curse, or under a Sentence of Excommunication. See *To curse*.

ACCUSATION, an accusing, Charge, Information, or Impeachment. *F.* of *L.*

ACCUSATIVE Case [*Accusativus*, *F.* of *Accusativus*, L.] the fourth Case of a Noun, always governed by a Verb Active, or Preposition, &c.

To ACCUSE [*accuser*, *F.* of *accusare*, L.] to charge with a Crime, to inform against one, to indict, to impeach, to censure.

ACCUSEMENT, Accusation. *Chauc.*

ACCUSER [*accusator*, L.] one who charges, indicts, or impeaches another of a Crime, either truly or falsely.

To ACCUSTOM himself [*accostumer*, *F.*] to inure, or use himself to a Thing. See *Custom*.

ACE [*As*, or *Asa*. *F.*] that Side of the Dice on which the Number One is expressed.

ACEPHALI [*ἄκεφαλος*, of *ἀ* privative, and *κεφαλή* a Head, *Gr.* that have no Head] certain Levellers in the Time of King Henry I. who acknowledged no Church, King, Head, or Superior. Also certain Hereticks, *A. C.* 500, who asserted but one Substance in Christ, and one Nature.

ACERB [*acerbe*, *F.* of *acerbus*, L.] a Taste between sour and bitter, such as most Fruits have before they are ripe.

ACERBITY [*Acrobitas*, L.] Sourness, Sharpness.

ACETABULUM [in *Anatomy*] the Cavity in the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone within it.

ACETARS [*Actaria*, L.] Sallets and Vinegars.

ACETOSITY [*Acetositas*, L.] Sourness, Sharpness, Tartness.

ACETOUS, four.

ACETUM, Vinegar; in general, any acid Liquor, as Spirits of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, &c.

ACETUM Alcalisatum, or *Alcalisatum*, [among *Chymists*] Vinegar distilled, in which some alkalisate Salt is infused.

ACETUM Philosopherum, a sour Liquor made by dissolving Butter or icy Oil of Antimony in Water. *L.*

ACETUM Rodicatum, the sharpest Part of Vinegar, which hath its Phlegm drawn off. *L.*

ACHAMECH, the Drofs of Silver, so called by *Chymists*.

A'CHAN [יְחִיָּה *H. i. e.* troubling] an *Israeli* who was stoned to Death.

A'CHAT [*Achat*, *F.*] a Bargain or Purchase; [in *Law*] a Bargain or Contract.

ACHATORS, Purveyors. *O. L.*

A'CHE [*Ache*, *Sax.*] a Pain in any Part of the Body; also a Disease in Horses, proceeding from Cold, that causes a Numbness in the Joints.

A'CHEKED, choaked. *Chauc.*

A'CHERON [*Ἀχέρων*, *Gr.*] a River of Hell. *For. Gr.*

ACHERON'TICK, of or belonging to *Acheron*. *Gr.*

ACHERUSIA, a River taken for the Entrance of Hell.

To ACHIEVE [of *Achiver*, *F.*] to atchieve, accomplish, to finish, to set. *Chauc.*

ACHILLES, the chief Champion of the *Greeks*, in the *Trojan War*.

A'CHISH [אֲחִישַׁי *H. i. e.* Sure it is he] a King of *Gath*.

ACHLYS [*Ἀχλὺς*, *Gr.*] a certain dark Distemper of the Eye, which is reckoned among the *Amblyopia*, or Dimness of Sight.

ACHOK'EN to choke, or suffice. *Chauc.*

A'CHOR [*Ἀχόρ*, *Gr.*] a sort of crufted Scab, which causes an Itching, and emits an offensive Stench on the Surface of the Head. *Al.*

A'CHOR, a God of Flies, to whom the *Greeks* and *Cyrenians* sacrificed, to drive them away.

ACHROV [*Ἀχρόν*, *Gr.* of *ἀ* Negative, and *χρόν*, *C.* our] Persons who have lost their natural Colour, such as have the Jaundice.

A'CID [*acide*, *F.* of *acidus*, L.] tart, sour, sharp, biting.

An **ACID** [or *Fixed Spirit* in *Chymistry*] is a Spirit mixed with acid Salts to check its volatile Quality; as Spirits of Salt, Allum, Vitriol, Sulphur, &c.

A'CIDIS, Bodies whose small Particles are supposed to be somewhat longish and flexible, penetrating and attenuating, having their Points sharp and piercing.

ACIDITY [*Aciditas*, *F.* of *Aciditas*, L.] Sharpness, Tartness; the Taste which acid Bodies affect the Mouth with.

ACIDULÆ, any Medicinal Waters that are not hot, like those at *Barb. L.*

ACINACES, a kind of Cutials, or Scimeter, used among the *Persians*.

ACINESIA [*Ἀκίνησις*, of *ἀ* negative, and *κίνησις*, Motion, *Gr.*] the Immobility of the whole Body, or any Part thereof, as in a Palsy, Apoplexy, Swooning, &c.

ACINIFOR'MIS Tunica [in *Anatomy*] the same with the *Uvea Tenica* of the Eye. *L.* which see.

A'GINUS, a Grape-stone [among *Botanists*] the Fruit of all such Plants as bear it in Clusters. *L.*

To ACK'LE, to cool. *Chauc.* See *Aale*.

To ACKNOWLEDGE from the Preposition *ad*, or *ae*, and *Coep*, contracted of *Coepan*, to know, and *Legan*, to put, *Sax. i. e.* to put into Knowledge] to own or confess to be thankful or grateful for, to reward or requite.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, Owing, Gratitude, Thankfulness.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT-Money, Money paid by some Tenants at the Death of their Landlord, as their Acknowledgment of and to their new one.

ACKNOWLEDG', known, acknowledged, &c. *Chauc.*

ACMASTICA Febris, a continued Fever; the same with *Synochus*. *Gr.*

ACME [*ἄκμῃ*, *Gr.*] the Height or Top of any thing, the Point of a Weapon, the Prime of any thing, the Flower of Age.

ACME [among *Physicians*] the Height or Crisis of a Disease.

ACOMETTI, an Order of Monks at *Constantinople*, that never slept all together, but by Turns. *Gr.*

To **ACQIE**, to quit, ease, relieve. *Chauc.* probably of *subleis*, to cool. *Teut.*

ACOLOTHIST, one of the lowest Order in the *Romish Church*.

ACOLYTE [*Ἀκόλυτος*, *Gr.*] an inferior Church-Servant, in the primitive Time; who waited on the Priest, &c. lighted the Candles, carried the Bread, Wine, &c. Now among the *Roman Catholics*, the Chief of the Minor Orders, or the Priest's attendant while he says Mass.

ACOMPEROUS, cumbersome, troublesome. *Chauc.*

ACONITE [*L' Aconit*, *F.* of *Aconitum*, *L.* of *Ἀκόνιον*, probably of *ἀκόνιον*, a Whetstone, *Gr.*] a poisonous Herb called Wolf's or Libbard's Bane.

ACOPICA [*Ἀκόπικα*, of *ἀ* privative, and *κόπος* Labour, *Gr.*] Ingredients put into Medicines against *Varicels*.

ACOPUM [*Ἄκωπον*, *Gr.*] a Fomentation of warm and emollient Ingredients, to allay the Sense of Weariness; also a Medicine for the same Purpose.

ACOR [with *Physicians*] a Sourness at the Stomach, contracted by Indigestion, whence Flatulencies and sour Belchings arise. *L.*

ACORN [*Accorn*, of *Aac*, an Oak, and *Corn Grain*, *Sax.* *Ucher*, *Teut.*] the Fruit of the Oak.

ACOSMY [*Acosmia*, *L.* of *Ἀκοσμία* of *ἀ* privative, and *κόσμος*, Ornament, *Gr.*] an ill State of Health, joined with the Loss of natural Colour in the Face.

To **ACOU'**, to reprehend, to reprove. *O. d.* *Sculp.*

ACOUS'TICA } [*Ἀκουστικά* of *ἀκούω* to hear, *Gr.*] Medicines or Instruments which help the Hearing.

To **ACQUAINT'** one, or make one acquainted with [*Acquiescer*, *F.*] to make known to one, to give Notice or Intelligence, to inform one of.

ACQUAINT'ANCE [*Acquaintance*, *F.*] Correspondence, Conversation, Fellowship; also the Person with whom one converses or corresponds.

To **ACQUIES'CE** [*Acquiescer*, *F.* of *acquiescere*, *L.*] to rest satisfied, to comply with, to consent, to yield, to submit to.

ACQUIES'CENTE [*Acquiescentia*, *F.*] the Act of Acquiescing.

ACQUIES'CEMENT, Consent, Compliance, Conciliation,

ACQUETAN'DIS *Plagiis*, a Writ lying for a Surety against the Creditor, that refuses to acquit him after the Debt is paid. *L. T.*

ACQUETANDIS in *Sibiria* or *Hundredis*, a being free from Suit and Service in Shires and Hundreds. *L. T.*

ACQUET'ARE, to pay the Debts of a Person deceased, as the Heir of those of his Father, &c. *L. T.*

To **ACQUIRE** [*acquirere*, *F.* of *acquirere*, *L.*] to get, to attain, to purchase.

ACQUISITION, an acquiring, obtaining, or purchasing. *F.* of *L.*

ACQUISTS } [*Acquisti*, *F.* of *Acquisita*, *L.*]

ACQUESTS } properly Victories gained, or Conquests won by the Sword, Goods acquired by Purchase or Donation.

To **ACQUIT'** [*acquitter*, *F.*] to discharge, or free from.

ACQUIT'TAL } [*Acquit*, *F.*] a Delive-
ACQUIT'MENT } rance, Discharge, or setting free from the Suspicion and Guilt of an Offence; and is twofold, in Law and Fact.

ACQUIT'TAL [in Law] is when two Persons are indicted for Felony, one as a Principal, the other as Accessory; by the Principal being discharged, the Accessory is by Consequence acquitted.

ACQUIT'TAL [in Fact] is when a Person is not found guilty of the Offence with which he is charged.

ACQUIT'TANCE [*Quitance*, *F.*] a Release or Discharge in Writing of a Debt, or any other Duty formerly due.

ACRASY [with *Physicians*] the Excess or Predominancy of one Quality above another in a Mixture, or in the Constitution of a Human Body.

ACRE [*Acree*, *Sax.* probably of *Acree*, *Teut.* a Piece of arable Land] a Measure of Land containing forty Perches in Length, and four in Breadth. A *Welsh Acre* containing usually two *English* ones.

ACREME, ten Acres of Land. *L. T.*

ACRID, acrimonious, sharp.

ACRIMONIOUS [*acrimoniosus*, *L.*] sharp, tart, full of Sharpness or Tartness.

ACRIMONIOUS Bodies, are those whose Particles do eat, fret, destroy and dissolve what comes in their Way; or which have a great Acrimony.

ACRIMONY [*Acrimonia*, *F.* of *Acrimonia*, *L.*] Sharpness, Eagerness, Tartness, a Quality in Bodies, by which they corrode, destroy, or dissolve others.

ACRISY [*Acrisia*, *L.* of *Ἀκρίσια*, of *ἀ* neg. and *κρίσις* to make a Judgment of, *Gr.*] that of which no Judgment is passed, or Choice made; a Matter in Dispute; also Want of Judiciousness, or Rashness in judging.

ACRISY [in *Physick*] such a State or Condition of a Disease that no right Judgment can be made of it, or of the Patient, whether he will recover, or no. *Gr.*

ACRITUDE [*Acritudine*, *L.*] Sharpness.

ACRO'MATICAL, of or pertaining to deep Learning.

ACRO.

ACROATICKS, *Aristotle's Lectures* in the more difficult and nice Parts of Philosophy, to which none but Scholars and Friends were admitted.

ACROCHORDON [*ακροχόρδον*, Gr.] with Physicians, a particular Species of Warts, more sharp and prominent than the common Sort.

ACRODRYA [*Ἀκρόδρυα*, of *ἀκρον* the Extremity, and *δρυς*, an Oak or Tree, Gr.] all Fruits having hard Rinds or Shells, such as Acorns, Almonds, Nuts, Chestnuts, &c.

ACROKE, crooked, *αὐρύ*: wrong. *Chauc.*

ACROMION [*Ἀκρόμιον*, of *ἀκρον* the Extremity, and *μιον*, the Shoulder, Gr.] the upper Process of the Shoulder-Blade. *Anat.*

ACROM'PHALUS [*ἀκρομήφαλον*, of *ἀκρον* the Extremity, and *μήφαλον* the Navel, Gr.] the Middle of the Navel. *Anat.*

ACRONYCHAL [*Ἀκρονυχάλ*, of *ἀκρον* and *νύξ* Night, Gr. in *Astronomy*] is the Rising of a Star when the Sun sets, or the Setting of a Star when the Sun rises; which when they do, they are said to set and rise acronychally; one of the three poetical Settings and Risings.

ACROS [*Ἄκρος*, Gr.] the utmost End of any Member; also a little Stem or Stock.

ACROS [in *Anatomy*] the Prominences, Knobs and Tops of Bones.

ACROS [in *Botany*] Tops of Plants.

ACROS [in *Physick*] the Height and Vigour of Diseases.

ACROSPIRE, or *Acrespire*, [with *Maltsters*] a sprouting at the Base end.

ACROSS, athwart, laid over something so as to cross it.

ACROSTICK [*Ἀκροστιχίον*, of *ἀκρον* the Top or Extremity, and *στιχίον* a Verse, Gr.] a Poem or certain Number of Verses, whose initial Letters make up some Person's Name, Title or some particular Motto.

ACROTERIA [*Ἀκροτήρια*, Gr.] in *Architecture*] sharp Pinnacles and spiry Battlements, which stand in Ranges about flat Buildings, with Rails and Ballusters; also Pedestals on the Corner and Middle of Pediments, to support Statues.

ACT [*Actus*, F. of *Actum*, L.] a Deed or Decree of Parliament, or any other Court of Judicature: Also the Time when Degrees are taken at *Oxford*; the same with *Commencement* at *Cambridge*.

Clerk of the ACTS, an Officer who receives and enters the Lord Admirals Commissions and Warrants, and registers the Acts and Orders of the Commissioners of the Navy.

ACTIFS, and Order of Friars that wear tawny-coloured Habits, and feed on Roots.

ACTYLIA. Military Utensils. *L. T.*

ACTINOBO'LIUM [*Ἀκτινοβολίσιμος*, of *ἀκρον* a Sun Beam, and *βολή* a Plum-line, or *βάλαν* to cast, Gr.] Diffusion or Irradiation of Light or Sound, by which it is carried off flows every Way from its Center.

ACTION, an Act, Deed, or Feat; a parti-

cular Way of Delivery in a Speech or Sermon. *F. of L.*

ACTION *Physical* and *Philosophical*, is an Operation or Function which Men perform, either by the Body alone, or both by Body and Mind; and it is either voluntary or spontaneous.

Voluntary ACTION depends on the Will; as Seeing, Walking, Running, &c.

Spontaneous ACTION depends not on the Will, as the Circulation of the Blood, the Beating of the Heart, Arteries, &c.

ACTION [in a *Law Sense*] is the Process or Form of a Suit given by the Law in order to recover a Right.

ACTION upon the *Case*, is a Writ brought against any one for an Offence done without Force and by Law not specially provided for.

ACTION *Civil*, tends only to the Recovery of that which by Contract, &c. is due, as Money lent, &c.

ACTION *mixed*, is when it is Part real, and Part personal; and also is a Suit given by the Law to recover the Thing demanded, and Damages for the Wrong done.

ACTION *Penal*, aims at some Penalty or Punishment in the Person sued, either Corporal or Pecuniary.

ACTION *Personal*, is whereby a Man claims Debts, or other Goods and Chattels, or Damage for them, or for Wrong done to his Person.

ACTION *Popular*, is upon Breach of some Penal Statute, which any Man that will, may sue for himself and the King.

ACTION *Prejudicial* or *Preparatory*, is that which arises from some Doubt in the Principal.

ACTION *Real*, is whereby the Plaintiff claims Title to Lands, Tenements, Rents, or Commons, in Fee Simple, Fee Tail, or for Term of Life.

ACTION of *Writ*, is when the Defendant pleads some Matter, by which he shews the Plaintiff had no Cause to have the Writ which he brought,

ACTION upon the *Statute*, is an Action brought against a Man upon an Offence against a Statute, whereby a Penalty is laid for so doing.

ACTION *Ancestral*, is that which we have by some Right descending from our Ancestors.

ACTION [spoken of a *Horse*] is the Agitation of the Tongue and Mandible, by champing on the Bridle, which is a Sign of Mettle.

ACTIONABLE, that will bear an Action or afford Cause on which an Action may be grounded. *F.*

ACTION [of a *Company*] a Share or Part of the Stock of a Company, as that of *India*, *South-Sea*, &c. *F.*

ACTIONARY } a Person who owns or
ACTIONIST } is possessed of Actions,
Shares, or Stock in a Company.

ACTIONARE, to prosecute one at Law.
L. T.

ACTIVATION, debating of Law Suits.
L.

ACTIVE [*actif*, *F. of Activus*, *L.*] ready
or fit to act, quick, nimble, lively.

ACTIVE Principles [with *Chymists*] are Spirit,
Oil, and Salt; because their Parts being
briskly in Motion, do cause Action in other
Bodies.

ACTIVE Voice of a Verb, which signifies
Action or Doing. *Gram.*

ACTIVITY [*Activitas*, *F. of Activitas*,
L.] Briskness, Nimbleness, Vigour.

Sphere of ACTIVITY, all the Place or
Space wherein any thing extends its Power,
Virtue or Efficacy.

ACTO, ACTON, } a Coat of Mail.
AKETON } *O. R.*

ACTON [of *Asc. Saw.* an Oak, and *Upton*,
q. d. Oak Trees] a Town in the County of
Middlesex and elsewhere.

ACTON BURNEL, a Castle in *Shropshire*,
famous for a Parliament there held in the Time
of *Edward I.* in which was ordained the Statute-
Merchant, thence called the Statute of
Acton-Burnel.

ACTOR, properly the Doer of any thing;
an Actor of the Stage. *L.*

ACTOR [in the *Civil Law*] an Advocate
or Professor.

ACTRESS [*Actrix*, *F. of Actrix*, *L.*] a
Woman Player. she that acts on the Stage.

ACTUAL [*actuel*, *F. of actualis*, *L.*] real-
ly done: In *Metaphysics*, that is actual, or in
Act, which has a real Being or Existence, and
is opposite to Potential.

ACTUALITY } Perfection of Being.
ACTUALNESS } *L.*

ACTUARY [*Actuarius*, *L.*] a Clerk that
registers the Acts and Constitutions of a Con-
vocation, &c.

To **ACTUATE**, to bring into Act, to stir
up, to move, to quicken. *L.*

ACULEATE [*Aculeatus*, *L.*] having a
Sting.

To **ACUMINATE** [*acuminare*, *L.*] to shar-
pen, or bring to a Point.

ACUMINATED [*acuminatus*, *L.*] sharp-
edged, pointed, subtle.

ACUTE [in *Chymistry*] is when a Liquor
is heightened and made more piercing by a
stronger.

A' CUTE [*acutus*, *L.*] sharp-pointed, keen,
sharp-witted, ingenious, subtle.

ACUTE-ANGLE [in *Geometry*] an Angle
that is less than a Right one, or which con-
tains less than ninety Degrees.

An **ACUTE ANGLED Triangle**, is that
which hath all its Angles acute.

ACUTE ANGULAR Section of a Cone, was
a Term used by the ancient Geometricians for
the *Ellipsis*.

An **ACUTE Disease**, is that which is over
in a little Time, but not without imminent
Danger to the Patient.

AN ACUTE-Accent [in *Grammar*] shews
when the Voice is to be raised, and is expressed
thus (').

ACU'TO [in *Music Books*] a Voice or
Sound is so called, when high or shrill.

ADACT'ED [*adactus*, *L.*] bent in, driven
in by Force. *Ob.*

AD'AGE [*adagium*, *L.*] a Proverb, an old
Saying.

ADA'GIO } [in *Music Books*] signifies the
ADA'GO } slowest Movement in Musicke;
AD° } especially if the Word be re-
peated twice, as *Adagio, Adagio.*

ADAM [in *Gen. H. i. e. Red-Earth*] the
Name of the first Man created.

ADAM's Apple, a prominent Part of the
Throat.

AD'AMANT [*Adamas*, *L. of Adamas*, *Gr.*]
a Diamond, the most glittering, hardest, and
most valuable of all other Stones.

ADAMANTINE [*adamantinus*, *L.*] of or
belonging to Adamant; hard, inflexible.

ADAM'ICAL, of or belonging to *Adam*.

ADAMITES, a Sort of Hereticks in *Bo-
hemia*, who pretending to be restored to *Adam's*
Innocence, went naked to their Assemblies;
and are said to condemn Matrimony, and have
Women in common.

To **ADAPT** [*adapto*, *F. of adaptare*, *L.*]
to make fit, to suit, to apply one thing to ano-
ther.

AD'AR [in *Gen. H. i. e. Mighty*] the Name
of the Twelfth Month among the *Yews*, an-
swering commonly to Part of *February* and Part
of *March* with us.

ADAR'CON, a *Yewish* Gold Coin worth
fifteen Shillings *Sterling*.

ADARIDGE, *Sal Armoniac. C. T.*

ADASH'ED, ashamed. *O.*

To **ADAWE**, to awaken. *Chauc.* To
daunt. *Spenser.*

To **ADCORPORATE** [*adcorporare*, *L.*] to
join Body to Body.

ADCREDLITARE, to purge himself of
an Offence by Oath. *L. T.*

To **ADD** [*addere*, *L.*] to join or put to.

To **ADDECIMATE** [*addecimare*, *L.*] to
take Tythes.

ADDELE, added, annexed. *Chauc.*

ADDLE-headed, silly, stupid.

ADDE'PHAGY [*Addephagia*, of *adde*
much, and *phago*, to eat, *Gr.*] unwholesome
Eating, Gluttony.

ADDER [*Aspidon*, *Sax. Adder*, *Do-
Batez*, *Teut.*] a Serpent whose Poison is
most deadly.

ADDERBOURN [of *Adder* and *bourne*,
a River so called from its crooked Windings
like a Snake] a Town in the County of
Wills.

ADDER's T'onne, an Herb having a single
Leaf, in the midst of which is a little Stalk
like

A D D

like the Tongue of an Adder. *Ophthalmol.*
Am. L.

ADDER *Strey*, said of Cattle when frung with venomous Repiles, as Adders, Scorpions, or bit by a Hedge-hog or Shrew.

ADZE, *Aδζα, Sax. Aξiva, Gr.* an Instrument generally made use of by Cooper.

To **ADDICT** [*addictum, L.*] to give up one's self wholly to a Thing, to apply one's Mind altogether to it, to follow it close.

ADDICTIO [in the *Roman Law*] a transferring or passing over Goods to another, or to him that will give most.

ADDICTIO in Diem, an adjudging a Thing or Person for a certain Price, unless by such a Day the Owner, or some other Person, give more for it: It is also used for taking an Administration, and paying the Debts of the Deceased. *L. T.*

ADDITION [*additamentum, L.*] a Thing added; an Increase or Advantage.

ADDITIONS [in *Physick* and *Chymistry*] are Things added anew to the ordinary Ingredients of any Composition.

ADDITION [in *General*] an Adding, Putting, or Joining; Increase, Advantage, or Ornament. *F. of L.*

ADDITION [in *Arithmetick*] a Rule by which several Numbers are added together, to the end that their Total or Sum may be discovered.

Simple **ADDITION**, is the gathering together of several Numbers that exprs ths Things of the same Kind, into one Sum.

Compound **ADDITION**, is the adding or summing up of Things of different Names or Kinds.

ADDITION [in *Algebra*] is the conjoining the Quantities proposed, still preserving their proper Signs.

ADDITION [in *Law*] is that which is given to a Man, besides his proper Name and Surname, to shew of what Estate, Degree, or Mystery he is, the Place of his Birth or Habitation.

ADDITIONAL [*additionalis, L.*] that which is added, over and above.

ADDITIONALES, additional Terms, or Propositions to be added to the former Agreement. *L. C. T.*

ADBLE [*Aδβλ, a Disease, of Aγαλλαν, to be sick, Sax. g. d. a sick or rotten Egg*] rotten, empty; also when derived of *Aδβλαν, Sax.* a Reward, to earn or gain. *Line. Not. &c.*

ADDRESS [*Addressio, F.*] nice, or dextrous Carriage in the Management of an Affair, a fine genteel Behaviour: Also Application or Dedication to a Person; a short Remembrance or Peticion made by Parliament to their Sovereign.

To **ADDRESS** [*addresser, F.*] to make Application to, to present a Peticion, to direct a Letter to.

A D E

ADDUBED, dubbed, created; *addubid a Knight, &c.*

ADDUCENT Muscles. See *Adductores.*

ADDUCTOR Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Eye so called, because it draws the Apple of it towards the Nose. *L.*

ADDUCTOR Pollicis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that brings the Thumb nearer the Forefinger. *L.*

ADDUCTOR Pollicis Palis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Great-Toe, which brings it nearest the rest.

ADDUCTORES [in *Anatomy*] those Muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the Parts of the Body to which they are joined. *L.*

A'DELARD [of *Aδελ, Tent. noble, and Aδελ, Du. Nature, i. e. one of a generous Spirit*] the Christian Name of a Man.

ADELANTA'DO, the Deputy of a Province for a King or General. *Span.*

A'DELING } [of *Aδελ*, excellent, and
A'THELING } *Ling, Sax. Ling* at the
E'THELING } End of a Word denotes
 Youth, as Stripling, Foundling, &c.] a Title of Honour among the *English Saxons*, properly belonging to the Heir apparent of the Crown.

A'DELM [of *C. b. Felicity, and helm* an Helmet, *Sax. i. e. a Protector of Happiness*] the Name of a Bishop of *Sherburn*.

A'DELMAN [*Adelman, Tent.*] a Gentleman.

A'DELARD } [of *Aδελ*, excellent, and
E'THELRAD } *Ribe, counsel, Sax. g. d.*
 an able Counsellor] the Christian Name of a Man.

A'DELWARD [of *Abel, Felicity, and re'wyn, Sax.* to govern, *g. d.* one that govern himself in Prosperity] a proper Name.

ADEMP'TION, a taking away, a Privation. *L.*

ADE'N [*Aδην, Gr.*] a Gland or Kernel in any animal Body; also a Swelling in the Groin, the same as a Bubo. *Anat.*

ADENO'GRAPHY [of *Aδην, a Gland, and γραφω to write, Gr.*] a Treatise of the Glands.

ADENOSUS Abscessus [among *Physicians*] is a hard unripe Tumour, proceeding from obstructed V's Idities, that appears like a natural Gland, although in Parts free from them.

To **ADENT**, to fasten. *O.*

ADEPTS [*Ad'ep'ti, of Ad'ep'sci, to obtain, L.*] the obtaining Sons of Art, Alchymists, who have gained the Secret of Transmutation of Metals, are said to have found out the *Grand Elixir*, commonly called the *Philosophers Stone*; of which there are said to be twelve always in being, another being taken in when one dies. One who has gained perfect Skill in any Thing.

ADEQUATE [*adequatus, L.*] equal, even, proportional.

ADEQUATE

ADEQUATENESS, Equality, Agreeableness with.

ADEQUATE Ideas [in *Philosophy*] are those Conceptions that perfectly represent the Archetypes and Images which the Mind supposes them to be taken from.

ADEQUITA'TION, riding towards.

L. **ADEFECTED Equations**. See *Equations*.

ADFILIA'TION, Adoption.

ADHATO'DA, the *Malabar Nut-Tree*.

ADHERAN'D [*adherans*, F.] adhering, cleaving together. *Chast.*

To **ADHERE** [*adherere*, F. of *adherere*, L.] to stick fast or cleave to, to be joined to, or take part with.

ADHERE'NCE } the Act of adhering, or
ADHERE'NCY } sticking close to the Interest; or Opinions of others. F.

ADHERE'NT [*adherens*, L.] one that adheres to a Party; a Stickler, Favourer, or Follower. F.

ADHE'SION [*adhaesio*, L.] a sticking, or cleaving to. F.

To **ADHIB'IT** [*adhibere*, L.] to admit, to take or apply to.

ADHIBI'TION, a taking or applying to.

L. **ADJACENT** [*adjacens*, L.] lying near to, or bordering upon. F.

ADJA'CENT Angles. See *Angles*.

ADIAPHOROUS [of *ἀδιάφορος* of a neg. and *διάφορος* different, Gr.] neutral, indifferent, a Name given by Mr. *Boyle* to a kind of Spirit which he distilled from *Tartar*, &c.

ADIA'PHORY [*Adiaphoria*, L. of *ἀδιάφορος*, Gr.] Indifference.

ADIAPNEUS'TIA [of *ἀ* and *ἰσπνῆσις*, Gr. to perspire] a Diminution or Obstruction of Natural Perspiration.

To **AD'JECT**, to add to.

AD'JECTIVE [*Adjectivus*, F. of *Adjectivum*, L.] a Word added to a Noun Substantive, to denote some Property of it. *Gram.*

ADIE'U [*q. d. Ad Deum te commendo*, I commend you to God] God have you in his Protection; Farewel. F.

AD'INQUIRENDUM, a Writ in Law, commanding Inquiry to be made about the Merits of a Cause depending in the King's Court.

To **ADJOIN'** [*adjoinere*, F. of *adungere*, L.] to join to.

ADJOIN'ING, lying near to, neighbouring, bordering upon.

ADJOIN'ING Angles, in *Geometry*. See *Angles*.

To **ADJOURN'** [*adjourner*, F. of *ad* and *jour*, a Day] to put off to another Day or Time.

ADJOURN'MENT [*Adjournment*, F.] an adjourning [in *Common Law*] is the putting off any Court or Meeting, and appointing it to be kept again at another Time or Place.

A'DIPAL [*Adipalis*, L.] fat, gross.

ADIPO'SA Membrana [in *Anatomy*] a Membrane or Skin that incloses the *Cellula Adiposa*. L.

ADIPO'SA Vena [in *Anatomy*] a Vein arising from the descending Trunk of the *Cava*, which spreads itself on the Coat and Fat that covers the Kidneys. L.

ADIPO'SI DuBus [in *Anatomy*] are Vessels which convey the *Adeps* or Fat into the Interstices of the Muscles or Parts between the Flesh and the Skin.

ADIPOUS [*adiposus*, L.] full of Fat, greasy.

ADIRA'TUS [*Law Term*] a Price or Value set upon Things lost, as a Compensation to the Owner.

A'DIT [*Aditus*, L.] the Shaft or Entrance into a Mine.

To **ADJUDGE** [*adjuget*, F. of *adjudicare*, L.] to give Judgment, or the Sentence of the Court, to award or decree.

ADJUDICATION, a judging, a giving, a settling by Sentence, Judgment, or Decree. F. of L.

AD'JUMENT [*Adjumentum*, L.] Help, Aid, Assistance.

AD'JUNCT [*Adjunctus*, L.] that which is joined to another Thing, a Circumstance.

AD'JUNCT [in *Logick*] a Quality belonging to any thing as its Subject.

ADJUNCT' [in *Philosophy*] whatever comes to any Being from without.

AD JURA Regis, a Writ that lies for the King's Clerk, against him that sought to get him out of Possession.

ADJURA'TION, the Act of Adjuring, or earnest Charging. F. of L.

To **ADJURE** [*adjuget*, F. of *adjurare*, L.] to charge in God's Name, strictly or earnestly; to put one to his Oath; also to command an Evil Spirit by the Force of Enchantment.

To **ADJUST** [*adjuget*, F.] to make fit, or set in Order; to settle or state an Account; to determine to make up a Difference.

AD'JUTANT [*adjuvare*, L.] an Assister or Helper; an Officer in a Regiment who assists the Superior Officer.

AD'JUTANT-General, an Officer who assisteth a General of an Army, in carrying Orders, &c.

ADJUTOR, a Helper.

ADJUTO'RIMUM [in *Anatomy*] a Bone so called, because it is very useful in lifting up the Arm. L.

ADJUTO'RIMUM [in *Physick*] a Means of Cure subservient to others of more Importance.

ADJU'TORY [*adjuvatorius*, L.] aiding or helping; the *Adjuvatory Bones* are two Bones that reach from the Shoulders to the Elbows. *Anat.*

AD'JUVANT [*adjuvans*, L.] helping, aiding, assisting.

To **AD'JUVATE** [*adjuvare*, L.] to assist or help.

AD-

ADLIBITUM [in *Mystic Books*] signifies as you will; or if you please.

ADMEASUREMENT [*Law Term*] a Writ for the bringing those to Reason who usurp more than their Part or Share.

ADMEASUREMENT [of *Dower*] is a Writ that lies where the Widow of a deceased Person holds from the Heir, or his Guardian, more, as her Dower, than she has a just Title to.

ADMEASUREMENT [of *Pasture*] is a Writ that lies against such as having common Pasture belonging to their Free-holds, do overcharge it with more Cattle than they ought to do.

ADMENSURATION, a Measuring, or taking an Account of Dimensions. L.

ADMINICLE [*Adminiculum*, L.] an Help, Succour, or Support; Imperfect Proof. O. L.

ADMINICULAR [*adminicularis*, L.] Helpful, Succouring.

To **ADMINISTER** [*administer*, F. of *administrare*, L.] to do Service to, to a d; to give or dispense to; to govern, manage, or dispose of.

ADMINISTRATION, the Act of Administering; the managing or doing some Affair. F. of L.

ADMINISTRATION [in *Law*] the disposing of the Estate or Goods of a Person that died without making a Will.

ADMINISTRATOR [*Administrateur*, F.] one that has the seeing or managing of any Affair. L.

ADMINISTRATOR [in *Law*] he that has the Goods, &c. of a Person dying without a Will, committed to his Care. L.

ADMINISTRATRIX, she that has such Goods and Power committed to her Care. L.

ADMIRABLE [*admirabilis*, L.] that deserves to be admired; wonderful, rare, excellent. F.

ADMIRAL [supposed to be derived of *Amir*, Governor, in *Arabick*, and *Alas*, Gr. belonging to the Sea] a chief Commander of a Squadron of Ships. *Admiral*. F.

Lord High **ADMIRAL** of Great Britain, he that has the chief Government of the Royal Navy, and the determining of all Maritime Causes, Civil and Criminal.

ADMIRALTY [*Admirault*, F.] the Office or Court for adjusting Maritime Affairs.

ADMIRATION, the Act of admiring, wondering, &c. F. of L.

To **ADMIRE** [*admirer*, F. of *admirari*, L.] to look upon with Wonder, to be surprised at.

ADMISSION } receiving into, En-
ADMITTANCE } trance upon. F. of L.

ADMISSION [in a *Law Sense*] is when a Presentation to a void Benefice being made by the Patron, the Bishop, upon Examination, allows the Clerk to be able,

To **ADMIT** [*admitte*, F. of *admittere*, to receive, to allow of, to permit.

ADMITTENDO *Curia*, a Writ granted to him that has recovered the Right of Presentation against the Bishop.

ADMITTENDO in *Socium*, is a Writ for the Association of certain Persons to Justices of Assize, before appointed.

To **ADMIX**, L. to mingle with something else.

ADMIXTURE, any thing blended with another.

To **ADMONISH** [*admonest*, F. of *admonere*, L.] to warn, advise, hint, or put in mind of; also to prove.

ADMONITION } a giving Warning,
ADMONISHMENT } Advice, Instruction.
F. of L.

ADNATA Tunica [in *Anatomy*] the common Membrane of the Eye, otherwise called *Conjunctiva* and *Albuginea*. L.

AD OCTO [*i. e.* to the eighth Number] a Term used by some antient Philosophers, signifying the highest or superlative Degree, because in their Way of distinguishing Qualities, they reckoned no Degree above the Eighth. L.

ADO, ADOE, an Affair; to do. *Chauc.*

ADOL'ESCENCE } [*Adolescentia*, L.] the
ADOLESCENCY } Flower of Youth; the State from Fourteen to Twenty-five or Thirty in Men; and from Twelve to Twenty-one Years of Age in Women. F.

ADOLPH [עדולף, of עדי, Happiness, and Ulph, Help, *Sax.* happy Help] the Name of a Man.

ADONAI [אדני, H. *i. e.* Lord, and sometimes my Lord.]

ADONIAH [אדניה, H. *i. e.* ruling Lord] one of King David's Sons.

ADONL-BEZEK [אדון-בזק, H. *i. e.* Lord of Bezek, or of Lightning, of אדון and בזק Lightning] a King of Canaan.

ADONICK Verse, a short Sort of Verse, first made for bewailing the Death of Adonis.

ADONIS, the fair Son of Cynarus, King of Cyprus who being killed by a Wild Boar, was changed into a Purple Flower by Venus which bears his Name. *Poa*.

ADONIZEDEK [אדוניזדק, H. *i. e.* the Lord's Justice] an antient King of Jerusalem.

To **ADOPT** [*adopt*, F. *adoptare*, L.] to make one that is not King capable to inherit. To taken a Stranger into the Family, choosing him for a Son and Heir.

ADOPTION, the Act of adopting, a free Choice of one for a Son. F. of L.

ADOPTIVE [*adoptif*, F. *adoptivus*, L.] belonging to, or admitted by Adoption.

ADORABLE [*adorabilis*, L.] that is fit to be adored or worshipped. Applied to Men worthy of all Honour and Respect. F.

ADO.

ADORAT, a Chymical Weight of Four Pounds.

ADORATION, the Act of Adoring, Reverence, Worship, Obedience, Respect. *F. of L.*

To **ADORE** [*adorer, F. of adorare, L.*] to pay divine Worship to; to reverence, to shew profound Submission and Respect; to do it extravagantly upon.

To **ADORN** [*adornare, L.*] to beautify, deck, trim, or set off.

ADORNEMENT, a decking or trimming.

AD PONDUS OMNIUM [among *Physicians*] signifies that the last prescribed Medicine ought to weigh as much as all the Medicines mentioned before. *L.*

AD QUOD DAMNUM, a Writ that lies to inquire what Damage it may be for the King to grant a Fair, Market, &c. or if any one will turn a common High-way, and lay out another as beneficial; or for a private Person to give Lands in Mortmain to any relig. Use.

ADRADD, afraid; much concerned. *Chanc.*

ADRAM/MELECH [מֶלֶךְ of the Greatness, or מִיָּמִין a Cloak, and מִיָּדָא a King, *II. i. e.* the King's Greatness or Cloak] an Idol of the *Assyrians*.

ADRAMING, churlish. *O.*

ADHRAMIRE } to oblige himself before
ADRAMIRE } a Magistrate to do a

Thing. *L. T.*

ADRIFT, floating at random.

ADSCITITIOUS } [*adscititious, L.*] added,
ASCITITIOUS } borrowed, false, counterfeit, foreign.

ADSTRICITION, the Act of binding together.

AD TERMINUM *qui praterit*, a Writ of Entry, where a Man having leased Lands, &c. for Life, or Years, is kept from them by the Tenant or Possessor, after the Expiration of the Term.

ADRECTATE } to satisfy, to make a-
ADRIETARE } mends. *L. T.*

To **ADVANCE** [*avancer, F.*] to step or go forward; to prefer or raise one; to promote or further; to give before-hand.

ADVANCE *Dutch* [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch digged all along the *Glacis*; beyond the Counter-scarp.

ADVANCE GUARD } the first Division
VAN GUARD } or Line of an Army, ranged or marching in Battle Array: Sometimes a small Party of Horse, as fifteen or twenty commanded by a Lieutenant, beyond and in Sight of the Main Guard. *Avant Garde. F.*

ADVANCEMENT [*Avancement, F.*] Preference, Promotion, &c.

ADVANCER [among *Hunters*] is one of the Sters or Branches of a Buck's Attire, between the Back-antler and Palm.

ADVANTAGE [*Avantage, F.*] Benefit, Good, Gain, Profit, Over-Measure.

ADVANTAGEOUS [*advantageux, F.*] tending to one's Profit or Good; convenient, useful.

ADVECTITIOUS [*advectitious, L.*] brought from another Place, foreign.

ADVENT [*Adventus, L. i. e.* a coming] a Time appointed by the Church, as a Preparation for the approaching Festival of the Nativity of our Blessed Saviour.

ADVENT Sundays are four; the first, if it fall not on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, it is the next Sunday after it.

ADVENTAL } a Surcoat worn over the
ADVENTAL } Armour, *Chanc.*

ADVENTITIOUS [*adventitious, L.*] that comes unexpectedly, and by Chance.

ADVENTITIOUS Matter, such as does not properly belong to any natural or mixed Body, but comes to it from some other Place.

ADVENTUAL, coming by Chance. *L.*

ADVENTURE [*Adventure, F.*] Chance, Hazard, Luck; accidental Encounter, Enterprize.

To **ADVENTURE** [*aventurer, F.*] to venture or put to the Venture; to hazard or run the Risk of.

ADVENTURER, one who hazards an Event.

ADVENTUROUS } [*aventurous, F.*]
ADVENTURESOME } bold, daring, hazardous.

ADVERB [*Adverbium, L.*] a Part of Speech usually joined with a Verb, to express the Manner, Time, &c. of an Action.

ADVERBIAL, of an Adverb, &c. *L.*

ADVERSARY, contrary. *Chanc.*

ADVERSARY [*Adversarius, F. of Adversarius, L.*] an Opposer, one that is against another, or is at Law with him; an adverse Party; an Enemy.

ADVERSATIVE, as an *adversative Particle* a small Part of Speech signifying some Contrariety and Opposition therein.

ADVERSE [*Adversus, L.*] contrary, opposite. *F.*

ADVERSE [in *Logic*] is when two Contraries have an absolute and perpetual Opposition one to the other.

ADVERSITY [*adversitas, F. of adversitas, L.*] Affliction, Calamity, Misery, Misfortune, Trouble.

To **ADVERT** [*advertere, L.* to turn to] to mark, to mind, to take heed.

ADVERTENCY, Attention, Heedfulness, Mindfulness.

To **ADVERTISE** [*advertis, F. of advertisere, L.*] to give Intelligence or Advice of; to warn.

ADVERTISEMANT [*advertissement, F.*] Advice, Intelligence, Information; also a putting in Mind.

To **ADVESPERATE** [*advesperare, L.*] to grow towards Night.

ADVICE [*avis*, F.] Counsel, Notice, or Account. Information.

ADVISEABLE, that may be advised upon, fit to be done.

ADVISE [*adviseo*, F.] to counsel; to give an Information or Account of; to consider or weigh in Mind.

ADULATION, Fawning, Flattery. *L.*
ADULATOR [*adulator*, F.] a fawning Fellow, a Flatterer, or full of Flattery.

To **ADULCE** [of *ad* and *dulcis*, *L.*] to sweeten, to make sweet.

ADULPH [of *Ad* and *Uph*, *Help*, *Sax* i. e. *Old Help*] the Name of an Archbishop of *Litchfield*, *Ann* 790.

ADULT [*adultus*, F. of *adultus*, *L.*] that is grown, or come to full Ripeness of Age, of Man's Estate.

ADULTERATE [*adulteratus*, *L.*] adulterated, married, spoiled, counterfeited.

To **ADULTERATE** [*adulterare*, *L.*] to corrupt, counterfeit, mar or spoil.

ADULTERATION, the Act of adulterating, counterfeiting, spoiling.

An **ADULTERER** [*Adulter, F. Adulter, L.*] a Man who commits Adultery.

ADULTEROUS, of, or given to Adultery.

An **ADULTERESS** [*Adultera, L.*] a Woman who commits Adultery.

ADULTERY [*Adulterii, F. Adulterium, L.*] is the Sin of Incontinency in a married Person, who, defiling the Marriage-Bed, committeth Adultery.

ADULTERINE [*Adulterina, F. of adulterius, L.*] forged, counterfeited, sophisticated; also bastardly.

ADUMBRATED [*adumbratus, L.*] shadowed, likened, resembled.

ADUMBRATION, a Shadowing. In *Painting*, a Sketch or rough Draught of a Picture. *L.*

ADUMBRATION [in *Heraldry*] an absolute taking away of the Charge or Thing borne, so that nothing of it remains but the bare Proportion of the Out-lines.

ADUNATION, an uniting, putting or gathering together. *L.*

ADUNGUEN, at the Finger's End. *L.*

ADUNCITY [*Aduncitas, L.*] Hookedness, Crookedness.

ADUNQUE } [*aduncus, L.*] hooked,
ADUNCOUS } crooked.

ADVOCACIES, Law-suits. *Chanc.*

ADVOCATE [*advocat, F. of advocatus, L.*] one that lays to Heart, takes Case of, and secures the Interest of another; Thus Christ is said to be our Advocate.

ADVOCATE, a Man well versed in the Civil Law, who either by Word of Mouth or Writing maintains the Right of such Persons as need his Assistance.

ADVOCATE *Ecclesiastical*, the Patron of the Presentation and Advowson, or the Advocate of the Cause and Interest of the Church,

trained as a Counsellor to maintain her Right and Properties.

ADVOCATESHIP [*Advocatus, L.*] the Office of an Advocate.

ADVOCATION *Decretorum*, a Writ for the Claim of the fourth Part, or upwar s, of the Tithes that belong to a Church. *L.*

To **ADVOW** } [*advow, F.*] to justify, or
To **AVOW** } maintain an Act formerly done.

ADVOWEE [*Advow, F.*] one who has a Right to present a Benefice.

ADVOWEE *Paramount*, the highest Patron; that is to say, the King.

ADVOWISON, a Right that a Bishop, Dean and Chapter, or any Lay Patron, has to present a Clerk to a Benefice when it becomes void. *C. L.*

ADVOWISON *Appendant*, that which depends upon a Manour as an Appurtenance.

ADVOWISON *in Gross*, that Right of Presentation which is principal, sole, or absolute, and does not belong to any Manour as Part of its Right.

ADVOWTRY, Adultery. *Chanc.*

ADUST } [*aduste, F. of adustus, L.*]
ADUSTED } burnt, parched, overheated; dried with Fire.

ADUSTIBLE, burnable, or that is capable of being parched, scorched, burned. *L.*

ADUSTION, burning, scorching, parching. *L.*

ADYTUM [*Adytum, of a private, and dyo to go under or into, Gr.*] a secret Place of Retirement in the *Pagan* Temples, where Oracles were given, into which none but the Priests were admitted; the Sanctuary.

ÆGAGROPILI [among *Naturalists*] Balls generated in the Stomach of Animals, containing Matter like Hair, and hard on the Outside.

St. AGELNOTH [of *Agan*, to grieve, and *nubt*, *Sax* nor, i. e. void or Grief] the Name of one commonly called the Good Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

ÆGYLOPS } [*Αἰγυλοῦς, of αἰξ, a Goat, and ὤψ, of ὤψ, an Eye, Gr. in Surgery*] a Swelling about the Glandules of the Eye, call'd *Caruncula Major*; also *Fistula Lacrymalis*; also Darnel and Wild Oats.

ÆGIPODES [*Αἰγίπιδες, of αἰξ, a Goat, and πούς, Foot, Gr.*] Beasts, partly like Men, having their Feet and lower Parts like Goats, Satyrs, Devils.

ÆGLOGA [of *Αἰγολόγος, the Speech of Goat-herds, Gr.*] a Pastoral Song. See *Eclige*.

ÆGYPTIACUM [*Unguentum*] a Kind of detestive Ointment for Ulcers.

ÆIPATHY [*Αἰψαθία, of αἰς always, and πάθος Affection or Passion, Gr.*] a Passion of long Continuance.

St. ÆLFE'GUS [of *Æl*, all, and *gen*, *Sax*. merry, *g. d.* all Mirth] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

ÆLFRED [of Æl, all, and frætoe, Sax. Peace, *q. d.* all Peace] a pious and invincible King of the *English Saxons*, who, by his Prudence and Fortitude, composed many destructive Seditions in his Time.

ELM'FEQH } Peter pence, a Tribute of
ELMS'FEQH } a Penny a House paid to the Pope every Year.

ÆNIGMA [*Æνίγμα*, Gr.] a Riddle, an intricate Sentence, a difficult Question.

ÆNIGMATICAL [*ænimaticus*, L.] full of *Ænigmas* or dark Riddles.

ÆOLIPYLE } [*Αἰόλου πύλας*, Gr. the
ÆOLOPYLE } Gates of *Æolus*] an ancient Device to help smoking Chimnies; also, in Hydraulicks, a round hollow Ball made of Metal, with a Neck and small Hole, which being about two third Parts filled with Water, and set on the Fire, the vaporous air will break forth with a great Noise and Violence; an Instrument called the *Hermatick Bellows*, to try if there be a *Vacuum* in Nature.

ÆQUILIBRITY [*æquilibritas*, L.] Equality of Weight.

ÆRA, a particular Account and Reckoning of Time and Years, from some remarkable Event; as from the Creation of the World, the Destruction of *Troy*, the *Olympiads*, the Building of *Rome*, the Nativity of *Christ*, the Flight of *Mahomet*, &c. L.

ÆRIAL [*Aerius*, L. of *'Αἰρας*, Gr.] belonging to the Air, airy.

ÆRO'LOGY [*ἀρῆ and λογία*] the Doctrine of the Air.

ÆROMANCY [of *'Αἰρ* and *μαντεία* Divination, Gr.] a divining or foretelling of Things by certain Signs in the Air.

ÆROMANTICK, belonging to Divination by the Air.

ÆROSCOPY [*ἀρῆ and σκοπία*, Gr.] the Observation of the Air.

ÆRUGIN'EOUS [*æruginosus*, L.] rusty, cankered, mildew'd.

ÆS, Brass or Copper.

ÆSCHYNOMENOUS Plants [among Botanists] sensitive Plants, which, touched by the Hand, shrink in their Leaves.

ÆSTIMATORY [*æstimatorius*, L.] of or belonging to prising or valuing, for a Price or Estimation.

ÆSTIVAL [*æstivalis*, L.] of or belonging to Summer.

To **ÆSTIVATE** [*æstivare*, L.] to sojourn or lodge in a Place in Summer-time.

ÆSTUARY [*æstuarium*, L.] a Place overflowed with Sea-Water, such as the Fens and Marshes in *Lincolnshire*, an Arm of the Sea running up a good Way into Land, like the *Bristol Channel*.

ÆSTUARY [among Physicians] is the receiving the Steam of boiled Drugs into the Body through a Hole made in a Seat or Chair.

To **ÆSTUATE** [*æstuaris*, L.] to rage like the Sea.

ÆTATE PROBANDA, a Writ of In-

quiry, whether the Heir of a Tenant that held of the King in Chief, by Chivalry, be of full Age.

ÆTHELIN'GEY } of *St. Water*, an
ÆTHEL'NEY } *Æthel Noble*, Sax
q. d. an Isle of Nobles] an Island in *Somersetshire*, where the Rivers *Padrid* and *Tbone* meet in which King *Alfred*, being discomfited by the *Danes*, hid himself.

ÆTHER [*ἄῤῥῆρ*, Gr.] the Firmament of the Sky, that Part of the Heavens that is above the three Regions of the Air. L. Or, it is rather that very subtle and transparent Fluid which not only fills up the Space between our Atmosphere and the Starry Region, but penetrates through all known Bodies, and replenishes the Interstices of their Particles.

ÆTHER [among Philosophers] is taken by some for that Medium or Fluid in which all other Bodies float; by others, for the whole Atmosphere, and whatsoever is suspended in it.

ÆTHEREAL [*ætherus*, L.] belonging to the Heavens, Sky, or Air; heavenly.

ÆTHEREAL Matter [among Naturalists] a very thin, fine, transparent Fluid, that some will have to surround the Earth up as far as the fixed Stars, which easily lets all Things run through it.

ÆTHIOPS, an Herb of *Æthiopia*, with which, it is said, Inchanters formerly used to open Locks, dry up Rivers, &c.

ÆTHIOPS Mineral [*Cobymistry*] a Medicine made by incorporating equal Parts of ranning Mercury with Flour of Brimstone, and deflagating them in a Crucible.

ÆTIOL'OGY [*ἄιτιολογία*, of *'Αρτια* a Cause, and *λόγος* a Discourse, Gr.] a shewing a Cause or Reason. *Rhet.*

ÆTIOL'OGY [in *Physick*] the Reason or Account that is given of natural or preternatural Accidents in Human Bodies.

ÆTIOL'OGICA [*ἄιτιολογικά*, Gr.] that Part of Physick which explains the Causes and Reasons of Diseases, and their various Symptoms, in order to their Cure.

ÆTITES [*ἄιτιές*, Gr.] the Eagle's Stone (falsely said to be taken out of an Eagle's Nest) but found by the Sides of Rivers, in Fields and Mountains, which, when shaken, rattles as if another was in it.

ÆTNA, a Volcano or burning Mountain in *Sicily*, which continually vomits out Fire and Smoke, with Clouds of Ashes and Cinders (which are called *Pumice-stones*) and sometimes great Stones, into the neighbouring Country.

AFARE } afraid. *Chauc.*

AFFEAR'D } afraid. *Chauc.*

AFFERE, in Fear; also afraid. *Chauc.*
AFFABIL'ITY [*Affabilis*, F. of *Affabilis*, L.] Esinets of Address, Courtesy, Gentleness, Kindness.

AFFABLE [*affabilis*, L.] easy to be spoken to, civil, courteous.

AFFABROUS [*affabris*, F.] skilfully made
AFFAIR

AFFAIR' [*Affairs*, F.] Business, Concern, Matter, Thing.

To **AFFECT'** [*affecter*, F. of *affectare*, L.] to study or set one's Mind upon, to have an Inclination to, to hanker after, to love, to endeavour to get.

AFFECTATION, an eager Desire; also Affectation, Formality, Niceness, Preciseness. F. of L.

AFFECTED [*affectus*, F. of *affectatus*, L.] disposed or inclined to; over-curiously done; studied, formal, stiff, nice, precise.

AFFECTED [in a *Physical Sense*] troubled or seized with a Distemper, afflicted.

AFFECTION, Good-will, Kindness, Inclination towards Love, Passion. F. of L.

AFFECTION [among *Physicians*] is often used when the Name of the Affection is put adjectively, as *Hypochondriac Affection*, and the like, and then it means *Affliction*.

AFFECTION [among *Naturalists*] is often used in the same Sense as Properties; as the Affections of Matter are those Properties with which it is naturally endued.

AFFECTIONATE [*affectio*, F.] well affected to, kind, loving, full of Affection.

AFFECTIONATENESS, Fondness, Kindness.

AFFECTIVE, moving the Affections. *Sb.*

AFFECTS, Affections. *Shakspeare*.

AFFECTUS, the Affection, Disposition, or any Motion of the Mind. L.

AFFECTUS [with *Physicians*] Sickness or Disorder of the Body. L.

AFFER'ERS } Persons appointed in Court
AFFERERS } Leets, &c. to set Fines on
AFFERERS } Offenders punishable arbitrarily, for which no express Penalty is prescribed by Statute. L. T.

To **AFFERE** an *Amercement*, is properly to lessen and mitigate the Rigour of a Fine.

AFFETTO [in *Music Books*] signifies that the Musick must be performed in a very moving, tender or affecting Manner, and for that Reason not too fast, but rather slow.

AFFETTUOSO [in *Music Books*] signifies the same as *Affetto*. *Ital.*

AFFIANCE [*Affiance*, F.] Confidence, Hope, Trust.

AFFIANCE [in *Law*] the Plighting of Truth between a Man and a Woman upon Agreement of Marriage.

To **AFFIANCE** [*affidare*, L.] to betroth.

AFFIDARE, to plight one's Faith, or give Fealty by Oath. O. L. T.

AFFIDATIO *Dominorum*, an Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

AFFIDATUS, a Tenant by Fealty.

AFFIDAVIT, a Deposition or witnessing a Thing by Oath before a Magistrate. L. T.

To **make AFFIDAVIT**, to swear to the Truth of a Thing. L. T.

AFFIDARE *Ad Arma*, to be enrolled

AFFIDARI and mustered for Soldiers upon an Oath of Fidelity. O. L.

AFFILIATION [from *ad* and *filius*] Adoption. *Chamb.*

AFFINAGE [*affinage*, F.] a refining of Metals.

AFFINITY [*Affinitas*, F. *Affinitas*, L.] Kindred or Alliance by Marriage; Relation, or Agreeableness between several Things.

To **AFFIRM'** [*affirmare*, F. *affirmare*, L.] to assure, to avouch the Truth of a Thing.

To **AFFIRM** [in *Law*] to ratify or confirm a former Law, Decree, or Sentence.

AFFIRMABLE, fit to be affirmed.

AFFIRMANCE, the Act of affirming, or ratifying after such a Manner.

AFFIRMATION, an affirming, assuring, or speaking point Blank.

AFFIRMATIVE [*affirmativus*, F. of *affirmativus*, L.] which serves to affirm, peremptorily, positive.

To **AFFIX** [*affigere*, F. *affixum*, L.] to fasten to, or set up, to post up a Bill, &c.

AFFIXION, the Act of Fastening, or the State of being affixed.

AFFLATION [*afflatum*] the Act of breathing on any Thing.

To **AFFLICT** [*affligere*, F. *affligere*, L.] to cast down, to grieve, Trouble, Disquiet.

AFFLICTION, Adversity, Calamity, Distress; Grief; Misery, Misfortune, Trouble, Sorrow, Vexation. F. of L.

AFFLICTIVE [*afflictivus*, F.] afflicting, that brings Affliction.

AFFLUENCE [*Affluence*, F. *Affluentia*, L.] Abundance, Plenty, great Store, Wealth.

AFFLUX [*Affluxus*, L.] a flowing, as o Humours to any Part of the Body.

AFFORARE, to set a Value or Price upon any Thing. O. L. T.

AFFORCIAMENT, a Fort, Fortress, or Strong-Hold. O. R.

AFFORCIAMENTUM Curia, a calling of a Court upon any extraordinary Occasion. O. L.

AFFORCIARE, to add, increase, or make stronger. L. T.

AFFORCIATUS, a thin Cloth used for Caps. O. L.

To **AFFOR'D** [perhaps of *ad* and *Boas'd*, a Table, *Sax.*] *q. d.* to allow Victuals for the Table, to give, yield, produce, &c.

To **AFFOR'EST**, to lay a Piece of Ground waste, and to turn it into Forest. L. T.

To **AFFRANCHISE**. See *Emfranchise*.

AFFRAY'D [See *Affraid*, of *affray*, F. to 'care] to be in Fear.

AFFRAID [*q. d.* *frigidus*, F. *I am cold*] my Blood is chilled through Apprehension of some impending Evil.

AFFRAY', a Fray, Fight, or Skirmish. F.

AFFRAY' [in a *Low Sense*] Terror caused in the Subject, by making only an unlawful Shew of Violence.

AFFRETAMENTUM } the Freight of
AFFRETTAMENTUM } a Ship. O. L.

AFFRI } Bullocks or Beasts of the Plough.
AFFRA } O. L.
AFFRICATION, rubbing upon or against.
L.
AFFRIGHT [of A and Fright, Sax.] to put into a Fright or Fear, to scare.
AFFRONT, Abuse, Injury, Wrong. **F.**
To AFFRONT [affronter, F. q. d. ad frontem, L.] to set Front against Front, or oppose one to one's Face, to offer an Affront, to abuse, to brave, to swagger over.
AFFUSION, a pouring in or upon. **L.**
To AFFIE or **AFFY** [of affir, F.] to promise, engage; to assure, to trust or put Confidence in. **Chauc.** To besooth. **Shaksf.**
To AFFILE, to file, polish. **Chauc.** To smooth, or give a Glaze (viz. to Words) **Spens.**
AFFLOAT, floating.
AFOOT, on Foot, in Action, in Motion.
AFORCED, forced, ravished. **Chauc.**
AFOREYENE, afore, overgaining. **Chauc.**
AFORENE [forn, Text.] before. **Chauc.**
AFRETE, full freighted, set full. **Chauc.**
AFRICA, one Quarter of the Earth.
AFRICUS, the Wind South-west and by West, so called from its blowing from Africa.
AFT } [Æftan, behind, Ab. ftan,
ABAFT } Sax.] any Action or Motion from the Stern of the Ship to the Stern. **S. 7**
AFTER [from Æftan, Sax. achter, L. S.] later in Time, behind in Place.
AFTER-KINDRED, remote Kindred.
AFTER MATH, the After-Crass, or second Mowings of Grass, on Grass or Stubble cut after Corn.
AFTER Sails, the Sails which belong to the Main and Mizen Masts, and keep the Ship to the Wind.
AGA, an Officer of the Turks, as the *Ag* or Chief Captain of the *Janizaries*.
AGABUS [ἄγας, Gr. a Grass-hopper] the Name of a Prophet, and other Men.
AGAG [אגג, i. e. a Garret or upper Room] a King of the *Amolekites*.
AGAL, is the Difference in *Holland* or *Venice* of the Value of current Money or Bank-Notes, which in *Holland* is often 3 or 4 per Cent. in favour of the Notes.
AGAPN [ἄγον, Sax.] another Time.
AGAINST [ἄγον ὄργανον, Sax. entgegen, Text.] opposite to, instead of. **Chauc.**
AGALMA [ἄγαλμα, Gr.] the Image or Impression of a Seal, also a Toy. **O.**
AGAPE [ἄγαπη, Gr.] Love-Faiths. Feasts among the primitive Christians, first before, then, for the Sake of Catechumens, after receiving the Lord's Supper, instituted for Works of Charity.
AGARICK, a whitish Mushroom, or an Excrecence growing in the Form of a Mushroom, on the Trunks and great Branches of old Trees, especially the Larch-Tree; also on Cliffs. It is distinguished into Male and Fe-

male; the latter only is used in Physick, and the Male by Dyers.

AGHAST [A and Horror, Sax. *Ætist*. Text. a Spirit or Spectre, q. d. frighted with the Sight of a Ghast] put in a Fright, dismayed with Fear.

AGATE [*Achatis*, L. of ἄγαθος, Gr.] a precious Stone of several Sorts and Colours.

AGE [from *Æge*, F. or probably of *Ap*, Sax. always] the whole Continuance of Man's Life. Also a Space of Time of an hundred Years complete.

AGE [in *Law*] the special Time which enables Men and Women to do that which before, for want of Years and Judgment, they might not do; as, at Twelve Years of Age, a Man may take an Oath of Allegiance in a *Leet*; at Fourteen he is at Age of Discretion, and at Twenty one at full Age.

AGE PRIER [*Law Term*] is a Motion made in Court by one in his Minority having an Action brought against him for Lands coming to him by Descent) that the said Action may cease till he arrives at full Age.

AGE } *AGEYNE* } against, again,
AGEYNS } *AGEYNS* } *Chauc.*

AGELASTICK, [ἀγαστος, of a privative, and γελω to laugh, Gr.] never laughing, one who never laughs, morose, severe.

AGEMOGLANS } i. e. untaught Turks,
AGIAMOGLANS } Christian Children,

who being seized on while young by Turkish Officers, are instructed in the *Mahomedan* Principles, and made *Janizaries*.

AGENT [*Agent*, L.] a Doer, a Factor or Dealer for another; a President who manages the Affairs of State in a foreign Country.

AGENT [in a *Physical Sense*] that which acts upon Bodies, and causes all Generation and Corruption.

AGENFRIDA, the true Lord or Owner of any thing. **O. L.**

AGENT and Patient [*Law Phrase*] used when one is both the Doer of the Thing and the Party to whom it is done; as where a Woman endows herself with the fairest Possession of her Husband, &c.

AGERASY [ἄγαστος, of a privative, and γηραία, old Age, Gr.] a vigorous old Age.

To AGGERATE [*aggerare*, L.] to heap up.

AGGESTED [*aggestus*, L.] heaped up.

To AGGLOMERATE [*agglomerare*, L.] to roll or wind up a Bottom.

To AGGLUTINATE [*agglutinare*, L.] to glue together.

AGGLUTINATION [in *Physick*] the Addition of new Substance, or the giving a greater Consistence to the Animal Fluids, whereby they are fitter for Nourishment.

To AGGRANDIZE [*aggrandire*, F.] to make great, enlarge; to raise, prefer, advance.

AGGRANDISEMENT [*Aggrandissement*, F.] the State of being made great, being aggrandized.

To

To **AGGRAVATE** [*aggravo*, F. *aggraver*, L.] to make heavy or grievous; to enlarge on the Heinousness of a Crime.

AGGRAVATION, an Aggravation.

To **AGGREGATE** [*aggrego*, F. *aggregare*, L.] to join together, to unite to the same Body; to admit or receive into a Society.

AGGREGATE [*aggrego*, F. of *aggregare*, L.] the whole Sum or Mass that arises from the gathering together or compounding several Things.

AGGREGATE [in *Arithmetick*] the Total or Sum of divers Numbers added together.

AGGREGATION, the Act of aggregating or joining together. F. of L.

AGGRESSES [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Pellets* or *Balls*. See *Oppressis*.

AGGRESSION, setting upon commencing a Quarrel. F. of L.

AGGRESSOR [*Aggressor*, F.] an Assailor, one that first sets upon or assaults. L.

AGGRESTEIN [in *Falconry*] a certain Disease in Hawks.

AGGRIEVED [of *ad* and *grovare*, L.] afflicted, troubled, wronged.

AGILD [Ag. of a negative, and *gild* in L. = to pay] free from Penalty, not subject to the customary Fine or Imposition.

AGILE [*agilis*, L.] active, quick, nimble, swift. L.

AGILITY [*Agilitas*, F. of *Agilitas*, L.] Activity, Nimbleness.

AGILARIUS, a Hayward, or Keeper of Cattle in a Common Field, &c. O. L.

To **AGIST** [*Agist*, a Bed, &c. of *Agist*, F.] signifies to take in and feed the Cattle of Strangers in the King's Forest, and to take Money for the same. O. L.

AGISTATOR } the Officer that takes

AGISTER } Cattle into the Forest.

AGISTOR } &c. called in *English*,
Gill, or *Gosh-caler*. O. L.

AGISTMENT } the Function of taking

AGISTAGE } Cattle into the King's Forest, &c. the Herbage or feeding of Cattle in a Forest, Common, &c.

AGITABLE [*agitable*, L.] that may be agitated or moved.

To **AGITATE** [*agitar*, F. *agitare*, L.] to tumble and toss, to stir up, to bandy; to debate a Question.

AGITATION, violent Motion, jolting, tumbling and rolling; Disquiet and Disturbance of Mind; also the Management of a Business in Hand. F. of L.

AGITATION [in a *Philosophical Sense*] the brisk incessant Motion of the Corpuscles of natural Bodies.

AGITATOR, one that carries on any Business or Design. L.

AGLET, the Tip of a Point; a little Plate of Metal: Also a Substance growing out of some Trees before the Leaves. L.

AGLETS } [among *Florists*] are the Pendants which hang on the Tips of Chives and Threads; as in Tulips, Roses, Spike-grass, &c.

AG'MINAL, [from *agmen*, L.] belonging to a Troop.

AG'NAIL [from *Agno*, painted, and *Nag's* Nail, *g. d.* a Nail] a sore Slip of Skin at the Root of a Nail.

AGNATI [*Civil Law*, i. e. *ad nati*] Male-descendants of the same Father in different Lines.

AGNATION [*agnatus*, L.] Kindred by Blood, between Males descended from the same Father. D.

AGNES [*Agnes*, Chastet, Gr.] a proper Name of a Woman.

AGNITION, an Acknowledgment or Recognition of some Reason or Thing by some Mark or Token. L.

To **AGNISE** [*agnisco*] to acknowledge, or confess, to avow.

AGNOITES, certain Hereticks in the fourth Age, that questioned the Omniscience of God; and asserted that Christ knew not when the Day of Judgment should be.

AGNOMEN [among the *Romans*] a Name added to the Surname of a Person upon account of some particular Action; as one of the *Scipio's* was called *Africanus*, from his brave Exploits in *Africa*, &c.

To **AGNOMINATE** [of *adnominare*, L.] to add to a Name, to nick-name.

AGNOMINATION, a Nick-name. L.

AGNUS CASTI, the chaste Tree, a Tree so called by the Ancients, because they imagined the Leaves of it were effectual to hinder Venereal Desire. L.

AGNUS DEI [i. e. the Lamb of God] the Figure of the Holy Lamb holding a Cross stamped upon a Piece of White Wax, mixed with the Powder of Saints Bones, and blessed by the Pope as precious a Relique. L.

AGO [from *Agan*, Sax. by, past] as, long ago.

AGO, *Agon*, past. *Cham*.

AG'OG, greatly desirous.

AGONALIA [from *agonizans*, Gr.] certain annual Feasts celebrated by the ancient *Romans*, Jan. 9. with Games, Prize-fighting, &c. in Honour of *Janus*.

AGONIST [*Agonista*, L. of *agonizans*, Gr.] a Champion, one that strives for the Mastery.

AGONISTIC } [*agonisticus*, L. of *agonizans*, Gr.] belonging to Champions, or Feats of Chivalry, Warlike.

AGONISM [*Agonisma*, L. of *agonizans*, Gr.] a Combat or Trial of Skill.

AGONIZANTS, certain Friars in *Italy*, who assisted those who were in Agonies.

AGONY [*Agonia*, F. *Agonia*, L. of *agonia*, Gr.] Extremity of Anguish, the Pains of Death, an Horror or trembling Passion.

AGONYCLUTES,

AGONYCLITES, Hereticks in the seventh Century, who condemned kneeling at Prayers, *Gr.*

AGOUTY, a little *American* Beast like a Rabbit.

AGRAMED [of *Grām*, Grief, *Teut.*] grieved, displeas'd. *Cbauc.*

AGRIAN Law, an old *Roman* Law for sharing the Lands gotten by Conquest amongst the common Soldiers. *L.*

AGREAT, by the Great or Lump. *Sax.*

AGRE } of *agreer*, *F.*] to please, to
AGREIN } content, to be pleas'd: also in good part, kindly. *Cbauc.*

To **AGREDGE** }
To **AGREGE** } to aggravate. *Cbauc.*

To **AGREE** [*agreer*, *F.*] to yield or consent; to strike up a Bargain; to make up a Difference.

AGREEABLE [*agréable*, *F.*] that agrees or suits with; also charming, graceful, pleasant.

AGREEABLENESS, Suitableness, Pl a faintness, &c.

AGREEABLY, *ad.* suitably to.

AGREEMENT [*agrément*, *F.*] Agreeableness Reconciliation, Union; Articles agreed upon, Bargain, Contract.

AGRESTA, the Juice of unripe Grapes; also the Oil from unripe Olives. *L.*

AGRESTICAL [*agresta*, *F.* of *agrestis*, *L.*] rustical.

AGREVE [of *aggraver*, *F.*] to grieve, to provoke, to exasperate. *Cbauc.*

AGRICOLA'TION [*agrum colere*] the Art of Husbandry, Improvement of Land. *L.*

AGRICULTURE [*Agricultura*, *L.*] the same as *Agricolation*.

AGRIMONY [*Άγριμον*, *Gr.*] an Herb.

AGRIPPA [of *Æger Partus*, *L.* a difficult Birth.] a Man's Name.

To **AGRISE** [of *Aggrisan*, *Sax.*] to fright; to fear, to be terrified. *Cbauc.*

AGROPHE, grieved; forfeited. *Cbauc.*

AGROTED, forfeited. *Cbauc.*

AGROUND, incapable of moving; non-plus'd, spoken of a ship, shipwrecked, as run a-ground; stranded.

AGRYPNIA [*Άγρυπνια*, *Gr.*] a watching or dreaming Slumber.

AGUE [*Ague*, *F.* sharp, an *Ague*, at least in the Paroxysm, being so] a Disease.

AGUISH, troubled with an *Ague*, or tending to an *Ague*.

AGURAH [*אגורא*, *H.*] an *Hebrew* Coin. See *Gerab*.

AGY'NII, a sort of Hereticks, who sprung up *Ann* 1194, and said that God forbade Marriage and eating of Flesh. *Gr.*

AGYRTÆ [*Άγυρται*, *Gr.*] formerly was applied to Strollers, who pretended to supernatural Assurances; but now to all Quacks and illiterate Pretenders to Physick. *Gr.*

AH, a Word noting Compassion, Dislike; also Exultation.

AHA'B [*אחאב*, *H.* i. e. the Brother's Father, of *אח* a Brother, and *אב* a Father] a wicked King of *Israel*.

AHA'Z [*אחאז*, *H.* i. e. a taking or possessing] an idolatrous King of *Judab*.

AHAZ'IAH [*אחאזיה*, *H.* i. e. the Apprehension or Sight of the Lord, of *אחאז* he apprehended, and *יהוה* the Lord] a King of *Israel*.

AHE'AD, in front, pre sipient.

AHE'ZER [*אחאזר*, *H.* i. e. a Brother's Help] a Prince of *Dan*.

AHMELECH [*אחמלך*, *H.* i. e. a King's Brother, of *אח* the Brother, and *מלך* of the King, a Priest whose name David as *Nob*.

AHIPTOPHEL [*אחיטופל*, *H.* i. e. a Brother forsaken, of *אח* the Brother, and *כפל* fallen, &c.] a Counsellor to King *David*.

AHOLIAH [*אחוליה*, *H.* i. e. the Tabernacle or Brightness of the Lord, of *אחול* a Tent, and *יהוה* the Lord] an excellent Workman.

AHOLIBA'MAH [*אחוליבמה*, *H.* i. e. my Tent, or famous Mansion: of *אחול* my Tent, and *במה* High] the Name of *Ejow's* Wife.

AID [*Aide*, *F.*] Assistance, Help, Succour.

AID [in *Law*] a Subsidy or Tax.

AID DE CAMP, an Officer in the Army, that always attends each of the Generals in the Camp, to receive and carry their Orders. *F.*

To **AID** [*aider*, *F.*] to assist, to help, to succour.

AID-MA'JOR, or } a Military Officer,
AD'JUTANT } who assists the Major-General in his Duty, and in his Absence, supplies his Place.

AIDON [*אידון*, *C. Br.* the Wing of an Army] a Cattle in *Northumberland*, where *Camden* suppoeth was a Station of the *Roman* Army under *Julius Caesar*.

AIE, and **AYE** [*איי*, *Teut.*] an Egg. *Cbauc.*

AIE, again. *Cbauc.*

AIGREEN [*i. e.* Evergreen] the Herb *Hou-leek*. *Semper vivum majus*. *L.*

To **AII** [*Ai'd ian*, *Sax.*] to be sick or disordered.

AII'LESFORD [*Æglesford*, *Sax. i. e.* the Eagles Ford] a Town in *Ken*, noted for a great Overthrow given to *Hengist* and his *Saxon* Army, by *Fortimer* the *British* King.

AII'MENT [*Ai'd's*, *Sax.*] a light Disorder or Indisposition of Body.

AII'S, Beards of Wheat. *Æfex*.

To **AII** [*ajmer*, *F.*] to direct to a Mark; to design, to purpose.

AII [*Æfex*, *F.*] the Point where one looks to shoot at the Mark; Design, Purpose.

AII [*Aer*, *L.* *Air*, *Gr.*] one of the Four Elements wherein we breathe; a Type in *Musick*: Carriage, Countenance, Looks. *F.*

AII [among *Philosophers*] signifies the Fluid in which we breathe, that is compressible, dilatate

izable, and covering the Earth to a great Height; and differs from *arber* in refracting the Rays of the Celestial Luminaries.

AIR-Pump, an Instrument contrived to exhaust the Air.

To **AIR** [*aer*, F.] to dry before the Fire; also to expose to the Air.

AIRINESS, lying open to the Air; also Briskness, Liveliness of Temper.

AIRE } [*in Falconry*] a Nest of Hawks or
AIRY } othr Birds of Prey.

AFRY [*aerius*, L.] belonging to the Air, gently blowing, windy; brisk, full of Life; also that is of no Substance, thin, light.

AFRY [*Triplicity*, among *Astrologers*] the Signs *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius*.

AISIAMENTA, Elements or Conveniences. L. T.

AISTHESIS [*Aisthēsis*, Gr.] the Sense, also the Act of Feeling.

AISTHETERION } [*Aisthētērion* Gr.] the
AISTHETERIUM } common Senſory of the Brain, the Organ or Instrument of Sense; the Faculty of Sensation.

AIT, or } [*Æt. Sax.*] a little Island in
EYCHT } River where Osiers grow.

AIVS *Locutus*, a speaking Voice, to which the Romans erected an Altar. Liv.

AJUTAGE, the Spout for a *Jet d' Eau* in any Fountain. F.

AKER-STAFF [*Acker-Stub*, Teut.] an Instrument to clean the Plough Couiter.

AK'N, allied to by Nature or Blood.

AL, an Arabic Particle, prefixed to Words, to give them a more emphatical Signification; as *Algebra*, *Algebra*, &c.

AL } [*Æ. Sax. old*, *Alt*, Teut. ancient]
ALD } which put to the Name of Places signifies Antiquity; as *Aldersugh*, *Aldgate*.

ALA [*in Botany*] the Angle which Leaves, or Foot-stalks of Leaves, make with the Stalk, or with any Branches of it.

ALABASTER [*Alabastrus*, Gr.] a sort of soft white Marble.

ALABASTRA [*in Botany*] are those little green Leaves of a Plant which compass in the Bottom of the Flower.

ALABANDICAL, barbarous, sottish.

ALAZUNDIE, a kind of Rose.

ALÆ, the Wings of an Army. L.

ALÆ [*in Anatomy*] the Sides of the Nose, the upper Part of the Ear, also the Arm-pits, also the Lips of the *Pudendum Mulieris*, and the Cartilages of the Nose from the Nostrils.

ALACRITY [*Alacritas*, L.] Chearfulness, Briskness, Liveliness, Courage.

ALAHAB, the Scorpion's Heart. Arab.

AL-A-MI-RE', the lowest Note but one in the three *Septenaries* of the *Gamus*, or Scale of Musick.

A-LA-MODE [*à la mode*, F. after the Fashion] fashionable.

A-LA-MODE a fine even and glossy Silk.

A'LAN [a Wolf-Dog, *Selavon*.] a proper name of Men.

ALANDES, Wolf-Dogs, *Ch. Prol.* 275.

ALANERA'RIVUS [*of Aanus*, L. *apud Du Fresne*; in Spanish *Alano*, English a Spaniel] a Keeper or Manager of Spaniels or Setting-Dogs, for the Sport of Hawking; also a Falconer. O. L.

ALANTOM, at a Distance. N. C.

ALARG'ID, bestowed. *Clauc.*

ALARM } [*Alarme*, F.] a Signal given
ALAR'UM } to take Arms upon the sudden Arrival of an Enemy. [*In a Figurative Sense*] all Manner of sudden Fear or Fright; also a Chime set in a Clock, to call Persons up at a fixed Time.

ALARUM Post, the Ground appointed to each Regiment by the Quartermaster-General, for them to march to, in case of an Alarm from the Enemy.

To **ALARM** [*alarmer*, F.] to give an Alarm, to fright, to put in a Fright, &c.

ALA'S [*Helis*, F. *Epales*, Du. *Abilasse*, Ital. q. d. *O me lassus!* L. *O tired me!*] an Interjection of Grief.

ALAY [*among Hunters*] is when fresh Dogs are sent into the Cry.

ALB } the Alb or Aub, a white Surplice
ALBA } under the Vestment, used by the Priest at Divine Service. O. R.

ALBA Firma, or *Album*, a yearly Rent, payable to the Chief Lord of a Hundred; so called because paid in white Money, or Silver, and not the Coin called *Black-mail*. L. T.

ALBADA'RIA, the largest Bone of the Great Toe, at the Top of the *Metatarsus*.

ALBANGVS, Hereticks about the Year 706, who held two Principles of Things, the one Good, and the other Bad.

St. **ALBAN'S**, a Town in the County of Hertford, noted for the Murder of St. Alban, called by the English Saxons *Wesplamerceton*, as *Camden* says; whence in Latin, *Verulamium*, in English, *Verulam*.

ALBEIT, although, notwithstanding.

ALBERT [*Albrecht*, Teut. or of *Al* and *Brecht*, q. d. always ready, Teut.] a proper Name of Men.

ALBIFICATION [*among Chymists*] whitening of Liquor, or Metal. L. *Chauc.*

ALBION [*probably of Albi Rupibus*] the ancient Name of Great Britain, so called from its white Rocks.

ALBRICIA'S, a Word used by Spanish Merchants, signifying a Reward of good News.

ALBUG'NEA Oculi [*in Anatomy*] a very thin Tunicle of the Eye, so called from its Whiteness. L.

ALCUG'NEA Testis [*in Anatomy*] the white Membrane immediately involving the Testicles. L.

ALBUG'NEOUS [*albugineus*, L.] belonging to the White of the Eye.

ALBU'GO, the Pin and Web, a white Speck in the horny Tunicle of the Eye; also the White of the Eye, or that Part where the *Albuginea*, or *Tunica Adnata*, sticks to the *Sclerotis*; also the White of an Egg.

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A L D

ALBUM, White, Whiteness, *L. Alb.* White Rent, Rent, and in Silver. *L. T.*

ALBUM Rubeis, an Ointment, so called from *Rubeis* the Inventor.

ALBUMAZAR, a famous *Arabian* Philosopher, Physician and Astrologer.

ALBUNA, the tenth Sibyl, worshipped near *Tiber*.

ALCAID, an inferior Minister of Justice among the *Spaniards*.

ALCAHEST. See *Alkhest*.

ALCAIC Verses, Verses in *Latin*, &c. consisting of two Dactyls, and two Trochees, so called from *Alcaeus* the first Inventor.

ALCANNA, an *Egyptian* Plant used in dyeing.

ALCHAEST. See *Alkhest*.

ALCHAMISTER, a Chymist, an Alchymist or Studier of *Alchymy*. *Cham.*

ALCHEMIST, a Studier of *Alchymy*.

ALCHEMY [from *Al*, *Arab.* and *χημια* of *χης*, to melt, *Gr.*] the sublimer Part of Chymistry, which teaches the Transmutation of Metals, and the making the Philosopher's Stone, according to their Cant.

ALCHOCODEN [the Giver of Life, *Arab.*] a Planet that bears Rule in the principal Places of an Astrological Figure at a Person's Nativity.

ALCHORAD [in *Astrology*] a Contrariety in the Light of the Planets.

ALCOHOL [among *Chymists*] the purified Substance of any Thing separated from the more gross, a very fine and impalpable Powder, or a very pure well rectified Spirit.

ALCORIZATION [among *Chymists*] a reducing Bodies to a fine and impalpable Powder; also a freeing of Spirits from Phlegm and watery Parts.

To **ALCOLIZE**, to subtilize, to reduce into the *Alcohol*.

ALCOLA, the tartarous Sediment of Urine.

ALCORAN, the *Alcoran*, [from *Al*, *Subst.* Deus God, and *Koran* to read, *Arab.*] the *Turks* Bible, or Book of their Law, written by *Mohamet*.

ALCORA'NES, high slender Towers, generally built by *Mahometans* near their Mosques and Churches.

ALCOVE, a particular Place in a Chamber, separated by the Partition made with Pillars, Rails, &c. within which is set a Bed of State, and sometimes Seats, frequent in Noblement Houses in *Spain*. *F.*

ALCYONIA, Halcyon Stones, Stones bred by the Froth of the Sea, wherewith the King-Fishers make their Nests.

ALDBURGH [*i. e.* Old Borough] a Town in the County of *York*. *Scot.*

ALDEBARAN [in *Astrology*] the Name of a royal fixed Star, of the first Magnitude, placed in the Head of the Constellation of the Bull. *Arab.*

A L E

ALDER [*Ælþ* *p. Sax.*] Elder, *i. e.* the first: Also the Name of a Tree.

ALDERMAN [*Ælþerman*, *Sax.*] formerly one of the three Degrees of Nobility among the *Saxons*; *Alhelm* was the first, *Thane* the second, and *Alderman* the same as Earl among the *Danes*; but now Aldermen are Associates to the chief Civil Magistrate of a City or Town Corporate.

ALDGATE the East Gate of the City of *London*, so called from *Ald*, *Sax.* Old, and *Gate*.

ALDERSGATE, one of the Northern Gates of the City of *London*: as *Camden* thinks, so called from *Aldric* a *Saxon*, who first erected it; but probably, *q. d.* *Eldersgate*, because it was either first founded, or at least afterwards repaired by the Elders or Seniors of the City. But all the Gates of *London* have been some Years taken down for the Convenience of Passage.

ALDER [*Ælþ*, *Sax.*] *Ælþer*, *Tree*. a tall straight Tree. *Alnus*, *L.*

ALDERMAN [*Ælþ* old, and *Man*] a Governor or Magistrate.

ALD'INGHAM [of *Ælþing* a putting off, *Sax.* to detain or hinder] a Village in *Lancashire*, so called from its craggy rough Ways, which hinder Travellers.

ALDREAD [of all and *read*, *i. e.* Fear *q. d.* all Fear] a Man's Name.

ALDULPH [of *Ælþ*, *Sax.* Ancient, and *ulph*, Help, *i. e.* Old Help] an Archbishop of *Litchfield*, Anno 790.

ALD'WORTH [of *Ald*, Old, and *Worth*, *Sax.* a Walk, *i. e.* Old Walk] a Town in the County of *Berk*.

ALE [*Æl*, *Sax.*] a Drink well known.

ALE-CORNER [like] of *Kenner*, *Tree*.

ALE-TASTER [a Person that knows] an Officer appointed in every Court Leet to look to the Assize and Goodness of Bread, Ale, Beer, &c.

ALE-HOOF [*Ælþ* *huf*, *Sax.*] Ground-ivy, so called, because it leaves to clear Ale or Beer. *Hedera terrestris*, *L.*

ALE HOUSE [*Ælþ* *hus*, *Sax.*] a House where Malt-Drink is sold.

ALE-DRAPER [a humorous Name] a Seller of Malt Liquors; an Alehouse-keeper or Victualler.

ALERT [*Alert*, *F.*] pert, brisk, upon the Wing, elevated, vigilant.

ALERTNESS, Sprightliness.

ALE-SHOT, a Reckoning, or Part to be paid at an Ale-house.

ALE-SILVER, a Rent or Duty annually paid to the Lord Mayor of *London* by those who sold Ale within the City.

To **ALEID** [of *Alaigan*, *Sax.*] laid or led. *Cham.*

ALES'BURY [of *Æglisburg*, *Sax.* *i. e.* Eaglebury] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*.

ALE-

ALE STAKE, a My. pole. O.
ALEC'TO, one of the Furies. Poet.
ALEDGE } to diminish, allay, ease, excuse.
ALEGE } Cbauc. *Alquer*, F.
ALEGE'AUNCE } Ease, Relief, Release.
ALEGGEMENTE } Ceasing, Abatement,
ALEGGEMENT } Cbauc.
AL'EGAR [q. d. *Al-eager*] four Ale or Beer, a sort of Vinegar.
ALECTRYO'NOMACHY [of *'Αλιολογία*, a Cock, and *μαχη* a Fight, Gr.] a Cock fighting.
ALECTRYO'MANCY [of *'Αλιολογία*, a Cock and *μαντις*, a Prophecy, Gr.] a Divination by Cocks.
ALEM'BICK, or *Limbeck* [البق] Arab of *ال* Arab, and *'Αλιβιξ*, Gr. a Pot or Cup] a Still, a Chymical Vessel for distilling.
AL'FRETON [*Ælfretotun*, Sax. q. d. *Alfred's Town*] a Town in *Derbyshire*, as some think built by King *Alfred*.
ALET', the true Falcon of *Pers*, that never lets her Prey escape.
ALBUROMANCY [of *Αλευρον*, Meal, and *μαντις*, Gr. Prophecy] a kind of Divination by Cake or Paste.
ALEXANDER of *'Αλιξω* to help, and *αληξω* a Man, i. e. the Helper of Men, or strong Help] a proper Name of Men.
ALEXANDERS } an Herb common in
ALISSANDERS } Gardens. *Smyrnum*, L.
ALEXANDER'S FOOT, a certain Plant whose Root resembles a Foot.
ALEXICA'CON [*Αλιξικακον*, of *αλιξω* to drive away, and *κακος* Evil, Gr.] a Remedy against all Evils.
ALEXIPHARMICK [*Αλεξιφάρμακον*, of *αλιξω* to drive out, and *φάρμακον* Poison, Gr.] endued with a Quality to expel Poison; also that is good against Fevers of a malignant Kind, by promoting Sweat.
ALEXIPY'RETUM } [*Αλεξιπυρετικον*,
ALEXIPYRETICUM } of *αλιξω* and *πυρετρος* a Fever, Gr.] a Remedy that drives away Fevers.
ALEXITER'ICAL } [of *Αλεξιτερικον*, of
ALEXITERICK } *αλιξω* and *δραστηριον*, Poison, Gr.] that which preserves from, or drives out Poison; also that is good against Fevers of a malignant Kind, by promoting Sweat.
AL'FET [of *Ætēn* to burn, and *Fat* a Vessel, Sax.] in the ancient *Anglo-Saxon* Law, signified a Caldron or Kettle of boiling Water, in which a Person accused of a Crime thrust his Arm up to the Elbow, and held it there some time, as a Trial and Argument of his Innocency; so that if he was hurt he was held guilty, and if not, acquitted.
AL'FETUN, a Caldron or Furnace. O.
ALFRED [of *Al* all, and *Friebe*, Peace, i. e. all Peace] the Name of a wise, pious, and learned King of *England*, who made a Law that all Freemen possessing two Hides of Land

should bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.
AL'FRIDARY [among *Arabian Astrologers*] a temporary Power the Planets have over the Life of a Person.
AL'GATE, if so be, notwithstanding, altogether. O.
ALGATES, ever, even now, for all that, O. On any Terms.
AL'GARET [among *Chymists*] a strong emetick and cathartic Powder, made of the Butter of Antimony.
ALGEBRA [*Algebra*, F. of *Algebra*, L. from *ال* *Al* excellent, and *جبر* *Giaber*, Arab. the Name of its supposed Inventor] a peculiar Science, which takes the Quantity sought, whether it be a Number or Line, as if it were known or granted, and then by the Help of one or more Quantities given, proceeds by undeniable Consequences, till at length the Quantity, at first only supposed to be known, is found to be equal to some Quantity or Quantities which are certainly known, and therefore is likewise known; and it is twofold, viz. Numeral or Literal.
ALGEBRA Numeral or Vulgar, was that of the Ancients, and served only for the Resolution of Arithmetical Questions, and is when the Quantity sought is represented by some Letter or Character, but all the given Quantities are expressed by Numbers.
ALGEBRA Literal or Specius, or the *New Algebra*, is that Method by which, as well the given or known Quantities, as those that are unknown, are severally expressed or represented by Alphabetical Letters; and is generally used for all Mathematical Problems, both Arithmetical and Geometrical.
ALGEBRA'ICAL, pertaining to *Algebra*.
ALGEBRA'IST [*Algebraiste*, F.] one skilled in the Art of *Algebra*.
ALGEBRAIC Curve [in *Mathematicks*] a Figure whose intercepted Diameters bear always the same Proportion to their respective Ordinates.
AL'GEMA [*Αλγεμα*, Gr.] a Pain, a sad troublesome Sensation, impressed upon the Brain from a smart vexatious Irritation of the Nerves.
AL'GENER [in *Astronomy*] a fixed Star of the second Magnitude, in the right Side of *Persus*. *Arabic*.
AL'GID [*Algidas*, L.] cold, chill.
ALGIDITY [*Algiditas*, L.] Coldness, Chills, &c.
ALGI'ICK [*algificus*, L.] making chill, or cold.
AL'GORISM, is the practical Part or Operation in the several Parts of *Algebra*.
AL'GORITHM, the Sum of the principal Rules of numeral Computations, viz. Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.
AL'GOUS [of *Alga*, a Sea weed, L.] full of Weeds.

ALGUAZIL, a Serjeant, or Officer in *Spain*, who arrests People, and executes the Magistrates Orders. *Arab.*

ALGUM? a sort of fine Wood growing on Mount *Lebanon*.

ALGUZ, *Orion's* left Foot, a Star. *Arab.*

AL'HABAR, a Star in the Great Dog. *Arabick.*

ALHADADA? [*Arabick*] the Ruler or **AL'DADA** } Label, that moves on the Center of an Astrolabe, Quadrant, &c. and carries the Sight.

ALHOLANTIDE [corruptly for *Abal-tous-tide*, *q. d.* all holy Men, or All-Saints-tide] All-Saints Day, the first Day of *November*.

ALIAS, otherwise, *L.* also in *Law*, a second or further Writ issued after a *Capias*, which has not its due Effect.

AL'IBLE, nutritive, nourishing. *L.*

ALICE [*Adeliza*, Lat. Barb. of *Adel*, *Teut.* of *Æðel*, *Sax.* Noble] this Name in *Teut.* is *Adelheit*, which last Syllable is the Termination of many Substantives, where the *English* use *is* or *ness*. Thus *Adelheit* signifies Nobleness.

ALIEN [*Alienus*, *L.*] a Foreigner or Stranger, one born in a foreign Country.

To **ALIENE** [*alienare*, *F.* of *alienare*, *L.*] to convey the Property of a Thing to another. *L. T.*

To **ALI'NE** in *Fee*, to sell the *Fee-simple* of any Land, Tenement, &c. *L. T.*

To **ALIENE** in *Mortmain*, to make over an Estate to a Religious House, or other Body Politick, never to be separated from it. *L. T.*

ALIEN Priors, those Cells of Monks formerly established in *England*, which belonged to foreign Monasteries. *Dugdale.*

To **ALIENATE** [*alienare*, *F.* of *alienare*, *L.*] to transfer or make over the Property of any thing to another; to sell; also to estrange or draw away one's Affection.

ALIENATION, the Act of alienating, making over, selling, &c. *F. of L.*

ALIENABLE, that may be alienated.

ALIFOR'MES *Musculi* [*in Anatomy*] Muscles arising from the Ptergoid Bones, as also from the Process of the *Oss. Cuneiforme*, and ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw. *L.*

ALIFORMES *Processus*, the Prominences of the *Oss. Cuneiforme*, from the Fore-part. *L.*

AL'IGEROUS [*aliger*, from *alas gerere*] winged, bearing Wings, feathered.

To **ALIGHT**, to condescend, *Cbauc.* **Al-fo**, to come down.

ALIKE, in the same Manner.

ALIMENT [*alimentum*, *L.*] Food, Nourishment; whatever serves to nourish or supply the Decays of, and to recruit the animal and vegetable Body, *F.*

ALIMENTAL, that has the Power of Nutrition.

ALIMENTARY [*alimentarius*, *L.*] of or belonging to Nourishment; nourishing.

AL'IMONY [*Alimonia*, *L.*] Food, Maintenance, Sustainance.

AL'IMONY [*in Law*] that Allowance that a married Woman may sue for upon a Separation from her Husband, when she is not charged with Adultery or Elopement.

AL'PEDE [*alipes*, *L.*] swift footed, nimble.

AL'QUANT [*Aliquantum*, *L.*] somewhat, a little.

AL'QUANT Parts [of a Number] are such Parts as are not contained in the Number so many times, but that some Remainder will be left. *Aritb.*

AL'QUOT [*Aliquoties*, *L.*] divers times.

AL'QUOT Part [of a Number] is such a Part as is contained in the Number precisely so many times. *Aritb.*

AL'ITURE [*Alitura*, *L.*] Nourishment, or the Reparation of the Body by the Accession of new nutritious Juice.

AL'IVE, in the State of Life; active; cheerful.

AL'KAHEST [among *Chymists*] an universal *Menstruum*; which is capable to resolve or reduce all manner of Bodies into a Liquor of its own Substance; Mercury prepared.

ALKAKEN'GI, Winter-cherry, the Fruit of one sort of the Plant *Night-shade*.

AL'KALI [among *Chymists*] a fixed Salt, extracted from the Ashes of calcined Herbs or Minerals, by means of a boiled *Lixivium*: Likewise an earthy Matter that ferments or works with *Acids*, is called *Alkali*.

ALKALIZATE Bodies [among *Chymists*] are such as have their Pores naturally so formed, that they are fit to be pierced and put into Motion by the Points of the *Acid* poured upon them.

ALKALIZATE Spirit of Wine, is a pure and rich Spirit, which will burn all away; and even fire Gun-powder.

ALKALIZATION [among *Chymists*] a turning into *Alkali*, as when Spirit of Wine is impregnated with some *Alkali*, to heighten its dissolving Quality.

AL'KANET, the Herb *Spanish Bugloss*. *Anticibus*. *L.*

ALKER'MES, a Confection made of certain red or scarlet Grains, called *Kermes*.

ALL, an *Adj.* comprehending the several Parts of the Whole.

ALL-A-BONE, a made Request. *O.*

ALL-HALLOWS, all Saints, which is on the first of *November*; and *All-souls-day*, kept by the Church of *Rome* the second of said Month.

ALLANTO'DES? [*in Anatomy*] one of the **ALLANTOYS** } Coats that belong to all animal Fœtuses in the Womb, except the human; which being placed between the *Ambion* receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder by the *Naval* and *Uracinus*.

To **ALL'LAY** [*allayer*, or *allier*, *F.*] to alleviate, to mitigate, allswage or ease; to lessen Pain; to mix Metals with a baser sort.

To **ALLAY'** a *Pheasant*, to cut or carve it at a Table.

AL'LEC-

ALECTATION, an alluring. *L.*

ALECTIVE [of *alectare*, or *allicere*, *L.*] that is of an alluring, charming, engaging or enticing Quality.

To **ALLEDGE** [*alleguer*, *F.* of *allegare*, *L.*] to produce a thing for Proof, to quote, to instance in.

ALLEGATION, alleging or proving; quoting an Authority, Book, &c. to make good any Point or Assertion. *F.* of *L.*

ALLEGIANCE [from *Aligare*, to bind to, *L.*] anciently signified the legal Subjection of every Vassal to his Lord: The natural and sworn Obedience that is due from Subjects to their Sovereign Prince.

ALLEGIA'RE [*Law Term*] to defend, excuse or justify by Course of Law.

ALLEGORICAL [*Allegorique*, *F.* 'ΑΛΛΟΓΟΡΑ, *Gr.*] pertaining to, or partaking of the Nature of an Allegory.

To **ALLEGORIZE**, to use Allegories, to explain a thing according to the allegorical Sense.

ALLEGORY [*Allegoria*, *F.* *Allegoria*, *L.*] of 'ΑΛΛΟΓΟΡΙΑ, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, consisting of one continued Metaphor running through the whole Discourse.

ALLEGRO [in *Musick Books*] signifies that the Musick ought to be performed in a gay, brisk, lively, and pleasant Manner, but yet without Hurry or Precipitation. *Ital.*

When *Poco* precedes it, it diminishes the Strength of its Signification, and intimates that the Musick must not be performed quite so brisk and gay as the Word *Allegro* standing alone requires. When the Word *Piu* precedes *Allegro*, it adds to the Strength of its Signification, and requires that the Musick be performed more gay and brisk than the Word *Allegro* standing by itself requires.

ALLEGRO, *Allegro*, *i. e.* the Word *Allegro* repeated, signifies much the same as *Piu Allegro*.

ALLEGRO ma non Presto, [in *Musick Books*] signifies gay, brisk, and lively, yet not so fast or quick. *Ital.*

ALLELU'JAH } הללוּהוּ of הללוּ
HALLELUJAH } praise ye, and הוּ the Lord, *H. i. e.* praise ye the Lord] also the Name of an Herb, otherwise called *French* or *Wood Sorrel*.

ALLEMAND } a kind of grave solid Mu-
ALMAIN' } sick, where the Measure is good and the Movement slow.

ALLEMANDA [in *Musick Books*] is the Name of a certain Air or Tune, always in common Time, and in two Parts or Strains, each Part play'd twice over.

ALLER sans Jour [*i. e.* to go without Day] to be finally dismissed the Court, no farther Day being appointed. *F. L. T.*

ALLEVIA'RE [*O. R.*] to levy or to pay an accustomed Fine or Composition. *L.*

To **ALLEVIATE** [*alleviare*, *L.*] to ease, to allay, to allwage.

ALLEVIATION, an alleviating, allaying or easing. *L.*

ALLEY [*Allie*, *F.*] a narrow Lane; a Walk in a Garden. Some say that an *Alley* is different from a *Path*, in that an *Alley* should be only broad enough for two Persons to walk a breast, but that the Breadth of a *Path* is not determined.

ALLIANCE, a joining Families by Marriage, or of Commonwealths by Leagues; Kindred by Marriage, Match, League. *F.*

To **ALLI'DE** [*allidere*, *L.*] to dash or hit against.

ALLIENCY [from *allicere*, *L.*] Enticingness, Alluringness.

ALLI'ED [*allie*, *F.*] matched, joined, or united by a League.

To **ALLIE**, to marry. *Chanc.*

ALLIE'S, Princes or States who have entered into an Alliance or League, for their mutual Preservation and Defence.

ALLIGATION, a tying or binding to. *F.* of *L.*

ALLIGA'TION [in *Aritmetick*] is a Rule by which such Questions are resolved as relate to the mixing divers Merchandizes, Metals, Simples, Drugs, &c. of unequal Prices; so as to find how much of each must be taken, according to the Question.

ALLIGATION Medial, is when having the several Quantities and Rates of divers Simples proposed, we discover the main Rate of a Mixture compounded out of these Simples.

ALLIGATION Alternat, is when having the Rates of divers Simples given, we find out such Quantities of them as are necessary to make a Mixture which may bear a certain Rate proposed.

ALLICA'TOR, a *West-Indian*, or larger sort of Crocodile.

ALLINGHAM } [perhaps of Alliga, al-
ALINGTON } together, and Ham, a Village, or even a Town, *Sax. g. d.*] a very famous Town in *Hampshire*.

ALLOTICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which by Fermentation and cleansing alter and purify the Blood.

ALLITERA'TION, a repeating and playing upon the same Letter. *L.*

AL'LIOTH [in *Astronomy*] a Star in the Tail of the Great Bear.

ALLISION, a dashing against or to Pieces, *L.*

ALLOCATION, an adding or placing to, or near to. *L.*

ALLOCA'TION [in *Law*] an Allowance made on an Account in the Exchequer.

ALLOCA'TION Facienda, a Writ for the Accountant to receive such Sums from the Treasurer, &c. as he by virtue of his Office hath lawfully and reasonably expended.

ALLOCUTION, a talking to; a Speech of a General to his Soldiers, animating them to fight, or to avoid Sedition. *L.*

ALLO'DIAL } of A and Leob, *Sax.* that
ALLO'DIAN } is free, or for which no
 Rents or Services are due.

ALLONGE' [in *Fencing*] a Thrust or Pass at the Enemy.

To **ALLOO'**, to set on, to incite.

ALLOPHYLUS [ἄλλοφυλος, of ἄλλος another, and φυλὴ a Tribe, *Gr.*] one of another Tribe, Nation, or Kindred; a Stranger or Alien.

To **ALLOT'** [from *ad, Lat.* and *Slog, Sax.*] or appoint or assign, to set out, to deliver or share by Lot.

ALLOT'ING of Goods, is when the Cargo of a Ship is divided into several Parcels to be bought by divers Persons, whose Names being written on as many Pieces of Paper, are applied by any indifferent Person to the respective Parcels or Lots.

ALLOT'MENT, an Alloting, Appointment, Assignment.

To **ALLOW'** [*Alouer, F.*] to give or grant, to approve of, to permit.

ALLOWABLE, that may be allowed or approved of.

ALLOWABLENESS, Lawfulness.

ALLOW'ANCE, Portion, Maintenance, Salary; an allowing or permitting.

ALLOY [*Aloy, F.*] a certain Quantity of a baser Metal mixed with a finer to make a due Temper. *Silver-Smiths* have different sorts of Alloys, according to their different Works; but

ALLOY in our *Mint*] is eighteen Penny-Weights of Copper to eleven ounces two Penny-Weights of pure Silver, which makes twelve

Ounces, or one Pound Troy of current To **ALLUDE** [*alludere, L.*] to play upon, to speak in reference to some other Thing or Matter.

ALUM [*Allumen, L. Ann, Lo, Sc.*] a Mineral.

ALLUMINOUS [*Alumen, L.*] having, or of, the Quality of Alum.

To **ALLUMINATE** [*of Allumer, F.*] to enlighten, to give Grace, Light, and Ornament to the Letters painted.

ALLUMINOR, one whose Trade is to paint and gild upon Paper, Parchment, &c.

To **ALLURE** [*of ad, L. and Lure*] to decoy or entice, to draw to the Lure or Bait.

ALLUREMENT, Enticingness, Temptingness, a drawing or decoying Nature or Quality, apt to work upon a Person, in order to bring him over to some Compliance or other.

ALLURER, one who entices.

ALLUSION, a likening or applying one Thing to another. *F. of L.*

ALLUSION, a flowing near unto, a Swelling of Waters, a Deluge.

ALLUVION [*Civili Law*] an Accession along the Shore made by Inundations.

ALLUVIMUS, little Isles thrown up by the Violence of the Stream. *L.*

IN ALL WISE, by all means. *Cibana*, **ALMACAN'TARS** } [*in Astronomy*] on
ALMACANTERAS } the Globe, are
 Parallels of Latitude, whose common Zenith is the Pole or Vertical Point.

ALMACANSTER'S Staff, an Instrument to take Observation of the Sun to find its Amplitude, and the Variation of the Compass.

ALMAGEST, the Title of an excellent Treatise of the Sphere, written by *Ptolemy*.

ALMAIN [*Allemaia, F. q. d. all Man*; but *Claverius* derives it of *Allmanni*, because they were a Mixture of Men of all Nations and Countries] a *German*.

ALMAIN [*in Musick*] a certain Kind of Air that moves in common Time.

ALMAIN Rivets, a certain light Kind of Armour, with Plates of Iron, for the Defence of the Arms, used by *Germans*.

ALMAN, or
ALMOND-Furnace } a Furnace used by
ALMOND-Furnace } Refiners, and called a *Sewcep*, for separating all sorts of Metals from Cinders, &c.

ALMANACK, a Distribution or Numbering, *Arb.* Whence our yearly Accounts, in which the Days of the Week, the Months, the Festivals, the Changes of the Moon, &c. are set down, are called *Almanacks*; though some will have it from the *Higb-Dutch*, *Almanacht*, i. e. an Observation of all the Moons.

ALMANDVNE, a coarse sort of Ruby.

ALMARIA [*in Old Records*] the Archives of a Church; a Library.

ALMESSE, **ALMOSE** } *Almosen.*
AEMOUS } *Teut.*] Alms,

Chanc.

ALMICANTHARS [*in Astronomy*] the *Arabian* Name of the Circles, which are imagined to pass through every Degree of the Meridian paralleled to the Horizon, or to the Zenith. See *Almacantars*.

ALMIGHTY [*of Al and Mihro, Sans, Almigh, Teut.*] All-powerful.

ALMIGHTINESS, Omnipotency.

ALMESFEO'H } Alms-Money, *Peter-*
ALMSFEO'H } *Pepee*; a Tribute formerly annually paid in *England* to the Pope on the eighth of *August*.

ALMONARIUM } a Cupboard or Safe to
ALMORIE'TUM } set up broken *ViQuais*
ALMERIOLA } to be distributed as
 Alms to the Poor. *O. R.*

ALMOND [*A'mande, F.* a Fruit.

ALMONBURY, or *Albanbury*, i. e. the City or Grove of *St. Alban*, a City in *Yorkshire*, where *Paulinus* their Apostle (so called because he converted many of them from Heathenism) built a Cathedral, and dedicated it to *St. Alban*, the first *English* Martyr.

ALMONDS of the Tbroat, a gland'ous Substance, like two Kernels, on each Side of the Uvula, at the Root of the Tongue. The *Tanhsis*, improperly called by some, the Almonds of the Ears.

AL'MONER } [*Aumônier*, F.] a Church
ALMNER } Officer, belonging to a King
 or Prince, &c. whose Business it is to see the
 Distribution of the Alms.
ALMONRY } the Office or Lodgings of
AUMRY } the *Almoner*; also the Place
 where the Alms are given.
ALMOST [αλ μὲν, L. S. Alle, all,
 W. ye, Sax.] for the greatest Part.
ALMS [Ælms, Sax. a Contraction of
 the Teut. *Almos*, or Corruption of *ἀλμω-
 ούς*, Gr.] whatsoever is freely given to the
 Poor for God's Sale.
ALMS-HOUSE, a House endowed with a
 Revenue, for the Maintenance of a certain
 Number of Poor, aged, or disabled Peo-
 ple.
ALMUGIA [in *Astrology*] the Planets fa-
 cing one another in the Zodiac. *Arab.*
ALMUTEN [in *Astronomy*] the Lord of a
 Figure, or strongest Planet in a Nativity.
ALMUTIUM, a Garment proper to Ca-
 nons of Cathedrals or Collegiate Churches,
 which they throw over their Heads and Shoul-
 ders behind, not unlike a Monk's Cowl, which
 also is called *Almutium*. *O. R.*
ALNAGE, measuring with an Ell, Ell
 Measure.
ALNAGER } [*Aneur*, Fr.] an Officer
ALNEGAR } whose Business it was to
AULNEGAR } look to the Assize of the
 Woollen Cloth; but now is only Collector of
 the Subsidy granted to the King.
ALNCESTER [of the River *Aln*, which
 runs by it] a Town in *Cumberland*, famous for
 a Synod of *English Saxons*.
ALODARII Lords of free Manors, Lords
 Paramount. *L. T.*
ALODIUM, a free Manor. *O. L. T.*
AL'OES [*Aloe*, L. of *ἄλός*, Gr. of *ἄλως*,
H.] the Juice of a Tree that bears the same
 Name, *Fr.*
AL'OES Caballino, the grosser Sort of Aloes,
 so called, because mostly used by Farriers for
 Horses.
ALOETICK, of or belonging to Aloes.
ALOETICKS, Medicines chiefly consisting
 of Aloes.
ALOFIT [of Alle, all, and Open above,
 on high. *S. T.*
ALOGY [*ἄλογία*, Gr.] Unreasonable-
 ness.
ALOGOTROPHY [of *ἄλογος*, unreaso-
 nable, and τροφή Nutrition, Gr.] a dispropo-
 rionate Nutrition, when one Part of the
 Body is nourished more or less than another, as
 in the Rickets, &c.
ALONDE, upon Land. *Chauc.*
ALONE [of Alle, all, and *Æn*, Sax. *Al-*
litiu, Teut.] one by himself, &c.
ALOOFF [*q. d.* all off] at a Distance.
ALONG [*An long*, F. *q. d. ad longum*, L.]
 forward; also stretched out at full Length, as,
ut sit al ng.
ALOPECY [*Alopie*, F. of *Alpecia*, L.

of *ἀλωπία*, of *ἀλός*, a Fox, Gr.] a Dis-
 ease called the Fox-Evil or Scurf, when the
 Hair falls off from the Head by the Roots.
 To ALOSE, to praise. *Chauc.*
ALOVERIUM, a Purple. *O. L. T.*
ALP, a Bulsfinch, a Bird. *C.*
ALPHA, [ἄλφα, Gr.] the first Letter of
 the *Greek Alphabet*.
ALPHABET [ἄλφα βῆτα, Gr.] the
 whole Order of the Letters in any Language,
 so called from *Alpha* and *Beta*, the two first
 Letters in the *Greek Tongue*.
ALPHABETICAL, [*Alphabetique*, F. of
Alphabeticus, L.] belonging to, or agreeable to
 the Alphabet.
ALPHABETICALLY, according to the
 Order of the Alphabet.
ALPHEG [of Alle, all, and Fegan, Sax.
 to enjoin, *q. d.* a Man fit for all Things; one
 that can do any Thing; Jack of all Trades] a
 Christian Name of a Man.
ALPHETE, the Star *Lucida Corona*.
ALPHITOMANCY, Divination by Bar-
 ley-meal. *Gr.*
ALPHON'SINE Tables, Astronomical Ta-
 bles made by *Alphonfus* King of *Aragon*.
ALPHON'SUS [from the Gothic Word
Þilþunns, i. e. our Help] a Christian Name
 of Men common among the *Portuguese*, &c.
ALPHUS, a Disease, when the Skin is
 rough, and looks as if it had Drops of White
 upon it much like Morphew.
ALPNE [*Alpinus*, L.] of or belonging to
 the *Alps*, Mountains in *Italy*.
ALQUIER, a Corn Measure at *Lisbon*, one
 Peck three Quarts and one Pint. *Arab.*
ALRAME'CA } the Name of the Star
ALRUMEC'H } *Arcturus*. *Arabs*
AL'RESFORD [*q. d.* the Ford of the Ri-
 ver *Alre*] a Place in *Hampshire*, famous for a
 pitched Battle fought there.
AL'ARIC [*Alaricus*, L.] a King of *Kent*.
ALS, alas. *Spenc.* and *Chauc.*
ALSE [*Alis*, Teut.] as *Chauc.*
AL'SWOLD, [of Alle, all, and *prædon*,
Sax. to govern, *q. d.* to govern all; or of
Al e, all, and *W ald*, his Territories consisting
 mostly of Woods and Forests] a King of the
Northumbrians.
ALTAHEST Paracelsi [*Chymist*] a mixed
 Body reduced to its first Principles.
ALTAR [*alta ara*; Fest, or from *Alt* God,
 and *Tar*] described; *q. d.* a Place by God's
 Appointment] a Place whereon God was wor-
 shipped by Sacrifice; therefore some Christians
 call their Communion Table the *Altar*, be-
 cause they offer up thereon a Sacrifice of Thank-
 giving, in Memory of the Death and Passi-
 on of *Jesus Christ*.
ALTARAGE [*Law Term*] the Free Of-
 ferings made at the Altar by the People; also
 the Profits that arise to the Priest by serving at
 the Altar. *L. T.*
ALTA Tenure, the High Tenure in Chief,
 or by Military Service. *O. L. T.*

AM'BLING, the most easy Part of a Horse in going, changing the Sides at each Step or Remove, both the Legs on one Side being lifted up together.

AMBLOT'ICKS [*Ambloistica*, L. Ἀμβλωτικά, Gr.] Medicines that cause Abortion.

AM'BLYGON [of Ἀμβλωγόν, blunt, and γωνία, Gr. a Corner] a Figure that has an obtuse Angle.

AMBLYGONIAL [Ἀμβλωγωνίος, Gr.] obtuse angular.

AMBRESBURY [of *Ambrose*, King of the Britains, who was slain there, and our *Engl'st Bury*] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

AM' BROSE [Ἀμβροσία, Gr. Immortal] a proper Name of Men.

AMBRO'SIA [Ἀμβροσία, Gr.] the delicious Food, which, as the Poets feign, the Heathen Gods eat; also a Medicine prepared to be as pleasing to the Palate as possible; likewise an Herb called the Oak of *Jerusalem*. L.

AMBRO'SIAL } [*Ambrosiacus*, L.] belong-
AMBRO'SIAN } ing to *Ambrosia*. *Metaph.*
Delicious.

AM'BRY } [*Amoire*, F.] a Cupboard for
AM'MERY } the keeping of gold and bro-
AMUMRY } ken Victuals. C.

AMBS-A'CE, two Aces at Dice. F.

AMBULATION, a walking. L.

AMBULATION [in *Physick*] the spreading of a Gangrene. L.

AMBULATORY [*ambulatorio*, F. of *ambulatorius*, L.] walking up and down.

AMBURY } a Disease in Horses, breaking
AN'BURY } out in Spuney Swellings.

AMBUSCA'DE } [*Embuscade*, F.] a Bo-
AM'BUSH } dy of Men who lie

AM'BUSHMENT } hid in a Wood, &c
to rush out upon, or enclose an Enemy un-
wares, or the Place where the Soldiers hide
themselves; a lying in wait privily to surpris-
catch, or entrap one.

AMBUST'ION, a Solution of the *Conti-
num*, caused by some external Burning; a
Burn or Stald. L.

AMEL'CORN [not unlikely of *Amylum*,
Starch, L. q. d. *Amyle Corn*] *French Rice*, a
kind of Grain of which Starch is made.

AMEL, among, betwixt. C.

AMEN [ἄμην, H.] verily, so be it.

AME'NABLE [of *amener*, F.] subject to be
brought to an Account, liable to brought be-
fore a Tribunal.

To **AMEND'** [*amendar*, F. of *amendare*, L.]
to reform, to correct, to repair, to make, or
grow better.

AMEND'MENT [*Amendment*, F.] Reform-
ation, Correction.

AMENDMENT [in *Law*] the Correction
of an Error committed and espied before Judg-
ment.

AMENDS, Satisfaction or Recompence.

AMENITY [*amēnitas*, L.] Pleasantness.

To **AMER'CE** [*amercier*, F.] to lay a Fine
r Forfeiture upon one.

AMERCEMENT [of *Merci*, F.] a pecu-
niary Punishment imposed upon the Offenders
at the Mercy of the Court; it differs from a
Fine, which is a Punishment certain, and de-
termined by some Statute. L. T.

AMERCEMENT Royal, is when a Sheriff,
Coroner, &c. is answered by the Justices, or
the Absn of his Office.

AMER'VCA, a fourth Part of the World,
which was last discovered, and so called from
Americus Vesputius.

AM'FROUS [*amoureux*, F.] amorous. Ch.

AM'ERSHAM [*Agmū*, *Derham*, from *Ac*
in *Oak*, *Wan'd*, a Fence or Mound, and *þ m*,
Sax. a Village; q. d. a Village fenced from
the Violence of the Winds with a Row of
Oaks; or from *Agmunda*, the Builder of it] a
Town in *Buckinghamshire*.

A'MERY } [*E'rice*, *Sax.* always sich]
A'MERICK } a proper Name of Men.

AMESS } [*Amissum*, L.] an Ornament

AMICE } which Popish Priests wear on
AMICT } their Shoulders, tied about their

Necks, under the Alb, being the first Part
of their Dress. when they robe to say Mass.

AM'ETHIST [*Ametiſte*, F. of *Ametys-
tus*, L.] of Ἀμύθιστος, of ἀ privative, and
μύθιστος, to inebriate; because, as some say,
it is an Antidote against Drunkenness, Gr.] a
precious Stone of a Purple Colour, and faint
Lustre.

AM'ETHYST [in *Heraldry*] is a Purple
Colour in Noblemens Coats of Arms.

A'MIABLE, [*amiable*, F.] lovely, worthy
to be loved.

A'MIABLE Numbers, such as are mutually
equal to the whole Sum of one another's aliquot
Parts, as these two Numbers 284 and 220.

A'MIABLENESS [*Amabilitas*, L.] Loveli-
ness, Friendliness.

AMIAN'TUS [Ἀμιάντος, Gr.] a Kind of
Stone like *Allum*, tozy like Wood, which be-
ing cast into the Fire, will not burn or con-
sume, called *Earth Flax*, or *Salamander's*
Hair.

AMI'ABLE [*amicabilis*, L.] friendly,
kind, courteous, loving.

AMICABILITY [*Amicabilitas*, L.] friend-
liness, Loveingness.

AMIC'IA, a Cap made of Goats or Lamb
Skins. O. R.

AMID or **AMIDST**, in the Middle; a
mong.

AMIENT, a *Roman* Gold Coin, in Value
171. q. d. 4.

AM'NADAB [אִמְנָדָב, H. a free
willing People] the Father of *Naassan*.

To **AM'NISH**, to diminish, *Chabac*.

AMISS, faulty; criminally.

AMIS'SION, Loss. L.

To **AMIT'** [*amittere*, L.] to lose.

AMIT'TER

AMIT'TERE *Legem Terræ* [in *Law*] to lose the Law of the Land, i. e. to lose the Liberty of swearing in any Court; to become infamous. *L.*

AMITY [*Amitis*, *F.* *Amicitia*, *L.*] Affection, Friendship, Love.

AM'MA [with *Surgous*] a Girdle or Truss used in Ruptures, to hinder the Intestines from bearing down too much.

AMMAILA'RE, to enamel. *O. R.*

AMMISHAD'DAI [אֲמִישַׁדַּדַּי, *H. i. e.* the People of the Almighty] a Prince of the Tribe of *Dan*

AMMON [אֲמֹן, *i. e.* the Son of my People] the Son of *Lu.*

AMMONI'ACUM *Gummi*, Gum Ammoniac, a Gum brought from the *East-Indies*, supposed to ooze from a certain umbelliferous Plant.

AMMS-ACE [*Ambosax*, *F.*] when the two Aces are thrown on the Dice.

AMMUNITION [*Munitio*, *F.*] all Sorts of warlike Stores and Provision.

AMMUNITION *Bread*, Bread provided for and given to the Soldiers.

AM'NESTY [*Amnestie*, *F.* *Amnestia*, *L.* of *Αμνηστια*, *Gr.*] the Act of Oblivion, a general Pardon granted by a Prince to Subjects for all former Offences; also is applied to Treaties between two or more Princes or foreign Powers, importing that all former Hostilities are at an End, passed by, and to be buried in Oblivion.

AMNI'GENOUS [*amniogenus*, *L.*] bred in, or near a River.

AM'NION [αμνιον, *Gr.*] the innermost Membrane with which the Fœtus in the Womb is immediately covered.

AMNON [אֲמֹן *H. i. e.* Tree; also an Artificer or Schoolmaster] the first born Son of King *David*.

AMOE'BAN *Verbes*, Verbes which answer one another by Course. *L.*

AMO'MUM, certain Grains of a Purple Colour, spicy Smell, and biting Taste; the Fruit of a Tree in the *East Indies*; some take it for a Shrub in *America*; the Herb *Jerusalem* or *Lady's Rose*.

AMONESTED, admonished, *Chanc. F.*

AMORETTES [*Amourettes*, *F.*] Love-Stories. *Chanc.*

AMOR'OSO, an amorous Man, a Lover, a Gallant. *Span.*

AM'OROUS [*amoureux*, *F.* *amorusus*, *L.*] belonging to Love, or apt to fall in Love.

AMOROUSLY, fondly.

AMOROUSNESS, Fondness.

A-MORROW, To-morrow. *Chanc.*

AMORT [*à-la-mort*, *F.*] extinguished, dead whence one that is in an Ecstasy or melancholy Fit, is said to be *à-la-mort*, i. e. quite-dead-hearted, spiritless.

AMORT, dull, heavy, melancholy, dismal.

AMORTIZA'TION the Act of Amort.

AMORTISEMENT tithing, See *Mort.*

z. z. L.

To AMORTIZE, to kill. *Chanc.*

AMOS [אָמֹס, *H. i. e.* Burden, or Burdening] the Name of a Prophet

To AMOVE [*amoveo*, *L.*] to remove, to take away from.

To AMOUNT' [*monere*, *F.*] to raise up in Value, &c.

AMOUNT, the Sum Total, the full Charge, or Value of a Thing.

AMOUR'IST [*amoureux*, *F.*] an amorous Person, one apt to be in Love.

AMOUR [*Amores*, *L.*] a Love Intrigue or Concern.

AMOUS'ES [*in Chymistry*] counterfeit Gems or precious Stones.

AMOS [אָמֹס, *H. i. e.* Stout or Strong] the Father of the Prophet *Isaiah*.

AM'PER ? [*Amper*, *Sax.*] a Swelling; **AM'POR** ? also a Flaw in Cloth.

AM'PHEM'RINUS of 'Αμφο' about, and *ημερα* a Day, *Gr.*] a quotidian Distemper, a Fever or Ague that comes every Day.

AMPHIBIOUS [*amphibia*, *F.* *amphibius*, *L.* of 'Αμφιβιος, of 'Αμφο' and βιος, *Gr.*] that lives both upon Land and in the Water, as *Frogs*, *Otters*, &c.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES ['Αμφιλετροιδες, of 'Αμφιλετρον, a Net, *Gr.*] a soft, white, slimy Coat of the Eye, that resembles a Net.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL [*Amphibologique*, *F.* of *Amphibologicus*, *L.*] belonging to Amphibology.

AMPHIBOL'OGY [*Amphibologie*, *F.* *Amphibologia*, *L.* of 'Αμφιβολια, of *αμφο* about, and *βωλλω* to cast or throw, *Gr.*] in Grammar, an obscure Speech that has a double Meaning; or an ambiguous Way of writing or speaking, so that the Meaning may be taken in two different and contrary Senses. Some have remarked that the *English* Tongue is not so liable to this Abuse as the *French*, nor the *French* so much as the *Latin*.

AMPHIBRA'CHYS of 'Αμφι and βραχυς, *Gr.*] a Foot of *Latin* and *Greek* Verse, having one long Syllable in the Middle, and a short one on each Side.

AMPHIBRAN'CHIA [Αμφιβρανχια, *Gr.*] certain Places about the Glandules or Kernels in the Jaws, that serve to moisten the Throat, Stomach, &c.

AMPHID'Æ'UM ['Αμφιδαιον, *Gr.*] the Top of the Mouth of the Womb. *Anat.*

AMPHIMA'CER [of 'Αμφι and μακρος, *Gr.*] a Foot of *Latin* Verse, that has a short Syllable in the Middle, and a long one on each Side. *Gram.*

AMPHISB'Æ'NA [of 'Αμφισβηνα, of *αμφο* and βηνα, to go, *Gr.*] a Serpent which seemeth to have two Heads, and goes both ways. *L.*

AMPHIS'CHII [Αμφισχιαι, of *αμφο* on both Sides, and *σκιαι* Shadows, *Gr.*] Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, whose Shadows, at different times of the Year, fall both ways. *Ceogr.*

F AMPHIS'MELAJ

AMPHIS'MELA, an Anatomical Instrument, used in the Dissection of Bodies.

AMPHITHE'ATRE [*Amphitheatrum*, L. of *Ἀμφιθέατρον*, of *ἀμφί* about, and *θεῖσθαι* to behold, Gr.] a Place built by the Romans, of a round or oval Figure, containing a great number of Seats, one above another, where the People saw divers Shews and Sports.

AMPHORA [*Ἀμφορεύς*, Gr.] an ancient Measure of liquid Things, containing 8 Gallons of Oil, 72 Pounds of Wine, 80 Pounds of Honey, or 180 Pounds.

AMPHYCTIONS, a Name of the Members of the Great Council of Greece.

AM'PLE [*amplus*, L.] large, wide, spacious, abundant. F.

AMPLIA'TION, an Enlargement, F. L.

AMPLIA'TION [in Law] a deferring a Judgment till the Cause be better certified.

AMPLIFICA'TION, an enlarging or dilating upon an Argument, to work upon the Hearers, and gain their Belief to what is said, F. of L.

To **AM'PLIFY** [*amplifier*, F. of *amplificare*, L.] to enlarge or dilate; also to expound or illustrate.

AMPLITUDE, Largeness of Extent, Greatness. L.

AMPLITUDE of the Sun or Stars [in Astronomy] an Arch of the Horizon, intercepted between the East and West Point of it, and the Counter of the Sun or Stars at their Rising or Setting, and is either *Northern* or *Southern*.

AMPLY, largely, copiously.

AMPUTA'TION, a cutting or lopping off. L.

AMPUTA'TION [in Surgery] the cutting off any putrified Member of the Body.

AM'RAM [אֲרָם] of אֲרָם a People, and אֲרָם high, H. s. e. an high People] the Father of *Moses*.

AM'RAPHEL [רָפָהל] of רָפָהל he hath spoke, and רָפָהל Destruction H. s. e. a speaking Destruction] a King of *Sennar*.

AMULET [*Amulette*, F. *Amuletum*, L.] any Kind of Charm worn about the Neck, or any Part of the Body, to preserve against Witchcraft or Diseases.

AMURCOSITY [*Amurcositas*, L.] Dreginess.

To **AMUSE** [*amuser*, F. q. d. *musdetinari*] to stop or stay a Person with a trifling Story, to make him lose his Time, to feed with vain Expectations, to hold in Play.

AMUSE'MENT [*Amusement*, F.] an idle or trifling Employment to pass away Time, a Toy, for Divertisement; also the making of vain Promises to gain Time.

AMUS'IVE, productive of Amusement.

AM'Y [*Amis*, F. a the Friend] a proper Name of Women.

AMY Prochain, the next Friend who is to be intrusted for an Infant or Orphan. F.

AMYGDALATE, an artificial Milk, or

Emulsion, made of banded Almonds, &c. of *Amygdalum*, an Almond L.

AMYN'TICA Emplastra [in Pharmacy] desensative, strengthening Plasters

AMYRED, taken out of the Mire. *Cbauc*.

A'NA, a barbarous Word used in Physicians Bills, and signifies that an equal Quantity of each Ingredient is to be taken in compounding the Medicine.

A'NA, an East-Indian Coin, worth 19. 11 16ths of *rd. Sterling*.

ANABAPTISTS [*Anabaptiste*, F. of *ἀναβαπτίζω*, Gr. i. e. to rebaptize] a Sect whose Tenet is, That Persons ought not to be baptized till they are able to give an account of their Faith.

ANABIBA'ZON [in Astronomy] the Dragon's Head, or the Northern Node of the Moon, where she passes the Ecliptick from the South to the North Latitude.

ANABROCHISMUS [*ἀναβροχισμός*, Gr.] a Way of drawing out the pricking Hairs of the Eye lids: that are turned inwards.

ANABROSIS [*ἀνάβρωσις*, Gr.] an Erosion, corroding or eating away, a consuming or wasting of any Part of the Body by sharp Humours.

ANACAMPTICAL } of *ἀνακμπτική*, Gr.
ANACAMPTICK } bowing, reflecting, or returning back or again; a Word frequently used of Echoes.

ANACAMPTICKS } a Branch of the
OR CATOPTRICKS } Science of Opticks, which by the Rays of some bright Object reflected on a plain Surface, discovers its Form, Dimension, and Distance.

ANACATHARTICK Medicines, are such as cause Vomiting.

ANACEPHALÆOSIS [*ἀνακεφαλαιώσις*, of *ἀνά* ag in, and *κεφαλαίωσις*, a summing up the Heads of Things, Gr.] a brief Summary or Recapitulation of the Heads of any Matter spoken or delivered in Writing. L.

To **ANACEPHALIZE**, to repeat the Heads of a Matter.

ANACHORETICAL, of an Anachorete or Monk.

ANACHORE'TE. See *Anchoret*.

ANACH'RONISM [*ἀναχρονισμός*, of *ἀνά* and *χρονισμός*, of *χρῶναι* Time, Gr.] an Error in Chronology, or in the Computation of Time, an inaccurate Connexion of it, the placing a Fact or Event much earlier or later than it really was. F.

A'NACK, a sort of Bread made of Oatmeal.

ANACLASHICKS, [*ἀνά* and *κλάω*] a Part of Opticks which treats of all Sorts of Refractions, the same with *Dioptricks*.

ANACOE'NOSIS [in Rhetorick] a Figure whereby we seem to deliberate, and argue the Case with others upon any Matter of Moment.

ANACOLLE'MATA, Medicines applied to the Forehead or Nostrils to stop Bleeding; also Medicines

consist of three Syllables, the two first short, and the last long.

ANAPÆSTICK Verse. See *Anapaest*.

ANAPH'ORA [*ἀναφορά*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the same Word is repeated at the Beginning of every Verse or Member of a Sentence. *L.*

ANAPHRODISIACI [of *ἀνά* and *ἀφροδίτη* *Venus*, Gr.] Persons impotent in venereal Inter-courses.

ANAPLE'ROSIS [*ἀναπλήρωσις*, Gr.] a filling up or supplying; that Part of Surgery whereby is restored by Art, what either Nature has denied, or has by Chance decayed. *L.*

ANAPLEROT'ICK Medicines, such as fill up Ulcers with Flesh.

ANAPOLOGET'ICAL, inexcusable.

ANARCHY [*Anarchie*, *F. Anarchie*, *L. of ἀναρχία*, Gr.] Want of Government in a Nation or State; being without Rule, every one acting in the Manner most agreeable to himself, having no Superior to controul him. *Metaph. Confusion.*

ANARE'TA [with *Astrologers*] a Name given to the fatal Planet in the Nativity, which threatens Death.

ANARRHOE'A [among *Physicians*] a Species of Fluxion opposite to a Catarrh, when Humours regurgitate upward. *Gr.*

ANASAR'CA [*ἀνασάρκα*, of *ἀνά* and *σάρξ* *Flesh*, Gr.] a white soft yielding Swelling of the Body, which dents in when the Flesh is pressed; a kind of Dropsy. *L.*

ANASTOICHI'ASIS, a Chymical Resolution of mixed Bodies into their first Principles. *Gr.*

ANATOMAT'ICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which open the Pores and Passages, as Purgatives, Sudorificks, and Diureticks. *Gr.*

ANASTOMO'SIS [*ἀναστόμισις* of *ἀνά* and *στόμα* the Mouth, Gr.] an opening or loosening.

ANASTOMO'SIS [in *Anatomy*, from *ἀνά* and *στόμα*] the Inoculation of Vessels; also an Effluxion of Blood, Lympe, or Chyle, at the meeting of Vessels that close not narrowly.

ANASTROPHE [*ἀναστροφή*, of *ἀνά* and *στροφή* to turn, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, when that Word is set foremost which should naturally follow, as *Italian contra*.

ANATH'EMA [*ἀνάθημα*, of *ἀνατίθημι*, *t. e.* I place on high, Gr.] any Offering or Gift set apart or given to God, or to his Church. *L.*

ANATH'EMA [*Anathema*, *F. of ἀνάθημα*, of *ἀνατίθημι*, to renounce or give up to, Gr.] a solemn Curse, or Sentence of Ex-communication; also the Thing cursed, or Person cut off from the Communion of the Church.

TO ANATH'EMATIZE [*anathematizor* *F. anathematizor*, *L. ἀνατίθημι*, Gr.] to ex-communicate, to put under a Curse, &c.

ANATOCISM [*anatocismus*, *L. of ἀνατοκισμός*, of *ἀνά* and *τοκίς*, Usury, Gr.] the

annual Increase or Interest of Money, Simple or Compound.

ANATOM'ICAL [*Anatomique*, *F. Anatomicus*, *L. of ἀνατομικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to Anatomy.

ANATOM'ICALLY, in an anatomical Manner.

ANATOMIST [*Anatomiste*, *F. Anatomicus*, *L. of ἀνατομικός*, Gr.] a Person skilled in the Art.

TO ANATOMIZE [of *ἀνατίθω*, Gr.] to cut up, *anatomiser*, *F.*] to dissect or cut up the Body of Man or Beast, in order to view its Parts.

ANATOMY [*Anatomie*, *F. Anatomia*, *L. of ἀνατομή*, *ἀνάτιμα*, to dissect, Gr.] a neat Dissection or cutting up the Body of Man or Beast, whereby the Parts are severally discovered and explained, for the Use of Physick and Natural Philosophy.

ANATRON, a Salt drawn from the Water of the River Nile in Egypt.

ANCASTER [of An and *Castre*, Sax. a Castle] a Town in Lincolnshire.

ANCESTORS [*Ancestres*, *F. of Antecessores*, *L.*] Forefathers.

ANCESTREL, belonging to Ancestors, as *Homage Ancestrel*, *i. e.* Homage that has been done by one's Ancestors. *L. T.*

ANCESTRY, ancient Pedigree, a long List of Progenitors.

ANCHOR [*Ancre*, *F. of Anchora*, *L. of ἀγκυρα*, Gr.] an Instrument of Iron that holds a Ship in the Place the rides.

ANCHOR [in *Architecture*] is a Carving somewhat resembling an Anchor.

ANCHOR of Brandy, &c. in Holland, ten English Wine Gallons.

TO ANCHOR [*ancrer*, *F.*] to cast Anchor.

ANCHORAGE [*Ancrege*, *F.*] Ground

ANCHORING fit to hold the Anchor of a Ship, so that the may ride it out safely.

ANCHORAGE [in *Law*] is a Duty paid to the King for casting Anchor in the Pool of an Harbour.

ANCHORET [*Anchorette*, *F. Anchoratus*, *L. of Ἀναχωρητής*, of *ἀνά* and *χωρῆσαι* to retire, Gr.] an Hermit or Monk that leads a solitary Life in a Desert, for the Sake of Devotion.

ANCHORESS, a Nun.

ANCHOVY [*Anchois*, *F. of Anchove*, *Ital.*] a small Spanish Sea Fish.

ANCHYLOPS, a Swelling between the Corner of the Eye and Nose. *Gr.*

ANCIENT [*ancien*, *F.*] Old, that which is of form r Time.

ANCIENT [among *Sailors*] a Flag of Streamer set in the Stern of a Ship.

ANCIENT Demasne, [*L. T.*] a Tenure whereby all Manors belonging to the Crown in the Days of King Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror, were held.

ANCIENTNESS, Antiquity.

ANCIENTS [in the *Middle Temple*] a Title of such as are past their Reading, and do never read.

ANCIENTY [*Ancientate*, F.] Ancientness, Eldership, Seniority. *L. T.*

AN'CLE [Anc p, Sax. *Engle*, Den.] the Joint between the Leg and the Foot.

AN'COME, a Felon, a swelling or Bump, that is hard and hot.

AN'CON [ἀγκών, Gr.] the Top or Point of the Elbow; the backward and greater shooting Part of the Cubit, called *Ulna*.

AN'CONES [in *Architecture*] are the Corners or Corns of Walls; Cross-beams, Rafters.

ANCONÆ'US, a Muscle of the Elbow which helps to extend it.

AN'CONY [at the *Iron Mines*] a Bloom wrought into the Figure of a flat Iron-Bar, o' about three Feet long, with two square rough Knobs, one at each End.

ANCY'LE [in *Anatomy*] the Contraction of the Ham or other Joints. *Gr.*

ANCYLOBE/PHARON, the growing of the Eye-lids to the *Tunica Cornea*, or *Albuginea*, or when both the Eye-lids grow together.

ANCYLOGLOSSUS [ἀγκυλόγλωσσος, Gr.] a Corruption, and γλῶσσα, the Tongue, Gr.] one that is Tongue-tied, or has an Impediment in his Speech.

ANCYROPDES [ἀγκυροπῆδες, Gr.] the shooting forth of the Shoulder Bone in the Form of a Peak.

AND [and, Sax. *and*, *Teut.*] a Conjunction.

ANDANTE [in *Musick Books*] chiefly respects the Thorough Bass, and signifies, that in playing, the Time must be kept very just and exact, and each Note made very equal, and distinct from one to the other. *Ital.*

Large ANDANTE } [in *Musick Books*] signifies, that though the Musick must be performed slow, yet the Time must be observed very exactly, and the Sound of each Note must be very distinct, and separated one from another. *Ital.*

AN'DERNESS [Acmundbernesse, of *Ac* and *Oak*, *Wund*, a Mound, and *Nesse*, a Promontory, *q. d.* a Promontory encompassed with Oaks, to defend it from the Winds] a Place in *Lancashire*.

AN'DOLIANS [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Puddings made of Hogs Guts, minced small, and seasoned with Spices. *Andouilles*, F.

AN'DOVER [Arbeſſian, Sax. *i. e.* the Ferry of the River *Antea*] a Town in *Hampshire*.

ANDONIL'LE [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Chitterlings, made either of Hogs or Calves Guts stuffed with minced Meat. *F.*

ANDOVIL'LET [in *Cookery*] minced Veal, and other Ingredients, rolled into a Paste. *F.*

AN'DRESWALD [from *Andres*, Fear, *q. d.* a dreadful or terrible Wood] a Wood, Part in *Suffex*, and Part in *Kent*, 12 Miles long.

ANDREW [Ἀδριανός, Gr. manly or courageous] a Man's Name.

St. ANDREWS in *Scotland*, which in old Times was called *Regimund*, *q. d.* St. *Regulus's Mount*, which *Unguis* King of the *Picts* having

converted into an Archbishop's See, gave much Church-Land to.

ANDROGYNE [Ἀνδρόγυνος, of ἀνήρ a Man, and γυνή a Woman, Gr.] an Hermaphrodite, or one that is both Male and Female, or that is castrated and effeminate.

ANDRO'MEDA [in *Astronomy*] a Northern Constellation of 27 Stars.

ANDRO'TOMY [of ἀνήρ and τέμνω to cut, Gr.] a Dissection of human Bodies.

To ANE'AL, to bake or harden Glass, Tiles, &c. in the Fire.

ANEC'DOTE [ἀνέκδοτος] something yet unpublished; secret History.

ANE'MIUS Furnus [among *Alchymists*] a Wind Furnace used to make strong Fires for melting Metals, &c.

ANEMO'GRAPHY, the Description of the Winds.

ANE'MONY, Emony, Wind-flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, a Machine to shew the Change of the Air, or shifting of the Wind.

ANENT, concerning or relating to. *Sax.* Over-against, in *Old English*.

A'NES } Spires or Beards of Barley, and

AWNS } other bearded Grain. *Cbauc.*

ANELACIOUS, a short Knife or Dagger. *O.*

A'NET [of *anethum*, L.] the Herb Dill.

ANEURISM [of *aneurisma*, Gr.] a Dilatation or Bursting of the Arteries, so that they continually beat and swell.

ANEWST, almost, nigh, near at Hand, about. *Cbauc.*

ANEY } Uneasiness, Vexation. *Cbauc.*

ANOE } ANOIE }

ANFRAC'TUOUS [of *Anfractus*, L.] full of Turnings and Windings; intricate.

ANFRAC'TUSITY, a Winding, or Turning; Intricacy. *L.*

ANGA'RIA [Angaire, F.] a pressing of Horses, Teams, Men, Ships, &c. for the publick Use, &c.

ANGEIO'TOMY [ἀγγειοτομία, of ἀγγία Vessels, and τέμνω a cutting, Gr.] a cutting open the Vessels; as in opening a Vein or Artery.

AN'GEL [Engel, *Teut.* Ange, F. *Angelus*, L. of ἄγγελος, Gr.] a Messenger or Bringer of Tidings; and is generally applied to those intellectual and immaterial Beings, which God makes use of as his Ministers, to execute the Orders of his Providence.

AN'GEL, a Gold Coin worth about 10 s.

ANGEL Shot, a Cannon-Bullet cut in two, and having the Halves linked together with a Chain.

ANGEL Bed [Engel Fette, *Teut.*] an open Bed without Bed Posts.

ANGELICA, a sudorifick Herb. *L.*

ANGELICA Vestis, a Monkish Garment, which Laymen put on a little before their Death, that they may have the Benefit of the Prayers of the Monks; chiefly practised by the Order of St. *Francis*.

ANGELICAL: of or belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Angels.

ANGEL.

ANGELICALLY, in an Angelic Manner.

ANGELICI, a sort of Christian Hereticks, who worshipp'd Angels in the first Century.

ANGELICUS Pubis, a Distinction given by Schroder to *Mercurius Vitis*. L.

ANGER [*anger*, Sax.] Uneasiness on receiving an Injury; the Effect of Provocation.

ANGI [among *Physicians*] those Tumours in the Groin called Buboes.

ANGLID [*An and Lid*, Sax.] a Valuation, or the Price of a Criminal. O. L. T.

ANGINA, the Quinsy, a Disease. L.

ANGIOLOGY [*αγγειολογία*, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of the Vessels of a human Body; as the Veins, Arteries, &c.

ANGLE [*Ange*, Sax. *Angel*, *Tent* of *Angulus*, L.] a Corner; also a Fishing-rod. F.

ANGLE [in *Geometry*] a Space comprehended between the Meeting of two Lines.

A Plain **ANGLE**, the Inclination or Aperture of two Lines meeting in a Point.

Retilimal **ANGLE**, is when the two Lines which form the Angle are Right Lines.

Curvilinear **ANGLE**, is when the two Lines that form the Angle are curved and crooked.

Mixed **ANGLE**, is when one of the forming Lines is right, and the other curved.

ANGLE Adjacent } (such as have one Leg
Contiguous ANGLES } common to both Angles, and both taken together, are always equal to two right ones.

ANGLE of Incidence [in *Catoptricks*] is an Angle made by a Ray of Light falling on the Body, with any tangent Line of that Body which is next to the luminous Body.

External **ANGLES**, are the Angles of any right-lined Figure without it, when all the Sides are severally produced or lengthened.

An *Acute* **ANGLE**, is that which is less than a right one, or contains less than 90 Degrees.

ANGLE of Reflexion, is the Angle which the reflected Line makes with the perpendicular.

Internal **ANGLES**, all Angles made touching the Sides of any right-lined Figure within.

A *Right* **ANGLE**, is when one right Line falls upon another perpendicularly, so as to leave an equal Space on each Side.

An *Obtuse* **ANGLE** is greater than a Right Angle, and consists of more than 90 Degrees.

Oblique **ANGLES**, are such which are either Acute or Obtuse, in Opposition to Right Angles.

Opposite or *Vertice* **ANGLES**, are those that are made by two Right Lines crossing each other, which only touch in the angular Point.

A *Solid* **ANGLE**, is made by the meeting of three or more plain Angles joining in a Point.

A *Spherical* **ANGLE**, an Angle made by the meeting of two Arches of great Circles, which

mutually cut one another on the Surface of the Globe or Sphere.

ANGLE of the Circumference [in *Fortification*] is the mixed Angle made by the Arch, which is drawn from one Gate to another.

An **ANGLE at the Circumference**, is an Angle made by any two Chords which meet there in a Point.

ANGLE of Longitude [in *Astrology*] is the Angle which the Circle of a Star's Longitude makes with the Meridian, at the Pole of the Ecliptick.

ANGLE of Parallax [in *Astronomy*] is that Angle which is made by two Lines, imagined to be drawn from the Center of a Planet, to the Surface and Center of the Earth.

ANGLE of the Segment, is made by the Circumference of a Circle, and a Right Line cutting it.

ANGLE of the Sun's Position, is an Angle made by the meeting of an Arch of a Meridian Line with an Arch of any other great Circle, which passes through the Body of the Sun.

ANGLE of Refraction [in *Dioptricks*] is the Angle which the refracted Ray makes with the incident Ray, continued without any Refraction.

ANGLE Refracted [in *Dioptricks*] is the Angle made by the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

ANGLE of the Interval of two Places [in *Opticks*] is an Angle made by the Lines directed from the Eye to those Places.

ANGLE of the Bastion [in *Fortification*] an Angle made by the Faces of the Bastion.

ANGLE at the Center [in *Fortification*] an Angle made in the midst of the Polygon by two Angles proceeding at the Center, and ending at the two Angles nearest to the Polygon.

ANGLE of the Complement of the Line of Defence [in *Fortification*] is an Angle proceeding from the Intersection of the two Complements one with the other.

ANGLE of the Curtain } [in *Fortification*]
ANGLE of the Flank } the Angle which is made by, or contained between, the Curtain and the Flank.

ANGLE of the Counterscarp [in *Fortification*] an Angle made by two Sides of the Counterscarp, which meet before the Middle of the Curtain.

ANGLE diminished [in *Fortification*] an Angle made by the Face of the Bastion, with the outward Sides of the Polygon.

ANGLE of the Exterior Figure } [in *Fortification*]
ANGLE of the Polygon } cation] is that which is made in the Center of the Bastion, by the meeting of the innermost Sides of the Figure.

ANGLE Flanked [in *Fortification*] is that which is made by the meeting of the two Faces of the Bastion.

ANGLE

ANGLE *Flanking inward* [in Fortification] is the Angle made in the Flanking Line and the Curtain.

ANGLE *Flanking outward* [in Fortification] is that which is made by the meeting of the two Rasant Lines of Defence, i. e. the two Faces of the Bastion prolonged.

ANGLE *forming the Face* [in Fortification] is that which is composed of one Flank and one Demi-gorge.

ANGLE *of the Mote* [in Fortification] is an Angle made before the Curtain, where it is interdicted.

ANGLE *Re-entering* } [in Fortification] is an Angle that Points to wards the Body of the Place.

ANGLE *Sailant* [in Fortification] is an Angle that advances with its Point towards the Country, as the Angle of the Counter-scarp before the Point or a Bastion; also called *Sar-tant* and *Nif*.

ANGLE *of the Shoulder, or Epaul* [in Fortification] is an Angle made by the Lines in the Face and Flank of the Bastion.

ANGLE *of the Tenaills* } [in Fortifi-cation] **ANGLE** *Flanking outward* } that which is made by the two Lines Finchant, i. e. the Faces of the two Bastions extended till they meet in an Angle towards the Curtain.

ANGLE *of the Triangle* [in Fortification] is half the Angle of the Polygon.

ANGLE *of the East* [in Navigation] is that Point of the Compass which the Ship sails upon.

ANGLES *of a Battalion* [in Military Affairs] are such as are made by the last Men at the Ends of the Ranks and Files.

ANGLES [in Astrology] are certain Houses of a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens, as the Horoscope of the first Houses is termed the Angle of the East.

To **ANGLE** [of Angol, Sax. a Hook, Anglun, Teut.] to fish with an Angle or Fishing-Rod.

ANGLESEY [Angles Æa. i. e. the Isle of the English] so called when the English took Possession of it; an Island lying in the Irish Sea, over-against Caernarvon in North Wales; formerly called Money by the Saxons, and *Mona* by the Romans.

ANGLIA, that Part of the Island of Great Britain that is now called England.

ANGLICISM [Anglicisme, F.] is the English Idiom, or Manner of Speech peculiar to England.

ANGLICUS *Sudor*, the sweating Sickness, or an epidemical Fever, in the Time of King Henry VII. L.

ANGUELLES [with Falconers] small Worms cast up by sick Hawks.

ANGUIFER } a Cluster of Stars in the ANGOUITENENS } Heavens resembling a Man holding a Serpent. L.

ANGUIGENOUS [ex anguibus genitus] engendered or begotten of Serpents.

ANGUISH [Anguisse, F. of Anger, L.]

Angst, Teut. Anght, Belg. excessive Pain and Grief, great Trouble of Body and Mind.

ANGULAR [Angularis, F. of Angularis, L.] belonging to, or having Angles or Corners. **ANGULARITY**, an abounding in Nooks and Corners. L.

ANGULARLY, in an angular Manner. **ANGULATED**, formed with Angles.

ANGULOSITY [Angulositas, L.] the Quality of what has several Angles.

ANGUST [Angustus, L.] narrow.

ANHELATION [anbello, L.] a Difficulty in fetching one's Breath.

ANHELOTTE } signifies, that every one ANLOTE } should pay his respective Part or Share, according to the Custom of the Country. O. L. T.

ANHE'LUS [among Physicians] breathing short, short breathed. L.

ANIENTED [aneantir, F.] frustrated, made void.

ANIGHT, in the Night-time.

ANILTY [Anilitas, L.] the Old Age of a Woman.

ANIMA } [in Magic Books] signifies ANIMATO } with Life and Spirit, and is of much the same Signification with *Vivosa*, which is a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allgro*.

ANIMA *Hepatis* [in Chymistry] Salt of Steel, esteemed as the Soul of the Liver, for its Efficacy against its Distempers.

ANIMABLE [animabilis, L.] which may have Life; capable of being animated.

ANIMADVER'SION, serious Consideration or Observing; Correction; a Remark or Observation on a Book, &c. F. of L.

ANIMADVER'SIVE, that is considering or reflecting.

To **ANIMADVER'T** [animadvertere, L.] to bend or turn the Mind to a Thing, to take Notice of, to remark, to observe.

ANIMAL, *Adj.* [animalis, L.] living, that belongs to Life, that has Life in it; as, the *Animal Spirits*. L.

ANIMAL [among Moralists] is opposed to Rational.

ANIMAL, *Subst.* a living Creature, any thing that has Life, Motion and Sense. F. of L.

ANIMAL *Faculty*, the Act by which a Man exercises Motion, Sense, and the principal Functions of the Mind; as Imagination, Reasoning, &c.

ANIMALCULA, very small Animals, scarcely discoverable by the naked Eye, such as by the Help of Microscopes have been discovered in several Fluids, as in Pepper-Water, in human Seed, &c. L.

ANIMALITY [Animalitas, L.] the Being or Quality of an Animal.

ANIMAL *Secretion* [among Physicians] that separation of Juices from one another that is performed by the Glands.

To **ANIMATE** [animare, F. animare, L.] to enliven, quicken, heaten, or encourage.

ANIMA-

ANIMATED Mercury [among *Chymists*] Quicksilver, which being impregnated with some subtil and spirituous Particles, is made capable of growing hot, when mingled with Gold.

ANIMATED Needle, a Needle touched with a Loadstone.

ANIMATION, Spirit, Life, Invigoration.

ANIMO'DAR [in *Astrology*] a Method of rectifying Nativities.

ANIMOSITY [*Animosität*, F. *Animositas*, L.] Stomachfulness, Stoutness, Wilfulness; also Heart-burning, Hatred, Grudge.

ANIMOSITIES, Quarrels, Contentions, Heart-burnings, &c.

ANI-SCALPT'ORES, a Pair of Muscles, so called from the Action which is performed by the Help of them.

ANISE [*anisum*, L.] a Species of Parsley with sweet-scented Seeds.

ANKLE, the Joint which joins the Foot to the Leg.

ANKRED [in *Heraldry*] a Cross for a Coat of Arms, the Ends of which are shaped like the Flock of an Anchor.

AN'LACE, a Falchion or Sword, thap'd like a Scythe. O.

ANN'A } [ANNA, H. i. e. Gracious] a
ANN } Christian Name of Women.

ANNALIST [*Annaliste*, F.] a Writer of Annals.

ANNALS [*Annales*, F. and L.] yearly Chronicles; a Chronological Account of remarkable Passages or Events happening in Kingdom or State from Year to Year.

ANNAS [of ANNA, H. i. e. Gracious] a High-Priest of the *Jews*.

ANNATS } First Fruits paid out of spi-
ANNA'TES } ritual Benefices to the Pope, being the Value of one Year's Profit.

ANNEAL, a Commodity brought from *Barbary*, to be used by Painters and Dyers.

ANNEAL'ING [from *On melan*, Sax.] a staining and baking of Glass, so that the Colour may go quite through it; also a Method of making Tiles.

To **ANNEX** [*annexer*, F. *annexum*, L.] to unite or join one Thing to another.

ANNEXA'TION a fast knitting or binding; also uniting of Lands or Rents to the Crown.

ANNIEN'TED. See *aniented*. L. T.

To **ANNIHILATE** [*annihilare*, L.] to bring or turn to nothing, to destroy utterly.

ANNIHILA'TION, a destroying or turning to nothing any created Being; all other Destructions being no more than Alterations, or Changes of the Form, and not of the Matter. L.

ANNI Nubiles, the Age in which a Maid becomes fit for Marriage, which is at 12 Years. L. T.

ANNIVERSARY [*anniversaire*, F. of *anniversarius*, L.] that comes every Year at a certain Time; done yearly at a certain Time, or celebrated every Year.

ANNIVERSARY Days, solemn Days appointed yearly, in Remembrance of the Deaths or Martyrdoms of Saints.

ANNIVERSARY, a yearly Obijt, or Mass, said by a Popish Priest for a Person deceased.

ANNO DOMINI [in the Year of our Lord] the Reckoning of Time from our Saviour's Birth. L.

ANNOMÆ'ANS, the Name of the thorough-placed *Arians* in the fourth Century, because they held the Essence of the Son of God to be unlike that of the Father.

ANNOTATION [q. d. *notatio ad*] a writing or marking; also a Remark, Note, or Observation. F. of L.

ANNOTATOR, a Writer of Notes, an Expofitor.

ANNOUNCE, to inform, declare, make public.

To **ANNOY** [*annuyer*, F. of *annuire*, Ital.] to molest, to hurt, to prejudice, to endamage.

ANNOY'ANCE [from *Ennui*, F.] Prejudice, Damage, Injury, Nuisance.

ANNUA Penfion, a Writ formerly from the King to an Abbot or Prior, demanding of him an annual Pension, due to him for one of his Chaplains.

ANNUALIA, a yearly Salary paid to a Priest for saying an anniversary Mass. L.

ANNUAL [*annuus*, F. *annui*, L.] of or belonging to a Year, yearly.

ANNUAL Leaves [among *Botanists*] such as come up in Spring, and perish in Winter.

ANNUALLY, yearly.

ANNUENTES Musculi [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles of the transverse Root of the Vertebra of the Back, so called, because they make the Head nod directly forward.

ANNU'ITY [of *Annus*, L.] a yearly Rent to be paid for Term of Life, or Years.

To **ANNUL** [*annuller*, F.] to make void, to abolish, to repeal.

ANNU'LAR Cartilage [in *Anatomy*] the second Gristle of the *Larynx*, or Top of the Wind-pipe.

ANNU'LAR Procefs [in *Anatomy*] is a Protuberance made by the meeting of the Proce's of the *Medulla Oblongata* under the Sides thereof.

ANNU'LAR Protuberance [in *Anatomy*] Part of the Human Brain, lying between the *Cerebellum* and the backward Prominences.

ANNU'LAY [*Annularis*, L.] with Rings in the Form of a Ring.

ANNULET [in *Heraldry*] a little Ring, which the fifth Brother of any Family ought to bear in his Coat of Arms; it is also used as a Charge, and is understood to be a Ring of a Coat of Mail.

ANNULETS [in *Architecture*] small square Parts turned about in the *Corinthian Capital* under the Quarter Round.

bed of 23 Degrees and an Half from the Antarctic Pole.

ANTARTHRICTICKS [*αντι & αρκτικος*] useful against the Gout.

ANTASTHMATICKS [*αντι & ασθμα*] useful against the Asthma.

ANTEACTS, past Acts.

ANTEAMBULATION, a walking before. *L.*

ANTECEDANEUS, foregoing. *L.*

ANTECEDENCE [in *Astronomy*] is when a Planet appears to move contrary to the usual Course or Order of the Signs in the Zodiack, at from East to West.

ANTECEDENT [*antecedens*, *L.*] foregoing; going before in order of Time.

ANTECEDENT [in *Grammar*] is that Word which the Relative respects or refers to.

ANTECEDENT [in *Logick*] is the former Part of a categorical Syllogism.

ANTECEDENT Signs in *Physick* are such Signs and Causes as are observed before a Disease.

ANTECEDENT of a Reason [in *Mathematicks*] is that Term or Quantity which the Mind considers first in comparing it with another; or the first Term of Comparison in a Proportion.

ANTECEDENTLY, *ad.* previously.

ANTECESSOR, a Gout before. *L.*

ANTECHAMBER. The Room that conducts to the principal Apartment.

ANTECURSOR, Fore-runner, a Scout. *L.*

AN ANTEDATE [*antidates*, *F.*] an older Date than it ought to be.

To **ANTEDATE** [*antidatari*, *F.*] to date a Letter, &c. before the Time.

ANTEDILUVIAN [*Antediluvianus*, *L.*] whatever was before Noah's Flood.

ANTEDILUVIANS, those Generation or Persons from *Adam* that were before the Flood.

ANTELOPE, a kind of Deer or Goat, having wreathed Horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN [of *ante* and *Meridiemus*, *L.*] belonging to the Time before Noon, or Mid-day.

ANTEMUNDANE, that which was before the World.

ANTEDEXIS [among *Physicians*] a contrary Indication, Symptom, or Sign, forbidding that to be used which appeared to be proper for a former Indication.

ANTEPAST [of *ante* and *pastus*, *L.*] a Fore-taste.

ANTEPENULT [in *Grammar*] the third Syllable from the right Hand towards the left, which is formed to shew that the Stress in Pronunciation lies on that Syllable, as in the Word *Overdressed*.

ANTEPILEPTICKS [of *αντι* and *επιληπτικος*, *Gr.*] Medicines against Convulsions.

To **ANTEPONE** [*antepone*, *L.*] to set before, to prefer.

ANTEPREDICAMENTS [in *Logick*] Things necessary to be known before-hand for the better understanding the Predicaments.

ANTERIOR [*antiorior*, *F.*] that is before the former. *L.*

ANTERIORITY [*antiorioris*, *F.*] Priority of Time.

ANTES [in *Architecture*] square Pilasters, which the Ancients placed at the Corners of their Temples.

ANTESTATURE [in *Fortification*] a Trencherle, a small Intrenchment made of Pallisadoes, or of Sacks filled with Earth. *F.*

ANTESTOMACH, a Cavity that leads into the Stomach.

To **ANTEVE'NE** [*anteveneri*, *L.*] to prevent, to come before.

ANTHE/LIA [in *Anatomy*] the Protu-ANTHE/LIX, { branches of the Ear, or the inward Brink of the outward Ear.

ANTHELMINTHICKS. See *Antihelminthicks*.

ANTHEM [*anthema*, *Ital.* *g.* of *ανθημικος*, *Gr.*] a Divine Song, sung alternately by two opposite Choirs or Choruses.

ANTHERÆ [among *Botanists*] those little Knobs that grow on the Tops of the Stems of Flowers, called *Apices*. *Gr.*

ANTHOLOGY [*ανθολογια*, of *ανθος* a Flower, and *λογια* Speech, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Treatise of Flowers; a choice Collection of Sentences or Epigrams.

ANTHONIANS, an Institution of Hermits by *St. Anthony of Egypt*, Anno 304.

ANTHONY [of *ανθος*, *Gr.* a Flower] a proper Name of Men.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, a Kind of Ring-Worm.

ANTHOS [*ανθος*, *Gr.*] a Flower; but by way of Excellency appropriated to Rosemary Flowers.

ANTHRACOSIS Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a scaly corrosive Ulcer in the Eye. *L.*

ANTHRAX [*ανθραξ*, *Gr.*] a burning Scab.

ANTHROPOLOGY [*ανθρωπολογια*, of *ανθρωπος* a Man, and *λογια* Speech, *Gr.*] a Discourse of a Man, or a Man's Body.

ANTHROPOMETRIA [of *ανθρωπος*, a Man, and *μετρον*, *Gr.* to measure] the considering of a Man anatomically.

ANTHROPOMORPHITICAL, belonging to *Anthropomorphites*.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES [*ανθρωπομορφικαι*, *L.* *ανθρωπομορφισται*, of *ανθρωπος* a Man, and *μορφη* Form, *Gr.*] a Sect of Hereticks who appeared in *Egypt*, *A. D.* 359, and were so called from their chief Tenet, viz. That God had bodily Shape.

ANTHROPO-PATHY [*ανθρωποπαθεια*, of *ανθρωπος* and *παθος* Passion, *Gr.*] a being endowed with the Passions or Affections of Men.

ANTHROPOPHAGI [*ανθρωποφαγοι*, *F.* of *ανθρωπος*, of *ανθρωπος* and *φαγω* to eat

Gr.] Men-enters, Savages that eat Man's Flesh.

ANTHROPOSOPIHY [of *Ἀνθρωπος* a Man, and *Σοφία*, Gr. Wisdom] the Knowledge of the Nature of Man.

ANTHYPNOTICKS. See *Anthypnoticks*
ANTHYPHORA [*Ἀνθυφώρα*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the Objections and Insinuations that the Adversary may make, are fairly answered.

ANTHYSTERICKS [*ἀνθυστήρ* and *ἄσπυρ*, Gr. Hystericks] Medicines good against Fits of the Mother.

ANTIACID [from *ἀντι*, and *acid*] alkali.

ANTFADES [*Ἀντίφασ*, Gr.] the Glan- dules and Kernels, commonly called the Almonds of the Ears; also an Inflammation in those Parts.

ANTIAPHRODITICKS [of *ἀντι* and *Ἀφροδίτη*, Gr. Venus] Medicines which allay Lust.

ANTIARTHRITICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ἄρθρ*, Gr. joint, gouty, Gr.] Medicines against the Gout.

ANTIASTHMATICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ἀσθμα*, Gr. asthma, Gr.] Remedies against the Asthma.

ANTIAXIOMATISM [of *ἀντι* and *ἀξίωμα*, an Axiom, Gr.] that which is against any known Axiom.

ANTIBACCHIUS [in Grammar] a Foot in Verse that has the two first Syllables long, and the third short.

ANTICACHECTICKS [of *ἀντι* and *καχέξ*, Gr. Disposition] Medicines which correct the ill Disposition of the Blood.

ANTICARDIUM [*ἀντικαρδίον*, of *ἀντι* against, and *καρδίον*, the Heart, Gr.] the Pit of the Stomach, or Heart-pit.

ANTICHRESIS [*ἀντιχρῆσις*, Gr.] a Mortgage or Pawn left for the Use of the Creditor, till the Debt is paid.

ANTICHRIST [*ἀντιχριστός*, L. of *ἀντι* against, of *ἀντι* against, and *Χριστός* Christ, Gr.] an Adversary to Christ, a Seducer, who puts himself in the Room or Stead of Christ.

ANTICHRISTIAN [*ἀντιχριστιανός*, F.] belonging to Antichrist, opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM [*ἀντιχριστιανισμός*, F.] the Principles or Practices of Antichrist; Doctrines contrary to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, Repugnancy to the Christian Religion.

TO ANTICIPATE [*anticipare*, F. *anticipare*, L.] to do a Thing before the proper Time comes; to prevent; to preclude.

ANTICIPATION, the Act of anticipating. F. of L.

ANTICK [*antiquus*, F. of *antiquus*, L.] old, ancient; odd; ridiculously wild.

An **ANTICK** [*Un antiquus*, F.] a Buffoon, a Juggler.

ANTICKS } several odd Figures,
ANTICK WORK } or Shapes of Men,
 Birds, Beasts, &c. rudely formed one out of another, according to the Fancy of the Artist.

To dance ANTICKS, to dance after an odd and ridiculous Manner, or in a ridiculous Dress, like a Buffoon.

ANTICHOLEA [of *ἀντι* and *χολή*, Cholick, Gr.] Remedies against the Cholick.

ANTICHRONISM [*Antichronismus*, L. of *ἀντιχρονισμός*, of *ἀντι* contrary, and *χρόνος* Time, Gr.] a false Chronology.

ANTICLIMAX, a Sentence in which the last Part is lower than the first.

ANTICONVULSIVE, good against Convulsions.

ANTICOR, a dangerous Sickness in Horles.

ANTIDACTYLUS [in Grammar] a Foot in Verse contrary to a Dactyle, having the two first Syllables short, and the last long.

ANTIDICOMARIONITES, Hereticks, falsely so called, because they denied the perpetual Virginity of the Virgin Mary. Anno 396.

ANTIDOTE [*Antidotum*, L. of *ἀντιδοτόν*, Gr.] a Counter-poison.

ANTIDYSENTERICKS, Remedies against Dysenteries, or the Bloody-Flux.

ANTIELMINTHICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ἔλμινθος*, a Worm, Gr.] such Medicines as destroy Worms in Human Bodies.

ANTIEMETICKS [*ἀντιεμετικά*, Gr.] Medicines which stop vomiting.

ANTIENS, [of a *Pariss*] such Persons who have served the several Offices of the Patriarches they live in, and by common Practice are summoed, or called, upon all difficult Matters, or publick Occasions, to advise with.

ANTIPILEPTICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ἐπιληψία*, epileptical, Gr.] Medicines against the Falling Sickness.

ANTIPILEPTICK Elixir [in Chymistry] the Spirit of a Human Head, mixed with an equal Quantity of Spirit of Wine, in which *Opium* has been dissolved.

ANTIFEBRILE, good against Fevers.

ANTIHECTICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ἠήκω*, Gr.] Remedies against the Hoetick Fever, or Consumption.

ANTIHECTICUM Patritii [among Chymists] a Medicine prepared of a Mixture of Tin, with the Martial *Regulus* of Antimony, and fixed with Salt-Petre.

ANTHYPNOTICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ὑπνός*, *ὑπνός* sleepy, Gr.] Medicines that prevent Sleep.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACKS [of *ἀντι* and *ὑποχονδριακός*, Hypochondriack, Gr.] Medicines against Melancholy.

ANTIOEMICA [of *ἀντι* and *ἠέμω*, Gr.] Medicines against the Plague.

ANTIOGARITHM [of *ἀντι* and *λογαριθμικός*, Gr.] the Complement of the Logarithm of any Size, Tangent, or Secant, to ninety Degrees. See *Logarithm*.

ANTIOLOGY [*Antilogia*, L. of *ἀντιλογία*, Gr.] a Contradiction between any Words and Passages in an Author.

ANTIOLOQUIST [*antiloquus*, L.] one who gainsays, opposes, or contradicts.

ANTIMETRICAL [of *αντι* and *μετρος*, Gr. Metrical] contrary to the Rules of Verse.

ANTIMERIA [of *αντιμερια*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when one Part of Speech is put for another.

ANTIMETABOLE [*αντιμεταβολη*, of *αντι*, *μετα*, and *βολη*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Sentence is elegantly inverted.

ANTIMONARCHICAL [of *αντι* and *μοναρχικον*, Gr. Monarchical] that is, against Monarchy or Kingly Government.

ANTIMONIAL, of or belonging to Antimony.

ANTIMONY [*Antimonium*, F. *Antimonium*, L.] a mineral Substance of a metalline Nature, consisting of a Sort of sulphureous and metallic Substance, having all the seeming Characters of a real Metal, except Malleability, so that it is called *Semi-Metal*.

ANTIMONIUM Diaphoreticum [in *Chymistry*] a Medicine made of one Part of Antimony, and three of Salt-petre.

ANTIMONIUM Medicamentum [in *Chymistry*] a Preparation of five Ounces of Antimony, four of Salt-petre, and one of Salt of Tartar.

ANTIMONIUM Resolutum [among *Chymists*] a Preparation of equal Parts of Antimony and Sal Armoniac, sublimed three Times together.

ANTINEPHRITICKS [of *αντι* and *νεφρικη*, Gr.] Medicines against Distempers of the Reins and Kidneys.

ANTINOMIANS [of *αντινομια* of *αντι* against, and *νομια* the Law, Gr.] a *Group* Sect in the seventeenth Century, who held the teaching of *Moses's Law* to be unprofitable, under the Gospel, and that Children are, born without Sin; and that good Works do not further, nor Evil hinder, but that Faith alone is sufficient for Salvation.

ANTINOMASIA [*αντινομια*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where an Appellative is used for a proper Name.

ANTINOMY [*αντινομια*, Gr.] a Contrariety between two laws.

ANTIPÆDOBAPTISTS [of *αντιπαδοβαπτισται*, and *βαπτισται*, Gr.] those who are against baptizing Infants.

ANTIPAGMENTS [in *Architecture*] the garnishing of Posts and Pillars.

ANTIPARASYSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby one granting something to his Adversary, does thereby turn it to deny more strongly. Gr. of L.

ANTIPARASTASIS [of *αντιπαραστασις*, of *αντι*, *παρ*, and *στασις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the one grants what the Adversary say, but denies his Inference. L.

ANTIPARALYTIKS [of *αντιπαρ* and *παρ*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the one grants the Adversary's Reason, but denies his Conclusion.

ANTIPASIS [among *Physicians*] the same with Revulsion.

ANTIPATER [of *αντιπατερ*, and *πατερ*, Gr. i. e. instead of, or against a Father] a proper Name of Men.

ANTIPATHETICAL, that hath a natural Loathing of any Thing.

ANTIPATHY [*Antipathia*, F. *Antipathia*, L. of *αντιπαθω*, of *αντι* against, and *παθος* Affliction, Gr.] a Contrariety of natural Qualities betwixt some Creatures and Things; a natural Aversion.

ANTIPATHY [in *Physick*] a Contrariety and Repugnancy in the Body or Medicines, a loathing of any Thing without a just Cause.

ANTIPERISTALTICK [of *αντι*, *επι*, and *στασις*, Gr.] as the *Antiperistaltick Motion of the Guts*, is the Worm-like, or the Wave-like Motion of them inverted; by which the Excrements are carried upwards, instead of downwards.

ANTIPERISTASIS [of *αντιπεριστασις*, of *αντι* *επι*, and *στασις*, Gr.] the Action of two opposite Qualities, whereby the opposed becomes heightened; according to the *Peripeticks*, is a certain Insignification of any Quality, by its being envisioned and kept in by its contrary; as the Invigoration of internal Warmth, by the Regulation of external Cold.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, efficacious against the Plague.

ANTIPHARMACUM [of *αντι* and *φαρμακον*, a Medicine, Gr.] a Remedy against Poison, or any Distaste. L.

ANTIPHONE [*antiphona*, L. of *αντιφωνη*, Gr.] the Answer made by one Choir to another, when the Psalm or Anthem is sung between two.

ANTIPHONERE, a Book of Anthems, *Chorus*.

ANTIPHRASIS [*antiphrasis*, F. *antiphrasis*, Gr.] a Figure where a Word hath a Meaning contrary to its original Sense.

ANTIPHTHISICA [of *αντιφθιστικη*, Phthical, Gr.] Medicines against the Phthick, or Consumption.

ANTIPLEURITICUM [of *αντιπλευριτικη*, Gr.] Medicines against the Pleurisy. L.

ANTIPODAGRICA [of *αντιποδαγρα*, and *αγκυρα*, Gouty, Gr.] Medicines against the Gout.

ANTIPODES [of *αντι* and *πους*, Gr. a Foot] such Inhabitants of the Earth as live Feet to Feet, or diametrically opposite one to the other. Pope Gregory communicated all such as believed the *Antipodes*.

ANTIPODYA [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure by which one Foot is changed for another, if both be of equal Measure.

ANTIPOPE [of *αντι* and *ποπης*] a false Pope, chosen by a particular Faction, against one duly elected.

ANTIPTOSIS [*antiptosis*, of *αντι* against, and *πτωσις*, a Fall, Gr.] Medicines which temper and allay too much Heat in Fevers, as *Acids* &c. also a Figure in Grammar, when one Case is put for another.

ANTIQUARTANARIUM [of *αντι*, Gr. and *quartana*, L.] a Remedy against a Quartan Ague.

ANTIQUARY [*antiquarius*, F. of *antiquarius*, L.] one that is well skilled in, or applies himself to the Study of Antiquity, or ancient Medals or Coins, in order to the Explanation of the Mottos upon Medals, the Inscriptions upon Statues, &c. to attain a Knowledge of the Customs, Laws, and Religion of ancient Times.

ANTIQUARIAN, *adj.* of or belonging to an Antiquary.

To **ANTIQUATE** [*antiquare*, L.] to abolish, repeal, make void.

ANTIQUATED [*antiquatus*, L.] grown out of Date or Use.

ANTIQUITY, old, ancient.

ANTIQUITY [*antiquitas*, F. of *antiquitas*, L.] Antiqueness; the State of old Things.

ANTISABBATARIANS, a Sect who deny the Holiness of the Sabbath.

ANTISCILII [*antiscilii*, Gr.] People who live in two Places opposite one to the other; the one on the North, and the other on the South-side of the *Aequator*, so that their Shadows at Noon fall different Ways, one directly opposite to the other. *Geogr.*

ANTISCIANS [*in Astrology*] certain Degrees in the *Zodiac*, answering one to the other.

ANTISCORBUTICKS [of *antiscorbuticus*, Gr. and *Scorbuticus*, L. the Scurvy] Remedies against the Scurvy.

ANTISIGMA, a Mark in ancient Writings, where the Order of the Verses is to be changed.

ANTISOPHIST [*antisophistes*, L. of *antisophistes*, of *antip* against, and *sophistes*, a Sophist, Gr.] a Counter Sophist, one that disputes on the contrary.

ANTISPASMODICKS [*antispasmodica*, L. of *antip* against, and *spasmus*, the Cramp, Gr.] Remedies against Cramps and Convulsions.

ANTISPASTICKS [of *antip* against, and *spasmus*, Gr.] Remedies that divert Distempers to other Parts.

ANTISPASTUS [*antispastus*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, having the first Syllable short, the second and third long, and the fourth short. *Gram.*

ANTISPLENETICK, efficacious against the Spleen.

ANTISTOMCHON [*antistomchon*, of *antip* against, and *stomachon* a Rudiment, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, when one Letter is put for another, as *Pronomis* for *Prologis*.

ANTISTROPHE [*antistrophe*, of *antip* and *strophe*, to turn, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Change is made between two things that depend one on another; as, *the Servant of the Master, and the Master of the Servant*. Also the second Stanza of an Ode sung in three Verses.

ANTISTURMATICK, good against the King's-evil.

ANTITACTES, a Sect of Hereticks, who thought that Sin should be rewarded than punished.

ANTITHENAR [*in Anatomy*] the Muscle that extends the Thumb. *Gr.*

ANTITHESIS [*antithesis*, Gr.] a setting one Thing against another; Opposition.

ANTITHESIS, [with *Rhetoric*] a Sort of Flourish, when Contraries are ingeniously opposed to Contraries in the same Period or Sentence; so that the Excellency of the one, and Inferiority or Evil of the other may appear, as, *He gained by losing, and by falling rose.*

ANTITHETS [*antitheta*, Gr.] Opposites, Contraries.

ANTITHETICAL, that is set in Opposition to something else.

ANTITRAGUS [*in Anatomy*] the outward Part of the Ear, opposite to the *Tympanum*.

ANTITRINITARIANS, those who deny the Trinity of Divine Persons in the God-head.

ANTITYPE [*Antitypus*; L. of *antip* and *typos*, Gr.] that which answers, or is prediged by a Type; as the *Paschal Lamb* was a Type, by which our Saviour, that Lamb of God, was the *Antitype*.

ANTITYPICAL, corresponding to the Type.

ANTIVENEREAL Medicines [of *antip* Gr. and *Venerus*, of *Venus*, L.] such as are good against the *French-Pox*.

ANTLERS [*antlers*, F.] Branches of a Stag's Horn.

ANTOCOW, a Swelling in the Breast of a Horse.

ANTOEICI [of *antip* against, and *oikos* Gr. to dwell] Inhabitants of the Earth, who live under the same *Meridian*, but opposite *Parallels*.

ANTONOMASIA [*antonomasia*, F. *antonomasia*, of *antip* instead of, and *onoma* a name, Gr.] a Trope in Rhetoric, when the proper Name of one Thing is applied to several others; as when we call any voluptuous Person a *Sardanapalus*. Or when instead of a proper Name we use a common one; as when for *Cicero* we say *Orator*, for *Aristotle*, the *Philosopher*, &c. L.

ANTONOMASTICALLY, by the Figure *Antonomasia*.

ANTRUM [*in Anatomy*] the Beginning of the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach; also a Cave. L.

ANVIL [*Anvil*, Sax.] a Tool on which Smiths hammer their Work.

ANUS [*Anatomy*] the Extremity of the *Intestinum Rectum*; also a Cavity in the Brain, which arises from the Contact of the four Trunks of the *Medulla Spinalis*. L.

ANWEALD [*Anweald*, Sax. of *an* and *wald*]; a Patron or Defender, *Teut.* Authority.

ANWICK [*Anwica*, of the River *Alne*, and *Wic*, Sax. a Haven] a Borough and principal Town in *Northumberland*, remarkable for the Captivity of *William*, and Death of *Malcolm III.* Kings of Scotland.

ANX-

AWKFWTY [*awktē, F. of anxietas, L.*] Wanton, great Trouble of Mind; Sollicitude.

ANXIOUS [*anxius, L.*] careful, doubtful, sad, sorrowful, thoughtful.

ANXIOUSLY, solicitously, painfully.

ANY [*Aug. Sax. Grægæ, L. S.*] *Adj.*

AEONIAN Mount, the Hill *Parnassus* in *Boeotia*, the Residence of the *Muses*.

AORIST [*æorist, Gr.*] indefinite, two Tenses in the *Greek*, which denote Time indefinitely, done lately, or long ago.

AORTA [*of ælpa to lift up, or because it receives the Air, Gr.*] a Vessel or little Channel, whereas it is transferred to the great Artery.

AORTA [*in Anatomy*] an Artery which proceeds from the left Ventricle of the Heart, has three Valves of the same Use and Figure, as the semilunary Valves in the pulmonary Artery.

APACE [*of A and Pace*] fast, quick.

APAGMATA [*æpaxmata, Gr.*] the thrusting of a Bone, or other Part, out of its proper Place. *Surgery.*

APAGOGICAL Demonstration [*in Logic*] is such as does not prove a Thing directly, but shows the Absurdity which arises from denying it.

APAIID, paid. *Chess.*

APAIR, to impair. *Chess.*

APART [*aparte, F. q. d. a parte, L.*] a-side, separate.

APARTMENT [*apartment, F.*] that Part of a large House, where one or more Persons lodge separately by themselves.

APATHY [*apathe, F. of apathia, L. of ἀπάθεια, Gr.*] a Freedom from all Passion, an Insensibility of Pain; Indolence.

APAUME [*in Heraldry*] an Hand opened with a full Palm appearing, and the Thumb and Fingers extended.

An **APE** [*Apa, Sax. Gyp. L. S.*] a Monkey. Also an Indicator or Mimick.

APPAK [*apapa, F.*] in a Posture to pierce the Ground.

APPELLA [*in Anatomy*] is the Nut of the Penis lying bare, either by Distemper or Circumcision; for which last Reason, a Jew or circumcised Person is so called. *L.*

APPELLYÆ, Hereticks in the Primitive Church, so called from their Head *Apelle*, who taught that *Christ's* Body was only an elementary Composition, which he again left in the World at his Ascension into Heaven: That there is a good and bad Principle: That the Prophets contradicted each other; and that there is no Resurrection of the Dead, *Amos* 278.

APPEPSY [*apapsa, L. dæpax, Gr.*] a bad Digestion, or Sourness in the Stomach.

APPRÏENS [*Palpebrarum Rellus in Anatomy*] a Muscle, so called from its Use, is to open the Eyebrow.

APPRÏENT Medicines [*in Physick*] such as are of an opening Quality.

APERTIO [*Portarum among Astronomers*] signifies some great and manifest Change of the Air, upon certain Configurations.

APERTURE [*apertura, L.*] an Opening.

APERTURA [*Tabularum, the breaking open a last Will and Testament. L. L. T.*]

APERTURA [*Feudi, the Lots of a Feudal Tenure, by Default of Issue to him to whom the Feu or Fee was first granted. L. T.*]

APERTURE [*in Opticks*] is the Hole next to the Object Glass of a Telescope, &c. through which the Light and Image of the Object comes into the Tube, and thence is carried to the Eye.

APERTURE [*in Geometry*] is the Inclination of Lines which meet in a Point, and form an Angle.

APERTURES [*in Architecture*] are the Openings in any Building, such as Doors, Windows, Stair-Cases, &c.

APETALOUS [*of A and Petalum, L. of petala, Gr. a Flower Leaf*] without Flower Leaves.

APETALOUS Flowers in Plants [*in Botany*] are such as want the fine coloured Leaves called the *Petals*.

APEX [*in Geometry*] is used to signify the Angular Point of a Cone, or such like Figure.

APHE/RESIS [*æparesis, Gr.*] a Figure in Grammar, which takes away a Letter or Syllable from the Beginning of a Word, as *reit* for *aruit*.

APHELION [*of Hel and Helios, Gr. the Sun*] that Point of the Earth, or any Planet, in which it is the farthest distant from the Sun that it can ever be. *Astron.*

APHETA [*in Astrology*] a Planet taken to be the Ghost of Life in a Nativity.

APHILANTHROPY [*of ἀ and φιλανθρωπία, the Love or Delight in Mankind, or their Conversation, Gr.*] the first Approaches of Melancholy, when Persons begin to dislike Company and Conversation.

APHONY [*Apheia, L. of apheia, of ἀ privative, and φωνή a Voice, Gr.*] a Want of Voice.

APHORISTICAL, belonging to *Aphorism*.

APHORISM [*Aphorism, F. of Aphorismus, L. of ἀφορισμός, Gr.*] a short (strict) Sentence briefly expressing the Properties of a thing, and ascertained for a certain Truth; a general Maxim or Rule in any Art or Science.

APHRODISIA [*of ἄφροδιτα, Gr. Venus*] Venereal Intercourses of both Sexes.

APHRODISIA [*Phrenites, a mad and violent Love-Passion is Meist.*]

APHRODISIACKS [*of ἀφροδισιακός, Gr.*] Things which incite Lust or Venery.

APHRODISIACAL, of *Venus*, or Love.

APHTHÆ, Wheals or Pimples about the internal Parts of the Mouth, as also about the Ventricle and Anus in Infants, &c. the Thrush. *L.*

APIARY [*Aperium, L.*] a Place where Bees are kept, or Bee-hives.

APTICES

APOPHORETA [*Ἀποφορέα*, of *ἄποφορος*, to bear away, Gr.] Gifts or Presents made anciently at certain Festivals, to be carried away by the Guests.

APOPHLEGMATISMS [*Ἀποπληγματισμός*, L. of *Ἀποπληγματισμός*, of *ἄποπληγματίζω*, to purge Phlegm out of the Head, Gr.] Medicines which by Mouth or Nose, purge the Head of cold phlegmatic Humours.

APOPHYTHOM [*Ἀποφυθμός*, F. *Ἀποφυθμός*, L. of *ἄποφυθμός*, of *ἄπο* and *φυθίζω* to pronounce, Gr.] a short, pretty, and instructive Sentence, chiefly of a grave and eminent Person.

APOPHYTHORA [*Ἀποφυθώρα*, Gr.] the bringing forth a child petrified in the Womb, an Abortive or untimely Birth.

APOPHYGE, the Spring of a Column.

APOPHYISIS [*Ἀποφυΐσις*, of *ἄπο* and *φυΐσις* Nature, Gr.] a Protuberance, most commonly at the End of the Bone, made by the Fibres of that Bone jutting out above its Surface.

APOPLECTICK [*Ἀποπληκτικόν*, F. of *apoplecticus*, L.] belonging to, or subject to an Apoplexy; or good against the Apoplexy.

APOPLEXY [*Ἀποπληξία*, F. *Apoplexia*, L. of *ἄποπληξία*, of *ἄπο* and *πληξία* to smite or strike, Gr.] a Disease that suddenly surprizes the Brain, and takes away all manner of Sense and Motion.

APORIA [*ἄπορία*, Gr.] Doubting, Perplexity; a Figure in Rhetorick, when one is at a stand what to do.

APORRHŒAS [among Philosophers] are Vapours and Sulphurous Effluvioms, which exhale through the Pores of the Body.

APORRHŒA [*ἄπορρηξία*, Gr.] to flow down a flowing down, or issuing from.

APORRHŒEA [in Physick] a streaming out of Vapours through the Pores of the Body.

APORRHŒEA [in Astrology] is when the Moon separates from one Planet and applies to another.

APOSEPARNISMUS [in Surgery] is a Fracture, or breaking of the Skull, when some Part of it is plainly raised. L.

APOSIOPESIS [*Ἀποσιώπησις*, of *ἄπο* and *σιώπησις* Silence, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Person in a Passion breaks off a Discourse, yet so that it may be understood what he means.

APOSPASMATA [*Ἀποσπασμάτα*, of *ἄπο* and *σπᾶσις* to pluck, Gr.] Avulsions; a drawing of one Part from another, which naturally Rock to it. Surg.

APOSTA, a Creature in America, so great a Lover of Men, that it follows them, and delights to gaze on them.

APOSTASY [*Ἀποστάσις*, F. *Apostasia*, L. of *ἀποστασία*, of *ἀποστᾶναι* to depart, Gr.] a revolting, or falling away from true Religion.

APOSTATIS [among Anatomists] It is also used by Hippocrates for Fracture of the Bones where some Part is broken off.

APOSTARE [*Ἀποστᾶναι*, Gr.] wilfully to transgress or break the Law. & L.

APOSTATA [*Ἀποστάτης*, a Latin] a Writ for the taking up one who having entered into, and professed some Order of Religion, forsakes it, leaves his House, and wanders about the Country.

APOSTATE [*Ἀποστάτης*, F. *Apostate*, L. *Apostatus*, Gr.] one that renounces the True Religion; a Backslider, a Renegade.

APOSTATICAL, like an Apostate.
TO-APOSTATISE [*ἀποστατίζω*, F. *Apostatare*, L. *apostatizo*, Gr.] to renounce the True Religion. Gr.

APOSTEMA [*Ἀποστήμα*, of *ἀποστᾶναι*, Gr.] to depart, Gr.] a preternatural Swelling, caused by corrupt Humours gathered from any Part of the Body, commonly called an impostume or Abscess.

APOSTLE [*Ἀπόστολος*, F. *Apostolus*, L. of *ἀποστέλλω*, of *ἀπο* and *στέλλω*, to send on a Message, Gr. Gr.] in general signifies a Messenger, a Person sent upon some special Errand; for the Discharge of some peculiar Affair of him that sent him; but is more particularly applied to the Disciples whom our Saviour sent to preach the Gospel to all Nations.

APOSTOLATE [*Ἀποστολότης*, F. *Apostolat*, L. of *ἀποστολή*, Gr.] the Dignity, Ministry, or Office of an Apostle.

APOSTOLICANS, [*Ἀποστολικοί*, or *Ἀποστολικοί*, Hereticks of the Second Century] who taught that it is sinful to possess any Goods but in common, and pretended to other Apostolick Gifts; also a Sect in the twelfth Century, who condemned Marriage, rejected Baptism. &c.

APOSTOLICK [*Ἀποστολικός*, F. of *Apostolicus*, L. *apostolicus*, Gr.] belonging to, or deriving Authority from the Apostles.

APOSTOLO'RUM Unguentum, an Ointment so named, because composed of twelve Drugs, according to the Number of Apostles.

APOSTROPHE [*Ἀποτροπή*, of *ἀποτρέπω*, to turn away from, Gr.] a Digression; a Figure in Oratory or Poetry, in which Things animate or inanimate, Persons present or absent, are addressed or appealed to, as if they were sensible and present. F.

APOSTROPHE [in Grammar] is an Accent or Mark, shewing that there is a Vowel cut off, expressed thus (') and set at the Head of the Letter; as *Asin'* for *Asinus*.

APOSTROPHIZE to use an Apostrophe.
APOTHECARY [*Ἀποθηκάρης*, F. *Apothecarius*, L. of *ἀποθήκη*, of *ἀπο* and *θήκη*, to mix with, or add to, because of their com-

things together for Medicine] one
 opens a Physical Shop, prepares and sells
 a number of Medicines, &c.

APOTHEOSIS [*Apotheose*, F. of *ἀποθεώσις*, of *ἀποθεός*, to reckon or place among the Number of the Gods, Gr.] a Consecration, or solemn enrolling of great Men deceased, in the Number of the Gods; anciently practised by the Romans, first begun by *Augustus* for *Julius Cæsar*. After the Ceremony was finished, the deceased Emperor was worshipped as a God, and with as much Veneration as any of the rest of their Gods; so that *Minutius Felix* says, that a Person might more safely swear falsely by *Jupiter* himself than by the *Genius* of the deceased Emperor; and this was continued in Christian Rome by the Pope, by the Name of a Canonization.

APOTOME [*Apotomia*, L. of *ἀποτομία*, of *ἀποτέμω*, to cut off, Gr.] a cutting away.

APOTOME [in *Music*] the Difference between the greater and lesser *Semitone*.

APOTOME [in *Mathematicks*] is an irrational Remainder or Residual, when from a rational Line a Part is cut off, which is only commensurable in Power to the whole Line.

APOTEM [*Apothema*, F. *Apothema*, L. of *ἀποτίμα*, of *ἀποτίω*, to decoct, Gr.] a Medicinal Decoction of Herbs, Flowers, Roots, Bark, &c.

To **APPAL** [*appallir*] to daunt, astonish, discourage. *Spenc.*

APPALID, grown pale. *Cbauc.*

APPANAGE, Lands appropriated to the Support of young Children.

APPARATUS Major and Minor [among *Libtomists*] the greater and lesser Preparation, being two particular Methods used in cutting for the Stone.

APPARATUS [in *Mechanicks*, or *Experimental Philosophy*] the Fittings of the Instruments to perform certain Things with.

APPAREL [*Appareil*, F.] Clothing, Habit, Raiment.

APPAREL [in *Sea Affairs*] the Tackle, Sails, and Rigging of a Ship.

APPAREL [in *Surgery*] Furniture for dressing a Wound.

To **APPAREL** [*appareiller*, F.] to dress, to clothe &c.

APPARELEMENT } Resemblance;
APPAR'LEMENT } Apparlement of War. F. L. T.

APPARENT [*apparens*, L.] that plainly appears, certain, evident, manifest, visible. F.

APPARENT Place of an Object [in *Opticks*] is that in which it appears through one or more Glasses.

APPARENT Place of a Planet or Star [in *Astronomy*] is a Point determined by a Line drawn from the Eye through the Center of the Star, &c.

APPARENTLY, evidently.

APPARITION, the Appearance of a Spirit; a Ghost or Vision. F. of L.

APPARITOR } [*Appariteur*, F.] one
APPARITOUR } that summoneth Of-

fenders, and serves the Process, in a Spiritual Court; also an Officer in the Universities. L.

APPARTMENT [*Appartement*, F.] Lodgings, and other Rooms.

APPARURA, Furniture, O. L.

To **APPAY** [*appagare*, Ital. or of *ad pagare*] to pay to.

To **APPEACH**, to accuse, to censure, to reproach.

APPEAL, [*Appel*, F. of *Appellatio*, L.] a removing of a Cause, from one, or an inferior Judge or Court, to another, or superior one.

APPEAL of Mayhem [*Law Term*] an accusing one who has maimed another.

APPEAL of wrong Imprisonment, is an Action of wrong Imprisonment.

To **APPEAL** [*appeller*, F. of *appellare*, L.] to make an Appeal.

To **APPEAR**, [*apparier*, F. *apparere*, L.] to be in Sight, to shew one's self, to make a Figure or Shew; to seem or look.

APPEAR'ANCE, the external Aspect, or Surface of a Thing, or that which strikes the Sense of Sight, &c. or the Imagination; which nevertheless, according to the Distance, Situation, or other Accident, may convey to the Conception something very much differing from what it in Reality is.

APPEAR ANCE [in *Law*] the Defendant's engaging to answer an Action entered against him.

To **APPEASE** [*appaizer*, F.] to allay, assuage, pacify, to suppress, to calm.

APPEASER, one who allays Quarrels, one who makes Peace.

APPELLANT [*Appellans*, L.] he that makes or brings an Appeal. L. T.

APPELLATION, a calling or naming any thing by a particular Name; also a Name, a Term or Title, L.

APPELLATIVE, or *Noun Appellative*, [*Appellativum*, L.] a Name common to many, and opposed to Proper, as *Man*, *Artificer*, *Engineer*, &c. F.

APPELLATIVELY, in the Manner of Appellatives.

APPELLATORY, *adj.* belonging to an Appeal.

APPELLEE [*Law Term*] one who is appealed against, or accused.

APPELLANT } [in *Law*] one who hav-
APPELOUR } ing confessed a Crime,

appeals, *i. e.* accuses others that were his Accomplices.

To **APPEND** [*Appendere*, L.] to hang up, to, or upon a Thing.

APPENDAGE [of *Appendere*, L.] any thing that being considered as less principal, is added together.

APPENDANT [*Appendens*, L.] a Thing that by Prescription depends on, or belongs to another that is principal.

APPENDICULA *Verisiformis* [in *Anatomy*] the *Intestinum Cæcum*, or blind Gut, because in some Creatures it hangs down like a Worm.

APPENDITIA, the Appendages or Appurtenances of an Estate. *O. L.*

APPENDIX [*Appendice, F.*] a Supplement to a Treatise by way of Addition or Illustration; any thing that is added by itself to another. *L.*

APPENDIX [in *Anatomy*] the same with *Epiphyss.*

APPENNAGE } [*Appendage, F.*] the
APPAN'AGE } Portion which a Sovereign Prince gives to his younger Children.

APPEN'SA [with *Physicians*] Amulets, or Things hanging about the Necks of diseased Persons, to free them from some Distemper, as a dried Toad to stop Bleeding, &c. *L.*

To **APPERTAIN** [*appartenir, F.*] to belong to, to have a Dependence upon. *L.*

APPER TINANCES } [q. d. *Pertinentia*
APPURTINANCES } ad, *L.*] Things belonging to another Thing that is more principal; as Courts, Yards, Drains, &c. to a House. *L. T.*

APPETENCY [*Appetentia, L.*] earnest Desire, great Inclination.

APPETIBLE [*Appetibilis, L.*] desirable, worthy to be desired.

APPETITE [*Appetit, F. Appetitus, L.*] any natural Inclination; the Affection of the Mind, by which we are incited to any thing; inordinate Desire, Lust; the Desire of Nourishment, Stomach to Victuals.

APPETITIVE, belonging to the Appetite or Desire. *F.*

APPETITUS Caninus, a Dog-like or ravenous Appetite. *L.*

To **APPLAUD'** [*Applaudir, F. of applaudere, L.*] to commend highly, to approve well of what is done.

APPLAUDER, one who commends.

APPLAU'SE [*Applaudissement, F. of Applausus, L.*] a clapping of Hands in Token of Joy or Congratulation; great Commendation, publick Praise.

APPLE [*Æpple, Sax.*] all sorts of round Fruit, both of Trees and Herbs; also the Pupil of the Eye.

APPLE-WOMAN, one who sells Apples.

APPLEBY [called by the Romans *Aballaba*] a Town in *Westmoreland*.

APPLE of Love, a Plant, a kind of Nightshade.

APPLI'ANCE, Application. *Sbakisp.*

APPLICABLE [*applicabilis, L.*] that may be applied; has relation to, or is conformable to. *F.*

APPLICABLY, suitably, congruously, correspondently.

APPLICABLENESS, fitness of being applied.

APPLICATE [*Applicare, L.*] a Right Line, otherwise called the *Ordinate*, or *Semi-ordinate*, in a Conic Section.

APPLICATE Ordinate [in *Geometry*] Right Line at Right Angles applied to the Axis of any Conic Section, and bounded by the Curve.

APPLICATION, the Art of applying or addressing a Person; also Care, Diligence, Attention of the Mind. *F. of L.*

APPLICATION [in *Astrology*] the approaching of two Planets to each other.

To **APPLY** [*appliquer, F. applicare, L.*] to put, set, or lay one Thing to another, to have Recourse to a Thing or Person, to betake, to give up one's self to.

APPODIARE, to lean or prop up. *O. R.*

To **APPOINT** [*appointer, F.*] to constitute or ordain, to design or determine; to set a Task.

APPOINTED, resolved. *Cbauc.*

APPOINTEE, a Foot Soldier in *France*, who for long Service and Bravery receives Pay above private Centinels.

APPOINTMENT [*Appointment, F.*] the Act of Appointing, an Order; also a Pension allowed by Persons of Quality for the retaining of Persons of Credit.

To **APPORTION** [of *ad* and *Portio, L.*] to divide into convenient Portions or Parts, to proportion. *L. T.*

APPORTIONMENT [in *Law*] is a dividing into Parts; a Rent which is dividable, and not entire and whole.

APPORTUM [*Old Law*] is a Revenue, Gain or Profit, accruing from any thing to the Owner.

APPOSAL [of *Sheriffs*] is the charging them with Money received upon their Account in the *Exchequer*.

To **APPOSE** [*apposer, F.*] to put Questions to.

APPOSITE [*oppositus, L.*] added, that is said or done to the Purpose, fit, pat, & propos.

APPOSITELY, suitably.

APPOSITION, is a putting or laying one Thing by the Side of another. *F. of L.*

APPOSITION [in *Grammar*] the putting two or more Substantives in the same Case. *L.*

To **APPRAISE** [*apprécier, F.*] to rate or set a Price on Goods, to value.

APPRAISEMENT, the Value set upon any Thing or Commodity by an Appraiser.

An **APPRAISER**, one who sets the Value on Goods, &c.

To **APPREHEND** [*apprehendere, F. apprehendere, L.*] to lay hold of, or seize on; to understand; to fear or suspect.

APPREHENSIBLE, capable of being apprehended.

APPREHENSION, a catching hold of, Conception, Understanding; Fear, Jealousy. *F. of L.*

APPREHENSION [in *Logic*] a simple Contemplation of Things, which present themselves

self to the Mind, without pronouncing any thing about them. *L.*

APPREHENSIVE, quick of Apprehension, sensible, fearful. *F.*

APPREHENDRE [in *Law*] is a Fee or Profit to be taken or received. *F.*

APPRENTICE [*Apprentisse*, *F.* of *appre-bendere*, *L.* to learn] a Learner, one bound by Law to learn an Art or Mystery.

To **APPRE'TIATE** [*apprecier*, *F.* *appreciare*, *L.*] to set an high Price, Value, or Esteem upon any thing.

APPRI'ISE, an Enterprize, a Trial. *Cbauc.*

To **APPRIZE** [*appris*, *F.*] to inform.

To **APPROACH** [*approcher*, *F.*] to draw nigh, to come near.

APPROACH'ABLE, that may be approached.

APPROACH'ES [in *Fortification*] are all the Works whereby the Besiegers approach to the Belieged.

APPROBATION [*approbatio*, *L.*] a liking or approving of. *F.* of *L.*

To **APPROQUIN QUATE** [*appropinquate*, *L.*] to draw nigh unto.

APPROPRIARE *communem* [*Law Term*] to discommon, i. e. to separate and enclose any Parcel of Land, which was before an open Common.

APPROPRIARE, *ad Honorem* [*Law Term*] to bring a Manor within the Extent and Liberty of such an Honour.

To **APPROPRIATE** [*appropriar*, *F.*] to set aside any Thing for the Use of any one: To usurp the Property of a Thing, to claim or take to one's self.

APPROPRIATION [in *Law*] is when the Profits of a Church-Living are made over to a Layman, or a Body Corporate, he or they only maintaining a Vicar; as the Parish of St. *Stephen*, *Coleman-Street*, *London*.

APPROVABLE, deserving Approbation.

To **APPROVE** [*approver*, *F.* *approbare*, *L.*] to like or allow of; to render one's self commendable.

To **APPROVE** [in *Law*] to improve or increase; to examine to the utmost.

APPROVEMENT of *Land* [in *Law*] is the making the best Advantage of it by improving and increasing the Rent.

APPROVEMENT [in *Law*] is where a Man hath Common within the Lord's Waste for himself, having nevertheless sufficient Common with *Egrefs* and *Regress* for the Commoners. This Enclosing is called *Approvement*.

APPROVER [*Approbateur*, *F.* *Approbator*, *L.*] one that allows or approves.

APPROVER [in *Law*] is one who being guilty of Felony, to save himself, accuses his Accomplices.

APPROVERS [of the *King*] such as had the letting of the *King's* Demaines, in small Manors, to the best Advantage.

APPROVERS, certain Persons sent into several Countries, to increase the Farms of Hundreds and Wapentakes.

APPROVERS in the *Marches* of *Wales*, were such as had Licence to buy and sell Cattle in those Parts.

APPROXIMATION [in *Aristmetick*, or *Algebra*] is a continual approaching still nearer and nearer to the Root or Quantity sought, without ever expecting to have it exactly.

APPULSE [*Appulsis*, *L.*] an approaching, the Act of striking against a Thing.

APPULSE [in *Astronomy*] is the Approach of any Planet to a Conjunction.

APPURTENANCE [*Appurtenance*, *F.*] that which appertains or belongs to.

APRICOT [*Abricot*, *F.*] a Wall-Fruit.

APRIL [*Aprilis*, *q.* *Aperilis*, *ab Aperiendo*, *L.* opening; because in this Month all Things are as it were opened and budded] the fourth Month of the Year, beginning with *January*.

APRON [of *Apejan*, *Sax.* before] a Garment which Women wear before them; also a Piece of Lead which covers the Touch-hole of a Gun.

APRONED, one who wears an Apron.

APSIDES [in *Astronomy*] are those two Points in the Orbit of a Planet, one of which (*Aphelion*) is the farthest from, and the other (*Perihelion*) the nearest to the Sun.

APSY'CHY [of a privative and *ψυχη* the Soul, *Gr.*] a swooning or fainting away.

APT [*aptus*, *L.*] fit, convenient, meet, proper, ready, or propense to.

To **APTATE** a Planet [in *Astrology*] to strengthen it in Position of a House and Dignities to the greatest Advantage.

APTHANES, anciently, the higher Nobility of *Scotland*.

APTITUDE } [*Aptitudo*, *L.*] Fitness, a
APTNESS } natural Disposition to do a Thing. *F.*

APTOTE [in *Grammar*] a Noun that is not declined with Cases.

APYREXY [*Ἀπυρεξία*, *Gr.*] the abating or slackening of a Fever.

AQUA *Calistis* [among *Chymists*] red-dyed Wine. *L.*

AQUA *Omnium Florum* [among *Chymists*] the distilled Water of Cow-dung, when the Cows go to Grass. *L.*

AQUA *Fortis*, a Liquor made of a Mixture of equal Quantities of *Sals-Petre*, *Vitriol*, and *Potter's Earth*, distilled in a close reverberating Furnace. *L.*

AQUA *Regalis* [among *Chymists*] a Liquor made by the Dissolution of *Sal Armoniac* in the Spirit of *Nitre*. *L.*

AQUA *Secunda*, a Liquor made of Water and the Precipitate of Silver. *L.*

AQUA *Tetrachymogon*, Water purging the four Humours of the Body. *L.*

AQUA VITÆ [*i. e.* Water of Life] a sort of Cordial Water made of Beer strongly hopped and well fermented. *L.*

AQUAGIUM, a Water-course. *O. L.*

AQUAPOISE [of *Aqua*, *L.* and *Poids*, *F.* Weight of *Pfer*, *F.* to weigh] an Instrument to examine the Gravity of Liquors.

AQUARIANS, Hereticks so called, because they only used Water at the Lord's Supper. *L.*

AQUARIUS, one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, which the Sun enters in *January*. *L.*

AQUATICK } growing, living, or breed-

AQUATILE } ing in and about the Water. *L.*

AQUATICK Flowers, such as grow in Water, or in wet and moorish Ground.

AQUATICKS, Trees that grow on the Banks of Rivers, in Marshes and watery Places

AQUEDUCTS [*Aqueduc*, *F.* of *Aqueductus*, *L.*] a Conduit or Pipe to convey Water from one Place to another.

AQUEDUCT [in *Anatomy*] the boney Passage or the Drum that reaches from the Ear to the Palate.

AQUEINT'ABLE, easy to be acquainted with. *Chauc.*

AQUEOUS [*aqueus*, *F.* of *aqueus*, *L.*] like Water, watery.

AQUEOUS Humour [among *Oculists*] one of the Humours of the Eye, which is the outmost, being transparent, and of no Colour.

AQUILA, an Eagle; also a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere. *L.*

AQUILA *Alba*, or the *White Eagle* [among *Chymists*] the same with *Mercurius Dulcis*. *L.*

AQUILA Philosopherum, is a Term used by Alchymists, to signify the reducing of Metals to their first Matter. *L.*

AQUILIFER, a Standard-bearer of the Roman Army, the Picture of an Eagle being in his Colours; a Cornet or Ensign. *L.*

AQUILINE [*aquilin*, *F.* *aquilinus*, *L.*] of or belonging to an Eagle.

AQUILINE Nose, a hooked Nose like the Beak of an Eagle; a Hawk's Nose.

To **AQUITE**, to match. *O.*

AQUITER, a Needle-case. *O.*

AQUOSE [*aqueus*, *L.*] watery, or like Water.

AQUOSITY [*Aquositas*, *L.*] Wateriness.

ARA, an Altar or Sanctuary; also a Southern Constellation. *L.*

ARABELLA [of *Ara* and *Bella*, *i. e.* a fair Altar, *L.*] a proper Name of Women.

ARABESQUE [in *Painting* or *Tapestry*] curious flourished or branched Work, after the Arabian Manner.

ARABIA, a large Country in *Asia*.

ARABICK, the Language of *Arabia*.

ARABIAN Heresy, the Relief that the Soul died or slept till the Day of Judgment, and then had its Resurrection without the Body.

ARABLE [*arabilis*, *L.*] plowable, as Arable Land. *i. e.* Land fit to be ploughed.

ARACHNOIDES [with *Anatomists*] the crystalline Tunicle of the Eye, so called from its Resemblance to a Spider's Web.

ARAGE, Average.

ARAIGNE'E [of *araigne*, *F.* *araigne*, *L.*] a Spider.

ARAGINE'E [in *Fortification*] the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

ARALIA, arable or plough'd Ground, in *Doomsday-Book*.

ARAM [אֲרָם, *H.* *i. e.* Highness or Deceiving] the Son of *Sben*. Also *Syria*.

ARAMITES, *Syrians* Sons of *Aram*.

ARANEAE *Tunica*, or *Cryfillina* [among *Oculists*] that Tunicle of the Eye that surrounds the Crystalline Humour. *L.*

ARANEOSUS [*araneosus*, *L.*] full of Spiders; also resembling a Cobweb.

ARANETS, a slow Pulse, according to *Galen*; also a stinky Urine, having Films like Cobwebs in it. *Hippocrates*.

To **ARRAY**, to prepare. *Chauc.*

ARATION [from *ars*, *L.*] ploughing.

ARATORY, of or belonging to ploughing.

ARBALIST [*arcus* and *balista*] a Cross-bow.

ARBITER, an Umpire, a Judge to whose Decision any Debate is submitted.

ARBITRABLE, that may be put to Arbitration, or decided thereby.

ARBITRAGE, the Decree or Sentence of an Arbitrator or Umpire.

ARBITRARY [*arbitrarius*, *F.* *arbitrium*, *L.*] that which is voluntary, or that depends wholly on one's Will or Choice, being absolutely free.

ARBITRARINESS, the acting or doing any thing according to a Person's own Will, without Control, Uncontrolableness.

To **ARBITRATE**, [*arbitrator*, *F.* of *arbitrator*, *L.*] to adjudge or act as an Arbitrator, to award, to give Sentence.

ARBITRATION, the Act of arbitrating, the deciding and putting an End to a Difference by Arbitrators. *F.* of *L.*

ARBITRATOR [*Arbitrator*, *F.*] an extraordinary Judge, chosen indifferently, by the mutual Consent of two different Parties, to decide a Controversy between them; a Day's Man, a Referee.

ARBITREMENT, a Power granted by the contending Parties to Arbitrators to determine the Matter in Dispute between them, which they are bound to stand to under a certain Penalty. A Submission. *Scotch Law.*

ARBLASTER, a Cross-bow. *Chauc.*

ARBOR [in *Mechanicks*] is the Spindle or Axis in which the Instrument or Machine turns.

ARBOR Diana [among *Chymists*] a particular Crystallization from the Solution of Mercury in Acids. *L.*

ARBOR Herminis, *i. e.* the Tree of Herminis [among

[among *Chymists*] a Process of the Revivification of Mercury. L.

ARBOR *Jude*, *Juda's Tree* [with *Botanists*] being supposed to be the same Tree in kind *Judas* hanged himself upon.

ARBOR *Martis*, i. e. the Tree of *Mars* [among *Chymists*] Coral, because it grows like a Plant or Tree under the Water in the Sea. L.

ARBOR *Vitæ*, a Tree often planted for the Pleasantness of its green Leaf. L.

ARBOR *Vitæ* [i. e. the Tree of Life, according to *Helmons*] a Medicine by the Help of which Life would again shoot like a Tree. L.

ARBOREOUS [*arborus*, L.] a Term used by Herbalists for Mushrooms or Mosses growing on Trees, to distinguish them from such as grow on the Ground.

ARBORET, a little Tree.

ARBORIST, a Person well skilled in the several Kinds and Natures of Trees.

ARBOUR [*Arboretum*, L. but *Skinner* derives it of *penebenga*, *Sax.* *Perberge*, *Teut.* a Mansion] a Bower in a Garden, a shady Place made by Art, to sit and take pleasure in.

ARBUSTINE [*arbusinus*, L.] shrubby, belonging to, or like Shrubs.

ARC. See *Arb.*

ARCA'NUM [a Secret, L.] a Name given to particular Chymical Preparations, at first kept secret by their Authors.

ARCA'NUM *Corallinum* [among *Chymists*] the red Precipitate of Mercury or Quick-silver, on which well rectified Spirit of Wine has been six times burnt.

ARCA'NUM *Duplum*, i. e. a double Secret [among *Chymists*] a sort of Salt made by washing the gross Matter which remains after the Distillation of double *Aqua Fortis*, with warm Water.

ARCANUM *Jovis*, i. e. *Jupiter's Secret*, [among *Chymists*] is an Amalgama, made of equal Quantities of Tin and Quick-silver pulverised and digested with Spirit of *Nitre*, &c. C. T.

ARCH [*ἄρχη*, Gr.] arrogant or notorious; as Arch-Rogue, an Arch-Traitor, &c.

ARCH [of *ἄρχω*, Gr.] prefixed to any Word, adds Prince or Chief to its Signification; as Arch-Angel, Arch-Duke, Arch-Bishop, Arch-Fiend. *Milton*.

An **ARCH** [of *Arc*, F. *Arvus*, L. a Bow] a bending in the Form of a bent Bow.

An **ARCH** [in *Architecture*] a hollow Building raised with a Mould in the Form of a Semicircle, as the Arch of a Bridge, &c. F.

An **ARCH** [in *Geometry*] is any Part of An **ARC** } a Circumference of a Circle, or crooked Line, lying from one Point to another.

ARCH of *Direction* [in *Astrology*] is a Portion of the Equator lying between two Points in the Heavens, one of which is the Place of the Significator, and the other of the Promiser.

ARCHA'ISM [*Archaismus*, L. of *Ἀρχαϊσμός*, Gr.] the retaining an obsolete Word.

ARCHANGEL, [*Archange*, F. *Archangelus*, L. *Ἀρχαγγέλος*, of *ἄρχων*, Chief, and *ἄγγελος*, Angel, Gr.] the Prince of Angels, as *Michael* is said to be; also the Name of a Plant, called *Dead Nettle*.

ARCHBISH'OP, *Ἐπίτῳ Βίσιhoff*, *Teut.* *Archevêque*, F. *Archiepiscopus*, L. of *Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος*, of *ἄρχων*, Chief, and *ἐπίσκοπος*, Bishop, or *ἐπισκεπώω*, to take care of, Gr.] a chief Bishop, who has the Power over a certain Number of other Bishops.

ARCHBISH'OPRICK [*Ἐπίτῳ Βίσιhoff-ῆτον*, *Teut.* *Archevêce*, F. *Archiepiscopatus*, L.] the Extent of the Jurisdiction, or the Benenice and Dignity of an Archbishop.

ARCHA'NI'ER, the Chief Singer.

ARCHDA'PIFER, the Chief Sewer; one of the principal Officers of the Emperor of *Germany*, which belongs to the *Couns Palatine* on the *Rhine*. L.

ARCHDE'ACON [*Archidiacone*, F. *Archidiaconus*, L. of *Ἀρχidiaκόνος*, of *ἄρχων*, the Chief, and *διακόνος*, to minister to, to serve Gr.] a dignified Clergyman, whose Office is two Years in three to visit the Churches within his District, in order to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to lay the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese.

ARCHDEA'CONRY [*Archidiaconi*, F.] the Extent of an Archdeacon's spiritual Jurisdiction.

ARCHDEA'CONSHIP [*Archidiaconot*, F. of *Arch* and *diaconatus*, L.] the Office and Dignity of an Arch-Deacon.

ARCHDUK'E [*Arhidux*, F. of *Archidux*, L.] a Duke that hath some Preference above other Dukes, as the Archduke of *Austria*.

ARCHDUK'EDOM [*Arhiducbé*, F.] the Jurisdiction and Territory of an Archduke.

ARCHDU'CHESS [*Arhiducbessé*, F.] the Wife of an Archduke, or the Daughter of the Emperor of *Germany*.

ARCH'IBALD [of *arch*, eminent, and *balb*, quick, i. e. eminently or exceedingly swift; or if you will stretch so far, as to turn *balb* into *bold*, it will signify extremely bold] a proper Name among the *Saxons*.

ARCH-Flamins, the Chief Priests among the *Romans*.

ARCH-Heretic, a Ringleader of Hereticks, a notorious Heretic.

ARCH-Pirate, the Chief or Head of Pirates; a principal Rover.

ARCH-Presbyter, a chief Priest, or a rural Dean.

AR'CHE [among *Physicians*] the Beginning of a Disease.

ARCHED, turned like an Arch.

ARCHED Legs, an Imperfection in a Horse.

ARCHER [*Archer*, F.] one skilled in Archery. AR-

ARCHERY, the Art of shooting with a long Bow.

ARCHES } is the chief and most *Court of ARCHES* } ancient Consistory belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the debating of Ecclesiastical Causes.

Dean of the ARCHES } is the chief *Official of the ARCHES* } Judge of that Court; who has a peculiar Jurisdiction, called a *Deanery*, over thirteen Parishes in the City of *London*.

ARCHETYPE [*Archetypum*, L. of ἀρχιτυπον, of ἀρχι, the Beginning or Principal; and τυπον, an Example or a Pattern, Gr.] the first Example or a Pattern; the Original of a Picture, Writing, &c. F.

ARCHETYPAL [*Archetypus*, L. of ἀρχιτυπον, Gr.] of or belonging to the great Original.

ARCHEUS [ἀρχαῖος, Gr. ancient] applied to Medicines, denotes the ancient Practice, concerning which *Hippocrates* wrote a Treatise.

ARCHEUS [ἀρχη, Gr.] among the *Paracelsians*, is the Principle of Life and Vigour in any living Creature.

ARCHEUS [among *Chymists*] the highest and most exalted Spirit that can be separated from mixed Bodies.

ARCHIATER [ἀρχιατρικος, of ἀρχι, Chief, and ιατρικη, a Physician, Gr.] the Chief or principal Physician; a Physician to a Prince. L.

ARCHYGRAPHER [*Archigraphus*, L. of ἀρχιγραφος, of ἀρχι, Chief, and γραφω, to write, Gr.] a Chief Secretary.

ARCHIERETICAL, false in the highest and most dangerous degree.

ARCHIMEDES [Ἀρχιμήδης, Gr. i. e. the Prince of Counsel] an excellent Mathematician of *Sicily*, who lived *Anno* 209 before *Christ*; he first invented Globes and Spheres. When *Marcellus* took *Syracuse*, he gave strict Charge to save *Archimedes*; but he not minding the taking of the City, was busily intent in making geometrical Figures on the Ground, and so was killed by a Soldier, to the great Grief of *Marcellus*.

ARCHIPELAGO [of ἀρχι, chief, and πελαγος, the Sea, Gr.] a Part of the Sea, containing a Cluster of small Islands in the *Hellispont*, and consequently several little Seas that take Name from those Islands.

ARCHISTRATEGUS [ἀρχιστρατηγος, ἀρχι, a Chief, and στρατηγος, of the Leaders of the Army, Gr.] the Generalissimo, or Captain-General of an Army.

ARCHITECT [*Architectus*, F. *Architectus*, L.] or ἀρχιτεκτων, of ἀρχι, the Principal, and τεκτων, Artificer, Gr.] a Master-Builder, a Surveyor of the Building.

ARCHITECTONICE [ἀρχιτεκτονικη, Gr.] the Art or Science of Building, Carpentry, Masonry.

ARCHITECTONICK Nature [among

Philosophers] that builds a Thing up regularly, according to its Nature and Property; same with *Plastic Nature*.

ARCHITECTURE [*Architectura*, L. ἀρχιτεκτωνικη, or ἀρχιτεκτονικη, Gr.] a Mathematical Science, giving Rules for designing and raising all Sorts of Structures, according to Geometry and Proportion. F.

ARCHITECTURE Civil, is the Art building Houses, Churches, Palaces, &c.

ARCHITECTURE Military, is the Art of building Fortifications about Cities, Ports, &c. See *Fortification*.

ARCHITRAVE, is the Moulding, or the Capital of a Column; also the principal Beam in a Building. F.

ARCHIVES [*Archiva*, L. of ἀρχαια, Gr.] a Place where ancient Records, Charters, &c. Evidences are kept; as the Office of the Royal Records. F.

ARCHONTICKS, Hereticks so called either from *Archon* their Ringleader, or because they held that Arch-angels created the World; they denied the Resurrection, &c. said, That the God of Sabbath exercised cruel Tyranny in the seventh Heaven; that he engendered the Devil, who begat *Satan* his Son upon *Eve*.

ARCHELIN, a Corn Measure at *London*, being three Pecks, five Quarts, and near a Pint.

ARCHILEUTO [in *Musick Books*] is Arch-Lute, or a very long and large Lute differing but a little from the Theorbo Lute and is what the *Italians* use for playing *Thorough-Bass*.

ARCHWISE, in the manner of an Arch-bearing, carrying a Bow.

ARCO [in *Musick Books*] a Bow or Fiddlestick.

ARCTATION, straitening, or crowding. L.

ARCTICK [*Arctique*, E. *Arcticus*, L. ἀρκτικός, Gr.] Northern, Northward.

ARCTICK Circle [in *Astronomy*] is a Circle of the Earth or Heaven, twenty-three Degrees, thirty Minutes distant from the Arctic Pole.

ARCTICK Pole, the Northern Pole of Earth or Heavens, so called from *Arctos* Constellation very near it.

ARCTOPHYLAX [ἀρκτικός, a Bear, φυλάξ, a Keeper, Gr.] a Constellation so called.

ARCTURUS [ἀρκτουρος, Gr.] is a Star of the first Magnitude, in the Skie *Arctophylax*, or *Bootes*.

To **ARCUATE** [*arcuare*, L.] to make bend like an Arch.

ARCUATION, a shaping or fashioning like an Arch or Bow.

ARCUATION [in *Surgery*] the Bend of the Bones.

ARD [Art, Tent. Nature, Disposition, Termination added to *English Words*, &c.]

ing Quality, as *Drunkard, Dotard, Doltard,*

ARDENCY [*Ardens*] Heat or Passion, zeal, &c.

ARDENT [*ardens, L.*] very hot, vehement, eager, zealous. *P.*

ARDENT Spirits [among *Chymists*] distilled Spirits, which will take Fire, and burn; Spirits of Wine, &c.

ARDENTLY, fervently, warmly.

ARDERS, the Fallowings and Ploughings of Ground. *C.*

ARDOR [in a *Physical Sense*] a very great heat raised in a Human Body.

ARDOUR [*Ardeur, F. of Ardor, L.*] heat, Vehemency, ardent Affection, great zeal, Eagerness.

AR'DUOUS [*ardu, F. of arduus, L.*] hard to perform, difficult.

ARDOUSNESS, Difficulty of being executed.

A-RE', or } the Name of one of the
A-LA-MI-RE' } eight Notes in the Scale of Musick.

AREA, [*Area, L.*] a Barn-floor; also the ground-plot of a Building.

AREA [among *Physicians*] an Ulcer or sore of the Head that causes Baldness.

AREA [in *Geometry*] is the superficial Content of any Figure, measured in Inches, feet, Yards, &c.

To AREA'D, to judge, pronounce. *Spenc.* Use to advise or direct. *Par. Loft.*

AREFACTION, a drying. *L.*

AREFY [from *arefo, L.*] to make dry.

ARE'GON, an old official Unguent.

ARE'NA [*Arene, F.*] Sand, Gravel, Grit; No Gravel bred in a human Body. *L.*

AREMATION [among *Physicians*] a kind of dry Bath, when the Patient sits with his Feet upon hot Sand. *L.*

ARENOSE [of *Arena, L.*] gritty, sandy, like or full of Sand. *L.*

ARENULOUS [from *arenula, L.*] granularly.

AREOLA *Papillaris* [in *Anatomy*] the Circle of the Pap or Teat.

AREOMETER, an Instrument to measure the Gravity or Density of any Liquor or Fluid, &c. This is usually made of Glass with a round hollow Body, ending in a long slender Neck, sealed hermetically at the Top, into which there is first put as much running Mercury as is sufficient to keep it swimming in an exact Position; its Neck being divided into Degrees, the Quality and Lightness of the Liquor is judged of by the Depth of the Vessel's sinking.

AREOPA'GITES [*'Aptowayac, Gr.*] Judges of the Court of *Athens*, where Malefactors were tried, and so called from a Place near that City, where they sat, called *Areopagus*, or *Mar's Hill*.

AREOTECTON'ICKS [in *Fortification*]

that Part of it which teaches to attack an Enemy safely, and fight advantageously.

AREOT'ICK Medicines, such as open the Pores of the Skin, and make them wide enough for evacuating by Sweat the Matter which causes the Disease.

ARER'ISEMENT, Affright, Surprise, *L. T.*

To ARE'T, to impute unto, to accuse. *Chau.* ARF, afraid. *Chau.*

AR'GAL, hard Lees sticking to the Sides of Wine-Vessels; also called *Tartar*.

ARGENT [*Argentum, L.*] Silver or Coin. *F.*

ARGENT [in *Heraldry*] signifies the white Colour in Coats of Arms.

ARGENTANG'INA, the Silver Quinsey; when a Pleader at the Bar, being bribed, seigns himself sick. *L.*

ARGENTUM *album* [in *Doomsday-Book*] Silver Coin.

ARGENTUM *Dei*, Money given in Earnest at the making of a Bargain. *O. L.*

ARGENTUM *Vivum*, Quicksilver.

AR'GIL [*Argilla, L.*] a white Earth like Chalk, but more brittle; Potter's Clay.

ARGO'L, Clay. *Chau.*

ARGO *Navis*, a Constellation in the Southern Hemisphere, consisting of forty-two Stars. *L.*

AR'GOL, Tartar, or Lees of Wine, *C. T.*

ARGOLET'ERS, light-armed Horsemen.

ARGONAUT'ICKS, the Title of several Poems on the Expedition of *Jason* and his Companions, in fetching the Golden Fleece in the Ship *Argo*.

ARGO'SIES [probably of *Jason's Ship Argo*] Ships, large Vessels, &c. a Carrack.

To AR'GUE [*arguere, F. arguere, L.*] to discourse or reason; to debate or dispute; to shew or make appear.

ARGUER, a Disputant.

ARGUMENT [*Argumentum, L.*] a Reason or Proof; the Substance of a Treatise or Discourse. A Subject to speak or write upon or about. *F.*

ARGUMENT [in *Logic*] a Probability invented to create Belief.

ARGUMENT [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch, by which the Artist seeks another Arch unknown, which is proportionate to the first.

ARGUMENT of *Inclination* [in *Astronomy*] is the Arch of the Orb of a Planet, which is comprehended between the ascending Node, and the Place of that Planet with respect to the Sun.

ARGUMENT of the Moon's Latitude, is her Distance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, which are her two Nodes.

ARGUMENTA'TION, a reasoning or proving by Arguments, a disputing for or against.

ARGUMENTA'TIVE, convincing in the Way of arguing.

AR-

ARGUTE [*argutus*, L.] subtle, witty; also shrill.

ARGYROD'AMAS [of Ἀργύρον, Silver, and ἀδάμας, a Diamond, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Silver Colour.

ARIA [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air, Song, or Tune.

ARIANISM, the Doctrine and Opinion of that noted Heretic *Arius*, who denied that the Son of God was of the same Substance with the Father.

ARIANS, the Disciples and Followers of *Arius*; those who hold his Doctrines.

ARID [*aride*, F. *aridus*, L.] dry.

ARID, ploughed. *Chauc.*

To **ARIDATE** [*aridare*, L.] to make dry.

ARIDITY [*Ariditas*; F. of *Ariditas*, L.] Dryness.

ARIERE-BAN [of *Pere*, an Army, and *Ban*, an Edict, *Teut.*] the French King's Proclamation to summon to the War all that hold of him. F.

ARIES, a Ram [in *Astronomy*] the first Sign of the *Zodiack*, into which the Sun enters in the Beginning of *March*, denoted by this Character (♈)

ARIETATION, a butting, pushing, or battering, &c. L.

ARIET TA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little short Air, Song, or Tune.

ARIETUM Levatic, a sportive Exercise; a sort of Tilting, or running at the Quintain. O. L.

ARIGHT [of A and right *Sax.*] well, truly, as it ought to be.

ARIOLATION [*barioluc*, L.] Sooth-saying.

ARIOSE } [in *Musick Books*] signifies the

ARIO'SO } Movement or Time of a common Air, Song, or Tune.

To **ARISE** [*Arisan*, *Sax.*] to rise up, to take rise, proceed from.

ARISTA [in *Botany*] a long, slender Beard, growing out of the Husk of Corn or Grass, L.

ARISTOBULUS [Ἀριστοβουλός, of ἄριστος and βουλός, Counsel, Gr. i. e. best counsel] the Names of two Kings of *Juda*.

ARISTOCRACY [*Aristocratic*, F. *Aristocratie*, L. of Ἀριστοκρατία of ἄριστος, the best, and κρατος; Power, Gr.] a Form of Government where the supreme Power is lodged in the Nobles and Peers.

ARISTOCRATICAL [*Aristocratique*, F. *Aristocraticus*, L. of Ἀριστοκρατικός, Gr.] belonging to Aristocracy, or the Form of that Government by Nobles and Peers.

ARISTOT'LE (so called of ἄριστος τίλος, Gr. *Summum Bonum*, the chief Good, of which he wrote a Book) a famous Philosopher, Son to *Nicomachus*, Physician to *Amyntas*, Grandfather to *Alexander the Great*, Scholar to *Plato*, and Tutor to *Alexander*, Chief of the *Peripateticks*.

ARITHMANCY [of ἀριθμός, Number, and μαντις, Divination, Gr.] Divination by Numbers.

ARITHMETICAL [*Arithmeticus*, F. *Arithmeticus*; L. of Ἀριθμητικός, of ἀριθμός, Number, Gr.] of or belonging to Arithmetick.

ARITHMETICAL Complement of a Logarithm, is what that Logarithm wants of 10,000,000, &c.

ARITHMETICAL Progression. See *Progression*.

ARITHMETICAL Proportion. See *Proportion*.

ARITHMETICALITY, in its arithmetical manner;

ARITHMETICIAN [*Arithmeticus*, F. *Arithmeticus*, L. of Ἀριθμητικός, Gr.] one skilled in Arithmetick.

ARITHMETICK [*Arithmetique*, F. of *Arithmetica*, L. of Ἀριθμητική, of ἀριθμός, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Art of Accounting, and all the Powers and Properties of Numbers.

ARK [*Arc*, F. *Arca*, L.] a large Chest to put Fruit or Corn in; a kind of Ship or Boat; as *Noah's Ark*, *Moses's Ark*, &c.

ARK of the Covenant, the Chest in which the Tables of the Levitical Laws were kept.

ARK } [in *Geometry*] same Part of the

ARCH } Circumference of a Circle

ARK of Direction } [in *Astronomy*] is that

ARK of Progression } Ark of the *Zodiack* which a Planet appears to describe, when its Motion is forward, according to the Order of the Signs.

ARK of the first and second Standes [in *Astronomy*] an Ark which a Planet describes in the former or latter Semi-Circumference of its Epicycle, when it appears stationary.

ARK of Retrogradation [in *Astronomy*] is that which a Planet describes when it is Retrograde, or moves contrary to the Order of the Signs.

ARLES Penny, Earnest-Money given to Servants when they are first hired. C.

ARM [*arm*, *Sax.* *arm*, *Teut.* of *Armus*, L.] a Shoulder or Arm, also the Pinion of a Bird; also an Inlet of Water from the Sea.

To **ARM** [*armare*, F. of *armare*, L.] to furnish with, or put in Arms.

ARM of an Anchor, is that Part of it to which the Flock is set.

To **ARM a Shot** [among Gunners] is to roll Okam, Rope-yarn, or old Cloths about the End of the Iron Bar which passes thro' the Shot.

ARMA dare [i. e. to give Arms, L.] to dub or make a Knight. O. L.

ARMA deporere [to lay down Arms, L.] a Punishment enjoined when a Man had committed an Offence against the King. L. T.

ARMA libera [Free Arms, L.] a Sword and

A R M

and Lance, usually given to a Servant when he was made free. *L. T.*

ARMA molata [in *Lazo*] sharp Weapons that cut, not such as bruise.

ARMADA, a great Navy; a Navy well armed or manned. *Span.*

ARMADILLO, a Creature in the *West Indies*, which Nature has fortified with a Skin like Armour.

ARMAMENT [*Arment*, *F. of Armaria*, *L.*] a Storehouse for Arms; also the Arms and Provisions of a Navy.

ARMAN, a Collection to prevent or cure a Loss of Appetite in Horses.

ARMARIUM Unguentum, a sympathetic Ointment or Weapon Salve, by which Wounds are said to be cured at a Distance, by only dressing the Weapon. See *Dieby*.

ARMATURE [*Armatura*, *L.*] Armour; also Skill in Arms.

ARMED [in *Heraldry*] the blazoning the Feet and Beaks of Cocks, and all Birds of Prey, which are always painted of a different Colour from the Birds themselves.

ARMED [among *Sailors*] a Ship is said so to be, when it is fitted out and provided in all respects for a Man of War.

ARMED [of a *Loadstone*] is when it is capped or cased, i. e. set in Iron, in order to make it up the greater Weight; and also to distinguish readily the Poles.

ARMENTAL, belonging to a Drove or Herd of Cattle.

ARMGRETE, as thick as one's Arm.

ARMIGER, [i. e. *Armour bearer*, of *arma* and *gero*] a Title of Dignity, one that bears Arms to a Knight; an Esquire, a Squire of the Body. *L.*

ARMIFEROUS, [*armifer*, *L. of arma* and *fero*] bearing Arms or Weapons.

ARMILLA [*Armilla*, *L.*] a Bracelet or Jewel worn on the Arm or Wrist; one of the Coronation Garments.

ARMILLA Membrana [among *Anatomists*] a circular Ligament, comprehending the manifold Ligaments of the whole Hand in a kind of Circle.

ARMILLARY Sphere, [among *Astronomers*] is the greater and lesser Circles of the Sphere, made of Brass, Wood, or Paste-board, &c. put together in their natural Order, and placed in a Frame, so as to represent the true Position and Motion of these Circles.

ARMILLATED [*armillam gerens*] wearing Bracelets.

ARMINGS, [in a *Ship*] are the same with *Waste Clothes*.

ARMINIANISM, is the Doctrine of the *Arminians*, so called from *Jacobs Arminius*, who held free Will and universal Redemption.

ARMIPOTENT [*armipotent*, *L.*] powerful in Arms.

ARMISINOUS [*armisinosus*, *L.*] sounding or rattling with Arms.

A R P

ARMISTICE [*Armistitium*, *L.*] a Cessation of Arms for a short Time.

ARMLET, a Piece of Armour for the Arm; also a Bracelet of Pearl.

ARMO'NIACK } [*the Native*, *des-*
SAL ARMONIACK } scribed by the
Ancients, was to be found among the *Lybian* Sands, near the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon*; but the *Artificial* is only known to us, which is nothing but a bitter Salt made of Urine, Soot, Sal Gem, &c.

ARMORER, [*Armurier*, *F. of Armarientarius*, *L.*] a Maker and Seller of Armour.

ARMORIAL, belonging to an Armory, *F.*

ARMORY, [in *Heraldry*] the Art of displaying or marshalling all Sorts of Coats of Arms, and appointing to them their proper Bearings.

ARMOUR, [*Armure*, *F. of Armatura*, *L.*] defensive Armour that covers the Body, warlike Harness.

ARMOURY, [*Armoire*, *F. of Armarium*, *L.*] a Store-house of Armour, a Place where Arms are laid up and kept.

ARMPIT, the Cavity under the Shoulder.

ARMS [*Armes*, *F. of Arma*, *L.*] all Manner of Weapons for fighting.

ARMS [in *Falconry*] the Legs of a Bird of Prey, from the Thighs to the Feet.

ARMY, [*Arme*, *F. Arma*, *L.*] a great Number of armed Men or Soldiers, collected into one Body, and under the Command of a General.

ARNA'LDIA } a Disease that makes the
-ARNO'LDIA } Hair fall off. *O. L.*

ARNOLD [of *Awe*, Honour, and nobly, *Sax.* Faithful, *q. d.* Faithful to his Honour] a Name of Men.

AROB'E, a *Portuguese* Measure for Sugar, containing twenty-five Bushels.

AROINT, avant, stand off, be gone, &c.

AROMA, [*Agosma*, *Gr.*] sweet-smelling Spices, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, or Roots; as Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, &c.

AROMAT'ICK } *aromatique*, *F. aroma-*
AROMAT'ICAL } *ticus*, *L. of Agosmalis-*
tic, *Gr.*] odoriferous, of a sweet or spicy Smell, sweet-scented, perfumed.

AROMATICKS, Spices.

AROMATIZE, to scent with Spices.

AROMATIZ'ING, a mingling of any Medicine with a due Proportion of Aromatic Spices, Drugs, &c.

ARONDEL, [of *Hirondelle*, *F.* a Swallow, because this Family bears a Swallow in its Coat of Arms] the Name of a Town and Earldom of *Corruwall*.

AROSE, the perfect of *to rise*.

AROUND [*skundheruut*, *T. ut.*] in a Round; about.

ARPEC'GIO [in *Musick Books*] is to cause the several Notes or Sounds of an Accord to be heard, not together, but one after another, beginning always with the lowest. *See* *AR-*

AR'PEN } [*Arpent*, E.] an Acre of Fur-
AR'PENT } long of Ground. O. R.

ARPHAX'AD [ארפכסר, of ארם he
healed, and ירד he made desolate, *H. i. c. a*
Healer of Desolation] a Man's Name.

ARQUA'TUS *Morbis*, [of *Arquus*, or
Arcus Caelestis, L.] the Jaundice, a Disease
so called from its resembling the Colours of
the Rainbow, L.

ARQUEBU'SE [*Arquebuse*, F.] a large
Hand Gun, somewhat bigger than our Mus-
ket.

ARQUEBUSI'ER, a Soldier that bears an
Arquebuse. F.

ARQUEBUSAD'E, a Shot of an Arque-
buse. F.

ARR, a Scar.

ARRACK, a Spirit distilled from the
Juice of the Cocoa-nut.

ARRACH } is one of the Herbs with a
ORRACH } petalous Flower, in Latin
called *Atriplex*; of this there are several
Sorts: As the common, stinking, and Sea-
Orrach, &c.

ARRALAT'IO *Peditum*, the arraying of
foot Soldiers. O. L.

To ARRAIGN [*arranger*, F. to set in
Order] to put a Thing in Order, or in its due
Place. L. T.

To ARRAIGN *the Affix* [*Law Term*]
is to cause the Tenant to be called to make
the Plaintiff, and to set the Cause in such Or-
der, as the Tenant may be forced to answer
thereunto.

To ARRAIGN a Prisoner [*in a Court of*
Justice] is when he is indicted, and brought
forth in order to his Trial, to read the Indict-
ment to him, and put the question to him
whether he is guilty or not.

ARRAIGN'MENT [*Arrangement*, F. a
setting in Order] the arraigning a Prisoner.

To ARRAN'OE, to put in proper Order.

ARRANT of *Ape*, *Sax. Chr. Tent.* Hon-
our, *q. d.* one famous among others of the
same Stamp meer, downright, as an arrant
Dunce, Fool, Knave, &c.

ARRANTLY, shamefully, egregiously.

ARRASS *Hangings*, Tapestry made at
Arras in the County of *Artois* in *Flanders*.

ARRAY, [*Araye*, O. F.] Order.

ARRA'Y [*in Law*] a ranking, ordering,
or setting forth a Jury impannelled upon a
Cause.

ARRAY [*Art of War*] the drawing up or
ranking of Soldiers in Order of Battle.

To ARRAY, [*arrayer*, F.] to draw up
and dispose an Army in Order of Battle.

ARRAYERS, [*Arayeurs*, F.] Commis-
sioners of Array, certain Officers, whose Bu-
siness was to take Care of the Soldiers Ar-
mour, and to see them duly accounted.

ARREARS, [*arriere*, F. behind, back-
ward] Debts remaining on an old Account.

ARRECIAT'US, suspected, accused of,
or charged with a Crime. L. T.

ARRENA'TUS, arraigned, or brought
forth to a Trial. L. T.

ARRENTATION, [*in Law*] is the li-
censing an Owner of Lands in the Forest, to
enclose them with a Hedge and a little Ditch,
under a yearly Rent.

ARREPTITIOUS [*arrepitiuus*, L.]
snatched away; also crept in privily.

To ARREST [*arrestor*, F.] to stop or stay;
to seize the Person of a Debtor.

ARREST [*in Law*] a legal taking of a
Person, and restraining him from Liberty.

To plead in ARREST of Judgment, to
shew Cause why Judgment should be stayed,
notwithstanding the Verdict given.

ARRESTAN DIS *Bonis*, *ne dissipentur*, a
Writ from him whose Cattle or Goods being
taken, during a Controversy, are like to be
wasted and consumed.

ARRESTANDO *ipsum qui pecuniam re-*
cepit ad proficiendum, &c. a Writ for the
Apprehension of him who has taken Pre-
Money towards the King's Wars, and hides
himself when he should go.

ARRESTO *facto super bonis mercatorum*
alienigenorum, a Writ for a Denizen against
the Goods of other Countrymen, found within
the Kingdom, in Recompence of Goods taken
from him in that foreign Country, after a De-
nial of Restitution.

ARREST'S, [*Arrestis*, F.] the small Bones
of a Fish.

ARRETTE'D [*arrestatus*, L.] he who
is summoned before any Judge, and charged
with a Crime; also imputed or laid upon.

To ARRIDE [*arridere*, L. i. e. *ridere ad*]
to smile or look pleasantly upon; to consent
by smiling.

ARRI'ERE *Guard*, the Rear of an Army,
or that Part of it which marches after the
main Body. F.

ARRI'SION, a smiling upon. L.

To ARRIVE [*arriuer*, F. *q. d. ad rivum*
venire] to come to a Shore; also to come to
a Place; to attain, to compass a Thing.

ARRI'VAL [*Arriuee*, F.] arriving at,
coming to.

To ARRODE [*arrodere*, L. *q. d. rodere*
ad i. e. circum] to gnaw round about.

ARROGANCE } [*Arrogantia*, L.]

ARROGANCY } Haughtiness, Pro-
sumption, Pride, Self Conceit. F.

ARROGANT [*arrogans*, L.] that arro-
gates or assumes too much, proud, &c. F.

ARROGANTLY, proudly, haughtily.

To ARROGATE [*arrogere*, F. *arrogare*,
L. of *ad* and *rogare*, *q. d. rogare aliud, post*
aliud] to claim or challenge; or to take upon
one's self; to assume too much to one's self, to
boast.

ARRO'SION, a gnawing round about.

AR'ROW, [*Arey* *Sax.*] a Dart.

AR'ROWHEAD, A Water Plant.

ARSE,

ARSE, [*ἄρση*, *Sax. Ars, Teut.*] the Breech or Fundament.

ARSE [among *Sailors*] the Arse of a Block or Pulley, through which any Rope runs, is the lower end of it.

ARSE-SMART, the Herb called also Water Pepper. *Periscaria*,

ARSE-VERSY } [*ἄρσικὴ*, *Teut.*] Heels
ARSY-VER'SY } over Head, topfy-turvey, preposterously, perversely, without Order.

ARSE-VERSE, a Spell written on an Houfe to prevent it from Burning.

ARSENAL, [*Arzenal*, *F. of Arsenale*, *Ital.*] a Royal or Public Store-house of Arms, or Warlike Ammunition.

ARSENICK [*ἀρσενικόν*, *Gr.*] a Mineral consisting of much Sulphur, and some caustick Salts.

Regular of ARSENICK [*Chymistry*] a Composition or Substance like Butter, made of *Nitre, Tartar, Orpiment, Scales of Steel,* and corrosive *Sublimate*.

Ruby of ARSENICK [*Chymistry*] a Preparation of Arsenick with Sulphur, by Means of several repeated Sublimations, which give it the Tincture of a Ruby.

AR'SIS and Tbeſis [in *Musick*] a Point being turned, is said to move *per Arſin and Tbeſin*, i. e. when a Point falls in one Part and rises in another, or the contrary.

ARSURA, the Trial of Money by Fire, after the Coining of it. *O. L.*

ART [*ἄρτε*, *F. of Ars, L.*] all that which is performed by the Wit and Industry of a Man.

ART [*ἄρτε*, *Sax.*] thou art.

Liberal ARTS and Sciences, such as are noble and genteel, viz. *Grammar, Rhetorick, Musick, Physick, Mathematicks, &c.*

Mechanic ARTS, are such as require more the Labour of the Hand and Body than of the Mind; as *Carpentry, Carving*.

ART AND PART [*Scotch Law Term*] as to be *Art and Part* in the committing of a Crime, i. e. when the same Person was both a Contriver, and acted a Part in it.

ARTEMISIA, the Queen of *Caric*, Wife of *Mausolus*, who built so stately a Tomb for her deceased Husband, that it was accounted one of the Seven Wonders of the World; after her is also called the Herb *Mugwort*.

ARTERIA Bronchialis, [in *Anatomy*] a small Artery, which in the Lungs creeps upon the Branches of the *Trachea*. *L.*

ARTERIA Aorta } [in *Anatomy*] the
ARTERIA magna } Great Artery; a Vessel consisting of four Coats, and continually beating, which carries the spirituous Blood from the left Ventricle of the Heart to all the Parts of the Body.

ARTERIA trachea } [in *Anatomy*] the
ARTERIA aspera } Wind-pipe.

ARTER'ACE [*ἄρτηριακὴ*, *Gr.*] a Medicine for the Arteries.

ARTERIA venaſa [in *Anatomy*] the Vein of the Lungs, *L.*

ARTER'ACKS [*Arteriaca*, *L.*] [*ἄρτηριακὰ*, *Gr.*] Medicines which help the Voice, and correct the Faults of the Wind-Pipe.

ARTERIAL, [*Arterialis*, *L.*] belonging to the Arteries.

ARTER'IOTOMY [of *Ἀρτηρία*, an Artery, and *τομή*, of *τέμνω*, to cut, *Gr.*] an artificial Incision, or cutting open of any Artery.

ARTERY, [*Artere*, *F. Arteria*, *L.* of *Ἀρτηρία*, *Gr.*] according to the Ancients, from *ἄρτε*, the Air and, *ῥησιω*, to keep, because they imagined they enclosed a great deal of Air; but Moderns, better acquainted with their Use, derive it *ἀπὸ τῆς αἵματι*, because it continually rises up with a Pulse-like Motion; a sanguiferous Vessel, generally holding the same Course with a Vein; it conveys Blood and Vital Spirits from the Heart into all the Parts of the Body, for the Nourishment and Preservation of their vital Heat.

ARTFUL, skilful, artificial.

ARTFULLY, skilfully.

ARTHRITICAL } [*arthriticus*, *L.* of *ἄρθρις*,
ARTHRITICK } [*ἄρθριος*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Joints or Gout; gouty, troubled with the Gout.

ARTHRITIS [*ἄρθριτις*, *Gr.*] the Gout, a Pain in the Joints or Limbs.

ARTHRITIS planetica } [with *Physico-*
ARTHRITIS vaga } *ans*] the wandering Gout, that moves about, and causes Pain sometimes in one Limb, and sometimes in another.

ARTHRODIA [*ἄρθρῳδία*, *Gr.*] is the Articulation of one Bone into the shallow Socket of another.

ARTHRON [*ἄρθρον*, *Gr.*] a Joint or Connexion of Bones, proper for the performing of Motion.

ARTHRO'SIS [*ἄρθρωσις*, of *ἄρθρον*, *Gr.* to articulate] an Articulation, when the round Head of one Bone is received into the round Hollow of another.

ARTHUR [*i. e.* strong Man] a famous warlike King of the *Britains*.

ARTICHOKE [*Artichock*, *Teut.* *Artichoca*, *Span.*] a Plant well known of a strengthening Quality.

Jerusalem ARTICHOKE, a Plant much of the same Nature with Potatoes.

ARTICLE [*Article*, *F. of Articulus*, *L.*] a Joint; a Condition in a Covenant or Agreement; a chief Head of a Discourse, Account, Writing, &c.

ARTICLE [in *Grammar*] is a small Word distinguishing the Genders.

ARTICLES of the Clergy, certain Statutes made touching Persons and Causes Ecclesiastical.

ARTICLES of the Church of England, are Nine-and-thirty in Number, so called, because they not only contain all that is necessary for a good Christian to believe, but point at those

spurious Doctrines of the Church of Rome, which are to be carefully avoided.

To **ARTICLE** [*articulus*, F.] to make or draw up Articles or Conditions.

ARTICULAR [*articulaire*, F. of *articulatio*, L.] belonging to Joints or Articles.

ARTICULARIS Morbus, [among Physicians] the Court, L.

ARTICULATE [*articulatus*, L.] distinct, is when Sounds are so clearly pronounced, that one may hear every Syllable.

ARTICULATE Sounds, such as may be expressed by Letters, and serve to make Words.

ARTICULATELY [*articulate*, L.] distinctly, clearly.

ARTICULATION [in *Anatomy*] is the joining together of the Bones of an animal Body, for the due Performance of Motion. F. of L.

ARTICULATION [in *Grammar*] is that Part which treats of Sounds and Letters, and of the Manner of joining them together; for the composing Syllables and Words.

ARTICULATION [among *Herbals*] signifies the Jointure of Knots that are in Stalks or Roots.

ARTICULUS. See *Articles* Also a Joint in the Body of a living Creature, and a Joint or Knot in Plants. F.

ARTIFICE [*Artifex*, F. *Artificium*, L.] a cunning Trick, Slight, or Knack; a crafty Device or cunning Fetch.

ARTIFICER [*Artifex*, L.] a Handicraftsman, or Workman; an Artificer one that professes some Art or Trade.

ARTIFICIAL [*artificial*, F. *artificialis*, L.] artful, done according to the Rules of Art.

ARTIFICIAL Day, is the Time between the Sun's Rising and Setting, in any Position of the Hemisphere.

ARTIFICIAL Lines, [on a Sector or Scale] are Lines placed thereon, according to the *Logarithms*, and the *Logarithms* of the *Sines*, *Tangents*, and *Secants*, which will solve all Questions in *Trigonometry*, *Navigation*, &c.

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are *Logarithms*, *Logarithmick Signs*, *Tangents*, and *Secants*.

ARTILLERY [*Artillerie*, F.] all Sorts of great Fire Arms, with their Appurtenances.

ARTILLERY Company, a Company of Citizens in *London*, intended to be trained up and practised in military Discipline.

ARTISAN, an Artificer. F.

ARTIST, [*Artiste*, F.] a Master of any Art, an ingenious Workman.

ARTLESSLY, naturally, in a Manner free from Art.

ARTLESS, unskilful, or natural, without Fraud.

ARTOTYRISTS, a Sect of Hereticks in the second Century, so called, because they offered Bread and Cheese at the Communion.

To **ARTUATE** [*artuatus*, L.] to tear Limb from Limb.

ARVAL } a Burial, Funeral Solemnity,
ARVIL } &c. F.

ARVIL-BREAD, Loaves distributed to the Poor at Funerals. C.

ARNIL-SUPPER, an Entertainment or Feast given at Funerals.

ARUNDEL [q. d. a Dale by the River *Arun*] a Town in the County of *Suffex*.

ARUNDINERIOUS [*arundifer*, L.] bearing Reeds.

ARUNDINEOUS [*arundineus*, L.] of or belonging to Reeds.

ARURA, ploughing, *Una arura*, O. L.] one Day's Work at Plough.

ARUSPICE [*Aruspice*, F. *Aruspitium*, L.] a Divination by looking into the Entrails of Animals.

ARYTENOIDES [of *aryten*, to drink, and *ite*, Shape, Gr. in *Anatomy*] are two Cartilages, which, with others, shake up the Top of the *Larynx*; serving to render the Voice more shrill or deep.

ARYTÆNIDEUS [*Anatomy*] the smaller Muscle belonging to the *Larynx*.

ARYTHMUS of a privative, and *arithmos*, the Pulse, Gr.] a Pulse which is so far lost, that it cannot be any longer felt, or an Irregularity of it. P. Y.

AS, in the *Latin* Manner; like, because.

AS, the *Roman* Pound Weight; containing twelve *Ounces*; also one of their Square Measures, containing two *English* Rods of nineteen Poles; also one of their Coins, worth three Farthings of our Money.

ASA [new, H. i. c. a Healer of Sickness] a King of *Judob*.

ASA dubis, the Gum *Benzoin*.

ASA ferida, a sort of stinking Gum, pressed out of a Plant brought from *Persia*, good against Fits in Women.

ASAHËL [wrought, of *asah* he hath wrought, and *he* God, H. i. c. God has wrought] *Jacob's* Brother.

ASAPH [son, H. i. c. Gathering] a famous Musician among the *Jews*.

St. **ASAPH**, a Bishop's See in the County of *Fliat*, so called from St. *Asaph*, a Briton, an Abbot of it.

ASAPHY, [*Asaptia*, L. *Asaptia*, Gr.] Hoarseness; a Lowness of the Voice, proceeding from an ill Constitution.

A'SAR, a Gold Coin at *Ormus*, in the *Persian* Gulph, worth 6s. 8d. Sterling.

ASARABACCA an Herb growing with **A'SARUM**.

round shining Leaves, like those of a *Violet*, but larger, **ASBESTINE Paper or Cloth** [of *asbestos*, Gr.] such as will burn in the Fire, be purified by it, and yet will not consume.

ASBESTOS [a privative, and *bestos*, to extinguish Gr. that cannot be extinguished] the Name of a Stone growing in the Mountains of *Arcadia*, and in *Switzerland*, of which Cloth was made, that would

not born nor walk, though thrown into a great Fire.

ASCARIDES, [*ascaris*, of *ascis*, Gr.] to move, so called from their continual troublesome Motion; small Worms that breed in the Spleen Gut; also the Bots in Horses.

To **ASCEND** [*ascendere*, L.] to go, get, or climb up, to rise upward.

ASCENDENCY, Superiority, Influence, Power.

ASCENDENT, [in *Astrology*] is that Degree of the Ecliptic which rises at one's Nativity, a Power or Influence over one. F. of L.

ASCENSION, an ascending, arising, getting or going up. F. or L.

ASCENSION Day, a Festival kept ten Days before *Whitsunday*, in Commemoration of our Saviour's Ascension into Heaven.

ASCENSIONS and Declensions of Signs [in *Astrology*] are Arches of the Equator, which rise and set with such a Sign of the Zodiac, or with any Star or Planet happening to be therein.

Right ASCENSION [in *Astrology*] in an Arch of the Equator, reckoning towards the East, intercepted between the Beginning of *Aries*, and the Point of the Equator, which rises at the same Time with the Sun or Star in a right Sphere.

Oblique ASCENSION [in *Astrology*] is an Arch of the Equator, reckoning towards the East, intercepted between the Degree of *Aries*, and that Point in the Equator which rises with the given Star, &c. in the oblique Sphere.

ASCENSIONAL Difference [in *Astrology*] the Difference between the right Ascension of the Sun or Star, and its oblique Ascension, in any given Position of the Sphere.

ASCENT [*Ascensus*, L.] Steepness accounted upwards; the Steepness of a Hill or rising Ground; also the Act of ascending.

ASCENT [with *Logicians*] a Sort of Reasoning, in which they ascend from Particulars to Universals.

To **ASCERTAIN**, *ascertener*, O. F.] to make certain, to assure or assure; to fix, or set a Price, &c.

ASCITICK, [of *ascitis*, Gr.] belonging to religious Exercises, Monastick, Monkish.

ASCHU, [*aschus*, of *sch*, privative, and *Chia*, a Shadow, Gr.] such Inhabitants of the Earth who have no Shadow at 12 o'Clock; as are all under the Torrid Zone, for twice every Year the Sun is in their Zenith at 12 o'Clock, and consequently at that Time they have no Shadow.

ASCITES [*ascitis*, of *ascis*, a Bottle, Gr.] Swelling of the Abdomen or lower Belly, and contiguous Parts, from an Exuviation and Collection of Water broke out of its proper Vessels, by means of an Obstruction or Weakness of the Glands and *Viscera*.

ASCITICAL } [with *Physicians*] troubled
ASCITICK } with a Dropsy. Gr.

ASCITITIOUS, additional.

ASCEPIAD, a Sort of Verse consisting of four Syllables; a Spondee, Choriambus, and two Dactyls.

ASCODRIGILES, Hereticks, A. C. 173, who pretended they were inspired by *Micatanus*'s Paraclete; introduced the Bacchanalia into Churches, where they had a Buck-skin full of Wine, going in Procession round it, saying, *This is the Vessel of new Wine spoken of in the Gospel*.

ASCRIBABLE, imputable, that may be attributed.

To **ASCRIBE** [*ascribere*, of *ad* and *scribere*, L.] properly to write to, also to attribute, to impute.

ASCRIPITIOUS, [*Ascriptivus*, L.] registered, enrolled.

To be **ASHAMED** [of A and *pearman*, Sax. *Beschamen*, Teut.] to be put to Shame.

ASHDOWN [called *Affandum*, q. an Hill for Asses] a Place in *Essex*, famous for the great Overthrow given there to *Edmund Ironside*, by *Canutus the Dane*.

ASH, [*Aspe*, Sax. *Äsche*, Teut. *Äsche*, *Dem. Äsch*, Belg.] a kind of quick thriving Tree.

ASHER [עֲשֵׂר, H. i. e. Blessedness] a Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

ASHES [*Asphan*, Sax. *Äsche*, Teut.] the Remainder of Fuel after it has been burnt.

ASH-FIRE } [among *Chymists*] is when
SAND-FIRE } the Vessel containing the Matter to be heated, is covered with Ashes or Sand.

ASHORE, on the Shore or dry Land.

ASH'LAR, Free Stone, as it comes out of the Quarry.

ASH'TAROTH [עֲשֵׂרֶת, H. i. e. Flocks or Riches] a Goddess of the *Sidonians*, Sister to *Dagon*, and worshipped by the *Philistines*.

ASH'UR [עֲשֵׂרֶת H. i. e. blessed] the Son of *Schem*; also the Land of *Alyria*.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the first Day of *Lent*, so called from a Custom of the ancient Church of fasting in Sackcloth with Ashes on their Heads, in Token of Humiliation.

ASHY, pale, the Colour of Ash.

ASIA, one of the four Parts of the World.

ASIATICKS, the Inhabitants of *Asia*.

ASIDE [in a *Play*] is that which is spoken aside on the Stage, as if it were not heard by the other Actors.

To go **ASIDE** [a Term in *Commerce*] to abscond or hide, for Fear of Arrests, to break or be a Bankrupt.

ASINETIA [in some *Physical Writers*] an Immoveableness of the whole Body, or any Part of it, as in an *Apoplexy*, *Palsy*, &c.

ASININE or **ASINAKY** [*Asinus*, L.] belonging to an Ass.

To ASK [*Askan, Sax.*] to enquire, to seek or demand.

ASKAUN'CE, if by Chance. *O.*

ASKAUNT, sideways; as to look *askant*, i. e. to look sideways.

ASKER, a Petitioner; also an Est or Newt.

ASKEW, of *A* and *Skew*, *Test.* Disdain] on one Side disdainfully.

ASLA'NT, obliquely, on one Side.

ASLEEP [of *A* and *slæpan, Sax.*] [*naturally*] it being in a State of Rest and Infensibility, for the Refreshment and Invigoration of the Powers and Faculties of both Body and Mind, which have been tired either by Labour, Study, or Drinking.

To be ASLE'P, [in a *moral* Sense] signifies to be heedless and unattentive in any Matter of Concern and Moment; also to be careless, negligent and indolent as to the Management of one's Trade or Calling.

ASLO'PE, [of *A* and *slap, Du.* loose] away, or one Side, slanting.

ASMATOGRAPHER, [*Asmatographeus* of *ἀσμα*, a Song, and *γράφω*, to write, *Gr.*] a Composer of Songs.

ASP or *Aspen-tree*, [*Aspe. Test.*] a kind of Poplar, called the trembling Poplar.

ASP' } [*Aspis, L.* of *ἀσπίς, Gr.*] a kind

ASPIC } of venomous Serpent, whose Poison is so subtle and quick in its Operation, that it kills in a very short Time after the Bite, rarely allowing Time for applying a Remedy.

ASPARA'GUS [*Asperge, F.* *Asparagus, L.* of *ἀσπράγος*, of *ἀ* privative, and *σπρίω*, to sow, because it grows many Years without sowing, *Gr.*] the Plant Sperage, called Sparrow-grass; among *Herbalists*, it signified the first Shoot or Sprout of a Plant, coming before the unfolding of the Leaves.

ASPECT, [*Aspektus, L.*] the Looks, the Air of one's Countenance.

ASPECT [in *Astronomy*] the Situation of the Stars and Planets, in respect one to another.

ASPECT *double* [in *Painting*] signifies a single Figure, representing two or more different Objects.

ASPER, a *Turkish* Coin, in Value about three Farthings.

ASPERA'TION, a making rough. *L.*

ASPERIFOLIÆ *Plantæ* [among *Herbalists*] rough-leaved Plants, such as have their Leaves placed alternately in no certain Order, on the Stalk.

ASPERITY [*Asperitas, F.* *Asperitas, L.*] Roughness, Harshness, Sharpness.

To ASPERSE [*aspergere, F.* *aspergere, L.*] to sprinkle, to slander, to speak Evil of.

ASPER'SION, a sprinkling, bespattering; Slander, false Imputation. *F.* of *L.*

ASPHA'LITES, the dead Sea where *Sodom* and *Gomorrh* stood. *Gr.*

A'SHPODEL, Day-lilly.

ASPHYXIA [among *Physicians*] a Deficiency or Privation of the Pulse in some Cases, where it stops for a Time. *Gr.*

To ASPIRATE [*aspirare, F.* *aspirare, L.*] to pronounce with an Aspiration.

ASPIRA'TION, Breathing; also a Note over a *Greek* Letter, which hath the Force of an *b*, as *h*, *k*, *a*. *F.* of *L.*

To ASPYRE [*aspirare, F.* *aspirare, L.*] to breathe; to pretend to, to seek ambitiously, to aim at Dignity or Honour.

ASPORTATION, carrying away. *L.*

ASQU'INT, obliquely.

ASS, a well-known Animal; a stupid Fellow.

ASS'ACH } a kind of Purgation among the
ASS'ATA } *Wells*, where the Person accused of a Crime, cleareth himself by the Oaths of three hundred Men.

To ASSA'IL [*assailare, F.*] to assault, to set upon, to attack.

ASSAILABLE, capable of being attacked.

ASSAIL'ANT [*assailant, F.*] one that assaults or sets upon another.

ASSARABACCA, an Herb. *Asarum.*

ASSART [*Assartum, F.*] an Offence committed in a Forest, by plucking up those Trees or Woods by the Roots that are Thickets or Covers to the Forest.

To ASS'ART, to grub up Bushes, Shrubs, Trees, &c. by the Roots; also to make plain.

To ASSASINATE [*assassinare, F.* *assassinare, Ital.*] to murder a Person privately, treacherously, cowardly, and barbarously.

ASSASSINA'TION, an assassinating.

ASSAS'SIN [*Assassin, F.*] a private or treacherous Murderer.

ASSASSIN'ES, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who being commanded by their Chief Master, refuse to Pain or Peril, and would stab any Prince he would have destroyed.

ASSAULT [*Assault, F.*] Attack, Onset.

ASSAULT [in *Law*] is a violent kind of Injury offered to a Man's Person.

ASSAULT [in *War*] an Effort or Attack made upon a Place, to gain it by main Force.

To ASSAULT [*faire assault, F.*] to attack, to set upon.

ASSAULTER, one who assaults another.

ASSAY [*Essai, F.*] Proof, Trial.

ASSAY, [in *Music Books*] is a Word which is always joined with some other Word to lessen or weaken the Strength or Signification of the Words it is joined with: As for Example, when it is joined to either of the Words *Adagio*, *Grave* or *Largo*, all which denote a slow Movement, it signifies, that the Music must not be performed so slow as each of those Words would require, if alone; but if it be joined with either of these Words that denote a quick Movement, then it denotes that the Music must not be performed quite so brisk or quick as each of those Words, if alone, does require.

To ASSAY [*essayer, F.*] to prove or try.

To ASSAY' *Gold* or *Silver*, is to melt a small Part of an Ingot or Bullion in a very

strong Fire, having first weighed it with great Exactness before it was put into the Coppel, and also after it is poured out; and is accordingly said to be more or less fine as it loses in Weight in the Assaying.

ASSAY of *Weights and Measures*, an Examination of them by the Quest-men in London, or the Clerk of the Market.

ASSAY-Master, an Officer of the Mint who weighs the Bullion, and takes Care that it be according to the National Standard.

ASSAYER of the King, an Officer of the Mint for the due Trial of Silver.

ASSAYING [among *Musicians*] is a Flourishing before they begin to play.

ASSAY-SHARE, to take Assessors or Fellow Judges. *O. L.*

ASSECTATION, a following. *L.*

ASSEDATION, a Taxing of the King's Farms. *L. T.*

ASSEMBLAGE, a joining or uniting Things together. *F.*

To **ASSEMBLE**, [*assembler*, *F.*] to call, gather, meet, or get together.

ASSEMBLY [*Assemble*, *F.*] a Concourse or Meeting of People.

ASSEMBLY [*Military Term*] is the second Beat of a Drum before the March.

ASSENT [*Assensus*, *L.*] Approbation, agreeing with, Consent.

To **ASSENT** [*assentire*, *L.*] to agree, to consent.

ASSENTAMEN, a *Virginian Pink*.

ASSENTATION, a Flattery, a flattering Compliance, Soothing. *L.*

ASSENTATORY, pertaining to Flattery.

To **ASSERT** [*assertere*, *L.*] to affirm, or maintain, to vindicate.

ASSERTION, an Affirmation, or Maintaining. *F. of L.*

ASSERTORY, affirmative, positive.

To **ASSE'VE** [*assequere*, *L.*] to help, serve, or second.

To **ASSESS**, [*assessare*, *Ital.*] to rate, or tax, to appoint what every one shall pay.

ASSESSMENT, Assessing or Rating.

ASSESSOR [*Assessor*, *F.*] one joined in Authority to another. *L.*

ASSESSOR, one who appoints what Proportion every one shall pay of the Publick Taxes.

ASSETS [*Asses*, *F. i. e. Satis*, *L.*] Goods sufficient for an Heir or Executor to discharge the Debts and Legacies of an Ancestor or Testator. *L. T.*

ASSEVERATION, an earnest Affirmation or vouching. *L.*

ASSEWIARE, to drain Water from Marshy Grounds. *O. L.*

ASSID'EANS, a strict Sect of *Jews*.

ASSIDENTIA Signa [in *Galen*] such Symptoms as sometimes are present to a Disease, but not always so. *L.*

ASSIDUITY [*Affiduit*, *F. Affiduitas*, *L.*] great Diligence, continual Attendance, constant Application.

ASSIDUOUS, [*assidu*, *F. of assiduous*, *L.*] diligent, continually close in the Pursuit of a Thing.

ASSIDUOUSLY, diligently, sedulously.

ASSIENTO [*Spanish*] a Contract between the King of Spain, and other Princes, to furnish his Dominions in America with Staves.

ASSIGN [*Assigne*, *F. of Assignatus*, *L.*] one that is appointed by another to perform any Business. *L. T.*

To **ASSIGN** [*assigner*, *F. assignare*, *L.*] to appoint, allow; to shew or set forth.

To **ASSIGN** [in *Law*] to appoint a Deputy; to make over a Right to another.

To **ASSIGN** [*false Judgment*, [*Law Term*] is to shew where and how the Judgment is unjust.

ASSIGNATION, a making over a Thing to another; also an Appointment of a Meeting. *F. of L.*

ASSIGNEE [*assignatus*, *L.*] he to whom any Thing is assigned or appointed. *F.*

ASSIGNEE by a Deed [*Law Term*] is one that is appointed; as when the Lessee of a Term assigns the same to another, he is his Assignee by Deed.

ASSIGNEE [in *Law*] is one whom the Law makes so, without any Appointment in the Person; So that an Executor is an Assignee in the Law to the Testator.

ASSIGNMENT [*Assignation*, *F. Assignatio*, *L.*] the Act of Assigning, a setting over to another; an Instrument in Writing.

ASSIGNMENT of a Dowry, the setting out a Woman's Marriage Portion by the Heir.

ASSIMILATION, the making one Thing like another. *L.*

ASSIMILATION [in *Physic*] signifies either the Change made of the Chyle into Blood, or of the nutritious Juice into the Substance of an Animal Body. *F. of L.*

To **ASSIMULATE** [*assimulare*, *L.*] to feign or counterfeit.

ASSISA, originally a Court, where the Judges or Assessor heard and determined Causes. We now apply it to another Court of Judicature, besides the County Courts, held by itinerant Judges, which Courts are called the Assizes. *O. L.*

ASSISA cadere, to be nonsuited. *L. T.*

ASSISA Nocumenti [*Law Term*] an Assize of Nuisance.

ASSISA Continuanda, a Writ for the Continuance of a Cause, when certain Records alleged cannot be procured in Time by the Party that would use them.

ASSISA Panis & Carcivisæ, a Power of assigning or adjusting the Weight and Measure of Bread and Beer.

ASSISA Proroganda, a Writ for the Stay of a Proceeding, when the Party is employed in the King's Business. *AS.*

ASSISE *Judicium* [Law Term] is the Judgment of the Court given against the Plaintiff or Defendant for Default.

General ASSIZES, are when Judges go their Circuits.

Special ASSIZES are such when a Judge or Judges receive a Commission for the Trial of one or more particular Causes.

ASSISORS, are the same in Scotland as Jurors are in England.

To **ASSIST** [*assistere*, F. *assistere*, L.] to stand by, aid, help, or succour; to be present at.

ASSISTANCE, Aid, Help, Succour. F. **ASSISTANT**, assisting, aiding, helping, succouring.

An **ASSISTANT**, a Stander-by, a Helper; a Colleague or Partner in the Management of a Business. F.

ASSISTANTS [in Trading or Publick Companies] Members of it, who ordinarily have the whole Power of managing the Affairs relating to the common Concern of the Company, and are commonly called the *Court of Assistants*.

ASSISUS demised or farmed out of a certain Assessed Rent in Money or Provisions. O. L.

ASSISE [*Affixio*, F.] a sitting of Justices to hear and determine Causes: Also a Jury summoned upon such Writs; also a Statute concerning the Price, Weight, Measure, &c. of several Commodities.

ASSIZE of *darraign Presentment*, is a Writ which lies where a Man and his Ancestors have presented a Clerk to a Church, and afterwards it becoming void by his Death, a Stranger presents his Clerk to the Church.

ASSIZE of *the Forest*, a Statute concerning Orders to be observed in the King's Forest.

ASSIZE of *Mort d'Ancestor*, is a Writ which lies where one's Father, Mother, Brother, &c. died possessed of Lands or Tenements, and after the Death of him or her, a Stranger gets Possession of them.

ASSIZE of *Novel Disseisin*, is a Writ where a Tenant is lately disseized, or dispossessed of Lands or Tenements.

ASSIZE de *Utrum*, is a Writ which lies for a Parson against a Layman, or a Layman against a Parson, for Land or Tenement, for which it is doubtful whether it be Lay-free, or Free-alm.

Clerk of ASSIZE, an Officer who sets down all Things judicially done by the Justices of Assize in their Circuits.

ASSIZER of *Weights and Measures*, an Officer who has the Care and Oversight of those Matters.

ASSOCIABLE, capable of being united to another.

An **ASSOCIATE** [an *Associatus*, F. of *Socius*, L.] a Companion or Partner.

To **ASSOCIATE** [*associari*, F. of *sociari*, L.]

to bring into Society or Fellowship; to join or keep Company with.

ASSOCIATION, an entering into Society with others. F. of L.

ASSOCIATION [in Law] a Patent from the King to Justices of Assize, to admit others as Colleagues in that Affair.

ASSODES, a continual Fever, wherein the outward Parts are but merely warm, but with a great Heat within, &c.

ASSONANCE [*assonance*, F.] Reference of one Sound to another resembling it.

ASSONANT, similar to another Sound, responsive to another Sound.

To **ASSORT** [*assortire*, F.] to range in Classes.

ASSORTMENT, an Assemblage of different Things ranged together.

To **ASSOYL** [in Law] signifies to set free from Excommunication.

To **ASSUBJUGATE**, to subdue. *Shaksf.*

ASSUEFACTION, an accustoming one's self to any Thing. L.

To **ASSUME** [*assumere*, L.] to take to or upon one's self.

ASSUMING, bold, presumptuous, petulant.

ASSUMPSIT [Law Term] a voluntary Promise made by Word of Mouth, whereby a Man takes upon him to perform or pay any Thing for and to another.

ASSUMPTION, an assuming or taking; an Inference upon. L.

ASSUMPTION [in Logic] is the Minor or second Proposition of a Categorical Syllogism.

ASSUMPTIVE, that is or may be taken, L.

ASSURANCE [*Assurance*, F.] Certainty, Confidence.

To **ASSURE** [*assurare*, F.] to affirm, assert, warrant to undertake or promise a Thing.

ASSUREDLY, certainly.

To **ASSWA'GE** [probably of *ad* and *suadere*, L. to persuade, or bring to] to allay or appease, to abate, or grow calm.

ASSWAGER, a Pacifier, or Appeaser.

ASSWAGEMENT, a Mitigation.

ASSWA'SIVE, soothing, softening.

ASSOTTE, to affotte a Woman, i. e. to be mad after her. O.

ASTEISMUS [*ἀστεϊσμός*, Gr.] Civility; Courtesy, Pleasantness.

ASTEISMUS, [in Rhetorick] is a Figure wherein some pleasant Jest is expressed, a kind of Irony.

ASTERISK [*Asterisque*, F. *Asterismus*, L. of *ἀστέρης*, Gr.] a little Mark like a Star (*) set over a Word or Sentence, denoting some Defect, or something to be noted.

ASTERISM [*Asterisme*, F. *Asterismus*, L. of *ἀστέρημα*, Gr.] a Constellation of fixed Stars.

ASTER'N, in the hinder Part of the Ship, behind the Ship.

ASTER'T, to startle. *Spenc.* To escape, to let go.

ASTHMA, [*Asthma*, F. *Astma*, L. of $\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$, of $\alpha\sigma$, to breathe, or $\alpha\sigma$, to blow, Gr.] a Difficulty in Breathing, proceeding from an ill Affection of the Lungs.

ASTHMA'TICK [*Asthmaticus*, F. *Asthmaticus*, L. of $\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with an Asthma.

To **ASTIPULATE** [*astipulare*, ad *res. facienda*] to agree, to covenant.

ASTIPULA'ION, a mutual Agreement, Assent, or Consent between Parties.

To **ASTON'ISH** [*astunere*, O. F. of *astorere*, q. d. to be Thunder-struck] to put into an extraordinary Surprise, Admiration, or Amazement.

ASTON'ISHMENT, [*Estonnement*, O. F.] extreme Surprise, Admiration.

ASTOUNDED [*Estatouche*, *Tey.*] astonished. *Milt.*

ASRT'EA, the Goddess of Justice.

ASTRAGAL [in *Gunnery*] is the Cornice Ring of a Piece of Ordnance.

ASTRAGAL [in *Architecture*] a round Moulding like a Ring, which encircles the Bases, Cornices, and Architraves of Pillars.

ASTRAGALUS [*Αστράγαλος*, Gr.] the Huckle-Bone; also the chief Bone of the Foot.

ASTRAL, stary, relating to the Stars.

ASTRAL'ISH [among *Miners*] is that Ore of Gold which lies as yet in its first State or Condition.

ASTRAY, out of the Way.

To go **ASTRAY** [*astriaviare*, Ital.] to wander out of the Way, to take ill Courses.

ASTRICTION [of *ad* and *stringe*] a binding to. L.

ASTRICTIVE, binding.

ASTRICTORIA [with *Physicians*] Medicines that have a binding Quality. See *Astringents*.

ASTRIDE, with the Legs open.

ASTRIFEROUS [*astrifere*, L.] Star-bearing.

ASTRIH' THET } a Forfeiture of dou-

ASTRIH' THET } ble the Damage.

To **ASTRINGE** [*astringere*, L.] to bind fast, to stop the Flux of Blood, &c. by Medicines.

ASTRINGENT, [*astringens*, L.] binding, or making coasive.

ASTRINGENTS, Medicines, which, by the Thickness and Figure of their Particles, bind together the Parts of the Body.

ASTROBOLISM [of $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, a Star, and $\beta\omicron\lambda\iota\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$, to cast, Gr.] a Blasting, or Planet-striking.

ASTRO'GRAPHY [$\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ and $\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\acute{\alpha}$] Science of describing the Stars.

ASTROL'ELLE, [*Astrolabium*, L. of $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\lambda\alpha\beta\iota\omicron\upsilon\mu$

$\lambda\alpha\beta\iota\omicron\upsilon$, of $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, a Star, and $\lambda\alpha\beta\iota\alpha\sigma\alpha$, to take, Gr.] Mathematical Instrument, to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

ASTROLOGER [*Astrologus*, F. *Astrologus*, L. of $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\sigma$, of $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, a Star, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\sigma$, a Word, Gr.] one that professes Astrology; a Fortune-teller.

ASTROLOGICAL [*Astrologique*, F. *Astrologicus*, L. of $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\sigma$, Gr.] belonging to Astrology.

ASTROLOGICALLY, in an astrological Manner.

ASTROBO'GIZE, to practise Astrology.

ASTROLOG'GY [*Astrologie*, F. *Astrologia*, L. of $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\alpha$, of $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\sigma$, Speech, Gr.] an Art that pretends to judge of the Influence of the Stars, and foretel Things to come from the Motion of them, and their Aspects one to another.

ASTRONOMER [*Astronome*, F. *Astronomus*, L. of $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$, of $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, a Star, and $\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$, a Law, Gr.] a Person skilled in the Science of Astronomy.

ASTRONOMICAL [*Astronomique*, F. *Astronomicus*, L. of $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.] belonging to the Science.

ASTRONOMICAL Calendar, an Instrument that shews upon Sight the Sun's Meridium and Altitude; Right Ascension, &c. to a greater Nicety than the largest Globes now made.

ASTRONOMICAL Hour, or such as are accounted from Noon or Midnight of one natural Day, to Noon or Midnight of another.

ASTRONOMICAL Place of a Planet or Star, is the Longitude or Place in the Ecliptick, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, according to the natural Order of the Signs.

ASTRONOMICAL Quadrant, is an Instrument framed and fitted with Telescopes, &c. to take Observation of the Moon, or Stars.

ASTRONOMICALS, are sexagesimal Fractions; so called because anciently they were wholly used in Astronomical Calculations.

ASTRONOMICALY, in an astronomical Manner.

ASTRONOMY [*Astronomie*, F. *Astronomia*, L. of $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$, of $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, a Star, and $\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$, the Law, Rule, &c. Gr.] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of the heavenly Bodies, shewing their Magnitudes, Distance, Order, and Motion.

ASTRO'THEOLOGY, Divinity founded on the Observation of the heavenly Bodies.

ASTRUM [$\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.] a Constellation, or Celestial Sign, consisting of several Stars: In *Old Records*, it was used to signify an House or Habitation.

ASUN'DER [*Asunderian*, S.] in two Parts.

ASYLUM [*Asyle*, F. of $\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$, of $\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\iota\omicron$, priv. and $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\alpha$, a Prey, Gr.] a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Offenders to fly to. L.

ASYM'BOLICK [of $\alpha\sigma\iota\mu\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, of α privative, and $\sigma\iota\mu\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a Shot, Gr.] Scot, or Shot-free.

ASYM'METRAL [in *Mathematics*] the

same with incommensurable. So Qualities are said to be *asymmetrical*, when there is no common Measure betwixt them.

ASYMMETRY [*Ἀσυμμετρία*, of *ἀ* privative, and *μετρία*, Commensurableness, *Gr.*] Incommensurableness.

ASYMPHONY [*Ἀσυμφωνία*, of *ἀ* privative, and *συμφωνία*, Harmony, *Gr.*] a Disorder in Descant, a Disagreement.

ASYMPTOTES, are certain Lines which continually approach nearer to each other; but though continued infinitely can never meet.

ASYMPTOTICK, belonging to an Asymptote.

ASYNDETON [*Ἀσυνδέτων*, of *ἀ* privative, *σύν*, with, and *δέω*, a Band, or *ἀ* without, and *εὐσύνδετος*, bound together, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Grammar*, implying the Want of Conjunctions in a Sentence, or a Figure when Commas are put instead of Copulatives; as, *veni, vidi, vici*, i. e. I came, I saw, I conquered; the Conjunction & being omitted.

AT [*Æt*, *Sax.*] at a Place.

ATABAL, a Tabour used by the Moors.

ATAXY [*Ἀταξία*, L. of *Ἀταξία*, *Gr.*] Irregularity, Want of Order.

ATAXY [in *Physick*] the confounding of critical Days.

To **ATCHIEVE** [*atbever*, *F.*] in speaking of some noble Enterprise, signifies to execute, perform or compass.

ATCHIEVEMENT [*Abevement*, *F.*] the Performance of some noble Exploit.

ATCHIEVEMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Coat of Arms of any Gentleman, set out fully with all that belongs to it.

ATE, the Preterperfect of *eat*.

ATEMPER, moderate. *Clausc.*

ATHALIAH, *מרתא*, of *מרת* the Time, and *מרת* of the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Hour or Time of the Lord; the Daughter of *Omr*, King of *Israel*.

ATHANASY, [*Abanasia*, L. of *ἀθανασία*, of *ἀ* privative, and *θάνατος*, Death, *Gr.*] Immortality.

ATHANOR [among *Chymists*] a large digesting Furnace made with a Tower, and so contrived as to keep a constant Heat for a long Time.

ATHARER, [in *Astrology*] a Term used when the Moon is in the same Degree and Minute with the Sun.

ATHEISM, [*Atheisme*, *F.* *ἀθεϊσμός*, *Gr.*] a denying or disbelieving the Being of God.

ATHEIST [*Athée*, *F.* *ἀθεϊστής*, of *ἀ* privative, and *θεός*, God, *Gr.*] a Person who denies or disbelieves the Being of God.

ATHEISTICAL, of or belonging to an Atheist.

ATHEISTICALLY, in the Manner of an Atheist.

ATHELIN, [perhaps of *Að*, an Oath, and *Delm*, *Sax. i. e.* a Keeper of his Oath] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

ATHELING [*Æðling*, *Sax. i. e.* Noble]

a Title given in the *Saxon Times* to the King's eldest Son.

ATHELSTANFORD, [*i. e.* Athelstan's Ford] a Place in *Scotland*, where *Arbellsan* King of the *East-Saxons* ferry'd over his Army against the *Scots*.

ATHENATORIUM [in *Chymistry*] a thick Glass Cover, fixed to the Cucurbit in some kind of Sublimations.

ATHENIAN, belonging to the City of *Athens* in *Greece*; also curious of Noveltyes.

ATHEROMA, [*Ἀθήρωμα*, *Gr.*] a Swelling, consisting of a thick and tough Humour, like Pap of sodden Barley.

ATHIRST, in Want of Drink.

ATHLETICK, [*Athleticus*, L. of *ἀθλητικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Art of Wrestling, Champion-like, lusty, strong.

ATHWART, across, vexatious, wrong.

ATHYMIA, [*Ἀθυμία*, *Gr.*] Dejection of the Spirits, Despondency.

ATLAN TES [in *Architecture*] Images of Men bearing Pillars, or supporting the Pile of a Building L.

ATLANTICK Ocean, that Sea which lies between *Europe* and *Asia* on the West, and *America* on the East.

ATLAS [in *Anatomy*] the first Vertebra of the Neck, under the Head, so called, because it seems to uphold the Head.

ATLAS, a King of *Mauritania*, who for his great Skill in Astronomy, was feigned by the Poets to bear Heaven on his Shoulders, whence a Book of universal Geography, containing Maps of the whole World, is called *Atlas*.

ATMOSPHERE, [*Atmosfera*, *L.* of *ἄτμος*, a Vapour, and *σφαῖρα*, a Sphere, *Gr.*] is the lower Part of the Region of the Air of *Æther*, with which our Earth is encompassed all around, and up into which the Vapours are carried, either by Reflection from the Sun's Heat, or by being forced by the subterraneous Fire. *F.*

ATMOSPHERICAL, belonging to the Atmosphere.

ATOM [*Atome*, *F.* *Atomus*, L. of *ἄτομος*, of *ἀ* privative, and *τομή*, to cut or divide, *Gr.*] is such a small Particle of Matter, that cannot be physically cut or divided into any lesser Parts.

ATOMIST, one who embraces the Doctrine of Atoms.

To **ATONE** [*g. d.* at one, *i. e.* Friends again] to appease the Divine Anger, to make Satisfaction for a Sin, or Amends for a Fault.

ATONEMENT, Reconciliation, or appeasing of Anger.

ATONY [*ἄτονία*, *Gr.*] a loosening of the Nerves and Sinews; Faintness, Infirmary.

ATOP, on, or at the Top.

ATRA Bills, black Cholera, Melancholy.

ATRAMENTOUS, Inky, like Ink. *L.*

ATRETUS, [*ἀτρέτις*, *Gr.*] one whose Fundament or privy Parts are not perforated.

ATRO-

ATROCIOUS [*Arrox*, L.] outrageous, heinous.

ATROCITY [*Atrocitē*, F. *Atrocita*, L.] Cruelty, Outrageousness, Heinousness.

ATROCIOUSLY, wickedly, nefariously.

ATROPHUS, [*ατροφος*, Gr.] one that receives no Nourishment by his Food, that is in a Consumption, a Starveling.

ATROPHY [*Atrophia*, L. *ατροφία*, of *α* without, and *τροφή* Food, Gr.] a Consumption of the Body, caused by Meat not turning into Nourishment, when either the whole Body, or any particular Limb decays and wastes away.

ATROPOS [*ατροπος*, Gr. unchangeable, inexorable] one of the three Destinies that cut the Thread of a Man's Life. *Poets*.

ATTACH [*attaché*, F.] Tie, Obligation, Respect, Inclination.

To **ATTACH** [*attacher*, F.] to lay hold on, apprehend, or take by Force of a Precept or Writ, L. T.

ATTACHED to, sticking close to, or adhering to the Person or Interest of another.

ATTACHIAMENTA Bonorum [*Old Law*] a Distress taken upon the Goods or Chattels of any Person sued for personal Estate or Debt, by the legal Attachiators or Bailiffs, as a Security to answer the Action.

ATTACHIAMENTA de Spiritu & Bosco [*Old Law*] a Privilege granted to the Officers of a Forest, to take for their own Use, Thorns, Brush, and Windfall, within their own Precincts or Liberties.

ATTACHMENT [*Attachement*, F.] a laying hands on, a seizing upon, a Distress of Goods, an Arrest of a Person, or a strong and violent Regard or Affection.

ATTACHMENT Foreign, the Process which is used to attach a Foreigner's Goods, found within the Liberty of a City, &c.

ATTACHMENT of the Forest, is a Court held there every forty Days throughout the Year, the lowest of three Courts, the Middle being called *Swainmote*, the Highest *The Justice of Eyre's Seat*.

ATTACK [*Attaque*, F.] an Assault, Attempt, Charge, Onset, Brunt.

ATTACK of a Siege, the Works which are carried on by the Besiegers, in order to their becoming Masters of the Place by storming one of its Sides.

False ATTACK, is an Effort to the same End, but managed with less Resolution; being intended only to give a Diversion to the Besieged, and so to divide the Garrison.

ATTACK Regular, Right, or Droit, an Attack made according to the Rules of Art.

To **ATTACK** [*attaquer*, F.] to assault, to charge and encounter, to fall or set upon, to endeavour to carry a Place by Force, to provoke, urge, or quarrel with.

To **ATTACK** [*in Flank*] is to attack both Sides of the Bastion in a Siege.

To **ATTAIN** [*attainder*, F. *attinere*, L. of *ad* and *teneo*] properly to hold, to obtain, get or compass a Thing; to come to.

ATTAINABLE, that may be attained.

ATTAIN'DER, [*Attaindre*, F.] a Law Word used when a Man hath committed Felony or Treason, and Judgment hath passed upon him; for then his Blood is said to be *attainted*, i. e. corrupted.

A *Bill of ATTAIN'DER*, is a Bill brought into the House of Parliament, for the Attainting, Condemning and Examining a Person for High Treason, &c.

ATTAIN'DER by Process, is where a Person lieth after he hath been four Times publicly called into the Country, and at last is outlawed by Default.

ATTAINMENT, Acquisition.

ATTAIN'T [*Attainta*, L.] a Writ lying against a Jury that has given a false Verdict in any Court of Record, if the Debt or Damage amount to above 40 s. The Punishment of such Offenders is, that their Meadows shall be ploughed, their Houses pulled down, all their Lands forfeited to the King, and their Persons imprisoned.

ATTAIN'T } [among *Farrriers*] is a
ATTEINT } Knock or Hurt in a Horse's Leg.

To **ATTAIN'T** [*attainder*, F. *attingere*, L.] to taint, to corrupt, to stain the Blood, as High Treason does.

ATTAINT'ED [*attaint*, F.] corrupted as Flesh.

ATTAINT'ED [*in Law*] is said of such Persons, who are found guilty of Felony, Treason, &c.

ATTAINTURE, an Attainting; a Corruption of Blood.

To **ATTEMPER** [*attemperare*, L. *q. d. ad temperamentum redigere*] to temper, allay, qualify, moderate, or mix in a just Proportion.

ATTEMPERATE, temperate. *Chauc.*

ATTEMPRE, tempered. *Chauc.*

To **ATTEMPT** [*attentre*, F. *attentare*, L.] to endeavour, to undertake, to try, to make an Effort.

ATTEMPT, an Endeavour, or Attack.

To **ATTEND** [*attendre*, F. of *attentare*, L.] to bend the Mind to, to listen, to give Ear to, also to wait on.

ATTEND'ANCE, Waiting, Service; a Retinue or Train of Servants.

ATTEND'ANT [*Attendant*, L.] a Follower, a Servant; [*in Law*] one that oweth Duty or Service to another.

ATTENES, at once. *Q.*

ATTENT, Intent, Attention.

ATTENTION, an Application of the Ears and Mind to a Piece of Work. *F. of L.*

ATTENTIVE [*attentivus*, L.] diligent, hearkening to, heedful. *F.*

ATTENTIVENESS, the being attentive.
ATTENNANT, [*attennans*, L.] which has the Power of making thin.

To **ATTENUATE** [*attenuatur*, F. *attenuare*, L. of *ad* and *tenno*] to make thin, to weaken, to lessen.

ATTENUATING Medicines, are such as opening the Pores with their sharp Particles, cut the thick and viscous Humours in the Body, so that they may easily be circulated through the Vessels.

ATTENUATION [in *Physick*] is a lessening the Power or Quality of the morbidick Matter. F. of L.

AT'TER, [*Cyter Teut.*] corrupt Matter, Gore, Snot.

AT'TERCOB, a Spider's Web, *Cumberland*.
AT'TERLY, extremely. O.

To **ATTEST** [*attester*, F. *attestare*, L.] to certify, witness, assure, or vouch.

ATTESTATION, a Witnessing or Affirming, a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of any Thing. F. of L.

ATTICISM, [*Atticismus*, L. *A-fluxiopticus*, Gr.] a Phrase or Manner of Speech used by the *Athenians*.

AT'TICK, [*Attique*, F. *Atticus*, L. of *A-trino*, Gr.] belonging to the County of *Attica* in *Greece*; neat, elegant.

AT'TICK Order [in *Architecture*] an Order of Building after the Manner of the City of *Athens*. In our Buildings, a small Order placed upon another much greater.

ATTIGUOUS [*attiguus*, L.] joining or touching; lying by, or near to.

To **ATTINGE** [*attingere*, L. of *ad* and *tango*] to touch lightly or softly.

ATTIDATUS Equus [from the *French* *Cheval atteli*] a Horse dressed in his Geers or Harness, for the Plough or Cart. O. L.

ATTIRE [*attour*, F.] Apparel, Dress, and Furniture.

ATTIRE [in *Heraldry*] the Horns of a Stag or Buck.

ATTIRE [in *Botany*] the third Part of the Flower of a Plant, of which the two former are the *Empalement* and *Foliation*.

ATTIRING [among *Hunters*] the branching Horns of a Buck.

ATTITUDES [in *Painting* or *Sculpture*] are the proper Postures that the Figures should be placed in. F.

ATTOLLENS Auriculum [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws up the Ear. L.

ATTOLLENS Nares, a Muscle of the Nose, serving to draw up the Nostrils. L.

ATTOLLENS Culum, [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which lifts the Eye upwards. L.

ATTOLLENTES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles that, acting both together, draw the whole upper Lip directly upward and outward.

ATTONITUS Super } [with *Physician*
ATTONITUS Morbus } *ars*] an Apoplexy; also a being Planet struck or blasted.

ATTORNARE Rem, to turn over Mo-

ney or Goods, *i. e.* to appoint them to some particular Use and Service. O. L.

ATTORNA'TO [*faciendo vel recipiendo*] a Writ which a Man who owes Suit to a County, Hundred, or other Court, obtains to command the Bailiff or Sheriff to admit him to appear in his Behalf.

ATTORNEY [*Attornatus*, L. or of a *Turn*, F. a *Turn*, *q. d.* every Man in his *Turn*] is such a Person, as by Consent, Command, or Request, takes Care of another Man's Business in his Absence, especially such as are employed in the Management of Law Suits.

ATTORNEY General, is one appointed by general Authority to manage all Affairs of Suits of the Crown.

ATTORNEY Special or Particular, is one employed in Causes particularly specified.

ATTOUR, towards, O.

ATTOURNMENT [*Law Term*] yielding of the Tenant to the new Lord, or acknowledging him to be his Lord.

To **ATTRACT** [*attractio*, F. *attractio*, L. of *ad* and *trabo*, to draw to] to draw to one's self, to allure or entice.

ATTRACTING [*attractens*, L.] drawing unto.

ATTRACTION [*Natural Philosophy*] that universal Tendency which all Bodies have towards one another; from which a great many of the surprising Phenomena of Nature may be easily accounted for. F. of L.

ATTRACTIVE, drawing up, &c. F.

ATTRACTIVELY, by Way of attracting.

ATTRACTIVENESS, the being attractive.

ATTRAPPED, adorned, O.

ATREBATI, the Name of the People who formerly inhabited that Part of *Great Britain*, now called *Berkshire*. *Camden*.

ATRECTION [of *ad* and *trahere*] a handling, feeling, &c. L.

ATTRIBUTE [*Attribut*, F. of *Attributum*, L.]

ATTRIBUTE [in *Logick*] is a Property belonging to any Substance or Being.

ATTRIBUTE [in *Metaphysics*] is a certain formal Reason subsequent to the Reason of the Subject.

To **ATTRIBUTE** [*attribuere*, F. *attribuere*, L. of *ad* and *tribuo*, to give to] to impute a Thing to one, to father it upon him.

ATTRIBUTES [among *Divines*] are certain Properties, or glorious Excellencies attributed to God; as that he is *Almighty*, *Eternal*, *Omniscient*, &c.

ATTRIBUTION, Assignment, Delivery, Applying. F. of L.

ATTRITE [*attritus*, L. of *ad* and *trito*, L. to wear] worn, fretted, galled.

ATTRITION, a rubbing or wearing.

ATTRITION [in *Divinity*] is an imperfect Sorrow for Sin, proceeding from a hope of future Punishment for the same, and that

fire called the lowest Degree of Repentance, in Distinction to *Contrition*, which is a serious, deep, and hearty Sorrow for our Sins, purely for the Love of God.

To ATTUNE, to tune one Thing to another.

ATWEEN, and ATWIXT, between. Old English.

AVA'GE } a Duty or Rent, that the Te-
AVI'SAGE } nants of the Manour of
Wristle, in *Essex*, paid for the Liberty of feeding Hogs in the Lord's Forest. O L.

To AVAIL [*valoir*, F. of *ad* and *valere*, L.] to be advantageous or serviceable to.

AVAIL, to bring down. *Spenc.* To descend. *Chauc.*

AVAIL'ABLE, that may avail, be profitable, or turn to a good account.

AVAIL'MENT, Advantage, Profit.

To AVA'LE, to let fall, to depress, to suit.

AVANT' [*avant*, F.] before, toward; also a Term of Disdain, as much as to say, Away, out of my Sight.

AVANT-Foss [in *Fortification*] a Moat or Ditch, encompassing the Counterscarp on the Out-side. F.

AVANT-Mure, an outward Wall. F.

AVANT, Guard, Front of an Army.

AV'ARICE [Avaritia, L. of *aves*, to covet] Covetousness, Niggardliness, F.

AVARICIOUS [*avaricious*, F. *avarus*, L.] covetous, niggardly.

AVARICIOUSLY, covetously.

AVARICIOUSNESS, Covetousness.

AVAST', of A and *Questio*, Du.] hold, stop, or stay, S. T.

AVAUNT, be gone, away. *Milt.*

AVAUN'CERS [among *Hunters*] the second Branch of a Hart's Horn.

A VAUNTER [*Vanteur*, F.] a great Boaster. *Chauc.*

AUBURN, *Erum*, L. S. Dark, Brown or Chestnut Colour.

AUCTION [of *auges*] properly an Increasing, where he that bids most is the Buyer.

AUCTION [in *Physical Writers*] the Nourishment of any Animal Body, whereby more was restored than was lost or decayed.

AUCTIONARII } [Old Law] Regrators
AUXIONARII } or Retailers of Com-
modities; from whence comes

AUCTIONE'ER, one that sells, or he that manages a Sale by Auction.

AUCTIVE, encreasing.

AUCUPATION, Fowling. L.

AUD, old. C.

AUDACIOUS [*audacicus*, F. of *audax*, L.] confident, over-bold, daring.

AUDACIOUSLY, impudently.

AUDACITY } [Audace, F. of
AUDACIOUSNESS } *Audacitas*, L.]

Confidence, Rashness, Sauciness.

AUD *Frans*, Children are said to be so, when grave and witty beyond what is usual in such as are of that Age. *Norrb* Country.

AU'DIBLE, that may be heard.

AUDIBLY, so as to be heard.

AUDI'ENCE [*Audientia*, L.] hearing; also an Assembly of People hearkening to something spoken. F.

AUDI'ENCE Court, a Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of equal Authority with the *Court of Arches*, though inferior in Antiquity and Dignity.

AUDIENDO, & *Determinando*, a Commission directed to certain Persons for trying and punishing Persons concerned in a Riot, or some heinous Misdemeanour.

An AU'DIT, the hearing and examining an Account. L.

To AUDIT, to examine.

AUDITA *Querela*, [Law Term] a Writ which lies for one against whom Judgment is given for Debt, &c. upon his Complaint, shewing some Cause why Execution should not be granted.

AU'DITOR [in Law] an Officer of the King, or other great Person, appointed annually to examine Accounts of Under Officers.

AU'DITORS *Conventual*, &c. Officers formerly appointed among the Religious, to examine and pass all the Accounts of the House.

AU'DITORS of the *Exchequer*, Officers which take and settle the Accounts of the Receivers, Sheriffs, Escheators, Customers, &c.

AU'DITORS of the *Mint*, such as take the Accounts there, and make them up.

AU'DITORS of the *Prests* and *Imprests*, Officers in the *Exchequer*, who make up the Accounts of *Ireland*, *Berwick*, the *Mint*, and of any Money impressed to any Man.

AU'DITOR of the *Receipts*, an Officer in the *Exchequer*, who fillet up the Bills of the Tellers and enters them, &c.

AUDITORY [*Auditore*, F. of *Auditorium*, L.] the Place where Lectures, Orations, Sermons, &c. are heard; also the Assembly of those that hear.

AU'DITORY Nerves [in *Anatomy*] is the seventh Pair of Nerves that come from the *Medulla Oblongata*.

AU'DITRESS [*Auditrix*, L.] a Female Auditor.

AU'DLEY [of Aib, old, and *Leag*, Sax. a Field, i. e. the old Field] a Name.

AUDLEY END, a sumptuous Palace in the County of *Essex*, belonging to the Dukes of *Suffolk*; built by *Thomas Audley*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*.

AU'DLEY [contracted of *Ethelreda*, of *Æsel*, Noble, and *ðread*, Fear, Sax.] an Abbeis of the Royal *English* *Saxon* Blood, Wife to *Elgfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, canonized after his Death.

To AVEL' [avel'o] to pull away.

AVELL'ANE [in *Heraldry*, of *Aveline*, F. a Filberd] a Form of a Crois resembling four Filberds in their Husks, joined together at their great Ends.

AVE MARY [*i. e.* Hail Mary] a Prayer used by *Papists* to the *Virgin Mary*. L.

AVENAGE [of *Avena*] Oats paid to a Landlord instead of other Duties. L. T.

AVENANT, agreeable, beautiful. *Clave.*

To **AVENGE** [*venger*, F.] to revenge, to punish.

AVENCER a Punisher, a Revenger.

AVENOR, an Officer of the King's Stables, who provides Oats for his Horses.

AVENTURE, by Chance, C. a mortal or deadly Misfortune; as when a Man is drowned or burned by falling accidentally into the Water or Fire; the causing of the Death of a Man without Felony. F. L. T.

AVENUE [*Avenue*, F. *quo licet venire ad*] a Passage or Way lying open to a Place. F.

AVENUE [among *Gardeners*] a Walk or Row of Trees, &c.

AVER, Wealth; also Bribery. O.

AVER, a labouring Beast.

AVER Corn Rent formerly paid in Corn to Religious Houses, by their Farmers and Tenants.

AVER-Penny, is Money contributed towards the King's Averages or Carriages, to be freed from that Charge.

AVERA [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Ploughman's Day's Work or Wages.

AVERAGE, the Breaking of Corn-Fields, Eddish, Roughings. C.

AVERAGE, [in *Traffick*] a certain Allowance out of the Freight to a Master of a Ship, when he suffers Damage: A Contribution by Insurers, to make Satisfaction for insured Goods cast over-board; a mean Proportion.

AVERIA, Cattle, Oxen, or Horses used for the Plough. O. L.

AVERIS captivus in *Wiltshirnam*, a Writ for the seizing of Cattle to his Use, whose Cattle are wrongfully taken away by another, and driven out of the Country that they cannot be replevied.

AVERMENT [in *Law*] is when the Defendant offers to justify an Exception, pleaded in Bar of the Plaintiff's Action.

To **AVERAR** [*averer*, F.] to assert the Truth, to avouch, to prove.

AVERUNCACTION, a rooting up, a lopping off the superfluous Branches of Trees. L.

AVERSE [*aversus*, L.] that dislikes or cannot endure a Thing.

AVERSELY, unwillingly.

AVERS'ON, a turning or driving away or from. L. Also Hatred, Dislike.

To **AVERT**, [*averto*, L.] to turn aside, to turn off, or by.

AVERY, a Place where the Oats or Provender are kept for the King's Horses.

AUF } [probably of *Aldet*, *Teut.* silly] a

ELF } Fool or silly Fellow.

AUGER [Navegan, *Sax.* *Adegger*, *Belg.*] a Wimble, or Carpenter's Tool for boring.

AUGE [in *Astronomy*]. See *Apogæum*.

AUGFA, a Cistern for Water. O. L.

AUGHT, any Thing. *Milt.*

To **AUGMENT** [*augmenter*, F. *augmentare*, L.] to encrease, to enlarge, or improve any Thing.

AUGMENTATION, an Increase, Enlargement, Improvement. F. of L.

AUGMENTATION Court, a Court erected by King Henry VIII. for the Increase of the Revenues of his Crown by the Suppressing of Monasteries, &c.

AUGMENTATIVE, that which has the Power of increasing the Signification of a Term.

AUGMENTUM [in *Grammar*] an Addition made in certain Tenses of *Greek Verbs*, by increasing the Number of Syllables.

AUGMENTUM Febricum, [among *Physicians*] is a Computation from what Time the Heat of a continual Fever has seized upon the Mass of Blood, till it hath arrived at the Height.

AUGER, a Scotchfayer or Diviner, who foretels Things to come, by observing the Chirping of Birds, &c.

To **AUGURATE** [*augures*, F. *augurare*, L.] to conjure or guess; to suppose or surmise.

To **AUGURIZE**, to use or practise Divination by Birds.

AUGURY [*Augure*, F. *Augurium*, L. q. d. *Avigarium*] Divination by the Singing, Flight, or Feeding of Birds.

AUGUST [*Auguste*, F. *Augustus*, L.] Royal, Imperial, Majestic, Sacred.

AUGUST the eighth Month in the Year, so called from *Augustus Cæsar*.

AUGUSTAN Confession, a Confession of Christian Faith, made by the Protestants of *Augusta* or *Augsburg*, in *Germany*.

AUGUSTIN [*Augustinus*, L. Majestical, Royal] a proper Name of Men.

AUGUSTINE or } the Black Friars of

AUSTIN Friars } the Order of St. *Austin*.

AUGUSTINIANS, Hereticks, called also *Sacramentarians*, holding that the Gates of Heaven are shut till the Resurrection at the Day of Judgment.

AVIARY [*Aviarius*, L.] a great Cage or Place where Birds are kept.

AVIDITY [*Aciditæ*, F. *Aviditas*, L.] Greediness, eager Desire, Appetite.

To **AVISE**, to consider, *Cbauc.*

AUK } [*Aeppe*, *Sax.*] unhandy,

AUKWARD } untoward.

AUKWARDLY, unhandily.

AUKWARDNESS, the being aukward.

AULCASTER [of the River *A'n*, *Aven*, *earpen*, *Sax. i. e.* a perfect City] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

AULD [old, *Sax.*] old. *Shaksps.*

AULEMIC, relating to Pipes.

AULICK

AULICK [*aulicus*, L. of *Aulis*, & Court] of, or belonging to a Prince's Court.

AULM [*Almen*, T. ut.] Elm. O.

AULN, of *Rouen* [*Aulne*, F. of *ulna*, L.] a Measure equal to an *English* Ell; at *Lyons* is 1.016; at *Calais* is 1.052; and at *Paris* is 1.095 of ours.

AULN of *Rhenish Wine*, a Vessel that contains fifty Gallons.

AUMERE, Welt, Skirt, or Border. O.

AUMONE. Alma. L. T. F.
Tenure in **AUMONE**, is when Lands have been given to a Religious House or Church, that some Service be said for the Good of the Donor's Soul.

AUMONIER. See *Amoner*. F.

AUC, ordained. C.

AUNCEL Weight, [*g. d.* Hand-sale Weight] a kind of ancient Instrument with Hooks fastened to each end of a Beam, which being raised upon the Fore-finger, shewed the Difference between the Weight and the Thing weighed.

AUNCESTORS, Ancestors. Chaut.

AUNCESTRY, Ancestry. O.

AUNDER ONEDHER } the Afternoon. Chesh.

AUNT [*Uane Tante*, F. *Amea*, Ital. of *Anita*, L.] a Father's or Mother's Sister.

AUNTTLERS, peradventure, or if. Chaut.

AUNTROUS, adventurous. O.

AVOCATION [of *a* and *voce*] a calling away from; a Let or Hindrance of Business, L.

AVOCATORIA, a Mandate of the Emperor of *Germany*, to a Prince or Subject of the Empire, to stop his unlawful Proceedings. L.

AVOCATORY [*avocatorie*, F.] calling away, or from. L.

To **AVOID** [of *eviter*, F.] to shun, to escape.

To **AVOID** [in a *Physical Sense*] to discharge, or cast forth by Stool, Urine, &c.

AVOIDABLE, capable of being avoided.

AVOIDANCE, is when a Benefice becomes void of an Incumbent. L. T.

AVOIR-DU-POIS [*i. e.* to have Weight, F.] a Weight of sixteen Ounces in the Pound, by which all Things that have a Refuse or Waste, are weighed.

AVOLATION [in *Chymistry*] a flying away, an evaporating.

To **VOUCH** [*avouer*, F.] to maintain or justify, to affirm resolutely, boldly to assert.

AVOUCHABLE, that may be avouched.

To **AVOW** [in *Law*] to justify a Thing already done.

AVOWABLE, justifiable.

AVOWEE } one that has the Right of
ADVOWEE } Advowson, or presenting to a Benefice in his own Name. L. T.

AVOW'RY [*Avouerie*, F.] when a Distress has been made for Rent, &c. and the Party distrained offers a Replevin; the Ma-

ker of the Distress shall make an *Avowry*, or justify his Plea, for what Cause he took it.

AVOWTRY, Adultery.

AURATE, Golden. Chaut.

AURA, an airy Exhalation; Spirit, or Vapour. L.

AURELIA, the first visible Change of the Eruca of any Insect.

AURICLE, the external Ear, or the two Appendages of the Heart.

AURICULA *Ursi* [with *Florists*] Name of a Flower commonly called a *Riculus*.

AURICULÆ *Cordis*, [in *Anatomy*] the two Ears of the Heart.

AURICULAR [*auriculare*, F. *auriculares*, L.] of, or spoken in the Ear; as *Auricular Confession of Sins*, is such as *Roman Catholics* whisper in the Ears of their Priests.

AURIFEROUS [*aurifer*, L. *i. e.* *aurum ferens*] bearing or producing Gold.

AURIFLAMB } St. Dennis's Purple
AURIFLAMBE } Standard, borne against Infidels, lost in *Flanders*.

AURIGA, a Carter, Waggoner, or Charioteer; also a Northern Constellation. L.

AURIGATION, [*auriga*, L.] driving or guiding of any Carriage. L.

AURIGRAPHY [of *Aurum*, L. and *γράφω*, Gr. to write] Writing with Gold.

AURISCALPIUM, an Instrument to pick or cleanse the Ear from Wax. L.

AURORA [*Aurora*, L. *q. d.* *aurea hora*] the Morning Twilight, the Dawn, or Break of Day; a Species of Crowfoot. L.

AURORA Borealis, is a white Pyramidal Glade of Light, appearing like the Tail of a Comet in the Northern Hemisphere of the fixed Stars. L.

AURUM Fulminans, *i. e.* thundering Gold, or *Saffron of Gold* [among *Chymists*] a Powder made of Gold dissolved in *Aqua Regalis*; and is so called, because being put into a Spoon, and heated over the Fire, it makes a Noise like Thunder. L.

AURUM Musivum, or *Musivum*, *i. e.* *Mosaic* Gold, a Composition made Use of by Statuaries and Painters, to lay on a Colour like Brass or Copper. L.

AURUM Potabile, *i. e.* drinkable Gold [among *Chymists*] Gold made liquid, so as to be drinkable; or rather a rich Cordial Liqueur with Pieces of Leaf Gold in it. L.

AUSCULTATION, a hearkening or listening to. L.

AUSPICE [*Auspicium*, L.] a kind of Soothsaying among the *Romans*, by observing the Flight, Chirping, &c. of Birds.

AUSPICIOUS [*auspicialis*, L.] lucky, happy, fortunate, favourable, prosperous.

AUSPICIOUSLY, favourably, happily.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, the being happy, Prosperity.

AUSTERÆ [*austerus*, L.] sour, harsh, severe, caibbed, stern. F.

AUSTERITY } *Absterité, F. Auste-*
AUSTERENESS } *ritas, L.* Severity,
 Strictness, Rigour.

AUSTRAL, [*Australis, L.*] Southern,
 belonging to the South. *F.*

AUSTRAL Signs [among *Astronomers*]
 the six Southern Signs of the *Zodiac*.

An **AUTANGELIST** [of *Αὐτᾶγγελος*,
 of *αὐτός*, himself, and *ἄγγελος*, a Messenger,
Gr.] one who is his own Messenger.

AUTHENTIC } [*authentique, F. au-*
AUTHENTICK } *thenticus, L.* of *Ἀυ-*
θεντικός; of *Αὐθεντία*, Authority, *Gr.*] that is of
 just or good Authority, generally approved or
 allowed of; also Original.

AUTHENTICKS, the Title of the third
 Volume of the Civil Law.

AUTHENTICNESS, Genuineness,
 the having good Authority.

AUTHENTICITY, Genuineness.

AUTHOR [*Auteur, F. Autor, L. i. e.*
qui auct] the first Cause of a Thing; the In-
 ventor, Contriver, or Maker of it; the Writer
 of a Book; the Head of a Party or Faction. *L.*

AUTHORITATIVE, maintained, hav-
 ing, or done by Authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, in an authori-
 tative Manner.

AUTHORITY [*Autorité, F. of Autori-*
ritas, L.] Power, Rule, Credit, Interest; also
 a Passage of a Book quoted.

To **AUTHORISE** [*Autoriser, F.*] to give
 Power or Authority, to empower; also to allow
 by Authority.

AUTOCRASY [of *Αὐτοκρατία*, of *αὐτός*,
 self, and *κράτος*, Power, *Gr.*] Self-subsistence,
 Supremacy, &c.

AUTOGENEAL [of *Αὐτογένεσις*, of *αὐτός*,
 self, and *γεννάω*, to beget, *γενναίαι*, to be begot-
 ten, *Gr.*] Self-begotten.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, of or belonging to
 an Author's own Writing. *F.*

AUTOGRAPH [*Autographe, F. Αὐτο-*
γραφία, of *αὐτός*, self, and *γράφω*, to write,
Gr.] the own Hand-writing or Stile of any
 Person; also the Original of a Treatise.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, belonging to one's
 own Writing.

AUTOLOGY [of *αὐτός*, and *λέγω*, to
 speak, *Gr.*] speaking of, or to one's self.

AUTOMATON [*Automatē, F. of Αὐ-*
τομάτη, *Gr.* of its own Accord] a Self-mov-
 ing Instrument, as a Clock, Watch, &c.

AUTOMATOUS, self-moving, or that
 which seems to have a motion within it-
 self.

AUTONOMY [*Autonomia, L. of Αὐ-*
τονομία, of *αὐτός*, itself, and *νόμος*, Law, *Gr.*]
 living after one's own Law.

AUTOPSY [*Autopsia, L. of Αὐτοψία*,
 of *αὐτός*, and *ὄψιασις*, to see, *Gr.*] an ocular
 Inspection, on seeing a Thing with a Man's
 own Eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY, with one's own Eyes.

AUTO THEISM [of *αὐτός*, himself, and
θεός, God, *Gr.*] God's Self-Existence or being
 of himself.

AUTO PHOROS [of *αὐτός*, himself, and
φάσθαι, to bear, *Gr.*] a Thief taken in the Fact,
 or with the Thing he stole upon him. *C.*
L.

AUTUMN [*Automne, F. Autumnus. L.*
q. d. Auctumnus] the third Season of the
 Year, which begins quickly after Harvest,
 when Grapes and other Fruits are gathered.

AUTUMN Colvile, a sort of Apple.

AUTUMNAL [*Autumnalis, F. Autumna-*
lis, L.] of or belonging to Autumn.

AVULSION [of *avulsio* and *vellere*] a plucking
 away from. *L.*

AUX, the same as *Auge* and *Apogam*.

AUXESIS [*αὐξήσις, Gr.* Increase] a Rhe-
 torical Figure when any Thing is magnified
 too much.

AUXILIARY [*auxiliarius, F. auxiliarius,*
L.] helpful, that comes to aid or assist.

AUXILIARY Verbs [in *Grammar*] are
 such as help to conjugate others.

AUXILIARIES, Forces that are raised to
 assist others.

AUXILIUM Curie, an Order of Court
 for the Summoning of one Party at the Suit of
 another. *O. L.*

AUXILIUM ad filium militem faciendum et
maritandum, a Writ directed to the Sheriff of
 every County, to levy a reasonable Aid, to-
 wards Knighting the King's Son, and marry-
 ing his eldest Daughter.

AWE [*Achē, Teut.*] Dread, Fear, Obter-
 vance, Respect.

To **AWAIT**, to wait for.

AWAIT, Way-laying, or lying in Wait to
 do Mischief. *O. S.*

To **AWAKE** [*peccan, Sax.*] to break
 from Sleep.

AWARD, [of *A* and *weard, Sax.*] the
 Judgment of one chosen by the Persons at
 Variance to make up a Difference; a judg-
 ment or Sentence upon Arbitration.

To **AWARD**, to adjudge, or give away by
 Judgment.

AWAY [*Aweg, Sax.*] absent from, &c.

To bear **AWAY**, [*Aweg, barnan, Sax.*]
 to carry away.

To drive **AWAY** [*Awegonnan, Sax. weg*
triebēn, Teut.] to drive off.

AWE [*ege, Sax.* reverential Fear, Re-
 verence,

An **AWE-BAND**, a Check upon.

AWFUL, causing an Awe, terrible, apt
 to strike a Terror into; to be feared, or re-
 vered.

AWFULLY, solemnly, reverentially.

AWA'PED, amazed, astonished, daunted.
Cbauc.

AWKWARD [*Aepend, Sax.*] untoward,
 unbandy.

AWKWARDLY,

AWKWARDLY, is a clumsy, stiff Manner.

AWKWARDNESS, Clumfiness, Inelegance.

AWL [*Æle, Sax. Æal, Teut.*] a sharp-pointed Tool.

An **AWN** of *Wine*, 360 Pounds.

AWMBRY, a Cupboard of Victuals.

AWN } a Scale or Husk of any Thing; and
ANE } Spire or Beard of Barley, or any bearded Grain. C.

AWNING [*Sea Term*] a Sail or Tarpawlin, hung over any Part of a Ship; or a Canopy over a Wherry.

AWN'SEL *Weight*, a poising of a Joint of Meat, &c. in the Hands only, without putting it into the Scales. See *Ausfel*.

AWREA'KED [*Apprecan, Sax.*] wrecked, revenged. *Chauc.*

AWRY, uneven, crooked, oblique.

AX } *Acce, Sax. Ætt, Teut.* 'Axiu,

AXE } Gr.] a Carpenter's Tool; also the same with *Axis*.

AX'HOLM [*Exarholm, Sax.* from the Town *Axels* and *holm*, an Isle having many Rivers in it] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

AXIL'LAR } [*axillaire, F. of asillaris,*

AXIL'RARY } L.] belonging to the Arm-pit.

AXIL'RARY *Artery*, [among *Anatomists*] is that which passes from the Trunk of the *Aorta* into the Arm-pits.

AXILLARY *Veins*, two Branches of the Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, which go up the Arm-pits.

AXIN'OMANCY of 'Axiu and *muvsia*, Gr.] Divination by Hatchets.

AXI'OM [*Axiome, F. Axioma, L. of 'Axioma and 'axiomas, I* account worthy, or *axiu, Gr.*] is a common self-evident Principle which is so clear in itself, that it is not capable of being made clearer by any kind of Proof, but what all will easily admit of as soon as they understand the Terms of such Principles or Propositions.

AXIOM [in *Logick*] is the disposing of one Argument with another, whereby a Thing is said to be, or not to be.

AXIS, an Axle-tree of a Cart, Coach, &c.

AXIS [in *Anatomy*] the third Vertebra from the Skull; also that quiescent Right Line of a Vessel, which is always equidistant from the Sides.

AXIS [in *Geometry*] is a straight Line, conceived to proceed from the *Vertex* or Top of the Figure to the Base.

AXIS [of a *Circle* or *Sphere*] is a straight Line, passing through the Centre, from one Side to another, the same as *Diameter*.

AXIS [of a *Conic Section*] a Line that goes through the Middle of the Figure, and is perpendicular to the Ordinates.

AXIS [of a *Cylinder*] that quiescent Right Line, about which the Parallelogram is turned, which, by its Revolution, forms the *Cylinder*.

AXIS *Determinate* [in a *Hyperbola*] is a Right Line, which divides it into two equal Parts, and at Right Angles, an infinite Number of Lines drawn parallel one to another within the *Hyperbola*.

AXIS in *Peritrochio* [in *Mechanicks*] is a Machine for the raising of Weights, consisting of a Cylindrical Beam, which is the *Axis* lying horizontally, and a Wheel called the *Peritrochium*.

AXIS of *Rotation*, or } [in *Geometry*] is
AXIS of *Circumvolution* } an imaginary Line, about which any plain Figure is conceived to be turned for the making a Solid.

AXIS, &c. [in *Opticks*] the Ray which of all that are sent to the Eye, falls perpendicularly on it, and which, by Consequence, passes through the Centre of the Eye.

AXIS *Common* } [in *Opticks*] a Right Line

AXIS *Mean* } drawn from the Point of Concourse from the two Optick Nerves thro' the Middle of the Right Line, which joins the Extremity of the same Optick Nerves.

AXIS [of a *Glass*] a Right Line drawn perpendicularly thro' the Centre of the Sphere, which the *Glass* Figure is the Segment of.

AXIS of *Incidence* [in *Dioptricks*] is a Right Line drawn thro' the Point of Incidence, and perpendicular to the Refracting Surface.

AXIS of *Refraction*, is that which is made by the *Ray* of *Incidence*, directly prolonged on the Inside of the second Medium by the *Ray* of *Refraction*.

AXIS of the *World* [in *Astronomy*] is an imaginary Line, conceived to pass through the Centre of the Earth, from one Pole to the other, about which the whole Frame of the Universe moves.

AXIS [of the *Zodiack*] is a Line conceived to pass through the Earth, and to be terminated in the Poles of the *Zodiack*.

AXLE-Tree, a Piece of Wood under a Cart, Wagon, Coach, &c. on which the Wheels turn.

AXLE-Tree *Pins*, two long Irons with round Heads, that hold the Axle-Tree to the Cart's Body.

AX'MINSTER [of the River *Ax* and a *Minster*, for which it was accounted famous] a Town in *Devonshire*.

AY [perhaps from *ait, L.*] yes.

AYE } [Aya, Sax.] for ever, always,

AY'EL } again. *Spenc. Chauc.*

AYENWARD, back again. O.

AYMS [*abisme, Ital. via noi, Gr.*] alas.

AY'EL, is a Writing where the Grandfather was seized in his Demesne the same Day he died, and a Stranger enters the same Day, and dispossesses the Heir. F.

AYEN

AYENST } against, instead of. *Chauc.*

AN AY'RY of *Hawks* [of *Cyru, Teut.* Eggs; because at that Time hatched of Eggs] a Nest or Company of Hawks.

AYZAMENTA [*Law Term*] Elements

in Grants of Conveyance, includes any Liberty of Passage, High-way, Water-course, &c. for the Ease of the Tenant.

AZALDUS, a sorry Horse or Jade. *O. L.*

AZAMO GLANS, young Men among the Turks, trained up to be Janizaries.

AZAR'AH [עזריה, of עזר, the Help, and מן the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Help of the Lord] a King of Judah.

AZEMECH, the Virgin's Spike, the Name of a Star. *Arab.*

AZERA DACH, the Bead-tree.

AZIMEN *Degrees* [among *Astrologers*] are certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, so called, because Persons born when any of them ascend, are commonly afflicted with Lamefness or some other natural Imperfection.

AZIMUTH is an Arch of the *Horizon*, comprehended between the Meridian of the Place, and any other Azimuth-Circle.

AZIMUTH *Compass*, an Instrument used to take the Sun's Amplitude of Azimuth, to find the Variation of the *Compass*.

AZIMUTHS [in *Astronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens, intersecting one another in the Zenith and Nadir, and consequently are at Right Angles to the *Horizon*.

AZORES, certain Islands in the *Atlantic* Ocean, in forty Degrees South Latitude, where some Geographers place the first Meridian for counting the Longitude.

AZORIUM, the azure or blue Colour. *O. L.*

AZOTH [in *Chymistry*] the Mercury of any Mettalick Body; an universal Medicine.

AZURAL, of, or pertaining to azure or a blue Colour, like to the Sky. *Shakesp.*

AZURE [Azur, *F.* of *Lazulus Lapis*, *L.*] the Sky Colour, or light blue.

AZURE [in *Heraldry*] signifies a blue Colour in the Coats of Arms of all Persons under the Degree of Barons.

The AZURE, the Sky or Firmament.

AZYGOS [Αζυγος, *Gr.*] a Vein about the Heart, which proceeds from the *Vena Cava*, and reaches to the *Vertebrae* of the Back.

AZYMA [Αζυμα, of ζ without, and

AZYMES [αζυμην Leaven, *Gr.*] the Feast of unleavened Bread among the Jews.

B A

B. An Abbreviation; as, B. A. *Baccalaureus Artium*, *i. e.* Bachelor of Arts.

B [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Bass* or *Basso*.

B. C. [in *Musick Books*] stands for *Basso Continuo*.

B. V. *Beata Virgo*, *i. e.* the Blessed Virgin.

B. Ml. the third Note in the Gamut, or Scale of Musick.

BAA, the Bleating of a Sheep.

To BAA, to imitate the Bleating of a Sheep.

BAAL באל, *H. i. e.* a Lord or Possessor, *Syr.*] the Name of an Idol.

BA'AL-ZEBUB [בעל זבוב, *H. i. e.* BEL-ZEBUB } the Lord of Flies, or BA'ALIM [בעלים, *Syr.*] the Plural Number of *Baal* or *Eel*, a God of the *Phœnicians* and *Samaritans*.

BA'ANITES, Hereticks, Followers of one *Baanee*, who taught the Errors of the *Manichees*, in the Ninth Century.

BA'ARD, a Sort of Sea-Vessel, or Transport Ship. *O. R.*

BAA'SHA [באשא, *H. i. e.* making or pressing together] a King of *Israel*.

To BAB'BLE [בביל, *F.*] to talk impertinently, to prate, to tell secrets.

BAB'BLE [Babil, *F.*] idle Talk.

BAB'BLER [Babilard, *F.*] one who talketh too much, or impertinently.

BAB'E } [of *Babola*, *Ital.* as some imagine;

BAB'Y } others of *Bab*, being a Word of an easy Pronunciation, and one of the first used by Infants; others from *Pappus* or *Pappa*,

thence *Bube*, *Trus*, though *Bube* signifies a young Boy, and not an Infant; it seems more likely to be a Contraction of the *Italian Word Bambino* an Infant; also a wooden Image of a Child which *Chris* play with.

BA'BEL } [בבל, *H. i. e.* Confusion]

BAB'YLON } a Tower or Temple built by the Descendants of *Noah*, after the Flood; also the chief City of the *Assyrian* Monarchy.

BABEWRIES } strange antick Words. *O.*

BA'BEURIES } strange antick Words. *O.*

BABOON [Babion, or *Babouin*, *F.* Some derive it of a *Babe*; with the Termination *on*, *q. d.* a great Babe from its Resemblance to Mankind] a large kind of Monkey.

BACCALAUREATUS, a Bachelor's Degree. *L.*

BACCALAU'REUS [of *Bacca Laureae*, *L.* a Bayberry, because anciently they used to have their Heads adorned with a Garland of Bayberries] a Bachelor in the University.

BACCHANALIAN, a drunken riotous Person.

BACCHANALS, the Drunken Feast or Revels of *Bacchus*, the God of Wine.

BACHARACH Wine } a Sort of Rhenish

BA'CRAG } Wine that is very excellent.

BACCHATION, Rioting, Revelling. *L.*

BACCHICK [Bacchius, *L.* of *Bacchus*, the God of Wine] mad, frantick.

BACCHIUS, is a Foot in *Latin Verse*, consisting of three Syllables, the first short, and the two last long; as *bonestas*. *Gr.*

BACCIFEROUS Plants, such Herbs, Shrubs, &c. as bear Berries.

BACCIFEROUS Animals, living Creatures which feed upon Berries.

BAC'CULI [of *Baculi*, *L.* Sticks] with *Physicians*, a particular kind of Lozenge, shaped into short Rolls. *L.*

BACH'ELOR [Bachelar, *F.* *Baccalaureus*, *L.*] a single or unmarried Man. It was anciently an inferior Knight. *Chauc.*

BACH-

BACHELLOR of Arts, one that takes the first Degree in the Profession of any Art or Science in an University.

BACHELOR of a Company, a young Member growing towards the Estate of those who sit in the Court of Assistants.

BACHELORS Buttons, a Flower.

BACHEL'RIE, a Company of Bachelors. *Chauc.*

BACHILERIA [Old Law] the Commonalty, as distinguished from Nobility.

BACHILLI, Medicines, which are of a round Figure like a Stick, &c. L.

BACK [Bac, Sax.] the hinder Part of the Body, the Rear, the Place behind.

To **BACK**, to mount or get upon a Horse; also to abet, countenance or support.

BACK-BEAR } [*i. e.* beating upon
BACKBER-END } the Back] it is used

as a Circumstance of manifest Theft; and is one of the four Cases, wherein a Forester may arrest an Offender against Vert or Venison, where he is found bearing it upon his Back, L. T.

BACK-Board [Sea Term] to leave the Lead on Back-Board, is to leave it behind the Ship.

BACK-Staff, } a Sea Instrument to
BACK-Quadrant } take the Sun's Altitude with one's Back towards it.

BACK-Stairs, private Stairs.

BACK-Stay [of a Ship] Stays or Ropes belonging to the Main and Foremast, which serve to keep the Mast from pitching forward or overboard.

To **BACKBITE** [of Back and bite] to speak ill of one behind one's back, to slander, or reproach the Absent.

BACKGAMMON [Back-gammon, Welch, a little Bettle] a Game with Dice and Tables.

To **BACKSLIDE** of Back and slide, Sax] to turn back or revolt from.

BACKSIDE, the hinder Part of any Thing.

BACKSTER, a Baker. C.

BACKWARD, toward the Back; unwilling, stately, dull.

BACKWARDLY, averately.

BACKWARDNESS, Unwillingness, a being behind-hand.

BA'CON, Hog's Flesh salted and dried. [*Meungius* derives it from *Baco*, because it is dried by Smoke; but Dr. T. H. derives it from *Betra*, Sax. a Beech Tree, because Hogs are fattened with the Mast of Beech.]

BA'CO, a fat Hog, or Bacon Hog. O. L.

BACULE ? [in Fortification] is a Kind of

BASCULE } Port-cullis or Gate, made like a Pit-fall. F.

BACULOMETRY of *Baculus*, L. or *Baculus*, a Staff, and *metrum*, to measure, Gr.] the Art of measuring accessible or inaccessible Distances or Lines, by one or more Staves. L.

BACULUS divinatorius, a Branch of Ha-

zel, used for the Discovery of Mines, Springs, &c. L.

BAD [Bad or Bæd, Sax.] evil, naughty, hurtful, incommodious, sick; also the perfect of *bid*.

BAD'BURY [Baden, Bynig, of Ba'd, a Pledge, and Bynig, a City, q. d. the Town of Hostage, perhaps because the *Vice-Saxon* Kings had the Hostages of subdued Countries there in Custody] a Town in the County of Dorset, once the Court of the *Vice-Saxon* Kings.

BADGE [perhaps of *Bagge*, Du. a Jewel] a Cognizance or Coat of Arms, worn by Servants of Noblemen, &c. or by Pensioners to a Parish or College, &c.

A **BADGER** [Bæcke, Teut. and L. S. the Cheek] an amphibious Creature, living by Land or Water.

BADGER [*Bagger*, F. a Carrier of Luggage.

BADGER [in Law] one that buys Corn or other Provisions in one Place, in order to sell them at another; a Huckster.

BADINAGE, Foolery, Buffoonery, F.

BADLY, not well.

BADNESS, Naughtiness, Wickedness, Want of good Qualities.

To **BAFFLE** [either of *bester*, to mock, or of *buffoner*, to affront or laugh at, F.] to confound by Reasons, or put to a Nonplus.

BAG [Belge, Sax. *Bulga*, L.] a Sack or Pouch; and sometimes signifies a Quantity.

BAG or **BIG**, a Cow's Udder. C.

BAGATELLE, a Toy or Trifle. F.

BAGGAGE, Furniture and Necessaries of Soldiers, Provisions for an Army; also a Camp-Whore, a Soldier's Trull, a Punk. F.

To **BAGGE**, to swell, to disdain. *Chauc.*

BAGGENLY, swellingly, proudly. O.

BAGGETH, disdaineth. O.

BAG'NIO, a Place to bathe and sweat in. *Ital.*

BAGNOLEN'SES, Hereticks who followed the Errors of the *Manichees*, rejected the Old Testament, and Part of the New; maintained that God foresaw nothing of himself, and that the World had no beginning.

BAGPIPE, a Musical Instrument, consisting of Leathern Bag and Pipes, much used in the Highlands of Scotland.

BAGPIPER, one who plays on the Bagpipes.

BA'HAR, at *Moeba* in the *East-Indies*, 386 lb. Averdupois; at *Molacca* the lesser *Babar* is 625 lb. and the greater 6250 lb. Weight Averdupois, by which Specie is sold.

BAJADOUR [Old Records] a Carrier or Bearer of Burdens.

BAIL [*Bail*, F.] is the freeing or setting at Liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon an Action, under Surety taken for his Appearance at a Day or Place assigned; also a Limit or Bound within a Forest.

To **BAIL** [*bailler*, F.] to be Surety for a Person arrested, apprehended or imprisoned.

BAILABLE, that may be bailed, or set free upon Bail.

BAILS [*Sea Term*] Hoops set over a Boat to rear up the Tilt.

To **BAILE** or **BALE** [*Sea Term*] to lade Water by the Hand out of a Boat.

BAILIFF a Magistrate appointed within a particular Province or Precinct, to maintain the Peace, to administer Justice, &c. also an Officer appointed to arrest Persons for Debt.

BAILIFF, an Officer that belongs to a Manor to order Husbandry, hath Authority to gather the Profits for the Lord's Use, pay Quit Rents, issuing out of the Manor, sell Trees, dispose of the Under-Servants, &c.

BAILIFF Errant, an Officer appointed by Sheriffs to go about the County to serve Writs, to summon the County Sessions, Affize, &c.

BAILIFF of Franchises, is one appointed by every Lord within his Liberty, to do such Offices within his Precinct, as the Bailiff-Er-rant doth abroad in the Country.

BAILIWICK, was the whole District within which the Trust of a Bailiwick was to be executed: And thence a whole County was formerly so called, in respect of the Sheriff, a whole Barony, in respect of the Lord Baron; a Hundred, in respect of the Chief Constable; a Manor, in respect of the Steward, &c.

BAILMENT the Delivery of Writings, Goods, &c. to another Person. *L. T.*

BAIN [*Bain, F.*] a Bath.

BAIN, willing, forward. *E.*

BAIN, lithe, limber-jointed, that can bend easily. *Suffolk.*

BAINARD's Castle, in *Thames-street*, in *London*, so called from *William Bainard*, Baron of *Dunmow*, the Builder of it.

BAIRMAN, a poor insolvent Debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to swear in Court, that he was not worth more than Five Shillings and Five Pence. *O. L. T.*

To **BAIT** [*batan, Sax. Bætzetu, Teut.*] to allure, or entice by Bait.

To **BAIT** [*Batan, Sax.*] to set Beasts a fighting together.

To **BAIT** [*batan, Sax.*] to take some Refreshment on a Journey.

To **BAIT** [*in Falconry*] a Hawk is said to bait, when she claps her Wing, or stoops to her Prey.

BAIZE [*Sax, Teut.* or perhaps of *basis, g. d.* Coarse Cloth, or *bayotte*, the same] Freeze of *Baia*, a City of *Naples*, or *Colchester* in *England*, &c.

To **BAKE** [*bacian, Sax. Bæcken, Teut.*] i. e. to seethe, dress, or roast in an Oven.

As you brew, so you shall bake.

This Proverb is applicable to such as act Handover Heel in Matters of Moment, without the Precaution of good Counsel and Advice; and all the Slips, Mismanagements and Afflictions of both Old or Young, through

Rashness or Oversight, are exposed to this bitter Taunt; *As she has brew'd, 'er en so let her bake.* So the Father says to a Daughter that has married, to her Misfortune, without his Consent.

BAKER, one whose Trade is Baking.

BAKER-LEGG'D, straddling with the Legs bowing outward.

BAKEHOUSE, a Place where Bread is baked.

BALAAM [בליעם of בלע without any People, or בלע the Swallowing up or Destruction, and בלע of the People, *H.*] a Prophet among the *Israelites*.

BALAK [בלק, *H. i. e.* he emptied or destroyed] a King of the *Moabites*.

BALANCE [*Bance, F. of Bilanx, L.*] a Pair of Scales, an even Weight.

BALANCE [*in Merchants Accounts*] is when Debtor and Creditor Sides are made even.

The **BALANCE**, one of the Mechanical Principles or simple Powers, which serves to find out the Equality or Difference of Weights in heavy Bodies.

BALANCE [*of Trade*] the Difference between the Value of Commodities bought of Foreigners, and that of our own Products exported into other Nations.

BALANCE [*of a Watch or Clock*] is that Part of it which by its Motions regulates and determines the Beats.

To **BALANCE** [*balancer, F.*] to make even Weights; to make even an Account.

BALANI [*among Naturalists*] Excrescences which commonly stick to the Shells of larger Sorts of Sea Shell Fish.

BALBUTIES, stammering Speech. *L.*

BALCONY [*Balco, Ital. Balcon, F.*] a Frame before the Window of an House.

BALD [*Bal, C. Br. Minbew* derives it of *Bald, Teut.* quick, because old Men are prompt to Anger and Boldness. This is pretty far fetched, and might sooner be derived of *Bahl, Teut.* bearing the same Signification. Besides Baldness is not peculiar to old Men only] without Hair; unadorned.

BALDACHIN, is a Building in form of a Canopy or Crown, supported by Pillars for the Covering of an Altar: A Canopy carried over the Host in Popish Countries, in Procession.

BALDERDASA [perhaps of *Bald, Sax.* and *dass*, to mingle, *g. d.* any Thing mingled without Discretion] a confused Discourse.

BALDMONY, an Herb, *Gentian. Mead. L.*

BALDNESS, want of Hair, Poverty. *Writing.*

BALDREAD [*of Bald, bold, Sax.* and *nebe*, Counsel, *Sax. g. d.* that is bold Counsel] the last King of *Kent*.

BALDRICK, a Girdle; the Zodiac.

BALDWIN [*of Bald, bold, Sax.* and *Winnzen*, to overcome, *Teut. i. e.* bold Conqueror] a proper Name of Men.

BALE [of *Bal*, *Sax.*] Grief, Misery. *Spenc.* Trouble, Sorrow. *Cbauc.*

BALE [*Bale*, *Dr.* *Bell*, *Test.* *Balle* or *Baler*, *F.*] a Pack of any Sort of Goods.

To **BALE** } [*Balayer*, *F.* to Brush] to lade
To **BAIL** } Water out of a Boat or Ship's
Hold with Buckets. *S. T.*

BALEFUL [*Bal*, Grief, and full, *Sax.*] sorrowful, woeful. *O.*

BALEU'GA, a Territory or Precinct. *O.*

BAL'IOL College in the University of Oxford, built by *John Baliol*, Father of the King of *Scots* of that Name.

BAL'VO amovendo, a Writ to remove a Bailiff out of his Office, for not residing in his Bailiwick.

A BALK [of *valicare*, *Ital.* to pass by] a Furrow, or Ridge of Land between two Furrows.

A BALK, a Disappointment; also Damage/ or Prejudice.

A BALK [*Balck*, *Test.*] a great Beam. *Cb.*

To **BALK** [*valicare*, *Ital.*] to frustrate, disappoint, discourage, neglect.

BALK-STAFF, a Quarter-Staff. *C.*

BALK'ERS, Persons who from a high Place on the Shore shew the Passage of Shoals or Herrings to Fishermen,

BALL, [*Bal*, *Dut.* *Bell*, *Ger*] any round Thing, as a Globe.

A BALL [*Bal*, *F.*] a publick Dancing-Meeting.

BALL and Socket, a Device made of Brass, to hold any Mathematical Instrument on a Staff, as Quadrant, Telescope, &c.

BALLAD, a Song commonly sung up and down the Streets.

BALLADSINGER, one who sings Ballads in the Streets.

BALLAST [*Ballast*, *Test.* Sand, Gravel, or Stones, laid in the Ship's Hold, to make her sail upright.

To **BALLAST** [*bahleran*, *Sax.*] to load with Ballast.

BALLAST Shot [with Sailors] a Ship is said so to be, when the Ballast has run from one Side to the other.

To **Trench the BALLAST** [*Sea Term*] is to divide or separate it.

BAL'LISTER } [*Balistræ*, *F.*] the la-
BAL LU'TER } teral Part or side Part of a Scroll in the Capital of the *Ionick* Column; a little Pillar or Rail, such as are on the Outside of Cloisters, Galleries, &c.

BALL'IVA, a Bailiwick. *O. L.*

BAL'LO } [*Ballon*, *F.*] a Foot-ball:
BAL'LOON } also a great Ball with which Noblemen and Princes use to play.

BAL'LO } [in *Chymistry*] a large Re-
BALON } ceiver or Vessel, to receive what is distilled or drawn off by Fire.

BAL'LO [in *Architecture*] is a round Globe or Top of a Pillar. *F.*

BAL'LOT [*Balote*, *F.*] a little Ball or Ticket used in giving of Votes.

To **BAL'LOT** [*balloter*, *F.*] to vote by Ballotting.

BALLOTATION } a Manner of holding
BAL'LOTING } Officers by different
different Colours, according to the Direction of Candidates which stand for the Office.

A BALLO, a Pole, a long Stick, a Quarter-Staff, &c. *Shaksps.*

BALLUSTRADE [in *Architecture*] a Row of Ballusters.

BALM, the same as *Balsam*; also the Juice of a Tree growing in *Palesine* and *Egypt*.

BALM } [*Baum*, *F.* *Balsamum*, *L.* of
BALM-Mint } [*Balsamum*, *Gr.*] a sweet-smelling Herb; any thing that mitigates Pain.

BALM-Apple, a sort of *Indian* Plant.

BALMY, possessing the Qualities of Balm, soft, lenient, mitigating.

BAL'NEARY [*Balnearium*, *L.*] a Bathing Place, a Bagnio.

BAL'NEUM Arena } [among *Chy-*
BAL'NEUM Arenosum } *mists*] is a Sand-bath, when Herbs, Flowers, Fruits, &c. are infused with Water in a *Cucurbite*, and, being close stopped, are set in hot Sand. *L.*

BALNEUM Maria [among *Chymists*] is a *Cucurbite* close stopped, and placed in a Vessel of hot Water; so that the Water being gently and gradually heated, may always keep the *Cucurbite* in even Temperature of Heat.

BALNEUM Vaporis } [among *Chy-*
BALNEUM Vaporosum } *mists*] is when a Vessel is set in another, half full of Water, and is heated from Vapours, that arise from hot boiling Water. *L.*

BALOTA'DE [in *Horseman'ship*] a Leap in which a managed Horse offers to strike out with his Hind-legs, but does it not, only making an Offer, and shewing the Shoes of his Hind-feet.

BAL'SAM [*Balsam*, *Test.* *Baum*, *F.* *Balsamum*, *L.* of *Balsamum*, *Gr.*] the Juice of the Balsam or Balm-tree; also some other natural Balsams, as that of *Tolu*, *Peru*, &c. also several Medicinal and Chymical Compositions, as *Appoplethick Balsam*, &c.

BALSAM of Saturn, [in *Chymistry*] a Solution *Satubarum Saturni*, with Spirit or Oil of Turpentine, digested till the Matter has gained a red Tincture.

BALSAM of Sulphur [among *Chymists*] is the Oily Parts of Sulphur, dissolved in Oil of Turpentine, &c.

BALSAMEL'LA, the Juice of an *Arabian* Tree, called *Opobalsamum*.

BALSAM'ICK [*Balsamikus*, *F.* *Balsamios*, *L.*] having the Quality of Balsam, or belonging to Balsam.

BALSTAFF, a Quarter-staff. *Cbauc.*

BALTHAZAR [ביתור of בלז without, and ביתר Treasure, *H. i. e.* without Treasure] a proper Name of Men.

BAL'TIC the Sea belonging to *Baltia*, an Island in the *German* Ocean.

BAMBO'O, a sort of Cane; also an *East-Indian* Measure, about five Pints *English*.

To **BAMBOOZLE**, to deceive, to impose upon.

BAMBOROUGH [of *Bobbanburgh*, *Sax.* from *Queen Bebb*, who erected it, says *Beds*] a Town in *Northumberland*, once the Court of the Kings of it.

BAN [*Ban*, *F.*] a Proclamation made at the Head of a Body of Troops, by the Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum, for the observing of Martial Discipline, &c.

BAN, *Arrier BAN*, a Proclamation, by which all that hold Lands of the Crown of *France*, are summoned to serve the King in his Wars, some privileged Persons excepted. *F.*

BAN'BURY [of *Bana*, *Manuslaughter*, and *Byring*, *Sax.* a City perhaps so called from some great Slaughter there] a Town in the County of *Oxford*.

BAN'CAL, an *East-Indian* Weight, containing 16-9-10ths *Drams Avoirdupois*.

BAN'CALIA, Cushions, or Coverings for Seats and Benches. *O. L.*

BAN'CUS [*Bancus*, *L.*] a Bench, Table, or Stall, on which Goods are exposed to Sale; also a Place of Judicature; a Tribunal.

BAND [*Bend*, *Sax.* *Band*, *F.*] any Sort of Stuff to bind with; a Company of Foot Soldiers.

BAND [in *Architecture*] one of the Divisions of the Architrave.

The **BAND of Pensioners**, a Company of Gentlemen bearing Halberds, attending the Person of the King on solemn Occasions.

TRAIN-BANDS } Regiments made
TRAINED-BANDS } up of the Inhabitants of a City, &c. trained up to Arms.

BAND-Dog, a Dog kept in Bands, or tied up; a Mastiff.

BANDAGE [*Bandage*, *F.*] a binding or tying up.

BANDAGE [among *Surgeons*] Linen cloth fitted for binding up Wounds, Sores, &c. a Fillet, Roller, &c.

BANDBOX, a light Box for Things of small Weight.

BANDED, confederated.

BAN'ELET [*Bandelette*, *F.*] a little Band, Fillet, or String.

BAN'ELET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament encompassing a Pillar quite round about like a Ring.

BANDITTI [*Banditi*, *F.* *Bande*, *Ital.* an Edit, of *bandire*, to out-law] out-lawed Persons in *Italy*. Of these there are two Sorts; the first are such as have made their Escape, or are exiled, having committed some Crime; the second are Persons who have been forced to quit their Habitations, and go into another Territory, for fear of Imprisonment for Debt; the former are Robbers, the latter are quiet harmless People, who keep Shops or Publick-Houses. The former are known by wearing a long Pistol by their Side.

BANDLE, an *Irish* Measure of two Feet in Length.

BANDOLEERS } [*Bandouliers*, *F.*] little
BANDELERS } wooden Cases covered with Leather; each of them containing a Charge of Powder for a Musket, of which every Musketeer usually wore twelve, hanging on a Shoulder-belt or Collar.

BAND'ON, a Company, a Retinue. *G.*

BAND'ORE [*Pandora*, *L.* of *Harmony* *Gr.*] a Musical Instrument.

BAND-ROL [*Bandrole*, *F.*] a little Flag or Streamer, also the fringed Silk-Flag that hangs on a Trumpet.

BANDY, a Sort of crooked Club or Stick to play at Ball with.

To **BANDY** [*bander*, *F.*] to make a Party at Tennis-play; to trifle about; to debate of canvass; to gather into a Faction.

BANDY-LEG, crooked leg.

BANE, [*Bana*, *Sax.* a Murderer, a Slayer or Killer of Men] Destruction, Ruin, Poison.

BANEFUL, prejudicial, destructive.

BANEFULNESS, destructiveness.

BANE-WORT, Night-shade. *Solanum*, *L.*

To **BANG** [of *Bengel*, a *Seick*, *Tam.*] to beat with a Stick; to handle roughly.

BAN'GEE Eared [of *Benban*, *Sax.* to hang down] flag-eared.

BAN'GOR [once *Banchor*, *q.* *Fourcher*, *i. e.* a Capital Choir] a Bishop's See in the County of *Caernarvon*.

BAN'IANIS, a certain Sect among *Indians*.

To **BAN'ISH** [*Bannir*, *F.* *Abannan*, *Sax.*] to turn or send out of his native, into some foreign Country; to drive away.

BAN'ISHMENT [*Bannissement*, *F.*] the being banished.

BAN'ISTERS. See *Ballasters*.

BANK [*Banc*, *Sax.* *Banck*, *Tom.*] a little Hill, rising Ground, or Shelf in the Sea.

BANK [*Banc*, *F.* *Bancus*, *L.*] the Bench or Seat of Judgment.

A **BANK** [*Banque*, *F.* *Bancus*, *L.*] a Place where there is a great Sum of Money lodged in, and let out to Use, returned by Exchange or otherwise disposed of for Profit.

BANK, a Carpenter's Term for a Piece of Fir-wood unfit, from four to ten Inches square, and of any Length.

BANKER [*Banquier*, *F.*] a Trader in Money, or one that keeps a Bank; or gives Bills to receive Money from Places to Places.

BANKERS Browed, Cushions embroidered. *O.*

BANKRUPTCY [*Banqueroute*, *F.*] Act of turning Bankrupt.

BANKRUPT [*Banqueroute*, *F.* *q.* of *Bancus* and *rumpere*, *L.*] one who by the Loss of the Land is obliged by his Creditors to yield up his Goods, Chattels, Estates and Debts, &c. for their Use, till they are discharged of their respective Debts as far as the said Estates &c. will allow; also a Trader that breaks with Design to defraud his Creditors.

BANN } [*Ban, C. Br. a Cry*] a publick
BANNS } Proclamation, by which any
 Thing is commanded or forbidden. *C. L.*
BANNS } of *Matrimony*, the Publication
BANES } of Marriage Contracts in the
 Church.
 To **BANN** [of *Banntr, Deut.*] to exclaim
 against, to curse.
 A **BANNER** [*Banniere, F. Bannor, C.*
Br.] a Standard or Ensign.
BANNERET, anciently a Knight made
 in the Field, with a Ceremony of cutting off
 the Point of his Standard, and making it as it
 were a Banner.
BANNIAN, a Man's Morning Gown.
BANNIANS of *India*, a crafty, but fair-
 spoken People, who sell the rare Commodities
 of those Parts.
BANNIMUS, the Form of expelling a
 Member out of the University of *Oxford*.
BANNITUS, an Out-law, banished Per-
 son.
BANNOCK, an Oat, or Meal Cake. *C.*
BANNOCK } the utmost Bounds of a
BANLEUGA } Town or Manor. *O. L.*
BANOCKSBURN [*i. e.* the River of
Banock] in *Scotland*, famous for the Defeat
 of *Edward II.* King of *England*.
 To **BANQUET** [*banqueter, F.*] to feast.
BANQUET [*Banquet, Teut.*] a Feast or
 Entertainment. *F.*
BANQUET, a Part of a Horse-bit.
BANQUETTER, one who makes Feasts.
BANQUETING *House*, a Place purposely
 erected for Banquets.
BANQUETTE, a little Bank, a raised
 Way. *F.*
BANQUETTE [in *Fortification*] a small
 Foot-place in Form of a Step, at the Bottom
 of a Parapet.
BANSTICLE, a Stickle-back, a small Fish.
 To **BANTER**, to play upon, to jest, to
 jeer, to rally.
BANTERER, one who banter and de-
 rides.
A BANTLING, a young Child.
BAPTISM [*Baptisus, F. Baptismus, L.*
Βαπτισμα, Gr. i. e. Washing or purifying]
 the first Sacrament in the Christian Church,
 by which we are admitted to all its Privi-
 leges.
BAPTISMAL, belonging to Baptism.
BAPTIST [*Baptista, Gr. i. e.* a Bap-
 tizer] Title of *St. John*, Fore-runner of our
 Saviour.
BAPTISTERY [*Βαπτισιον, Gr.*] a Ba-
 son or Font to baptize in.
BAPTISTS, a Sect in the Christian
 Church, that refuse Baptism to Infants.
 To **BAPTIZE** [*Βαπτίζω, Gr.*] to admi-
 nister the Sacrament of Baptism; to christen.
BAPTIZER, one who baptizes.
BAR [*Barreau, F. Barra, Ital.*] a Piece of
 Iron or Wood for several Uses.
BAR, the Place where Lawyers stand to

plead Causes in Courts of Judicature; or a
 Place where Criminals stand to be tried.
BAR [in *Law*] is a peremptory Exception
 against a Demand or Plein.
BAR [in *Music*] is a Line drawn perpen-
 dicular through the Note Lines
BAR [in *Heraldry*] a smaller Fesse.
BAR, a Rock that makes a Harbour. *S. T.*
BAR-FEE, a Fee of twenty-pence, which
 Prisoners acquitted of Felony paid to the
 Gaoler.
BAR [to *Common Intendants*] is a general
 Bar, that usually disables the Action or Plea
 of the Plaintiff.
Special BAR [in *Law*] is that which falls
 out in the Case in Hand, upon special Circum-
 stances of the Fact.
BAR of the Port [*Sea Term*] a Billet thrust
 through the Rings that serve to shut up the
 Port Holes in a Ship.
BAR Shot, two Bullets joined together by
 an Iron Bar.
 To **BAR** [*barre, F.*] to shut or fasten with
 a Bar; to stop, to hinder.
BAR-JESUS [*ברישית, Syr.* the Son of
Jesus] a Name of a Man.
BAR'ABBAS [*בראבא* of *בי* a Son, and
אבא a Father, *Syr.* the Father's Son] a no-
 torious Malefactor, whom the Jews prayed
 might be released when they demanded *Christ*
 to be crucified.
BARA PICKLET [*Welfs*] Cakes made
 of fine Flower kneaded with Yeast.
BARAK [*ברק, H. i. e.* Lightning] a pro-
 per Name of Men.
BARACTA, a *West Indian* Balm.
BARALIPTON [in *Logick*] an imperfect
 Syllogism, of two Universals, and a particular
 Affirmative.
BARATRY, is when a Master of a Ship
 cheats the Owners or Insurers, either by em-
 bezzling their Goods, or running away with
 the Ship. *L. T.*
 To **BARB** [of *Barba, L.* a Beard] to shave
 or trim the Beard.
A BARB, a *Barbary* Horse.
 To **BARB** a *Lobster*, is to cut it up.
BARBACAN, a Watch Tower. *F.*
BARBADOES, one of the *Caribbes*-Islands,
 in the *West-Indies*.
BAR'BARA [in *Logick*] a Technical
 Word, each of whose Syllables prefixed before
 the Propositions of a Syllogism in the first
 Mood, and first Figure, denote the universal
 Affirmation of the said Propositions.
BAR'BARA [foreign or strange, *L.*] a
 proper Name of Women.
BARBARIANS, a barbarous or wild Peo-
 ple. *Latins* and *Grecians* were accustomed to
 call Nations not subject to them *Barbarians*.
BARBARISM [*Barbarisme, F. Barba-
 rismus, L. of Βαρβαρισμος, Gr.*] a Fault in
 Pronunciation, an Impropriety of Speech, a
 Rimesess of Language or Behaviour.
BARBARITY [*Barbarité, F. Barbaries, L.*

of *Barbaritas*, Gr.] Cruelty, Inhumanity; also Impropriety of Speech.

BARBAROUS [*Barbari* (Fr.), *Teut. barbari*, F. *barbarous*, L. of *Barbarus*, Gr.] cruel, fierce, wild; improper, or broken, as to Speech.

BARBAROUSLY, savagely, cruelly.

BARBAROUSNESS, Cruelty, Outrageousness, Clownishness, Unpoliteness.

BARBARY, a Country in *Africa*.

BARBARY Falcons, a kind of Hawks, so called, because they make their Passage through that Country.

BARBE, a Mask, a Vizard. *Chauc.*

BARBE [*Barbe*, F. i. e. a Beard] whence to discharge Cannon over a Breast Work, instead of putting it through the Loop-holes, is to fire *en barbe*.

BARBE Robert [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Hogs Ears.

BARBECUE, a Hog dressed whole.

BARBED, bearded like a Fish-hook, fet with Barbs; also shaved or trimmed.

BARBEL, [*Barbel*, *Teut.*] a Fish. F.

BARBER [*Barbier*, F. of *Barba*, L. a Beard] a Shaver of Beards, &c.

BARBERRY-Tree [of *Berberis*, L.] a prickly Shrub, bearing Berries of a tart Taste.

BARBES ? [*Barbis*, F.] a Disease in

BARBLES } Black Cattle and Horses, known by two Paps under their Tongue.

BARBICAN, [*q. d.* a Bony Kenning, *Sax. Barbacane*, F.] any Outwork belonging to a great Building, properly the Suburbs of a City, a large Street without *Cripplegate*, London. O. L.

BARBIGEROUS [*Barbam gerens*, L.] having a Beard, bearded.

BARBS [*Barbs*, F.] a Sort of Armour for Horses formerly in use.

BARCA'RIA, a Barcary, or Tan-house, O. L.

BARCARY [*Bergerie*, F.] Berghery, a Sheep-cote; also a Sheep-walk.

BARCO Longo [*Barcalonga*, Span.] a small, low, long, sharp-built Vessel, without a Deck, like a *West-Country Barge*, going with Oars and Sails.

To **BARD** or } to cut off the Head and
BEARD Wool } Neck from the Fleece.

BARDS [of *Bardus*, C. Br. *Bardus*, F.] certain Poets among the ancient *Britons* and *Gauls*, who described, in Verse, the brave Actions of great Men of their Nation, so called from *Bardus*, the Son of *Druis*, who reigned over the *Gauls*.

BARDA'CH ? [*Bardocbe*, F. *Baradasio*,

BARDACA ? [*Ital.*] a Boy kept for Pleasure, to be abused contrary to Nature.

BARDESANISTS, Hereticks, Followers of *Bardesanes*, who followed the Errors of the *Valentinians*, and denied the Resurrection of the Dead.

BARDNEY [properly from *Bardus*, L. S.

an Horse, and Co, *Sax. Water*] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, memorable for the Tomb of *S. Oswald the King*.

BARE [*Bare*, *Sax.*] naked, uncovered plain, poor; also the Perfect of *Bear*.

To make **BARE** [*Abasian*, *Sax.*] to uncover, to make naked.

A **BARE**, a Place made smooth to bowl in a Bowling Alley without Grass.

BAREFACED, not masked; shameless.

BAREFACEDLY, Shamelessly.

BAREFACEDNESS, shamelessness.

BAREFOOT, without Shoes.

BAREHEADED, without any Covering on the Head.

BARE Pump, a Pump to pump Liqueur out of a Cask.

To **BAR'GAIN** [*Bargen*, C. Br.] to make a Contract.

BAR'GAIN and Sale, a Contract made of Manors, Lands, Tenements, &c. transferring the Property thereof from the Bargainer to the Bargainee.

BARGAINE'E, the Person that accepts of such a Bargain.

BAR'GAINER [*Bargaineur*, F.] he that offers a Bargain.

BARGE [*Barea*, Ital. *Barque*, F.] a Boat commonly used for State; also a large Vessel for carrying of Goods on a River.

BARGE Couples [in *Architecture*] a Beam or Piece of Wood mortised into another, to strengthen the Building.

BARGE Course [with *Architects*] Part of the Tiling of a House that projects over the principal Rafters, where there is either a Gable or a Gerkin Head.

BARGEMAN, one who manages a Barge.
BARGH-Master [*Zerg*, *Puttil*, *Teut.*] a Surveyor of Mines.

A **BARGH Mate**, a Court held concerning the Affairs of Mines.

BAR-JONAS, ברוח, of בר of a Son and יונה a Dove, H.] a Name given by our Saviour to *Peter* the Apostle.

BARK [of *Bark*, *Dan.*] the Rind or outermost Coat of a Tree.

To **BARK**, to pull off the Bark of Trees.

To **BARK** [*Beorcan*, *Sax.*] like a Dog Foxes are also said to bark, when they make Noise at Rutting Time; also to clamour at

BARK-Binding, a Distemper in Trees, cured by slitting the Bark.

BARK, a small Ship with but one Deck.

BARK'ARY, a Heath-house or Tan house. L. T.

A **BARK'EN**, the Yard of a House.

BARK Fat, a Tanner's Tub.

BARK Galling, is when Trees are galled by being bound to Stakes.

BARK'LEY [*Beorcan*, probably a *Beorcan*, a Beach Tree, and *Lan* for *Leag*, a Field, *Sax.* by Reason of Plenty of Bark Trees growing there] a Town in *Gloucestershire*.

BARK

BARKSHIRE, [of *Beowoc*, a Wood, and *Scipe*, a Shire, *Sax.*] so called because of the Abundance of *Box* growing there.

BARLEY, a kind of Grain; also the least of our long *English* Measures, three of which in Length make an Inch.

BARLEYCORN, a Grain of Barley.

BARM [*Beorun*, *Sax.*] the Head or Ferment of Ale or Beer; Yeast.

BARMOTE, a Court held within the Hundred of the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, for regulating the Miner's Trade.

BARN [*Barn*, *Sax.*] a Repository for any Sort of Grain, Hay, &c.

BARN or BEARN, a Child, *Scotch* or *North Country*.

BARNS, or *Bearn-Teams*, Broods of Children. C.

BARNABAS בְּרִנְיָא, of בר of Son; **BARNABY** } and according to *Jerome*; בְּרַיָא a Prophet, the Office of a Prophet being put for Consolation, *Syr. i. e.* Son of the Consolation } a proper Name of Men.

BARNACLES [perhaps of *Bear* and *Neck*, from *Beapan*, to carry, and *Necca*, the Neck, *Sax.*] Irons put to the Noses of Horses to make them stand quietly.

BARNACLE [*Barnaque*, F. perhaps of *Bearn*, a Child or Offspring; and *Aac*, *Sax.* an Oak] a *Salad* Goose, a Fowl in the *Baſis*, an Island on the Coasts of *Scotland*, fabled by some to grow on Trees, and by others to be bred out of rotten Planks of Ships.

BAROMETER [*Barometre*, F. of *Baros*, heavy, and *metron*, Measure, *Gr.*] an Instrument for finding out the Variations of the Air; a Weather Glass.

Machine **BAROMETER**, a Sea Instrument for the same Use.

Word **BAROMETER**, a Contrivance for the applying of an Index to any *Barometre*.

BARON [*Baron*, F. perhaps of *Beorun*, a Noble, *Sax.*] a Degree of Nobility next to a Viscount: Of Barons there are three Sorts; *Barons* of the Cinque Ports, *Barons* of the Exchequer Court, and *Barons* that are Peers of the Realm.

BARON and Femme [*Law Term*] a Man and his Wife.

BARON and Femme [*Heraldry*] is when the Coat of Arms of a Man and his Wife are borne *per Pale* in the Escutcheon.

BARONAGE, the Title and Dignity of a Baron; also a Tax raised for the King's Use, out of the Bounds or Precincts of Baronies.

BARONESS [*Baroness*, F.] the Wife of a Baron.

BARONET, the lowest Degree of Honour hereditary, founded by King *James I. A. D.* 1611.

BARONY, the Honour or Lordship which gives Title to a Baron, comprehending not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons, but also of Bishops or Lords Spiritual.

BAROSCOPE [of *Baros*, heavy, and *opsis*, to spy out, *Gr.*] See *Barometre*.

BARRACAN, a Sort of coarse Camlet.

BARRACK [*Bartaque*, F.] a Hat for Soldiers to lodge in, to shelter themselves from the Weather.

BARRATOR [*Baratur*, F. a Cheat] a Wrangler and Encourager of Law Suits.

BAROCHO } a Technical Word, expres-

BAROCHO } sing a Syllogistick Mood in Logick, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Affirmative, and the other two particular Negatives.

BARREL [*Barril*, F. *Barril*, C. Br.] any Thing hollow, as the Barrel of a Gun; also a Measure of Wine, Oil, &c. containing two Kilderkins, or 32 Gallons and an Half, of Ale 32 Gallons, and of Beer 36.

BARREL of *Essex* Butter, contains 106 lb. of *Suffolk* Butter 236 lb.

BARREL of the Ear [in *Anatomy*] a large Cavity or Hollow behind the Drum.

BARREN [*Baberrune*, *Belg.* Unbearable, *Sax.*] unfruitful, empty, dry, sorry.

BARRENNESS, Disability for Procreation, Sterility, Unfruitfulness.

BARREN Ivy, creeping Ivy.

BARREN Signs [in *Astronomy*] *Gemini*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

BARTERER } [of *Baratter*, O. F.] a

BARTEROR } Wrangler, Stirrer-up, a Maintainer of Quarrels. L. T.

BAR'RETRY [in *Policies of Insurance for Ships*] signifies Dissentions and Quarrels among Officers and Seamen.

To **BARRICADE** [*Barricader*, F.] to shut up with Bars, &c.

BARRICA'DO [*Barricade*, F.] a Defence made in Haste, with Barrels of Earth, Carts, or Trees cut down, &c.

BAR'RIERS [*Batrieres*, F.] a Boundary or Defence.

BARRIERS, a Martial Exercise of Men fighting with Swords within Bars.

BARRIERS [in *Fortification*] great Stakes planted ten Feet from one another.

BAR'RISTER, a Pleader, a Lawyer.

Outer **BARRISTER**, a Lawyer admitted to plead without the Bar.

Inner **BARRISTER**, a Serjeant or Counsellor admitted to plead within the Bar.

Vacation **BARRISTERS**, such as are newly called to the Bar, who are obliged to attend the Exercise of the House for the six following long Vacations.

BAR'ROW [*Beorpe*, *Sax.*] a Wheelbarrow.

BAR'ROW-Hog, [or *Beorpe*, *Sax.*] a Bpar and Hog, *Engl.* a Male Swine gilt.

BAR'ROW [*Beopt*, *Sax.*] a little Hill or Mount of Earth.

BAR'RY [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided *Bar-ways* into an even Number of Partitions.

BARRY-Bendy [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided evenly both *Bar* and *Bend-ways*.

BARRY-Islands [in *Glamorganshire*] so called from *Baruch*, a devout Man, who was interred there.

BARRY-Pile [in *Heraldry*] a Way of dividing a Coat of Arms, by obliquely transverse Lines, into six, or a greater even Number of Pieces.

BAR'SABAS ברשאבא, of בר a Son, שבא Rest, *Syr. i. e.* the Son of Rest; or of בר a Son, and שׁיב to return, *i. e.* the Son of Conversion, *Syr. and Heb.*] the Name of one of the Seventy Disciples.

To **BAR'TER** [*barater*, *F.* to circumvent, *barratari*, *Ital.*] to truck, to change one Commodity for another.

BARTERER, he who barter, or exchanges one Commodity for another.

BARTH, a warm Pasture for Calves, Lambs, &c.

BARTHOLOMEW ברתולמאי of בר a Son, חלה hanging or elevating, and מים Waters, *H. i. e.* the Son of him who makes the Waters to mount] a proper Name of Men.

St. **BARTHOLOMEW**'s Hospital, in London, endowed for the Use of sick and lame Persons, by King *Edward VI.*

BARTLEMIES, *i. e.* *Bartholomew-Days*, so called from Massacres or Cruelties committed on them.

BART'LET, a Diminutive of *Bartholomew*.

BAR'TON, a Coop to keep Poultry in; a Back-fide, Fold-yard, or Out-house: *Cbauc.*

BARTRAM, a Plant; Pellitory.

BARTULPH [of Be þuz and Ulph, *i. e.* Help in Counsel, or famous Helper] a proper Name of Men.

BARUK [ברוך, *H. i. e.* Blessed] a proper Name of Men.

BAR'ULES, Hereticks, who said the Son of God had only a Phantom of a Body.

BAR'ULET [in *Heraldry*] signifies the Quarter of a Bar, or Half of the Closet.

BARZIL'LAI [ברזל, *H.* of ברזל Iron, *i. e.* hard as Iron] a Nobleman of the *Jews*.

BAS *Chevaliers*, inferior Knights, by bare Tenure of a Military Fee, as distinguished from Bannerets and Baronets, who were the chief or superior Knights.

BASE [*Bas*, *F.*] low, mean, vile; cowardly, dishonest; close fitted, stingy.

BASE Coin, Money of less Value than it ought to be.

BASE Court, any inferior Court, which is not a Court of Record; as the *Court-Baron*, *Court-Leet*, &c. *L. T.*

BASE Estate } [*Law Term*] Lands or Tenements held at the Will of the Lord of the Manor.

BASE Tenants } [*Law Term*] holding in Willenage of their Master.

BASE-Viol. See *Bas*-Viol.

BASE, the smallest Piece of Ordnance; also a Fish, otherwise called a Sea-wolf.

BASE [*Basis*, *L.* of *Basis*, *Gr.*] the Bottom of any Figure.

BASE [of a *Conick Section*] is a Right Line in the *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*, arising from the common Intersection of the Secant Plane, and the Base of the Cone. *Geom.*

BASE [in *Fortification*] is the exterior Side of the *Polygon*, viz. the imaginary Line, drawn from the *Flanked Angle* of the *Bastion* to that, which is opposite thereto.

BASE [in *Heraldry*] is the lowest Part of an Escutcheon.

BASE [of a *Solid Figure*] its lowermost Side, or that on which it stands. *Geom.*

BASE [of a *Triangle*] any Side of it may be called the Base; but usually and most properly that Side which lies parallel to the Horizon, is taken for the Base. *Trig.*

BASEBORN, not born in Marriage.

BASE-MINDED, pusillanimous.

BASELY, vilely, meanly.

BASENESS, Vileness, abject Meanness.

BASELAR'D } a Dagger or Wood Knife.

BASE'LERD } *Cbauc.*

BASHAW, the Viceroy of a Province in *Turkey*.

BASHFUL, modest, shamefaced.

To **BA'SIATE** [*Basium*, *L.*] to kiss.

BA'SIL [*Βασιλεύς*, *Gr.* *Regal* or *Kingly*] a proper Name of Men.

BA'SIL [among *Joiners*, &c.] is the sloping Edge of a Chisel, or of the Iron of a Plane.

BA'SIL, the Herb Sweet Basil, *Basilium*, *L.*

BA'SILARE *Os* [among *Anatomists*] the same with *Sphenoides*, so called, because it forms in some Measure the Base of the Skull.

BA'SILICA } [in *Anatomy*] the inner

BA'SILICK Vein } Vein of the Arm, or Liver-Vein.

BASILICA [*Architecture*] a great Hall, having two Ranges of Pillars, and two Ailes or Wings, with Galleries over them.

BASILICA [*Basilique*, *F.* *Basilica*, *L.* *Βασιλικα*, *Gr.*] *Royal*, *King-like*.

BASIL'ICK [*Basilique*, *F.* *Basilica*, *L.* *Βασιλικα*, *Gr.*] a magnificent Church.

BASILICK Constitution, an Abridgement and Reform of the Laws of the Emperor *Justinian*, made under *Basilus*, &c.

BASILICON, an Ointment made of Pitch, Rosin, Wax, Oil, &c. *Gr.*

BASIL'ICUS, a fixed Star in the Constellation *Leo*, called *Cor Leonis*, *L.*

BA'SILISK [*Βασιλικα*, *Gr.*] a Serpent called a *Cockatrice*, said to kill by looking.

BASILID'IANs, Hereticks in the second Age, who held the Errors of *Simon Magus*.

BA'SINETS, an Herb.

BA'SING [of *Bapung*, *Sax.*] a Coat of Mail, because of the Resemblance it has to it; a Town and Castle of *Hampshire*.

BASING Hall or } [once called *Bas*-
BASSISHAW-Street } *Single-bawes*; from *Bapung*

spring a Cloak, and Apron Hall, *Sax. q. d.* a Place for Cloth, of which Cloaks, &c. are made] a Hall and Street near the *Guild-hall* of London.

BASIOGLOSSUM [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the Root of the Bone *Hyoidea*.

BASIS BASIS, Gr.] a Base, Foundation, or Bottom.

BASIS [in *Architecture*] the Foot that supports a Pillar. *L.*

To **BASK** [*Englaren, Belg.*] to lie in a Place exposed to the Heat of the Sun.

BASKET [*Bagatou, C. Br.*] a well-known Utensil made of Twigs, &c.

BASKET WOMAN, a Woman who carries a Basket, generally at Market for Jobs.

BASNETUM, a Helmit. *O. L.*

BASON [*Basin, F.*] a Vessel to wash Hands, &c. a Reservatory of Water,

BASS [*Bas and Basse, F.*] low, mean.

BASS [in *Musick*] the lowest of all its Parts.

BASS-Relief, Sculpture, the Figures of which do not stand out from the Ground in their full Proportion.

BASS VIOL, a Musical Instrument.

The **BASS**, an Island on the Coast of *Scorland*, noted for the Resort of the great Flocks of *Barnacles* or *Soland Geese*.

BASS, a Cushion made of Straw, to kneel on in Churches.

BASSE, a Collar for Cart-Horses, made of Rushes, Sedge, Straw, &c.

BASSE [of *Baiser, F.* to kiss, or *Basium, L.*] a Kiss. *Cbauc.*

BASSE Encinte } [in *Fortification.*] See

BASSE Inclsure } *Bray.*

BASSET, a Sort of Game at Cards.

BASSETTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Bass-Viol or Bass-Violin of the smallest Size, and is so called to distinguish it from Bass-Viols, or Violins of a larger Size. *Ital.*

BASSOON [*Basson, F.*] a Musical Instrument, the Bass Hautboy.

BASSO [in *Musick Books*] generally signifies the Bass; but sometimes in Pieces of Musick, for several Voices, the singing Bass is more particularly called so.

BASSO Concertante [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass of the little Chorus, or the Bass that plays throughout the whole Piece.

BASSO Continuo [in *Musick Books*] signifies the thorough Bass or continual Bass, and is commonly distinguished from the other Basses by Figures over the Notes; which Figures are proper only for the Organ, Harpsichord, and Theorbo Lute.

BASSO Recitante } [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Basso Concertante.* *Ital.*

BASSO Ripieno [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass of the Grand Chorus, or the Bass that Plays now and then, in some particular Places. *Ital.*

BASSO Viola [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass-Viol. *Ital.*

BASSO Violino [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass for the Bass-Violin. *Ital.*

BAST, Lime-tree-Bark made into Ropes and Mats.

BASTARD [*Bâtard, F.* or of *Bas* and *tardus, C. Br. q. d.* basely descended] born out of Wedlock; false, counterfeit. *F.*

BASTARDA Viola [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Bastard Viol. *Ital.*

To **BASTARDIZE**, to make Bastards, also to adulterate, corrupt, marr, spoil.

BASTARDLY, like a Bastard.

BASTARDY [*Bâtardise, F.*] the being a Bastard; the Defect of Birth, objected to one born out of Wedlock.

To **BASTE** [*bâster, or bastonner, F.*] to beat or bang soundly.

To **BASTE** [*bater, F.*] to sew slightly with long Stitches.

To **BASTE**, to moisten Meat with Butter or Dripping, while roasting, also to beat with a Stick.

BASTILE, a Prison at *Paris* in *France*.

BASTINADO [*bastonnade, Fr.*] cudgelling, banging, or beating with a Cudgel on the Feet; a Turkish Punishment.

BASTION [in *Fortification*] is a Mass of Earth raised on the Angles of the Polygon, and consists of two Faces, two Flanks, and a Gorge. *F.*

BASTION Composed, is when the two Sides of the inner Polygon are very unequal.

BASTION Cut } is one whose

BASTION with a Tenui } Point is cut off and makes an Angle inwards, and two Points outwards.

BASTION Deformed, that which wants one of its Demi-gorges, because one Side of the inner Polygon is so very short.

Demi-BASTION, hath but one Face and Flank, and is usually raised before a Horn Work or Bastion.

BASTION Detached, is one which is separated from the Body of the Works.

Double BASTION, is that which on the Plain of the Great Bastion, hath another Bastion built higher, leaving twelve or eighteen Feet between the Parapet of the lower, and the Foot of the higher.

Flat BASTION } is one which is placed upon the Curtain, between two other Bastions, to shorten it when it is too long.

Regular BASTION, is that which hath its due Proportion of Faces, Flanks, and Gorges.

Solid BASTION, is that which hath its Earth equal to the Height of the Ramparts, without any void Space toward the Center.

BASTION [of *Bâton, F.* a Staff] an Officer belonging to the Warden of the Fleet, that attendeth the King's Court with a red Staff, for the taking those to Prison who are committed by the Court.

A **BAT** [*Batt, Sax.*] a Club to strike a Ball with at Cricket; also a small Bird resembling

embling a Mouse, called a Rear Mouse or Flitter Mouse.
BAT Fowling, a Way of catching Birds in the Night with Light Torches, whilst they are roosting on Trees and Perches.
BATABLE Ground, Ground in Debate whether it belongs to *England* or *Scotland*, lying between both Kingdoms.
BATARDIER, a Place in a Garden prepared for Fruit Trees.
BATAVIA, *Holland*.
BATAVIANS, People of *Holland*.
BATCH of Bread, Bread of the same baking; the Quantity baked at one Time.
 To **BATE**, to abate or take off from a Reasoning.
BATE, the Texture of Wood.
 To **BATE** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *bate*, when she flutters with her Wings, either from Pitt or Perch, as it were, striving to get away.
BATERSEA [once called *Patrick's Ex*, i. e. *Patrick's Isle*] a Town in *Sarrey* on the *Tidmes*.
BATH [in *Sax.* *Baðan*, *Sax.* called by *Antiquaries*, the Waters of the Sun; and from the great Concourse of deceased People, *Acman-coep*, *Sax. J. i.* the Sick Folks Town] a Town in the County of *Somerset*, famous for the Hot Baths there.
A BATH [in *Sax.* *Bad*, *Teut.*] a Place to bathe or wash in.
 To **BATHE** [in *Sax.* *Baden*, *Teut.*] to wash, to soak.
BATHING [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk is made to wash herself.
BATHMIS [in *Anatomy*] a Cavity or Hollow in the Bone of the Arm. *Gr.*
BATHRUM [in *Surgery*] an Instrument contrived for the Ease and Security of laxated Joints, after their Reduction. *Gr.*
BATHMUS [among *Surgeons*] such Cavities of the Bones as receive the Prominence of others into them.
BATING [from *to Batre*] except.
BATMA [at *Smyrna*] a Weight containing six Oaks, or four hundred Drams.
BATOON [*Baton*, a short thick Club, or Stick, a Truncheon or Marshal's Staff; also the Earl Marshal's Staff].
BATOON [in *Heraldry*] signifies a fourth Part of a Bead in a Staff; an usual Mark of Illegitimacy.
BATTAL, an ancient Trial by Combat. *F. of L.*
BATTLED, having Battlements. *O.*
BATTALIA [*Military Term*] Battle Array, Order of Battle.
BATTALION [*Bataillon*, *F.*] a Body of Foot Soldiers, consisting of six, seven, or eight hundred Men.
 To draw up **BATTALIONS**, to range a Body of Foot in the most advantageous Manner, for engaging the Enemy.

BATTLE [*Bataille*, *F.*] an Engagement or general Fight between the two Armies.
BATTLE-ARRAY, the Order of Battle the Form of drawing up an Army for Fight.
BATTLEDOOR, an Instrument to stifle a Shuttlecock; also a flat wooden Match with a Handle, on which the Alphabet is fastened for the Use of Children.
BATTLE Royal [among *Cock-fighters*] Fight between three, five, or seven Cocks, engaged all together, so that the Cock who stands the longest, gets the Day.
Main BATTLE, Main Body of an Army, the second of the three Lines, the first being the *Van*, and the other the *Rear*, or *R. service*.
 To **BATTLE**, to feed as Cattle do; grow fat.
A BATTLE, a Student in the University, that battles or scores for his Debt.
ABATTEN [among *Carpenters*] a Scantling of wooden Stuff, from two to four Inch broad, and about an Inch thick.
A BATTEN [either corrupted *F. Fenne* or of *Batten*, *Teut.* to benefit, or *Badræ* *Sax.* to bathe] to fatten or get Flesh; also to welter, roll about in. *C.*
BATTER [of the *French batter*, to beat because it is always well beaten together] Mixture of Water, Flour, Eggs, &c. to make Pancakes, &c.
 To **BATTER** [*battere*, *F.* of *Batere*, *L.* to beat down, to demolish].
BATTERING Rams [*Military Engines*] long Beams of Timber with Iron Heads or Horns fixed to a certain Height, and dashed against Walls, in order to batter the down.
BATTERY [*Batterie*, *F.*] a violent beating or striking any Person.
BATTERY [in *Fortification*] a Place raised on Purposes to plant Cannon upon, thence fire upon the Enemy.
BATTERY of a Camp, a Place where Cannon are planted, which is usually surrounded with a Trench and Palisades at Bottom; and a Parapet at the Top, hollowed as many Loop-holes as there are Pieces of Artillery.
BATTERY d'Enfilade, is one which follows the whole Length of a straight Line. *F.*
BATTERY d'Esbarp, is that which is directed on a Work obliquely.
BATTERY de Recours, *F.* is one that beats the Back of any Place.
BATTERY Joint } when
BATTERY par Enchemerade } ral
 play at the same Time upon a Place.
BATTERY sunk or buried, is when the Platform is sunk or let down into the Ground so that there must be Trenches cut in Earth, against the Muzzles of the Guns, to turn them to fire out at, and serve as Loop-holes.

Grass BATTERIES, two Batteries which play athwart one another, so as to beat with great Violence and Destruction.

BATTEURS d'Épée, are Scouts of Horsemen set out before to make Discoveries, and give an Account to the General. *F.*

BATTING Staff, a Tool used by Laundresses to beat wash'd Linen.

BATTITURA, those Scales or Flakes which fly off from hot Iron when first taken out of the Fire, or beaten on the Anvil.

To BATTLE [in the University of Oxford] is to take up Provision in the College-Book.

BATTLEMENTS [so called of *Battle*] the Turrets of Houses built flat, and a Piece of Masonry on the Top of a Building or Wall like a Dent.

BATTLE Abbey, a Place in the County of *Suffex*, so called by *William the Conqueror*, in Token of a signal Victory obtained over *Harold*, the last *Danish King*; which was the first Step to his reducing the whole Kingdom to Obedience.

BATTLE Bridge, a Place in the County of *York*. Also a Name of a Place in the County of *Middlesex*.

BATTLE [of *Batalet*, *F.*] a kind of small Beat. *O.*

BATTOLOGY [*Battologie*, *F.* *Batologia*, *L.* of *Battologia*, *Gr.* either of *Battus* a Prince of the *Cyraniens*, who had a very shrill or squeaking Voice, or *Battus* a very silly Poet, and *λογος* Speech] a vain foolish Repetition of the same Words over and over again in the same Discourse; a vain Babbling.

BATTUTA [among *Musick Masters*] signifies the Beating or Motion of the Hand or Foot in keeping or beating Time. *Ital.*

BATUS [ru, *H.*] a *Hebrew* liquid Measure, containing seventy-two Sextaries.

BATUS, a Boat. *O. R.*

BATZE, a Piece of *German* Coin, wanting one Tenth of a Penny of being *3d. Ster.*

BAUBLES, Jewels cut. *O.*

BAUBEE, in *Scotland* a Halfpenny.

BAUD, bold. *Chauc.*

A BAWD [*Bauds*, *F.* impudent] a Procurer, a lewd Woman, that makes it her Business to debauch others for Gain.

BAWDY-HOUSE, a House where Gain is procured by Prostitution.

BAWDINESS, Obscenity.

BAUDEKIN, Tissue or Cloth of Gold, with Figures embroidered in Silk. *O. S.*

BAUFREY, a Beam or Joist. *G.*

BAVINS, Brush-faggots.

BAULK [both *Balk* and *Baulk* seem to take their Original of *Falck*, *Teut.* signifying a Beam or Summer-tree, which, being placed in the Way is big enough to prove an Hindrance] *Figuratively* to cross, to disappoint.

BAUDRICK, Furniture. *Chauc.*

BAWATY, Linsey-Woolsey.

BAWDRICK, a Cord or Thong for the Clapper of a Bell; a Sword-belt, a Jewel, &c.

BAWDRY, the Employment of a Bawd or Procurer, Obscenity.

BAWDY, filthy, lewd, smutty, also lewd or filthy Discourse or Words.

To BAWD [*balare*, *L.* to bleat as a Sheep] to make a Noise.

BAWREL, a Hawk like a Lanner.

To BAWSE, to cry out.

BAWSIN, big, gross; also a Badger. *O.*

A BAXTER, a Baker. *O.*

BAY [*Byge*, *Sax.* *Batpe*, *Da.* an Arm of the Sea coming up into the Land, and ending in a Neck.

RAY [among *Fowlers*] when a Dog detains a Partridge by barking till she be shot, he is said to keep her at bay.

BAY [in *Architecture*] is a Space left in a Wall, for the Door, Gate, or Window.

BAYS [in *Fortification*] Holes in a Rampart to receive the Mouth of a Cannon. *F.*

BAY, or *Pen*, is a Pond beat to keep in good Store of Water for driving the Wheels of an Iron Mill.

BAY Colour [*quasi*, *Gr.* Ash coloured] light brown, reddish Colour in Horses, &c.

BAY Tree [*Bain*, *Gr.*] the Female-Laurel.

BAY-Window, is a round Window, or one made Arch-ways.

To BAY [*abbayr*, *F.*] to bark as a Dog; to bleat like a Lamb.

To BAY [with *Hunters*] *Deer* are said to bay, when after they have been hard run they turn Head against the Hounds.

BAYARD, a Bay Horse.

A BAY, a Bay Tree.

ABAY'ONET [*Bayonets*, *F.*] a broad Dagger to fix on the Muzzle of a Musket.

BAYS, a Woollen Cloth with a long Nap. *To play or run* at BAYS, an Exercise used at *Bosby* in *Lincolnshire*, &c.

BA'ZAR, a Market-place in *Persia* and the *East-Indies*.

BDEL'LIUM [ברלת, *H.*] the Gum of a black Tree in *Arabia*, about the Bigness of an Olive-Tree.

BE, a Preposition common to the *Teutonick*, *German*, *Saxon*, *English*, &c.

To BE [*Beon*, *Sax.*] to exist.

BEACH, the Shore; the Strand.

BEACHY, having Beaches.

BEA'CON [Beacon, of *By*, a Habitation, and *Ken*, to discover, or of *Beacon*, or *Beaconan*, *Sax.* to shew by a Sign] a long Pole set upon a rising Ground, near the Sea-Coast,

on which Pitch Barrels are fastened ready to be fired, to give Notice of Invasions, prevent Shipwreck, &c.

BEACONAGE, Money paid for maintaining of Beacons.

BEAD [*Bea*, *Sax.* not unlikely of *Betru*, *Teut.* to pray] a Prayer.

A BEADS-Man [Lebbsman, of *Biddan*, *Sax.* to pray] one who says Prayers for his Patron, &c.

BEAD-Roll, a List of such who used to be

prayed

prayed for in the Church; any long tedious List, or confused reckoning up of many Thoughts together.

BEADLE [Bydel, Sax. of *Bedellus*, L.] a Messenger or Apparitor to a Court; Also an Officer that belongs to an University, to a Hall or Company of Citizens, to a Ward, or Parish, also a Forest Officer, that makes Gar- arishments for the Courts of the Forest, &c.

BEADS, small round Balls, usually worn for Bracelets and Necklaces, &c.

BEADS [in *Architecture*] are Mouldings which in the *Corinthian* and *Roman* Orders are cut and carved into short Imbossments like Beads on a Necklace.

BEAGLE [*Bigle*, of *Bayler*, F. to low or make a Noise, as those Dogs do in Pursuit of their Game] a sort of Hunting-Dog.

BEAK [*Teck*, Belg.] the Bill or Nib of a Bird.

BEAK [in *Falconry*] the crooked upper Part of a Hawk's Bill.

BEAK } [of a Ship] the outward
BEAK Head } Part of it, before the Fore- castle, which is fastened by the Stern, and supported by the main Knee.

BEAKER [*Beker*, L. S.] a Sort of Drinking Cup.

BEAKING [in *Cock-fighting*] is the fighting of Cocks with their Bills; or their holding with their Bills and striking with their Spurs.

A BEAL, a Pimple.

To BEAL, to gather Matter as a Sore.

BEAM [Beam, S.] a Piece of great Timber used in Building; also a Ray of Light from the Sun, or some other luminous Body.

BEAM (*verb*) to send forth Rays.

BEAMY, emitting Rays.

BEAM [on the Head of a Deer] that Part which bears the Antlers, Royals and Tops.

BEAMS [of a Ship] are the great main cross Timber which hold the Sides of a Ship together, and which also support the Deck and Or- lops.

BEAM } a Sea Monster like a Pike, a
BEAM-Fish } dreadful Enemy to Man- kind, seizing like a Blood-hound, and never letting go, if he gets fast hold. The Teeth of this Fish are so venomous, that unless an Antidote be presently applied, the least Touch of them is mortal.

BEAM [of an Anchor] the longest Part of it.

BEAM Antler [among Hunters] the second Start on a Stag's Head.

BEAM Compasses, an Instrument made of Wood or Brass with sliding Sockets, to carry several Points, in order to draw Circles with very long Radii.

BEAM Feathers [in *Falconry*] the long Fea- thers of a Hawk's Wing.

BEAN [*Bohne*, Teut.] a well known Pulse. Sax.

LEAN [Bejn, S. Bajt, Teut.] a certain

wild Beast; also two Constellations of Stars, called the *Greater and Lesser Bear*.

To sell a BEAR [among Stock-jobbers] to sell what one hath not.

To BEAR [Bajan, S.] to carry, to hold up, to bring forth, to yield, to suffer Pain, to permit, to be patient, to be fruitful, to take Effect, to tend to a Point.

To BEAR [in *Heraldry*] a Person who hath a Coat of Arms is said to bear in it the several Char- ges or Ordinaries which are in his Escutcheon.

To BEAR [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Or- nance is said to come to bear, when it lies right with the Mark.

To BEAR [in *Navigation*] a Ship is said to bear a good Sail, when the sails upright in the Water; also to bear Ordnance, when she carries great Guns.

To BEAR in with the Harbour, is when a Ship sails into the Harbour with the Wind.

To BEAR in with Land, is when a Ship that was to Windward comes under another Ship's Stern, and so gives her the Wind.

To BEAR off from Land, is when a Ship keeps off from the Land; and when a Seaman would express how one Place lies from another, he says, it bears off, so and so.

BEAR, GARDEN, a Place where Bears were formerly kept for Sport, hence it came to signify any Blackguard Place.

BEAR'S-FOOT, a Plant, the *Acrostichus* of the Ancients.

BEARD [*Beardo*, S. *Bart*, Teut. of *Barba*, L.] Hair growing on the Lips and Chin.

BEAR'DED HULL [among *Florists*] is a Rose-hulk, or other such like Hulks that are hairy on the Edges.

BEAR'DLESS, without a Beard.

BEAR'ERS, Persons that carry any thing.

BEARERS [in *Law*] such Persons who bear down or oppress others.

BEARERS [in *Architecture*] are Posts or Brick Walls, which are trimmed up between the two Ends of a Piece of Timber, to strengthen its Bearing.

BEARERS [in *Heraldry*] are such as have Coats of Arms distinguished from others by Colour, or rather Differences.

BEARING [in *Heraldry*] is that which fills an Escutcheon; the same as *Charge*.

BEARING [in *Navigation*] is the Point of the Compass that one Place bears or stands off from another.

BEARING Claws [among *Cock-fighters*] are the foremost Toes of a Cock, on which he goes.

BEARN [Bejn, S.] a Child. O.

BEAST [*Besti*, L. S. *Bête*, F. *Bestia*, L.] a Creature void of Reason; a lewd Person, Man or Woman; a Game at Cards like *Leo*.

BEASTS of Chase, are in Number five, the *Buck*, *Dee*, *Ro*, *Fox*, and *Martin*.

BEASTS of the Forest } are five in Number,
BEASTS of Venery } the *Mart*, *Hind*, *Hart*, *Bear*, and *Wolf*.

BEASTS

BEASTS of *Warren*, the *Hare* and *Coony*.
BEASTLY, acting like a *Beast*, nasty.
TO BEAT [*Beatan*, *S. Batten*, *F. Batters*, *L.*] to strike, to knock; also to get the better of, to overcome, to depress.
TO BEAT [among *Hunters*] *Hares* or *Conies* are said to *beat*, or *top*, when they make a Noise in *Rutting-time*.
TO BEAT [*Hunting Term*] a *Stag* that runs first one way, and then another, is said to *beat up and down*.
TO BEAT an Alarm [*Military Term*] is to give Notice by *Beat* of *Drums* of some sudden Danger, that all may be in *Readiness*.
TO BEAT a Charge, is by *Beat* of *Drum*, to give a *Signal* to fall upon the *Enemy*.
TO BEAT the General, is to give Notice, by *Beat* of *Drum*, to the *Forces*, that they are to march.
TO BEAT the Reveille, is by *Beat* of *Drum* to give *Leave*, at *Break of Day*, to come out of *Quarters*.
TO BEAT the Tar-tee, is by *Beat* of *Drum* to order every one to retire to their *Quarters*.
TO BEAT the Troop, is by *Beat* of *Drum* to give Notice to all to repair to their *Colours*.
BEATER, an *Instrument*, by which any Thing is sounded.
BEATIFICAL } [*beatifiqua*, *F. Beatif-*
BEATIFICK } *cus*, *L.*] making happy
 or blessed; belonging to the *Blessed* and *HAPPY*.
BEATIFICATION, the *Act* by which the *Pope* declares a *Person* to be blessed after his *Death*. *F. of L.*
TO BEATIFY [*beatifier*, *F. beatificare*, *L.*] to make blessed, to enrol among the *Blessed*.
BEATIBLES [*in Cookery*] *Tit-bits*, as *Cocks Combs*, *Livers*, *Gizzards*, &c.
BEATING with Child, *Breeding*. *York*.
BEATING in the Flanks, a *Discomper* in *Black Cattle*.
BEATITUDE [*Beatitudo*, *L.*] *Blessedness*, *Bliss*, *Happiness*. *F.*
BEATRIX [*i. e.* one that makes happy] a proper Name of *Women*.
BEATS [*in Watch or Clock*] are the *Strokes* made by the *Fangs* or *Pallets* of the *Spindle* of the *Balance*, or of the *Pads* in a *Royal Pendulum*.
BEAU [*Beau*, *F.*] a *Fop*, a *Spark*, a *spruce Gentleman*, a *Man of Dress*.
BEAUCHAMP [*Beau-champ*, *F. i. e.* good and fair Field] a *Surname*.
BEAUCHIEF [*Beauchef*, *i. e.* a good Head] an *Abbey* in *Derbyshire*, so called probably because a great many learned Men lived there.
BEAUDESERT [*g. d.* a pleasant Desert] a *Place* in the *County of Stafford*. *F.*
BEAUFORT [*Beau and Fort*] *i. e.* a sumptuous and commodious *Fort*. *F.*
BEAULY [*Beau lieu*, a pleasant Place] a *Tract of Land* in *Hampshire*.
BEAUMARIS [*Beaumaris*, *F.* a fair Fen, or Marsh] in the *Isle of Anglesey*,

BEAUMONT [*Beaumont*, *F.* a pretty Mount] a proper Name. *F.*
BEAUPERES, *Companions*, *Equals*. *Spenc.*
BEAUPLEADER, a *Writ* upon the *Statute of Marlbridge*, for not pleading fair; where the *Sheriff* or *Bailiff* takes a *Fine* of a *Party*, that he may plead fairly, or aptly to the *Purpose*.
BEAUSEMBLANT, fair Appearance, *Ch. F.*
BEAUTEOUS, } comely, handsome, fine,
BEAUTIFUL, } fair.
BEAUTIFULNESS, *Handsomeness*.
BEAUTIFULLY, in a beautiful Manner.
BEAUTIFY, to make beautiful, to set off, to set out, to grace.
BEAUTY [*in Architecture*] the agreeable *Form*; and pleasing Appearance that the Building represents to the *Eye* of the *Beholder*.
A BEAUTY, a beautiful, very fair, handsome, or charming *Person*.
BEAUTY Spot. A *Spot* fixed to augment *Beauty*.
BEAUVY, a *Company*. *Chauc.*
BEAWDLEY [*Beau-lieu*, *F. i. e.* a brave pleasant place for its Situation] in the *County of Worcester*.
TO BECALM [*of be and calm*, *Belg.*] to make calm, to appease.
BECALMED [*Sea Term*] is when the *Water* is so very smooth, that the *Ship* has scarce any *Motion*, or a very slow one.
BECAUSE, *Conjunct.* For this Reason, on this Account.
BECCAFICO, a *Fig-eater*, a little Bird like a *Wheat-ear*, a kind of *Ortolan*. *Ital.* These little Birds are met with in great Numbers, in *Vineyards*, in the *Grape Season*, where they grow so fat, that they lose all their *Feathers*, and lie so thick on the *Ground*, that one has enough to do to avoid treading on them.
BE'CHICKS [*Bechica Medicamenta*, *L.* of *Berlin*, *Gr.* to cough] *Medicines* good for *aswaging* and *curing* a *Cough*.
BECK [*Bach*, *Teut.*] a little *River* or *Brook*.
BECK [*Bech*, *S.*] a *Node* with the *Head*.
TO BECKON [*Beacman*, or *Beccennan*. *S.*] to make a *Sign* with one's *Finger*, &c.
BECPAPPE, to bind, to entrap. *Chauc.*
BECLIP PING, encompassing, embracing, surrounding.
TO BECOME [*Bequemen*, *Ger.* of *Be* and *Cpemen*, *S.* to please] to fit, to adorn; also to be made or done.
BECOMINGLY, in a handsome Manner.
BECOMINGNESS, *Decency*, *Suitableness*.
BED [*Bed*, *S. Bett*, *Teut.*] Something to lie or rest on; also *Marriage*, a *Channel* of a *River*, &c.
BED of Snakes, a *Knot* of young ones.
TO BED [*beten*, *Teut.*] to pray. *Spenc.*
BED [*in Gunnery*] is a thick *Plank* which

Net under a Piece of Ordnance on the Carriage.

To **BED** with one, is to lie together in the same Bed; most usually spoken of new-married Persons on the first Night.

To **BED** [*Hunting Term*] a Roe is said to bed, when she lodges in a particular Place.

BED'RIDDEN, obliged to keep his Bed, through Age or Sickness.

BED *Alc* } a friendly Meeting of Neigh-
BID *Alc* } bours or Acquaintances, at the
House of new-married Persons, &c.

BEDABBLE, *Verb.* to dirty, bemire, bedaub with Dirt.

To **BEDAGGLE** [of *Be* and *weagan*, *S.* to dip] to dry the Skirts of one's Clothes.

To **BEDASH**, to dash or wet.

To **BED'AWB**, to befear.

BEDE [*Beabe*, *Sax.* a Prayer] a learned English Monk, called Venerable *Bede*, perhaps from his Earnestness in Prayer.

BEDE-HOUSE, an Alms-House or Hospital.

BEDES-MEN, Alms-men who prayed for their Benefactors and Founders.

BEDEE [*Bydel*, of *Bibden*, to publish, &c. *Sax.*] a Beadle, a Crier, one that publishes any Thing. See *Beadle*.

BE'DELARY, the Precinct or Jurisdiction of a Beadle.

BED Mouldings [in *Architecture*] those Members in a Cornish which are placed below the Coronet or Crown.

BED'EREPE } Service which inferior Te-
BED'RIP } nants did for their Land-
lords in cutting down their Corn, &c.

To **BEDEW** [*Beatsen*, *Test.*] to wet with Dew.

BEDFORD [*Bebanpord*, *S. g.* Beds and publick Inns by a Foord,] the Name of the capital Town in *Bedfordshire*.

BEDIGHT, dressed, adorned. *Spenc.*

To **BED'DIM**, to obscure, to cloud or darken.

BEDIZER, to decorate, to deck out.

BED'LAM [*i. e.* *Beitlabem*] a stately Hospital in *Moorfields* for mad Folks.

A **BED'LAM** } a Person that is mad
A **BED'LAMITE** } or distracted.

BECOL'VIN, dug in, buried. *Chauc.*

To **BEDO'VE**, to cause to doat, to bewitch. *Chauc.*

BEDRAD'DE, dread. *Chauc.*

BEDREINTE, drenched. *Chauc.*

BEDRAWLED, bedrabbled, bedriveled. *Chauc.*

To **BEDUN'G**, to dawb with Dung.

A **BEE** [*Beo*, *Sax.* *Bi*, *Dan.* *Bit*, *Belg.* *Bien*, *Test.* *Barbu*, *C. Br.*] a laborious Fly which makes Honey.

BEECH [*Boce*, *S.* *Buch*, *Test.* *Buchen*, *L. S.*] a kind of Tree.

BEEF [*Bauf*, *F. of Caro Bubula*, *L.*] the Flesh of an Ox, &c.

A **BEEF-EATER**, a Yeoman of the Guard.

BEELD, Shelter. *Chauc.*

BEEN [*been*, *S.*] the perfect Tense of *be*.

BEEN'SHIP, Worthip, Goodness. *Chauc.*

BEER [*Bepe*, *Sax.* *Beer*, *Test.*] a known Drink.

BEER } Force or Might; as, with all my
BIRRE } *Bear*, *i. e.* with all my Might.

Chief.

BEER [among *Weavers*] is nineteen Ends of Yarn running all together out of the Trough, all the Length of the Cloth.

BEER'SHEBA [*בְּשֵׁבַע בְּיָר*, of *בְּיָר* a Well, and *בְּשֵׁבַע* he sware, *שָׁבַע* an Oath, *Heb.* the Well of an Oath] the Name of a Place in *Canaan*.

St. **BESS**, a Town in *Cumberland*, so called from St. *Bega*, an Irish Virgin, who lived a solitary Life there.

BEE'SOM, *Bejm*, *Sax.* *Beisen*, *Test.* *Beisen*, *L. S.*] a Broom to sweep with.

BEESTINGS } [*Byrting*, *S.*] *Best*, *L.*
BEASTINGS } *S.*] the first Milk of a

Cow after Calving.

BEEET [*Beta*, *L.*] a Garden Herb.

BEE'TLE [*Bytel*, *Sax.*] an Insect.

BEE'TLE [*Bytel*, *S.*] a wooden Instrument or Hammer for driving of Piles, Stakes, Wedges, &c.

BEE'TLEBROWED, having black and long Eye-brows.

BEEVES, black Cattle, Oxen.

To **BEFAL** [*Beopalan*, *Sax.* *Befaller*, *Test.*] to happen.

To **BEFOOL** [of *Be*, *End*, and *Fol*, *F. or Fool*, *Eng.*] to make a Fool of, to call Fool.

BEFORE [*beþ þan*, *S.*] on the Forepart [*Forn*, *Test.*] before. *Chauc.*

BEFOREHAND, in a State of accumulating, also, previously.

BEFOUL, to daub, soil, bemire.

To **BEFOUL**, [*beþulan*, *Sax.* *Beßalles*, *Test.*] to make foul, to daub, to dirt, &c.

BEFRIEND, to assist in Time of Distress.

To **BEFRIEND**, to favour, to be kind.

To **BEG**, [*Begetten*, *Test.*] to ask, to crave with Entreaty.

To **BEGET** [*begettan*, *Sax.*] to produce, to generate.

BEGGAR [either of *Begetten*, *Test.* to beg, or else, *g. d.* *Beggar*, of *Beg*, because they carry their Provision about in Bags] one who begs for Alms.

BEGGARLY, shabby, dirty, mean.

BEG'ILED, imprisoned. *Chauc.*

To **BEGIN** [*Beginnen*, *L. S.* and *Test.* *Azinnan*, *Sax.*] to make a Beginning.

BEGINNER, he who gives the first Origin to any Thing.

BEGINNING, Origin, Commencement.

To **BEGIRD** [*Begurren*] to gird about.

BEG'LERBEG [*i. e.* Lord of Lords] a chief Governor of a Turkish Province.

BEGIRT [of *Be* and *Lynban*, *S.*] girt about.

BEGONE,

BEGONE, *Interj.* Go away.
 To BEGUILE [of *Be* and *Guiller*, O. F. or *Begalian*, S. to bewitch] to cozen or deceive.
 BEGUINES [Bugine, Belg.] an Order of Nuns of St. *Bega*.
 BEHALF [of *Be* and *Half*, Sax. *Behalb*, *Teut.*] Part, Interest, Side, &c.
 BEHATED [Berhast, *Teut.*] hated. *Ch.*
 To BEHAVE of *Be* and *Dabban*, Sax.] to carry, to demean one's self.
 BEHAVIOUR, Conduct, Demeanour.
 To BEHEAD [Behersban, Sax. *Cut-haupten*, *Teut.*] to cut off the Head.
 BEHEMOTH [בְּהֵמוֹת, *H.*] a wonderful Creature; some take it to be the River, Horse.
 BEHEN } there is the white and red; the
 BEHN } first is likewise called *Papaver Spicum*, Bladder *Champion*; the other is also called *Limonium*. Sea Lavender.
 BEHETS [of *Be* and *þete*, S. a Command] Orders, Messages, Commands, Requirements; also a Promise. *Chauc.*
 To BEHETE, to promise. *Chauc.*
 BEHIND [of *Be* and *þiaban*, of *Dynan*, S. *Wider*, *Teut.*] backwards.
 BEHIGHT, called. *Spenc.* promised. *O.*
 BEHITHER, on this Side. *O.*
 To BEHOLD [Behersban, S.] to look upon.
 BEHONGIT [Behange, *Teut.*] hanged. *C.*
 BEHOLDEN [Behouden, *Dut.*] bound in Gratitude.
 To BEHOVE [Behogan, S.] to become, to be the Duty of.
 BEHOUNCED, tricked up, made fine.
 BEJAPED, tricked, imposed upon. *Chauc.*
 BEING, Existence.
 To BEKNOW'IN, to acknowledge, to confess. *Chauc.*
 BEL [בֵּל, *i. e.* Lord, *Heb.* or *Chald.*] the Sun worshipped by the *Chaldeans* and *Affyrians*.
 To BELA'BOUR, to beat soundly.
 BELACCO'LE [Bel Accueil, F.] a friendly Salutation.
 BELAG'GED, left behind.
 To BELAGE } [*g. d.* *belegen*, *Teut.*] Sea
 To BELAY } Term, to fasten any running Rope when it is haled, that it cannot run forth again.
 BEL'AMOUR, a Lover. *Spenc.* F.
 BEL'AMY [Bel-ami, F. a fair Friend] a proper Name.
 BELATED [of *lant*, L. S.] late in Time,
 To BELAY' of *Belapan*, S. to betray, or of *Be* and *Loy* to way-lay, or lay wait for.
 To BELCH [Belchuan, Sax. *Bolcken*, L. S.] to break Wind upwards.
 BELCH'ER, good Cheer. *Chauc.*
 BEL'DAM [of *Belle* and *Dame*, F.] a fine Lady; but ironically, a decrepid or ugly old Woman.
 To BELA'GUER [Belagyon, *Teut.*] to besiege, to lay Siege to a Town.

BELEAGUERED [Belagert, *Teut.*] besieged; also afflicted or oppressed.
 BELENOIDES [in *Anatomy*] the shooting forth of the Bone called *Aliformis*; which is the sixth in the Basis of the Skull.
 BEL'EVED, left. *Chauc.*
 BEL'FRY [of *Bell*, S. and *Ferte*, to bear, L.] that Part of a Steeple where the Bells hang.
 BEL'GÆ, the Inhabitants of that Part of the Low-Countries called *Belgium*, L. also a People who formerly inhabited *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*.
 BELGARDS [of *Belles Regardes*, F.] beautiful Looks. *Spenc.*
 BEL'GIAN } of or belonging to the Low
 BEL'GICY } Countries.
 BELIEF [Beliefan, Sax.] Credit.
 To BELIEVE [Beliefan, Sax.] to give Credit to.
 BEL'IAL [בְּלִיעַל, of בְּלִי without, and לִיעַל, he profited, *H. i. e.* of no Profit] wicked, unprofitable; also the Devil.
 BILLINGSGATE, [Deity of King *Belin*, or *Belinus*; the Founder of it; or of *Bellan*, *Teut.* to roar from the Noise of many Waves against the Shore; or *Belse*, Sax. a Purse, or Wallet, because they who go there to buy, carry ready Money] a Wharf for Ships near *London-Bridge*, the grand Fish-port or Market of the City.
 BELI'VE, by and by, or towards Night.
 A BELL [Bell, of *bellan*, Sax. to make a great Noise or Rear] a loud sounding Instrument or Vessel of Metal.
 BELLASSI'SE [Belle-affixe, F.] a pleasant Situation.
 BELLE Belle, F.] a young Lady.
 BELLE CHOSE, a pretty Thing. *Ch. F.*
 BELLES-LETTRES, F. Polite Literature.
 BELLEW' [Bill ean, F. a pleasant Water or River] a Place in *Lincolnshire*.
 BELLIBONE' [of *Bill* and *Bonne*, F.] a
 BONNIBEL' } fair Maid. *Spenc.*
 BELLICOSE' [Belliqueux, F. *Bellicosus*, L.] Warlike, valiant in Arms.
 BELL-Metal, a Mixture of Tin and Copper.
 BELLIPOTENT [Bellipotens, L.] mighty or powerful in War.
 BELLING [with Hunters] the Roe belleth, *i. e.* makes a Noise in Rutting-time.
 To BELLIGERATE, to make War. L.
 BELLE'YSAUD, well said. *Chauc.*
 BELLO'NA, a Deity of the Pagans, reputed to be the Goddess of War.
 To BEL'LOW, [*bellan*, Sax.] to cry as Bulls, Oxen, or Cows do; *Forsejus* also applies the Word to the Hart.
 BEL'LOWS [Blas, Belg. Sax. *i. e.* Blast-bag] an Instrument for blowing the Fire.
 BELLU'INE [belluinus, L.] of or belonging to Beasts.
 BEL'LUM [in *Law*] an ancient Way of Trial by Arms or Combat; also War.

BEL'LY [Belig, Sax. Balg, Teut.] the Part of the Body inclosing the Guts, Bladder, &c.

The Belly has no Cars.

From *Venter non habet aures*, L. The French say, *Ventre affamé n'a point d'Oreilles*.

This Proverb intimates, that there is no arguing the Matter with Hunger, the Mother of Impatience and Anger. It is a Lecture of Civility and Discretion, not to disturb a Gentleman at his Repast, or trouble him with unreasonable Addresses at Meal-time.

BEL'LY-Fretting [in a Horse] the galling the Belly with the Fore-girt; also a great Pain in the Belly.

BELLY-Bound, a Disease in Cattle.

To-BEL'LY } to grow fat, to jut forth,

To-BEL'LY out } to strut.

BELLY-Cbeat, an Apron. C.

BELLYFUL, as much Meat as fills the Belly.

BELLSWAG'GER, a swaggering Fellow, a Hector, a Bully.

To-BELONG' [Belangt, Belg.] to appertain to.

BELLOVED [of be and lepan, Sax.] to love, *beliebt*, Teut.] loved by.

BELT [Belt, Sax. *Balteum*, L.] a Girt to hang a Sword by; also a Disease in Sheep.

BELV'DE'RE [pleasant to behold, Ital.] the Name of one of the Pope's Palaces in Rome; also the Herb *Broom Road Flax*.

BELLWEATHER, the Ram that leads the Sheep with a Bell tied on his Neck.

BEL'ZEBUB } *בעל זבוב* of *בעל* a BAALZEBUB } Lord, and *זבוב* a Fly, H. i. e. the Lord of Flies] the Prince of Devils.

To-BEL'Y [Beligen, Sax. *Bliegen*, Teut.] to speak falsely of.

BEMENT, lamented, bemoaned. O Belg.

BE'MES. Trumpets. O.

To-BEM'IRE, to dawb or foul with Mire.

To-BEMOA'N [bæmōnan, Sax.] to make moan, lament.

BEN } the Fruit of a Tree like Tamarisk, BEHN } of which Perfumers get an Oil proper to receive any Sort of Scent.

BENAPAH [בנתה, בנתה, a Building, and בנ the Lord, H. i. e. the Lord's Building] the Son of *Yebaiada*.

A BENCH [Bænce, Sax.] a Seat to sit on.

BENCH'ER, a Lawyer of the first Rank in the Inns of Court.

BEND, a Muffler, Caul, or Kercher. *Chauc*.

BEND [in Heraldry] one of the ten honourable Ordinaries made by two Lines drawn cross-ways from the Dexter Chief to the Sinister Base Point.

Bend *Sinister*, is drawn from the Sinister Chief Point to the Dexter Base.

BEND *Avoided*, is when two strait Lines, drawn within the Bend, run very near parallel to the outward Edges of it.

To BEND [ben'dan, Sax.] to bow or crook, to yield or stoop, to stretch out.

To-BEND *the Cable* [Sea Term] is to make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

To-BEND *the Main Seal* [Sea Term] is to make it fast to the Yard in its proper Place.

BEND'ABLE, capable of being bended.

BENDER, one who bends.

BIN'DES, Bonds. *Chauc*.

BENDS, Bars placed cross-ways. *Spenc*.

BEND'LET [in Heraldry] a little Bend, which takes up the sixth Part of a Shield.

BEND'WITH, an Herb.

BEND'Y [in Heraldry] is when an Escutcheon is divided Bend-ways into an even Number of Partitions; but when they are odd, the Field must be first named, and then the Number of the Bends.

BENDS, the utmost Timber of a Ship's Side, to set the Foot on in climbing.

BENEAP'ED [Sea Term] a Ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the Water does not flow high enough to bring the Ship off the Ground but out of a Dock, or over a Bar.

BENEATH [Beneop, Sax. *Buntde*, Belg.] under, below.

BENEBREDE [Beynen, Brodt, Teut.] Bread of Beans. *Chauc*.

BENEDICTINES, an Order of Monks founded by St. *Benedict*.

BENEDICT'ION, Blessing, especially that given by Parents to Children. L.

BENEFAC'TIONS, Gifts or Kindnesses.

BENEFAC'TOR, a Doer of good Offices, a Patron. F. of L.

BENEFAC'TRESS, a Female Benefactor.

BENEFICE [Benefice, F. *Beneficium*, L.] originally signified Funds given to Soldiers as a Reward for Services; But it passed afterward into the Church, where Funds were given for the Subsistence of the Clergy; an Ecclesiastical Living.

BENEFICED, one possessed of a Benefice.

BENEFICENCE [Beneficentia, L.] a Delight to do Good to others; the doing of good Offices, Kindness, Liberality.

BENEFICIAL [Beneficialis, L.] that yields Benefit, profitable, advantageous. F.

BENEFICIALLY, in a kind, munificent Manner.

BENEFICIARY [Beneficium, F. *Beneficium*, L.] a Person obliged, or benefited by one; a Pensioner.

BENEFICIO *primo Ecclesiastico habendo*, a Writ directed to the Lord Chancellor, &c. by the King, to bestow the Benefice that shall first fall, in the King's Gift, upon this or that Man.

BENE'FIT [Beneficium, L.] Kindness, Favour, Advantage.

BENE'FIT of the Clergy, a Privilege formerly allowed, by Virtue of which, a Man convicted of Felony or Man-slaughter, was put to read in a Latin Book, of a *Gabie Black* Che

Character; and if the Ordinary of *Newgate* said, *Legis ut Clericus*, i. e. He reads like a Clerk; he was only burnt in the Hand, and set free; otherwise he suffered Death for his Crime.

BENEFIT, named, bequeathed. *Spenc.*

BENEPLACITO [in *Musick Books*] signifies, if you please; or if you will. *L.*

BENERTH, a Service formerly rendered by the Tenant to his Lord with his Plough and Cart. *O. L.*

BENES [*Beene, L. S.*] Bones. *Cbauc.*

BENEVOLENCE [*Benevolentia, L.*] Good-will; that Sort of Love which disposes one Man to confer a Kindness upon another; also a voluntary Gratuity given by the Subjects to the Sovereign.

BENEVOLENT [*Benevolens, L.*] bearing Good-will, wishing well, favourable, friendly, affectionate, kind.

BENEVOLENTLY, kindly, generously.

BENEVOLENTIA *Regis habendo*, a Form in ancient Fines to purchase the King's Favour, in order to be restored to Estate, Title, or Place.

BENEVOLENT Planets [among *Astrologers*] such as afford a favourable Influence; which are those of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

BEN-HADAD [𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤁, *H. i. e.* the Son of Noise] a King of *Syria*.

BENJAMIN [בְּנֵימִן] of [ב] a Son, and [ימין] the Right Hand, *H. i. e.* the Son of the Right Hand] the youngest of *Jacob's* twelve Sons.

BENJAMIN } [*Benjoin, F.*] a Drug much
BENZOIN } used in Perfumes and sweet
Bays.

BENIGN [*Benigne, F. Benignus, L.*] courteous, good-natured, kind.

A **BENIGN** Disease, is a favourable Disease, that has not irregular or dreadful Symptoms.

BENIGNITY [*Benignitas, F. Benignitas, L.*] Goodness, Tenderness, Courtesy, Sweetness of Disposition.

BENIGNLY, kindly, generously.

To **BENIM** of *Benyman, Sax.* **Benh-**
men, Teut.] to take away, to bereave. *Cbauc.*

BENYSON [*benir, F.*] a Blessing. *O.*

BENNET [of *Benedictus, L.* blessed] a proper Name of a Man.

St. **BENNET's** in the *Helm* [i. e. a Place encompassed with Rivers] in the County of *Norfolk*.

BENOMEN [*Benommen, Teut.*] taken away. *Cbauc.*

To **BEN'SIL**, to bang or beat. *York.*

BENSBURY [i. e. *Cnebns-bury*, so called from one *Cneben*, a Captain under *Ethelred*, a King of *Kent*, slain there in a Fight against *Caulin*, King of the *Vice-Saxons*] a Town in the County of *Surrey*.

BENYSON [q. d. *Ben's-Son*, i. e. *Benjamin's* Son] a Surname.

BENT, inclined. *Milt.*

BENT, yielding or complying. *Spenc.*

BENTS, are a kind of Grass.

BENT, Precipice, Declivity of a Hill.

Cbauc.
To **BENUM/B** [*Benyman, Sax.*] to make numb.

BENUMBED [*Benum, and Benummen, Sax.*] deprived of the Sense of Feeling.

BEQUATH, bequeathed. *Cbauc.*

BEQUEATH [of *Be* and *Cquepan, Sax.* to say] to give one a Legacy by Word of Mouth; also to give or leave by last Will and Testament.

BEQUEST [in *Law*] a Legacy.

BERAINED [*Beregnnet, Teut.*] rained upon.

BERCA'RIA } [*Old Law*] a Sheep-Pen,
BERCE'RIA } or Sheep Fold.

BER'COVET } 10 Pound in *Russia*, or 173

BER'QUET } one third Pound *Averdupois*

BERDE, the Beard. *Cbauc.*

BE'RE [*Beer, Teut.*] a Bier; borne or carried. *Cbauc.*

To **BE'RE**, to bear or carry, to accuse.

Cbauc.

BE'RE, Weight, Pressure, Bearing. *Cbauc.*
To **BEREAVE** [*Berepan, Sax. Bereu-*
ben, Teut.] to deprive or rob one of a Thing.

BEREFT [*Berabt, Teut.*] bereaved, or deprived of.

BERGAMOT' a Pear of a delicious Taste; also a Perfume drawn from a certain Fruit produced by a Lemon-Tree ingrafted on a *Beigamot* Pear-Tree.

BER'GAMSTED [of *Beorg* a Fort, *Ham* a House, and *gamb's, Sax.* a Place] a Town in *Kent*.

BER'GANDER, a Fowl.

BERGH-Master [*Bergmeister, Teut.*] a Bailiff or chief Officer among the *Derbyshire* Miners.

BERGH'MOTH } a Court held to deter-
BERGHMOTE } mine Matters relating
to Miners.

BERHYME, to celebrate in Verse.

BER'RIA [*Old Law*] a flat, wide Heath or Plain.

BE'RIN, to bear, to behave. *Cbauc.*

BER'INGER } [of *Bahrt, Teut.* Bears,
BERIGARD } and *Gard*, a Keeper] a
proper Name.

BER'LIN, a Sort of Chariot, used at *Berlin* in *Prussia*.

BERM [in *Fortification*] is a Space of Ground left at the Foot of a Rampart, on the Side next the Country, designed to receive the Ruins of the Rampart, to prevent its filling up the Foss.

BER'MUND [either of *Bepan, Sax.* to bear, and *Bund, Teut.* a Mouth; or of *Bepan, Sax.* to bear, and *Bund, Peace*] a proper Name of a Man.

BER'MUNDSEY [of *Bepmund, Et, Sax.*
N 2 i. e.

BETWIXT [*Betwixt, Sax.*] between.

BE'VANS, a Surname common to the *Welsh*, as much as to say *ab Evans*, q. d. come of *Evans* or *John*.

BEVEL, an Instrument made use of by Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, &c. for the adjusting of Angles.

BEVEL, crooked, awry. *Shaksfp.*

BE'VEER [*a Bevere, Ital.*] a small Collation between dinner and Supper; also the Visor or Sight of a Head-piece.

BE'VEER [*Bevoir, F. formerly, q. d. fait to look at*] a Castle in *Leicestershire*, the Grand Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Rutland*.

BEVERERAGE [*Beveraggio, Ital. Beverage, Beauvraige, O. F.*] Drink.

To pay **BEVERERAGE**, to give a Treat upon the first wearing of a new suit of Cloaths, &c.

BEVER'LY [*Beveleg, Bede's Abbey in Deer Wood*] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

BEVELE' [*in Herakdry*] broken, or opening like a Carpenter's Rule.

BEVY, [*Bewe, Ital.*] three Partridges; also a Company, an Assembly.

A **BEVY** [*of Roe-bucks*] a Herd of them.

A **BEVY** *Grease*, the Fat of a Roe-buck.

A **BEVY** [*of Quails*] a Brood or Flock; whence the Word is figuratively taken for a Knot or Company of Persons, as a *Bevy of Gossips*.

To **BEWAIL**, [*of Be and wail, of p-1222, Sax.*] to lament.

To **BEWARE** [*of Abwahren, Teut. Lep-rian, Sax*] to take care of, to avoid.

BEWEPPE, to bewail. *Cbauc.*

BEWILDER, to confound, to puzzle.

BEWILDERED [*Getwiltet, Teut.*] scared or frightened; also that has lost his Way.

BEWITS [*in Falconry*] Pieces of Leather to which the Belts of Hawks are fastened and buttoned to their Legs.

BEWOUND [*Bepwunden, Sax.*] imposed upon, puzzled, embarrassed. *Cbauc.*

To **BEWRA'Y** [*of Beppegan, Sax.*] to reveal or discover a Secret; also to foul with Ordure.

BEWRE'KE, to revenge. *Cbauc.*

To **BEWITCH'** of Be and piece, *Sax.* a Witch] to afflict by Witchcraft, to insinuate.

BEWITCH'MENT, a bewitching, or being bewitched. *Shaksfp.*

BEWRAY, to betray, to discover. *C.*

BEY, a Governor of a Place near the Sea among the *Turks*.

BEYAP'ED, cheated. *O.*

BEYOND [*Bigeon'don, Sax.*] further.

BEYETE, begotten. *Cbauc.*

BEZALIEL, [בְּזַלְיֵאל] of ז, in, בְּצַלְמֵי הַשָּׁדַי, and צֶלֶן Cod, *H. i. e.* in the Shadow of God] a famous Artificer among the *Israelites*.

BEZANILER [q. d. *Bis-antler*] a second Branch of a Stag's-Horn.

BEZ'EL [*Higginus* derives it of *Bassim*, *BEZIL* } *F.*] the upper Part of the Collar of a Ring, that encompasses the Stone.

BEZOAR [*of Pabazar in the Persian Language, i. e. a Destroyer of Poison*] a Stone found in the Dung of an Animal called *Paran*, a kind of Goat.

BEZOAR *Animal* [among *Physicians*] the Hearts and Livers of Vipers dried in the Sun and powder'd.

BEZOAR *Mineral* [with *Chymists*] a Preparation of Butter of Antimony, fixed by Spirit of Nitre, and reduced to a Powder.

BEZOARTICK Remedies [among *Physicians*] Cordial Medicines, good against Poison and infectious Diseases.

BEZOAR'DICUM Joviale, a Preparation of *Regulus of Antimony*, Block-Tin, and Sublimate Corrosive.

BEZOAR'DICUM Lunale [with *Chymists*] a Mixture of rectified Butter of Antimony with fine Silver, dissolving the Mass in Spirit of Nitre, till the Ebullition cease.

BEZOAR'DICUM Martiale, is a Solution of *Crocus Martis* made by Reverberation in Butter of Antimony, and then the Spirit of Nitre is poured on it.

To **BEZ'ZLE** [q. d. to beattle] to guzzle, tipple, or drink hard.

BIALACOV'L, Fair Welcoming. *O.*

BIANGULATED, having two Angles.

BIAS [*Binis, F.*] a Weight fixed on one Side of the Bowl, turning the Course of the Bowl that Way towards which the Bias looks: Inclination, Bent.

To **BIAS** [*Biaiser, F.*] to set a Bias upon one; to incline, to prepossess him.

BIATHAN'ATOI [*of Bia Violence, and Athan's Death, Gr.*] Persons taken away by violent Deaths.

To **BIB** [*of bibere, L.*] to drink often.

BIB, a small Cloth put before Children.

BIBACIOUS, giving to getting.

BIBBER, a Sot, Tippler.

BIBID, sucked up, drank. *Cbauc.*

BIBEROT [*in Cookery*] minced Meats made of the Breasts of Partridges and fat Pullets, &c.

BIBITORY Muscle [*in Anatomy*] is a Muscle that draws the Eye down towards the Cup when one drinks.

BIBLE [*Biblia, L. of ΒΙΒΛΙΟΝ, Gr. of βιβλίου H the Book*] the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament, so called by way of Excellency.

BIBLIOGRAPHER [*Bibliographus, L. Βιβλιογραφος, of Βιβλα, Gr. a Book, and γραφω to write, Gr.*] a Writer of Books.

BIBLIOPOL'LIST [*Bibliopola, L. of Βιβλιοπωλης, of Βιβλα and πωλης, to sell, Gr.*] a Bookseller or Stationer.

BIBLIOTHEQUE [*Bibliotheca, L. of Βιβλιοθηκη, of Βιβλα and θεκη a Repository, Gr.*] a Library, a Study, a Place where Books are kept. *F.*

BIBULOUS [*bibulus, L.*] drinking in, soaking up, as a Sponge doth.

BICAPSULAR, having two Seed Pouches.

BICE, a Colour used by Painters, either Blue or Green.

BICEPS *Musculus* [among *Anatomists*] the first Muscle of the Elbow or Thigh, having two Heads.

BICIPITAL } [of *Biceps*, L.] having two BICIP'ITOUS } Heads.

BICK'ERING [*Bicre*, C. Br.] a Tilting or Skirmishing. Disputing, Wrangling.

BICK'ERMENT, Strife. *Chauc.*

BICOR'NOUS [*bicornis*, L.] that hath two Horns forked.

BICOR'PORAL [*bicorporel*, F.] that hath two Bodies.

BICORPORAL *Signs* [among *Astrologers*] Signs of the Zodiac that are double bodied.

To **BID** [*Biddan*, Sax. *Bitten*, Teut.] to invite; to pray, entreat; also to command.

To **BID** for a Commodity [*Biddan*, Sax. *Bitten*, Teut.] to offer Money.

To **BID** a *Beam*, to make request. *O.*

BID-ALE, an Invitation of Friends to drink at a Poor Man's House, to get their charitable Assistance.

BIDDING [of the *Beads*] a Charge which the Parish Priests gave their Parishioners, at certain Times, to say so many *Pater-nosters* upon their Beads, for a Soul departed.

To **BIDE**, to abide, to dwell. *Chauc.*

BIDENTAL, having two Teeth.

BIENNIAL [*Biennis*, L.] that is of two Years Continuance, two Years old.

BIER [*Biere*, F. *Barr*, Teut.] a Wooden Frame to lay or carry a dead Body upon.

BIFESTINGS [byrrig Sax.] the first Milk given by a Cow after calving.

BIFARIOUS [*bifarius*, L.] twofold, or that may be taken two Ways.

BIFORMED [*biformis*, L.] double-shaped, having two Shapes.

BIFURCATED [*bifurcus*, L.] two forked.

BIG [*Bag*, Dan. *Buce*, Sax. a Belly] large.

BIGA, a Cart or Chariot drawn by two Horses coupled: In *Old Records*, a Cart with two Wheels. *L.*

BIGAMIST, one guilty of Bigamy.

BIGAMY [*Bigamia*, F. *Bigamia*, L. of *bis*, L. twice, *gamus*, Marriage, Gr.] a having two Wives or Husbands at the same Time; or, a second Marriage: For,

BIGAMY [in *Canon Law*] is an Impediment that hinders a Man from being a Clerk, because he hath been twice married.

BIGBELLIED, pregnant.

BIGGE, a Pap or Teat. *Essex.*

To **BIGGE** [of *Byegan*, Sax.] to build up. *Cb.*

BIGGIN or **BIGGEN** [*Begvin*, F. of St. *Begga*, who first instituted for a Distinction of some religious Women, thence called *Beguines*] a Coat, or Linen Cap for a young Child.

BIGGINNING, the uprising of Women after Child-Birth. *O.*

BIGHT } [among *Sailors*] any Turn or BITE } Part of a Cable or Rope that lies compassing or rolled up.

BIGHT } [of a *Horse*] is the inward BOUGHT } Bent of the *Chambrel*; also the Bent of the Fore-knees.

BIGNESS, Largeness, Size.

BIG'OT [in *Religion*] is a superstitious Person, one whose Devotion is overstrained; a Zealot. *F.*

BIGOT [in *Politics*] one who obstinately, fondly, and strenuously adheres to a Prince or Party, maugre all Opposition.

BIG'OTRY [*Bigoterie*, F.] Superstition, Hypocrisy, a fond and obstinate adhering to a Man's own Opinions and Humours.

BIGOTTED, grown a Bigot.

BIHESTS, Promises, Commands. *Cb.*

To **BIHE'TE**, to promise. *Chauc.*

To **BIKENNE** [*Bekennen*, Teut.] to acknowledge. *O.*

BI'LANDER, a small Sort of Ship.

BILAN'CIIS *defensendis*, a Writ directed to a Corporation to carry Weights to a particular Haven, to weigh Wool that such a Man is licensed to export.

BIL'BERRY, the Fruit of a small Bush, or Bramble-bush.

BIL'BOES [among *Mariners*] a Sort of Punishment at Sea, when the Offender is laid in Irons, or set in a kind of Stocks.

BILE [*Bile*, Sax. *Bilis*, L.] a thick, yellow, bitter Liquor, separated in the Liver, collected in the Gall bladder, and discharged into the lower End of the *Duodenum* or Beginning of the *Jejunum* by the common Duct: Also an angry swelling.

BILE'VE, Faith, Believe; also to believe. *Cb.*

BILGE } [of *Bilg*, a Belly, Sax.] the BIL'LAGE } Bottom or Floor of a Ship.

BILGE *Water* [*Sea Term*] Water which cannot come to the Well in a Ship's Hold, by reason of the Breadth of the Bilge.

BIL'GED, a Ship is said to be *bilged*, when she has struck off some of her Timber on a Rock or Anchor, and thereby leaks.

BILIARY, belonging to the Bile.

BILIN'GUIS [in *Law*] a Jury impanelled on a Foreigner, part of them *Englishmen*, and Part of the same Country with the Foreigner.

BIL'IOUS [*bilieux*, F. *biliosus*, L.] full of Bile, or Choler, choleric.

BILIVE, forthwith, immediately. *Spenc.*

To **BILK** [of *Bilck*, Teut.] to disappoint or deceive; to bubble or gull.

BILL [*Bill*, Sax.] an edged Tool used by Husbandmen in lopping Trees, &c.

BILL [at *Law*] is a Declaration in Writing, expressing the Grievance or Wrong the Plaintiff hath suffered by the Defendant.

BILL [of *Dut*] is a Bond or Writing obligatory, drawn up in *English*.

BILL [of *Entry*] a Bill containing an Account of Goods entered at the Custom-house.

BILL

BILL [of *Exchange*] is a Note, ordering Payment of a Sum of Money in one Place to a Person appointed, in Consideration of the like Value paid to a Drawer in another Place.

BILL [of *Lading*] is a Deed signed by the Master of a Ship, by which he acknowledges the Receipt of the Merchant's Goods, and obliges himself to deliver the same at the Place to which they are consigned.

A **BILL** [of *Parcels*] is a particular Account given by the Seller to the Buyer, of the Sorts and Prices of Goods bought.

BILL [of *Sale*] is a Deed given by a Person borrowing a Sum of Money, and delivering Goods as a Security to the Lender.

BILL [of *Store*] is a Licence granted at the Custom-house to Merchants, to carry Stores and Provisions necessary for their Voyage, Custom free.

BILL [of *Suffrance*] a Licence granted to a Merchant to trade from one *English* Port to another, without paying Custom.

BILLA Vera, or *true Bill*, is an Indorsement of the Grand Inquest, upon any Indictment which they find to be probably true.

BILLAGE, the Breadth of the Floor of a Ship when she lies a-ground.

BILLARD, an imperfect or bastard Capon.

BIOLEMENTS [*i. e.* Habilements] Ornaments and Clothes of Women.

BILLET [*Billet*, *F.*] a Log of Wood cut for Fuel; also an Ingot of Gold or Silver.

BILLET [*Billete*, *F.*] a Ticket for Quartering of Soldiers; also a Letter or Note folded up.

BILLET [in *Heraldry*] a particular Sort of Bearing, in Form of a long Square.

BILLET-Doux, a short Love-letter sent to a Sweet-heart or Mistress.

To **BILLET** Soldiers, to quarter them in Houses by Billet or Ticket.

BILLIARD. See *Billiards*.

BILLIARDS [of *Billiard*, *F.*] a Game.

A **BILLINGGATE**, a scolding impudent Slut. *Metaphor*.

BILLIONS, Billionions, or twice Millions, or [in *Numeration*] it is Numbers of Millions; shewing, that the Word Millions is twice mentioned, as 9,999,999,999.

BILLITING, the Ordure of a Fox.

BILLOW [of *Billen*, *Teut.* to roar] a Surge of the Sea; a great rolling Wave.

BIMARICAL [*Bimaris*, *L.*] of two Seas.

To **BIMENE**, to bemoan. *Chauc.*

BINARY [*binarius*, *L.*] of or belonging to two.

BINCHESTER [of *Vinocivium*, *L.* and *Ge. re n*, *Sax.* a City] a small Village in the Bishoprick of *Durham*

To **BIND** [*Binden*, *Dan.* *Baiðan*, *Sax.* *Binden*, *Teut.*] to tie up, to fasten together

A **BIND**, a Stack of Hops. *C.*

A **BIND** of *Eels*, two hundred and fifty.

BINDER, one who binds.

BINDING [in *Falconry*] is a Tiring, or when a Hawk seizes.

BINDING Joists [in *Architecture*] Joists it Floor, into which the Trimmers of Staircases and Chimney-walls are framed.

BIND Weed, an Herb. *Convolvulus*, *L.*

BINE'TH [*Beneoth*, *Sax.*] beneath. *Chauc.*

BINE'THEN [*Beneþanan*, *Sax.*] the same as *Bineb*. *Chauc.*

BINN [*Binne*, *Sax.*] a large Chest to put Corn or Bread in.

BINNARIUM [*Old Record*] a Pond or Stew for Keeping orb reeding of Fish.

BINOCLE [of *Bini oculi*, *L. i. e.* two Eyes] a double Perspective-glass, to see a distant Object with both Eyes at once. *F.*

BINOCULAR, having two Eyes.

BINOMED [*Benommen*, *Teut.*] taken away. *Chauc.*

BINOMIAL [*Algebra*] a Quantity divided into two Parts by a binomial Quantity or Root that consist of two Names or Parts joined together by the Sign \pm ; as $a^2 \pm b$, or $4x^2 \pm 6$. *Gr.*

BIOGRAPHER [of *Bios*, and *γραφω*] one who writes the Lives of eminent Men.

BIOGRAPHY [of *Bios*, the Life, and *γραφω*, Description, *Gr.*] a writing the Lives of Men.

BIOLYCHNIUM [with *Physicians*] the vital Flame, natural Heat or Life of Animals.

BIOVAC } [*Military Term*] a Night-
BIHOVAC } Guard performed, by the whole Army, when there is any Apprehension of Danger. *F.*

To raise the **BIOVAC**, is to return the Army to their Tents.

BIPAROUS [*binus* and *paris*] bringing forth two at a Time.

BIPARTIENT [in *Arithmetick*] dividing into two equal Parts; a Number is so called, when it divides another into two equal Parts, as 4 to 8, 6 to 12.

BIPARTITE [*bipartitus*, *L.*] divided into two Parts.

BIPARTITION, the Act of dividing any Thing into two Parts. *L.*

BIPATENT [*bipatens*, *L.*] open or lying open on both Sides.

BIPED, an Animal that has two Feet.

BIPE'DAL [*bipedalis*, *L.*] two Feet long, wide or deep.

BIPE'DA'NEOUS, two Feet wide, &c.

BIPENNATED, having two Wings.

BIPETALOUS, having two Flower Leaves.

BICUADRATE [*Algebra*] the fourth Power arising from the Multiplication of square Number or Quantity by itself.

BICQUINTILE [*Astronomy*] a new Aspect invented by *Kepler*, consisting of two Fifths of the whole Circle, or one hundred and forty-four Degrees.

BIRAF [*Terant*, *Teut.*] bereaved, deprived. *Chauc.*

BIRCH [*Birce*, *Sax.* *Birchbaum*, *Teut.*] a Tree. Where those Trees are in Plenty, the

People

People rap them, and make a very pleasant Wine of the Liquor.

BIRD [Pip's perhaps of Bys'dan, to breed, Sax.] a Fowl, small or large.

THE BIRD of the Eye, the Pupil or Sight of the Eye. *Suffolk.*

BIRDCATCHER, one whose Business is to catch Birds.

BIRD'S-EYE, a Mistris or Wench. *Chauc.*

BIRD-LIME, a glutinous Substance spread upon Twigs, by which Birds are caught.

BIRDS-EYE, a binding Herb.

BIRGAN'DER, a kind of wild Goose.

BIRK, a kind of Birch-Tree. *O.*

BIR'LET, a Calf or Hurd. *O.*

BIRT or BURT, a certain Fish of the Turbot kind.

BIRTH [Be p'ge, Sax.] a being born, Descent, Extraction.

BIRTH [among Mariners] convenient Searoom for Ships at Anchor; a convenient Place to moor a Ship in; also a Place aboard for the Mels to put their Chests in.

BIRTHING, a Term used when the Sides of a Ship are raised.

BIRTHRIGHT, Honour or Estate, belonging to a Person by Birth.

BISCOT, a Fine of Two-pence for every Perch of Land, to be paid on Default of repairing of Banks, Ditches, &c. *L. T.*

BISCUIT, a kind of hard Bread made for the Sea.

To BISECT' [of bis and sectum, L. to cut] to cut in two.

To BISECT [in Geometry] to cut or divide a Line, Angle, or Arch, into two equal Parts.

BISECTION, a Division of any Thing into two equal Parts. *L.*

BISEGMENT } [of bis and segmen, a Seg-
BISSEGMENT } ment, L.] one of the Parts divided into two equal Parts.

BIEST', a Sort of Wood Pigeon. *F.*

BISHOP [Biscop, Sax. Biscop, Dan. Bischoff, Teut.] a chief Officer in the Church, who has the Charge of a Diocese.

Suffragan BISHOP } one who has the Title
Titular BISHOP } of Bishop, but no Diocese.

BISHOPING [among Horse Coursers] signifies those Sophistifications they use to make an odd Horse appear young, a bad one good, &c.

BISHOPRICK, the Province or Jurisdiction belonging to a Bishop.

BISK } Odds at Tennis; a Stroke at
BISQUE } owed to the weaker Player.

BISK } [in Cookery] a rich kind of Pot-
BISQUE } tage made of Quails, Capons, &c.

fat Pullets, and more especially of Pigeons roasted.

BISMA'RE [Bremenian, Sax. or of Bismarion, to dash, Teut. q d to use one durtly, throw Dirt at one] o' lo'ff at. *Chauc.*

BISMUTH [Bismuth, Teut.] imperfect Metal like Tin, but brittle like Tin-glass.

BISPREINT, besprinkled. *Chauc.*

BISSA [of Biche, F.] a Hind or Beast of the Forest. *O. L.*

BISSEX'TILE [B sex'tilis, of bis, twice, and sex'tilis, L. the Sixth] Leap Year, which happens every fourth-Year; for once in every four Years, a whole Day is added to make up the odd six Hours, whereby the Course of the Sun yearly exceeds 365 Days, being intercal'd next after the 28 h o. February *F.*

BIS'SON Rheum blind Rheum. *Shakes.*

BIS'IORT [Biscorta L.] Snake-we'd.

BIS'IOURY, a Surgeon's Instrument for Incisions.

BISU'LCOUS [bisulcus, L.] cloven-footed.

BIT commanded, had, b. t. n. *Chauc.*

BIT [Bitele, Sax. Ceb:(s), Teut.] of a Horse's Bridle.

BITAN'DE [Bittant, Teut.] biting, sharp.

A BITCH [Bidge, Sax.] a Female Dog.

To BITE [Bwin, Sax. Bissen, Teut. Bissen, L. S.] to prey with the Teeth.

BIT'MOUTH, the Bit or Iron put in a Horse's Mouth.

BITRENT, plaited or twisted about; encompassed, surrounded. *Chauc.*

BITT, a Piece of Silver, current at *Barbadoes*, for Seven pence Halfpenny.

BITTACLE [Sea Term] a Frame of Timber in the Steerage, where the Compass stands.

BITTER [Biter, Sax.] unpleasant in Taste; grievous.

BITTER End [Sea Term] a Turn of a Cable, about the Timbers called *Bitas*, when the Ship lies at Anchor.

BITTER Sweet [Salonum Lignosum] Winter Night shade.

BIT'TERN [Butoor, Du. Butour, F. of Buto, L.] a kind of Hern, a Bird haunting Lakes and Fens.

BIT'TERN [in the Salt Work] a Liquor remaining at Top after the last has sunk, having stood 24 hours after boiling to cool.

BIT'TERNE'S, being of a bitter Taste.

BITTS [in a Ship] two main Pieces of Timber, to which the Cable is fastened when the Ship rides at Anchor.

BITUMEN, a kind of fat Clay or Slime, clammy like Pitch, and in Smell somewhat like Brimstone. *L.*

BITUMINOUS [Bitumineux, F. of Bitumineux, L.] full of Brimstone, or unctuous Clay, belonging to Bitumen.

BIVALVE [Bivalvis, L.] a Term used for Shell Fishes which have two Shells.

BIVALVE [Botany] Seed Pods of such Plait as open all their whole Length to discharge their Seeds; a Bean, &c.

BIVALVULAR, having two Valves.

BIVENTRAL [Biventer, L.] that hath two Bellies; as, a *Biventral Muscle*.

BIZEND, blinded. *O.*

To **BLAB** [*Blappren, Teut.*] to tell any thing publicly, that ought to be concealed.

BLACK [*Blac, Sax.*] is the darkest Colour of all; whence the North-western Inhabitants of *Germany* gave this Name to Ink.

BLACK-Berries [*Blæce-bejran, Sax.*] the Berries of the *Bjarr*.

BLACK-Book, a Book kept in the Exchequer, which contains the Orders of that Court.

BLACK-Guard, a dirty Fellow.

BLACK-Mail, a Link of Mail or small Pieces of Money; also Rents formerly paid in Provisions of Corn or Flesh.

BLACK-Mail [in the *Northern Countries*] is a Rent of Money, Corn, or Cattle, &c. paid to Persons in Power, inhabiting upon the Borders, allied with most Troopers, or known Robbers, to be protected from those Ravagers.

BLACK-Monday, *Easter Monday*, 1351, when Hail-stones killed both Men and Horses in the Army of our *Edw.* III. in *France*.

To **BLACK'EN**, to make or become black.

BLACKMOOR, a Negro.

BLACKNESS, dark Colour.

BLACK'NEY [of *Black, Eng. and Sax.* an Isle, *q. d.* Black Island] a Town in the County of *Norfolk*.

BLACK Rod, Usher of the Order of the Garter, so called from his Black Rod, with a golden Lion at Top; he attends the King's Chamber, and House of Lords in Parliament.

Every Bean has its Black.

This is an excusatory Proverb for the common Fallings of Mankind, and intimates, that there is no Man perfect in all Points, wise in all Respects, &c. and is a Satyr against Censoriousness; and accordingly, *Vitiis nemo sine macula*, says *Horace*; and the *Greeks* say, *ἄνθρωπος πορὸν ἄλαστον καὶ ἄλαστον ἰστίον*; and the *Italians*, *Ogni grano ha la sua femala*.

BLADARIUS, a Corn-chandler, or Meal-man. *O. L.*

BLADDER [*Blæden, of blasan, Sax.* to blow] a skinny Bag which receives the Urine of living Creatures. *Dan.*

BLADDER-Nut, a Plant that bears greenish Bladders, which contain a small Nut.

BLADE [of *Blæd, Sax. Blat, Teut.*] a Leaf, the cutting Part of a Sword.

BLADE [of *Blæd, Sax. Blad, Dan.*] the Blade of Corn.

BLADEBONE, the Shoulder Bone, or Scapula.

BLA'DIER, an Ingrosser of Corn and Grain. *O. L. T.*

BLAIN [*Blæigne, Sax. Blæyne, Du.*] a Boil or Ulcer.

BLAKE, naked. *O.*

BLAKE [spoken of *Butter and Cheese*] yellow. *Br.*

BLA'KES, Cow-dung dried for Fuel.

To **BLAME** [*blamer, F.*] to find fault with.

BLAME, Imputation, Reproach, Scandal.

BLAME'ABLE [*blameable, F.*] worthy of Blame, or deserving to be blamed.

BLAMABLENESS, liableness to Reprehension.

BLAMABLY, faultily, culpably.

BLAMELESS, faultless, without Guilt.

BLAMEWORTHY, deserving Censure or blameable.

BLANC Manger [in *Cookery*] a kind of Jelly made of Calves Feet, and other Ingredients, with pounded Almonds. &c. *F.*

To **BLANCH** [*blancher, F.*] to whiten to take of the Skins off Almonds, &c.

BLANCH'ERS [in the *Mint*] Workmen that anneal, boil, and cleanse the Money; also a Whitener.

BLANDIL'OUQUENCE [*Blandiloquentia, L.*] fair and flattering Speech; courteous Language or Compliment.

BLAND, soft, mild.

To **BLAND'ISH** [*blandiri, L.*] to flatter, or soothe up with fair Speeches.

BLANDISHMENT [*Blandicia, F. Blandicia, L.*] a Compliment, a Cajole, an alluring Caress, a Wheedle.

BLANK [*Blanc, F.*] pale, wan, or out of Countenance.

A **BLANK** [*Blanca, F.*] a void Space in Writing; an unbenevolent Ticket in a Lottery a Piece of Metal in the Mint ready for Coining; Also a Coin stamped in *France* by King *Henry V.* in Value, *8d.*

BLANK Verse, Verses without Rhimes.

BLANKERS, white Garments. *O.*

BLANKET [*Blanchets, F.*] a Coverlet for a Bed; also a Woollen Cloth used in a Printing Press.

BLANQUET, a sort of Pear.

To **BLARE** [*Blarri, L. S.*] to swell, or melt away, as a Candle does; also to bellow.

BLAS, the Motion of the Stars. *Helm.*

BLASE, sprouting forth. *O.*

To **BLASPHE'ME** [*Blasphemare, F. blasphemare, L. βλασφημαίνω, Gr.*] to curse, revile, speak evil of God or Holy Things.

BLASPHE'MOUS [*Blasphematorius, F. Blasphemus, L. βλασφημικός, Gr.*] belonging to, or full of Blasphemy.

BLASPHEMY [*Blasphemia, F. Blasphemia, L. of βλασφημία, q. βλάττω, to hurt, in φήμη, Reputation, Gr.*] Curling and Swearing, viz. reproachful Language, tending to the Dishonour of God.

BLAST [*Blæst, Sax. Blast, Teut.*] a Part of Wind; also Damage happening to Trees, &c.

To **BLAST** [*Blæran, Sax. Blastet, Teut.*] to spoil the Fruits of the Earth; to mar, or spoil; to disappoint a Design.

BLASTINGS, Winds and Frosts that immediately follow Rain, and are very destructive to Fruits, &c.

BLA'SON [*Blafon*, F.] the displaying of a Coat of Arms in its proper Colours.

To **BLASON** [*Blafonner*, F.] to paint, express or display the Parts of a Coat of Arms in proper Colours and Metals; To set forth the good or ill Qualities of a Person.

BLA'TANT, bawking, bawling; as a Bla'tant Writing. O.

BLATE, or **BLEIT**, bathful.

BLATERA'TION, babbling. L.

To **BLAZE** [of *Blize* Sax. *Blazzen*, L. S. *Blizen*, Teut.] the Signification of the last is to blow, and also to sound a Wind Instrument; to blaze as a Fire or Torch; to publish or spread Abroad.

A **BLAZE** [*Blaze*, Sax.] as of a Torch, Fire, &c.

BLAZE [in a Horse] a white Face.

To **BLAZON**. See *Blafon*.

BLAZONARY, the Art of Heraldry.

BLEACH [of *Æbleace*, Sax. pale, or *Bleichen*, L. S. *Bleichen*, Teut.] to whiten abroad in the Sun.

BLEAK [*Bleek*, Du.] chill or cold; also pale, wan.

BLEAKNESS, Coldness.

A **BLEACK** or *Blay*, a little Fish.

BLEAR-EYED, whose Eyes are redder than ordinary.

To **BLEAT** [*bleet*, Sax. *Blahen*, L. S.] to cry like a Sheep or Goat.

A **BLED**, a Blister, a Blain; also a Bladder, a Bubble in the Water. C.

-**BLE**, Sight, Aspect. O.

BLEE [*blee*, Sax. *ble*, F.] Corn. O.

To **BLEED** [*bleeden*, Sax. *Blutten*, Teut.] to lose Blood; also to let blood; as, *The Corn bleeds well*, i. e. yields well upon Threshing, C. To spend, Cant.

BLEEDING Coll [with Sharpers] one that when he is once stuck, i. e. has lost a little Money, will not give over till he has lost all.

BLEINE, a Blain, a Boil. Cbanc.

BLEMISH [probably of *blame*, F.] pale, a Stain in a Man's Reputation and Honour; a Spot, a Fault, a D's grace.

BLEM'ISH [in Hunting] when the Beagle and Hounds finding where the Chase has been, only make a Proffer and return.

To **BLEM'ISH** [probably of *blair*, F. to grow pale] to spot or stain; to hurt one's good Name and Reputation.

BLENC'H [*Scotch Law*] to hold Land in Blenc'h, is to hold by Payment of a Penny, a Rose, a Pair of gilt Spurs, &c.

BLENC'HES, Faults. *Shakesp.*

To **BLENC'H**, to sin, to fear. *Shakesp.*

To **BLEND** [*blendin*, Sax.] to mix or mingle together.

BLEND-Water, a Distemper incident to black Cattle.

BLENT, ceafed, frayed, turned back. O.

BLENT, mingled, blinded. *Spenc.*

BLESIL'OUENT [*blasflogant*, L.] flustering in Speech,

To **BLESS** [*Blercian*, Sax.] to bestow or pronounce a Blessing on, to prosper.

BLESSED, happy.

BLESSEDNESS, Happiness, heavenly Felicity.

BLESSING, Benediction, the favour of God.

BLEST, happy.

BLETA [*Old Law*.] Peat or Earth digged up, and dried for Fuel.

BLET'SOE [of *Blercian*, to blest, and *so*, Sax. a Sight; to wit, for the Pleasantsness of its Prospect] a Town formerly called *Bletsoe*, in *Bedfordshire*.

BLEVIN [*Bleiden*, Teut. *Bilben*, L. S.] to carry, to tarry, Cbanc.

BLEY'ME [in *Herse*] a Disease, an Inflammation arising from bruised Blood, between the Sole and Bone of the Foot, toward the Heel.

BLIGHT, a Hurt done to Corn or Fruit-Trees, which makes them look as if they were blasted.

BLIGHT'ED, blasted.

To **BLIN**, to cease. *Spenc.*

To **BLIND** [*Blin'dan*, Sax. *Blinden*, L. S.] to deprive of Sight.

BLIND [*Blend*, Sax. *Blind*, L. S.] deprived of Sight.

BLINDNESS, Deprivation of Sight.

BLINDFOLD, having the Eyes covered.

BLINDS [*Bhudes*, F.] Bundles of Osiers, bound at both Ends, and set between Stakes. Fortification.

BLINDS for Windows, Canvas, &c. painted and framed, to put within Windows, to keep People from gazing in.

BLIND-Side, Weakness, or Foible.

BLINK'ARD [of *Blinker* Dan. *Blinken*, L. S. and Teut.] one that winks or twinkles with his Eyes.

To **BLINK** *Beor* [*blannan*, Sax.] to keep it unbroached till it grows sharp. C.

BLINKS [among *Hunters*] Boughs cast athwart the Way, where a Deer is to pass.

BLINNE [*blinan*, Sax.] to cease, to give over. Cbanc.

BLISS [*Blisse*, of *blissan*, Sax. to rejoice] Happiness, Gladness.

BLISSFULL, very happy.

BLISSONING, is the Act of Generation between a Ram and an Ewe.

BLIST ? of *Bleff*, F.] wounded, *Span-BLEST* } *cer.*

BL'STER *Bluster*, Belg.] a Rising.

BLITE or *Blites*, a general Name of Plants; the following of which are introduced into the Kitchen, viz. *Mercury*, *Goosefoot*, and *Fat-cen*.

BLITH } *Blithe*, Sax.] yielding

BLITH'SOME } Milk; also pleasant, jocund, merry.

BLIVE, or *Belive* [q. d. by the Ewe] readily, quickly, immediately.

BLIVE [of *Be* and *lip*, Sax.] briskly,

BLOCK [*Block, Test.*] Stem or Stump of a Tree.

BLOCKS [in a *Ship*] are wooden Pulleys, on which the running Ropes go; also a heavy Piece of Timber.

BLOCKADE [*Military Term*] is the encompassing a Town or Place with armed Troops, with an Intention either to starve it, or make it surrender. *F.*

BLOCKADING, is when the Besiegers stop all Passages, and all Intelligence that may be sent in, or out of the Town.

BLUCKHEAD, a stupid Fellow; a Dolt.

BLOERT, blubbered. *Chauc.*

BLOM'ARY, first Forge in an Iron Mill, To **BLONDIN**, to toil, to bluster, to blunder. *Chauc.*

BLOOD, *B. Sax B'gd Dan B'gd* Dr L. S. *Blut.*] the chief Humour of the Body; a Disease in the Backs of Cattle; Kindred of Excretion.

BLOOD Hounds, Hunting Dogs of an exquisite Scent.

BLOOD R'd-hot, the last Degree of Heat given by Smiths to their Iron in the Forge.

BLOOD Burning-itch, a Disease in Horses.

BLOOD Spavin, a soft Swelling, which goes through the Hoof of an Horse.

BLOOD blistered, smeared with dry Blood.

BLOOD Stone, a Stone very effectual for the stopping of Blood.

BLOOD Wis [of *Bl'w* and *p'ra Sax.*] a Fine or Amercement, anciently paid for shedding of Blood. *O. L.*

BLOODILY, cruelly.

BLOODINESS, the being bloody; Bloody-mindedness.

BLOODING, a Blood-pudding.

BLOODTHIRSTY, desirous of shedding Blood.

BLOODY [*Blutg, Test.*] befouled or dabbled with Blood; blood thirsty, cruel.

BLOODY Hand, the Crime of a Trespasser in the Forest against Venison, with his Hands or other Part bloody.

BLOODY Flux, an Exulceration of the Guts, with frequent and bloody Ejections.

A BLOOM [contracted of *Blossom*, or *Floum, Test.* *Bloum, L. S.*] a Blossom or Flower of a Tree, &c.

A BLOOM [in the *Iron Works*] is a four-square Piece of two Foot long.

To BLOOM, to put forth Blossoms, to flourish.

BLOOMY, flowry.

BLOSSOM, Blossom, *Spr.*

A BLOSSOM [*Bloum, Sax.*] a Flower of a Tree or Plant.

To BLOSSOM [*bloumcan, Sax.*] to break forth into Blossoms.

To BLOTE, to swell; also to sit smoking or drying by the Fire.

To BLOT, to obliterate, to disfigure.

BLOTEN, fond, as Children of a Nurse.

A BLOW [*Blow, Belg.*] a Stroke.

To BLOW [*blapn, Sax. Blinen, Test.*] or a Flower.

To BLOW [*blapn, Sax.*] as the Wind blows, &c.

BLOWN Milk, skim'd or floten Milk.

BLOW'ER, a sort of Whale; that spouts out a great deal of Water.

BLOWING Houses, Furnaces where Tin-Ore is melted and cast.

BLOWING Snake, a sort of Viper in Virginia, which blows and swells the Head very much before it gives the Bite.

BLOW'ZE, a fat, red fac'd, bloated Wench, or one whose Head is dressed like a Slattern.

BLUBBER, a sort of Sea fish; also Whale; Oil or Fat before it is boiled.

BLUDGEON, a short heavy Club.

BLUE [*Blau, Test.* probably of *L'air*, the Water, because of its representing the Colour of the Sky] Sky-colour.

BLUE as a Ramo, corruptly for *Blas as Azure*.

BLUE Bottle, the Corn Flower [*Cyanus, L.*] also a large blue Fly.

To BLUFF, to blindfold or hood-wink.

BLUFF-headed [among *Sailors*] a Ship which hath a small Rake forward on, and her Stern too straight up.

A BLU'FER, an Host or Landlord. *C.*

BLUN'DEL [of *Blond, O. F. Red, and E.* Dim. *i. e.* *Reudsh*] a Surname.

BLUNT, a Surname from the same Root.

BLUN'DER, a Mistake, or Oversight.

BLUN'DER, *Verb.* to mistake, to err greatly.

BLUN'DERBUSS [*Donderbuste, Belg.*] a short Brass Gun of a large Bore; also a careless Person, or one who commits Blunders.

BLUN'DERER, a Duncie, a Blockhead.

BLUNT, having a dull Point or Edge; also clownish.

To BLUNT, to dull the Edge.

BLUNTLY, rudely, coarsely.

BLUNTNESS, Coarseness, Rudeness.

BLUR, a stain.

To BLUR, to stain, to blot.

To BLUSH [probably of *Blusen, Du.*] to redden in the Face, either from Modesty, Shame, or Surprise.

To BLUSH another, i. e. to be like him in Countenance. *C.*

To BLUSTER [of *Bluffe, Sax. g. d. Blaster*] to make a Noise as a boisterous Wind; to keep a great Stir or heavy Noise.

BLUSTERER, an Hector, a Bully, a Swaggerer.

To BLYN, to cease, desist, leave off. *O.*

BLYNCHED, kept off; also looking quaint. *Chauc.*

BLV'SYNGE, blazing, flaming. *Chauc.*

BO [*Interj.*] a Word of Terror.

BOANER'GES [of *Boan* and *Boan*, *Sax.*]

sons of Thunder, a Title given by our Saviour to the Apostles *James* and *John*.
 A BOAR' [Brj, Sax.] a Male Swine.
 BOARD [B. rd, Sax, Berd, Du.] a Plank, a Table.
 To BOARD to cover with Boards; to diet or entertain at Table; to be dieted, boarded.
 To go ABOARD, to go into Ship.
 To BOARD [Sea Term] is to draw nigh to Ship during the Night, in order to enter Men on any Part of her.
 Board and board [Sea Term] is when two Ships come to near as to touch one another.
 BOARD'ER, one who dines with another.
 To BOAST [Bois, Sax, Boisto, C. Br.] to brag.
 A BOAST [Boing, Sax, Big, C. Br.] a Brag or Booncer.
 BOASTFUL, bragging much.
 BOAT, [Sax. Boot, L. S. Belg. Bot, Ten. Baitte, F.] a Vessel for Sea or River.
 To beat the BOAT [Sea Term] is to keep her from beating against the Rocks, Shore, or Ship-sides.
 To free the BOAT, is to make the Rope fast round about the Gunwall, and to fasten fast the Boat rope thereto.
 BOAT-Rope } a Rope by which the
 GIFT Rope } Ship tows her Boat at the
 Stern.
 BOATSWAIN } [Barryan, Sax. Boo-
 BO'SON } man, L. S.] an Officer
 in a Ship, who takes all the Anchors, Cables, Ropes, Sails, &c. into his Charge.
 BOB-Tail [in Archery] is the Steel of a Shaft or Arrow that is small breasted, and is big toward the Head.
 To BOB, to strike; also to cheat.
 A dry BOB, a Taunt or Scoff.
 BOBB'D, cheated.
 BOB'INS [Bobins, F.] little Tools used in Bone-lace, in throwing Silk, &c.
 BOCARDO [in Logick] the fifth Mood of the third Figure, in which the middlemost Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the first and last particular Negatives.
 BOCCASINE, fine Buckram, a sort of Linen-Cloth.
 BOCHE, an Imposthume, Both or Ulcer.
 BOCKIA [among Chymists] a large Vessel with a great Belly like a Cucurbit.
 BOCK-Herd [Bocherd, Sax.] a Plate where Books, Writings, and Deeds are kept.
 BOCK/EREL } one of the kinds of long
 BOCK/ERET } wing'd Hawks.
 BOCK/LAND, is a Land held by Book or Charter, which has not been made over to other, either by Gift or Sale. S.
 To BODE [bejan, S. of Botta, a Messenger, Teut.] to declare or shew, to foretel.
 BODILESS, without a Body.
 BODILY, with a Body, corporeal, real.
 BODKIN, commanded, bid or bade.
 Chaucer,

BODKIN, an Utensil Women' roll' their Hair on, and also for other Uses. C. Br.
 BODLEIAN Library, a famous Library at Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley.
 BODMIN [of Bod, a Kite, and Min, C. Br. the Bank of a River by reason of the great Number of Kites that frequent it] a Town in Cornwall.
 BOD'OAR, from Bod, a River and Oar; a Ferry, C. Br.] a Place in Flintshire.
 BODY [Borge, S. Stature] a Compound of Matter and Form; a Party of Soldiers; a Company of People.
 BODY, a Simpleton. Yorksh.
 BODY [in Chymistry] is the Vessel which holds the Matter in distilling the Spirits of Vegetables.
 BODY [in Geometry] is a Magnitude which has three Dimensions, as Length, Breadth, and Thickness; and it is oppos'd to Body, as it is a Term in Natural Philosophy, inasmuch as the first is penetrable, and the second impenetrable.
 Regular BODY [among Geometricians] is that which has all its Angles and Sides, and also all Planes that compose its Surface, like and equal.
 Irregular BODY, a Solid, not bounded with equal and like Surfaces.
 Mixed BODIES [in Chymistry] are Things which naturally grow and increase, as Animals, Metals, Minerals and Plants.
 BODYKIN, a little Body. O.
 BOG [probably of Bogen, Du. to bend, because it gives way, being trod upon] a marshy Ground, muddy or watery.
 BOGGE, bold, forward, saucy.
 To BOGGLE [probably from Bog a Quagmire] to be uncertain what to do, to waver; to scruple.
 BOGTROTTER, one living among Bogs.
 BOGGY, marshy, full of Bogs.
 BOGHOUSE, a Necessary.
 BOHEA [Indian Word] a kind of Tea.
 BOHEMIA, a Kingdom now belonging to the Emperor of Germany.
 BOHEMIANS, the People of Bohemia; also a sort of roving People like Gypsies.
 BOIAR, a great Officer of State among the Muscovites and Persians.
 To BOIL [boillier, F. of bullire, L.] to scethe as a Pot.
 BOIL } [Brill, Teut. Biß, L. Chollet] a
 BILE } kind of Swelling or Sort.
 BOILER, one who Boils, or, the Vessel in which any thing is boiled.
 BOILARY of Salt } [of boillier, to boil, F.]
 BUL'LARY } a Salt-house, or Place where Salt is boiled.
 BOISEAU of Corn, at Bourdeaux in France, two Bushels and near half a Peck; but at Rochelle two Bushels and half a Peck, English Measure. F.
 BOISTEROUS [of B-teson, S. a Tempest, according to Minerva] stormy, tempestuous, fierce, vehement, untuly.
 BOISTER-

BOMBEROUSLY, tumultuously.
BOMPTROUSNESS, Tempestuousness;
BOISTROUS, halting, lame, lowly; also
 rude, ignorant. *O.*

To **BOK'E**; to point at.

BOLD [Bar's, *S. Band, C. Br.*] courage-
 ous, stout, undaunted; also rude.

BOLE *Armenick*, a Sort of Earth, or soft
 crumbling Stone, brought from *Armenia*, and
 other Parts, very much used in Physick, &c.

BOLE, a Bull *Cbauc.*

BOLONIAN Stone, a grey Stone, which be-
 ing calcined in a Chymical Furnace, shines in
 the Dark like a lighted Cole.

BOLE, a round Stalk or Stem, the Body of
 a Tree; also the Seeds of a Poppy; also, a
 kind of Earth.

BOLLE, a Bowl, a Bottle. *Cbauc.*

A BOLL of Salt, two Bushels. *C.*

BOLLEN, swollen, or swelled. *O.*

BOLIMONG } Buck-wheat, a sort of
BULLMONG } Grain; also a Medley of
 several Sorts of Grain together.

To **BOLNE**, to swell, to boil up. *Cbauc.*

BOLSTER [Bo ren, *S. Bolster, Teut.*]
 a Cushion to lay one's Head on.

BOLT [Boie, *S.*] an Iron-fastening to a
 Door; a narrow Piece of Stuff. *O. R.*

BOLT of *Samos*, twenty-eight Ells.

BOLT, a kind of Herb.

BOLT-Boat [*Sea Term*] a strong Boat that
 can well endure a rough Sea.

BOLTS [in a *Ship*] Rings to which the
 Breeches and Tackles of the Ordnance are
 fastened; also Iron Pins of several Sorts which
 belong to the Rigging of a Ship.

BOLT Rope, is that into which the Sail
 of a Ship is fixed or fastened.

BOLT/SPRIT } the Mast in the Head of a
BOW/SPRIT } Ship that stoops forward,

of the same Length and Thickness with the
 Fore-mast.

To **BOLT**, to fasten with a Bolt.

To **BOLT**, to sift Meal.

To **BOLT** [among *Hunters*] a Coney is said
 to be bolted, when he is first started.

BOLTING, an Exercise in *Gray's-Inn*; an
 arguing Cases among the Students.

BOLTING-Hutch } a Chest or Trough to
BUNTING-Hutch } sift Meal in.

BOLUS, an Herb; also Arrows. *Spenc.*

BOLUS [Bolas, *Gr.*] Morsel, Gobbet. *L.*

BOLUS [in *Physick*] a Dose, as much as
 may be taken at a Mouthful, of a Consistence
 somewhat thicker than Honey.

BOLUS [in a *Mineral Sense*] a kind of
 Earth, which *Dr. Grew* supposes to be a Bed
 as it were the *Materia prima*, or the first Matter
 of Stones and Metals.

BOMBS [*Bombes, F.*] are hollow Balls of
 Iron, which are charged with Powder, and
 sometimes Nails and Pieces of Iron, to be
 shot into besieged Towns.

A BOMBARD [*Bombards, F. Bombarda, L.*
Barb] a great Gun.

To **BOMBARD** [*bombarder, F.*] to shoot
 Bombs out of Mortars into Towns.

BOMBARDER, one who bombards.

BOMBARDMENT, Attack made by
 hrowing Bombs.

BOMBARDO [in *Musick Books*] is an In-
 strument of Musick, much the same as our
 Bassoon, or Bass to a Hautboy. *Ital.*

BOMB-Chest, a Chest of Wood, filled with
 Bombs and Gunpowder, put under Ground, in
 order to be blown up in the Air with those
 that stand upon it.

BOMB Ketch, a Ship or Vessel built with
 large Beams for carrying and raising of Mor-
 tars at Sea, and throwing Bombs into Seaport
 Towns.

BOMBASINE, a sort of Stuff.

BOMBAST, affected Language; swelling,
 blustering Non-sense; the Cotton Plant; also
 a sort of Cotton or Fustian.

BOMBASTIC, belonging to Bombast,
 swelling, high flown.

BOMBYCINOUS [*Bombycinus, L. or*
Bumbycinus, Gr.] made of Silk.

BOMBILATION, humming of Bees.

BON [*Christian*], the Name of an excellent
 large French Pear. *F.*

BONA'SIANS, Hereticks who appeared in
 the fourth Century, and held that *Jesus Christ*
 was the Son of God only by Adoption.

BONA Fide [*i. e.* in good Faith] an Ex-
 pression used when a Thing is done without
 Fraud or Deceit. *L.*

BONA Notabilia [*Law Term*] Goods which
 a Man dying has in another Diocese besides
 that in which he dies, which must amount at
 least to the Value of *gl. L.*

BONA Patria, when twelve Men, or more,
 are chosen out of the County, to pass upon an
 Assize, which are called *Jurators. L.*

BONA'NA Tree, a Tree in *America*, 5 or 6
 Yards high, which has Leaves half a Yard
 broad, and a Yard and a half long.

BONA-ROBA, a Whore. *Buena Roba*,
 Span. *Buona Roba. Ital.*

BONAVENTURE [*i. e.* good Luck] the
 Name of a famous *Franciscan Friar. F.*

BONAVENTURE Miffen, a second Miffen-
 mast, a Mast added to some great Ships, and
 stands next to the Poop.

BOND [of Bonds, *S.*] an Obligation; also
 Connexion, Union, Imprisonment.

BONDAGE, Slavery, Servitude.

BOND-Men, Persons who have bound
 themselves by Covenant to serve their Master.

BONDY, Simpleton. *Yorksh.*

BONE [Ban, *Saw. Britn, Dan, Britn,*
Teut.] a similar Part hard and void of Sense,
 which affords Form and Support to the whole
 Body. *Anat.*

BONE, a Boon, Gift. *Cbauc.*

BONELACE, flaxen Lace.

BONELESS, without Bones.

BONE-Breaker, a kind of Eagle,

To carry a **BONE** in her Mouth [*Sea Term*]
 a Ship

a Ship is said to do so, when she makes the Water foam before her in sailing.

BONES, BOBBINGS, as *Bone-Lace*, i. e. Bobbing Lace.

BONGOMILES? Hereticks, so called, 'o
BOGOMILES } *Bogomilus*, a Monk who
called Church the Devil's Temple, made
no Account of the Holy Sacrament, believed
God had a human Form, and that he could
conceive and bring forth the Word as well as
the Blessed Virgin.

BONFIRE, a Fire made for Triumph.

BONGRA'CE [of *Bonne-grace*, F.] a Shelter
which is worn on the Head to keep the
Face from tanning.

BON'GRACE [among *Mariners*] is a
Frame of old Ropes, or Junks of Cables, laid
at the Bows, Sterns, and Sides of Ships sailing
in cold Latitudes, to preserve them from Da-
mage by great Flakes of Ice.

BONE Spavin, a great Crust as hard as
Bone, which grows on the Inside or the Hool,
or on the Heels of a Horse.

BONIFACE [Well doer] a Man's Name.

BONIS non amovendis a Writ to the Sher-
riff of London, not to permit one condemned,
who brings a Writ of Error, to remove his
Goods till the Error be tried.

BONITO, is a Fish in all respects like a
Mackerel, but much larger, common upon
the Coast of Spain, and much liked; whence
the Name *Boniti*, signifying good. *Cbauc.*

BON'KETS, Liveries, Grey-coats. *Span.*

BON'NET, a sort of Cap. *F.*

BON'NET [in *Fortification*] a Work raised
beyond the Counterscarpe, having two Faces,
which form a Salient Angle, and, as it were,
a small Ravelin without a Trench.

BONNETS [*Sea Term*] are small Sails set
upon the Course of a Main-*sa*l and Fore-*sa*l
when they are too narrow or shallow to clothe
the Mast.

BONNET à Prestre, i. e. *The Priest's Cap.*
[in *Fortification*] an Outwork which has three
Salient Angles at the Head, and two inward
F.

BON'NY, genteel, fine, spruce. *Scot.*

BON'NEY [with *Miners*] a distinct Bed of
Ore, that communicates with no Vein.

BONNILY, gayly, prettily.

BONY, having large or many Bones.

A BOOBY [from *Boho*, *Span.* a Fool, or
from *Bube*, *Teut.* or *Boche*, *Belg.* a Child,
q. d. one who will be a Lad still] a great ig-
norant Fellow.

BOOK of Rates, a Book shewing at what
Value Goods, that pay Poundage, shall be
reckoned at the Customs House.

BOOKISH, given to Books or Reading.

BOOKISHNESS, Addictedness to reading
many Books.

BOOK [*Fæc*, *S.* of *Booto*, a Beech-tree]
any compact Writing, so called because the
ancient *German* wrote upon the Bark of a
Beech-tree instead of Paper.

BOOK-Keeping, the Art of keeping Ac-
counts.

BOOKSELLER, a Person whose Trade is
to sell Books.

BOOK WORM, an Insect that gnaws Books,
also a Student closely attached to reading.

BOOM [of *Beam*, *S.* a Tree] hence.

BOOM [among *Mariners*] a long Pole to
spread out the Clew of the Studding Sail; a
able stretch'd a thwart the Mouth of a Ri-
ver or Harbour, with Yards, Top masts, Bat-
tings, Spars of Wood, &c lashed to it, to
prevent an Enemy's entering.

BOOM'ING, flowing in a full or impetuous
stream.

BOOM'ING, a Ship is said to come booming,
when she makes all the Sail she can.

BOON [*Pæne*, *S.* *Bon*, *F.*] a Favour, good
Turn, or Request; also a Bone. *Cbauc.*

To **BOON** or *beun*, to do Service to another,
as to a Landlord. *C.*

BOOR [*Bæur*, *Du.* *Lehup*, *S.* *Bauer*,
Teut.] a Country Clown, a Husbandman.

A BOOR, a Parlour, a Bed Chamber, or
inner Room. *Cumberl.*

BOORISH [*Bawrisch* or *Bottisch*, *Belg.*]
clownish, homely, rude.

BOOSE, an Ox, or Cow stall. *C.*

BOOT [*B re*, *S.* a Compensation, *Bæceti*,
Du. to profit, perhaps of *Booth*, *Gr.* to help]
Aid, Help, Succour. *O.* It is now used for
Advantage, Over-plus.

BOOT of Bale, Ease of Sorrow. *O.*

To **BOOT-Hale**, to go about plundering, to
pillage, to rob. *N. C.*

BOOT Haler, a Free-booter, or Robber.
N. C.

BOO'TES [*Bætes*, *Gr.* the Ox-driver] a
Northern Constellation. *L.*

BOOT-Tree? Two Pieces of Wood in Shape
BOOT-Loth } of a Leg; driven into Boots
to widen them.

BOOTCATCHER, a Person at an Inn,
whose Employment it is to take care of the
Boots of Travellers.

BOOTING, a Sort of Rack used in *Scot-*
land, by putting an Iron Bar on the Leg of an
Offender, and driving an Iron-Peg upon his
Shin-bone.

BOOTING Corn, a Rent of Corn so called,
because it was paid by the Tenants, by way of
Bote, to the Lord, as a Recompence for his
making them Leases.

BOOT'LESS, unprofitable, vain.

BOOT'S, the Plant Marshmallows. *C.*

BOOTS [*Bottes*, *F.*] Leather Coverings for
the Legs in Travelling.

BOOTH [*Boet*, *Sax.* *Boete*, *L. S.* *Blath*,
C. Br.] a small Cottage.

BOO'TY [of *Bute*, *Beute*, *Teut.*] Pil-
lage, Prey, Spoil.

BOOZ [*ty*], *H. i. e.* in Strength] King
David's Giaz. other.

BORACHIO, a Sort of Leather Vessels
made

made of Hog-skins, wherein Wine are brought from the Tops of the Mountains in Spain; whence the Spaniards figuratively call a Drunkard *Boracbio*. These are the Bottles which in Scripture are said well burst with new Wine, when put into them old. *Span.* A Drunkard, *Metaphor.*

BOR'AGE [*Borago*, L.] an Herb.

BORAM'ETZ, a strange Plant in *Scythia*, like a Lamb, which confutes the Grass round about it.

BORAX, a Mineral used by Goldsmiths in melting and folding of Gold. L.

BORBORYGMUS [*Borborygmus*, Gr.] a Rumbling of the Bowels. L.

BORD, Jeff. *Spenc.*

To **BORD** [of *aborder*, F.] to accost. *Spenc.*

BORD, Shilling. *Cont.*

BORD'AGE } a Duty paid in Fairs and

BORD Half penny } Markets, for setting up of Boards, &c. for selling Wares.

BORDA'RIA [*Bornd*, S.] a Cottage.

BORDA'RII, a sort of meaner Farmers, who had a Bord, *i. e.* a Cottage, allowed them, for which they supplied the Lord with Poultry and Eggs

BORDA [*Bornd*, S.] a Board or Plank. O. L.

BORDA'GIUM, Bordage, the Tenure of holding Ford-Lands.

BORD-Club, Table-Cloth. *Chauc.*

BORDE, a Jeff. *Chauc.*

BOR'DELLS, Bawdy-houses. *Chauc.*

To **BOR'DER** [*border*, F.] to edge, bind, border, or lace.

BOR'DER [*Bordura*, F. a Fringe] the End or Edge of a Garment. Country &c.

BOR'DERS [among *Florists*] are the Leaves which stand about the middle Thrum of a Flower.

To **BOR'DER** a *Pasty*, to cut it up.

BOR'DERER, one who lives on the Borders, or utmost Bounds of the Country.

BORDILLERS, Hunters of Bawdy-houses. *Chauc.*

BOR'D LAND Rents, same as Table Rent.

BORD-Lands, Lands which Lords keep in their Hands for the Maintenance of their Board or Table.

BORD-Lead, a Service required of the Tenants, to carry Timber out of the Woods of the Lord to his House. L. T.

BORDA'GINGS, Incurfions, or ravaging the Borders. *Spenc.*

BORDURE [in *Heraldry*] a Tract or Compass of Metal, Colour, or Furr, within the Escutcheon all around it.

To **BORE** [*boian*, Sax. *Boen*, Teut.] to make an Hole.

BORE [in *Gunnery*] the Hollow in the Inside of a Piece of Ordnance, &c.

BOREE, a kind of French Dance. F.

BO'REAL [*Borealis*, L.] Northern.

BO'REAL Signs, the Six Northern Signs of

the Zodiac, viz. *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.*

BO'REAS [*Boreas*, Gr.] the North Wind.

BORD [*Borgeren*, Teut.] brought into the World as a Child.

BORNE, carried, brought.

To **BORNE**, to burish. O.

BORNS [*Bornis*, Fr.] Limits, Bounds. *Shet.*

BORROW } [Bryg. of Buphce, Sax.

BOROUGH } Burg, Teut.] a Corporate Town, a large Village.

BOROUGH-Master [*Burger Meister*, Teut.] a Mayor, Bailiff, or Governor of a Town.

BOROUGH-Head, anciently signified a Member of Parliament.

BOROW [*Borow*, Low Term] a Custom whereby Lands and Tenements descended to the youngest Son, who was presumed to be least able to shift for himself.

BOROW-Holder } Borowbead, or Head-

BORS-Holder } borough.

BOR'REL, a plain rude Fellow, a Boor. *Spenc.*

BOR'ROW [*Burgt*, Teut.] a Society or Pledge. O. Also a Thing borrowed.

To **BORROW** [*Burgian*, Sax. *Borgian*, Teut.] to take upon Credit.

BOS'GAGE [*Bosagium*, L. Barb. or *Bocage*, F.] a Grove or Thicket.

BOS'AGE [in *Law*] Food, Mast, such as Wood and Trees yield to Cattle.

BOS'GAGE [in *Painting*] a Picture that represents much Wood and Trees.

BOS'CASTLE [for *Bosreaux-castle*, of the Norman Name *Botesau*, a Garter; that Family bearing a Garter in its Coat of Arms] a Town in *Cornwall*.

BOSCUS, all Manner of Wood. O. L.

BOSE'HAM [either from *Bos*, Teut. a Bush and *Ham*, an House, or *Bryh*, Sax. a Fence; or, as *Somer* will have it, of *Bos*, F. a Wood, and *Ham*] called also *Boscaban*, a Town in the County of *Suffex*.

BOSKY, fat; swelled. *Shakespeare.*

BOS'OM [*Brym*, Sax. *Bæstem*, L. S.] the Part of the body inclosing the Heart.

BOS'PHORUS [*Bosphorus*, of *Bos*. and *phorus*, *i. e.* a Passage passible by Oxen, Gr.] a strait or narrow Neck of the Sea that separates two Continents.

BOSS [*Boffe*, F.] a Knob or Stud; a Bunch.

BOSS, a Water-Conduit, running out of a Gor-bellied Figure.

BOSTAL, a Way up a Hill. *Suff.*

BOSTANCE, boasting. *Chauc.*

BOSTOCK [*Bos*, Boot, or Overplus, and *stock*, Sax. a Trunk of a Tree] a Town in *Sheshire*, once called *Boteflock*; a Surname.

BOTA, a Boot, such as is worn by Monks. O. L.

BOTAN'ICAL } [*Botanique*, F. *Botanica*, L. *Botanick*, Gr.] belonging to Herbs and Plants.

BOTAN'.

BOTANICKS } [*Botanicus*, F. *Botanicus*,
BOTANY } L. of *Botánus*, Gr. and
 Herb) the Science of Simples, which shews
 how to distinguish the several Kinds of
 Plants.

BOTANIST [*Botaniste*, F. *Botanicus*, L.]
 an Herbalist, or one skilled in Herbs.

BOTANOLOGY [*Botanologia* of *Botánus*,
 and *Logos*, a Description, Gr.] a Description
 of Herbs and Plants.

BOTAR'OO, a Sausage made of Eggs, and
 of the Blood of a Sea Mullet.

To **BOTCH** [*Botchen*, Du. to mend] to
 mend by patching ; to do Work clumsily and
 ill-favourably.

A **BOTCH** [*Boffe*, F. a Blister] a pocky
 Ulcer or Sore in the Groin.

A **BOTCHER**, a clumsy Workman.

BOTE [*Bot*, Sax. probably of *Boote*.
 L. S. or *Justit*, Teut. Repentance] Amends,
 Compensation, Recompence, also Help.

BOTES'CARL [of *Boot*, a Boat, and
Earl, a Man, Teut.] a Boatswain.

BOTH [from *Bura*, Sax. from *be* and
ta, two] the one and the other.

BOTHA, a booth or Tent set up in Fairs
 and Markets. O. L.

BOTHA'GIUM, Duties paid to the Lord
 of the Manor for pitching Boats.

BOTTLER ? [*Bottelier*, F.] of the King ;

BUTLER } an Officer that provides the
 King's Wines.

St. **BOT'OLPH**, *Camden* supposes it is
 derived from the Noun *Boat* and *Ulph*, Sax.
 Help ; because perhaps he was the Mariners
 tutelary Saint, and for that Reason was so
 much adored at *Bosus*.

BOTONE' [in *Heraldry*]. terminated in
 three Buds, resembling the three-leaved
 Grass.

BOTONTINES [q. d. *Buttings*, i. e.
 Heaps of Earth] in *Huntingdonshire*.

BOTTLE-Bridge [either *Botolph's* Bridge,
 or from *Botel*, a Village, Sax. and Bridge]
 a Place in *Huntingdonshire*.

BOTTLE [*Bouteille*, F.] a Vessel to con-
 tain Liquids.

BOTTOM [*Botom*, Sax. *Foer*, Teut.]
 the Ground of any Thing ; a Blossom or
 Bud. O.

BOT'TOMLESS, fathomless.

BOT'TOMRY ? is when a Master of a

BOT'TOMAGE } Ship borrows Money
 upon the Bottom or Hull of the Ship, i. e.
 to be paid with Interest at the Ship's safe Re-
 turn, otherwise the Money is all lost if the
 Ship be lost.

BOTS [perhaps of *bitan*, Sax. to bite]
 Worms or Grubs which destroy the Grass in
 Bowling-Greens, &c. little Worms that breed
 in the Strait Gut of a Horse.

BOVA'TA Terra, as much Land as an
 Ox can till, or twenty Acres. O. L.

BOUCHE of *Court*, or ? a certain Quan-
BOWGE of *Court* } tity Provisions

allowed to a Servant in the Palace of a Prince,
 or the House of a Nobleman. F. L. T.

BOUCH'ED him [of *Boucher*, F. to stop]
 stopped his Mouth. O.

BOU'CHET, a large round white Pear,
 like the *Befidery*.

BOU'CONS [in *Cookery*, of *Baccose*, a Mor-
cel, Ital.] Veal Steaks rolled up with thin
 Slices of fat Bacon and Gammon. Gr.

BOUDS, Insects breeding in Malt.

BOVE'RIA } an Ox-stall, or Cow-
BOVE'RIMUM } house. O. L.

BOVERTON [of *Boo*, L. an Ox, and
ton, Sax.] a Town in *Glamorganshire*.

BOVET'TUS, a young Steer, or cut Bul-
 lock. O. L.

To **BOUGE out** [of *Bouger*, F. of *Bulge*,
 L. a Bag] to stick out.

BOUGERONS [*Buzaroni*, Ital.] Bug-
 gers. *Chauc.*

A **BOUGH** [*Beg* of *Bogan*, Sax. to
 bend] a Shoot or Branch of a Tree.

BOUGHT, *præterite*, of to buy.

BOUGHTS, Folds, Windings. *Spenc.*

BOUILLANS [in *Cookery*] little Pies,
 made of the Breasts of roasted Capons minced
 with Calves Udder, &c. F.

'**BOUM**, ready. O.

BOUN, swelled. *Narf.*

BOUN and Unboun, Drests and Undrests. O.

To **BOUNCE**, to fly against any thing
 with Force ; to boast or bully.

BOUNCING Cheat, a Bottle. *Cont.*

To **BOUND** [*boundir*, F.] to leap back, or
 rebound.

BOUND, *Going*, as, *Whither are ye bound?*
 [of *Abunben*, Sax. ready of *Abundent*,
Teut.] to be obliged, constrained.

BOUN'DARY, that which sets out the
 Limits and Bounds of a Country.

BOUNDS [*Bornes*, F.] Limits.

BOUN'TEOUS } free, generous, liberal.

BOUNTIFUL }

BOUNTY [*Bouid*, F. Goodness] Genero-
 sity, Liberality.

BOUR'DON, the Drone of a Bagpipe.
Chauc.

BOUR [*Bupe*, Sax. a Bed-Chamber] an
 House. O.

BOURGEOISE [in *Cookery*] as Veal dres-
 sed à la *Bourgeoise*, i. e. after the Manner of
 the Citizens. F.

BOURN a Town hard by a *T's-ron*, i. e.
 a River] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where King
Edmund was crowned.

To **BOUSE** [*Buysan*, Du.] to drink la-
 vishly.

BOUSY, drunken.

BOUT, without. *Clebs.*

BOUT'EFEU [*Boute feu*, F.] a wilful
 Firer of Houses, an incendiary, a Sower of
 Dissention and Strife.

BOUTC'ON, a Dish of large Slices of Bacon
 covered with a Farce and a Ragoo, and baked
 over two Fires.

BOUYS, as many *Bouys* [of *bolvoen*, Sax. to beat] Times, Trials, Essays.

BOW [*Boga*, Sax.] an Instrument for shooting Arrows: A Mathematical Instrument for making the Projections of the Sphere, taking the Height of the Sun, &c.

BOW, or **OX BOW** } a Yoke of Oxen. C.

The **BOW** [of a *Ship*] the broadest Part before, beginning at the Loof, and compassing the End of the Stem, and ending at the innermost Part of the Forecastle.

To **BOW** [of *bugan* or *bygan*, Sax. *Ver. Gra; Tent.*] to bend.

Bow-Header, an officer in a Forest.

BOW-Piece, that Piece of Ordnance which lies in the *Bow* of a Ship.

BOWELS [from *Byan*, F. of *Botulus*, L. a Pudding] the Guts; also Commiseration, Compassion.

BOWERS } Anchors which are carried in the Ship's *Bow*.

BOWER [of *Bur*, or *Bune*, Sax.] an Arbour made with Trees or Greens interwoven; also an Anchor of a Ship.

BOWET } [among *Falconers*] a young Hawk, so called, when she draws any thing out of the Nest, and covets to clamber on the Boughs.

BOWGE [*Sea Term*] a Rope fastened to the Middle of the Sail, to make it stand closer to the Wind.

BOWGE of Court [of *Bouge*, F. from *Bulgo*, L. a Portmanteau] an Allowance of Diet from the King, or superior Lords, to their Knights, Esquires, &c. who attend them in an Expedition.

BOWKE [*Bauch*, *Tent.*] a Body, the Belly, or Stomach. O. *Allo Bulk. Chauc.*

A BOWL [*Foule*, F.] a round Ball of Wood for a Bowling-green, &c.

To **BOWL**, to play at *Bowls*.

A BOWL [of *Bolla*, Sax.] a Vessel or Cup to drink out of.

A BOWL [in a *Ship*] a round Sparc at the Head of the Mast for the Men to stand in.

BOWLEGGED, one who has crooked legs.

BOWLING } [in a *Ship*] a Rope made fast to the middle Part of the Outside of a Sail, which is called the *Bowling-bridle*; the Use of which is to make the Sails stand sharp, close, or by the Wind.

Sharp the Main BOWLING } [*Sea Term*] *Hale up the BOWLING* } made use of when the *Bowling* is to be pulled up harder.

BOWLING-Knee [among *Sailors*] a sort of Knot which will not slip, by which the *Bowling-bridle* is made fast to the *Creevles*.

To **BOWLET** a *Coney* [of *bowler*, F.] i. e. to start, or put up a *Coney*.

To **BOWSE** [among *Sailors*] is to hale or pull the Tackle.

To **BOWSE** [of *basser*, Du. or of *quadrant*,

Or. to blow up the Skin, or of *bes*, H. *Walt.*] to drink stoutly.

BOWSE away [*Sea Phrase*] is a Word of Command for all the Men to pull together.

BOWSER [*Bouster*, F.] the Purser or Treasurer of a College in an University.

BOWSING [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawke often drinks, and continually thirsts for more.

BOWSPRIGHT. See *Bolspriet*.

BOWL of the *Knee*, the Bent of it. *Lin.*

BOWYER, a Maker or Seller of *Bows* and Arrows.

BOX [*Boxe*, Sax. *Butzle*, *Tent.*] a wooden Chest or Coffin; a Seat in the Playhouse.

BOX [of *Boxen*, Sax. *Boxus*, L.] the Wood of the Box-tree.

BOX and Needle, a Compass apply'd to a *Theodolite*, &c. used in Surveying, &c.

BOXER, one who is dexterous with his Fist.

To **BOX**, to fight with the Fist.

BOY [of *Naic*, Gr. or *Bube*, *Tent. Minseus*] a Lad, a Male-child.

BOYAR, a Lord or Grandee among the *Muscovites*.

BOYAU [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch separated from the main Trench, bordered with a Breast-work, and drawn from one Trench to another for better Communication.

BOYISH, resembling a Boy.

BOYISHLY, like a Boy; triflingly.

BOYISHNESS, childishness.

BOYSTLY, rudely. *Chauc.*

To **BRABBLE** [*brabblen*, L. S.] to wrangle or brawl.

A BRABBLER, a Wrangler or Brawler.

BRACCO, a large fleet Hound or Hunting-Dog. O. L.

A BRACE [of *embrasser*, F.] a Couple or Pair; or a Brace of Bucks, &c.

BRACE [in *Architecture*] is a Piece of Timber fram'd in with bevil joints, to keep the Buildings from swerving either way.

BRACE [*Braccio*, Ital.] an Italian Measure, which at *Leghorn* is equal to two *English* Ells.

BRACE [in *Printing*] is a particular Mark to join Words or Sentences; thus, &

To **BRACE the Yard** [*Sea Term*] to bring the Yard to either Side.

BRACED, joined or fastened together with a Brace.

BRACED [in *Heraldry*] is when three Chevrons are intermingled.

BRACES [of a *Ship*] are Ropes belonging to all the Yards of the Ship, except the *Mizen*, two to each Yard; the Use of which is to set the Yard square or even across the Ship.

BRACES [of a *Coach*] are thick Leather Thongs, upon which it hangs.

BRACELET [*Braccetta*, F. of *Bracium*, L. the

L. the Arm] an Ornament for the Wrists of Women; also, a Piece of Armour, used anciently to defend the Arm.

BRACENA'RIOUS [Old Law] the Huntsman or Master of the Hounds.

BRA'CKER, a Piece of Leather laced on an Archer's Arm.

A BRACH, a kind of Hound. *Shakspe.*

BRACE'TUS } a Hound. *O. L.*

BRACHETUS } a Hound. *O. L.*

BRACH'ETA [Old Law] a Bitch or Female Dog.

BRA'CHIAL [Brachialis, L.] belonging to the Arm.

BRACHIÆUS·Externus [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Elbow, inserted in the Cavity of the Shoulder-bone. *L.*

BRACHIÆUS Internus, a Muscle of the Elbow, implanted in the upper and Fore-part of the Bone called *Ulna*.

BRACHYCATALECTON [Braxynardanus, Gr.] a Verse that has a Syllable wanting at the End.

BRACHY'GRAPHY [Braxypographia, Gr.] the Art of writing Short-hand.

BRACHY'LOGY [Brachylogia, L. of Braxypologia, Gr.] Shortness of Speech; a concise Expression.

BRACK [of Bræcan, Sax. Bræchen, Teut. to break] a Flaw or Fault in any thing.

BRACK'EN, Female Fern. *Line.*

BRACK'ET [Bracchetto, Ital.] a Cramping-iron, a kind of Stay in Timber-work.

BRACKETS [in a Ship] small Knees serving to support the Galleries; the Timbers that support the Gratings at the Head.

BRACK'ISH [of Brack, Belg. Salt.] somewhat salt.

BRACKISHNESS, the Quality of being stitish.

BRADÉ [Scyth. L. S.] broad. *Spenc.*

BRAD'FORD [formerly Bradanford, l. e. the Broad Ford] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

BRADYPEPSIA [Bradypsis, of Bradus, slow, and Pepsis, Digestion, Gr.] slow Digestion, proceeding from a depraved Disposition of the acid Ferments in the Stomach.

BRAG, proudly. *Spenc.* Also a Game at Cards, where the Nines and the Knaves are Principals.

BRAG'GARDO } [of Braggart, BRAGGACCIO } Belg.] a bragging, vain-glorious Fellow; a Coward.

Brag is a good Dog, but Holdfast is a better.

This Proverb is a Taunt upon Braggadocies, who talk big; It is also a Memento for such who make plentiful Promises to do well for the future, but are suspected to want Constancy and Resolution to make them good.

To BRAG [braggarten, Belg. to walk in State] to boast.

BRAG'GET [of Bragob, C. Br.] a Drink made of Honey and Spice.

BRAGGART, boastful; To BRAID [of brægen, Du.] to weave or plait the Hair; to curl.

BRAID, a Lock or West of Hair; a small Lace or Edging.

BRAID, or Braß, burst. *Gbauc.* Deceitful. *Shakspe.*

BRAID [Adjective, trim; final; also wave, &c. *Shakspe.*

BRIDE [of Brieden, Sax.] pulled out; drawn. *Gbauc.*

BRAID'ED, faded; lost its Colour.

BRAILS [in a Ship] are small Ropes belonging to the two Courses and the Mizen, whose Use is, when the Sail is furled across to hale up its Bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall.

Hale up the BRAILS } [Sea Phrase] are Terms used when the Sails are to be haled up, to be furled.

BRAIN [Brægen, Sax. Brægen, L. S.] all the soft Substance contained within the Skull; it is the general Organ of Sense, in which the Soul, the governing Part of the Body, perceives and judges of the Sensation of all the sentient Parts, out of which it communicates the animal Spirits, &c. In a figurative Sense, Wit, Judgment, &c.

To BRAIN one, to dash out the Brains. Shute-brained, fickle, unconstant.

BRAINLESS, silly.

BRAINSICK, giddy, frantick.

BRAINSICKNESS, giddiness, stensy.

BRAIT, a rough Diamond.

BRAKE [Bræcke, Belg. Bræche, Teut.] an Instrument with Teeth, used in dressing Flax or Hemp; also a Baker's Kneading-Trough; Also the Handle of a Ship's Pump.

BRA'KE [of Bræcan, Sax. to break] a sharp Bit or Snaffle for Horses.

BRAK'LEY [of Brake, i. e. Fern, because it was formerly much over-run with Fern] a Town in *Northamptonshire*.

BRAKY, thorny, rough.

BRAM'ANS, a Sect of Philosophers in *India*, who live only on Herbs and Fruits; *Indian* Priests, who derive their Mission from *Confucius*, whom the *Chinese* hold in the same Veneration as *Christians* do *Jesus Christ*.

BRAM'BLÉS [Bræamble, Sax.] prickly Shrubs; a Ras, berry-bush.

BRAM'BLE Net, a sort of Net for the catching of Birds.

A BRAM'BLING, a sort of Chaffinch.

BRA'N [Bræn, F. Braun, C. Br.] the Husk of ground Corn.

BRANCASTER [anciently Branodunum, with Caerpen, a Castle] a Town in the County of *Northfolk*.

BRANCH [Brænte, F.] a Bough of a Tree; the Stock of a Pedigree; also the Horn of a Stag's Head.

BRAN'CH [among Fowlers] a Canary-bird of the first Year, brought up by the old One.

To **BRANCH** *Stand* [in *Falconry*] is to make a Hawk take the Branch, or leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog springs the Partridge.

To **BRANCH** *out*, is to divide or spread into Branches.

BRANCH'ED [in *Heraldry*] spread into Branches, as a Deer's Horn.

BRANCH'ER [*Branchier*, F.] a young Hawk, or other Bird, that begins to fly from Branch to Branch.

BRANCHILE'T, a little Branch.

BRANCHY, abounding with Branches.

BRAND [Brand, Sax. Brand or Feitz-brand; Test.] a Piece of burning Wood, a Mark by a red-hot Iron; [*Brandmahl*] a Note of Infamy; also a Sword. *Spence*.

BRAND-Goose [*Brandgans*, Test. *q. d.*]

BRANT-Goose [*Geese* of a greyish Colour] a sort of wild Fowl.

To **BRAND** [Branden, L. S.] to burn or mark with a hot Iron.

BRAND-Iron [*Brand-Eyren*, Test.] a hot Iron to brand or set a Mark upon a Metal; also an Iron to set a Vessel upon over the Fire.

To **BRAND'ISH** [*brandir*, F.] to make shak with shaking, to shake to and fro in the Hand.

BRAND'LING, a small Worm for Fishing.

BRAND'RITH, a Fence or Rail about the Mouth of a Well.

BRAND'ON [perhaps from Brand, burnt, and ton, S. a Town, *q. d.* Burnt-Town; or, as *Leland* will have it, either from Brand, a Cow, and Dune, Sax. an Hill; or of Brand, C. Br. a King, *q. d.* King's Mount] A Town formerly famous in the County of Norfolk.

BRAND'RITH, a Trevet or other Iron to set a Vessel on over the Fire. C.

BRAND'Y [*Brandwein*, Test. to burn, whence the *French* have borrowed their Word *Brandevin*, F.] a sort of strong Water distilled from Wine, &c.

To **BRAN'GLE** [perhaps of *abnigen*, Sax. or *balgen*, Teut. to be angry] to scold, quarrel, or bicker.

BRANK. Grain called *Buck-Wheat*.

BRANSELS, Brawls. *Spence*.

BRANT, keep. C.

BRAS'ED [in *Heraldry*] as three Chevrons erased, are three Kids passing one another cross-wise.

BRASIA'TOR [of *Brasum*, L. Mak] a Brewer or Malster. O. L.

BRAS'IL, a Province of South America, possessed by the *Portuguese*, and rich in Gold Mines; also a sort of a heavy red Wood brought from thence.

BRAS'INA [*Old Low*] a Brew-house.

BRASINA'RIA [*Old Low*] a Brew-house.

BRASS [Bret, Sax.] a sort of fictitious Metal of Copper mix'd with *Lapis Calaminaris*.

BRASS, like brass.

BRAST, burst, broke. *Spence*.

BRAT [of *Burtan*, Sax. to break] a Beggar, BRAT [Burt, Sax. perhaps of *brutan*, to educate] a beggarly child, or a contemptuous Name of a young Infant or Child.

BRAVA'DO [*Bravade*, F.] a vain glorious Boasting or Vapouring. *Spence*.

BRAUDRIE, Embroidery. C. F.

BRAVE [*Brave*, F.] courageous, gallant, excellent, skilful.

A **BRA'VO** [*un faux Brave*, F.] a Bully, an hectoring Fellow, a Swaggerer.

To **BRAVE** it [*braver*, F.] to act the Bravo, to affront, to dare, to hector.

BRA'VE'RY [*Brewerie*, F.] Courage, Valour, Finery, Gallantry.

BRAUGH'WHAM, a Dish made of Cheese, Eggs, Clap-bread, and Butter, boiled together. *Lancashire*.

BRAWNCH [*Branch*, F.] a Branch. O.

BRAWN'DERY [*Braderie*, F.] Embroidery. O.

To **BRAWL** [perhaps of *bractel*, Den. *Brutten*, Test. to bellow, or *bramiler*, F.] to chide, to scold or wrangle.

A **BRAWL**, a Dispute or Squabble; also a kind of Dance.

BRAWLER, one who wrangles.

BRAWN [perhaps of *Bap*, a Boar, and *run*, concreted, S. *i. e.* *Rapun*, *q. d.* the hardest or firmest Part of a Boar] hard Flesh, soured Meat of Boar's Flesh.

BRAWN'Y, full of Brawn or Sinews, fleshy, lusty, strong.

To **BRAY** [*bracan*, S. *brayer*, F.] to bruise or pound in a Mortar; to temper Ink, as *Printers* do.

To **BRAY** [*braire*, F. *barrire*, L.] to make a Noise or Cry like an Ass.

Falsh **BRAY** [*Fausse braye*, F. in *Fortification*] a false Trench made to hide a real one.

To **BRAY'D**, to break out. O.

BRAYER [with *Printers*] an Instrument to temper Ink with.

BRAYL' [among *Falconers*] a Piece of Lather to bind up a Hawk's Wing.

To **BRAZE**, to cover or solder with Brass.

BRA'ZEN. of *Brass*; also impudent.

To **BRA'ZEN**, to bully, to be impudent.

BRA'ZENFACE, an impudent Wretch.

BRA'ZIER, a Maker or Seller of Brass-Ware.

BREACH [of *Brekan*, Sax. to break] a breaking of Friendship or Peace; a falling out.

BREACH [*Brache*, F. in a *Fortified Place*] is the Ruin of any Part of the Works, beat down with Cannon, &c.

BREAD [*Breac*, of *Breban*, Sax. to nourish, *Erout*, Test.] the Staff of Life.

BREAD, Appearance. O.

BREAD of Trees [*Old Low*] coarse baked Bread, Household-bread.

BREAD Room [in a *Ship*] is the Place where the Bread or Bisket is kept.

To **BREADE** [*Brechen, L. S.*] *i. e.* to make broad; to spread. *C.*

BREADTH, Measure from Side to Side.

To **BREAK** [*bræcan, Sax. Brechen, L. S.*] to break in Pieces; also to turn Bankrupt.

A **BREAK** [*bræche, Teut.*] Land Plough at the first Year after it had laid fallow in Sheep-walks. *Norfolk.*

To **BREAK Bulk** [*Sea Term*] to take Part of the Ship's Cargo out of the Hold.

To **BREAK Ground** [*Military Term*] is to open the Trenches, or begin the Works for carrying on a Siege.

BREAK that *Deer* [*in Carving*] *i. e.* cut up that Venison at Table.

BREAKFAST, Repast in the Morning.

BREAM [*Bræma, F.*] a Fish.

BREAST [*bræost, Sax. Bruff, Teut.*] one of the three Venters in an Animal Body, which contains the Heart and Lungs.

BREAST-Caskets [*in a Ship*] the longest and biggest *Caskets*; a sort of Strings placed in the Middle of her Yard.

BREAST-Fast [*in a Ship*] is a Rope fastened to some Part of her forward on, to keep her Head fast to a Wharf, &c.

BREAST-Hooks [*in a Ship*] are the compassing Timbers before, which strengthen her Stern and her Fore-part.

BREAST-Knot, a knotted Ribband, worn at the Breast.

BREAST-Pain, a Disease in Horses.

BREAST-Plate, Armour to defend the Breast.

BREAST-Plough, a Plough driven with the Breast.

BREAST Ropes [*in a Ship*] are those which fasten the Parrels to the Yard.

BREAST-Work [*Druckwerk, Teut. in Fertilisation*] the same with *Paraps*; which see.

BREATH [*bræthe, Sax.*] the Air received and discharged by the Dilatation and Compression of the Lungs.

To **BREATHE**, to inspire and expire the Air by the Lungs.

BREATHING, the Act of taking in and throwing out the Air.

BREATHLESS, without Breath; dead.

BRECC'A [*Old Law*] a Breach, Decay, or any other want of Repair.

BRECK, a Bruise. *O.*

BRECK or **BRACK** [*of Bræcan, Sax.*] to break a Gap in a Hedge.

BRECKNOCKMERE, in *Brecknockshire*, called *Went ad. Iren, C. Br.* that is, a standing Slough, by *Girald* called *Clamofus*, from the thundering Noise it makes when the Ice is thawed.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, called in *Welsh* *Brachinere*, from *Brachinius*, a Prince that had twenty-four Daughters, who were all canonized in the Choir of Saints.

What is bred in the Bone will never be out of the Flesh.

This proverb is applied to such as imitate

some Vice of their Parents; and intimating That Persons naturally addicted to any Vice will scarce ever be reclaimed afterwards by the Art of Rhetorick; or the Power of Persuasion, Authority, or Command; So say the *Latins*, *Lupus pilum mutat, non mores*; the *Greeks*, *Είδος ἀγαθών ἄδραστ' ἴσθις*; the *Hebrews*, *עֲבָרֵי טוֹב כְּעֵבֶר זָר*.

BREDE [*Brechet, L. S.*] Breadth. *O.*

To **BREDE**, to make broad. *O.*

BREECH [perhaps of *Bræcce, Sax.* or of *Britche*, a sort of Instrument of Wood, broad and flat, used to sit on certain Occasions Peoples Back-sides with. This the *French* call *Donner le morion*] the Back-side, or Fundament.

BREECH [*in Gunnery*] is the hindermost Part of a Piece of Ordnance.

BREECHES [*Bræcce, Sax.*] a Garment for Men from the Waist to the Knees.

BREECHINGS [*in a Ship*] are Ropes by which the Guns are lashed fast, or fastened to the Ship's Side.

To **BREE**, to frighten. *Chauc.*

To **BREED** [*Brædan, Sax.*] to produce, to nourish, &c.

BREEDER, one who produces.

BREEDING, Education, Manners.

BREEZE [*Bræzza, Ital. Brise, F.*] a fresh Gale of Wind.

A **BREEZE** [*Bræzza, Sax.*] a Gad-fly or Horse-fly.

BREG'MA [*Brygma, Gr.*] is that Part of the Head, which is formed by the two Bones of the Skull that make the Sagittal Suture.

BREHO'NE, an *Irish* Judge or Lawyer; the *Irish* Law is called the *Brehons* Law.

To **BREID**, to be like in Conditions. *O.*

BREM'E, furiously, *O.* chill, bitter. *Spec.*

BREM'ICHAM [perhaps from *Byrnum*, famous, and *ham, Sax.* an Habitation, *i. e.* famous for Workmanship in Metals or Hard-wares] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

To **BREN** [*Brennen, Teut.*] to burn. *Sp.*

BREN'NINGLY, warmly. *Chauc.*

BRENT, burnt. *O.*

BRENT'KNOLL [*of Knot, Sax.* the top of a Mountain, and *Brent*, burnt, *q. d.* parched with the Heat of the Sun] a Place in *Somersetshire*.

BRENTFORD [*of Brent*, burnt, and *Fort*] a Town in the County of *Middlesex*.

BRENT'MARSH [*q. d.* Burnt-Marsh; or, as the Monks of *Glastonbury* expound it, *Frog-Marsh*; as if *Brent* had formerly signified a Frog] a Place in *Somersetshire*.

BRENTWOOD, *i. e.* *Brentwood*, a Town in *Essex*, situate Miles N. E. by E. from *London*.

BRET [*Bretannus, F.*] a Fish of the Turbot kind.

BRET'ENHAM, a Town in the County of *Suffolk*, called by *Antoninus*, *Cambrorinus*, *i. e.* a Village on both Sides the River *Braton*.

BRETFU

BRETFUL, topful. O.
BRETHREN, the plural of Brother.
BRETOY'SE } the Law of the Marches
BRETOI'SE } formerly in use among the
Britons or Welshmen.

BREST [in *Architecture*] is that Column which is called the *Torus*.

BREST-Summers [in *Architecture*] are the Pieces in the outward Part of any Building, and in the middle Floors, into which the Girders are framed.

BREV'E [*Brevis*, L. short] a Writ directed to the Chancellor or Judges, &c. so called from its Shortness.

BREVE [in *Musick*] a Note containing two Semibreves, four Minims, and eight Crotchets. L. T.

BREVE *perquirere*, to purchase a Writ or Licence of Trial in the King's Court by the Plaintiff. O. L. P.

BREVE de Resto, a Writ of Right for a Person ejected, to sue for the Possession of an Estate detained from him.

BREVE Vas [in *Anatomy*] the shortest Vessel that passes from the Ventricle to the veiny Branch of the Spleen.

BREVET [*Brevet*, F.] a Brief, a Popes Bull. O.

BREVIARY [*Breviary*, F. of *Breviarum*, L.] a Book of Divine Offices, containing the Masses, Vespers, Lauds and Compline, which are all distinct Services in the Church of Rome, and quite different from the Mass, which is accounted a propitiatory Sacrifice for the Living and the Dead, and only said after Matins or the Morning-Prayer, contained in the *Breviary*.

BREVIATE, a short extract or Copy of a Process, Deed, or Writing.

BREVIBUS, *et Rotulis liberandus*, a Writ to the Sheriff to deliver to the new Sheriff chosen in his Room, the County, with the Appurtenances, Rolls, Briefs, &c.

BREVIER, a small Printing-Letter, the same of this Book.

BREVIS *Musculus* [among *Anatomists*] one of the Muscles of the *Radius*, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards; also a Muscle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to stretch out the Arm forward. L.

BREVIL'OUENCE [*Breviloquentia*, L.] a short way of a Speaking.

BREVIS'SIMUS *Oculi* [among *Anatomists*] the shortest Muscle of the Eye, otherwise called *Obliquus Inferior*.

BREVITY [*Brevitas*, F. of *Brevitas*, L.] Shortness, Conciseness.

To **BREW**, [brujan, Sax. brawan, L. S.] to boil Ale, &c. to make Drink.

BREWER, a Person whose Employment is to make Beer.

BREWHOUSE, an House set apart for brewing Beer.

BREW'ESS } [of *abrewer*, F. to soften
BREW'IS } &c.] Crusts or Pieces of

Bread soaked in the Fat of Pottage.
 To **BREYDE**, to run away. *Chaucer*
 To **BRIAN** an Oven, to keep Fire at the Mouth of it.

BRI'AN [of *Bruian*, F. clamorous] a proper Name of a Man. L. T.

To **BRIBE** [perhaps from *briber*, F. thief from *Bribe*, a Piece of Bread; because such as give Bribes, like importunate Beggars, crave of the Judge to avert the Strokes of Justice; or from *Spesator*, Gr. a Reward] to corrupt with Gifts.

BRIBER, one who corrupts another with money to serve his designs.

BRIBERY, the Act of Bribery.

BRIBORS } [*Bribor*, F. i. e. Beggar]
BRIBOURS } one that fishes or pilfers another Man's Goods. L. T.

BRICK [*Brick*, Belg. *Brigues*, F.] Earth moulded into a long square Figure, and burnt.

To **BRICK'EN**, to bridle, to hold in one's Chie proudly.

BRICKBAT, a Fragment of Brick.

BRICKDUST, Dust made by pounding Brick.

BRICK-KILN, a Kiln to burn Bricks in.

BRICKLAYER, a Person whose Employ it is to build with Brick.

BRICO'LE } the Rebound of a Ball after a
BRICO'LL } Side-stroke at Tennis play.

BRICO'LS, Ergins; formerly used to batter the Walls of Castles, Towns, &c. F.

BRID'AL, of or belonging to a Bride.

BRIDA'LE, a Wedding. *Chaucer*.

BRID'CHURCH, q. d. the Church of *Sts. Bridget*, a Swedish Saint.

A **BRIDE** [*Brid*, Sax. *Brant*, *Teut.* of *Brehan*, to keep warm or cherish] a new-married woman.

BRIDEGROOM [*Brautigam*, *Teut.* of *Brid*, a Bride, and *Groom*, Sax. a Servant: because the Spouse, upon a Wedding-day, used to serve the Bride at Table] a Bride's Spouse.

BRIDEWELL [q. d. *Bride's Well*, or *Sts. Bridget's Well*] now a House of Correction (formerly an Hall or Royal Palace,) in *Newgate Street*, in the City of London.

BRIDGE [*Brugga*, Sax. *Brucke*, *Teut.*] a Passage of Wood or Stone made over a River &c.

BRIDGE of Beers, Boats of Copper jointed Side to Side, till they reach a-cross a River, being covered with Planks, for Soldiers to march over them.

BRIDGE of Russes, a Bridge made of great Bundles of Russes joined together, and Planks fastened upon them, to be laid over Marshes or boggy Places.

Draw-BRIDGE, one with Hinges, to be drawn up or let down at pleasure.

Flying-BRIDGE [*Military Term*] is made of two small Bridges, laid one over another.

BRIDGEWATER [q. d. *Walter's Borg*, or *Burg Walter*, of one *Walter*, a Soldier of *William the Conqueror*, who received this Town

for his Service in the War] a Post in the County of Somerset.

To BRIDLE [*brucolan*, *Sax. brider*, F.] to keep in a Horse with the Bridle or Reins; to curb one's Passions.

A BRIDLE [*brucole*, *Sax. Bride*, F.] a Head-stall, or Reins for a Horse.

BRIEF. *Bref*, or *Brief*, from *Brevis*, L.] short; also common or rife.

A BRIEF [of *Brief*, *Teut.* a Letter] an Order issuing out of Chancery, or some other Court; also any Process of the King, in Writing, under Seal, requiring any thing to be done; especially Letters Patent granted for collecting of charitable Benevolence to poor Sufferers by Fire, or other Casualties.

A BRIEF [in *Musick*] is such a Measure or Quantity, as contains two Strokes down, and as many up in beating Time.

BRIEFNESS, Brevity.

BRIER [*Briet*, *Sax.* perhaps of *brucan*, to break, because it teareth the Skin] a prickly sort of Plant.

BRIEZE } [*Bressa*, Ital. *Brise*, F. a chill
BREEZE } Wind] a gentle Gale of Wind.

BRIG, in *Lincolnsire*, q. d. a Town by a Bridge.

BRIGA, Contentation, Quarrel, Strife. O. L.
BRIGAD'E [*Brigada*, F.] a Party or Division of a Body of Soldiers.

BRIGAD'E [of an Army] is a Party of either Horse or Foot; a Brigade of Horse is eight or ten Squadrons; a Brigade of Foot, four, five, or six Battalions.

BRIGAD'É [of a Troop of Horse] is a third Part of it, not exceeding fifty Men.

BRIGAD'YER, an Officer who commands a Brigade. F.

BRIGANDINE, an ancient kind of Armour, with many Plates and Joints like a Coat of Mail.

BRIGANT'ES, the ancient Name of the Inhabitants of *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, *Durham*, *Wiltshire*, and *Cumberland*.

BRIGANTINE [*Brigantina*, F.] a small light Pinnace, that can both row and sail well, proper for giving Chase or Fighting.

BRIGBOTE } [*Law Term*] Contribution
BRUGBOTE } made toward the repairing or rebuilding Bridges.

A BRIGHAM, a Horse-Collar. N. C.

BRIGHT [*brucht*, *Sax.*] like shining Light.

BRIGHTNESS [*Byrhtness*, *Sax.*] Lucidity, Shiningness.

BRIGID'ANS; an Order of Religious Women, Nuns, founded by a Princess of Sweden, named *Bridget*.

BRIGHTHELMSTEAD [*Bruchtalmeþtan*, *Sax.* so called from St. *Brightelm*] a Town in *Suffex*.

BRIGUE, Dispute, Quarrel. O. F.

BRILL { of *Burr-bill*, q. d. many Burrs growing there } a Place in *Buckinghamshire*.

BRILLIANT [of *briller*, s. to sparkle,

to have a Lustre] a Diamond cut artificially by a Lapidary, like a Table.

BRILLANTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play in a brisk lively Manner.

BRILLIANT, glittering, sparkling.

BRILLS, Hairs on the Eye-lids of a Horse.

BRIM [*Byrime*, *Sax.*] the utmost Edge of any thing, as of Glass, a Hat, &c.

To BRIM, a Sow is said To *Brim*, or To go to *Brim*, when she is ready to take the Boar.

BRIMFUL, full to the top.

A BRIMMER, a Cup or Glass of Liqueur filled up to the Brim.

BRIMMING, the Act of Generation between a Boar and a Sow.

BRIMSTONE [of *Byrno*, *Sax.* a Burning, or Fire, and *stein*, Stone, q. d. Burning-stone] a yellow Mineral.

BRINDED, streaked, tabby. *Milt.*

BRINDLED, spotted, being of several Colours.

BRINE [*Byrno*, *Sax.* of *Byrno*, the Salt-Sea] salt Liquor or Pickle; also a poetical Word for the Sea.

BRINE-Water, a Salt Water, which being boiled turns into Salt.

BRINE it *birer*, bring it hither. *Suff.*

To BRING [of *brungan*, *Sax.* *Bringen*, *Teut.*] to bear or carry a Thing at a Distance from a Person or Place, to him or it.

BRINGERS up [in *Military Affairs*] the whole Rank of a Battalion drawn up; the last Man of every File.

BRINY, belonging to, or of the Quality of Brine.

BRINK [*Danish*] the Edge of any place, as of a Precipice or River.

To BRINNE, to burn. *Chauc.*

BRISK [*Frisch*, *Teut.*] lively, nimble, sprightly.

BRISKNESS, Liveliness, Sprightliness.

BRISK'ET [*Bricbet*, F.] that Part of the Breast that lies next the Ribs.

BRISK'ET [of a Horse] the Fore-part of the Neck, at the Shoulder down to the Fore-leg.

A BRISTLE [*Burzel*, *Sax.*] strong Hair standing on the Back of a Boar.

BRIS'TLE-Tails, a kind of Flies.

BRISTLY, prickly, set with Bristles.

BRIS'TOL [*Brustup*, *Sax.* q. d. a bright pleasant Place, so called, for its pleasant Situation and sumptuous Buildings] a famous and rich Sea-port and City in *Somersetshire*.

BRISTOL Stones, a sort of soft Diamonds, found in a Rock near *Bristol*.

BRISURE [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from four or five Fathom, which is allowed to the *Courtin* and *Orillion*, to make a hollow Tower, or to cover the concealed Flank. F.

BRITAN'IA } [*Camden* derives it
GREAT-BRITAIN } from *Briton*, C. Br.

Painted, and *Tavia*, a Native, Gr. others from *Brutus*, a fabulous King of it; but the more probable Derivation is from *Tri*, Honour, and *tain*,

Wash, a River, *C. Br.* being an Island exceeding all others in *Europe* for the great and many Rivers with which it abounds; *Thames*, *Southern*, *Tweed*, and *Humber*, are the Chief; the Name of this whole Island, containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*.

BRITANY, a Province of *France*, anciently called *Armorica*, from whence our Island is said to have been first peopled.

To **BRUTE** } [in Husbandry] a Term
To **BRIGHT** } applied to Barley, Hops,
Wheat, &c. when they grow over ripe and scatter.

BRITHELM [Beopht-helm, *Sax. i. e.* bright Helmet] a Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, about the Year 955.

BRITHWOLD [of bryto, famous, and beaden, to bear Rule, *Sax.*] a Bishop of *Winton* in the Year 996.

BRITISH, of or belonging to the Island of *Great Britain*.

BRITTONER, a Boaster or Bragger. *O.*

BRITTLE [Brytzenb, *S. Bruc'lyg, Teut.*] apt to break, frail, weak.

BRIZE, a sort of Ground that has lain long untilled.

BRIZE Kents [with Gardeners] Shelters on the North-side of *Melon-Beds*, where Walls are wanting.

A **BROACH** [Broche, *F.*] a Sp't to roast Meat on; a Start on a young Stag's Head, growing sharp like the End of a Spit.

BROACH, *Adj.* like a Spit. *C.*
To **BROACH** [brocher, *F.*] to spit Meat; to tap Beer, &c. also to spread abroad; to be the first Publisher of.

BROAD [Brosce, *Sax. Feres, L. S. Breit, Teut.*] wide, large in Breadth.

BROAD-Clath, a fine kind of Cloth.

BROAD Piece, a Gold Coin, some of which were worth 23 s. others 25 s.

BROAD-Side [See Term] To give a Broad-side, *i. e.* to discharge all the Guns on one Side of the Ship at once.

BROAD-Side [in Printing] is a Sheet of Paper containing one large Page.

BROCADE [Broccato, *Ital.*] a sort of Cloth wrought with Gold and Silver. *Sp. and F.*

BRO'CACHE, pimping. *Spenc.* See Broker.

BROCCARIL [Scotch Law Term] Mediators in any Transaction, Business, or Bargain.

BROCCOLIA, a Thicket of Bushes. *O. L.*

BROCCOLI, a Species of Cabbage.

BROCH } an old fashioned pecked Orna-
BROOCH } ment of Gold.

A **BROCH**, a Buckler, Bracelet, Noose, Spit, &c. *Shaksp.*

BROCHA, an awl; a Packing Needle.

BROCHETTE, a Skewer to stick Meat on. *F.*

BROCHETTE [in Cookery] a particular Way of dressing a Fowl.

BRO'CHIA, a great Can or Pitcher. *O. L.*

BRO'CHITY, Crookedness, especially of the Teeth. *O.*

BROCK [Bryoc, *Sax.*] a Badger.

BROCK } [Broccus, *F.*] a Buck or Goat
BROCK'ET } of two Year old, or of the
third Year.

BROCKING, throbbing. *O.*

BRO'DHALFPENNY } a boasting quilt of
BORD'HALFPENNY } a certain Toll to
the Lord of the Manor, &c. for setting up
Boards, &c. in a Market or Fair.

BRO'DERER [of Brodere, *F.*] Embroiderer. *O.*

To **BRO'GUE** } [broviller, *F.* to trouble,
To **BRO'GGLE** } to fish for Eels by trou-
bling the Water, because by so doing they are
the more easily taken.

BRO'GUE, a kind of Shoe; also a corrupt
Dialect. *Irish.*

To **BROIDER** [brader, *F.*] See Embroiderer.

BRO'IDID, braided, twisted, twined. *Cham.*

BROIL [of broviller, *F.* perhaps from *O. F.*
Brual, from *Bruet*, *Sax.* a Wood, *q. d.* to hin-
der by Wood cut down] Disturbance, Trouble;
a Falling out; a Quarrel.

To **BROIL** [perhaps from *Bregelen, Teut.*]
i. e. to roast Meat on the Coals.

BROK, an old Sword or Dagger.

BRO'KAGE } the Hire or Reward of a
BRO'KERAGE } Broker; also the Busi-
ness or trade of a Broker.

To **BROKE**, to keep safe; also to transact
Business for another. *O.*

BRO'KEN-Bridge, a Town in *Wiltshire*,
formerly called *Coerbarbu gb*, [perhaps from
Caerdure, some petty King that settled himself
there, and *Burg* for *Borough*, a Town; or
from *Cast*, a Town, *Idru, C. Br. Water*,
i. e. a Town seated by the Water-side] the Court
of the Petty *Saxon Kings*.

BRO'KEN Radiation [in *Compericks*] is the
breaking the Beams of Light as seen through a
Glass, cut into several Planes or Facets.

BRO'KEN Ray, or *Ray of Refraction* [in
Dinpricks] is a Right Line, whereby the Ray
of Incidence changes its Rectitude, or is broken
in traversing the second Medium, whether it
be thicker or thinner.

BRO'KER [perhaps from *Procurator, L.* a
Procurer, because they procure Chapmen for
Merchants, &c. and *comra*; or, of the Word
Break, because in former Times none but Bank-
rupts were permitted to follow that Employ-
ment] a Factor employed by Merchants and
others; also one that sells Household stuff, old
Clothes; or that lends out Money upon Pawns.

Exchange BROKERS, Persons who make it
their Business to know the Alterations of the
Course of Exchange, &c.

Stock BROKERS, are such as buy and sell for
others, in the joint Stock of a Company, or
Corporation.

BROM'FIELD [q. Broomfield] a Name.

BRONCHIA [Bpuyxw, *Gr.*] are certain
hollow Pipes dispersed through the Lungs which
are Branches of the Wind-pipe. *L. Anat.*

BRONCHOE'LE [of Bpuyxw, the Wind-
pipe

and *calu*, a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Tumour in the Top or Middle of the fistulous Part of the Wind-pipe.

BRONCHOTOMY [*Bronchotomia*, of *βρονχη* and *τομή*, to cut, *Gr.*] a cutting open the Wind-pipe, in a membranous Part between two of the Rings.

BRONCHUS [*βρονχος*, *Gr.*] the middle fistulous Part of the Wind-pipe, the Fore-part of which is made of so many little Rings.

BROND [of *Brandt*, *Teut.*] a Piece of burning Wood; figuratively, Fury, a Torch. *O.*

BRONDIRON, a Sword. *Spanc.*

BRONZE, *F.* Brass, a Metal. *Pepr.*

BROOCH, a painting all in one Colour; also a Collar of Gold, said to be worn by Ladies about their Necks.

To **BROOD** [*broodere*, *Sax.* *Bruten*, *Teut.* to cherish] to sit upon, or hatch Eggs, as a Powl does.

A **BROOD**, a Company of Chickens, &c. hatched by; or going with one Hen.

A **BROOK** [*broeca*, *Sax.*] a small Current of Water.

To **BROOK** [*brocan*, *Sax.* to disgust] as to brook an *affront*, i. e. to bear it patiently, to put it up.

To **BROOK** up, spoken of Clouds, when they draw together, and threaten rain, they are said to brook up.

BROOM [*Byrom*, *Sax.*] a Shrub; also an Utensil for Sweeping a House.

BROOM-Rape, a Plant growing at the Root of Broom, having a Root like a Turnip, *Rapum Genifla*. *L.*

BROOM'ING [of a Ship] is the burning off

BREAMING [all the Filth she has contracted on her Sides, with Broom, Rushes, or Straw.

BROYSOS, bruised or hurt with Blows, Wounds, or other Casualties.

BROTH [*Broth*, *Sax.* of *Brothum*. *L.* Barb.] the Liqueur in which Flesh is boiled.

A **BROTHER**, or *Brother House* [*Bordel*, *F.* of *Bord*, a brink, because among the Romans, Brudy houses were erected upon the Banks of Rivers] a Stew or Bawdy-house.

BROTHERLY, Bawdry, Lewdness.

BROTHER [*Brother*, *Sax.* from *Brother*, of the same blood] a Male Descendent of the same Father and Mother.

BROTILNESS, Brittleness, Inconstancy, Fickleness. *Chauc.*

BROUDRID, embroidered. *Chauc.*

BROUKIN, to brook, to bear. *Chauc.*

BROW [*Brova*, *Sax.* *Frans*, *Belg.* *Gu-* *prubmen*, *Teut.* the Eye-brow] that Part of the Face above the Eyes.

BROW-Antler [among Hunters] the first hair that grows on a Stag's Head.

To **BROW-beat**, to look disdainfully or thoughtfully on; to snub or keep under.

BROWDED, embroidered. *O.*

To **BROWK**, to enjoy, to use. *O.*

BROWN [*Brun*, *S.* *Brunu*, *Belg.* *Brum* *Teut.* *Brunu*, *Ital.*] a Colour.

BROWN'ISTS, a Sect of rigid Independents, so called from one Robert Brown, their Ring-leader.

BROW-Past [in Carpentry] is an over-thwart or cross Beam.

BROWN STUDY, profound Meditation.

BROW'S'E, or *Browse-wood* [*Briff*, *F.* a Twig] young sprouts of Trees, that shoot forth early in the Spring, whereon Cattle usually feed.

To **BROW'S'E** [*brouter*; *F.* *bruscare*, *Ital.* *Brusca*, *Gr.*] to feed by nibbling off the Tops of Sprigs, Herbs, Grass, &c. as Beasts do.

BROW'STER, a Brewer. *Sect.*

BRUARIA, Heath, Briars or Thorns. *O.L.*

BRUC'HOTE [of *Brugge*, a Bridge, and *BRUG'SOTE* { *Butz*, *Sax.*] a Contribution towards the mending of Bridges; also those who are exempted from this Tribute.

To **BRUCKLE**, to dirty. *C.*

BRULLE'TUS, a small Copsie or Thicket; a little Wood.

To **BRUI'SE** [of *bruyere*, *Sax.* *bruiset*, or *brife*, *F.*] to injure or spoil the Form of a Thing by hard Compression.

A **BRUISE**, a Hurt with something blunt or heavy.

BRUISER, a Person famous for boxing.

BRUIT [*Bruit*, *F.*] a Rumour, Report; common Talk.

To **BRUIT** a Thing abroad, to report, or spread it abroad.

BRUM'AL [*Brumalis*, *L.* from *Bruma*, Winter] of or belonging to Winter. *F.*

BRUNT [*Brunt*, *Teut.* Heat] Assault, Onset, Frisk.

BRUSH [of *B. vesse*, *F.* or of *Burste*, *Teut.* an Instrument well known; a rude Assault.

To **BRUSH** [*brusser*, *F.*] to cleanse with a Brush.

BRUSH [among Hunters] the Tail of a Fox. **BRUSH-Wood**, small Sticks for Fuel.

BRUSHMENT, Brush, or small Wood.

BRUSK [in Heraldry] the tawny Colour, otherwise called *Tenne*.

To **BRUSLE** [of *brusler*, to burn, *F.*] to dry to perch.

BRUSO'LES [in Cookery] Veal Steaks

BURSO'LES [described a particular Way between two Fires, &c. *F.*

To **BRUS'TLE** [of *brustian*, *Sax.* as *Dr. Hensh*, to bristle, 'as an enraged Bear] to rustle as Armour, or any stiff Garment; to vapour.

BRUT'AL [of *Brutalis*, *L.*] irrational, senseless.

BRUT'ISH [of *Brutus*, *F.* Savage. **BRUTAL'ITY** [*Brutalis*, *F.* *Brutalitas*, *L.* Barb.] Beastliness, Brutishness.

To **BRUTALIZE**, to make brutal.

BRUTALLY, inhumanly.

BRUTE [*Brutus*, *L.*] a Beast, which wants the Use of Reason.

BRUT'ISH, Beast-like, beastly.

BRYKE, first, narrow. *o.*
BRY'ONY [*Bryonia*, Gr.] an Herb, other-
 wise called White-vine. *Bryonia Alba.*
BUB [*Cant Word*] strong Malt-liquor.
BUBBLE [of *Bubula*, Du. perhaps of *Bulla*,
l.] a Bladder in Water; also a sily Fellow;
 a Cully.
 To **BUBBLE**, to cheat, or put a Trick upon.
An Exchange-Alley **BUBBLE**, a Scheme
 projected for the carrying on a Manufacture,
 Insurance, or other pretended beneficial Project,
 never designed to be carried on, but only calcul-
 ated to wipe the Eager and Unwary of their
 Money, by Stock-jobbing.
BU'BO [*Bubon*, Gr.] the Groin or Place
 from the Bending of the Hip to the Pri-
 parts; also a Tumour in the Groin.
Pepilential **BUBO**, a Plague-sore or Both,
 especially in the Throat.
Veneral **BUBO**, a Swelling in the Groin,
 occasioned by the Veneral Disease.
BUCONOCE'LE [*Bucronocela*, of *Bubon*, a
 Bubo, and *Kela*, a Swelling, Gr.] a Rupure,
 when the Intestines fall into the Groin, or the
 utermost Skin of the Scrotum; sometimes it
 is taken for a Bubo, or Swelling.
BUCANI'ERS, Pirates in the *West-Indies*;
 Free-booters, Rovers; the ungoverned Rabble
 in *Jamaica*.
BUCGELLA'TION, a dividing into little
 Goblets. *C. V.*
BUCCINA'TOR [among *Anatomists*] the
 sound Muscle of the Cheek, like a Circle. *L.*
BUC'CNATE [*buccinatus*, *L.*] to blow
 a Trumpet.
BUCENTA'URUS [*Bucentrauros* of *Bu-*
BUCENTO'RO } a Particle argumenta-
 tive, and *trauros*, a Centaur. Gr.] a great
 Ship called the *Centaur*; a stately Galley, in
 which the Doge and Senate of *Venice* go annu-
 ally in Triumph on *Ascension Day* to espouse the
 Sea, by throwing a Ring into it. *Ital.*
BUC'PHALUS [*Bucéphalus*, of *Buc*, an Ox,
 and *kephala*, a Head, Gr. i. e. Ox Head] the
 Name of the famous Horse of *Alexander the*
Great.
BUCK [*Becca*, Sax.] a Male Deer, and sig-
 nifies the Male of some other wild Beasts, when
 prefixed to them; as a Buck-Rabbit, a Buck-
 Goat, &c.
BUCK, a Lye made of Ashes, or Lather of
 Soap for washing of Linen.
BUCK [*of the first Head*, among *Hunters*] a
 Buck in the fifth Year of his Age.
 A *Great* **BUCK**, one in the sixth Year.
BUCKINGHAM [of *Becca*, *Buck*, and
Dam, Sax a Habitation, because of the Abun-
 dance of Beech-Trees growing there] the Coun-
 ty Town of *Buckinghamshire*.
BUCK Mash [*Buck Mash*, *Teut.*] the Mash or
 Fruit of the Beech-Tree.
BUCK Stall, a Deer-hay, a Toil or large
 Net to catch Deer in. *O. S.*
BUCKS-bone, a Shrub, the Juice of whose
 Berries are a strong Purgé; also a Whiting-
 fish dried in the Sun.

BUCK-Wood, an Herb.
BUCK-Wheat [*Buckwheat*, *Teut.*] a sort
 of Grain much used in *Surry*.
BUCKS-Horn, an Herb. *Cornopis*, *L.*
BUCKET [from *Buc*, Sax. a Faggot, or
Baquet, F.] a Pail made of Leather or Wood,
 &c. to draw Water in.
BUCKLE [*Buckle*, F. probably of *Bugan*,
Sax. to bend] a square or round Hoop with a
 Tongue fastened with Thongs; also a Card
 Hair.
 To **BUCKLE** [*Bugan*, Sax. *boucher*, F.] to
 bow down, to condescend, or submit; also to
 put into buckle, as Hair.
BUCK'LER [*yn Bouclier*] a Piece of de-
 fensive Armour, a Shield; Defence, Protec-
 tion.
BUCK'LER of Beef, a Piece cut off from
 the Sir-loin.
BUCK'RAM [*Bougran*, F. *Bouchrame*, *Ital.*
 a sort of strong coarse-linen-cloth stiffened.
BUCKRAMS, the Name of an Herb.
BUCK'SOME. See *Buckson*.
BUCKTHORN, a Tree.
BUCOLICUS [*Bucolicus*, F. *Bucolica*, *L.*
 of *Bucalus*, of *Bugaler*, a Cow-herd, Gr.]
 Pastoral Songs or Poems, in which Country
 Swains are represented discoursing together.
 To **BUD** [of *boutonner*, F.] to put forth
 Buds, as Trees do.
A BUD [*Bouton*, F.] a young Sprout; also a
 weaned Calf of the first Year, so called, because
 the Horns are then in the Bud. *Suffen*.
 To **BUD'DLE** [among *Misers*] to wash and
 cleanse *Lapis Calaminaris*.
BUDGE, *Adj.* buff, jagged; stiff, formal.
 To **BUDGE** [*budge*, F.] to move or stir.
A BUDGE, one that slips privately into a
 House, &c. to steal. *Cant.*
BUDGE, the dressed Skin or Fur of Lamb.
BUDGE-Barbellers, a Company of Men
 clothed in long Gowns, lined with Lamb's Fur,
 who accompany the Lord-Mayor of *London*
 during the Time and Solemnity of his Investiture.
BUDGE Barrel [*Bouge*, F. a Bag, and
Barrel] a Tin Barrel to hold Gun-powder
 containing about 130 lb. having a Purse, or
 Case of Leather made fast over the Head, to
 prevent the Powder from taking Fire; used on
 board of Ships.
BUDGE'T [*Bougette*, F.] a Bag or Pouch
 A *BUER*, a Gnat. *C.*
BUFF [from the Similitude it has to the
 Skin of an Ox, which the *French* call *Buffe*]
 sort of thick tanned Leather, much used by
 Military Men. *In one's Buff*, naked.
BUFFALO [*uffel*, *Teut.*] a certain wild
 Beast like an Ox, common in *America* or *Asia*.
BUFFY, a Blow. *Spenc.*
BUFFET [*Buffetta*, *Ital.* a Blow or Box on
 the Ear with the Fist] a Slap on the Face.
BUFFET-Seat, a little portable Seat, with
 out Back or Arms. *Liscombiana*.

A **BUFFET** [*Buffet*, F.] a Cupboard, or Band for Plate, China-ware, &c.

A **BUFFLE-Head** [*Buffelschaupt*, Teut.] a Bull's Snout, an Ignoramus.

A **BUFFOON** [*Buffon*, F. *Buffone*, Italian or *Satiras*.] will have it, from *Buffo*, L. a Toad, because (such a Person swells like a Toad) a Jecker, or one who lives by making others merry; a Droll, a Merry-Andrew.

BUFFOON'RY [*Buffonerie*, F.] saucy Jesting or Scoffing, merry Tricks.

BUG, a noxious domestic Insect.

BUG } an imaginary Motifler, to

BUG-BEAR } frighten Children with.

BUG'DEN [either of *Bog* and *Den*, Sax. a Dale, *q. d.* a watery, squabby Dale; or of *Den* and *Bog*, Sax. a Valley shaded with Boughs] a Town in *Huntingdonshire*.

BUG'GERY [of *Bugger*, F. or *Bulgari*, a People infamous for unnatural Lust, *Menapius*] a Sin against Nature, or Copulation of one Man with another, or of a Man or Woman with brute Beasts.

BUGLE [of *Bucula*, L. an Heifer] a sort of wild Ox; also a kind of Glass-beads; also an Herb good for Wounds.

A **BUGLE-Horn** [of *Bucula* and *Horn*] a sort of Hunting Horn.

BUGLOSS [*Buglossa*, F. *Buglossum*, L. of *βυγλωσσον*, of *ββ*, an Ox, and *γλωσσον*, the Tongue, Gr.] an Herb, whose Flowers are very cordial and restorative.

To **BUILD** [*Bythan*, Sax.] to erect Houses, &c. also to depend or rest on.

BUILDER, one whose Employment it is to build.

BUILDING, a Fabrick; an Edifice.

BULB [*Bulbus*, F. *Bulbus*, L. of *βυλλβη*, Gr.] is any Root that is round, and wrapped with many Skins and Coats, as Onions, Tulips, &c.

BULBOUS [*Bulbosus*, F. *Bulbosus*, L. full of Bulbs] as *Bulbosus Plants*, i. e. such as have Roots with a single round Head, emitting at the Bottom many capillary Fibres.

BULBS [among *Botanists*] sometimes the round spired Beards of Flowers.

BUL'GA [*Old Law*] a Budget; Mail, or Postmanteau.

BUL'GED [of a *Schip*] having struck off some of her Timber on a Rock, and therefore leaky.

BUL'IMIA } [*Bulimie*, F. *Bulimia*, of *ββ*,

BUL'IMY } an Ox, and *λιμω*, Hunger, *q. d.* hungry enough to eat an Ox, Gr.] an Ox-like Hunger, or insatiable Appetite; a Disease often accompanied with a Loss of Spirits, which proceeds from a too sharp Fermentation in the Stomach, L.

BULK and File; is when one jostles you, while the other picks your Pocket. *Cont.*

BULK [*Buce*, Sax. seems to be derived from *Balg*, Teut. applicable to any thing of Bigness and Compass] Bigness, Size, Quantity.

BULK, a Stall before a Shop.

BULK [*See Tare*] the whole Content of a Ship in her Hold.

BULK-Heads, are Partitions made a-thwart a Ship with Boards, whereby one Part is divided from another.

BULK'AR [*Bicktr*, Dan.] a Beam or Rafter, *Lincolnsire*.

BULK'ER, one that would lie down on a Bulk to any one; a common Jilt; a Whore. *Construing Term*.

BULK'Y, big, gross, massy.

BULL [*Bulle*, Du.] a Beast well known.

A **BULL**, an Impropriety in Speech, or Blunder in Discourse.

A **BULL** [*Bulla*, L.] properly signifies a golden ornament for Children, hollow within, made like a Heart, which used to be hung about their Necks, much after which Manner the *Roman* Nobles wore their Seals; and hence the Briefs, Mandates, or Licences of the Pope are called *Bulls*, from the Lead and sometimes Golden Seals affixed thereto; or of *BULLA*, Gr. a Council; because in former Ages they were composed by the mutual Consent of a Council of State.

The **Golden BULL**, is an Ordinance made by *Charles V.* Emperor of *Germany*, *Anno* 1536, concerning the Form of electing the Emperors.

BULL-Fest, a Festival in *Spain* and *Portugal*, in which Men on Horseback, armed with hauncces, &c. encounter wild Bulls.

BULL-Finch, [*Bogünst*, Dan. *Blutstuck*, Teut.] a Bird.

BULL-Head, or *Miller's Thumb*, a River-Fish; also a little Black-water Vermin.

BULL-Weed, a kind of Herb.

BULLACE [perhaps from *Botal*, or *Bullet*, because of its Roundness; but *Dr. F. H.* rather thinks it to be called *quasi* Bull-eye, from the Similitude] a wild Plum.

BUL'LEN, Hemp stalks peeled. *C.*

BULL-Boggar [*q. d.* Bold Beggar] a Terrifier of Children.

BULL-Dog, a Dog of a particular Form, remarkable for Courage.

BUL'LENGER, a small Vessel or Boat. *O. S.*

BULLET [*Boulet*, perhaps from *Böla*, Gr. a round Clod of Earth] a Ball of Lead or Iron to be fired out of a Pistol, Musket, or Cannon, &c.

BUL'LIMONY } a mixture of several sorts of
BUL'LIMONG } Grain together, as Pease, Oats, Vetches. *Essex*.

BUL'LINGBROOK [*q. d.* Bulls Brook] a Town in *Lincolnsire*, noted for the Birth of *Henry VI.*

BULLION [some will have it from *βύλα*, a Lump of Earth, *q. d.* Money having no Stamp upon it; others from *βύλα*, a Signature, because it is to receive the Prince's Effigies; and *Μίνερος*, of *Είλλον*, F. or *Span*. Copper to make Money of] uncoined Gold or Silver in the Mass.

BUL'LION of *Copper*, Copper-plates, set on the Breast-leather and Bridges of Hories, for Ornaments.

BULL'NESS [from *Buwich*, C. Br. a Separation; and *Neye*, Sax. a Promontory; for *England* is there parted from *Scotland*] a Place in *Cumberland*.

BULL'LOCK [Bullace, Sax.] a young Bull.

BULLY, a hectoring, boisterous fellow.

To **BULLY**, to hector; to be vehement in Menaces.

BULRUSH Bridge [in *Fortification*] a Bridge made of Bundles of Bulrushes, and covered with Planks, to secure a Passage over Bogs, Marshes, and fenny Places.

BUL'TEL, the Branny Part of Meat, that has been dressed.

BUL'WARK [Bollwerk, *Teut.* of Bell, round, and wark, Work, *q. d.* a spherical Fabric] a Bastion, Rampart, or Fort.

BUM [Bontm, L. S. a Cover for a Vessel, or *Bohm*, *Teut.* the Bottom] the Foundation, the Breech.

BUMBASIN [Bombasin, F.] Stuff made of Silk and Cotton.

BUMBAST [of *Bombasin*, F.] Linnen doubled and interwoven with Flax; hence metaphorically, *Bombast Words or Stile*.

BUMBITH, making a humming Noise.

BUMBLEKITES, Bramble-berrica. *Yorksb.*

BUM'PER, a Cup filled.

BUMPKIN [Buntin, L. S. a little Tree, a Fool in *Latin* being called *Stripes*, i. e. Block-head, *q. d.* one that has no more Sense than a Tree; but Dr. T. H. had rather deduce it from *Pumpin* or *Pompion*, *q. d.* one who lives upon Pompions, or other coarse Fare, as the poorer sort of Country People do] a Country Clown.

BUMP, a Swelling, a Protuberance.

BUNCH [*Buco*, Ital. a Wen, or Knot] a Bump or Knob.

A **BUNCH** [among *Surgeons*] is an outward disjoining of the *Vertebra*, or turning Joints of the Back.

BUNCHE'D Cods [among *Botanists*] those Cods of Flowers which stand out in Knots, and in which the Seed is lodged.

BUNCHE'D Roots, all round Roots, having Knots or Knots in them.

BUNCHE'S, Diseases, in Horses.

BUNDLE [*Buntel*, *Teut.*] a Parcel of Things or Commodities bound together, as a Bundle of Herrings, Yarn, &c.

BUNDLES [in *Law*] Records of Chancery, lying in the Office of the *Rolls*; as the Files of Bills and Answers in Chancery, all Writs of *Certiorari*, with their Certificates.

BUNG [*Bung*, Sax. a Purse, Pocket, &c.] to knip a Bung, i. e. to pick a Pock, &c.] *East.*

BUNO, the Stoppage of a Barrel.

BUNO-HOLE, the Hole of a Barrel.

To **BUNGLE** [*bungler*, F.] to do any thing awkwardly; to cobble, to botch.

A **BUNGLER** [Bungler, C. Br.] an awkward or paltry Workman.

BUNN [from *Bunelo*, Span. a Cake; or of *Bon*, F. good, *q. d.* a well relished Cake] a sort of Cake Bread.

BUNT of a Sail [*q. d.* the Bent of a Sail] the middle Part of it, which is purposely formed into a kind of Bag or Cavity, that the Sail may receive the more Wind; it is mostly used of Topails.

BUNT-Lines [in a Ship] are small Ropes made fast to the Bottom of the Sails, in the middle Part of the Bolt-Rope, to hale the Bunt of the Sail, for the better furling it up.

BUN'TER, a Gatherer of Rags for the making of Paper; any low Woman.

BUN'TING, a sort of Lark, a Bird.

BUOY [*boyc*, F.] a Log of Wood, Barrel, or the like, used to an Anchor when it is cast into the Sea, so as to float in, and show where the Anchor lies.

To **BUOY** one up, to support, encourage, or uphold one.

To **BUOY** up a Cable [*Sea Term*] is to make a Piece of Wood fast to it near the Anchor, so that the Cable may not touch the Ground, when it is suspected to be foul or rocky.

To *stream* the **BUOY** [*Sea Term*] is to let fall the Anchor while the Ship has Way.

BUR, a rough Head of a common Plant.

BURBOT, a Fish full of Prickles.

BUR'CHESTER [of *Bepn*, a Barn, and *Cearpen*] a Town in *Oxfordshire*.

BUR'DEN [*Burden*, Sax. Burde, *Teut.*] a Load or Weight of any thing, as much as a Man, Horse, &c. can well carry; also something grievous.

BURDEN [of *God* Seas] about 180 *lb.*

BURDENSOME, troublesome.

BUREAU, F. a Chest of Drawers.

BUR'FORD [*Beornford*, i. e. *Beornford*] a Town in *Oxfordshire*.

BURG, in *Westmoreland*, called *Stannor-Burg* *q. d.* *Stone-moor* Town.

BUR'GAGE [*Law Term*] a Tenure proper to Towns and Cities, whereby they hold their Lands and Tenements for a certain yearly Rent.

BUR'GANET [*Burginette*, F. a sort of Net] a sort of Helmet.

To **BUR'GOIN** } [*bourgeois*, F. a tender
To **BUR'GEON** } Sprig] to grow big about, or grow; also to bud forth.

BUR'GESS [of *Burgh*, Sax. *Berghast*, Ital. or *Burgert*, *Teut.*] an Inhabitant of a Burgh or Borough; also one that serves for a Borough in Parliament. *Teut.*

BURGH [*Burg*, Sax. *Bourgh*, F.] a Borough, a large Village or Commonalty.

BURGH'BOTE } [*Burg*, and *Bote*, Sax.
BURGH'BOOTE } a Contribution towards repairing Cables; also an Exemption from it. *Teut.*

BURGH'BRICH [*Burgbyrce*, Sax.] a Fine imposed on the Community of a Town for Breach of the Peace, &c.

BURGH'Castle, in *Suffolk*, called *Cnobersburgh*; Sax. i. e. the Town of one *Cobber*, some petty King that built it.

BURGH'ER [*Burgert*, *Teut.*] a Townsman, a Citizen.

BURGH

BUT

To BURY [*Bivan*, or *Byrtgeast*, *Sax.*] to inter a Corpse.

BUS'CA } Underwood, or Brush Wood.
BUS'CA } *O. L.*

A BUSH of *Busch*, *Test. Buiffon*, *F. Bosco*, *Ital.* a Wood] a Hedge or Thicket of Shrubs, a Briar, or Thorn-bush, &c.

One Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush.

This Proverb intimates, that Possession is a mighty Matter, and precautions us not to run the Hazard of a certain Loss, for an uncertain Gain, and teaches us, that *Futurities* are liable to *Disappointments*; no depending on *Ball of will beraster*, and no commanding *Things out of our Hand*, five *Tenets distant* from *Fruition*. It seems to have been borrowed either of the *Hebrews*, who say, *ממנו טרם נברא* *ממנו נברא* or *Greeks*, who say, *Νέκυσε δε τα τροπαια λωσεν τ' ἀταρτα δόξαισι*, *Hesiod*; and the *Romans* peremptorily say, *Spem pretio non emo*; and the *French*, *Mieux vaut un tenon, que deux vons l'aurez*.

BUSH [among *Hunters*] the Tail of a Fox.

BUSH'EL [*Boiffon*, *F.*] a dry Measure of 4 Pecks Land, and 5 Water-Measure; in *Warwickshire*, &c. 2 Bushels *Winchester* Measure.

BUSHES of a *Cart Wheel*, are Irons within the Hole of the Nave to keep it from wearing.

BUSH'ET, a little Bush. *Spenc.*

BU'SINESS, Employment; an *Affair*, or Subject of *Action*; a Matter in *Question*.

BUSILY, with hurry, actively.

BUSK', a Rush, a Bush. *O.*

BUSK [*Busc*, *F.*] a Piece of *Whale-bone*, *Iron*, &c. to keep down the *Fore-part* of *Women's Stays* or *Stomachers*.

To BUSK, to shut up. *O.*

BUSKID, adorned. *Cheuv.*

BUS'KIN [*Bottine*, *F.*] a Kind of *Boot* or *Hose*, worn by the ancient *Tragedians*.

BUS'KY, fat, swelled; also woody. *Shaksfp.*

To BUSS' [*Bocli*, *Belg.* *baiser*, *F.* of *bassare*, *L.*] to kiss.

A BUSS' [*Bussen*, *Belg.*] a small *Sea-Vessel*, used by the *Hollanders*, and now by the *English*, for the *Herring-Fishery*, &c.

BUST' [of *Busso*, *Ital.*] a Statue representing only the *Head*, *Breasts*, and *Shoulders* of a *human Body*.

BUST' Coat, soft Bread, eaten hot with *Butter*.

BUSTARD, a wild *Turkey*. *F.*

To BUSTLE [of *Burleuan*, *Sax.*] to ruffle as *Armour* to hurry and make a *Stir*.

To be BU'SY [*Bysjan*, *Sax.*] perhaps of *Bire*, a *Throng*, *q. d.* a *Throng* of *Business*] to be fully employed.

BU'SY [Ueb'yrigob. *Sax.* *Besich*, *Belg.*] employed, occupied in *Business*.

BUSYBODY, an officious Person, one who meddles in others' Concerns.

BUT' [*Butz*, *Sax.* *i. e.* none besides, except him] besides, except, yet, only.

BUT

BUT [*But*, *F.* End of extreme Part] is the But-end of a *Musket*; also, a *Boundary*.

BUTCH'ERS *Broom*, a *Shrub*. *Ruscus*, *L.*

BUTCH'ER [*Boucher*, *F.*] one that kills or sells *Cattle*.

BUTCH'ERY [*Boucherie*, *F.*] a great *Slaughter*.

BUT'LER [*Bouteiller*, of *Bouteille*, *F.* a *Bottle*] an Officer in the *House* of a *Prince*, *Nobleman*, &c. who keeps the *Household Stores*, &c.

BUT'LERAGE, an *Imposition* of *Wine*, which the *King's Butler*, by virtue of his *Office*, antiently might take of every *Ship* carrying forty *Tun*.

To BUTT [batten, *Du.* *Bouter*, *F.* *lancere*, *Ital.*] to run against, to push with the *Horn*.

A BUTT [*Butte*, *Sax.*] a large *Vessel* for *Liquids*, one hundred and twenty-six *Gallons* of *Wine*.

A BUTT [*But*, *F.*] a *Mark* to shoot at; the *End* of any *Plank* which joins to one another, on the *Outside* of a *Ship*, under *Water*.

To Spring a BUTT [*Sea Term*] is when a *Plank* of a *Ship* is loose at one *End*.

A BUT'TAL, a *Bittern*.

BUT'TENS } [among *Hunters*] are *Born* of
BUT'TONS } *Knobs* of a *Deer's Head*.

BUT'TER [*Buttere*, *Sax.* *Butter*, *Test.* *Butyrum*, *L.* *Βούτυρον*, *Gr.*] an *unctuous Substance* made from *churned Milk*.

BUTTER-Teeth, great broad *Fore-Teeth*.
BUTTER of *Antimony* [with *Chymists*] is a *Mixture* of the *Acid Spirit* and *Sublimated Corrosive* with the *Regulus* of *Antimony*.

BUTTER of *Tin* [among *Chymists*] is made of *Tin* reduced to *Powder*, and *Sublimated Corrosive*.

A BUTTER-Bump, the *Bittern*, a *Bird*,
BUTTER-Flower, a *yellow Flower* in *May*.

BUTTER-Milk, what is separated from the *Milk* when *Butter* is made.

BUTTER-Fly [*Butreen ptego*, *Sax.* *Butter-Flege*, *L. S.*] an *Insect* well known.

BUTTER Wort, an *Herb*. *Phyticula*.

BUT'TERY, *q. d.* *Butlery*, a *Place* where *Visuals* are set up.

BUT'TES, the *Ends* of *ploughed Lands*, which lie in *Ridges* and *Furrows*.

BUT'TOCK [*Bout*, *Du.* the *Bolt* of the *Bone*, *Dr. T. H.* derives it from *Bout*, and *Doh. Sax.* in *English Hough*] the *Breach* of *Haunch*.

The BUT'TOCK [of a *Ship*] is that *Part* which makes her *Breadth* right a-stern from the *Tuck* upwards.

BUT'TON [*Bouton*, *F.*] a *Fastening* for *Garments*; any *Globe* of *Ball*.

BUT'TRESS [of *aboutir*, *F.* to lie out] an *Arch*, *Pillar* or *Mass* of *Stone* to bear up a *Wall*, *Building*, &c.

BUT'TRESS a *Tool* made use of by *Friers*.

BUT'WINK, of } a *Bird*.
BUT'WIN }

BUTY'

BUTYRUM *Saruni* [i. e. Butter of Lead], a Chemical Preparation, called sweet Liquor of Lead, &c.

BUXIFEROUS [*Buxifer*, L.] Box-bearing. To **BUXIONEN**, to bud. *Cbauc.*

BUXOM [Βοχωμ, *Sax.* from Bogen, to bend, *Bugent*. *Tent. g. d.* *Buxifant*] flexible; also amorous, wanton; also merry, jolly.

BUX'OMNESS, Amorousness, &c.

BUX'OMNESS, Lowliness, Submission. *Cb.*
BUXTON [of Bocce, a Beech-Tree, and Town, by Reason of the Plenty of Beeches growing there, called in *Saxon* *Babbecan*, i. e. hot Baths] a Town in *Derbyshire*.

To **BUY** [*Bye*, *Sax.*] to purchase.

BU'ZO, the Shaft of an Arrow before it is feathered. *O. I.*

To **BUZZ** [a Word taken from the Sound] to hum, and make a Noise, as Bees, &c. to whisper in one's ear often, to inculcate.

BUZ'ZARD [*Buzard*, F, *Buzart*, *Tent.*] a great sluggish Fowl, a sort of great Hawk or Kite; a senseless Fellow, an ignorant Fool.

BY [*Bi*, *Sax.*] beside or nigh. This Word notes the Cause, the Agent, the Instrument, the Means and all the Manner of an Action, &c.

BY and **BY**, shortly.

BY or *Bye* [*Bye* of *Bian*, *Sax.* to dwell, an Habitation or Place of Abode] it is yet retained in the End of Places; as *Danby*, *Appleby*, &c.

BY-Laws, Laws made in Courts-Baron, or Courts-Lect; also Laws made by particular Companies or Corporations, for the better regulating of Trade.

BYDDING, abiding. *O.*

BYFORNE, before. *Cbauc.*

BYGONE [a *Scotts* Word] past.

To **BYHET'E**, to promise. *Cbauc.*

BYKER, a Fray or Scuffle. *O.*

BYLANDER [of *Byr*, near, and *Land*, the Land, *Tent.*] a small swift-sailing Vessel, so called from its Coastings, as it were by Land.

To **BYLEVIN**, to tarry, to abide. *Cbauc.*

BYNEMPT, named. *Spenc.*

BYRAM, a solemn Festival among the *Saxs*, a sort of Carnival with them.

BYRAM'LICK, a Present made at that Time, as our New-year's Gift.

BYR Law } Laws established in *Scotland*,

BUR Law } with Consent of Neighbours chosen unanimously in the Courts called *Bur-law* Courts.

BYSCHOPE [*Bischoff*, *Tent.*] Bishop. *Cb.*

BYT'ENT, caught up. *O.*

BYWOPEN, made senseless. *O.*

BY-BY, [*Mer. Caf.* derives it of the *Greek*, *Byca*, to sleep] commonly sung by Nurses to cause their Nursing to fall asleep.

BY-BLOW, a Bastard-Child.

BY-Word [*By-word*, *Sax.* *By-Word*, *Tent. g. d.* a Saying always ready] a Proverb.

C Is a Character for *Cimra*, in *Latin* 1000, and to it signifies in the Titles or Books, Inscriptions, &c.

A. C. is an Abbreviation of *Anno Christi*, the *Latin* for the Year of *Christ*.

C. C. C. denotes one of *Corpus Christi* College in *Oxford*.

CAAS, Case, Fortune. *Cbauc.*

CAB [כב, *H.*] a Jewish Measure containing 2 Pints and 5-6ths, and something more, Corn-Measure; and 3 Pints and 10 Inches Liquid Measure.

CABA'L } [כבלי, *H. i. e.* a Doctrine
CABA'LA } received] a secret Science which the *Rabbins* of the *Jews* pretend to, by which they unfold all the Mysteries in Divinity, and expound the Scriptures; also a Junta or private Council; a particular Party; a Set, or Gang.

To **CABA'L** [*cabaler*, F.] to plot together privately to make Parties.

A CAB'ALIST [*Cabaliste*, F. *Cabalista*, L.] a Person skilled in the Jewish Cabala.

CABALISTICAL } [*Cabalistique*, F.] be-
CABALIST'ICK } longing to the Jewish Cabala.

A CABAL'ER [*Cabaleur*, F.] a Party-Man.

CABAL'INE, a coarser sort of Aloe, used by Farriers to purge Horses.

CABARET, a Tavern. *F.*

CA'BARICK, the Herb *Halewort*.

CAB'BAGE [*Cabucum*, Ital.] a Plant well known to House-keepers; also a *Cant* Word for private Theft.

CAB'BAGE of a *Deer's* Head, the Burr which parts where the Horns take their Rise.

CAB'BAGE Worm, a sort of Insect.

CAB'BIN [*Cabanc*, F.] a Cottage or Hut; a little Lodging-Room on Ship-board.

CAB'INET [*Cabinet*, F.] a Closet in a Palace or Nobleman's House; a Chest of Drawers or Casket to put Things of Value in.

CAB'INET Council, a Council held in a private Manner.

CAB'INET MAKER, one whose Employment it is to make ingenious Works in Wood.

CAB'INET Organ, a small portable Organ.

CAB'LE [Cable, Belg.] is a great Rope, which being fastened to the Anchor, holds the Ship fast when the rides, *F.*

To **Bend** the **CABLE** [*Sea Term*] is to make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

To **Unbend** the **CABLE**, is to take it away.

To **Reckle** the **CABLE** } to bind it about with
To **Serve** the **CABLE** } Ropes or Clouts, to keep it from galling in the Hawse.

To **Quil** the **CABLE**, is to roll it up round in the Ring.

To **Splice** the **CABLE**, is to join two Pieces together.

To Pay Cheap the CABLE, is to put it out in pace.

CABLE-TIRE, is the several Rotts of a Cable that are laid one upon another.

CAB'LISH, Brush-wood. O. L.

CABOSH'ED } of *Cabage*, Span. of *Cabo-*
CABOSH'ED } cbs, F. from *Caput*, L.] is when the Beast's Head is cut off close just behind the Ears, by a Section parallel to the Face, or by a perpendicular downright Section. *Heraldry*.

CA'BURNS [See *Fern*] are small Lines of Rope-yarn, to bind the Cables of a Ship, &c.

CACAFUE'GO [i. e. a Shite-fire, Span.] a certain Spanish Fly that darts Fire from its Tail in a dark Night; proverbially, a bragging or boasting Fellow.

CACA'O, an Indian Tree, like to an Orange-tree, bearing Nuts, of which Chocolate is made.

CACATORIA, *Febris*, a Name given by *Hyllius*, to an intermitting Fever, a Diarrhæa, &c.

CACEMPHATON [κακίφωτον, of κακός, evilly, and φημι, to say, Gr.] an harsh Sound of Words, as when *n* follows a Word ending in *is*, &c.

CACHECTICAL } [κάκωτος, Gr.] one
CACHECTICUS } that has an ill Habit of Body.

CACHEK'Y [Cachectia, L. κακία, of κακός, bad, and ἔστι, Habit, Gr.] an ill Habit of Body, proceeding from a bad Disposition of the Fluids and Humours.

CACKEREL, a sort of Fish.

CACKLE, the cry of a Goose or Hen.

To CACK'LE [of Cackelen, L. S.] to cry out as a Hen does when she has laid.

CACOCY'LIA [κακος, bad, and χυλος, Chyle, Gr.] a bad Digestion in the Stomach.

CACOCYMY'Y [Cacochymia, L. of κακοχυμία, of κακος, bad, and χυμος, Humour, Gr.] the abounding of ill Humours in the Blood.

CACODÆ'MON [κακοδαίμων, of κακος, evil, and δαίμων, a Spirit, Gr.] an evil Spirit, a Devil. L.

CACODÆ'MON [in *Astronomy*] the twelfth House of a Figure of the Heavens, so called because of its dreadful Signification.

CACOE'THES [κακοεθες, of κακός, bad, and εθες, Habit, Gr.] an ill Custom or Habit; also a malignant Ulcer beyond Cure. L.

CACOPATHY [κακοπάθεια, of κακός, bad, and πάθος, Passion, Gr.] a suffering of Evil, or lying under a painful Disease.

CACOPHONY [Cacophonia, L. of κακοφώνια, of κακός, bad, and φωνή, Voice, Gr.] a bad Tone or Voice, proceeding from an ill Constitution of its Organs.

CACOSYN'THETON [κακοςυνθεσία, of κακός, and σύνθεσις, Gr.] an ill Composition or joining together of Words in a Sentence.

CACOTROPH'Y [Cacotrophia, L. of κακοτροφία, of κακος, and τροφή, Nourishment, Gr.]

an ill Nourishment, proceeding from a Fault of the Blood.

CACOZEL'IA [cacozelia, F. of κακοζελία, of κακός, and ζηλος, Zeal, Gr.] perverse Imitation, Affectation. L.

To CACUMINATE, to make pointed.

CADA'VEROUS [cadaverosus, L.] belonging to a dead Corpse or Carcase.

CAD'BATE Fly } an Insect that is a good

CAD Worm } Bait for Trout, &c.

CAD'DOW, a Jackdaw or Chough. *Norw.*

CADE [Cadius, L.] a Barrel, a Cag, or Cask.

CADE, a Vessel containing five hundred Red-herrings; one thousand Sprats, &c.

CADE Lamb, a young Lamb weaned, and brought up in a House.

CADELE'SHER } a chief Magistrate in

CADILE'SHER } Turkey, of which there are but two.

CA'DENCE [of Cadence, L.] is a just Fall of the Tone of Voice in a Sentence. F.

CA'DENCE [in *Music*] a kind of Conclusion of Tune, made of all the Parts together, in divers Places of any Key.

CA'DENT [in *Astronomy*] a Planet is said to be Cadent, when it is in a Sign opposite to that of its Exaltation.

CADET' [Cadet, F. a younger Brother] one that serves as a Volunteer in the War, upon his own Charges.

CADEW, the Scaw-worm; an Irish Mantle.

CADGE, a round Frame of Wood, on which Hawks are carried to be fold.

To CADGE, to carry. F.

A CADGER, a Carrier. C.

CADI a Turkish Magistrate.

A CAD'MA, the least of the Pigs which a Sow has at one Fare. C.

CAD'MIA [καδμία, Gr.] a Stone out of which Brass is tried; Brass Ore; also a sort of Stone, called *Lapis Calaminiaris*.

CADU'CA Bona, Escheats, Goods forfeited to the Treasury of the Prince. L. 1.

CADU'CE [Caduceus, L.] Mercury's staff; the Roman Herald's Staff.

CADUCE'AN [Caducearius, L.] belonging to the Caduce or Mace of Mercury.

CADUCIF'EROUS [Caducifer, L.] bearing the Caduce.

CADU'CUS *Morb.*, the Falling-Sickness; so called, because Persons that are troubled with it fall down suddenly on the Ground. L.

CADWAL'LADER [of Cad, a Battle, and Swalader, C. Br. a Captain of War] the Name of a King of the Britains.

CÆ' CITY [Cecitas, L.] Blindness.

CÆCUM *Intestinum* [among *Anatomists*] the blind Gut, so called, because one End of it is shut up.

CÆLING [Cæling, Sax. Cooling] a River in Cornwall.

To CÆMENT [among the *Paracelsians*] to calcine after a particular Manner with corrosive Liquors.

Liquors; but more properly used by *Helmont*, and some others, for Luting.

CAER, a City. *Brit.*

CAER-Caustentib, i. e. the City of *Constantia*, in *Cornwallshire*. C. Br.

CAERDIFF [Caeruis, C. Br. perhaps, q. d. the City of *Didius*] in *Glamorganshire*.

CAER Gaby [q. d. *Kibiopolis*, or the Temple of *St. Kibius*, a Scholar of *St. Hilary*, a Bishop of the *Picts*, that there lived a Monk's Life] in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

CAER Leon upon *Ush*, so called, because *Antonius Isca*, and *Caesar's* second Legion, otherwise called the *Welch* second Legion, was placed there; formerly an Archbishop's See, but now a poor Village in *Monmouthshire*.

CAERMAR'DEN, called by the *Romans* *Maridunum*, because it was the Town of *Marius*.

CAERNAR'VON [of *Caer*, a Town, at, and *Clon* or *Hon*, the Isle of *Man*, because it is over-against the Isle of *Man*] a Town famous for the Birth of King *Edward II.* of *England*.

CAE'SAR, a Name common to the eleven Emperors of *Rome*, who succeeded *Julius Caesar*; and now to the Heir Apparent of an Emperor.

CAESARIAN Operation [among *Surgeons*] the cutting a Child out of the Womb, by opening the Belly of the Mother; hence *Julius*, the first *Roman* Monarch, was called *Caesar*, because he was thus brought into the World, i. e. *caes* *matris* *Ventre*; and the Operation has been called *Caesarean* after him.

CAESU'RA, a Cut, Gash, Notch; also a Figure in Poetry. *L.*

CAG [of *Sturgeon*] a Vessel containing four or five Gallons.

CAGE-Work, the uppermost carved Work of the Hull of a Ship.

CAGE [Cage, F. of *Cavea*, L.] an Inclosure for Birds.

To CAGE, *Verb.* to shut in a Cage.

CA'GIA, a Bird-cage, a Coop for Hens. *L.*

CA'PHAS [καφ, *H. i. e.* an Encompasser] a High Priest among the *Jews*.

To CAJO'LE [Cajoler, F.] to coax, flatter, soothe up; also to beguile.

CAJOLER, a smooth Flatterer.

CAJOL'ERY [Cajoleris, F.] a Fawning upon, Flattery, vain Praise.

CA'MACAN, an Officer of great Dignity among the *Turks*.

CANITES, Christian Hereticks, so called, because they taught that *Cain* was formed by a celestial and mighty Power, and *Abel* by a weak One, &c.

CAISHOW [in *Buckinghamshire*] a certain Tract of Land, so called from the *Cassii*, an ancient *British* People, who formerly inhabited it.

CAIS'ON [in *Fortification*] a Chest of Wood holding four or six Bombs, or sometimes

only filled with Powder, and buried under Ground by the Besieged, to blow up a Work the Besiegers are like to be Masters of.

CAITIF [Cerberis, F. *Cestivo*, Ital.] a mean Villain, a contemptible Fellow.

CAITISNED, chained, or bound with Chains. *Chauc.*

CAKE [Kag, *Dan.* *Koeken*, *L. S.* *Carren*, *C. Br.*] a flat Loaf of Bread, commonly made with Spice, Fruit, &c. Also any Bread of a flat Form.

CALALASH, used by the Negroes for Cups and musical Instruments.

CAL'ABER, the Fur of a little Creature in *Germany* of the same Name.

CALA'EN, a Mineral found lately in the *East-Indies*.

CALAMA'NCO [*calamancus*, L.] a kind of Wollen Stuff.

CALAMINA'RIS *Lapis*, the Calamine Stone, which being mixed with Copper, turns it into yellow Brass. *L.*

CAL'AMINE, a Fossile used as a great Drier, an Absorbent in outward Applications, as *Carates* and *Plasters*.

CAL'AMINT [*καλαμίνθη*, Gr.] or Mountain-Mint, an Herb.

CALAMI'TUS, a Gag put into the Mouth of Dogs to hinder them from barking. *O. L.*

CALAM'ITOUS [*Calamiteus*, F. of *Calamitosus*, L.] Miserable, Wretched.

CALAM'ITY [*Calamité*, F. of *Calamitas*, L.] Misery, Misfortune, Trouble.

CAL'AMUS *Scriptorius*, a writing Pen. *L.*

CAL'AMUS *Scriptorius* [in *Anatomy*] a Dilatation of the fourth Ventricle of the Brain, thus called from its Resemblance of a Pen. *L.*

CALAN'GIA, a Challenge, Claim, or Dispute. *O. L.*

A CALASH' an open travelling Chariot.

CALA'GIUM, a Tax paid in ancient Times, for the making and repairing of common Roads.

CALCA'NEUS, or } [in *Anatomy*] the Heel-

CALCIS } bone, or Bone of the

Tarsus, lying under the *Affragan*, and is united to them by the Jointing called *Ginglymus*. *L.*

CAL'CAR, a calcining Furnace used by Chymists.

CAL'ATION, a treading or stamping on. *L.*

CALCE'A, a Road or High-way made with Stones and Rubbish. *O. L.*

CALCEA'TA } a Causey, or Causeway.

CALCE'TUM } *O. L.*

CALCHOI'DES [among *Anatomists*] three little Bones in the Foot, which, together with others, make up that Part of the Foot which succeeds the Ankle.

CALCI'FRAGUS [of *Calx*, Chalk, or the Stone, and *frango*, to break] a Medicine that breaks the Stone in the Bladder, is so called.

CALCINA'TION [in *Chymistry*] the Act of Calcining, or the reducing of Metals, or a mixed Body, into Powder, by means of Fire.

CALCINA'TION *Chymical* *medica*

plea] is when Bones, Horns, Hoofs, &c. having hung over boiling Water, &c. till they have lost all their Mucilage, may be easily reduced to Powder.

To CALCINE [*calcinare*, F. of *Calx*, L.] to burn to a Calx or Cinder.

CALCINED, reduced to Powder by Fire and Corrosives.

CALCOGRAPHY [*χαλκογραφία*, of *χαλκός*, brass, and *γραφία*, Writing, Gr.] the writing or engraving on Brass.

To CALCULATE [*calculari*, F. *calculari*, L.] to cast Accounts; to reckon.

CALCULATION, is casting of Accounts; Reckoning; and is either Algebraic or Numerical. L.

CALCULATOR, one employed in Calculation.

CALCULOSITY, Fulness of Stones. L.

CALCULUS, a little Pebble, or Gravel-stone; the Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder; a Counter to cast Accounts with; also a Chess man, or Table-man. L.

CALCULUS *Differentialis* [among *Mathematicians*] is the Arithmetick of the infinitely small Differences between variable Quantities, which is otherwise called the Arithmetick of Fluxions. L.

CALCULUS *Integralis* [with *Mathematician*] is the Method of finding the proper flowing Quantity of any given Fluxion. L.

CALDA'RIA, a Cauldron or Copper. O. L.

CAL'DRON [*cauldron*, F.] a Pot, Boiler, or Kettle.

CALEB [כָּלֵב, H. i. a Dog] one of *Joshua's* Companions in discovering the Land of Canaan.

CALEFACTION, a heating or warming. L.

CALEFACTION [among *Philosophers*] the producing or stirring up a Heat in a mixed Body.

CALEFACTIVE, causing Warmth. L.

CALEFACTORY, serving to make warm.

CALENDAR [*Calendarium*, of *Calendæ*, L.] a political Distribution of time, accommodated to Use, and taken from the Motions of the heavenly Bodies; an Almanack.

CAL'ENDER [*Calendrier*, F. to smooth Cloth] a Person whose Trade is to press, smooth, trim, or set a Glove upon Linen, Stuff; also the Engine which is used for that Purpose.

CAL'ENDS [*Calendes*, F. *Calendæ*, L.] the first days of every Month among the *Romans*.

CALENTUR E [*Calentura*, Span.] a burning Fever; a Disemper peculiar to Sailors, wherein they imagine the Sea to be green Fields, and wall throw themselves into it, if not restrained.

CALESH ? [*Calcebe*, F.] a small open Chalice. riot.

CALEVILLE, a sort of sweet red Apple.

CALEWISE, warmly. O.

CALF [Calf. Sax. *lælf*, *Teut.*] the young Offspring of a Cow; also, among Hunters, a Male Hart or Hind of the first Year.

Sea-CALF, a large Sea-fish with a velvet black, spotted skin.

CALIBER, the bore of a Gun.

CALICE [*calix*, L.] a Cup.

CALICOE, a sort of Cloth made of Cotton brought from *Calicut*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*.

CAL'ID [of *calidus*, L.] hot.

CALIDUM *innatum* [according to the *New Philosophy*] the innate Heat, is the Attrition of the Parts of Blood, which is occasioned by its circular Motion, especially in the Arteries. L.

CALIFACTORY, a Room in a Monastery, where the religious Persons warm themselves.

CALIGA'TION, Dimness of sight, Blindness. L.

CAL'IGINOUS [*Caliginosus*, L.] dim, full of Obscurity.

CALIGRAPHY [*καλιγραφία*, Gr.] beautiful writing.

CAL'IPER ? [*Calibre*, F.] the Diameter or CA'LIVER } Bigness of a Piece of Ordnance, or other Fire-arms, at the Bore.

CAL'IPERS, an Instrument made like a Sliding-Rule, to embrace two Heads of any Cask, to find the Length.

CALIPER *Compasses* [among *Gunners*] an Instrument for finding the Diameter of the Ball and Bore of a Gun, &c.

CAL'IPH, a King or Emperor. *Persian*.

CAL'IVER, a sort of small Sea-gun.

To CALK a Ship [*Calfeater*, of *Calage*, F. Tow, or Cze, Sax. Keel,] is to drive Oak-ham, or spun Yarn, and wooden Pins, into all the Seams and Rends, to keep out the Water.

CALK'ED, cast up, or out. O.

CALKER, the Person employed to stop the Leaks of a Ship.

To CALL [of *kallos*, Dan. *Kallr*, Belg. of *καλόν*, Gr.] to call, to name.

A CALL [among *Hunters*] a Tune blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

CALL [among *Fowlers*] is an artificial Pipe made to catch Quails, &c. by imitating the Notes.

CALL, Bravery. O.

CALLE, a Cloak. C.

A CAL'LET, a Whore. *Shakesp.*

To CAL'LET, to cample or kol i. L.

CALLID [of *callidus*, L.] crafty, cunning.

CALLIDITY, Cunningness, Craftiness.

CAL'LIGRAPHY [*Calligraphia*, L. of *καλλιγραφία*, of *καλλός*, Beauty, and *γράφω*, Writing, Gr.] fair or handsome Writing.

CALLIMAN'CO, a strong Woollen Stuff.

CALLING, Vocation, Profession.

CALLYOPE [of *κάλλος*, Beauty, and *ἄψ*, Countenance, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, which is said to preside over Harmony and Heroick Poetry.

CAL'LIPTICK *Period*, a Cycle or Period of 76 Years, which *Callippus* the Astronomer invented to improve that of *Metcin*.

CALLO-

CALLOSTTY [*Callosité, F. Callostas, L.*] Hardness or Thickness of the Skin, properly that which is occasioned by much Labour.

CAL'LOUS [*callosus, L.*] hard, brawny, having a thick Skin.

CALLOW, unfluffed, or not covered with Feathers.

CAL'LUS [*Calus, F. of Callus, L.*] an hard horny Substance, a hardened Skin of Hands and Feet of such as work hard and go barefoot.

CAL'LUS [with *Surgeons*] an hard Substance which grows in the Inside of Ulcers, which renders them fistulous, and hinders Consolidation; a kind of Swelling without Pain; also a glutinous Substance, growing about the Fracture of Bones, serving to solder them.

CALM [*Calme, F.*] quiet, still.
A **CALM** } [at *Sea*] when there is not a
Stark **CALM** } Breath of Wind stirring.
To **CALM** [*calmer, F.*] to appease, quiet, pacify, to still.

CALMLY, quietly.
CALMNESS, tranquillity, mildness.

CAL'OMEL [*Calomelanus, L. of καλός, fair, and μέλας, black, Gr.*] *Mercurius Dulcis*, or prepared Quicksilver.

CALORIF'ICK [*calorificus, L.*] heating, making hot.

CALOT [not improperly of *Calotte, F.* a Cap, *q. d.* one who serves for a Cap to all Heads] a lewd Woman, a Drab.

CALOY'ERS, *Greecian* Monks of the Order of *St. Basil*.

CAL'TROPS [*Coltrappe, Sax. Chaufftrappe, of Cbeod atrape, F.*] Irons with four Spikes, so made that which way soever they fall, one point still lies upwards, generally thrown in Breaches or Bridges, to annoy an Enemy's Horse; also an Instrument with three Iron Spikes used in hunting the Wolf.

CAL'TROPS, an Herb. *Caliba palustris, L.*
CAL'VA } [with *Anatomists*] it signifies
CALVA'RIA } the whole hairy Scalp; it is also taken for the Skull, the upper Part of the Head, which grows bald. *L.*

CAL'VARY [of *Calvaria, L.* the Skull] a mountain without the City of *Jerusalem*, where *Christ* our Saviour was crucified, so called from the Skulls of dead Men found there.

Cross **CALVARY** [in *Heraldry*] is a Cross raised on Steps.

To **CALVE**, to bring forth a Calf.
CALVIL'LE, a sweet red Apple.

CALVINISM, the Doctrines and Principles of *John Calvin*, a noted Reformer of the Church at *Geneva*.

CALVINISTS, the Followers of *Calvin* in his Principles.

CALVINIS'TICAL, like, or according to the pition of the *Calvinists*

To **CAL'UM'NIATE** [*Calumniar, F. calumniar, L.*] to reproach, slander, detract; to accuse or charge falsely.

CALUMNIA'TOR [*Calumniator, F.*] a Slanderer or false Accuser. *L.*

CALUM'NIOUS, full of Cavil, &c.
CAL'UMNY [*Calumniæ, F. of Calumniæ, L.*] false Imputation, Asperion, Slander.

CALX, Chalk, Lime, Mortar, Cement. *L.*
CALX [among *Chymists*] is that Powder which any Body is redued to by Calcination, or burning it in a Crucible.

CALX [in *Anatomy*] is the Heel, or the second Bone in that Part of the Foot which succeeds the Ankle.

CAL'YX [*κάλυξ, Gr.*] the Cup of the Flower of any Plant, or the small green Leaves on the Top of the Stalk in Herbs, with which; first the Blossom, and afterwards the Seed is covered and inclosed. *L.*

CAMA'ROSIS [in *Architecture*] a Rafting with an Arch or Vault.

CAMA'ROSIS [with *Surgeons*] a Blow upon the Skull, whereby some Part of the Bone is left hanging up like an Arch.

CAM'BER-Beam [in *Architecture*] a Beam cut hollow or arching in the Middle.

CAM'BERING [*Sea Term*] a Ship's Deck is said to lie *Cambering*; when it does not lie even, but higher in the Middle than at the Ends.

CAM'BIUM, the exchanging or bartering of Commodities; also an Exchange or Place where Merchants meet. *L.*

CAMBIUM [in *Physick*] a secondary Humour, whose Use was said to be to nourish the Parts of the Body, the other two being called *Ros* and *Gluten*.

CAM'BREN } a cooked Stick, with Notches
CAM'BREL } on it, on which Butchers hang their Meat. *Brit.*

CAM'BRIA, *Wales*, so called from *Camber*, the Son of *Brutus*. *L.*

CAM'BRICK, a sort of fine Linnen Cloth brought from *Cambay* in *Flanders*.

CAM'BRIDGE [perhaps from the *C. Bro. Sam* a. full of Windings, and *Bridge*] a Town and famous University in *England*, called by the *Saxons* *Eant-brýgge*; i. e. *Grant-Bridge*, of *Epon, Sax.* a Fen.

CAME, the Preterite of *to come*.

CAMEL [*Camelus, L. κάμηλος, Gr.*] a Beast of Burden, common in the Eastern Countries.

CAMELEON [*Chamaeleon, L. of χαμαιλιών, Gr.*] a Creature like a Lizard, frequenting the Rocks, living on Flies, which, as is said, can turn himself into all Colours but Red and White. *F.*

CAMELINE, *Gambet Claws*
CAMELOPARD [from *camelus* and *pardus*] a Beast like a camel and a Panther.

CAMERA [in *Old Records*] any winding or crooked Plat of Ground.

CAMERA [in the Title of *Musick Books*] denotes such Musick as is designed for Chambers and private Concerts, in Distinction to such as is designed for Chapels and great concerts.

CAMERA Obscura, an optical Machine.

CAM'ERADE } [*Comrade*, F. of *Camera*, L.
COMRADE } a Chamber] a Chamber-
 Fellow; an intimate Friend, a Fellow-Soldier.

CAMERA'TION [in *Surgery*] is when by
 a Blow on the Skull, some Part of the Bone is
 suspended like an Arch.

CAMERA'TION, a Vaulting or Arching. L.

CAMERY, a Disease in Horses; the
 Frounce.

CAM'ICA, Camlet, or fine Stuff, made of
 Camel's Hair and Silk. See *Camlet*. O. L.

CAMISADE [*Camisade*, F. *Cumficiata*, Ital.]
 a setting upon, or surprizing an Enemy by
 Night; or an Attack made by Soldiers with
 their Shirts over their Apparel and Arms.

CAMISED, flat-nosed. *Cbauc*.

CAMLET, a kind of Stuff made with Wool
 and Silk.

CAM'OCK [*Cammoc*, *Sax*.] the Herb Rest-
 harrow. *Aconit*.

CAM'OMILE. See *Cbamomile*.

CAMOYS [*Camu*, F.] bent or crooked up-
 wards. O.

CAMP [*Camp*, *Sax*. *Campus*, L. a Field]
 the Place where an Army lodges in Tents.

CAMP Polart, a Flying Camp, a Body of
 Horse and Foot always in Motion, commanded
 commonly by a Lieutenant-General.

CAMPAIGN [*Campagne*, F.] a Plain, a
 Champain or open Country.

CAMPAIGN [in *Military Affairs*] the
 Space of Time every Year that an Army conti-
 nues in the Field, during the War.

CAMPAN'ULATE Flower [among *Herba-
 lists*] any Flower that is shaped like a Bell.

CAMPAN'IFORM } [of *Campana*, L. a
CAMPAN'ULOUS } Bell] the same as
Campanulate.

CAMPAR'TUM, any Part or Portion of a
 large Field or Ground. O. L.

CAMP'DEN } [of *Camp*, a Fight, and *Den*,
CAM'DEN } *Sax*.] a Town in *Gloucester-
 shire*, whence the industrious Antiquary *Camden*
 had his Name.

CAMPE'CHIO, a sort of Indian Wood, the
 same with Log-wood.

CAMPESTRAL [*Campestris*, L.] belonging
 to the Champain of Plain Field.

CAMP'IRE [*Campire*, F. of *Campora*, L.]
 the Gum of an East Indian Tree.

CAN, to be able.

CANUS, a thin Gown. *Spenc*.

CANA'AN [כנען, *H. i. e.* a Merchant] the
 Son of *Ham*, of whom the Land of *Canaan* took
 its Name.

CANACIN, the Plague. L.

CANA'LLIE, F. the lowest People.

CANAL [*Canalis*, L.] an artificial River, or
 long Pond, in a Park or Garden. F.

CANAL Coal, the finest Species of Coal,
 Mines of which are in *Leicester-shire*.

CANALIS [in *Anatomy*] Passages by which
 the juices of the Blood flow. L.

CANALIC'ULUS Arteriosus [among *Ana-
 tomists*] a Vessel betwixt the Arterious Veins of

the Lungs and the great Artery in *Fœtus*.

The **CANARIES**, Islands anciently called
 the *Fortunate Islands*, lying near the Coasts of
Barbary, from whence *Canary Wines* are
 brought.

CANARY-Bird, a singing Bird from the
Canary Isles.

CANARY'D to it, danced to it, or was joy-
 ful at it. *Shakefp*.

To **CAN'CEL** [*cancell*, F. *cancellare*, L.]
 to erase or blot out; to make void.

CANCEL'ER [in *Falconry*] is when a light-
 flown Hawk, in her stooping, turns two or
 three Times upon the Wind, to recover herself
 before she seizes her Prey.

CAN'CEr, a Crab-fish; also a Constellation,
 one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiac*. L.

CAN'CEr, a dangerous Sore or Ulcer, as in
 a Woman's Breast, &c. a round, livid, and
 blackish Tumour, circumscribed with turgid
 Veins, resembling the Feet of a Crab, from
 whence it takes its Name.

Degenerate **CANCER**, one which succeeds
 an obstinate or ill-dress'd Imposthume.

Primitive **CANCER** [among *Surgeons*] is
 one which comes of itself.

CANCEROUS, of or belonging to a Cancer.

CANCRI'NI Versus, Latin Verses, which
 are the same, read either forwards or back-
 wards, as, *Roxa tibi subit motibus ipis amor*.

CANDID [*candid*, F. of *candidus*, L.] white,
 innocent; sincere, upright; kind, courteous.

CAN'DIDATES [*Candidati*, L.] they who
 stand for any Place or Preferment: They were
 so called by the *Romans*, from the white Gar-
 ments they were obliged to wear during the two
 Years of their soliciting for the Place.

CANDIDLY, fairly, honestly.

To **CAN'DIFY**, to whiten, to make white.

CANDISA'TION, the Candying and Cry-
 stallizing of Sugar, after it has been dissolved in
 Water, and purified.

CANDITE'ERS [in *Fortification*] are Frames
 to lay Faggots and Brushwood on to cover the
 Workmen.

CANDLE, Light made of Wax or Tallow.

CAN'DLEMASS-Day [*Condemarcte*. S. of
Candela, L. a Candle, and *Masi*, the Festival of
 the Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, the ad of
February] so called from the consecrating *Cand-
 les* that Day, which were set apart for sacred
 Use all that Year.

CANDOUR [*Candour*, F. of *Candor*, L.]
 Whiteness, Innocency, Sincerity, Plain-deal-
 ing, Uprightness; also Courtesy.

To **CAN'DY** [*candus*, F.] to make some
 sorts of Confectionary Wares; also to grow
 mouldy as *Rare Sweetmeats* do.

CANE [*Canne*, F. of *Canna*, L.] an *India*
 Reed, which produces Sugar.

CANE, a Measure in *Spain*, in Length one
 Yard, quarter and half; but at *Marfatles* two
 Yards and half quarter *Englisb*.

The **CAN'EL-Bone** [among *Anatomists*] the

Neck or Throat-Bone, so named, because of its resembling a Canal.

CANE'LL, Cinnamon. *Chauc. Spenc.*

CAN'BALS, Men-eaters; a People in the *West-Indies*, who fed on human Flesh.

CANIC'DIUM, the Dissection of Dogs.

CANIC'ULAR [*caniculaire, F. canicularis, L.*] belonging to the Dog-star.

CANINA *Fames*, a Dog's Appetite, a Disease; an inordinate Hunger, attended with a Looseness and Vomiting. *L.*

CANINE [*caninus, L.*] belonging to, or like a Dog. *F.*

CANI'NI *Dentes* [among *Anatomists*] the Dog-Teeth, two Teeth in each jaw, one on each Side of the *Incisivi*. *L.*

CANI'NUS [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Lip, serving to draw it upwards. *L.*

CANIS *Majus* [with *Astronomers*] the greater Dog, is a Constellation drawn on the Globe in that Form. *L.*

CANIS *Minor*, the lesser Dog, a Constellation on the Globe in that Form. *L.*

CAN'ISTER of Tea [*Canistrum, L.*] a Quantity from 75 to 100 lb.

TEA CANISTER, a vessel of Silver, Tin, &c. to hold Tea.

CANK, dumb. *C.*

CANKEDORE, a woeful Case.

CANKER [*Cancer, L.*] an eating spreading Sore; also the Rust of Iron, Brass, &c. also a Disease in Trees.

CANKER-*Worm*, an Insect which destroys Corn and Herbs.

To CANKER, to corrode, to contaminate.

CANK'ERED, eaten with Rust.

A CANK'ERED *Fellow*, a cross, ill-conditioned Fellow. *C.*

CANN [*Canne, Sax. Canne, Teut. Cantharus, L.*] a kind of Vessel to drink out of.

CANN-*Buoy* [*Sea Term*] a large Buoy or Barrel thrown on the Shoals for a Sea Mark.

CANN-*Hook*, an Iron Hook made fast to the End of a Rope, whereby heavy Things are taken in and out of a Ship.

CAN'NA *Majus* [in *Anatomy*] the great Bone of the Leg, called also *Focile Majus*, and *Tibia*.

CAN'NA *Minor*, the lesser Bone of the Leg, the same with *Focile Minus* and *Fibula*.

CANNIBAL, one who eats human Flesh.

CANNIBALITY, like, or after the Manner of Cannibals. *Shaksp.*

CAN'NINGTON in *Somersetshire*, so called from the *Canji*, a People of the *Belgic Britons*, that came and dwelt there.

CAN'NIONS [of *Canon, F.*] Boot-Hose; an old-fashioned Garment for the Legs.

CAN'NISTER, an Instrument used by Coopers in racking off Wines.

CAN'NON [*Canon, F.*] a Piece of Ordnance, or Great Gun, of which there are different Sizes; as Demi-Cannon, &c.

CAN'NON *Royal* } a Great Gun, 12 Feet
CAN'NON of *Eight* } long, of 2000 Pounds
Weight.

To CANNON'ADE [*canonare, F.*] to batter with Cannon.

CANNONA'DE, Cannon-shot. *F.*

CANNON *Ball*, Balls made to shoot out of Cannon.

A CANNONE'ER [*Canonier, F.*] a Gunner, who dischargeth the Cannon.

CAN'ON [*Κανον, Gr.*] a Rule, especially Church-Law, or Decree; also a Prebendary who enjoys a Living in a Collegiate Church or Cathedral. *F. and L.*

CAN'ON [in *Mathematicks*] is an infallible Rule of resolving all Questions of the same Nature.

CANON [with *Printers*] a large Sort of Printing Letter.

CANON [in *Musick*] is a short Composition of one or more Parts, in which one Part leads, and the other follows.

CANON [among *Horsemen*] is that Part of the Horse-bit which is let into the Mouth.

CANON [among *Surgeons*] is an Instrument used in sewing up Wounds.

CANON, Rule, Ruling. *Spenc.*

CAN'ON [of the *Scriptures*] is that Collection of Books of the Holy Scripture, which serves for the Rule of Faith.

CANON *Law*, a Collection of Ecclesiastical Constitutions, Definitions, and Rules, taken from the ancient Councils, the Writings of the Fathers, and the Ordinances of the Popes, &c.

CANONICAL [*Canonique, F. Canonicus, L. of Κανονικος, Gr.*] according to Rule or Order; authentick.

CANONICAL *Hours*, Times appointed for Divine Service by the Church Canons.

CANONICALNESS, Agreeableness, or Conformity to the Canons of the Church.

CANONICALLY, agreeably to the Canon.

CAN'ONIST [*Canoniste, F. Canonicus, L.*] a Professor or Doctor of the Canon-Law.

CANONIZ'ATION, the Act of Canonizing or Sainting. *F.*

To CAN'ONIZE [*canoniser, F. of canonizare, L.*] to examine by Rule; also to declare and pronounce one for a Saint.

CAN'ONSHIP [*Canonicatus, L.*] is the Title of a Benefice enjoyed by a Canon.

CANOO' } [*Κανον, Teut.*] an Indian Boat
CANOE' } made of the Trunk of a Tree.

CAN'OPY [*Canopie, F. of Κανωπιον, from Κανωψ, Gr.*] a Gnat or Fly, *q. d.* a Net spread over the Face to keep off Gnats or Flies; a Cloth of State, set or carried over the Heads of Sovereign Princes; also a Tester and Curtains for a Bed.

CAN'OROUS [*canorus, L.*] shrill, loud singing, high sounding.

CAN'OI WOOD } [perhaps, *q. d.* the Wood
CANK'WOOD } of King *Canute*] a Wood in *Staffordshire*.

CANT, Gibberish, Pedlar's *French*.

CANT, strong, lully. *Clgh.*

To

To CANT, talk obscurely, after the Manner of Gipsies, Rogues, &c. to use an affected Manner of Speech.

To CANT, to recover or mend. *Yorkshire.*

CANTA'BLE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play in a kind of Chanting or Singing Manner. *Ital.*

CANTA'O [of *Wine*] at *Alicant*, &c. three Gallons *English* Wine Measure.

CANTALI'VERS [in *Architecture*] a kind of Modillions, which are arched.

CANTAR, at *Tunis* and *Tripoli* about 114lb. at *Acre* in *Turky* 603lb. at *Aleppo* 100lb.

CANTA'TA [in *Musick*] is a Piece of Vocal Musick for one, two, three, or more Voices, and sometimes with one or more Musical Instruments of any sort or kind; composed after the Manner of Operas, consisting of grave Parts and Airs, intermixed one with another. *Ital.*

CANTATION, a singing. *L.*

CAN'TEL, a Lump or Heap. *L. T.*

CAN'TERBURY [Cantpaya, Βιρυζ, *Sex.*] a famous City, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and formerly the Seat of its Kings; now an Archbishop's See.

CANTERBURY Bells, a Flower-Plant. *Trachelium. L.*

CANTHARIDES [καθάριδες, *Gr.*] Spanish Flies; Flies used to raise Blisters.

CAN'THUS [in *Anatomy*] the Angle or Corner of the Eye, which is either the Greater or Internal, or the Lesser or External.

CAN'TICLES [i. e. Spiritual Songs] the Book of *Solomon's* Songs. *L.*

CAN'TING Coins [in a *Ship*] small Pieces of Wood with a sharp Ridge set between Casks to prevent their Rolling.

CAN'TLE [of *Canton*, *F.*] a Piece of any thing, as a Cattle of Bread, &c. also an Heap.

To CAN'TLE out, to divide into Parcels.

CANTO, a Song, or the Treble Part thereof. *Ital.* Also a Division in an Heroick Poem, as a Chapter and Section in Prose.

CANT'O Concertante [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Treble of the little Chorus, or that Part that sings throughout.

CANTO Ripieno [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Treble of the grand Chorus, or that which sings only now and then in some particular Places. *Ital.*

CAN'TON [Canton, *F.*] a Division or Part of a Country in Form of a Province.

CANTON [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary consisting of two Lines, one drawn perpendicularly from the Chief, and the other so from the Side of the Escutcheon, and is always less than the Quarter of the Field.

To CAN'TON [See *cantonner*, *F.*] is to dispose into Quarters, to fortify one's self in a Place.

CAN'TONE [in the *Molucca* Islands] a Measure about five half Pints *English* Measure, eight hundred and nine of which make a *Quoin* of Rice.

To CANTONIZE, to divide into Cantons or Quarters.

CANT'RED } [of Cant, an Hundred, and
CANT'REF } [Cant, a Town, Brit.] is in
Wales what we in *England* call an Hundred, an Hundred Villages.

CANT'TUS, a Singing; a Song. *L.*
CANTUS [in *Musick*] the Mean or Counter Tenor.

CAN'VASS [of *Cannabis*, *L.*] a sort of coarse Linen Cloth.

CAN'VASS Bags [in *Fortification*] Bags filled with Earth, used to raise a Parapet in haste, or to repair one that is beaten down.

To CAN'VASS [*cannabasser*, *F.* by a Metaphor taken from beating Hemp, there being nothing more laborious] to sift, examine, or search diligently into a Business.

CAN'ULA [with *Surgeons*] a small Tube or Pipe left in Wounds or Ulcers, which they chuse not to heal up. *L.*

CAN'ZONE [in *Musick Books*] in general signifies only a Song or Tune. *Ital.*

CAN'ZONE fixed to a Piece of Vocal Musick, signifies much the same as *Cantata*; which see.

CAN'ZONE fixed to a Piece of Instrumental Musick, signifies much the same as *Sonata*, or *Scionata*.

CAN'ZONE fixed to any Part of a *Smash*, signifies much the same as *Allegro*, and only denotes, that the Movement of the Part to which it is fixed ought to be after a gay, brisk, lively Manner.

CANZONET' [*Canzonetta*, *Ital.*] a little Song or Tune, *Cantata* or *Sonata*; one of the Divisions of the *Italian* Lyrick Poetry, in which every several Stanza answers both as to the Number and Measure of their Verses, though every *Canzonet* varies in both.

CAP [Cæppe, *S. Rupte*, *Tent.* from *Cepet*, *L.*] a sort of covering for the Head.

CAP [in a *Ship*] is a square Piece of Timber over the Head of the Mast, having a Hole to receive the Mast or Flag-staff.

CAP [of a *Gun*] a Piece of Lead put over the Touch-hole of a great Gun, to keep the Prime from being wasted.

CAP [of *Maintenance*] one of the *Regalia*, or Ornaments of State, belonging to the Kings of *Great-Britain*, which is borne before them at Coronations, and other great Solemnities, and before some inferior Magistrates.

CAP-Merchant, a Purser of a Ship, who has the Charge of all the Cargo.

CAP-Squares [among *Gunnery*] Pieces of Iron on each Side the Carriage of a Great Gun, which cover the Trunnions: These are made fast by a Pin with a Forelock; the Use of them is to keep the Piece from flying out of the Carriage when it is shot off, with its Mouth lying very low, or, as it is usually termed, Under Metal.

CAPABILITY, Capacity.

CAPABLE

CAPABLE [*capable*, F. *capax*, L.] which is in a Condition, or qualified to do a Thing; able, apt, fit.

CAPA'CIOUS [of *Capax*, L.] capable to receive; spacious, vast.

To **CAPA'CITATE**, to make capable, or it to do any thing. *L.*

CAPA'CITY [*Capacitas*, F. *Capacitas*, L.] Ability, Capableness, Skill, Aptness to receive or contain; also Reach of Wit.

CAPA'CITY [in *Geometry*] is the solid Content of any Body; also our hollow Measures are called Measures of Capacity, *viz.* of Beer, Wine, Corn, Salt, &c.

CAPA'CITY [in *Law*] is when a Man, or Body Politick, is able, or has a Right to give or take Lands, &c. or to sue Actions.

CAP-A-PEE, from Head to Foot, *q. d. a capite ad pedem. L.*

CAPAN, in *Sumatra* in the *East-Indies*, about Three-pence *Sterling*.

CAPAR'ISON [*Caparasson*, F.] a kind of Trappings or Furniture.

To **CAPAR'ISON** [*Caparassonnar*, F.] to dress with Trappings or Furniture.

CAPE [*Cap*, F.] is a Mountain or other high Place, which runs out into the Sea farther than the rest of the Continent.

CAPE [*Cape*, Sax. a Cloak] the Neck-piece of a Cloak. *F.*

CAPE, a Writ touching Lands and Tenements.

CAPE percuram, a Writ lying for the King, when the Tenant summoned in Plea of Land comes at the Summons, but makes Default afterwards at the Day given him. *L.*

CAPE ad valentiam, a Writ of Execution that lies where one is impleaded of certain Lands, and vouches to warrant another, but the Voucher does not come at the Day given; in such Case the Demandant recovers against the Tenant, and may have this Writ against the Voucher, and shall recover so much in Value of the Voucher's Lands, &c. *L.*

CAPECK', *Muscovy* Money, in Value one fifth of a Penny *Sterling*, or one Tenth of a *Ducat*.

CAPELE' [in *Horses*] a Disease when the Hip of the Neck is moveable, and more swelled than ordinary.

CAPELLINE [in *Surgery*] a kind of Bandage used in the cutting off the Leg, or any other Part of the Body, as a Stump of an Arm, &c.

CAPELL, a Horse. *Chauc.*

CAPELLA, a Chapel or Church. *L.* and *It.*

CAPELLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Player or Musician, belonging to a Chapel or Church. *Ital.* See *Maestro di Capella* in *Let-M.*

CAPELLA, a little Goat. *L.* A Star of the first Magnitude in the Shoulder of *Auriga*.

CAPELLA de Floribus, [a *Law*] a Chap-garland of Flowers for the Head. *L.*

To **CAPER**, to skip in a frolicksome Manner. **CAPERER**, a frolicksome Dancer.

CAP'ERS [*Capparis*, L. of *Κάπυρις*, Gr.] the Flower-buds of a prickly Shrub growing in *Italy*, &c. pickled; also a sort of Privateer, or Pirate Ship.

CAPH [αϛ, H.] a Jewish Measure for liquid Things, containing five Eighths of a Pint, and fifteen decimal Parts of a solid Inch *English* Wine Measure.

CAP'PHAR, a Toll or Duty imposed by the *Turks* or *Christians* who send Merchandizes from *Aleppo* to *Jerusalem*.

CAP' Aga, the principal Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the *Grand Signior*, and Introducer of private Addressees to him.

CAP'IAS, a Writ which is twofold, *viz.* before Judgment, and called *Capias ad Respondendum*, requiring an Appearance in a personal Action; and the other is a Writ of Execution after Judgment. *L.*

CAP'IAS Conductus ad proficiendum, a Writ which lies for the taking such who having received Preft-Money to serve the King, sink away, and do not come in at the Time. *L.*

CAP'IAS pro fine, is where a Person being by Judgment fined to the King, upon an Offence committed against a Statute, does not discharge it according to the Judgment. *L.*

CAP'IAS ad satisfaciendum, is a Writ of Execution after Judgment, lying where a Man recovers in Action Personal, as for Debts, Damages, Detinue, &c.

CAP'IAS Uilegatum, is a Writ which lies against him who is out-lawed upon an Action Personal or Criminal.

CAP'IAS Uilegatum et inquiras de Bonis et Chatillis, a Writ, the same with the former, but giving a farther Power to the Sheriff, besides the Apprehension of the Body of the Offender, to inquire also of his Goods and Chattels. *L.*

CAP'IAS Wibernamium de Homine, a Writ which lies for a Servant in *Wibernam*. *L.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS, See *Capillary*.

CAPIL'LAMENTS [*Capillamenta*, L.] Strings or Threads above the Roots of Herbs; or those small Threads or Hairs which grow up in the Middle of a Flower, and are adorned with little Herbs at the Top.

CAPIL'LARIES. See *Capillary Plants*.

CAPIL'LARY [*Capillare*, F. *Capillaris*, L.] belonging to, or like Hair.

CAPIL'LARY Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as have no main Stalk or Stem, but grow to the Ground as Hair to one's Head; and which bear their Seeds in little Tufts and Protuberances on the Backside of their Leaves.

CAPIL'LARY Vessels [in *Anatomy*] small Arteries and Veins like Hairs or Threads.

CAPILLA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Fracture of the Skull, so small that it can scarce be found, but often occasions Death.

CAPIL'LATURE [*Capillatura*, L.] a Bush of Hair, a frizzling of the Hair.

A CAPIROTADE, minced meat.

To **CAPIS'TRATE**, to muzzle. *L.*

CAPIS'TRUM [among *Surgeons*] a Dangers for the Head. *L.*

CAPITAL [*Capitalis, L.*] chief, great, principal; also heinous, worthy of Death. *F.*

CAPITAL Lees, are the strong Lees made by Soap-boilers from Pot-ashes; which are used in Surgery as a Caustick, and to make the *Lapis Infernalis*.

CAPITAL Medicines [among *Physicians*] *Venice Treacle, Mithridate, &c.*

CAPITAL [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament at the Top of a Column; the same with a *Capitulum*.

A CAPITAL of a Bastion [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from the Angle of the Polygon to the Point of the Bastion, or from the Point of the Bastion to the Middle of the Gorge.

CAPITALLY, in a most excellent Manner.

CAPITA'TION, a Tax or Tribute paid by the Head, a Poll-Tax. *F. of L.*

CAPITE [of *Caput, L.* the Head] as a Tenure in *capite*, is when Lands were held immediately of the King, whether by Knights Service or Socage.

CAPITOL [*Capitolium, L.*] an antient Citadel of *Rome*.

CAPITOLADE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowls, &c.

CAPITULA Agri, the Head-Lands, such as lie at the upper Ends of the Grounds or Furrows. *O. L.*

CAPITULA Rurales, Chapters held by the Rural Dean and Parish Clergy, within the Bounds of every respective Deanery.

CAPITULARS, Ordinaries or Injunctions of Kings or Bishops, about Ecclesiastical Affairs.

To **CAPITULATE** [*capituler, F. capitulare, L.*] to treat upon Terms, or to make Articles of Agreement; to treat or parley with a Besieger about the Surrender of a Place upon Conditions.

CAPITULA'TION, the Act of Capitulating. *F. of L.*

CAPITULUM, an Assembly of a Dean and Priests belonging to a Cathedral Church.

CAPITULUM [among *Botanists*] is the Head or Flowering Top of any Plant. *L.*

CAPIT'ULI Officers among the *Turks* which

CAP'IGI } guard the Gate of the Grand Signior's Palace.

CAPIVI-Tree, a Tree in the *Spanish West Indies*, which yields Balsam.

A CAPLE, a Horse. *O.*

CAP'NOMANCY [of *καρμάνε, Smoak, and μαντις, Divination, Gr.*] Divination or Soothsaying by Smoak, arising from an Altar where *Incense* and *Poppy-seed* are burnt.

CAPO, a Cooking House. *O.*

CAPO, one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*, to whom, and the Senate, the Doge or Duke is subject. They are called

Capi de quaranta criminali; three of which enter into the full College of twenty-five, by whom Business is forwarded to other Magistrates.

CAPO, the Head, &c. *Ital.* See *De Capo*.

CAP'PON [*Capo, L.*] a Cock castrated to lead Chickens, Ducklings, &c. or else to be fattened for the Spit.

CAPONIERE [in *Fortification*] is a covered Lodgment of about four or five Feet broad, encompassed with a little Parapet about two Feet high, to support Planks laden with Earth. *F.*

To **CAPONIZE**, to make a Capon of, to castrate, to geld.

CAPOT, a Term at the Game of Picquet, when all the Tricks of Cards are won.

CAPOU'CH, a Friar's Hood.

CAPPAD'INE, a sort of Silk with which the Shag of some Rugs is made.

CAP-Paper, a slight, brownish Paper.

CAPREOLA'RIA Vasa [in *Anatomy*] are the Vessels which twine about like the Tendrils of Vines; as the Blood-Vessels in the Petioles.

CAPREOLATE Plants [among *Botanists*] are such Plants which turn, wind, and cling along the Surface of the Ground by means of Tendrils.

CAPRICE [*Caprice, F.*] a foolish Fancy, a fantastical Humour; a Whimsy, Freak, or Moggot, *Ital.* Also a peculiar Piece of Muck; also of Painting; or of Poetry.

CAPRICIOUS [*capriciosus, F.*] humour-some, fantastical, full of Whimsies.

CAPRICIOUSLY, fantastically, whimsically.

CAPRICORN [*i. e. horned Goat, L.*] one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, in the Form of a Goat, which the Sun enters in the middle of Winter.

CAPRIO'LE [in *Horseman'ship*] the Goat-Leap, is when a Horse at the full Height of his Leap, yerks, or strikes out his hind Legs as near and even together, and as far out as ever he can stretch them.

CAP'R ZANS [by the *Galanists*] is used to express an Inequality in the Pulse when it leaps, and as it were dances in uncertain Strokes and Periods. *L.*

CAP'STAN [*Capestan, F.* or of *Cop, a Head, and Stæng, a Bar, Sax.*] is a great Piece of Timber placed behind the Windlass; its Use is to weigh the Anchors, to hoist up or strike down Top-masts, to heave any weighty Thing, or to strain any Rope that requireth Force.

CAP'STAN Bars, the Bars or Pieces of Wood, put in the Capstan Holes to heave by.

CAP'STAN Barrel, the main Post to it.

CAP'SULA Communis [in *Anatomy*] is a Membrane proceeding from the *Peritonæum*, which includes both the *Porus Biliaris* and *Vena Porta*, or great Vein in the Liver. *L.*

CAP'SULA Spermialis [among *Botanists*] is

the Case or Husk that holds the Seed of any Plant. L.

CAPSULÆ *Arabilaria* [among *Anatomists*] glandulous Bodies placed above the Reins, to receive the *Lymphæ* into their Cavities, wherewith the Blood, in its Return from the Reins, being too thick, and destitute of Serum, may be stituted, and circulate more sliidly. L.

CAPSULÆ *Seminales* [among *Anatomists*] the extreme Cavities of the Vessels, which convey the Semens in human Bodies. L.

CAPSULAR, hollow.

CAPSULATE Pods [among *Botanists*] little short Seed Vessels of Plants.

CAPSULATED [capsulatus, L.] inclosed in any thing, as a Walnut in its green Husk.

CAPTAIN [*Copitain*, F. of *Caput*, L.] a Head-Officer of a Troop of Horse, or a Company of Foot, or of a Ship of War.

CAPTAIN *Refused*, one who, upon reducing of Forces, loses his Company; yet is continued Captain, either as a second to another, or without Post.

CAPTAIN *Lieutenant*, the Commanding Officer of the Colonel's Troop or Company in every Regiment, who commands as youngest Captain.

CAPTAIN [in a *Gaming-House*] one who is to fight any Man that is out of Humour, or perceiveth a Loss of his Money.

CAPTION [a taking, *captio*, L.] it is, in Law, a Certificate of the Time when a Commission is executed, and the Commissioners Names subscribed and returned: Also a Writ for apprehending a Person. *Scots Law*.

CAPTIOUS [*Captivus*, F. of *Captivus*, L.] apt to take Exception, quarrelsome, full of Craft, Cunning.

CAPTIOUSLY, in a captious, quarrelsome Manner.

CAPTIOUSNESS, disposition to wrangle and contend.

To **CAPTIVATE** [*captiver*, F.] to take captive, to enslave; a Word wholly applied to the Affections of the Mind.

A **CAPTIVE**, one taken Prisoner by an Enemy.

CAPTIVITY [*Captivitas*, F. of *Captivitas*, L.] the Condition of a Captive, Slavery.

CAPTOR, he who takes a Prize.

CAPTURE [*Captura*, L.] a Prize, &c. F.

CAPTURE [in Law] a Taking, as Arrest, or Seizure.

CAPUÏNE [*Capra*, F.] a Friar's Cow.

CAPUCHED, hooded.

CAPUCHIN, a Female Gown, consisting of a Cloak and Hood, in Imitation of the Capuchin Monks.

CAPUCHINS [*Capucini*, F.] Begging Friars of the Order of St. Francis, having their Name from the Cow they wear.

CAPUCHIN *Capers*, a Plant called *Hesperis*.

CAPUT, the Head; a principal Point of a Discourse; an Article or Clause.

CAPUT *Anni* [the Head of the Year] New-year's Day. O. L.

CAPUT *Aryal* [among *Astrologers*] a malignant Planet of Fortune. L.

CAPUT *Baronia*, the chief Mansion-house of a Nobleman.

CAPUT *Gallinaginis* [among *Surgeons*] a Carbuncle or fiery Swelling in the urinary Passages, so called from the Resemblance it bears to the Head of a Woodcock or Snipe. L.

CAPUT *Martium*, [among *Chymists*] i. e. Dead-Head, the thick dry Matter which remains after Distillation of any thing, but especially of Metals. L.

CAPUT *Purgis* [in *Physick*] Cleaners of the Head. *Lat. Barb.*

CAR, a sort of Cart; also a Pool. O.

CAR } [Cart, a City, C. Br.] the Names
CHAR } of Places beginning with them, signifying a City; as *Carlisle*, &c.

CARABINE } [*Carabine*, F.] a sort of short
CARBINE } Gun, between a Musket and a Pistol, used by Horsemen.

CARBINEERS, Horsemen who carry Carabines, choice Regiments of Horse in France, taken out of other Regiments.

CARACK, a large Portuguese Ship.

CARACOL [*Caracol*, F.] the Half-Turn which a Horseman makes either to the Right or Left; also a winding Stair-case.

To **CARACOL** [*Military Term*] to wheel about, to cast into a Ring.

CARAGE of Lime, Sixty-four Bushels.

A **CARAMOU'SEL**, a great Ship of Burden.

CARAT of Gold [*Carat*, F.] is the Weight of one Scruple, or 24 Grains.

CARAT of Pearls, Diamonds, &c. is 4 Grains only.

CARAVAN [*Caravane*, F. of *Kerwan*, Turk.] properly signifies a Body of Travellers or Merchants, who unite together in order to travel with greater Safety into foreign Countries, attended in Turkey with a Guard of *Janzaries*; but this Name is chiefly given to the *Arabian* Pilgrims of Mecca; also a Sea Expedition made by the new Knights of Malta.

CARAVAN'SARY, or *Caravan-Raw*, an Inn, an House of Entertainment among the Turks and Persians.

CARAVEL } [*Caravelle*, Ital.] a light
CARVEL } round Ship with a square Poop, rigged like a Galley, that sails well, of about 200 Tons Burden.

CARAWAYS, an Herb, or its Seed.

CARBONA'DO [*Carbone*, F.] a Steak broiled on the Coals.

CARBUNCLE [*Carbunculus*, L. of *Carbo*, L. a Coal] a precious Stone, in Colour like a burning

C A R

burning Coal; a great Ruby; also an angry
 bore.

CARBUNCLED, abounding with Car-
 buncles.

CARBUNCULATION [with *Gardeners*]
 the Blasting of new sprouted Buds of Plants and
 Trees, either by excessive Heat, or excessive
 Cold. *L.*

CARCANET [of *Carcay, F.*] a Chain for
 the Neck.

CARCASE [*Carcase, P. q. Caro casta vita,*
i. e. Fleth without Life] a dead Body.

CARCASE [in *Architecture*] the Shell of a
 Building, containing the Partitions, Floor,
 Rafters, &c.

CARCASSES [in *Gunnery*] Iron-Cases,
 &c. about the Bigness of Bombs, filled with
 Ordnadoes, charged with Barrels of Pistoles;
 wrapt in Tow dipped in Oil, and the other
 Materials for firing Houses, are shot out of
 Mortar-pieces into besieged Places.

CARCELLAGE [of *Carcer, L.*] Prison-
 Fees.

CARCHEDONY [*Carchedonius, L. of καρ-
 χηδόνιος, G.*] a kind of Carbuncle; a precious
 Stone.

CARCINODES [of *καρκινώδες, of καρ-
 κινώω, G.*] a Crab-fish, *Gr.*] a Tumour like a
 Cancer. *L.*

CARCINOMA [*Καρκίνωμα, Gr.*] the Can-
 cer before it comes to an Ulcer, a Disease in
 the horny Coat of the Eye. *L.*

CARCINOMATOUS, cancerous.

CARD [*Charta, L.*] a Sea-Chart.

CARDS [*Cardes*] Instruments made of Steel-
 wire, to card Wool.

To **CARD Wool** [*carder, F.*] to work Wool
 with Cards.

CADAMINE, a kind of Water-creffes
 called Lady's Smock. *L.*

CARDAMOMUM [*Καρδάμμων, of καρ-
 δάμη, taming the Head, Gr.*] Cardamum; a
 spicy Seed brought from the *East-Indies*. *L.*

CARDER, one who cards.

CARDIA [*Καρδία, Gr.*] the Heart, one of
 the principal Parts of the Animal Body, ap-
 pointed for the circulating of the Blood; it was
 also anciently taken for the Mouth, or Pit of
 the Stomach. *L.*

CARDIACA [with *Physicians*] a Suffoca-
 tion or Stifling of the Heart by a *Polybus* or
 throtted Blood.

CARDIACA [with *Anatomists*] the Median
 or Liver Vein.

CARDIACA [with *Botanists*] the Herb
 Mother-wort.

CARDIACAL [*Cardiacus, F. cardiacus,*
CARDIACK {*L. of καρδιακός, Gr.*] good
 for, or belonging to the Heart; cordial.

CARDIACK Line [in *Chirromancy*] the Line
 of the Heart which encircles the Mount of the
 Thumb; the Line of Life.

CARDYALGIA [*Καρδυαλγία, of καρδία,
 the Heart, and άλγος, Pain, Gr.*] a Heart-ach-
 ing; the Heart-burn.

C A R

CARDIACUS Dolor, a Pain at the Mouth
 of the Stomach; the Heart-burn. *L.*

CARDIACUS Plexus [in *Anatomy*] is a
 Branch of the eighth Pair of the Nerves of the
Par Vagus, which is bestowed upon the Heart.
L.

CARDIGAN [of *Caer and Degan, C. Br. q. d. Dean's Town*] the County Town of
Cardiganshire.

CARDINAL. Adj. *Cardinalis* [of *Cardo, L.*
 a Hinge] chief or principal. *F.*

CARDINAL. Subst. a high Dignity in
 the Church of *Rome*, whereof there are 72 in
 Number. *F. of L.*

CARDINAL Numbers, are such as express
 the Number of Things, as *One, Two, Three, &c.*

CARDINAL Points [of the *Compass*] are
 the *East, West, North, and South*; also the
 Equinoctial and Solstitial Points of the *Ecliptick*
 are called the four *Cardinal Points*.

CARDINAL Points [in *Astrology*] are the
 first, fourth, seventh, and tenth Houses in a
 Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CARDINAL Points [of the *Zodiac*] are
Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.

CARDINAL Virtues [in *Divinity*] Pru-
 dence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude.

CARDINALSHIP, the Rank of a Car-
 dinal.

CARDIOGNOSTICK [*Καρδιογνωστικός, of
 καρδία, the Heart, and γινώσκω, to know, Gr.*]
 knowing the Heart.

CARDOON, a Spanish Plant, something
 like an Artichoke.

CARDOON Thistle [*Chardon, F.*] an Herb
 or Sallad Plant.

CARDS [*Cartes, F. Charta, L.*] Pasteboards
 with Prints on them, to play with.

CARDUUS Benedictus [*i. e. blessed Thistle*]
 a Plant bearing small yellow Flowers, surround-
 ed with red Prickles. *L.*

CARD-Match, a Match made by dipping
 Pieces of Card in melted Sulphur.

CARE [*Cape, Sax. of Care, L.*] Heed,
 Cautiousness.

CARE-Cloth, a fine Linen Cloth, formerly
 laid over the new married couple kneeling, till
 Mass ended.

CARECTATA Plumbi, a Pig of Lead
 weighing two thousand one hundred Pounds.

To **CAREEN** [*carener, F.*] to roll, trim,
 or mend a Ship upon the Water, which is done
 by bringing her down on one Side, and sup-
 porting her, while she is caulked or mended on
 the other.

CAREENING, trimming of the Ship (un-
 der Water.)

CAREE'S [*Carriers, F.*] a Course, a Race
 a running full Speed.

CAREFUL, anxious, solicitous.

CAREFULLY, in a heedful vigilant Man-
 ner.

CARELESSLY, negligently.

CARELESS, unconcerned, heedless; al-
 cheerful.

CAR

CARELESSNESS, Negligence, Inattention.
 CARES'BROOK [or *Whigar's Burgb*, because built by one *Whigar*, a *Saxon*] a Castle in the Isle of *Wight*, famous for the Captivity of King *Charles I.*

To CARE'S [*carere*, *P.* of *carus*, *L.* dear] to treat obligingly, to make much of.

CARES'SES [*Carere*, *F.*] Embraces; great Expressions of Endearment, &c.

CARET [*i. e.* it is wanting, *L.*] this Mark (∧) at the Place in any Writing, denoting where a Word or Sentence, left out, is to be inserted.

CAR'FAR [*Carrefour*, *F.*] the Market-place in *Oxford*; also any Place where four several Streets or Ways meet together; as the upper End of *Cornhill*, *London*.

CARFE, Ground unbroken, or untilled. *F.*

CARGAISON, a Cargo. *F.*

CAR'GO, the Freight or whole Lading of a Ship; also a Bill of Lading, or List of Goods of a Ship.

CARIA'GE [*Carrage*, *F.*] Burdens, or the Hire for carrying. See *Carrage*.

CARIB'BEE Islands, Islands in the *West-India*, called also *Cambal Islands*, from the People feeding on human Flesh.

CAR'ICOUS Tumour [of *Carica*, a *Fig*, of *Caria*, a Country whence brought] a Swelling resembling the Shape of a *Fig*.

CAR'IES [among *Surgeons*] a Corruption, or Rottenness of Bones. *L.*

CAR'INA [among *Anatomists*] the first Rudiments of the entire *Vertebrae*, as they appear in the *Chicken's Embryo* while it is in the Shell.

CAR'IOUS [of *cariosus*, *L.*] foul, or inclining to Rottenness.

CARE, *Care*. *Spens.*

CARK, a Quantity of Wool, thirty whereof make a *Sarplar*.

To CARK [of *Cajacan*, *San.*] to be anxiously careful.

A CARK'ANET } a Bracelet, or Neck-
 A CARK'NET } lace.

CARK'ING, distracting, perplexing.

CARL [of *Carl*, *C. Br.* *Coopl.*, *San.* *Wel.*, *Tal.*] a Clown or Churl. *O.*

CARL-CAT, a Boar Cat. *North Country.*

CARLYSLE [of *Carl*, a Town, *C. Br.* and *Luell*; or as others, *Carl Luall*, of *C. Br.* *Luag*, a *Tower*, and *Duall*, a *Trench*, *q. d.* a Fort nigh a *Trench*; for there is a *Roman Trench* to be seen just by the city to this Day] a Bishop's See in the County of *Cumberland*.

CARLINE Thistle, a Plant so named from the Emperor *Charles the Great*, whose army was preserved from the *Plague* by the Use of the Root of it.

CAR'LINGS [in a Ship] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one Beam to another, bearing upon the Ledges, on which the Planks of the Decks are fastened.

CAR'LING *Knees*, are those Timbers which go across the Ship, from her Sides to the Hatchway, and which bear up the Deck on both Sides.

CAR'LTON, a Town in *Norfolk*, held by this Tenure, *viz.* That they should present 1000 Herrings, baked in 12 Pies, to the King, in what Part of *England* he should be, when they first came in Season.

CARMAN, a Man who drives a Cart.

CAR'MEL, a Military Order of Knighthood, instituted by the Emperor *Henry IV.* under the Title of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*.

CAR'MELITE, a large flat Pear.

CAR'MELITES, an Order of Friars, founded by *Amelicus*, Bishop of *Autich*, A. D. 1122; at Mount *Carmel* in *Syria*.

To CAR'MINATE [*carminare*, *L.*] to card Wool.

CARMINA'TIVES [*Carminativa*, of *Carmin*, *L.* a Verfe; the sudden Effect which this kind of Medicines frequently have in alluaging Pain by expelling Wind, that it seems almost done by Incantment, has procured them this Name] Medicines which disperse Wind; as *Aniseed*, &c. *E.*

CARMINE, a Crimson Colour.

CARMOUS'AL, a *Turkish* Merchant Ship.

GARNAGE [of *Gara*, *L.*] a Massacre, or great Slaughter; also Flesh that is given to Dogs after the Chase.

CAR'NAL [*Charnal*, *F.* of *Carnalis*; *L.*] belonging to the Flesh; fleshly, sensual.

CAR'NALIST, one given to Fleshliness.

CARNAL'ITY [*Carnalitas*, *L.*] Fleshliness, a being given to fleshly Lusts.

CARNALLY, in a carnal Manner.

CARNARIUM, a *Charnel-House*, or Place where the Bones of the Dead are laid up. *L. O. R.*

CARNATION [of *Cara*, *L.* Flesh] a Flesh Colour; also a Flower of that Colour.

CARNATION [among *Painters*] are the Parts of a human Body which are drawn naked without Drapery.

CAR'NAVAL } [*q. Carnis intervallum*, *L.*]
 CAR'NIVAL } Shrove-tide, a Time of Mirth and Feasting among *Papists*, from *Twelfth-day* till *Lent*. *F.*

CARN'EL, a little *Spanish* Ship, which goes with *Masten* instead of *Main Sails*.

CAR'NEL Work, the Building of Ships first with their Timber and Beams; and after bringing on their *Planks*.

CARNES, a Heap of Stones. *O.*

CAR'NEY, a Disease in Horses, by which their Mouths become so sturred and clammy that they cannot feed.

CARNIVOROUS [*Carnivorus*; *L.*] Flesh-devouring, or feeding upon Flesh.

CAR'NOGAN, a sort of wooden Dish, of *Piggin*. *Brit.*

CARNOSE [*carnosus*, *L.*] Full of Flesh.

C A R

CARNOSITY [*Carnositas*, F. of *Carnofitas*, L. Fleishness] also a Piece of Flesh growing in and obstructing any Part of the Body.

CARNOUSE, the Base-ring, about the Breech of a Gun.

CARO [among *Spaniards*] the soft Substance we call *Pulp*.

CAROB, a small weight, being the 24th Part of a Grain.

CAROB } a Fruit whose Taste is some-
 CAROB-Bean } what like Chestnuts.

CAROL [*Carolle*, F. *Caril*, or *Ceopl*, Sax. *Rustick*, *g. d.* a rural Song; or of *Kapa*, Gr. Joy] a Song usually sung on one's Birth-day; a Hymn sung at *Christmas*, in Honour of the Birth of our blessed Saviour.

To CAROL, to sing Songs of Joy. *Spenc.*

CAROLA, a little Pew or Cloiset. *O. R.*

CAROLIN [among *Surgeons*] Veneral Esteemences in the privy Parts.

CAROLINA Hat, a sort of Felt or Cloth Hat.

CAROLUS [i. e. *Charles* L.] a broad Piece of Gold of King *Charles* I. made then for 20 s. and since current at 23 s.

CAROT [*Carotte*, F.] an edible Root.

CAROTTEL, a Quantity of some Commodities; as Cloves, from four to five hundred Weight.

CAROTID Arteries [*Kapovides*, Gr.] Arteries belonging to the Brain, so named, because when stopped they presently incline the Person to sleep; the *Carotides*.

CAROUSAL [*Carouffe*, F.] Hard-drinking; a joyous Bacchanalian Revel.

To CAROUSE [*carousser*, F. of *Carouly*, *Fruc. i. e.* fill it all out] to quaff; to drink Hand to Fist.

CARP [*Carpio*, L.] a Fresh-water Fish.

To CARP [*carpere*, L.] to blame, to censure; to find Fault with.

CARPENTER [*Carpentier*, F. of *Carpentum*, L. Carved Wood] an Artificer, or Worker in Wood.

CARPENTRY [*carpenteria*, F.] the Art or Trade of a Carpenter.

CARPET [*Carpetta*, Ital. *Karpet*, *Dut.*] a Covering for a Table, Passage, or Floor.

To CARPET, to spread with a Carpet.

CARP-Stone [*Carpen Stein*, *Teut.*] a Stone which is found in the Palate of a Carp.

CARP-Meat, a sort of coarse Cloth.

CARPOCRATIANS, Hereticks; Followers of *Carpocrates*, A. D. 125, who are said to have denied the Divinity of Christ, and the Creation of the World by God.

CARPUS, L. the Wrist.

CAR'RACK } [*Caracca*, or *Caracco*, Ital.]

CAR'RICK } a huge Ship; a Ship of Burden.

CAR RAT } a Weight for Gold, or precious

CARE'T } Stones. F. See *Carat*.

CAR'RE, woody, moist, or boggy Ground; a Wood in a boggy Place. C.

C A R

A CARRE'ER [*Carrier*, F.] a riding or driving full Speed.

CAR'EL, Closet or Pew in a Monastery.

CAR'ETA } a Cart or Waggon Load.

CAR'ETA } O. L.

CAR'RIAGE [*Charrriage*, F.] the carrying of Goods or Merchandizes; also a kind of covered Waggon.

CAR'RIAGE, Mein, or Behaviour.

CAR'RIAGE [in Husbandry] a Furrow, cut for the Conveyance of Water, to overflow and drown the Ground.

CAR'RIAGES [of *Pieces of Ordnance*] certain Carts made to the Proportion of the Guns they are to carry.

CAR'RIER [*Carrier*, F.] running of Horses full Speed.

CARRION [*Carrozza*, F. *Caronna*, Ital. of *Caro*, L. Flesh] the stinking Flesh or Carcase of a dead Beast.

CAAR'-fick, a Kennel. O.

CARRI'ON, a Rent. received for the Privilege of driving a Car or Cart in the City of London.

CAR'ROT [*carota*, F.] a Garden Root.

CAROTTY, of the Colour of a Carrot.

To CAR'RY [*charrier*, F.] to bear or remove; also to gain in Competition.

CARRY [in Fowling] is a Hawk, flying away with the Quarry.

CAR'RYING [in Hunting] when a Hare runs on rotten Ground, or on Frost, and it ticks to her feet, they say, *She carries*.

CART [*Carra*, S. *Charroza*, R. of *Carra*, L.] a Cart to carry any thing in.

A CART-Track, a Cart-Track. *Essex*.

CART-Blanche a blank Paper; a Paper to be filled with such Stipulations as are agreeable to the Effort to whom it is sent.

CAR'TEL [*Cartel*, F. *Chavalle*, Ital. of *Charval*, L. Paper], a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Deniance; an Agreement between Persons at War; for exchange of Prisoners.

CARTER, one who drives a Cart.

CAR'TESIAN, one, or belonging to *Cartesius*, or one who follows the Opinions of *Cartesius* or *Des Cartes*, the Philosopher.

CAR'TESIUS, a renowned famous French Philosopher who opposed *Aristotle's* Philosophy.

CARTHUSIANS, an Order of Monks, founded by *Bruno*, Canon of *Reims*, in the Year 1109, and so called from *Cartus*, the first Place of their Foundation.

CAR'TILAGE [*Cartilago*, L.] a Gubble which is of a middle substance between a Ligament and a Bone. F.

CARTILAGINOUS [*Cartilagineus*, F. of *cartilagineus*, L.] gristly, or full of Gristles.

CAR'TILAGO ossiformis [in *Anatomy*] the Tip or Extremity of the *Stapes*. L.

CAR'TILAGO inarticulata, the second Cartilage of the *Larynx*. L.

CARTILAGO scutiformis, a Cartilage which

whose Prominences are discernible externally in the Throat, and so called from its Resemblance to an Helmet. *L.*

CARTONS } the most perfect sort of
CARTOONS } Drawings on Paper, after-
wards to be drawn in *Fresco* upon a Wall. *F.*

CARTOUSE } [*Cartouche*, *F.*] a Charge
CARTOUCH } of Powder put into a
CARTRIDGE } Paper Case, exactly fit-
ted to the Muzzle of the Gun, &c.

CARTOUSES [in *Architecture*] the same with *Modillions*.

CARTWAY, a Road through which a Cart passes.

CARTWRIGHT, one who makes Carts.

CARUGA, a Plough. *O. L.*

CARUE } [of *Cberus*, *F.* a Plough]
CARUA'CE } a certain Quantity of Land
called one plough Land.

CARUCA'GE } [in *Husbandry*] the Plough-
CARU'AGE } ing of Land; [in *Law*] a
Tax laid on the *Carrs* of Land; also a Freedom from that Tribute.

CARUCATE [of *Cerua*, *F.* a Plough] a Plough-Land, or as much Land as may be tilled in a Year by one Plough; a Cart-load.

CARUCATARIUS, one who held Lands of *Cerua* or Plough Tenure. *O. L.*

CARVE Land } the same with *Carucata*.
CARUE } *O. L.*

CARUCATA *Bovum*, a Team of Oxen for Ploughing or Drawing. *O. L.*

To CARVE } to grow sour as Cream does.
To KERVE } *C.*

To CARVE [Coeyran, Sax. *kerben*, *L. S.* and *Leat*.] to cut, to divide Fowls, Flesh, &c. into Portions.

To CARVE, to cut Wood or Stone into Figures of Flowers, Animals, &c.

To CARVE, to cut. *Spenc.*

CARVER, a cutter in Wood or Stone; also of Meat, &c.

CARVIST [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is called so in the Beginning of the Year, from its being carried on the Fist.

CARUNCLE [Caruncula, *L.*] is either pre-natural, as those little Excrescencies in the urinary Passages in Venereal Cases especially; or naturally, as the

CARUNCULÆ *Lacrymales* } [in *Anatomy*]
CARUNCULÆ *Oculi* } Glandules
placed in each Corner of the Eye, which separate a humid Matter for moistening of it; the same with *Tears*. *L.*

CARUNCULÆ *Myrtiformes* [among *Anatomists*] the Wrinkling of the Orifice of the Passages of the Womb. *L.*

CARUNCULÆ *Papillares* [among *Anatomists*] certain little Bodies that are in the Reins or Kidneys, which receive the *Serum* from the little Ductules, and convey it into the Pelvis. *L.*

CARUS [Carus, *Gr.*] a Sleep wherein the Person affected, being pulled, pinched, and called, scarce shows any sign of either Hearing or Feeling. *L.*

CARYATIDES [in *Architecture*] an Order of Pillars in the Form of the Bodies of Women, with their Arms cut off, and clothed down to the Feet.

CAS/CABEL, the Pommel or hindermost round Knob at the Breech of a great Gun, called the *Casabel-Disk*.

CASCA'DE, a Fall of Waters, either natural or artificial; a Water fall made in Gardens. *F. Cascata*, *Ital.*

CAS'CAN [in *Fortification*] is a certain Hole or hollow Place in form of a Well, from whence a Gallery is dug under Ground to give Air to the Enemy's Mine.

CASE [Case, *F. Casus*, *L.*] a little Box or Covering for any Thing.

CASE [Cas, *F. of Causa*, *L.*] a Thing, Matter, Question; also the State of Things.

CASE [Casa, an House, *Span.*] a House of Meeting and Entertainment for Whores, Thieves, Pick-pockets, House-breakers, Highwaymen, and all the idle and furious Crew.

CASEHARDEN, to temper, to render hard.

A CASEKNIFE, a large common Knife.

CASEMATE [in *Fortification*] a Well with its subterraneous Branches, dug in the Passage of the Bastion, till the miners are heard at Work, and Air given to the Mine; also a Loop-hole in a Wall to shoot through; also a Vault of Mason's Work in the Flank of a Bastion next the Curtain to fire on the Enemy. *F.*

CASEMENT [Casamento, *Ital.*] a Part of a Window which opens to let the Air in.

CAS'ERN [Casern, *F.*] a little Lodgment raised from the Rampart and the Houses of a fortified Town, for lodging the Soldiers of the Garrison.

CASES [in *Grammar*] are the Accidents of a Noun, which shew how it is varied in Construction.

CASE-Shot, small Bullets, Nails, Pieces of Iron, &c. put into Cases, to be shot out of Murdering-pieces.

CASH [Caisse, *F.* a Chest] Ready Money.

CASHIER [Cassier, *F.*] a Cash keeper.

To CASHIER [cassier, *F. of cassare*, *L.*] to discharge or discharge Soldiers; to turn out of Place.

CASHOO, the Juice or a Gum of a Tree in the *East-Indies*.

CAS'INGS, Cow-dung dried for Fuel. *C.*

CASK [Caskus, *F. of Cassis*, *L.*] an Helmet.

CASK [Caska, *F. of Cadus*, *L.*] a Vessel for Liquor.

CASK'ET [Cassette, *F.*] a little Cabinet or Chest.

CASK'ET [in a Ship] small Strings of Stanchion, that in furling make fast the Sails to the Yard.

To CASSATE [cassare, *L.*] to abrogate. *L. F.*

CASSA'TA } a House with Land suffici-
CASSA'TUM } ent to maintain one Family. *O. L.*

CASSA'TION, a making null or void. *F. of L.*

CASSA'VE, an American Root, whose Juice is rank Poison, but its Substance being dried, is the common Bread of the Country.

CASSA'WARE, a very large Bird, with Feathers like Camels Hair.

CASSERO'LE [in *Cookery*] a Loaf stuffed with a Farce of Pullets, &c. and dressed in a Stew-pan. *F.*

CASSIA *Fistula*, Cassia in the Cane, an aromatic Spice.

CAS'SINE, is a Farmhouse, where a Number of Soldiers have posted themselves, to make a Stand against the Approaches of an Enemy. *Ital.*

CASSIOPEI'A [Κασσιόπεια, *Gr.*] a Northern Constellation of 24 Stars.

CASSI'QUE, a chief Governor, or Sovereign Lord in some Parts of the *West-Indies*.

CAS'SOCK [*Casaque*, *F.* from *Casa*, *L.* a House, *q. d.* a long Vestment worn in *Casa*, *i. e.* within Doors] an under Gown, worn commonly by Clergymen.

To **CAST**, to sling or throw; also to think or contrive.

CAST [of *Ruffet*, *Dan.*] a Throat.

CAST [among *Falconers*] a Couple or Set of Hawks.

To **CAST** a Hawk to the *Perch* [among *Falconers*] is to put her upon it.

To **CAST** a Point or *Traverse* [in *Navigation*] is to prick down upon a Chart what Point of the Compass the Land bears from you.

CASTALD'ICK } a Stewardship. *O.*

CASTALDY }

CASTANETS [*Castagnettes*, *F.*] Snappers, which Dancers of *Sarabands* tie about their Fingers, and rattle in their Hands.

CA'STAWAY, lost or abandoned; useless.

CASTELLAIN [*Cbâtelain*, *F.*] a Constable, or Keeper of a Castle.

CHATELLANY [*Cbâtelnie*, *F.*] the Manor belonging to a Castle; the extent of its Land and Jurisdiction.

CASTELLATED, as a Cistern or Conduit castellated, is one inclosed in a Building of Stone, Brick, &c.

CASTELLA'TIO, the Building of a Castle, without the Leave of the King. *L. T.*

CASTLE-Ward } an Imposition laid upon
CASTLE-Guard } such as dwell within a certain Compass of any Castle, toward the Maintenance of such as do Watch and Ward.

CASTELLUM Dennis, *i. e.* the *Danes* Castle in *Cornwall*, so called, because the ravaging *Danes* pitched their Tents there.

CAS'TER, in *Huntingdonshire*, anciently called *Minneburg*, from *Minneburg*, the daughter of *Penda*, an Heathen King of the *Mercii*, the Wife of *Alfred*, King of *Northumberland*, who there took upon her a monastic Life, and built a Nunnery.

CASTIGATE, to chastise, punish.

CASTIGA'TION, Chastisement, Punishment. *L.*

CASTIGA'TORY, which serves to chastise. *L.*

CAST'ING [of *Drapery*] a Term among *Painters*, signifying a free, easy, negligent Way of cloathing any Figure.

CASTING [in *Falconry*] any Thing that is given to a Hawk to cleanse her Maw.

CASTING Net, a net thrown by Hand into the Water.

CASTLE [*Castellum*, *F.* *Castellum*, *L.*] a strong Place in a City or Country to keep the People in Awe.

To **CASTLE**, a Term used at *Chefs-play*.
CASTLE Dinas Bren, in *Derbyshire*, *i. e.* *Bren's* Castle, or King's Palace; of *Etton*, *C. Br.* a King, and *Dinas*, City.

CASTLEFORD, in *Yorkshire*, *q. d.* a Castle upon the *Ford*.

CASTLE-Soap [*Castile-Soap*] an excellent Species of Soap.

CASTLE-Street, a Castle or Bulwark.

CAST'LING, the young of any Beast brought forth untimely.

CAS'TOR [Κασπ, *Gr.*] the Beaver, a wild Beast; a fine Hat made of its Furr; also a fixed Star in the Sign *Gemini*.

CASTOR and Pollux, the Twin Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*. *Poet.*

CASTOR and Pollux [*Sea Term*] fiery Meteors, which in great Tempests at Sea appear, sometimes settled on the Mast, &c. and sometimes in swift Motion.

CASTO'REUM, a Medicine made of the Liquor contained in the small Bags which are next to the Beaver's Groin, oily, and of a strong Scent.

CASTRAMETA'TION, the Art of encamping an Army. *F. of L.*

To **CAS'TRATE** [*castrare*, *L.*] to geld or cut out the Stones of an Animal; also to leave out or take away some Part of an Author's Works.

CAS'TRATED [*castratus*, *L.*] gelded.

CASTR'A'TION, castrating or gelding; a taking away the Testicles of any Creature. *L.*

CAS'TREL, a Hawk.

CASUAL [*Casuel*, *F.* of *Casualis*, *L.*] happening by chance, accidental.

CASUALLY, accidentally.

CASUALTY, an unforeseen Accident, that falls out merely by chance.

CASUALTY, a strong Matter, which, by washing, is separated from Tin-ore.

CASU consimili [*Law Term*] a Writ of Entry, where the Tenant doth alienate in Fee or in Tail, or for the Term of another's Life. *L.*

CASU Matrimonii prolocuti, is a Writ which lies against a Man for refusing, in reasonable Time, to marry a Woman who hath given him Lands upon that Condition. *L.*

CASU Proviso, is a Writ, where a Tenant in Dower alienates in Fee, &c. and lies for the Party in Reversion against the Alienee. *L.*

CAS'UST

C A T

CAS'UIST [*Casista*, F.] a Person skilled in solving Cases of Conscience.

CASUISTICAL, of, or belonging to Cases of Conscience.

CAT [*Katze*, Teut. *Chat*, F. of *Catus*, L.] a domestic Beast, which kills Mice and Rats.

CAT [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber to raise up the Anchor from the Hawse to the Fore-castle.

A *Gib-CAT*, a Boar Cat.

A Cat may look upon a Ring.

This is a pert Proverb, generally made use of by pragmatical Persons, who must needs be censuring their Superiors, take Things by the worst Handle, and carry them beyond their Bounds; for though Peasants may look at and honour *Great Men*, *Patriots*, and *Poemates*, yet they are not to spit in their Faces.

CAT o' nine Tails, is a Whip with nine Lashes.

CAT-Fish, a *Wesp-Indian* Fish.

CATS-Foot, an Herb. *Gnaphalium*.

CATS-Tail, a Substance growing upon Nut-trees, Pines, &c. Also a sort of Reed.

CATABAPTIST [of *κατὰ* and *Βαπτισμα*, Gr.] one averse from, or who abuses Baptism.

CATABAZON [among *Astronomers*] the South Node, or Dragon's Tail.

CATACATHAR'TICKS [of *κατὰ* and *καθαρσις*, Gr.] Medicines which purge downwards.

CATACAUSTICKS [in *Catoptricks*] Caus-ticks by Reflection, &c.

CATACHRESIS [*Καταχρησις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when one Word is abusively put for another; abusive Expression.

CATACRESTICAL [*καταχρηστικός*, Gr.] abusive.

CAT'ACIDE [of *Chat*, F. and *caedo*, L.] a Cat-killer, or the killing of a Cat.

CATAC'LIDA [among *Anatomists*] the Rib called the Subclavian.

CATACLYS'M [*κατακλυσις*, Gr.] a De-uge or Overflowing with Water, an Inundation.

CATACOMBS [*κατακομῆμαι*, Gr. to cause to sleep] are Grottoes in *Rome*, under the Church of *St. Sebastian*, which extend some Miles under Ground, where the primitive Christians hid themselves in Time of Persecution, and buried the Martyrs; now visited out of a Principle of Devotion.

CATACOSTICKS [of *κατὰ* and *αὐσταν*, of *αἰσων*, to hear, Gr.] a Science treating of reflected Sounds, or which explains the Nature and Properties of Echoes.

CATADROME [*Catadromus*, L. of *κατὰ*-*δρομη*, Gr.] a Tilt-yard, or Place where Horses ran for Prizes; also an Engine like a Crane, used by Builders to draw up or let down any Weight.

† **CATADUPES** [*καταδύω*, Gr.] Places where the Waters of a River fall with a great Noise.

C A T

CATAGMAT'ICKS [*Catagmatica*, L. of *καταγματικός*, Gr.] Medicines for the knitting of broken Bones.

CAT'AGRAPH [*καταγραφῆ*, Gr.] the first Draught of a Picture.

CAT'ALANS, the Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, a Province in *Spain*.

CATALECT'ICK Verse, a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse wanting one Syllable.

CATALEP'SIS [*κατάληψις*, Gr.] a Disease like an Apoplexy.

CATAL'DA [*Low Term*] Chattels.

CATAL'NIS *Copris nomine distributionis*, a Writ which lies for Rent, due in a Borough or Houfe, and warrants a Man in taking the Gates, Doors, or Windows, by way of Distress. *L. T.*

CATAL'NIS reddendis, a Writ which lies where Goods having been delivered to any Person to keep for a Time, and not delivered upon Demand at the Day appointed.

CATALOGUE [*Catalogus*, L. *κατάλογος*, Gr.] a List of Names, either of Persons or Things, as of Books, &c.

CATALOT'ICKS [*Catalotica*, L.] cicatrizing Medicines which bring an Elcar upon Ulcers.

CATAME'NIA [of *κατά*, according to, and *μήνη*, a Month, Gr.] the same as *Menfes*, Women's monthly Courses.

CAT'AMITE [*Catamitus*, L. of *καταμισθος*, Gr. hired, *sc.* a Boy] a Boy kept for Sodomy.

CATAPHRACT'ICKS [*Cataphracta*, L. of *καταφρακτω*, Gr.] Ligatures for the Throat or Breasts.

CATAPHRYGIANS, so called, because the Seed sprung up in *Phrygia*, who baptized their Dead, forbad marriages, and mingled the Wine in the Lord's Supper with the Blood of young Children.

CAT'APLASM [*Cataplasma*, F. *Cataplasma*, L. of *κατάπλασμα*, Gr.] a Pultice of Herbs, Roots, Seeds, &c.

CATAPOT'IUM [*καταπότιον*, Gr.] a purging Pill; a Medicine to be swallowed without chewing.

CATAP'TOSIS [*καταπτώσις*, Gr.] one Symptom of the Falling Sickness, *viz.* when Men fall to the Ground.

CATAPU'CE, a sort of Sponge. *Chaust.*

CATAPUL'T [*Catapulta*, F. of *καταπίλτης*, Gr.] an Engine of War used by the Ancients, to throw Javelins twelve or thirteen Feet long.

CAT'ARACT [*Cataracta*, F. *Cataracta*, L. of *καταράκτις*, of *καταρῆσθαι*, to confound, Gr.] a steep Place of a River made by Rocks stopping the Course of its Stream, and so causing the Water to fall with great Force and Noise.

CAT'ARACT [with *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, caused by the clotting of Phlegm between the veyous Coat and the crystalline Humour;

mour; also, the Disease cured by the Needle.

CATAR'RH [*Catberre*, F. *Catarribus*, L. of *καταρροε*, of *καταρροε*, to flow down, Gr.] a falling down of Humours from the Head towards the lower Parts.

CATAR'RH of the Spinal Marrow, a falling out of the Marrow of the Back-bone.

CATAS'TASIS, is the third Part of a Comedy, and is the full Height and Vigour of the Plot.

CATAS'TASIS [in a Physical Sense] according to *Hippocrates*, is the Constitution or State of any Thing: *Galen* applies it to the Seasons of the Year, the Disposition of the Body, or of Time.

CATAS'TROPHE [*κατατροπη*, Gr.] the last Part of the Comedy, and the unravelling of the Plot; the End or Issue of a Business; a fatal Conclusion of any Action, or of a Man's Life. F. of L.

CAT *Bears Pear*, a Fruit in Shape and Size like the *Dry Martin*.

CAT-CALL, a squeaking Instrument used in the Playhouse to condemn Plays.

CATCH, a Booty, a Prize; a kind of swift sailing Vessel; also a short and witty Song.

To **CATCH** [of *catchen*, Belg. to pursue closely, or of *captare*, L.] to lay hold of, to snatch, to overtake.

CATCHENDE, catching. *Cbauc.*

CATCH-Fly, a Flower whose Stalks are so clammy, that they become a Trap for Flies. *Lycbuis alba nona Clusii.*

CATCH-Land, some Ground in *Norfolk* so called, it not being known to what Parish it belongs, and the Minister that first gets the Tythes of it enjoys it for a Year.

CATCH-Poll [of *Catch* and *Poll*, the Head] a Serjeant or Bum-Bailiff.

CATCH and Hold [with *Wrestlers*] a running and catching another.

CATCH-Word, the last Word of a Page, which is repeated at the Top of the next.

CATCHER, he who catches.

CATECHETICAL, that belongs to Catechising, &c.

CATECHISM [*Catechisme*, F. *Catechismus*, L. of *καταχρισμ*, Gr.] a short System of Instructions of what is to be believed and done, by way of Question and Answer.

CATECHIST [*Catechiste*, F. *Catechista*, L. of *καταχριστης*] one employed in Catechising.

To **CATECHISE** [*catechiser*, F. of *καταχρισσει*, of *κατα* and *χρισσει*, to sound back; i. e. to sound to the Sound of another, Gr.] to examine and instruct Youth in the fundamental Articles of the Christian Religion by Question and Answer.

CATECHISER, one who catechises.

CATECHU, a Preparation by *Japan* Earth.

CATECHUMENS [*Catechumeni*, F. *Catechumeni*, L. of *καταχουμεις*, Gr.] (in the primitive Times) were Persons some time instructed before they were admitted to Baptism.

CATEGOREM [*κατηγορημα*, Gr.] the same as *Predicament*.

CATEGOREMAT'ICAL, belonging to logical Predicaments, Gr.

CATEGORICAL, affirmative, positive.

CATEGORICALLY, absolutely, positively.

CATEGORY [*Categoria*, F. *Categoria*, L. of *κατηγορια*, Gr.] an Accusation.

CATEGORY [in *Logic*] *Predicament*, Order, Rank.

CATENARIA [among *Mathematicians*] is the Curve-line which a Rope, hanging freely between two Points of Suspension, forms itself into.

To **CATENATE** [*catenare*, L.] to chain. Obsolete.

To **CATER**, to provide Victuals, &c.

CATER-Point [in *Dice*, of *quatre*, F.] the Number Four.

CATERER [*Minbew* derives it of *Cater*, *Gotb.* Dainties; or it may be of *Acbeter*, F. to buy] a Purveyor or Provider of Victuals, and other Necessaries, in the House of a King or Nobleman.

CATERPILLAR [of *Cbat Peltuse*, F. *q. d.* a Worm hairy as a Cat; of *Cbur Peltuse*, F. hairy Flesh: an Insect that devours the Leaves of Trees, Herbs, &c.

CATERPILLAR, a Plant whose Seed-Vessels are like Green-worms or Caterpillars.

To **CATERWAUL**, to cry as a Cat.

CATES [*Cates*, *Gotb.* Delicacies] dainty Victuals. O.

CATHÆ'RESIS [of *καθασει*, Gr. to purge] a Consumption of the Body, which happens without any manifest Evacuation.

CATHARIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, the Spawn of the *Manichees*, who held themselves altogether free from Sin.

CATHARINE [of *καθαρις*, Gr. pure, chaste] a proper Name of Women.

St. **CATHARINE's Flower**, a Plant.

CATHARISTS. See *Catharians*.

CATHAR'INGS, small Ropes in a Ship, running in little Blocks, from one Side of the Shrouds to the other, near the Deck.

CATHAR'ISIS, a Purging. Gr.

CATHART'ICK [of *καθαρις*, Gr. to purge] purging.

CATHART'ICKS [*Carthartica*, L. of *καθαριστα*, Gr.] purging Medicines.

CATH'EDRAL [*Cburch*] the Episcopal church of any Place, so called from the Bishop's Chair (*Cathedra*) in every such Church.

CATHEDRAT'ICK, the Sum of Two Shillings paid by the inferior beneficed Clergy to the Bishop, in token of Subjection and Respect.

CATHERETICKS [of *καθαρις*, Gr.] Medicines taking away Superfluities.

CATHER [*καθουρις*, Gr.] a fistulous Instrument which is thrust up the Urethra, to draw off the Urine collected in the Bladder.

CATHERISM, the Operation of injecting

jecting any thing into the Bladder by a *Catheter*.

CATHE'TI, in a right angled Triangle, are the two Legs including the right Angle.

CATHE'TUS [*καθετης*, Gr. in *Geometry*] a Perpendicular. *L.*

CATHE'TUS [in *Architecture*] a Line supposed to pass directly through the Middle of a cylindrical Body, as a Balluster, or Pillar.

CATHE'TUS [in *Cosmicks*] a Line drawn from the Point of Reflection perpendicular to the Plane of the Glass or polished Body.

CATHE'TUS [of *Incidence*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of the object, perpendicular to the reflecting Line.

CATHETUS of *Reflection* } is a right Line
CATHETUS of the *Eye* } drawn from the Eye perpendicular to the reflecting Line.

CATHOL'ICISM [*Catholicismus*, *L.*] Universalness.

CATHOL'ICK [*Catholicus*, *F.* *Catholicus*, *L.* of *universale*, of *universa*, through, and *universa*, the whole, *Gr.*] general, universal.

CATHOL'ICK Furnace [in *Chymistry*] a little Furnace, so disposed as to be fit for all such Operations as are performed with a vehement Fire.

CATHOL'ICON [*καθολικον*, *Gr.*] an universal Remedy.

CAT'NI, a People who lived anciently about *Catbush* in *Scotland*.

CATKINS, a Substance growing on Nut-trees, Birch-trees, &c. in Winter.

CAT'LING [among *Surgeons*] a dismembering Knife for cutting off any Part of a corrupted Body.

CAT'LINGS, the Down or Moss growing on Walnut-trees, resembling the Hair of a Cat; also the small Strings for Musical Instruments made of a Cat-gut.

CAT-Mint [*Katzen-Mintze*, *Teut.*] an Herb that Cats delight much in. *Nepeta. L.*

CATOCATHART'ICKS [of *κατα* and *καθαρτικον*, *Gr.*] Medicines which purge by Stool.

CATONIAN [of *Cato*] grave.

CATOP'SIS [*κατοπσις*, *Gr.*] a Dimness of Sight; the same with *Myopia*.

CATOP'TRICKS [*κατοπτρικα*, *Gr.*] is Part of the Science of *Opticks*, which teaches how Objects may be seen by Reflection, and explains the Reason of it.

CATOP'TROMANCY, Divination by Vision, or looking in a Glass.

CATOP'TRON [*κατοπτρον*, *Gr.*] a kind of Optick Glass.

CATT } [in a *Ship*] a large Piece

CATT-Head } of Timber fastened aloft over the *Hawse*, one End being put through a Rope with a *Pally*; an Iron Hook called the *Catt-hook*.

CATS-Head, a large Apple.

CAT-Pear, a Pear shaped like a Hen's Egg.

CATT-Holes, Holes above the Gun-room

Port, through which a Ship may be heard a-float.

CATT-Rope [in a *Ship*] the Rope used in hauling up the *Catt*.

CAT'TELL-Catching, using all Means, to procure Wealth. *Chauc.*

To **CAT'TER-Waul** [Dr. T. H. supposes it comes from *Cutterwaul*, *q. d.* to cry among Gutters] to cry as Cats do when they are proud.

CATTIEUCH'LANI, a People who anciently inhabited *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and *Hertfordshire*.

CA'TTLE, Beasts of Pasture.

CAT'TY [in some Parts of *East-India*] a Weight containing two Buncal, or one Pound, five Ounces, and two Drams *English*; also a Quantity of Money in *Sumatra*, eight Tale or six Pounds, eight Shillings *Sterling*.

CATZUR'US, a Hunting-Horn. *O. L.*

CA'VA Veni, the largest Vein in the Body.

CAVALCA'DE [*Cavalcade*, *F.* a Show or Troop of Horsemen; a pompous March of Persons of Quality on Horseback upon solemn Occasions.

CAVAL'IER [*Cavalier*, *F.* of *Caballus*, *L.* a Horse] a Knight, Gentlemen, or Soldier on Horseback.

CAVAL'IER [in *Fortification*] is a Heap of Earth, raised in a Fortress, to lodge the Cannon for scouring a Field, or opposing a commanding Work.

CAVALIERLY, haughtily, contemptuously.

CAVAL'ERS [in the *Civil Wars* under King *Charles I.*] a Name by which the King's Party was distinguished from the *Parliament's*.

CAVALRY [*Cavalerie*, *F.*] Soldiers who serve on Horseback; a Body of Horse in an Army.

To **CAVATE** [*cavare*, *F.* *cavare*, *L.*] to make hollow.

CAVA'TION, a making hollow.

CAVA'ZION [in *Architecture*] is the digging away the Earth for the Foundation of a Building, Cellarage, &c.

CAU'DLE [*Coudeau*, of *Chaud*, *F.* of *calidus*, *L.* hot, or perhaps a Corruption of *Cordial*] a Confection made of Ale or Wine, Sugar, and Spices, to be drank hot, especially by Women in Childbed.

CAVE [*Cavea*, *L.*] a Den or dark, hollow Place under Ground. *F.*

To **CAVE** } to separate the large Chaff
To **CHAVE** } from the Corn, or smaller Chaff. *C.*

CA'VEA [in *Chiromancy*] a hollow in the Middle of the Palm of the Hand, where three principal Lines, *viz.* the *Cardiack*, *Hepatick*, and *Cephalick*, form a Triangle.

CA'VEAT [i. e. *les bim beware*, *L.*] a Caution, Warning, Admonition; also a Bill entered in the Ecclesiastical Court, to stop the Proceedings of one who would prove a Will to the Prejudice of another Party, &c.

CAVERN [*Caverna*, F. of *Caverna*, L.] a natural Cave, or Hollow in a Mountain or Rock; a Den or Hole under Ground.

CAVERNED, dwelling in a Cavern; hollow.

CAVERNOUS [*Cavernosus*, F. of *Cavernosus*, L.] full of great Holes or Caverns.

CA'VERS [among *Miners*] Thieves who steal Ore out of the Mines.

CA'VESON } [*Caveffon*, F.] a kind of
CA'VEZON } Bridle put upon the Nose of an Horse to break and manage him.

CAVETTO [in *Architecture*] is a hollow Moulding of about 1-6th or 1-4th of a Circle in Compass. *Ital.*

CAUF, a Chest with Holes in the Top, to keep Fish alive in the Water.

CAVIARY [*Caviazio*, *Ital.*] the Roes of several Fish, especially the Spawn of Sturgeon, pickled; it comes to us from *Russia*.

CA'VIL [*cavilla*, L.] a Quirk, Shift, or captious Argument.

To **CA'VIL** [*cavillare*, L.] to wrangle; to find fault with; to argue captiously.

CAVILLATION, Wrangling; a false sophistical Argument. F. of L.

CAVILLER, one who wrangles.

CAVILLINGLY, in a wrangling Manner.

CA'VIN, a hollow Way. F.

CA'VIN [in the *Military Art*] a hollow Place to cover the Soldiery, and favour their Approaches to a Fortrefs.

CA'VITY [*Cavitas*, F. of *Cavitas*, L.] Hollowness.

CAVITIES [among *Anatomists*] are great hollow Spaces in the Body, containing one or more principal Parts; as the Chest for the Lungs, &c. the Head for the Brain.

CAU'KING [in *Architecture*] signifies dovetailing a-crofs.

CAUL [perhaps of *Caul*, C. Br.] the Skin which covers the Bowels; also a Part of the Head-dress of Women.

CAU'LDRON [*Chaudron*, F. perhaps from *Caldus*, L. hot.] a sort of great Kettle, Copper, or boiling Vessel.

CAU'LEDON [among *Surgeons*] the breaking of a Bone a-crofs in such a Manner, that it cannot be set straight.

CAULIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] such as have a true Stalk.

CAULFLOWER, the best Species of Cabbage.

CAUL'PES } [in the *Scots Law*] is any
CAL'PES } Gift given by a Man to his Patron, especially to the Head of a Clan, for his Maintenance and Protection.

To **CAU'PONATE** [*couponare*, L.] to sell Wine or Victuals.

CAU'SAL [*causalis*, L.] belonging to a Cause.

CAU'SAL Propositions, are such as contain two Propositions joined together by a Conjunction of the *Causis*. L.

CAUSALITY, is the Action or Power of a Cause in producing its Effects. L.

CAUSAM *nobis significat*, a Writ which lies to a Mayor of a Town, who being enjoined to give Possession of Lands, &c. to the King's Grantee, delays to do it.

CAU'SATIVE [of *causativus*, L.] that expresses a Cause or Reason.

CAUSE [*Causa*, L.] a Motive, Principle, Reason, Subject. F.

CAUSE [in *Law*] is an Action brought before a Judge to be examined and disputed.

CAUSE [in *Logic*] is that which produces an Effect.

To **CAUSE** [*causari*, F. *causari*, L.] to be the Cause of; to effect.

To **CAUSE** [*causari*, F.] to argue or debate. *Spens.*

CAUSELESSLY, without Reason.

CAUSELESS, not produced by any Cause; without just Motive.

CAU'SEY } [*Causis*, O. F. strewn with
CAUSEWAY } Chalk or Flint] a Highway, a Bank raised in Marshy Ground for a Foot-passage.

CAUSTICKS [*Causdici*, L.] Lawyers or Pleaders of Causes. L.

CAU'SON } [*Kadron*, Gr.] a burning Fever,
CAU'SUS } attended with a greater Heat than others.

CAUSTICK [*causticus*, F. *causticus*, L. of *caustus*, Gr.] burning or corroding in Quality.

CAUSTICKS [*Causdici*, F. *Causdici*, L. of *causidus*, or *caus*, to burn, Gr.] Things which burn the Skin and Flesh to an Ulcer; as a hot Iron, burnt Brass, &c.

CAU'TELE, Caution, Weariness. *Chanc.*

CAU'TELOUS [*cautelus*, F. of *cautela*, L.] wary, heedful, cautious.

CAUTERIZATION, an artificial Burning made by a Cautery.

CAUTERISE [*Cauteriser*, F. of *cauterisare*, Gr.] to apply a Cautery.

CAU'TERY, *Cautere*, F. *Cauterium*, L. of *cauterisare*, of *caus*, to burn, Gr.] is twofold, *Actual* or *Potential*.

Actual **CAU'TERY**, is either by a Fire, or hot Iron, or other Metal.

Potential **CAU'TERY**, is by burning Medicines; as a Caustick-stone, or a Composition made of quick Lime, Soap, calcined Tartar, &c.

Silver **CAU'TERY**, is made of Silver, dissolved in Spirit of Nitre, &c.

CAUTING Iron, a Farrier's Iron to cauterize or sear the Parts of a Horse which require Burning.

CAU'TION [*Cautio*, L.] Heedfulness, Wariness, also Warning. F.

CAU'TIONARY, giving in Pawn or Pledge; as, a cautionary Town, &c. L.

CAUTIONE admittenda, a Writ lying against a Bishop, who holds an excommunicate Person in Prison, notwithstanding he offers sufficient

scient Pledges to obey the Orders of the Church for the future.

To CAUTION [*cautioner*, F.] to warn, to give Notice of, or advise.

CAUTIOUS [*cautus*, L.] heedful, wary.

CAUTIOUSLY, heedfully, carefully.

CAUTLESS, uncautious. *Sbakosp.*

CAWKING Time [in *Falco*] the Hawk's Treading-Time.

To CAW, to cry as a Crow.

CAWK-Stone, a Mineral; a kin to the white, milky, mineral Juice of Lead Mines.

CAYA [of *Cay*, Sax.] a Key or Water-Lock. *O. L.*

CAYA'GIUM, a Duty or Toll paid for lading Goods at some Key or Wharf.

CAY'MAN, a sort of *American* Crocodile.

CAZ'IMI [*Aphrology*] a Planet is said to be in *Cazimi* when it is not above 17 Degrees distant from the Sun's Body.

To CEASE [*cesser*, F. of *cessare*, L.] to leave off, give over, or be at an end.

CEASELESS, incessant.

CECITY, [*cæcitas*, L.] Blindness.

CECUTIENT [*cæcutiens*, L.] waxing, or growing blind.

CEDAR [*Cedre*, F. of *Cedrus*, L. of *Κέδρος*, Gr.] a Tree, whose Wood, by reason of its Bitterness, is distasteful to Worms, and therefore almost incorruptible.

CE'GINA, a fixed Star in the left Shoulder of *Boreas*.

To CEIL, to cover the inner Roof.

CEILING [*caelo*, L.] inner roof of a House.

CELANDINE [*Chelidonia*, L.] the Herb called also Swallow-wort.

CE'LA'RENT [in *Logic*] a Syllogism, whose second Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the other two universal Negatives.

CELAS'TROS, the Staff-tree; a Plant.

CE'LA'TURE [*Calatura*, L.] the Art of Engraving, or cutting in Metals, &c.

CELEBRATE, illustrious, famous. *Cbauc.*

To CELEBRATE [*celebrer*, E. *celebrare*, L.] to honour any Person with Praises, Monuments, Inscriptions, or Trophies; to keep a Festival or Ordinance.

CELEBRATED [*celebratus*, L.] highly honoured; famous, renowned; solemnized.

CELEBRATION, Act of Celebrating, the doing a Thing with Solemnity and Ceremony.

CELE'BRIOUS [*celebre*, F. of *celeber*, L.] eminent, famous, noted.

CELE'BRTY [*Celebritas*, F. of *Celebritas*, L.] Renown; Magnificence.

CELE'RRER [of *Butler* and *Herr*, *Test.* the Master or Head of the Cellar] a Butler. *O.*

CELE'RITY [*Celeritas*, F. of *Celeritas*, L.] Swiftness, Expedition, Speed.

CELERITY [among *Mathematicians*] an Affection of Motion, by which any Moveable goes through a given Space in a given Time.

CELE'RY, a Winter Sallet Herb.

CELESTIAL [*Cæleste*, F. of *Cælestis*, L.] Heavenly; like, or of the Nature of Heaven.

CELESTIALLY, in a celestial Manner.

CELESTINES, an Order of Monks founded by one *Peter*, a *Sannite*, A. D. 1244, who afterwards became Pope by the Name of *Celestine V.*

CELIBACY [*Celibat*, F. of *Celibatus*, L.] a single Life; the State of Persons unmarried.

CELL [*Cellule*, F. *Cella*, L.] Cave, or Hut of a Hermit; a Monk's or Nun's private Apartment in the Monastery; also, any Room to which a Person retires, or is confined to alone.

CEL'LAR [*Cellier*, F. *Keller*, *Test.* *Cellarium*, L.] the lowest Part of a Building under Ground.

CELLARAGE, Cellar Room; also Rent for the Use of a Cellar.

CEL'LARIST [of *Cellarius*, L.] one that keeps a Cellar or Buttery; the Butler in a religious House or Monastery.

CELLS [among *Botanists*] are the Partitions or hollow Places, in the Husks or Pods of Plants, in which the Seed is contained.

CELLS [with *Naturalists*] are little Bags or Bladders, where Fluids, or Matter of different sorts are lodged; common both in Animals and Plants.

CEL'LULÆ *Intestina Celi*, the hollow Spaces in the Gut *Caen*, where the Faeces for some Time lodge, that they may cherish the neighbouring Parts with their Heat, and digest any Crudities. *Anat.*

CELLULAR, consisting of little Cells or Cavities.

CEL'SITUDE [*Celsitudo*, L.] Highness, Height, Tallness.

CE'MENT [*Cementum*, L.] a strong cleaving Mortar.

CE'MENT, a Compound of Brick-dust, Plaster of *Paris*, Pitch, &c. to make the Work lie firm and solid.

CEMENT [among *Chymists*] any Lute, or Loam, with which Vessels in Distillation are joined together.

To CE'MENT [*cementare*, L.] to fill with Cement, to join or fasten together, to solder.

CEMENTA'TION, a cementing, or close joining with Cement.

CEMENTA'TION [in *Chymistry*] the Purification of Gold, made up into thin Plates, with Layers of Royal Cement.

CEMETARY [*Κοιμητήριον*] a Burial-place.

CEN'CHRIS [*Κληχρσις*, Gr.] a spreading Inflammation, called Wildfire, or Shingles.

CENCHRIS, a green Snake.

CEN'DULÆ, Shengles or Shingles, small Pieces of Wood used instead of Tiles, for covering a House. *O. I.*

CENANGI'A [*Κησαλγία*, Gr.] an Evacuation of the Vessels by opening a Vein, a letting Blood. *O.*

CENEL'Æ, Acorns. *O. L.*

CENOSIS [*Κενωσις*, Gr.] an emptying or voiding; in a Physical Sense, a discharging the Body of Humours,

CENOTAPHIUM [*Κνωτάφον*, Gr. of *hinc*, empty, imaginary, and *τάφον*, a Sepulchre, Gr.] an empty Tomb set up in honour of the Dead.

CENSA'RIA, a House or Farm let *ad Census*, i. e. at a standing Rent. O. L.

CENSARII [in *Doomsday Book*] Persons who might be assessed or taxed.

To **CENSE** [*g. d. to incense, incendere, L.* to burn] to perfume with Incense.

CENSER [*g. d. incenser, of incendere, L.*] a Vessel to burn Incense in.

CENSOR [*Censur, F.*] a Master of Discipline, a Judge, or Reformer of Manners. L.

CENSOR [among the *Romans*] a Magistrate who valued and taxed Mens Estates.

CENSORIOUS [*censorius, L.*] belonging to a *Censor*; severe, apt to find Fault with, or reprove others; impertinently critical.

CENSORIOUSLY, in a censorious Manner.

CENSORSHIP, the Office of a *Censor*.

CENSORIOUSNESS, aptness to censure other Men's Actions.

CENSURABLE, that deserves Censure. F.

CENSURAL, belonging to Assessments or Valuation.

CENSURE [*Censura, L.*] Correction, Rejection, Reproof, Criticism.

CENSURE [in *Law*] a Custom in some Manors in *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*, where all the Inhabitants were summoned to swear Fealty to their Lord, pay *4 d. per Head*, and *1 d. per Acre*, as *Chefe Money*.

CENSURES Ecclesiastical, Punishments inflicted on Offenders, according to Church Laws.

To **CENSURE** [*censuro, F.*] to condemn, to criticize upon, to find fault with.

CENSURER, he who finds fault.

CENT, an Abbreviation of *Centum*, L. an Hundred, as Money lent at *5 per Cent.* i. e. five Pounds a Year for every Hundred Pounds.

CENTAUR [*Centaurus, L. Κένταυρος, Gr.*] a fabulous Monster, half Man and half Horse, &c. also a Southern Constellation. F.

CENTAURY, the Herb *Centory*.

CENTENAR } a foreign Weight of 100,
CENTAR } 112, 125, 128, 132, and
140 Pounds.

CENTENARY [*Centenaire, F. of Centenarius, L.*] belonging to an Hundred.

CENTER } [*Centre, F. Centrum, L. of*
CENTRE } *Κέντρον*] the middle Point of any Thing, especially of a Circle or Sphere.

CENTER [in *Masonry*] a Wooden Mould to turn an Arch by.

CENTER of the Body [in *Anatomy*] is the Heart, from which, as it were from a middle Point, the Blood continually circulates round all the Parts of the Body.

CENTER [*of an Ellipse and Hyperbola*] a Point in the Middle of a Transverse Axis.

CENTER [*of Magnitude of a Body*] is a Point which is as equally remote as is possible from its Extremities.

CENTER [*of Gravity*] is a Point upon

which, if a Body were suspended, all its Parts would be in *Æquilibrio*.

CENTER [*of Motion of a Body*] is a Point, about which a Body, being fastened to it, may, or does move; as the Middle of a Balance is the Center upon which it moves.

CENTER [*of a Dial*] is the Point where the Axis of the World cuts the Plane of the Dial; and from whence all the Hour-lines are drawn in those Dials which have Centers.

CENTER of the Equant [in *Astronomy*] is a Point in the Line of the *Apellian*, being so far distant exactly from the Center of the Eccentric towards the *Apellian*, as the Sun is from the Center of the Eccentric towards the *Peribelian*.

CENTER [*of heavy Bodies*] is the Center of the Earth whither all heavy Bodies tend.

CENTER Common [*of the Gravity of two Bodies*] is a Point in a Right Line connecting their Centers, and so posited in that Line, that their Distances from it shall be reciprocally as the Weight of those Bodies.

CENTER [*of a regular Polygon*] is the same with that of the inscribed Circle or Sphere, drawn within such a Body, so as to touch all its Points.

To **CENTER**, to meet in a Point, to terminate, or end in it.

CENTER-Fish, a kind of Sea-Fish.

CENTESM [*Centesimo, L.*] is the hundredth Part of an Integer, or Thing.

CENTRAL [*centralis, L.*] belonging to, or placed in the Center or Middle.

CENTRAL Rule, a Rule invented to find out the Center of a Circle, designed to cut the *Parabola* in as many Points as an Equation to be construed has real Roots.

CENTRA'TION [among *Paracelsians*] the principal Root and Foundation of any thing; as God being the Center of the Universe; the Brain the Center of Spirits, and the Heart the Center of Life, &c.

CENTRIFUGAL Force [in *Philosophy*] is that Force by which all Bodies that move round any other Body in a Circle, or an *Ellipse* do endeavour to fly off from the Axis of their Motion, in a Tangent to the Periphery of it. L.

CENTRIPETAL Force [in *Philosophy*] is that Force by which any Body moving round another, is drawn down, or tends towards the Center of its Orbit. L.

CENTROBAR'YCAL, which relates to the Center of Gravity. Gr.

CENT'RY, a Centinel or private Soldier.

CENT'RY [in *Architecture*] a Mould for an Arch.

CENTRY-BOX, a Wooden Hutch to cover a Centinel from the Injuries of the Weather.

CENTUM'VIRAL [*centumviralis, L.*] belonging to the *Centumviri*.

CENTUM'VIRI, a Court of an Hundred Judges, *Roman* Magistrates, chosen ancient

not of the Twenty-five Tribes, to decide Differences among the People.

CENTU'PLE [*centuplex*, L.] an hundred fold. *L.*

CENTUPLICATION, made an hundred fold. *L.*

To **CENTURIATE** [*centuriare*, L.] to divide into Bands of Hundreds.

CENTURIATORS [of *centuria*, L.] four Protestant Divines of *Magdeburg*, in *Germany*, who divided into Centuries of Years the Universal Church History.

CENTURION [*Centurio*, L.] a Captain over a Hundred Foot Soldiers.

CENTURY [*Centuria*, *F. Centuria*, L.] an Age, containing an Hundred Years: A Band of One Hundred Foot Soldiers.

CEPHALAL'GICK [of *κεφαλή*, the Head, and *ἄλγος*, Pain, *Gr.*] of or belonging to a Pain in the Head.

CEPHALAL'GY [*Cephalalgia*, L. of *κεφαλή*, Gr.] the Head-ach.

CEPHALÆ'A [*Κεφαλαία*, Gr.] an obstinate Head-ach.

CEPHALAR'TICKS [of *κεφαλή*, the Head, and *καθαρίμακ*, purging, *Gr.*] Medicines which purge the Head.

CEPHAL'ICK [*Cephalique*, *F. Cephalicus*, L. of *κεφαλή*, Gr.] belonging to, or good for the Head.

CEPHAL'ICK Line [in *Palmistry*] the Line of the Brain or Head.

CEPHAL'TICK Medicines, spirituous and volatile Medicines, good for the Head.

CEPHAL'ICK Vitis, one that creeps along the Arm, between the Skin and the Muscles, and divides into two Branches.

CEPHALOIDES [among *Hermetists*] a Term given by some, who ascribe Virtues to Plants from their Signatures to those which had any Resemblance to a Head, the Term importing so much; as the *Poppay*, *Penny*, &c.

CEPHALOPHARYNGÆI [in *Anatomy*] are the first Pair of Muscles of the upper Part of the Gullet.

CEPHALOPHARYNGÆUM, is a Muscle which arises from the Part where the Head is joined to the first Vertebra of the Neck.

CEPHALO'PONY [*Cephaloponia*, L. of *κεφαλή* and *πόνος*, Pain, *Gr.*] a Pain or Heaviness in the Head.

CEPHEUS, a Northern Constellation containing seventeen Stars.

CEP' Corpus, is a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an Exigent he hath taken the Body of the Party. *L.*

CERATAMAL'GAMA [in *Physick*] a softening Composition, made of Wax and other Ingredients.

CERATE [*Cerat*, *F. of Ceratum*, L.] an external Medicine of a middle Consistence, between an Ointment and a Plaster, a Ceratoh.

CERATI'AS [*Κερατίας*, Gr.] a sort of horn-

ed Comet; a sophistical Argument.

CERATIN'E Arguments [in *Logick*] sophistical and intricate Arguments.

CERATION [among *Chymists*] making of a Substance fit to be dissolved, or melted.

CERATOIDES [in *Anatomy*] the horny Coat of the Eye.

CERATOGLOS'SUM [of *κίρας*, a Horn, and *γλῶσσα*, the Tongue, *Gr.*] a Muscle that arises broad and fleshy from the Side of the *Oesophagus*, and is inserted into the Root of the Tongue, which it pulls directly into the Mouth.

CERATOIDES, *Tunica Cornea* of the Eye.

CERAUNOCHRY'SOS, a Chymical Powder, called also *Chrysocecaunius Pulvis*.

CERCELE' [in *Heraldry*] bended round towards the Right and Left, as a Ram's Horn.

CER'CIS [*κίρκις*, Gr.] the second Bone of the Cubit, called *Radius*. *Anat.*

CER'COSIS, a fleshy Excrescence coming out of the Mouth of the Womb, and resembling a Tail.

CER'DONISTS, Hereticks, whose Ring-leader was one *Cerdo*, *A. D.* 150, who taught two contrary Principles, a Good and a Bad, to be the Cause of every thing, &c.

CEREBROS'ITY, a being crack-brained, or Brain-sick.

CEREBEL'LUM [in *Anatomy*] the hinder Parts of the Brain, wherein the Animal Spirits, which perform involuntary and mere natural Actions, are supposed to be generated in a Man. *L.*

CER'EBRUM, the Brain, the Seat of Imagination and Judgment, that Part wherein these Animal Spirits are thought to be generated, upon which voluntary Actions do seem to depend. *L.*

CEREBRUM Jovis [among *Chymists*] burnt Tartar.

CERECLOTH, a Cloth besmeared with any thing glutinous.

CEREFAC'TION [among *Chymists*] the same as *Ceration*.

CERELÆ'UM, a Composition of Wax and Oil, or an Oil made of Wax.

CEREMO'NIAL [*ceremonialis*, L.] belonging to Ceremonies.

A **CEREMO'NIAL**, a Book containing the Ceremonies of the *Roman Church*. *L.*

CEREMO'NIOUS [*ceremoniosus*, *F. of Ceremoniosus*, L.] full of Ceremonies, formal.

CEREMONIOUSLY, in a formal, precise Manner.

CEREMONY [*Ceremonia*, *F. of Ceremonia*, L.] a Rite or Custom of the Church; Formality; also Pomp or State.

CERIL'LA [among *Printers*] a Mark set under the Letter *c* in *French* or *Spanish*; as *cc*, to denote it to be pronounced as an *s*, or *ss*.

CER'IGON, a wild Beast in *America*, having a Skin under the Belly like a Sack, in which it carries its young ones.

CERIN'

CERINTHIAN, a Sect of Hereticks, who had their Rise from one *Cerintus*, A. C. 97; who held that Christ, at his second Coming, would give to his People carnal Pleasures and Delights, &c.

CEROMA [with ancient Physicians] a Composition of Oil and Wax for a Cerecloth.

CERT-Money [q. *pro certo letæ*, i. e. for the certain keeping of the Court-Lect] the common Fine paid by several Manors to their Lords.

CERTAIN [*certus*, L.] sure, undoubted, fixed, or settled. F.

CERTAINLY, assuredly.

CERTAINTY, full of Assurance, Sureness.

CERTES [*Certes*, F.] certainly. *Spenc.*

CERTIFICAN'DO *de recognitione Stapule*, is a Writ directed to the Mayor of the Staple, &c. requiring him to certify the Chancellor of a Statute of the Staple taken before him, &c.

CERTIFICATE [*Certificat*, F.] a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of any thing.

CERTIFICATE [in Law] is a Writing made in one Court, to give Notice in another Court of the Proceedings therein.

CERTIFICATION of *Affixæ* or *Novel Dispositio*, a Writ granted for the re-examining of a Matter passed by Assize before Justices.

To **CERTIFY** [*certifier*, F. q. d. *certum facere*, L.] to inform, or give notice of, to declare for certain.

CERTIORARI, a Writ issued out of Chancery to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cause therein depending, upon Complaint made by Bill, that the Party seeking the said Writ has received hard Usage in the said Court.

CERTITUDE [*Certitudo*, L.] Certainty. F.

CERVELAS } [in Cookery] a large kind

CERVELAT } or *Belonian* Sausages eaten cold in Slices.

CERVELLE, the Brain. *Chauc.* F.

CERVICAL Vessels [among Anatomists] are the Arteries and Veins which pass through the *Vertebrae* and Muscles of the Neck up to the Skull.

CERUMEN, the Wax of the Ear.

CERURA [Old Law] a Mound or Fence.

CERUSE [*Ceruse*, F. or *Cerussa*, L.] White Lead, i. e. Lead reduced to a white Calx, by corroding it with an Acid, most commonly with Alegar.

A **CESS**, from *ensus*, a Tax.

To **CESS** [*cessere*, L.] to efface or tax.

CESSATION, a leaving or giving over; a leaving off. F. of L.

CESSAVIT, a Writ against one who hath neglected to perform such Service, or pay such Rent as he was obliged to by his Tenure.

CESSÉ } an exacting Provisions at a cer-
CEASSE } tain Rate for the Deputy's Family, and Garrison Soldiers. L. T.

CESSIN, to cease. *Chauc.*

CES'ION [*Cessio*, L.] giving up, resigning or yielding.

CES'ION [in Law] is when an Ecclesiastick taketh a Benefice without Dispensation, or otherwise not qualified; in which Case the Benefice is said to become void by *Cessio*.

CES'IONARY Bankrupt, is one who has yielded up his Estate to be divided among his Creditors.

CES'SOR, an Assessor or Imposer of Taxes.
CESSOR [in Law] is one that ceaseth or neglecteth to do his Duty, the Writ *Cessavit* lies against him.

CES'SURE } [Law Term] a giving over, or
CES'SER } giving place.

CES'SUS, Assessments or Taxes. O. L.

CES'TUI qui Trust [Law Term] a Person who has a Trust in Lands, &c. committed to him for the Benefit of another. F.

CES'TUI qui vie, one for whose Life any Lands or Tenements are granted. F. L. T.

CES'TUI qui use, he to whose Use any other Man is seised in any Lands or Tenements. F. L. T.

CESTUS, Venus's Girdle.

CETA'CEOUS [*Cetaceus*, L.] of the Whale kind, or belonging to a Whale.

CE'TERACH, one of the capillary Herbs.

CHABAN'E [*Cabanba*, Span.] a Cabbin. O.

CHAC'E [*Chasse*, F.] a Station for the wild Beasts in a Forest, larger than a Park, which yet may be possessed by a Subject, which a Forest cannot.

To **CHACE** [*chasser*, F.] to follow, to hunt, to give chase to.

CHACE [in Gunnery] the whole Bore or Length of a Piece of Ordnance on the Inside.

CHACE [at Tennis Play] is a Fall of the Ball in a Part of the Court, beyond which the opposite Party must strike the Ball next Time to gain the Stroke.

CHACE [Sea Term] a Pursuit.

To give **CHACE** to a Slip, is to follow and fetch her up.

CHACE Guns } those Guns which lie ei-
CH-ACE Pieces } ther in the Head or Stern of a Ship.

CHACONNE } a sort of Dance, the Mea-
CHACON } sure of which is always in triple Time. F.

CHAD, a kind of Fish.

To **CHAFF** [*chauffer*, F. *calescere*, L.] to make hot with rubbing, or rub with one's Hand, to grow hot or angry; also to gall, fume, or fret.

CHAFF Wax, an Officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the Wax for sealing of Writs, &c.

CHA'FERY, one of the Forges in an Iron-work, where the Iron is wrought into complete Bars, and brought to Perfection.

CHAFF [*Cesaf*, Sax.] the Refuse in winnowing of Corn.

CHAFFARE, Trading Ware. *Chauc.*

CHAFF.

CHAFFER [*Bafer, Teut.*] an Insect, a sort of Beetle.

CHAFFER [*Ceap, Saw.*] Wares. *Cbauc.*

To **CHAFFER** [*of Orbacheten, Teut.*] to buy and sell, trade or traffick.

CHAFFERER, a Cheapsier, Bargainer.

CHAFFERN [*Eschauffoir, F.*] a Vessel to heat Water in.

CHAF'FINCH, a Bird so called, from its delighting to feed on Chaff.

CHAFFERED, sold. *Spenc.*

To **CHAF'FREN**, to cheapen, to buy.

CHAF'ING - Dish [*of Eschauffer, F.*] a Kitchen Utensil for warming Victuals.

CHA'GRIN [*Chagrin, F.*] Trouble, Vexation, Grief, Melancholy.

To **CHA'GRIN** [*chagriner, F.*] to vex, grieve, to trouble, to put out of humour.

CHAIN [*Chaine, F. of Catena, L.*] Links of Iron, one within another.

CHAINS [*of a Ship*] are strong Iron Plates bolted into the Ship's Sides, by the Timbers called *Chain-Wales*, to which are fastened the Shrouds of the Masts.

CHAIN-Pumps, a sort of Ship-Pumps made of Chains of Burrs or Sponges going in a Wheel.

CHAIN-Sbot, Bullets or half Bullets, fixed or linked together with a Chain.

CHAIN-Wales, broad Timbers jutting out of a Ship's Sides, serving to spread the Shrouds, that they may the better support the Masts.

CHAINWORK, Work in the Manner of a Chain.

CHAIR, chary, or charily. *Spenc.*

CHAIR [*Chaire, F. Casbedra, L.*] a Seat to sit on; also a Sedan or open Chaise.

CHAIR-Man, the Head or President of a Committee, Society, Club, &c. Also one that carries a Chair or Sedan.

CHAISE, a sort of light open Vehicle, commonly drawn with one Horse. *F.*

CHALAS'TICKS [*Χαλαστικά, Gr.*] are such Medicines as by their temperate Heat do comfort and strengthen the Parts to which they are applied.

CHAL'BOT [*in Heraldry*] a Fish having

CHABOT } a great Head, called a Bull-head, or Miller's Thumb.

CHALCAN'THUM, Vitriol calcined to a Redness.

CHALCE'DONY [*Chalcedonie, F. Chalcedo, L.*] a sort of Onyx-stone.

CHALCEDONY [*among Jewellers*] a Flaw or Defect in precious Stones.

CHALCO'GRAPHER [*Chalcographus, L. of Χαλκογράφος, Gr.*] an Engraver in Brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY [*Χαλκογραφία, of χάλκος, Brass, and γράφω, Description, Gr.*] an Engraving in Brass.

CHALCY'TIS, is something Metalline, growing in the Veins of Brass, or a kind of Mineral Vitriol.

CHAL'DER } a Quantity of Coals
CHAL'DRON } staffing thirty-six Bushels
heaped up, London Measure, and seventy-two at Newcastle; also Part of the Entrails of a Calf.

CHA'LICE [*Chalice, of Calix, L.*] a Standing-cup with a Foot like a Drinking-glass, but more particularly the Communion Cup, used at the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

CHALK [*Chaux, F. Calc, L. Kalck, Teut.*] a white Fossile of which Lime is made.

I talk of Chalk and you of Cheese.

All the Impertinence in *Conversation, Commerce or Business*, is reprehended by this Saying, whereby the Company do not make a Harmony in their Discourse, nor keep to the Point in Question; it is only a Version of the Latin, *Ego de casco loquor, tu de crata respondes*. *Erasm.*

CHALKY, abounding with Chalk, mixed with Chalk.

CHAL'LENCE [*of Challenger, O. F.*] a Summons to fight a Duel; a Defiance, a Claim, or Pretension.

CHALLENGE [*in Law*] is an Exception against Persons and Things.

To **CHALLENGE** [*challenger, O. F.*] to give a Challenge to fight, to except against, or claim.

To **CHALLENGE** [*among Hunters*] the Hounds are said to challenge, when at first finding the Scent of their Game, they presently open or cry.

CHAL'LENGED Cock-fight, is to meet with ten Staves of Cocks, and out of them to make twenty-one Battles, more or less; the odd Battle to have the Mastery.

CHALY'BEATE [*of Chalybs, L. Steel*] of or belonging to Steel, or that is of the Temper or Quality of Steel.

CHALYB'EATES [*among Physicians*] Medicines prepared with Steel.

CHAM } the Title of a Sovereign Prince of
CHAN } *Tartary*, or Emperor of China.

CHAMAD'E, a Signal by Drum or Trumpet, given by an Enemy when they have a Mind to parley. *F.*

CHAM'BERDEKINS [*i. e. Chamber-Deacons*] Irish Beggars, in the Habit of poor Scholars of Oxford, who often committed Robberies, &c. and were banished the Kingdom by Henry V.

CHAM'BER [*Chambre, F. Camera, L.*] of *Χαμβρα, Gr. Kammter, Teut.*] an Apartment or Room in a House.

CHAMBER [*in Gunnery*] that Part of a Concave Cylinder of a great Gun, where her Charge lies; also a Charge to be put in at the Breech of a Murdering Piece.

To **CHAMBER** a Gun, *i. e.* to make a Chamber in her.

CHAMBER of a Mine, the Place where the Powder is fixed.

CHAM-

CHAMBERS of the King [in *Old Records*] signify the Ports or Havens of England.

CHAMBERER, a Chambermaid. *O. S.*

CHAMBERING, Debauchery, Riotousness, Luxury.

CHAMBERLAIN [*Chambellan*, F.] the Name of several Officers.

The **CHAMBERLAIN** of England, an Officer to whom belongs the Government of the whole King's Palace, and who provides all Necessaries in the House of Lords, in the Time of Parliament, &c.

Lord **CHAMBERLAIN** of the King's Household, an Officer who looks to the King's Chambers and Wardrobe, and governs the Under Officers belonging thereto.

CHAMBERLAINS of the *Exchequer*, two Officers who had the Controlment of the Pells of Receipts and Payments, and kept certain Keys of the Treasury and Records.

CHAMBERLAIN of London, an Officer in the City, who keeps the public Treasury, laid up in the Chamber of London; presides over the Affairs of Apprentices, and grants Freedoms of the City, &c.

CHAMBERLAIN of an Inn, one who takes care of the Beds and Lodging-Rooms of Travellers, &c.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, Office of a Chamberlain.

CHAMBER-Maid, a Woman Servant, whose Business at Inns is to superintend the Apartments, in private Houses to dress a Lady.

CHAMBERLARIA } Chamberlain-

CHAMBERLANGERIA } ship, or the Office of a Chamberlain. *O. L.*

CHAMBRANLE [in *Architecture*] an Ornament in Masonry and Joiners Work, which borders the Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys.

CHAMBREL [of a Horse] the Joint or Bending of the upper Part of the hinder Leg.

CHAMELOT } [*Camelote*, F. of *Camelus*, L.

CHAMBLOT } a Camel] Stuff, mixed with Camel's Hair, Camlet.

CHAMELEON. See *Camelion*.

CHAMFER } [in *Architecture*] a small

CHAMFRET } Furrow or Gutter upon a Pillar, &c.

To **CHAMFER** [*canaler*, F.] to channel or make hollow.

CHAMFRED [*Canell*, F.] channelled; chapped; wrinkled; also bent, crooked. *Spenc.*

CHAMOMILE [*Χαμομήλλον*] an odoriferous Plant, good for the Stomach.

To **CHAMP** [*champayer*, F.] to chew; as a Horse that champs the Bit.

CHAMPAIN } [*Champagne*, F.] large

CHAMPAGNE } Plain, open Fields or Downs.

A *Poist* **CHAMPAIGN** [in *Heraldry*] is a Mark of Dishonour in the Coat of Arms of him that kills a Prisoner of War after he has cry'd Quarter.

CHAMPARTY } [of *Champ*, a Field, and

CHAMPERTY } *Parti* divided, F.] maintaining a Man in his Suit depending, upon Condition to have Part of the Goods or Lands when recovered.

CHAMPIGNONS, red gilded Mushrooms. F.

CHAMPION [*Champion*, F. *Compa*, Sax. a Soldier, of *Campus*, L. Field] one who fights a Duel for another.

CHAMPION [in *Law*] one that tries the Combat either for himself, or for another.

King's **CHAMPION**, one whose Office is, at Coronations, to ride completely armed into *Westminster-Hall*, and challenge, by an Herald, any Person who shall deny his Majesty's Title to the Crown.

CHAMPION Land, Land not inclosed, or large Fields, Downs, or Places without Woods or Hedges.

CHAMPION *Lychnis*, a Flower, a sort of Rose.

CHANCE [*Chance*, F.] Hazard, Fortune.

CHANCE-Madley [*Low Term*] is the casual killing of a Person, not altogether without the Fault of the Killer, but without an evil Intent or Malice.

CHANCEL [of *Cancelli*, L.] an inclosed Place, surrounded with Bars, to keep Judges, &c. from the Crowd.

CHANCEL [of a Church] the Part of the Church which is next the Altar, or Communion-Table, commonly encompassed with Rails or Ballusters.

CHAN'CELLOR [*Chancellor*, F. *Chancellarius* Bantyer, *Teut.* from *Chancel*, F. or *Cancelli*, L. Lattices] an Officer of the highest Dignity and Power, where allowed.

The Lord High **CHANCELLOR** [of *Great-Britain*] a Person next to the Sovereign, in Matter of Justice in Civil Affairs, having an absolute Power to moderate the Law according to Equity; but his Decrees may be reversed by the *House of Lords*. He is made by the King or Queen delivering the Great Seal to him, and by his taking an Oath.

CHANCELLOR [of the *Exchequer*] an Officer appointed to qualify Extremities, and to order Affairs in that Court.

CHANCELLOR [of the *Duchy of Lancaster*] the Chief Officer of that Court, in judging and determining all Controversies relating to the *Duchy Lands*, &c.

CHANCELLOR [of the *University*] the first Magistrate.

CHANCELLORSHIP, the Office of Chancellor.

CHAN'CERY [*La Chancelerie*, F. *Chanzy*, *Teut.* of *Cancelli*, L. Lattices] a Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the Severity of other Courts, that are more strictly tied to the Rigour of the Law.

CHANCRE, a venereal Ulcer.

CHANCROUS, having Chancres.

CHAN-

CHANDELIERS [in *Fortification*] are wooden Parapets which support Planks or Baines filled with Earth, to cover Workmen on Approaches.

CHAND'LER [*Candelier*, F. of *Candela*, L. a Candle] a Maker or Seller of divers sorts of Wares.

CHAN'DRY, an Apartment in a Prince's House, where the Candles and other Lights are kept.

CHANGE [*Change*, F.] Alteration, Mutation, Variety.

To **CHANGE** [*changer*, F.] to barter, to transform or alter.

CHANGE [among *Hunters*] is when a Buck, &c. met by chance, is taken for that they were in pursuit of.

CHANGE'ABLE [*changeant*, F.] apt to alter or change; inconstant, uncertain, variable.

CHANGEABLENESS, mutability.

CHANGEABLY, inconstantly.

CHANGE'LING, a Child changed; also a Fool, a silly Fellow, or Wench.

CHANG'ER, an Officer belonging to the Mint, who changes Money for Gold or Silver.

Money-CHANGER, a Banker, who deals in the Receipt or Payment of Money.

CHAN'NEL [of *Canalis*, L.] a Gutter, or Conveyance of Water in the Streets, &c. the middle or deepest Part of a River, Harbour, &c. a strait or narrow Sea between two Lands, as that of *St. George* between *England* and *Ireland*.

CHAN'NEL [of a Horse] the Hollow between the two Bars of the nether Jaw-bone, in which the Tongue is lodged.

To **CHAN'T** [*chanter*, F. of *cantare*, L.] to sing.

CHAN'TTEPLEURE [of *chanter*, to sing and *pleurer*, to weep, F.] one that sings and weeps in the same Moment. *Chauc.*

CHAN'TER [*Chantear*, F.] the chief Singer in a Chapel or Cathedral.

CHANTICLE'AR [of *chanter* and *clair*, F. clear or shrill] a Cock is so called, by reason of his clear Voice.

CHANTRESS, a Woman Singer.

CHAN'TRY [*Chanterie*, F. a Chapel endowed for the maintaining a Priest or Priests to sing Mass for the Souls of the Founders.

CHAOMAN'TIA [of *χᾶος*, Chaos, and *μαντιᾶ*, Divination, Gr.] the Skill of prognosticating by Observation of the Air.

CHAOMAN'TICA Signs [among the *Paracelsians*] those Prognosticks that are taken from Observations of the Air.

CHA'OS [*χᾶος*, Gr.] a Gap, also a dark or rude Mass of Matter, out of which the World is supposed, by some, to be at first formed; a confused Mixture of all sorts of Particles; a disorderly Heap of Things.

CHAOTICK [from *Chaos*] confused.

To **CHAP** [corrupted from *Capere*] to gape, or open, as the Ground does in Drought, to crack, or chink.

A CHAP, a Chink or Fissure.

A CHAP [in *Commerçe*] a Chapman or Customer.

CHAPE [*Chappe*, F. *Chaps*, Span.] a little thin Plate of Silver or Iron, at the Point of a Scabbard of a Sword.

CHAPE [among *Hunters*] is the Tip at the End of a Fox's Tail.

CHAPEAU', a Hat. F.

CHAPEAU [in *Heraldry*] a Cap of Dignity, used to be worn by Dukes.

CHA'PEL [*Chappelle*, F. of *Clappella*, L.] a Building either adjoining to a Church, or that is Part of it, or is separate from it where the Parish is large.

Free CHAPEL, is one endowed with Revenues for maintaining a Curate, without the Charge of the Parish or Rector.

CHAPEL [among *Printers*] is a Printing-Office, so called because the first Occupation of that Art in *England* was practised in a Chapel in *Westminster-Abbey*.

CHAPELO'NIANS, Members of a Printing-Office, after having paid a certain Fine.

CHAPELRY, the Jurisdiction or Bounds of a Chapel.

CHAPER, dry or thirsty. O.

CHAP'ERON [with *Heralds*] is a little Escutcheon on the Foreheads of Horses that draw the Hearse at a Funeral.

CHAP'ITER [*Chapiteau*, F.] is the Crown or upper Part of a Pillar.

CHAPITERS [in *Law*] are a Summary, or Content of such Matters as are to be enquired of, or concerning, before Justices in Eyre, Justices of Assize, or of the Peace in their Sessions.

CHAP'LAIN [*Chapelain*; F. *Capellanus*, L.] one who performs Divine Service in a Chapel.

CHAPLAINSHIP, the Office or Place of a Chaplain.

CHAP'LET [*Chaplet*, F.] an Ornament for the Head, a Wreath or Garland; a Fillet in Architecture; also a String of Beads which Papists use in saying their *Pater-Nosters* and *Ave Marias*.

CHAPLESS, without any Flesh about the Mouth.

CHAPLET, a Wreath, or Crown.

CHAP'MAN, Ceapman, Sax. *Scapman*, Du.] a Buyer or Customer.

CHAPMANHEDE } the Profession or Bu-
CHAPMANHODE } siness of a Merchant
or Tradesman. *Chauc.*

CHAPOURNET, a little Hood; the Figure of which *Heralds* take for the Bearing of a Coat of Arms.

CHAP'PE [in *Heraldry*] the Partition of an Escutcheon; as a *Chappe*, Or and Vert.

CHAPS, [Ceaplar, Sax.] the Mouth, Cheeks, the lower Parts of the Face.

CHAPTER [*Chapitre*, F. of *Caput*, L.] a Division or Part of a Book.

CHAPTER [of *Caput*, L.] the whole Body

of Clergymen belonging to a Cathedral, Conventual, or Collegiate Church.

CHAPTER-*House* [Chapter, F.] a House, where the Chapter is held.

CHARACTER [Character, F. Χαρακτήρ, Gr.] Description, Title, Quality. L.

CHARACTERS, Marks, Signs, or Symbols of Things invented by Artists, and peculiar to several Sciences; as Geometry, Algebra, Printing, &c.

CHARACTERISM [Characterismus, L. of Χαρακτηρισμός, Gr.] a Mark, Sign, or Distinction; a Description of a Person by Character.

CHARACTERIST'ICK [Characteristique, F.] belonging to a Character; also a Mark or Sign.

CHARACTERISTICK Letter, the Consonant in a Greek Verb, which immediately precedes the varying Termination.

CHARACTERISTICK [of a Logarithm] the same as Index or Exponent.

To CHARACTERIZE [characteriser, F.] to give a Character or Description of.

CHAR'COAL [Minbew derives it of Brecken, Du. q. d. Cart-Coals, Coals brought in Carts, other Coals being carried to the Dutch in Ships] Coals made of Wood burnt.

CHARDS [of Artichokes:] are the Leaves of fair Artichoke Plants tied and wrapped up in Straw till they grow white, and lose some of their Bitterness.

CHARDS [of Beet] are white Beets transplanted into a prepared Bed, where they produce great Tops, with a large, thick, white, downy Main-Shoot.

CHAR } [perhaps of Care, Care, Sax.]

CHARE } a Jobb, or small Piece of Work; the Name of a Fish.

CHA'RE-Woman, one hired by the Day, to do the Drudgery Work of a House.

To CHARE } to separate the large Chaff
To CARE } from the Corn, or smaller Chaff, with a Rake. C.

CHARE [the Cow, i. e. stop or turn her. C.]

CHARFA, a Car, or Cart. O. L.

CHAR'FORD, called anciently *Cerdeford*, [Cερσεφορδ, Sax. i. e. the Ford of King *Cerdic*] a Ford in *Hampshire* over the River *Avon*, where *K. Cerdic* discombed the *Britons*.

CHARGE [Charge, F.] a Burden, or Load; an Employ, an Office; Cost or Expence; also an Accusation or Impeachment; an Onset; also Hurt, Damage. *Chauc.*

CHARGE [among Farriers] is an external Medicine applied to the Body of a Horse, or other Creature.

CHARGE [in Gunnery] a certain Measure of Powder proportioned to the Size of the Fire-Arms for which it is allotted.

CHARGE [in Heraldry] is whatsoever Thing is borne in the Field of a Coat of Arms, whether it be a living Creature, or any other Representation or Figure.

CHARGE of Lead, 36 Pigs, each containing six Stones wanting two Pounds.

A Ship of CHARGE [Sea Term] a Vessel is so called when she draws much Water, or swims deep in the Sea.

To CHARGE [charger, F.] to command or give Orders; to lay to one's Charge, or accuse; to load or burden.

To CHARGE an Enemy, to attack, encounter, or fall upon him.

CHARGE'ABLE, costly, burdensome.

CHARGEABLENESS, costliness.

CHAR'GED Cylinder, that Part of the Chase of a Great Gun, where the Powder and Ball are placed.

CHAR'GER, a large Dish or Plate.

CHAR'GER [in Scots Law] one who charges another in a Suit.

CHARIENTISMUS [Χαριεντισμός, Gr.] Gracefulness; a good Grace in Speaking; also a Figure in Rhetorick, in which a taunting Expression is softened with a Jest. L.

CHAR'ILY [Caré, L.] with a great deal of Care and Regard.

CHA'RINESS, Sparingness, Tenderness.

CHARING-Cross [near Westminster] a Cross erected by King *Edward I.* in Memory of Queen *Eleanor*, who sucked the Poison out of his Wounds, made by a Moor's envenomed Sword in the Holy War.

CHARIOT, a light sort of Coach for two Persons. F.

CHARIOTEER, a Chariot-Driver.

CHARIOT Race, a Contention by Chariots for an offered Prize.

CHAR'ITABLE, bountiful, liberal, kind, loving. F.

CHARITABLY, liberally, benevolently.

CHAR'ITY [Charité, F. of *Charitas*, L.] natural Affection, Love.

CHARITY [in Divinity] the Love of God and one's Neighbour; also Alms.

Charity begins at Home.

This Proverb was grounded upon that Passage of the Apostle, which says, *That he who provides not for his own Household is worse than an Infidel*: But as the best Institutions have been abused, so this Proverb is become an excusatory Reply by the Uncharitable, who have not the natural Affection to relieve the necessitous Poor out of their Abundance, thereby intimating, most unchristianly, that Self-love is the Measure of our Love to our Neighbour. It is the same in Sense with *Tertius*, *Proximum sum egomet mihi*, Lat and the *Greeks*, *φαλαί ε' εαυτού μελλον εδικε εδνα*.

To CHARK } to burn Wood to make
To CHARR } Charcoal.

CHARKS, Pit-coal charked, or charred. *Worcestershire*.

CHARLATAN, a Quack.

CHARLATANRY, cheating, coggng, or wheedling; Quirks or Tricks, fair Words. F.

CHARLES

CHARLES [of Cap, *Sux. stout*] a Name of Men.

CHARLES's Wain, a Northern Constellation; the same with *Ursa Major*.

CHAR'LOCK, a Weed growing among Corn, bearing a yellow Flower.

CHARM [*Charme*, F. of *Carmen*, L. a Verse] an Enchantment, a Spell; an Allurement, a Bait.

To **CHARM** [*charmer*, F.] to bewitch, to please, to delight extremely, to tickle the Ear, to appease, or allay Pain.

CHARMER [*Charmeur*, F.] one who bewitches or Charms.

CHARMING, transporting, very highly pleasing.

CHARMINGLY, in a most delightful Manner.

CHARM'ERESSES, Women making use of Charms. *Chauc.*

CHAR'NEL House [*Charnier*, F. of *Cave*, Flech, L.] a Place near Churches, where the Skulls and Bones of the Dead that are thrown up in digging the old Graves, are decently collected, to be again buried in a proper Place.

CHA'RON, the Ferry-man, who (as Poets feign) carries Souls over the Stygian Lake.

CHA'RYE } a Fish like a Trout, which

CHA'RE } breeds only in some Northern Parts of England.

CHARR of Lead, a Quantity consisting of thirty Figs, each containing 6 Stone wanting 2 Pounds, every Stone weighing 12 Pounds.

CHARTS [*Cartes*, F. of *Charta*, L.] Descriptions or Draughts of a Place, projected for the Use of Seamen, containing a View of the Sea Coasts, Rocks, Sands, &c.

CHART Chorographick, is a Description of a particular Country, as of England, &c.

CHART Geographick, is a general Draught of the whole Globe of the Earth, commonly called *A Map of the World*.

CHARTS Heliographick, Descriptions of the Body of the Sun, and of its Spots.

CHARTS Selenographick, Descriptions of Parts, Appearances, and Spots of the Moon.

CHARTS Topographick, are Draughts of some particular Place, as of London, Amsterdam, Venice, &c. without regard to its relative Situation.

CHARTA, Paper, or any Material fit to write upon. *L.*

CHARTA [in *Old Records*] a Charter, or Deed in Writing; also a Signal or Token by which an Estate is held.

CHARTA Pardonationis se defendendo, is the Form of a Pardon for killing another Man in his own Defence.

CHARTA Pardonationis Uilgaris, is the Form of a Pardon of a Man who is outlawed.

CHARTA Simplicis, single Deed, Deed-Pole.

CHAR'TEL [*Chartel*, F.] a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance.

CHARTER [*Chartre*, F. of *Charta*, L.] a

written Evidence of Things done between Party and Party; also Letters Patent, wherein Privileges are granted by the King to Towns and Corporations. *L. T.*

CHARTER [of the *Forest*] an Instrument in which the Forest Laws are particularly expressed.

CHARTER [of *Pardon*] a Deed whereby one is forgiven a Felony, or other Offence, against the King's Crown and Dignity.

CHARTER-House [called anciently the *Chartreux*, F.] formerly a Convent of *Carthusian* Monks; now a School and Almshouses, founded and nobly endowed by *Thomas Sutton*, Esquire.

CHARTER-Land, is Land which a Man holds by Charter, otherwise called *Freehold*.

CHARTER-Party [q. d. *Charta partita*, L.] an Indenture between Merchants or Owners and Masters of Ships, containing the Particulars of their Covenants and Agreements.

CHARTERER, a Freeholder. *Chesh.*

CHARTIS reddendis, a Writ lying against one entrusted with the keeping of Charters of Feoffment, who refuses to deliver them.

CHARTREUX, an order of Monks, who live very austere, in close and solitary Confinement. See *Carthusians*.

CHARTULARY [*Chartulaire*, F. of *Chartularius*, L.] a Keeper of a Register-Roll, or Reckoning-Book.

CH'RY [*Charus*, L.] choice, sparing, careful.

CHASE [of a *Gun*] whole length of it.
To **CHASE** [*chasser*, F.] to hunt, to pursue, to fright, or drive away.

To **CHASE** [in *Law*] to drive Cattle to or from a Place; also to work or emboss Plate, as Silversmiths do.

CHASE-GUNS, the Guns in the Head or Stern of a Ship.

CHASM [*Chasma*, L. *Xasma*, Gr.] a Gap, or opening; an empty Space.

CHAS'SERY, a Pear like the Ambret, which ripens in *November* and *December*.

CHAS'SIE, Blear-eyedness, or the Gum of the Eyes. *F.*

CHAS'TE [*Castus*, L.] continent, uncorrupted, undefiled. *F.*

CHASTELET, the common Gaol and Sessions-House of the City of *Paris*.

CHAS'TELAINE, a Governor of a Castle, also a Gentleman, or any Lady under the Degree of a Countess. *Chauc.*

To **CHAS'TEN** } [*cbâtier*, F. *castigare*, L.]

To **CHAS'TISE** } to correct or punish.

CHASTISEMENT [*Châtiments*, F.] Correction, Punishment inflicted on Offenders.

CHASTISER, one who punishes.

CHAS'TITY [*Chasteté*, F. of *Castitas*, L.] an Abstinence from all impure and unlawful Actions.

CHASTELY, purely, uncorruptedly.
CHA'SUBLE, a Priest's Cope at Mass. *F.*

CHAT [*Caquet*, F.] prating, idle Talk.

To CHAT [*Caqueter*, F.] to chatter, or prattle.

CHAT-Wood, little Sticks fit for Fuel.

CHATTELS [*Katthertyls*, Belg.] all Goods moveable and immovable, but such as are in the Nature of a Freehold.

CHATTELS *personal*, such Goods which being wrongfully with-held cannot be recovered but by a personal Action; or such as belong immediately to a Man's Person, as a Horse, &c.

CHATTELS *real*, are Goods which do not appertain to the Person, but depend upon some other Things; as Apples upon a Tree; a Box with Charters of Lands, &c. or such as issue but from some moveable Thing belonging to a Person, as a Lease or Rent for a Term of Years, &c.

To CHATTER [*caqueter*, F.] to make a Noise as Birds do; to prate or prattle.

CHATTER-Pie, a kind of Bird.

CHATTERER, a Pratter.

CHATS, Keys of Trees; as Ash-chats, Sycomore-chats, &c.

CHAVENDER } a Fish, called also a Chub.

CHAVIN }

CHAUF, Heat, Wrath. *Spenc.*

CHAUFINESS, Heatings. *O.*

CHAUNTECLERE [of *chanter*, F. of *cantare*, L. to sing, and *clair*, F. of *clarus*, L. clear] one that sings clear; a Cock. *Chauc.*

CHAVISH, a chatting, or prating Noise, among a great many. *Suff.*

A CHAUNDLER, a Candlestick. *Chauc.*

CHAUNTRY, a Church or Chapel endow'd with a yearly Revenue for the Maintenance of one or more Priests to sing Mass daily for the Souls of the Donors, and such as they appoint.

CHAUSSE [in *Fortification*] the Level of the Field, the plain Ground. *F.*

CHEAP, sold for a small Price; of little Value.

CHEAP Gild, a Restitution made by the County or Hundred, for any Wrong done by one who was in *Plegia*, or for whose good Behaviour Sureties were put in. *O. L. T.*

To CHEAPEN [*Chepen*, Sax. of *Khepen*, L. S. to buy, *kautien*, Teut.] to ask, or to beat down the Price of a Commodity.

CHEAPLY, at a low Price.

CHEAPNESS, lowness of Price.

CHEAR [*Chere*, F.] Gladness, Joy, Courage, Heart.

CHEARD'ESLY [*Cheard'esle*, Sax. i. e. the Slaughter of *Cerdick*] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, so called from a Fight between King *Cerdic* the Saxon, and the Britons of that Place.

CHEARFUL, bright, lively, pleasant.

CHEAT [of *Cotta*, Sax.] Deceit, Knavery, Fraud; also a Person who makes it his Business to cheat and cozen.

To CHEAT, to impose upon, to trick.

CHEATHIN'QUAMINS } an Indian Fruit
CHECHIN'QUAMINS } which resembles a Chestnut.

CHECK [*Echec*, F.] a Reproof, Censure, Restraint, Remorse of Conscience.

CHECK [in *Falconry*] is where a Hawk forsakes her natural Flight to follow Rooks or other birds when they come in View.

Clerk of the CHECK, an Officer who has the Check and Controlment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all the Officers belonging to the Royal Family.

To CHECK, to curb or restrain; also to reprimand, to chide or taunt.

CHECKLATION, sort of chequered Stuff.

CHECK-Mate, a Term used at the Play of Chess, when the King is shut up so close that there is no Way left for his Escape.

CHECK-Mate, Defeat, Overthrow. *Spencer.*

CHECK-ROLL } a Book containing the
CHECKER-ROLL } Names of all the Household Servants of the King, or any other great Personage.

CHECKER-Work [of *Exchequier*, F.] Work that is checkered, or set out with divers Colours.

CHECKEREL'LI Panni, Cloth checked, or diversified in Weaving. *O. L.*

CHECK'Y [in *Heraldry*] a Border, or Ordinary that has more than two Rows of Checkers.

CHEEDER Cheese, a sort of large Cheese, so called from a Place of that Name near the City of *Wells*, so large that they sometimes require two Men to set them on the Table.

CHEEK [Chece, Sax. *Kaech*, Belg.] a Part of the Face; and also of other Things.

CHEEKS [of a Ship] are two Pieces of Timber on each Side of the Mast, to strengthen it at the Top.

CHEER [*Cheere*, F. *Ciere*, *Flan.* the Countenance, perhaps of *Xepi*, Gr. Joy] Entertainment, good Fare; also [perhaps of *Cera*, the Face, *Span.*] Countenance, Aspect, Health, Temper. *Spencer.*

To CHEER, to gladden, to animate, to console.

CHEERFUL, joyful, gay.

CHEERFULLY, joyfully.

CHEERFULNESS, alacrity, joy.

CHEERLESS, gloomy, without Comfort.

CHEESE [*Cere*, Sax. *Casus*, L.] a sort of Food made of Milk.

CHEES'LIP, an Insect, the Hog-louse.

CHEES'LIP } [*Cyrlip*, Sax.] a Bag

CHEES'LIP Bag } in which Rennet for Cheese is made and kept; being the Stomach-Bag of a young sucking Calf, that has never tasted any other food but Milk, where the Curd was undigested. *C.*

CHEESECAKE, a small Species of Tart made of Curds, Sugar, and Butter.

CHEESEMONGER, a Dealer in Cheese.

CHEKE'LATON, sort of motly Stuff. *Ch.*

CHEE-

CHELANDRY, a Goldfinch. *Chant.*
CHELMSFORD } a Town in the County
CHEMSFORD } of Essex, so called from
 the River *Chelmer*.

CHELSEY [*q. d.* Shelly, from Shelves of Land; it is also called *Chelbe byth*, probably from *Ceak Chalk*, *Ca Water*, and *pyth*, *Sax. q. d.* a Chalky Port near the Water] a Town in *Middlesex*, on the River *Tbames*, now famous for a noble College or Hospital built there for superannuated and maimed Soldiers, by King *Charles II.*

CHEMISE [*Fortification*] a Wall wherewith any Work of Earth is lined or faced for greater Strength and Support. *F.*

CHEPSTOW in *Monmouthshire*, *i. e.* a Market, or Place for Chapmen.

CHE'RIFFE, a Title of Dignity among the *Moss* and *Saracens*, one that is to succeed the *Califf*, or foreign Prince.

CHERISAUNIE, Comfort. *O.*
 To **CHE'RISH** [*Cherir*, *F.* of *Cheris*, *L.*] to make much of, to nourish, to maintain.

CHERISHER, one who cheriseth.

CHE'RRES, a kind of Berry. See *Kermis*.

CHE'RRY [*Crisse*, *F.* *Cerasum*, *L.*] a Fruit well known.

CHE'RYCHECKED, red checked.

CHESE'TUM [*Lat. Rec.*] any customary Offering made to the Parson of the Parish, or to the Appropriator of the Benefice.

CHE'T or *Chert*, Love, jealousy. *O.*

CHE'TES, merry People. *Chauc.*

CHE'TSEY [*i. e.* *Cestry* *Et*, *Sax.* *Cest* *Isle*] a Town standing near the River *Tbames*, in *Surrey*, once famous for an Abbey erected there.

CHE'RSONE'SUS [*in Geography*] a Piece of Land encompassed almost round by the Sea.

CHE'RUB } [*כרוב*, *H. i. e.* Fulcra of
CHE'RUBIM } Knowledge] the second of the nine Orders of Angels. Some think that the Cherubim was a hieroglyphical Representation of the Deity, from כ like, and רר the Great one.

CHE'RUBIC, like a Cherub; angelic.

CHE'RUIL [*Cerfueil*, *F.* *Arctel*, *Teut.*] a Salter Herb.

CHESE, chese. *O.*

CHE'SLIP, a small Vermin lying under Stones and Tiles.

CHE'SNUT [*Cyrenean*, *Sax.* *Chesnut-tres*, *Chastaigne*, *F.* *Castanea*, *L.*] a sort of Fruit.

CHESS, a sort of Game.

CHESSBOARD, the Board on which the Chess are placed.

CHE'S Trees, two small Pieces of Timber on each Side of a Ship, with a Hole in them, through which the Main-Tack runs, and whereto it is haled down.

CHEST [*Cest*, *Sax.* *Raste*, *Teut.* of *Cista*, *L.*] a sort of Box, Coffer, or Trunk; also the Breast, the hollow Part of the Body, containing the Heart and Lungs.

CHEST-Rope, a Rope added to the Boat-rope when the Boat is towed at Stern of the Ship, to keep her from swinging to and fro.

CHESTER [*Cearcester* and *Leagecearcester*, *Sax.* because the twentieth Legion of the Romans quartered there] a City in *Cheeshire*.

CHESTER upon Street [*q. d.* a Castle or Town upon the High-way] a Village in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

CHEST-HUNT, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, so called from the Abundance of Chestnuts there.

CHEST-Traps, Boxes or Traps to catch Pole-cats, and other Vermin in.

CHE'VAGE } [*of Chef*, a Head] a Sum of
CH'FAGE } Money paid by Villains to their Lords, as an Acknowledgment of their Subjection. *F. L. T.*

CHEVAL'ROUS, Knightly. *Spenc.*

CHEVAL'RY [*of Chevalier*, *F.*] Knight-hood. *Spenc.*

CHEVA'NTIA, a Loan of Money upon Credit. *O. L.*

CHEVAUX' de Frize [*in Fortification*] large Joists of Wood stuck full of wooden Spikes armed with Iron, to stop Breaches, or to secure the Passes of a Camp. *F.*

To **CHEVE**, to thrive. *C.*

CHEVELEU'RES [*in Botany*] the Fibres, or Strings of Trees or Plants. *F.*

CHE'VERIL Leather, a kind of soft tender Leather, made of the Skin of wild Goats.

CHEVERIL'LUS, a Cockling or young Cock. *O. L.*

CHEVESAIL, the Freight or Cargo of a Ship. *Chauc.* Also a Gorget. *O.*

CHE'VILS, a small Piece of Timber nailed to the Inside of a Ship to fasten the Ropes, called *Sbeets* or *Tacks*.

CHEVIN [*Chevesne*, *F.*] the Chub-fish.

CHEVISA'CE [*of Chevir* or *Vifer*, and *Chef*, *F.*] a Bargain or Contract; also an unlawful Contract in Point of Usury. *F. L. T.*

CHEVISAUN'CE, Attainment, Performance, Acquisition. *Spenc.* Merchandizing, Profit in Trade. *Chauc.*

To **CHEVISE**, to redeem.

CHEVTTI'Æ } Heads of plough'd Lands,
CHEV'TI'Æ } *O. L.*

CHEV'RON } [*in Heraldry*] an honourable
CHEVE'RON } able Ordinary, representing two Rafters of a House meeting at Top. *F.*

CHEV'RONEL, the half or Moiety of a Chevron.

To **CHEW** [*Ceoruan*, *Sax.* *Ratzen*, *Teut.*] to grind Food between the Teeth.

CHEWING-Balls, Balls composed of several sorts of Drugs, to be chewed by Horſes, in order to recover Appetite.

CHIA'VE [*in Musick Books*] is Cliff, a Term or Character of Musick. *Ital.*

CHIAU'S, an Officer in the Turkish Court, who performs the Duty of an Usher, and also an Ambassador to foreign Princes and States.

CHIB'

CHIB'BOL, a small sort of Onion.
 CHICANE } a wrangling, crafty,
 CHICANERY } Pleading, or perplex-
 ing a Cause with Tricks and impertinent
 Words. *F.*

To CHICANE [*chicaner*, *F.*] to perplex or
 puzzle a Cause; to use Quirks or Tricks, and
 Fetches.

CHFCAR [כסף, *H.*] a Talent of Gold,
 worth 4500 *l.* of Silver 375 *l.*

CHICHE, a covetous Fellow. *F. Chauc.*

CHICHEFACE, a meagre, hungry Starvel-
 ing. *Chauc.*

CHICHESTER [Cijjtance-*רשת*, *Sax.*] a
 City in *Suffex*, and Bishop's See, so called, be-
 cause built by *Gissa*, King of the South Saxons.

CHICK'LINGS, Pulse called everlasting
 Pease.

A CHICK } [*Cicn*, *Sax.* *Rucken*, *L. S.*

A CHICKEN } [*kuchlein*, *Teut.*] the Young
 of a Hen.

CHICKEN-Hearted, dastardly, pusillani-
 mous.

CHICKEN-Pox, an eruptive Distemper.

To CHIDE [*Ciban*, *Sax.*] to rebuke, to
 taunt at, to brawl or wrangle.

A CHIDER [*Cioene*, *Sax.*] a Reprehender.

CHILDRESS, a Scold. *Chauc.*

CHILD'LEY [of *Cw*, a Contention, and
Ley a Lock, or *Lege*, *Sax.* a Field, *i. e.* a
 Ground about which Controversies arise, the
 Right of Possession thereof being disputable] a
 Place in *Devonshire*.

CHIEF [*Chef*, *F.*] First, Principal, Sovereign.

A CHIEF [in *Warlike Affairs*] *subst.* a Ge-
 neral, or Commander in chief.

CHIEF [in *Heraldry*] is one of the eight ho-
 nourable Ordinaries, containing a third of the
 Field, and determined by a Line drawn through
 the Chief Point.

CHIEF Point [in *Heraldry*] is the upper-
 most Part of an Escutcheon, which are three-
 fold, *Dexter*, *Middle*, and *Sinister* Chief Point;
 which see.

CHIEF Pledge, the same as *Headborough*.

CHIEFLY, principally.

CHIEFTAIN, a Captain or General.

CHIE'GO, a small Insect which gets into the
 Feet of the Inhabitants of *Barbadoes*, and is very
 troublesome.

CHIE'RI } the *Leucisium Luteum*, the Wall-
 KEYRI } flower.

CHIE'SA, a Church or Chapel. *Ital.*

CHIE'SA [in *Musick Books*] is set to distin-
 guish the Musick designed for Churches, from
 that designed for Chambers, or private Con-
 certs; a *Sonata di Chiesa*, is a Sonata for the
 Chapel.

To CHIEVE, to succeed; as *Fair Chieve*
you, I wish you good Success; or, that you
 may achieve what you desire.

CHIL'BLAIN, a sort of Swelling occasioned
 by Cold; a Blain caused by Chilness.

A CHILD [*Cild*, *Sax.* *Kindr*, *Belg.* *Kind*,
Teut.] a Son or Daughter.

CHILD-Bed, the Situation of a parturient
 Woman.

CHILD-Birth, Travel, Labour, bringing forth
 Children.

CHILD'ERMAS-Day, of *Cild*, a Child, and
Maer, *Sax.*] the Feast of the Innocents, be-
 ing the 28th of *December*, observed in Com-
 memoracion of the *Babyloni* Children of two
 Years old, and under, murdered by *Herod's*
 command.

CHILD-HOOD [*Cild* hab, *Sax.*] the State
 of a Child.

CHILD'ING [among *Botanists*] is a Term
 used of Plants, when the Offspring exceeds the
 Number of the kind, as *Childing* *Daisies*.

CHILDISH [*Cildisc*, *Sax.*] like a Child.

CHILDISHNESS, puerile Behaviour.

CHILDLESS, without Children.

CHILDLIKE, like a Child; innocent.

CHILD'WIT, a Power to take a Fine of a
 Bond-woman, who has been gotten with Child
 without her Owner's Consent. *S. L. T.*

CHILD'AD [*Χιλιάς*, *Gr.*] the Number of a
 Thousand, whence Tables of Logarithms are
 often called *Cbilads*.

CHILD'ARCH [*Cbilarchus*, *L.* of *Χιλ-
 αρχος*, of *χιλιάς*, and *αρχος*, a Governor, *Gr.*]
 a Commander of a thousand Men; a Colonel.

CHILD'AST [*Cbilastes*, *Cbilastæ*, *L.* of
Χιλιάς, *Gr.*] a Sect of Christians called also
Millenarics, who believe, That after the gen-
 eral or last Judgment, Christ shall remain
 and reign personally a thousand Years upon Earth
 with his Saints.

CHILD'AGON [of *Χιλιάς* and *γωνία*, a Cor-
 ner, *Gr.*] a plain Figure, having a thousand
 Sides and Angels.

CHILL [*Cele*, *Sax.* Cold] cold.

To CHILL, to render cold.

CHILLINESS, a Shivering.

CHILLY, somewhat cold.

CHILOACE [with *Surgeons*] a Canker in
 the Mouth, frequent in young Children.

CHILON'IAN } brief, compendious, as a
 CHILON'ICK } *Cbilonick* Style, so called
 from *Cbilo*, one of the seven wise Men of
Greece, whose Sentences were very short and
 pithy.

CHIL'TREN [*Calteyn*, *Sax.* so called by
 reason of the chil Air, or of *Cylt*, Clay] a
 Town in *Buckinghamshire*.

CHIMB, outermost Part of a Barrel. *Chauc.*

CHIM'Æ'RA } [*Chimeræ*, *F.* *Χιμαιρα*, *Gr.*]

CHIME'RA } a Monster, feigned by the
 Poets to have the Head of a Lion, the Belly of
 a Goat, and the Tail of a Serpent, that belches
 out Fire; a strange Fancy, a Castle in the Air,
 an idle Conceit. *L.*

CHIMER'ICAL [*Cbimerique*, *F.* *Cbimericus*,
L.] imaginary, whimsical, that never was, nor
 can be.

CHIME, a Tune set upon Bells, or in a
 Clock.

To CHIME, to ring Bells in a particular
 Manner.

CHIM-

CHIM'NAGE [*Chemin, F.*, a Way] a Toll for passage through a Forest. *O. L.*

CHIM'MAR, a Vestment without Sleeves, worn by *Papal* Bishops between their Gown and Rocket.

CHIM'NEY [*Cheminée, F.* of *Camini, L.*] a kind of Funnel, &c. for Conveyance of Smoke.

CHIMNEY-Money, a Tax of two Shillings for *Assess*, formerly laid upon every Fire-herb, &c.

CHIN [*Cinne, Sax.* *Kinn, Teut.*] the lower Part of the Face.

CHIN Scab, a Scabby Disease in Sheep, which Shepherds call the *Dartars*.

CHINA, the Easternmost Parts of *Asia*, a vast Empire, containing 600 Cities, 3000 walled Towns, and 4000 unwall'd ones.

CHINA Ware, a fine sort of Earthen Ware made in *China*.

CHINA Root, a Medicinal Root brought from the *East* and *West-Indies*.

CHINALRY. See *Chivalry*.

CHIN'CERY, Sparingness, Niggardliness, Stinginess. *Chauc.*

CHINCH, a sort of Insect.

CHINE [*Echine, F.*] the Back-bone.

To **CHINE** one [*aciner, F.*] to cut him down quite through the Back.

CHINE Cough } [*Kirnkhoeff, Belg.*] a violent

CHIN Cough } lent sort of Cough, incident to young Children.

CHINK [*Ciac, S.*] a Cleft in a Wall, Board, &c.

To **CHUNK** [*Cinan, S.*] to gape or chap like the Earth, when parched with Drought; also to sound or ring as Money does.

CHINKY, full of Holes.

CHINTS, fine *India* painted Calicoe.

A **CHIP** [*Cyp, Sax.*] a small Piece of Wood chipped off by an *Ax*.

To **CHIP**, to cut minutely.

CHIPPING, a small Piece cut off.

CHIPPENHAM [*Cyppenham, of Cyppan, S.* to cheapen, *q. d.* a Market or Market-place] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

CHIRAGRA [*Χειράρα, of χειρ, a Hand, and ἄρα, Capture or Seizing, Gr.*] the Gout in the Hands. *L.*

CHIRAGRICAL, having the Hand Gout. *Gr.*

CHIRCH-GEMOTE } an ecclesiastical

CHIRG-GEMOT } Court. *O. L.*

CHIRKING, a chattering Noise. *O.*

CHIRKITH, chirpeth. *Chauc.*

CHIROGRAPHER [*Chirographus, L.*] an Officer in the Court of Common-Pleas, who engrosses Fines acknowledged in that Court. *Gr.*

CHIROGRAPHUM [*Χειρογραφον, Gr.*] a Hand-writing, a Bond or Bill of one's Hand; also a Term used by the *English Saxons* for a publick Conveyance, or Deed of Gift.

CHIROGRAPHY [*Chirographia, L.* of *Χειρογραφία, of χειρ, a Hand, and γραφή, to write, Gr.*] a Writing with one's own Hand.

CHIROL'OGY [*Χειρολογία, of χειρ, a Hand, and λόγος, a Discourse, Gr.*] a talking by Signs made with the Hands.

CHI'ROMANCER [*Χειρομαντής, Gr.*] a Person skilled in the Art of Chiromancy.

CHI'ROMANCY [*Χειρομαντική, of χειρ, a Hand, and μαντική, Divination, Gr.*] a ridiculous divination, pretending to discover the Constitutions and Tempers of Persons, and to foretel Events by the Wrinkles, Lines, and Marks in the Hand.

CHIROMANTICAL [*Χειρομαντικός, Gr.*] belonging to Chiromancy.

CHIRON, one of the *Centauri*, famous for his Skill in Physick and Surgery. *Poet.*

CHIRONES, a sort of Wheals that arise in the Palms of the Hands. *Gr.*

To **CHIRP** [*Chirpen, Teut.*] to make a chirping Noise as a Bird doth.

A **CHIRPING Cup** [*i. e.* making one to chirp, or be fluent in Discourse] a Draught of good Liqueur.

CHIRUR'GEON [*Chirurgien, F.* of *Chirurgus, L.* of *Χειρουργος, Gr.*] a Surgeon.

CHIRUR'GERY [*Chirurgia, F.* *Chirurgia, L.* *Χειρουργία, of χειρ, a Hand, and ἔργον, Work, Gr.*] Surgery.

CHIRUR'GICAL [*Chirurgique, F.* of *Chirurgicus, L.*] belonging to Surgery.

CHISEL } [*Ciseau, F.* *Cisello, Ital.* of

CHIZZEL } [*Scindero, L.* *q. d.* *Scissellum*] an Artificer's Tool to rip and make Indentions with; also Bran. *Suffolk.*

To **CHISEL**, to cut with a Chisel.

CHIT [perhaps of *Cito, Ital.* a little Boy, or of *Bitten, a young Cat*] a snivelling little Boy or Girl.

To **CHIT** [in *Husbandry*] Seed is said to *chit*, when it first shoots its small Roots into the Earth.

CHIT-Chat, Prattle, idle Talk.

CHIT-Lark, a kind of Bird.

CHITTE, a Shift, Shirt, or Shroud. *O.*

CHITTEFACE [of *Chicbface, Chauc.* of *chicbe, F.* meagre] a starveling young Child.

CHIT'TERLINS [*q. d.* *Spitterlings*, because the Excrements are contained in them; or of *Rutterlin, Teut.* the Inwards] Hogs Guts dressed for Food; a Sort of Puddings or Sauces; also a fine Border on the Bosom of Shirts.

CHIVAL'ROUS, valiant. *Chauc.*

CHIVALRY [*Chevalerie, F.*] Horsemanship, Knighthood, Valour.

CHIVALRY [in *Law*] a Tenure of Lands where the Tenant was anciently bound to perform some Military Office to his Lord.

CHIVAUNCHE, Chivalry, riding in State. *Chauc.*

CHIVES } the fine Threads of Flowers, or

CHI'EVES } the little Knobs which grow on the Tops of those Threads.

CHIVES } [*Cive, F.*] a small sort of Onions.

CIVES } [*Cive, F.*] a small sort of Onions.

CHIVES tipp'd with Pendants [among *Botanists*] is when the Thread of a Flower has an

Apex

Apex or little Knob hanging to it, which, when ripe, sheds a seminal dust, and is the Male Part of the Flower, as in Tulips, &c.

CHIVETS [among *Herbalists*] the Small Parts of the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated.

CHIURTS, certain *Turks* expert in Harle-manship.

CHLORO'SIS [*Χλωρίσις*, *Greenness*, Gr.] the Green-sickness, a Disease in young Vir-gins which makes them look of a wan pal-low Complexion. *L.*

CHOA'NA [in *Anatomy*] a sort of Cavity or Funnel in the Basis of the Brain, by which the scous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles of the Brain to the Pituitary Glandules.

CHOCOLATE, a sort of Paste or Drink made of the *Indian Cocoa-Nut*.

CHOCOLATE-House, a House appropriated to selling Chocolate.

CHOICE [*Choir*, F.] Election, the Art of choosing; also rare, chosen, &c.

CHOICE'NESS, Excellency.

CHOIR [*Chœur*, F; *Chorus*, L. *Χῆρος*, Gr.] the Quire of a Cathedral, Collegiate, or Con-ventual Church, that Part of it where Divine Service is said or sung.

To **CHOKÉ** [*Cœcan*, Sax. perhaps of *Cœcca*, Sax. a Cheek, because the Halter is tied under the Cheek-bone of Criminals] to strangle; also to stop up.

CHOKELIN, Quavering in the Throat. *Ch.*

CHOAK Pear, a rough tasted Pear; also a Shock or Rub in one's Way.

CHO'LAGOGUES [*Cholagoga*, L. of *Χολαγογός*, or *χολή* Cholera, and *ἀγω* to draw] Me-dicines which discharge or purge Cholera.

CHOLEDOCHUS *Ductus* [among *Anato-mists*] the *Ductus Biliaris*, or Passage of the *Bile*, called *Common*, wherein the *Bile*, from the Bladder that contains it, and the *Ductus*, in the Liver, is carried on to the Gut called *Duodenum*.

CHOLER [*Cholere*, F. *Cholera*, L. of *Χολήρα*, Gr.] *Bile*, a hot and dry yellow Hu-mour, contained in the Gall-Bladder; also Anger, Passion, Wrath.

CHOL'ERA Morbus [among *Physicians*] is when the *Bile* so exceeds in Quantity or Acrimony, as to irritate the Bowels and Sto-mach, to eject it both upwards and down-wards. *L.*

CHOLERICK, abounding with Choler; hasty, passionate, apt to be angry.

CHOLERICKNESS, liableness to Passion.

CHOLIAMB, a sort of Iambic Verse, having a Spondee in the sixth or last Place.

CHO'LICK, See *Colick*.

CHO'MER [חומר, H.] an *Hebrew Measure* containing seventy Wine Gallons.

To **CHOOSE** [*Cœpan*, Sax. *choisir*, F. *kypter*, Dan.] to make choice of, to select, to pick out.

To **CHOP** [*cœper*, F. *happen*, L. S.] per-

haps from *κεῖνω*, Gr. to cut] to cut small or mince.

To **CHOP** [of *Roopen*, L. S. to buy] to make an Exchange, to truck.

CHOP *Church*, an Exchange of Benefices or Churches between two Parsons. *O. L. T.*

A **CHOP'IN** [*Chopin*, F. a *French Liquid Measure*, containing about a Pint *Winchester Measure*.

CHOP-House, a House where Beef-steaks and Mutton-chops are prepared.

CHOPPINGS [*Coppini*, Ital.] a sort of Shoes with a very high Heel, worn by the *Venetian Women*, as also the *Genoese Ladies*.

A **CHOPPING-Boy** [either of *Cop*, Sax. stout, *q. d.* a stout Boy, or of *koopse*, Belg. to buy, *q. d.* a Boy fit to be sold for Service] a luffy Boy.

CHOPPING-Knife, a large Knife used by Cooks to mince Meat.

CHORAL [*Choralis*, L.] belonging to the Choir of a Church; as a *Vicar Choral*, i. e. one who was admitted to sit in the Quire during Divine Service.

CHORD [*Chorda*, L. of *χορδή*, Gr.] a right Line in Geometry, which joins the two Ends of any Arch of a Circle, otherwise called *Subtense*.

CHOR'DA [in *Anatomy*] a Tendon or Nerve.

CHORDE'E [among *Surgeons*] an Inflam-mation and Contraction of the *Frenum* of the Penis that holds the Glans downwards, and causes Pain in the Erection.

CHORDAPSUS [*χορδαψος*, Gr.] the griping or wringing Pain of the small Guts. *L.*

CHOREA *Sancti Viti* [St. *Vitus's Dance*, so called, because it often seized on those that used to visit the Chapel of St. *Vitus*, near the City of *Ulm* in *Swabia*] is a kind of hysterical Madness, to which Females are only subject, (owing to Obstructions) which occasions them to throw themselves in various strange Po-sures. *L.*

CHORE'US, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin Verse*, which consists of three short Syllables, or else of two Syllables, the first long and the other short. *Gr.*

CHORIAM'BICK, a Foot in Verse consist-ing of four Syllables, two long at each End, and two short in the Middle, as *Ebricias*.

CHORION [*Χορίον*, Gr.] the outmost Mem-brane which covers the *Fœtus* or Child in the Womb; it is pretty thick and smooth within, but rough on the Outside where the *Placenta* sticks. *Anat.*

CHORISTER [*Choriste*, F. of *Chorista*, L.] a singing Boy or Man in a Cathedral, &c. a *Quirister*.

CHOR'US [in *Musick Books*] is when all the several Parts of a Piece of Musick perform together, which is commonly at the Conclusion. *Ital.*

CHOROG'RAPHER [*Chorographus*, L. of *χορογράφος*, Gr.] one skilled in Chorography.

CHOROGRAPHICAL [*Chorographique*, F.] belonging to Chorography.

CHOROGRAPHY [*Chorographia*, F. *Chorographia*, L. of *chorographia*, Gr.] a Part of Geography which treats of the Description of particular Counties; or of a County or Province.

CHOROIDES [among *Anatomists*] is the folding of the *Carotid* Artery in the Brain, in which is the *Glandula Pituitalis*: Also the *Vasa Tenuia* that makes the Apple of the Eye.

CHORUS [*Chorus*, Gr.] a Company of Singers and Dancers; also the Singing or Musick in a Stage-Play; also a Company of Choiristers in a Church; a Choir, or Quire. L.

CHOSE [*Low Term*] a Thing. F.

CHOSE Local [*Low Term*] is a Thing which is fixed to a Place, as a Mill, &c. F.

CHOSE Transitory [*Low Term*] a Thing which is moveable, or which may be carried from one Place to another.

CHOUGH [*Cough*, *Sow*.] a kind of Bird.

A CHOWSE, a Cheat, Sium, or Trick; also a silly Fellow who may be imposed upon.

To **CHOWSE** [probably of *Causler*, F. to *blode*] to cheat or cozen.

To **CHOWTER**, to ramble and murther, as stubborn Children use to do.

CHRISM [*Chrisma*, F. *Chrisma*, L. of *Χρισμα*, Gr.] a Mixture of Oil and Balsam, consecrated by a Popish Bishop, on *Easter* Even, for the ensuing Year, to be used in Baptism, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, Coronation of Kings, &c.

CHRISMALE, a Chrism-Cloth, laid over the Face of a Child at baptism. O. L.

CHRISMATIS *Denaria*, Chrism - peace, Money paid to the Bishop by the Popish Clergy for their Chrism. L.

CHRISMATORY, a Vessel where the Chrism is kept.

CHRISOMS [of *Χρισμα*, Gr.] Infants that die within the Month of Birth, or while they wear the Chrisma-Cloth.

CHRISOM-Calf, a Calf killed before it is a Month old. *Chauc*.

CHRIST [*Χριστος*, Gr. i. e. anointed] the proper Name of the Son of God made Man, and the ever-blessed Redeemer of Mankind.

CHRIST-Thorn } an Herb which flourishes
CHRIST-Wort } about *Christmas*, as the *Glaboury* Thorn.

To **CHRISTEN** [*Christian*, *Sow*.] to baptize, to admit into the Communion of the Christian Church.

CHRISTENING, the Act or Time of baptizing a Child.

CHRISTENDOM [q. *Christi Dominium*, Christ's Government or Empire] all the Countries throughout the World, where the Christian Religion is professed.

CHRISTIAN Name, the Name which is given to a Person at Baptism.

A CHRISTIAN [*Christian*, F. *Christiannus*,

L. of *Christianus*, Gr.] one who professes Christianity.

CHRISTIAN, of or belonging to Christ, or his Doctrine.

CHRISTIANITATIS Curia, the Court Christian, or Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, in opposition to the Civil Court, styled *Curia domini Regis*.

CHRISTIANISM } [*Christianisme*, F. *Christi-*
CHRISTIANITY } [*Christianitas*, L.] the Doctrines, Principles, and Religion of Christians.

CHRISTIANLY, like a Christian.

CHRISTMASS [of *Christi Missa*, L. i. e. Christ's Mass] a Festival celebrated on the 25th Day of *December*, in Commemoration of the Birth of Christ.

CHRISTMAS-Bow, a present given at Christmas.

CHRISTOPHER [*Χριστοφορος*, of *Χριστος*, Christ, and *φορος*, to bear, Gr. i. e. Christ's Carrier] a proper Name of Men.

CHROMA [*Χρωμα*, Gr.] Colour, Gracefulness.

CHROMA [in *Musick*] the graceful Way of singing, with Quavers and Trilloes.

CHROMA [in *Rhetorick*] a Colour, Set-off, or fair Pretence.

CHROMATICK [*Chromaticus*, L. of *Χρωματικος*, Gr.] that never blushes, whose Colour never changes; delightful, pleasant; that consists in keeping the Intervals close, so as to make the Melody sweeter and softer.

CHROMATICKS [*Chromaticques*, F.] a delightful and pleasant sort of Musick.

CHROMATISM [*Χρωματισμος*, Gr.] the natural Colour and Tincture of any Thing.

CHRONICAL } [*Chronique*, F. *Chronicus*,
CHRONIC } L. of *Χρονικος*, of *χρονος*
Time, Gr.] belonging to Time, or of a long Continuance.

CHRONICAL Diseases, are such as come at certain Times like Fits, which do not come presently to a Height, but the Patient lingers, and lives perhaps many Years afflicted by Turns, as the Gout, Stone, &c.

CHRONICLE [*Chronique*, F. *Chronicon*, L. of *Χρονικον*, Gr.] a History according to the Order of Time.

CHRONICLE, to record in a Chronicle.

CHRONICLER [*Chronique*, F.] a Writer of Chronicles.

CHRONICLES [*Chronica*, L. of *Χρονικα*, Gr.] the Name of two Books in the Old Testament.

CHRONOGRAM [of *Χρονος*, Time, and *γραμμα*, a Letter, Gr.] a sort of Verse, whereof the figurative Letters being joined together, denote the Date of it.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, a Writer of Chronograms.

CHRONOLOGER } [*Chronologique*, and
CHRONOLOGIST } *Chronologiste*, F.
Chronologus, L. of *Χρονολογος*, Gr.] a Person skilled in Chronology.

CHRONOLOGICAL [*Chronologique*, F.] belonging to Chronology.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, in a chronological Order.

CHRONOLOGICKS, Books treating of Chronology.

CHRONOLOGY [*Chronologia*, F. *Chronologia*, L. of *Χρονολογια*, of *χρονος*, Time, and *λογος*, Discourse, Gr.] a Science, teaching how to compute the Time from the Creation for the Use of History, and rightly dating all Events that have come to our Knowledge.

CHRONOMETER [of *χρονος*, and *μετρον*, Gr.] an Instrument for exact Mensuration of Time.

CHRYSANTHUM [of *χρυσον*, Gold, and *ανθος* Gr. a Flower] any Plant that blows with a yellow, shining Flower, as Crowfoot, or Gold Knaps, &c. Among Botanists, this Name is peculiar to yellow compound discoid Flowers, as the Common and Corn Marigold, &c.

CHRYSOM [of *χρυσωμα*, Gr.] it was an ancient Custom to anoint Children as soon as they were born, with some Aromatic Compositions, and to put on their Heads a Cloud daubed with Ointment, which they wore till they were deemed strong enough to endure Baptism; after which it was left off: And hence our Bills of Mortality call such Infants as die before Baptism, *Chrysons*.

CHRYSITIS [*Χρυσιτις*, Gr.] Gold Foam, the Foam which arises from refined Lead, being of a yellow Colour, like Gold.

CHRYSOCERAUNIUS Pulvis, a Chymical Powder made of Gold; the same as *Aurum Fulminans*.

CHRYSOCOLLA [*Χρυσόκολλα*, Gr.] Gold-folder, a Mineral somewhat like Pumice-stone, found in Copper-Mines, and sometimes in those of Lead, Silver and Gold.

CHRYSOLITE [*Chrysolitus*, L. of *Χρυσολιθος*, or *χρυσος*, Gold, and *λιθος*, a Stone, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Golden Colour, transparent, mixed with Green. F.

CHRYSOPEPIA [among *Alchymists*] the Art of making Gold. Gr.

CHRYSOPRASUS [of *χρυσος*, Gold, and *πρασον*, a Leek, Gr.] a precious Stone of a greenish Colour, yielding a golden Lustre.

CHRYSOSTOM [*Χρυσοςτομος*, Gr. i. e. Golden Mouth, of *χρυσος* and *στομα*, the Mouth] the Name of an ancient Bishop of Constantinople, famous for his Eloquence.

CHRYSULCA [of *χρυσος*, Gold, and *ελαω*, Gr. to draw] *Aqua Fortis*, a Water wherewith Refiners wash Gold off, when mixed with other Metals; also a chymical Liquor which dissolves Gold.

CHUB, a sort of Fish with a great Head.

CHUB [Cob, Sax.] a Juit-head, a great-headed, full cheeked Fellow.

CHUBBEDNESS, the having full Cheeks.

A CHUCK, a great Chlp. *Soff*.

TO CHUCK [of *Choc*, F. a striking against]

to stroke under the Chin; also to cry like a Partridge, or like a Hen to her Young.

CHUCKFARTHING, a Play, in which Money is chucked or tossed into a Hole.

TO CHUCK'LE, to burst out ever and anon into Laughter; to laugh by Fits as if tickled.

A CHUCK'LE } a rattling, noisy

A CHUCKLE-Head } empty Fellow.

A CHUFF, a Country Clown.

CHUFFINESS, Clownishness.

CHUFFY, clownish, rough, rude, fat.

CHUM [of *Chammer*, F. to rest] a Chamber-fellow to a Student at the University.

CHUMP, a thick short Block or Log.

CHURCH [*Κυριακ*, Sax. *Kirk*, *Belg.* *Kirk*, *Teut.* q. [*Kyrus*, sc. *Oikia*, Gr.] a Place set apart for divine Worship; also a Congregation or assembly of Christians, governed by a Minister.

TO CHURCH, to perform the Office returning Thanks after delivery in Childbirth.

The Catholic CHURCH, the whole Body of the People throughout the whole World, under Christ their Head.

CHURCH-Letten, the Churchyard. C.

CHURCHMAN, a Clergyman; also one attached to the Church of England.

CHURCH-Rector, the Guardian or Overseer of the Church; a Church-Warden. S.

CHURCH-SCOT } a certain Meas-

CHURCH-CHESETT } sure of Wheat, which formerly every Man gave to the Church on St. Martin's Day, as the first Fruits of Harvest.

CHURCH-Wardens, Officers annually chosen in every Parish to look to the Church, &c. and Affairs of the Parish.

CHURCH-Yard, the Place near the Church where the Dead are interred.

CHURL } [Coopl, or Capl, Sax. *Barr*,

CARL } *Teut.* a Clown] a covetous Person; among our *Saxon* Ancestors, a Free-Tenant at Will.

CHURLICHE, Churlish, &c. *Chant.*

CHUR'LISH [Coopl, Sax.] clownish, ill-natured, surly.

CHURLISHLY, surlyly.

CHUR'LISHNESS [*Κυρλισηνης*, Sax.] Surlinefs, Ill-naturedness.

CHURME, a confused Sound; a Noise.

A CHURN [Cepene, Sax. *Beuty* *Teut*] a Vessel to make Butter in.

TO CHURN [Cepnan, Sax] to agitate Milk in a Chusch, to make Butter.

CHURR-Worm [of *Κυρραν*, Sax. so torn, because it turns quick about] an Insect, the Fan tickler.

CHUSEREL, a Whoremaster, a Debauchee. *Shakspp.*

CHYLE [*Chylus*, L. *χυλος*, Gr. Juice] the white Juice or digested Matter, wherewith the Blood is made. F.

CHYLIFACTOUS, causing Chylification.

CHYLIFICATION, the Action or Faculty of

of changing the Food into Chyle. *L.*

CHYLOPOE'TICK [of *Χυλος*, and *ωσθις*] having the Power of forming Chyle.

CHYLOSIS, the same as *Cyphosis*, *Gr.*

CHYLOUS, belonging to Chyle.

CHYME'RE, a kind of Jacket; also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

CHYM'ICAL [*Chymique*, *F.* *Chymicus*, *L.*] of or belonging to Chymistry.

CHYMICAL Flowers, the subtler Parts of any Body separated from the grosser, by Sublimation in a dry Fortin.

CHYMIST [*Chymiste*, *F.* *Chymicus*, *L.*] a Person skilled in the Art of Chymistry.

CHYMISTRY [*Chymie*, *F.* *Χυμια*, *Gr.*] is the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire, or reducing them to their component Parts or Elements by the Help of Fire.

CHYMOSIS } [of *Χαίρω*, *Gr.* to gape] an
CHE'MOSIS } Inflammation of the Eye-lids, which turns out their Inside to Sight.

CHY'MUS [*Χυμος*, *Gr.*] any kind of Juice; that especially of Meat after the second Digestion; this mixing itself with the Blood, runs through the Veins, repairing the Waste of every Part. *L.*

CIACONA [in *Musick Books*] a Chacon, signifies a particular kind of Air always in triple Time, which contains a great Variety of Humour, contrived to a Bass in 8 Bars, played several Times over; not so confined as is the Bass of a Ground, but is allowed to vary every Time, to humour the Treble, and sometimes to imitate it. It is common to play these Airs in a lively Manner. *Ital.*

CIBARIOUS [*cibarius*, *Lat.*] relating to Food.

CI'BOL [*Ciboule*, *F.*] a sort of small degenerate Onion.

CIBOULET, a young Cibol.

CI'CATRICE } [*Cicatrix*, *L.*] Mark, Scar,
CI'CATRIX } or Seam, left after a Wound or Ulcer is healed. *F.*

CI'CATRIC'ULA [among *Naturalists*] the Treadle of an Egg, a little whitish Speck in the Coat of the Egg, in which the first Changes appear towards the Formation of the Chick.

CI'CATRIZAN'TIA, Cicatrizing Medicines, which fill up Sores with Flesh, and cover them with Skin.

To CI'CATRIZE [*cicatrifer*, *F.*] to close up a Wound, or to bring it to a Scar.

CI'CELEY, a proper Name of Women.

CI'CERO, the Name of a famous Orator and Philosopher among the *Romans*.

CI'CERONIAN Style, an eloquent, pure rhetorical Style, or Manner of Expression, like *Cicero's*.

CI'CESTER } [*Cyreneester*, *Sax.*

CI'RENCESTER } so called from the *River Cyren*, in *Latin Corinus*] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, sixty-eight Miles N. W. from *London*.

CICH, or *Cich Paste*, a sort of Pulse,

CI'CHLINGS, petty Ciches.

CI'CHORY } [*Cicorel*, *F.* *Cicorium*, *L.* of
SUC'CORY } [*Χυχορος*, *Gr.*] the wild Endive, an Herb.

To CICURATE [*cicurare*, *L.*] to make tame.

CICURATION, the Art of taming any thing wild.

CID, a valiant Man, a great Captain.

CI'DER [*Cidra*, *F.*] a Drink made of Apples.

CIDERIST, one who has the Management of, or deals in Cider.

CID'ERKIN, a Liquor made of the gross Matter, after Cider is pressed out.

CI'EL'ING [*Ciel*, *F.* a Canopy or Covering] the Partition betwixt the Floors of an House; also the Top of a Room or Chamber.

CI'ERGE, a Wax Candle, Taper, or Lamp. *Chauc.* *F.*

CILE'RIE [in *Architecture*] Drapery Work like the Tops of Leaves, on Pillars.

CILIA'RE Ligamentum } [in *Anatomy*] a
Proc'fus CILIA'RIS } Collection of slender Filaments, which encompass the Crystalline Humour of the Eye, and serve to contract or dilate it.

CILICIOUS [of *Cilicium*, *L.*] belonging to Hair-Cloth.

CIL'IUM, the Eye-lid, properly the utmost Edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow. *L.*

CIM'BRI, a People of *Clydenes*, formerly the Terror of the *Romans*, from whom (as some think) the ancient *Britons* descended, because they called *Wales Cymro*, and themselves *Cymraei*, *Cumraes*.

CIME'LIARCH [*Κιμωλιαρχος*, *Gr.*] the chief Keeper of Plate, Vestments, &c. belonging to a Church; a Church-warden.

CI'MENSHORE [perhaps of *Cyma*, a Guest, of *Cymen*, to come unto, *Sax.*] a Place in *Suffex*, so called of one *Cymen*, a *Saxon*, who, with his Brother *Ella*, the first King of the South *Saxons*, arrived there.

CIM'ETER, a heavy crooked Sword, used in *Turkey*, &c.

CIMME'RIAN, which sees no Sun, obscure, dark; from *Cimmeri*, a People in *Scythia*, so environed with Hills, Woods, and thick Clouds, that the Sun never came at them; whence comes the Expression, *Cimmerian Darkness*, i. e. great Obscurity.

CINA } the Jesuits Bark, the same as *Quina*

CINCA' TER } a Man aged Fifty Years.

CINQUA'TER } *F.*

CINC'TURE [*Cinctura*, *L.*] a Girdle; any thing encompassing the Body; in *Architecture*, the Middle of a Pillar; something worn round the Body.

CIN'DERS [in *Sax.* the Dross or Scum of Metal, *Cedra*, *F.* of *Cinaces*, *L.*] Embers, or burnt Coals.

CINDERWENCH, a Woman who rakes in Heaps of Ashes.

CINEFACTION [in *Chymistry*] a reduction into, or burning to Ashes.

To **CINEFY**, to bring to Ashes. L.

CINERES *Clavellari* [among *Chymists*] Ashes made of Tartar, or the Lees of Wine burnt.

CINERITIOUS [of *Cinix*, L. Ashes] of, or like Ashes.

CINERITIOUS Substance [with *Anatomists*] the same as *Cineritia*.

CIN'GLE [*Cingulum*, L.] a Horse Girth.

CIN'GULUM Veneris [in *Palmistry*] a Semicycle drawn from the Space from betwixt the Middle-finger and Fore-finger, to the Space between the Little-finger and the Ring-finger.

CINIPES, certain little Flies, but cruel Stingers, one of the Plagues of *Egypt*.

CIN'NABAR ? [*Cinabre*, F. of *Kinabak*]

CIN'OPER [Gr.] Vermilion; a Mineral consisting of Mercury and Sulphur.

CIN'NABAR [of *Antimony*] is a Compound of equal Parts of Powder of Antimony and Sublimed Corrosive.

CINNAMON [*Cinamome*, F. *Cinnamomum*, G. *Kinnamum*, Gr. or of *κινναμωμ*, H.] a Spice, the second Bark of a Tree growing in some Islands near to *China*.

CIN'QUE, the Number of 5 on Dice. F.

CINQUE-Foil, Five-leaved Grass. F.

CINQUE-Ports, five Havens which lie on the East-part of *England*, towards *France*, so called by way of Eminence, *viz.* *Hastings*, *Dever*, *Ramsey*, *Hilbe*, and *Sandwich*, to which *Eye* and *Winchelsea* are now added; they are under the Jurisdiction of the Constable of *Dover* Castle, and were first established by King *William I.* for the better Security of the Coasts.

Lord Warden of the CINQUE-PORTS, a Governor of those Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral among them; and issues out Writs in his own Name.

CIVON [*Scion*, F.] the same with the *Uvula*.

Anatomy.

CIVON [in *Botany*] a young Shoot, Sprig, Sucker.

CIPERUS, a sort of Bulrush.

CYPHER [*Chifre*, F. *Chifra*, L. of *כפר*, H. a Number] expressed thus (0) and is of no Value except any Figures are placed before it on the left Hand, and then it increases in Value by Tens.

CYPHER, the Letters of a Person's Name interwoven together, as in a Seal.

To **CYPHER** [*chifferer*, F.] to cast up Accounts.

CYPHERS, are certain odd Marks and Characters in which Letters are written, that they may not be understood, in case they should be intercepted.

CIRCEN'SIAN Games, the Exercises or

Plays anciently exhibited in the *Circus* at *Rome*, in Imitation of the Olympick Games in *Greece*.

To **CIR'GINATE** [*circinare*, L.] to make a Circle with a Pair of Compasses.

CIRCINATION, a circling or turning round. L.

CIR'CLE [*Circulus*, F. of *Circulus*, L.] a Compass or Ring.

To **CIR'CLE**, to surround, to move round. **CIR'CLE** [in *Geometry*] is a plain Figure bounded with one Line only, and to which all the right Lines which can be drawn from a Point in the Middle of it, are equal to one another.

CIR'CLE of the Equum [in the *Practick Astronomy*] the Circle described in the Center of the *Equant*; its chief Use is to find the Variation of the first Inequality.

CIRCLE [of *perpetual Apparition*] one of the lesser Circles parallel to the Equator, being described by any Point of the Celestial Sphere, which toucheth the Northern Point of the Horizon, and is carried about with the diurnal Motion: All the Stars included within this Circle never set, but are always visible above the Horizon.

CIRCLE [of *Inclination*] a great Circle about the Sun, in the Sphere of the fixed Stars, falling right upon the Ecliptic.

CIRCLE [of *perpetual Occultation*] is another at a like Distance from the Equator as the Circle of *perpetual Apparition*, and contains all those Stars which never appear in our Hemisphere; but Stars situated between these Circles rise and set at certain Times.

CIRCLES [of *Azimuth*] See *Azimuths*.

CIRCLES [of *Declination*] are the same with the Hour Circles, or Circles of the Sphere, passing through the Poles of the World, on which are accounted the Declination of a Planet or Star.

CIRCLES of Longitude [on the *Globe*] great Circles passing through the Star and the Pole of the Ecliptic, where they determine the Star's Longitude, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*. On these Circles are accounted the Latitudes of the Stars.

CIRCLES [of *Position*] are Circles passing through the common Intersections of the *Horizon* and *Meridian*, and through any Degree of the Ecliptic, or the Center of any Star, or other Point in the Heavens, and are used for the finding out of the Situation and Position of any Star, &c.

CIRCLES [of the *Empire*] are Divisions of the Empire of *Germany*, of which there are ten in Number.

CIRCLET, an Utensil to set a Dish upon a Table, so as to turn about.

CIRCOLE [with *Surgeons*] a Swelling of the Seed Vessels in the *Scrotum*. Gr.

CIR'CUIT [*Circuitus*, L.] a Compass, or going about; also the Journal of the Judges, twice

twice a Year, to administer Justice in several Counties. F.

CIRCUMTION, a fetching Compass, or going about. L.

CIRCUTY [of *Actum*] a longer Course of Proceeding than is necessary, to recover the Thing sued for.

CIRCULAR [circulāre, F. of *circularis*, L.] round, that is, in Form of a Circle.

CIRCULAR Numbers [in *Arithmetic*] are such whose Powers end in the Roots themselves; as 5, whose Square is 25, and Cube 125, &c.

CIRCULARLY, in a circular Manner.

To **CIRCULATE** [circulāre, F. of *circularis*, L.] to go or move round.

CIRCULATION, the Motion of that which circulates. F. of L.

CIRCULATION [in *Chymistry*] a particular Motion given to Liquors; which is stirred up by Fire, and causes the Vapours to rise and fall to and fro.

CIRCULATION [of the *Blood*] a continual Motion of it, passing from the Heart through the Arteries, and returning back to the Heart through the Veins.

CIRCULATORY [Circulatorius, L.] that circulates through the Veins.

CIRCULATORY [in *Chymistry*] a Glass Vessel, wherein the Liquor infused, by its ascending and descending, rolls about as it were in a Circle.

CIRCULATORY Letters, are such as are sent into all Parts of a Kingdom by general Commissioners; or by an Archbishop into the several Parts of a Province, upon some particular Occasions; by Ambassadors and Envoys to their Fellow-Ministers, wherefore they reside; or by a Candidate to request the Favour of the Electors, and by a Debtor to summon his Creditors, &c.

CIRCULATUM MUNE, the Spirit of Wine. C. T.

CIRCUMAGENTES Musculi [in *Anatomy*] are certain oblique Muscles of the Eyes, so called from their helping to wind and turn the Eyes round about.

CIRCUMAGGERATION, a heaving round about. L.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, encompassing, or flowing about; an Epithet mostly applied to Air, and other Fluids. L.

To **CIRCUMAMBULATE** [from *circum* and *ambulo*] to walk round about.

CIRCUMAMBULATION, a walking about.

CIRCUMCELLIONS [of *Circumcellio*, L. a Vagrant] a Sect of mad Christians in *Africa*, in St. *Austin's* Time, who strolled about from Place to Place, and to get Reputation, either would lay violent Hands on themselves, or get others to kill them.

To **CIRCUMCISE** [circumcidere, F. of *circumcidere*, L.] to cut about.

CIRCUMCISION [circumcision, F. a cutting about] more properly, a cutting away a Part of the Prepuce, or double Skin which covers the *Penis*; a Ceremony used by *Jews* and *Turks*. L.

CIRCUMDUCTION, a leading about. F.

CIRCUMDUCTION, Nullification, Cancellation.

CIRCUMFERENCE [Circumference, F. *Circumferentia*, L.] Circuit or Compass.

CIRCUMFERENCE [in *Geometry*] is the outermost bounding Line of any plain Figure; but it more properly belongs to the Perimeter of a Circle.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, an Instrument used in Surveying, being the same with *Thaliodote*. L.

CIRCUMFLEX [Circumflexus, F. of *Circumflexus*, L.] bowed or bended about.

CIRCUMFLEX [in *Grammar*] an Accent which being placed over a Syllable makes it long, as (˘) in *Greek*, (˘) in *Latin*.

CIRCUMFLUENT } [Circumfluens, L.]

CIRCUMFLUOUS } flowing about.

CIRCUMFORANEUS [Circumforaneus, L. of *Circum*, about, and *Forum*, a Market, &c.] which goes, or is carried about Markets, on Courts.

CIRCUMFUSION, a pouring about. L.

To **CIRCUMGYRATE** [from *circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] to wheel round.

CIRCUMGYRATION, a turning or wheeling about. L.

CIRCUMJACENT [Circumjacens, L.] lying round about.

CIRCUMINCESION, a Term used by Divines for the reciprocal Existence of the Three Persons in the Trinity, in each other. L.

CIRCUMTION, the Act of going round.

CIRCUMJUVIALISTS [of *circum*, about, and *Jovis*, *Jupiter*, L.] certain Stars that attend the Planet *Jupiter*, called *Jupiter's* *Satellites*.

CIRCUMLIGATION, a binding or tying about. L.

CIRCUMLOCUTION [Circumlocution, F.] a Compass or Fetch of Words; an uttering in many Words what might be said in few. L.

To **CIRCUMNAVIGATE**, to sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, sailing round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, a folding, winding, or rolling. L.

CIRCUM-PO'LAR Stars [in *Astronomy*] such as being pretty near our North-Pole, do move round it, and in our Latitude never set or go below the Horizon.

CIRCUMPOSITION, placing about. L.

CIRCUMPULSION, the thrusting forward of Bodies, which are moved by those which lie round them. L.

CIRCUMRA'SION, shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMRESISTENCY, a round Resisting, or Resistance about. L.

CIRCUMROTATION, a wheeling about. L.

To

To CIRCUMSCRIBE [*circumscribere*, F. of *circumscribere*, L.] to bound, or limit, or stint.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE [in *Geometry*] is to draw a Figure round another.

CIRCUMSCRIBED [in *Geometry*] a Figure is said to be *circumscribed*, when either the Angles, Sides, or Planes of the outward Figure, touch all the Angles of the Figure which is inscribed.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, the Act of circumscribing. L.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION [among *Philosophers*] the certain Bounds or Limits of any natural Body.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *External*, is referred to the Place in which any Body is confined, and is termed *Local*.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *Internal*, is that which belongs to the Essence and Quality of every Body, whereby it hath a determinate Extension, Bound, and Figure.

To CIRCUMSOCIATE [*circumsociare*, L.] to found round about.

CIRCUMSPECT [*circumspectus*, F. of *circumspectus*, L.] considerate, wary, wise.

CIRCUMSPECTION, is a looking about, Heed, Wariness; a marking and considering diligently. L.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, warily, cautiously.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, Vigilance, Caution.

CIRCUMSPICUOUS [*circumspicuosus*, L.] to be seen on all Sides.

CIRCUMSTANCE [*Circumstantia*, F. of *Circumstantia*, L.] a Particular that accompanies any Action, as Time, Place, &c.

CIRCUMSTANCED, that is attended with Circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, belonging or relating to Circumstances; particular.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, minutely, accurately.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE [*circumstantiare*, F.] to describe a Thing by, or with its Circumstances.

De CIRCUMSTANTIBUS [*Law Term*] a Number of Jurors taken out of such Persons as are present, when so many are challenged that there are not enough to make up a Jury.

CIRCUMVAGRANT, wandering about. L.

CIRCUMVALLATION [in *Fortification*] *The Line of Circumvallation*, is a Trench cut by the Besiegers, and bordered with a Breast-work, so as to encompass all the Camp, to defend it against an Army that may attempt to relieve the Place, and stop Deserters.

CIRCUMVECTION, is a carrying round about. L.

To CIRCUMVENT' [*circumvenire*, F. *circumvenire*, L.] to come about; also to over-reach, to deceive.

CIRCUMVENTION [*Circumventio*, F.] over-reaching, cheating; Cosenage, Deceit. L.

To CIRCUMVEST, to cloathe, or garnish round about. L.

CIRCUMUNDULATION, a waving of round. L.

CIRCUMVOLATION [from *circum* and *volare*, Lat.] flying round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, a rolling or turning about. L.

CIR'CUS, a large Theatre in *Rome*, built for Shows and Games; also a circular Building, inclosing an open Area.

CIR'RI [in *Botany*] are those fine Strings or Hairs by which some Plants fasten themselves, in order to their Support in creeping, as Ivy, &c. L.

CIRSOCELE [*Kupushehu*, Gr.] a Swelling of the Vessels about the Testicles that prepare the Semen, so that it sometimes appears like a third Testicle. L.

CISALPINE, on this Side of the *Alps*.

CIS'BURY [q. d. the Borough of *Cissa*] a Town in *Suffex*, near a military Fort built by *Offe*, King of the *South-Saxons*.

CISSOID [in *Geometry*] the Name of a Curve Line invented by *Diocles*.

CISTA *Gratiæ*, a Church Coffer, where the People's Alms-Money was kept. O. L. The Poor's Box.

CIST } [among *Surgeons*] a Tumour
CISTA } where the obstructed Matter
CISTUS } collects as in a Bag, which may all be taken out at once.

CISTED, inclosed in a Cist.

CISTER'CIAN *Masks*, an Order founded *Anno* 1098, by *Robert*, Abbot of *Citeaux*, in *France*.

CISTERN [*Cisterna*, F. of *Cisterna*, L.] a Place under Ground, for the keeping of Rain-Water; also a Vessel of Lead, to keep Water for Household Uses.

CISTERN [among *Confessioners*] a Vessel in form of a Box, into which Creams or Jellies are put, to beiced over.

CIT, a Citizen; a pert, low Townsman.

CIT'ADEL [*Citadella*, F. of *Cittadella*, Ital.] a Fort of four, five, or six Bastions, built near a City, on the most advantageous Ground, that it may command it in a Case of Rebellion.

CITATION [*Citatio*, L.] a citing or quoting from an Author, &c. also a Summons to appear before an Ecclesiastical Judge. F.

To CITE [*citer*, F. of *citare*, L.] to quote as Authority or Passage in a Book; also to summon to appear at the Spiritual Court.

CITER, one who cites; one who quotes Authors.

CITISS, a City Woman.

CITIZEN [*Civis*, F. of *Civitas*, L.] a Freeman of a City.

CITRIALE, a Citron or Citrus. *Chanc.*

CITRINE Colour } the Colour of a Pome-
CITRON } Citrus. *Chanc.*

CITRINATION, perspiration; the Colour proving the Philosopher's Stone; turning to a Citron Colour by *Chanc.*

CITRON [*Citrus*, F. of *Citrus*, L.] an agree-
able

the Fruit resembling a Lemon.

CITRUL [*Citrullum*, L.] a kind of Cucum-ber or Pumpkin of a Citron Colour.

CITTERN [of *Cithara*, L.] a sort of Musi-cal Instrument.

CITY [*Civitas*, F. of *Civitas*, L.] a large walled Town; but especially a Town Cor-porate, having a Cathedral Church, and a Bishop's See.

CIVES, a sort of wild Leeks.

CIVET [*Civetta*, F. *Zibethum*, L.] a Per-fume like Musk, formed like a kind of Grease, in a Bag, under the Tail of the Civet Cat.

CIVET [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Chickens, Hares, &c. first by frying, and afterwards by stewing them. F.

CIVICK *Crowns*, a Garland made of the Leaves of Oak, &c. and given as a Reward to the Roman Soldiers, who had saved a Citizen's Life in a Battle.

CIV'IL [*civilis*, L. of *Civis*, L.] courteous, kind, well-bred; also political, belonging to the Citizens, City, or State. F.

CIVIL *Day*, a Day of 24 Hours, reckoned from 12 at Night, to 12 the next Night.

CIVIL *Death*, is when, by being sentenced to perpetual Banishment, a Person is cut off from Civil Society, to working in the Mines, or to the Gallies.

CIVIL *Law*, is properly the peculiar Law of each State, Country, or City; but what we usually mean by the *Civil Law*, is a Body of Laws composed out of the best of the Roman and Grecian Laws, which were in the main received or observed, throughout the Roman Dom-inions, for above 1200 Years.

CIVIL *Year*, is the legal Year, or annual Account of Time, which every Government appoints to be used within its own Dominions.

CIVILIAN, a Doctor, Professor, or Student in the Civil Law.

CIVILIZATION, the Art of civilising and polishing Manners.

CIVILITY [*Civilitas*, F. of *Civilitas*, L.] Courtesy, Obligingness.

To **CIV'ILIZE** [*civiliser*, F.] to make courteous and tractable; to polish Manners.

CIVILIZER, one who polishes savage Man-ners.

CIVILLY, courteous, politely.

CLACK, an incessant disagreeable Noise.

To **CLACK** [*Clacker*, Belg. *Claccian*, C. Br. *Clacquer*, F.] to rattle, soap, to make a shrill Noise.

CLAD, clothed, invested; from *to clothe*.

To **CLACK** *Wool*, is to cut off the Sheep's Mark, by which it weighs less, and yields less Cotton.

CLADUS, a hurdle or Wattle. O. L.

CLAIM [*Claim*, F. of *Clamare*, L.] a Chal-lenge or Demand.

CLAIM [in *Law*] is a Challenge of Interest to any thing which is in the Possession of an-
other.

To **CLAIM** [*clamare*, F. of *Clamare*, L.] to lay claim to, to challenge.

CLAIMANT, the Person claiming.

CLAIMER, one who lays claim to any thing.

To **CLAMBER** [*Clamberum*, *Test.* a Hook] to get up a high Place, by resting the Feet upon some hooked or jutting out Parts.

CLAMEA *admittenda in itinere per Astoran-nam*, is a Writ whereby the King commands the Justice in Eyre to admit one's Claim by an At-torney, employed in the King's Service, and cannot come in his own Person.

CLAM'MED, starved with hunger.

* **CLAMMY** [of *Clamean*, *Sax.* to dawb with clammy Matter] glutinous, sticking.

CLAM'INESS, the being clammy.

CLAM'OROUS [*Clamofus*, L.] noisy, full of Clamour.

CLAM'OROUSNESS, Noisiness.

CLA'MOUR [*Clamare*, F. of *Clamor*, L.] a Noise, an Out-cry, a Bawling.

To **CLA'MOUR** [*clamare*, L.] to make a Noise, complain, or cry out against.

CLAMP [*Clamare*, *Test.*] a particular Way of letting Boards one into another in Joi-nery.

CLAMP [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber ap-plied to a Mast for strengthening it.

CLAMP [with *Brickmakers*] a Contrivance for burning Bricks.

CLAMP *Nails*, such as are used to fasten on Clamps in building and repairing Ships.

CLAMP *Irons*, at the Ends of Fires to keep up the Fuel, called also Creepers, or Dogs. C.

CLAN [probably from *Clan*, *Brit.* a Plat of Ground, *q. d.* such as dwell upon the same Spot of Ground] a Family or Tribe in Scot-land.

CLAN'GULAR [*clancularius*, L.] secret, privy.

CLANDE'STINE [*clandestinus*, L.] done in secret, private, contrary to Law, by stealth. F.

CLANDE'STINELY, secretly, privily.

CLANG [*clangor*, Lat.] a loud shrill Sound.

To **CLANG** [*clangere*, L. *Blugren*, *Test.*] to sound like a Trumpet.

CLANK, a loud, shrill, sharp Noise.

CLAP [of *Clappen*, L. S. *Clap*, C. Br.] a Blow, a Crack.

CLAP [*Clapere*, F.] an Infection occasioned by Copulation with an impure Person.

To **CLAP** [*clappen*, *Sax.* *clagner*, F. *klappen*, L. S.] to beat with the Hand; to make a noisy Sound with hitting against.

To **CLAP** *one*, to give one a Clap; to infect with the venereal Poison.

A **CLAP** [in *Falconry*] the nether Part of a Hawk's Beak.

CLAP-Board, a Board cut ready to make Casks, &c.

CLAP *Brand*, thin hard oaken Casks. C.

CLAPPERS, Rabbits Holes. *Clapac.*

CLAP-

CLAP-Net and Looking-loft, a Device to catch Larks, &c.

CLAPPEN [*Clappeten, Teut.*] to chatter, to prate. *Conv.*

CLAPPER [of *Coveys*] a Place under Ground, where Rabbits breed. Also the Tongue of a Bell.

CLAPPER Duggee, a Beggar born. *Conting. Term.*

To **CLAPPERCLAW**, to scold.

CLARA [*i. e.* clear, bright] a Name of Women. *L.*

CLARE [*Clarus, L.*] a Village in *Suffolk*, called also *Clarence*; a Title given to the Lutes of the Royal Blood.

CLARENCEUX, the second King at Arms, appointed by King *Edward IV.* on the Death of his Brother the Duke of *Clarence*, whose Office is to marshal and dispose the Funeral of all Knights and Esquires on the South of the River *Trent*.

CLARET [*Claret, F. of Clarus, L. clear*] a general Name for the red Wines of *France*.

CLARETUM [*Old Law*] a Liquor made with Wine and Honey, clarified by boiling. *Hippocrates.*

CLARICORDS, a sort of musical Instrument.

CLARIFICATION [*in Physick*] clarifying, or making Liquors or Juices clearer. *F.*

To **CLARIFY** [*clarifier, F.*] to grow clear, or to make Liquors or Juices clearer or finer.

CLARIGATION [*Roman Law*] a Demand of Satisfaction for any Injury offered or done, and a proclaiming War thereupon; a Letter of Marque or Reprisal. *L.*

CLARION [*Clarion, F. Claris, L.*] a shrill sort of Trumpet.

CLARION [*in Heraldry*] a Bearing representing an old-fashioned Trumpet.

CLARISONUS, sounding loud or shrill.

CLARITY [*Claritas, F. of Clarus, L.*] Clearness, Brightness.

CLARMARTHAN, a Term in the *Scotch Law* for warranting stolen Goods.

CLARO Obsuro [*Chiara Obscuro, Ital.*] a Term in *Painting*, which signifies the Art of distributing Lights and Shadows advantageously, with two Colours.

CLARY, a sort of Plant. *Sclearis, L.*

CLASH, a violent Collision, a harsh Noise.

To **CLASH** [*Clashen, Teut.*] to clap or make a Noise with one's Hands, perhaps from *κλάζω, Gr.* to make a confused Noise, to beat, to aint; to disgrace, to wrangle.

A **CLASP** [*Clasp, Belg.*] a sort of Buckle; also a Tendril or Spring of a Tree.

To **CLASP** [*Cleopan, Sax.*] to close, *Clester, Belg.* to buckle, to embrace.

CLASPERS [*among Herbalists*] the twisted Threads by which certain Herbs and Shrubs lay hold of Plants, &c. growing near them.

CLASP Nails, are such whole Heads are brought into a little Compass, so that they will sink into the Wood.

CLASS [*Classis, F. of Classis, L.*] a Form in a School; an Order or Rank; a Distribution of Persons and Things, according to their several Degrees and Natures; an Assembly of Divines in Protestant Churches in *France*.

To **CLASS**, to range, to rank, to place methodically,

CLASSICAL [*Classicus, F. Classicus, L.*]

CLASSICK } belonging to a Class.
A **CLASSICK Author**, one of established Credit.

To **CLATTER** [*Blatteren, L. S.*] to make a Noise with the Tongue.

A **CLATTERING** [*Clatterunge, or Clatter, Sax.*] a rattling Noise.

CLAUDENT *Muscles* [*among Anatomists*] Muscles serving to shut the Eye-lids.

CLAUDERE [*in Ancient Poets*] to tear open Fields into Clofts and Inclosures. *L.*

CLAVIO Cimbalò [*in Musick Books*] a Harpsichord. *Ital.*

To **CLAUDICATE** [*claudicare, L.*] to halt;

CLAVER-Grass ? [*Clavon pyrac, Sax.*]

CLOVER-Grass ? [*Klaret, Teut.*] a kind of three-leaved Grass.

CLAVIS Insular [*i. e.* the Keys of the Island, *L.*] a Title by which those twelve Persons are called in the *Isle of Man*, to whom all doubtful and weighty Cases are referred.

CLAVIA [*Old Law*] a Mace or Club; as *Serjeant's Clavia*, is the Serjeanty of the Mace.

CLAVICLES [*Claviculae, F. of Clavicula, L.*] (*in Anatomy*) the two Clavical Bones; two small Bones which fasten the Shoulder-Bones and Breast-Bone, being as it were a Key, situated at the Basis or Bottom of the Neck above the Breast.

CLAVIS, a Key, *L.* The Word is used in *English* for the expounding of a Cypher, or any secret Writing.

CLAVIS [*among Physicians*] a Pain in a small Part of the Head, commonly a little above the Eyes, which seems as if that Part was bored through with an Auger.

CLAUSE [*Clauja, L.*] an Article or Conclusion; a Condition or Provision in a Contract, Deed, or other Instrument. *F.*

CLAUSE-Halls, Rolls containing Records committed to close Writs, preserved in the Tower of *London*.

CLAU'SICK ? the Claw sickness, or Foot-

CLAU'SIKE } Rot in Sheep.

CLAU'STRAL, belonging to a Cloister.

CLAUSTURA, Brush-wood for Fences or Hedges. *O. L.*

CLAUSUM fregit, an Action of Trespass, so called, because the Writ demands the Person summoned to answer to *quare clausum fregit*; why he committed such a Trespass. *L.*

CLAUSUM Pasche, the eighth Day after *Easter*, so termed because it ends that Festival. *O. S.*

CLAUSURA Hye [*Old Law*] the Inclosure of a Hedge.

To **CLAUT**, to scratch, to claw.

CLAVUS

CLAVUS [in *Pbyſick*] a Pain in a ſmall Part of the Head above the Eye-brow, and ſeems as if that Part of the Head was bored through with a Wimple.

CLAW [Clapu, Sax. Klaimt, Teut. Klaim, Dan.] the Nail of a Fowl's Foot.

To **CLAW** [Clapan, Sax. Klaiturn, Teut. Klaim, Dan.] to ſcratch or tear.

CLAWA [Old Law] a Cloſe, or ſmall Incloſure.

CLAWBACK, a Flatterer; a Wheeler.

CLAWED, furniſhed with claws, alſo ſcratched.

CLAY, a fat clammy Earth.

CLAY-Cold, cold as Earth.

CLAYEY, conſiſting of Clay.

CLAYES [in *Fortification*] are Wattles made of Stakes interwoven with Oſiers, &c. to cover Lodgments, having Earth heaped upon them: They are alſo made uſe of to lay in Ditches that have been drained, and upon marſhy Grounds, to make them firm and fit to be paſſed over.

To **CLEME** [Cleman, Sax. of Klitben, Teut.] to Rick or glue. C.

CLEAN [Clene, Sax.] pure, chaſte.

CLEANLINESS, the being cleanly.

CLEAN'LY [Cleſhick, Sax.] clean; pure, affecting Cleanlineſs.

CLEAN'NESS [Cleneſſe, Sct.] Freedom from Filth; Purenels, &c.

To **CLEAN'SE** [Cienſan, Sax.] to make clean.

CLEANSER, that which purifies.

To **CLEAP**, to haunt, to attend, to breed upon, &c. *Shaleſp.*

CLEAR [clair, F. of clarus, L. Klar, Teut.] fair, fine, pure, bright, pellucid; evident; guileleſs; ſounding diſtinctly.

CLEAR [in *Architecture*] inſide Work.

To **CLEAR** [Military Term] as, to clear the Trenches, is to beat out thoſe that guard them, by a vigorous Sally from the Place beſieged.

CLEARANCE, a Certificate to a Ship, that ſhe has been cleared at the Cuſtom-Houſe.

CLEARLY, manifeſtly, plainly.

CLEARNESS, Brightneſs, Tranſparency.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, one who hath acutenels of Sight, hence applied to the Mind.

To **CLEAR-STARVE**, to ſtiffen with Starch.

CLEAR Walk [with Cock-fighters] is the Place the Fighting-Cock is in.

CLEAT [Sea Term] a Piece of Wood faſtened on the Yard-arm of a Ship, to keep the Ropes from ſliding off the Yard; alſo Pieces of Wood to faſten any Ropes with, or faſten any Thing to.

To **CLEAVE** [Cleopen, Sax. Klitben, Teut.] to ſtick faſt.

To **CLEAVE** [Cleopen, Sax. Klitben, Du.] to ſplit in Pieces.

CLEAVER, a Butcher's Chopping knife.

CLE'CHE [in *Heraldry*] any Ordinary pierced through with the ſame Figure.

CLEDGY, ſiff. *Kent.*

To **CLEEP**, to call, to name. *Shaleſp.*

CLEES, the two Parts of the Foot of Beaſt that are cloven-footed; the Claw of a Beaſt's Hoof.

CLEFT, a Rent, a Crack, alſo the Principle Paſſive of cleave, to divide.

CLEFTS in the Heels, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

CLEMENCY [Clemence, F. Clementia, L.] Meekneſs, Gentleneſs, Courteſy.

CLEMENT [Clemens, L.] meek, gentle, courteous; alſo a proper Name of a Man. F.

CLEMENTINES, a Part of the Canon-Law, being Decretals or Conſtitutions of Pops Clement V. and enacted into Laws by the Council of Vienna.

To **CLENCH** [of Clenche, F. perhaps of Klitche, a Latch of a Door, Teut.] to make faſt, to pin down.

CLENCH-Bolts, Iron Pins in a Ship clenched at the Ends, where they come through.

CLENCH-Nails, are ſuch as will draw without ſplitting the Board, and draw without breaking.

CLEP, a Form of Claim, Libel or Petition. *Scotch. L. T.*

CLEPED [of Clepan, Sax.] called or named. O.

CLEPSYDRA [Clepſydre, F. κλεψύδρα, Gr.] an Inſtrument anciently uſed by the Egyptians to meaſure Time by the running of Water out of one Veſſel into another; which we call an Hour-glaſs; ſo alſo *Parcaſus* calls an Inſtrument to convey Steams into the Womb. L.

CLERGION, a Clerk or Clergyman. *Cbauc.*

CLER'GY, *Clergy, F. Clerus, L. of κληρος, Gr.* Lot or Patrimony) that Order of Men which is peculiarly appropriated to the Service of God, and devoted to wait at the Altar, as God's Lot and Inheritance.

CLERGYMAN, an Eccleſiaſtic, one who officiates in divine Things.

CLERICAL [Clericus, L.] of or belonging to a Clergyman. F.

CLERICO admittendo, is a Writ directed to the Biſhop, for the admitting a Clerk to a Benefice upon a *Ne admittus. L.*

CLERICO Capro per ſtatutum Mercatorem, a Writ directed to the Biſhop for Delivery of a Clerk out of Priſon, who is in Cuſtody upon the Breach of a Statute Merchant.

CLERICO conuicto commiſſo Gaule in defectu Ordinarii deliberando, &c. is a Writ for the Delivery of a Clerk to his Ordinary, that formerly was convicted of Felony, by reaſon his Ordinary did not challenge him according to the Privileges of a Clerk.

CLERICO infra ſacros Ordines non eligendo in Officium, is a Writ directed to the Biſhop, &c. who have thruſt a Bailiwick or Beadleſhip upon one in holy Orders, charging them to releaſe him again.

CLER'ICUS, a Clerk or Clergyman; alſo in Popiſh Countries a ſecular Prieſt, as diſtinguiſhed from a regular one. L.

CLERICUS *Sacerdotis*, a Parish-Clerk, or inferior Assistant to a Priest. *L.*

CLERK [*Cleric*, *F.* of *Clericus*, *L.*] a Title given to Clergymen, or Ministers of the Church; also such as live, or exercise any Function by the Pen, in any Courts, or elsewhere.

CLERK *Attaint*, he who prayeth the Benefit of the Clergy after Judgment given upon him for Felony. *L. T.*

CLERK *Convict*, one who prayeth his Clergy before Sentence passeth upon him.

CLERK of the *Crown* [in *Chancery*] an Officer who attends the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, or special Matters of State.

CLERK of the *Crown-Office* [in the *King's-Bench*] one who draws up, reads and records all Instruments against all Traitors, Felons, &c.

A **CLERK** [in a *Gaming-House*] a Check upon the *Pass*, that he sinks none of the Money given him to play with.

CLEROMANCY [of *κλήρος*, a Lot, and *μαντλία*, *Gr.* a Prophecy] a Soothsaying, or telling Fortunes by Dice, or the throwing of Lots.

A **CLETCH**, a Brood; as a Clutch of Chickens. *C.*

CLEVELAND [*q. d.* Cliff-Lane, by reason of its being steep, and almost impassable, with Cliffs and Rocks] a Place in *Yorkshire*.

CLEVER [*leger*, *F.*] skilful, ingenious, neat-handed, well-shaped; also fit, proper.

CLEVERLY, skilfully, ingeniously.

CLEVIS, Clifts or Rocks. *O.*

CLEW [*Chype*, *Sax.* *Clistor*, *Du.*] a Bottom of Yarn, Thread, &c.

CLEW [of a *Sail*] is the lower Corner of it, which reaches down to where the Tackle and Sheet-Ropes are fastened.

CLEW-Garnet, a Rope made fast to the Clew of a Sail, and thence running in a Pulley, fastened to the Middle of the Main and Fore-yard, to hale up the Clew of the Sail close to the Middle of the Yard.

CLEW-Line, is the same to the Top-sail and Top-gallant and Sprit-sails, that the Clew-garnet is to the Main and Fore-sail.

CLEY, a Hurdle for penning or folding of Sheep. *C.*

CLEYES [*q. d.* Claws, or of *καλαί*, *Gr.*] the Claws of a Lobster.

To **CLICK** [*Klicker*, *Du.*] a Word used to express the Noise of a Watch, &c.

To **CLICK** [as *Shemakers*, &c.] to stand at a Shop-door to invite Customers.

A **CLICK'ER**, a Shoemaker's Salesman, who at a Shop invites Customers.

CLICK'ET [*Chiquet*, *F.*] the Knockor of a Door; also a Lizard's Clapper.

CLICKET, a Key. *Cbauc.*

CLICK'ETING [*Hunting Term*] a Fox is said to go a *Clicketing*, when he is desirous of Copulation.

CLIENT [*Clens*, *L.*] one who retains a Lawyer or Proctor to plead his Cause. *F.*

CLIENT, a Roman Citizen, who put himself

under the Protection of some great Man, who was styled his Patron.

CLIENTED, Persons under Protection.

CLIENTSHIP, the Office of a Client.

CLIFF ? [*Clip*, *Sax.* *Cliaur*, *L.*] the Side of a Hill; a craggy Mountain or broken Rock on the Sea-Coast. *N. S. 16-Century.*

CLIFF ? [in *Musick*] a Character placed upon one of the Lines, by which the Places of all the other Notes are known and proved.

CLIKET, a Key; an Instrument of Iron, to lift up a Latch. *Cbauc.*

CLIMACTERICAL [*climactericus*, *F.* *climactericus*, *L.* of *καλιμακτηρικος*, *Gr.*] ascending like a Ladder.

CLIMACTERICAL Years, are certain observable Years, which are supposed to be attended with some great Mutation of Life or Fortune; as the 7th Year, the 21st (made up of 3 times 7;) the 27th (made up of 3 times 9;) and the 81st (made up of 9 times 9;) Thus every 7th or 9th Year is said to be Climacterical.

Grand CLIMACTERICKS, the 63d and 81st Years, wherein, if any Sickness happens, it is accounted very dangerous.

CLIMATE [*Climat*, *F.* *Clima*, *L.* of *κλίμα*, *Gr.*] a Part or Portion of the Earth between two Circles, parallel to the Equator; and where there is half an Hour's Difference in the longest Day of Summer.

CLIMAX [*κλίμαξ*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, when from one thing you go by degrees to another; as *Mars seu urbem in lovem; amorem be lovem be enjoyed.* *L.*

To **CLIMB** [Chman, *Sax.* *Blenterrre*, *L. S.* and *Tent*, perhaps of *κλίμαξ*, *Gr.*] to creep up by little and little, or Step by Step.

CLIMBER, one who mounts or ascends any Place; also a sort of Herb, called Travellers Joy. *Viana. L.*

CLIME, Climate, Region, Tract of Earth.

CLINCH, a sharp, witty Expression.

To **CLINCH** [*clingers*, *L.*] to gripe hard with the Fist; to bend the Point of a Nail in the other Side.

CLINCH [of a *Cable*] that Part which is made fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

CLINCH'ER, a witty, ingenious Reply, or a Person who makes smart Repartees; also a small Ship or Boat, whose Planks are laid one over another.

CLINCH'ING, the slight talking of a Vessel, when foul Weather is expected about the Harbour; the Way of doing this, is by driving a little Oakham into the Sides to keep out the Water.

To **CLING** [*klinger*, *Dau.*] to stick close to; to hang upon; to dry up.

CLING'Y, clammy, apt to cling.

CLIN'ICE [of *κλίμαξ*, *Gr.*] that Part of Physick which regards Bed-ridden People.

CLIN'ICK ? belonging to Bed-ridden People.

CLINICAL } sons.

CLINT

CLINICUS [Κλινικὸς, Gr.] a Physician or Nurse who attends Bed-ridden Patients; also a Bearer who carries the dead to the Grave. L.

To **CLINK** [κλινγν, *Teut.*] to ring or sound as Metal.

CLINKE, a Key-hole. *Spenc.*

CLINKET, a crafty Fellow. C.

CLINOIDES [among *Anatomists*] are four Processes in the Inside of the Os Sphenoides, forming a Cavity called *Calla Turcica*, in the Middle of that Bone in which lies the *Glandula Pituitaria*.

CLINQUANT [κλινγν, *Teut.*] sounding, making a clinking Noise. *Shakspeare*. Also Embroidery; Spangles.

CLIO [Κλίο, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, supposed to be the first Inventress of History and Heroic Poetry.

To **CLIP** [of klippen, *Du.*] to cut about, or make small; also to embrace. C.

CLIPPER, one who diminishes Coin by cutting.

CLIPPING, embracing, also the Part cut off.

CLITORIS, a Part which lies within the Skin in the *Pudendum Muliebre*, about the Biggness of the *Uvula*, which is seated before; the Substance of it consists of two spongy Bodies, and the End of it is called *Præputium*.

CLIVER, a kind of Herb. *Aparius, L.*

CLOAK [*Shinner* derives it from *Lach, Sax.* but *Minsheu* of Κάλυψος, Gr. to cover] a Garment; also a Blind, a Colour or Pretence.

Cut your Coat according to your Cloth.

This Proverb contains good Advice to People of several Ranks and Degrees, to balance Accounts betwixt their Expenses and their Income, and not to let their Vanity lead them, as we say, *To out-run the Constable*; and so say the *Latin*, *Sumptus confusus ne superet*; and the *French*, *Fol est qui plus descend, que sa rente ne vaut*.

CLOAKBAG, a Portmanteau.

To **CLOATH** [of Clath, *Sax.* or klerber, *Den. kleren, L. S.*] to furnish or cover with Cloaths; to dress.

To be **CLOATHED** [of a Mast] is when the Sail is so long, as to reach down to the Gratings of the Hatches, so that no Wind can blow below the Sail.

CLOATHIER, a Maker of Cloth.

CLOCK [Clugga, *Sax.* Kloke, *Den.* Clocke, *Teut.* Cloche, F.] a Device or Machine to measure Time.

A **CLOCK**, a Beetle or Dor, a Clock-Chaffer; also the inverted Work at the Ankle of a Socking.

CLOCKMAKER, an Artist who makes Clocks.

CLOCKWORK, machinery moved by Springs or Weights.

CLOD [Clud, *Sax.* Klod, *Belg.*] a Lump of Earth; any thing base; a dull Fellow.

CLOD-Sak [Salt Works] a Cake which

sticks to the Bottom of the Pan, and is taken out in twenty-four Hours.

CLODDY, abounding with Clods.

CLODPATE, a Blockhead.

CLODPOLL, a stupid Thickskull.

CLOERE, a Prison or Dungeon. O.

CLOFF, the Barrel, Box, Bag, Wrapper, &c. in which any Merchandize is contained. See *Clough*.

To **CLOG**, to load, to hinder, to burden, to obstruct.

CLOG [perhaps of *Log*] a Piece of Wood, &c. fastened about the Legs of Beasts to keep them from running astray; a Load; Lett or Hindrance.

CLOGS, Pattens without Rings.

CLOISTER [*Cloistre, F.* *Clister, Dan.* of *Clastrum, L.*] a Place in a Monastery with Piazzas; also the Monastery itself.

To **CLOISTER** up, to pen or shut up, confine in a Place.

CLOMB } climbed, got up. *Milton.*

CLOMB'EN }

CLOSE [*Clos, F.*] thick, near together; also dark, hidden, reserved.

CLOSE [in *Heraldry*] is when any Bird is drawn in a Coat of Arms with its Wings close down upon it, i. e. not displayed, and in a standing Posture.

A **CLOSE** [of *Clyran, Sax.*] a Conclusion, End, or Issue.

A **CLOSE** [*Close, F.*] a Piece of Ground fenced or hedged about for Pasturage.

CLOSE FIGHTS, Bulk-Heads put up in a Ship, fore and aft, in a close Fight, for the Men to stand behind them secure.

CLOSED behind [in *Horses*] an Imperfection in the Hind-Quarters.

CLOSE [in *Musick*] is either the End of a Strain, called an *Imperfect Close*; or the End of a Lesson or Tune, called a *Perfect Close*.

To **CLOSE** [*Clyran, Sax.* *Cloere, F.*] to conclude or end, to agree with; also to tend to healing, or heal up.

To **CLOSE** an Account, is to end it, when no more is to be added, by drawing a Line, &c.

CLOSEHANDED, covetous.

CLOSE'LY, nearly, immediately.

CLOSE'NESS, the being close or near together, Reservedness; also by Avarice.

CLOSESTOOL, a Chamber Convenience.

CLOSET [of *Cloje*] a small Apartment in a Room.

CLOSET [in *Heraldry*] is the Half of the Bar; the Bar ought to contain the fifth Part of the Escutcheon.

CLOSETING, private Consultations or Intrigues of the Cabinet Council of a Prince.

CLOSH, a Distemper in the Feet of Cattle, called the *Founder*.

CLOSHE, the Game called Nine-pins, O. S. Forbidden by Statute An. 17 *Edw.* IV.

CLOSURE, the Act of finishing; the Conclusion, or that by which a thing is concluded.

CLOTH [Clab, Sax.] the Matter whereof Garments are made.

To CLOTHE. See To cloath.

CLOT'HO, one of the three Destinies, feigned to cut the Thread of Man's Life. *L.*

CLOTT-Burn, a sort of Plant. *Lappa.*

CLOTTED, thick, in Lumps.

To CLOTTER [klotterem, *L. S.*] to grow thick as Cream, or Blood when cold. *N. C.*

CLOUDS [*Minsheu* derives them of *claudere*, *L.* to shut up, because they shut up the Sun from us; *Sonnenus* of Cloud, *q. d.* clouded Vapour] are Congeries chiefly of watery Particles, drawn or sent out of the Earth in Vapours, into the middle Region of the Air, being computed by some never to be above one half or three-fourths of a Mile distant from the Earth.

To CLOUD, to darken.

CLOUD-compelling, an Epithet applied to Jupiter.

CLOUDSBERRY, *Pendle-bills*, in *Lancashire*; so called as though they came out of the Clouds.

CLOUD'NESS, the being cloudy, Moroseness.

CLOUD'Y, abounding with Clouds.

CLOVE [Clupe, Sax.] of Garlick, &c.

CLOVES [of Clur, Sax.] a Spice, the Fruit of a Tree in the *Eastern* Islands.

CLOVE, a Weight in *Effex*, of Cheese and Butter 8 Pounds, or Wool 7 Pounds.

CLOVEN Part. Pract. of *to cleave*.

CLOVER *Grass* [of Clæpna, Sax. Violets, because the Flower of it resembles Violets in Scents] an excellent Food for Cattle. See *laver-Grass*.

CLOUGH, an Allowance of two Pounds in every three hundred Weight, for the Turn of the Scale, that the Commodity may hold out Weight when sold by Retail.

CLOUGH [Clough, Sax.] a Village between two steep Hills.

CLOUTED, covered with Clouts; also regulated.

CLOUT'ERLY *Fellow* [kloett, *Du.* a stupid Jolt-Head; or of *klouter*, *Du.* thick] a great ill-shapen Fellow.

CLOUTS [with *Husbandmen*] the Axle-tree Clouts are Iron Plates nailed to the End of the Axle-tree of a Cart or Waggon, to save it from wearing, and the two Cross-trees that hold the Sides of a Cart together.

CLOUT'S [in *Gunnery*] thin Plates of Iron nailed on that Part of the Axle-tree of a Gun-Carriage which comes through the Nave.

CLOUT-Nails, are such as are used for nailing on of Clouts to the Axle-tree of Carriages.

CLOWN [of *Colonus*, *L.* a Husbandman] a Country-fellow; also an unmannerly Person.

CLOWNISH, Clown-like, ungenteel, unmannerly, rude.

CLOWN'ISHNESS, Unmannerliness.

CLOWYS, Clove-gilly-flowers. *O.*

To CLOY [encloyer, *F.*] to give one his Fill, to glut, to surfeit.

CLOYED [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Ordnance is said to be cloyed, when any thing is got into the Touch-hole.

CLOYED } [among *Farrriers*] a Horse is

ACCLOYED } said to be cloyed, when he is pricked with a Nail in shoeing.

A CLUB [Clubbe, Sax. *Clavia*, *L.*] a great thick Stick; or an Assembly of good Fellows.

CLUB-Law [of *Clecpan*, Sax. to cleave, *q. d.* every Man to pay an equal Share] a paying an equal Share of Reckoning; also fighting with Clubs.

CLUB-Room, a room in which a Club meets.

To CLUCK [Cluckan, Sax. *Cluckan*, *Test.*] to cry as a Hen in calling her Chickens together.

CLUMB, a Note of Silence. *C.*

CLUMPER [Clumpt, *Test.*] a Clot or Clod.

To be CLUMPERED, to be clotted together.

CLUMPERTON, a Clown.

CLUMPS, a Numskull, one void of Common Sense.

CLUMPT, lazy, unhandy. *Lin.*

CLUMSILY, in an awkward Manner.

CLUM'SINESS, Awkwardness, Unhandiness.

CLUM'SY [probably of *Clumpich*, *Belg.* stupid] short and thick, awkward, unhandy.

CLUNCH } a Substance which is found next the Coal, upon sinking the Coal Pits at *Wedsbury* in *Staffordshire*.

CLUNG [of *Clingan*, Sax.] thrunk up with Leanness, half famished, stuck close together, withered as Fruits may be.

To CLUNG, to dry as Wood does when it is laid up after it is cut.

CLUN'NIAC Monks, an Order of Monks founded in the Year 900, by *Berno*, Abbot of *Cluny* in *Burgundy*.

CLUSH and Swollen Neck, a Distemper in Cattle, when their Necks are swelled and raw.

CLUM'SED, clumsily headed. *Cbauc.*

C US'TER [Clurten, Sax.] a Bunch of Grapes, &c. also a Heap of several Things.

CLUSTERY, full of Clusters.

CLUTA, Clouted-Shoes, or Horse-Shoes; also Strakes of Iron with which Cart Wheels are shod. *O. L.*

CLUTA'RIUM [Clouterie, *F.*] a Smithery or Forge, where Iron Shoes are made. *O. L.*

To CLUTCH; to clinch the Fist, to gripe.

CLUTCHES, clinched Hands; as also in *His Clutches*, i. e. Possession.

To CLUT'ER [klottern, *L. S.*] to make a Noise or Tumult.

A CLUT'ER [Cleabur, Sax.] a Bustle, a Stir. *N. C.*

To CLY *the Yerc*, to be whipped. *Can.*

CLYMBE, Noise. *O.*

CLYS'

CLYSSUS [in *Chymistry*] a long Digestion and Union of oily Spirits (especially Mineral ones) in order to make a Composition of them; also an Extraction or Union of the more subtle Parts of any Plants; also a Medicine of the most active Part of any Ingredient.

CLYSTER [*Clyster*, F. *Cluiche*, Or.] a fluid Medicine of different Qualities, to be injected into the Bowels by the Fundament. L.

CLYTO, a Title of Honour, anciently given in England to the King's Son.

CNDUTS Delf [q. d. *Canutus's Ditch*] a Ditch made by *Canutus the Dane*, between *Rosby* and *Whitby*, to abate the Fury of the Sea in those Parts, his Sons and his Servants having been in danger of being cast away there; it was also called *Swords Delf*, because it was marked out with their Swords.

To **COACERVATE** [*coacervare*, L.] to heap together, or raise in Heaps. L.

COACERVATION, a heaping up together. L.

A **COACH** [*Cocbe*, F. and Span. *Cutsche*, *Tsch.*] a well known Carriage for four Persons.

To **COACH**, to go or carry in a Coach.

COACH-Box, the Seat of the Coachman.

COACH-Hire, Money paid for the Use of a Coach.

COACHMAN, the Man who drives a Coach.

COACTION, a Compulsion, Constraint, Force. L.

COADJUTANT, an Assistant.

COADJUTOR [*Coadjutor*, F.] a Fellow-helper, an Assistant.

COADUNATION, an uniting, or gathering together into one. L.

To **COAGITATE** [*coagitare*, L.] to move or stir together.

COAGMENTATION [in *Chymistry*] is a melting any Matter by casting in Powders, and afterwards making it concrete or solid.

To **COAGULATE** [*coagulare*, F. *coagulare*, L.] to congeal, curdle, thicken.

To **COAGULATE** [*Chymically*] to give a Consistence to Liquids, to make what was thin thick.

COAGULATION, a curdling, &c. F. of L.

COAGULATION [in *Chymistry*] a reducing any Liquid to a thicker Substance.

COAGULUM [in *Surgery*] a curdled Substance, growing in the Hollow of a disjointed Bone.

COAL [*Col*, Sax. *Caalen*, L. S. *Cösten*, *Tsch.*] probably of *Calendo*, L. warming] a Mineral Fuel.

COAL Fire, a Heap of Fire-Wood for Sale, so much as will make a Load of Coals, when burnt. C.

COAL Manse, a kind of Bird.

COALPIT, a Mine or Pit of Coals.

To **COALESCE** [*coalescere*, L.] to grow together, or close together again.

COALES'CENCE [in *Philosophy*] the cleaving or uniting together of the small fine

Parts which compose any natural Body.

COALES'CENCE [*Surgery*] the closing of a Wound; the growing together again of any Parts which before were separated. L.

COALITION, Union in one Mass.

COALTERN Fevers, are such as when two come together periodically, the one invades as the other goes off alternately.

COAMINGS [of the *Hatches*] are the Planks or Frame in a Ship which raises the Hatches above the Decks.

COAN [of the Island *Cos*] *adj.* is frequently applied to *Hippocrates*, or any thing relating to him or his Writings, he having been born at *Cos*.

COANGUSTA'TION, a making one thing strait or narrow by another. L.

COAPTA'TION, a fitting together. L.

COARCTA'TION, a straitning, a pressing together. L.

COARSE, not soft or fine; rude, uncivil.

COARSELY, rudely, inelegantly.

COARSENESS, rudeness, indelicacy.

COARTED, compelled. *Cbauc.*

COARTICULA'TION, adjoining of Bones.

COAST [*Coste*, F.] a Country lying on the Sea; a Sea-shore.

To **COAST along**, to sail along the Sea-Coast.

COASTING, is sailing within Sight of Land, or within Sounding between them.

COASTING [in *Husbandry*] is the transplanting a Tree, and placing the same Side to the South, East, &c. which grew that Way where it stood before.

COAT [*Cote*, Sax. of *Cautr*, a Hut, L. S.] a Fold for Sheep; a Hut or Cottage.

COAT [*Cotta*, F. *Cotta*, Ital.] a Man's outward Garment; a Woman's Petticoat.

COAT [in *Anatomy*] is the membranous Cover of any Part of the human System, as the Coats of his Eyes, Arteries, Veins, and Nerves, &c.

COAT of Mail, a Piece of Armour made in Form of a Shirt, and wrought over with many Iron Rings.

COAT [in a *Ship*] Pieces of tarred Canvas put about the Mast at the Partners; and also about the Pumps at the Decks, that no Water may go down there.

To **COATH** [*Cothe*, Sax.] to swoon or faint. *Linc.*

To **COAX**, to wheedle; to flatter.

COAXER, a smooth Flatterer.

COB, a rich and covetous Wretch; also a foreign Coin; also the Head or Top.

A **COB**, a Wicker-basket to carry upon the Arm. C.

COB [*Coppe*, Sax.] a Sea-fowl.

COBBLE, a Pebble. C.

To **COBBLE** [*Robbeleru*, L. S. of *coagulare*, L. to pin together] to botch, or do work bunglingly.

COBBLE

COBBLE *Colter*, a Turkey;

To **COBBLE** *with Stones*, to throw Stones at.

C.
A **COBBLER** [*Robbler, Dan.* to mend Shoes] one who mends old Shoes; also a bungling Workman.

COBBY, stout, brisk, or hearty. *C.*

COBS, Balls or Pellets with which Fowls are crammed.

A **COB'WEB** *Morning*, a misty Morning. *Norfolk.*

COBWEB, a Web made by Spiders.

COC'A

COC'U'LA } a Cogge, or little Boat. *O. L.*

COC'U'ACLE, a Device the Fishermen of *Sbucusbury* have, made of split Sallow-twigs, and next the Water covered with an Ox hide, in which a Man sits, rows with one Hand, and manages his Net, Angle, or other Fishing-tackle with the other.

COCCIGIS *Os* } [among *Anatomists*] a cartilaginous kind of Bone, joined to the Extremity of the *Os Sacrum*, so called, because in Shape it is something like a Cuckow's Bill.

COCCIFEROUS [of *Coccus*, a Berry, and *fero*, to bear, *L.*] all those Plants or Trees are so called that bear Berries.

COCCYNIAN [of *Coccus*, *L.*] of a Crimson or Scarlet Dye.

COC'CISM, the old silly Tune like a Cuckasary. *Stillingfleet.*

COCH [in *Physicians Bills*] signifies *Coclear*, *L. i. e.* a Spoonful.

COCHINE'AL [*Cocbenille*, *F.* of *Cocbinilla*, *L.*] a rich Drug used in dying Scarlet, &c.

COCH'LEA [in *Anatomy*] the last Cavity of the Ear, and resembles the Shell of a Snail.

COCHLEARY, like a Screw.

A **COCK** [*Cocce*, *Sax.* *Coc*, *F.* *Back*, *Dan.*] a Fowl; also the Pin of a Dial or Gun; the Needle of a Balance; also the wrought Piece which covers the Balance in a Clock or Watch; also a Spout fixed in a Vessel.

To **COCK**, to form the Hat in a particular Manner; to set up the Hat impertinently; to put Hay in small Heaps; also to fit the Lock of a Gun for a Discharge.

COCKA'DE, a Ribband worn in the Hat.

To **COCK'ER**, to indulge or pamper.

COCK of Hay [*q. d.* a Cop of Hay, a *Groppe*, *Sax.* a Top] a Heap of Hay.

COCK-a-boop [*Coqu-a-bupe*, *i. e.* Cock with a Cope-crest or Comb, *F.*] all upon the Spur; standing upon high Terms.

COCK on Hoop, [*i. e.* the Spigot or Cock being laid on the Hoop and the Barrel of Ale stunn'd, *i. e.* drunk without Intermision] at the Height of Mirth and Jollity.

COCK'AL, a sort of Play.

COCK *Apparel*, *q. d.* [*quelque Apparel*, *F.*] great Pomp. *Linc.*

COCK'ATRICE [*Coquetris*, *F.*] a sort of Serpent, otherwise called a *Buffish*.

COCK-brained, giddy-brained, rash.

COCK-Feather [in *Archery*] is that Feather of the Shaft which stands upright in due catching.

COCK-Pit, a Place where Cocks fight.

COCK-Pit [in a *Man of War*] is a Place on the lower Floor or Deck, behind the Main Mast, lying between the Platform or Orlop, and the Steward's Room, where are Partitions for the Purser, the Surgeon, and his Mate.

COCK-Roads, a Net chiefly for the catching of Woodcocks.

COCK-Robber, a kind of Insect.

COCK-Swain } an Officer of a Ship who
COCK'SON } takes care of the Cock-boat, Barge or Shallop, with all its Furniture, and is in Readiness with his Crew to man the Boat upon all Occasions.

COCKS-Walk, Place where a Cock is bred, and where commonly no other Cock comes.

COCKER, one addicted to Cockfighting.

COCKER'MOUTH, a Town in *Cambridgeland*, 226 Miles N. W. from *London*.

COCK'ET, brisk, pert.

COCKET } a Custom-house Seal; also
COKET } Parchment sealed and delivered by the Officers of the Customs to Merchants, as a Warrant that their Goods are custom'd.

COCKET-Bread, the finest sort of Wheat Bread.

COCK'ETTATA *Lana*, Wool duly entered at the Custom-house and cocketed, or allowed to be exported. *O. L.*

COCKET'TUM } the Office at the Custom-
COCKETUM } house, where the Goods to be exported are entered.

COCK'ING *Grid*, a Frame made of coarse Canvas, with two Sticks set-across to keep it out, having a Hole to look out at, and to put the Nozzel of a short Gun through for the shooting of Pheasants, &c.

COCK'INGTUN, a Village in *Devonshire*, probably so called from great Cock-fighting kept there.

COCK'LE [*Coccle*, *Sax.*] a Weed, otherwise called Corn-campion.

COCK'LE [*Coque*, *F.*] a Shell-fish.

To **COCKLE**, to pucker, shrink, or wrinkle up as some Cloth does.

COCKLE-Stairs, Winding-Stairs.

COCK'LOFT, the Place above the Garret.

COCK'NEY [some derive it from the Tale of a Citizen's Son, who knew not the Language of a Cock, but called it *Neighbing*; others from being *Coked*; others of *Coquin*, *F.* a slothful Person, the Citizens generally leading a less active Life than Country People] a Nick-name given to one who is born and bred in the City of *London*, or within the Sound of *Bow-Bell*; also a Foundling Child, born in the City.

COCK'REL [*Coquet*, *F.*] a young Cock, bred for Fighting.

COCOA-Tree, an *Indian-Tree*, much like a Date-tree, the Nut of which contains a sweet Liquor,

Liquor, like Milk or Cream, and of a pleasant Taste; the inner Rind may be eaten like Arichokes, and the outward is a Material for large Cables.

COCK'QUEAN } [Barbin, Tent, or Coqua,
CO'QUEAN } L. a She-cook] a Man
that playeth the Cook among Women.

COCTIBLE [coctibilis, L. of coctum, L.] easily to be boiled.

COCTION [of coctum, L.] a Boiling; also a Digestion in the Stomach. L.

CO'CUA } a small Drinking-Cup in the
CO'CVLUM } Shape of a Boat. O. L.

COCLUS Indicus, a poisonous narcotick Berry, made use of by Poachers to intoxicate Fish, so that they may be taken out of the Water with the Hand; called *Bacca Piscatoria*, Fishers Berrita.

COD [Codbe, Sax. Rode, Dy.] a Husk, or Shell; also a kind of Sea-fish.

CODDERS, gatherers of Pease.

CODE [Codex, L. a Book or Roll, from *Caudex*, L. the Trunk of a Tree; because anciently their Books were made of Wood] a Volume of the Civil Law, which the Emperor *Justinian* collected from all the Pleas and Answers of the ancient Lawyers (which were in leath Scrolls, or Sheets of Parchment or Paper) and compiled them into a Book, which he called *Codex*.

CODIA [among Botanists] the Top or Head of any Plant; but is, by way of pre-eminence, attributed to the Poppy.

CODICIL [Codicille, F. *Codicillus*, L.] a Supplement to a Will or other Writing.

CODILLE, a Term in the Game of Ombre.

CODIN'IAC [*Codignac*, F. *Cydoniatarum*, L.] Quindeny, or Marmalade of Quinces.

To **CODLE**, to parboil.

COD'LIN [of Codle, *q. d. Pomum Catile*] an Apple proper to be coddled or stewed.

CODOSCE'LE [with *Falopius*]. Venereal Buboes in the Groin.

COE [of *Cop*, L. S. a Cabbin] among Miners, is a little Lodgment they make for themselves under Ground, as they work lower and lower.

COE'CUM [in Anatomy] the blind Gut.

COEFFICIENT [coefficientis, L. of *con*, i. e. *con*, and *efficio*] that which causes, makes, or brings to pass together with another.

COEFFICIENT [in Algebra] the known Quantity that is multiplied into any of the unknown Terms of the Equation.

COEFFICIENT [of any generating Term [in Fluxions] is the Quantity which arises by dividing that Term by the generated Quantity.

COELIAC Artery [in Anatomy] is that which arises from the Trunk of the great Artery, and spreads itself towards the Ventricle and Liver.

COELIAC Passion [of *Koelia*, Gr. the Belly] is a Looseness, wherein the Meat is either wholly changed, or in part is ejected without any Chylification.

COELIAC Vein, is that which runs into the *Intestinum rictum*.

COE'LOMA [*Koaloma*, Gr.] a hollow round Ulcer in, the bony Tunicle of the Eye. L.

COE'LUM [among Anatomists] is the Cavity of the Eye towards the Corner. L.

CO'EMETERY [*Koimethion*, Gr.] a Burying-place, a Church-yard.

COEMPTION, a buying of Things.

COE'NOBITES [*Cœnobita*, L. of *noctis*, common, and *bitis*, Life, Gr.] Monasticks, Jews or Christians, which had all Things in common by way of religious Conversation. F.

COENO'BIARCH [*Koimetharchus*, of *noctis*, *bitis*, and *archus*, a chief Governor, Gr.] the Prior of a Monastery.

COENOBIT'ICK, of, or belonging to the monastical Way of living in common.

COEN'OBY [*Cœnobium*, Gr. of *noctis*, common, and *bitis*, Life, Gr.] a living in common, or like Monks, &c.

COENOSITY [*Cœnositas*, L.] Filthiness, Muddiness.

COE'QUAL [*Cœqual*, F. of *Cœqualis*, L.] equal to one another as Fellows and Partners are.

COEQUALITY, the State of being equal with another.

COER'CIBLE [coercibilis, L.] that may be restrained, or held in.

COERCION [*Coercio*, L.] a keeping in, or restraining.

To **COERCE**, to restrain, to oblige by compulsion.

COER'CIVE, serving to keep in, or restrain. L.

COESSENTIAL [of *con* and *essentialis*, L.] of the same Essence with another.

COESSENTIALITY, a Possession of the same Essence.

COETA'NEOUS [of *con* and *ætas*, L.] of the same Age, living together at the same time.

COETERNITY, a Participation of Eternity equally with another eternal Being.

COETER'NAL [coeternus, F. of *con* and *æternus*, L.] that is eternal to, with, or as well as another.

COE'VAL, [of *con* and *ævum*, L.] of the same Age or Duration with another.

COEXISTENCE, a State of being at the same Time with another.

COEXIS'TENT [of *con* and *existens*, L.] having an Existence or Being at the same Time with another.

To **COEXTE'ND**, to extend to the same Space or Duration with another.

COEXTENSION, Extension to the same Duration with another.

COFFEE [*q. haava*, Arab.] a Drink well known, made of a Berry brought chiefly from Turkey, &c.

COFFEE-HOUSE, a House where Coffee is sold, where People meet for Business, or to hear News.

COFFER

COFFER [*Coffert, Sax. Coffor, F. Coffret, Teut.*] a Chest or Trunk; also a long square Box or Trough, in which Tin-Ore is broken to pieces in a Stamping-Mill.

COFFER [in *Fortification*] is a hollow Trench or Lodgment cut in the Bottom of a dry Ditch.

COFFER [in *Architecture*] the lower Part of the Cornice.

COFFERER, is the second Officer in the King's Household, next under the Comptroller; he hath the Oversight of the other Officers, and pays them their Wages.

COFFIN [*Coffre, F. Cope, Sax. a Hole, &c.*] a Case for a dead Body; also the hollow Part of a Horse's Hoof.

To **COFFRIN**, to put into a Coffin. *Chanc.*

To **COG** [*coqueliner, of Coque, F. a Shell*] to soothe up or flatter; to cheat at Dice.

COGENCY, force, compulsion.

COGENT [*cogens, L.*] pressing, enforcing, strong.

COGENTLY, forcibly.

COG'GA } a sort of Sea-Vessel or Ship, a

COG'GO } Cock-boat. *O. L.*

COG'GLE } a small Fishing-boat. *C.*

COB'BLE } a small Fishing-boat. *C.*

COGITABLE [*cogitabilis, L.*] that may be thought on.

To **COGITATE** [*cogitare, L.*] to think or muse upon.

COGITATION, the Action of Thinking, or Thought, the Reflection of the Mind. *L.*

COGITATIVE [*cogitativus, L.*] thoughtful.

COGITATIVELY, thoughtfully, considerately.

COGNA'TE [*cognatus, L.*] near of kin, allied unto, very like.

COGNA'TION [in *Civil Law*] the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both descended from the same Father.

COGNISANCE [*Connoissance, F. of Cognitio, L.*] Knowledge.

COGNISANCE [in *Heraldry*] the same with Crest, which in every Achievement helps to marshal and set off a Coat of Arms.

COGNISANCE [in *Law*] the Hearing of a Thing judicially; also an Acknowledgment of a Fine.

COGNISANCE of a Plea, a Privilege which a Corporation has to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Lands within the Bounds of the Franchise.

COGNISANCE of a Plea, a Privilege which a Corporation has to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Lands within the Bounds of the Franchise.

COGNISEE } [Law Term] a Person to

COGNISEE } whom a Fine is acknowledged.

COGNISO'R } [Law Term] one who ac-

CONNU'SOR } knowledgeth or passeth a

COGNITION, a knowing or judging of a Thing. *L.*

COGNITIONIBUS admittendis, is a Writ to Justice, or other Person who hath Power to take a Fine, and having taken Acknowledg-

ment of a Fine, defers to certify it in the Court of Common-Pleas, requiring him to do it.

To **COGNOMINATE** [*cognominare, L.*] to give a Surname to any one.

COGNOS'CENTE [of *cognoscere, L.*] Knowledge.

COGNOS'CENTIVE, of, or pertaining to Knowledge.

COGS, the Teeth of a Mill-wheel; also a sort of Boats used on the River *Humber*.

COG-Ware, coarse Cloths, anciently used in the North of *England*.

COG-Men, Dealers in such Cloth.

To **COHAB'IT** [*cobabitare, F. cohabitare, L.*] to dwell together, especially as Man and Wife do.

COHABITA'TION, a cohabiting or dwelling together. *L.*

CO'HEIR [*Cobaretier, F. of Cobares, L.*] a joint Heir with another.

COHEIR'ESS, a Woman who shares Inheritance with another.

To **COHE'RE** [*cobere, L.*] to stick or cleave to, to hang together well, to agree.

COHE'RENCE } [*Cobarentia, L.*] a sick-

COHE'RENCY } ing, cleaving, or hanging together; an Agreement. *F.*

COHE'RENT [*cobarens, L.*] Discourses are said to be so, when there is a proper Connection and Agreement between their Parts.

COHE'SION [*Cobasio, L.*] a sticking or cleaving together.

COHESION [in *Natural Philosophy*] is that Principle, whatever it be, which makes the Parts of the Body cohere and stick to each another.

COHESIVE, that has the Power of sticking to another Body.

To **COHIBIT** [*cobibere, L.*] to restrain, to curb.

COHIBITION, a keeping in, or restraining. *L.*

To **COHO'BATE** [among *Chymists*] is to repeat the Distillation of the same Liqueur, having poured it on again upon the Dregs which remain in the Vessel.

COHOBA'TION, a repeated Distillation of the same Liqueur.

CO'HORT [*Coborte, F. of Cobors, L.*] among the *Romans*, was ordinarily a Band of 500 Men, or the 10th Part of a Legion.

COHORTA'TION, an Exhortation or Encouraging with another.

COIF [*Coiffe, F.*] a sort of Hood or Cap for the Head.

Serjeants of the COIF, a Title of Serjeants of Law, from the Coif of Lawn they formerly wore on their Heads under their Caps; but now upon the hinder Part of their Wigs.

To **keep a COIL** [perhaps of *holtern, Teut.*] to chide; to make a Noise, Clutter or Bustle.

A **COIL**, a Clutter, Noise, or Tumult; the Breech of a great Gun; also a Ring.

To **COIL a Cable** [*Sea Term*] to wind it about in Form of a Ring, the several Circles lying upon another.

COL'ING of the *Seed*, is the first making choice of a Colt or young Horse for Service.

COLLONS [of *Capillon*, or *Couilles*, F.] Stones, Testicles. *Edw.*

COIN [*Coin*, F. perhaps of *Census*, L. a Wage, *slab*, Gr. an Image, because it hath the Figure of the Prince's Head upon it; and some will have it from *Canna*, Span. to coin] any sort of stamped Money.

COINAGE, the Practice of coining; also coin itself.

COINCIDE, concur, happen together.

COINCIDENCE, Concurrence.

COINCIDENT [*Coincidents*, L.] a happening together, a falling in with: Thus, in *Geometry*, such Figures, which being placed one upon another, do exactly agree or cover one another, are called coincident Figures.

CONCLUDED [of *con* and *inclusus*, L.] shut in together with.

COINDICATIONS [in *Physick*] are Signs which do not indicate by themselves alone, but, together with other Things and Circumstances, assist the Physician to form a Judgment of the Disease.

CODNER, Maker of Money.

COINES } [in *Architecture*] the Corner
QUINES } of Walls.

Rafick **COINS**, Stones sticking out of a Wall for new Buildings to be joined to it.

COINS } [among *Gunners*] large Wedges
QUINES } of Wood for the levelling, raising, or lowering of a Piece of Ordnance; smaller Wedges used by *Printers*.

COINS } [on *Ship-board*] Pieces
CORNS } of Wood to lay between
Cuts.

Sounding **COINS**, Pipe-staves or Billets to make *Cuts* fast.

COINT, strange. *C.*

COIR, a kind of Flax in *East-India*.

COIT'REL, a young Lad.

COITION [*Coit*, F. of *Coitus*, L. of *con* and *io*] an assembling or meeting together; a mutual Tendency of Bodies towards one another, as the Iron and Leadstone; also Copulation.

COITION of the *Moon* [among *Astronomers*] is when the Moon is in the same Sign and Degree of the Zodiac with the Sun.

COITS } a sort of Iron Rings or Horse-
QUITS } shoes to play with.

COKE, Pit-coal or Sea-coal burnt into a kind of Charcoal. *Linc.*

COKE, a meer Fool, a Ninny.

COLANDER } [of *Cauloir*, F. a Vessel
CULLANDER } full of Holes, serying to strain any Liquid through.

COLATION, a straining, a passing through a Strainer. *L.*

COLATURE, is that which after boiling is percolated or strained through a Sieve or Cloth. *L.*

COLBERTINE, a kind of Lace.

COLCHESTER [Colceaster], *Sax.* from the River *Coln*] the principal Town in *Essex*.

COLCOTAL [among *Chymists*] is the dry Substance which remains after Distillation of Vitriol, commonly called *Caput Mortuum*.

COLCOTHAR [with *Chymists*] Vitriol calcined or burnt a good while over a strong Fire, which is very good for staunching Blood, when applied to a Wound, &c.

COLE } [*Coyl*, S. of *Caulis*, L. *Koßl*, *Teut*]
CALE } Coleworts. *C.*

COLD [*Ceald*, *Sax.* *Koßt*, *Dan.* *Kølt*, *Teut.*] one of the primary Qualities of Bodies, and is such a State of the minute Parts of any Body, in which they are more slowly or faintly agitated, than those of the Organ of Feeling; so that it is only a relative Term, the same Body being liable to be pronounced Hot or Cold, as its Particles are in a greater or lesser Motion than those of the sensory Organs.

COLDLY, without Heat, with Indifference.

COLDNESS, want of Heat, Indifference.

COLD'SHIRE Iron, is such as is brittle when it is cold.

COLEBROOK [so called from the River *Cole*, because it is here parted into four Currents, but is joined together by four Bridges] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, 17 Miles West from *London*.

COLEHAM [of the River *Cole*, and *Dam*, *Sax.* a Town] a Town in *Middlesex*.

COLENS Earth, a sort of Colour for Painting.

CO'LET } that Part of a Ring where the
COLLET } Stone is set. *F.*

COLE'WORT [*caplypux*, *Sax.*] Cabbage.

COLFOX, a black Fox. *O.*

COLIBERTS [probably of *Libertus*, L.] Tenants or Villains made free; Persons of a middle Condition between Servants and Freemen.

CO'LIBUS, the humming Bird, which makes a Noise like a Whirl-wind, though it be no bigger than a Fly; it feeds on Dew, has an admirable Beauty of Feathers, a Scent as sweet as that of Musk or Ambergrase.

COLICK [*Colique*, F. of *Colica*, L. of *Κολικος*, Gr.] a violent Pain of the *Abdomen*, taking its Name from the Gut *Colon*, the principal Part affected.

CO'LING, a long pale Apple that grows about *Ludlow*.

COL'LA [*Κολλα*, Gr.] Glue; any thing glutinous, or of the Nature of Glue.

COLLABEFAC'TION, a destroying, wasting, or decaying. *L.*

COLLAPSE, to fall, to close together.

COLLAPSED [*collapsus*, L.] fallen.

COLLAP'SION, a falling together. *L.*

COL'LAR [*Collier*, F. of *collare*, L.] the upper Part of a Band or Doublet; also a Ring made of Metal to put about the Neck of a Slave, Dog, &c. also Harness for a Cart or Draught-Horse.

COLLAR [of a *Ship*] is a Rope fastened about her Beak-head, unto which a Pulley, called the Dead-Man's-Eye, is fixed, that holds

her Fore-stay; also one about the Main-mast Head, called the Collar or Garland, which is wound about there to save the Shrouds from galling.

COLLAR of S's, an Ornament for the Neck, worn by the Knights of the Garter.

To COLLAR [in Wrestling] is to lay hold on the Adversary's Collar.

COLLAR-Days, Festival Days, whereon Knights of the Garter wear their Collars of S's.

COL'LARAGE, a Tax or Fine laid on the Collars of drawing Horses.

COLLAR-Bone, the Clavicle; or Bones on each Side the Neck.

To COL'LATE [collationem, F. collatum, L.] to bestow a Spiritual Living; to compare or examine; as, to collate Books, is to examine if they be perfect.

COLLA'TERAL [collateralis, L.] that hangs and depends on the Sides, or comes sideways, not direct, on one Side: Thus Collateral Pre-ference is a Preference side-ways: and Collateral Relations are Brothers and Sisters Children, and those that descend from them. F.

COLLA'TERAL Security, is a Bond that is made over and beside the Deed itself, for the Performance of Covenants between Man and Man.

COLLATERAL, in a collateral Manner.

COLLA'TION, a handsome Treat or Entertainment. F. Also a collating or comparing together. L.

COLLA'TION [of a Benefice] is the bestowing a Church-Living by a Bishop, who has it in his own Gift.

COLLATION [of Seals] is when one Seal was set upon the Back of another upon the same Libel, in old Deeds.

COLLA'TIONE *facta unius post mortem alterius*, a Writ which enjoins the Justices of the Common-pleas to send out their Writ to a Bishop, to admit a Clerk in the Place of another presented by the King, who died during the Suit between the King and the Bishop's Clerk.

COLLATIONE *Hermitagii*, a Writ whereby the King was wont to confer the keeping of an Hermitage upon a Clerk.

COLLA'TIOUS [collatiuus, L.] done by Conference or Contribution of many.

COLLA'TIVE [collatiuus, L.] conferred together.

A COLLA'TIVE [Collatiuum, L.] a Benevolence of the People to the King, &c.

COLLA'TOR, one who compares Manuscripts or Books.

To COLLAUD' [collaudare, L.] to commend, or praise together with others.

COL'LEAGUE [Collague, F. Collega, of com and legatus, L.] a Fellow, a Co partner in any Office.

A COLLECT [Collecte, F. Collectum, L.] a short Prayer, with the Epistle and Gospel, appropriated to any particular Day or Occasion in the Church.

To COLLECT' [colligere, F. colligere, L.] gather or pick up.

COLLECTA'NEOUS [collectaneus, L.] gathering out of several Things or Places.

COLLECTION, a gathering together or picking up: Things gathered together or picked up; as a Collection of Books, &c. an Inference or Conclusion. F. of L.

COLLECTION of Light [in Astronomy] when two principal Significators cast the Aspect to a more dignified Planet, and do as behold each other.

COLLECTI'TIOUS [collectivus, L.] gathered up and down.

COLLECTIVE [collectivus, L.] that is gathered together into one, comprehensive, apt to gather.

COLLECTIVE Nouns [with Grammatici] is a Word that comprehends many Persons or Things in the Singular Number; as a *Multitude*, a *Company*, a *Troop*, &c.

COLLECTIVELY, taken together; in a Body.

COLLEC'TOR, a Tax-gatherer.

COL'LEGE [Collegium, L. of Collega] a Company or Society of Persons of the same Profession; also the Building where they live. F.

COL'LEGE [of Physicians] a Corporation of Physicians in London.

COLLE'GER } [collegiarius, L. a Fellow
COLLE'GIATE } low, Member, or Student of a College.

COLLE'GIAL [collegialis, L.] belonging to a College.

COLLE'GIATE Church, is one endowed for a Society, Body Corporate, of a Dean, &c. and Prebendaries or Canons, &c.

COL'LERED [in Heraldry] wearing a Collar.

COL'LERY, a Store-house of Coals.

COL'LET [a Diminutive of *Nicholas*] Sirname; also the Part of a Ring in which Stone is set.

COLLET'TICKS, Medicines that coagulate, or glue together as it were. F. T.

COLLI'CIÆ [in Anatomy] the joining of the *Puncta Lacrymalia* into one Passage. L.

To COLLI'DE [collidere, L.] to beat, knock or bruise together; to dash against one another.

COL'LIER [Kobler, L. S.] one who digs or works in Coals; also a Ship that is loaded with Coals.

To COL'LIGATE [colligere, L.] to bind together.

To COL'LIMATE [collimare, L.] to level at, or hit the Mark.

COLLIMA'TION, an aiming at. L.

To COL'LIN'EATE [collinere, L.] to level at, or hit the Mark.

COL'LINES [of Collis, L.] little Hills, or locks. F.

COL'LINESS, Blackness or Dawbened with Coals or Soot.

COL'LING, embracing about the Neck.

COLLINS [diminutive of *Nicolas*] a Surname.

COLLIQUAMENT [*colliquamentum*, L.] that which is melted.

COLLIQUATED [*colliquatus*, L.] melted or dissolved.

COLLIQUATION, a melting or dissolving any thing by Heat. L.

COLLIQUATIVE Fever, one attended with a *Diarrhea*, or profuse Sweats, from too lax a Consistence of the Fluids.

COLLIRIANS, a Sect of Hereticks who worshipped the Virgin *Mary* as a Goddess, and offered Sacrifices to her.

COLLISION, a dashing or striking one Body against another. F. of L.

COLLISTRIGIATED, pillory'd. L.

COLLISTRIGIUM } a Pillory or Pair of Stocks: O. L.

COLLOCATION, a placing or setting in order. F. of L.

COLLOCUTION, Conference, Conversation. L.

COLLOCK, a Pail with one Handle. O. To COLLOGUE [*colloqui*, L.] to flatter, to coax, to soothe up.

COLLOP [perhaps of *Kαλοψ*, Gr. a flat Piece of Flesh] a Cut or Slice of Flesh Meat.

COLLOQUY [*Colloquio*, F. *Colloquium*, L.] a talking together, a Conference.

COLLUCTATION } a struggling together

COLLUCTANCY } or wrestling. L.

TO COLLUDE [*colluder*, F. *colludere*, L.] to play by Courts, with Intent to deceive.

COLLUSION, Deceit, Cozenage. L.

COLLUSION [in Law] a fraudulent Convivance or Compact between two or more Parties, to bring an Action one against the other, for some deceitful End, or to the Prejudice of the Right of a third Person. L.

COLLUSIVE, fraudulent.

COLLUSIVELY, fraudulently.

COLLUSORY [*Collusoire*, F.] done by Coercion and Constraint.

COLUTHIANS [so called from one *Coluthus*] Hereticks in the fourth Century, who confounded the Evil of Punishment with the Evil of Sin, saying that the former did not proceed from God any more than the latter; denied Episcopal Ordination, &c.

COLLY [of Cole or Coal] the Black or Soot on the Outside of a Pot or Kettle.

TO COLLY, to dawb with Colly or Soot, &c. to smut.

TO COLLY [of a Hawk] who is said to colly, when she stretches out her Neck straight forward.

COLLY-FLOWER [*Καλλιφύνη*, Sax.] a sort of Chylage.

COLLYRIUM [*Καλλίριον*, Gr.] any liquid Medicine designed to cure Diseases in the Eyes. L.

COLOBOMA [*Κολοβωμα*, Gr.] a preternatural growing together of the Lids, Eye-lids,

&c. or the adhering of the Ears to the Head preternaturally. L.

CO'LOON [*Κόλον*, Gr. a Member] the second of the great Guts; a Point in Grammar, marked thus (:) which shews that the Sentence is perfect or entire, but the Sense still depending or continuing on.

COLONNADE [in Architecture] a Range of Pillars running quite round a Building, and standing within the Walls of it.

COL'ONEL [*Colonel*, F. of *Colonello*, Ital.] the chief Commander of a Regiment of Horse or Foot.

COLONIST, an Inhabitant of a Colony.

COLONIZE, to plant a Colony.

COL'ONY [*Colonia*, F. of *Colonia*, L.] a Plantation; a Company of People transplanted from one Place to another, in order to cultivate and inhabit it.

COLOPHONTA } any Pitch or Resin made

COLOFONIA } by the Exhalation or drawing off the thinner Parts of terebinthinous juices.

COLOQUINTIDA [*Colocymbis*, L.] the bitter Apple, the Fruit of a wild Gourd of a very bitter Taste. L.

COLORATION, a Colouring. L.

COLORATION [with *Chymists*] the brightening of Gold or Silver.

COLORFICK, that has the Power of producing Colours. *Newt.*

COLORETIC, pertaining to Colours. *Sbak.*

COLOSS' } [*Colosse*, F. of *Κολοσσειος*,

COLOSSUS } Gr.] a large Statue, representing a Giant, as that of the Sun at *Rhodes*, seventy Cubits high; between whose Legs Ships sailed.

COLOSSSEAN, large, like a Coloss.

COLOSTRATION, a Disease in young Calves, &c. caused by sucking the Beatings or first Milk.

COL'OUR [*Colours*, F. *Color*, L.] that Sensation we perceive when we look upon any coloured Body; or that Quality in any Body which is the Occasion of that Sensation; also Complexion or Looks; also Pretence or Shew.

COL'OUR [in a Law Sense] is a Plea that is probable, though really false, put in with an Intent to draw the Trial of the Cause from the Jury to the Judges.

COL'OURABLE, fair, plausible.

COL'OUR of Office, an evil or unjust Act committed by the Countenance of an Officer.

To COL'OUR [*colores*, F. *colorare*, L.] to give Colour to; to cloke, to excuse; to bluish.

To COLOUR Strangers Goods, is when a Freeman permits a Foreigner to enter Goods in his Name at the Custom-house, to pay but single Duty, when he ought, by Law, to pay double.

COLOURLESS, without Colour.

COLOURING, the Painter's art in laying on Colours.

COL'OURS, the Banner of a Company of Soldiers;

Soldiers; also those Ensigns which are placed at the Sterns and Poops of Ships, to shew of what Country or Part they are.

COLP [*Colpe*, Span.] a Blow; also a Bit of any thing.

COLPARE *arboris*, to lop, to top Trees.

COLPATURA } the cutting or lopping of
CULPATURA } Trees; a Trespas within a Forest. O. L.

COL'SON [*q. d. Nicholas's Son*] a Surname.

COLT [*Colt*, Sax.] a young Horse, Mare, or Afs; also a young foolish Fellow.

COLT Evil, a preternatural Swelling in the Pizzle and Cods of Horses.

COLTER [*Cultor*, Sax. *Caster*, F. *Kuuter*, Du. of *Culter*, L.] a Piece of Iron in a Plough which cuts up the Ground.

COLTS-Foot, an Herb. *Tuffiago*. L.

COLUBRINE [*Colubrina*, L.] canning, crafty, relating to a Serpent.

COLUMBRAY [*Columbier*, F. of *Columbarium*, L.] a Dove-house or Pigeon-house.

COLUMBINE [*Columbina*, L.] Dove-like, or pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon.

COLUMBINE [*Columbine*, F. *Columbina*, L.] a Plant bearing pretty Flowers of divers Colours. *Aquilegia*.

COLUMELLA, an Inflammation of the Uvula, when it is extended in Length like a little Column.

COLUMN [*Columna*, E. of *Columna*, L.] a round Pillar to bear up or beautify a Building.

COLUMN [in *Architecture*] is properly that round long Cylinder or Part of a Pillar, which is called the *Shaft*, *Trunk*, &c. and reaches from the Astragal of the Base to the Capital.

COLUMN [in the *Military Art*] is the long File or Row of Troops, or of the Baggage of an Army in its March.

COLUMN [among *Printers*] is a Part of a Page divided by a Line, as this is, into two Columns, and others into three, four, &c.

COLUMNA Nasi [in *Anatomy*] the fleshy Part of the Nose, jutting out in the Middle, near the upper Lip. L.

COLUMNA Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the Muscles and Tendons, by which the Heart is contracted and dilated. L.

COLUMNA Oris [in *Anatomy*] the Uvula or little Piece of Flesh in the Palate of the Mouth. L.

COLUMNÆ *Herculis* [the Pillars of *Hercules*, L.] two Mountains opposite one to another, in the Mouth of the Straits of *Gibraltar*.

COLURES [*Coluri*, L. of *Kolupas*, Gr.] are two great imaginary Circles, which intersect one another at Right Angles in the Poles of the World; one of which passeth through the equinoctial Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, and the other through the two solstitial Points, *Cancer* and *Capricorn*. *Astron.*

The COLURE [of the *Equinoxes*] is that which passes through the Pole and the Points

Ahus and *Libra*, and makes the *Solstices* in *Spring* and *Autumn*.

The COLUME [of the *Solstices*] is that which shews the solstitial Points, cutting *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, and making *Summer* and *Winter*.

CO'MA Vigil, a Distemper accompanied with a strong Inclination to sleep, without being able to do so. L.

COMATOSE, Lethargic.

COMB [Cam, Dan. *Kantir*, *Yam*.] is an Instrument to untangle and trim the Locks of Wool, &c. also the Crest of a Cock.

To COMB [hammen, *Yam* and L. *Comb*, Sax. *combre*, L.] to untangle the Hair, &c.

COMB [of a Ship] is a small Piece of Timber set under the lowest Part of the Beam-head near the Middle; its Use is to help to bring the Tacks aboard.

COMB [Comb, Sax.] a Valley between Hills, or a Valley with Trees on both Sides.

COMBMAKER, one who makes Combs.

COMBA Terra, a Piece of low Ground.

O. L.

COMBARONES, the Fellow-Barons, or Commonalty of the Cinque-Pords. O.

COMBATANT, a Champion, a fighting Man. F.

COMBATANT [in *Heraldry*] two lions are said to be Combatant, when they are seen in a Coat of Arms rampant, with their Faces towards each other, in a fighting Posture.

COMBAT [*Combat*, F.] a Battle or Fight.

COMBATE [in *Law*] a formal Trial of a doubtful Case, by the Swords of two Champions.

To COMBATE [*combatores*, F.] to fight, to oppose, to resist, to withstand.

COMBER [amber, *Beig*, *hunnica*, *Pol.*] Perplexity, Trouble, Misfortune.

COMBINATION [*Combinatio*, F.] a joining together, a Conspiracy. L.

COMBINATION [in *Aristotick*] an Art of finding how many different Ways a certain given Number of Things may be varied, or taken by one and one, two and two, three and three.

COMBINATION [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure when the same Word is immediately repeated.

To COMBINE [*combinare*, F. of *combinare*] L.] to join or plot together.

To COMBRE, to incubate. Ch.

COMBROUS [*Combroslich*, *Yent.*] combfome. *Spenc.*

COMBURGESS, a Fellow Citizen.

COMBUST [*combustus*, L. i. e. burnt or scorched] a Term in *Astronomy*: When a Planet is not above 3 Degrees, 30 Minutes distant from the Sun, it is said to be *combust*, or in *Combustion*, which *Astrologers* pretend, shew that the Party signified thereby is in great Fear and much overpowered by some great Person.

COMBUST Way [in *Astronomy*] the Spot in the second Half of *Libra*, and through the whole Sign of *Scorpio*.

COMBUSTIBLE [*combustibilis*, L.] apt to take Fire or Burning. *F.*

COMBUSTION, a Burning, *L.* Also an Herk-burly or Upcor. *F.*

COMBUSTION [among *Astrologers*] a Place being under the Sun, which continues till it be removed by Degrees.

COMBUSTION [*of Money*] an ancient Way of trying base and mixed Money, by melting it down.

COME, the small Strigs or Tails of Malt, upon its first shooting forth. *C.*

To **COME** [*comas*; *Sax.* *commen*, *Teut.*] to draw nigh, to approach.

COMEDIAN, is common to both Sexes with us; but in French *Comedian* denotes a male, and *Comedienne* a female Player, Actor on the Stage, or Writer of Plays. *Of Comedians*, *L.*

COMEDY [*Comedia*, *F.* of *Comedia*, *L.* of *Κομη*, a Village, and *ωδη*, a Song, *Gr.*] a Play composed with Art either in Prose or Verse, to represent some Action agreeable to human Life, and not usual.

COMBLING [*Comblung*, *Teut.*] a New-comer, a Stranger. *C.*

COMELINESS, Beautiffulness, Gracefulness.

COMELY [*Com.* derives it of *Καμος*, *i. e.* neat, *Gr.* but more properly from *Βεκομε*, *Esp.*] handsome, beautiful, graceful.

COMES [*Comis*, *L.* a Companion] an Earl or Count.

COME *Sopra* [in *Musick Books*] signifies as above, or the Part above ever again; which Words are used when any foregoing Part is to be repeated. *Ital.*

COMER, one who comes.

COMET [*Comete*, *F.* *Cometa*, *L.* of *Κομη*, *Gr.*] a Blazing Star, with a long Tail of Light.

COMETOGRAPHY [of *Κομη* and *γραφη*, Description] a Description or Discourse of Comets. *Gr.*

COMFIE [*Comfit*, *F.* of *Compositio*, *L.*] Sweetmeats, Fruits, &c. preserved dry.

To **COMFORT** [*conforter*, *F.* of *confortare*, *L.*] to strengthen or instruct with Counsel.

COMFORT [*confort*, *F.*] Consolation.

COMFORTABLE, cherishing, importing Consolation.

COMFORTER, one who administers Consolation.

COMFREY, an excellent Wound-herb, in *Latin* called *Symphyton*.

COMICAL [*Comicus*, *F.* *Comicus*, *L.* of *Κομη*, *Gr.*] merry, facetious, pleasant, belonging to, or fit for a Comedy; also humorous.

COMICALLY, facetiously, humorously.

COMICALNESS, Facetiousness, Humourousness.

A **COMING** *Wench* [of *Comena*, *Sax.* to please] a free-complexed Maid.

COMITATU or *Castro Comitis*, a Writ whereby the Charge of the County, together with the keeping of a Castle, is committed to the Sheriff. *L.*

COMITATU *comitis*, is a Writ of Commission, whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the Charge of a County.

COMITIAL [*Comitialis*, *L.*] belonging to an Assembly or Meeting of People.

COMITIALIS *Morbis*, the Falling Sickness. *L.*

COMITY [*Comitas*, *L.*] Courtesy.

COMMA [*Κομμα*, *Gr.*] is one of the Points or Stops, used in Writing, and is marked thus, (;) implying only a small Rest, or little Pause. *L.*

COMMA [in *Musick*] the 9th Part of a Tone, or the Interval whereby a Semitone, or a perfect Tone exceeds the imperfect.

To **COMMAND** [*Commander*, *F.* of *con* and *mandare*, *L.*] to bid, charge, or order; to have the Management or Rule of.

COMMAND, Charge, Government, Management, Rule.

COMMANDER [*commandeur*, *F.*] one who has Command, a chief Officer or General; also the Governor of a Commandry or Order of Religious Knights; also a Beetle or Hammer used by Parisians.

COMMANDING *Ground* [in *Fortifications*] is such as overlooks any Post or strong Place.

COMMANDING *Signs* [among *Astrologers*] the first Signs of the *Zodiac*, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

COMMANDMENT [*Commandmentum*, *F.* of *Con* and *Mandatum*, *L.*] a Divine Precept, Ordinance, or Law.

COMMANDMENT [in *Fortification*] is the Height of nine Feet, which one Place has above another.

COMMANDMENT [in *Law*] is when either King or Justices commit a Person to Prison upon their own Authority.

COMMANDRY [*Commanderie*, *F.*] a Manour with which Lands or Tenements were occupied, belonging to the Priory of *St. John of Jerusalem*, near *London*.

COMMATERIA [of *Con* and *Materialis*, *L.*] that which is made of the same Matter or Substance with another.

COMMAUNCE, Community, having all things in common. *Cb.*

COMMEATURA, a Commandry, or Portion of Hoofe and Lands, set apart for the Use of some Religious Orders, especially for the Knights Templars. *O. L.*

To **COMMEMORATE** [*commemorare*, *L.*] to mention or remember; to celebrate the Memory and Acts of a Person and Thing.

COMMEMORATION, a mentioning or remembering; a solemn Remembrance of some remarkable Action. *F.* of *L.*

To **COMMENCE** [*commencer*, *F.*] to begin; also to proceed in a Suit; also to take a Degree in a University.

COMMENCEMENT, a Convention Academical at *Cambridge*, at the Time when Students commence, *i. e.* begin to be Masters of Arts, &c. *F.*

To **COMMEND** [*commendare*, L.] to praise or set forth; also to commit or give in Charge. **COMMENDABLE** [*commendabilis*, L.] that is to be commended, Praise-worthy.

COMMENDABLY, in a commendable Manner.

COMMENDAM [*Commende*, F.] a void Benefice commended to an able Clerk, till it be otherwise disposed of. L. T.

COMMENDATION, a praising or setting one forth.

COMMENDATION, Respect or Service conveyed to another.

A **COMMENDATORY** [*Commendatoire*, F. *Commendatorius*, L.] is one who hath a Church-living in *Commendam*.

COMMENDATORY, which serves to recommend. L.

COMMENSAL, a Boarder. *Cb.*

COMMENSURABILITY, an equal Proportion or Measure of one Thing with another.

COMMENSURABLE [*of Con and Mensurabilis*, L.] equal in Measure and Proportion. F.

COMMENSURABLE Quantities [in *Geometry*] are either such as will measure another precisely; or such, that some other third Quantity may be found, which will measure them both.

COMMENSURABLE in Power [in *Geometry*] right Lines are said to be commensurable in Power, when their Squares are measured by one and the same Space of Superficies.

COMMENSURABLE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] whether Integers or Fractions, are such as have some other Number which will measure or divide them without any Remainder; so 6 and 8, 8-12ths and 4-6ths are respectively commensurable Numbers.

COMMENSURABLE Surds [in *Algebra*] are such Surds as being reduced to their least Terms, become true figurative Quantities of the kind, and are therefore, as a rational Quantity to a Rational.

COMMENSURATE [*of Commensus*, L.] of the same, or equal Measure.

COMMENSURATION, Equality of Measure, or measuring one thing with another.

COMMENT [*Commentum*, L.] an Exposition of an Author's Text, an Interpretation.

To **COMMENT** [*commenter*, F. of *commentare*, L.] to expound, to write Notes upon, to gloss, to criticize, or find fault.

COMMENTARY [*Commentaire*, F. of *Commentarius*, L.] an Interpretation of an obscure and difficult Author; also a brief Abstract, or historical Abridgment of Things.

COMMENTATOR [*Commentateur*, F.] a Maker or Writer of Commentaries. L.

COMMENTITIOUS [*Commentitius*, L.] forged, counterfeit, imaginary.

COMMERCE [*Commercium*, L.] Trade or Traffick; also Converse, Correspondence. F.

COMMIGRATION, a going from one Place to dwell in another. L.

COMMINATION, a severe Threatning,

a Denunciation of Punishment. F. of L.

COMMINATORY, of, or belonging to Threatnings.

To **COMMINGLE**, to mix all together; to blend.

COMMINATION, a breaking or bruising; a dividing a Thing into very small Parts or Particles. L.

To **COMMISERATE** [*of com and miserari*, L.] to take pity of.

COMMISERATION, a taking pity on. F. of L.

COMMISSARY [*Commissaire*, F.] a Church Officer who supplies the Bishop's Place, in the Exercise of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, in the remote Parts of his Diocese, or in such Parishes as are peculiar to the Bishop, and exempted from the Archdeacon's Visitation; also one who has the Distribution of Provisions in an Army. L.

COMMISSARY General [*of the Musket*] an Officer who takes a particular Account of the Strength, &c. of every Regiment, sees the Horses are well mounted, and the Men armed and accoutred.

COMMISSION, a Power given from one Person to another of doing any Thing. F. of L.

COMMISSION [in *Law*] a Delegation for the determining any Cause, &c.

COMMISSION [in *Military Affairs*] the Warrant or Authority, by virtue of which every Officer acts in his Post.

COMMISSION [in *Trade*] the Order by which any Person trafficks for another.

COMMISSION [*of Anticipation*] is a Commission under the Great Seal, to collect a Subsidy or Tax before the Time appointed.

COMMISSION [*of Association*] is a Commission under the Great Seal, to associate two or more learned Persons with the several Justices in the several Circuits and Counties in *Wales*.

COMMISSION [*of Bankruptcy*] is a Commission under the Great Seal of *England*, which is directed to five or more Commissioners, to enquire into the particular Affairs and Circumstances of the Bankrupt, or broken Tradesmen; to act for the Benefit of the Creditors; and to proceed according to the Statutes made for that Purpose.

COMMISSION [*of Rebellion*] a Writ against a Man who has not appeared after a Proclamation.

COMMISSION-Money, the Wages allowed to a Factor, who trades for another by Commission.

To **COMMISSION** [*of Commisio*, or *committere*, L.] to give a Commission; to appoint or empower a Person to act for another.

A **COMMISSIONER**, one who has received a Commission, or acts by virtue of it.

A **COMMISSIONER** [in *Law*] is one who has a Commission to execute any publick Office, either by Letters Patent, the Publick Seal, or any other Way.

The King's High COMMISSIONER in *England*, a Nobleman who represents the Person of the King of Great-Britain.

A COMMISSURE [*Commissura*, L.] a Joint of any Thing; a joining close, or couching Things together.

COMMISSURE [in *Architecture*] a close joining of Planks, Stones, &c.

A COMMISSURE [among *Anatomists*] the Mould of the Head where the Parts of the Skull are united.

COMMISSURES [among *Naturalists*] the small Pores of a natural Body, or the little Cavities, Spaces, or Clefts, that are between the Particles of any Body, especially when the Particles are broadish and flattish, and lie contiguous to one another, like very thin Plates.

TO COMMIT' [*committre*, F. of *committere*, L.] to act or do, to deliver up, to refer or leave a Business to.

COMMITMENT, an Act or Order for sending to Prison.

COMMITTEE, a Number of select Persons to whom the ordering of any Matter is referred, by some Court, or other Persons concerned.

COMMITTEE' [of the King] a Widow of the King's Tenant, so called, as being committed by the ancient Law of the Land, to the King's Care and Protection.

COMMIXTION } a mingling Things to-
COMMIXTURE } gether.

COMMO'DE, a sort of Head-dress of Women. F.

COMMO'DIOUS [*commodus*, L.] fit, convenient, useful.

COMMODIOUSLY, conveniently.

COMMODIOUSNESS, Fitness, &c.

COMMODITY [*Commoditas*, F. of *Commoditas*, L.] Advantage, Conveniency, Profit; also Wares and Merchandise.

COMMO'DRE, an under Admiral, or Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships at Sea.

COMMON [*Communus*, F. of *Communis*, L.] ordinary, public, useful; that which belongs to all alike, owned or allowed by all.

A COM'MON [in *Law*] a common Pasture-Ground; that Land or Water which is common to this or that Town or Lordship.

COMMONALTY [*Communantia*, F.] the common People.

COMMONER, a Gentleman not ennobled; a Member of the House of Commons; a Student of the second Rank at Oxford.

COMMONLY, usually.

COM'MON Bench, or Court of Common Pleas, so called from the Pleas or Controversies between common Persons tried there. This Court was anciently moveable; but is now always held in *Westminster-Hall*.

COMMON Divisor [in *Arithmetick*] a Number which exactly divides any two Numbers, without leaving any Remainder.

COMMON-Fine, a Sum of Money paid by

the Inhabitants of a Manor to their Lord, towards the Charge of holding a Court-Lect.

COMMON-Hunt, a chief Huntsman belonging to the Lord-Mayor and City of *London*.

COMMON Intendment, i. e. common Meaning; so a Bar to the Intendment, is a General Bar, which commonly disables the Declaration of the Plaintiff.

COMMON-Law, is either, 1. Simply the Law of the Land, without any other Addition. 2. The Law more generally before any Statute was made to alter it. Or, 3. The King's Court, distinguished from both inferior Courts.

COMMON-Place-Book, a Book methodically ranged to assist the Memory.

COMMON-Pleas, a Court held in *Westminster-Hall*, for trying of all Civil Causes Personal and Real.

COMMON per Cause de Vicinage, a Liberty which the Tenants of one Lord, in one Town, have to Common with the Tenants of another Lord in another Town.

COMMON Receptacle [in *Anatomy*] is a certain Vessel which receives the Juices called Chyle and Lympha.

COMMONN Sensory [with *Naturalists*] is that Place in the Brain where all Sensation is supposed to be performed, where the Soul takes Cognizance of the Objects which present themselves to the Senses.

COMMON Signis [among *Astrologers*] Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces.

COMMON Time [in *Musick*] is the same as Duple Time.

COMMONWEALTH', any State of Government, as it is distinguished from a Monarchy.

COMMONWEALTH's Man, a Member of a Commonwealth, a Stickler for a Commonwealth Government; also one who acts for the Good of the Publick Weal.

COMMONING, receiving the Communion. Chauc.

COM'MONS, a Proportion of Victuals, especially the regular Diet of a College or Society.

The COMMONS [of *Great-Britain*] the Knights, Burgesses, &c. in Parliament; one of the three Estates of the Realm, called the House of Commons.

COMMO'TE } [in *Wales*] a Part of a
COMMO'TH } Shire, hundred, or Cantred, containing fifty Villages; also a great Lordship or Senory which may include one or several Manors.

COMMORATION, a tarrying or dwelling in a Place for a Time. L.

COMMO'TION, a Disturbance, Hurly-burly, Uproar, Tumult. F. of L.

COMMUNA [Law Term] the Common of a Pasture.

COMMUNANCE, a Title anciently given to the Commons, who had a Right of Commoning in open field, &c.

COMMUNARE [*Old Law*] to enjoy the Right of Common.

To **COMMUNE** [*communicare, L.*] to talk or discourse together.

COMMUNIA Placita non tenenda in Saccharie, a Writ directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, forbidding them to hold a Plea between common Persons in that Court, where neither of them belong. *L.*

COMMUNIA Castellana, a Writ for that Lord whose Tenant dieth and leaveth a Son under Age, against a Stranger who entereth the Land. *L.*

COMMUNICABLE [*communicabilis, L.*] that may be communicated or imparted. *F.*

COMMUNICANT [*Communicans, F. Communicans, L.*] one who receives the Communion of the Lord's Supper.

To **COMMUNICATE** [*communicare, F. communicare, L.*] to impart, to shew, to tell to, to discover or reveal; also to partake of the Holy Sacrament.

COMMUNICATION, Intercourse, Conference, Converse. *L.*

COMMUNICATION [in *Law*] is a Discourse between several Persons without coming to an Agreement, upon which no Action can be grounded. *F. of L.*

Lines of COMMUNICATION, are Trenches made to preserve a safe Correspondence betwix two Posts or Forts, or at a Siege, betwixt two Approaches.

COMMUNICATIVE, ready to communicate or impart, sociable, free. *F.*

COMMUNICATIVENESS, a Disposition to be communicative.

COMMUNION, Fellowship, Union in Faith; also the Sacrament of the *L. Supper. F. of L.*

COMMUNITY [*Communitas, F. Communitas, L.*] a Partnership, the having Things in common; a Society of Men inhabiting the same Place; or a Body of Men uniting in a civil Society for mutual Advantage.

COMMUTABLE, that may be exchanged.

COMMUTATION, a changing one Thing for another, a bartering. *F. of L.*

COMMUTATIVE [*commutativus, L.*] belonging to Commutation or Exchanging. *F.*

To **COMMUTE** [*commutare, F. commutare, L.*] to exchange.

To **COMMUTE** [in *Civil Law*] is to buy off a Punishment by a pecuniary Consideration.

COMORTH, a Contribution formerly made at Marriages, &c. *O. S.*

COMPACT [*Compactus, F. Compactus, L.*] close, well joined; brief and pithy.

A **COMPACT** [*Compactum, L.*] an Agreement or Bargain.

To **COMPACT** [*compingere, L.*] to clasp close together.

COMPACTNESS, a compacting or joining close *L.*

COMPACTIGN [among *Philosophers*] the drawing together or strengthening a Body or

Substance, by its having less Parts, or by the more close sticking together of those Parts; and it is usually opposed to Diffusion.

COMPAGES, L. a System of many Parts united.

To **COMPAGINATE**, to join, to couple, or knit together. *L.*

COMPANAGE, any Sort of Victuals which is eaten with Bread. *G. R.*

COMPANION [*Companion, F.* perhaps of *com* and *panis, i. e.* one of the same Town, or of one and *panis, L. i. e.* one that partakes of the same Bread, *Comes, L.*] a Fellow, a Mate, or Partner, an Associate.

COMPANION [of the *Order*] a Knight of the Garter.

COMPANIONABLE, social, adapted to Company.

COMPANY [*Compagnie, F.*] an Assembly of People; a Society, or Body Corporate; a small Body of Foot commanded by a Captain; also Conversation, Fellowship.

COMPANY [*Independant, F.*] a Company of Soldiers not imbedded in a Regiment.

COMPANY [of *Merchants*] are either, first, Societies in joint Stocks, as the *East-India, African, South-Sea Company, &c.* or secondly, regulated Companies, as the *Hamburg, Turkey, &c.*

COMPARABLE [*comparabilis, L.*] that may be compared, like. *L.*

COMPARATES [in *Logic*] Things compared one with another; as *Man's Life is like a Leaf, L.*

COMPARATIVE [*Comparativus, L.*] capable of, or implying Comparison. *F.*

COMPARATIVE Degree [in *Grammar*] the middle Degree of Comparison, as *Better* is the middle Degree between *Good* and *Best*.

COMPARATIVELY, as compared to something else.

To **COMPARE** [*comparare, F. of comparare, L.*] to examine one Thing by another, to liken.

COMPARISON [*Comparatio, F. Comparatio, L.*] a setting two Things together, to see wherein they agree or disagree; Agreement, Proposition, Resemblance.

COMPARTMENT [in *Architecture*] a proportionable Division in Building, &c. *F.*

COMPARTMENT [in *Painting, &c.*] a regular Disposition of agreeable Figures, all round any Picture, Map, &c. Also a Border or Knot in a Garden.

COMPASS [*Compass, F.*] the Extent of a Thing on all Sides; or sound about.

To **COMPASS** [*compassare, F.*] to confine, to plot, or to enclose; also to affect; also to amuse, to surround.

Mariners COMPASS, an Instrument in Use in Navigation, &c.

COMPASS Callipers, an Instrument used by Gunners, for the disparting a Piece of Ordnance.

COMPASS Dial, a small Pocket Dial, shewing the Hour of the Day by the Direction of a touched Needle.

Pair of COMPASSES, an Instrument for drawing Circles, &c.

COMPASSES [of *Proportion*] an Instrument for drawing Lines and Circles into proportionable Parts at one Opening, used in the reducing or enlarging of Maps.

COMPASSION, a Sense of the Miseries, &c. of others, a Fellow-feeling, Pity. *F. of L.*

COMPASSIONATE, apt or inclined to Compassion.

To **COMPASSIONATE**, to pity, to commiserate.

COMPASSIONATELY, mercifully.

COMPASTURES, large Tracts of Pastures or Pasture-grounds lying together. *Shaksp.*

COMPATIBILITY [*Compatibilitas, F.*] Agreeableness, Suitableness, &c.

COMPATIBLE [*Compatibile, F. of con and patibilis, L.*] that agrees, or suits, or subsists with another Thing.

COMPATIENT, suffering together. *L.*

COMPATRIOT [*Compatriote, F. Compatriota, L.*] one of the same Country.

COMPÈER [*Compere, F. Compar, L.*] a Companion, a Fellow, an Equal.

To **COMPÈL** [*compellere, L. of con and pelis*] to force or constrain.

COMPÈLLATION, a calling by Name, a friendly Salutation. *L.*

COMPÈLLER, he who forces another.

COMPÈNDIOUS [*Compendiosus, L.*] brief, short, very concise.

COMPÈNDIOUSNESS, a being short, or brief.

COMPÈNDIUM, an Abridgment. *L.*

COMPÈNSABLE, able to recompense, or make Amends.

To **COMPÈNSATE** [*compensare, F. compensare, L.*] to make Amends for, or recompense.

COMPÈNSATION, a Recompense, or making Amends for a good Turn.

COMPÈNSATIVE [*compensativus, L.*] recompensing, belonging to Amends.

COMPÈNSATORY, such as will give Satisfaction, or make Amends.

To **COMPÈREN'DINATE** [*comperendinare, L.*] to delay or prolong from Day to Day.

COMPÈREN'DINATION, a delaying, deferring, or adjourning. *L.*

COMPÈRTORIUM, a judicial Inquest in the Civil Law, made by Delegates, or Commissioners, to find out or relate the Truth of a Cause.

COMPÈTENCE [in *Law*] the Power of a Judge for taking Cognizance of the Matter.

COMPÈTENCY [*Competentia, F. of Competentia, L.*] Convenience, Meetness, but most usually a Sufficiency of Estate, Learning, &c.

COMPÈTENT [*Competens, F. Competens, L.*] convenient, meet, sufficient, duly qualified.

COMPÈTENTLY, moderately, reasonably.

COMPÈTIBLE, suitable, or agreeable to. *L.*

COMPÈTITION, a Rivalship, canvassing, or suing for the same Thing. *L.*

COMPÈTITOR [*Competitor, F.*] a Rival,

one who sues for the same Office or Thing which another does. *L.*

COMPÈLLATION, a robbing or plundering; also a heaping up. *L.*

To **COMPÈLLE** [*compilare, F. compila, L.*] of *con* and *pilo*, i. e. *cogo*] to collect from several Authors, to amass or heap together.

COMPILER, a Collector, one who frames a Composition from various Authors.

COMPÈLACENTIAL, grateful, satisfactory, pleasing to the Mind in a very eminent Degree.

COMPÈLACENCY [*Complacencia, L.*] a taking Delight in a Thing, a being pleased with, an obliging agreeable Temper.

COMPÈLAINANT [*Complainant, F.*] one who prefers a Complaint against another,

Plaintiff at Law.

To **COMPÈLAIN** [*complandre, F.*] to make Complaint, to bewail, to bemoan.

COMPÈLAISANCE, an obliging Carriage, a pleasing Behaviour. *F.*

COMPÈLAISANT, of an obliging Humour, civil, courteous. *F.*

COMPÈLAISANTLY, in a very polite and civil Manner.

COM'PÈLEMENT [*Complementum, L.*] a filling up, or perfecting that which is wanting.

COM'PÈLEMENT of an Angle } [in *Geometry*

COM'PÈLEMENT of an Arch } *try*] is so

much as that Angle or Arch wants of 90 Degrees to make it up a Quadrant.

COM'PÈLEMENT of the Course [in *Navigation*] is what the Angle of the Course wants of 90 Degrees, or 8 Points, viz. a Quarter of the Compass.

COM'PÈLEMENT of the Courtin [in *Fortification*] is that Part of the Courtin, which being wanting, is the Demi-gorge, or the Remainder of the Courtin, after its Flank is taken away to the Angle of the Demi-gorge.

COM'PÈLEMENT of the Line of Defence, is the Remainder of the Line of Defence, after you have taken away the Angle of the Flank.

COM'PÈLEMENTS [in a *Parallelogram*] are the two lesser Parallelograms, which are made by drawing two Right Lines parallel to each Side of the Figure, through a given Point in the Diagonal.

COM'PÈLETE [*complete, F. of completus, L.*] perfect, full; also neat, fine.

To **COM'PÈLETE**, to accomplish, to perfect.

COM'PÈLETION, an accomplishing, fulfilling, a Performance. *L.*

COM'PÈLEX [*complexus, L.*] compound, or consisting of divers Ingredients.

The **COM'PÈLEX**, the Sum or Whole. *L.*

COM'PÈLEX Ideas [in *Logic*] are Ideas compounded, or consisting of several simple Ideas. *Locke.*

A a

COMPLEX'ION, an embracing, *L.* Also Temperament; the State and Constitution of the Body, as sanguine, phlegmatick, or choleric; the Colour of the Face. *F.*

COMPLEX'IONAL, of or belonging to the Complexion.

COMPLEX'IONED [*complexione*, *F.*] tempered.

COMPLEXLY, in a complex Manner.

COMPLEX'NESS, the being compounded of several Things or Parts.

COMPLEX'URE, a joining together.

COMPLEX'US [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head, serving to move it backwards, called *Trigemius*. *L.*

COMPLIANCE [*Complaisance*, *F.*] a complying or yielding.

COMPLIANT [*complaisant*, *F.*] submitting or yielding to.

COMPLICATED [*complicatus*, *L.*] of *con* and *plicatus*, folded or wrapped up together.

COMPLICAT'ION, a Collection or Mass of Things joined together.

COMPLICAT'ION [*of Diseases*] is when divers Distempers seize on the Body at the same Time, especially such as depend one upon another.

COMPLICE, a Partner in an ill Action, an Accomplice.

COMPLIMENT'AL, of, or given to Compliments.

COMPLIMENT, obliging Words, with other Civilities of Behaviour. *F.*

To **COMPLIMENT** [*complimenter*, *F.*] to use Compliments.

COMPLINES, the last Prayers, or Conclusion of the Evening Prayer. *F.*

To **COMPLORE** [*complorare*, *L.*] to bewail, or weep together.

To **COMPLOT'** [*comploter*, *F.*] to plot together, to combine, to conspire.

A **COMPLOT**, a Plot, Combination, or Conspiracy. *F.*

To **COMPLY'** [perhaps of *complaire*, *F.* to please greatly; or *complacere*, *L.* to appease] to yield or submit to.

COMPONED [*in Heraldry*] a Row of Chequers of two Colours.

COMPONENT [*componens*, *L.*] that which constitutes a compound Body; constituent.

To **COMPRT** [*comporter*, *F.* *compartare*, *L.* to carry together] to agree, to demean, or behave one's self.

COMPOR'TMENT [*Comportament*, *F.*] Behaviour, Carriage.

To **COMPOSE** [*composere*, *F.* *componere*, *L.* to put together] to put together, to make or frame; to appease or quiet; to repose or refresh; to adjust or settle; to compound.

To **COMPOSE** [with *Printers*] is to set the Letters or Characters in order, according to the original Copy.

To **COMPOSE** [*In Musick*] is to make or set Tunes, Airs, &c.

To **COMPOSE** [a *Difference*] is to make it

up, to bring it to an Agreement.

To **COMPOSE** [one's Manners, &c.] is to regulate them.

COMPOSED, quiet and easy in Mind.

COMPOSEDNESS, quietness of Mind.

COMPOSER, an Author; a Writer; he who adapts Musick to Words.

COMPOSITE Order [*in Architecture*] the fifth Order, compounded of the other four.

COMPOSITES [*in Pharmacy*] Medicines made up of any simple ones; as certain Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, &c.

COMPOSIT'ION, a setting or joining together. *F.* of *L.*

COMPOSITION [*in Physick*] is a Mixture of several Ingredients.

COMPOSITION [*in Musick*] is a Treatise or Piece of Musick.

COMPOSITION [*in Mathematicks*] is the Reverse of the Analytical Method, or of *Resolution*; it proceeds upon Principles in themselves self-evident, on *Definitions*, *Postulates* and *Axioms*; and previously demonstrated Series of Propositions, Step by Step, till it gives you a clear Knowledge of the Thing to be demonstrated: This is what they call the *Synthetical Method*, and is used by *Euclid* in his Elements.

COMPOSITION [*in Motion*] is the Composition of the several Directions or Declivities of Motion, whether equal or unequal.

COMPOSITION [*of Proportions*] is the comparing the Sum of the Antecedent and Consequent with the Consequent in two equal Ratios; as suppose 4, 8, 1 : 2, 6, which is expressed by Composition of Proportion 2a, 3 : : as 9, to 6.

COMPOSITION [*in Painting*] is used in the same Sense with Invention or Design.

COMPOSITION [among *Tradesmen*] is when a Debtor, not being able to discharge his whole Debts, agrees with his Creditors to pay them a certain Sum instead of all that is due.

COMPOSITOR [*Compositor*, *F.*] a Printer who arranges and adjusts the Types, and makes the Forms ready for the Press.

COMPOS'IBLE Things, such as are capable of existing or being together.

COMPOST [*Compostum*, *L.*] Dung or Soil for improving Lands.

COMPOSURE [*Compositura*, *L.*] any Thing composed; also Calmness of Mind.

COMPOAT'ION, a drinking together, *L.*

COMPOSITE [*in Cookery*] Fruit or Meat stewed. *O.*

COMPOUND [*in Grammar*] a compound Word or Word made of two, &c.

COMPOUND Number. See *Number*.

COMPOUND Quantities. See *Quantities*.

To **COMPOUND** [*composere*, *L.*] to make up of several Ingredients; to come to an Agreement, especially with Creditors for Debts.

COMPOUNDED Flavour [among *Botanists*] is such a one as consists of many little Flowers, meeting

meeting together to make up one whole one, each of which has its *Stylus*, *Stamina*, and *Sicking Seed*, all contained within one and the same *Celix*.

COMPOUNDER, one who compounds or mixes things, or one who conciliates Parties.

COMPTON *in the Hole* [g. d.] *Comb-Town*, i. e. a Village in a Valley in *Warwickshire*, so called, from the low Situation of it.

To **COMPREHEND** [*comprehendere*, F. of *comprehendere*, L.] to contain or include; also to perceive or understand.

COMPREHENSIBLE [*comprehensibilis*, L.] that may be comprehended, contained, or understood.

COMPREHENSION, the understanding of any thing; also Comprisal; as an *Act of Comprehension*, i. e. an Act of Parliament that takes in all Parties. F. of L.

COMPREHENSIVE [*comprehensivus*, L.] containing much, full, very significant.

COMPREHENSIVELY, in a brief significant Manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, the containing much; Fullness.

COMPRESS [*in Surgery*] a Bolster of folded Linen to be laid on a Wound. F.

To **COMPRESS** [*comprimere*, F. *compressum*, L.] to squeeze close together.

COMPRESSIBILITY [*compressibilitas*, F.] Aptness or Capableness to be pressed close.

COMPRESSIBLE, that may be compressed or squeezed into a narrow Compass, as the Air, and most other Fluids. F.

COMPRESSION, a squeezing or pressing together. L.

COMPRESSES, Medicines which cause a Dryness in an affected Member.

COMPRESSURE, the Force of one Body pressing against another.

To **COMPRINT** [*comprimere*, L.] is to print by Stealth a Copy or Book belonging to another, to his Prejudice. L. T.

To **COMPRISÉ** [*compris*, of *comprehendere*, F.] to contain, include, or take in.

COMPROBATION, a mutual Allowing or Approving; an Attestation.

COMPROMISE [*compromis*, F. of *compromissus*, L.] is a Promise of two or more Parties at Difference, to refer the deciding their Controversies to the Decision of Arbitrators. L. T.

To **COMPROMISE** [*compromittere*, F. of *compromissus*, L.] to consent to such a Reference; also to put to the Hazard of being censured.

COMPROMISSORIAL, belonging to such a mutual Agreement.

COMPT [*comptus*] fine, neat, polite.

COMPTNESS, Fineness, Neatness.

COMPTROLLER, a Director, a Superintendent.

COMPULSION, a Constraint or Force.

COMPULSIVE, forcible.

COMPULSORY, of a forcing or constraining Nature.

COMPUNCTION [*Compunctio*, F.] a Pricking; also Remorse of Conscience for an Offence committed. L.

COMPUNCTIVE, that promotes godly Sorrow.

COMPURGATION [*Law Term*] a clearing or justifying another by Oath.

COMPURGATOR, one who by Oath justifies the Innocency of another. L.

COMPUTABLE [*computabilis*, L.] that may be reckoned.

COMPUTATION, a reckoning or casting up Accounts. L.

To **COMPUTE** [*computare*, L.] to reckon or cast up; to calculate.

COMPUTO reddendo, a Writ which compelleth a Bailiff, Receiver, or Chamberlain, to give upon his Accounts. L.

COMRADE [*camerado*, F.] a Companion; a Partner.

To **CON** [*Renner*, *Teut.*] to ken, to know or learn. *Spenc.* To understand. *Cibout.*

CON [*in Musick Books*] signifies with. *Ital.*

CON Affetto [*in Musick Books*] signifies that *Musick* must be performed in a very moving, tender, and affecting Manner, and therefore not too fast, but rather slow. *Ital.*

CONATUS [*in a Body in Motus*] is that Disposition or Aptitude to go on in a Right Line, if not prevented by other Causes; so *Matter without Motion*, it is the Force of Attraction or Gravitation.

CONARIUM [*among Anatomists*] a Part of the Brain, which hangs in the small Cavity called the *Anus*, called also the *Glandula Pinealis*, in the hinder Part of the third Ventricle, and is so called from its Shape, resembling the Cone of a Pine.

To **CONCAMERATE** [*concamerare*, L.] to vault or arch.

CONCATENATION, a chaining or linking together. F. of L.

To **CONCATENATE** [*concatenare*, L.] to chain or link together.

CONCAVATION, a making hollow. L.

CONCAVE [*concavus*, L.] hollow on the Inside like an Oven. F.

CONCAVE Glasses, such as are ground hollow on the Inside, and reflect on their hollow Side.

A **CONCAVE** [*Concavum*, L.] a Hollowness. F.

A **CONCAVE** [*in Gunnery*] the Bore of a Piece of Ordnance.

CONCAVITY [*Concavités*, F. of *Concavitas*, L.] the inside Hollowness of a round or roundish Body.

CONCAVOUS [*concavus*, L.] hollow.

To **CONCEAL** [*concelare*, L.] to keep close or secret; to hide.

CONCEALABLE, capable of being concealed.

CONCEALER, one who hides any thing.

CONCEAL'EDNESS, Hiddenness, Secrecy.

CONCEAL'ERS [*Low Term*] those who find out Lands which are privily kept from the King by Persons who have nothing to shew for them.

CONCEAL'MENT, Act of Concealing.

CONCEI'D [*conceder, F. of concedere, L.*] to grant, to yield or condescend to.

CONCEIT' [*Conceptum, L.*] Imagination, Fancy. Opinion.

To CONCEIT' [*concipere, L.*] to imagine, to fancy.

CONCEITED, opinionated, affected, proud.

CONCEITEDLY, fantastically.

CONCEIT'EDNESS, the being proud of some peculiar Opinion; Affectdness.

CONCEIV'ABLE [*conceivable, F.*] that may be conceived.

CONCEIV'ABLENESS, the being capable to be conceived, or understood.

To CONCEIVE [*concevoir, F. of concipere, L.*] to imagine or apprehend; to form an Idea of; also to breed a Child in the Womb.

CONCENT [*Concentus, L.*] a concert of Voices or Instruments; an Agreement of Parts in Musick.

To CONCENTRE [*concentrer, F. of con and centrum, L.*] to meet in the same Centre.

CONCENTRANT Medicines, are such whose Acids are so moderated by Alkalk, that neither of them predominates.

CONCENTRA'TION, a driving towards the Middle or Centre; also a crowding together any fluid Matter into as close a Form as it is capable of; or bringing any separate Particles into as close a Contact as is possible. *L.*

CONCENTRICK [*concentricus, F. of concentricus, L.*] that hath one and the same Centre.

CONCEPT, a set Form or Term used in publick Acts.

CONCEPTACLE [*Conceptaculum, L.*] any hollow Thing fit to receive or contain.

CONCEPT'ION, a conceiving or breeding a Child; a comprehending. *F. of L.*

CONCEPTION [*in Logic*] is the simple Apprehension, Perception, or Idea, which we have, without proceeding to affirm or deny any Thing.

CONCEPTIVE, capable of conceiving.

To CONCERN' [*concerner, F.*] to belong to, or regard, to interest or trouble one's self wth.

CONCERN', Affair, Business, or Matter of Importance; also a being concerned or affected in Mind.

CONCERNED, interested, affected, troubled.

CONCERNING, relating to.

CONCERNMENT, Affair, Business, &c.

To CONCERT' [*concerter, F. of concertare, L.*] to state or debate Matters, to contrive or lay a Design, in order to bring an Affair to pass.

CONCERTAN'TE [*in Musick Books*] signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick that play throughout the whole, to distinguish them

from those that play only in some Parts. *Ital.*

CONCERTA'TION, a striving together. *L.*

CONCERTO [*in Musick Books*] signifies a Concert, or Piece of Musick of several Parts for a Concert. *Ital.*

CONCERTO *Grosso* [*in Musick Books*] signifies the Grand Chorus of the Concert, or those Places of the Concert where all the several Parts perform or Play together. *Ital.*

CONCESSI [*in Low*] is a formal Word, and implies a Covenant made.

CONCES'SION, a granting, or yielding; an Allowance, Grant, or Permission. *F. of L.*

CONCESSIVELY, in a Way of Concession.

CONCH [*Concha, L.*] a Shell.

CON'CHA [*in Anatomy*] the winding of the Cavity of the inner Part of the Ear. *L.*

CONCHOID' [*in Geometry*] the Name of a Curve Line, invented by *Nicomedes*.

To CONCL'iate [*conciliare, F. of conciliare, L.*] to reconcile, to make, or agree, or unite; to gain.

CONCILIA'TION, a Reconciliation, Agreement, or Union. *F. of L.*

CONCILIATORS, a Title affected by Writers of the *Remish Church*, who have put the fairest Varnish on the Doctrines of that Church.

CONCILIATORY, relating to Reconciliation.

CONCIN'NATE [*concinuus, L.*] apt, fit, proper; also meet.

CONCIN'NITY [*Concinuitas, L.*] Propriety, Aptness, Handsomeness, Decency.

CONCISE [*concis, F. concisus, L. of con and caedo, to cut*] short, brief.

CONCISELY, briefly.

CONCISENESS, Brevity.

CONCIS'ION, a Word used for Circumcision, by Way of Scoff. *Phil. lii. 2. L.*

To CONCITATE [*concitare, L.*] to provoke, stir up, or prick forward.

CONCLAMA'TION, a Shout or Noise of many together. *L.*

CONCLAVE [*Conclave, F.*] a Closet or inner Room, shut up, under Lock and Key; more especially the Room in the *Vatican*, where the Cardinals meet to chuse a Pope; the Assembly of Cardinals for the Election of a Pope, or the Decision of any important Affairs in the Church of *Rome*. *F.*

CONCLA'VIST [*Conclavista, F.*] one who attends a Cardinal during his Abode in the Conclave.

To CONCLUDE [*concludere, F. concludere, L.*] to make an End or finish; to resolve upon, or determine; also to draw a Consequence upon something said before.

CONCLU'SION, the End, Close, or Issue of a Thing; a Consequence or Inference. *F. of L.*

CONCLUSION [*in Low*] is when a Man, by his own Act upon Record, has charged himself with a Duty, &c.

CONCLUSION [*in Logic*] the last of the three

three Propositions in a Syllogism.

CONCLUSIVE [*conclusus*, L.] which serves to conclude: Thus an Argument is said to be *conclusive*, when the Consequences are rightly and truly drawn.

CONCLUSIVELY, in a decisive Manner.

CONCLUSIVENESS, the being conclusive.

CONCOAGULATION [according to Mr. Boyle] the Crystallizing of Salts of different kinds together, when they shoot into one Mass of various Figures suitable to their respective kinds.

CONCOCTION, a Boiling: It is commonly used for the same as *Digestion*, though *Digestion* is more generally confined to what passes in the Stomach; whereas *Concoction* is applied to what Alterations are made in the Blood Vessels, which may be called the second Concoction; and that in the Nerves, Fibres, and Minute Vessels, the third and last Concoction.

CONCOLOUR [*concolor*, L.] of one Colour.

CONCOMITANCE, an accompanying together with. *F.*

CONCOMITANT [*Concomitans*, L.] accompanying; a Companion. *F.*

CONCOMITANTLY, in course, along with another.

CONCORD [*Concorda*, *F.* *Concordia*, L.] Agreement, Union, good Understanding.

CONCORD [in *Law*] is an Agreement between Parties who intend the levying a Fine upon Lands one to another.

CONCORDS [in *Music*] are certain Intervals between Sounds, which delight the Ears, when heard at the same Time.

Perfect **CONCORDS**, are the fifth and eighth, with all their *Overtones*.

To **CONCORD** [*concordare*, L.] to agree together.

CONCORDANCE [*Concordantia*, *F.*] an Agreement; also a general alphabetical Index of all Words in the Bible. *F.*

CONCORDANT [*Concordans*, L.] agreeing together.

CONCORDATES, publick Acts of Agreement between Popes and Princes.

To **CONCORPORATE** [*concorporare*, L.] to mix together in one Body; to embody.

CONCORPORATION, a mixing or tempering into one Body; an Incorporation. *L.*

CONCOURSE [*concurra*, *F.* *Concurfus*, L.] a running or resorting of People to a Place; a Multitude of People assembling together upon some particular Occasion.

CONCREMATION, the Act of burning together.

CONCRETE [*concretum*, L.] a Thing grown together, or made up of several Ingredients.

CONCRETE [in *Philosophy* and *Chymistry*] is a Body made up of different Principles, and signifies much the same with *mixed*.

CONCRETE [in *Logic*] is any Quality

considered with its Subject: Thus, when we say *Snow is white*, we speak of *Whiteness* in the Concrete; and in this respect it is contra-distinguished from the *Abstract*, when the Quality is considered separately, as *Whiteness*, which may be in *Paper*, *Bone*, and other Things as well as *Snow*.

CONCRETE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are Numbers which express or denote some particular Subject; as 3 Men, 4 Horses, 5 Pounds, &c. whereas, if nothing be joined with the Number, it is taken abstractedly or universally; Thus, 5 signifies an Aggregate or Sum of 5 Units, whether Men, Horses, Pounds, or any thing else.

CONCRETED [*concretus*, L.] congealed or clotted.

CONCRETION [of *con*, together or with, and *crecco*, to grow, L.] a growing or gathering together, the Composition or Union of several Particles together into a visible Mass, whereby it becomes of some particular Figure and Property.

CONCRETION [in *Philosophy*] is the uniting together of several small Particles of a natural Body into insensible Masses or Concretes.

CONCRETION [in *Physick*] is a thickening of any boiled Juice or Liquor into a more solid Mass.

To **CONCRETE** [*concretere*, L.] to grow together. *Spenc.*

CONCUBARIA, a Fold, or Pen where Cattle lie together. *O. L.*

CONCUBINAGE [*Concubinatus*, L.] the keeping a Concubine; Fornication. *F.*

CONCUBINAGE [in *Law*] is an Exception against a Woman that sues for her Dower, whereby it is alleged she is not a lawful Wife, but a Concubine.

CONCUBINARY, that keeps a Mistress. *F.*

CONCUBINE [*Concubina*, L.] a Woman that lives with a Man as if his lawful Wife.

To **CONCULCATE** [*conculcare*, L.] to stamp upon; to tread under Foot. *L.*

CONCULATION, a stamping upon, treading or trampling under Foot.

CONCUMBENCE [of *concombers*, L.] lying together.

CONCUPISCENCE [*Concupiscentia*, L.] a vehement Desire of enjoying any thing, but more particularly the Venereal Desire. *F.*

CONCUPISCENT, libidinous.

CONCUPISCIBLE [*Concupiscibilis*, L.] that which desires earnestly or naturally, or which is desirable.

CONCUPISCIBLE Faculty, is the sensual or unreasonable Part of the Soul, which only seeks after the Pleasure of Sense; or that Affection of the Mind which stirs up to covet or desire any Thing.

To **CONCUR** [*currere*, L.] to run together, to conspire, to agree with one.

CONCURRENCE, a running together; an Agreement

Agreement in Judgment and Opinion. *F.*

CONCURREN'T [*Concurrans*, *L.*] concomitant; acting in Union.

CONCURRING *Figuras* [in *Geometry*] are such as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another.

CONCUS'SION, a shaking or jumbling together, a Shock of an Earthquake.

To **COND** } [*Sea Term*] to conduct or
To **CONN** } guide a Ship in a right Course; to direct the Man at the Helm how to steer.

To **CONDEMN'** [*condamner*, *F.* *condemnare*, *L.*] to sentence one to Death; to dislike, to disapprove, to give Judgment against a Person.

CONDEMN'ABLE [*condamnabile*, *F.*] which deserves to be condemned. *L.*

CONDEMNATION [*Condamnatio*, *F.*] a blaming or disapproving; also a sentencing to Death, or other Punishment. *L.*

CONDEMNATORY, of a condemning Nature. *L.*

CONDEMNER, one who condemns.

CONDENSABLE, capable of being condensed.

CONDENSATION, thickening, a making any natural Body take up less Space, or confining it within less Dimensions than it had before. *F. of L.*

To **CONDENSATE** [*condensar*, *F.* of *condensare*, *L.*] to thicken or grow thick.

CONDENSATION [among *Chymists*] a Stoppage and Collection of Vapours made by the Top of an Alembic, whereby it is returned in the Form of a Liquid, or as it is raised in the Head and Receiver there to harden into a permanent and solid Substance, as in Sublimation of all Kinds.

CONDENSE'NESS, the being condensed.

CONDENSER, any thing that condenses.

CONDEN'SITY [*Condensitas*, *L.*] Thickness, Closeness, Hardness.

CONDERS [of *condire*, *F.* to conduct] Persons who stand upon high Places near the Seacoast, at the Time of Herring-fishing, to make Signs with Boughs, &c. in their Hands, which way the Shoal passeth.

To **CONDESCEND'** [*condescenders*, of *condere* and *defenders*, *L.*] to comply, submit, or yield to.

CONDESCEN'SION [*Condescendence*, *F.*] Complaisance, Compliance.

CONDIGN' [*Condignus*, *L.*] Worthy, according to Merit; deserved.

CONDIGNLY, deservedly.

CON Diligentia [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Diligence, Care, and Exactness. *Ital.*

CONDIMENT [*Condimentum*, *L.*] Sauce, Seasoning.

CONDISCIP'LE [*Condiscipulus*, *L.*] a School-Fellow, or Fellow-student.

CON Discretione [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Judgment and Discretion. *Ital.*

CONDITANE'OUS [*conditaneus*, *L.*] that may be seasoned, pickled, or preserved.

CONDIT'ED [*conditus*, *L.*] seasoned, pickled.

CONDITE'MENT, a Composition of Con-serves, Powders and Spices, made up in the Form of an Electuary, with a proper Quantity of Syrup.

CONDITION, Nature, Disposition; the Quality or Circumstances of a Person or Thing, which renders it good or bad, perfect or imperfect; also Estate or Fortune, likewise a Bargain or Agreement; or a Clause and Term of it. *F. of L.*

To **CONDITION** with one [*conditioner*, *F.*] to make an Agreement or Bargain with him.

CONDITIONAL [*conditionalis*, *F.* of *conditionalis*, *L.*] implying Conditions or Terms.

CONDITIONAL Propositions, are Propositions consisting of Parts connected by the conditional Particle *if*.

CONDITIONALLY, under certain Limitations.

CONDITIONED [*Conditioned*, *F.*] endow'd with certain Humours or Qualities.

CON Dolce Maniere [in *Musick Books*] signifies, after a sweet and agreeable Manner. *Ital.*

CONDOLE'ANCE [*Condolencia*, *F.*] a Sympathy in Grief, a Fellow-feeling of another's Sorrows, &c.

To **CONDOLE** [*se condoleir*, *F.* *condolere*, *L.*] to express to another a Fellow-feeling of Sympathy with him in his Sorrows, &c.

CONDOLER, one who shares another's Grief.

CONDONATION, a Pardon or Forgiving. *L.*

To **CONDU'CE** [*conducere*, *L.*] to assist, to help, to contribute to.

CONDU'CIBLE ? [*Conducibilis*, *L.*] profit-

CONDU'CIVE } able, good, advantageous.

CONDUCTIBLENESS, the Quality of conducting.

To **CONDUCT'** [*condire*, *F.* of *conducere*, *L.*] to guide, lead, or bring along.

CONDUCT [*Conducite*, *F.* of *Conducere*, *L.*] a Guiding or Management of an Affair for one's self; Forecast, or Discretion, Behaviour, Department.

Safe CONDUCT, a Security given by a Prince under his Great Seal to a Stranger for his quiet coming into and passing out of the Realm. A **Safe Conduct** is granted to Enemies, a **Passport** to Friends.

CONDUCTOR [*Conducitor*, *F.*] a Leader, Guide, &c. An hollow Instrument thrust into a Bladder, to direct another Instrument into it, to extract the Stone. *L.*

CONDUCTRESS, a female Guide, &c.

CONDUCTITIOUS [*Conductivus*, *L.*] that may be hired; also belonging to leading.

CON'DUIT [*Conduit*, *F.*] a Pipe for conveying Water; a Water-course.

CONDUPLICATION, a Doubling.

CON-

CONDYLI [*Καυθαί, Gr.*] the Joints and Knuckles of the Fingers; also the small Knobs or Bores called *Prothemas*.

CONDYLOMA [*Καυθίλωμα, Gr.*] a hard brawny Swelling in the anus, proceeding from black Humours settling there, which sometimes cause an Inflammation; also the knitting or jointing of the Bones in an Animal Body; but more particularly those of the Fingers.

CONE [*Conus, L. of Κωνίς, Gr.*] is a Geometrical Solid in the Form of a Sugar-loaf, which may be conceived to be formed by the Revolution of a Right-angled Triangle round the perpendicular Leg. *L.*

CONE of Rays [in *Opticks*] are a Parcel of Rays in the Form of a Cone, issuing from any radiating Point.

CONE Right, is when its Axis is normal to its Base, and then its Sides are equal.

CONE Scalene, is when its Axis is inclined to its Base, and then its Sides are unequal.

CON a Seneca Violino [in *Music Books*] signifies either with or without Violins. *Ital.*

CONEY [of *Cuniculus, L.*] a Rabbit.

To CONFA'BULATE [*confabular, F. confabularis, L.*] to talk together.

CONFABULATION, a familiar discoursing or talking together. *F. of L.*

CONFALON, a Confraternity of Seculars in the Church of Rome, called Penitents.

CONFANCIATION [from *confancatio, L.*] solemnizing Marriage, by eating Bread together.

CONFEC'TION, a Medicinal Composition of Gums, Powders, Syrups, &c. made up into one Substance. *F. of L.*

CONFEC'TIONER [*Confutur, F.*] a Maker or Seller of Confits or Sweetmeats.

CONFECTS [*Confitures, F.*] are Things cruised over with dry Sugar.

CONFEDERACY [*Confederatio, L.*]

CONFEDERATION } an Alliance between Princes and States for their Defence against a common Enemy.

CONFEDERACY [in *Law*] is an uniting of Persons, to do any unlawful Act. *F.*

To CONFEDERATE [*confederer, F. of confederare, L.*] to unite into a Confederacy; combine; to plot together.

CONFEDERATES [*les confederes, F. Confederati, L.*] Princes or States engaged into an Alliance for common Safety.

To CONFER' [*conferr, F. of Conferre, L.*] to give or bestow; to compare; also to discourse, or talk together.

CONFERENCE, a Discourse held between several Persons about particular Affairs; a Parley. *F.*

To CONFESS [*confiteri, F. of confiteri, L.*] to acknowledge, or own; to declare one's Sins in order to Absolution.

CONFESSEDLY, indubitably.

CONFES'SION, Acknowledgment, Declaration. *F. of L.*

CONFES'SION Auricular, a Confessing of Sins to a Priest.

CONFES'SION of Offence [in *Law*] is when a Prisoner at the Bar, arraigned for Felony or Treason, pleads guilty to the Indictment.

CONFES'SIONAL [*Confessional, F.*] the Chair wherein the Priest sits to hear Confession.

CONFES'SOR [*Confessor, F. Confessor, L.*] a Person who has adhered to the Faith, notwithstanding cruel Persecutions and Sufferings upon that Account.

Father CONFES'SOR, a Popish Priest, who hears the Confession of Penitents, and gives them Absolution.

CONFICIENT [*Conficiens, L.*] which finisheth, procureth, or worketh with.

To CONFIDE in [*confere, F. confidere, L.*] to trust in, to rely upon.

CONFIDENCE [*Confidentia, L.*] Assurance, Boldness, Presumption. *F.*

CONFIDENT [*confidens, L.*] bold, daring, positive, presumptuous.

A CONFIDENT, an intimate, trusty, honest Friend, employed in Matters of Secrecy, and Trust.

CONFIDENTLY, in a confident Manner; positively.

CONFIGURA'TION, a fashioning, or making of a like Figure; a Likeness or Resemblance of Figures. *F. of L.*

CONFIGURA'TION [among *Astrologers*] is the Conjunction or mutual Aspect of Stars.

To CONFINE [*confiner, F.*] to curb, to restrain, to imprison, to border upon.

CONFINEMENT, restraint, Imprisonment.

CONFIN'ES [*Confines, F. of Confinita, L.*] the Limits or Borders of a Field, County, or Country; Frontiers.

To CONFIRM' [*Confirmer, F. of Confirmare, L.*] to give new Assurance of the Truth or Certainty of any thing; to strengthen or establish; also to administer the Church Rite of Confirmation.

CONFIRMATION, is the giving new Assurance or Evidence of the Truth and certainty of any thing; a Strengthening. *F. of L.*

CONFIRMATION [in *Law*] is a Conveyance of an Estate or Right, by which a voidable Estate is made sure, or unvoidable.

CONFIRMATION [in an *Ecclesiastical Sense*] is a holy Rite or Ceremony in the Church, by which baptized Persons are confirmed in a State of Grace.

CONFIRMATORY, that which ratifies and strengthens.

To CONFIS'CATE [*confiscar, F. of confiscare, L.*] to seize and take away Goods as forfeited to the King's Exchequer, &c.

CONFIS'CA'IE [*confiscatus, F. of confiscatus, L.*] forfeited to the publick *Fisgno*, or King's Treasury.

CONFISCATION, Forfeiture of the Goods of Criminals to the Publick Use.

CONFITENT [*confitens*, L.] one confessing.

CONFITURE, a Sweetmeat; a Confection.

To **CONFIX** [*confixum*, L.] to fix down.

CONFLAGRATION, a general Burning, or consuming with Fire. F. of L.

CONFLATION, the Act of blowing many Bellows together; also the casting or melting of Metal.

CONFLEXURE, a Bending. L.

CONFLICT [*Conflitus*, L.] a Skirmish or Combat; a Bickering, a Dispute.

To **CONFLICT** [*Conflicare*, L.] to encounter or fight with; to struggle with.

CONFLUENCE [*Confluens*, F. of *Confluentia*, L.] a flowing together, as of Waters, as the Meeting of two Rivers; also of People, &c. a Concourse or Resort.

CONFLUENT [*Confluens*, L.] a flowing or running together; generally used for that sort of Small-pox, wherein the Pustules run into one another.

CONFLUX [*Confluxio*, L.] a flowing or running together, as of Humours.

CONFORM [*conforme*, F. of *conformis*, L.] agreeable, conformable to.

To **CONFORM** [*conformer*, F. of *conformare*, L.] to make like to, to frame, fashion, or suit, to comply with.

CONFORMABLE, agreeable, suitable, of the like Nature, Form or Fashion. L.

CONFORMABLENESS, Agreeableness, Suitableness.

CONFORMABLY, agreeably, suitably.

CONFORMATION; a fashioning, or framing of a Thing. F. of L.

CONFORMATION [among *Anatomists*] denotes the Figure and Disposition of the Parts of the Body of Man; hence *Mal-conformation*, a Fault in the First Rudiments, whereby a Person comes into the World crooked, or with some of the *Viscera*, &c. unduly proportioned; as when Persons are subject to incurable *Asthmas* from too small a Capacity of the *Thorax*, or the like.

CONFORMIST, one who conforms to any Establishment, especially to the Discipline of the Church of *England*.

CONFORMITY [*Conformitas*, F. of *Conformitas*, L.] a Compliance.

CONFORTATION [*conforto*, L.] Collation of Strength.

To **CONFOUND** [*confondre*, F. of *confundere*, L.] to mix or huddle together, to put out of Order, to perplex or puzzle, to dismay, to put out of Countenance, or abash; also to destroy or waste.

CONFOUNDEDLY, after a terrible Manner, horribly; hatefully; shamefully.

CONFOUNDER, one who breeds Confusion.

CONFRATERNITY [of *con* and *Fraternitas*, L.] a Brotherhood or Society united together, chiefly upon a religious Account.

CONFRE'RES, Brothers in a Religious House, Fellows of one Society. F.

CONFRACTION, the Act of rubbing against any Thing.

CONFRACTRICES so some Authors call lustful Women, who titillate one another in the *Clitoris*, in Imitation of venereal Intercourses with Men.

To **CONFRONT** [*confronter*, F. of *con* and *Frons*, L.] to bring Face to Face; to oppose; to compare.

CONFUSÆ FEVERS [among *Physicians*] such Fevers as come together alternately in the same Persons, but keep not their Periods and Alterations so exact, as to be easily distinguished from one another. L.

CONFUSED [*confusus*, F. of *confusus*, L.] mixed together, disordered, perplexed.

CONFUSEDLY, in a perplexed disorderly Manner.

CONFUSEDNESS, want of clearness and precision.

CONFUSION, a Disorder, a Jumble, a Mishmash; a Disturbance, a Hurly-burly; a being abashed or out of Countenance; Ruin, or Destruction. F. of L.

CONFUSION [in *Chymistry*] a Mixture of liquid or fluid Things.

CONFUTATION, a disproving that which was spoken. L.

To **CONFUTE** [*confuter*, F. of *confutare*, L. of *con* and *futo*, i. e. *arguo*] to disprove and overthrow the Reasons and Arguments of one's Adversary; to baffle.

CONG [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *Congius*, L. a Gallon.

To **CONGAYN**, to convince. C.

CONGE' [*Conge*, F.] Leave, Licence, Permission; also a Bow or Reverence.

CONGE' d'attarder, Leave to accord or agree. F.

CONGE' d'Elire, the King's Permission to a Dean and Chapter to chuse a Bishop. F.

To **CONGEAL** [*congeler*, F. of *congeler*, L.] to freeze, or be frozen, to thicken as Ice does.

To **CONGEAL** [in *Chymistry*] to let some Matter that is melted fix or grow into a Consistency.

CONGEAL'ABLE, that may be congealed.

CONGEE', a low Bow or Reverence. F.

CONGELATION, a freezing or growing into a Consistency. F. of L.

CONGENERIOUS [*congener*, L.] of the same kind, or sort.

CONGENERIOUS Muscles [in *Anatomy*] such as serve together to produce the same Motion.

CONGENIAL [of *con* and *genialis*, L.] that is of the same Stock or Kind.

CONGENIALITY [of *con* and *genialitas*, L.] a Likeness of Genius or Kind with another.

CON'GEON one of low Stature; a Dwarf.
CON'GER [Conger, F.] a great kind of Sea Eel.
CONCE'RIES, a Heap, a Hoard, a Pile. L.
CONGE'RIES [in Philosophy] a Collection of many Bodies or Particles into one Mass. L.
CONGERSBURY [q. d. the Borough of Conger, a pious Man who lived there as an Hermit; a Town in Somersetshire.
CONGES [in Architecture] Rings about the Ends of wooden Pillars to preserve them from splitting, and afterwards imitated in Stone-work.
 To **CONGEST** [congestum, L.] to heap, or gather together.
CONGESTION, a heaping or gathering together. F. of L.
CONGESTION [in Surgery] a settling of Humour in any Part of the Body, which insensibly causes a Swelling, by reason of the slow Progress and Thickness of the Matter.
CONGIUS, a Roman Measure containing about a Gallon.
 To **CONGLA'CIATE** [conglaciatus, L.] to turn to Ice.
 To **CONGLO'BATE** [conglobare, L.] to gather into a Ball or Lump, to embody.
CONGLO'BATE } [conglobatus, L.] heap-
CONGLO'BATED } ed or gathered round together.
CONGLOBATED Glands [with Anatomists] such Glands in any animal Body as are smooth in their Surface, and seem to be made up of one continued Substance, as those of the Mesentery are, and all those which serve to separate the Juice called *Lympha*, from the arterious Blood, and to return it by proper Channels,
CONGLO'BA'TION, a gathering together in a Mass or Lump. F. of L.
 To **CONGLOMERATE** [conglomerare, L.] to wind upon a Bottom, to heap upon one.
CONGLO'MERATE } [conglomeratus, L.]
CONGLO'MERATED } heaped or wound round together.
CONGLOMERATED Glands [with Surgeons] are such as seem to be made up as it were with lesser Glands, and are uneven in their Surface.
CONGLOMERA'TION, a rolling up into a Heap, or winding upon a Bottom.
 To **CONGLUTINATE** [conglutiner, F. conglutinare, L.] to glue, knit or join together.
CONGLUTINA'TION, a fastening together of Bodies with Glue, or any other glutinous or tenacious Substance. F. of L.
CONGLUTINATIVE, that has the Power of uniting.
 To **CONGRATULATE** [congratulari, F. congratulata, L.] to rejoice with one for some good Fortune that has befallen him, or to express Joy on such an Account.
CONGRATULA'TION, a congratulating. F. of L.

To **CONGREGATE**, to agree, to join. *Shakspeare*.
 To **CON'GREGATE** [congregare, L.] to assemble or gather together.
CONGREGA'TION, an Assembly, or gathering together; a Society or Company of People meeting; most especially for Divine Service. F. of L.
CONGREGA'TIONAL, of or belonging to a Congregation.
CONGREGATIONALISTS, a Sect of Independents between Presbyterians and Brownists.
CONGREG } [of congregare, L. to agree toge-
CONGREG } ther] a Society of Bookellers who have a joint Stock in Trade, or agree to print Books in Copartnership.
CONGRESS [Congressus, F. of Congressus, L.] a Meeting or coming of People together; also an Engagement or Fight.
CONGRUENCE [Congruentia, L.] Agreeableness, Conformity, Suitableness.
CONGRU'ENT [congruus, L.] agreeable, suitable.
CONGRUING, agreeing together. *Shakspeare*.
CONGRU'ITY [Congruitas, L.] Agreeableness, Conformity, Fitness, Pertinence.
CONGRUITY [among Naturalists] a relative Property of a fluid Body, whereby any Part of it is really united, with any other Part of it, or any other similar or fluid Body.
CONGRU'OUS [congruus, L.] convenient, meet, proper.
CONGRUOUSLY, pertinently.
CON'ICAL } [Conicus, L.] belonging to
CON'ICK } the Figure of a Cone, Geometrical.
CONICK Sections, are the *Parabola*, *Hyperbola* and *Ellipsis*, which are formed or produced by cutting a Cone with a Plane, according to such and such Conditions,
CONJECTURAL [conjecturalis, L.] that which is only granted upon Supposition or Probability. F.
CONJECTURALLY, by Conjecture.
CONJECTURE [Conjectura, L.] a Guess, probable Opinion, or Supposition. F.
 To **CONJECTURE** [conjecturari, F. conjecturam facere, L.] to judge at random, to guess without any Demonstration.
CONJECTURER, one who guesses.
CONIFEROUS [coniferus, L.] bearing Fruit in Form of a Pine-apple.
CONIFEROUS Plants [among Botanists] such Shrubs, Trees, &c. as bear a sort of wooden Fruit in the Shape of a Cone, in which are many Seeds, and, when they are ripe, the several Cells or Partitions in the Cone open, and the Seeds drop; of which are the *Fir*, *Pine*, *Yew*, &c.
 To **CONJOIN** [conjungere, F. conjungere, L.] to join or put together.
CONJOINT [conjunctus, L.] joined together, mutual. F.
CONJOINTLY, together.

CONJUGAL [*conjugalis*, L.] conjugal, belonging to Marriages.

CONJUGALLY, in a conjugal Manner.

CONJUGATE [*Conjugatum*, L.] that spring from one Original.

CONJUGATE Diameter, is the shortest Axis or Diameter in an Ellipsis or Oval.

CONJUGATE [of the *Hyperbola*] is a Line drawn parallel to the middle Point of the Transverse Axis, sometimes called the second Axis.

To **CONJUGATE a Verb** [in *Grammar*] is to form or vary it according to its several Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

CONJUGATES [in *Rhetorick*] are such things as are derived from the Original, as Mercy, Merciful, Mercifully.

CONJUGATES [in *Logic*] when from one Word we argue to another of the same Origin; as, *If weeping is to sorrow, then to weep is to sorrow.*

CONJUGATION, a coupling or yoking together in Pairs; also a Term in *Grammar*. L.

CONJUNCTI Morbi [among *Physicians*] are two Diseases that come together, and are distinguished into *conjecti* and *consequentes*, the former subsisting at the same Time, and the latter following one another.

CONJUNCTLY, jointly.

CONJUNCTION [*Conjunctio*, F.] a joining together. L.

CONJUNCTION [in *Grammar*] is a Particle which serves to join Words or Sentences together.

CONJUNCTION [in *Astronomy*] is when two Planets meet in the same Degrees of the Zodiac, and either is apparent or true.

CONJUNCTION apparent [in *Astronomy*] is when a Right Line drawn through the Centres of two Planets, does not pass thro' the Centre of the Earth.

CONJUNCTION real or true, is when a Right Line passing through the Centres of the two Planets, and being produced, passes also through the Centre of the Earth.

CONJUNCTIVE [*Conjunctivus*, L.] that serves to conjoin. F.

CONJUNCTURE [*Conjunctura*, L.] the State and Circumstances of Affairs. F.

CONJURATION, a Pledge or Conspiracy, to do any publick Harm; also a particular Dealings with the Devil or evil Spirits, to know any Secret, or compass any Design. F. of L.

To **CONJURE** [*conjurare*, F. of *conjurare*, L.] to adjure, to charge upon Oath; to conspire or plot together; to practise Conjunction; to raise or lay Spirits.

To **CONN** [Connan, See. to know] to learn or get without Book; to give, as *Dei est connare Thebas*; also to stick with the rills.

CONNATANCE [of *con* and *anctans*, L.] being born or growt up together with.

CONNATE [of *con* and *natus*, L.] born together with a Person.

CONNATURAL [of *con* and *natural*, L.] that is natural to several Things with others.

CONNATURALNESS, Agreeableness to Nature.

CONNECTED [*connexa*, F. of *connexus*, L.] joined, tied, or fastened together.

To **CONNECT** [*connexere*, L.] to knit, join, or fasten together.

CONNECTIVELY, in conjunction.

CONNEX' [in *Logic*] Things are said *connexa*, which are joined to one another, with out any Dependency or Sequence.

CONNEXION, a joining Things together; a Dependence of one Thing upon another. F.

CONNEX'ITY, that by which one Thing joined to another.

CONNICTA'TION, a twinkling or winking with the Eye. L.

CONNIVANCE [*Connivance*, F. of *Conniventia*, L.] a feigning not to see, a winking at or passing by the Faults of others without Punishment.

To **CONNIVE** [*Conniver*, F. of *connivere*, L.] to wink at, to take no Notice of.

CONNIVENTES Glandulae [among *Anatomists*] are those Wrinkles which are found in the Inside of the *Duodenum*, *Lilium*, and *Jejunum*.

CONNOISSE'UR, F. a Judge; a Critick.

To **CONNOTE**, to make known together. L.

CONNOTATION, a making two Things or Persons known from others, by the last Distinction.

CONNUBIAL [*Connubialis*, L.] belonging to Marriage or Wedlock.

To **CONNUDATE** [*Connudari*, L.] to strip naked.

CONNUTRITIOUS [among *Naturalists*] is what becomes habitual to a Person from his particular Nourishment, or what breaks out in a Disease in Process of Time, which gradually had its first Aliments from sucking a diseased Nurse, or the like. L.

CONOID [in *Geometry*] is the Solid produced by the Circumvolution or Turning of any Section of a Cone about its Axis.

CONODICAL, approaching to a conic Form.

To **CONQUADRATE** [*conquadrare*, L.] to bring into a Square.

To **CONQUASSATE** [*conquassare*, L.] to shake, dash or break in Pieces.

CONQUASSATION, a shaking, as in an Earthquake; a dashing or breaking to Pieces; also the beating of Things with a Peltic in a Mortar.

To **CONQUER** [*conquerere*, F.] to bring under, to gain or get by Force of Arms.

CONQUERABLE, that may be conquered.

CONQUEROR [*Conquerens*, F.] one who has conquered; a Subduer.

CONQUEST [*Conquestus*, F.] Victory; a Thing conquered.

CON

CONRADE [of Con, and rad, *Sax.* -able] a proper Name of a Man.

CONREATE Palls [of *Corroyeur*, F. *i. v.*, a Carrier] a Hide or Skin dressed. O. L.

CONSANGUINITY [*Consanguinitas*, F. of *Consanguinitas*, L.] the Relation between Persons descended from the same Family.

CONSCARCINATION, a patching together. L.

CONSCIENCE [*Conscientia*, L.] the Opinion or Judgment which the rational Soul passes upon all her Actions; or the Testimony or Writings of one's Mind. F.

CONSCIENTIOUS [*Conscientiosus*, F.] that has a good Conscience; upright in Dealing.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, justly, uprightly.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, justness, Uprightness.

CONSCIONABLE, conscientious; also equitable, reasonable.

CONSCIOUS [*conscius*, L.] inwardly guilty, owing to one's self of an Error; also knowing from Memory.

CONSCIOUSLY, guiltily.

CONSCIOUSNESS, Guiltiness.

CONSCRIBED [among *Geometricians*] the Line as circumscribed.

CONSCRIPT, an Epithet often applied to the Roman Senators, who were called *Patres Scripti*.

CONSCRIPTION, an enrolling or registering. L.

TO CONSECRATE [*consecrare*, F. of *consecrari*, L.] to dedicate, to devote, or hallow; also to canonize.

CONSECRATION, a consecrating or hallowing. F. of L.

CONSECTARY [*Consecrarium*, L.] a Consequence or Deduction from a foregoing Argument or Proposition.

CONSECUTIVE, following or succeeding immediately one after another; it is always said of Things, not of Persons. F.

CONSECUTION *Moon*, the Space between the Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, being something more than 29 days and a half.

TO CONSEMINATE [*consemio*, L.] to sow different Seeds together.

CONSESION, Agreement.

TO CONSENT [*consentire*, F. of *consentire*, L.] to accord, agree, or allow of; to yield to Truth, or the doing of a Thing.

CONSENT [*Consensus*, F. *Consensus*, L.] Accord, Agreement, Approbation.

CONSENT of Paris [with *Philosophers*] that Perception one Part has of another at a Distance, by means of some Fibres and Nerves which are common to them both, or communicated by other Branches with one another.

CONSENTA'NEOUS [*constantaneus*, L.] suitable, suitable.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, agreeably, suitably.

CONSENTIENT [*consentient*, L.] suitable,

agreeable, willing the same thing.

CONSEQUENCE [*Consequens*, L.] an orderly Following, Conclusion, or Inference; Importance, Moment, Weight. F.

CONSEQUENCE [in *Astrology*] is when a Planet moves according to the natural Succession of the Signs. F.

CONSEQUENT [*consequens*, L.] ensuing, following, succeeding. F.

A CONSEQUENT, that which follows upon something.

CONSEQUENT [in *Logic*] is the last Part of an Argument, opposed to the Antecedent.

CONSEQUENT [in *Mathematick*] is the latter of two Terms, which are immediately compared with one another in any Set or Proportionals.

CONSEQUENTIAL, what is regularly deduced, conclusive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, agreeably to just Consequences.

CONSEQUENTLY, following necessarily.

CONSERVABLE [*conservabile*, L.] easy to be kept.

CONSERVATION, a keeping or preserving. F. of L.

CONSERVATIVA *Medicines* [among *Physicians*] is that Part of a Physician's Care that preserves a Person in Health; in Distinction from the *Pharmaceutick*, which applies Remedies to the Diseased. L.

CONSERVATOR [*Conservator*, F.] a Keeper or Maintainer; a Defender or Protector. L.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Peace*] one whose Office is to see that the King's Peace be kept.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Trust* and *Safe-Conduits*] was an Officer formerly appointed in every Sea-Port, to enquire of Offences committed upon the Main-Sea, out of the Liberty of the *Cinque Ports*, against the King's *Trust* and *Safe-Conduct*.

CONSERVATORY, a Place to keep or lay Things up in; a Green-House for Plants, &c.

A CONSERVE, Flowers, Roots, or Herbs, beaten together with Sugar. F.

TO CONSERVE [*confervere*, F. *conferuare*, L.] to preserve or keep; to defend.

CONSESSION, a sitting together. O.

TO CONSIDER [*considerare*, F. *considerare*, L.] to mind, to think of; to meditate upon; to regard; to have respect for.

CONSIDERABLE, worthy of Consideration, or Notice, remarkable. F.

CONSIDERABLY, in a remarkable Degree.

CONSIDERABLENESS, the being worthy of Consideration.

CONSIDERATE, advised, circumspect, wary, discreet. L.

CONSIDERATELY, advisedly, calmly.

CONSIDERATENESS, Advisedness, Wariness.

CONSIDERATION, a bethinking one's self;

self; a Motive or Reason; Regard or Respect.
F. of L.

CONSIDERATION [in Law] is the material Cause of a Bargain or Contract, either expressed or implied, without which it would not be effectual and binding.

To **CONSIGN** [*confignere*, F. of *confignare*, L.] to appoint, to deliver, to make over.

To **CONSIGN** [in Trade] Goods are said to be *consigned* to the Correspondent or Factor, which are sent over to them by the Merchant or Employer; or the contrary.

CONSIGNATION, a Sealing; the Act of consigning, making over, &c. also the Writing sealed. F. of L.

CONSIGNATION [in Law] the putting a Sum of Money, &c. into sure Hands, till the Decision of a Controversy or Law-Suit, which hinders the Delivery of the said Trust.

CONSIGNIFICATIVE, which is of the same Signification with another.

CONSIMALAR, alike or agreeing.

CONSIMITTY [*Consimilitas*, L.] Likeness or Resemblance.

To **CONSIST** [*consistere*, F. of *consistere*, L.] to be made up of, to hang or agree together.

CONSISTENCE [*Consistentia*, L.] Essence, the Manner of being; the Thickness of liquid Things; an Agreement or Relation. F.

CONSISTENT [*consistens*, F. of *consistere*, L.] agreeable or suitable to; also that is not fluid, but has a Consistence.

CONSISTENT Bodies [among Philosophers] are solid or firm Bodies in opposition to such Bodies as are fluid; for such Bodies as will preserve their Form, without being confined by any Boundary, and having no Degree of Fluxility.

CONSISTENTLY, agreeably.

CONSISTORIAL, belonging to a Consistory.

CONSISTORY [*Consistorium*, F. of *Consistorium*, L.] the Court Christian, or Spiritual Court, formerly held in the Nave of the Cathedral Church, or some Chapel or Isle belonging to it, in which the Bishop presided, and had some of his Clergy for his Assessors and Assistants; also a solemn Meeting of the Pope and Cardinals.

CONSISTORY [in Law] the Tribunal or Place of Justice in the Spiritual Court belonging to the Archbishop or Bishops.

To **CONSOciate** [*consociare*, L.] to join in mutual Society, to unite.

CONSOLABLE [*consolabilis*, L.] that may be comforted. F.

To **CONSULATE**, to administer comfort.

CONSOLATION, comforting, an easing of Grief. F. of L.

CONSOLATORY [*consolatoire*, F. of *consolatorius*, L.] affording Comfort, comfortable.

To **CONSOLe**, to comfort to cheer.

To **CONSOLe** [in Architecture] is a kind of Bracket, or Shouldering-piece, which hath a Projecture; and serves to support a Cornice, and bear up Figures, &c.

CONSOLER, one who imparts comfort.
CONSOLIDANTS [*consolidantia*, L.] Medicines, which cleansing with a moderate Heat, do cause the Nourishment to be first apply'd to the Part afflicted.

To **CONSOLIDATE** [*consolidare*, F. of *consolidare*, L.] to make whole, or to close up; also to grow hard or solid.

CONSOLIDATION, a soldering or making solid; an uniting or hardening of broken Bones, or the Lips of Wounds. F. of L.

CONSOLIDATION [among Surgeons] the uniting strongly together the Fractures or broken Bones, or the Lips of a Wound.

CONSOLIDATION [Civil Law] is the uniting the Possession and Profits of Lands, &c. with the Property.

CONSOLIDATION [in Common Law] is a joining of two Benefices into one.

CONSONANCE [*Consonantia*, F. of *Consonantia*, L.] is an Agreement of two Sounds, the one *Grave*, and the other *Acute*; compounded by such a Proportion of each as shall be agreeable to the Ear. L.

CONSONANCE [of Words] is when two Words sound much alike at the End, chiming or rhiming.

CONSONANT [*consonantia*, F. of *consonantia*, L.] agreeable, conformable.

CONSONANT [in Grammar] is a Letter which hath no Sound of itself, but must be joined to some Vowel to make a Syllable.

CONSONANTE [in Musick] signifies all agreeable Intervals in Musick. Ital.

CONSONANTLY, conformably.

CONSORT [*Consortium*, L.] a Fellow or Companion; a Partaker of the same Condition; the Wife of a Sovereign Prince, &c.

CON'SORT [in Musick] *Concerto*, F. *Concerto*, Ital. a Piece of Musick consisting of three or more Parts.

To **CONSORT**, to keep Company, or have Society with.

CONSOUND, the Herb Comfrey.

CONSPICABLE [*conspicibilis*, L.] easy to be seen.

CONSPER'SION, a sprinkling or strewing about with. L.

CONSPICUOUS [*conspicuosus*, L.] clear, manifest, easy to be seen.

CONSPICUOUSLY, manifestly, eminently.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, obviousness to the public View, eminence.

CONSPIR'ACY [*Conspiratio*, L.] a Combination, a secret Consultation, a Plot, an Agreement of Parties to do any thing, either good or bad.

CONSPIR'ACY [in Law] is always taken in the worst Sense, and signifies an Agreement of Persons to do some illegal Act.

CONSPIRATIONE [Law Term] a Writ against Conspirators.

CONSPIR'ATOR [*Conspirator*, F.] a Plotter, who has conspired for some ill Design.

To CON-

CONSPIRE [*conspire*, F. *conspire*, L.] to bandy or plot together, to agree together.

To **CONSPURCATE** [*conspurcare*, L.] to sedit or pollute.

CONSPURCATION, a fouling or defiling. L.

CONSTABLE [*Castable*, F. *Prætor* derives it from Cynning, Sax. a King, and Stable, *g. d.* King of the Stable, of Master of the Horse] a Title heretofore belonging to the Lords of certain Manors; after that, High Constables of Hundreds were appointed, and under those, Petty Constables of every Parish.

The **Lord High CONSTABLE** [*of England*] is Officer anciently of such great Power, that it was thought too great for any Subject; he had the same Jurisdiction as the Earl Marshal, and took place of him as Chief Judge in the Marshal's Court.

CONSTABLE [*of the Tower*] one who hath the Government of that Fortrels.

CONSTANCY [*Constantia*, F. of *Constantia*, L.] an Immoveableness of the Mind in all Conditions; Firmness; Resolotion, Steadfastness.

CONSTANT [*constans*, L.] ready, resolute, continuing in the same Mind; lasting or durable, certain or sure. F.

CONSTANTLY, perpetually, steadily.

CONSTAT, a Certificate given out of the Court of Exchequer of all there is upon Record, relating to any Matter in question; also an Exemplification or Copy of the Inrolment of Letters Patent.

CONSTELLATION, a Company of fixed Stars, imagined to represent the Form of some Creature, &c. and called by that Name F. of L.

CONSTERNATION, a great Fear or Astonishment, by reason of some sudden Affliction, or public Calamity. F. of L.

To **CONSTIPATE** [*conspicare*, L.] to thicken, or make more compact; to cram or ram close; to bind the Belly.

CONSTIPATION [*with Philosophers*] is when the Parts of a natural Body are more closely united than they were before. L.

CONSTITUENT [*constituens*, L.] which constitutes or makes up.

To **CONSTITUTE** [*constituer*, F. of *constituer*, L.] to appoint, ordain, or make.

CONSTITUTION, an Ordinance or Decree; the State of the Body; the Form of Government used in any Place; the Law of a Kingdom.

CONSTITUTIONAL, belonging to the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIVE, that which is fit or proper to constitute. F. of L.

To **CONSTRAIN** [*contraindre*, F. of *constringere*, L.] to oblige by Force, to keep in or restrain.

CONSTRAINT [*Contrainte*, F.] Force, Compulsion, Violence; Confinement.

CONSTRUCTION [*in Philosophy*] is the crowding the Parts of any Body close together, in order to Condensation.

CONSTRUCTOR [*Labiator* joining *Andria* with] a Muscle of the Lips which purses them up, and is by some called *Oscularis*. L.

CONSTRICTORES [*Alarum Nisi* in *Andromy*] Muscles which draw the upper Lip and the downwards. L.

To **CONSTRINGE** [*constringere*, L.] to bind, to contract, to compress.

CONSTRUCTION, a building or making. L.

CONSTRUCTION of Equations [*Algebra*] the contriving such Lines and Figures as shall demonstrate the Equation, Canon, or Theorem, to be true geometrically.

CONSTRUCTION [*in Grammar*] is the natural, just, and regular placing and disposing of Words in Discourse, so as to make proper and intelligible Sense.

CONSTRUCTIVE, which tends to Construction. L.

To **CONSTRUE** [*construere*, F. of *construere*, L.] to expound or interpret.

To **CONSTUPRATE**, to debauch a Woman.

CONSTUPRATION, a debauching of Women.

CONSUBSTANTIAL [*consubstantia*, F. of *consubstantialis*, L. of the same Substance, Kind, or Nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, Existence in the same Substance with another Being.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, the Doctrine of the substantial Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper, together with the Substance of the Bread and Wine, maintained by the *Lutherans*.

CONSUETUDINIBUS & Servitiis, a Writ of Right, lying against the Tenant that forceth the Lord of the Rent or Service due to him. L.

CUN'SUL [*Consul*, L.] was the Title of a Sovereign Magistrate among the *Romans*, whereof there were two in Number; it is now given to chief Governors of some Cities, but especially to the chief Managers of Trade, or Residents for Merchants in foreign Parts. F.

CONSULAR [*Consularis*, F. of *Consularis*, L.] of or belonging to a Consul.

CONSULATE, the Office of Consul.

CONSULSHIP, the Office of Consul.

CONSULTER, he who asks Advice of another.

To **CONSULT** [*consultare*, F. of *consultare*, L.] to advise with, or ask Advice of any Person; to deliberate upon a Thing; to consult an *Author*, to see what is his Opinion of a Matter; also to take care of, or provide for.

A **CONSULT**, is a Consultation, but commonly taken in an ill Sense for a Secret Cabal of Plotters against the State. L.

A **CONSULTATION**, an asking or taking Counsel or Advice, especially of *Physicians*, concerning their Patients; also a Writ for removing a Cause from the King to the Ecclesiastical Court. F. of L.

To **CONSUME** [*consumere*, F. of *consumere*, L.]

L.] to decay or waste; to pine away; to wear out or decay; to spend or squander away; to diminish.

CONSUMMATE [*consummatus*, L.] complete, perfect, accomplished.

To CONSUMMATE [*consummare*, F. *consummare*, L.] to fulfil, finish, or make perfect.

CONSUMMATION [*Consummation*, F.] a fulfilling, finishing, perfecting; an End. L. CONSUMMATUM, the Juice of an Hen cut into small Pieces, drawn out by Distillation in *Balneo Mariae*; Strong Broth.

CONSUMPTION [*Consumption*, F.] is a Defect of Nourishment, or the consuming, decaying, and wasting of the Body, and particularly of the muscular Flesh; also a consuming of Provisions, Commodities, &c. F. of L.

CONSUMPTIVE, that is actually in, or inclined to, a Consumption.

CONSUTILE [*consutilis*, L.] any thing sewed or stitched together.

To CONTABULATE [*Contabulare*, L.] to plank or floor with Boards; to join together.

CONTABULATION, a fastening of Boards or Planks together; a flooring. L.

CONTACT [*Contactus*, L.] the Touch or Touching; close Union.

CONTACT [in *Mathematick*] Points of Contact, are those Places or Points in which one Line or Body touches another.

CONTAGION, the same with Infection; the spreading or catching a Disease: It is the communicating or transferring a Disease from one Body to another by some certain Effluvia or Steams from the Body of the sick Person. F. of L.

CONTAGIOUS [*contagiosus*, F. of *contagiosus*, L.] infectious; apt to infect.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, the Quality of infecting.

To CONTAIN' [*contineri*, F. *continere*, L.] to comprehend, inclose or hold; to keep back, or restrain; to keep within Bounds.

To CONTAMINATE [*contaminare*, F. *contaminare*, L.] to defile or pollute.

CONTAMINATION, Defilement, Pollution.

To CONTEMERATE [*contemerare*, L.] to violate or pollute.

To CONTEMN' [*contemnere*, L.] to despise or slight; to set at nought.

CONTEMNER, one who despises.

To CONTEMPER [*contemperare*, L.] to moderate, to temper, temperate.

To CONTEMPLATE [*contemplari*, F. of *contemplare*, L.] to behold or take a full View, to muse or meditate; to consider seriously.

CONTEMPLATION, is a preserving the Idea which is brought into the Mind for some time in view, in order to meditate upon it; Meditation, Study. F. of L.

CONTEMPLATIVE [*contemplativus*, L.] given to Contemplation. F.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, in a studious Manner.

CONTEMPLATIVENESS, the being addicted to Contemplation.

CONTEMPLATIVES, Friars of the Order of *Mary Magdalen*, who wore black upper Garments, and white underneath.

CONTEMPLATOR [*Contemplator*, F.] one who contemplates. L.

CONTEMPORARY [*Contemporarius*, F. of *Contemporarius*, L.] of the same Time or Standing; that lives in the same Time or Age with another. L.

CONTEMPT [*Contemptus*, L.] Despise, Disdain, Scorn.

CONTEMPTIBLE [*contemptibilis*, L.] deserving to be despised and scorned, base, mean, vile. F.

CONTEMPTIBLY, scornfully.

CONTEMPTUOUS, scornful, slighting reproachful. L.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, in a scornful Manner.

To CONTEND' [*contendere*, L.] to strive, to quarrel, to dispute, to vie.

CONTENTMENT, Freehold Land, which lieth to a Man's Dwelling-House that is in his own Occupation. O. L. T.

CONTENTION, great Effort, united Endeavour. L.

CONTENT [*contentus*, F. *contentus*, L.] satisfied, well pleased with what one has.

CONTENT [*Substantivè*] Contentedness, Satisfaction. L.

CONTENT [*Contentum*, L.] the Compass or Extent of a Thing.

CONTENT [in *Geometry*] is the Area or Solidity of any Surface or Body estimated or measured in square or solid Inches, Feet, Yards, &c.

CONTENT [with *Merchants*] the Wares contained in any Cask, Vessel, Bale, &c.

CONTENTMENT [*Contentament*, F.] Contentedness, Satisfaction or Reason of Mind.

CONTENTION, Strife, Dispute, Quarrel. F. of L.

CONTENTIOUS [*contentiosus*, F. of *contentiosus*, L.] litigious, quarrelsome.

CONTENTIOUSLY, quarrelsome.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, addictedness to Strife and Quarrels.

CONTENTS' [*Contenta*, L.] the Matters contained in a Book, Chapter, Letter, Cask, Vessel, Chest, &c.

CONTERMINOUS, bordering upon. L.

CONTERRA'NEOUS, of the same Country. L.

CONTEST [*Conteste*, F.] Controversy, Dispute.

To CONTEST [*contestari*, F. of *contestari*, L.] to contend, quarrel, wrangle.

CONTESTABLE, disputable; that may be controverted, or contended for. F.

CONTESTATION, a quarrelling, opposing, striving with or against. L.

To CONTEX, to weave together. L.

CON

CONTEXT [of *Contextus*, L.] the Scripture which lies about the Text before or after it.

CONTEXTURE [*Contextura*, L.] the joining together or framing of a Discourse, or other Thing.

CONTIGNATION [in *Architettura*] the laying of Rafters together; also Flooring. L.

CONTIGUITY } [*contiguus*, F.]
CONTIGUOUSNESS } the Touch of two distant Bodies, Nearness or Closeness; as when the Surface of one Body touches another.

CONTIGUOUS [*contiguus*, L.] that touches, or is next; very near, close, adjoining.

CONTIGUOUS ANGLES [in *Geometry*] are such as have one Leg common to each Angle, otherwise called *Adjacent Angles*.

CONTIGUOUSLY, in a Manner so as to touch.

CONTINENCE } [of *Continentia*, L.] the
CONTINENCY } abstaining from unlawful Pleasures; also Chastity, Temperance. F.

CONTINENT [*Continentia*, L.] abstaining from unlawful Pleasures; temperate, sober. L.

CONTINENT [in *Geography*] is a great Extent of Land, which comprehends several Regions and Kingdoms, which are not separated by Sea. F.

CONTINENT CAUSE [of a *Distemper*] is that on which the Disease depends so immediately, that it continues so long as that remains, and no longer. Thus, a Stone sticking in the Urethra is the continent Cause of the Stoppage of the Urine.

CONTINENT FEWER, is that which performs its Course without either Interruption or Abatement.

To **CONTINGE** [*contingere*, L.] to happen, to fall out, *Sbalegh*. Also to touch, to reach.

CONTINGENCE } a Casualty or Event
CONTINGENCY } which happens by chance; an Accident. F.

CONTINGENT [*contingens*, L.] accidental, casual, that may or may not happen. F.

CONTINGENTLY, accidentally.

CONTINGENT LINE [in *Dialling*] is a Line supposed to arise from the Intersection of the Plane of the Dial with the Plane of the Equinoctial, so that the Hour-Lines of the Dial and the Hour-Circles mutually cut one another.

CONTINGENT USE [Law Term] is a Use limited in a Conveyance of Land, which may or may not happen, to vest or put into Possession, according to the Contingency expressed in the Limitation of such Use.

CONTINGENTS [*Contingentia*, L.] Casualties, Things that happen by Chance.

CONTINGENTS [in *Mathematics*] the same as *Tangent*.

CONTINUAL, [*continuus*, F. *continuus*, L.] that is without Interruption.

CONTINUALLY, incessantly.

CONTINUAL CLAIM [Law Term] is a

Claim made from Time to Time, within every Year and Day, to Land, or other Things, which, in some respect, we cannot attain without Danger of being killed or beaten.

CONTINUAL FEWER, is that which sometimes remits or abates, but never perfectly intermits; That is to say, the Patient is sometimes better, but never absolutely free from the Distemper.

CONTINUANCE [*Continua*, F.] Lastingness, Length, or Duration of Time.

CONTINUANCE [in *Common Law*] is the same with Prorogation in the *Civils*, as, *Continuance till the next Assizes*, i. e. a putting off the Trial.

CONTINUANDO [Law Term] when the Plaintiff would recover Damages for several Trespasses in the same Action.

CONTINUATION, the lasting of any thing without Interruption. F. of L.

CONTINUATO [in *Music*] signifies to continue a Sound or Note in an equal Strength or Manner; or to continue a Movement in an equal Degree of Time all the way. *Ital.*

To **CONTINUE** [*continere*, F. *continere*, L.] to carry on, to pursue, to hold on or persevere, to abide or last.

CONTINUED BASS, the same with *Thorough-Bass*, because it goes quite through the Composition.

CONTINUED BODY, a Body whose Parts are no ways divided.

CONTINUED QUANTITY, that whose Parts are so joined and united together, that you cannot tell where the one begins or the other ends, called *Continuum*.

CONTINUITY [*Continuitas*, F. of *Continuitas*, L.] the Connexion or joining together of the several Parts of a Thing.

CONTINUITY [in *Surgery*] is when the Parts of the Body are all whole and entire, without being divided.

CONTINUO [in *Music Books*] signifies thorough, as *Basso Continuo*, the continued Bass, or *Thorough-Bass*. *Ital.*

CONTINUOUS, close, touching each other.

CONTORSION, a wrenching, wresting or pulling away. F. of L.

CONTORSION [in *Surgery*] is when a Bone is somewhat disjointed, though not entirely; a Sprain.

CONTOUR [in *Graving and Painting*] are the out-lines of a Figure or Picture. F.

CONTRA ARTIFICIA [among *Astrologers*] is the Degree and Minute in the Ecliptick, opposite to the *Artificia*.

CONTRABAND GOODS [of *contra* and *Ban*, an Edict, F. i. e. contrary to Precept or Law] such Goods as are forbidden by Act of Parliament to be exported or imported.

CONTRACT [*Contractus*, L.] a Covenant, Agreement, or Bargain; Articles in Writing, a Deed or Instrument.

To **CONTRACT** [*Contractare*, F. of *contractare*, L.] to stipulate, covenant, or make

Contract; also to abridge or shorten; also to get a Disease, or ill Habit.

CONTRACTATION-House, a Place where Agreements or Contracts are made for the Promotion of Trade.

CONTRACTEDNESS, the being shortened; Brevity.

CONTRACTIBLE [among Anatomists] a Term applied to such Muscles and Parts of the Body as are, or may be contracted.

CONTRACTILE is such a Body, as when extended has a Property of drawing itself up again to that Dimension it was in before Extension.

CONTRACTION, a drawing together, a making short; also a shrinking up. *F. of L.*

CONTRACTION [in Logic] a Method whereby the Thing reducing abridges that which is reduced.

CONTRACTURE [Contracture, *L.*] is the making Pillars small about the Top. *Archibuteure.*

CONTRACTURE [in Surgery] is a Contraction of the Back, Hands, &c. made by Degrees.

To CONTRADICT [contradire, *F. of contradictione, L.*] to oppose the Assertion of another, to gainsay.

CONTRADICTION a Contrariety of Words and Sentiments, gainsaying. *F. of L.*

CONTRADICTIONOUS, full of Contradiction; apt to contradict. *L.*

CONTRADICTIONALLY, in a thwarting Manner.

CONTRADICTIONINESS, Aptness to contradict, Thwartingness.

CONTRADICTIONARY, which contradicts itself, or implies a Contradiction.

CONTRADICTIONARY Opposition [in Logic] is the Contrariety of two Propositions, both in Quantity and Quality.

CONTRADICTIONARY Propositions, are such as consist of an Universal and Particular, of which one affirms and the other denies; so that if one of them be Affirmative, the other shall be Negative; if one Universal, the other Particular.

CONTRADISTINCTION [of *contra* and *distinctio, L.*] a distinguishing by Qualities on the other Side, or in opposition to.

To CONTRADISTINGUISH [of *contra* and *distinctio, L.*] to distinguish by opposite Qualities.

CONTRAFISSURE [of *contra* and *fissura, L.*] a Counter-cleft.

CONTRAFISSURE [in Surgery] a Fracture in the Skull, when the Part struck remains whole, and the Part opposite is cleft.

CONTRA Formam Colationis, a Writing where a Man has given a perpetual Alms to any Religious House, Hospital, &c. and the Governor has alienated the Lands, contrary to the Donor's Intent, *L.*

CONTRA Formam Testamenti, a Writ for

a Tenant who is seised by the Lord's Charter to make certain Suit and Service to his Lord and is afterwards distrained for more than is contained therein. *L.*

CONTRAIINDICATIONS [in Physic] divers Considerations in a Disease that dissuade a Physician from using such a Remedy, when other Things induce him to it. *L.*

CONTRAMANDATIO Placiti [Law Term] a respiting, or giving the Defendant farther Time to answer. *L.*

CONTRAMURE [in Fortification] is a little Out-wall built before another Partition-wall, or about the Main-wall of a City, &c. to strengthen it.

CONTRAVITENCY [of *contra* against, and *viter* to endeavour, *L.*] striving or rebelling against; Opposition; Re-ation.

CONTRAPOSITION, a placing over against.

CONTRAPOSITION [in Logic] a changing of the whole Subject into the whole Predicate, and the contrary.

CONTRAPUNTO [in Musick] signifies a Way or Method of composing Musick, called Counterpoint, now very little in use. *Ital.*

CONTRARIAUNTES, Things contrary to, contradictory. *Chauc.*

CONTRARIED, contradicted. *O.*

CONTRARIENTS, a Name given to the Barons who took Part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, against King Edward II.

CONTRARIETY [Contrarietas, *F. of Contrarietas, L.*] Opposition, Disagreement.

CONTRARIOUSLY, contrarily, contrariwise. *Shaksp.*

CONTRARY [contraire, *F. of contrarius, L.*] those Things are said to be contrary, whose Nature and Quality are absolutely different, and which destroy one another.

CONTRARY Propositions [in Logic] are such as consist of two Universals, one affirming, and the other denying.

CONTRARIES [in Logic] is when one Thing is opposed to another, as Light and Darkness, Sight and Blindness, &c.

CONTRAST [Contraste, *F. of Contrastus, L.*] a small Dispute or Difference.

CONTRAST [in Painting] is the due placing the different Objects and Parts of the Figures.

To CONTRAST is to place or display different Objects or different Colours, so as to have a good Effect; to place in opposition.

CONTRA Tenor [in Musick Books] stands for Counter Tenor, a Part in Musick. *Ital.*

CONTRATE Wheel, the Wheel in a Watch which is next the Crown Wheel, the Teeth and Hoop of which lie contrary to those of other Wheels.

CONTRAVALLATION Line [in Fortification] is a Trench guarded with a Parapet, and usually cut round a Place by the Besiegers, to secure themselves, and stop the Soldiers

of the Garrison, and is a Musket-shot from the Town; so that the whole Army that carries on the Siege lies between the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

To **CONTRAVENE** [*contravenir*, F. of *contravainre*, L.] to act contrary to Agreement; to infringe or break an Agreement or Law.

CONTRAVENTION, a Contravening; Infringement of an Agreement, or Opposition, F.

CONTRAYERVA, a kind of Birthwort.

CONRECTA'TION, a touching or handling. L.

CONTRI'BUTARY, that pays Contribution. L.

To **CONTRI'BUTE** [*contribuer*, F. of *contribuere*, L.] to give something with others; to assist towards the doing of a Thing; to avail, to conduce.

CONTRIBU'TION, a joint giving of Money towards any Business of Importance. F. of L.

CONTRIBU'TION [in *Military Affairs*] a Tax paid by Frontier Countries to save themselves from being plundered.

CONTRIBU'TIONE facienda, a Writ for those who are put to the Burden of a Thing which others are equally obliged to, to oblige them to bear an equal Share. L.

CONTRIBUTIVE, that has the Power of securing with any Thing to promote an End.

CONTRIBUTOR, one who contributes.

To **CONTRISTATE** [*contristare*, L.] to make sad or sorrowful.

CONTRISTATION, a making sad. L.

CONTRITE [*Contritus*, F. of *contritus*, L.] worn, bruised; most commonly used for sorrowful, very penitent for Sins and Transgressions against the Divine Law.

CONTRITION, a true, sincere Sorrow for Sin, proceeding from Love to God more than Fear of Punishment. F. of L.

CONTRIVANCE, Device, Ingenuity in contriving; a Scheme or Plan. F.

To **CONTRIVE** [*controuer*, F.] to invent, to devise or imagine, or plot.

CONTRIVER, one who invents.

To **CONTROL** [*controller*, F.] to examine an Account, to overlook, to disprove, censure, or find fault with.

CONTROL [*controlle*, F.] Check, Censure, Contradiction; also a Book or Register, in which a Roll is kept of other Registers.

CONTROL'LER [*Controllleur*, F.] an Overseer, an Officer who keeps a Roll of the Accounts of our inferior Officers.

CONTROLLER [*of the King's Household*] an Officer of the Court who has Power to allow the Charge of Pursuivants, Messengers, Purveyors, &c. also the Controlling of all Defaults and Misarrriages of inferior Officers.

CONTROLLER General, an Officer belonging to the Artillery.

CONTROLLER [*of the Hanaper*] an Officer in the Chancery, who attends daily in

Term-time on the Lord Chancellor, and takes also Things sealed, inclosed in a Leather Bag, from the Clerk of the Hanaper.

CONTROLLER [*of the Mine*] an Officer whose Business is to see that the Money be made to the just Assize; to overlook and control the Officers, in case of Default, &c.

CONTROLLER [in the *Navy*] an Officer whose Business is to control all Payment of Wages; to examine and audit the Accounts of Store-keepers, Treasurers, Victuallers, &c.

CONTROLLER [*of the Poll*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who keeps a Controlment of the Poll of Receipts and Goings-out.

CONTROLLER [*of the Pipe*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who writes out a Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs, to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe.

CONTROVER, a Forger of false News. F. **CONTROVERSIAL**, of or belonging to Controversy.

CONTROVERSIALIST, a Disputant, one fond of Controversy.

CONTROVERSY [*Controversie*, F. of *Controversia*, L.] Debate, Dispute, Variance.

To **CONTROVERT** [*controverti*, L.] to argue *pro* and *con*, to dispute.

CONTROVERTED [*controvertis*, F.] undetermined, not agreed upon, that may be disputed *pro* and *con*. L.

CONTUMACIOUS [*contumax*, L. of *contra* and *tumo*, L. to swell] self-willed, stubborn, obstinate, rebellious.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, stubbornly.

CONTUMACY [*Contumacia*, F. *Contumacia*, L.] Stubbornness, Wilfulness, Rebellion.

CONTUMELIOUS [*contumeliosus*, F. *contumeliosus*, L.] reproachful, affrontive, abusive, sarcastick.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, reproachfully.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, Reproachfulness.

CONTU'MELY [*Contumelia*, F. of *Contumelia*, L. of *contumes*] Abuse, Affront, Reproach, scurrilous Language.

To **CONTUSE** [*contundere*, L.] to beat small, or pound; to bruise.

CONTU'SION, a beating or bruising. F. of L.

CONTUSION [in *Chymistry*] a reducing into Powder by beating in a Mortar.

CONTUSION [with *Surgeons*] a Bruise dividing the Continuity of Parts in Bones or Flesh, or a Bruise either by a Fall or Blow, so that though the Skin appears whole, yet the Flesh is broken.

A **CONTUSION** [*of the Skull*] is when the Skull-bone is so hurt, that though no Fracture appears outwardly, yet it is separated from the whole on the Inside.

To **CONVA'L** [*of convalescere*, L.] to recover. *Chasc.*

CONVALES'CENCE } [*of convalescere*,
CONVALES'GENCY } L.] a Recovery

of Health; also the Space from the Departure of a Disease, and the Recovery of the Strength which was lost by it. *F.*

CONVAL' LILLY, *May Lilly*, or Lilly of the Valley.

CONVE'NABLE [*Low Term*] agreeable, convenient, fitting. *F.*

To CONVE'NE [*convenire*, *L.*] to meet or come together, to assemble, to call together.

CONVE'NIENCE } [*Convenience*, *F.* of
CONVE'NIENCY } [*Convenientia*, *L.*] Advantage, Agreeableness, Fitness, Suitableness.

CONVE'NIENCE [in *Architecture*] is the disposing several Parts of a Building, so that they may not obstruct or shock one another.

CONVENIEN'DUM, an Assembly: *A Word of Honour.*

CONVENIENT [*convenant*, *F.* of *conveniens*, *L.*] fit, reasonable, suitable, commodious.

CONVENIENTLY, suitably, commodiously.

CONVENT [*Convent*, *F.*] a Monastery or Religious House; a Nunnery.

To CONVENT [*convocare*, *L.*] to summon, to cite. *O.*

CONVENT'ICLE [*Conventiculum*, *L.*] a little private Assembly for Religious Exercises.

CONVENT'IO [in *Law*] an Agreement or Covenant.

CONVENT'ION, an Assembly of the States of the Realm; also a temporary Contract; Union; Coalition. *L.*

CONVENT'IONAL [*conventionalis*, *L.*] belonging to an Assembly or Convention; also done by Agreement, or under certain Articles.

CONVENT'IONE, a Writ which lies for any Covenant in Writing unperformed. *F.* of *L.*

CONVENT'IONER, a Member of a Convention.

CONVENT'UAL, belonging to a Convent, or a Company of Religious Persons.

CONVENT'UALS, Friars or Nuns who live in a Convent.

CONVERGE, to tend to one Point.

CONVER'GENT } [in *Opticks*] are Rays
CONVER'GING } which go from divers

Points in the Object, and incline towards one another, till at last they meet and cross, and so become *diverging*.

CONVER'SABLE, sociable, easy, free of Access.

CONVER'SABLENESS, Sociableness.

CONVER'SANT [*conversans*, *L.*] keeping Company with; also well versed or skilled in.

CONVER'SATION, Discourse among Persons, Intercourse, Behaviour, Society. *F.* of *L.*

CONVERSE, familiar Discourse; Correspondence, &c.

CONVERSE [*Conversus*, *L.*] turned or translated.

CONVERSE [in *Mathematics*] is when after a Conclusion is drawn from something supposed in the first Proposition; and in the second Proposition, the Conclusion of the first

is made the Supposition; and what was supposed in the first, is thence concluded, and is called the *Converse* of it.

CONVERSE *Direction* [among *Astronomers*] is when a *Significator* is brought to the Place of the *Promittors*, by the Motion of the highest Sphere, called *Primum Mobile*, contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

To CONVERSE [*conversari*, *F.* *conversari* *L.*] to discourse or talk familiarly with, to keep Company, and be familiar with.

CONVERSELY, with Change of Order.

CONVER'SION, a Turning, Alteration Change, especially of Manners, from bad to good. *F.* of *L.*

CONVERSION [among *Divines*] is the turning to God, or Change, which is wrought in every true Penitent.

CONVERSION of *Equations* [in *Algebra*] is a peculiar Manner of altering an Equation, when either the Quantity sought or any Member of it is a Fraction.

CONVERSION of *Propositions* [in *Logic*] is the changing the Subject into the Place of the Predicate, and still retaining the Quality of the Proposition.

CONVERSION of the *Reasons or Ratio* [in *Arithmetick*] is the comparing the Antecedent with the Difference of the Antecedent and Consequent, in two equal Ratios or Proportions.

To CONVERT [*convertis*, *F.* of *convertere*, *L.*] to turn or change; also to apply to one's Profit or Use.

To CONVERT [in *Divinity*] to bring a Person to a Profession of the true Religion.

A CON'VERT [an *Converti*, *F.*] a Person who is turned to the true Religion.

CONVERT'IBLE [*convertibilis*, *L.*] changeable, that may be turned. *F.*

CONVERTIBLY, changeably, reciprocally.

A CONVERT'ITE, a Convert to the Christian Faith. *Shakspeare*.

CON'VEX [*convexus*, *F.* of *convexus*, *L.*] bending down on every Side like the Heavens, or the Outside of the Globe, or any other round Body, or the external round Part of any Body opposite to the Hollow, and in *Anatomy* is called *Protuberance*.

CON'VEXITY [*Convexitas*, *F.* of *Convexitas*, *L.*] the bending or bowing of any Thing down on the Outside.

CONVEXNESS, the Quality of a convex Form.

To CONVEY' [*convoyar*, *F.* of *con* and *veho*, *L.*] to carry or send into another Place, to make over an Estate, &c.

CONVEYANCE, carrying.

CONVEYANCE [in *Law*] a Deed or Instrument, by which Lands, &c. are conveyed or made over to another.

CONVEYANCER, a Person who makes or is skilled in Conveyances.

CONVEYER, one who carries any Thing.

CONVICT

CONVICT [*Convaince, F. Convidtus, L.*] one who is found guilty of an Offence.

Recusant CONVICT, one who has been indicted and convicted for refusing to come to Church, commonly applied to Papists.

To **CONVICT** [*convaincre, F. convidere, L.*] to prove one guilty, &c.

CONVICTION [*in Divinitis*] is the first Degree of Repentance, i. e. when a Penitent is convinced of the evil Nature of Sin, and his own Guiltiness.

CONVICTION [*in Law*] the proving a Man guilty of an Offence by the Verdict of Jury, or when a Man who is outlawed, appeareth and confesseth.

CONVICTIVE, tending to convict. *L.*

CONVICTIVELY, in such a Manner as to convince.

To **CONVINCE** [*convincere, L.*] to make a Man sensible of the Truth of the Thing, by Reasons and Arguments.

CONVICIBLE, capable of receiving Conviction.

CONVINCINGLY, in a convincing Manner.

CONVIVIAL [*convivalis, L.*] pertaining to Feasts or Banquets.

CONUNDRUM, a quaint humorous Expression, Word, or Sentence; a Quibble.

To **CONVOCATE**, to call together.

CONVOCA'TION, a calling together, an Assembly of a National Synod, most commonly of the Clergy, to consult about Church Affairs; also the Persons so met together are called a *Convocation*. *F. of L.*

CONVOCA'TION-House, the Place where the Clergy meet for that Purpose.

CONVOCA'TION [*of Upper-House*] where the Archbishops, Bishops, &c. sit severally by themselves.

CONVOCA'TION [*of Lower House*] where the Body of the inferior Clergy sit.

To **CONVO'KE** [*convocare, F. of convocare, L.*] to call together.

CONVOLUTED, twisted.

CONVOLU'TION [*Convolutio, L.*] a wrapping, rolling, or winding about.

CONVOLU'TION [*among Herbalists*] a winding or turning Motion, which is peculiar to the Stems or Trunks of some Plants, as Bindweed, and the Claspers of Vines, &c.

CONVOY [*Convoy, F.*] a Guide or Conductor; also a Man or Men of War that go along with Merchant Ships, to defend them from Enemies; also Men, Ammunition, &c. conveyed into a Town.

To **CONVOY'** [*convoyer, F. convohere, L.*] to convoy, or guard, to conduct safely.

CONU'SANT, knowing, understanding, or being privy to. *F. L. T.*

CONVUL'SION, an Involuntary Contraction or Motion, whereby the Nerves, Muscles, and Members, are contracted and drawn together against, or without the Will, as in the Cramp, &c. *F. of L.*

CONVULSIVE [*Convulsiva, L.*] belonging to a Convulsion. *F.*

CONVULSIVELY, after the Manner of a Convulsion.

To **COO**, to make a Noise like Turtles or Pigeons.

COOK [*Coc, Sax. Coq, C. Br. Rork, Dan. Coguus, L.*] a Man or Woman who dresses Meat, &c.

COOK-Room [*in a Ship*] is where the Cook dresseth the Meat, &c.

To **COOK**, to dress Victuals.

COOK'ERY, the Trade of a Cook, the Art of dressing Meat, &c.

COOK-Maid, a Woman who dresses Victuals.

COOL [*Cole, Sax. Ruy's, Teut.*] cooling or cold.

COOL'ER, a Vessel used by Brewers.

COOL'LY, in a cool or sedate Manner.

COOL'NESS, the being cool or sedate.

COOM, Soot which gathers over the Mouth of an Oven.

COOMB } [*of Cumulus, L.*] an Heap, a

COMB } Measure of Corn, containing four Bushels. *C.*

A **COOP**, [*Copa, Sax.*] a Place where Fowls are kept and made fat; also a Barrel.

To **COOP**, to shut up in a small compass.

A **Fish COOP**, a Vessel of Twigs with which they catch Fish in the Humber. *C.*

A **Lime COOP** } a close Cart.

A **Muck COOP** }

COOPEE' [*Coupee, F.*] a Sort of Step in Dancing.

A **COOPER** [*Cooper, L. S. a Tub*] one who makes Tubs, Casks, Barrels, &c.

To **CO-OPERATE** [*cooperare, F.*] to work together, to act or work with another in producing some Effect.

CO-OPERA'TION, a working together with. *F. of L.*

CO-OPERA'TOR, a Fellow worker. *L.*

CO-OPER'TIO, the Head or Branches of a Tree cut down. *O. L.*

CO-OPERTU'RA, a Thicket or Covert of Wood. *L. T.*

To **CO-OP'TATE**, to elect or chuse. *L.*

CO-OPTA'TION, an Election or Choice.

CO ORDINATE, of equal Order, Degree, or Rank. *L.*

COOT, [*Coet, Belg.*] a Water Fowl, called also a Moor-Hen.

COP [*Cop, Sax. Kopp, the Head, Teut.*] the Top of any Thing, also a Tuft on the Head of Birds.

COPAL, a hard Sort of Resin of a white or yellowish Colour, brought from America.

COPA'RCENERS, such as have equal Shares in the Inheritance of their Ancestors.

COPAR'CENY } such an equal Share or

COPAR'SENY } Division.

COPART'NER, one who is joined in Partnership with another.

COPARTNERSHIP, the State of Possessing an equal Share.

COPATAIN, high, raised, pointed.

A COPE [*Cæppe, Sax.*] a Priest's Vestment, fastened with a Clasp before, and hanging down from the Shoulders to the Heels; also a Cloak. *Cbauc.*

COPE [in *Doomsday Book*] an Hill.

COPE [*Cop, Sax.* the Head] a Tribute paid to the King, &c. out of the Lead-Mines at *Wickjworth* in *Derbyshire*.

To **COPE** a *Wall*, to cover it. *C.*

To **COPE** [in *Architecture*] to jut out as a Wall.

To **COPE** [in *Falconry*] to pare the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

To **COPE**, to barter or truck. *N. C.*

To **COPE** together [of *coupler, F.* of *copulare, L.*] to match with; to vie with.

To **COPE** with one, to strive with, or make head against.

A COPE, an Arch.

The **COPE** of *Heaven*, the Arch or Concavity of Heaven.

COPERNICAN System [in *Astronomy*] an old System revived by *Copernicus*, in which the Sun is supposed to be placed in the Centre; next to him *Mercury*, then *Venus*, then our *Earth*, with its *Satellite* the *Moon*, then *Mars*, and next to him *Jupiter*, and last of all *Saturn*; and the Planets, with the *Earth*, are supposed to move about the Sun.

COPE-*Mate*, a Partner in Merchandizing; a Companion. *Dan.*

COPE *Sails and Pins*, are Irons that fasten the Chains with other Oxen to the End of the *Cope* of a Waggon.

COPHOSIS [*Κωφωσις, Gr.*] Deafness in the Ears.

COP'IA *Libelli deliberando*, a Writ that lies in a Case where a Man cannot get the Copy of a Libel at the Hands of the Judge Ecclesiastical.

COP'ER, a Transcriber; a Plagiary.

COP'ING [in *Architecture*] the Top of a Building or the Brow of a Wall made sloping.

COP'ING-*Iron* [*Falconry*] an Instrument for paring the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

COP'IOUS [*copieux, F.* of *copiosus, L.*] abounding, plentifully.

COP'IOUSLY, abundantly, plentifully.

COP'IOUSNESS, Abundance, Plentifulness.

COP'IST, a Transcriber; an Imitator.

COP'LAND, Ground into which the rest of the Lands in a Furlong shoot. *S. O. R.*

COP'PA, a Cock of Corn, Hay, or Grass, divided into Portions fit to be tithed.

COP'PE, the End of a Thing. *Cbauc.*

COP'PED, sharp at Top.

COP'PEL } a Pot in which Goldsmiths melt
CUP'PEL } and fine their Metals; also a Sort of crucible used by Chymists in purifying Gold or Silver.

COP'PER [*Koper, Belg. Kupffer, Teut. Kupper, Dan. of Cuprum, L.*] a Metal well known; also a large Boiler.

COPPER-Plate, a Plate on which Engravings are traced.

COPPERSMITH, a Brazier, one who manufactures Copper.

Rose-**COPPER**, Copper several Times refined, and refined from its grosser Parts.

COPPERAS, a Sort of mineral, called Vitriol.

COP'PET, saucy, malapert, merry,

COP'ICE } [of *couper, F.* to cut

COPSE } Wood consisting of Underwood which may be cut at the Growth of fifteen years.

COPROSTACY [*Κωπροσάκω, G.*] Stiffness or Binding in the Belly.

COP'ULA [in *Logic*] is the Verbs which joins together any two Terms in an Affirmative or Negative Proposition; as *Man* is an Animal, where (*is*) is the Copula.

COPULATION, a coupling together, or coupling between Male and Female.

COPULATIVE [in *Grammar*] that serves to couple or join; as a *Conjunctive*. *F.*

COPULATIVE Propositions [in *Logic*] those which include several Subjects, or Attributes, joined together by an Affirmative or Negative Conjunction, *viz.* *and, neither*.

COP'Y [*Copie, F.*] a Pattern to write the Original of a Book; also a printed Copy.

COP'Y [in a *Law Sense*] is the Duplicate or Transcript of an Original Writing.

COPY-BOOK, a Book in which Spelling and Writing are given for Learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD, a Tenure for which the Tenant has nothing to shew but the Copy of the Rolls made by the Lord's Court.

To **COPY** [*copier, F.*] to write the Original.

COQ *ad Med. consumpt.* an Abbreviation of *Coquere*, signifying, Boil it till half wasted. *L.*

COQ in *S. Q. Ag.* that is to say, Boil a sufficient Quantity of Water.

COQ *S. A.* that is, Boil it according to Art. *L.*

COQUET, an amorous Courter, or one who by affected Carriage and Fettle endeavours to gain the Love of Women; also a Woman who affects like Qualities, &c. *F.*

To **COQUET**, to treat with amorousness, or with false Tenderness.

COQUET'TE, an amorous, wanton, or coquish Girl. *F.*

C'OUQUETRY [*Coquetterie, F.*] an affected Carriage to win the Love of Men of World; or a Skill in carrying on amorous Intrigues, or in the management of amorousness, or effeminacy.

COR [among *Botanists*] the inward or inner Part of any Plant or Tree.

COR Caroli [so called in Honour of *Charles II.*] a Star in the Northern Hemisphere, seated between the *Coma Berenices* and *Ursa Major*. *L.*

COR Hydra, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, in the Constellation called *Hydra*. L.

CORACLE, a sort of small Boat used by Fishermen in the River *Severn* in *Wales*.

COR'ACOBRA'CHIALIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Arm, so called from *αβραξ*, Gr. a Crow, from its Resemblance to a Crow's Beak which moves it upwards, and turns it obliquely outwards.

CORACOHYOIDÆ'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the upper End of the *Scapula* near the Neck, and is inserted into the *Oss. Hyoidæ*, which it pulls obliquely downwards.

CORACOTIDES [in *Anatomy*] is a Process of the Shoulder-blade, in Form of a Crow's Beak.

CORA'GE, the Herb Bugloss.

CORAL [*Corallium*, L.] a sort of marine Plant turned to a Stone, a certain Shoot from a Rock in the Form of a Plant.

CORALLINE, a sort of Moss sticking to Rocks.

CORALLINE, of or belonging to Coral.

CORAL WORT, an Herb.

CORAM non Judice [in the *Common Law*] is when a Cause is brought into a Court out of the Judge's Jurisdiction.

COR'BAN [קרבן, H.] a Gift or Offering made on the Altar, properly the Treasure that was kept for the Use of the Temple or Priests at *Jerusalem*.

COR'BELS [in *Fortification*] are little Baskets filled with Earth, and placed upon the Parapets, &c. leaving Port-holes to fire through upon the Enemy.

CORBEL } [in *Architecture*] is a Shoul-
CORBIL } dering-piece, or Jutting-out
CORBET } in Walls, to bear up a Post, Summer, &c.

CORBEL } a Niche in the Wall of a
CORBETEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

CORBEL Stones, smooth polished Stones laid in the Front and Outside of the Corbels or Niches.

CORBET [*Corbeau*, F. a little Crow] a Surname.

CORBET'TIS, Stones wherein Images stand. *Chauc.* Probably the same as

CORBS, Ornaments in Architecture. *Spenser.* Also Colliers Baskets.

COR'COUSNESS, Compulency or Grossness of Body. O.

CORD [*Corde*, F.] a Rope or Line.

CORD [among *Farrriers*] is a straight Sinew in the Fore-leg of a Horse reaching from the Shackle Vein to the Gristle of his Nose.

CORDS } [*Χορδή*, Gr.] in Musick, pro-
CORDS } perly signifies the Strings of an Harp, Lute, Violin, or other Musical Instrument; but more usually the Sound which proceeds from Musical Instruments, even those that have no Strings.

CORD of Wood, a Parcel of Fire-wood four Foot broad, four Foot high, and eight Foot long.

COR'DAGE, all the Ropes belonging to the Rigging or Tackling of a Ship; also all Sorts of Stuff for making Ropes. F.

CORDELYER [of *Chorda*, L.] a Rope; a Grey Friar of the *Franciscan* Order, who wears a Cord full of Knots about his Middle. F.

COR'DIAL [of *Cor*, L. the Heart] good for the Heart, comfortable, hearty, sincere. F.

COR'DIAL, a Physical Drink to comfort the Heart. F.

COR'DIALLY, heartily, sincerely.

COR'DIALITY [*Cordialité*, F.] Heartiness, sincere Love.

COR'DIT, agreed. *Chauc.*

COR'DON, the Twist of a Rope. F.

COR'DON [in *Architecture*] the Edge of Stone on the Outside of a Building.

CORDON [in *Fortification*] is a Stone jutting out between the Ramparts and the Basis of the Parapet; it goes quite round the Fortification. F.

CORDO'VAN *Leather*, a Sort of Leather made out of Goat-skins at *Cordova* in *Spain*.

CORD'WAINER } [*Korvetwain*, Belg.

COR'DINER } Un. *Cordonier*, F. of *Cordova*, Leather] a Shoemaker.

CORE [*Core*, Ital. of *Cor*, L. the Heart] the Core in Fruit, so called, because, like the Heart, it is in the Midst of Fruit.

COREA'CIUS, consisting of Leather.

CORIAN'DER [*Coriandre*, F. *Coriandrum*, L. of *Κοριανδρον*, Gr.] an Herb somewhat like Parsley.

COR'IGED, corrected. O.

COR'INTH, a once famous, but now ruined City of *Peloponnesus*, in the *Moræa*.

COR'INTHIAN *Brass*, Gold, Silver, and Copper, casually mixed together at the Burning of the City of *Corinth*, there being a great many Statues and Vessels melted down, and so embodied.

CORINTHIAN Order [in *Architecture*] one of the five Orders, so called from *Corinth*, the Place of its Invention: It is the most noble, true, delicate, and rich of all others.

CORITA'NI, the People which anciently inhabited *Northamptonshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Derbyshire*, were so called by the *Romans*. *Cambd.*

COR'ITON [of *Cojon*, *Coriander*, *Sax.* and *ton*, a Town] a Village in *Devonshire*, probably so called from the great Income they have by *Coriander*; or else from one *Corius*, who founded it.

CORK, the Bark of the Cork-tree, which somewhat resembles an Oak, and grows plentifully in some Parts of *Spain*.

CORKING-Pin, a very large Pin.

CORK-Tree [*Korck*, L. S. *Tent. of Cortex*, L. the Bark] of which there are several sorts; one of which is to be seen in the Physick-Garden at *Chelsea*.

COR'MORANT, a Water-fowl resembling a Raven; also a Glutton. F.

CORN [*Corn*, *Sax.* *Horon*, *Tent. Horn*, *Dan.*]

Den.] the Grain of Wheat, Barley, Oats, &c.

To CORN, to salt.

CORN [of *Cornu*, a Horn, *L. Rhen. C. Br.*]

▪ Disease in the Tocs, so called from the Hardness or Horniness of them.

▪ CORN-Flag, a Plant fit for Borders in Gardens.

CORN-Mill, a Mill that grinds Corn.

CORNACH'NE Powder, a purging Powder, is composed of 10 Parts of *Diagyridium*, 6 Parts of Diaphoretic Antimony, and 16 Parts of Cream of Tartar.

CORN-Flower, the Blue-bottle.

CORN-Sallet, an Herb, the Leaves of which is a Sallet.

CORN'AGE [of *Cornu*, *L.* a Horn] a kind of Grand Sergeantry, the Service of which Tenure, was to blow a Horn when any Invasion of a Northern Enemy was perceived; and by this many held their Land Northward about the *Piſts* Wall.

CORNA'NH, People who in old Times inhabited the Counties of *Warwickſhire, Worcestershire, Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, and Cheshire*, were so called.

CORNED [*Trecopned, Sax.*] seasoned with Salt.

CORN'EL, a Corner. *O.*

CORNEL-Berry, the Fruit of the Cornel-tree.

CORNE'LIAN [*Cornaline, F. Cornelino, Ital. Corneculus, of Caro, Flesh, L. q. d. of a Flesh Colour; or of Cornus, L. the Hawthorn, because it is red like the Fruit*] a sort of precious Stone, of which Rings are made.

CORNE'LIUS [*Κορνελιός, of Κεράς, Gr. or קרן, H. a Horn, and ילל, the Sun, Gr. i. e. the Horn of the Sun*] a proper Name of Men.

CORNEOUS [*Cornuus, L.*] horney.

COR'NER [*Corniere, F. Cornet, C. Br.*] an Angle; also a remote Place.

CORNER Stone, the angular Stone that unites the two Sides of a Building.

COR'NET [*Cornetto, Ital. of Cornu, L. a Horn*] a sort of musical Instrument made of Horn, or something like a Hautboy, now out of Use; a Fish resembling a Horn.

COR'NET [from *Coronet*, because in old Times they wore Garlands on their Heads, or *Cornette, F.*] an Ensign of a Company of Horse, who carries the Standard or Colours.

CORNET, a Linen or laced Head-dress of Women; also a Scarf of black Taffaty which Doctors of Law or Physick used to wear on the Collar of their Robes.

CORNET, a Farrier's Instrument for letting Horses Blood.

CORNETT'NO, a small or little Cornet; also an Oſtave Trumpet. *Ital.*

COR'NICE [*Corniche, F.*] is the third and highest Part of the *Entablature*, and commonly signifies the uppermost Ornament of any Wainſcot, &c. *Architecture.*

CORNICE-Ring [of a Piece of Ordnance] is that which lies next the Trunion-Ring, or

next from the Muzzle-Ring but
CORNICULA'RIS *Processus* [*missis*] the Process or Knob of the bone, resembling the Figure of a
L.

CORNICULATE *Plants* [among
are such as, after each Flower, p
distant and horned Seed-pods called
CORNIGEROUS [*Corniger,*
Horns; horned.

CORNMUSE [*Cornemuse, F.*
Cbauc.

COR'NU *Cervi*, Harts-horn; a
Bucks-horn. *L.*

CORNU *Cervi* [among *Chymists*]
of an Alembick.

CORNU *Copie*, the Horn of P
figuratively for great Plenty or Abun
Things. *L.*

COR'NUA *Uteri* [in *Anatomy*
Parts of the *Matrix* in some Beas
Harts, Sheep, Goats, &c.

CORNU'TE [*Cornutus, L.*]
Cuckold; also a Still or luted Ma
crooked Neck.

To CORNUTE one, to make his
CORNUTED, cuckolded.

CORNU'TUM *Argumentum* [
subtle or sophistical Argument, as i
ed. *L.*

CORN'WALL [Cornspeath, *S.*
Latin, Cornu, a Horn, and peath]
that Part *England* is extended like

CORNWALLIS [*q. d. Come*
a Surname.

COR'NY *Alc*, strong nappy Ale

CORO'DIO *babendo*, a Writ fo
Corody of an Abb'y, or a relig
L. T.

COR'ODY, a Sum of Money, o
ance of Meat, Drink, and Cloathin
by an Abbot out of the Monastery
for the Maintenance of any one of b
L. T.

COROL'LARY *Corolaris, F. of*
L.] a Consequence drawn from some
ready proved or demonstrated.

CORON [*קורן, H.*] a Jewish L
sure, containing about 75 Gallons.

CORO'NA, a Crown; a Circle
about the Sun or Moon, called *Halo*

CORO'NA [in *Architecture*] is
most advanced Part of the Cornish
Drip or Eaves.

CORO'NAL, a Garland, a Crow
CORONA'L [in *Anatomy*] the
Bone, or Bone in the Forehead.

CORO'NAL *Suture* [among *An*
that which joins the Frontal Bone
Bones of the Bregma.

CORONA'RIA *Vasa* [in *An*
Veins and Arteries which surround
to nourish it, or the two Branches
great Artery spreads over the Out
Heart, for its Supply with Blood and

not, before it pierces the *Pericardium*.

CORONARY [*coronarius*, L.] by way of, instead of a Crown.

CORONATION, the crowning of a King. L.
CORONATO'RE *digendo*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to call together the Freeholders of the County, in order to choose a new Coroner.

CORONE, an acute Process of the lower jaw, in the Form of a Beak. Gr.

CORONER [of *Corona*, L. because in the King's Name he maketh Inquisition into the usual and unnatural Death of a Person] an Officer who, with the Assistants of a Jury, of a Men, enquires, on the Behalf of the Crown, into all untimely Deaths.

CORONER *Sovereign*, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

CORONER [of *the Verges*] an Officer who has Jurisdiction within the Verges or Compass of the King's Court.

CORONET [*Coronetta*, Ital.] a little Crown or Chaplet worn by the Nobility.

CORONET [of *Horse*]. See *Coronet*.

CORPORA *Olivaria* [among *Anatomists*] are two Prominences, one on each Side the *apex Pyramidalis*. L.

CORPORA *Pyramidalis* [among *Anatomists*] are two Prominences in the *Cerebellum*, in Length about an Inch. L.

CORPORA *Striata* [among *Anatomists*] Protruberances upon the *Cruca Medulle Oblongate*.

CORPORAL [*corporal*, F. of *corporalis*, L.] or belonging to the Body, bodily.

A **CORPORAL**, an inferior Officer in a Company of Foot-Soldiers; also an Officer on Ship-board, that has the Charge of setting the Watches, &c. F.

A **CORPORAL** *Out*, so called, because the Party who takes it is obliged to lay his Hand upon the Bible.

CORPORALE, a Communion Cloth used in the Church of *Rome*, being a square Piece of Linen upon which the Chalice and Host are placed by the Priest who officiates at Mass.

CORPORALITY [*Corporalitas*, L.] Bodiness, bodily Substance.

CORPORALLY, bodily.

CORPORATE [in a *Political Sense*] united into one Body, as a *Body Corporate*.

CORPORATION, a Political Body or Company established by a Royal Charter, &c. L.

CORPORATION *Spiritual*, and of *able Persons in the Law*, is where it consists of a Dean and Chapter, a Master of a College or Hospital.

CORPORATION *Temporal by the King*, is where there is Mayor and Commonalty.

CORPORATION *Temporal by the Common Law*, is the Parliament, which consists of the King, the Head; with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, the Body.

CORPORATURE [*Corporatura*, L.] Form, *Statute*, or Constitution of the Body.

CORPOREAL [*corporel*, F. of *corporeus* L.] that is of a bodily Substance, or pertaining to the Body.

CORPO'REALLY, bodily.

CORPOREALNESS, the consisting of a bodily Substance.

CORPORE'ITY, the Philosophical School-Term for the Nature of a Body; a Being of such or such Substance. L.

CORPORIFICATION [in *Chymistry*] is the giving to a Spirit the same or a like Body to that it had before Spiritualization.

CORPSE [*Corps*, F. of *Corpus*, L.] a dead Body or Carcass.

CORPS de *Bataille*, the main Body of an Army drawn up for Battle. F.

CORPS de *Garde*, are Soldiers entrusted with the Guards of a Post, under the Command of one or more Officers.

CORPS *Politic*, are Bishops, Deans, or Parsons of Churches, and such like, who have Succession in one Person only.

CORPULENCY [*Corpulence*, F. *Corpulentia*, L.] Bulkiness or Grossness of Body.

CORPULENT [*Corpulentus*, L.] Big-bodied, fat, gross.

CORPUS *Callosum* [among *Anatomists*] is the upper Part or Covering of a Space made by the joining together the Right and Left Side of the internal Substance of the Brain. L.

CORPUS *cum Causa*, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, to remove both the Body and the Record into the King's Bench. L.

CORPUS *Christi*, i. e. the Body of Christ, L.] a College in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

CORPUS *Christi* Day, a moveable Festival, appointed by the Church of *Rome* in Honour of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. L.

CORPUSCULE [*Corpuscula*, F. *Corpuscula*, L.] the smallest Part or Physical Atom of a Body. *Philos.*

CORPUSCULAR, belonging to such Atoms. L.

CORPUSCULAR *Philosophy*, is that which explains natural *Phaenomena* by the Motions and Affections of minute Particles of Matter.

CORR [כור, H.] a certain Hebrew Measure, containing two Quarts *English*.

To **CORRA'DE** [*corrudere*, L. of *con* and *radere*] to scrap together; to rub off.

To **CORRECT'** [*corrigere*, F. *corrigere*, L.] to amend; to reprove or check; to chastise or punish; also to allay or temper.

CORRECT [*correctus*, L.] without Faults. F.

CORRECTION, Correcting or Mending; Chastening, Punishment, Reproof. F. of L.

CORRECTION [in *Pharmacy*] is when Salt, or some other Thing is added to a Medicine to quicken it; when a Medicine is mended or made better.

CORRECTIVE, which serves to correct, allay, or temper. F.

CORRECTIVES, Medicines which being administered

administred with others, correct some bad Quality in them.

CORRECT'LY, exactly, accurately.

CORRECT'NESS, Exactness.

A CORRECTOR [*Correcteur*, F.] one who corrects or amends. L.

CORRECTOR [to a *Printing-Office*] a Person of Letters, who takes care that the Faults in every Sheet be corrected before it be wrought off at the Press.

CORRECTOR [of the *Staple*] an Officer of the Staple, who recordeth the Bargains of Merchants made there.

CORRELATE, that which stands in a correspondent Relation.

CORREL'ATIVE [*Correlativa*, L.] that has a mutual Relation.

CORREPT'ION, a snatching away. L. Also a Correction in Words.

To CORRESPOND' [*correspondere*, F. of *con* and *respondere*, L.] to answer, fit, or agree; to hold mutual Commerce and Familiarity with.

CORRESPOND'ENCE [*Correspondance*, F.] holding mutual Intelligence, Commerce, and Familiarity with; also an answering, fitting, or Proportion of one thing with another.

CORRESPONDENT [*correspondant*, F.] agreeable, suitable.

A CORRESPONDENT, one that holds Correspondence, or with whom it is kept, which is either personal, or at a Distance by Letters; as in *Trade*, when two Persons have Intercourse by Letters, they are called *Correspondents*. F.

CORRESPOND'ENTLY, agreeably, suitably.

CORRESPON'SIVE, apt or inclinable to Correspondence.

CORRIDOR' [in *Fortification*] is the *Covert-way*, lying round about the whole Compass of the Fortification of a Place, between the Outside of the Moat and Pallisades. F.

COR'RIGIBLE [*corrigibilis*, L.] that may be corrected or amended. F.

CORRI'VAL [*Corrivalis*, L.] a Competitor either in Love or Business; one who courts the same Mistress, or makes suit for the same Office or Business.

CORRIVALRY, Competition.

To CORROB'RATE [*corroborare*, F. *corroborare*, L.] to strengthen a weak or feeble Part, to confirm or make good an Evidence or Argument.

CORROBORA'TION, a strengthening or confirming. L.

CORROBORATIVE, a strengthening or confirming.

To CORRODE' [*corroder*, F. *corrodere*, of *con* and *rodo*, L.] to gnaw or fret; to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT'IA, Medicines which consume or eat away proud Flesh. L.

CORRODIBLE, that may be corroded.

COR'RODY. [of *corrodere*, L.] Money or Provision due to the King from an Abbey or

Religious House, as he is Four Maintenance of one that he appoints.

CORR'OSIBLE, which may be corroded.

CORROSIBI'LITY [among Power or Faculty of being corrosive Liqueur.

CORRO'SION, a gnawing or eating.

CORROSION [in *Chymistry*] a dissolution of mixt Bodies by corrosive Menstrua.

CORRO'SIVE [*corrosivus*, L.] a gnawing Quality. F.

A CORRO'SIVE, a corroding Quality. F. of L.

CORRO'SIVELY, in a corrosive manner.

CORROSIVENESS, is the quality of some Liquors, which are called corrosives, because they have a dissolving Power.

CORRUGANT *Muscles* [in Anatomy] Muscles which help to knit the one to the other.

To CORRUGATE, to wrinkle or to contract.

CORRUGA'TION, a contracting into Wrinkles. L.

CORRUGA'TOR *Supercilii* [in Anatomy] a Muscle serving to wrinkle or to contract the Eye-brow. L.

CORRUPT [*corruptus*, L.] tainted, vicious; also bribed.

To CORRUPT' [*corrompre*, L.] to mar or spoil; to debauch, to bribe or pervert; to putrify.

CORRUPTIBILITY [in Philosophy] Aptness to be corrupted, or the quality which is corruptible.

CORRUPTIBLE [*corruptibilis*, L.] subject to Corruption, or liable to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLY, in a corruptible manner.

CORRUPTION [among Surgeons] a corrupt or rotten Matter of a Sore.

CORRUPTION [among Philosophers] Destruction of the Form or persistence of any natural Body, or the Cessation of it for a Time.

CORRUPTION of Blood [in Medicine] a distemper growing to the Blood, either in a Man attainted of Felony or Treason.

CORRUPTIVE, apt to corrupt or to putrify.

CORSAIR [*Corsaire*, F.] a Robber or Pirate.

COR'SE [*Corps*, F.] a dead Body.

CORSE *Present*, a Mortuary; or a Carriage for the dead.

the best Beast belonging to a Parsonage, or a Parson, or a Parson's

anciently made to the Parish-Priest.

COR'SELET } Armour for a Footman.

COR'SLET } cover either the Head or the Trunk of it. F.

COR'SNED, Ordeal Bread, a Bread consecrated by the Priest for that purpose.

the *Saxons* when they would clear a Man of a Crime they were charged with, they were to eat of it; if they might be their Poison or last Mouthful were guilty.

CORTEX *Peruvianus*, the bark of Peru, the white Bark. *L.*
CORTICAL Part of the Brain [in Anatomy] the external Part of it, which is soft, glandular, and of the Colour of Ashes.
CORTICOUS [*Corticofus*, *L.*] full of thick brks.
COR'TIN } [*Courtine*, *F.* of *Cortina*, *L.*]
COUR'TIN } in Fortification, is the Wall
CUR'TAIN } or Distance between the
 links of two Bastions.
CORTULA'RIUM } a Court or Yard join-
CORTA'RIUM } ing to a Country Farm.
L.
CORVE'TTO, the Curvet.
CORUS [קור, *H.*] an Hebrew Measure of fifty Bushels English.
CORRUSCANT [*corruscans*, *L.*] glittering, shining, or lightning. *L.*
CORRUSCA'TION, a Flash of Lightning, or seeming sparkling Fire, which appears often by Night; a Glittering.
 To **CORYBAN'TIATE** [*corybantiare*, *L.*] to sleep with one's Eyes open, or be troubled with Visions that one cannot sleep.
CORYMBIFEROUS [*corymbifer*, *L.*] that beareth Berries like Ivy.
CORYMBIFEROUS Plants [among Her-*malists*] are such as have a compound discus-
 flower, but the Seeds have no Down sticking
 to them, as Daisy, Camomile, &c.
CORYM'BUS, a Bunch or Cluster of Ivy-
 berries. *B.*
CORYM'BUS [with Botanists] a compound-
 discus Flower, whose Seeds are not pappous,
 and do not fly away in Down.
CORYZA [κόρυζα] a Defluxion of a sharp
 Humour into the Mouth, Nostrils, and Lungs,
 from the Brain by the Olfactory Nerves.
COSCI'NOMANCY [κοσμινομαντία, of
κόσμος, a Sieve, and *μαντία*, Divination, *Gr.*]
 Divination by a Sieve.
COSI'GANT [in Mathematicks] the Se-
 cant of an Arch, which is the Complement of
 another to 90 Degrees.
 To **COS'EN**, to cheat, or defraud.
COS'ENAGE [in Law] is a Writ for the
 right Heir against the Intruder.
COSH, of Cottarel, a Cottage, or Hut. *O.*
COSHERING [in the Feudal Law] a Pre-
 servative which some Lords of Manors anciently
 used, to lie and feast themselves and their Reti-
 ves at their Tenant's House. *L. T.*
COSIER, a Butcher, otherwise called a
 bowyer. *O.*
COSIN } [*Cosanguineus*, *L.*] a Cousin, a
COS'EN } Kinsman or Woman by Blood,
COZEN } or Marriage.
COSINE [in Geometry] is the Right Sine of
 an Arch, which is the Complement of another
 to 90 Degrees.
COSMETICKS [κοσμητικά, *Gr.*] Medi-
 cines which whiten and soften the Skin; or in
 general, any thing which tends to promote
 Beauty.

COS'MICAL [*Cosmicus*, *L.* of *κόσμος*, *Gr.*
 belonging to the World] a Term in Astronomy,
 expressing one of the Poetical Risings or Set-
 tings of a Star; Thus a Star is said to rise
Cosmically, when it rises together with the Sun;
 and to set *Cosmically*, when it sets the same In-
 stant that the Sun rises: But to rise and set
Cosmically, according to Kepler, is to ascend above
 the Horizon, or descend below it.
COSMICALLY, along with the Sun.
A COSMOD'ELYTE [of *κόσμος*, the
 World, and *δύλο*, *Gr.* fearful] one fearful of
 the World; a Worldly Wretch.
COSMO'GONY [κόσμος and γονή] the
 Birth of the World; the Creation.
COSMOG'RAPHER [*Cosmographes*, *F.* *Cos-*
mographus, *L.* of *κοσμογραφος*, *Gr.*] one skilled
 in Cosmography.
COSMOGRAPHICAL [*Cosmographique*, *F.*
Cosmographicus, *L.*] of or pertaining to Cosmo-
 graphy.
COSMOG'RAPHY [*Cosmographie*, *F.* *Cos-*
mographia, *L.* of *κοσμογραφία*, of *κόσμος*, the
 World, and *γραφω*, to describe, *Gr.*] a Science
 describing the several Parts of the visible
 World, delineating them according to their
 Number, Positions, Motions, Magnitudes, Fi-
 gures, &c. the Parts of which are Astronomy and
 Geography.
COSMO'LOGY [κοσμολογία, of *κόσμος*
 and *λόγος*, a Speech, *Gr.*] a speaking of the
 World.
COSMO'METRY [of *κόσμος* and *μετρον*,
Gr. Measure] the Mensurations of the World
 by Degrees and Minutes.
COSMOP'OLITE [of *κόσμος*, the World,
 and *πολιτης*, *Gr.* a Citizen] a Citizen of the
 World.
COS'SACKS, a Militia or Body of Soldiers
 in Poland, set up by King Stephen Bathori;
 there are also Russian *Козаки*.
COS'SE [*Cosè*, *Ital.*] Algebra. *O.*
COS'SET, a Lamb, &c. brought up by
 Hand. *Spencer.*
COS'SIS, Worms that lie between the Body
 and Bark of Trees.
COS'SICK, belonging to Algebra; as *Cossetic*
Quantities.
COST [*Kosten*, *L. S.* of *costare*, *L.*] Charge,
 Price, Expence, Loss.
COST [in Heraldry] the fourth Part of a
 Bend, or half a Garter.
COSTÆ, the Ribs; which are in Number
 twenty-four, on each Side the *Vertebra* of the
 Back. *L.*
COSTÆ Vera [among Anatomists] the
 seven uppermost Ribs, so called because their
 cartilaginous Ends are received into the *Sinus* of
 the *Sternum*.
COSTÆ Falsa [among Anatomists] the five
 lowermost Ribs, so called because they are
 shorter and looser, and not joined to the Extre-
 mity of the *Sternum*.
COSTARD, a sort of Apple; a Head.
COSTARD-Head, a Blockhead. *O.*

COSTARD-Monger [*Cybard* and *Monger*, a Trafficker] a Seller of Apples, a Fruiterer.

COSTIVE [probably of *confipe*, F. to be bound in Body; one who hath his Excrement dried within him] bound in the Belly.

COSTIVELY, in a costive Manner.

COSTIVENESS, being bound in the Belly.

COSTLEW [*Kostlich*, *Teut.*] Costly.

COST'LINESS, the being of great Price.

COST'LY, costing much, of great Price.

COST'REL, a Vessel to carry Wine in. O.

COT } *Cotte*, *Sax.* *Kaate*, *L. S.* a Cot-
COTE } *tage*, O.] Also a Man that busies

himself with the Affairs of a Kitchen.

COT-Gare, Refuse Wool, so clotted together, that it cannot be pulled asunder.

COT-TANGENT [in *Mathematics*] is the Tangent of any Complimental Arch, or what the Arch wants of a Quadrant or 90 Degrees.

COTA'RIOUS, one who held by a free Socage Tenure. O. L.

COTEREL'LI, a sort of straggling Thieves and Plunderers, like the Moss-Troopers which were on the Borders of *Scotland*. O. R.

COTEREL'LUS, a servile Tenant, who held Lands in meer Villenage.

COTE'RI, a Cottage or Homestall.

COTES, Sheepfolds. *Spencer*.

COTES'WOLD [of *Core*, a Sheep-cote, and *old*, *Sax.* a Place that hath not so much as a Tree in it] a Place in *Gloucestershire*, so called from Abundance of Sheep-cotes there.

COT'LAND } Land held by a Cot-
COTSETH'LAND } *tager*. O. L.

COT'QUEAN, a Man who is too busy in meddling with Women's Affairs.

COT'TAGE [of *Cote*, *Sax.*] a little House in the Country.

COT'TAGER, who lives in a Cottage.

COT'TEREL [in *Domesday-Book*] a Cottage.

COT'TISES [in *Heraldry*] certain Subdivisions, from the *Band* of which they make but two third Parts, taking up no more than a fourth or fifth Part of an Escutcheon.

COTTON [*Cotten*, F. *Cartun*, C. Br.] *Cañona*, L.] a woolly Stuff contained in the Fruit of the same Name.

To **COTTON** [perhaps of *coadunare*, L.] to agree, to succeed, to hit.

COTTRE } a Trammel to hang or set a

COTTREL } Pot over the Fire. F.

COTTUM, Cat or Dog-wool, of which *Cotto* or coarse Blankets were formerly made. O. L.

COTU'CHAN [in *Domesday-Book*] Boors, Husbandmen.

COTY'LE [in *Anatomy*] the Cavity of the Huckle-Bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-Bone.

COTYLEDONES [among *Anatomists*] certain Glandules, in some Creatures, disposed up and down the *Chorion*; the gaping Meetings of the Veins in the *Matrix* of Women.

To **COUCH** [*coucher*, F.] to lie comprehend or comprise; to take from off the Eye, as *Oculists* do; a Lance on the Rest in Justings.

A **COUCH** [*couches*, F.] a Seat Bed to lie down on.

COUCH [in *Painting*] a Term the Ground, Bed, or Basis on which our lies.

COUCH'ANT [in *Heraldry*] a Posture; as a *Lion couchant* in a Coat of Arms is a Lion lying on his Belly with his right.

COUCHER, a Factor residing in a Place for sake of Traffick; a Register of a Corporation or Religious House who couches Cataracts. O. L.

COUCH-Grass, a bad Weed.

COUCHER, a Setter or Setting

COUCH'ING [among *Hunters*] of a wild Boar.

COVE, a little Harbour for B

Also a Man. *Cont.*

COVENABLE } ft, conveni

CON'VENABLE } O. L. T.

CO'VENANT [*Covenant*, F. of L.] an Agreement or Bargain, the nature of two or more to one thing, somewhat, &c.

CO'VENANT [in *Divinity*] is a Dispensation, whereby God deals kindly; as the *Covenant of Works* unfaical Dispensation, and that of *Grace* Gospel.

COVENANT [in *Law*] is that Law intendeth to be made, though be not expressed.

COVENANT [in *Feoff*] is that precisely agreed between the Parties.

The **CO'VENANT**, a particular made in the Time of King *Charls* *The Solemn League and Covenant*.

To **COVENANT** [*covenancer*, a Covenant or Agreement.

CO'VENANTER, one who took by *byterian* Covenant in the Time of Wars.

COVENOUS [*covius*, F.] fraudulentive.

COVENT } [*Covent*, F. of C.

CON'VENT } a Monastery of

House. In *Law*, the Society or Monastery of an Abbey, Priory, &c.

COVENTRY [either from *Convent* a monastery of Monks anciently there; or Name of a River] a City and Bishopric in *Warwickshire*.

To **COVER**, to overspread any conceal; to hide; to shelter, to inseminate with the Female; to wear

COVERCHIEFS [*Coverchies*,

Cover-head] Head-dresses. *Cbauc.*

COVERCLE } [*Covercle*, F.]

COVERKIL } Lid. O.

COVERLET [*Coverlet*, F. i. e. a Cover-bed] a Covering for a Bed.

CO-VERSED Sine [in *Geometry*] the remaining Part of the Diameter of a Circle, after the versed Sine is taken from it.

COVERT [*Couvert*, F.] an Umbrage or shady Place.

COVERT Baron [*Law Term*] the State of a Woman who is under the Power and Protection of her Husband. See *Couverture*.

COVERT, a *Femme Couverte*, i. e. a married Woman, covered by, or under the Power of an Husband. F. L. T.

COVERT-Way [in *Fortification*] a Space of Ground level with the Field, on the Edge of the Ditch, three or four Fathoms broad, ranging quite round the Half-Moons and other Works towards the Country.

COVERTLY, privately, secretly.

COVERTURE [*couverture*, F.] any thing that covers.

COVERTURE [in *Law*] is the State and Condition of a married Woman, who is under *Couvert Baron*; and, by Law, is disabled from making any Bargains without her Husband's Consent and Privy.

To **COVET** [*covoeiter*, F. perhaps of *cupere*, L.] to desire eagerly; to lust after.

COVETABLE, that which is to be, or may be coveted or desired.

COVETISE [*Covoeitise*, F.] Covetousness. *Spec.*

COVETOUS [*covoeitieux*, F. *cupidus*, L.] very desirous; also griping, close-fitted, niggardly, stingy, avaritious.

COVETOUSLY, avaritiously.

COVETOUSNESS [*Covoeitise*, F.] Avarice, an eager Desire of Money, &c.

COVEY, a Hatch; a Number of Birds together.

COVIN is a deceitful Assent or Agreement between two or more, to the Prejudice of another.

COVING Cornish [in *Architecture*] is a Cornice which hath a great Casement or Hollow in it.

To **COUGH** [*Ruchen*, to make a Noise in one's Breathing, *Test. Ruchen*, L. S.] to make such a Noise as is occasioned by the Obstruction of the Lungs.

A **COUGH**, a certain Noise made by Persons troubled with an Obstruction of the Lungs

COUL, a Tub or Vessel with two Ears. O.

COUL-Staff, a Piece of Wood or Pole, on which a Coul is carried.

To **COUL** [in *Archery*] to cut the Feather of a Shaft high or low.

COULD [of *Couler*, F. to stream] dispensed. *Spec.* Also the Imp. Præf. of *Can*.

COULDRAY, a Grove of Hazle-trees. O.

A **COULTER** [*Culter*, L.] a sort of cutting Instrument to a Plough.

A **COUNCIL** [*Concilium*, F. of *Concilium*, L.] a general Assembly of the Clergy of the Nation, or of a particular Province; also an As-

sembly of the chief Persons of a Nation met together to confer about Affairs of State; also an Assembly of the Members of the Society of *Lincoln's-Inn*.

Common-COUNCIL, an Assembly of a select Number of principal Citizens, chosen out of every Ward, to manage the public Affairs of the City, within their several Precincts, and to act in Concert with the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

COUNCIL } an Advocate or Counsellor,
COUNSEL } who pleads for his Client at the Bar of a Court of Justice.

COUNCIL-Board, a Table where Matters of State are agitated.

COUNSEL [*Consil*, F. of *Consilium*, L.] Advice, Scheme, Direction.

To **COUNSEL** [*consillere*, F. of *Consulere*, L.] to give Advice or Counsel.

COUNSELLOR [*Conseiller*, F. of *Consiliarius*, L.] an Adviser; especially a Person well versed in the Law; who is consulted upon Matters of Weight.

Privy COUNSELLOR, a Member of the King's Privy Council.

COUNT, Account or Value. *Spens.*

COUNT' [*Compte*, or *Comte*, F. of *Comes*, L.] a foreign Earl.

COUNT [in *Law*] is the original Declaration in a real Action.

To **COUNT** [*comptare*, F. perhaps of *computare*, L.] to reckon, or cast up an Account; also to account, value or esteem.

COUNT-Wheel, is a Wheel in the striking Part of a Clock, which moves round in twelve or fourteen Hours, by some called the *Locking-Wheel*.

COUNTENANCE [*Contenance*, F.] Looks, Face, Visage; also Encouragement.

COUNT'ENANCE [in *Law*] Credit or Estimation.

To **COUNTENANCE** [*contenancer*, F.] to encourage, to favour, to abet.

COUNT'ER [*Contoir*, F.] a Counting-Board in a Shop; a Piece of Brass or other Metal with a Stamp on it, formerly used in counting, but now in playing at Cards.

COUNTER, the Name of two Prisons in the City of London, i. e. the *Poultry* and *Wood-street*.

COUNTERS, are also Parts of a Ship, called the *upper* and *lower* *Counters*.

COUNT'ERS } Serjeants at Law, which
COUNT'ORS } were retained as Advocates

to defend their Client's Cause, who were anciently called *Serjeant Counters*.

COUNTER [of *contra*, L. against] is a Particle signifying Opposition, and often used in compounding *English* Words; and sometimes by itself, as, *To UN COUNTER*.

To **COUNTERACT**, to hinder any thing from its Effects by contrary Agency.

COUNTER Approaches [in *Fortification*] Works made by the Betieged, when they come out, to hinder the Approach of the Enemy, and when they design to attack in Form.

To **COUNTER-balance**, to weigh one Thing against another, to make an equal Amends for.

COUNTER-Battery, is a Battery raised to play upon another.

COUNTER-Bond, a Bond to save a Person harmless, who has given Bond for another.

COUNTER Breast-Work, is the same with *Falſe Bray*.

COUNTER-Change, a mutual Exchange between two Parties by Agreement or Compact.

COUNTER-Changed [in *Heraldry*] is when there is mutual Changing of the Colours of the Field and Charge in an Escutcheon, by one or more Line of Partition.

COUNTER-Charged, is a Charge brought against an Accuſer.

COUNTER-Charm, a Charm to hinder the Force of another.

COUNTER-Cbeck, is a Censure made upon a Reprover.

COUNTER-Compound [in *Heraldry*] is a Bordure; or any Ordinary which hath only two Rows of *Chiquers*, of two different Colours, set contrary wiſe.

COUNTER-Cunning, Subtilty uſed by the adverſe Party.

COUNTER-Diſtinction, diſtinguiſhing with reſpect to the oppoſite Side.

COUNTER-Evidence, by which the former Evidence is oppoſed.

COUNTERFEASANCE, Counterfeiting, Forgery. *Spenc.*

COUNTERFEIT [*contrefait*, F. of *contre* and *faictus*, L.] imitated, feigned, diſſembling.

A **COUNTERFEIT**, a Cheat, a deceitful Perſon.

To **COUNTERFEIT** [*contrefaire*, F.] to imitate, diſſemble, forge, feign.

COUNTERFEITS and *Trinkets*, Porringers and Saucers. *Cbiſh.*

COUNTER-Foil, } that Part of a Tally

COUNTER-Stock, } ſtruck in the Exchequer, which is kept by an Officer in that Court, the other being delivered to the Perſon that has lent the King Money upon the Account, and is called the Stock.

COUNTER-Forts [in *Fortification*] certain Pillars and Parts of the Walls of a Place about fifteen or twenty Foot one from another, which are advaced as much as poſſible in the Ground, and joined to the Height of the Cordon by Vaults.

COUNTER-Fuges [in *Muſick*] is when the Fuges proceed contrary to one another.

COUNTER-Guards [in *Fortification*] are large Heaps of Earth in Form of a Parapet, raiſed above the Moats before the Faces and Points of the Baſtions, to preſerve them; called *Conſerve* or *Envelop*.

COUNTERMAND. [*Contremandement*, F.] is revoking or recalling a former Command.

To **COUNTERMAND** [*Contremander*, F.] to forbid, to contradi& former Orders.

COUNTERMAND [in *Law*] Thing formerly executed is by ſorwards made void by the Party firſt.

COUNTER-March [*Military*] drawing up the Soldiers, ſo as to Face or Wings of a Battalion.

COUNTER-Mine, is a ſubterſage of a Mine, made by the Beſiegers of the Enemy's Mine, in order to take away the Powder, or by hinder the Effects of it.

To **COUNTER-Mine** [*contremine*] ſink ſuch Mines, to hinder or prevent Deſign from taking Effect.

COUNTER-Mure [*Contremure*], Wall made in Defence againſt another to the Town-wall.

COUNTER-Pane [*Contrepointe*] verlid for a Bed.

COUNTER-Part [in *Muſick*] noting one Part to be oppoſite to another. *Base* is the Counter-Part of the *Treble*.

COUNTER-Part [in *Law*] a Copy or Copy of any Indenture or Deed, Copy may be kept by one Party, and the other.

COUNTER-Paſſant [in *Heraldry*] Beaſts borne walking two ways, as *Counter-Paſſant*.

COUNTER-Plea [in *Law*] a contrary Plea; an Answer to an Accuſation. *Recrimination*.

A **COUNTER-Plot**, a Plot to overthrow a Plot; a ſham Plot.

COUNTER-Point [in *Muſick*] method of composing Parts, by ſetting Points one againſt another, to denote *Concords*.

To **COUNTERPOISE** [*contrepouſer*] weigh one Thing againſt another.

A **COUNTERPOISE** [*contrepouſe*] equal Balance; as when one Thing is againſt another.

COUNTER-Poiſon, an Antidote to the Effect of Poiſon.

COUNTER-Roll [*Law Term*] Part or Copy of the Rolls relating to Inqueſts, &c.

COUNTER-Round [*Military Term*] number of Officers going to viſit the *Centinels*.

COUNTER-Saliant [in *Heraldry*] contrarywiſe, when two Beaſts are Coat of Arms, in a Poſture of leaping each other, directly the contrary to *Saliant*.

COUNTERSCARP [in *Fortification*] Side of the Ditch which is next the Slope of the Moat, which faces the *Counterscarp*; but when an Enemy is ſo lodged *it ſelves* on the *Counterscarp*, it is ſaid to be underſtood of the whole *Camp* with its *Glacis* and *Parapet*.

COUNTER-Security, Security given

Party who has entered into Bonds or other Obligations to another.

To COUNTER-sign, to sign an Order of a Superior, in Quality of a Secretary.

COUNTER-Sophister, a Disputant who holds an Argument against another Sophister.

COUNTER-Swallow-Tail [in Fortification] is an Out-work in the Form of a single Tenzil, wider at the Gorge than at the Head.

COUNTER-Tally, one of the two Tallies on which any Thing is scored.

COUNTER-Tenor [in Musick] one of the middle Parts, so called because it is as it were opposed to the Tenor.

COUNTER-Tripping [in Heraldry] is when two Beasts are borne in a Coat of Arms Tripping, i. e. in a walking Posture, and the Head of the one to the Tail of the other.

To COUNTERVAIL, to be of equal Value to another Thing; to be a sufficient Recompence for.

COUNTERVIE'W, Opposition, Contrast. To COUNTERWAIT', to watch against. *Chess.*

To COUNTERWORK [Military Term] to raise Works in order to oppose and ruin those of the Enemy.

COUNT'ESS [Contessa, F. of Comitissa, L.] the Wife of a Count or Earl.

COUNTING-House, an Apartment appropriated by Tradesmen to their Books.

COUNTLESS, innumerable, numberless.

COUNTRY [Centrée, F. q. d. *Conterrata*, L. i. e. one Land joining to another] an Empire, Kingdom, or Province; it is usually understood in opposition to City.

COUNTRY-Man, a Native of the same Country, also a Rustic.

COUNTY [Compte, F. of Comitatus, L.] one of the Circuits or Parts into which the whole Kingdom is divided, for the better Government of it, and the more easy Administration of Justice; a Shire.

COUNTY [in a *Laico* Sense] is taken for the County-Court.

COUNTY-Court, a Court held every Month by the Sheriff or his Deputy; also that called a *Turn*, held twice every Year.

COUNTIES *Corporate*, are Cities or ancient Boroughs, upon which the Kings of England have bestowed great Liberties and Privileges.

COUNTIES *Palatine*, are in Number four, viz. *Gloucester, Durham, Lancaster, and Ely*; the Jurisdiction of which was formerly very great, but their Power now is very much abridged.

COUPE, a Piece cut off or out.

COUP'ED } cut off [in Heraldry] is any
COUPEE } thing in an Escutcheon which
is cut clear and evenly off.

COUP'ERGORGE, a Cut-throat. *Chauc. F.*

COUPLE [Couple, F. of Copula, L.] two Things of the same Kind set together; a Pair; also a Band to tie Dogs with.

To COUPLE [coupler, F. of copulare, L.]

to join together, to copulate, as in the Act of Generation.

COUPLE *Close* [in Heraldry] the fourth Part of a *Chevron*.

To COUR [Kantzen, *Teut.*] to stoop down. *C.*

COUR'AGE [Courage, F.] Mettle, Boldness,

Stoutness, Valour.

COURA'GEOUS [Courageux, F.] Stout, full of Courage, bold.

COURA'GEOUSLY, stoutly, bravely.

COURA'GEOUSNESS, Stoutness.

COURANT, a Dance, *F.* also the Title of a News-Paper.

COURA'P, an Indian Itch; a Disease like a Tetter or Ring-worm.

COURD, covered. *Spenc.*

COURFINE, fine Heart, *O. F.*

COUR'IER, a Messenger who rides Post to bring Expresses. *F.*

COUR'ACIER, a Horse-courser. *O. F.*

A COURSE [Cursus, L.] a Race, Running, Order, Turn; also a Service of Meat, &c. *F.*

COURSE [in Navigation] is a Ship's Way, or that Point of the Compass in which it is to be steered.

COURSE [in Heraldry] is a Fleece or Turn of Hay, &c. laid on a Cart, &c.

A COUR'SER, a Swift Horse, also one who courses Hares.

COURSES [with Physicians] the Monthly Terms or Flowers in Women.

COURSES, [with Sailors] the Main-Sail and Fore-Sail of a Ship.

COURT [Corte, Ital. Cors, L. Cour, F. of *Xiphos*, Gr.] a Yard belonging to a House, or Houses; also the King's Palace.

COURT [Curia, L.] a Hall, or Place where Justice is administered. *F.*

COURT [of Admiralty] first established by King Edward III. for the deciding of Causes relating to Sea-Affairs.

COURT-*Baron*, is a Court which every Lord of a Manor (who anciently were called *Barons*) hath within his own Precincts, in which Admittances and Grants of Land, &c. are made to the Copyholders, Surrenders are accepted, &c.

COURT [of Chivalry] the Marshal's Court, which is the Fountain of the Martial Law, wherein the Lord High Constable of England and the Marshal sit as Judges.

COURT *Christian*, the Spiritual Court, where Matters relating to Christianity are more especially managed.

COURT-*Leet*, a Court belonging to a Lord of a Manor, in which all Offences under High-Treason are enquired into.

COURT [of the Legate] a Court erected by Cardinal *Wolsey*, to prove Wills, and dispense with Offences against the Spiritual Laws.

COURT [of Peculiar] a Spiritual Court kept in Parishes free from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops, and peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

COURT [of *Requets*] a Court of Equity appointed for the Help of such Petitioners, who in conscionable Cases, should deal with the King by Supplication; but this Court is now quite suppressed.

COURT of Session [in *Scotland*] consists of a President and fourteen Senators, who are the supreme Judges there in all Civil Affairs, &c.

To **COURT** [*courtiser*, F.] to make Love to, or woo; to desire earnestly, to importune; to sue or stand for.

COURT Bouillon [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of boiling Fish in Wine, &c. with various Sorts of Spice. F.

COURT Days, Days when the Courts of Judicature are open, and Pleas held.

COURT Lands, such as the Lord of the Manor keeps in his own Hands, for the Use of his Family, and Hospitality.

COURT Roll, a Roll containing an Account of the Number, &c. of Lands which depend on the Jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manor, with the Nature of the Tenants, &c. that are admitted to any Parcel of Land, &c.

COURTEOUS [*curtois*, F.] affable, civil, gentle.

COURTEOUSLY, civilly, affably.

COURTEOUSNESS, Civility, Affability.

COURTESAN ? [*Courtezana*, Ital.] a La-COURTEZAN } dy or Gentlewoman be-
longing to the Court; a professed Strumpet or Whore. F.

COURTESY [*Courtesie*, F.] Civility, Kindness, a good Turn; a kind and obliging Behaviour and Management; a Curtsey or Reverence done by a Woman.

COURTESY of England [*Law Term*] a Tenure whereby a Man marrying an Heiress, possessed of Lands in Fee-Simple or Fee-Tail, if he have a Child by her, which comes alive into the World, although both she and the Child die forthwith, yet if she were in Possession, he shall hold the Lands during Life.

COURTLY, airy, gallant, spruce.

COURTMAN, a Courtier. *Chauc.*

COURTSHIP, Courtesy, amorous Carriage, or Speech.

COURSIN [*Consanguineus*, L.] a Kinsman or Kinswoman by Blood or Marriage.

COURTH [Cuð, Sax.] knowing or skilful in.

COUTHEUTLAUGHE, one who knowingly cherishes, entertains, or hides any outlawed Person. O. L. T.

COW [Cu, Sax. *Bo*, L. S. and *Dan*. *Stub*, *Teut.*] a Beast well known.

curi's *Equus* *habet* *short* *Horns*,
This Proverb is sarcastically apply'd to such Persons, who though they have *Malignity* in their Hearts, have *Feebleness* in their Hands, disabling them from wreaking their *Malice* on the Persons they bear Ill-will to. Also, under this ridiculous Emblem of *curi'd* *Cows*, inveterate Enemies are couch'd, whose barbarous Designs are often frustrated by the Intervention of Providence, according to the *Latin*, *Dat* *Dans* *immut* *cornua* *curta* *bovi*.

To **COW** *one*, to put one out or keep one in Awe.

COW-Blakes, Cow-dung.

COWHOUSE, a Place where Cows are kept.

COW-Weat, a Weed growing at *Melampyrum sylvaticum*. L.

A **COWARD** [*Coward*, F. *son* of *Cott* and *Art*, *Teut.* Nature, hearted, or of the Nature of a Cow hath no Courage.

COWARD [in *Heraldry*] a Lion an Escutcheon, with his Tail doubled in between his Legs, is called a *Lion*.

COWARDLINESS, Want of Courage.

COWARDLY, like a Coward.

COW'AY Stakes [of *Cow* and *Way*] a Passage for Cows; a Place in *Switzerland* from the Stakes which the *Britons* set over the *Thames* in the *Field*.

COW-Herd [Cu, heopd, Sax.] looks after Kine.

COWDE, a Goblet. O.

COWL, a sort of Hood, such as a *Wear*; also an *Essex* Word for a *Tun*.

COWNE'R, arched Part of a Ship.

To **COWER**, to squat down; to crouch.

COWRING [in *Falconry*] the cowering of young Hawks, which shake their sign of Obedience to the old Ones.

COWSLIP [*Cörplippe*, Sax.] a Flower.

COX'Æ O's [in *Anatomy*] the Coxes.

COX-COMB, a conceited Fool.

COY [perhaps of *quoy*, F. who tends to much Modesty, shy.

COY, nice, dainty, shy.

COYLY, in a shy Manner.

COYNES, Shyness, Reservedness, or Coyness.

COZ'ENAGE, cosening or cheating.

CRAB [*Crabba*, Sax. *Strabbe*, Sea-Fish; a wild Apple; an *English* three Claws for the launching of a Ship, heaving them into the Dock.

CRAB'BAT ? [*Crabbat*, and *Croatian*, who first wore it] a sort of cloth; also handsome, comely. O.

CRABBED [of *Crab*, a sour Apple, or unripe, as Fruit; rough, furly.

CRAB'BEDLY, sourly, furly.

CRAB'BEDNESS, Sourness, Surliness.

CRAB'ING [in *Falconry*] when a Hawk stands too near, and fight one with another.

CRABBER, the Water-Rat.

CRABS Eyes [*Crabs* Augen, *Stone* in the Crab-fish resembling an *Eye*].

A **CRACK** [*krack*, Belg. *Crack*] a crashing Noise.

To **CRACK** [*krackhe*, Belg. *krackraeger*, F.] to make a Noise; also to split Wood does for Dryness.

CRACK'BRAINED, crazy, disordered.

CRACKS, a small Crack.

CRACK'ER, a Squib, or kind of Fire-work.
To **CRACK'LE**, to make a crackling
Noise.

CRACK'MANS, Hedges. *C.*

CRACK'NELLS [*Craquelins*, *F.*] a Sort
of Cakes baked hard, so as to crackle under the
Teeth.

A **CRAD'DANTLY Lad**, a Coward.
Lowell.

CRADLE [*Cradel*, *Sax.* *Crib*, *C. Br.*]
a sort of Bed for a young Child; also the Place
where the Bullet lies in a Cross-bow.

CRADLE [*in Husbandry*] a wooden Frame
fixed to Scythes.

CRADLE [among *Ship Carpenters*] a Timber
Frame raised along the Out-side of a Ship
by the *Bilge*, for the greater Ease and Safety in
truncating her.

CRADLE [among *Surgeons*] a Machine of
Wood, to lay a broken Leg in that is newly
set to hinder its being pressed by the Bed-
cloaths.

CRADLE-Cloaths, Cloaths belonging to a
Cradle.

CRAFT [*Chraft*, *Sax.* *Craft*, *C. Br.*
Kraft, *Teut.*] signifies Strength, Power,
Craftiness, Cunning, Subtlety, Wile, or Trick;
also a Trade or manual Art.

CRAFT [among *Mariners*] all manner of
Lines, Hooks, Nets, &c. for Fishing.

Small CRAFT, are Vessels used in the
Fishing Trade, as Hoys, Ketches, Lighters,
Smacks, &c.

HANDY-CRAFT, any Mechanical Art or
Trade.

CRAFTS-Man, one skilful in a Handy-
craft or Trade.

CRAFT'ILY, cunningly.

CRAFT'INESS, Cunningness, Subtlety.

CRAFTY, cunning, subtle, sly.

CRAG [*Kraeghe*, *Belg.* *Kraghen*, *Teut.*]
the Throat, the Neck, or Nape of the Neck.

CRAG [*Craig*, *C. Br.*] the Top of a
Rock; a rough steep Rock.

CRAG'GED } uneven, rough, steep.

CRAGGY }

CRAGGINESS, ruggedness.

CRAKE Needle, Shepherd's Needle. *C.*

To **CRAKE**, to crack or boast. *Spenc.*

To **CRAM**, [*Cramman*, *Sax.*] to stuff, to
thrust close.

CRAMBLE [*Kpαμβλa*, *Gr.*] a Repetition of
Words, or saying the same thing over again.

CRAM'BO, a Play in Rhyming, in which
he that Repeats a Word that was said before
forfeits something.

CRAMP [*Krampf*, *Dan.* and *L. S.*
Krampt, *Teut.*] a Disease caused by a violent
Distortion of the Nerves, Muscles, &c.

CRAMP-Fish, a Fish that benumbs the
Hands of those who touch it.

CRAMP'ERN } an Iron which fastens

CRAMP-Iron } Stones in Buildings; also
a Grappling Iron to grapple or lay hold of
an Enemy's Ship.

CRAMP-Irons [among *Printers*] Irons nailed
to the Carriage of the Press, to run it in and out.

CRAMPOONS [*Crampons*, *F.*] Pieces of
Iron hooked at the Ends for the drawing or
pulling up of Timber, Stones, &c.

CRAN'AGE, Money paid for the Use of a
Crane in Landing and Shipping Wares at a
Wharf.

CRAN'BOURN [*i. e.* the Bourn or River
of *Crans*] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, 78 Miles
S. W. by W. from *London*.

A **CRANE** [*Cran*, *Sax.* *Kran*, *C. Br.* *G.*
Kran, *Teut.*] a Machine for drawing up a
Weight; also a crooked Pipe for drawing Li-
quors out of a Vessel.

CRANE, a Fowl in *America*, of a hideous
Form, having a Bag under the Neck, which
will contain two Gallons of Water.

CRANE-Lines [*in a Ship*] Lines going
from the upper End of the Sprit-sail Top-
Mast to the Middle of the Fore-stays.

CRANE's Bill, an Herb; also a Surgeon's
Instrument, a sort of Pincers.

CRANIUM [*Cran*, *F.*] the Skull, or the
whole Compages of the Bones of the Head,
which, like an Helmet, defends the Brain from
external Injuries.

CRANK, brisk, lusty, merry, jocund. *C.*

A **CRANK**, the Draw-beam of a Well.

CRANK [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *be*
crank, when she cannot bear her Sail, or can
bear but a small Part, for fear of oversetting;
a Ship is also said to *be crank by the Ground*,
when her Floor is so narrow, that she cannot
be brought on Ground without Danger.

CRANKS, Offices. *Shakesp.*

To **CRANKLE** [*of Krenketen*, *Teut.*]
to go in and out, to go winding about.

CRAN'NOCK } an old Measure of Corn.

CREN'NOCK }

CRAN'NY [*Cren*, *F.* of *Crena*, *L.*] a Chink,
or little Crack, or Crevice.

A **CRANNY Lad**, a jovial brisk Lad. *Chef.*

CRAP, Darnel, or Buck-wheat. *C.*

CRAP, Money. *Cont.*

CRAPAUDINE [*in a Horse*] an Ulcer on
the Coronet, called also *A Tread upon the*
Coronet.

CRAPE, a sort of thin Stuff much used in
Mourning.

CRAP'ULA, a Surfeit by over-eating and
drinking; *Crop-sickness*, *Drunkennes*.

CRAP'ULENT [*Crapulentus*, *L.*] oppressed,
surfeited, *crop-sick*.

CRAP'ULOUS [*Crapulosus*, *L.*] given to
Gluttony, excess in eating, &c.

CRASED, cracked. *O.*

CRASH, a shrill violent Noise.

To **CRASH** [*crasser*, *F.*] to make a
Noise.

CRASH'ING *Cheats*, the Teeth. *Cont.*

CRA'SIS [*Kpασις*, *Gr.*] a Mixture. *L.*

CRA'SIS [*in Grammar*] a Contraction of
two Syllables into one, as *Veherent*, for *Vehe-
ment*.

CRA'SIS [in *Physick*] a proper Constitution, Mixture, or Temperature of Humours in an animal Body, such as constitutes a State of Health.

CRASS [*crasso*, F. of *crassus*, L.] fat, gross.

A CRAS'SANTLY Lad, a coward. *Chesb.*

CRAS'SITUDE [*Crassitudo*, L.] Thickness.

CRASTINA'TION, a putting off, or delaying. *L.*

CRATCH [*Cresche*, F. *Crates*, L.] a Rack for Hay or Straw.

CRATCH'ED [of *Cratzen*, *Teut.*] scratched with the Fuller's Teasel. *O.*

CRATCH'ES } a stinking Sore in a Horse's

SCRATCHES } Heel.

CRA'TER [in *Falconry*] any Line on which Hawks are fastened when reclaimed.

CRAVA'T, a Neckcloth. *•*

To **CRAVE** [*Cravian*, *Sax.*] to desire earnestly; to beseech.

CRA'VEN [of *Craeg*, *C. Br.* a Rock, and *Cræn*, a Head] a Place in *Yorkshire* very stony.

CRA'VEN } a Cow. *O.* Also anciently

CRA'VENT } a Term of Disgrace, when the Party that was overcome in a single Combat yielded, and cried *Crævent*, &c.

To **CRAUNCH**, to crush in the Mouth.

CRAW [*Krot*, *Dan.* *Kragen*, *Teut.*] the Crop of a Bird.

To **CRAWL**, to creep along slowly.

CRAWLER, one who crawls or creeps.

CRAWLY *Mawly*, indifferently well. *Norf.*

CRAY, a Disease in Hawks, which hinders their Muting, much like the *Pantass*.

CRAY-Fish [*Rebbs*, *Teut.* *Esriverice*, F.] a sort of River Fish.

CRAYER, a sort of small Sea Vessel.

CRAY'ON, a Pencil of any sort of colouring Stuff made into Paste, and dried, for drawing in dry Colours on Paper, &c. *F.*

A **CRAZE Mill**, a Mill used by Tanners, to grind their Tin.

CRA'ZILY, sickly, weakly.

CRAZ'INESS, Sickliness, Weakliness.

CRA'ZY [of *κράσις*, Gr.] distempered, sickly, weak.

To **CREAK**, to make a disagreeable harsh Noise.

CREAM [*Crème*, F. of *Cremor*, L.] the thicker and more substantial Part of Milk; and prime and best Part of a Thing.

To **CREAM** [spoken of *Drink*] to flower or mantle. *C.*

CREAM of Tartar, a Preparation of the Lees of Wine.

CREAM Water, that has a kind of Oil upon it, Fat or Scum, which being boiled is used in several Medicaments.

CREANCE' a fine small long Line, fastened to a Hawk's Leash, when she is first lured.

CREASE [*Skinner* derives it of *Creta*, L. Chalk, *q. d.* a Line drawn with Chalk] an Impression or a Fold in a Garment.

To **CREATE** [*créer*, F. of *creare*, L.] to make out of nothing; to fashion, form, or frame, also to cause or procure.

CREATION, is a forming something of nothing, or of no pre-existing Matter, and is proper to God only. It differs from all other Sorts of Formations; whereas all suppose something to work upon, but suppose nothing at all. *F. of L.*

CREATIVE, productive, having the Power to create.

CREA'TOR [*Creator*, F. of *Creator*] the Being who creates.

CREA'TURE [*Creatura*, L.] a creature; also one who owes his Fortune and Rank to the Favour of some great Man. *F.*

CREAU'NCE [*Creance*; F.] Faith, Confidence.

CREB'RITY [*Crebritas*, L.] Frequency.

CREB'ROUS [*creber*, L.] frequent.

CRECK/LADE [some call it *Green*] from a School which the *Greek* Philosophers instituted there, which was afterwards removed to *Oxford*; others call it *Creceglade*, *Craeca*, *Sax.* a Brook, and *labian*, to enquire thereabouts some Brooks disembody themselves into the *Thames*] a Town in *Wiltshire* 65 Miles W. from *London*.

CRE'DENCE [*Credentia*, L.] Belief, Faith. *F.*

CRE'DENTIALS, Letters of Credit or Recommendation, especially those given by an Ambassador, Plenipotentiary, &c. *L.*

CREDIBILITY [*Credibilitas*, F.] Credit, Confidence, Likelihood, Probability.

CRED'IBLE [*credibilis*, L.] that which is to be believed, worthy of Credit; that which tho' it is not apparent in itself, nor certain, may be collected, either antecedently from Experience, or reversely by its Effect, yet has the seeming Attestation of Truth.

CRED'IBLY, in Manner deserving Belief.

CRED'IBLENESS, the being worthy of Belief.

CRE'DIT [*Creditum*, L.] Belief, Esteem, Reputation, Trust; Authority, Interest, &c. To **CRE'DIT** [*credere*, L.] to give Credit, or Trust; to grace or set off.

CRE'DITABLE, which is of fair Credit, which brings Credit or Honour.

CRE'DITABLY, in good Credit, honestly, solemnly.

CRE'DITOR, one who gives Credit, or trusts another with Money or Goods.

CRE'DITON } [*Cræcton*, *Sax.*] *q. d.*

KIR'TON } Cart-Town, or from *Cræcton*, *Sax.* the Apostle's Creed; or from *Cræcton*, in this Town the first Bishop's See was founded among the *Saxons*; and from thence the Christian Faith propagated thro' the Kingdom of the *South Saxons*; others from the *Ver Credian*, that runs by it] a Town in *Devonshire*, famous for the Birth of *St. Boniface* *Winifred*, 147 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

CREDU'LITY [*Credulitas*, F. *Credulus*] Easiness or Readiness to believe.

CRE'DULOUS [*credulus*, F. *credulus*] easy, light, or rash of Belief.

CRE'DULOUSLY, believing too easily. *CRE'*

CREDULOUSNESS, the being too easy in Belief.

to CREE [*Whart or Barley*] to boil it soft. *C.*

The **CREED**, a short and summary Account of the chief Articles of the Christian Faith, called the Creed, from the first Word of it in *Latin*, *Credo, i. e. I believe.*

CREEK [*Creeca, Sax. Criqua, F.*] a little Bay, a Nook in a Harbour, where any thing is laid.

A **CREEK** in the Neck, a small Pain and Stiffness there.

To CREEK [*criquer, F.*] to make a Noise as a Door does.

CREEKY, abounding with Creeks.

CREEP is into my Hand, put it in filly or secretly. *Clyst.*

To CREEP [*Croppian, C. Br. Kruppe, Belg. Crooman, Sax. Kriechen, Teut. Cripser, F. Rapere, L.*] to crawl upon all Four; also to come privately.

A **CREEPER**, a creeping Creature; an Android; also an Apple growing on a low Tree, whose Branches trail on the Ground.

CREEPING, crawling along slowly or privately.

CREEPINGLY, slowly, privately.

CREEPERS, a sort of Calves for Women, between Clogs and Pattens.

CREMASTER [*Krepastis, of κρεασις, to hold up, Gr.*] a Muscle in the Testicles of a Male, which serves to draw them up, and raise them in Coitus.

CREMATION, burning. *L.*

CREMOR, *L.* a milky Substance; a Liquor resembling Cream.

CRENA, a Notch, Slit, or Dent. *L.*

CRENATED Leaves, [*Botany*] Leaves of Plants that are jagged or notched.

CREN'LES } [in a Ship] small Ropes
CREN'LES } spliced into the Bolt-ropes of the Sails of the Main-mast and Fore-mast, and fastened to the Bowling-Bridles, to hold by when the Bonnet-Sail is shaken off.

CRENEL'LE [in Heraldry] the same as Embattled.

CREPANCE [in a Horse] an Ulcer in the Fore-part of the Foot, about an Inch above the Coronet.

CREPATURE [in Physick] is when any Thing is boiled till it cracks. *L.*

CREPINES [in Cookery] a sort of Farce wrapped up in a Veal Caul. *R.*

CREPITATION, a Cracking or Rattling.

CREPUS'CLE [*Crepuscle, F. of Crepusculum, L.*] the Twilight, or the dubious half Light, which we perceive in the Morning before the Sun's rising and at Night after the Sun's setting.

CREPUS'CULOUS, belonging to the Twilight.

CRESCENT [in Heraldry] the Figure of a Half-Moon, with the Horns turned upwards,

which is the distinguishing Mark of the second Brother or Family.

CRESCENT [*Crescens, L.*] increasing. [*With Ferrriers*] a Horse is said to have Crescents, when the Point of the Coffin Bone, which is most advanced, falls down and presses the Sole outwards, &c.

CRESSAN, a Pear, called the *Bergamot Grass*.

CRESS'ES [*Kresse, Teut.*] the Name of an Herb, called *Nasturium. L.*

CRESET *Light*, a large Lanthorn fixed on a Pole, or a burning Beacon.

CRESSIVE [of *crescere, L.*] of a growing Nature or Quality. *Sbaksp.*

CREST [*Crest, F. Crête, L.*] the Tuft on the Head of a Bird; the Mane of a Horse; or the Top of an Helmet.

CREST [among Carvers] an Imagery or carved Work to adorn the Head or Top of any Thing, like our modern Cornish.

CREST [in Heraldry] is a Device representing a living Creature, Plant, or other artificial Thing set over a Coat of Arms.

CREST Fallen [of a Horse] is when the upper Part of the Neck on which the Mane grows, does not stand upright, but hangs either on one Side or other.

CREST Fallen [spoken of Men] signifies dispirited, out of Heart, cast down, &c.

CREST Tile, a Tile on the Ridge of a House.

CRESTED having a Crest or Comb.

CRESWELL, the broad Edge or Vergé, the Shoe Sole round about.

GRETA'CEOUS [*creta, L.*] chalky; abounding with Chalk.

CRE'TE, an Island in the *Mediterranean-Sea*, now called *Candy*.

CRE'TISM } a forging of Lies, Falshood

CRE'TICISM } Perfidiousness, to speak from the Inhabitants of *Crete*, who were noted for these bad Qualities.

CRE'VET } [*craster, F.*] a Melting-pot

CRU'SET } used by Goldsmiths.

CREVICE [*Crevasse, F.*] a Chink or Cleft; also a Cray fish.

CREW [*Kinner derives it of kroethen, Du. to drink or tope; but M.asteru of Cru, for crew, F. increased*] a Company or Gang; a Ship's Company.

CREWEL, two threaded Worsted.

CREWET } [*Creche, F.*] an earthen Pot,

CREV'ET } a Phial, or narrow-mouthed Glass, to hold Oil or Vinegar.

CREY'FORD [*Creytanford, Sax.* of the River *Crey* and *Ford*] a Town in *Kent*, famous for the Overthrow given to the *Britons* by *Hengist the Saxon*.

CRIB [*Cribbe, Sax. Kribbe, Dan. and Kruppe, Teut. and L. S.*] a Cratch or Mangoe for Cattle; a Stall; a Cottage.

CRIB'AGE, a Game at Cards.

CRIB'BLE [*Cribble, F. of Cereblum, L.*] a Corn Sieve.

CRIBLE, coarse Meal, a little better than Bran. C.

CRIBRATION [among *Chymists*] the sifting of Powder through a fine Sieve.

CRICK, a sort of Cramp or Pain in the Neck; also the Noise of a Door.

CRICKET [of *kricket*, of *krcken*, L. D. to chirp] a little Insect haunting Ovens, Chimneys, &c.

CRICK'ET, a low Stool such as Children use to sit upon.

CRICK'ET, a sort of Play with Bats and a Ball.

CRICOARYTÆNOIDES [of *Κριος*, a Ring, *αυτος*, to drink, or *αυλος*, a sort of Cup, to drink out of, and *αυτος*, Shape, Gr.] Muscles arising from the Cartilage called *Cricoides*.

CRICOIDES [of *Κριος*, a Ring, Gr.] the Cartilage of the Wind-pipe.

CRICOTHYROIDES [of *Κριος*, a Ring, *σθυρος*, as Helmet, and *αυτος*, Shape, Gr.] a Pair of Muscles arising from the Fore-part of the *Cricoides*, and ending in that called *Scutiformis*.

CRIER, one who cries or makes Proclamation.

CRIME [*Crimes*, L.] a Fault, a foul Deed, an Offence, a Sin, Breach or Transgression of the Law.

CRIM'INAL [*Criminal*, F. of *Criminalis*, L.] guilty of a Crime, or of belonging to a Crime.

A CRIMINAL, an Offender or Malefactor, L.

CRIM'INALTY, a criminal Case. L.

CRIM'INALLY, in a criminal Manner.

CRIMP, friable, brittle.

CRIMP, an Agent for Coal Merchants and Persons concerned in Shipping.

CRIM'SON [*Cramoisin*, F.] of a fine deep red Colour.

CRINATED Roots [with *Botanists*] are such as shoot into the Ground in many small Fibres like Hair.

CRINE [in *Heraldry*] having Hairs.

CRINELS } [in *Falconry*] small black Feathers in a Hawk, like Hair,

CRINETES } others in a Serp, or Yellow between the Eyes and Beak.

To **CRINGE** [*krichen*, *Test.* to creep] to make low Bows; to shew abject Submission.

CRINGES, Hinges *Shakspe.*

To **CRINK'LE** [*krinkelen*, Du.] to go in and out, to run in Folds or Wrinkles.

CRINONES, Cutaneous Worms. L.

CRINOSITY [*crinis*, L.] Hairyness.

CRIPPLE [*Cripl*, C. Br. *krpet*, L. S. of *krpiti*. to creep] a lame Person who has lost the Use of his Limbs.

CRIP'PLEGATE, a Gate of the City of London, so called from an Hospital of Cripples, formerly erected there.

CRIP'LINGS [in *Architecture*] short Spars or Piles of Wood against the Side of an House.

CRIS'IMA [*Κρισμα*, Gr.] Signs by which a Physician may judge of a Disease. L.

CRIS'IS [*Κρισις*, Gr.] a Judgment, Sentence, or Verdict. L.

CRIS'IS [among *Physicians*] is Change in a Disease, either for the worse, or towards a Recovery, or Death.

An *Imperfect* CRIS'IS, is that which not clearly determine the Disease, but room for another Crisis.

A *Perfect* CRIS'IS, is that which Patients perfectly and entirely from the per, and is either salutary or deadly.

CRIS'OM } [of *Χρισμα*, Gr. and *Χρισος*, which was used in Children] an Infant dying before Birth.

CRISP [*crispatus*, L. beauty, *Test.* dried by frying, &c. till it is friezled crumble.

To **CRISP** [*crispans*, L.] to freeze.

CRISP'NESS, Friableness.

St. CRISPIN's Lance, an Awl,

from *Crispin*, the famous Patron of makers.

CRIS'TA Galli [among *Anatomists*] Process in the Middle of the *Ossis Ethmoidalis*.

CRITERION [*Κριτηριον*, Gr.] a made of the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition, also a Mark whereby to judge of the Truth of a Thing.

CRIT'ICAL [*Critique*, F. *Κριτικος*, Gr.] of a nice Judgment; serious, that gives Signs to judge by.

CRIT'ICAL Days [among *Physicians*] those Days whereon there happens Change of the Disease, or on which the Crisis.

CRIT'ICAL Signs [among *Physicians*] Signs taken from a Crisis, either Recovery or Death.

CRIT'ICISM, the Art of judging Men's Actions, Words, or also nice Judgment, critical Dissection.

To **CRIT'ICIZE upon** [*critique*, F.] the Critick; to judge and censure Actions, Words, or Writings; to nicely; to find Fault with.

A **CRIT'ICK** [*Critique*, F. of *Κριτικος*, Gr.] one skilled in Criticism; a profound Scholar, a nice Censurer.

CRIT'ICKS [*Critique*, F.] the Art of critiquing; a Skill consisting in a nice Examination of Authors.

CROAK, the Cry of a Raven or Toad.

To **CROAK**, to make a hoarse Noise.

CRO'ATS, a Regiment of Horse so called because they were of the *Croatia*.

CRO'CARDS, a sort of Money current in *England*.

CROCE, a Shepherd's Crook or Crozier.

CRO'CHES [among *Mariners*] the small Knobs on the Tops of a Deck's Horns.

CRO'CI, [among *Botanists*] the small Knobs on the Tops of Flowers.

CRO'CIA, a Bishop's or Abbot's Pastoral Staff, also the Colliery Sticks and Abbeys, by giving a Crozier.

CROCIARIUS, the Bearer of a Crozier-Staff before a Bishop.

To **CROCK**, to black one with Soot. *C.*

CROCK, a coarse earthen Pot.

CROCKERY, earthen Ware.

CROCK'ETS, Locks of Hair. *O.*

CROCK'HERN [*Crucepern*, *Sax.* of *Cruce*, a Fountain so called and *De'rn*, a Cottage] a Town in *Somerſetſhire*, 110 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

CROC'DILE [*Crocodylus*, *L.* of *Κροκόδιλος*, *Gr.*] a very large Beast in the Shape of a Lizard, living both on the Land and in the Water. *L.*

CROCOMAG'MA [in *Pharmacy*] a Physical Composition, the chief Ingredient of which is Saffron. *L.* of *Gr.*

CRO'CUS, Saffron; also an early Flower. *L.*

CRO'CUS [among *Chymists*] a Powder of a Saffron Colour.

CRO'CUS Martis, Saffron of Steel, so called from its reddish Colour. *L.*

CROCUS Martis operiens, the Rust of Iron Plates washed and exposed some Time to the Dew. *L.*

CROCUS Martis effringens, Filings of Iron deprived of their more saline Parts. *L.*

CROCUS Metallorum, a kind of impure opaque Glass of Antimony. *L.*

CRO'E ? [in *Brit. Test.* and *L. S.* *crook-CROME* {ed}] an Iron Bar or Leaver; also a Notch in the Side-boards or Staves of a Cask, where the Head-pieces come in.

CROFT [*Croft*, *Sax.*] a little Cloſe adjoining to a Houſe for Paſture or Tillage. *Torkſh.*

CROISADE ? [*Croisade*, of *Croix*, *F.* of *Cruis*, *CRUSA'DO* {*L.* a Croſs} the Expedition of the Princes of *Chriſtendom* for the Conqueſt of the Holy Land, in which every Soldier bore a Crucifix on his Breaſt, as an Emblem of Spiritual Warfare: For their Encouragement in this Enterpriſe, all that died in the War were promiſed by the Pope an immediate Entrance into Heaven.

CROIS'ERY, thoſe for whom Chriſt ſuffered on the Croſs. *Chauc.*

CROISES [*Croiſes*, *F.*] Pilgrims for the ſake of Religion, who wore a Croſs on their Garments; alſo the Knights of the Order of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, created for the Defence of Pilgrims.

CROK, the turning of the Hair into Curls. *O.*

CROKETTES, Locks of Hair. *Chauc.*

CRONE [*Crone*, *Sax.*] an old Ewe or Female Sheep, alſo an old Woman. *Chauc.*

CRONET, the Hair which grows over the Top of a Horſe's Hoof; alſo the Iron at the End of a tilling Spade.

CRONIQUE, a Chronicle. *Chauc.*

CRONON, an *Iriſh* Song.

CRONY [perhaps of *χρῶνος*, *Gr.* *q. d.* a good old Friend; or of *Cogronnes*, *L.*] an intimate Companion, or contemporary Diſtiple.

To **CROO** } to make a Noiſe like a
To **CROO'KELL** } Dove or a Pigeon.

A CROOK [*Croc*, *F.* an Hook] a Shepherd's Staff.

CROOK'ED [*krögget*, *Dan.*] not ſtraight.

CROOKED [is ſaid to be derived of *Crook*, the turning up of the Hair into Curls] bowed, bent, turning in and out.

CROOKEDLY, in a crooked Manner.

CROOK'EDNESS, being crooked or bent.

CROOKES, Hooks. *O.*

To **CROOL**, to growl, mumble. *O.*

CROO'TES, a Subſtance found about the Ore in Lead Mines.

CROP [*Croppen*, *Sax.*] Earſ of Corn, gathering of Hay or Corn, of the whole Shock which the Ground affords.

CROP [*Crapp*, *L. S.* *Crappa*, *C. Br.* *Crapp*, *Teut.*] a Bird's Crow; alſo the Handle of a Coachman's Whip.

To **CROP** [*Crapp*, *Belg.*] to cut off, to gather.

CROPSICK, a low Term for a diſordered Stomach.

CROPPA } a Crop of Corn, or the Pro-
CROPPUS } duct in Harvest. *O. L.*

CROQUETS [in *Cookery*] a certain Compound made of a delicious Fare. *F.*

CRO'SIER [of *Croſſe*, *F.*] a Biſhop's Staff, made in the Shape of a Shepherd's Crook, intimating, that they are ſpiritual Shepherds.

CRO'SIERS [in *Aſtronomy*] are four Stars in the Form of a Croſs, by the Help of which thoſe who ſail in the Southern Hemisphere find the Antarctic Pole.

CRO'SLET, a Frontlet or Head-cloth.

CRO'SLET ? [in *Heraldry*] a little plain

CROSSET } Croſs, whoſe Ends alſo have
the Form of a plain Croſs; and thoſe are often borne *ſebes*, *i. e.* pointed at Bottom.

To **CROSS**, to lay one Body athwart another; to paſs over, to counteract.

CROSS [*Crois*, *F.* of *Cruis*, *L.*] a Gibbet, on which the Ancients uſed to hang Malefactors; alſo Affliction, Miſfortune, Trouble.

CROSS [in *Heraldry*] one of the honourable Ordinaries, of which there is great Variety in its Form, according to the Lines which compoſe it.

CROSS Avellane [in *Heraldry*] a Croſs, the Ends of which ſhoot forth like the Huſk of a Filberd.

CROSS-Examining, to investigate the Truth by puzzling and captious Interrogatories.

CROSS Ficbed ? [in *Heraldry*] a Croſs

CROSS Ficbus } pointed at Bottom.

CROSS Fleury [in *Heraldry*] a Croſs with a *Fleur-de-Lis* at each End.

CROSS Fourchet [in *Heraldry*] a forked Croſs.

CROSS Milrine or Moline [in *Heraldry*] a Croſs, the Ends of which are clomped and turned again like a Millrinc, which carries the Mill-ſtone.

CROSS Voided [in *Heraldry*] is when a

Line is drawn parallel to the Out-lines of a Cross, and then the Field is supposed to appear through.

CROSS Bar Shot [with Gunners] a round Shot, having a long Iron Spike cast with it, as if it were let quite through the Middle.

CROSS-Beam } [in Architecture] a Beam
CROSS-Piece } laid across another.

CROSS-Beam [in a Ship] a great Piece of Timber which goes across two other Pieces called *Bites*, and to which the Cable is fastened when a Ship rides at Anchor.

CROSS-Bill, a Bird.

CROSS-Bow, a Bow placed across a Stock to throw missile Weapon.

A CROSS Caper, a Leap with crossing the Legs.

CROSS-grained, that goes against the Grain; peevish, stubborn, humourfome.

CROSS-Jack [in a Ship] is a small Yard flung at the upper End of the Mizzen-Mast under the Top.

CROSS-Matches } when a Brother and
CROSS-Marrings } Sister intermarry with two Persons who have the same Relation one to another.

CROSS Purposes, contrary Designs or Designs; also a kind of Sport.

CROSS Staff, a Mathematical Instrument to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

CROSS Trees [in a Ship] are four Pieces of Timber bolted and let into one another across at the Head of the Mast.

CROSS Trip [among Wrestlers] is when the Legs are crossed within one another.

CROSS-Wart, an Herb, the Leaves and Flowers of which grow in Shape of Crosses.

CROTAPHICK Artery [among Anatomists] a Name given to the Tendon of the Muscle *Crotaphites*.

CROTAPHITES [*Krotaphitas*, Gr.] Muscles of the Temples.

CROUCH, the forked Part of a Tree.

CROTCH ET [*Crochet*, F. of *Grac*, an Hook] a Note in Musick, which is half a Minim.

CROTCH'ET, a Fancy or Whim.

CROTCH'ETS [among Printers] are formed thus [] to denote some Word or Sentence omitted before; or that is explanatory, and may be omitted.

CROTCHETS [among Hunters] the Master Teeth of a Fox.

CROTCH'ETS } the Ordure or Dung of a
CROTCH'ING } Hare.

CROUCH' [*Crochu*, F.] crooked; also a Crisp. O.

CROUCH' Mats } a Festival observed by
CROUCH Maj's Day } the Roman Catholics in Honour of the Holy Cross, on the 14th of September.

To **CROUCH'** [*crocher*, F.] to bow submissively; to stoop low.

CROUCH'ING, bowing, submissive.

CROUCH'INGLY, submissively.

CROUD, a Fiddle. O. See *CROUD*.

CROUP [of a Horse] the hinder Part of a Horse, the Buttocks and Tail.

A Racking CROUP, is when a Horse's Quarters go right; but his Croup, swings from Side to Side.

CROUPA'DE [in Horsemanship] which the Horse pulls up his hind Legs, he threw them up to his Belly.

A CROUPER [in Horsemanship] put under the Tail of a Horse to make the Saddle more steady.

A CROUP'ER [at a Gaming Table] who watches the Cards, and gains for the Bank.

CROUTA'DE [in Cookery] a Paper used in dressing a Loin of Mutton.

A CROW [*Crupe*, Sax.] a Bird; also a Southern Constellation.

To CROW [*Cruyan*, Sax.] to cry as a Cock; also to brag, to brag.

CROW Net, a Net for catching Fish in Winter.

CROWS-Bill, a Surgeon's Instrument for drawing Bullets, broken Bones, &c. from the Body.

CROWS-Foot [in a Ship] marked by the Hoise of a little Block called the *Dead Man's Eye*, into more Parts.

CROWS-Fest [in the Military] Irons with four Points, of three or four long, so that which Way soever the Point will be uppermost.

CROWD [*Cruob*, Sax.] a Throng.

CROWD [*Cruith*, C. Br.] a Crowd.

CROW'LAND [perhaps so called from a Multitude of Crows] a Town in the County of Northampton, 10 Miles N. by W. from London.

CROWLE, curled. *Cbauc.*

CROWLING, the crying and bawling of the Cattle.

CROWN [*krone*, Teut. *Courona*, L.] a Cap of State worn by Kings and Sovereign Princes; also a Coin worth Five Shillings; also the Top of a Church.

CROWN [in Geometry] a Ring or Circle between two Concentrick Peripheries.

To CROWN [*kronein*, Teut.] to set a Crown on a Head; to reward; to make perfect; to honourably.

CROWN Glass, the finest Sort of Glass.

CROWN Imperial, the most beautiful Kind of Daffodil Flowers.

CROWN-Pole [in Architecture] a Pole in some Buildings stands upright in the middle between two principal Rafter.

CROWN Scab, a mealy white Scum on the Legs of Horses.

CROWN-Wheel [of a *Watch*] is the upper Part next the Balance, that drives it by its Motion.

CROWN Works [in *Fortification*] are Bulwarks advanced towards the Field, to gain some Hill or rising Ground; being composed of a large *Gorge*, and two Wings, which fall on the Counterfascade near the Faces of the Bastion.

CROWN'ED Horn-work, is a Horn-work with a Crown-work before it.

CROWNED Top [Hunting Term] the first Head of a Deer; the Crotchets or Buds being raised in Form of a Crown.

CROWSE, brisk, lively, jolly. C.

CROY [in *Scotch Law*] a Satisfaction that a Judge, who does not administer Justice as he ought, is to pay to the nearest of Kin to the Man that is killed.

To **CROYN** [Hunting Term] to cry as Fallow Deer do at Rutting-time.

CRUCIAL, of the Form of a Cross; also transverse.

To **CRUCIATE** [*cruciare*, L.] to torment.

CRUCIATUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh lying under the *Vastus*.

CRUCIBLE, a Melting-pot made of Earth, tempered so as to endure the strongest Fire, for the melting Metals, Minerals, &c.

CRUCIFEROUS [*Crucifer*, L.] which bears the Cross.

CRUCIFERS, same as *Crutched Friars*. L.

CRUCIFIX [g. d. *Cruci affixus*, i. e. hung as the Cross, L.] a Figure representing our Saviour on the Cross.

CRUCIFIX'ION, a fixing to a Cross, a Crucifying.

CRUCIFORM, having the Form of a Cross.

To **CRUCIFY** [*crucifigere*, F. of *crucifigere*, L.] to fasten or nail to a Cross; also to kill or mortify.

CRUCIFEROUS [*cruciger*, L.] bearing the Cross.

CRUDE [*crud*, F. of *crudus*, L.] raw, undigested.

CRUDELY, undigestedly.

CRUDENESS, Undigestedness.

CRUDITY [*Cruditè*, F. of *Cruditus*, L.] Rawness.

CRUDITY [among *Physicians*] is when the Blood is not duly fermented, and brought to a right Consistence.

CRUDITY [in the *Stomach*] is an ill Digestion, when the Aliment of Meat is not duly fermented, and regularly turned into Chyle; and is of three Sorts, *Apyxia*, *Bradypepsia*, and *Dyspepsia*; which see in their proper Places.

CRUEL [*crual*, F. *crudelis*, L.] hard-hearted, fierce, grievous, painful. F.

CRUELLY, in a cruel Manner, grievously.

CRUELTY [*Crualtè*, F. *Crudeltas*, L.] Barbarousness, Fierceness, Hard-heartedness, insensible Temper; also ill Usage.

CRUENTOUS [*Cruentus*, L.] bloody, stained with Blood.

CRU'ET [heutch, Dut.] a Vial for Vinegar or Oil.

To **CRUISE** [kruff, Belg. a Cross, i. e. to cross to and fro] to sail up and down for Guard of the Seas.

CRUISER, a Ship appointed to cruise.

CRUK [Cnoeca, Sax. Crotchan, C. Br.] a Crock, an Earthen Pot. *Chouc*.

CRULL, curled, smooth. O.

CRUM of Bread [Cruma, Saw. krumm, Belg. krumm. Teut.] a small Particle, or the soft Part of Bread.

To **CRUMBLE** [Accusman, Sax. krummelen, Belg. krummeln, Teut.] to break small by rubbing.

CRUM'NIAL [of *Crumena*, L.] a Purse.

CRUM'NAL } *Spene*.

CRUM'NESS, the being full of Crums.

CRUM'MY, full of Crum, Plumpness, soft.

CRUMP [Crum, Sax. Crummi, C. Br.] crooked, crook-backed.

To **CRUMPLE** [of *Crompehr*, Sax. of krumpe, or krumpe, Belg.] to put out of the Folds or Plaits; to ruffle or towse.

CRUMLING, a small imperfect Apple.

CRUNK, to cry like a Crane.

CRUPPER [*Croupier*, F.] the Buttocks of a Horse, the Rump; also a Roll of Leather under a Horse's Tail.

CRUPPER Buckles, large square Buckles fixed to the Saddle-tree behind, to fasten the Crupper.

CRURA Medulla oblongata [among *Anatomists*] the two Heads or Beginnings of the marrowy Substance of the Brain.

CRU'RAL [*Cruialis*, L.] belonging to the Leg.

CRU'RAL Artery [in *Anatomy*] the Artery of the Thigh, which spreads itself among the Muscles.

CRU'RAL Vein [with *Anatomists*] a Vein of the Thigh, going up to the Groin, and ending in the *Ilia*ca.

CRUREUS, a Muscle of the Leg, helping to extend the *Tibia*; so called from its Situation on the Bone of the Thigh.

CRUSE [*Crucbe*, F. Krois. L. S. Brug, Teut. Cnoeca, Sax.] a Vial for Oil or Vinegar.

CRUS or Magnus Pes [among *Anatomists*] is all that Part of the Body which reaches from the Buttocks to the Toes, and is divided into Thigh, Leg, and Foot. L.

CRUSH, a Bruise, a violent harsh Sound.

To **CRUSH** [*escraser*, F. probably of *cruciare*, L.] to break or squeeze to pieces; to oppress or ruin.

CRUSSEL, a Gristle. O.

CRUST [*Crustè*, F. *Crusta*; L.] the outward Part of Bread, or the dry Part of any Thing.

CRUSTA'CEOUS [of *Crusta*, L.] crusty, covered with, or hard like a Crust.

CRUSTA'CEOUS Fishes, are Shell-Fishes, such as Crabs, Lobsters, &c.

CRUST

CRUST Clung, an hard sticking together of the Earth, so that nothing will grow on it, called also *Soil-bound*.

CRUSTA laevis [among *Physicians*] a kind of Scurf or crusty Scab upon the Body of an Infant, at the Time of its first Sucking. *L.*

CRUSTA vermicularis [among *Anatomists*] the Velvet Covering or soft Skin of the Guts.

CRUSTULA [among *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, being a falling of Blood from the Arteries into the *Tunica Conjunctiva*, occasioned by a Wound, Stroke, &c.

CRUTCHE'D Friars [*Freres Croisiez*, *F. i. c.* Friars signed with a Cross] a Place in the City of London, near *Aldgate*, called so from a Convent of them near that Place.

CRUTCHES [*Cruce*, *Sax.* *krucke*, *Teut.* *Kriecher*, *F.*] Supports for lame Persons.

CRUZADO } a Portuguese Coin, in Value
CRUZATE } 3 s. Sterling.

To **CRY** [*crier*, *F.* *schreyen*, *Teut.*] to weep, to make Proclamation.

CRY'AL, the Heron.

CRYPTÆ, the Graves of the Martyrs, where the Primitive Christians met to perform Divine Service; hence also a Church under Ground is called *Crypta*, as that of *St. Faith's*, formerly under *St. Paul's*. *L.*

CRYPTICAL [*crypticus*, *L.* of *κρυπτικός*, *Gr.*] hidden, secret.

CRYPTOGRAPHY [of *κρυπτός* and *γραφία*, *Gr.* Writing] the Art of Secret Writing, or Writing in Cyphers.

CRYPTOL'OGY [of *κρυπτός* and *λόγος*, *Gr.*] a discoursing or speaking in secret, a whispering privately.

CRYSTAL [*Cryſtallus*, *L.* of *κρυσταλλος*, *Gr.*] a very bright and transparent Stone, which looks like Ice, or the clearest Sort of Glass. *F.*

CRYSTAL [among *Chymists*] the Part of a Lye made of any Metal or Mineral that remains congealed after some Part of the Moisture is drawn off.

CRYSTAL [of *Silver*] is the Body of Silver chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of a Salt, by the Spirit of *Nitre*.

CRYSTALLINE [*Cryſtallinus*, *L.* of *κρυσταλλίνος*, *Gr.*] belonging to Crystal, bright or clear as Crystal.

CRYSTALLINE Heavens [among *Astronomers*] two Spheres, supposed by the Astronomers of old; by one of which they explained the slow Motion of the fixed Stars, supposing that they caused them to move one Degree Eastward in 70 Years; and by the other, they solved a Motion, which they called the Motion of Trepidation and Libration, by which they imagined the Sphere to sway from Pole to Pole.

CRYSTALLINE Humour [with *Oculists*] a white shining Humour of the Eye, taken to be the first Instrument of Sight, called also *Icy Humour*.

CRYSTALLOIDES, the Crystals of the Eye.

CRYSTALLIZATION [in *C*] the reducing of Salt into small-ticles, clear as Crystal.

To **CRYSTALLIZE** [*crystallizo*] reduce to, or grow into such Crystals dissolved in some Liquor, and set in to shoot into Crystals.

CRYSTAL'LI [among *Physicians*] dispersed all over the Body, white, Bigness of a Lupine. *L.*

CUB [*Minshaw* derives it of *cu* Bear's Whelp or young Bear; also *Marten* of the first Year.

CUBATION, the Act of lying

CUBATURE [in *Geometry*] is exactly the cubical solid Content of a Body, in Inches, Feet, Yard

CUBBRIDGE Heads [in a *Ship*] heads of the Fore-castle and the

CUBE [*Cubus*, *L.* *κύβος*, *Gr.*] is a solid Body terminated by six equal as a Dye truly made. *F.*

CUBE [in *Algebra*] is the second from the Root, and is formed by the Root continually into itself twice the Root, as the Square, and *aaa*

CUBE [in *Arithmetick*] is derived from the Multiplication of a Number first by itself, and then by itself so 125 is a Cube Number produced multiplied by itself, and then by itself.

CUBE-Root, is the Side of a Cube; so 3 is the Side or Root of 27

CU'BEBES, Aromatick Fruits brought from the *East-Indies*, good for strength of Brain, and drawing Phlegm from the

CU'BICAL } [*cubicus*, *L.* of *κύβος*,
CU'BICK } belonging to, or like

Figure of a Cube.

CU'BICAL Artery [in *Anatomy*] is in the Axillary Artery.

CUBICAL Foot, a Measure of Solidity which are a Foot every Way.

CU'BICALLY, in Form of a Cube

CU'BICK Equations [in *Algebra*] where the highest Power of the Quantity is a Cube.

CUBICULAR [*cubicularis*, *L.*] to a Bed-chamber. *L.*

CU'BIFORM [*cubiformis*, *L.*] in Form of a Cube. *L.*

CU'BIT [*Cubitus*, *L.*] the Length of an Arm from the Elbow to the middle Finger, according to some, the middle Part of the Shoulder and Wrist.

CU'BIT, a Scripture Measure, English Feet 9 Inches, and 360 Parts.

The **CU'BIT** [in *Anatomy*] is a Bone, which lies in the Inside of the Arm, reaching from the Elbow to the Wrist

CUS Externus [among Anatomists] ring to extend the Wrift. L.
CUS Internus [with Anatomists] ring to bend the Wrift. L.
RE [Cabitura, L.] a lying down.
UBE } [in Mathematicks] is the
CUBE } sixth Power of any Num-
 ber; so 64 is a Cubed-Cube, raised
 to the 3^d Power, five times multiplied into
 itself.
UES [in Anatomy] is the Seventh
 Tarsus of the Foot.
IG-Stool } [g. d. a Choaking-Stool,
IG-Stool } because Scolds being thus
 were almost choaked with Water;
 H. derives it from *Coquina*, F. a
 Man, because sturdy Beggar-women
 used in it. The Saxons called it
scold. A Machine formerly used
 as a Punishment anciently inflicted
 on Bakers, who transgressed the
 Law, in such a Chair or Stool, to
 be immersed in *Stercoris*, i. e. some
 stinking Pond.
LD [Cops, F. probably from Cuckow,
 g. d. a poor Man, in whose Nest
 the Hen has laid his Eggs, for him to
 pick up the young ones] one whose
 words and lewd Pranks are said to
 prick the Horns on his Head.
D-Maker, one who debauches
 young men.
LDOM, the State of being a
 Cuckold.
LDLY, like a Cuckold.
LD } [Lec, Sax. Coucon, F. Cucu-
LD } wack, Teut. and L. S. Cogg,
 g. d. hoch, Du. Cuculus, L. of Kauruf,
 well known.
LD } Flower, the Herb Lady's Smock.

LD, a Wench or Whore.
LD } [among Botanists]
LD } resemble a Monk's Hood or Helmet.
LD } [Cucumber, L.] a well-known
 Herb.
LD } [among Physicians] a Cover-
 ing, made of Cephalitic Spices pow-
 dered within a Cap, and worn against
 the Diseases of the Head, &c.
LD } [Carabita, L. Rurbitis,
LD } urd] a Chymical Vessel of Glass,
 and Metal, made in the Shape of a Gourd,
 for Distillations and Rectifications. F.
LD } [Lamberti, broad Worms
LD } Gourd Seeds in Shape, that breed
 on the Sides of Men, &c. L.
LD } [Cupping-glass.
LD } OS, an American Fly, which shines
 so brightly, that Persons may see
 it by the Light of it.
LD } [Sax.] the inner Part of the
 Ear.

To chew the CUD [Ceopan, Sax.] to chew
 again, as a Cow does; also to muse upon, to
 think or reflect.

CUD'DEN } a Changeling, a Nixey, or
CUD'DY } silly Fellow.
 To CUDDLE, to lie close, to squat.
CUD'DY, in a first Rate Man of War, is a
 Place lying between the Captain's and the
 Lieutenants Cabbins, under the Poop, and
 divided into Partitions, for the Master's and
 Secretary's Offices.

CUDE-Cloth, a Face-cloth for a young Child,
 which anciently was used at Baptisings, and
 was the Priest's Fee.

CUDG'EL [Smuttel, Teut. a knotted Stick]
 a Stick to fight with.

To CUDGEL, to beat with a Cudgel or Staff.
CUD Lost, an Infirmity in Cows, Oxen,
 and Sheep, &c.

CUE, an Item given to Stage-Players, what
 or when to speak; also a Mood or Humour, as
 in a merry Cue.

CUER'PO, a Body, Span. To walk in
 Cuerpo, i. e. to go without a Cloak, g. d. to
 show one's Shapes.

CUETH, pulketh, forceth. O.
CUFF [zuffa, a Battle, Ital.] a Blow with
 the Fist, a Box, a Stroke.

To CUFF, to box, to fight.

CUI anti Divortium [i. e. to whom before
 Divorce] a Writ empowering a divorced Wo-
 man to recover her Lands from him to whom
 her Husband did alienate them during the
 Marriage, because she could not gain say it. L.

CUI in vita [i. e. to whom in the Life
 of, scil. her Husband] a Writ of Entry for
 a Widow upon her Lands alienated by her
 Husband.

CUI'NAGE, the making up of Tin into
 Pigs, &c. for Carriage.

CUIRA'SS an Armour of Steel, &c. or
 Iron Plates beat thin, which covers the Body
 from Neck to Waist, as well behind as
 before. F.

CUIRAS'SIERS, Horsemen armed with
 Cuirasses. F.

CUISSES [Cuissars, F.] an Armour for
 the Thighs.

CULAGE, the laying up a Ship in the
 Dock, in order to be repaired. Q. R.

CULDEE'S, a sort of religious People for-
 merly at Scorn in Scotland, so called, *d'colenda*
Deu, for worshipping God.

CULINARY [Culinarius, L.] belonging to
 a Kitchen.

To CULL [cullit, F. of colligere, L.] to pick
 and chuse, to pick out.

CULL-Fish, a kind of Fish.

CULL'EMS, the worst Sort of Sheep, or
 those which are left of a Flock when the best
 are picked out. C.

CUL'LIONS, the Stones or Testicles; also
 the Name of an Herb. F.

CUL'LIONS [among Gardeners] are round
 Roots

Roots of Herbs, whether single, double, or triple.

CULLION *Head*, a Sconce or Blockhouse, situated in the Bottom.

CULLIS [*Cullis*, F. of *Coindo*, L. Straining] (in *Culley*) a strained Liquor made of Milk boiled, &c. and pounded in a Mortar, and passed through a Sieve to be poured either on Flesh, or Fish, or Pica, before they be brought to Table.

CULLY [of *Coghiosa*, Ital.] a Fool, a soft-headed Fellow, one who may be easily imposed upon; a Letcher, whom a Courtesan or Jilt calls her Cully.

To **CULLY** *one*, to impose upon one.

CULM, a Smoke or Soot. O.

CULMEN *Caeli* [among *Astronomers*] the highest Point of Heaven that a Star can rise to in any Latitude.

CULMIFEROUS [of *Culmus* and *fero*, L.] Stalk-bearing.

CULMIFEROUS *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are such as have a smooth-jointed Stalk, and usually hollow, and at each joint wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed Leaves, and their Seeds are contained in chaffy Husks, as Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, &c.

To **CULMINATE** [of *Culmen*, L. the Top, &c.] to raise to the Top.

To **CULMINATE** [among *Astronomers*] is to come to the Meridian; thus the Sun or Star is said to *culminate*, when it is in the highest Point in the Heavens possible for it to be; that is, when it is upon the Meridian.

CULPABLE [*culpabilis*, F. of *culpabilis*, L.] blame-worthy, faulty, guilty.

CULPABLENESS, liableness to be blamed, guilt.

CULPABLY, in a culpable or blameable Manner.

CULPONS, Streaks, Heaps, small Parts. *Chancer*.

CULPRIT, a Word of Form used by the Clerk of the Arraignments, in Trials, to a Person indicted for a criminal Matter, when he has registered the Prisoner's Plea, *Not Guilty*. The Word seems to be compounded of two Words, *i. e.* *Cul* and *Prit*, viz. *Cul* of *Culpa*, and is a Reply of a proper Officer on Behalf of the King, affirming the Party to be guilty, after he has pleaded not guilty; the other Word *prit* or *prest*, F. *i. e.* Ready; is as much as to say, that he is ready to prove the Party guilty. Others again derive it from *Culpa*, in a Fault, and *Præbensus*, taken, L. *i. e.* a Criminal or Malefactor.

CULRA'GE, the Herb Arse-smart.

CULRICH, the Bottom of the Sea where Oysters spawn.

CULTELLATION, a measuring of Heights and Distances by Piece-meal; that is, by Instruments which give us such Heights or Distances by Parts, and not all at one Operation. O.

CULTER, the Iron of a Plow. L.

To **CULTIVATE** [*cultivo*, Tillage, L.] to till or husband the improve, to manure, **CULTIVATION**, the Art improving.

CULTURE [*Cultura*, L.] Husbandry, Improvement, good Education.

CULVENAGE, Faint - horse turning the Tail to run away.

CULVER [*Culpeo*, Sax.] Pigeon. O.

CULVERTAGE [in the Act of the Echeat or Forfeiture of the Fee to the Lord of the Fee.

CULVERIN [*Culveraria*, F. a Snake] a Piece of Ordnance about a Quarter Diameter in the Mouth a Ball of 18 lb.

CULVERTAIL [among *Ships*] the fastening the Ship's Corlings in a particular Manner of fastening Boards on: Piece into another.

To **CUMBER** [*ingombere*, It. *to trouble*, to stop

CUMBERLAND, *i. e.* the *Cumbri*, *Britanni* who remained

Time after all the rest of *England* conquered.

CUMBERSOME } troublesome

CUMBEROUS } inconvenient

CUMBERSOMELY, unwieldy

CUMBLE, full heaped Measure

To **CUMULATE** [*cumulare*, L.] to heap up

CUMULATION, a heaping up

To **CUN** [*Sea Term*] is to direct at Helm how to steer.

CUNCTATION, prolonging

CUNEATED, made like a Wedge

CUNETTE [in *Fortification*] a ditch about three or four Fathoms wide in the middle of a dry Meant, to make it difficult to the Enemy. F.

CUNEIFORMIA *Offa* [among *Physicians*] are three Bones of the *Tarsus* which form the Foot. L.

CUNEIFORME *Oe* [among *Anatomists*] a Bone of the Head, so called from its resemblance to a Wedge. L.

CUNICULOUS, full of Cuniculi

CUNNER, a sort of Fish.

CUNNING [*Cunning*, Sax.] craft or having Skill in.

CUNNING, Craftiness, Ingenuity

CUNNING-Man, an Astrologer or Teller.

CUNNINGLY, craftily.

CUNNINGNESS, being crafty

CUNTOR, a Bird in *America* so strong and sharp, that it will kill an Ox-hide; so that two of them will kill, and devour a Bull.

CUP [*Cuppe*, Sax, *Kop*, *Gr.* C. Br. *Cupa*, L. of *Kuan*, Gr.] to drink out of,

As between the Cup and the
 Cup,
 tory Proverb, applicable to such
 persons, who too confidently depend
 Expectations, unthoughtful of the
 Contingencies that may intervene:
 Version of the Latin, *Multa cadunt
 supremaque labra*; as that of the
 ἄματῶν πάλαι ἰλίυκος ἔ χυδαῖος
 so the French, *De la main à la bou-
 taveant la soupe*.

among *Botanists*] are those short
 rein Flowers grow; some of them
 into 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Leaves,
 , to apply Cupping-Glasses.

ARER, a Servant who administers
 Feast.

ARD, a small Apartment with
 which Cups are placed.

or } who is in his Cups, overloaded
 } with Drink, drunk.

[*Cupido*, L.] the fabulous God of

ITY [*Cupidité*, F. of *Cupiditas*, L.]
 nce, inordinate Desire, Covetousness,
 Lust.

A [*Cupola*, Ital.] an arched Tower
 ng, in form of a Bowl turned up-

} [among *Chymists*] a Furnace
 } made of Ashes and burnt
 } Bones to try and purify Gold

NG-Glass, a sort of Glass Vial, ap-
 sely Part of the Body, to draw
 Blood, and windy Matter.

OUS, coppery.

BLE [*curabilis*, L.] that may be

Y } [of *Cura*, L. Care] the
 } Office of a Curate.

RE [*Curator*, L.] a Parson or Vicar
 who has the Charge of the Pa-
 ouchs.

TION [in *Physick*] is a right Me-
 ing out, by Symptoms, proper Re-
 ny Disease. L.

VE Indication [among *Physicians*]
 h has relation to the Disease to be

TOR [*Curatura*, L.] Care in order-
 ing any Thing; as a Curator for
 children.

, a Part of a Bridle, also a Swel-
 the Elbow of a Horse's Hoof.

B [*curber*, F.] to restrain or give a
 keep under.

MA, an *Indian* Root, commonly
 erick.

Coagulation of Milk.

DLE, to turn into Curds.

, full of Curds.

Cura, L.] the healing of a Distem-
 nd; also a Benefice or spiritual Liv-
 e Charge of Souls.

To CURE [*curare*, L.] to heal.

What can't be cur'd must be endur'd.

This is a consolatory Saying, applicable to
 Persons under the Pressure of some inevitable
 Calamity; advises to make a Virtue of Necessi-
 ty, and not aggravate, but alleviate the Burden
 by patient bearing, according to the Latin,
Levius fit Patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas.

CURFEW [*Couvre feu*, F. i. e. Cover the
 Fire] a Law made by *William the Conqueror*,
 that all Persons should put out their Fire and
 Lights at the Ringing of the Eight o'Clock
 Bell, and go to Bed.

CURFEW-Bell, Eight o'Clock Bell.

CURIA, a Court of Judicature; also the
 Company of Tenants who did their Service at
 the Lord's Court. L.

CURIA *advorsare vult* [*Lexo Term*] a Deli-
 beration intended to be taken by the Court up-
 on a Matter, before they proceed to pass Judg-
 ment.

CURIA *claudenda*, a Writ which lies against
 a Man, who being under Obligation to fence
 his Ground, refuses or delays it.

CURIOSITY [*Curiositas*, F. *Curiositas*, L.]
 Inquisitiveness, a Desire of knowing; over-
 much Care, Niceness; also a Rarity of curious
 Thing.

CURIOUS [*Curieux*, F. of *Curiosus*, L.] de-
 sirous or inquisitive to see or know every
 Thing; neat, nice, excellent, rare.

CURIOUSLY, in an inquisitive Manner;
 also exactly, ingeniously.

To CURL [*Krullen*, L. S. *curlare*, Ital.
 q. d. *gyrulare*, L. or perhaps of *cyrran*, of
 cyrran, *Sax.*] to twirl or turn up.

A CURL [*Krulle*, L. S. probably of *Gy-
 rulus*, L.] a Twirl or Ringlet of Hair, &c.

CURLEW, a Water-Fowl.

CURLINGS [among *Hunters*] the little
 spotted Curls with which the Bur of a Deer's
 Head is powdered.

CURMUDGEON, a covetous Hunk; a
 pitiful, niggardly, close-fisted Fellow.

CUR'NOCK, a Measure of Corn, contain-
 ing four Bushels.

A CURR [*Korre*, Belg. or of *Ritten*, *Teut.*
 to grin] a Mongrel Dog.

CUR'RENT Money [of *Current*, F. run-
 ning] good Money that in Commerce passes
 from one to another.

CURRANTO } a running *French* Dance;
 CURRANT } also a musical Air con-
 sisting of triple Time, called *Imperfect of the
 Mors*.

CUR'RANTS [q. d. *Corinths*, from *Corinth*,
 the Place whence they come] a sort of Fruit of
 the Grape-kind.

CURREIDEN, courted, curried Favour,
Chauc.

CURRENCY [of *Currents*, L.] Current-
 ness, Course, Circulation.

CUR'RENT [*currents*, L.] that goes or is
 established or received as Current-Money.

A CÚR'RENT [*Current*, L.] a running Stream.

CUR'RIDOW, a Curry-favour or Flatterer. O.

CUR'RIER [*Courrier*, F. *Coriarius*, L.] one who dresses, liquors, and colours tanned Leather, to make it gentle, &c.

To CUR'RY [*Corium*, L.] to dress Leather.

To CUR'RY a Horse [*Curro*, F. *Curare*, L.] to rub down, comb, and dress him.

To CUR'RY Favour [probably of *Querir*, F. of *Quarere*, L.] to make suit to one, to get into or insinuate one's self into Favour.

CURRY-Comb, an Iron Tool for dressing of Horses.

To CURSE [*cursum*, Sax.] to wish ill to.

A CURSE [*Curse*, Sax.] an ill Wish; also a Punishment.

CURSEDLY, wretchedly.

CURSEDNESS, the State of being cursed.

CUR'SER [*Curser*, L.] a Courier, an Express, a Messenger of Haste.

CUR'SITER } an Officer belonging to the
CUR'SITOR } Chancery, who makes out original Writs for that County or Shire that is allotted him.

CUR'SORILY, slightly, hastily.

CUR'SORINESS, Slightness, Hastiness.

CURS'ORY, a little Ruler of Brass representing the Horizon.

CURS'ORY [*Curforius*, L.] slight, hasty, running over negligently.

CURST [*Kurstel*, Belg.] angry, fierce, shrewd; also cursed.

CURST'NESS, Fierceness, a crabbed, dogged, surly Humour; Rigorousness.

CURT [*curtus*, L.] short.

To CUR'TAIL, [*Bettelen*, Du. to cut short; or of *Curtus*, L. short, and *Tail*] to dock or cut off a Horse's Tail; to dismember or diminish.

ACUR'TAIL, a nasty Slut or Drab.

Double CUR'TAIL, a Musical Instrument that plays the Bass.

CUR'TAIN [*Courtine*, F. *Cortina*, L.] a Hanging about a Bed, a Window, &c.

CUR'TAIN [in *Fortification*] the Front of a Wall or fortified Place, between two Bastions.

CUR'TAIN-Lecture, Reprehension from a Wife to her Husband in Bed.

CUR'TANA } King Edward the Confessor's
CURTE'YN } Sward without a Point

(an Emblem of Mercy) which is carried before the Kings and Queens of England at their Coronation.

CUR'TATION, shortening. L.

CUR'TATION of a Planet [among *Astrologers*] according to some, is a little Part of a Line cut off from its Distance from the Sun.

CUR'TESY of England. See *Courtesy*.

CUR'TI Cone [in *Geometry*] a Cone whose Top is cut off by a Plane parallel to its Basis.

CUR'TILAGE [*Law Term*] is a Piece of Ground, Yard, or Garden-Plot belonging to or lying near a House.

CUR'TILES *Terra* [among the Court Lands, or Lands properly belonging to the Court, or House of a Lord of a Manor.]

CURVATION, a bending. L.

CURVATURE [*Curvatura*, L.] Bending or Bowing; Crookedness.

A CURVE [*Curva linea*, L.] a crooked Line.

To CURVE, to bend.

CURVE Lines [in *Geometry*] crooked Lines as the Periphery of a Circle, Ellipsis, &c.

Regular CURVES [in *Geometry*] such as the Perimeters of Conic Sections are always curved and bent after the familiar Geometrical Manner.

Irregular CURVES [in *Geometry*] have a Point of Inflection, and when continued, do turn themselves a contrary way as the Conchoid and Solid Parabola.

A CURVET [*Courbette*, F. *Courvet*] the Gait, Motion, or Prancing of a Horse.

CURVILINEAL Figures [in *Geometry*] Spaces bounded by crooked Lines; as the Ellipsis, Spherical Triangle, &c.

CURVILINEAL } crooked and
CURVILINEAR } crooked lined.

CURVITY [*Curvitas*, L.] Crookedness.

CUR'LE Chair, an Ivory Chair, Saddle Chariot, in which the *Aediles Curules* the Romans, were carried.

CUSHINET [*Couffinet*, F.] a little Pillow.

CUSHION [*Kuilen*, Teut. & L. *cuscinum*, F.] a sort of Pillow to sit or lean on.

CUSK'IN, an Ivory Cup.

CUSP [*Cuspis*, L.] the Point of a Horn, &c. It is particularly used in *Astronomy* to express the Points or Horns of the Moon.

CUSP [in *Astrology*] the first Point of twelve Houses in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CUSPATED [in *Botany*] is a Flower whose Leaves of a Flower end in a Point.

To CUSPIDATE [*cuspidare*, L.] to point at the Point, to bring to a Point.

CUSPIDATED [*cuspidatus*, L.] like a Spear.

A CUSTARD [*Gustard*, of *Gustard*, of *Grottarus*, C. Br. *formaria*] a Dish of Food made of Milk, Eggs, &c.

CUSTO'DE *admittendo*, a Writ for a Guardian. L.

CUSTODE *amovendo*, a Writ for a Guardian. L.

CUSTODY [*Custodia*, L.] Wardship, being in safe hold, or Prison.

CUS'TOM [*Costrume*, F.] Fashion, Way, Usage, or Use.

CUSTOM [in *Law*] is a Law not written, which being established by long Use, and the Consent of our Ancestors, were *Ultra Tritavum*, i. e. beyond three Generations, commonly accounted a Custom.

Years, is deemed as a Right in Law.

CUSTOM [in *Traffic*] is a Duty

to the King, upon the Importation of Commodities; so called because and Poundage were only granted by Parliament for certain Years till the Henry VI. but then constantly and, thence called Customs, or Customs.

WAREHOUSE, is a Warehouse or a Sea-Port Towns, where the King's Goods are received.

LIABLE, which is according to Custom, liable to pay Custom.

CUSTOMABLY, according to Custom, or Custom.

COMMONLY, commonly used.

COMMON, accustomed, common, or common.

COMMON TENANTS [in Law] such as Tenants of the Manor.

COMMONER, one who buys any Thing of Custom-house Officer.

COMMONS and Services, Name of a Writ See *Conjunctio inibus et Servitiis*.

KEEPER, a Keeper, a Guardian. L.

CLERK, the principal Clerk before the Court of Common Pleas. L.

RECORDS, he that hath the Records of the Sessions of the Peace.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, is always Justice of the Peace, *Quorum* in the County where his Office is. L.

EXERCISE [of the Spiritualities] he that exercises during a Vacancy of a See.

INSTRUMENT [among Surgeons] an Instrument for preserving the Eye from being hurt in Operations.

GUARD, a Servant to a Man of Arms, or a Life-guard. O.

CUTTER, a Knife, or Casper, to cut, or divide with a Knife, &c.

FEATHER [Sea Term] is when a Ship so swiftly presses the Water, as before her, and in a dark Night looks like Fire.

TO UNFURL, is to unfurl it, and let it fly.

TO DIVIDE, dividing with a Knife, &c.

SHARP, sharply, sarcastically.

TO SCRAPE AWAY, [of Cotelette, F.] a short Rib of a Neck of Mutton or Veal.

TO SCRAPE AWAY, the Sharpness of a Ship, which is the Beak-head, which divides and cuts the Water as it comes to a Bow.

MURDERER, a Murderer, an Assassin, a Killer.

TO EXPOSE, where People are exposed as in an Inn or Tavern.

CUTANEOUS [cutaneous, L.] belonging to the Skin.

TO BE KNOWN, [of Curb, known, and Beasts, Sax.] an Archbishop of Canterbury.

TO BE KNOWN, the Beginning of the Saxon Monarchy.

UNWORKED, new Wine unworked.

CUTICLE [Cuticula, L.] the utmost thin Skin which covers the whole Body. F.

CUTICULAR, belonging to the Skin.

CUTLASS [Coutelas, F.] a short broad Sword.

CUTLER [Coutelier, F.] a Maker or Seller of Knives, Swords, &c.

CUT-PURSE, a Thief, one who cuts Purse.

CUTTED, Brawling, Quarrelsome.

CUTTER [of the Tallies] an Officer of the Exchequer, who provides Wood for the Tallies, and cuts the Sum paid upon them.

CUTTERS, the little Streaks in the Beam of a Deer.

CUTTING the Neck [among Reapers] a cutting the last Handful of standing Corn, which, when it is done, they give a Shout and go to Merry-making, it being the finishing of such a Man's Harvest.

CUTTINGS [with Gardeners] Branches or Sprigs of Trees or Plants cut to set again.

CUTTLE-FISH, a Sea-fish. *Sepia*, L.

CUTTS, a sort of flat-bottomed Boats formerly used in the Channel for transporting Horses.

CUVA, a Keever, a Vessel for Brewing.

CUVETTE [in Fortification] a Trench sunk in the Middle of a great dry Ditch.

CUYNAGE, the making up of Tin for the better Carriage of it.

CUZ [among Printers] one admitted, by a jocular Ceremony, to the Privileges of a Printing-House.

CYCLE [Cyclos, L. of κύκλος] is a continual Revolution of Numbers, which go on without any Interruption from the first to the last, and then return again to the first. F.

CYCLE [of the Sun] is a Revolution of twenty-eight Years, for finding out the Dominical Letters, which then return all in the same Order as before; the Solar Cycle.

CYCLE [of the Moon] or Golden Number, is a Period or Revolution of nineteen Years, invented to make the Lunar Year agree with the Solar, after the Expiration of which all the Lunations return to their former Place in the Calendar, that is, the New Moons happen in the same Months, and Days of the Month; the Lunar Cycle.

CYCLE [of Indiction] a Revolution of 15 Years, established by Constantine the Great, A. C. 312.

CYCLIS'CUS [of κύκλος, Gr] an Instrument in Form of a Half-Moon, used by Surgeons to scrape away Rottenness.

CYCLOID [in Geometry] a Figure made by the upper End of the Diameter of a Circle, turning about a Right Line.

CYCLOIDAL Space, the Space contained between the Curve or crooked Line and the Subtense of the Figure.

CYCLOMETRY [of κύκλος and μέτρον, Gr. Measure] the Art of measuring Cycles.

CYCLOPEAN, of the Cyclops.

CYCLOPÆDY [*Cyclopaedia*, F. *Cyclopaedia*, of *κυκλωπαϊδια*, of *κύκλος*, a Circle, and *παϊδια*, Discipline, Gr.] the Circle of Arts and Sciences, or universal Knowledge.

CYCLOPHORIA *Sanguinis*, the Circulation of the Blood. L.

CYCLOPS, a gigantick People, having but one Eye, and that in the Middle of their Fore-head; said anciently to have inhabited the Island of Sicily.

CYGNET [of *Cygnus*, L.] a young Swan.

CYGNUS, a Swan; also a Northern Constellation. L.

CYLINDER [*Cylindra*, F. *Cylindrus*, L. of *κύλινδρος*, Gr.] a Roller, a Rolling Stone.

CYLINDER [in *Geometry*] is a Solid, formed by the Revolution of a reſtangled Parallelogram about one of its Sides, so that it is extended in Length equally round, and its Ends or Extremitities are equal Circles.

CYLINDER *charged* [in *Gunnery*] is the Chamber of a Great Gun, or that Part that receives the Powder and Shot.

CYLINDER *Concave* [in *Gunnery*] is all the hollow Length of a Piece of Ordnance.

CYLINDER *Vacant* [in *Gunnery*] is that Part of the Hollow that remains empty after the Gun is charged, or that Part between the Trunnions and the Muzzle.

CYLINDRICAL [*Cylindraceus*, L. of *Κυλινδρικός*, Gr.] belonging to, in Form of, or like to a Cylinder.

CYLINDROID [in *Geometry*] is a solid Figure, with Elliptical Bases, parallel and alike situated.

CYMA [*κύμα*, Gr.] is the Top of any Plant or Herb. *Botany*.

CYMATIUM [in *Architectura*] a Member, whereof the one-half is Convex, and the other Concave. Gr.

CYMATODES [among the *Galenists*] an unequal fluctuating Pulse.

CYMBAL [*Cymbalum*, L. *Κύμβαλον*, Gr.] a musical Instrument.

CYMBALIST [*Cymbalifer*, L. of *Κυμβαλίστης*, Gr.] one that plays on a Cymbal.

CYMBRAËCAN *Language*, the *Wulfb* *Tongue*.

CYNANTHROPY [of *κύων*, a Dog, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a Man, Gr.] Madness caused by the Bite of a Dog, wherein the Patient avoids Light and Water; or a particular kind of Melancholy, when Men fancy themselves changed into Dogs, and imitate their Actions.

CYNEGETICKS [*Cyнетica*, L. of *Κυνεγετικά*, Gr.] Books which treat of Hunting.

CYNICAL *Cynique*, F. *Cynicus*, L. of *Κυνικός*, Gr.] dogged, churlish.

CYNICALLY, churlishly.

CYNICKS [*Cynici*, L. of *Κυνικοί*, Gr.] a Sect of Philosophers instituted by *Diogenes*; called Cynicks, from *κύων*, a Dog, because of their curriſh and churlish Behaviour.

CYNODÆCTOS [*κυνόδακτος*, Gr.] bitten by a mad Dog. *Diſcorides*.

CYNODENTES [of *κύων*, Gr. and *δενς*, L. a Tooth] Dog-Teeth.

CYNODESMUS [among *Anatomists*] a Band which ties the little Skin of the Nut. Gr.

CYON [*Cyon*, F.] a Graff, Sprig of a Tree.

CYNOREXY [*κυνορέξια*, of *κύων*, a Dog, and *ρέξια*, Appetite] greedy, unsatiabie Appetite, like a Dog.

CYNO-SURE [*Cynofure*, F.] the Constellation of the Lesser Bear, or Polar Star in the Tail of it. L.

CYPHOMA } [among *Anatomists*]
CYPHOSIS } bending of the

of the Back towards the back Parts.

CYPRESS [*Cupressus*, L.] a Tree.

CYPRIAN [*Cyprianus*, L.] a profeſſor of Men.

CYPRUS, a Ruſh. O. L.

CYR'TOMA [*Κύρτωμα*, Gr.] in any Part of the Body.

CY'RICKSCEAT, a Tribute or Tax anciently paid to the Church.

CYST } a Bag containing matter
CYSTIS } ter.

CYSTEPATICK *Duct* [in *Anatomy*] a Duct which is implanted in the Heper and the Gall-Bladder. Gr.

CYS'TICÆ Gemelli [in *Anatomy*] small Branches of the Cœliack Artery through the Gall-Bladder.

CYS'TICK Vein [in *Anatomy*] a Vein, the *Vena Porta*, which goes up to the Gall-Bladder.

CYSTICKS [of *κύστις*, Gr. the Bladder] Medicines against Distempers in the Bladder.

CYSTOT'OMY [of *κύστις* and *τομή*] the cutting of the Bladder for the Stone.

CZAR [q. d. *Cæsar*] the Title of the Emperor of *Muscovy* or *Russia*.

CZAR'INA, the Empress of *Russia*.

DAB

D Is a Numerical Letter, and is used in Books, Inscriptions, &c.

D, is also frequently set after a Name, to denote Doctor; as *D. Theologia*, i. e. Doctor of Divinity; *P. Sacra Theologia Professor*, is general; *M. D. Medicina Doctor*, i. e. Doctor of Medicine.

D. D. D. sometimes signifies the Words, *Dat, Dicit, Dedicat*. L.

DA [in *Musick Books*] signifies *Da Capo*.

D. C. an Abbreviation of *Da Capo*.

DA [in *Musick Books*] commonly placed at the beginning of a *Rondeau*, or such *Airs* or *Tunes* as are to be sung or played the first Part, and signifies at the beginning, again; and intimates that the Song or Air must be begun again, with the first Part.

Sea-fish of the flat Kind.
 Slap on the Face, a Box on the Ear, dirty Clout.
B [*dauber*, F.] to slap or strike.
BICK, a Water-Fowl.
BLE [*sabbete*, Belg.] to splash, to splash in the Water and Dirt.
BLER, a superficial Smatterer or splatterer with Science.
BZE, a Weapon in the Nature of a Dagger fixed before the Grand Seigneur.
B a small River-fish.
BK'ER [*brecker*, Belg.] to waver, to totter. *Linc.*
BOYDES [of *δακρυ*, Gr. a Tear] a deepening Ulcer.
BOPOE'OS [of *δακρυ*, a Tear, and *ποιεω*, to make] Things which excite their Acrimony, as Onions, Horseradish, &c. like.
BYLE [*Distylus*, L. of *δακρυλος*, Gr.] a Foot or Measure in a Latin Verse, consisting of one long Syllable and two short, as *Gr.*
BYOGY [of *δακρυλος*, a Finger, and *γοω*, to speak, Gr.] a discoursing by Signs made by the Fingers.
BYONOMY [of *δακρυλος*, and *νομος*, Gr.] the Art of Numbering on the Fingers.
DADDY [*Dad*, C. Br. *Dadda*, name whereby young Children call their Fathers].
DEAD OAK [*q. d.* dead Oak] the Heart or Core of a Tree thoroughly rotten. *C.*
DAD [in *Architecture*] is used by some for the Dye, which is the Part in the Pedestal of the Column betwixt the Column and the Cornice.
DADALUS [*dædalus*, L.] various, variegated.
DAMON [*δαμων*, Gr.] a Spirit either good or evil.
DAMP [among some *Physical Writers*] vapours as cannot be assigned to a name, and supposed to proceed from the Earth or Possession of the Devil.
DAMN, to daunt, *C.* to baffle, to banter. *O.*
DAMN, stupid, blockish, daunted. *C.*
DAMN, shaly, dastardly, cowardly.
DAMN, a Dawkin. *C.*
DAMN [*Asphodelus*, L. of *Gr.*] a commonly called Daffy-down-dilly.
DAMN, a Leather Latchet; also a Handkerchief. Also a Dew upon the Grass.
DAMN [*Sheep* probably of *bag*, Sax.] to mark the Skin of the Fleece.
DAMN, to mark, to cut off.
DAMN, a Dagger, †, *Dan.* *bagge*, a Weapon well known.
DAMN, a sort of Sea-fish.
DAMN, Latches or Slips of Leather; also a Fleece cut off. *Chauc.*
DAMN [*deagan*, Sax.] to dawb the face's Cloaths with Dirt.

DAGGLEDTAIL, bemired, splattered with Dirt.
DA'GON [דגון, *H. i. e.* the God of Corn] an Idol of the *Philistines*.
DA'GON [of *bagge*, *O.* or *bagit*, C. Br.] a Piece, a Remnant. *Chauc.*
DAG-SWAIN, a rough coarse Mantle.
DAIL [*Sea Term*] a Trough in which the Water runs from the Pump over the Decks.
DAILY [English, *Teut.*] every Day, each Day.
TO DAIN [*deigner*, F.] to vouchsafe, to condescend.
DAIN'TIES, Delicacies, Niceties, Tid-bits.
DAIN'TILY, delicately, nicely.
DAIN'TINESS, Delicateness, Nicety.
DAIN'TY [*Dain*, Q. F.] curious, delicate, fine, nice.
DAI'RY [of *Derriere*, F. *q. d.*] a House backwards; a Place where Milk and Milk-meats are made and kept.
DAIZ [*Daiz*, F.] a Canopy.
DAI'SY, a Flower. *Bellis*, L.
DA'KIR, a Number of ten Hides, as a *Loaf* is of twenty.
DA'KER *Hen*, a Fowl.
DAL [in *Musick*] signifies for or by. *Ital.*
DALE [דל, in *Dan.* and L. S. *Cañal*, *Teut.*] a Valley; a Bottom between Hills.
DALI-PRATS [of *Dal*, L. S. and *Pratum*, L.] narrow Slips of Pasture-ground. *O. L.*
DAL'LIANCE, Toying, Wantonness.
DAL'LISON [*q. d.* *d'Alençon*, of *Alençon* in France] a Surname.
DAL'LOPS, Patches or Corners of Grass or Weeds among Corn. *C.*
TO DAL'LY [probably of *bollett*, L. S. to play the Fool] to toy with; to be full of wanton Tricks; to delay or trifle.
DALMA'TIAN *Cap*, a Tulip.
DALMA'TICK, a certain Vestment worn by Deacons in the Church of Rome.
DAM [probably of *Dame*, F. *Mistress*] a Female Beast which brings forth Young.
TO DAM [*demman*, Sax. *dammen*, L. S. *damen*, *Teut.*] to stop, or shut up; hence
DAM [*dam*, Belg. *damum*, *Teut.*] a Flood-gate, or Stoppage in a River.
DAM'AGE [*Domage*, F. of *Dammum*, L.] Hurt, Loss, Prejudice.
TO DAM'AGE, to hurt, to injure.
DAM'ASCUS [דמשק, M.] the chief City of Syria, from whence come the Plumbs we call *Damask Prunes*.
DAM'ASK [*Damasquin*, F. so called from *Damascus*, in Syria] fine Silk, Linen, &c. wrought into Flowers and Figures.
DAM'ASK *Rosa* [*Rosa Damascena*, L.] a Rose of a ruddy Colour.
TO DAM'ASK [*damasquiner*, F.] to work Silk, Linen, &c. with Flowers; to draw rude Draughts on waste Paper.
TO DAM'ASK *Wine*, to warm it a little, in order to take off the Edge of the Cold, and to make it mangle.

DAME

DAME [*Dame*, F.] a Lady; among Country People, Mistress, Goody.

DAME *Simone* [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of farcing Cabbage-Lettice. F.

DAMES *Violet*, a Plant.

DAMISEL/**LA** [*Damoiselle*, F.] a little Damſel, a Lady of Pleasure, a Miſs.

DAM'AGE *Cleric*, a Duty paid formerly to Prothonotaries and their Clerks. L. T.

DAM'AGE *Feasant* [in *Canon Law*] when a Stranger's Beasts feed and spoil in other Mens Ground without Leave. L. T.

To **DAMN** [*damnar*, F. of *damnare*, L.] to condemn or judge to Hell; to curse, to cry down.

DAM'NABLE [*damnabilis*, L.] destructive, wicked. F.

DAM'NABLY, destructively, wickedly.

DAM'NATA *Terra* [among *Chymists*] the Maſs remaining in the *Retort*, after the Distillation; the *Caput Mortuum*.

DAMNA'TION, the Punishment of the Damned. F. of L.

DAMNATORY, that which condemns.

To **DAM'NIFY** [*damnificare*, L.] to do damage to, to hurt, to prejudice.

DAMP [*Damp*, *Dan*. *Dampff*, *Teut.*] Moisture, Wetness; also a Vapour which arises in Mines.

DAMPISH [*dampfig*, *Teut.* *dampfig*, L. S.] somewhat damp or moist.

DAMPNESS, Moisture, Wet.

DAMPY, moist.

DAM'PORT } [so called of the River
DAVENPORT } *Dan*, or *Davin*, and Port]
a Town in *Clephire*.

DAM'SEL [*Damoiselle*, F.] a young Maiden.

DAM'SIN } [*Damaſina*, F. q. d. *Prunum*

DAM'SON } *Damaſcenum*, of *Damascus* in *Syria*] a black Plum.

DAN, a Don or Master. *Spene*.

DAN [דן *H. i. e.* Judgment] one of *Jacob's* twelve Sons.

To **DANCE** [*dantzen*, *Teut.* *danſer*, F.] to agitate the Body according to composed Measure

No longer pipe, no longer dance.

This Proverb is a Reflection upon the mercenary and ungrateful Tempers of too many People; and is also a good Memento of Prudence, intimating that Misfortune will have few or no Friends; for ungrateful and mercenary People, though they have had twenty good Turns done them formerly, will dance no longer than while the Musick of this Proverb obliges them for their Pains; nor budge no farther than they have Money to pay them for their continued Service; *Dam ferret Olla, non amicitia*, say the *Latins*; and ארת כפר בזה ררמא קריאת לות, say the *Hebrews*.

DANCETTE } [in *Heraldry*] is when the
DAN'CY } Out-line of any Burder is largely indented.

DANCINGMASTER, one who teaches to dance,

DANCING SCHOOL, a School where dancing is taught.

DANDEL'ION [*Dent de Lion*, F.] a Tooth'an Herb.

DAN'DEPRAT [perhaps of *Dantzen*] play the Fool, and meet, *Du*. a Tripe; *Dandin*, a Fool, of *dandiner*, F. to Fool; or, as some will have it, from Eng. and *preſt*, fit, F. q. d. one fit to led like a Baby] a Dwarf or little Fellow; a small Coin made by King *Henry VI.*

To **DAN'DLE** [*dantzen*, *Teut.* *danzen*] to fondle or make much of.

DANDLER, a Fondler of Children.

DAN'DRUFF } [of *Dan*, a Scab, and

DAN'DRUFF } *Dan*. dirty] a Scurf to the Skin of the Head.

DANES, the People of *Denmark*.

DANE-Geld } a Tax of 1 s. and 6 d.

DANE-Gelt } of 2 s. for every

Land in the Realm, imposed upon our Ancestors by King *Ethelred*, for clearing the Seas of *Daniſh* Pirates, and given to them as the Terms of Peace and Departure received at first 10,000 l. then 16,000 l. then 24,000 l. then 44,000 l. and a 48,000 l.

DANE-Lage, the Laws which were made in *England* during the Time of the *Danish* Government.

DANE-Wort, the Plant Dwarf-Elder.

DAN'GER [*Danger*, F.] Hazard,

Daught is never in Danger.

This Proverb intimates, that little are safe under the Contempt of the World; that their Insignificancy secures them against Apprehension, Danger, and Violence; so that whoever is despicable, useless, and good for nothing, is safe under the Security of Saying, to all Intent and Purposes; *non tenditur milvina*, say the *Latins*. This Adage is commonly applied by the People upon any providential Delusion, making a Banter of God's Mercy, and relying at their own and others Preservation and Security under the Protection of Heaven, frequently with profane Addition, *If be good for any thing, be had broken his Neck*, &c. as if Impiety were the occasion of Preservation against Casualties.

DAN'GER [*Forest Law*] a Duty paid to the Lord, for Liberty to plough and sow in the Time of Mast-feeding.

DAN'GEROUS [*dangerous*, F.] hazardous, full of Danger.

DAN'GEROUSLY, hazardously.

DAN'GEROUSNESS, Hazardousness.

To **DAN'GLE** [q. d. *Haagle*] to swing to and fro.

DANGLER, one who despicably and hangs upon Women.

DANIEL [דניאל, *H. i. e.* the *Judean*] the Name of a Prophet.

ent. tuncken, signifies to dip
 or wet, damp. *O. Raw. Shaksfp.*
 , somewhat dank or moist.
 GHT [*i. e.* do naught, or nought]
 sing idle Person. *Yorksb.*
 ED, tamed.

[is taken from the Latin *Danu-*
 calls it: *Cedera Danubius se tibi*,
 which the *Romans* might take from
 men, Fir-Trees, which are plant-
 nks] a famous River running
 les into the *Enxine* Sea, through

a Steward at a Feast; also the
 a Manor. *O.*

Regis, the Steward of the King's
 L.

a Way of Angling upon the Top

[Dapper, L. S. Capster,
 a Man of small Stature, yet
 courageous] low of Stature, neat,

[Apple, *g. d.* full of divers Spots,
 a Colour peculiar to Horses, as
 is a light Grey shaded with a
 ple Bay, a light Bay spotted with

a Fish commonly found in the
 River *Severn*.

I, an artificial Word, expressing
 of the third Figure in Logick,
 positions are universal Affirma-
 least a particular Affirmative.

Deorby, *Sax. q. d. Derwentby*,
 ver *Derwent*; it is also called
g. d. North-Farm] the County
byshire, 124 Miles N. W. from

[*Deorpan*, *Sax. Durfen*, *Test.*
 venture; also to challenge or

arm or Pain; as, *It does me no*
 Harm, *C. It daret me*, it pains

, an ancient Coin, in Value 2s.

, bold, adventurous.

LY, boldly, adventurously.

NESS, Boldness.

Glast, a Device for catching

oeop, *Sax. of Adapud*, *Gr. Cas.*]

t, obscure, mysterious,

nt, a Box with Optick-Glasses, to

ct of a Building, &c.

K'EN, to make dark or obscure.

V, obscurely.

ESS, Obscurity.

ANS, Night. *Cant.*

DME, dark.

G [oeopling, *Sax. q. d. Dear-*

ed Child, a Favourite.

N, to mend Holes, by imitating

of the Staff.

, a Weed.

DAR'NIX, a sort of Stuff.

DAR'RAIGN } to attempt, to challenge, *Co.*

DAR'REIGN } To prepare to fight. *Spenc.*

DAR'REIGN, an Attempt. *O.*

DAR'REIGN [of *derrier*, *F.*] last. *L. T.*

DARREIGN Continuance, is when, after the
 Continuance of the Plea, the Defendant pleads
 a new Matter.

DAR'REIN Presentment, a Writ against a
 Stranger, who preferreth to a Church, the Ad-
 vovfion whereof belongeth to another.

DAR'SIS [*Δάρσις*, *Gr.*] an Exulceration of
 the Skin.

To DART [*darder*, *F.*] to shoot or throw.

A DART [*dard*, *F. dard*, *C. Br.*] a missive
 Weapon.

DAR'TEY, a scabby Disease in Sheep.

DART'FORD [*g. d.* the Ford of the River
Dart] a Town in *Kent*, 14 Miles E. S. E. from
London.

DART'ING, shooting, or throwing.

DART'INGLY, like a Dart.

DAR'TON } [*Δάρτις*, *Gr.*] the Coat which
 DART'US } immediately covers the Tes-
 ticles.

DASH, a Blot, a Stroke, a violent harsh Noise.

To DASH [probably of *Dask*, *Dan.* a Blow
 or Stroke, or of *wrt*, *H.* he hath threshed] to
 cut or strike.

To DASH [perhaps from *Gascher*, *F.* to be-
 spatter with Dirt; or of *Dask*, and *wrt*, as
 before] to wet by dashing.

To DASH [of *Daxale*, which from *Dux-*
letu, *Du.* to be greatly afraid; or of *δπαρ*,
Sax. able to say nothing for himself] to put
 out of Countenance, to terrify.

DAS'TARD [*δπαρ*, *Sax.* abashed, and
ærd, *Du.* Nature, *g. d.* timorous by Nature] a
 Coward or faint-hearted Fellow.

DASTARDLY, cowardly, timorously.

DA'TA [in *Mathematicks*] such Things, or
 Quantities as are supposed to be given & known,
 in order thereby to find out Things or Quanti-
 ties which are unknown and sought for.

DA'TARY, the chief Officer in the Chan-
 cery of *Rome*, through whose Hands most va-
 cant Benefices pass.

DATE [of *datum*, *L.*] the Writing which
 expresses the Date of the Month and Year when
 any Writing, Coin, &c. was made. *F.*

To DATE [*dater*, *F. datum*, *L.*] to set a
 Date to a Thing.

DATES [*daHylyus*, *L.*] the Fruit of the
 Date-Tree.

DA'TIVE [*dativus*, *L.*] that may be given
 or disposed of at Pleasure. *O. L.*

DA'TIVE Case [in *Grammar*] the third of
 the six Cases used in Actions of giving and re-
 storing.

To DAUB. See *To darob*.

DAUBE' [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of
 dressing a Leg of Veal, &c. *F.*

DAUGHTER [*dohton*, *Sax.* *Dorhter*,
Test. L. S. datter, *Dan.*] a Female Child.

DAVID

DAVID [מֶלֶךְ, H. i. e. Beloved, David, *Test.*] a King of Israel, &c.

St. DAVID'S Day, the first of March, kept in Honour of St. David, Bishop of Minevy in Wales, at which Time the Welsh wear Leeks in their Hats, in Commemoration of a singular Victory obtained by them, under the Conduct of St. David, over the Saxons; they, by his Directions, wearing Leeks, as a Mark of Distinction and Colours.

DAVID'S Staff, an Instrument made use of in Navigation.

DAVID'S Quadrant, is the common Back Quadrant used at Sea, to take the Sun's Meridian Altitude.

DAVIT [Sea Term] a short Piece of Timber used on board a Ship, to hale up the Flock of an Anchor, and fasten it to the Bow of the Ship.

DAUN'GERE, a Trap. O.

DAUN'GEROS, coy, sparing, O.

To DAUNT [*domter*, F. of *domare*, L. to make tame] to frighten, to put out of Heart;

DAUNT'LESS, undaunted.

DAUNTLESSNESS, Intrepidity.

DAUPHIN [of *Delpbinus*, L.] the Dolphin, a Sea-fish; also the Title of the French King's eldest Son. F.

DAW, or Jackdaw, a Bird.

To DAW [probably of *datenn*, *Test.* to digest] as, *he never dawed it after*, i. e. he never overcame it, digested, or enjoyed himself. *Obsolete.*

To DAW } to thrive, as *he neither does nor*

To DOW } *dows*, i. e. he neither dies nor mends; *he'll never dow*, i. e. he will never be well. C. Also to awaken. C.

To DAWB [*dauber*, F.] to besmear, to foul; to bribe, to flatter.

A DAWBER, an ignorant Painter.

A DAWGOS } a dirty flattern. C.

A DAWKIN }
DAWN, Break of Day.

To DAWN [probably of *dagian*, *Sax.*] to begin to grow light, as the Day does.

DAY [*dag*, *Sax.* *dagh*, *Du.* *dag*, *Dan.*] a Space of Time which is variously reckoned.

The Artificial DAY, the Space of Time from the Sun rising to Sun-setting; to which is opposed Night, which is the Time that the Sun is under the Horizon, and is every where unequal but just under the Equinoctial.

The Natural DAY, is the Space of twenty-four Hours, which the Sun takes up in running round the Earth, or the Earth about the Sun. And, beginning at Noon or Midnight, is equal; but that which is accounted from Sun-rising or setting, is unequal. The Natural Day is also called *Civil*.

The Civil DAY differs from the Natural only in its Beginning, which is various, according to the Custom of Nations: The *Babylonians* begin to account their Day from Sun-rising; the *Jesús* and *Athenians* from Sun-setting, as do the *Italians* to this Day.

DAY [in *Law Sense*] is used for the Day of Appearance in Court, & times for the Return of Writs.

DAYS in Bank, are Days set down in Tutte or Order of Court, when Writs returned, or when the Party shall appear for the Writ served.

A DAY'S Journey [in *Scripture*] is 150 Miles, 172 Paces, and 4 Feet.

A Sabbath DAY'S Journey [in *Scripture*] is 600 Paces.

DAYLIGHT, the Light of the Day.
DAY'S-Lilly, a Flower which last

DAY'S-Man, an Arbitrator, Judge, or Mediator.

DAY-Net, a Net for taking Larks, Hobbies, &c.

DAZE, a kind of glittering Stone used in the Tin and Lead Mines.

DAZED Bread, Doughy-baked.

DAZED Meat, palled in the Roasting.

A DAZED Look, such as Persons have when they are frightened.

I'S DAZED, I am very cold. C.

DAZIED, enamelled with Dazies.

To DAZZLE [*duyelen*, *Belg.*] to dazzle with too much Light.

DAZZLING, hurting the Sight.

DAZ'ZINGLY, in a dazzling Manner.

DEACON [*diacre*, F. *diacomus*, *Lat.* *diakonos*, of *diakonos*, to minister to, or for] i. e. a Minister or Servant, one who is, in the Church, to assist the Priest in Service, to help him in the Distribution of the Holy Sacrament, to instruct the Youth in Catechism, &c.

DEACONESSES [in the Primitive Church] Women of Probity, chosen to assist their own Sex in religious Concerns.

DEACONRY, the Dignity of a Deacon.

DEAD [*dead*, *Sax.* *doop*, *L.* *St.* *doth*, *Dan.*] without Life; also used of things, inactive, useless, still, dull, fruitless; also [in *Theology*] lying under the Power of Sin.

DEAD LIFT, the ultimate Extremity.

DEAD Mens-Eyes [in a Ship] little or Pulleys with many Holes, but none wherein run the Lancers.

DEAD-Neap [Sea-Term] a low Tide.

DEAD-Nettle, the Herb *Archangelica*.

DEAD-Pledge, a Mortgage, a pawn for ever, if the Money be not paid at the agreed on.

DEAD-Reckoning [in Navigation] an estimation, Judgment or Conjecture, which Seamen make of the Place where they are, by keeping an Account of her Way, and knowing the Course they have steered.

DEAD-Rising [Sea-Term] is that

es aft between her Keel and her
bers.
Ropes [in a Ship] Ropes which do
any Block or Pulley.
Tops, a Disease in Trees.
Water [See Term] the Eddy Water
the Stern of a Ship.
DEN, or made dead, to render rapid.
Y, occasioning Death.
Y Feud [Law Term] an unappeas-
that proceeds so far as to seek Re-
by the Death of the Adversary.
ESS, Lifelessness, Frigidity, Va-
[in Tin-Mines] are such Parcels of
rth, lying above the Shelf, as usually
Shoad.
deaf, Sax. doof, Belg. doof, Teut.]
the Sense of Hearing.
FEN, to make deaf.
H, somewhat deaf.
F, like a deaf Person.
ESS, the being deaf.
RESTED, made free from Forest-
charged from being a Forest.
Y, lonely, solitary, far from Neigh-
Dole, C. Br. a Dale or Plain by-
Sea] a Town in Kent, oyer against
memorable for the first Arrival of
, and a Fight there.
L [deban; to divide, Sax. deelen,
de; to divide or proportion out.
[of dal, Sax. det; L. S.] a Pot-
a great deal.
Board [Dirte, Teut.]
BATE [deabare, L.] to whiten.
TION, the whitening anything, L.
k; a Trader or Trafficker; one who
ULA'TION; a walking abroad or
ding to Hippocrates, Inquietude of
dopes, F. decanus, L.] a dignified
who has Power over ten or more
d Chapter, a Spiritual Body corpo-
of many able Persons, as the
Prebendaries.
AN, a Curate appointed by the
Archdeacon to have Jurisdiction
ministers and Parishes adjoining to
RY, the Jurisdiction of a Dead.
HIP, Office or Dignity of Dean.
Apple, a Fruit much esteemed in
of deopoffian, Sax. untr; L. S.
to account dear to himself] valua-
costing a great deal.
; preciously, very much.
SS, Continence.
NG, a Darting. Spenc.
[of deon, Sax. deor] great Scar-
t of Provisions, or Victuals,
-litter; G.

DEATH [deas, Sax. Cheuring, Teut. the
Separation of Soul and Body, a total Stoppage
of the Circulation of the Blood.
DEATH-BED, the Bed on which a Person dies.
DEATHFUL, mortal, destructive.
DEATH'S Door, the Gate of Death, the
immediate Approach of Death.
DEATH-WATCH [Doed, L. S. and Belg. Tent,
Teut.] a little Insect which makes a Noise
like a Watch.
DEAURATION, a gilding or laying over
with Gold. L.
To DEBAR [probably of debarre, F.] to
shut out, to keep from, to hinder.
To DEBARK [debarquer, F.] to disembark.
To DEBASE, [debaifer, F. dibuffare, Ital.]
to bring down, to humble, to disparage, to
counterfeit Coins.
DEBASEMENT, a degrading.
To DEBATE [debatre, F.] to dispute.
DEBATE [debat, F. dibatto, Ital.] Dispute,
Quarrel, Strife.
To DEBAUCH [debaucher, F.] to corrupt
one's Manners; to marr or spoil; also to se-
duce and vitiate a Woman.
A DEBAUCH' [debauche, F.] a riotous Ban-
queting and Revelling.
DEBAUCHEE, a Rake, a Lecher, a
Whoremaster.
DEBAUCH'ERY [debauche, F.] Disorder,
Incontinency, Revelling, Licentiousness, Lewd-
ness.
To DEBEL'ATE [debellare, L.] to van-
quish, to bring under by War.
DEBELLA'TION, an overcoming in, or
bringing under by War. L.
De ben esse [Law Phrase] as to take a
thing de bene esse, i. e. to allow or accept of it
for the present, till the Matter shall comet
be more fully debated. L.
DEB'ENHAM [of the River Deben, and
Ham, a Town] a Town in Suffolk, 68 Miles
N. E. by N. from London.
DEBENTER } a Bill drawn upon the
DEBEN'TURE } Publick for the Payment
of any Seaman's or Land Soldier's Arrears to
the Creditor.
DEBEN'TURE [in Traffick] is the Allow-
ance of Custom paid Inward, which a Mer-
chant draws back upon the Exportation of
those Goods which were before imported.
DEBENTURES, are Bills issued in the Ex-
chequer, and also at Court, and given to the
King's Household Servants, for the Payment of
their Salaries, &c.
DE'BET [he oweth, L.] a Term applied to
that which remains unpaid, after an Account
is stated.
DEBET es solvi, a Writ of Right, as if a
Man sue for any Thing, which is now denied,
and hath been enjoyed by himself and his An-
cestors before him. L.
To DEBILITATE [debilitare, F. debilitare,
L.] to weaken, to make feeble.
DEBILITA'TION, a Weakening. L.
DEBI-
G g

DEBILITY [*debilité*, F. of *debilitas*, L.] Feebleness, Infirmary, Weakness.

DEBILITIES [in *Astrology*] are certain Affections of the Planets, by which they are weakened, and their Influences become less vigorous.

DEBITO, a Writ where a Man owes another a Sum of Money for Goods sold. L.

DEBOIST' [of *debauché*, F.] debauched, lewd, riotous.

DEBONAIR', courteous, affable, airy, brisk, of a sprightly Air. F.

DEBORAH [רַבֵּרָה, H. i. e. a Bee] a Prophetess.

DEBOYST } debauched, lewd. *Shake*
DEBOISH'D } *specar.*

DEBRUISED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Pale is borne upon any Beast in an Escutcheon; for then they say, *The Beast is debruised of the Pale.*

DEBT [*debité*, F. of *debitum*, L.] is what is due from one Man to another.

DEBT [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies upon Default of Payment of a Sum of Money due.

DEBTOR [*Debitur*, F. of *Debitor*, L.] one who is indebted to another.

To **DECACU'MINATE**, to take off the Top of any Thing.

DECADE [Δεκάτη, Gr.] the Number of Ten, as the *Decades of Livy.*

DECADENCY [*Decadence*, F. *Decidentia*, L.] a falling down, Decay, Declension.

DECAGON [*Decagone*, F. Δεκάγωνος, of Δεκα, ten, and γωνία, an Angle, Gr.] in *Geometry*, is a Figure that hath ten Angles, and as many Sides.

DECALOGUE [*Decalogus*, L. Δεκάλογος, of Δεκα, ten, and λόγος, a Word, Gr.] the Ten Commandments. F.

DECAM'ERON [Δεκάμηρον, of Δεκα, and μέρος, a Part, Gr.] a Volume of Fables divided into ten Books, written by *Boccaccio*, an Italian. L.

To **DECAMP'** [*decampere*, F.] to go from, to break up the Camp, to march off.

DECAMPMENT [*Decampement*, F.] a decamping or marching off.

To **DECANT'** [*decantare*, L.] to pour off from the Dregs.

DECANTATION [*Chymical Term*] is a pouring off the clear Part of any Liquor by Inclination, so that it may be without any Sediment or Dregs.

DECANTER [of *Cantarus*, L.] a Flint Bottle to hold Wine, Beer, &c. to be poured out into a Drinking glass.

To **DECAPITATE** [*decapiter*, F.] to behead.

DECAPITATION, the Act of beheading.

DECAS'TICK, an Epigram or Stanza, consisting of ten Verses.

To **DECAY'** [*decuire*, F. *decare*, Ital. of *decidere*, L.] to fail, to fall off, to grow worse, to wither.

DECAYER, that which occasions

DECEASE [*Decis*, F. L. *causa*] natural Death.

To **DECEASE** [*decedere*, F.] to die.

To **DECEDE** [*decedere*, L.] to die.

DECEIT' [*Deceptio*, L.] a willy Shift.

DECEIT'FUL, unfeigned.

DECEIT'FULLY, not sincerely.

DECEIT'FULNESS, Insincerity.

DECEIV'ABLE [*deceptibilis*] deceived, or that may be deceived.

DECEIVABLENESS, liability to be deceived.

To **DECEIVE** [*decevoir*, F.] to beguile, to cheat or cozen.

DECEMBER [of *decem*, L.] because it is the tenth Month which was anciently the Beginning of the Year.

DECEM'PEDAL [*decempedus* and *pes*] ten Feet long.

DECEM Tales [*Law Term*] Men, impanelled upon a Jury of others who did not appear.

DECEM'VIRATE, the Office of ten Noblemen among the Romans, chosen to govern the Commonwealth of two Consuls.

DE'CENCY [*Decence*, F. of *Decentia*, L.] Comeliness, Seemliness, Modesty.

DE'CENT [*decens*, L.] becoming.

DE'CENTLY, becomingly.

DE'CENTNESS, Becomingness.

DECEN'NIAL [*decennalis*, L.] of ten Years Continuously old.

DECEPTION [*Deceptio*, L.] deceiving, Deceit, Fraud. F.

DECEPTIVE, capable of deceiving.

DECEPTIO'NE, a Writ against him who deceitfully assumes the Name of another.

DECERPT [*decerpere*, L. of *decido*, L.] cropped off.

DECERPTION, a plucking off. L.

DECERTA'TION [of *decertare*] tending or striving for.

DECESSION [*decessio*, L.] a withdrawing.

To **DE'CHARM** [*decharmar*] to destroy a Charm, to disincant.

To **DECIDE** [*decidere*, F. *decido* and *cedo*] to conclude or bring to an issue; to agree or make up a Difference.

DECIDENCE [of *Decidentia*] a falling down.

DECIDENCE [in *Physick*] a Tendency to any Distemper.

DECIDER, one who decides.

DECIDUOUS [*deciduus*, L.] falling down.

fall; frequently used of Flowers
lants.

num, i. e. ten times as much;
lies against a Juror (who had
give his Verdict) for the Recor-
as much as he took.

in *Astronomy*] a new Aspect in-
er, viz. when two Planet are dis-

[of *Decime*, L. Tenths, of de-
or belonging to Tens.

Arithmetick, is an Art which
ons, whose Denominators are in-
inued Geometrical Progression;
000, &c.

Fraction, is that which has for
or 1, with a Cypher or Cyphers
337, &c.

Chain, a Chain for measuring
ed decimally, or into an hundred
Marks: being placed at every Ten.

Scales, flat Rules or Scales di-

ATE [*decimer*, F. *decimare*, L.]
mans, was to take out every tenth

and punish or put him to Death
ple to the rest; also to take

TION, a punishing every tenth
; a gathering Tythes. F. of L.

solvendis, &c. a Writ against
farmed the Priors Aliens Lands

for the Rector of the Parish to
the by them.

S } (such who had the Juris-
IERS } diction over ten Friburgs,
S } for keeping the King's

HER [*decipherer*, F.] to find out
of a Letter, &c. written in Cy-

to penetrate into the Bottom of a

RER, one who decipheres, or un-
written in Cyphers.

R'CINATE [*decircinare*, L.] to
Compass or Roundness; to draw

a Pair of Compasses.

N, a determining, or deciding any
etc. F. of L.

E [*deciff*, F.] deciding, determi-
ble to determine a Controversy, or

Debate.

ELY, in manner of final Decision.
[*decernent*, L. S. and *Tent.*] to co-

of a *Ship*, of *berke*, L. S. to cot-
ted Floor on which the Guns lie,

walk to and fro.

ing DECK, a Deck rising higher
le than at each End.

DECK, *Fore and Aft*, a Deck which
Right Line without any Fall.

r, one who adorns.

LA'ME [*declamer*, F. of *declamare*,

L.] to make publick Speeches as an Orator;
to inveigh against.

DECLAMATION, an Oration made upon
some feigned Subject, for the Exercise of some
young Scholar or Student. F. of L.

DECLAMATORILY, in manner of a
Declaration.

DECLAMATORY [*declamatoire*, F. of *de-
clamatorius*, L.] belonging to a Declaration.

DECLAIMER, one who exerts Oratory to
raise the Passions.

DECLARATION, a declaring, setting
forth, or shewing; also a publick Order or
Proclamation. F. of L.

DECLARATION [in *Law*] is a shewing
in Writing the Complaint or Grief of the
Plaintiff against the Defendant.

DECLARATIVE } which serves to de-
DECLARATORY } clare. L.

DECLARATIVELY, in manner of a De-
claration.

To *DECLARE* [*declarer*, F. of *declarare*, L.]
to make known, to manifest, publish, or shew;
to open one's Mind or Thoughts.

DECLARER, one who announces any
Thing.

DECLENSION [*Declinaison*, F. *Declinatio*,
L.] the varying of Nouns according to their
divers Cases.

The *DECLENSION* [of a *Disease*] is when
the Distemper being come to its Height sensibly
abates.

DECLENSION [in *Manners*] is a Degene-
racy in them; a Corruption of Morals.

DECLINATION [*Declinaison*, F.] a decli-
ning, a decaying. L.

DECLINATION [in *Astronomy*] is the Dis-
tance of any Star or Part of Heaven from the
Equator.

DECLINATION apparent, Distance of the
apparent Place of a Planet from the Equator.

DECLINATION [of the *Sun*] is the Dis-
tance of the Parallel to the Equator, which
the Sun runs any Day from the Equator it-
self.

DECLINATION [of the *Mariners Com-
pass*] is its Variation from the true Meridian
of any Place.

DECLINATION [of a *Wall* or *Plane*
for Dials] is an Arch of the Horizon, com-
prehended either between the Plane and the
Prime Vertical Circle, if you account it from
East to West; or else between the Meridian
of the Plane, if you account it from North or
South.

DECLINATOR, a Mathematical Instru-
ment to take the Declination of the Stars. L.

DECLINATORY, a Box fitted with a Com-
pass and Needle to take the Declination of
Walls for Dialling.

To *DECLINE* [*decliner*, F. of *declinare*, L.]
to bow down, to diminish, to decay; also to
avoid, to shun, to refuse; also to modify a
Word by its various Terminations.

DECLINING Dials, are Dials drawn upon
declining Planes.

DECLIVITY [*Declivitas, L.*] Steepness downwards.

To **DECOCT**, to digest.

DECOTION, a boiling or seething; a Medicinal Liquor, or Diet-drink, made of Roots, Herbs, &c. boiled. *F. of L.*

DECOLLATION, a Beheading. *L.*

DECOMPOSITE [*decompositus, L.*] among *Grammarians*, is a Word compounded of more than two Words, as *In-dif-positus*, of *in, dis,* and *positus*.

DECOMPOSITE [among *Apothecaries*] is when a Physical Composition is increased, or compounded a second Time.

To **DECORATE** [*decorer, F. of decorare, L.*] to adorn, to embellish, to beautify.

DECORATION, an Adorning, Ornament, or Embellishment. *F. of L.*

DECORTICATION [of *de* and *cortex, L.*] the pulling off the outward Bark; also the peeling or unhusking Roots, &c.

DECORUM, that Comeliness, Order, Decency, or good Grace, which it becomes every Man to observe in all his Actions.

DECORUM [in *Architecture*] is a suiting all the Parts of a Building, so as they may best become the Situation.

A **DECOY** [*Loy, L. S. and Belg.* an inclosed Aviary; also a Cabin in a Ship] a Place fitted for catching of wild Fowl; a Whistle, a Lure.

To **DECOY**, to allure, entice, or draw in.

DECOY Duck, a Duck which flies abroad, and decoys others into the Place where they become a Prey.

A **DECREASE** [*decreffment, F.*] a growing less; also the Wane of the Moon.

To **DECREASE** [*decreiffre, F. decreffere, L.*] to grow less, to decay; also to diminish.

DECREASINGLY, in a decreasing manner.

A **DECREE** [*decret, F. decretum, L.*] an Order, or Statute; a Purpose or Resolution.

To **DECREE** [*decret, F. decretum, of decretare, L.*] to appoint or ordain; to determine or resolve.

DECREES } a Volume of the Canon-
DECRETALS } Law, so called, collected by *Gratian*, a Monk of the Order of *St. Benedict*.

DECREMENT [*decrementum, L.*] Decrease, or Waste.

DECREMENTS [in the *Universities*] are Fees paid by the Scholars for damaging or spoiling any thing made use of by them.

DECREMENTUM, an Abatement in Rent, or other Dues. *O. L. R.*

DECREPIT [*decrepitus, L.*] worn out with Age, feeble. *F.*

DECREPITATED [among *Chymists*] reduced to Powder, making a crackling Noise.

DECREPITATION [in *Chymistry*] is the crackling Noise which arises from Salt being thrown into an unglazed earthen Pot, heated red-hot over the fire. *L.*

DECREPITLY, feebly.

DECREPITNESS, Feebleness.

DECREPITUDE, the last Stage

Imbecillity.

DECRESCENT [*decreffens, L.*] decreasing in the last Quarter.

DECRE'TAL, of or belonging to

DECRE'TALS [*decretalia, L.*] the three Volumes of the Canon Law given to the Letters of *Pope*.

A DECRE'TORY, a definitive

DECRE'TORY [*decretorius, L.*] serves to decree, or absolutely to decide.

DECRUSTA'TION, an uncrustifying away the uppermost Crust or Rind of a thing. *L.*

DECRIAL, a noisy Condemnation.

To **DECRY** [*decrier, F.*] to cry out in censure harshly.

DECU'MBENCY [*decumbo, L.*] down.

DECU'MBITURE [in *Astronomy*] Scheme of the Heavens, erected for when the Disease invades, or confines his Bed, his Chamber, &c. by which the Artist pretends to find out the Part of the Disease, the Parts affected, the Period of Death or Recovery.

DECU'MBITURE [among *Physicians*] when a Disease seizes a Man so violent that he is obliged to take his Bed.

DECU'PLE [*decuplus, L.*] tenfold.

To **DECURIATE** [*decuriare, L. decuria*] to divide into Bands.

A DECUR'ION, a Captain over ten Soldiers.

DECUR'SION, a running down.

To **DECUR'TATE** [*decurtare, L. decurtus*] to shorten.

DECUR'TATION, a shortening.

DECURY [*decurie, F. of decuria*] Band of ten Soldiers.

To **DECUSSATE**, to cross at an Angle.

DECUSSA'TION [in *Opticks*] is the crossing of any two Rays, &c. when they meet at a Point, and then go on parting from each other.

DECUSS'ION, a shaking down, or off. *L.*

DECUSSOR'RIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for pressing the *Dura Mater*, in cure of the Skull.

DECU'TIENT [*decutiens, L.*] striking down.

DEDA'LEAN [*dedaleus, L.*] perplexed; also expert or cunning.

To **DEDECORATE** [*dedecorare, L.*] to dishonour, or shame one.

DEDECORATION, a dishonouring. *F. of L.*

DEDENT'ITION, the Loss of the Teeth.

DE'DI [*L. e. I have given*] a Law to the Coffeee and his Heirs.

To **DEDICATE** [*dedicere, F. of dedicare, L.*] to set apart for sacred use.

D E E

address a Book to a Person of Dis-
Quality.
TION, a dedicating; also a con-
F. of L.
TION-day, the Festival at the
of a Church.
TOR, one who inscribes a Book to
TORY [*dedicator, F. dedicatarius,*
onging to a Dedication.
ATION, disdaining, contemning.
US *Poculum*, a Writ whereby
h given to a private Man, for the
ome Act appertaining to a Judge;
as it is called *Delegation*.
ON, a yielding or surrendering. L.
NCY [of *deducere, L.*] not to
e of Insensibility of Pain, or Con-
UCE [*deducere, L.*] to draw one
another, to infer.
BLE [*deducibilis, L.*] that may be
inferred.
CT [*deducere, F. deducere, L.*] to
ake away from; to lessen.
CTION, a deducing; also a Con-
equence, or Inference. L.
IVE, capable of being inferred.
iver in *Cheshire*, called in *Wessex*
i. e. the *Water Droy*, because it
f two Heads, for *Bibb* signifieth
e call it the *Black Water*, others
ster, because the ancient *Britons*
ivers.
to die; as, *be neither dead nor down,*
er dies nor mends. C.
D'v, *Sax. Dast, L. S. That,*
Action or Thing done.
[in *Common Law*] are Writings
ain the Effect of a Contract made
o and Man.
dent, a Writing cut with Dents
on the Top or Side.
ll, a single plain Deed unindented.
M [*de man, Sax.*] to judge, or
UTH [*q. d. the Mouth of the*
a Place in *Cheshire*.
TERS } a kind of Judges in the
ERS } *Iste of Man*, chosen from
by themselves, who without Pro-
g or Charge, decide Controversies
eop, *Sax. Deep, L. S. tief, Teut.*
eat Depth, or is a great Way from
to the Bottom.
a Lead, a Lead at the Bottom of
Coat of white Tallow; to bring up
vel, Sand, Shells, or the like, to
ifference of their Ground.
a Line, a small Line tied to the
with which Seamen sound in deep
PEN, to make deep, to darken.
, in a deep manner; greatly.

D E F

DEEPMUSING, buried in Contemplation.
DEEPNESS, the being deep; Depth.
A DEER [*deor, Sax. uir, L. S.*] a certain
wild Beast of the Forest.
DEER-Feld, a Deer-Fold or Park. O.
DEER-Hayes, Machines for catching Deer.
DE *essende. quietum de Telonio*, a Writ that
lieth for those who are by Privilege free from
the Payment of Toll. L.
DE *Expensis Militum*, a Writ which requires
the Sheriff to levy so much *per diem*, for the
Expences of the Knight of the Shire serving in
Parliament.
DE *Expensis Civium et Burgenfium*, a Writ
for levying 2s. *per diem*, for every Citizen
and Burgefs.
To DEFA'CE [*defacer, F.*] to mar or spoil,
to blot out.
DEFACER, one who marra the Beauty of
any Thing.
DE *Facto*, actually, really, in very deed. L.
DEFAI'LANCE, a Failing or Defect. F.
DEFAILED, decayed.
DEFALCATE, to lop off.
DEFALCA'TION, a pruning or cutting of
Vines, or other Trees; a Deduction or Abat-
ting in Accounts. L.
To DEFALK' [*defalquer, F. defalcare, L.*]
to cut off, to abate or deduct.
DEFAMATION [*diffamatio, F.*] taking
away a Person's Character and Reputation; a
speaking slanderous Words. L.
DEFAMA'TORILY, abusively, scurrilously.
DEFA'MATORY [*diffamatoire, F.*] slan-
derously, abusive. L.
To DEFAME [*diffamer, F. defamare, L.*
q. d. de bona fama aliquid detrabere] to slander,
discredit, backbite, or speak evil of,
DEFAMER, a Slanderer.
DEFATIGABLE [*defatigabilis, L.*] that
may be made weary, easy to be wearied.
To DEFATIGATE [*defatigare, L.*] to
make weary, to tire.
DEFATIGATION, Fatigue, Weariness.
DEFAULT' [*defaut, F.*] Defect, Want; a
Flaw, an Imperfection.
DEFAULT [in *Law*] a Non-appearance in
Court without sufficient Cause made out.
DEFAULTER, one who fails to perform a
Contract.
DEFEASANCE } [of *desaire, F.*] to undo;
DEFEISANCE } a Condition relating to a
Deed, which being performed, the Act is made
void. L. 7.
DEFEAT' [*desaite, F.*] an Overthrow or
Slaughter of Soldiery.
To DEFEAT' [*desaire, F.*] to beat, to rout,
to disappoint.
To DEFEcate [*desequer, F. defecare, L.*]
to purge from Dregs, to refine.
DEFE'LATED [*defecatus, L.*] refined from
the Dregs.
DEFECA'TION, a purging from Dregs, a
refining,
DEFECT

DEFECT [*Defectus*, L.] Blemish, Failing, Imperfection, Want.

DEFECTIBLE, that may or will fail. L.

DEFECTION, a revolting, or falling off either from the Church or State.

DEFECTIVE [*defectivus*, F. *defectivus*, L.] full of Defects, faulty, imperfect. F.

DEFECTIVE Nouns [in *Grammar*], are such as are indeclinable, or want some Number or Case.

DEFECTIVE Verb, a Verb which has not all its Modes and Tenses.

DEFECTIVELY, deficiently.

DEFECTIVENESS, Deficiency.

DEFENCE [*Defensio*, L.] Guard or Protection; a Maintaining, Upholding, Justifying.

DEFENCE [in *War*] Opposition, Resistance.

DEFENCE [in *Law*] a Reply which the Defendant makes after the Declaration is produced, and then proceeds either in his Plea, or to Imparance.

DEFENCELESS, without Defence or Protection.

DEFENCES [in *Fortification*] are all sorts of Works, which cover and defend the opposite Posts; as Flanks, Parapets, &c.

To DEFEND [*defendere*, F. *defendere*, L.] of *de* and *fero*, i. e. *arceo* to protect, support, uphold; to assert, maintain, or justify.

DEFENDANT [*Law Term*] is one who is sued in an Action Personal, as a Tenant is one who is sued in an Action Real. F.

DEFENDE'MUS, is a Word in a Feoffment, which bindeth the Donor and his Heirs to defend the Donee.

SE DEFENDENDO [*Law Term*] is used when one kills another in his own Defence, which justifies the Fact. L.

DEFENDER of the Faith, a Title given by Pope Leo X. to King Henry VIII. for writing against Luther.

DEFENDERE SE [in *Doomsday-Book*] to be fixed for a certain Quantity of Land. L.

DEFENDERE se per corpus suum [in the *Old Law*] to offer Combat or Duel; as an Appeal or Trial at Law. L.

DEFENSA, a Park fenced in for Deer.

DEFENSATIVES, are such Medicines as divert Humours from a Part affected.

DEFENSE [*Defensatio*, L.] Protection, Countenance, Vindication. F.

DEFENSIBLE, that may be defended. L.

DEFENSIVE, the Lords or Earls of the Marches; the Defenders or Wards of the County. L.

DEFENSIVE [*defensivus*, F.] that serves to defend.

DEFENSIVELY, and in one's Defence.

A DEFENSITIVE [among *Surgeons*] a Plaster or Bandage to keep on the Dressing, and secure the Wound from the Air.

DEFENSIVE } are Medicines outward-

DEFENSATIVES } ly applied to prevent an Inflammation.

In DEFENSO, that Part of a Ship upon which there was no Common to be in *defensio*. O. L. T.

To DEFER [*deferre*, F. of *defere*] delay or put off.

DEFERENCE, Respect, Subregard. F.

DEFERENT [in *Astronomy*] a Circle or Orb in the *Ptolemaick* is supposed, as it were, to carry the Body of the Planet, and it is the Eccentric.

DEFERVES'ENCE [of *defervere*] growing cool, an abating.

DEFIANCE [*Defiantia*, F.] an Out-braving.

DEFICIENCY [of *deficere*] Failing, Want, coming short of.

DEFICIENT [*deficiens*, L.] failing.

DEFICIENT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] whose Parts being added together make less than the Integer, whose Parts they are.

DEFICIENTLY, defectively.

To DEFIDE [*diffidere*, L.] to distrust.

DEFIER [*deficere*, F.] a Challenge.

DEFI'LE [*Defile*, F.] a Strait, or Passage, through which a Company of Soldiers can pass only in File.

To DEFI'LE [of *de*, L. and *polluere*] to corrupt, to vitiate.

To DEFILE [*defiler*, F.] to file, to file by File.

DEFILEMENT, a defiling or defiling.

DEFILER, one who defiles or defiles.

To DEFIN'E [*definere*, F. of *definire*] to explain, determine, decide.

DEFINITE [*definitus*, L.] certain or bounded.

DEFINITELY, limitedly.

DEFINITION, a short and plain Definition or Description of the Meaning or the essential Attributes of a Thing.

DEFINITION [in the *Mathematics*] an Explanation of the Terms used for the Thing treated of.

DEFINITIVE [*definitivus*, L.] to decide; decisive, positive, express.

DEFINITIVELY, decisively.

DEFLAGRATION [in *Chemistry*] a kindling and burning off in a Crucible of Salt, or some Mineral Body.

DEFLATION [in *Chemistry*] a phureous one, in order to purify it.

DEFLECTION [q. d. *de* bending down; a turning aside.] Way. L.

DEFLECTION [in *Navigation*] the turning of a Ship from her true Course by the Currents.

To DEFOUR' } [*deferre*, F.]

To DEFLOWER' } L. i. e. to ravish a Virgin.

DEFLOW'ER' } are Medicines outward-

DEFLOW'ER' } ly applied to prevent an Inflammation.

DEFLUCOUS, that flows down.

ION [of *de* and *fluxus*, of *fluo*, L.] downwards. *L.*
 ION [in *Physick*] a flowing down to any Part of the Body.
 ION [defectus, L.] making a solution.
 IMENT, a with-holding Tenere from the right Owner. *L. T.*
 CEUR } one who casts another
 CIANT } out of Possession by *T.*
 IORM [d. *formar*, F. of *deformare*, *L.*] to spoil the Form of; also to
 IATION, a defacing, deforming.
 IED [deforme, F. *deformis*, L.] Form, mishapen.
 IEDLY, mishapenly.
 IITY [deformis, F. of *deformatas*, *L.*] Ill-favouredness.
 IAUD [defraudare, L. of *de* and *heat*, or beguile, to deprive by a
 IUDER, one who cheats.
 IUDINGLY, cheatingly.
 IRAY [defreyer, F.] to discharge
 ICAPE, Sax. *bestig*, Belg. neat, spruce, trim.
 IY, nimbly, neatly. *Spenc.*
 IET [defunctus, L. q. d. *qui factus est* creatus, dead.
 IATION, a final Performance of also Decease, Death. *Stokesp.*
 I' [desier, F.] to challenge, to out-
 IGLY, by way of Desiance.
 IERACY [degeneratio, L.] a being late State and Condition.
 IERACY, a growing worse.
 IERATE [degenero, F. *degeneratus*, worse, corrupted.
 IENERATE [degenero, F. *degenero*] to fall from a more noble to a to forsake the virtuous Steps of
 IENERATE [in *Plants*] to turn
 IERATELY, corruptedly:
 IEROUS [degenero, L.] degene- vile.
 IINATION, an unglewing. *L.*
 IITION, a swallowing down.
 IATION, a degrading. *F. of L.*
 IATION [in *Painting*] is the less-rendering confused the Appearance Objects in a Landskip, so as they there as they would to, an Eye at Distance from them.
 IGRADE [degrader, F. of *de* and *gradus*, d. *de gradu deicere*] to put out state, Degree, Dignity.
 IING, putting out of Office, less Reputation,

DEGRADINGLY, in a degrading Manner.
 DEGREE, Quality, Rank, Station.
 DEGREE [in *Mathematics*] is the 360th Part of a Circle, on the Earth 60 Miles.
 DEGREE [in *Fortification*] is a small Part of an Arch or Circle.
 DEGREE [in *Physick*] is the Vehemence of Slackness of the hot or cold Quality of any mixed Body.
 PARODICK DEGREE [in *Algebra*] is the Index or Exponent of any Power.
 By DEGREES, gradually.
 DEGUSTATION, a tasting, a touching with the Lips. *L.*
 DEHORS, the Outside of a Thing. *F.*
 DEHORS [in *Fortification*] is all Sorts of separate Outworks, for the better Security of the main Place.
 To DEHORT [dehortari, L.] to advise to the contrary, to dissuade.
 DEHORTATION, a dissuading. *L.*
 DEHORTATORY, serving to dissuade from.
 DEICIDES [i. e. God-killers] a Title given to the Jews, for murdering our Saviour. *L.*
 To DEJECT [deicere, L.] to cast down, to afflict, to sink the Spirits.
 DEJECTED, cast down, afflicted.
 DEJECTEDLY, afflictedly.
 DEJECTEDNESS, the being cast down, Low-spiritedness.
 DEJECTION, a casting down, a Lowness of Spirits, also an Evacuation of the Excrement, a going to Stool. *F. of L.*
 DEJERATION, a taking of a solemn Oath. *L.*
 DEIFICATION, a deifying, or making a God of one.
 DEIFORM, of a divine Form.
 To DEIFY one [desier, F. of *Deus* and *facere*, or *fit*, L.] to make a God.
 To DEIGN [deignere, F.] to vouchsafe, kindly, mercifully, or graciously to grant.
 DEI Judicium [i. e. the Judgment of God.] the ancient Saxon Custom of Trial by Ordeal.
 To DEINTEGRATE [de and *integrus*, L.] to diminish.
 DEIPNOSOPHIST [δειπνον, a Supper, and σοφιστης, Gr. Sophister] a Company of wise Men, who discoursed of philosophical Matters at Supper.
 DEIRA [Deira, of *deora*, Sax. a wild Beast, so called from the Forests and Warrens, for which it was very remarkable] the South Part of *Northumberland*, lying between the Rivers *Humber* and *Tweed*. Pope Gregory, while he was an Arch-deacon, seeing some Persons of the Province of *Deira* to be sold as Slaves in open Market, and admiring the Comeliness of their Persons, inquired what Country they were of; and being answered *Angli*, i. e. *English* Men, said, And well may they be so called, for they seem as *Angeli*,

geli, Angels; and inquiring of what Province, was answered *Deira*; to which he answered, *De ira Dei sunt deliberandi*, i. e. they are to be delivered from the Wrath of God; and inquiring the Name of their King, which was *Alle*, how fitly (said he) may they sing *Hallelujabs*. And from that Time seriously endeavoured the Conversion of the *English Nation*, which he effected by the Diligence of *Augustine*, the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

DEIS, the upper Table in some *English Monasteries*.

DE'ISM [*Deismus*, F. of *Dnus*, L. God] the Belief of those, who, denying all Revealed Religion, acknowledge only the Natural, viz. the Existence of one God, his Providence, Virtue and Vice, the Immortality of the Soul, and Rewards and Punishments after Death.

DE'IST [*Deiste*, F.] one who adheres to Deism.

DEISTICAL, of or belonging to a Deist.

DEISTICALLY, in the Manner of a Deist.

DEITY [*Deité*, F. of *Daitas*, L.] the Godhead, the Nature and Essence of God; also a fabulous God or Goddess.

DELACERATION [*delacero*, L.] a tearing in Pieces.

DELACRYMATION [*delacrymatio*, L.] Wateriness of the Eyes.

DELACTATION [*delactatio*, L.] a weaning from the Breast.

DELAPSION [in *Physick*] a bearing down of the Womb, Ants, &c.

To DELATE [*delatum*, L.] to carry, to convey; also to accuse.

DELATOR, an Informer or Accuser. L.

DELAY [*Delai*, F.] a Put-off, a Stop or Stay.

To DELAY [*delay*, F.] to defer, to put off from Day to Day, or Time to Time.

DELAY'ED, deferred, put off; also mingled with Water.

DElayer, one who delays.

DELAY'INGLY, by Way of Delay.

DELECTABLE [*delectabilis*, L.] delightful, pleasant. F.

DELECTABLENESS, Delightfulness.

DELECT'ABLY, pleasantly.

DELECTA'TION, Delight or Pleasure.

DEL'EGATE [*Delegat*, F. of *Delegatus*, L.] one to whom Authority is committed from another to handle and determine Matters.

To DEL'EGATE [*delegare*, F. of *delegare*, L.] to appoint, by an extraordinary Commission, Judges to hear and determine a particular Case.

DELEGA'TION, an Appointment of Delegates. F. of L.

DELEGATION [In the *Civil Law*] is when a Debtor appoints one who is a Debtor to him to answer a Creditor in his Place.

DELETED [*deletus*, L.] defaced, destroyed, blotted out.

DELETERIOUS Medicines, are such whose Particles are of a poisonous Nature.

DELETERY [*deleterius*, L.] destructive.

DELE'TION, a blotting out. L.

DEL'F } a Quarry; Earthen

DEL'FE } Mine. O. [in *Her*

borne in the Middle of an Escutcheon

DEL'F of Coal, Coal lying in it is dug up.

To DELI'BATE [*delibare*, L.

DELIBA'TION, a Tasting.

DELIBERATE [*deliberatus*

prudent, wary.

To DELIBERATE [*delibere*, rare, L.] to weigh in Mind, to consult or debate.

DELIB'ERATELY, advisedly.

DELIB'ERATENESS, Ad-

deliberation, a delib-

deliberate. F.

DELIB'ERATIVELY, in Manner.

DELICAC'Y [*Delicacesse*, L.] Delicateness, Daintiness, Niceness.

DELICATE [*delicate*, F. of dainty, neat, nice, tender, polite

DELICATELY, nicely, effect-

DELICATENESS, Daintiness.

DELICIOUS [*delicious*, F. pleasant to the Taste, sweet, char-

DELICIOUSLY, very pleas-

DELICIOUSNESS, great P-

DELICT [*Delictum*, L.] a

DELIGATION, Swathing.

Surgery which concerns the

DELIGHT [*Delice*, F. *Delic-*

To DELIGHT [*delectare*, L.

DELIGHT'FUL, pleasant.

DELIGHT'FULLY, pleasur-

DELIGHT'FULNESS, Plea-

To DELINEATE [*delin-*

DELINQUEN'CY [of *Delin-*

DELIN'QUENT [*Delinquent-*

DELINQUA'TION [in *Chymis-*

DELINQU'UM, a draining, or

DELINQU'UM [in *Chymis-*

DELINQU'UM, a Distillation by Force of Fire,

Cellars, and a Resolution of its

ON, a doting, or being beside
 TS [*delirius*, L.] light-headed,
 SLY, ravingly.
 A [*Delire*, F.] Lightheadedness,
 L.
 A [in *Physic*] the frantick or
 People in a Fever, being a De-
 he Imagination and Judgement,
 a disorderly Motion of the Ani-
 VER [*delivore*, F.] to put into
 free or set at Liberty.
 ANCE [*Delivrance*, F.] a set-
 cleave, the delivering up or sur-
 Thing.
 ELIV'ERANCE [in *Law*] is
 ty that a Thing shall be deli-
 ER, one who frees or rescues
 Y [*Delivrance*, F.] a delivering;
 r speaking out in a Discourse;
 h.
 DELIVERIES, an Officer who
 ers for the delivering Stores or
 a Pit. *Spenc.* Also a Trull or
 Doxy. *Cant.*
 ES [in *Anatomy*] is a Trian-
 in the Form of the Great Letter
 the *Os Humeri*.
 DE [*deludere*, L.] to beguile,
 cheat.
 , one who beguiles and deceives.
 , as a *Deluse* of Coals, *i. e.* a
 Coals digged in the Mine or Pit.
 [*deljan*, *Sax.*] to dig.
 [of *Diluvium*, L.] an Inunda-
 lowing of the Earth, either in
 whole, by Water. *F.*
 D, drowned. *O.*
 N, Cheat, Deceit, Imposture. *L.*
 E } which is apt to delude,
 RY } beguile or deceive.
 ELY, deceivably.
 ENESS, Deceitfulness.
 OQUE [*Demagogus*, L.] of *Ar-*
 . *i. e.* a Leader of the People
 a Faction, a Ring-leader of the
 ular and factious Orator.
 } [an Inheritance] is used
 to distinguish those Lands
 E } which a Lord of a Manor
 own Hands, or in the Hands
 ce, from such other Lands of the
 which belong to Free or Copy-

To DEMAND' [*demandar*, F.] to ask, to
 require, to lay Claim to.
 DEMAND'ANT [*Law Term*] the Prose-
 cutor in a real Action.
 DEMAND'ER, one who authoritatively
 demands.
 To DEMEAN [*se demere*, F.] to conduct
 one's self, also to degrade one's self.
 DEMEAN'OUR, Behaviour, Carriage.
 DEMENTATED [*dementatus*, L.] made
 mad, bewitched.
 DEMENTATION, a making mad. *L.*
 DEMERIT [*demerite*, F.] that which
 makes one worthy of Blame, or Punishment.
 To DEMERIT [*demerite*, F.] to do a
 Thing worthy of Blame, or Punishment, &c.
 To DEME'RIT [*demerite*, F.] to deserve
 well.
 DEMER'SION, a plunging or sinking
 down. *L.*
 DEMI [*semi*, F. of *dimidium*, L.] a Word
 which, used in Composition, signifies Half;
 as a Demi-God, &c.
 DEMI } a Half Fellow at *Magdalen Col-*
 DEMY } lege in *Oxford*.
 DEMI Air. See *Demi Volt*.
 DEMI Cannon, a Sort of great Gun.
 DEMI Chafe Boots, a Sort of Riding Boots
 for Summer.
 DEMI Culverine, a Piece of Ordnance.
 DEMI Cross, an Instrument to take the Altitude
 of the Sun and Stars.
 DEMI Distance of Polygons [in *Fortification*]
 is the Distance between the outward Polygons
 and the Flank.
 DEMI Ganslet [in *Surgery*] a Bandage used
 in setting disjointed Fingers.
 DEMI Gods, are those Gods among the
Heathens, who they fancied partook of Human
 Nature, as *Hercules*; &c.
 DEMI Gorge [in *Fortification*] half the
 Gorge or Entrance into the Bastion.
 To DEMI'GRATE [*demigrare*, L.] to shift,
 fly, or remove from Place to Place.
 DEMIGRATION, a removing or shifting
 of Quarters or Dwellings. *L.*
 DEMIQUA'VER, a Note in Musick, being
 half a Semi-quaver.
 DEMI-Semi-quaver, least Note in Musick.
 DEMI-Saw, that is of the Half-Blood,
 F. L. T.
 DEMI-Semil [in *Astronomy*] an Aspect
 when two Planets are distant thirty Degrees
 one from another.
 DE'MISE [*Law Word*] a letting or making
 over of Lands, Tenements, &c. by Lease or
 Will; also Death, when applied to the King.
 To DEMY'SE, or let a Farm.
 DEMISSION, a letting or casting down, an
 Abatement. *F.* of *L.*
 DEMI'VOLT [in *Horseman'ship*] one of the
 seven artificial Motions of a Horse; when his
 Fore-parts are more raised than i. e. *Terra*
 à *Terra*, but the Motion of his L. not so
 quick as in the *Terra à Terra*.

DEMUR'GICAL [*demurgicus*, L. of *δημουργικός*, of *δημος* publick, and *ἔργον* Work, Gr.] of or belonging to a Creator.

DEMOC'RACY [*democrasia*, F. *democratie*, L. of *δημοκρατία*, of *δημος* the People, and *κράτος* to exercise Power over, Gr.] a Form of Government where the Supreme or Legislative Power is lodged in the common People, or Persons chosen out from them.

DEMOCRAT'ICAL [*democraticus*, F. *democratique*, L. of *δημοκρατικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Democracy.

To DEMOL'ISH [*demolire*, F. *demoliri*, L.] to pull or throw down any Thing built; to ruin or raze Buildings.

DEMOL'ISHER, one who utterly destroys.

DEMOLITION, a rasing or throwing down. F. of L.

DE'MON [*Dæmon*, L. of *δαίμων*, Gr.] an evil Spirit, the Devil.

A DEMON'IAIC [*dæmoniæque*, F. *dæmoniæcus*, L. of *δαίμονιακός*, Gr.] a Man or Woman possessed of the Devil.

DEMONOC'RACY [*δαίμων* a Devil, and *κράτος* Power, Gr.] the Government of Devils.

DEMON'LATRY [*δαίμων* and *λατρεία*] the Worship of the Devil.

DEMONOL'OGY [of *δαίμων* and *λογία* Discourse, Gr.] a Treatise of Devils or evil Spirits.

DEMON'STRABLE [*demonstrabilis*, L.] that may be demonstrated or proved.

DEMON'STRABLY, in such a Way as to demonstrate a Thing.

To DEMON'STRATE [*demonstrare*, F. *demonstrare*, L.] to show plainly, to prove evidently or unanswerably.

DEMON'STRATION, a showing or making plain; a clear Proof. F. of L.

DEMONSTRATION, [in *Mathematicis*] is a Proof founded on self evident Principles.

DEMONSTRATIONS [in *Algebra*] are evident, undoubted Proofs, to manifest the Truths of such Theorems or Canons as are analytically found out.

DEMON'STRATIVE [*demonstrativus*, L.] which serves to demonstrate, convincing, evident. F.

DEMON'STRATIVELY, convincingly.

DEMUL'CENT [*demulcent*, L.] mollifying.

DEMURE [perhaps of *des Mœurs*, F. over-mannerly, or of *Demurr*, Humility, *Teut.*] affectedly, grave, reserved, or bashful.

DEMURE'LY, with affected Gravity.

DEMURE'NESS, affected Gravity.

To DEMUR' [*demurere*, F. of *demorari*, L.] to put in Objections and Doubts; to put off a Suit. L. T.

DEMUR'AGE, an Allowance to a Master of a Ship for staying in a Port longer than the Time first appointed.

DEMUR'ER [*demorer*, F.] signifies a Pause upon a Point of Difficulty in any Action.

DEN [den, *Sax.*] a Cave, or Lurking-place, under Ground.

DEN and Stroud, Liberty for a Ship a-ground, or come a-shore. O. L.

DENA Terra [in *Doomsday-Book*] Place between two Hills.

DENARIA'TA Terra [Ola Record] fourth Part of an Acre of Land.

DENAR'II, a general Term for ready Money. O. L.

DENA'R'IIUS, a Roman Silver Coin, 7d. 3q. English Money.

DENAR'Y [denarius, L.] of or b to-Ten.

DEN'BIGH [probably of den a D bigan, *Sax.* to inhabit] the County of *Denbighshire* in *Wales*, 160 Miles N. V from *London*.

DENDROL'OGY [of *δένδρον* a Tree, and *λογία* a Speech, Gr.] a Treatise or of Trees.

DENE, a small Valley. O.

To DENEGATE [*denegare*, L.] to DENEGAT'ION, a Denial. L.

D'ENELAGE, the Laws which t made here in *England*.

DENI'AL [*deni*, F.] a denying or r

DENI'ER, a Contradictor, a refuse

DENI'ER, a French brass Coin 3-10ths of a Farthing English.

To DENI'GRATE [*denigrare*, L.] black.

DEN'ISON ? [Davis derives it

DEN'IZEN } *ναύτωρ* or *ἑνεσίτης* a Citizen; but *Ministers* of *Danaism* nation] a Foreigner enfranchised by the Charter, and made capable of bearing

free, purchasing and enjoying all F except inheriting Lands by Descent.

DEN'NIS [a Contraction of *Dionysius*] proper Name of Men.

To DENOM'INATE [*denominare*, F. *numerus*, of *de* and *nomen*, L.] to give Name

DENOMINATION, a naming or Name unto; also the Name itself.

DENOM'INATIVES [in *Logick*] which take their Original and Na others.

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction [tick] is that part of the Fraction which below the Line of Separation, which tells you into how many Parts the supposed to be divided, as $\frac{3}{8}$.

DENOMINATOR [of any Propo] the Quotient arising from the Division Antecedent of such a Ratio by its com

DENOTATION, a marking or n

To DENOTE [*denotare*, F. *denotare*] show by a Mark, to signify.

To DENOUN'CE [*denuncere*, F. d L.] to publish, to proclaim.

DENSE [*densus*, L.] thick; a phil Term opposed to *thin*, F.

To DEN'SHIRE Land [i. e. to A it] to cut off the Turf of Land, and is dry, to lay it on Heaps and burn it as is done in *Devonshire*.

D E N

DEN [*densit*, F. of *densitas*, L.] Cloſeneſs, Compactneſs.
of *dens*, L. a Tooth] a Notch a-
ges. F.
in *Heraldry*] a *Béture Dent*, is
ut-line of it is notched in and out.
DENTURA [of *dens*, L. a Tooth, and
Capture] the Tooth-ach; alſo In-
draw Teeth.
DENTULA, a ſmall Shell-fiſh.
DEPARGES [in *Botany*] Leaves of Plants
at the Edges.
DEPENS [*Sapientia* {i. e. Teeth of Wiſ-
ed, becauſe Perſons are at the Time
wth come to Years of Diſcretion}]
Teeth behind the reſt, which ſpring
twentieth Year, or upwards, hav-
lain in their Sockets.
DEPULSION, the ſtate of being
ith ſmall Teeth.
DEPURIFICATION [*Dentificium*, L.] a Me-
he whitening, ſcouring, and cleanſ-
g, &c. F.
DEPULSION [*dentiloquus*, L.] one
through his Teeth.
DEPULSIONS } [in *Architecture*] is a Mem-
ber of the Ionic Cornice,
cut out at convenient Diſtances,
it the Form of a Set of Teeth.
DEPULSION, an Inſtrument to
eeth with. L.
DEPULSION, the Time when Children
Teeth, about the ſeventh Month, L.
DEPULSION [of *de* and *nudus*] mak-
naked, L.
DEPULSION [*denudo*, L.] to ſtrip, to
L.
DEPULSION [*denumerare*, L.]
L.
DEPULSION [*Denunciation*, F.] a De-
giving Warning, a Proclaiming, L.
DEPULSION [*denier*, F. of *denegare*, L.] not
or grant; to gainſay or diſown.
DEPULSION Medicines, are Medi-
open Obſtructions.
DEPULSION [*Deo dandum*, L.] a Thing
God for Expiation of his Wrath,
for the violent Death of a Man by
re.
DEPULSION *pro rata portione*, a Writ
or one that is diſtrained for a Rent
to be paid by others proportionably
DEPULSION [*deſappiler*, F. of *de*
L.] to open Obſtructions.
DEPULSION } [*deſappilatif*, F. of
DEPULSION } *de* and *oppilatus*, L.]
ines as ſerve to remove Obſtructions
DEPULSION, a kiſſing with Eager-

D E N

To **DEPART** [*departer*, F.] to go away
from a Place; alſo to ceaſe or die.
A DEPART [in *Chymiſtry*] is an Opera-
tion, whereby the Particles of Silver are made
to depart from Gold, when they were before
melted together in the ſame Maſs, and could
be ſeparated no other Way.
DEPART from the Plea? [Law Term]
DEPARTURE } is when a Man
pleads in Bar of Action, and, Reply being
thereto made, he ſhews another Matter con-
trary to his firſt Plea.
DEPARTED even, equally divided or
mingled. O. P.
DEPARTERS [of *Gold* or *Silver*] Artiſts
who purify and part thoſe Metals from the
coarſer Sort,
DEPARTMENT [*department*, F.] ſepa-
rate Allotment; Buſineſs assigned to a par-
ticular Perſon.
A DEPARTURE [in *Navigation*] is the
Eaſting or Weſting of a Ship, with reſpect to
the Meridian it departed or failed from.
DEPARTURE in ſpite of the Court, is
when the Defendant appears to the Action
brought againſt him, and makes a Default af-
terwards. L. T.
DEPAUPERATION, a making poor,
L.
DEPECULATION, a robbing of the
Prince or Commonwealth; an imbezbling of
the Public Treaſure.
To **DEPEINCT** [*depeindre*, F.] to paint,
to deſcribe in Colours.
To **DEPEND** [*dependere*, F. of *depen-
dere*, L.] to hang on; to rely on; to proceed
from.
DEPENDENCE } a reſting, ſtaying,
DEPENDENCY } or relying upon; a
Relation or Subjection to. F.
A DEPENDANT, one who depends on,
or is ſuſtained, &c. by another. F.
DEPENDENT [*dependens*, L.] depending.
DEPERDITION [*deperditus*, L.] Loſs, De-
ſtruction.
DEPHLEGMATE } [*Chymiſtry*] cleared
DEPHLEGMED } from Phlegm.
DEPHLEGMACTION, a Separation of
Phlegm or ſuperfluous Water. L.
To **DEPICT**. L. to paint, to portray.
DEPILATION, a pulling off the Hair,
F. of L.
DEPILATORY [*depilatoire*, F. of *depila-
torius*, L.] making the Hair come off.
A DEPILATORY, a Medicine for that
Purpose, L.
To **DEPLANT** [*deplanter*, F. of *deplantare*,
L.] to tranſplant.
DEPLANTATION, a taking up of
Plants. L.
DEPLO'RABLE [*deplorabilis*, L.] to be
deplored or lamented. F.
DEPLO'RABLY, lamentably.
DEPLO'RABLENESS, the being worthy
to be lamented.
H h 2

DEPLORA'TION, a deploring, lamenting or bewailing. *L.*

To DEPLORE' [*deplorere*, *F.* of *deplorare*, *L.*] to lament or bewail a Misfortune.

DEPLORER, one who laments.

DEPLUMA'TION, a plucking off Feathers. *L.*

DEPLUMA'TION, [in *Surgery*] a swelling of the Eye-lids, when the Hairs fall off from the Eye-brows.

To DEPLUME' [*deplumer*, *F.* *deplumare*, *L.*] to pluck off the Feathers, to unfeather.

To DEPONE, to lay down as a Pledge, to assert.

DEPO'NENT [*deponens*, *L.*] one who gives information upon Oath before a Magistrate. *F.*

Verb DEPONENT [in *Grammar*] a Verb which has an active Signification, but a passive Termination.

To DEPOPULATE [*depopulare*, *F.* *depopulare*, *L.*] to unpeople, to spoil or lay waste a Place.

DEPOPULA'TION, a dispeopling; spoiling, wasting, or destroying a Country. *L.*

DEPOPULATORS, *Agroorum*, destroyers of mankind, Ravagers of a Country.

To DEPORT' [*deportare*, *L.*] to demean or behave one's self.

DEPORTA'TION, a conveying or carrying away. *L.*

DEPARTMENT [*departement*, *F.*] Behaviour, Carriage.

To DEPOSE [*deponere*, *F.* *deponere*, *L.*] to give Testimony about any Matter; also to put down, to dethrone a Sovereign Prince.

DEPOSITARY [*depositeaire*, *F.* *depositearius*, *L.*] the Trustee or Keeper of a Thing; one in whose Hand a Pledge is lodged.

To DEPOSITE [*deponere*, *F.* *deponere*, *L.*] to lay down or trust a Thing with any one, to lay in a Place.

DEPOSITE, a Pledge left in the Hands of another, or in a Place; also a Wager. *L.*

DEPOSITION, what is laid down; a Testimony given in a Court of Justice of what a Man has seen or heard; also deposing or depriving of some Dignity. *F.* of *L.*

DEPRAVA'TION, a corrupting, a spoiling, or making bad. *F.* of *L.*

To DEPRAVE [*depravare*, *F.* of *depravare*, *L.*] to corrupt, marr, or spoil.

DEPRAVEDLY, corruptly.

DEPRAVEDNESS, a rooted Habit of Naughtiness.

DEPRAVITY, Corruption.

To DEPRECATE [*deprecari*, *L.*] to pray against any Calamity, to ask pardon.

DEPRECATORY, that aims to deprecate.

DEPRECATION, a praying against, &c. or for Pardon, &c. *L.*

DEPRECATIVE, serving to deprecate. *F.*

To DEPRECIATE [*depreciare*, *L.*] to cry down the Price, to undervalue a Thing.

DEPREDATOR, a Ravager, a Robber.

DEPREDATION [*depredatio*] bringing, a making a Prey of, a of *L.*

DEPREHENSIBLE, that may be conceived or understood. *L.*

DEPREHENSION, a catching at unawares, a Discovery. *L.*

To DEPRESS [*depressum*, *L.*] to weigh down; to bring down or to bring down.

To DEPRESS *the Pole* [in *Astronomy*] to bring down many Degrees as any one falls of the Pole towards the Equinoctial.

DEPRESSION, pressing or to bring down, humbling, &c.

DEPRESSION of an Equinoctial [*bra*] is a bringing into lower and higher Terms by Division.

DEPRESSION of a Planet [in *Astronomy*] is when the Planet is in a Sign which is lower than that of its Exaltation.

DEPRESSION of a Star below the Horizon [in *Astronomy*] is the Distance of the Star below, and is measured of the Vertical Circle or *Azimuth* through the Star, intercepted between the Star and the Horizon.

DEPRESSOR, one who presses down.

DEPRESSOR *Auricularum*, a Muscle of the Ear in Beasts which presses down the Ear fall.

DEPRESSOR *Labii inferioris*, a Muscle inserted into the netting of the lower Lip, and presses it down. *L.*

DEPRESSOR *Labiorum* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the inferior Angle of the Corner of the Lip, and ascending to the Corner of the Mouth.

DEPRESSO'RES *Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] a pair of Muscles arising from the Os *Zygomaticum* are inserted into the Extremities of the Nostrils, which they pull downwards.

DEPRESSOR *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Eye, inserted at the outer Angle of the Ball of the Eye. *L.*

To DEPRE'TIATE [*depreciare*, *L.*] to lessen the Price, or undervalue a Thing, to vilify.

DEPRIMENT [in *Anatomy*] a pair of straight Muscles which move the Eye. *L.*

DEPRIVATION, a bereaving, a taking away, as when a Person is deprived of something, or deposed from his Preference.

To DEPRIVE [*deprivare*, *L.*] to rob one of a Thing.

DEPTFORD [*q. d.* deep To] a Town in *Kent* upon the River *Tamisa*, about 20 Miles from London. *E.* by *S.* from *London*.

DEPTH [of *τεος*, *Sax.* *L. S.*] Profundity, the Measures of the Depth of the face of a Place or Vessel to the Bottom.

DEPTH [of a Squadron or Battalion] the Number of Men that are in a Squadron is three, and of a Battalion is six.

To DEPTHEN, to render deep.

DECELEATE [*deceptor, F.*] to de-
SION [of *de* and *pelle*] a driving
 casting or putting off or from. *L.*
ATION, is the cleansing of any
 its excrementitious Drege, more
 or Filth. *L.*
ATION [in *Surgery*] the cleansing
 from Matter and Filth.
ATION, a deputing or sending
 al Commission. *F. of L.*
UTE [*deputar, F. of deputare,*
 nt any one to represent the Per-
 in the room of another.
UTY, [*un deputé, F. of deputatus,*
 appointed to represent and act in
 another.
ACINATE [*deracinar, F.*] to pluck
 roots, to root out. *Shakspe*
AIGNE [*derationare, L. barb.*]
 justify. *O. L.*
ONMENT, a Proof, &c. *O. L.*
AY [*desfrayer, F.*] to make a Tu-
 der, or Noise.
E, to hunt. *Obsolete.*
ONE } [*Law Term*] the Proof of
IE } a Thing which one denies
 y himself.
CTS [*derelicta, L.*] are such as
 y thrown away or abandoned by
CT' [*derelictus, L.*] utterly forsa-
CTION, an utter forsaking or lea-
 being left or forsaken utterly. *L.*
AM [of *Deon* a Deer, and *Dam* a
] a Town in *Norfolk*, eighty-three
M. E. from London.
K [a Contraction of *Theodorick,*
Cent.] a Man's Name.
YDE [*derider, F. of deridere, L.*]
 laugh one to Scorn.
INGLY, mockingly.
ON, a deriding, mocking, or laugh-
F. of L.
RY, mocking
ABLE, deductible, that may be de-
ATION [in *Grammar*] is the tra-
 from its Original. *F. of L.*
ATION [in *Rhetorick*] the same
aregmanon.
ATION [in *Physick*] is the draw-
 humour from one Part of the Body
ATIVE [*derivativus, L.*] drawn
 om another. *F.*
IVE [*derivare, F. of derivare, L.*]
 m another, or from the Original.
A [*Δέρμα, Gr.*] the Skin of a
 an's Body.
deapra, Sax.] sad, solitary; also
 fer cruel. *O.*
R, last.
OGATE [*derogare, F. of derogare,*

L.] to lessen the Worth of any Person or
 Thing; to disparage; to swerve from.
DEROGATION, a disparaging, or de-
 tracting from the Worth of a Person or Thing;
F. of L.
DEROG'ATORY [*derogatoire, F. of derogato-*
rius, L.] which tends to derogate.
DERRING, daring. *Spenc.*
DERRING DO, bold Deeds, Manhood,
 Chivalry. *Spenc.*
DEBT'MORE [of the River *Dert* and
Moor] a barren Place in *Devonshire*.
DEBT'MOUTH [of *Dert* the River, and
Mouth] a famous Port in *Devonshire*, 165
 Miles S. W. from *London*.
DER'VISES, a strict Order of religious
 Priests among the *Turks*, who undergo very se-
 vere Penances.
DERUNCINA'TION, a cutting off Bushes,
 Trees, or any Thing encumbering the Ground.
L.
TO DESAR'CINATE [*desarcinare, L.*] to
 take away the Baggage, to unload.
DESCANT' [*descant, F.*] a Comment on
 any Subject, a continued Discourse.
DESCANT [in *Musick*] the Art of com-
 posing in several Parts.
Plain **DESCANT**, is the Ground-work of
 a Musical composition, which consists in the
 orderly placing many Concords.
Figurative **DESCANT** } is that wherein
Florid **DESCANT** } Discords are con-
 cerned as well as Concords.
Double **DESCANT**, is when the Parts are
 so contrived, that the *Treble* may be made the
Base, and, on the contrary, the *Base* the *Treble*.
 To **DESCANT'**, is to run a Division or
 Variety with the Voice, upon a musical
 Ground in true Measure, and metaphorically
 signifies to paraphrase ingeniously upon any
 pleasant Subject.
 To **DESCEND'** [*descendere, F. of descendere,*
L.] to come, go, step, or be carried down;
 to stoop to, to derive one's Original from, or
 come of a Family.
DESCEND'INGLY, by Way of Descent.
DESCEND'ABLE, which can descend, or
 which may be descended or gone down.
DESCEND'ENT, the Offspring, the Pro-
 geny, of an Ancestor.
DESCENSION, a descending or going
 down. *L.*
DESCENSION of a Sign [in *Astronomy*]
 is an Arch of the Equator, which sets with
 such a Sign or Part of the Zodiack, or any
 Planet in it.
DESCENSION right of a Sign [in *Astro-*
nomy] is an Arch of the Equator, which de-
 scends with the Sign below the Horizon of a
 right Sphere; or the Time the Sign is setting
 in a right Sphere.
DESCENSION oblique [in *Astronomy*] is
 an Arch of the Equator, which descends with
 the Sun below the Horizon of an oblique
 Sphere.

DESCENSION [in *Chymistry*] is the falling down of the essential Juice, dissolved from the distilled Matter.

DESCENSIONAL, belonging to Descent.

DESCENSORIUM [among *Chymists*] is a Furnace for distilling, by causing the Vapours to distil downwards.

DESCENT [of *descensus*, F. of *descensus*, L.] the coming or going down; the steep Side of a Hill; also a Birth or Extraction. See *Descent*.

DESCENT [of *heavy Bodies*] is their Tendency towards the Centre of the Earth.

DESCENT [into a *Mote or Ditch*] a deep digging into the Earth of the Covered Way.

To make a DESCENT upon a Country, is to land on it, and to enter into it with a hostile and invading Force.

DESCENTS [in *Fortification*] are the Holes, Vaul's and hollow Places, made by undermining the Ground.

To DESCRIBE [*descriere*, F. *describere*, L.] to represent an Action or Thing in Writing or Speech.

To DESCRIBE [in *Geometry*] is to draw a Line or a Circle, &c.

DESCRIBER, he who describes.

A DESCRIBENT [in *Geometry*] expresses some Lines or Surface, which, by the Motion, produces a plain Figure or Solid.

DESCRIPTION, a setting forth the Nature and Properties of any Thing, either by Figures or Words. F. of L.

To DESCRIBE, to describe. *Spenc.*

To DESCRIBE [of *discerners*, L.] to discover far off, to discern, to detect.

To DESECRATE [*desecrare*, L.] to defile or unhallow.

DESECRATION, the Act of cancelling, Consecration.

DESERT [*deservir*, F.] Merit, Worth.

To DESERT [*desertus*, F. *desertum*, L.] to forsake; to run away from one's Colours.

A DESERT [*desertum*, L.] a Wilderness, a large wild Part of a Country; also a solitary Place; also Merit, or Demerit. F.

A DESERT' [*desertus*, F.] the last Course of a Feast; Fruit, Sweetmeats, &c.

DESERT'ER [*desertor*, F.] a Soldier that goes over to the Enemy, or runs away from his Colours; also one that forsakes his Religion, Prince, &c. F. of L.

DESERT'ION, a deserting, forsaking running from Colours, &c. L.

To DESERVE [*deservire*, L.] to be worthy of either Reward or Punishment.

To DESICCATE [*desiccare*, L.] to dry up.

DESICCATION, a drying up.

DESICCATION [in a *Physical Sense*] is a dissolving superfluous Moisture into Vapours by Fire.

DESICCATIVE, apt to dry; of a drying Quality. L.

To DESIDERATE [*desidero*, L.] to want, to miss.

DESIDERA'TA, Things wanted or sought for. L.

DESIDIOSE [*desidiusus*, L.] heavy.

DESIGN' [*designatio*, L.] Contrivance, Invention, Purpose; a Draught of a Picture, &c.

To DESIGN' [*designare*, F. L.] to contrive, to purpose or to draw a sketch of any Thing.

DESIGNATION, Appointment.

DESIGN'ER, one who sketches any Thing, also a Plotter.

DESIGN'MENT, a Designment, or Intention.

DESIGN'ENCE [*desipientia*, L.] want of Judgment, Indiscretion, Doating.

DESIR'AE [*desire*, F. of *desiderare*, L.] wishing; also Entreaty, Request.

To DESIRE [*desire*, F. of *desiderare*, L.] to covet, long, or wish for; to entreat.

DESIR'ABLE [*desiderabilis*, L.] to be desired, or wished for. F.

DESIR'ABLENESS, the being able to be desired.

DESIR'OUS [*desireus*, F.] passionately desiring or wishing for.

DESIR'OUSLY, wishingly.

To DESIST' [*desistere*, F. of *desistere*, L.] to cease, give over, leave off.

DESIST'IVE [*desistans*, L.] ending.

DES'OLATE [*desolatus*, L.] forsaken, uninhabited, laid waste.

DESOLA'TION, a laying waste, desolate. F. of L.

DE son tort de mesme [*Lapsus*] Words of Form in an Action of Trial by Way of Reply to the Plea of Defendant, as when the Defendant says what he is charged with by his Plea, and the Plaintiff replies, he does his own proper Motion.

DESPAIR [*desespoir*, F. of *desperare*, L.] a Passion of the Soul, which makes a man lose all Hopes; a timorous Conscience, a dejected Mind.

To DESPAIR' [*desperare*, F. of *desperare*, L.] to be out of all Hopes of success, to give up, to despair.

DESPAIR'INGLY, in a despairing manner.

To DESPECT' [*despicere*, L.] to look down upon.

DESPEC'TION, a looking down upon.

DESPERA'DO, a desperate Fellow. *Itai.*

DESPERATE [*desperatus*, L.] Despair, or despaired of; dangerous.

The DESPERATE, Despairing.

DESPERATELY, dangerously.

DESPERATENESS, a State of Despair.

DESPERA'TION, a falling into Despair.

DES'PICABLE [*despicabilis*, L.] to be despised or condemned, base, contemptible.

DES'PICABLENESS, the being contemptible.

DES'PICABLELY, contemptibly.

DES'PICABLENESS, the being contemptible.

LY, in a despicable Manner.
 ENESS, being despicable, or
 empt.
 despit. F.] Envy, Malice.
 ILLY, maliciously.
 E [despicere, L.] to look upon
 or Disdain, to slight.
 one who despises or scorns.
 LY, contemptuously.
 [despoillier, F. of despoliare, L.]
 ne of his Goods, Estate, &c.
 TION, a robbing or spoiling.
 D [despondere, L.] to lose
 pair or be quite disheartened or
 NCE } a failing of Courage,
 NCY } a being quite disheart-
 ver all Hopes.
 NT [despondens, L.] despairing,
 TION, a betrothing or giving
 new:ττις, Gr.] a Lord or Ruler
 a Governor of a Province
 ts.
 AL } [despotique, F. of δαπνο-
 K } τικος, Gr.] arbitrary,
 ne.
 s, absolute Power.
 TION [of de privative, and
 b, a foaming or frothing.
 TION [in Pbarmacy] is the
 nking any Liqueur, by letting it
 the Scum.
 TION [in Surgery] is a sca-
 es. L.
 ME [of desquamare, of de
 quama, L. the Scale of a Fish]
 s.
 E } [desiner, F. of desin-
 ATE } are, L.] to appoint,
 TION, an ordering, purposing,
 of L.
 desin, F.] Fate; the Dispos-
 of Second Causes, ordained
 which carries with it the Ne-
 vent; also Death.
 NIES, three Poetical Deities;
 is the Distaff; *Lachesis*, which
Atropos, that cuts the Thread
 Readers, Gypies or Fortune-
 E [desinui, F. desinitus, L.]
 TION, a leaving or forsaking.
 Y [destruire, F. of destruer,
 own, to ruin or lay waste, to
 ER, one who destroys.
 TION, a destroying, Ruin,
 of L.

DESTRUCTIVE, apt to destroy or ruin,
 pernicious. L.
 DESTRUCTIVELY, perniciously.
 DESTRUCTIVENESS, the being destruc-
 tive or pernicious.
 DESUDATION, a profuse or inordinate
 Sweating. L.
 DESUETUDE [desuetudo, L.] a leaving or
 forsaking any Custom or Habit; Disuse.
 DESULTORY [desultorius, L.] skipping
 from one Thing to another, inconstant, fickle,
 mutable, wavering.
 DESUMP'TION } choosing, or taking
 DESUMPTION } from or out of. L.
 DET [or Debt] a Writ which lies for an
 Action of Debt.
 To DETACH [detacher, F.] to send away
 a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedi-
 tion; also to separate, disengage.
 DETACHMENT, to seize or take into Cust-
 tody a Man's Goods or Person. L. T.
 DETACHMENT [detachment, F.] a Par-
 ty of Soldiers drawn out of a greater Body to
 strengthen a lesser, or go on some Expedi-
 tion.
 DETAIL' [detail, F.] the Particulars, or
 particular Circumstances of an Affair.
 To DETAIN' [detenir, F. of detinere, L.] to
 keep or with-hold; to hinder, let, or stop.
 DETAIN'DER, a Writ for retaining any
 one in Custody.
 DETAIN'ER, one who detains.
 To DETECT' [detegere, L.] to disclose,
 discover, or lay open.
 DETECT'ER, a Discoverer.
 DETECT'ION, a discovering or laying
 open. L.
 DETEN'TION, a detaining or keeping;
 Confinement, Imprisonment. F. of L.
 DETENT'S [in a Clock] are those Stops
 which, being lifted up, or let fall down, do
 lock or unlock the Clock in striking.
 DETENT' Wheel, is called the *Hoop Wheel*,
 and has a Hoop almost round it, wherein is a
 Vacancy, at which the Clock locks.
 To DETER' [deterrere, L.] to frighten or
 discourage one from doing a Thing.
 To DETERG'E [detergere, L.] to wipe or
 rub off.
 DETER'GENT, any Thing that cleanses.
 DETERIORA'TION, a making worse, or
 spoiling. F. of L.
 DETER'MENT, Occasion of intimidating.
 DETERM'INABLE, which may be deter-
 mined or decided. L.
 DETERMINATELY, in a decisive Man-
 ner.
 DETERM'INATE [determinativus, L.]
 which is determined or designed; positive.
 DETERMINA'TION, a final Resolution
 upon doing or not doing any Action; an Ap-
 pointment, a Decision. F. of L.
 To DETER'MINE [determinare, F. of de-
 terminare, L.] to decide or give a final Judge-
 ment, to design or purpose.

DETER-

DETERMINED Problem [in *Geometry*] a Problem which has either one, or but a certain Number of Solutions.

DETERMINATELY, finally, unchangeably, resolutely.

DETERRATION [of *de* and *Terra*, L.] the Removal of Sand and Earth, &c. from higher Grounds to lower by Rains.

DETERS'ION, a cleansing, wiping, or rubbing off. L.

DETERS'IVE [*deterff*, F.] of a cleansing Nature. L.

DETERSIVE Medicines, are such as cleanse the Body from sluggish and viscous Humours.

DETERS'IVELY, cleansingly.

To **DETEST'** [*deterfer*, F. *deterhari*, L.] to abhor or loth.

DETEST'ABLE [*detestabilis*, L.] to be abhorred; vile, wretched. F.

DETEST'ABLY, in a detestable Manner.

DETEST'ABLENESS, the being detestable, or worthy Abhorrence.

DETESTA'TION, an abhorring or loathing. F. of L.

To **DETHRONE** [of the Preposition *de* L. from, and *Throne*, *detranner*, F.] to depose, or drive a Sovereign Prince from his Throne.

DETINET [*i. v.* he detains, L.] a Writ which lies where a Man owes an Annuity to another, and refuses to pay it.

DETINUE, is a Writ which lies against him who refuses to deliver back Goods or Chattels which were delivered him to keep.

DETONA'TION, a thundering. L.

DETONA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the thundering Noise that is often made by a Mixture being enkindled in the containing Vessel; for the volatile Parts fly out with great Vehemence and Impetuosity.

DETERS'ION, a turning or bending away or aside. L.

To **DETRACT'** [*detracter*, F. of *detractare*, L.] to take from, to abate or lessen, to speak ill of, or slander.

DETRACT'ER, one who lessens the Value of any Thing.

DETRACT'INGLY, by Way of Detraction.

DETRACT'ION, a drawing from; also back-biting, slandering. F. of L.

DETRACT'IVE, apt to detract. L.

DETRACTA'TION, a drawing back, a Denial or Refusal. L.

DETRACT'ORY, that which derogates from Merit.

DETRACT'RESS, a Woman who lessens Merit.

DETRIMENT [in *Astrology*] is the greatest of the essential Debilities of a Planet, viz. the Sign directly opposite that which is its House; as the Detriment of the Sun in *Aquarius*, because it is opposite to *Leo*.

DETRIMENT [at *Lincoln's Inn*] is a Duty of 11. 6d. paid by each Member of the Society to the House, every Term, for defraying its Charge, and repairing its Losses.

DETRIMENTAL, hurtful; w Hurt, or Damage. L.

DETRIMENTALLY, hurtfully

DETRITION, a wearing or Particles from any Thing. L.

To **DETRUN'CATE** [*detruncare*, to cut, to shorten.

DETRUNCA'TION, a cutting or Limb of a Tree, &c. L.

To **DETRU'DE** [*detrudere*, L. down or from.

DETRU'SION, a thrusting down

DETRU'SOR Urine [among a Muscle whose carneous Fibres enter the whole Bladder like a Hand, and cover the Evacuation of the Urine, L.

DETURBA'TION [*deturbo*, L. of throwing down, Degradation.

DEVADIA'TUS [in *Doomsday-Book*] who has no Sureties or Pledges.

DEVASTA'TION, a laying waste

DEVASTAVE'RUNT *bona Fide* Writ lying against Executors for gages and Debts, without Specialties the Debt upon the said Specialties the Prejudice of the Creditors. L.

DEUCALIDON'NIANS, a people formerly inhabited the Western Parts of

DEVECTION, a carrying away, To **DEVE'LOP**, to unfold.

DEVELO'PED [*developé*, F.] unfolded, opened, undone.

DEVENE'RUNT, a Writ to Escheator, when any one of the names holding in *Capite* dies, comes to inquire what Lands or Tenements he has.

DEVES'T'ER [*q. d.* of *Evangelium* in *France*] a Sirname.

DEVER-RILL [perhaps of *Ver* through] a little Rivulet in *Wiltshire* like the *Mole* in *Surrey*, runs underground and about a Mile farther breaketh out and then runneth above Ground.

To **DEVEST'** [*devestit*, F. of *vestire*] to strip or uncloth; to deprive of.

To **DEVEST** [in *Law*] to strip of Possession.

DEVEX'ITY [*devenitas*, L.] the Hollowness of a Valley.

To **DE'VIATE** [*deviare*, L. *q. d.* to go from, to swerve.

DEVIATION, a going out of swerving. L.

DEVICE [*Devise*, F.] a Contrivance, or feigned Story; also Conceit in a Coat of Arms, &c.

DEV'IL [*Devil*, Sax. *Diabolus*, *Diabolo*, F. *Diabolo*, Span. *Diavolo*, It. *Bel*, *Geuffet*, *Teut.*] a fallen Angel.

DEVIL on the Neck, a Sort of turning Machine, anciently used by the Devil to wrest a Confession from the Protestants.

DEVIL's A'se, a Peak, a great Hole in *Derbyshire*, having a great

any Apartments, of which there
 ange Accounts given.
 IT, an Herb, *Succisa*, L.
 L, a strange Monster on the
 ica.
 ROP, the Remains of an old
 igh Hill at *Dover*.
 I [*Teufelich*, *Teuf.*] like, or
 of the Devil, wicked.
 ILY, very wickedly.
 INESS, very great Wickedness.
 alk, a Sort of Spurge, a Herb
 L.
 [*devius*, of *de* from, and *via*
 going out of the Way, swerving
 /GINATE [*devirginare*, L.] to
 gin.
 Law Term] whatever is devised
 by Will; also the Act of 'Be-
 E [probably of *deviser*, F.] to
 ent, fancy, or feign; also to
 ge.
 E [in Law] is to bequeath,
 over Lands, &c. by a last Will
 t in Writing.
 the Person to whom any
 eathed or devised.
 , a Contriver.
 , he who bequeathed his Goods
 tother.
 ON, an Escape, shunning, ef-
 voiding.
 IONNE *Parliamenti*, a Writ for
 rliament.
 [*vide*, F.] empty, vacant, void.
 Duty, that which every one
 according to the Laws and Rules
 Reason. F.
 [*of Galais*] the Customs due to
 Merchandize brought to, or
 m, *Calais*, when our Staple was
 KE [*devoicart*, L.] to call down.
 LVE [*devoivere*, L.] to roll or
 ; or come from one to another,
 otes
 NT'ARY [*Devolutoire*, F.] one
 Benefice becoming void.
 TION, a rolling or tumbling
 ng from one to another. F. of L.
 IRING of Land, is improving
 ng on it the Ashes of burnt
 i' [*Devot*, F.] a Bigot, a super-
 rite.
 INESS, the State of strong At-
 TE [*devouer*, F. *devoovers*, L.] to
 rate to God, to set apart for holy
 ON, Piety, religious Zeal; also
 e, at the Command, Disposal, of
 L.

DEVOTIONAL, belonging to Devotion.
 DEVOTIONALLY, in a devotional Manner.
 DEVOTIONIST, one much given to Piety
 and Devotion.
 To DEVOUR [*devoorer*, F. *devoorare*, L.]
 to eat up, or swallow down greedily; to
 consume, or waste.
 DEVOUR'ER, a Consumer.
 DEVOUR'ING [in *Heraldry*] when Fishes
 are borne in an Escutcheon in a feeding
 Posture.
 DEVOUR'INGLY, very greedily.
 DEVOUT [*Devot*, F.] full of Devotion,
 pious.
 DEVOUTLY, piously.
 DEUTEROG'AMY [*Deuterogamia*, L.] of
Δευτερογαμία, of *δευτερος* the second, and *γαμ-*
Μαρία, Gr.] second Marriage.
 DEUTERONOMY [*Deuteronomium*, L. of
Δευτερονόμιος, of *δευτερος* and *νομος*, Law, Gr.
i. e. the second Law] so is the Fifth Book of
Moses called by the *Greeks*, because the Law is
 therein repeated.
 DEUTEROPATHY [*Δευτεροπάθεια*, Gr.]
 is a Disease which proceeds from another Dis-
 ease.
 DEUTEROSCOPY [*δευτερος* and *σκοπία*]
 the second Intention.
 DEUX *Ans*, a John Apple.
 DEW [*Deape*, *Sax.* *Danw*, *Belg.*] a
 Meteor bred of a thin cold Vapour; or Dew
 composed of the Steams and Vapours of the
 Earth, which being exhaled by the Heat of
 the Sun, and kept suspended during his Pre-
 sence, do. upon his Absence, convene into
 Drops, and fall down to the Earth again.
 To DEW } [*deapan*, *Sax.* *Danw*,
 To BEDEW } *Belg.* *Beraten*, *Teut.*] to
 sprinkle, moisten, or wet with Dew.
 DEW of *Vitriol* [among *Chymists*] is a
 Phlegm or Water drawn from that Mineral
 Salt.
 DEW-BERRY, a Sort of Fruit, in *Latin*,
Rubus minor fructu caeruleo.
 DEW-NESPENT, sprinkled with Dew.
 DEW-BORN, a Distemper in Cattle.
 DEW-CLAWS [among *Hunters*] the Bones
 or little Nails behind a Deer's Foot.
 DEW-GRASS, an Herb.
 DEW-LAP [*ðop-læppe*, *Sax.*] of a Cow,
 is that Part which hangs down under her
 Neck.
 DEWS *Borough* [of *Din*, C. Br. God, and
Borough] a Town in *Yorkshire*.
 DEWY, moist with Dew, like Dew.
 DEWX [*deux*, F. of *Δύο*, Gr. two] the
 Number Two at Cards or Dice.
 DEXTER *Aspect* [in *Astrology*] is an Aspect
 which is contrary to the natural Order and
 Succession of the Signs.
 DEXTER *Epischock Vein* [in *Anatomy*] the
 second Branch of the Spleen Vein that passes
 to the Caul or Epiploon.
 DEXTER *Print* [in *Heraldry*] is the right
 Side or Point in an Escutcheon.

DEXTERITY [*dexterité*, F. of *dexteritas*, L. i. e. Righthandedness] Aptness, Cleverness, Nimbleness, Readiness, Skill.

DEXTEROUS [*dexter*, L.] handy, cunning, skilful.

DEXTEROUSLY, cleverly, skilfully.

DEXTEROUSNESS, Cleverness, Skilfulness.

DEXTRA'RIOUS, a light Horse, or Horse for the Great Saddle. O. R.

DEY, the Title of the Supreme Governor of *Tunis* in *Barbary*.

DIA, a Greek Preposition, signifying *through*, *in*, or *between*, often joined to the Names of Physical Compositions, with that of the principal Ingredient; as *Diascordium*, &c.

DIABETES [*διαβήτης*, of *διαβαίνω* to run through, Gr.] a Disease when one cannot hold his Water.

DIABETICAL, troubled with, or belonging to a *Diabetes*.

DIABOLICAL [*diabolique*, F. *diabolicus*, L.] devilish, very wicked.

DIABOLICALLY, devilishly.

DIA'BOLUS [*διὰβόλος*, of *διαβάλλω* to destroy, Gr.] the Devil. L.

DIABRO'SIS [*διαβρωσις*, Gr.] a Solution of the *Continuum* by Corrosion of the Parts.

DIACATHOL'ICON, an universal Medicine. L.

DIACEN'TROS, the shortest Diameter of the Elliptical Orbit of any Planet.

DIACHO'RISIS [*διαχωρησις*, Gr.] the Act or Faculty of voiding Excrements.

DIACLY'SMA [*διακλυσμά*, Gr.] a gargling or washing the Mouth.

DIACO'DIUM [of *δια* with, and *σῶμα* the Top of a Plant, Gr.] a Syrup made of the Tops of Poppies.

DIACONAL, of or belonging to a Deacon.

DIACOUS'TICKS [of *δια* and *ακούςτις*, Gr.] a Science which explains the Properties of refracted Sounds.

DIACRESIS [*διακρησις*, Gr.] a judging of, and distinguishing Diseases, with their respective Symptoms.

DI'ADEM [*Diadema*, F. *Diadème*, L. of *διαδήμα*, Gr.] an Imperial or Royal Crown, properly a Linen Wreath, which Kings anciently wore instead of a Crown.

DIADO'CHE [*διάδοχος*, Gr.] Succession.

DIADO'CHE [in *Physick*] the Progress of a Disease.

DIAD'OSIS [*διαδοσις*, Gr.] a Tradition.

DIAD'OSIS [in *Physick*] a Distribution of Nourishment thro' all the Parts of the Body.

DI'ADROM [*διαδρῶν*, Gr.] the Vibration or Swing of a Pendulum; also the Time in which a Motion is performed.

DIÆ'RESIS [*διαίρεσις*, Gr.] a dividing.

DIÆ'RESIS [in *Grammar*] a Poetical Figure, where one Syllable is divided into two, as *evaluisse* for *evaluisse*.

DIÆ'RESIS [in *Surgery*] is a Method of

Separation of those Parts, which Union hinder the Cure of Disease.

DIÆRET'ICKS, Medicines used and eat. Gr.

DIÆ'TA [*διαίτα*, Gr.] Diet, F.

DIÆTET'ICK [*διαίτητικόν*, Gr.] of *Physick*, which prescribes the Knowledge of the Rules of Diet for Non-naturals.

DIAGLY'PHICE [*διαγλυφισ*] Art of cutting or making hollow Figures in Metal.

DIAGNOST'ICK [of *διαγνωσκω* know] that knows or discerns the

DIAGNOST'ICK Signs [in *Physick*] Signs of a Disease which are distinguished from others.

DIAGNOST'ICK Signs [among] are particular Signs, by which one can be known from another.

DIAGONAL [*diagonale*, F. of *διαγώνιος*, Gr.] is a Line drawn to Angle in any Figure. *Geom.*

DI'AGONALLY, in a diagonal

DIAGONALLY [*diagramma*, L. of Gr.] in *Geometry*, is a Scheme of demonstrating or proving any Thing

DI'AGRAM [in *Musick*] is of Measures, distinguished by certain

DIAGRAPHICAL, belonging to Painting or Graving.

DIAGRAPHICK Art [*διαγραφική*] Art of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRADI'UM, a Preparation, by baking or roasting it in the Fruit of Quince.

DIAMEXAP'LA } [among
DIAMEXAP'LE } Drink formerly called from its six Ingredients.

DI'AL [*dialis*, L. of or belonging any Plane upon which are drawn Lines and Figures, and a Gnomon or Shadow shew the Hours of the Day, as

DIALOGIST, one who speaks

DIALS Parallel, are such as lie in the Horizon, called Horizontal Dials

DIALS Perpendicular, are such as are perpendicular, or erect to the Horizon

DIALS Erect, *Direct*, *East*, *West*, *South*, are Places or Walls which are the four Cardinal Points.

DIALS inclining, are such which incline, or bow forward to the Horizon

DIALS reclining, are such as bow toward the Horizon.

DI'ALECT [*dialektique*, F. *διαλεκτική*, Gr.] is a Manner of speaking peculiar to some Part of a Country, distinguished from the Manner used in other Parts, by using the same Radical Language and the same Force of it.

DIALECTICA } [*Dialektique*]
DIALECTICE } Gr.] Dialectic

Art of Logick, which teaches to reason in Mood and Figure.

TICAL } [*diaktesis*, L. of *δια-*
TICK } *λεκτικός*, Gr.] of or be-
opick.

ICAL Arguments, Arguments which
of able, but do not convince, or de-
Mind to either Side of the Ques-

SIS [*διαλυσίς*, Gr.] a Space be-
vention, L.

SIS [in Surgery] is the middle
unds and Ulcers, which is left open
re.

GE [*διαλλαγή*, Gr.] a Rhetorical
n many Arguments are brought to

L Lines [in Geometry] are such as
cut one another.

NG, the Art of making Dials.

NG Globe, an Instrument contrived
all Sorts of Dials, and to give a
sification of the Art.

NG Sphere, an Instrument contrived
te the Doctrine of spherical Tri-
to give a true Idea of the drawing
all Manner of Planes.

SISMUS [*διαλογισμός*, Gr.] a Rhe-
e, when a Man reasons and dis-
himself, as though it were with

LATE, the Plate on which the
marked.

GO [in Musick Books] signifies a
usick for two or more Voices or In-
which answer one to another.

QUE [*dialogus*, L. of *διαλογος*, Gr.]
e or Discourse between two or more
a written Discourse, where two or
are talking together. F.

SIS [*διαλυσις*] a Figure in Rhetor-
ch Words or Syllables are divided.

ON [*διαλυτων*, Gr.] a Figure in
when several Words are put to-
out a Conjunction Copulative. L.

RGARITON [of *δια* and *μαρ-*
] a Restorative Powder, whose main
s Pearl.

DIS [of *δια* and *merda*, L. Ordure]
n of Pilgrim Salve; also a dirty

TER [*diametre*, F. *diameter*, L. of
Gr. (in Geometry) is a Line which
gh the Middle of any Figure from
o another.

TER [of a Circle] a Line which
gh the Centre of a Circle, and is
r the Circumference on each Side,
e Circle into two equal Parts.

TER [of a Conick Section] is a
drawn through the Middle of the
 dissecting all the Ordinates into two

TER [of Gravity] is that Right
which the Centre of Gravity is

TER [of an Hyperbola] is any

Right line, which passes through the Middle of
the Traverser Axis, which is the Centre of the
Figure.

DIAM'ETER [of the *Parabola*] is a Line
drawn parallel to the Axis, and which may be
supposed to meet at an infinite Distance, or in
the Centre of the Figure.

DIAM'ETRAL } belonging to, or in
DIAM'ETRICAL } form of a Diameter, F.

DIAM'ETRICALLY opposite [*diametralem-*
ment, F.] *i. e.* directly over-against; as when
two Things are opposed to one another right a-
cross, or directly contrary.

D'AMOND [*diamant*, F. *adamas*, L. of
ἄδαμας, Gr. *Диамант*, *Teur.*] the most va-
luable and hardest of all the precious Stones.

D'AMOND [in *Heraldry*] is the black Co-
lour in the Arms of Noblemen.

D'AMOND [among *Printers*] a sort of
small printing Letter.

DIA'NA, the Poetical Goddess of Hunt-
ing, L.

DIA'NA'S Tree, a Chymical Operation, by
which a Composition of Silver, Mercury, and
Spirit of Nitre, may be crystalized in Form of
a Tree, called the Philosophical Tree.

DIANOE'A [*διανοια*, Gr.] a Figure in
Rhetorick importing a serious Consideration of
the Matter in Hand.

DIAPASM' [*διαπασμα*, Gr.] a Perfume or
Pomander; also a Medicine made up of dry
Powders to be sprinkled upon something.

DIAPA'SON [*διαπαστων*, Gr.] a Term in
Musick, signifying an Octave.

DIAPE'DESIS [*διαπέδησις*, Gr.] is a Second
of the Concord in Musick, called a *Perfect*
5th.

DIAPENTE [among *Physicians*] is a Com-
position made of five Ingredients; also a Name
given to Punch, because made of five Ingre-
dients.

D'APER [of *Diaper*, F. to interweave with
Flowers] Linen-Cloth wrought with Flowers
and Figures.

D'APER'D [in *Heraldry*] a Bordure fretted
all over with such Things as Bordures used
to be charged, appearing between the
Frets.

D'APERING [in a *Picture*] is when a
Piece, after it is quite finished, is over-run
with Branches, or other Works.

DIAPHANE'TY [*διαφανείη*, F. of *διαφάνεια*,
Gr.] Transparency; the Property of a dia-
phanous Body.

DIAPH'ANOUS [*diaphane*, F. of *διαφανος*,
Gr.] transparent like Glass, or which may be
seen through.

DIAPH'ANOUSLY, transparently.
DIAPH'ORA [*διαφορα*, Gr.] Difference,
Diversity; also a Figure in Rhetorick, when a
Word repeated is taken in a Signification dif-
ferent from what it was at first, L.

DIAPHO'RESIS [*διαφύρησις*, Gr.] a sending
forth ill Humours by the Pores of the Body.

DIAPHORET'ICKS [*diaphoretizans*, F.
diaphoretica,

diaphoretica, L. of διαφορητικά, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sweat.

DI'APHRAGM [*Diaphragme*, F. *Diaphragma*, L. of διάφραγμα, Gr.] the Midriff, or a Muscle composed of two others, which separates the Middle from the lower Cavity of the Body.

DIAPHRAT'TONTES [among *Anatomists*] are the Membranes, commonly called the *Fleuras*, which cover the Inside of the *Thorax*.

DIAPLA'SIS [διάπλασις Gr.] the setting of a Bone that is out of Joint. L.

DIAPLAS'MA [διαπλασμα, Gr.] an Ointment or Fomentation. L.

DIAPLAS'TICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which are good for Limbs out of Joint.

DIAP'NOE [διαπνοή, Gr.] the same as *Diaphoresis*. L.

DIAPO'RESIS [διαπόρσις, Gr.] a doubting; a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Subjects to be handled being of equal Worth, the Orator seems to be in Doubt which he shall begin with.

DIAP'SALMA [διαψαλμα, Gr.] a Pause or Change of Note in Singing. L.

DIAPTHO'RA [διαπυθωρά, Gr.] is a Corruption made of any Part of the Body. L.

DIARRHOE'A [*diarrhœa*, F. of διάρροια, Gr.] a gentle Lax or Looseness in the Belly. L.

DIARRHOET'ICK, that has a Lax or Looseness in the Belly without an Inflammation.

DIARTHRO'SIS [διαρθρώσις, Gr.] a Kind of loose jointing of Bones, which serve for sensible Motions. L.

A DI'ARY [*Diarium*, L.] An Account of what passes every Day; a Journal or Day-Book.

DI'ARY, of or belonging to a Day, a Journal.

DIASCOR'DIUM, an Eleſtuary, of which the chief Ingre-dient is the Herb *Scordium*.

DIAS'TOLE [διαστολή, Gr.] a Distinction, dividing, or separating.

DIAS'TOLE [with *Anatomists*] the Motion of the Pulses, which dilate the Heart and Arteries, when the Blood flows into it from the Lungs.

DIAS'TOLE [in *Grammar*] a Figure whereby a Syllable short by Nature becomes long.

DIAS'TYLE [in *Architecture*] a sort of Edifice, where the Pillars stand at the Distance of three of their Diameters from one another.

DIASYR'MUS [διασυρμὸς, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, by which a person or Thing is commended by way of Derision. L.

DIATE'RETICKS [of διατήρησις, Gr.] the Art of preserving Health.

DIATES'SARON [of διά by, and τέσσαρα four, Gr.] any Composition consisting of four Ingredients.

DIATES'SARON [διατεσσαρων, Gr.] a Word used in Musick to denote an Interval composed of a greater and lesser Tone, the Ratio whereof is that of Four to Three.

DIATET'ICK, that Part of Physick which

considers the Way of Living, as Diet, suitable to particular Cases.

DIATHE'ISIS [διάθεσις, Gr.] præternatural Disposition of the Mind.

DIATHYRUM [διάθυρον, Gr. *istura*] signifies a Screen or Fence &c. a Pale or Rail before a Door.

DIATO'NI [διατόνι, Gr.] Cymbal-stones, or Perband-stones.

DIATO'NICK [*diatonique*, F. Gr.] a term signifying the mode of Musick, proceeding by distance either in ascending or descending.

DIATO'NICK *Musick*, one of the ancient Methods of Singing.

DIATONUS *Hypaton*, the second called D-sol-re.

DIATONUS *Meson*, the second re-ut.

DIATO'NUM } a sort of Song.

DIATO'NICUM } by different Semi-Tones; a plain Song.

DIATRA'GACANTH, a Compound of Gum Tragacanth.

DIAT'RIBA } [*διατριβή*, Gr.]

DIAT'RIBE } or continual Discourse. A Place where Orations or Disputations are held.

DIATRIBUS [of διά with, *tres*, L. three] a Composition containing three Ingredients.

DIATR'ION *Santalum*, a Medicinal Composition of three Sorts of *Sauvages*.

DIATRIP'ERON, a Medicinal Sort of Pepper.

DIATUR'BITH, an Eleſtuary.

DIATY'POSIS [διατυπώσις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where Things are so lively represented, as it were before our Eyes.

DIAZEUT'ICK *Tone*, in the Musick, was that which disjointed each on one Side of it, and which to either, made a Fifth.

DIAZOMA [διαζώμα, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where Things are so lively represented, as it were before our Eyes.

DIAZOMA [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Dibble*.

DIB'BLE, a Tool wherewith to dig in a Garden; also a Hat-brush, or a little Stone wherewith to throw at another Stone.

DI'CA, a Process or Action at Law.

DICA [in *Old Records*] a Tally.

DICA'CITY [*diacitas*, L.] a Drollery, Buffoonery.

DIC'EOL'OGY [δικαιολόγια, Gr.] a Defence of one's Cause; an advocacy in Law.

DICE, plural of *die*, a small Cube which Gamesters play, marked with six Sides.

To DICHO'TOMISE [*διχοτομέω*, Gr.] to cut or divide into two Parts.

DICK'ENS [*g. d.* Devilkins] a Sort of Oath, as *Old Devils*.

DICK'ER of *Leasow*, is a Sort of Cloth consisting of ten Hides.

Ferri [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Quantity consisting of ten Bars.

FUS [δυσφορ, Gr.] is a Pulse that

ATE [διήτω, F. of *dictere*, L.] to what to write, &c.

ION the Act of dictating.

TOR [among the *Romans*] was a whom no Appeal was granted;

ever chosen, but when the Com- was in some imminent Danger or

he had the Power of a King for half at the End of it was obliged to

Office under Pain of Treason.

ORIAL, authoritative.

ORSHIP the office of Dictator.

TURE [*dictatura*, L.] a Dictator- office and Dignity of a Dictator. F.

N; Style, Language, Expression. F.

NARY [*dictionary*, F. of *diccionario*, collection of all the Words of a

explained in alphabetical Order.

TITATE [*dicitare*, L.] to speak

TICAL } [*didacticus*, F. of *διδασκ*

TICK } τικς, Gr.] instructive, teach or explain the Nature of

ALICK [*διδασκαλικός*, Gr.] per- Master or Teacher.

ER [Duyckdopper, *Belg.* q. d.] the Name of a Bird.

DER [perhaps of *zitteren*, *Taut.*] shake with Cold. C.

OI [διδυμοί, Gr.] Twins, or any

le.

QI [among *Anatomists*] the Tes-

Archiebare] the Middle of a Pe-

the Part lying between the Basis

rice.

Stamp used in Coinage.

See *To Dye*.

diem, from Day to Day, in a con-

cession. L.

laust extremum, a Writ which lies

Heir of one who holds Land of the

for the Escheator, to inquire of

he was possessed.

IAL [*diemnis*, L.] of or belonging to

L.

Weed, an Herb. *Luteola*, L. and

led *Genifella Tinctoria*. L.

in *Doomsday-Book*] is used to signify

of one Day's Entertainment for

res [Law Term] a Respite given by

to the Defendant.

juridici [Legal Days] are Days given

ties in Court during the Term. L.

on *juridici*, Days on which no Pleas

any Court of Justice. L.

on *Marchia*, the Day of Meeting, for-

d every Year, on the Marches or

tween the *English* and *Scots*.

DIESIS [δυσικ, Gr.] a Term in Musick,

denoting a Tone below $\frac{1}{2}$ Semitone or a Sharp.

DIESIS [among *Printers*] the Mark ¶,

called also a double Dagger.

DIESIS Enharmonicall [in *Musick*] is the Dif-

ference between the greater and lesser Semitone.

DIET [*dieta*, F. of *diata*, L. of *διαίτα*, Gr.] Food, Nourishment, limited Food.

DIET, a Convention of the States or Prin-

ces of a Kingdom or Empire; the same in *Ger-*

many and *Poland* as a Parliament in *England*.

To **DIET out**, to provide one with Diet or

Food.

To **DIET** [in a *Medicinal Sense*] to keep a

Person to a peculiar, regular, or strict Diet.

DIET-DRINK, a Species of medicated Po-

tion to be regularly used.

DI'ETA, a Day's Work or Journey. O.

DI'ETARY, treating of, or belonging to

a prescribed or limited Diet.

DIETE'TICAL, belonging to a moderate

and limited Diet.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, the Motto of

the Arms of *England*, and signifies, *God and*

my Right. F.

DIEU ET SON ACT, a Maxim in our

Common Law, *That the Act of God shall hurt*

no Man; so that if a House be beaten down by

a Tempest, the Lessee shall not only be free

from an Action of Waste, but also has a

Right to take Timber to rebuild the House.

DIEZUG'MENON [*διαζυγισμων*, Gr.] a

Figure in Rhetorick, in which several Clauses

of a Sentence have Relation to one Verb.

DIEZEUGMENON Parante [in *Musick*] is

the Note D-la-sol-re.

DIFFARREA'TION, the parting of a

Cake; a Solemnity used among the *Romans*,

in the Divorcement of Man and Wife.

To **DIF'FER** [*differere*, F. of *differre*, L.]

to disagree, to be unlike, to vary.

DIF'ERENCE [*differentia*, L.] a Diver-

sity; a Controversy, Dispute, or Quarrel. F.

DIFFERENCE [in *Logick*] is the Attri-

bute or Property which essentially distinguishes

one Species from another.

DIFFERENCE [in *Mathematicks*] is the

Excess of one Quantity above another; or the

Remainder, when one Quantity is taken out of

another.

DIFFERENCE of Longitude [of two Places

on the Earth] is an Arch of the Equator, com-

prehended between the Meridians of those two

Places.

DIFFERENCE Ascensional [of the Sun or

Planet] is the Difference between the Right

and Oblique Ascension of the Sun or Planet.

DIFFERENCES in a Coat of Arms, are such

Things as distinguish one Family from ano-

ther; or Persons of the same Family from

each other.

To **DIFFERENCE** [*differenciar*, F.] to dis-

tinguish.

DIF'FERENT [*differens*, L.] which differs,

unlike, various. F.

DIF-

diapheratica, i.

which cause,

DI'APHR

phragma, i.

or a Musc

separates

the Body

DIAPH

are the

Pleura,

DIAP

a Bone

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DIF

DIFFERENTLY, in a different Manner.

DIFFICILE [*difficilis*, L.] hard, difficult. F.

DIFFICULT [*difficilis*, F. of *difficilis*, L.]

hard, troublesome to perform or understand.

DIFFICULTLY, hardly.

DIFFICULTNESS, Troublesomeness, Hard-

ness.

DIFFICULTY [*difficilis*, F. *difficilis*, L.]

Troublesomeness in performing or understand-

ing any Thing; Hardness, Obscurity in the

Doctrine of an Author.

DIFFIDENCE [*diffidens*, L.] Doubtful-

ness, Mistrust, Suspicion.

DIFFIDENCE [*diffidens*, L.] doubtful,

mistrustful, suspicious.

DIFFIDENTLY, mistrustfully.

To **DIFFIND** [*diffindere*, L.] to cleave in

two.

DIFFISION, the Act of cleaving.

DIFFILATION, blowing or puffing away.

F. DIFFLATION [in *Chymistry*] is when

Spirits, which are raised by Heat, are blown

into the opposite Arch of the Furnace with a

Sort of Bellows.

DIFFLUENCE [*diffluentia*, L.] a flowing

forth, abroad, or several Ways.

DIFFLUVIUM [among *Botanists*] a Dis-

temper in Trees, whereby they lose their

Bark.

DIFFORM, used in Opposition to *Uniform*,

and signifies, there is no Manner of Regula-

city in the Form or Appearance of a Thing.

DIFFORM [with *Botanists*] a Word used

to distinguish the Flowers of some Plants.

DIFFRANCHISEMENT [*franchise*, F.]

the taking away the Privileges of a City.

To **DIFFUSE** [*diffundere*, L.] to spread

here and there.

DIFFUSE; *adj.* [*diffusus*, L.] ample, large,

extended. F.

DIFFUSION, a scattering abroad, extend-

ing, &c. F. of L.

DIFFUSION [in *Philosophy*] signifies the

dispersing the subtle *Effluvia* of Bodies into

a Kind of Atmosphere all round them.

DIFFUSIVE [*diffusivus*, L.] which spreads

itself far, or is of great Extent.

DIFFUSIVELY [*diffusivum*, F.] largely,

extensively. L.

DIFFUSIVENESS, Vastness of Reach,

Extensiveness.

To **DIG** [perhaps of *vician*, Sax. or *digter*,

Dan. to make a Trench about] to break or

open Ground with a Spade, &c.

To **DIG** a *Badger* [Hunting Term] to raise

or dislodge him.

DIGAMMA [*διγάμμα*, Gr.] the Letter F.

so called by *Grammarians*, because it seems to

represent a double F.

DIGASTRICK [*διγαστρικὸς*, of *dig*, twice,

and *γαστρὴ* the Belly, Gr.] that has a double

Belly. L.

DIAGASTRICUS [*διγαστρικὸς*, Gr.] a

Muscle of the lower Jaw, so called

double Belly. L.

DIGERENTS [with *Physicians*]

things which digest or ripen. L.

To **DIGEST'** [*digerere*, F. of *di-*

to dissolve in the Stomach; also to

put in Order.

To **DIGEST'** [in *Chymistry*] is to

ing over a gentle Fire.

To **DIGEST** [in *Surgery*] is

to cleanse a Sore.

DIGESTER, that which promo-

tion.

A **DIGESTER**, a Vessel for

Bones into Jelly, &c.

DIGESTIBLE [*digestibilis*, L.]

be digested.

DIGESTION *Animal*, is the

of the Aliment in the Stomach, or

solution of it, by which it is

Chyle.

DIGESTION [in *Chymistry*] is

tion of Things by an artificial H

Fire. F. of L.

DIGESTIVE [*digestivus*, L.] he

pen, digest, or concoct.

DIGESTIVES, are Medicines w

Digestion.

External DIGESTIVES, such

Swellings, or breed good Matter in

DIGESTIVELY, by way of Dige

DIGESTS' [*digesta*, L.] the fir

or Tome of the Civil Law is call

because the Author had digested a

every Book and Title, in its proper

ral Place and Order.

DIGGER, one who opens th

with a Spade.

DIGHT, dressed. O.

To **DIGHT** [*dihtan*, Sax.] to

off, or adorn. Spene.

DIGIT [*digitus*, L.] the Quanti

Quarters of an Inch in Measure.

DIGIT [in *Arithmetick*] is a

which denotes a Figure, as I. for o

five, X. for ten.

DIGIT [in *Astronomy*] is the tw

the Diameter of the Sun or Moon,

to denote the Quantity of an Eclips

DIGITAL [*digitalis*, L.] pertaining

DIGITATION, a pointing with

ger; also the Form of the Finger

Hands joined together, or the M

their so joining.

DIGITATUM Folium [among

is a Term for the Leaf of a Plant,

ther is composed of many single Lea

gether upon one Foot-Stalk, as in

foil, &c. or else, where there are n

Gashes or Cuts in the Leaf, as in

Strawberries, &c.

DIGITS, signify any Integer,

Number under ten.

DIGLADIATION, a fighting with

a Quarrel. L.

ION, a vouchsafing. *L.*
 NIFY [of *dignus*, *L.* and *fo*, or
 advance to a dignity, especially
 ical one.
 Y [of *dignitarius*, *L.* Barb.] an
 Minister, who has not the Cure
 a Dean, Prebend, &c.
 Y, [*dignité*, *F.* of *dignitas*, *L.*]
 putation, Advancement, some
 ferment or Employment.
Eccelesiastical, is defined, by *Ca-*
an Administration joined with
 and Jurisdiction.
 ES [among *Astrologers*] the Ad-
 ch a Planet has upon account of
 particular Place of the Zodiac,
 station with other Planets, &c.
 ION, [*dignosco*, *L.*] Distinction.
 E } [q. d. *Dike* or *Ditch-*
 AVE } *Grave*] an Officer who
 Banks or Ditches.
 ES'S [*digredi*, *L.*] to go from
 Hand.
 ION, a wandering out of the
 from the Matter in Hand; that
 course or Treatise which does not
 ain Design. *F.* of *L.*
 VE&Y, by Way of Digression.
 S [in *Astronomy*] is that *Ordi-*
Eclipse which passes through that
 h the Sun is supposed to be pla-
 JS [of *δῆ* and *ἰαυῶς*, *Gr.*] a
 , consisting of four Syllables, the
 short, the second and last long.
 ICATE [*dijudicare*, *L.*] to judge
 Parties; to discern.
 TION, a deciding a Difference
L.
 e, *Sax.* *Dige*, *Da.* *Ditch*, *L. S.*]
 rrow.
 VE, an Officer who takes Care
 and Drains in *Lincolshire*.
 CERATE [*dilacare*, *L.*] to
 A'TION, a tearing or rending
 NIATE [*dilaniare*, *L.*] to tear
 ces.
 TION, a tearing or rending in
 IDATE [*dilapidare*, *L.*] to rid
 ones; to lavish or spend waste-
 TION, a Decaying or waste-
 L.
 TION [in *Law*] a letting a
 o Ruin for Want of Repairs.
 BLE. that may be widened. *L.*
 ION, a making wide or enlarg-

Thing takes up more Space than it did before.
 DILATC.'RES *Alarum Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] a
 Pair of Muscles of a Nose, which pull up the
Alæ, and dilate the Nostrils. *L.*
 To DILATE [*dilater*, *F.* *dilatare*, *L.*] to
 make or grow wide; to rarefy or grow thin
 as the Air does; also to enlarge upon a Sub-
 ject.
 DILA'TER } [*Dilator*, *L.*] a Surgeon's
 DILA'TORY } Instrument to dilate or
 open the Mouth; also to pull barbed Irons out
 of a Wound.
 DILATORILY, by Way of Delay.
 DILATORINESS, a Faculty of delaying,
 or being used to delay.
 DILATORY [*dilatatore*, *F.* *dilatarius*, *L.*]
 accustomed to make Delays.
 DILECTION, Affection, Love. *L.*
 DILEM'MA [*δῖλεμμα*, *Gr.*] an Argument
 consisting of two or more Propositions, so dis-
 posed that neither of them can be well denied;
 grant which you will of them, the Argument
 shall involve you into Difficulties not easily sur-
 mounted
 DILIGENCE [*Diligentia*, *L.*] great Care,
 Carefulness.
 DILIGENT [*diligens*, *L.*] careful, labori-
 ous, watchful. *F.*
 DILIGENTLY, industriously, carefully.
 DILL [Dill, *Teut.*] an Herb like Fen-
 nel. *Anethum*. *L.*
 DILLIGROUT, a sort of Pottage served on
 the King's Table on the Coronation Day.
 DIL'LING [q. d. *Dallying*] a Child born
 when the Parents are old.
 DIL'OGY [*δῖλογια*] a Rhetorical Figure,
 when a double Word signifies two Things.
 DIL'STONE } a Town in *Northumber-*
 DEVILSTONE } *berland*, called by *Bede*,
Devil's Burn, memorable for the Overthrow
 of *Cedwalla*, a famous *Briton*; perhaps, q. d.
Devil's Burn, because *Cedwalla*, for his bar-
 barous Cruelty, was called a Devil.
 DILU'CID [*dilucidus*, *L.*] clear, light, ma-
 nifest, evident.
 To DILU'CIDATE [*dilucidare*, *L.*] to
 make clear or plain.
 DILUCIDA'TION, a making clear or
 plain. *L.*
 DILU'CIDLY, clearly, evidently.
 DIL'VING [in *dressing Tin Oar*] shaking
 it in a Canvas Sieve in a Tub of Water, so
 that the Filth goes over the Rim of the Sieve,
 leaving the Tin behind.
 DILUENTS [*Diluentia*. *F.*] Medicines
 serving to thin the Blood. *P. T.*
 To DILUTE [*diluere*, *L.*] to thin a Fluid
 by the Addition of a thinner to it; to
 allay, temper, or mingle with Water; as
 to dilute Wine, is to mingle it with Water.
 To DILUTE [in *Chymistry*] to dissolve the
 Parts of a dry Body in a moist or liquid one.
 DILUTER, that which thins any other
 Thing.
 DILU'TION, tempering, solving, &c.
 DILUVIAN

DILU'VIAN, belonging to a Flood. *L.*
DIM [dim, *Sax.*] obscure, dark.
 To **make DIM** [dimman, *Sax.*] to render
 obscure or dark.

DIMLY, dark, obscurely.
DIM'NESS, Imperfection, or Weakness of
 Sight, Obscurity; Want of Apprehension;
 Stupidity.

DIMEN'SION, the just Measure or Com-
 pass of any Thing. *L.*

DIMENSION [in *Algebra*] is applied to the
 Powers of any Root in the Equation, which are
 called the Dimensions of that Root.

DIMENSION [in *Geometry*] signifies either
Length, or *Breadth*, or *Length, Breadth*, and
Thickness.

DIMENSIONLESS, without any definite
 Size.

DIMETÆ, the ancient *Latin* Name of
 the People who inhabited the Countries now
 called *Caermarthenshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, and
Cardiganshire.

DIMETIENT [dimetians, *L.*] the same
 with *Diameter*.

DIMICATION, Fighting or Skirmishing. *L.*

DIMIDIA'TION, a halving, or dividing
 into two Halves. *L.*

DIMIDI'ETAS, the Moiety, or one half of
 a Thing. *O. L.*

To **DIMIN'ISH** [diminuer, *F. diminuer*, *L.*]
 to make or grow less, to abate, to decay or de-
 crease.

DIMINISHINGLY, in an extenuating Man-
 ner.

DIMINU'TION [in *Architecture*] is the
 lessening a Pillar by little and little.

DIMINU'TION [in *Heraldry*] is a defac-
 ing some particular Point in the Escut-
 cheon.

DIMINU'TION [in *Musick*] the abating
 somewhat of the full Quantity of a Note.

DIMIN'UTIVE [diminutivus, *L.*] little,
 small; which diminishes or makes less. *F.*

A **DIMIN'UTIVE** [in *Grammar*] a Word
 which lessens the original Word from whence
 it is derived; as of *Culter* a Knife, *Culltellus* a
 little Knife.

DIMIN'UTIVELY, by way of Diminution.

DIMIN'UTIVENESS, Smallness.

DIMISH [from *Dim*] somewhat dim.

DIMIS'SORY [Dimissoire, *F. Dimissorius*,
L.] sent; *Dimissoire Letters*, i. e. Letters sent
 from one Bishop to another, in Favour of one
 who stands Candidate for Holy Orders in an-
 other Diocese.

DIM'ITY, a fine Sort of Fustian.

DIMLY, obscurely.

DIMPLE [q. d. *Dimple* or *Dentle*, from *Dint*
 or *Dent*] a little Dent in the Bottom of the
 Chin or Cheeks.

To **DIMPLE**, to cause to subside in a small
 Degree.

DIM'PLED, which has a Dimple.

A **DIN** [dyn, *Sax.* Noise, probably of *tin-*
nire, *L.* to tinkle] a Noise.

To **DIN**, to run with Noise.

To **make a DIN** [cyan, *Sax.*]
 make a great Noise or Bustle.

DIN'AH [דינה *H. i. e.*]
 Daughter of *Jacob*.

DIN'ARCHY [δυναρχία, *Gr.*]
 ment by two.

To **DINE** [diner, *F.*] to eat a
DINE'TICAL [δινετικόν, *Gr.*]
 round; vertiginous.

To **DING**, to throw or da-
 sning. *C.*

DINGDONG, a Sound imitat-

DIN'GLE, a narrow Valley
 steep Hills.

DINING ROOM, an Apartment
 for Entertainments.

DIN'NICKS [in *Pharmacy*]
 gainst the Vertigo, or Dizziness.

DIN'NER [diner, *F.*] a Meal

DINNER TIME, Time of the

DIN'G [dint, *Sax.* a Blow]
 or Mask; the Force or Bent of

To **DINT**, to make a Cavity

To **DINUM'ERATE** [dinu-
 account or number.

DINUMERATION, an a-
 numbering. *L.*

DIOCE'SAN [Diocesan, *F.*]
 has the Care of a Diocese con-
 him; also an Inhabitant within

a Diocese.

DIOCE'SAN [*Synod*], an As-
 Clergy of the Diocese meeting to

DIOCESE [Diocese, *F.*] the
 Bounds of a Bishop's Jurisdiction

DIONYS'IUS [Διονύσιος, *G.*]
 bulbous God of Wine] a Name of

DIOP'TRA [of διοπτρῆς] the
 ler of an Astrolabe, or such-like

DIOP'TRA [of διοπτρῆς, *G.*]
 Instrument to enlarge or open

the Extraction of the *Fœtus*.

DIOPTRICAL [Dioptricus, *L.*]
Gr.] belonging to *Dioptricks*.

DIOP'TRICKS } *Dioptricus*
DIOP'TRICKS } *mas, Gr.*

Opticks which treats of refrac-
 their Union with one another

they are received by Glasses of
 Figure.

DIOR'THOSIS [διόρθωσις, *G.*]
 where crooked and distorted

made straight, and restored
 Shape.

DIO'TA [among *Chymists*] a
 double Vessel.

To **DIP** [dippan, *Sax.* *Doo-*
 per, *Dan.*] to put into Water

casually and at a venture into a

DIPET'ALOUS [διπ, and *πτε-*
 ing two Flower-leaves.

DIPH'THONG [*Diphthongus*,
gr., *L.* of *diphthong*, *Gr.*] two
 together in one Syllable.

AS'MUS [*ἀπλασιασμός*,] is a
 of Diseases; also two Muscles
 which serve to turn it about.
 A Mark in the Margin of a Book,
 the Fault is to be corrected.
 [*ἀπλάη*, Gr.] is the lower third
 of the Skull; also a double
Chymist.
 A [*ἀπλωμα*, Gr.] a Royal
 of a Prince's Letters Patent; also
 of a Clergyman to exercise the Mi-
 nistration; or of a Physician or Sur-
 vife their Art; also the same as
 one that dips in the Water.
 -Needle, a Device shewing a
 property of the Magnetick Needle.
 [*ἀπλωμα*, Gr.] a Letter or Writ-
 ing some Privilege.
 ON [*ἀπτερον*, Gr.] a Building
 double Wing or Isle.
 S [in Grammar] are such Words
 as have no Cases.
 IS [*ἀπτυχα*, Gr.] Tables in
 the Greek Church enrolled the Names
 of the dead and alive, who had the
 service recited by the Deacons during
 the Liturgy.
 DIATE [*diradiare*, L.] to spread
 forth of Light.
 TION, a spreading forth Beams
 of Light.
 TION [among Physicians] an
 operation of the Muscles by the animal
 Spirit.
 d. *Deorum Ira*] the Furies of
 the Ancestors of guilty Consciences. L.
 [*dira*, L.] cruel, unmerciful, ter-
 rible.
 [*dira* and *fall*] cursed, fell.
 LY, curfedly, dreadfully.
 NESS, Curfedness, Dreadfulness.
 [*diratus*, L.] straight, right,
 upright.
 in Astronomy] is when a Planet,
 in its Motion, goes forward in the Zo-
 diac according to the natural Order and Suc-
 cession of Signs.
 ay [in Opticks] a Ray which is
 directed to the Point of the visible Object, di-
 rectly through one and the same
 Point.
 bers, same as a Right Sphere.
 T' [*diriger*, F. *dirigere*, L.] to
 direct, manage, or rule; also to level
 the Ground.
 ON, Direction, Instruction, Ma-
 nagement, or Mark. F. of L.
 N [with Astrologers] is a Mo-
 tion of any Star, or Part of Heaven,
 directed to effect any Thing con-
 sidered, is carried to another Star or
 Planet, which also signifies some-
 thing thereto.

Line of DIRECTION [in Mechanics] is
 the Line of Motion, which any natural Body
 observes, according to the Force impressed
 upon it.
 Number of DIRECTION [in Chronology] is
 the Number 35, which contains the Term of
 Years between the highest and lowest falling of
 any of the moveable Feasts.
 DIRECTION WORD [in Printing] is the
 Word which begins the next Page, set at the
 Bottom of every Page preceding.
 DIRECTIVE, that which serves to guide.
 DIRECT'LY, in a straight Line; also
 immediately, presently, without Delay; also
 to the Purpose or Matter in Hand.
 DIRECTOR [*Director*, F.] a Guider,
 Manager, an Overseer. L.
 DIRECTORY, which serves to direct, &c.
 The DIRECTORY, a Form of publick
 Prayer, &c. set forth by the Assembly of Di-
 vines, and used in the Times of Anarchy in-
 stead of the Book of Common Prayer.
 DIREMPTION, a separating. L.
 DIRENESS, Horror.
 DIREPTION, a robbing, spoiling, or ran-
 sacking of Places and Persons for Riches; a
 snatching or taking away by Force. F.
 DIR'GE [Dr. Tho. Henfau derives it of the
 Psalm that begins *Dirige nos Domine*; but Ca-
 saubon takes it from the Greek *ὀδωμα*, a La-
 mentation] a Service for the Dead, beginning
 with *Dirige*, used by the Roman Catholics;
 also a mournful Ditty, Song, or Lamentation
 at a Funeral.
 DIRIBITORY [*diribitorium*, L.] the Place
 of mustering and paying Soldiers.
 DIR'GENT [in Geometry] is the Line of
 Motion, along which the descendent Line or
 Surface is carried in the Genesis of any Plane
 or solid Figure.
 DIR'ITY [*diritas*, L.] Terribleness.
 DIRK, a Species of Dagger.
 To DIRKE, to spoil, to ruin. Spenc.
 DIRT [Dyrt. *Dur.*] Mud, Filth, Mire;
 Meanness, Sordidness.
 To DIRT, to bemoire, to bespatter.
 DIRTY, bemoired, filthy, mean.
 DIRTYNESS, Filthyness, Meanness.
 DIS, [of *dis*, Gr.] is a Preposition insepa-
 rable in Composition with English Words; it
 generally denotes a Negation or Privation of
 the Noun or Verb, simply taken, as *disjoin*.
 DISABIL'ITY [of *dis* and *Habilitas*] is
 when a Man is so disabled, as to be rendered
 incapable to inherit or to enjoy a Benefice,
 which otherwise he might have done; which
 may happen four Ways, viz. by the Act
 of the Party, or his Ancestors; by the Act
 of Law, or of God.
 DISABILITY by the Person's own Act, is,
 if a Man binds himself that upon Surren-
 der of a Lease, he will grant a new Estate to
 the Lessee, and afterwards grants over his Re-
 version to another, though afterwards he pur-
 chases the Reversion, yet has he forfeited his
 Obligation

Obligation, because he was once disabled to perform it.

DISABIL'ITY by *Act of the Ancestor*, is if a Man be attainted of Treason or Felony; by this Attainder his Blood is corrupt, and himself and Children disabled to inherit.

DISABILITY by *the Act of the Law*, is most properly when a Man by the sole Act of the Law is disabled, as an *Alien* born is who is disabled to take any Benefit thereby.

DISABILITY by *the Act of God*, is when a Man is not of whole Memory, which disables him so, that in all Cases, when he passes an Estate from him, it may after his Death be annulled.

To **DIS'ABLE** [of *dis* and *able*] to make unable or incapable of.

To **DISABU'SE** [*desabusar*, F. of *dis* and *abusum*, L.] to undeceive.

To **DISACCORD'** [*disaccorder*, F.] to disagree.

DISADVANTAGE [of *des* and *Avantage* F.] Damage, Loss, Prejudice.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS [*desavantageux*, F.] which turns to disadvantage, hurtful, prejudicial.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, hurtfully, prejudicially.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, Hurtfulness.

DISAFFEC'TED [of *dis* and *affectus*, L.] bearing no good Will to, dissatisfied with, discontented.

DISAFFEC'TEDLY, discontentedly.

DISAFFEC'TEDNESS, Ill-will, Discontentedness.

To **DISAGREE'** [*desagrecer*, F.] not to agree, fall out, to be at Variance or Strife.

DISAGREE'ABLE [*desagrecable*, F.] that which does not please, offensive, unpleasant, unsuitable.

DISAGREE'ABLY, unpleasantly.

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, unpleasantness.

DISAGREE'MENT [*desagrement*, F.] a Difference, a not agreeing with.

To **DISALLOW'**, not to allow of, to discountenance, or dislike.

To **DISAN'CHOR** [of *dis* and *anchor*] to weigh Anchor, and put to Sea.

To **DISA'NIMATE** to discourage

To **DISANNUL** [*dis* and *annuller*, F.] to repeal, abolish, or make void.

To **DISAPPEAR'** [of *dis* and *apparere*, F.] to go out of Sight, to vanish.

DISAPPEARANCE, a vanishing out of sight, an absenting one's self.

To **DISAPPOINT'** [of *dis* and *appointer*, F.] to deceive, to fail, to break one's Word.

DISAPPOINTMENT, a disappointing, a being disappointed, a cross Accident.

DISAPPROBATION, dislike, condemnation.

To **DISAPPROVE** [*disapprover*, F.] to disallow of, not to approve, to dislike, to blame, condemn, or find Fault with.

DIS'ARD [either of *dis*, Sax. vertigi-

nous, amazed; or *Disard*, F. *Dwaes* verb, Belg. an Idiot,] a Fellow.

To **DISARM'** [*desarmer*, F.] one's Arms.

DISARM'ED [of a *Deer*] Horns are fallen.

DISARRAY'ED [of *des* and *array*] into Confusion or Disorder.

DISAS'TER [*Desastre*, F. *g.* Star] ill Luck, great Misfortune.

DISAS'TROUSLY, unfortunate.

DISAS'TROUS, unfortunate judicial.

DISA'VAUNCE, to withdraw.

To **DISAVOW'** [*desavouer*, F.] to deny.

DISAVOWMENT, a denial.

To **DISBAND'** [*desbander*, F.] the Company, to turn out of the

DISBELIEF, infidelity, refusal.

To **DISBELIEVE** [of *dis* and *believe*, Sax.] not to believe, doubt of.

DISBELIEVER, one who refuses to believe.

DISBOSCA'TIO, a turning out of Pasture or Ploughed Land.

To **DISBRANCH** [of *des* and *branch*] to cut off the Branches.

To **DISBU'D** [in *Gardening*] Sprigs newly put forth.

To **DISBURDEN**, to free from Burden.

To **DISBUR'SE** [*desbourser*, F.] to expend or lay out Money.

DISBURSE'MENT, a disbursing.

To **DISBUR'THEN** [of *dis* and *burthen*, Sax.] to take off a Burden, to unload.

DISCAL'CEATED [*discalceatus*] barefooted.

DISCALENDRED [of *dis* and *caendred*, L.] to put out of the Calendar.

To **DISCARD'** [*descarter*, F.] at Cards; to turn away or to discard.

To **DISCA'SE**, to strip, to unarm.

DESCENT' [*g. d. Descend*] a coming down whereby Lands, &c. are derived from his Ancestors, L. T.

LINEAL DESCENT', is a Descent downward in a right Line from father, the Father to the Son, &c.

COLLATERAL DESCENT', is that which springs out of the Side of the Ancestor, as Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, &c. L. T.

DISCEPTATION, a Disputing or Arguing. L.

To **DISCERN** [*discerner*, F.] to perceive or know one Thing from another.

DISCERNER, one who discerns.

DISCERN'BLE, that may be perceived, L.

BLENESS, Visibility. *DISCERN*
 BLY, evidently, perceptibly.
 DEMENT [*Discernment*, F.] the
 concerning, Discretion, Judgment.
 DISMISSIBLE [*of discipere*, L.] that may
 be dismissed.
 DISSECTION, a rending or tearing in
 DISSEVER, to spend, to consume. O.
 DISBURSE [*Discharge*, F.] an Acquity
 paid, a Release; a dismissing
 a debt; a purging or driving out of
 DISBURSE [*of dis and charger*, or
 to ease, free, or release; to dis-
 charge or Service; also to shoot off a
 [discussus] ungirded, loosely
 DISCIND [*discindere*, L.] to cut off or in
 DISCIPULUS [*Discipulus*, L.] a Learner or
 DISCIPLESHIP, Office of a Disciple.
 DISCIPLINABLE [*disciplinabilis*, L.] capa-
 ble, teachable.
 DISCIPLINANTS, a religious Order of Men
 who discipline themselves.
 DISCIPLINARIANS, Sectaries who pre-
 fer a more strict Discipline than the Established
 Church.
 DISCIPLINE [*disciplina*, L.] Education, In-
 struction, strict Order; also Cor-
 rection, such as is used by Way
 of Punishment.
 DISCIPLINER [*disciplinor*, F. *disciplinans*,
 or instruct, to order or rule; to
 punish, or whip.
 DISCLAIM' [*of dis and clamor*, F.]
 to, utterly to refuse, renounce
 or discontinue a Concern or Interest in a
 DISCLAIMER, a Plea containing an ex-
 press Refusal. L. T.
 DISCOVER [*of dis and clare*, F. or
 to discover or reveal.
 DISCOVER [*with Floriss*] to blow, bud,
 or flourish.
 DISCOVERED [*in Falconry*] a Term ap-
 plied to Hawks newly hatched, and, as
 to the young of the Shells.
 DISCOLOR [*discolorare*, L.] to alter or
 change the Colour of a Thing.
 DISCOMFIT [*disconfit*, F.] to defeat or
 overcome in Battle.
 DISCONFUTE [*Disconfutare*, F.] De-
 feat, Rout, Slaughter.
 DISCOMFORT [*of dis and conforter*,
 to bring no Comfort, to afflict, or cast
 down.
 DISCOMMEND' [*of dis and commen-*
 dation] to dispraise or blame.
 DISCOMMODATION [*of dis and com-*
 modation] Dispraise, Disgrace, Shame.

To DISCOMMODE [*of dis and commodare*,
 L.] to incommode.
 DISCOMMODOUS inconvenient.
 DISCOMMODITY [*of dis and commoditas*,
 L.] Inconveniency.
 To DISCOMPOSE [*of dis and componere*, F.
 or *componere*, L.] to disorder, disquiet, trouble,
 put out of Humour, or ruffle.
 DISCOMPOSURE [*of dis and compositura*,
 L.] Confusion, Disorder, &c.
 To DISCONCER'T, to unsettle the Mind,
 to discompose.
 DISCONFORMITY, Want of Agreement
 DISCONGRUITY, Disagreement, In-
 consistency.
 DISCONSOLATE [*of dis and consolatus*,
 L.] deprived of Consolation, comfortless, mel-
 ancholy.
 DISCONSOLATENESS, State of Despon-
 dency.
 DISCONTENT' } [*of dis and Con-*
 DISCONTENTMENT' } tentment, F.] a not
 being contented; Sorrow, Trouble.
 DISCONTENT'ED [*of dis and content*, F.
 or *contentus*, L.] displeas'd, troubled.
 DISCONTENT'EDLY, uneasily.
 DISCONTENT'EDNESS, Uneasiness.
 DISCONTINUANCE' } [*of dis and Continuatio*,
 DISCONTINUITY' } F. of *Continuatio*,
 L.] Interruption, or breaking off.
 DISCONTINUANCE of a Plea or Pro-
 cess [*in Law*] is when the Opportunity of
 Prosecution is lost, and not recoverable but by
 beginning the Suit afresh.
 DISCONTINUA'TION [*of Possessio*] is
 when a Man may not enter upon his own Land
 and Tenement, alienated, whatsoever his Right
 be, but must bring his Writ, and seek to re-
 cover Possession by Law.
 To DISCONTINUE [*discontinere*, F.] to
 leave or break off for a Time.
 To be DISCONTINUED [*in Law*] is to be
 finally dismissed the Court.
 DISCORD [*Discorde*, F. of *Discordia*, L.]
 Disagreement, Strife, Variance.
 DISCORDS [*in Musick*] are certain Inter-
 vals of Sounds, which being heard at the
 same Time, do offend the ear; yet, when or-
 derly intermixed with Concords, make the best
 of Musick.
 DISCORD'ANCE, Disagreement, Repug-
 nancy.
 DISCORD'ANT [*discordans*, L.] disagreeing,
 jarring, untuneable.
 DISCORD'ANTLY, jarringly.
 To DISCOVER [*discoverir*, F. of *dis and*
operire, L.] to reveal, to make manifest, to find
 out, to spy.
 DISCOVERER, one who finds any thing
 that was before unknown.
 DISCOVERY [*of Discoveris*, F.] a dis-
 covering, finding out, &c.
 DISCOUNT' [*of dis and Conte*, F.] Abste-
 nement in a Sum or Account.
 To DISCOUNT' [*either of dis and conter*, F.]
 K k 2

or *computare*, L.] to abate from an Account of Reckoning.

To DISCOUN'TENANCE [*decontenancer*, F.] to put out of Countenance, to give a Check to.

To DISCOUR'AGE [*decourager*, F.] to dishearten or put out of Heart.

DISCOUR'AGEMENT [*decouragement*, F.] a discouraging, disheartening, &c.

DISCOURAGER, one who discourages.

To DISCOURSE [*discourir*, F.] to talk, to reason, to argue.

DISCOURSE [*Discours*, F. *Discursus*, L.] Reasoning, Speech, Talk.

DISCOURSE [in *Logick*] is that rational Act of the Mind, by which we deduce or infer one Thing from another.

DISCOURSER, one who discourses.

DISCOURTEOUS [*discourtois*, F.] un-courteous, unkind, uncivil.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, uncivilly.

DISCOURTESY [of *dis* and *Courtesie*, F.] Displeasure; an ill Turn.

DISCOIDAL *Flowers* } [among *Botanists*]

DISCOUS } are such whose little Leaves are set together so close and even, that they make the Surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Dish.

DISCRED'IT [of *dis* and *credit*, F.] Disgrace, Reproach, Disrepute.

To DISCRED'IT, to make one lose his Credit, to disgrace.

DISCREET' [*discreto*, Ital.] wise, considerate, sober. F.

DISCRETELY, prudently.

DISCREPANCE [*Discrepancia*, L.] Dis-agreement.

DISCREPANT [*discrepans*, L.] differing from, disagreeing.

DISCRETE [*discretus*, L.] severed, separated, or distinguished one from another.

DISCRETE *Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when the Proportion disjoins in the Middle, or when the *Ratio* of the first Term to the Second, or of the Third to the Fourth, is not the same with that of the Second Term to the Third.

DISCRETE *Quantity*, is such a one as is continued and joined together.

DISCRETION, a discreet Management, Prudence, Wisdom: Will or Pleasure. F. of L.

To live at DISCRETION [*Military Term*.] to have free Quarters.

To surrender at DISCRETION, to yield without Articles of Terms.

DI CRE'TIVE, that serves to separate, L.

DISCRETIVE *Propositions* [in *Logick*] are such where various judgments are made and denoted by the Particle *But*, *Notwithstanding*, &c.

DISCRE'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing with Care, Moderation, Judgment, and Discretion. *Ital.*

DISCRETORIUM [with *Anatomical Writers*] the Diaphragm, or Midriff.

DISCRUMEN, difference, L. A Bandage used in bleeding in the Temple.

To DISCRIMINATE [*discriminare*] put a Difference between, to distinguish Preference or Favour.

DISCRIMINA'TION, a distinguishing Thing from another.

DISCRIMINATIVE, that distinguishes.

DISCUM'BENCY [*discumbens*, at Meat.

To DISCUM'BER, to disengage troublesome Weight. *Pope*.

DISCUR'SION, a running to and fro.

DISCURSIVE, running to and fro.

DISCUS [a Platter, L.] among the Ancients was a round Quot used in their Exercises.

DISCUS [among *Botanists*] is a plain, and flat Part of some Flower, as the Marigold, &c.

DISCUS } [in *Astronomy*] the great

DISK } in the Sun or Moon, the great Distance appear plain or flat.

DISCUS } a Desk or Reading Table.

DESCUS } Church. *O. L.*

To DISCUS'S [*discutere*, L.] to scrutinize, to sift; to strike off the

DISCUS'SION, an Examination of an Affair, or any difficult Matter, the Truth; the clearing of any particular Problem or Point.

DISCUSSION [in *Surgery*] a cutting of the Matter of any Swelling, *i. e.* a

DISCUSSION } some thin Matter, gathered together, Part. by insensible Evaporation.

DISCUS'SIVE, that can dissolve Humours.

DISCUM'TIENT *Medicines*, such as dissolve impacted Humours.

DISDAIN, Scorn proceeding from Pride. F.

To DISDAIN' [of *des* and *dignari*, L.] to despise or scorn.

DISDAINFUL, scornful, contemptuous.

DISDAINFULLY, scornfully.

DISDAIN'FULNESS, Scornfulness.

DISDIAPA'SON [in *Musick*] a

DISDIAPA'SON } or Fifteenth.

DISEASE [of *des* and *aisth*, F.] a Sickness; also Uneasiness. *Spenc.*

To DISEASE, to communicate a Sickness.

DISEASED, troubled with a Sickness.

DISE/DGED, blunted. *Shakspeare*.

To DISEMBARK' [*disembarkare*] to get off from on board a Ship, to land a Ship.

DISEMBO'DIED, divested of its

To DISEMBO'GUE [*disembogue*, *des* and *beacbe*, a Month] to discharge itself into the Sea, as a

DISEMBO'GUE } does; also a Ship is said to disembogue it passeth out of some Streight into the Sea.

RO'IL [*debraviller*, F.] to disfigure from Perplexity. *Dryden*.

ENGAGE [*dysengager*, F.] to free engagement; to fetch, to get or

AGEMENT, Freedom from any

ANGLE, to free from Impedi-

ESTEEM' [of *des* and *estimer*, F. of] to have no Esteem for.

OUR [of *dis* and *favor*, L.] a Disfavour, a Disfigurement, an ill

IGURE [*disfiguror*, F.] to spoil or Shape of, to make ugly.

URE *that Peacock* [a Term in Carving]

UREMENT, a Blemish.

OR'EST [of *dis* and *Forest*] to cut down the Trees of a Forest.

ENFRANCHISE [*disfrancher*, F.] to take out of the Number of free Deputies.

RANCHISEMENT, a being dis-

GARNISH [of *dis* and *garnie*, F.] to garnish the Garnish.

GARNISH a Place [Military Term] to be a great Part of its Garrison and

LORIFY, to deprive of Glory.

GORGE' [*degorger*, F.] to disgorge; to empty itself into the

CE [*disgrace*, F.] Disfavour, Dis-

RA'CE [*disgracier*, F.] to put to shame out of Favour.

CEFUL, Shameful.

CEFULLY, Shamefully.

CEFULNESS, Shamefulness.

NDING } [Law Term] the deposing
LING } being a Clergyman from
a, or a Lord, Knight, &c. from
Honour.

SE [*dis* and *guise*, *deguisement*, F.] to put into disguise, to put on a different Habit, a Pretence, Colour, or

UISE' [*deguiser*, F.] to put into disguise or Fashion; to dissemble or

EDLY, by Way of Disguise.

GUST' [*deguister*, F. *deguistere*, F.] to taste or dislike, to be averse to.

' [of *dis* and *gustus*, L.] a Dislike.

T'FUL, distasteful, unpleasant.

TFULLY, distastefully, unpleasantly.

HL'LE [*disballe*, F.] an Unbecomingly dressed.

[*dis* or *dyxas*, Sax. *dis*, L.]

DISHARMONY [of *dis* and *Harmonia*, L.] Discord, jarring.

To DISHEARTEN [of *dis* and *bearten*, Eng.] to put out of Heart, to discourage.

DISHEARTENINGLY, by Way of Discouragement.

DISHERISON, Disinheriting. O. L. T.

DISHER'ITOR, one who puts another out of his Inheritance.

DISHEVELLED [*desbouvelle*, F.] with dishevelled Hair, i. e. having the Hair hanging loose, or dangling down the Shoulders.

DISHON'EST [*disbonneste*, O. F. or of *dis* and *bonestas*, L.] void of Honesty, knavish; also unchaste, lewd.

DISHON'ESTLY, Knavishly.

DISHON'ESTY [*disbonneste*, O. F. or of *dis* and *bonestas*, L.] Knavery, unfair Dealing; also Debauchery, Lewdness.

DISHON'OURABLE, disgraceful.

DISHON'OUR [*dishonneur*, F.] Infamy, Disgrace.

DISHON'OURABLY, disgracefully.

To DISHON'OUR [*dishonorer*, F.] to render infamous, to disparage or disgrace.

DISHONOURER, one who disgraces.

To DISHORN, to strip off Horns. *Shak.*

DISHUMOUR, Peevishness, Ill-Humour.

Spect.

To DISINCARCERATE, to set at Liberty.

To DISINCHANT [*dis* and *enchanter*, F. of *incantare*, L.] to set free from Enchantment.

DISINCLINATION, Want of Affection, a slight Dislike.

DISINGENUITY [*des* and *ingenuité*, F. or *dis* and *ingenuus*, L.] Want of Ingenuoufness; Insincerity, Dissimulation.

DISINGENUOUS [*dis* and *ingenuus*, L.] insincere, false hearted, unfair.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, abject Meanness.

DISINHABITED [of *dis* and *inhabitatus*, L.] void of Inhabitants, desolate.

To DISINHERIT [*desheriter*, F.] to deprive one of his Inheritance.

To DISINTANGLE, to unravel, to disengage, to rid out of.

DISINTERESTED } [*desintereffe*, F.] void
DISINTERESTED } of Self-interest, im-

partial, unbiassed.

DISINTERESTEDLY, in a disinterested Manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, generous, disregard of private Interest.

To DISINTER'ER [of *des* and *enterer*, F.] to dig or take up a dead Body out of the Grave.

To DISINVITE [of *des* and *inviter*, F. of *invitare*, L.] to recall an Invitation, to forbid a Person to come who was before invited.

To DISJOIN' [*desjoindre*, F. of *disjungere*, L.] to separate, part, or loosen.

To DISJOINT' [of *des* and *joint*, F.] to put out of Joint.

DISJUNCTION, a Disjoining, Separation, Division. L.

DISJUNCTIVE Propositions [in *Logick*]

aro

are such in which the disjunctive Particle or is found.

DISK. See *Discus*.

DISKINDNESS, Injury, Prejudice.

DISLIKE, Want of Affection.

To **DISLIKE**, to disesteem.

To **DISLIMB**, to dilaniate, to tear Limb from Limb.

To **DISLOCATE** [*dislocare*, F. of *dislocare*, L.] to put out of Joint.

DISLOCATED [of *dis* and *locatus*, L.] put out of its Joint or Place.

DISLOCATION, the putting out of Joint or Place.

To **DISLodge** [*desloger*, F.] to put or turn out of House, Lodging or Post, &c.

To **DISLodge** [in *Hunting*] is to raise Beasts from their Lodging or Harbour.

DISLOYAL [*déloyal*, F.] unfaithful to a Sovereign Prince or Husband; traitorous, treacherous.

DISLOYALLY, perfidiously.

DISLOYALTY [*déloyauté*, F.] Unfaithfulness, Perfidiousness; commonly used with regard to one's Prince.

DISMAL [q. d. *Dies malus*, L. an unlucky Day; or *Dämoniacus*, Belg. q. d. *Dimmel*, of Dim, Sax. dark; spoken in Comparison with Hell; which is called *Uter Darkness*] dreadful, hideous, terrible.

DISMALLY, Dreadfully.

DISMALNESS, Dreadfulness.

To **DISMANTLE** [*démanteler*, F.] to take off a Mantle or Cloak to beat or pull down the Walls or Fortifications of a City, &c.

To **DISMAY** [*desmayer*, Sp. or *seismayer*, F.] to astonish, terrify, &c.

DISMAYINGLY, dishearteningly.

To **DISMEMBER** [of *dis* and *membrum*, L.] to cut off Members or Limbs; to disjoin, divide, or cante out.

DISMES [*decima*, L.] Tithes or Tenshs, of all Fruits due to God, and paid to Persons in Holy Orders. F. L. T.

To **DISMISS** [*dimissum*, L.] to discharge, send or put away.

DISMISSION [*dimisso*, L.] a sending away.

To **DISMOUNT** [*desmonter*, F.] to take away or remove; to unhorse, to alight from Horse-back.

To **DISMOUNT** a Piece of Ordnance, is to throw or take it down from the Carriage; to break or render it unfit for Service.

To **DISNATURALISE**, to alienate, or make alien.

DISNATURED, ill-natured, ill-conditioned. *Stub.*

DISOBEDIENCE [*disobéissance*, F. of *dis* and *obediencia*, L.] Undutifulness, Frowardness.

DISOBEDIENT [*disobéissant*, F. of *dis* and *obediens*, L.] undutiful, stubborn, froward.

DISOBEDIENTLY, undutifully.

To **DISOBEY** [*disobéir*, F. of *dis* and *obe-*

dire, L.] to withdraw one's Obedience contrary to Order.

DISOBLIGATION [*dis* and *obligatio*] disobliging, displeasing; Displeasure.

To **DISOBLIGE** [*desobliger*, F. and *obligare*, L.] to displease, to offend.

DISOBLIGINGLY, displeasingly.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, Offensiveness.

DISOCCIDENTATED, swerved from the West, spoken of a Sun.

DISORBED, thrown out of the Order.

DISORDER [*desordre*, F.] Riot, Discomposure of Mind, Troubled.

To **DISORDER**, to put out of order, to confound, to discompose, vex.

DISORDERLINESS, Unruliness.

DISORDERLY, unruly.

To **DISOWN** [of *dis* and *eignen*, Teut.] not to acknowledge for one's own.

To **DISPAND** [*dispandere*, L.] to spread abroad.

DISPANSION, a spreading abroad.

To **DISPARAGE** [*disparager*] to decry or speak ill of.

DISPARAGINGLY, by way of disparagement.

DISPARAGEMENT, a disparaging, undervaluing, a lessening in Esteem.

DISPARAGEMENT [in Law] disposing of an Heir or Heiress in derogation under his or her Degree, or against Equity.

DISPARAGER, one who detracts the Merit of another.

DISPARATES [*disparata*, L.] in Logic, which are unlike one another.

DISPARTY [*disparité*, F. or L.] Difference, Inequality, Unlikeness.

To **DISPARK** [of *dis* and *parca*] to take away the Pales and Inclosures of a Field.

DISPARPLED [in *Heraldry*] dispersed loosely, or self into several Parts.

To **DISPART**, to put asunder.

DISPART [in *Gunwry*] the Part of Metal on the Mouth and Breech of a Cannon.

To **DISPART** a Cannon, is to take it out at or near the Muzzle Ring of a Cannon.

a Sight Line taken upon the Top of the Cannon, against the Touch-hole, to be parallel to the Axis of the Cannon.

of the Piece, for the Gunner to aim by at the Mark he is to shoot.

DISPASSION, Freedom from Perturbation.

DISPASSIONATE, free from partiality.

DISPASSIONATENESS, Freedom from Partiality, a State of being unbiassed.

DISPATCH [*depeche*, F.] the sending of a Thing, Riddance.

PATCH [*deperber, F.*] to hasten, to send away in haste; also to kill it, or quickly.

PATCHES, Letters sent abroad about Affairs.

PERED [of *dis* and *panperatus*, Lat. of Capacity of suing in *Forma* *l. e.* without paying Fees.

PELL' [*dispellere, L.*] to drive away, to dispel.

PEND' [*dispensere, L.*] to spend, to pay Money.

PENSABLE, that may be dispensed, that may be excused.

PENSARY [*dispensare, F.*] a Treasurie; also a Place where they are kept.

PENSION, a distributing or dealing suffering or permitting a Man to do contrary to Law, an Indulgence from the Pope. *F.* of *L.*

PENSATION [*Pharmacy*] is when the Ingredients of a Composition are set in Order, so that no Ingredient should be forgotten.

PENSATION [in *Divinity*] is the Law Levitical to the *Jews*, and not to the Gentiles.

PENSATORY [*despensaire, F.*] a Book which directs the Apothecaries in the Choice of every Ingredient, as to the Quantity and Manner of making up every Physical Composition.

PEN'SE [*dispenser, F. dispensare*] to distribute or dispose of, to administer, to manage.

PEN'SE *with*, to exempt, or excuse from the Obligation of a Law.

PEN'SER, one who dispenses, or distributes.

PEN'SES, Expenses or Charges. *O.*

PEOPLE [*depepler, F.*] to undo, to destroy the People of a Country.

PER'GE [*dispergo, L.*] to sprinkle.

PER'SE [*disperser, F. dispersum, L.*] to scatter broad, to scatter.

PER'SEDLY, here and there.

PER'SER, one who scatters.

PER'SION, a scattering or spreading. *F.* of *L.*

PERSPIRIT [of *dis* and *Spiritu*] to pull out the Spirit, to deject, to depress.

PERSPIROUS [of *dis* and *Spite*] full of spite.

PLAC'E [*desplacere, F.*] to put out, to remove.

PLACEDNESS, Dejection, lowness of Spirit.

PLACENCY [*displacencia, L.*] Incivility.

PLANT' [*deplanter, F. deplantare*] to pull up that which is planted.

PLAY', a particular Explication, an opening wide.

PLAY [*deplaye, F.*] to spread, to unfold, declare, or explain at large.

DISPLAYED [in *Heraldry*] a Term applied to an Eagle, when represented in an Escutcheon with the Wings spread abroad.

To **DISPLEASE** [*deplaire, F.*] not to please, to offend, to be disagreeable or unacceptable to.

DISPLEASE'INGLY, offensively.

DISPLEASE'SURE [*deplaisir, F.*] Affront, Shrewd Turn, Discontent, Anger.

DISPLEASEANCE, Displeasure. *Chaucer.*

DISPLO'SION, a breaking or bursting asunder with great Noise or Sound; also the letting off a Gun.

DISPOLIA'TION, a robbing, rifling, or spoiling. *L.*

To **DISPO'NE** [*disponere, L.*] to dispose, to put in Order. *O.* Also (in *Scots Law*) to convey a Right to another.

DISPORT' [*disports, Ital.*] Play, Pastime.

To **DISPORT'** one's self, to divert one's self, to take his Pleasures.

DISPO'SAL, the Power of disposing; Command, Management.

To **DISPOSE** [*disposer, F. disporre, L.*] to set in order, to fit, to make ready.

To **DISPO'SE** of, to do what one pleases with a Thing.

DISPOSITION, a disposing or placing of Things, Situation, State, Inclination or Aptness; also the natural Inclination of the Mind, or Constitution of the Body.

DISPOSITION [in *Ethicks*] is an imperfect Habit, where the Person operates but with some Difficulty, as in Learners.

DISPOSITION [in *Architecture*] is the just placing all the several Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order.

DISPO'SITOR, a Disposer or Setter in Order. *L.*

DISPO'SITOR [in *Astrology*] the Planet who is Lord of the Sign where another Planet chances to be.

To **DISPOSSESS'** [of *dis* and *possidere, L. depossider, F.*] to deprive, put, or turn out of Possession.

DIS'POSURE, Disposing, Disposal.

DISPRAISE [of *dis* and *praise*] Blame, Censure, Reproach.

To **DISPREAD** [*ausbreiten, Teut.*] to spread different Ways. *Spence. Pope.*

DISPROFIT [of *dis* and *Profitu*] Damage, Loss, Prejudice.

To **DISPRO'PERTY**, to deprive of, or take away the Property from a Person, &c.

DISPROP'RTION [of *dis* and *proportio, L.*] not bearing Proportion, an Inequality. *F.*

DISPROP'RTIONABLE } of *dis* and
DISPROP'RTIONATE } *proportionatus, L.* which bears no Proportion to, unequal.

DISPROP'RTIONABLY, in an unequal Manner.

To **DISPROP'RTION** [*disproportionare, F.*] to make unequal.

To

To DISPROVE [of *dis* and *prover*, F.] to prove the contrary.
 DISPROVER, one who confutes another.
 DISPURVEY'ANCE, Want of Provision.
Spene.
 DISPU'TABLE [*disputabilis*, L.] which may be disputed. F.
 DISPUTANT, [*Disputans*, F. *Disputans*, L.] a Disputer, one who holds a Dispute or Disputation.
 DISPUTA'TION, a Debating, Disputing or Reasoning. L.
 DISPUTATIOUS, captious, fond of cavilling.
 DISPUTA'TIVE, apt to dispute, contentious, quarrelsome. L.
 DISPU'TE [*dispute*, F.] Debate, Contest.
 To DISPUTE [*disputare*, F. of *disputare*, L.] to debate, discourse, or treat of; to quarrel or wrangle.
 To DISPUTE a Thing, to strive or contend for it, to quarrel about it.
 To DISQUA'LIFY, to make unfit; to deprive of a Right or Claim.
 DISQUALIFICATION, that which unfits for any Thing.
 DISQUAMA'TION, a taking off the Scales of a Fish. F.
 To DISQUAN'TITY, to lessen.
 DISQUIET [of *dis* and *quiet*, F. of *Quies*, L.] Unquietness, Trouble.
 To DISQUIET [of *dis* and *quittere*, L.] to disturb one's Quiet or Rest, to make uneasy, to trouble.
 DISQUIETER, a Disturber.
 DISQUIETLY, uneasily.
 DISQUIETUDE, uneasiness.
 DISQUISITION, a diligent Search or Enquiry into; or Examination of a Thing. L.
 DIRATIONA'RE } to justify or stand
 DIRATIONA'RE } by the Denial of a Fact; to clear one's self of a Crime. O. L.
 To DIRANK', to degrade from a Rank.
 To DISREGA'RD [of *dis* and *regarder*, F.] to have no Regard to, not to mind, to slight.
 DISREGAR'DFUL, negligent.
 DISREGAR'DFULLY, negligently, slightly.
 DISREGAR'DFULNESS, Neglectfulness.
 DISRELISH, Dislike.
 To DISREL'ISH [of *dis* and *relaber*, F. to lick again] not to relish to dislike.
 DISREPUTA'TION } of *dis* and *reputa-*
 DISREPU'TE } } *tio*, L.] ill Name or Fame, Discredit.
 DISRESPECT' [of *dis* and *respect*, F.] Incivility, Slight.
 DISRESPECT'FUL, not shewing Respect.
 DISRESPECT'FULLY, slightly, uncivily.
 DISRESPECT'FULNESS, Incivility.
 To DISRESPECT' [of *dis* and *respector*, F. *respector*, L.] to shew no Respect, to be uncivil to.

To DISRO'BE [of *dis* and *rober*, F.] to pull off one's Robe, or of his Cloaths.
 DISRUPTION [*disruptio*, L.] a Rent.
 DISSATISFACT'ION [of *dis* and *satisfactio*, L. *dissatisfactio*, F.] Disgust, Displeasure.
 DISSATISFACT'ORILY, by way of dissatisfaction.
 DISSATISFACT'ORY. [of *dis* and *satisfactio*, F.] which gives no Satisfaction, offensive.
 To DISSATISFY [*dis* and *satisficere*, L.] to disgust, displease.
 To DISSECT' [*dissicere*, F. *dissicere*] to cut open a dead Body, to anatomize.
 DISSECT'ION, a cutting above Pieces; it most commonly signifies cutting up or anatomizing the Bodys of Animals. F. of L.
 To DISSEI'SE, to dispossess, to deprive of Possession. F. L. T.
 DISSEISEE', a Person who is deprived of his Lands, &c.
 DISSEISIN, an unlawful dispossession of Man of his Land, Tenement, or moveable, or incorporeal Right.
 DISSEISIN, upon *Dissessin*, it is said the Disseisor is put out of his Possession.
 DISSEI'SOR, he who puts another out of his Possession.
 DISSEI'ORESS, a Woman who has put another out of Possession.
 To DISSEM'BLE [*dissimulare*, F. *dissimulare*, L.] to pretend or feign, to disguise.
 DISSEMBLER, an Hypocrite.
 DISSEM'BLINGLY, by way of dissimulation.
 To DISSEM'INATE [*dissimulare*, F. *dissimulare*, L.] to scatter, or spread abroad.
 DISSEMINA'TION, a sowing here and there; a Spreading.
 DISSEN'SION, Disagreement, Quarrelling. L.
 DISSENT', Contrariety of Opinion.
 To DISSENT, to differ from another's Opinion.
 DISSENTA'NEOUS [of *dissentare*, F. *dissentare*, L.] Disagreeing, Contrariety.
 DISSENTA'NEOUS Things [of *dissentare*, F. *dissentare*, L.] are such Things which are equal among themselves, yet appear more when taken separately.
 DISSEN'TER [of *dissentare*, F. *dissentare*, L.] different or contrary Opinion; it is used to signify a Non-conformist, who does not comply with the Discipline of the Church of England, or of any other Church.
 DISSERTA'TION, a Debate, or Discourse upon any Point or Subject.

ATOR, one who discourses, or
 Tertation.

ER'VE *one* [*dissuoir*, F. of *de*
 L.] to do one a Prejudice.

TTLE, to unsettle.

ICE [of *dis* Negative, and *Ser-*
uire, L.] an ill Office or Turn,
 Prejudice.

CEABLE, prejudicial, injurious.

RED [of *dis* and *separatus*, L.]
 divided, parted in twain.

ENCE [*dissidentia*, L.] a Disagree-
 out, Disagreement, Discord.

IFICATIVE [of *dis* and *signi-*
] that serveth to signify some-
 thing from.

ENCE [*dissilire*, L.] a Leaping
 off a Place, or from one Place to
 leaping asunder.

LAR [*dissimilare*, F.] unlike,
 different Kind or Nature.

LAR Paris, [in *Anatomy*] are
 which consist of other Parts dif-
 ferent another as to their Nature,
 consists of *Arteries*, *Veins*, *Mus-*
 cles which differ from one ano-

LAR Leaves [with *Botanists*] are
 Leaves of a Plant, when it first
 grows of a different Form from the
 leaves of the grown Plant.

ARITY, unlikeness.

ITUDE [*Dissimilitudo*, L.] Un-

LA'TION, Counterfeiting, Dis-
 sembling, Hypocrisy. L.

BLE [*dissipabilis*, L.] that may
 or dispersed.

PATE [*dissiper*, F. *dissipare*, L.]
 to scatter; to dissolve; to con-
 sume or waste.

TION, a dispersing, consuming,
 wasting. F. of L.

A'TION, a Separation of Coun-

FBILE [*dissolubilis*, L.] that may
 be dissolved.

OLVE [*dissolvare*, L.] to loosen,
 to melt.

OLVE' [in *Chymistry*] to reduce
 substance into a liquid Form.

ER, that which dissolves.

L'VENT [an *Dissolvant*, F. *Diss-*
olvant] a Medicine fitted to disperse col-
 our.

L'VENT [in *Chymistry*] is a
 Matter for dissolving a mixed Body,
 called a *Menstruum*.

UTE [*dissolvi*, F. *dissolutus*, L.]
 given to Pleasure.

UTELY, wantonly, voluptu-

UTENESS, Looseness of Man-
 chery, Lewdness, &c.

DISSOLU'TION, a Separation of Parts,
 a Dissolving; also Death. F. of L.

DISSOLU'TION [in *Chymistry*] is that
 Action by which Fluids loosen the Textures
 of immersed Bodies, and reduce them into
 very small Particles; as *Water* dissolves *Salt*,
Sugar, &c. *Aqua Fortis* dissolves *Brass*, *Silver*,
 &c.

DISSOLU'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the ming-
 ling of mixed Eleaguaries or Powders in Wa-
 ters.

DIS'SONANCE [*Dissonanca*, F. of *Dif-*
sonantia, L.] a disagreeable Interval between
 two Sounds, which, being continued toge-
 ther, offend the Ear; also a Contrariety or
 Difference in Opinion.

DIS'SONANT [*disonant*, F. *disonans*, L.]
 untunable, jarring, disagreeing.

DISSONANTE [in *Musick-Books*] signifies
 all disagreeing Intervals.

To **DISSUA'DE** ? [*dissuader*, F. of *dissa-*
 To **DISSWA'DE** } *dere*, L.] to divert, to put
 off from a Design, to advise to the contrary.

DISSUA'DER, one who dissuades.

DISSUA'SION, a persuading one con-
 trary to a Resolution taken. L.

DISSUA'SIVE [*dissuasif*, F.] apt or pro-
 per to dissuading.

A DISSUASIVE, an Argument of Dis-
 course dissuading.

DISSY'LLABLE [*dis* and *σλλαβή*] a Word
 of two Syllables.

DISTAFF [*Distaff*, Sax.] an Instru-
 ment used in Spinning.

To **DISTAIN'** [*deffaindre*, F.] to stain,
 to defile, to pollute.

DIST'ANCE [*Distancia*, L. of *dis* and
stare] is the Remoteness of one Thing from
 another, either in Point of Time, Place, or
 Quantity. F.

DIST'ANCE [in *Navigation*] is the Num-
 ber of Degrees or Leagues that a Ship has
 sailed from any given Point.

DISTANCE of *Bastions* [in *Fortification*]
 the Side of the exterior or outward Polygon.

DISTANCE of *Polygons* [in *Fortification*]
 is a Line made from a Flank, and the Pro-
 longation of it to the exterior Polygon.

DIST'ANCED, set at a convenient Dis-
 tance, &c. outstripped.

DIST'ANT [*distant*, L.] being far asunder,
 differing. F.

DISTAS'TE [of *dis* and *Taste*] Dislike.
 See *To taste*.

To **DISTASTE'**, to give Distaste, to cause
 Offence, to displeas'e, or dislike.

DISTASTE'FUL, displeasing, disagreeable.

DISTASTE'FULLY, displeasingly.

DISTASTE'FULNESS, Disagreeableness.

DISTEM'PER [of *dis* and *temperies*, L.]
 Sickness, Disease, Indisposition of Body;
 also Disorder in a Kingdom or State.

To **DISTEMPER**, to affect with Disorder

DISTEMPER [in *Painting*] a Piece is sa-
 id to be done in Distemper, when the Colours
 L 1

are not mixed with Oil or Water, but with Size, Whites of Eggs, or gluey Substance.

DISTEMPERATURE, a being out of Order or Temper.

To be **DISTEMPERED**, to be diseased; to be put out of Temper.

To **DISTEND'** [*distendere*, L.] to stretch, to stuff out.

DISTENSION, a stretching, a stuffing out or enlarging. *F. of L.*

DISTENSION [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is when any Parts of the Body, are puffed up, loosened, or widened.

To **DISTERMINATE** [*disternare*, L.] to bound Place from Place, or to separate one Place from another.

DISTICH [*distique*, *F.* *disticon*, L. of *Δις*, of *twice*, and *στιχ* a Verse, *Gr.*] a couple of Verses in a Poem, making a complete Sense.

DISTICH'IA [*Δις*, *Gr.*] a double Row of Hairs upon the Eye-lids.

To **DISTILL'** [*distiller*, *F.* *distillare*, L.] to drop, or run down Drop by Drop.

To **DISTILL** [among *Chymists*] is to draw off some of the Principles of a mixed Body by Means of Fire.

To **DISTILL** *per ascensum*, is when the Matter to be distilled is over the Fire, the Fire being under the Vessel containing the Matter.

To **DISTILL** *per descensum*, is when the Matter to be distilled is below the Fire, the Fire being above the containing Vessel.

DISTIL/LABLE, that which may be distilled.

DISTILLA'TION, a distilling or dropping down; also a falling down or flowing of Humours from the Brain. *L.*

DISTILLA'TION [among *Chymists*] is an Extraction of the humid Part of Things by Virtue of Heat, which humid Part is first resolved in a Vapour, and then condensed again by Cold.

DISTILLATIONS [in *Natural Philosophy*] are watery Vapours drawn by the Sun into the Air, which fall down to the Earth again when the Sun is set.

DISTILLER, one whose Trade is to distill.

DISTINCT [*distinctus*, L.] different, separate one from another: also clear, plain. *F.*

DISTINCT Base [in *Opticks*] that precise Distance from the Pole of a Convex-glass, in which Objects beheld through it appear distinct and well defined; the same as *Focus*.

DISTINC'TION, is an assigning or putting a Difference between one Thing and another; also the Difference itself. *F. of L.*

DISTINCT'IVE, making a Distinction. *L.*

DISTINCT'IVELY, by Way of Distinction, in a right Order.

DISTINCT'LY, separately, clearly.

DISTINCT'NESS, the being distinct.

To **DISTIN'GUISH** [*distinguere*, L.] to discern between Difference between.

To **DISTINGUISH** *himself*, self above the common Level, Valour, Wit, &c.

DISTIN'GUISHABLE, w distinguish'd.

DISTIN'GUISHABLENESS Difference.

DISTINGUISHABLY, in as to be distinguished from other

DISTIN'GUISSHER, one who judiciously discriminates or another.

To **DISTORT'** [*deterquer*, L.] to wrest aside, to pull aw

crooked; to writhe, to twist.

DISTORT'EDLY, crookedly.

DISTORT'EDNESS, Crook

DISTORT'ION, a wresting awry. *L.*

DISTORTION [*Surgery*] w of an animal Body are ill-placed.

To **DISTRACT'** [*distraire*, L.] properly to draw or pull asu

plex, interrupt or trouble; also distracted or mad.

DISTRACT'EDLY, madly.

DISTRACT'EDNESS, Mad

DISTRACTION, Phrenz Perplexity. *F. of L.*

To **DISTRAIN'** [*distraindre* gere, L.] to seize upon a Perso

Rent, Parish-dues, &c. &c.

DISTRAUGHT, strained, tra

cted or confused. *Spenc.*

DISTRESS' [*distressa*, Ital. and *stringere*, L. to bind; *q. d.*

bound] the Act of Distraining

Straits, Adversity, or pressing C

DISTRESS [in *Law*] is a C appear in Court, or to pay a

denied

DISTRES'SED, brought into duced to Extremity or Misery.

DISTRES'SEDLY, miserabl

DISTRES'SEDNESS, Miser

To **DISTRIBUTE** [*distribue* ere, L.] to share, to dispose or s

DISTRIBU'TION, a divid amongst many. *F. of L.*

DISTRIBUTION [in *Logic*] the Whole into Parts.

DISTRIBUTION [in *Rhetor* plying to every Thing its peculi

DISTRIBUTION [of the C after a due Fermentation in the

the Guts, it soaks into the little

Intestines, and passing through

Veins, and its proper Channel

of the *Thorax*, at last it falls in

vein Vein, that it may circul

Blood, and receive its Colour.

DISTRICTIVE, which serves to distribute Justice, that Justice administered by a Judge, Arbitrator, who, in executing his Office, to give every Man his own.

DISTRICTIVE Noon [in Grammar] is a Verb denoting reducing into several Distinctions.

DISTRICTIVELY, singly, by Distinction.

DISTRICT [in Law] the Circuit within which may be forced to make his Appearances.

DISTRICT [districus, L.] a particular Part of the Bounds or Extent of a Jurisdiction.

DISTRESS, Distresses, or Goods kept till Payment and full Satisfaction. *O. L.*

DISTRESS, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff or any other Officer, commanding him to seize in one for a Debt to the King, or to appear at a Day.

DISTRUST [of *dis* Negative, and *Trust*] Suspicion.

DISTRUST [mistrucien, Teut.] to be jealous of.

DISTRUSTFUL, suspicious.

DISTRUSTFULLY, suspiciously.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, Suspiciousness.

DISTRURB [disturbare, L.] to interpose or let; to cross, trouble or disturb.

DISTURBANCE, Disorder, Trouble.

DISTURBEDLY, interruptedly.

DISTURBEDNESS, Disorderliness, Inconvenience.

DISTURBON [of *dis* Negative, and *Unio*, n. Disagreement.

DISTURBONITE [of *dis* Negative, and *Unio*, n. Disagreement.] to divide or set at Variance; to separate.

DISTURBANCE [of *dis* and *Usage*, F. and *Usus*, L.] a being out of Use.

DISTURBANCE, to forbear the Use of; to refrain from a Use or Custom.

DISTURBANCE, to undervalue.

DISTURBANCE [diffyllabus, L.] a Word consisting of two Syllables.

DITCH [Dree, Sax. Dige, Dan. Dith, Fr. Fosse, Ital. Fossato, &c.] a trench about a Field, &c.

DITCH [dican, Sax. tiger, Dan.] to dig about a Field, &c. also to cleanse a Field.

DITCHER, a Digger of Ditches.

DITCHER, belonging to a Ditch.

DITCHER [Διθύραμος, Gr.] an antient song in Honour of Bacchus.

DITCHER [διθύραμος, Gr.] a double Tone in Music, the greater Third.

DITCHER, an Herb otherwise called *Leptidium*, L.

DITCHER, the aforesaid, or the same. *Ital.*

DITTOL'OGY [Διττολογία, Gr.] a double Reading, as in several Scriptural Texts.

DIT'TY [of *ditum*, L. a Saying] a Song that has the Words set to Musick.

DIVAN, a great Council or Court of Justice among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

DIVAPORATION [in Chymistry] the driving out of Vapours by Fire.

To **DIVARICATE**, to divide asunder, to separate one from the other.

DIVARICATED [divaricatus, L.] spread wide from another, divided into two.

DIVARICATION, a striding wide, a setting asunder. *L.*

To **DIVE** [Dippan, Sax. dancchen, Teut.] to duck or go under Water; also to enquire narrowly into a Matter.

DIVER, one who dives; also a Bird called a Didsapper.

To **DIVERBERATE** [diverberare, L.] to strike or beat through.

DIVERBERATION, a striking or beating through.

DIVERGE, to tend various Ways from a Point.

DIVERGENT [divergens, L.] going farther and farther asunder; thus any two Lines forming an Angle, if they be continued, will be *divergent*, i. e. will go farther and farther asunder.

DIVERGENT Rays [Opticks] such arising from a Point of a visible Object as are dispersed, and continually depart one from another.

DIVERS [diversus, L.] sundry, several, many. *F.*

DIVERS [diversus, L.] various, different, contrary, unlike in Circumstances.

To **DIVERSIFY** [diversifier, F. of *diversus* and *facio*, L.] to make divers or different, to vary.

DIVERSILOQUENT [diversiloquus, L.] speaking diversely or differently.

DIVERSION, a Recreation, a Pastime; a turning aside from an Affair. *F.*

DIVERSITY [diversitas, F. *diversitas*, L.] Variety, being different, Unlikeness.

DIVERSLY, variously.

To **DIVERT** [divertir, F. of *divertere* L.] to lead or turn aside, to take off; to misapply or embezzle; also to delight or make cheerful.

DIVERTING, pleasant, agreeable.

DIVERTINGLY, pleasantly.

To **DIVERTISE**, to afford Diversion, to recreate.

DIVERTISEMENT [divertissement, F.] Diversion, Recreation, Sport, Pastime.

DIVES [i. e. Rich] a Title usually applied to the rich Man in the Gospel.

To **DIVEST** [of *di* and *vestire*, L.] to strip or deprive of, to make naked.

DIVESTIVE, a putting off.

To **DIVIDE** [diviser, F. *dividere*, L.] to Part or put asunder, to set at Variance, to distribute.

DIVIDEND [dividende, F. *dividendum*, L.]

in *Arithmetick*, the Number given to be divided.

DIVIDEND [in *Trade*] is an equal Share of the Profits of a Joint Stock.

DIVIDEND [in an *University*] is a Share of the annual Salary, equally divided among the Fellows of a College.

DIVIDENDS [in the *Exchequer*] seem to be one Part of an Indenture.

DIVIDERS, a Pair of Mathematical Compasses.

DIVIDUALS [in *Arithmetick*] Numbers in the Role of *Division*, being Parts of the *Dividend*, distinguished by Points, &c.

DIVINA'TION, divining, presaging, foretelling Things to come. F. of L.

DIVINE [*divinus*, L.] belonging to God, heavenly. F.

A **DIVINE**, a Clergyman.

To **DIVINE** [*divinare*, L.] to foretel, to guess, to foothay.

DIVINELY, in a heavenly Manner.

A **DIVINER** [*divinator*, L.] a Conjuror, a Soothsayer.

DIVINITY [*divinité*, F. of *divinitas*, L.] the Divine Nature, the Godhead; also that Science which has for its Object God and his Revelation.

DIVIS/A, a Devise of Goods by one's last Will: also the Will itself. O. L.

DIVISI [in *Musick Books*] signifies divided into two Parts. Ital.

DIVISIBILITY [*divisibilité*, F.] a being divisible, or capable of being divided into several Parts.

DIVISIBLE [*divisibilis*, L.] that may be divided. F.

DIVISIBILITY, the being capable of being divided.

A **DIVISION**, a severing of any Thing into its Parts; also Variance, Discord. L.

DIVISION [in *Arithmetick*] is a Rule to know how often one Number is contained in another, or to divide a Number into what Parts you please.

DIVISION [in *Algebra*] is the reducing the Dividend or Divisor to the Form of a Fraction, which Fraction is the Quotient.

DIVISION [in *Geometry*] is the changing the Species of a Quantity; as a Surface divided by a Line, requires a Line, &c.

DIVISION [in *Musick*] is the dividing a Tone into many small Notes; as *Quavers*, *Semi-quavers*, &c.

DIVISION [*Logical*] is an Oration explaining a Thing Part by Part.

DIVISION [*Physical*] is a Separation of the Parts of Quantity, when one continued Body is separated into many Parts.

DIVISION [in *Military Discipline*] is a Body of Men, led up by a particular Officer.

DIVISION [in *Printing*] is a small Line used to join Words. See *Hypphen*.

DIVISOR [in *Arithmetick*] the Number by which the Dividend is to be divided. L.

DIVORCE' [*divortium*, of *divertere*] Dissolution of Marriage, or a Separation of a Man and Wife. L.

A **Bill of DIVORCE**, a Writing from a Woman, divorced under the Levitical Law, to receive of her Husband.

DIVORCE'MENT, the Act of divorcing, or a State of a Person divorced.

DIVORCER, the Person who causes the Separation.

DIVOT'TO [in *Musick Books*] a grave, serious Manner or Way of Performing, or Singing, proper to inspire Devotion.

DIURE'SIS [of *Δια* and *Καταρα*, Gr.] a Separation of the Urine from the Reins, or a voiding it through the Urinary Tube. &c.

DIURET'ICK, [*diureticus*, L. of *διουρητικός*, Gr.] which provokes Urine.

DIURETICKS [*diuretiques*, F. of *διουρητικός*, Gr.] Medicines which increase the Urine, dissolving, and fusing the Blood, and precipitate the Serum by the Reins into the Urinary Tube.

DIURNAL [*diurnus*, F. of *diurnus*, L.] lasting to the Day, daily.

DIURNAL [in *Astrology*] those Stars are so called, which contain more active and passive Qualities.

DIURNAL Arch, is the Arch of the Heavens, of Degrees described by the Sun, between Rising and Setting.

DIURNAL Motion of a Planet, is the Motion of a Planet, in any Degrees, Minutes, &c. as an Hourly Motion in the Space of twenty-four Hours.

DIURNAL Motion of the Earth, is the Motion whereby it turns about its Axis, which causes the interchangeable Succession of Day and Night.

A **DIURNAL** [*Diurnum*, L.] a writing down Things done every Day, or a Journal, a Day-Book. F.

DIUTURNITY [*Diuturnitas*, L.] long continuance, or long Continuance.

To **DIVULGE'** [*divulgare*, F. of *divulgare*, L.] to publish or spread abroad, to publish.

DIVULSION, a pulling asunder.

To **DIV'EN**, to dress, to deck.

A **DIZ'ZARD** [of *διζαρ*, Sax.] a silly or sottish Fellow.

DIZ'ZINESS, Giddiness, or Staggering of the Head.

DIZ'ZY, giddy, vertiginous.

D-LA-SOL-RE, the fifth Note in the Scale, or the fifth of the three Septenaries of the *Gamut*.

DLS [among *Confectioners*] signifies refined Loaf-sugar.

To **DO**, to act, to perform, to execute, to cause, to transact, &c.

DOBUN'I, the Name of an ancient People of *England*, who inhabited the County now called *Oxfordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

DO'CIBLE } *docile*, F. *docibilis*, L. teachable

DO'CILE } *cilis*, L.] teachable

DOC

LENESS, the being apt to learn.
ILITY [*Docilitas*, F. of *Docilitas*, L.]
 ness, Tractableness.
DOCCA, [*Sax.*] a Plant, *Lapathum*,
 the Tail of an Horse.
 [among *Hunters*] the fleshy Part of
 a Bone, between the Middle and the
 End.
 [some derive it from *δοξω*, from
 to receive, *q. d.* a Reception for
 the Hides of *Dupken*, *Belg.* to lie hid] a
 Ship, either dry or wet.
DOCK, is a Pit, great Pond, or
 the Side of an Harbour, where
 a Ship is kept out by great Flood-gates,
 which is built or repaired; but opened
 when the Water is to float or launch her.
DOCK, is a Place in the Ouze,
 the Way of the Tide, where a Ship
 lies in, and so dock herself, or sink
 down to lie in.
DOCK a Horse, to cut off his Tail.
DOCK herself, a Ship is said to do so,
 when she is brought on oozy Ground, she
 will sink to lie in.
DOCK, an Herb. *Lampfana*, L.
DOCKED, as *strong docked*, i. e. which
 has the Reins and Sinews.
DOCK, a Bill with Direction tied to
 the Neck, directed to the Person and Place
 where he is to be sent to.
DOCK [*Law Term*] a small Piece of
 Parchment, containing the Heads
 of a Bill; also a Subscription at
 the Bottom of Letters Patent, by the Clerk of
 the Court.
DOCTOR [*docteur*, F.] a Teacher; one
 who has taken the highest Degree in any Art
 at an University; a Physician. L.
DOCTORAL, of or belonging to a Doc-
 tor.
DOCTORATE [*doctores*, F.] a Doc-
 tor's Office.
DOCTORS [among *Gamesters*] false or
 cheating.
DOCTORS Commons, a College in London,
 Professors of the Civil Law, founded
 by Henry the Fourth, Dean of the Arches.
DOCTRINAL [*doctrinalis*, L.] relating
 to the Faculty of Doctrine, instructive.
DOCTRINALLY, in a didactic Man-
 ner.
DOCTRINE [*doctrina*, L.] Learning,
 Instruction, Maxims, Tenets. F.
DOCUMENT [*documentum*, L.] a Lesson,
 Instruction, Admonition. Warning. F.
DOCK, a Weed which winds itself
 round other Plants. *Cuscuta*, L.
DOCK ADAC'TYLUM, [among *Ana-*
 tomists] the first of the small Guts.
DOCK AE'DRON [*Δωδεκαεδρον*, Gr.] a
 regular Solid, bounded by twelve equal
 lateral Pentagons. It is one of the
 five regular Bodies.
DOCK CAGON [of *δοκίμα* and *γωνία*,

DOG

Gr.] a Regular Polygon, consisting of twelve
 equal Sides, and twelve Angles.
DOCK CAGON [in *Fortification*] a Place
 with twelve Bastions.
DOCK CAPHAR'MACUM [of *δοκίμα*
twelve, and *φαρμακον* an Ingredient] a Com-
 position consisting of twelve Ingredients.
DOCK CATE'MORY [of *δοκίμα* and
μοίρα, Gr. a Division] the twelve Signs of the
 Zodiac.
 To **DOCK** [perhaps of a 'Dog,' because
 he runs this Way and that in Hunting; or
 of *δοκίμα*, *Belg.* wavering] to run from one
 Place to another, to prevaricate, to play shift-
 ing Tricks.
DOCK KIN [*Dupkin*, *Belg.* of its Dimi-
 nutive, and *Dupt*, a small Coin] a small Coin
 about the Value of a Farthing.
DOCK MAN, a Shell-Snail; also a Fish. C.
DOCK DO, the Monk Swan of *St. Maurice's*
 Island; a Bird having a great Head, covered
 with a Skin resembling a Monk's Cowl.
DOCK RED Wheat, Red Wheat without
 Beards. C.
DOCK [ba, *Sax.*] a Female Deer, Rab-
 bet, &c.
DOCK EGT [*דודג* H. l. e. careful] the chief
 Herdsman to King Saul.
DOCK EN, done, made or to make. *Spenc.*
 To **DOCK** and *Don one's Cloaths*, contracted
 of *do off and do on*; to put off and on. *West*
Country.
 A **DOCK** [ba, *Sax.* *hogge*, *Belg.* *doch*,
Teut.] a Quadrupede well known, also an
 Andiron.
DOCK-DAYS, certain Days in *July* and
August, commonly from the 24th of the first
 to the 28th of the latter so called from the
 Star *Canis* or Dog-Star, which then rises and
 sets with the Sun, and greatly increases the
 Heat.
 He who has a Club to beat a Dog, will
 easily find a Stick.
 This Proverb is generally applied to such
 Persons, who, out of Prejudice or ill
 Design, seek Occasion of Blame and Scandal
 against other Persons, and aggrandize the
 most pardonable Infirmities into flagrant
 Crimes. Borrowed of the Latin, *Qui vult*
cadere canem, facillè invenit bastem.
 To **DOCK** one, to follow one close at the
 Heels, in order to know where he is going.
DOCKKENNEL, a little Place for a Dog to
 lie in.
DOCKE, the Chief Magistrate of either
Venice or *Genoa*.
DOCK Draw [*Law-Term*] is when a Man
 is found *drawing* after a Deer by the Scent
 of a Hound, which he leads in his Hand.
DOCK'GED, fullen, surly, crabbed.
DOCK'GEDLY, fullenly.
DOCK'GEDNESS, Sullenness.
DOCK'GISH, snarling, crabbed.

DOG-

DOG/GISHNESS. Crabbedness.
DOG/GER, a Ship of about eighty Tons Burden, with a Well in the Middle to bring Fish alive to Shore.
DOG/GER-Fish, Fish brought in such Vessels.
DOG/GREL *Rhyme*, pitiful Poetry, paltry Verses, a kind of Metre fittest for Burlesque Poetry.
DOG/MA [*Dogma*, F. *ᾠγμα*, Gr.] a Decree, Maxim, Tenet, a received Opinion. L.
DOG/MAT/ICAL } *Dogmatique*, F. *Dog-*
DOG/MAT/TICK } *maticus*, L. of *δογμα-*
μα, Gr.] positive, wedded to, or imposing, his own Opinion; also prudent.
DOG/MAT/ICK *Philosophy*, being grounded upon sound Principles, asserts a Thing positively, and is opposed to *Scriptick*.
DOG/MAT/ICALLY, positively.
DOG/MAT/ICALNESS, Positiveness.
DOG/MAT/IST [*δογματιστής*, Gr.] one who is opinionative, or bigotted to his own Opinions; also one who is the Author of any new Sect or Opinion.
To DOG/MAT/IZE [*dogmatizer*, F. of *δογματίζειν*, Gr.] to speak preceptorily or positively; to give Instructions or Precepts; to teach new Opinions.
DOG's Bane *Grass*, *Tooth Mercury*, several Sorts of Herbs.
DOI [in *Musick Books*] signifies Two, as *Dui Canit*, two Songs. *Ital.*
DOIT' } [court, and hin, Du.] a
DOIT/KIN } small Coin in *Holland*, in Value less than one Farthing.
DOKÉ, a deep Ditch or Furrow. C.
DOL/CE [in *Musick Books*] signifies soft and sweet. *Ital.*
Con **DOL/CE** *Maniera*, signifies to play or sing in a soft, sweet, pleasant, and agreeable Manner. *Ital.*
DOLCEMEN/TE, the same as *Dolce*. *Ital.*
DOLE [of *doloris*, L.] Sorrow, Moan, Sp.
DOLE [dol, Sax.] a Part or Pittance, a Gift of a Nobleman to the People.
To DOLE' or **DEAL** [dælan, Sax. *Wæsten*, L. S.] to distribute.
DOLES } Slips of Pasture left between
DOOLS } Furrows of plowed Lands.
DOLE Fish, Fish which the Fishermen in the North Seas usually receive for their Allowance.
DOLE-Meadow, one wherein divers Persons have a Share.
DOLE/FUL [*dolorosus*, L.] sad, mournful, woeful, dismal.
DOLE/FULLY, mournfully.
DOLE/FULNESS, Mourntfulness, Sorrow.
DOLESOME, dismal.
DOLESOMENESS, Dismalness, Gloom.
DOLC/BOTE [dolchbot, Sax.] a Recommendation for a Wound or Scar.
DOLL, a Puppet or Baby.
DOLLAR, [Dhaltr, Teut.] a Dutch Coin, worth about 4s. 6d. the *Zeland Dollar*

3s. the *Specie Dollar* 5s. the 4s. 8d.
DOL/OROUS [of *dolorosus*, L.] painful, sad, dismal.
DOL/OUR, [*dolor*, L.] Pain, row, Anguish.
DOL/PHIN [*Dorpin*, F. *ἰσχυρὸν*, Gr.] a Sea Fish; also Constellation.
DOL/PHIN } a Title of
DAU/PHIN } King's eldest
Coat of Arms is set with
Fleur-de-Lys.
DOLPHINS [in *Guinery*] H in that Form to Pieces of Ordnance.
DOLPHINS [with *Gardeners*] Insects that infect Beans, &c.
A D'OILT [dail, Belg.] a foolishly Sot or Blockhead.
DOLT/ISHLY, stupidly.
DOLT/ISHNESS, Stupidity.
DOLT/ISH, dull, sottish, stupid.
DOLVIN, dug, buried. O.
DO/LY or **DOO/LY**, mourning.
DO/MABLE [*domabilis*, L.] that may be tamed.
DOMA/IN [*domaine*, F.] *Domession*.
DOMA/TION } a Taming.
DOMA/TURE }
DOM/BOC [*domboec*, Sax.] a belonging to the *English Saxons*.
DOMES } Laws of their preceding Kings
DOME [*domus*, L.] a Vault Tower of a Church, a Cupola.
DOME [among *Chymists*] a rever for a Reverberatory Furnace.
DOMES-MAN } a Judge
DOOMS-MAN } hear and
Law-Suits; also a Priest or C hears Confessions.
To DOMESTICATE, to reduce
DOMESTIC/ITY [*Domesticus*] being a Servant.
DOMES/TICK [*Domesiicus*, L.] belonging to a one's own Country in Opposition
DOMIGE/RIMUM [*Old Law*]
DOMINANT, prevalent, prevailing sway.
DOMINA/TION, Dominion
Sovereignty. F. of L.
DOMINA/TIONS, one of orders of Angels. L.
DOM/INATIVE, belonging to Government; also imperious, &c.
To DOMINEE/R [*dominer*, *nari*, L.] to bear Rule or Authority over others.
DOM/INI [i. e. of the *L. Domini*, in the Year of our Lord
DOMIN/ICA [i. e. *Diei*] the or Sunday.
DOMIN/ICAL Letter, one of seven Letters of the Alphabet, v

marked throughout the Year in
 Book: It changes every Year; and
 term of 28 Years, the same Letters
 in.

ICANS, an Order of Friars,
 1066, by *Dominick a Spaniard*.

ICUM, the Sacrament of the
 Eucharist. O. R.

ICUM *Demain* or *Demesne*, are
 granted to Tenants, but held in De-
 in the Lord's own Use and Occu-
 pancy. T.

ICUM *Antiquum Regis*, the King's
Manour, or Royal Manours, was dis-
 tributed to Barons or Knights, to be held by
 Feoffment or Military Service, but re-
 turned to the Crown. L.

ION [*dominium*, L.] Government.
 Rule, Jurisdiction, the Extent of
 Power, or State.

IO, a Sort of Hood worn by the
 Clergy in a Cathedral Church; also a
 Sort of Veil for Women.

EL'LUS, a Title anciently given
 to the King's natural Sons.

reparando, a Writ lying against
 a House, going to Decay, may en-
 deavour to repair it, by selling the
 Neighbour's by falling. F.

S *Conseruorum*, the ancient Name
 of the Rolls, where the Rolls are kept in
 the Exchequer. L.

ord or Master. Span.

RY [*donarium*, L.] a Thing, which
 is used for a sacred or holy Use.

TION, a Grant, a Deed of Gift.

TIST, a Sect of Hereticks, so cal-
 led *Donatus Bishop of Carthage*, A. C.
 were of two Sorts; the more rigid
Presbyterians, and the more moderate.
 They all held that the true Church
 was in Africa only; that the Son in the Tri-
 nity was of the same Substance with the
 Father, and the Holy Spirit of the
 same Substance with the Son.

ACTIVE [*donativum*, L.] a Lar-
 ge Sum of Money granted upon the
 Soldiers by the Roman Emperors.

It is used for a Dole, Gift or
 Alms, made by a Prince or Nobleman.

ACTIVE [in Law] is a Benefice
 granted to a Clerk, by the Patron, without
 the Consent of the Bishop, or Institution, or
 by his Order.

IVE [*donativus*, L.] which is
 used to give.

ASTER [Doncaster] of the Ri-
 ver Don, Sax. a Town] a Town
 in Yorkshire, 123 Miles N. W. from London.

ONNER, the Afternooning. *Yorksb.*
 Part. Præter. of *to do*.

[Law Term] is he to whom
 the Tenements are given.

T [Donob, C. Br. of *Aelius Do-*
mmarianus] a Grammarian.

Hours, Canonical Hours. O.

ION } [in Fortification] is general-
 ly taken for a large Tower

er Redoubt of a Fortreis, where the Garrison
 may retreat in Case of Necessity, and capi-
 tulate with greater Advantage. F.

DON'MOW } a Priory in *Essex*, where
 DUN'MOW } there was a Custom, that
 any Person who had been married a Year
 and a Day, upon taking Oath before the
 Prior and Convent, that he had not re-
 peated of it in that Time, was intitled to
 a Gammon and Fitch of Bacon; which be-
 ing delivered unto him, he was conducted
 out of Town with great Solemnity.

A DON'NAT [i. e. a Do-nought] a good
 for nothing, or idle Person. *Yorkshire*.

DONOR [*donateur*, F. of *donator*, L.]
 a Giver, a Benefactor.

DONOR [in Law] one who gives Lands,
 &c. to another.

DOODLE, a Trifler, an Idler.

DOOM } [Doom, Sax. *Don, Dan*] a Judg-
 DOME } ment, Sentence.

To DOOM, to devote, to destine.

DOOMS-Day [Doomsday, Dan.] the Day
 of general Judgment in a future State.

DOOMS-Day-Book } [Doom-boc, Sax. a
 DOMES-Day-Book } Tax-Book.] When

King *Alfred* divided his Kingdom into Coun-
 ties, Hundreds, and Tithings, he had an In-
 quiry taken of the several Districts, and
 digested into a Register, called *dom-boc*, i. e.
 the Judicial or Judgment-Book. *William*
the Conqueror, in the Year 1085, and soon
 after of his Reign, following the Precedent of
 King *Alfred*, had also a general Survey,
 which was called by the Name of *Dooms-*
Day-Book, which is the same with *Dom-boc*,
 or *Doom-Book*, i. e. a Register from which
 Sentence and Judgment might be given in the
 Tenure of Estates. It is now preserved in the
 Exchequer in two Volumes, fair and legible.

DOOMS-Man, an Arbitrator, a Judge.

A DOOR [Dora, Sax. *Doer*, Goth. *Doer*,
 Dan. *Doer*, L. S.] the Entrance into a House.

DOORCASE, the Frame of the Door.

DOORKEEPER, a Porter.

DOQUET. See *Docket*.

DOR, the Drone Bee; also a Term used
 in *Westminster School* for Leave to sleep a
 while.

DOR'CAS [*Δ-ράς*, Gr. a Roebuck] a
 proper Name of Women.

DOR'CHESTER [of Dor, C. Br. Water,
 and *Cæster*, Sax. i. e. a Town where is
 much Water, which *Leland* calls *Ἰδρον-ἄλις*,
 Gr.] the chief Town of *Dorsetshire*, 100 Miles
 S. W. from London; also another in *Oxford-*
shire.

DOREE', a Sea Fish, called also *Sir John*
Doree.

DO'RES, Insects called Black-clocks.

DORI'AS's *Wound Wort*, an Herb so na-
 med from one Captain *Dorias*.

DORICK *Dialect*, one of the five *Dialects*
 of the Greek Tongue, used by the *Dorians*.

DORICK *Mood* [in *Music*] a Kind of
 grave

grave and solid Musick, consisting of slow Spontanic Time.

DORICK Order [in *Architecture*] one of the five Orders, which took its Name from the *Dorians*; its Columns are simple without Pilasters.

DOR'MANT [*dormant*, F. of *dormiens*, L.] a sleeping; also private.

DORMANT [in *Heraldry*] signifies a Beast in an Escutcheon, lying in a sleeping Posture.

DORMANT Tree, a great Beam which lies a-cross an Houfe; a Summer.

DORMANT Writing, a Deed which has a Blank to put in the Name of a Person.

To lie **DORMANT**, not to be used.

DOR'MAUNT, standing or lying, always ready, never removed. *Chauc.*

DOR'MER Window, a Window made in the Roof of a House.

DOR'MITORY [*dormitorium*, L.] a Sleeping-Place or Bed-chamber, especially in a Monastery or School.

DOR'MOUSE [q. d. *Mus dormiens*, L.] a sleeping Mouse, a Field-Mouse that sleeps all the Winter.

DOR'NICK, a Sort of Linen Cloth used for the Table.

DOR'OTHY [*Δωθία*, Gr. i. e. the Gift of God] a proper Name of Women.

DORP [*Dorp*, L. S.] a Country Town or Village

DORR, a Kind of Beetle living on Trees.

DOR'SER } [*dorsifer*, F. of *dorsum*, L. the

DOS'SER } Back] a Pannier or great Basket, to carry Things on Horseback.

DOR'SAL [among *Physicians*] is applied to those Distempers, whose Seat is supposed to be in the Back.

DOR'SETSHIRE [from the C. Br. *Wn.* *rotiger*, and this from *Wn.* Water, and *Dor* an Inhabitant, q. d. a People on the Sea-Coast] a County in England.

DOR'SI Longissimus [in *Anatomy*] a great Muscle inserted into the transverse Processes of the Vertebrae of the Loins. L.

DORSIPEROUS Plants } [of *Dorsum* and

DORSIP'AROUS } *fero*, to bear on the Back, and *Dorsiparus*, of *dorsum* and *parere*, to bring forth on the Back] are such Plants as are of a Capillary Kind, without Stalk, and do bear their Seeds on the Back-side of their Leaves.

DORTER } [*dormitorium*, L.] the

DORTOIR } common Room where all

DORTURE } the Friars of one Convent sleep at Night.

DOSE [*Δόσις*, Gr.] is the Quantity of Physick which a Physician appoints his Patient to take at once. F.

To **DOSE**, to adapt a Medicine to a Person's Disorder.

DO'SEL } a rich Canopy under which

DO'RSEL } Princes sit; also a Curtain of a Chair of State.

DO'SENS } a Sort of C

DO'ZENS } *Drogonfire.*

DOSEPE'RIS [*Les Douze* twelve Peers of France. *Chauc.*

DOSILO'GY [of *Δόσις* and *Γ* concerning the Quantity or Do

Drugs which ought to be taken

DOS'IL, a Sort of Tent for

Pledget of Lint.

A **DOSOM Beast**, content also thriving. *Chesb.*

DOS'SALE } [*dorsuale*, L.

DOR'SALE } Tapestry, or

Choir.

DOS'SOR [*dorsarius*, L.]

Crate or Basket carried on the

A **DOT** [from *dot*] a small

DOTAGE [of *Dote* and

Dulness, Stupidness.

DO'TAL [*dotalis*, L.] be

Dowry or Portion.

DO'TANCE, Fear, Reverer

A **DO'TARD**, a doting Fel

To **DOTE** [Duten, Dut.]

senseless, or stupid.

To **DOTE upon**, to be very

DOTE assignando [in Law]

the Escheator to assign a Dow

dow of the King's Tenant, (w

ery not to marry without the

these are the King's Widows.

DOTE unde nihil habet [in L

of Dower for a Widow of the

Husband, whereof he was so

issue of them both might have

DOTHEIN' [*Δοθίων*, Gr]

ling or Boil as big as a Pigeon

panied with a grievous Pain,

from thick Blood.

DO'TINGLY, filly, fond

DOTINGNESS, Fondness,

DO'TING Tree, a Tree a

with Age.

DOTKIN } a small D

DODKIN } eighth Part

DOT'TEREL, a filly Bird

imitating the Fowler till he b

DOU'BELER } a great L

DOU'BLER } C.

DOU'BLE [*duplex*, L.]

as much, or twice the Value

dissimbling. F.

DOUBLE Flower, a beautif

DOUBLE Plea [in Law]

the Descendant alledges two

in Bar of the Action, eith

sufficient to effect his Desire

Plaintiff.

DOUBLE Quarre, a Com

the Archbishop of the Provin

serior Ordinary, for delaying

Court Ecclesiastical.

DOUBLE Vessel [in Chy

the Neck of one Mattress i

luted into the Neck of another

DOU

[*Doubler*, F. of *duplicare*, L.] or fold up.
 [among *Hunters*] a Hare is when she winds about to de-ris.
Horizontal Dial, a Dial with one to shew the Hour on the and the other to shew the *Geographick Projection*, drawn re.
 Folds.
 [in *Law*] the Duplicates of
 [*doublet*, F. *doubletto*, Ital.] d Garment for Men, much aifcoat.
 [with *Lapidaries*] is a false being two Pieces put together.
 [at *Dice*] are Throws of as two Fours, two Fives, &c.
 [among *Antiquaries*] two same Sort; also two Books, Sort.
 [the *Cope* [Sea Phrase] is to pass by it, and so to leave it
 S [*Military Term*] is putting tiers into one.
 [in *Heraldry*] Linings of of State, or other Garments.
 S [*Hunting Term*] are the care to avoid the Dogs.
 [*doublet*, F. of *dubitare*, L.] not to know on which Side any Matter.
 one who withholds his
 , uncertain.
 LY, uncertainly.
 NESS, Uncertainty.
 LY, dubiously.
 , without doubt.
 probably of *Doucet*, sweetish, usard.
 ? [*Hunting Term*] the Stones } of a Deer or Stag.
 ffa, Sax. *duppe*, Belg. *zaude*, Pigeon.
 a Place for keeping and
 , harmless, innocent.
 offna, Sax. *Duffys*, C. Br. on the steep Rocks, not far very famous Port in *Kent*, rom *London*.
 Joints, a joint so called by oiners.
 NG [in *Architecture*] is the g Boards or Timber together, piece into another indented, he Form of a Dove-tail.
 h, Sax. of *deagan* to knead ter, Belg. *Tout*, *Dupp*, *Dan*.] with Water, Salt, Yeast, and for baking.

DOW

DOUGHTY [Dohoty, Sax. Valiant, or duguð, Valour] stout, undaunted.
 DOUGHY, like Dough, soft.
 DOUIL'LET [in *Cookery*] a particular Manner of dressing a Pig, called *au Peredouillet*.
 To DOUSE, to put over Head, or to fall suddenly into Water.
 DOUN'DRINS, Afternoon Drinkings.
Darbyshire.
 DOUS'ABEL [*Douces-et-belle*, F. i. e. sweet and fair] a proper Name of Women.
 DOUS'ET, a Sort of Apple.
 A DOUTER, an Extinguisher for a Candle. C.
 DOUTREMERE [*d'outre mer*, F.] Seafaring, travelling beyond Sea. O.
 DOUX [in *Musick Books*] soft and sweet, much the same as *Piano*. Ital.
 DOW'AGER [*Douairière*, of *Douaire*, F.] a Widow who enjoys her Dower. This Title is most commonly given to the Widows of Princes, Dukes, and Persons of Honour.
 A DOW'DY, a Slatern, an awkward Woman.
 DOW'ER } [*Douaire*, F.] the Marriage
 DOWRY } Portion brought by a Wife to her Husband.
 DOW'ER [in *Common Law*] that which a Wife hath with her Husband after Marriage, or after her Husband's Decease.
 DOWERED, who had a Portion.
 DOW'GATE [q. d. *Dougate*, i. e. the Water-Gate, from *Dow*, C. Br. *Water*, and *Gate*] a Port of the *Thames*, near the Bridge, *London*.
 DOW'LAS, a Sort of Linen Cloth.
 DOWLE, a Feather, or rather the single Particles of the Down. *Sbak*.
 DOWLY, melancholy, lonely. C.
 DOWN [dune, Sax.] downwards.
 DOWN [dun, Dan. *dunne*, L. S. a Feather] the finest Feathers of Geese, &c.
 DOWN'CAST, bent down, directed to the Ground.
 DO'WNFAL, Ruin, Fall from State or Dignity.
 DOWN'GYVD, turned or tied down, *Sb*.
 DOWN'INESS, the being downy.
 DOWNLYING, the near Approach of Childbirth.
 DOWNRIGHT, plain, sincere, undisguised.
 DOWNS [of *duno*, Sax. an Hill; but probably from *Δωδε* for *Βαδε*, Gr. and Hill. *Dunes*, F.] hilly Plains, or Hills consisting of Sands, &c. Also the Sea lying near the Sands upon the Coast of *Kent*, where the *British* Navy rides.
 DOWNY, full of, or of the Nature of Down.
 DOWRY [*Casaubon* derives it from *Δωρον*, Gr. a Gift] See *Dower*.
 To DOWSE [dowzen, L. S.] to give one a Slap on the Face.
 M m

DOXOLOGY

DOXOL'OGY [*Δοξολογία*, of *δόξα* Glory, and *λόγος* a Word, Gr.] a Song or short Hymn of Praise said in Divine Service; as *Gloria Patri*, i. e. Glory be to the Father.

DOX'Y [perhaps of *Docten*, Du. to yield willingly] a low Whore, a Trull.

To DOZE [probably of *Dupfeten*, Belg. to be vertiginous, or of *ὑπερ*, Sax. a Block-head, or of *Dote*, Engl.] to make or to grow dull, heavy, or sleepy.

DOZ'EL } a Tent for a Wound, without
DOS'SEL } a Head.

A DOZ'EN [*Douzoine*, F.] Twelve.

DRAB [*ἄραβη*, Sax. coarse, common, or the Refuse of any Thing] a common Whore, a dirty Slut.

DRAB, a Cloth.

DRAB [in a *Ship*] a small Topfail.

DRACHM [with *Physicians*] is the eighth Part of an Ounce and contains three Scruples, or sixty Grains.

DRACHMA [*δραχμή*, Gr.] a Coin among the *Grecians*, in Value $7d\ 3grs.$ of our Money; also a Weight containing 2 Penny-Weights 69-24th Grains Troy.

DRAC'MON [*דראכמן*, H.] an *Hebrew* Gold Coin, in Value 25s.

DRACO *Regius*, a Standard borne by one of our ancient Kings, having the Picture of a Dragon upon it. L.

DRACO'S *Laws*, certain severe Laws made at *Athens* by *Draco*, from whence a severe Punishment for a slight Offence is termed *Draco's Laws*.

DRACO *Volans* [according to *Meteorologists*] is a Meteor appearing in the Form of a flying Dragon. L.

DRACUN'CLUS, a Kind of Ulcer that eats even through a Nerve itself. L.

DRAFF [*ἄραβη*, Sax. or *draf*, Belg. Lees] Wash for Hogs.

DRAG, a Hook; also a Net.

A DRAG [with *Hunters*] a Fox's Tail.

To DRAG, to pull or to trail along on the Ground.

A DRAG-NET, a Drag or Sweep-net.

Gum DRAGANT [corrupted of *Tragacantha*, L.] a Sort of Gum.

DRAGS, Wood or Timber, so joined together, as, swimming upon the Water, they may bear a Burden or Load of Wares down the River; also whatsoever hangs over a Ship and hinders her sailing.

To DRAG'GLE, to drag, draw, or trail in the Dirt.

DRAGIUM, Drag, a coarser Sort of Bread-Corn. O. L.

DRAG'MA [*δραγμα*] a Handful, a Gripe.

DRAGMA [with *Apothecaries*, &c.] a Handful of Herbs.

DRAG'MIS [in *Pharmacy*] as much as may be taken up with three Fingers.

DRAG'ON [*Dragon*, F. of *Draco*, L. *Drache*, Teut.] a Sort of Serpent; also a Constellation,

Flying DRAGON [with *Meteors*] a fat, heterogeneous, earthy Meteor. Shape of a flying Dragon.

DRAGON *Beams* [in *Architecture*] strong Braces which stand under the Summer, and meet in an Angle on the side of the King-piece.

DRAGON'S *Blood* [*Drachmen-Blood*] the Gum or Resin of a Tree called *Draco*.

DRAGON'S *Head* [in *Astronomy*] or Point in which the Orbit of the planets the Orbit of the Sun and the Earth as she ascends from the South to the North.

DRAGON'S *Tail*, is a Point of tick, opposite to the Dragon's Head. The Moon cuts in descending from the North to the South.

DRAGON'S *Head* [in *Heraldry*] tawny Colour in the Escutcheon of Princes.

DRAGON'S *Tail* [in *Heraldry*] is a tawny Colour of the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

DRAGOON } [of *Dragon*,

DRAGOONER } because at first as destructive to the Enemy as a Soldier who fights sometimes on Horse and sometimes on Foot. F.

To DRAGOON, to punish a Platoon in soldiers among its inhabitants.

DRAIN, a Water-course or Sink.

DRAIN [in *Fortification*] is a Trench to clear a Moat or Ditch of Water.

To DRAIN [trainer, F. of *train*] to draw off Waters by Furrows, Ditches, &c.

DRAINABLE, which may be drained.

DRAKE [of *Draco*, L.] a Musk, also a Sort of Gun.

To DRAM, to drink distilled Spirit.

DRAM } [*δραχμή*, Gr.] a Weight

DRACHM } of 60 Grains; at Apothecaries, 1-8th of an Ounce; in Weight 1-16th.

DRA'MA [*δραμα*. Gr.] a Piece of Comedy or Tragedy.

DRAMATICK [*Dramatique*, *τῆς*. Gr.] relating to *Acts*; especially of a Stage-play.

DRAMATICK *Poem*, a Comedy intended to be acted on the Stage.

Active DRAMATICK *Poetry*, in which the Persons are every where brought upon the Theatre to perform their own Part.

DRAMAT'ICALLY, like Stage-Play.

DRAMATIST, a Writer of Plays.

DRAME [*Δραμα*, L. S. *ἄραμα*] a Dream. *Chauc.*

DRAP } [*Drap*, F.] Cloth.

DRAB } Cloth.

DRAP-DE-BERRY, a Kind of thick Cloth, first made in the Berry in France. F.

DRAPE, a farrow Cow which is dried up. N. C.

D R A

pp, bad or culled Sheep. C.
Drapior, F.] a Seller of Cloth,
 en.
 [*Draperie, F.*] Cloth Trade.
 [*in Painting or Sculpture*] is
 of human Figures.
 Linen Cloths. *Spenc.*
 Remedies [*of spaciose, Gr.*
 Remedies as work speedily
 [*βοηθη, Sax.* Dight,
 semblance of a Thing drawn;
 Writing.
 GHT [*βοηγε, Sax.* the Ex-
 house-of-Office, Necessary, or
 [*in Military Affairs*] is a
 Soldiers,
 [*in Navigation*] is the Quan-
 a Ship draws when afloat;
 of Feet under Water when
 [*in Trade*] is an Allowance
 modities.
 [*D;unck, L. S. and Teut.*] a
 at a Person, &c. drinks at
 S, a Game; also Harness for
 Hooks, large Iron Hooks fixed
 of a Cannon Carriage, two on
 to speak very slowly.
 speaking very slowly,
 NESS, Slowness in Speech.
 βοηζαν, *Sax.* of *trabere, L.*
 to pull, to pull out or along,
 Pencil, &c.
 Navigation] a Ship is said to
 Water, according to the Num-
 links into it,
 K [*in Commerce*] a Return of
 the Duties paid for Goods on
 on Exportation.
 ye, is a Bridge made after the
 floor, to be drawn up or let
 down serves, before the Gate
 is lifted.
 one employed in procuring
 Well, or Liquor from a Cask;
 large Chest.
 any Furniture or Harness
 bes, Night Thieves, called
 S.
 for catching the large Sort of
 L, a deep Well, out of which
 among Painters] is the Re-
 the Form or Shape of Things
 cil.
 among Hunters] is beating
 after a Fox.
 Amifs [*Hunting Term*] is when

D R E

the Hounds hit the Scent of their Chase con-
 trary, i. e. up the Wind instead of down.
 DRAWING in the Scent, is when the Hounds
 having touched the Scent, draw on till they
 hit on the same again.
 DRAWING Table, a Table framed to hold
 Paper for Draughts in Fortification, &c.
 To DRAWL out one's Words, to speak lei-
 zurely and lazily.
 DRAY [*trabe, L.*] a Sort of Cart used
 by Brewers; also a Squirrel's Nest.
 DRAYMAN, one who drives a Dray.
 A DRAZ'EL, a dirty Slut. C.
 DREAD [*βοηδ, Sax.*] great Fear.
 To DREAD, to fear exceedingly.
 DREADFUL, causing great Fear, terrible.
 DREADFULLY, in a dreadful Manner.
 DREADFULLNESS, Terribleness.
 DREADLESS, intrepid.
 DREAM [*Dream, L. S. Traum, Teut.*]
 an acting of the Imagination in Sleep.
 To DREAM [*βυαμεν, L. S. bzymet,*
Dan.] an Action well known.
 DREAM'ER [*Dromet, L. S.*] one who
 dreams; a sluggish Person.
 DREAM'INGLY, sluggishly.
 DREAM'INGNESS, Sluggishness:
 DREAM, mournful.
 DRE'ARY [*βρεοριζ, Sax.*] sorrowful,
 gloomy, dismal.
 DREDG } Oats and Barley mingled to-
 DREG } gether. C.
 To DREDGE Meat, to scatter Flour on
 it while roasting.
 A DREDGER, a Flour-box.
 DREDGE, a Kind of Net.
 DREDG'ERS, Fishers for Oysters.
 DREE [*spoken of a Way*] long, tedious,
 beyond Expectation. N. C.
 DREER'IMENT, Sorrow, Heaviness. O.
 DREER'Y [*of βρηγμαν, Sax.* to make
 sorrowful] lamentable, sorrowful, dismal. O.
 DREGS [*βυρεκ, L. S. and Teut. brye-*
ten, Sax.] Filth, Dross.
 DREINT-DROIT, a double Right, i. e.
 of Possession and Dominion. F. L. T.
 DREN'AGE, the Tenure by which the
 Drenchers held their Lands.
 A DRENCH [*τρανχ, Teut.*] a Phy-
 sical Potion for a Horse.
 To DRENCH [*βρεναν, Sax. brycht,*
Teut.] to drink, to water, to give a drench
 also to bathe or soak.
 DRENCH'ES } such Tenants as being
 DREN'GES } at the Conquest put out
 of their Estates, were afterwards restored by
 King William, because they were not against
 him either in Person or by Councils.
 DRER'INESS [*of βρηγμαν Sax.*] Sor-
 row. Chauc.
 To DRESS [*detrefcher, F.* to adorn; or
dresser, F. to direct or to shape; *triffen,*
C. Br. to adorn or deck] to cleath; also to
 cook Meat.
 DRESSING, what is applied to a Sore.
 M m 2

DRESSINGROOM, the Room in which a Person is dressed.

To **DRETCH**, to dream, to tarry. *O.*

To **DRETCH** [of *dreccan*, *Sax.*] to vex or trouble. *Chauc.*

To **DRIBBLE** [probably of *trieffen*, to fall by little Drops, *Teut.*] to slubber, to let one's Spittle fall out of the Mouth.

A *true* **DRIBBLE**, a Servant that is truly laborious and diligent. *C.*

DRIBBLET, a small Portion. *O.* Still used for a small Sum of Money, of a larger Debt, paid at a Time.

DRIER, that which absorbs Moisture.

DRIFT [*Dreift*, *Teut.*] the Impulse of the Mind, Aim, Purpose. Scope.

DRIFT [*Sea Term*] signifies any Thing that floats upon the Water; a Boat is said to go a-drift, when it hath no Body in it to row or steer it.

DRIFT-Sail, is a Sail only used under Water; it is veered out right a-head upon the Sea in a Storm, to keep the Head of the Ship right upon the Sea. *&c.*

DRIFT-Way [of a Ship] is the same as *Lee-Way*.

DRIFT [of the Forest] is an exact Examination what Cattle are upon the Forest.

DRILL, a Tool for boring; also an overgrown Ape or Bohoon.

To **DRILL** [*driilian*, *Sax.*] to bore Holes with a Drill.

To **DRILL one on**, to draw on or entice, to protract Time.

DRILY, in a dry Manner, sily.

DRINESS, Slimefs.

DRINK [*driunk*, *Sax.*] any Liquor to be drank.

To **DRINK** [*driuncan*, *Sax.* *Drincken* *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to sup Liquor.

DRINK'HAM } a Quantity of Drink
DRINK'LEAN } provided by Tenants for the Lord and his Steward: *Scot. Ale.*

DRIP [in *Architecure*] the most advanced Part of the Cornice; the Eaves.

To **DRIP** [*dripper*, *Dan.*] to drop slowly.

DRIP'PING, the Fat which drops from Meat while it is roasting.

DRIP'PING } [in *Falconry*] is when a
DROP'PING } Hawke mutes directly downwards in several Drops.

To **DRIVE** [*dripan*, *Sax.* *dripen*, *L. S.* *driften*, *Teut.*] to put on, impel, or force; a Ship is said to *drive*, when an Anchor let fall will not hold her fast.

To **DRIV'EL** [*driften*, *Teut.*] to let the Spittle fall on in Drops.

A **DRIV'ELER**, a sily Fellow.

DRIV'ELLINGLY, silyly.

A **DRIVER**, one who drives or eggs on.

To **DRIZZLE** [*driiften*, *Teut.*] To fall in small Drops like the Rain.

DRIZ'ZLY, full of small Drops.

DROF'FEN [in *Doom/day-Book*] a Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

DROF'LAND } was anciently

DRY'LAND } Rent, or yearly made by some Tenants to the Landlords, for driving their Cattle to the Manour to Fairs and Markets.

A **DROIL** [of *Drehtel*, *Belg.*] or Slave; also a Drone, a Slug.

DROIT, Right, Justice, Equity.

A **DROLL** [*drole*, *F.*] a boon Companion, a Buffoon; a Farce or mock Play.

To **DROLL**, to play the waggish, to joke or jest.

DROLL'ERY [*drolerie*, *F.*] facetious Way of speaking or waggish Wit.

DROM'EDARY [*dromedarius*, *L.*] a Sort of Camel Bunches on the Back.

DROMO [*Δρομων*, *Gr.*] a swift Bark that scours the Seas of Fish of great Swiftness.

DROMONES } at first
DROMOS } Ships; but those we now call Men of War.

A **DRONE** [*Dronen*, *Sax.*] gives it of *droning*, *Belg.* see Bee or Wasp without a Sting, Fellow or Wench.

DRO'NISH, slothful.

DRO'NISHLY, slothfully.

DRO'NISHNESS, Slothfulness.

To **DROOP** [of *Dreuchtigh*, *Dutch.*] to hang down the Head, to droop.

DROOPING'LY, faintly, listlessly.

A **DROP** [*Drop*, *Sax.* *Tropffe*, *Teut.*] the smallest Quantity of Liquor.

A **DROP** [in *Architecure*] is a Pillar of the *Doric* Order with little Bells underneath the Triglyphs.

To **DROP** [*drioppan*, *Sax.* *Teut.*] to fall by Drops.

DROP'ACISM [*Dropacismus*, *Gr.*] an Ointment for the Members of the Body.

DROPSICAL [*hydropicus*, *L.* of *δρῖσις*, *Gr.*] subject to the Dropsy.

DROPSIED, dropsical, affected with the Dropsy.

A **DROP'SY** [*hydropisse*, *F.* of *δρῖσις*, *Gr.*] the Settlement of Humour, either through the whole or some Part of it.

DROS'MELI [*δρῖσις*, *Gr.*] Honey and *μέλι* Honey, *Gr.*] Honey Manna.

DROSS [*dross*, *Sax.* *dross*] Scum of Metals.

DROS'SINESS, the being drossy.

DROS'SY, full of, or belonging to dross.

DROT'CHEL, an idle Wench.

A **DROVE** [*druif*, *Sax.*] a flock of Cattle.

Creibet, Tent. Men who Hire or for Sale.
 [δρυγοδ, Sax. Drogote, Thirst or Dryness of the hairiness of Animal Bodies.
 Y, sultry, thirsty.
 [δρυστη, Belg. always to Number] sleepy, sluggish. Sluggishly.
 SS, Sleepiness.
 N [Skinner derives it of below or under] to plunge or
 Head, Drowniness. Spenc.
 and. C.
 [Monday Book] a Thicket of
 . d. to dub, i. e. to beat upon
 om Driben, Tent. signifying
 δριπτα, Gr. to bruise] to
 boundly.
 [in Barbary, &c.] is a
 Ereech or Belly.
 , one who does all mean
 E [probably of Dneccan, Sax.
 reits, or of Dzaghen, L. S.
 bear Burthens] to toil; also
 rs.
 ER, a Labourer, an Oyster-
 Y, laborious Work, Slavery.
 GLY, laboriously.
 MAN } [drogueman, F.
 AN } Δραγομαρ, Gr.
 [Cald.] an Interpreter
 Eastern Countries.
 , a Sort of Woollen Stuff.
 , [Drogghist, Belg.] a Dealer
 ogus, F.] all Kinds of Sim-
 oost Part dry, for the Use of
 y, &c. also sorry Commodi-
 ck on Hand.
 either of Dyr, Sax. a wife
 Gr. an Oak, under which they
 superstitious Rites and Cere-
 a learned Pagan Priests of the
 and Gauls, who lived naked
 giving themselves to the Study
 and avoiding Company as much
 omme, Dan. Czumme, L. S.]
 like Instrument; a fine Sieve;
 ne of the Cavity of the Ear.
 [Czumme, L. S.] to beat
 or, the Chief Drummer.
 BLE, to drone, to be sluggish.
 R, he who beats a Drum.
 intoxicated with Liquor.
 ARD, a hard Drinker.
 LY, in a drunken Manner.
 A [δριπτα, Gr. i. e. dewy
 Name of Women,

D. R. W. [with Perfumers, &c.] Damask
 Rose-Water.
 DRY [τυριγγε, Sax. Droggh, Belg.]
 which has no Juice or Moisture; empty,
 flat; also reversed, dry, stingy.
 DRY [spoken of Wine] a Wine that, by
 reason of Age, is pretty well dephlegmated,
 or has lost much of its waterish Quality.
 DRY Exchange [in Usury] is when some-
 thing is presented to be exchanged on both
 Sides, but nothing really passed but on one
 Side.
 To DRY [A Drihan, Sax. Drogghen,
 Belg.] to make dry.
 To DRY Shows, a vulgar Phrase, signifying
 to cheat, gull, or chowse notoriously.
 DRY Stitch [in Surgery] is when by means
 of a Piece of Linen Cloth with strong Glue,
 stuck on each Side a Wound, its Lips are
 drawn together.
 DRY'ADES [Δρι'αδες, Gr.] certain Wood-
 Nymphs, or Fairies, so called from δρυς an
 Oak, because their Lives were seigned to be
 included in a Tree.
 DUVILLET [in Cookery] a particular
 Way of dressing of Pigs, Pigeons, &c. F.
 DU'AL [dualis, L.] belonging to two, as
 the Dual Number [in Grammar] is when the
 Number signifies two Persons or Things,
 and no more.
 DUA'R'IUM, a Wife's Jointure, settled
 on her at Marriage, to be enjoyed after her
 Husband's Decease.
 DUAR'CHY [of duo two, and αρχη, Gr.
 Principality] a Form of Government, where
 two govern conjointly.
 DUB, a Pool of Water. N. C.
 To DUB a Knight [probably of doubt, F.
 of dubban, Sax. to gird] to confer the Ho-
 nour of Knighthood upon one.
 DUB'BING [of a Cock] is a cutting off
 the Cock's Comb and Wattles.
 DUBI'OUS [dubius, L.] doubtful, uncertain.
 DU'BIOUSLY, doubtfully.
 DU'BIOUSNESS, Doubtfulness.
 DUBITABLE, uncertain, that may be
 doubted.
 DU'CAL [ducalis, L.] belonging to a
 Duke.
 DUCA'PE, a Sort of Silk used for Wo-
 mens Garments.
 DUC'AT [so called probably, because
 coined in the Territories of a Duke] a
 foreign Coin of Gold or Silver, of different
 Values, according to the Places where cur-
 rent.
 DUCATOO'N } a foreign Coin, much
 DUCKATOON } the same with Ducat,
 that of Holland and Flanders, in Value about
 6s. 3d. 3-5ths.
 A DUCE [un Duce, F. of duo, L.] the
 Two Cards or Dice.
 DUCE take you [probably from duer, Sax.
 a Spectre] i. e. the Devil take you.
 DU'CES scdm, a Writ commanding one
 to

to appear in Chancery, and to bring with him some Evidence, or other Things which that Court would view. L.

A DUCK [of *Ducken*, Belg. to dive] a Water Fowl.

To DUCK [of *Ducken*, L. S. *Baucher*, *Test.* or *godupian*, Sax.] to dive under Water, to stoop, to bow.

DUCK'ER } a Cock who in fighting runs
DUCK'ET } about the Pit, almost at every Stroke he strikes.

DUCKSFOOT, black Snake-Root.

DUCKINGSTOOL, a Chair in which Scolds are foused under Water.

DUCKLING, young Duck.

DUCKING at the Main Yard, is when a Malefactor at Sea, having a Rope fastened under his Arms, about the Waist, and under his Breech, is hoisted up to the End of the Yard, and then violently let fall two or three Times into the Sea.

DUCKS-MEAT, an Herb growing on Ponds. *Leni Palmifrls.*

DUCK-UP [Sea Term] a Word used by the Steersman, when either Main-sail, Fore-sail, or Sprit-sail hinder his Sight, so that he cannot see to sail by a Land-mark, &c. then he cries *duck up the Clew-Lines of these Sails.*

DUCK-TILE [*ductilis*, L.] that may easily be drawn out into Wires, or hammered out into thin Plates.

DUCTILITY is an easy yielding and spreading the Parts of any Metal under a Hammer.

DUCTORIOUS, drawing or leading.

DUCT or DUCTUS, guiding, leading, or drawing; also a Conduit-Pipe for conveying Water. L.

DUCTUS *adiposi* [in Anatomy] are certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin. L.

DUCTUS *alimentary*, the Gullet, Stomach, and Bowels, which make up but one continual Canal or Duct. L.

DUCTUS *biliarius*, a Channel passing to the lower End of the Gut *duodenum*. L.

DUCTUS *chyliferus*, a Vessel conveying the Chyle and Lymphs from the lower Parts to the Heart. L.

DUCTUS *cyfficus*, a Pipe going from the Neck of the Gall-Bladder to that Part where the *Porus biliarius* joins it. L.

DUCTUS *lacrimalis*, a Passage, whereby the Water which moistens the Eyes is conveyed into the Nose.

DUCTUS *pancreaticus*, a little Channel arising from the *Pancreas*, and, running along the Middle of it, is inserted into the *duodenum*.

DUCTUS *reriferus*, is the same with *ductus chyliferus*. L.

DUCTUS *salivares*, little Canals, which, proceeding from the *Maxillary Glands*, go as far as the Jaws and Sides of the Tongue, where they remit the Juice called Spittle. L.

DUCTUS *thoracicus*, the same as *Ductus chyliferus*. L.

DUCTUS *Wirtungianus*, *Wirtungus*, the Inventor, and with *Ductus pancreaticus*.

DUCTUS *umbilicalis*, the of a Child in the Womb. L.

DUCTUS *uminarius*, the u the same with *Ureter* and *Ureter*.

DUDGEON, Grudge, Dis To take in DUDGEON [

from *Dudgeon*, a Dagger, a Thing so ill as to draw his venged; others from *wolg*, and that from *dolendo*, L. gri bear an Injury impatiently] Part, to be displeas'd at.

DUDGEON Dagger, a small DUD'MAN, a Malkin, a

Heb-goblin, a Spright. DUE [deu of *devoir*, F.] to

unpaid; also proper, fit, exact. DU'EL [duellum, L.] a F

two Persons, usually upon a Ch DU'EL [in Law] a Comb

Persons for the Trial of the Tr DUEL'ER } [duellus, F.]

DUEL'IST } fights a Ducl DUE'NNA [Spanish] an

kept to guard a young one. DUE'NESS, a being due.

DU'ETTI } [in Music] signi DUET'TO } or Airs in two

A DUG [some derive it belg. a Faucet, because the M out of it as Liquor out of a F from *גך*, Heb. a Teat] the Tea other Beas.

DUG Tree, a sort of Shrub. DUKE [duc, F. from *dux*, l

est Title of Honour in Englan Prince of Wales; He is creat girded with a Sword, a Man Cap and Coronet of Gold on hi Rod of Gold in his Hand.

DUKE'DOM [duchus, F. du Dominion and Territories of a D

DULCARNON [Arab.] a stion, found out by *Pythago* Account of which he sacrific'd Gods, in Token of Thankfuln *Chaucer*, &c. uses it to signify Point or Question.

To be at DULCARNON, t fed, to be at one's Wits End.

DUL'CET, sweet. *Shakesp* DULCIFICATION, a ma

L. To DUL'CIFY [dulcifer, F sweet, or sweeten.

To DUL'CIFY [in Chymist] the Salt off from any mixed Bod calcined with it.

DULCIL'OQUY [of *dulcis* s quum, L. Speech] sweet speakin

DULCIMER [dulcemella, Ital Instrument.

DUN

DUNTS, a Sort of Hereticks, so
ne *Dokin*, their Ring-leader,
hat the 'Father having reigned
ning of the World till the
ist, then the Son's Reign be-
till the Year 1300, when the
Holy Ghost began.

a small Bassoon. *Ital.*
DUNANT [*dulcifonans*, L.] found-

DULCITUDE [*dulcitus*, L.] Sweetness.
DULCIFY, to sweeten.

DUN, a making sweet. L.
a Peg of Wood which joins
six Fellows, which form the
heel of a Gun-Carriage.
a blockhead.

DUN, *Sax.* Dull, *Belg.* Doff, *Teut.*
a Blockhead] heavy, sluggish,
obtuse, awkward, melancholy,
a Dolt, a stupid Fool.

causely, stupidly.
Heaviness, Stupidity.

DUNN [*Δουναρία*, of *δύλος* a
ἀνάτορ Power, *Gr.*] a Govern-
rants and Slaves have so much
ivilege, that they domineer.

DUNN, a College, an Hospital in *Surry*.
pertaining to Briars.

DUNN, *infra Aetatem*, is a Writ to red-
at Under-Age.

DUNN, *fruit compos Mentis*, is a Writ
nds made over by one not of

DUNN, *Sax.* dum, *Dan.* dunn,
all from [דון] silent] not
of Speech; Also silent.

silently.
S, the being dumb.

[*dunfus*, L.] mossy; also full
d Briars.

DUNN a sudden Astonishment,
Fit.

somewhat melancholy.

DUNN, in a melancholy Manner.

DUNN [from *dunp*, heavy] a Sort of

Melancholy, fixed Sadness.

[*Sax.*] a Colour like brown.

DUNN, *Sax.* a great Noise) a class-
ing Demander of a Debt.

DUNN, *dynam.* *Sax.* to make a great
and a Debt clamorously, pres-
equentially.

[some derive it from *attonitus*,
a Dumb, *Eng. q. d.* Dumps, *i. e.*
blockish stupid Person.

DUNN, a Bird.

Bank of Earth cast upon the
ch. O. L.

ings *Sax.* dung, *Teut.*] Ordure,

DUNN [*Dunyan*, *Sax.* *Dungen*, *Teut.*]
nd with Dung.

DUNN, a Fork for tossing Dung.

DUP

DUNG-MEERS, Pits, where Dung, Weed,
&c. are mixed to lie and rot together some
Time, for Improvement of Husbandry.

DUNG'EON [*dungeon*, F. a dark, strong,
fenced Place; or probably from *dung*, *Eng.*
because of its Nastiness] the darkest, closest,
and most loathsome Part of a Prison.

DUNGE'ONABLE *Body*, a shrewd Per-
son; also a devilish Fellow. N. C.

DUN'GHILL, an accumulated Heap of
Dung; a vile Abode; a mean Pedigree.

DU'NIO, a Sort of Coin less than a Far-
thing. O. L.

DUN' MOW [of *Dunham* Hill, and mapan
to mow, *Sax.* it, being a fruitful Hill that
yields a great Crop to the Mowers] a Town
in *Essex*.

DUNNY, deafishly, somewhat deaf.

DUN'NILEY, Deafness.

DUN'NINESS, Deafness.

DUNSTABLE [of *'unus*, a Robber in
the Time of King *Henry I.* who made it dan-
gerous for Travellers, by his continual Rob-
beries] a Town in *Bedfordshire*, thirty Miles
N. W. from *London*.

DUNSTAN [of *Dun* a Hill, and *stan* a
Stone, *Sax.*] a proper Name of an Arch-
bishop of *Canterbury*.

DUN'NUM } [in *Doomsday Book*] a Down
DUN'NA } or hilly Place.

DUN'WICH [of *dun* a Hill, and *Gic* a Fort,
Sax. q. d. a Fort upon a Hill] a Town in
Suffolk, eighty-two Miles N. E. from *London*.

DUODECEN'NIAL, of twelve Years. L.

DUODE'CIMO [*i. e.* the Twelfth] as a
Book in *duodecimo*, or Twelves, is one that
has Twelve Leaves in a Sheet. L.

DUODE'NA, a Jury of Twelve Men. O. L.

DUOD'ENUM [in *Anatomy*] is the first
of the Intestines or Guts, in Length about
twelve Fingers Breadth.

A DUPE, a Cully, a Fool, or Ninny. *Fr.*
To DUPE, to trick, to cheat.

DUPLICATE [*duplicatum*, L.] any Ma-
nuscript or Copy of Writing.

DUPLICATE Proportion } in *Arithmetick*

DUPLICATE Ratio } is a Rank of
Geometrical Proportions, the first Term to
the third is said to be in *duplicate ratio* of the
first to the second.

DUPLICATE Ratio [in *Geometry*] is the
Product of the Ratio multiplied by itself, or
the Square of the Ratio.

DUPLICATIO [in the *Civil Law*] is the
same with *Rejoinder* in the *Common Law*.

DUPLICATION [in *Rhetorick*] is the
same as *Anadiplosis*.

DUPLICATION [in *Law*] an Allegation
brought in to weaken the Pleader's Reply.

DUPLICATION [in *Arithmetick*] is the
multiplying any Number by Two.

DUPLICATION [of the *Cube*] is when
the Side of the Cube is found, which shall be
the Double of the Cube given.

DUPLICATURE [in *Anatomy*] is the
Doubling

Doubling of any Membranes, when they go off to some Distance, and return again. *L.*

DUPLICITY [*duplicitas*, *F.*] being double.

DURABILITY, the Power of Duration.

DURABLE [*durabilis*, *L.*] which is of long Continuance, lasting.

DURABLY, lastingly.

DURABLENESS, Lastingness.

DURA Mater [among *Anatomists*] the outward Skin, which encompasses or enwraps the Brain. *L.*

DURANCE [of *durantia*, *F.*] Confinement, Imprisonment.

DURATION Continuance. *L.*

DURATION [in *Metaphysics*] is the Continuance of the Existence of any Thing, and is the same with an absolute Time. *L.*

DURATION of an Eclipse [in *Astronomy*] is the Time the Sun or Moon remains eclipsed, or darkened in any Part of them.

DUR'DEN, a Coppice or Thicket of Wood in a Valley. *O. R.*

To DURE [*dure*, *L.*] to last, to continue. *Raleigh.*

DURES'S [*duritia*, *L.*] Hardness, or Hardship, Severity, Confinement, Imprisonment.

DURESS [in *Law*] is where one is imprisoned, or restrained of his Liberty contrary to Law.

DUR'GEN [*þveong*, *Sax.*] a Dwarf, a little thick, and short Person.

DUR'HAM [Tun-Holm, *Sax.* i. e. a Town in a Wood] a Bishop's See, two hundred and twelve Miles N. from London.

DURING, for the Time.

DUROTRI'GES, an ancient People of England, who inhabited the County now called *Dorsetshire*.

DURST, perfect of dare.

DURZ'D Corn, Corn beaten out of the Straw by the Wind turning. *N. C.*

DUSK'ISH } [*δυστηος*, *Sax.*] somewhat

DUSKY } dark, obscure.

DUSK'ISHLY, darkly.

DUSK'ISHNESS, Darkness, Obscurity.

DUST [*dustr*, *Sax.*] Earth dried to Powder.

DUST'INESS, the being full of Dust.

DUSTY, full of Dust.

DUS'TY Foot, a Foreign Trader, or Pedlar, one who has no settled Habitation. *O. L. T.*

DUTCH'ESS [*ducbeffe*, *F.*] a Duke's Wife.

DUTCHY [*ducbé*, *F.* *ducatu*, *L.*] the Territory of a Duke; in *Great Britain*, a Seigniorship or Lordship established by the King under that Title, with several Privileges, Honours, &c.

DUTCHY Court, a Court wherein all Matters belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaster* are decided, by the Decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

DUTEOUS, dutiful.

DUTIFUL, obedient, respectful.

DUTIFULLY, obediently.

DUTIFULNESS, Obedience.

DUTY [of *den*, of *devoit* *L.*] any Thing that one is publick Tax.

DUTY [in *Military Affairs*] what pertains to the Function.

DUTY [in *Merchandize*] for Custom of such Goods.

DUUMVIRATE [*duumvir*] Office of the *Duumviri*, a R of two Persons in equal Authority.

DWALE, deadly Night-shade. *Ital.*

DWARF [*þveonh*, *Sax.* *dwarg*, *Teut.*] a Person of very low stature.

DWARF-FISH, like a Dwarf.

DWARF-TREES, low stature.

To DWELL [*dwelgen*, *þpelian*, *Sax.* *dwale*, *Belg.*] cause our Ancestors once lived in which they removed from one place to abide in, to inhabit.

DWELLINGHOUSE, which one lives.

To DWINDLE [*þwinan*, *Teut.*] to decrease, decay, to dwindle.

DWINDLINGLY, decreasingly.

DWIND [of *þwinan*, *Teut.*] to pine away. *O.*

To DYE [*deagan*, to tin] Colours.

To DYE [*Mer. Caf.* derived from *dyon*, *Gr.* to inter. *Dr. T. F.* and that from *de Vie*, *F.* from Life: *Misbevo* from fright, whence Death is called Terrors] to give up the Ghost.

DYERS WEED, an Herb whose row Leaves of a dark bluish green in dying Yellow, *St. Geniste*.

DYING [of *to die*] expiring with Colours.

DY'NASTY [*δυναστια* Government and Authority; a Name of several Kings, was in a Particular Kingdom successively.

DYSÆSTHESI'A [*δυσαισθησις*, *Sense*, *Gr.*] a Difficult Sensation.

DYS'CINESY [*δυσκινησις* Motion, *Gr.*] an Inability.

DYS'CRACY [*δυσκρασις* Constitution] an unequal Elements in the Blood, or nervous.

DYSECOI'A [*δυσκοια*, of Hearing, *Gr.*] Dulness of Hearing.

DYSENTERY [*δυσεντερια*, a Bowel, and *σεν*, to flow, to flow, accompanied with Griping.

DYSEPULOT'ICA [*δυσεπυλωτικα* and *ικανωτικα*; cicatrizing, C beyond Cure.

DYS'NOMY [*δυσνομια*, of a Law, *Gr.*] an ill ordering.

DYSODES [*δυσωδωδω* *Gr.*] an ill smell, stinking.

A M

[*ἀνορεξία*, of *δύς* and *ἄρεσις*,
Want of Appetite.
[*δυσπαθία*, of *δύς* and
impatience in Temper.
δυσπεψία, of *δύς* bad, and
Gr.] a Difficulty of Digestion
in the Stomach or Guts.
[*δυσφωνία*, of *δύς* and *φωνή*,
Difficulty in Speaking.
[*δυσπαθία*, of *δύς* and *πάθος*
impatience in Suffering.
[*δυσπνοία*, of *δύς* and *πνοή*,
Difficulty in Breathing.
EUTA [*δυσθεράπευτα*, of
to heal, Gr.] Diseases of

E A

for *est*, Lat. is; as *i. e.* for
is.
[*ἐκάστην*, L. S.] every one.
EAD Happiness, and EADHT
King of Northumberland.
[*eadig* happy, Sax.] a proper
[*Ædelman*, Sax. *Ædel-*
man, Teut.] a Nobleman.
EADIG happy, and *Ap* Ho-
sbagen derives it from *Ead*
to keep, *g. d.* one who
and supposes it the same
Name of a most puissant
of the English Saxons.
EAD Happiness, and *Win*
i. e. one who attaineth
Asian Name of Men.
ead, Sax. *aire*, F. *ear*, C. Br.
ead, tart; also earnest, sharp-
the Current, the Tide, or
river.
eadly, earnestly.
Sharpness, Earnestness.
[*F. of aquila*, L.] the
of Prey.
having the sharp keen Eye
a Stone said to be found in
[*ead*, F.] a young Eagle.
[*Calboþman*, Sax. *Al-*
same with the Saxons as
Danes.
[*ead*, F. all Counsel] a proper
[*ead*, Sax. *Dom*, L. S. *Dheim*,
Compeer, a Friend. C.

E A R

To EAN, to bring forth Young as a Female
Sheep does. See To YEAN.
EAR Hard, spoken of a Horse.
EAR Brisk, when he carries his Ears
pointing forward.
Ear [Sax. *Ear*, Dan. *Ør*, L. S.
[*Ør*, Teut.] of an Animal Body.
EAR [Sax. *Ear*, Teut. *Ar*, L. S.]
an Ear of Corn.
To EAR, or ARE [Sax. of *arad*,
L.] to till, plow, or fallow Ground.
EARED, having Ears, like Corn.
EARING, Jewels worn in the Ears.
EAR'ING [in a Ship] is that Part of the
Bolt-rope, which, at the four Corners of the
Sail, is left open in Form of a Ring.
EAR'ING Time, Harvest.
EARL [Sax. *Earl*, Dan.] a Title of
Nobility between a Marquis and a Viscount.
EARL-MARSHAL, he that has the chief Care
of Military Solemnities.
EARL'DOM [Sax. *Earl*, Teut.] the Dignity
and Jurisdiction of an Earl.
EARLINESS, the being early.
EAR'LY [of *Earl*, Sax. before, probably
[*Earl*, Teut.] betimes.
To EARN [Sax. *Ear*, of *Eruten*, to
reap, Teut.] to get or obtain by Labour, &c.
To EARN, to glean; also to run as new
Cheese does. C.
EARNED, longed earnestly. Spent.
EAR'NEST [Teut. *Ear*, Teut.] industrious, di-
ligent, eager, vehement, important, weighty.
EARNEST [Sax. *Ear*, Teut.] Money given
in Hand to bind a Bargain.
EAR'NESTLY, industriously, eagerly.
EARNESTNESS [Teut. *Ear*, Teut.] Eager-
ness, Warmth, Vehemence.
EAR'NING, Rennet to turn Milk into
Cheese-Curds. C.
EARST, before, formerly. Milton.
EARTH [Sax. *Ear*, L. S. *Ear*,
Teut. probably of *Ear* Gr. the Ground, or
[*Ear*, H. Earth] one of the four Elements.
EARTH [among Chymists] the last of the
five Chymical Principles; that Part of Bodies
that most answers to what they call *Caput*
Mortuum, that is at last left in the Furnace,
and neither capable of being raised by Distil-
lation, nor dissolved by Solution.
New EARTH, that which never served
to the Nourishment of any Plant, lying three
Feet deep, or as far as you can go, if it be
really Earth; or else Earth that has been a
long Time built upon, though it had formerly
bore; or Earth of a sandy, loamy Nature,
where Cattle have been a long Time fed.
Fallow EARTH, Earth left unemployed,
to recover and re-establish.
To EARTH [Sax. *Ear*, Teut.] to go into
a Hole under Ground, as a Badger or Fox.
EARTHBOARD, a Board in a Plough that
throws off the Earth.
EARTHORN, born of the Earth.
EARTHEN, made of Earth,
Na

EARTH-Nut, a Root in Shape and Taste like a Nut. *Bulbocastanum*, L.

EARTHING [among *Gardeners*] is the covering Trees, Plants, and Herbs, with Earth.

EARTHING [among *Hunters*] is the Lodging of a Badger, &c.

EARTHLINESS, the being earthy.

EARTHLY, belonging to the Earth.

EARTHQUAKE [of *Gods* and *Cyprian*, *Sax.* to tremble] is a violent Shock or Shaking of the Earth, sometimes particular, and felt only by one Country or Nation; and sometimes general, and felt by several Nations at the same Time.

EARTH Worm, a Worm bred under Ground; a mean sordid Wretch.

EARTHY, of the Nature or Quality of Earth.

EARTHY Triplicity [in *Astrology*] the Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricorn*.

EARTH WIG [of *Spaniards*, *Sax.* *Durwarm*, *Test.*] an Insect; a Whisperer.

EASE [*aise*, *F.* *Menage* derives it from *Orisum*, L. but more probably of *Caß*, *Sax.* *easy*] Rest, Comfort, Pleasure.

To **EASE**, to give Ease or Rest; also to slacken or let loose.

To **EASE**, *the Helm*, is to bear or let the Ship fall to the Leeward.

To **EASE** [in a *Ship*] is to slacken the Shrouds when they are too stiff.

EA'SEL [of *Ætel* an *Ass*, *Test.*] a wooden Frame, on which a Painter sets the Cloth, &c. to be painted.

EA'SEL Pieces, are such small Pieces as are painted on the Easel.

EASEMENT, Easing, Refreshment.

EASEMENT [in *Law*] a Service which one Neighbour has of another; as a Way through his Ground, a Sink, &c.

An **EASEMENT** [*aisement*, *F.*] a Privy, or House-of-Office.

EA'SILY, gently.

EASINESS, Gentleness, Contentedness.

EAST [*East*, *Sax.* *Osten*, *Test.*] the Quarter of the Earth where the Sun rises.

EASTER [*Easter*, of *Egypte*, *Sax.* a Goddess of the *Saxons*, in Honour of whom Sacrifices were offered about that Time of the Year, *Distrin*, *Test.*] a solemn Festival appointed in Commemoration of Christ's Death and Resurrection.

EASTER Offerings, Money paid to the Parish Priest at *Easter*.

EASTERLINGS, People living in the East of *England*; especially Merchants of the *Hans Town* in *Germany*. Our Current Money was called *Sterling*, from a Coin there stamped by King *Richard I.*

EASTERLY, in an Eastern Direction.

EASTERN Mile, a Scripture Measure Length, containing one *English Mile*, 403 Paces, and one Foot.

EASTWARD, towards the East.

EASY [*aise*, *F.*] at ease, free ready, mild.

To **EAT** [*Ætan*, *Sax.* *EA* *Test.* *Æturu*, L. S.] to feed, to

EAT'ABLE, which may be **EATH**, easy; it is eath to do.

EATINGHOUSE, a House dressing Provisions.

EA'TON [of *Ca Water*, and *Sax.*] a Town seated on the *River Thames*.

EAVE [*Eaux*, *F.* of *Ca*, the Edges of the Tiling of a House]

EAVES [in *Architecturs*] is a Member of the Cornice.

EAVES-Dropper, a lurking the Eaves, or at the Window hear what People say.

EAVES-Catch [in *Architecturs*] feathered-edged Board, nailed to of a House.

EBB [*Ebba*, *Sax.* *Ëbbe*, L. the going out of the Tide.

To **EBB** [*Ëbben*, L. S.] to the Tide does.

EBDOMADARIUS [of 'e Week's Man, an Officer in Cath appointed weekly to oversee th of Divine Service. O. L.

EB'EN Tree, a Tree in *India* either Leaves or Fruit.

EBEREMOTH ? [*Eber*]

EBERMURDER } down- in Distinction from *Maan-Chance-Medley*.

EB'IONITES, Hereticks, denied the Divinity of our Sa jected all the Gospels but St. called from *Ebion* their Ring-le

EBON, made of *Ebony*. *Sp*

EB'ONIST [*Ebeniste*, *F.*] one deals in *Ebony*.

EBONY [*Ebène*, *F.* *H. עֲבֹנִי* H.] a sort of black *Ebony Tree*.

EBRA'ICK [*Hebraïque*, *F.* belonging to the *Hebrew Tongu*

EBRA'ICK, the *Hebrew To*

EBRIETY, [*Yvresse*, *F.* Drunkenness.

EBRIOS'ITY [*Ebricitas*, L.

EBULLITION, boiling or b

EBULLITION [among *Chy* Struggling or Effervescence whi

the Mixture of an acid and alk

EBUR'NEAN [*Eburnus*, L. *Ivory*.

ECBASIS [*Êkasis*, *Gr.*] a Event.

ECBASIS [in *Rhetrick*] a *Degriffion*.

ECBOL'ICA [of *Æcolim* cines which help Delivery in also such as waste Abortions.

CITY [of its end and appearance of the Centres of the Earth from one another.

CITY [in the *Ptolemaick* Part of the *Linea Apudum*, the Centre of the Earth and k.

CITY Simple or Single [in *Astronomy*] is the Distance Centre of the *Ellipse* and the Sun and the Centre of

CITY Double, is the Distance in the *Ellipses*, and is equal centrality.

CK [Ἐκκεντρικὸς, Gr.] that the Centre.

CK Circles, are Circles which the Centre.

CK Equation [in *Old Astronomy*] made by a Line drawn from the *Excentrick*, to the Body or net.

CK Place of a Planet, is that the Orbit, where the Circle coming from the Place of the Orbit, falls there with

CKs, sonus Gr.] the Reflection of Voice from Woods, Rocks, &c., but rather *Echo*.

CK Resound, to repeat a Voice.

CKA } [Ἐκχρημίσαι, Gr.]
CKS } Marks and Spots in the Extravasion of the

CK aim or intend. N. C.
CK Ἐκκλησία, Gr.] the Church, of People met together also the Place set apart for

CKES [Ἐκκλησιαστικός, Gr. i. e. the Title of a Book in the by King Solomon.

CKICAL [Ἐκκλησιαστικός, Gr.] Church.

CKASTICK, a Clergyman.

CKICUS, Book of Apocryphal by Jesus Son of Sirach.

CKICK Books] signifies the Re-Part of a Song or Tune in a Manner, in Imitation of a who. *Ital*

CKICK, Gr.] a cutting off.

CKICK Surgery] a cutting off any of the Body.

CKICK Ἐκκρισις, Gr.] a Secretion of a Natural Body.

CKICK Ἐκδικός, Gr.] an Attorney or Corporation, a Recorder.

CKICK increase, add, or help out.

CKICK Seeds [of Plants] are such asough.

ECH'INUS a Hedge-hog; a Shell-fish set with Prickles. *L.*

ECHINUS [in *Botany*] the prickly Head or Cover of the Seed on the Top of any Plant, so called from its Likeness to a Hedge-hog.

ECHINUS [in *Architecture*] is a Member or Ornament placed on the Top of the *Ionick* Capital.

ECHO [Ἠχώ, Gr.] an airy Nymph feigned by the Poets to be transformed into that Voice or Sound that is reflected back from Caves or hollow Places, and commonly called an *Echo*. *Gr.*

ECHO'ICUS Versus, a Verse which returns the last Syllable like an *Echo*; as *grata malis fit*. *L.*

ECHUS [in *Musick Books*] the same as *Eccho*, which see.

To **ECKLE**, to aim, to intend. *N. C.*
ECLAIRCIS'SEMENT, a making clear, an Explication or Unfolding.

ECLAT, Splendour, Show, Lustre. *F.*

ELECTIC, belonging to Selection, or voluntary Choice.

ECLEG'MA [Ἐκλεγίμα of ἰατρικὸν to lick, Gr.] a Medicine to be licked or sucked, to ease the Lungs in Coughs, Peripneumonies, &c.

ECLIPSE [Ἐκλιψή, *L.* ἰακλιψίς, Gr.] a Defect or Failing of Light in the Sun or Moon, &c. *F.*

ECLIPSE [of the Sun] is when the Moon interposes between us, or the Earth, and the Sun.

ECLIPSE [of the Moon] is when the Earth comes between the Sun and it, so as to deprive it of the Light of the Sun.

Partial ECLIPSE, is when either the Sun or Moon are darkened but in one Part.

Total ECLIPSE, is when they are wholly eclipsed or darkened, although properly speaking, the Sun is not universally eclipsed.

To **ECLIPSE** [Faire eclipser, *F.*] to darken, or obscure.

ECLIP'SIS [in *Grammar*] is when a Word is wanting in a Sentence.

ECLIP'TI K [Ἐκλιπτικός, *F.* *Ellipticus*, *L.* Ἐκλιπτικός, Gr.] is a great Circle of the

Heavens, in which the Sun moves in the annual Motions. It is supposed to be drawn through the Middle of the *Zodiack*, and makes an Angle with the *Equinoctial* of 23 D. 30 M. It is called the *Ecliptick Line*, because the Eclipses of the Sun or Moon always happen under it.

The **ECLIP'TIC** [in the *New Astronomy*] is that Way or Path amidst the fixed Stars, which the Earth appears to describe to an Eye supposed to be placed in the Sun, as in its annual Motion it runs round the Sun from West to East.

EC'LOGUE [Ecloga, *L.* ἔκλογή, Gr. i. e. a choice Piece] the Title of *Virgil's* Pastorals.

ECLYMPASTEYRE, a whimsical Name for the Successor of Sleep. *Cbauc.*

ECLYSIS [Ἐκλύσις, Gr.] is when the Strength of the Patient is a little decayed,

N n a

proceeding from a Want of sufficient Warmth and Spirits in the Body.

ECPHONEMA [ἐκφωνημα, Gr.] a breaking out of the Voice with some interjectional Particle.

ECPHONESIS [ἐκφωνησις, Gr.] an Exclamation; a Rhetorical Figure, whereby the Orator expresses his own Passions and Affection, and stirs up those of his Auditors. *L.*

ECPHRAC'TICKS [ἐκφρακτικα, of ἐκφρασσα to open, Gr.] Medicines good against Obstructions.

ECPHRAX'IS [ἐκφραξις, Gr.] a taking away of Obstructions.

ECPHY'SESIS [ἐκφυσις, Gr.] a breathing thick.

ECPHY'SIS [ἐκφυσις, Gr.] a rising or springing up. *L.*

ECPHY'SIS [in *Anatomy*] the part where the Guts take Rise from the lower Orifice of the Stomach, called *Pylorus*.

ECPHY'SIS [among *Surgeons*] a Process that coheres with the Bone.

ECPIESMA [ἐκπιεσμα, Gr.] a Juice squeezed out, also a Fracture of the Skull, wherein the broken Parts press upon the *Meninges*, or *Skins* of the Brain. *L.*

ECPI'ESMUS [ἐκπιεσμος, Gr.] a very great Protuberance of the Eyes. *L.*

EC'PLEXIS [ἐκπληξις, Gr.] a Fright or Consternation. *L.*

EC'PNEUMATOSIS [ἐκπνευματωσις, Gr.] the Faculty of breathing out.

ECPTOMA [ἐκπτομα, Gr.] a being out of Joint, as the Bones.

EC'PTOSIS [ἐκπτωσις, Gr.] a falling or slipping down, the same with *Epiptoma*.

ECPY'ESMA [ἐκπυεσμα, Gr.] the same with *Empyema*.

ECRITH'MUS [of ἐκ and ἄριθμος, Gr. Number] a Pulse which observes no Method or Order. *L.*

ECSAR'COMA [ἐκσάρωμα, Gr.] the Growing of Flesh in any Part.

EC'STASY [ἐκστασις, Gr.] Trance or swooning; a Transport of Spirits by Passion.

ECSTAT'ICAL } [ἐκστατικος, Gr.] be-
ECSTAT'ICK } longing to an Ecstasy.

EC'STASIS [ἐκστασις, Gr.] Extension or stretching out; also a Figure in Grammar, whereby a short Syllable is made long. *L.*

ECTHLIM'MA [ἐκθλιμμα, Gr.] an Ulceration arising from a violent Compression in the Surface of the Skin. *O. L.*

ECTHLIP'SIS [ἐκθλιψις, Gr.] a pressing, squeezing, or dashing out.

ECTHY'MATA [ἐκθυματα, Gr.] are Pimples, or certain Breakings out in the Skin, as Small-Pox, &c.

ECTHY'MOSIS [ἐκθυμοσις, Gr.] is a Corruption and Intumescence of the Blood; also a Carefulness of Mind.

ECTILLOT'ICA [ἐκτιλλοτικα, Gr.] Medicines which consume callous Parts, and pull out Hairs.

ECTOME' [ἐκτομη, Gr.] the

of any Thing.

ECTRO'PIUM [ἐκτροπιον, Gr.]

the Eyelids, when they are turned

or when the lower is shorter than

EC'TYPE [ἐκτυπον, Gr.] a

after a Copy; also the Counterfe

EDA'CIOUS, greedy, voracious

EDA'CITY [Edacitas, L.] g

or *D.youring*.

ED'DISH [of Ἐδιση, Sax.]

EDISH } Pasture, or Grass

after mowing, or after reaping.

ED'DY [of Ἐδ again, and

Sax.] is the running back of t

any Place contrary to the Tid

and so falling back into the T

again; occasioned by some Tr

Point jutting out suddenly, also

EDDY Water, is that which

as it were, on a Rudder of a Sh

EDDY Wind, is that Wind

deflected from a Sail or any othe

so goes contrary to its Course be

the Sail. &c.

E'DEN [Ἰνυ H. i. e. Pleasu

To **E'DENTATE**, to make t

E'DER *Brace*, Hedge-breaki

E'DGAR [of ead'ig happ

Honour, *Sax.*] the Name of a

land. See *Eodgar*.

EDGE [of Ege, *Sax. Act*

Gr.] the sharp Part of a Weapo

To **EDGE**, to make a Border

EDGECOMBE [of E'ge an

a Valley environed with Hills]

EDGELESS, blunt, without

EDGEWISE, obliquely.

EDGING, a narrow Lane.

EDGEREW, Grass left

Mowing. Some call it the

latter *Maib*.

E'DIBLES [edibilis, L.] eat

may be eaten.

E'DICT [Edit, F. *Edictum*

mindment, Publick Ordinance

EDIFICA'TION, a building

proving; also Instruction. *L.*

ED'IFICE [Edificium, L.]

EDIFIER, one who improv

To **ED'IFY** [edifier, F. o

to profit by Instruction.

EDILE, the Name of a

governor.

ED'INBURGH [of the H

Burg. Sax.] the Metropolis o

of *Scotland*, 328 Miles N. from

EDIN'ON } [of ead' ea

EDINDON } Hill, *Sax.*

Wales, memorable for King

Victory over the *Danes*.

EDITH [of ead' prospero

redouped, *Sax. g. d.* one who

Prosperity] the Wife of *Edwo*

etting forth or publishing, the
 utting out of a Book. *F. of L.*
 e that revises a Work and
 e Prefs.

N [q. d. *Edmund's Town*,
 g *Edmund*] a Village seven
 London.

at Blessedness, and Wund
 essed Peace] a King of the
 martyred by the *Danes*.

MURY [of *St. Edmund*, and
 pleasant Town in *Suffolk*, sixty
 from *London*; so called from
 o there suffered Martyrdom

N *H. i. e.* red or earthy]
Esau, from whence the *Edo-*

TE [*educare, L.*] to bring or
 uture, to nourish; to in-

N, the bringing up of Chil-
 ; Instruction. *F. of L.*

[*educere, L.*] to bring out, to

ORATE [of *e* and *dulcorare*,
 to make sweet.

TION [*Chym.*] signifies the
 utter from the Salts it may be
 h, by washing it in Water.

of *Edw* Blessedness, and *Æthel-*
 Name of a Man.

of *Edw* and *pip*, *Sax.* a happy
 one of two Kings of *England*.
Æthel. See to *Æthel*.

Æthel. *Hai.* *Tent.* and *L. S.*] a
 iddish sort of Fish.

Horses] such as have black
 Backs.

} a Fry or Brood of Eels.

a kind of young Eel.

ner or Quarter. *Cheff.*

[*effabilis, L.*] that may be
 , expressed.

[*effacer., E.*] to deface, raise

Effect, *F. of Effectum, L.*] any
 nished, or brought to pass;
 ce, End, Issue.

the Goods of a Merchant,

[*effeter, F. effectare, L.*] to
 ng to pass; to put in execution.
 LE, reasonable, practicable.

NS [in *Geometry*] sometimes
 etrical Constructions; some-
 s, so far as they are deducible
 eral Propositions.

F. effectivus, L.] which brings
 F.

ELY, so as to produce the

, the Author or Performer of

SS, of no Effect.

EFFECT'UAL, which necessarily pro-
 duces its Effect; forcible, powerful. *L.*

EFFEC'TUALLY, thoroughly, com-
 pletely, efficaciously.

To EFFEC'TUATE, to accomplish, to
 do a Thing thoroughly.

EFFEM'INACY, a Womanish Softness. *L.*

EFFEM'INATE [*effeminé, F. effeminat-*
us, L.] Womanish, tender, delicate, nice.

To EFFEM'INATE [*effeminare, F. effe-*
minare, L.] to make womanish, or lascivious,
 o soften by Voluptuousness.

To EFFERVESCE, to grow hot.

EFFERVES'CENCE } [*effervescentia, L.*]

EFFERVES'CENCY } a boiling over, a
 growing very hot, a greater Degree of Motion
 or Struggling of the small Parts of a Liquor,
 than is commonly understood by Fermentation
 and Ebullition, and such occasion great Heats.

EFFERVES'CENCE [in *Philosophy* and
Chymistry] signifies a greater Degree of Mo-
 tion and struggling of the small Particles of
 any Liquor, than is usually understood by
 Fermentation, and denotes a great Ebullition
 or Boiling up, with some Degree of Heat.

EFFETE [*effæus, L.*] worn out, or past
 bearing.

EFFICA'CIOUS [*efficace, F. efficax, L.*]
 full of Efficacy, effectual, powerful.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, effectually.

EFFICACY } [*efficacia, F. effi-*
 EFFICACIOUSNESS } *cacia, L.*] Abi-
 lity, Operation, Virtue, Force, Strength.

EFFI'CIENCE } [*efficientia, L.*] the Faculty

EFFI'CIENCY } or Power to do a Thing.

EFFI'CIENT [*efficiens, L.*] producing its
 Effect, accomplishing, causing. *F.*

EFFI'CIENT Cause, is the Cause which
 immediately produces the Effect.

To EFFI'GIATE [*effigiv, F.*] to image,
 to form in Likeness.

EFFI'GIES } [*effigie, F.*] Image, Likeness,
 EFFIGY } the Picture or Portraiture of
 a Person, &c. *L.*

To EFFLA'GITATE [*efflagitare, L.*] to
 desire a Thing earnestly.

EFFLAGITAT'ION, earnest Desiring.

EFFLORES'CENCE } [*efflorescens, L.*]

EFFLORES'CENCY } a blowing out as a
 Flower; a Flourish of Rhetorick: [in *Physick*]
 it is the Appearance of Spots in a Disease.

EFFLUENCE [*effluvia, L.*] a flowing
 or running out.

EFFLUVIUM [of *effluvium, L.*] are
 such small Particles as are continually flow-
 ing out of almost all mixed Bodies and are
 therefore called *Corpuse-lar Effluvia*.

EFFLU'VIA [*Physically*] are Vapours which
 pass through the Pores of the Skin.

EFFLUX [*effluxus, L.*] a running or
 flowing out.

EFFLUX'ION, the same as *Efflux*, but is
 more especially applied to Women when they
 bring forth an imperfect Birth. *L.*

To EF'FORM [*efformo, L.*] to shape, to
 fashion.

To EFFORCE, to break through by violence.

EFFORT [*effort*, F.] Arong Endeavour, a forcible Attempt.

EFFUSION [*effusum*, L.] digged up from the Earth; Deterration.

EFFRAPABLE [*effroyable*, F.] dreadful, frightful.

EFFRONTERY [*effronteris*, F. of *effronis*, L.] Boldness, Impudence, Malapertness, Sauciness.

EFFULGENCE, a shining forth, Lustre, L.

EFFULGENT, bright lucid, highly splendid.

EFFUSION, the Art of pouring out; Profusion.

EFFUSIO *Sanguinis*, the Fine or Penalty imposed by the old English Laws for Bloodshed, L.

EFFUSION [in *Chymistry*] is a pouring out the Liquor by Inclination, when the Matter, by its Weight, is sunk to the Bottom of the Vessel.

EFT [*Evet*, Sax.] a venomous Creature in the Shape of a Lizard.

EFT, against. Q. Also soon, speedily.

EFTERS, Walks, Entries, Galleries, Hedges. O.

EFTSOONS [*effrons*, Sax. *jetzund*, Teut.] immediately, often, ever and anon, afterwards. O.

E. G. an Abreviation of the Latin Words *exempli gratia*, i. e. for Example.

EGBERT [*Ebert*, or *Ece*, eternal, and *Beoþht*, Sax. flourishing, *q. d.* always flourishing; but *Vestegus* derives it from *Eght* Equity, and *beþht* propense, *q. d.* greatly inclined to Equity] the Name of the first Monarch of England.

To EGELDATE [*egeldare*, L.] to thaw, also to make cold, or congeal.

To EGERMINATE [*egerminare*, L.] to bud or spring out.

EGERS, the Spring Tulips, or first blown Tulips. C.

EGESTION, an Evacuation of the Excrements, or going to Stool; also the discharging of Meat, digested through the *Pylorus*, into the rest of the Entrails. L.

EGESTUOUS [*egestuosus*, L.] very poor.

An EGG [*Æg*, Sax. *Æg*, Dan. *Æp*, Teut.] the Production of Fowls, Insects, &c.

To EGG on [*egget*, Dan.] to provoke, stir up, or incite.

EGGMENT, eggng, promoting, Procurement. O.

EGISMENTS [in *Law*] Cattle taken in to graze, or to be fed by the Week, &c.

EG'LANINE [*Algiantier*, F. a wild Rose] Sweet-briar.

EGOTISM [from *Ego*, L.] a Fault committed by a Writer, in making too much Use of the Word *Ego* or *I*; or the too frequent Mention of a Man's Self.

EGOTIST, one who ostentatiously speaks often of himself, and repeats *Ego*, or *I*.

EGOTY [of *Ego*, L. I.] the Being or Essence of *I*, or *Myself*.

EGRE, Sore. C.

EGRE'GIOUS [*egregius*, L.] excellent, singular, rare, remarkable.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, remarkable.

EGRESS [*egressus*, L.] a going.

EGRESSION, the same. L.

EGRET, a Fowl of the Heron.

E'GULA, sort of Sulphur used in woollen Cloth, which makes it soft.

To EGUR'GATE [*egurgare*] empty or discharge.

EGYPTIANS, Natives of Egypt.

EGYPTIAN Thorn, a Shrub.

EHUD [*אֶהוּד* H. i. e. a Judge of Israel.

EIA, an Island, an Eit, or Ait.

To EJACULATE, to throw out.

EJACULATION, a shooting out.

short Prayer poured out with fervour.

EJACULATORY [*ejaculatorius*] shooting forth, ejaculative.

EJACULATORY Vessels [anatomical] Vessels serving to discharge the Act of Copulation.

To EJECT [*ejicare*, L.] to throw out.

EJECTION, a Writ, by which the inhabitant of an House is ordered to be thrown out.

EJECTION, a casting out, expulsion.

EJECTION [in *Physick*] is the digesting Meat into the Entrails.

EJECTIONE *Custodia*, is a Writ against one who casts out a Guardian.

Lands during the Minority of the King.

EJECTIONE *Firma*, is a Writ against the Lessee for a Term of Years, ejected before the Term is expired.

EJECTUM, a Jetson, or Wreck, thrown out of a Ship. O. L.

EIGH, an Expression of suddenness.

EIGHT [*Cahta*, Sax. *æhta*, F. *oht*, L. *ohta*, Gr.] VIII. 8.

EIGHT, an Island in a River.

EIGHT *Ainey*, a little Isle in the *Shire*, where *Edmund* King of *England* was King of the *Danes*, in a battle tried their Right to the Kingdom.

EIGHTEE'N [*Cahtyne*, Sax. L. S.] XVIII. 18, in Number.

EIGHTH [*Cahted*, Sax.] VIII. an Adjective Numeral.

EIGHT'Y [*Cahtezg*, Sax. Teut.] LXXX or 80 in Number.

EIGNE, the Eldest or First-born.

EINECIA, Elderstip. F. L.

EIVRENARCHY [*εἰρηναρχία*] Peace, and *Αρχή* Dominion, a good Government.

EISEL [*Æisil*, Teut.] Vinegar.

EITHER [*Æðer*, Sax.] one or ever of the two.

EJULATION, a yelling, howling.

EJULATOR, a wild Beast called which makes a Noise like the young Child. L.

N, a renouncing or resigning

Sax. *sch.* L. S. *sc.* Dan. To, likewise.

[*ecan.* *Sax.* which *Junius* *us*, Gr.] to add, to make another Piece.

of *Eleva*, L. lift up] the Scale of Musick.

E [*elaboratus*, L.] done and Pains.

E, to perfect with great Care. *ION*, the working any thing *L.*

ION [among *Physicians*] *Di-* *tion* of the animal Fluids.

ATORY, a Place to work of a *Chymist*.

ATE [*elocurare*, L.] to tear

Q *H. i. e.* a young Man] the *amities*.

the sixth ascending Note of the Scale of Musick.

[*elancare*, F.] to throw out,

ATE [*elapidare*, L.] to clear

ON, a clearing of Stones. L. to pass, or glide away.

[*elapsus*, L.] passed or slid away. a passing or sliding away.

E [*Elactis*] a Springiness

lies have, more or less; and its first Place and Condition

which is forcibly beat; the Air in a remarkable Manner, and being

endeavours with a very great self to its former State.

[*elastique*, F. *elasticus*, L.] of *Elasticis*, Gr.] spring

th Elasticity.

Body. is that which being yields to the Stroke, but

cover its former Figure by power.

orce, Force of a Spring when tending to unbend itself again.

orce [in a *Medicinal Sense*] Motion of animal Spirits, as in *ops* and Convulsions.

[*elatus*, L.] puffed up, lofty, proud, haughty.

to lift up or exalt.

S, Loftiness, Pride.

S, a Name given by Mr. *Sons* who hold the Doctrine

[*Elactifer*, Gr.] the Elasticity of the Air.

[in *Physick*] the Juice of made up in a thick and also any Medicine which

the Belly. a lifting up, Haughtiness.

To *ELAX'ATE* [*elaxare*, L.] to unloose or make wider.

ELBOW [*Elboxi*, *Sax.* *Ellenbogen*, *Teut.* *Arto*, Dan.] Part of the Arm.

ELBOW CHAIR, a large Chair with Arms.

ELBOW ROOM, Space to be at full Ease in. To *ELBOW*, to push, to force one's Way.

ELCESA'CITÆ, a Sect of Hereticks in the third Century, who rejecting all St Paul's

Epistles, taught there were two Christs, one in Heaven, and the other on Earth, and that the Holy Ghost was Christ's Sister.

ELD [*Æld* old, *Sax.* *Alt*, *Teut.*] old Age, Antiquity, Forefathers, old Times, &c. *Spald.*

ELDAR } a Tree. *Sambucus*. L.

ELDFR } a Tree. *Sambucus*. L.

EL'DEN [*Ælb*, *Sax.*] Fuel for Fire. *N. G.*

ELDEN hole, a Hole in *Derbyshire*, remarkable for its Deepness.

ELDER [*ætop*, *Sax* *æltz*, *Teut.*] more aged, or farther advanced in Years.

ELDER Battalion [*Military Term*] that Battalion which was first raised and has the Post of Honour according to its Standing.

ELDER Officers, such Officers whose Commissions bear the eldest Date.

ELDER [*Æptz*, *Teut.*] an Udder of a Beast. C.

EL'DEST, oldest.

ELDIN [*aiten*, *Teut.*] to grow old. *Chauc.*

ELEANOR [*Camden* supposes it to be a Corruption of *Helena*; others derive it from *Æl*, *Emen*, *Sax* all fruitful *q. d.* a teeming Woman] a Name of Women.

ELEAZAR [*עלעזר* H. of *אל* God, and *עזר* Help, *i. e.* the Help of God] the Son and Successor of *Aaron*.

ELECAMPANE, an Herb. *Enula campana*, L.

ELECT [*electus*, L.] chosen, appointed.

The *ELECT'* [among *Divines*] the Faithful, the elected Saints.

To *ELECT'* [*aire*, F. *elatum*, sup. of *eliger*, L.] to chuse, or make Choice of.

ELEC'TION, Chusing or Choice. F. of L.

ELEC'TION [in *Numbers*] the several Ways of taking any Number of Quantities given, without having Respect to their Places.

ELECTIONS [among *Astrologers*] are certain Times pitched upon as fittest for the undertaking a particular Business.

ELECTION de Clerk, a Writ for the Choice of a Clerk, assigned to take and make Bonds, called Statute Merchant. F.

ELECTIVE [*electif*, F. *electionis*, L.] pertaining to Election or Choice.

ELECTI'ELY, by Choice.

ELECTOR [*elector*, L.] a Chuser. L.

ELECTORS, certain Princes of the Empire of *Germany*, who, according to the Institution of *Charles V.* have a Right to chuse the Emperors. There are nine in Number; three Spiritual and six Temporal; in

rank as follows: *Mentz*, *Troves*, *Cologne*, *Bohemia*, *Bawaria*, *Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, *Palatine*, *Brunswick*.

ELECTORAL,

ELECTORAL, of *&c.* the Electors. *F.*
ELECTORATE [*electoratus, F.* *electoratus, L.*] the Dignity or Territory of an Elector of the Empire.
ELECTRESS [*electrice, F.*] the Wife of an Elector.
ELECTRICAL [of *ἤλεκτρον, Gr.* Amber] that attracts like Amber.
ELECTRICITY, is the Quality that Amber, Jet, Sealing-Wax, &c. have of attracting and repelling very light Bodies, when the attracting Body is rubbed or chafed. See *Globe*.
ELECTRIFEROUS [*electrifer, L.*] bearing Amber.
ELECTUARIUM Tberiacum, a Sort of Cordial for weak and consumptive Horfes.
ELECTUARY [*electuaire, F.* of *electuarium, L.*] a Medicinal Composition made to the Confidence of a Conserve.
ELECTUARY of Kermes, a Composition made of the Grain of Kermes, Juniper-Berries, &c.
ELEEMOSYNARY [*eleemosynarius, L.* of *ἐλεημοσύνη, Gr.*] belonging to Alms; also an Almoner.
ELEEMOSYNARY, a Place in a Monastery, where the common Alms were laid up; also the Almoner's Office, to which peculiar Rents were allowed. *L.*
ELEEMOSYNARIUS, the Almoner or Officer who received the Eleemosynary Gifts and Rents, and disposed of them to charitable and pious Uses.
ELEGANCE } [*elegantia, L.*] Fineness of
ELEGANCY } Speech, Politeness of Language, Neatness in Apparel. *F.*
ELEGANT [*elegans, L.*] eloquent, handsome, fine, neat. *F.*
ELEGANTLY, eloquently, handsomely.
ELEGIACK [*elegiacus, F.* *elegiacus, L.* *ἐλεγιακός, Gr.*] belonging to an Elegy.
ELEGIACK Verse, a Sort of Verse in Latin and Greek, called *Pentameter*.
ELEGIAM'BICK Verse, a sort of Verse used in *Horace's* Poems, called *Epodes*.
EL'GIT, a Writ that lieth for him who has recovered Debt or Damage in the King's Court against one not able in his Goods to satisfy.
EL'EGY [*elegia, F.* *elegia, L.* of *ἔλεγος, Gr.*] a mournful Poem, a Funeral Song.
ELEMENTAL, pertaining to first Principles.
ELEMENTARY, [*elementaire, F.* *elementarius, L.*] belonging to Elements.
ELEMENTS [*elementa, L.*] among Natural Philosophers and Chymists, are the simplest Bodies that can be, neither made of one another, nor of any Thing else, but of which all Things are made, being four in Number, viz. *Fire, Air, Earth, Water.* *F.*
ELEMENTS [among Artists] signify the Principles of any Art or Science, or those Definitions, Axioms, and Postulates, upon which any Art or Science is founded.

First ELEMENTS of *Magnetry* are a Point, a Line, and
E'LEMI, a sort of Gum or Resin
ELENC'HICAL } [*elentic*
ELENC'TICAL } *τιχου, C.*
 to an Elenchus.
EL'ENCHUS [*ἔλεγχος, C.*]
 cal Argument, a Confutation
 dex to a Book.
E'LEOT [in *Cyder Corn*]
 much esteemed for its excellency
ELEOSACCHARUM [*ελεοςακχαρον, C.*]
 Oil, and *Saccharum, L.* Sugar
 Oil and Sugar together, which
 the distilled Oils, to make
 aqueous Fluids for present Use
EL'EPHANT [*Elephas, L.*]
Gr.] the biggest, strongest, a
 gent of all four-footed Beasts
ELEPHANT'IA, Leprosy
 the Skin rough, like that of
L.
ELEPHANTI'ASIS [*ἑλεφαντίασις, C.*]
 the same with *Elephantia*.
ELEPHANT'INE [*elephantina, C.*]
 long to an Elephant.
 To **EL'EVATE** [*elever, F.*]
 lift up, to raise, to make chearful
EL'EVATED [*elevé, F.*]
 raised, lifted up, made chearful
ELEVATED [in *Astrology*]
 said to be elevated above another
 ing stronger, it weakens the
 the other.
ELEVA'TION, a lifting
F. of *L.*
ELEVA'TION [in *Chymistry*]
 ing up of any Matter in the
 and Vapour.
ELEVA'TION [in *Gunners*]
 which the Chace of a Cannon
 the Axis of the hollow Cylinder
 the Plane of the Horizon.
ELEVATION of the Pole
 is the Height of the Pole
 zon, or the Number of Degrees
 raised above the Horizon.
ELEVATION of the Pole
 the Angle which the Style
 Subtylar Line.
ELEVA'TOR, a Person
ELEVA'TORS [amongst
 those Muscles which serve
 of the Body upwards.
ELEVA'TOR Labiarum,
 between the *Zygomaticus* and
Labii superioris proprius, L.
ELEVA'TOR Labii inferioris
 that with its Partner lies
 Lip, and draws it upwards.
ELEVA'TOR Labii superioris
 springing from the fourth
 Jaw, serving to draw up the
ELEVA'TOR Oculi, the
 Eye, rising near the Place
 Nerves enter the Orbit. *L.*
EL

ELIUM [*Elevatoire*, F.] a Surment, wherewith Skulls that are raised up again. *L.*

ENOLYRAN, *Sax.* of ene one, ave, *i. e.* one remaining after one of Ten] *Xl. 11.*

EN and one.
L., of or belonging to eleven.
 or Elzonne, *Sax.* & (ff., an Hobgoblin, a Dwarf.

EN *be Hair*, to tie it up in Knots

EN Flint-stones sharpened and bow-heads, used in War by the

EN offering to Fairies. *Spens.*

EN *i. e.* offering or listing pp]

EN *H.* of אל God, and *i. e.* God arises] a proper in Scripture.

EN [*elicio*, L.] to strike out, to our.

EN a drawing out or al-

EN [*eliders*, L.] to strike, dash,

EN worthiness to be chosen.

EN [*eligibilis*, L.] fit or deserving

EN *H.* of אל my God, *i. e.* He is my God] one of

EN *H.* of אל God, and *L.* the Lord, *i. e.* God the great Prophet.

EN, a filing off, or polishing. *L.*

EN, a throwing over the turning out of Doors. *L.*

EN [*elozus*] *H.* of אל God, and *L.* the Strength of *M's* Friends.

EN [*Eliguum*, L.] a fat out of Flesh or Fish.

EN *H.* of אל *ישוע* *i. e.* the Salvation of God]

EN striking or dashing out. *L.*

EN [*elrammar*] a cutting off a Vowel Word in Verse, as *ib'.*

EN, a seething or boiling; also the Virtues out of Ingredients

EN [*Chymistry*] is a very fine and *made by strong Infusion*, where are almost dissolved in the give it a thicker Consistence

EN [*'Elaizer*, Gr. of *d.* God hath sworn] the *Baptist.*

EN [*Sax.* *Elentz*, *Taus.*] a strong, Shape like a *Wax*, and as

ELKE, a kind of Yew for making of Bows. *O. S.*

ELL [*Ein*, *Sam.* *Ette*, *L. S.* and *Test.* *Alula*, *F. Ulna*, *L.*] a Measure containing three Feet and nine Inches.

EL'LA [*Ellen*, *Sax.* Valour] the first King of the South *Saxons.*

ELLINGE [*allcine*, alone, *Test.*] solitary, lonely, melancholy, far from Neighbours.

ELLIP'SIS [*ἄλλειψις*, Gr.] an Omission. *L.*

ELLIPSIS [*in Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby some Part of a Discourse is left out or retrenched.

ELLIPSIS [*in Geometry*] is an Oval Figure, produced from the Section of a Cone, by a Plane cutting both Sides of a Cone (but not parallel to the Base) and which may be described upon a Plane, by a Line made by a loose Cord carried round upon two Centers or Pins.

ELLIPSIS [*in Grammar*] is when some Word is wanting to make up the Sense.

ELLIPTICAL [*ellipticus*, L.] of or belonging to an Ellipsis.

ELLIPTICAL *Compasses*, *Compasses* to draw an Oval.

ELLIPTICAL *Dial*, a Sort of Pocket Dial.

EL' LIS [according to *Comden*, from *Ellas*] formerly a Christian Name, now a Surname.

ELM [*Elm*, *Sax.* *Elme*, *Dan.* *Elm*, *Belg.* *Elm*, *Test.*] a Tree or Wood of it.

ELMIN'THES [*'Elaivites*, Gr.] Worms breeding in the Bowels, especially in the Out called *Refluxum*, or the lowermost, straight, or great Gut.

ELOCUTION, Utterance, Delivery, Eloquence. *F.* of *L.*

ELODES [*ἑλωδός*, Gr.] a continual Fever, wherein the Patients are almost melted through Moisture.

ELOGY [*Eloge*, *F.* *Ellogium*, *L.* of *ἑλωδός*, Gr.] a Testimonial to one's Commendation, or Praise, a Panegyric.

E'LOHIM [*אֱלֹהִים* *H.*] one of the Names of God.

ELOI [*אֱלֹהֵינוּ* *Syr.*] my God.

To **ELOIGNE** [*eloigner*, F.] to remove, or send away to a great Distance.

To **ELON'GATE** [*elongare*, L.] to remove afar off; also to draw out or lengthen.

ELONGATION, lengthening or prolonging. *L.*

ELONGATION [*in Astronomy*] is the Removal of a Planet to the farthest Distance it can be from the Sun, as it appears to an Eye on the Earth.

ELONGATION [*in Surgery*] is when the Ligament of a Joint is stretched and extended, but not so that the Bone goes quite out of its Place.

To **ELOPE** [*de elabi*, L.] to leave her Husband, and dwell with an Adulterer; also to go away by Stealth.

An **ELOPEMENT**, a going away from a Husband, &c. for which, without voluntary Reconcilement to her Husband, a Wife shall lose

E

lose her Dower; nor is he obliged to allow her any Maintenance.

ELOQUENCE [*Eloquentia*, L.] that has the Gift of speaking well, or with a good Grace. F.

ELOQUENT, having the Faculty of an Orator.

ELOQUENTLY, oratorically.

ELSE [Eilef, Sax. probably of *Alia*, L. *Min/bew* derives it of *άλλω*, Gr.] otherwise, besides, except.

ELSE [Eilef, Sax.] before, already. G.

ELSEWHERE, in some other Place.

To **ELT**, to knead. G.

To **ELUCIDATE** [*elucidare*, L.] to make clear or plain.

ELUCIDA'TION, a making clear; an explaining or clearing the Difficulties of any crabbed Author. L.

ELUCIDATOR, one who illustrates any Difficulty.

ELUCUBRATION, a Writing or Studying by Candle-light. L.

To **ELUDE** [*eludry*, F. of *eluders*, L.] to escape any impending Trouble or Danger, to shift off, to waver.

ELVERS, a sort of Grege or small Eels, which at a certain Time of the Year swim on the top of the Water about *Bristol*.

EL'VES [Eipenne, Sax.] Scare-crows to frighten Children.

EL'VISH, froward, wicked, hellish. O.

EL'UL [עֵלּוּל H.] a Jewish Month answering to part of *August*.

ELUM'BATED, lamed in the Loins. L.

ELUSION, Evasion, Artifice.

ELU'SIVE, evasive. L.

ELU'SIVELY, evasively.

ELU'SORY [*eluforius*, L.] serving to elude or shift off.

To **ELU'TE** [*eluo*, L.] to wash off.

To **ELUTRIATE** [*elutrio*, L.] to decant or strain out.

ELUX'ATED, wrenched, strained. L.

ELY {probably of *ελω*, Gr. a Marsh, or *Wellig*, C. Br. a Willow, because it, as other fenny Places do, aboundeth with Willows} a Place in *Cambridgeshire*, fifty-four Miles N. E. by E. from *London*.

ELY'SIAN Fields, a certain Paradise of delightful Groves and Meadows, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of good Men passed after Death.

ELY'SIUM [ελύσιον, Gr.] the Paradise last mentioned.

EMACERA'TION, a making lean or wasting; also a soaking or fowling. L.

To **EMACIATE** [*emaciare*, L.] to make lean.

EMACIA'TION, a making lean. L.

EMAC'ITY [*emacitas*, L.] a Desire to be always buying.

To **EMACULATE** [*emaculare*, L.] to take out Spots.

EMANA'TION, that which issues from another. L.

EMANATION [with *Divi*] expresses the Proceeding of things from the *Father* and the *Son*.

EMAN'ATIVE, that flows from.

To **EMAN'ICIPATE** [*emancipare*, L.] to set at Liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION [amongst the taking away the Scurf from Wounds or Sores. L.

To **EMAR'GINATE** [*emarginare*] to take away the Margin or Edge of anything.

To **EMAS'CULATE** [*emasculare*] to weaken, to unfeebly, or weaken.

EMASCULA'TION, Castration, or making effeminate.

To **EMBA'LE**, to make up into Packs. *Shakspeare*.

To **EMBAL'M** [*embanimer*] to season a dead Body with Balm, Spices &c. to serve it some Time from Putrefaction.

EMBALMER, one who embalms.

AN EMBALM'ING, such as is used for seasoning of a dead Body.

To **EM'BA'R**, to shut, to block up.

To **EMBAR'K** [*embarquer*, Ital.] to go on Ship-board; upon a Design.

AN EMBARKA'TION, a going on Ship-board.

EMBAR'GO, a Stop or Arrest.

To **EMBAR'RASS** [*embarasser*] to clog, to encumber.

EMBAR'RASS

AN EMBAR'RASSMENT, an intangling, or hindering.

EMBAS'SADOR [*Ambassador*] appointed to act for, and represent a Prince or State in a Foreign Country.

EMBAS'SADRESS [*Ambassadrice*] an Ambassador's Wife.

EMBAS'SAGE } [*Ambassador*]

EMBAS'SY } Commissioners appointed to represent a Prince or State; the Errand is sent upon.

EMBA'IER, the Herald or Messenger.

To take Aim by in a Cross-Bow.

EMBATEU'TICON *Jus*, a People might keep Things possessed in their own Possession. C. L.

EMBAT'TELED [of an Army] put in Array.

EMBAT'TELED [in Fortification] the Out-line of any Ordinary Battlement, of a Wall, &c.

To **EMBAY'** [*baigner*] to foment, or bathe. *Spenser*.

To **EMBEL'LISH** [*embellire*] to beautify, to set out to the Eye.

EMBEL'LISHMENT [*embellimento*] an Ornament or setting off.

[of *Emmett*, Dan. a Spark] a
Cinder.

EMERSON [so called from a Custom
putting Ashes on their Heads on
Token of Humiliation] are
on *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*, in
Weeks.

EMERSONS, four Seasons in the Year,
are particularly for Prayer and
the first Week in *Lent* , the next
day, the 14th of *September* , and
in *November* .

EMERSON, to spoil or waste, to
in.

EMERSON, the Act of applying
what was in trust committed
to another.

EMERSON } to adorn with Figures
EMERSON } armorial; to biason; to
adorn.

EMERSON [*Emblem*, F. *Emblema*, L.
Gr.] a Representation of some
by way of Device or Picture;
Device of Generosity.

EMERSON } [*Emblematique*, F.]
EMERSON } of or belonging to

EMERSON } AT'ICALLY, by way of Emblem.
EMERSON } ATIST, a Contriver or Maker

EMERSONS [in *Law*] are the Pro-
cesses which have been sued.

EMERSON [*Emblem*, Gr.] an adding
year, which makes a Leap-Year.

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year, which makes a Leap-Year.

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year, which makes a Leap-Year.

Trial between Party and Party, comes to the
Bar with one of the Parties, being bribed
thereto, and either speaks in the Cause, be-
ing no Lawyer, or endeavours to corrupt
the Judge.

EMBRACERY, is the Offence of an
Embracery.

EMBRASURE [in *Architecture*] is an En-
largement made in the Wall to give more
Light or Convenience to the Windows,
Doors, &c.

EMBRASURES [in *Fortification*] the Holes
in a Parapet, through which the Cannons are
used to fire into the Moat or Field. F.

To **EMBRAVE**, to adorn, to make brave,
to Spenc.

EMBROCCATION [of *Embraccio* of *Em-
broccare* to soak in, Gr.] is a Kind of Fomen-
tation wherein the fermenting Liquor is let
dissolve Drop by Drop, very slowly, upon the
Part or Body to be fomented.

To **EMBROIDER**, to work Figures on
Silk or Cloth with Gold or Silver Thread,
&c.

EMBROIDERER, one who works such
Figures.

EMBROIDERY, Works wrought by an
Embroiderer.

To **EMBROIL** [*embroiler* , F.] to disturb,
confound, or set together by the Ears.

EMBRYO [*Embryo* , F. *Embrion* , of *Embrion*
to sprout out, Gr.] the Fetus or Child in the
Womb, as soon as its Members are come to be
distinctly formed.

EMBRYOTHLASTES [*Embrionthlastes* : of
 Embrion an Embryo, and *Thlastes* to break] a Sur-
geon's Instrument, wherewith they break the
Bones of a dead Child, that it may be more
conveniently taken out of the Womb.

EMBRYOTOMY [of *Embrion* and *Tomos* ,
cutting, Gr.] an Anatomical Dissection of a
Fetus or new formed Child.

EMBRYULCUS [of *Embrion* and *Ulcus* , to
draw] an Instrument to crush the Bones of an
Embryo, or a dead Child, so as to be more easily
extracted, and to lay hold of, and draw it out
of the Womb.

To **EMBURSE** [*emburse* , F.] to restore
or refund Money owing.

EMENDABLE, capable of being corrected.

EMENDALS, Remains; an old Word
used still in the *Inner Temple* , where so much
in *Emendals* is so much in Bank, in the
Stack of the House.

EMENDATION, a correcting or A-
mendment. L.

EMENDATIO Panni [*Low Term*] the
Power of looking to the Assize of Cloth. L.

EMENDATIO Panis & Cerwajie [*Low
Term*] the Power of superseding the Weight
and Measures of Bread and Beer. L.

EMENDATOR, a Corrector.

EMERALD [*Esmeralda* , F. *Esmeralda* ,
Span. *Smaragdus* , L. of *Emacras* , Gr.] a
precious Stone of a Green Colour.

EMERALD [in *Fluoride*] the green Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

To EMERGE [emerge, L.] to arise with Difficulty or Surprise.

To EMERGE [among *Naturalists*] when a natural Body, in Specie lighter than Water, being thrust down forcibly into it, rises again, it is said to emerge out of the Water.

EMERG'ENCY [of *emergere*, L.] a Thing which happens suddenly; an unexpected Circumstance of Affairs; as an emergent Occasion, i. e. Business of Consequence happening on a sudden.

EMER'GENT [emergens, L.] rising up above Water; also accidental, appearing on a sudden, momentous.

EMERGENT [in *Astronomy*] when a Star is getting out of the Sun's beams, and is ready to become visible, it is said to be emergent.

EM'BRIL } a Sort of Stone used in ves-

EM'ERY } nishing Metals, &c. also a Glazier's Diamond to cut Glass.

EMER'SION [in *Astronomy*] is when a Star that is so nigh the Sun that it cannot be seen, begins to appear again; also the coming of the Sun or Moon out of an Eclipse.

EMET'ICAL } [emetica, F. *emetica*, L.

EMET'ICK } [emetico, Gr.] that provokes Vomiting.

EMETICKS [of *emetica*, Gr. to vomit] Medicines which cause Vomiting.

EMET'ICK Tartar. Cream of Tartar powdered and mixed with *Crucus Metallorum*, prepared according to Art.

EMICA'TION, a shining forth. L.

To EMIGRATE, to remove from a Place.

EMIGRA'TION, a departing or going from one Place to another to live. L.

EM'INENCE } [eminencia, L.] Excel-

EM'INENCY } lency, high Degree of Quality; a Title given to Cardinals, accounted to be above *Excellent*.

An EM'INENCE, is a little Hill or rising Ground.

An EM'INENCE [in *Fortification*] is a Height which overlooks and commands the Place under it.

EM'INENT [eminens, L.] excellent, high, great, renowned. F.

EM'INENTLY, Excellently.

EM'INENTNESS, Excellency.

EM'IR, a Turkish Lord, especially one descended from the Prophet *Mahomet*.

EMIS'SARY [emissarius, F. *emissarius*, L.] a Person sent out to observe the Motions of an Enemy; or to sound the Thoughts of another; a Spy, a Scout.

EMIS'SION, a leading forth, a casting out, a hurrying or shooting forth. F. of L.

To EMIT' [emitere, L.] to send forth or cast out.

EMMENAGO'GICKS } [emmenagogue, of

EMMENAGO'GUA } i. in, and *gwa*, a Mouth, and *gwa* to lead, Gr.] Medicines which excite the Courses of Women.

EM'MET [Emet, Sem. S. S. an Ant or Pismire.

To EM'MEW, to mew or coop

To EMMOVE [emmoveo, F.] to rouse. Spenc.

EMOL'IENT [emolliens, L.] pliant, loose.

EMOLLIENTS [emollientia, L.] softening Medicines, such as theae and Opoponax, &c. which dissolve the viscidities of the Humours, and supply the Solids at the same Time.

EMOLITION, a rendering soft.

EMOL'UMENT [Emolumentum, L.] Advantage, Profit. F.

EMO'TION, a violent Motion. F. of L.

To EMPAIR' [empirer, F.] to weaken, to make less. Spenc.

EMPAIRIN, to impair, to weaken.

To EMP'ALE. See To Impale.

EMRALE'MENT, the crown or the Flower of a Plant encompassed with a Ligament of Attire.

To EMPAN'NEL, to set down of a Jury in a Roll called the Panel.

EMPAR'ANCE [of *parare*, F.] a Motion or Petition made in Court for a Day of Respite. F. L. T.

EMPASM'S [εμπασμος, Gr.] composed of sweet Powders, to sweeten and Inflammation.

To EMPAS'ION, to move with Compassion.

To EMP'OPLE, to form into a Community.

EMPAT'EMENT [in *Fortification*] same as *Talus*.

To EMP'EAACH' [empescher, F.] to impeach.

EMPEROR [Emperor, F.] a Sovereign Prince who bears Rule over large Countries.

EM'PHASIS [Emphasis, F.] a strong or vigorous Pronunciation or Enunciation, of an Express Signification, of one's Intention. L.

EMPHAT'ICAL } [emphaticus, L.]

EMPHAT'ICK } [emphaticus, L.] significant, forcible.

EMPHAT'ICAL Colours [in *Optics*] are such as are often seen in Clouds, or in the Rainbow.

EMPHAT'ICALLY, significantly.

EMPHRAX'IS [emphraxia, C.] a Stricture in any Part. L.

EMPHY'SEMA [emphysema, C.] a Swelling, proceeding from Inflammation, or otherwise.

EMPHYSEMATOUS, blowing or labouring under an *Emphysema*.

EMPHYTON [emphyton, C.] the innate Heat, or Heat to be produced in a Fetus or Child.

EMPIGHT, fixed, placed.

EM'PIRE [imperium, L.] the

or; Authority, Power. *F.*
EMPIRICAL [*Empiricus, F.*] belonging
EMPIRICAL [*ἔμπειρος, Gr.*] Skill in Phy-
 sical Practice.
EMPIRICALISM, Dependence on Experience
 and Knowledge of the medical Art.
EMPIRICAL [*ἔμπειρος, of ἔμπειρος to*
 Physician by bare Practice, a
 or Quack.
EMPIRICAL, to paint, to set forth
 in Page. *Chase.*
EMPIRICAL [*ἔμπειρος, Gr.*] a
 live.
EMPIRICAL [*ἔμπειρος, Gr.*] Me-
 chanical confidant and shut up the Pores
 so that sulphureous Vapours can-
EMPIRICAL, bound together, inter-
 Sphakel.
EMPIRICAL [*implorator, F.*] to plead
 Business, Function, publick
EMPLOYER [*employer, F.*] to set one at
 work for Business & to make use of.
EMPLOYER, one who employs.
EMPHYSEMA [*ἔμφυσημα, Gr.*] Ex-
 traordinary Dilatation of the Chest, by
 external Air is continually breath-
 ed into the Blood.
EMPOISON [*empoisonner, F.*] to poi-
 son with Poison.
EMPOISONER, one who kills by Poi-
EMPTINESS [*emptiness, L.* & *ἔμψυξις, Gr.*] be-
 low Markets, Fairs, or Merchandises.
EMPTINESS [*in Anatomy*] the com-
 of the Brain.
EMPTINESS [*ἔμψυξις*] a Market-Town,
 where a general Fair is kept. *L.*
EMPTINESS, the Wife of an Emperor.
EMPTINESS [*Hunting Term*] when a
 at the Herd.
EMPTINESS [*emprisonner, F.*] to cast
EMPTINESS, Enterprize. *Sponser.*
EMPTINESS [*ἔμψυξις, Gr.*] a
 of Cramp, or drawing together
 of the Neck toward the Fore-
EMPTINESS, a buying. *L.*
EMPTINESS, to be bought. *L.*
EMPTINESS, a longing or earnest
EMPTINESS, without Solidity, weakly.
EMPTINESS, the being empty.
EMPTINESS, to make of a Purple
EMPTINESS, to perplex.
EMPTINESS [*Empet, Sax.*] void, &c.
EMPTINESS [*Empetian, Sax.*] to make
EMPTINESS [*ἔμψυξις, of ἔμψυξις, and*
Gr.] a Collection of purulent

Matter in the Cavity of the *Thorax*; but,
 largely taken, signifies the same in the *Abdomen*;
 also an Operation to discharge all Sorts
 of Matter with which the *Midriff* is loaded,
 by making a Perforation in the Breast. *L.*
EMPYREUM *Caelum*, the highest Heav-
 en, in which is the Throne of God, Resi-
 dence of Angels and Glorified Spirits. *L.*
EMPYREAL } [*Empyreus, F.* *ἔμψυξις, Gr.*] of or belonging to
EMPYREAN } the highest Heaven.
EMPYREAL Substance [with *Philoso-*
phers] the very Element above the *Ethereal*.
EMPYREUMA [*ἔμψυξιμα of ἔμψυξις*
 to burn, *Gr.*] that Taste and Smell of the
 Fire, which in Distillations happens to some
 Oil, Spirits, &c. *L.*
EMPYREUMATA [*ἔμψυξιματα, Gr.*]
 Relicks of a Fever after the critical Time of
 the Disease; also a Settlement in Distillations.
EMPYREUMATICK, belonging to, or
 of an *Empyreuma*.
EMPYROSIS [*ἔμψυξις, Gr.*] Confla-
 gration, general Fire.
EMERALD, or *Emer*, a Glazier's Diamond.
 To **EMULATE** [*emulari, L.*] to vie with
 one; to strive, to envy, or go beyond ano-
 ther in any Thing; to envy or disdain.
EMULATION, a striving to excel or go
 beyond another in any Thing; also envying
 or disdain. *F.* of *L.*
EMULATIVE, excited to rivalry.
EMULATOR, a Rival.
 To **EMULGE** [*emulgere, L.*] to milk
 out or broak.
EMULGENT [*emulgent, L.*] stroking or
 milking out.
EMULGENT Vessels [in *Anatomy*] the
 two large Arteries and Veins, the former
 from the descending Trunk of the *Aorta*, the
 latter from the *Vena-Cava*.
EMULOUS, rivalling, incited to Emula-
 tion.
EMULOUSLY, in a rivalling, contenti-
 ous Manner.
EMULSION, a Physical Drink made of
 the Kernels of some Seeds infused in a con-
 venient Liquor. *L.*
EMUNCTIONS [*Emunctoria, L.*] the
 Cavities into which something is emptied, as
 the pituitous Humour of the Brain into the
 Nostils; the yellow thickest Humour which
 we call Ear-wax in the Ears; the Excrements
 into the Bowels; the Urine into the Bladder.
EMUSCATION, a clearing a Tree from
 Moss.
 To **ENABLE** [of *en* and *able*] to make
 able or capable.
 To **ENACT** [of *en* and *actum*, of *ageri*,
L.] to establish an Act, to ordain or decree.
ENALMON [*ἔναμον, Gr.*] a Medicine for
 stopping Blood.
ENBOREMA [*ἔναβωμα, Gr.*] a Gath-
 ering in the Middle of an Urinal, or in
 distilled Water.
ENALAGE [*ἔναλλαγή, Gr.*] a Figure

in *Grammar*, where there is a Change of one Mood or Case for another.

ENALU'FON' [in *Heraldry*] a Border charged with Martlets, or any Kind of Birds. To ENAM'EL [*emailer*, F.] to vary with little Spots, to paint with Mineral Colours.

ENAMELLER, one who practices enamelling.

ENAM'OURED [*enamoure*, F.] in love with.

ENANTI'OSIS [*Ἐναντιωσις*, Gr.] Contrariety: a Rhetorical Figure, when that is spoken by a Contrary, which is intended should be understood, as it were, by Affirmation; as *There was Rage against Resolution*, *Pride against Nobility*.

ENAR'GIA [*Ἐνάργεια*, Gr.] Evidence, or Clearness of Expression.

ENARRA'TION, a plain Declaration, a Recital or Rehearsal. L.

ENAR'GHOSIS [*Ἐναργησις*, Gr.] a Sort of Joisting [in *Anatomy*] when the Cavity that receives it is deep, and the Bone that is inserted is long.

ENATA'TION [*enato*, L.] swimming out.

ENBLAUNCHED, whitened, adorned. O.

ENBOLNED, swelled. O.

ENBRAUDIN, to embroider. *Chauc.*

ENBUSHMENT, Ambush. *Chauc.*

ENCÆ'NIA [*Ἐγκαίνια*, Gr.] yearly Festivals anciently kept on the Days which Cities were built. Among the *Jews*, *The Feast of the Dedication of the Temple*. Among Christians, it signifies the Consecration or Wake-Day of Churches.

To ENCA'GE, to coop up, to confine.

ENCHENTHIS [*Ἐγκήθις*, Gr.] an Ereffescence and swelling of the inner Angles of the Eye.

ENCAR'DIA [*Ἐγκάρδιον*, Gr.] a precious Stone, bearing the Figure of an Heart. L.

ENCAR'PIA [*Ἐγκαρπια*, Gr. in *Architettura*] Flower-Work or Fruit-Work on the Corners of Pillars. L.

ENCA'THISMA [*Ἐγκαθισμα*, Gr.] a Bath for the Belly. L.

ENCAU'MA [*Ἐγκαυμα*, Gr.] a Burning in any Part of the Body; also an Ulcer in the Eye with a filthy Scab.

ENCAUSTICE [*Ἐγκαυστικόν*, Gr.] the Art of enamelling or Painting with Fire. L.

ENCEIN'FE, a Compass, or Enclosure, F.

ENCEINTE [in *Fortification*] the whole Compass of Ground fortified.

ENCEPH'ALOS [*Ἐγκεφαλον*, Gr.] is all that Substance which is contained within the Skull. L.

ENCHAF'ED [of *schauff*] heated. F.

To ENCHANT' [*enchanter*, F. of *instansare*, L.] to conjure or bewitch.

ENCHANT'MENT [*Enchantment*, F. *Incantatio*, L.] Witchcraft, Conjurament.

ENCHAR'AXIS [*Ἐγχάραις*, Gr.] an Engraving; also scarifying or lancing the Flesh.

To ENCHA'SE [*enchasser*, F.] to set any thing in Gold, Silver, or any other Metals.

ENCHAU'FEN, to warm, to heat. *Chauc.*

ENCHESON, Accident. *Spenc.*

ENCHE'SON, Occasion, Cause, why any thing is done. F. L. T.

ENCHEINEN [*encheinen*, F.] to together. *Chauc.*

ENCHI'RESIS *Anatomica* [*Ἐγχίρηςις*, a Readiness or Dexterity at Dissection.

ENCHIRID'ION } [*Ἐγχίριδιον*, a small portable Pocket-Book.

ENCHRIS'TA [*Ἐγχρίστα*, Gr.] ment.

ENCHY'MOMA [*Ἐγχύμομα*, G. flux of the Blood, whereby the exte become black and blue, as in the S

ENCHYTA [*Ἐγχυται*, Gr.] an for Infusion of Liquor into the Eyes

Nostrils.

To ENCIR'CLE [of *en* and *circularis*, L.] to encompass about.

ENCIT'ICKS [in *Grammar*] articles joined to the End of a Word

ne *ve*.

To ENCLOSE [*enclorre*, F.] to i

ENCOLAP'TICE [*Ἐγκολαπτικόν*] Art of making Brass Plates, and the Figures and Letters for Instr

Laws.

To ENCOM'BER } [*encombrer*, To ENCUM'BER } *brave*, Lt.]

or vex.

ENCOMBERMENT, Encumberment, Distress. *Chauc.*

An ENCOMIAS'T [*Ἐγκομιαστής*] Maker of Encomiums.

ENCOMIAS'TICAL } [*encomiasticus*, belonging to an Encomium.

ENCOMIAS'TICK } [*Ἐγκομιαστικόν*, in the Praise of a Person.

ENCO'MIUM [*Ἐγκομιον*, Gr.] Copy of Verses, &c. in Praise and dation of a Person. L.

To ENCOM'PASS [of *en* and *circumfero*, F.] to surround, or stand about.

ENCOMPASSMENT, Circumference.

To ENCOUNTERWELL, to p

ENCOPE' [*Ἐνκοπή*, Gr.] is a any Part of the Body.

ENCORE [*Ἐνκορῆ*] again.

An ENCOU'NTER [of *encounter*] Meeting, a Fight.

To ENCOU'NTER [of *encounter*] meat, to engage with in Fighting.

ENCOUNTERER, an Opponent, antagonist.

To ENCOUR'AGE, [*encourager*] animate, incite, or stir up.

ENCOUR'AGEMENT, an Excitement, Reward or Recompence.

ENCOURAGER, one who incites to any thing.

UM [with *Anatomists*] the Hind-Brain. *C.*
 ΓΑΕ, Hereticks who condemn'd forbid their Disciples the use of Flesh.
 ASE [*increfcere*, L.] to grow and more.
 ACH [*encrober*, F.] to in-
 HINGLY, by Way of En-
 HMENT, Usurpation.
 HMENT [in *Law*] is an un- upon the Rights and Posses-
 BER, to perplex, entangle,
 ERANCE, a Hindrance, a be-
 CAL [*Ἐγκλήσις*, Gr.] cir-
 whole Jurisdiction.
 PEDY [*Encyclopædia*, L. of
 , of *iv* is, *κύκλος* a Circle, and
 ng, Gr.] the whole Circle or
 arning, which comprehends all
 and Sciences.
 D [*Ἐγκύβρις*, Gr.] inclosed in a
 Sax. *ENDE*, L. S. and *Dan.*] *C.*
 of a Thing, a Conclusion.
 ENCIAN, Sax. *enhen*, L. S. *en-*
 to conclude, to desist, or finish.
 and [Sea Term] when a Rope
 the Pulley, or off the Block, or
 nd upon.
 MAGE [*endammager*, F.] to do
 art.
 NGER, to put in Hazard or
 AR' [of *en* and *dear*, probably
 . to count dear to himself] to
 d beloved.
 AR'MENT, an endearing, a
 tion.
 OUR, Attempt, Effort.
 AV'OUR [of *en* and *devoir*, F.]
 Thing according to Ability.
 GON [*Ἐπιπέδον*, Gr.] a plain
 ven Sides and Angles.
 S [*Ἐπιπέδον*, Gr.] a shewing or
 S [in *Physick*] an Indication of
 at is to be done.
 CAL } [of *iv* and *ἔμπεδος*, Gr.]
 AL } *Diseases* which infect
 in the same Country, proceed-
 me Cause peculiar to the Coun-
 tains, as the Flux to *Ireland*, &c.
 E, to make free.
 ZONED, naturalized.
 EW^a [in *Falconry*] is when a
 s her Meat so, that she does not
 ge her Gorge of it, but also
 annel.
 OS, disdainful. *O.*

To ENDFTE [*enditer*, F.] to compose or
 write the Matter of a Letter, &c.
 EN'DIVE [*endivia*, L.] a Sallad Herb.
 ENDLESS, without end.
 ENDLESSLY, perpetually, for ever.
 ENDMOST, the remotest.
 To ENDOC'TRINATE [*endoctrimer*, F.]
 to teach or instruct.
 ENDOMAGEN, to endamage, to do Da-
 mage, to hurt. *Cbauc.*
 To ENDOR'SE [*endorser*, F. of *en* and
dossum, L. the Back] to write on the Back-
 side of a Bill, &c. See *Indorse*.
 ENDOR'SE [in *Heraldry*] is an eighth
 Part of a Pale.
 ENDOR'SED [in *Heraldry*] is where two
 Lions or other Animals are borne Rampant,
 with their Backs to each other.
 ENDORSEMENT [endorsement, F.] a
 Writing on the Backside of a Bill, &c.
 ENDOUBI'ED, feared, doubted. *O.*
 To ENDOW' [*endowairer*, F.] to give one
 a Dowry, to invest in a Right to an Estate,
 Goods, &c.
 ENDOW'MENT, a natural Gift or Quality.
 ENDOWMENT [in *Law*] the giving or
 taking of a Dowry to Women.
 ENDOWMENT *de la plus belle Part*, is
 when a Man dying possessed of Lands held
 in Knights Service, and others in Soccage,
 the Widow has her Dower out of the Soc-
 cage Lands, as being the fairer Part.
 ENDOWMENT [of a *Vicarage*] a setting
 out sufficient Maintenance for a Vicar, when
 a Benefice is appropriated.
 ENDREYTE [of *endroit*, F.] a Place, a
 Bit or Cut off a Joint of Meat. *Cbauc.*
 To ENDRY, to endure. *O.*
 To ENDUE [corrupt of *Endow*] to sus-
 tain with, to qualify, to supply.
 To ENDURE [*endurer*, F. *durare*, L.] to
 suffer or undergo.
 ENDURANCE, Sufferance, Toleration.
 ENDURED, hardened. *Spenc.*
 ENDURER, one who bears a Thing.
 ENDY'ED in *Usuims*, yeaned before the
 Time. *O.*
 ENECATED [*enecatus*, L.] killed.
 ENEMA [*Ἐνέμα* to send in] a Clyster.
 EN'EMY [*enemi*, F. *inimicus*, L.] an Ad-
 versary, or one who is against one.
 ENEO'REMA [of *Ἐνεῖμα*, Gr. to lift up]
 are those Contents of the Urine which float
 about in the Middle, resembling a Cloud.
 ENERGE'TICAL [*energeticus*, F. *energeti-*
cus, L.] forcible, efficacious, emphatical.
 ENERGETICAL *Bodist*, are Bodies which
 are eminently active, and very efficacious in
 producing their Operations of different Natures.
 E'NERGY [*energie*, F. *energia*, L. of *ἰσχυρία*,
 Gr.] Force, Efficacy.
 ENERGY [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure
 wherein great Force of Expression is used.
 ENERGY [in *Physick*] is an Operation of
 the animal Spirits and Body,

To

To **ENERVATE** [*enervare*, F. *enervare*, L.] to weaken or deprive of Strength.

ENERVATION, a weakening or enfeebling; a Littlefness to Action.

ENERVATION [in *Surgery*] a Weakness about the Nerves and Tendons.

ENERVITY [*enervitas*, L.] Weakness.

To **ENFAMISH**, to starve, to famish.

ENFAM'NED, famished, or starved. O.

ENFANS Perduis [*Military Terms*] the forlorn Hope of an Army.

ENFAUNCE [*enfance*, F.] Infancy. *Chauc.*

To **ENFEEBLE** [of *en* and *feble*] to make weak.

ENFEOFF'ED *himself*, took Possession of the Inheritance, &c. *Shaksf.*

ENFILADE, a Ribble of Rooms, &c. a long Train of Discourse. F.

ENFILADE [in *Military Affairs*] is the Situation of a Post, so as to discover and scour all the Length of a straight Line. F.

To **ENFILADE** *the Curtain*, &c. is to scour or sweep the whole Length of such a Work with Shot, &c.

To **ENFIRE**, to set on Fire. *Chauc.*

To **ENFORCE** [*enforcer*, F.] to constrain or force to do a Thing.

ENFORCEMENT, compulsion.

ENFOLDERED, mixed with Flame or Lightning. Sp.

To **ENFRANCHISE** [of *franchis*, of *franc* free] to make free, to incorporate a Man into a Body Politick.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, the Act of Enfranchising, making free, &c.

To **ENFREE'DOM**, to set a Person free.

ENFROZEN, congealed with Cold. Sp.

To **ENGAGE** [*engager*, F.] to draw in or persuade; to pass one's Word to, to take upon one's self; to encounter or fight.

ENGAGEMENT, a Tie or Obligation; also a Fight. F.

ENGASTRIMYTHOS [of *en* in, *γαστήρ* the Belly, and *μύθος* a Word, Gr.] one who emits Sounds, like the Voice of one speaking out of the Stomach or Belly, without using the Organs of Speech; such as is reported of the *Pythian* Prophetess, &c.

To **ENGENDER** [*engendrar*, F.] to beget, to breed; most commonly applied to Animals not human, which yet are produced by the ordinary Methods of Generation.

An **ENGINE** [*engin*, F.] is any mechanick Instrument composed of Wheels, Screws, &c. in order to raise, cast, or sustain any Weight, &c.

ENGINED, racked. O.

ENGINEER } a Person skilled in Fortifi-
ENGINEER } cation, Building, Attack-
ing, Defending Castles, Forts, &c. also in making Fire-works. F.

ENGINRY, Arms, Instruments. Sp.

ENGIRD, to encircle.

ENGISOMA [*Εγγισωμα*, Gr.] a Fracture in the Skull, which links the Bone to

the inner Skin of the Brain; a ment used about such a Wound.

ENGLE, a Gull, a Put, a

ENGLAND [*Anglia*, L. f.] a People in *Denmark*, who, and *Saxons*, subdued and settled in this Island] since the Union called *Great Britain*.

ENGLECHIRE } an o
ENGLECHERY } the t
ENGLECHIRE } *gliffon*
ENGLEMED, nauseated.

ENGLISY, belonging to *England*.

To **ENGLUT**, to surfeit any Thing.

To **ENGLUTE** [of *glute* glue or fasten together. *Chauc.*

ENGO'NASI [*Engraves*, C] Constellation containing forty

To **ENGORE**, to pierce, to

ENGOR'GED, sticking in

ENGOUTED [in *Herak* Hawk's Feathers have black

To **ENORAFF** [of *en* and *inoculate* Trees, &c.

ENGRAILED [in *Herak* Border is formed by an arch the Arches of which turning Center of the Escutcheon.

ENGRAIN'ED, dyed in *Green*.

To **ENGRAPPLE**, to catch each other.

To **ENGRAVE** [*engraver* Test.] to cut any Figure in Wax to impress, to imprint.

To **ENGROSS** [of *en* and *gross* (in *Law*) is to write fair Draught of a Thing.

To **ENGROSS** [in *Trade*] is a Commodity, in order to enhance

ENGROSSER, one who undertakes to sell them at an exorbitant Price.

To **ENHANCE** } [of *en* and *hance* }
To **ENHAUNCE** } vance or

of Things.

ENHANCEMENT, an enhancement.

ENHARMONICAL } a
ENHARMONICK } of

the last of three Sorts of *Musick* in *Diast* or *Sharps*.

ENIGMA [*enigma*, F. A Riddle, a dark or intricate Sp

Question or Proposition.

ENIGMATICAL } [*enigma*
ENIGMATICK } *matica*
enigma, Gr.] belonging to, or found in
or dark Sentences.

ENIGMATICALLY, by way of Riddle.

ENIGMATISTS [*Enigmatistai*, Gr.] a Maker or Proposer of Riddles, &c.

To **ENJOIN** [*enjoindre*, F.] to order.

To **ENJOY** [of *en* and *joy* the Use or Profit of.

MENT, Joy, Pleasure, Possession.
 UN'DLE, to set on Fire, to inflame.
 A Salt [in *Chymistry*] a neutral Salt,
 both of the Nature of *Acid* and an

ED, intangled. *O.*
 GOURED, languid, faint. *Chesb.*
 LARGE [enlargir, *F.*] to amplify,
 ger.
 GEMENT, a making large; also
 from Prison.

GER, one who amplifies or exag-

GHT'EN [of *en* and *Irhaan*, *Sax.*
Teut.] to put light into, to make

TENER, one who enlightens or

V'EN [of *en* and *labban*, *Sax.*]
 into, to make brisk or lively.

Y [inimicitie, *F.* inimicitia, *L.*] Hatred
 riance.

ED [of *animofus*, *L.*] comforted,
Caucas.

D [Ἐννέα, *Gr.*] the Number nine.

ECATER'IDES [of Ἐπίτα and
Gr.] in *Astronomy*, a Revolu-
 Years, called the Lunar Cycle, or
 umber.

GON [of *εννέα* nine, and *γωνία*,
Gr.] in *Geometry*, a regular Figure
 six and nine Angles.

MICAL [Ἐπιστάσις, *Gr.*] belonging
 ver nine, as *enneistical Days*, every
 of Sicknefs; *enneatical Year*, every
 of a Man's Life.

MERIS [Ἐπιστάσις, *Gr.*] the
 in, in a *Greek* or *Latin Verse*.

YBLE [enobisr, *F.*] to make noble,
 ore renowned.

[דָּבָר H. i. e. dedicated] the

Pillars, two Pillars upon which
 rt of *Astronomy* is said to have been
Enoch.

TION, an untying, a making any
 ain. *L.*

TION [in *Husbandry*] an unknot-
 ing away the Knots of Trees.

ITY [enormité, *F.* of *enormitas*, *L.*]
 , high Misdemeanour.

OUS [enormis, *L.*] out of Rule or
 eding great, heinous.

OUSLY, heinously.

וּמָוֶת H. i. e. mortal, sickly,
 a Son of *Setb.*

H [ðenoth, *Sax.* genug; *Teut.*]

a Number sufficient.

RONED, having a Patron. *Shakesp.*

AN'T, by the Bye. *F.*

REET, to implead. *O. L. T.*

E, the Fashion. *O.*

LAUNCE, Enquiry. *A.*

To ENQUIRE [*enquerir*, *F.* of *inquirere*, *L.*]
 to ask, to search narrowly.

To ENRAGE [*enrager*, *F.*] to put into a
 Rage, to make mad.

ENRA'GEDLY, furiously.

ENRA'GEDNESS, Furiousness.

ENRICH' [*enrichir*, *F.*] to make rich.

To ENRANK, to class, to place in Ranks.

To ENRING, to adorn with a Ring.

EN'ROL' [*s'enroller*, *F.*] to enter in a Roll.
 See *To inrol.*

ENROLLMENT, Register, Record.

ENS [in *Physick*] is used to express some
 Things that are pretended to contain all the
 Qualities or Virtues of the Ingredients they
 are drawn from in a little Room.

ENS *positivum* } a real or positive Being

ENS *real* } or Existence. *L.*

ENS *Rationis*, an imaginary Being. *L.*

ENS *privium*, the most efficacious Part of
 any mixed Body. *L.*

ENS *Veneris* [among *Chymists*] the Sublima-
 tion of equal Parts of calcined Powder of
Cyprus Vitriol and of *Sal Armoniac.*

ENSAM'PLE, Example or Pattern. *O.*

To ENSAN'GUINE, to smear or effuse
 with Blood.

ENSCHED'ULED, set down in a Writing
 called a Schedule. *Shakesp.*

To ESCON'SE [*ens chantzten*, or *ber-*
schantzen, *Teut.*] to intrench. *O.*

To ENSEAM' [in *Falconry*] to bring down
 the Fat of a Hawk by purging.

To ENSEAR, to cauterise.

ENSEEL'ED [in *Falconry*] said of a Hawk,
 is when a Thread is drawn through the upper
 Eye-lids, and made fast under the Beak, to
 take away the Sight.

To ENSEAM, to breed. *Spenc.*

To ENSHRI'NE, to inclose in a Chest.

ENSIF'EROUS [*ensifer*, *L.*] Sword-bearing.

ENSIFORM [*ensiformis*, *L.*] in the Form
 of a Sword, like a Sword.

ENSIFOR'MIS [in *Anatomy*] the lowest
 Part of the Breast-Bone, so called from its
 sharp-pointed triangular Shape.

ENS'IGN [*ensigne*, *F.*] an Officer in a Com-
 pany of Foot Soldiers, who carries the Colours.

ENSIGN [in *Heraldry*] an Escutcheon in
 which the Trophies of Honour of a particu-
 lar Family are painted.

ENSIG'NE, Bleeding, or Blood-letting;
 also blooded or let blood. *F. L. T.*

ENSISE, Quality, Stern. *O.*

To ENSLA'VE, to reduce to Slavery.

ENSLAVER, one who brings others into
 Servitude.

To ENSTAL' [of *en* and *styllan*, *Sax.*] to
 admit into the Number, and create a Knight
 of the Garter, &c.

ENSTAL'MENT, Creation of Knights, &c.

To ENSUE' [*ensuire*, *F.* of *insequi*, *L.*] to
 follow.

To ENSURE, to ascertain, to secure.

ENSURER,

ENSURER, one who exempts from Hazard, one who ensures.

ENTAB'LATURE } [of *en* and *tablature*,
ENTA'BLEMENT } F.] is properly a
Flooring with Boards.

ENTABLATURE [in *Architecture*] the
Architrave, Frieze, and Cornice of a Pillar.

ENTACH'ED, defiled. O.

ENTAIL' [entaille, F.] a Fee-tail, of Fee
entailed or abridged, by which Means the Heir
is limited or tied up to certain Conditions.

To ENTAIL [un *Estate entailler*, F.] is
to make it over by *Entail*.

ENTAIL'L, Engraving. *Spenc.*

ENTAILED, engraven. O.

To ENTAILENTEN, to create a Desiré,
to move, to affect. *Cbauc.*

To ENTAN'GLE [probably either of *en*
and *temdula*, a Snare, L. or *en* and *tangl*,
a Twig, Sax. because, being doubled with Bird-
lime it entangles Birds] to involve in Diffi-
culties, to perplex.

ENTANGLEMENT, Perplexity.

ENTELECHI'A [Ἐντελεχία, Gr.] a Word
used by *Aristotle* to express the human Mind;
The *Modern Philosophers* take it for a kind of
Motion and happy Modification of Matter,
qualifying the whole to be able to perform
Acts proper to it.

ENTENDAUNCE, Attendance. O.

ENTEND'MENT [entendement, F.] the
true Meaning of a Word or Sentence. L. T.

To ENTER [entrer, F. intrare, L.] to go
into, to set down in Writing.

To ENTER [in *Architecture*] is to let the
Tenon of one Piece of Timber into the Mor-
tise of another.

To ENTER a Hawk [in *Falconry*] is a
Term used when the first begins to kill.

To ENTERCHANGE [entrecchanger, F.]
to change mutually.

ENTERCOURSE [entrecours, F.] Com-
merce or Freedom of Discourse to one or with
another.

ENTERDEAL, Mediation. *Spenc.*

ENTERFERING, a Distemper in Horses,
causing them to hit one Foot against another.

To ENTERLACE [of *entrelasser*, F.] to
lace between.

ENTERLACING [of *entrelasser*, F.] in-
tricate, full of Windings and Turnings.

ENTERLINE [entreligner, F.] to write
between the Lines.

To ENTERMED'DLED, intermeddled, or
intermingled. O.

ENTERMEW'ER [in *Falconry*] is an
Hawk which changes the Colour of her
Wings by Degrees.

ENTEROCE'LE [Ἐντεροκήλη, of ἔντερον
a Gut, and κήλη a Swelling, Gr.] a Bursting
or Falling of the Entrails into the Groin or
Skin which covers the *Scrotum*.

ENTEROLO'GY [Ἐντερολογία, of ἔντερον
and λόγος a Word, Gr.] a Discourse or Trea-
tise on the Entrails.

ENTEROM'PHALUS [Ἐντερομφαλός, of

ἔντερον and ἄμφαλλός; the Nav-
ture, when the Entrails burst
out.

ENTEROPIPOCE'LE
λή, of ἔντερον and ἰσπίον; the
Swelling, Gr.] a sort of Ru-
Caul and Intestines fall toge-
ther.

ENTERPARTIN, to dis-
pose of a Part with one *Cbauc.*

To ENTERPEN' [in *Architecture*]
Hawk *entrepenneth*, i. e.
snarled or entangled.

To ENTERPLEA'D [in
Common Law, is to discuss
a Cause fully before the
Court can have an End.

To EN'TERPISE, to go
on. *Spenc.*

EN'TERPRISE [entrepri-
se, Fr.] an Attempt, or De-
sign.

To ENTERPRISE [ent-
reprendre, Fr.] to undertake.

ENTERPRISER, Adver-
sary, who attempts great Things.

To ENTERR' [enterrer,
Fr.] to bury.

To ENTERTAIN' [entre-
tenir, Fr.] to receive or accept;
to treat; to maintain.

ENTERTAINER, the Per-
former of an Entertainment.

ENTERTAIN'ING, divert-
ing.

ENTERTAIN'INGLY, in
a diverting manner.

ENTERTAINMENT [entre-
tinement, Fr.] a Reception
of a Guest.

To ENTERTAK'E, to en-
tertain.

ENTERTIS'SUED [ent-
retenu, Fr.] interwoven with various Colours.

ENTREVIEW [in *Falconry*]
Year of a Hawk's Age.

ENTERYNGE [enterrer,
Fr.] Burial. *Cbauc.*

ENTHE'MATA [in *Medicine*]
stuck into the Clefts of Trees
to draw out the Humours.

ENTHEMATA [in *Medicine*]
applied to green Wounds, to
draw out the Humours.

To ENTHRAL' of *en* and
Vassal or Slave] to bring into
Slavery.

To ENTHRONE' [enthroner,
Fr.] to place upon the
Throne.

ENTHUSIASM [enthusias-
mos, L. of ἔνθουσιασμός,
Inspiration, whether real or
imaginary; a Ravishment of the
Soul.

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mos, L. of ἔνθουσιασμός,
Inspiration, whether real or
imaginary; a Ravishment of the
Soul.

the Major or Minor Proposition being easily to be supplied by ling.

Entiser, F. or probably of *enax.* to overpersuade] to draw to tempt.

ENT, an Allurement. one who allures.

ENTLY, alluringly.

ENTY [*entiereté*, F.] Entireness,

entier, F.] complete, perfect,

Entingents [in *Heraldry*] Lines longest Way of the Shield's Point touching the Centre.

Entranfant [in *Heraldry*] a Line middle of the Escutcheon, and originally the longest Way of its

Entancy [Law Term] is contraryencies, signifying the sole Possessor.

ENTY [*entièrement*, F.] completely,

ENTLY, according to the Enty

Entitar, -L.] a Being.

ENTL, to ensnare, to entangle in

ENTB [*entomber*, F.] to bury in a

(of *entourer*, F. to surround) is when a Border is charged of things which have not Life, Flowers, and Fruits. F.

ENTS [*entrailles*, F.] the Inwards, els, generally understood to inents of the three Cavities, the and Belly.

ENTP' [*entropes*, F.] to catch in a are.

ENTE [of *intrare*, L.] Entry, or itance.

ENTED, wrought between. *Spenc. communem Legem*, is a Writ for Reversion, against him who Tenement after the Death of nant.

ENTY [in *Musick Books*] signifies a particular Sort of Air. F.

ENTAT' [of *en* and *traier*, F. of to beg earnestly, or beseech, to ter Words; also to treat of or

ENTINGLY, by way of Supplica-

ENTY, Request, Supplication, a fair Words.

ENTCOMMUNIN, to converse or h one. *Cbauc.*

ENTRES, Intermesses. *Cbauc.*

ENTRES, intermingled. O.

ENTETS, small Plates set between es.

ENTRIKED, deceived. O.

ENTRING a Ship [in a Fight] is board- ing of her.

ENTRING Ladder, a Ladder to go in and out of a Ship.

ENTRING Rope, a Rope fastened to the Sides of a Ship, to hold by, in going up and down the Side.

ENTRU'SION [*intrusio*, L.] is a violent Entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of Possession, by him that hath no Right to them.

ENTRUSION de Gard, is a Writ for a Lord, where an Infant within Age entered into the Lands and held his Lord out.

ENTRY [*entrée*, F.] entring or coming in, a Passage, a formal Procession made by Princes, &c.

ENTRY [in Law] is the taking Possession of Lands.

To make an ENTRY of Goods, is the passing the Bills through the Hands of the proper Officers: also the setting down the Particulars of Trade in the Account-Books.

ENTRY ad communem Legem, is a Writ lying where a Tenant for Life aliens Lands, and dies, then the Party in Reversion shall have this Writ against the Person who is in Possession. L.

ENTRY ad Terminum qui præterit, is a Writ which lies where a Man leases Land to another for a Term of Years, and the Tenant holds over his Term. L.

ENTRY causa Matrimonii prælocuti, is a Writ which lies where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man, on Condition that he shall take the Donor to his Wife within a certain Time, and he espouses another, or otherwise disables himself that he cannot take her according to the Condition.

ENTRY in causa consimili, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant for Life, or Tenant by Courtesey, aliens in Fee. L.

ENTRY in causa provisa, a Writ which lies if a Tenant or Dower aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or for another's Life, the Tenant or Dower living, he in the Reversion shall have this Writ.

ENTRY sine Assensu capitali, when an Abbot, Prior, or such as has Convent or Common Seal, alienates Lands or Tenements of the Right of the Church, without the Assent of the Convent or Chapter, and dies, the Successor shall have this Writ. L.

ENTRY per se sui et post, a Writ lying for a Man disseized or turned out of his Freehold, when the Disseizor aliens, and dies in Possession, and his Heirs enter. L.

ENTRIES [Hunting] Thickets through which Deer are found lately to have passed.

ENTUNE, to tune, to sing. *Cbauc.*

To ENTWINE' [of *en* and *wynan*, Sax.] to twist or wind about.

To ENTWIST, to twist together.

ENTY'POSIS [*Enty'posis*, Gr.] the joining of the Shoulder with the Arm.

ENU'BILATE [*e* and *nubilo*, L.] to clear from Clouds.

ENU'CLEATED [*enucleatus*, L.] having the Kernels taken out, thoroughly sifted and scanned.

ENUCLEATION, a taking out the Kernel, opening or explaining a difficult Matter. L.

To ENVEL'OP [*envelopes*, F.] to cover, to fold or wrap up, to hem in, to surround, to beset.

ENVELOPE [in *Fortification*] a Work of Earth, raised either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it, sometimes of the Form of a plain Parapet or Breast-work, and sometimes like a little Rampart with a Breast-work to work it.

To ENVENOM [*envenomer*, F.] to infect with Poison.

EN'VIOUS, full of Envy.

EN'VIOUSLY, invidiously.

EN'VIOUSNESS, being full of Envy.

ENVERMAILED, painted with Vermilion. *Chauc.*

To ENVI'RON [*environner*, F.] to inclose, encompass, or beset.

ENVIRONS [*environs*, F.] the Neighbourhood of a Place, the Surrounds of a Town.

To ENU'MERATE [*enumerare*, L.] to number or reckon up.

ENUMERATION, a numbering, a summing up. L.

To ENUNCIATE, to declare openly.

ENUNCIATION, Utterance or Pronunciation. L.

ENUNCIATION [in *Logick*] is a Proposition which simply affirms or denies.

EN'VOY [*envoye*, F.] a Person of a lower Degree than an Ambassador, sent by one Prince to another, for the Transaction of an Affair; a Resident.

To ENURE, to take Place or Effect to be of Force, available. L. T.

To ENURE, [of *en* and *ure*, for *uti*, L.] to accustom to.

ENURNY [in *Heraldry*] is a Border of a Coat of Arms, being charged with any Kind of Beasts.

EN'VY [*envie*, F. of *invidia*, L.] an uneasy Passion of the Mind, on beholding the Prosperity of others.

To ENVY, to be uneasy at the Success of others.

To ENWHEEL, to encircle. *Shakespeare.*

ENWOMB'ED, inclosed in the Womb. *Sb.*

EO'LIAN, appertaining to *Aeolus*, the God of Winds.

EO'LYPLE [*Aelolyte*, F. of *Aeolus*, and *πύλαι*, Gr. Gates] an Instrument in *Hydraulicks*, being a round Ball of Iron or Copper, with a Tail to it, and Hole to fill it. F.

EPACMAS'TICA [*Ἐπαχμαστικα*, Gr.] a Fever which continually grows stronger.

EPACT [*epacte*, F. *epacta*, L. of *Ἐπακτα*, Gr.] is a Number whereby is noted the Excess of the common Solar Year above the Lunar, and thereby may be found out the Age of

the Moon every Year; for the first sitting of 365 Days, and the 354, the Lunations every Year before the Solar Year; but the Moon completing 20 times gets up one whole Solar Year finished that Circuit, begins again, and so from 19 Years to 19 first Year afterwards the Moon the Sun but 11 Days; the Days; which is called the Year; the third Year 33 Days an entire Lunation, cast that be that Year's Epact; the next so adding yearly 11 Days, 30, when the Number amounts

EPACT [of the Year] is at the Beginning of every Year between the first Minute of January, and the last New Moon going Year.

EPAGO'GE [*Ἐπαγογή*, Gr. Rhetorick, in which Things

EPAGO'GIUM, Fore-skip

L. EPANADI'PLOSIS [*Ἐπαναδιπλοσις*, Gr. a Rhetorical Figure, wherein

EPANALEP'SIS [*Ἐπαναλεψις*, Gr. a Figure in Rhetorick, in which

is, for Enforcement sake, repeated in the same Sentence

EPANAPH'ORA [*Ἐπαναφήρα*, Gr. a Figure in which the same Words

Sentences; as, *Ver adeo Fron*

EPAN'ODOS [*Ἐπανόδος*, Gr. wherein the same Sound or

repeated in the same Sentence

ed Order; as, *Nec sine Sole sua*

EPANOR'THOSIS [*Ἐπανόρθωσις*, Gr. is a pathetic Form of Speech

the first Expression appearing

Speaker still endeavours to

it by using a stronger Expression

EPARCH [*Ἐπαρχος*, Gr. of a Province.

EPAR'MATA [*Ἐπαρματα*, Gr. mours of the Glandules, call

hind the Ears.

EPAULE, the Shoulder,

EPAULE [in *Fortification*] of a Bastion, or Angle of a

which is often called the

epaule.

EPAU'LEMENT, a Side-Work, made either of

Side-Work, made either of

or Bags of Earth, Gabions, or Earth: It sometimes signifies and sometimes a square Oblique

EPAUX'ESIS [*Ἐπαυξήσις*, Gr. a Figure in Rhetorick

EPEN'THESIS [*Ἐπένθεσις*, Gr.

a Vowel or Consonant in the
rd. *Gram.*

EN] an *Hebrew* Measure,
3 Pecks, 3 Pints, 12 solid
cial Parts; and in liquid
ns, 4 Pints, and 15 solid In-
sure.

Q] [in *Anatomy*] the Space
from the Hypogastrium,
of the Belly, to the Privy Part.
Ἐρῆσια, Gr.] a Stripling's
y of 15 Years.

Ἐρῆλις, Gr.] the bloody
is brought up in spitting of
Shell or Crust that is brought

Ἐρῆλις, Gr.] a Spot or
proceeds from a Sun-burn.

[of ἰπὶ upon, and ἡμέρα, a
annual Fever which lasts but

DES [Ἐραμίριδες, Gr.] Re-
onomical Tables; calculated
rnal Motions of the Planets,
s and Aspects, &c. through-
which Tables are used by
w Horoscopes and Schemes of
of L.

ἘΡΙΑΝ, of an Ephemeris.

S [Ἐρημιαίς, Gr.] a Diary or
of the Motion of the Planets,
stances relating thereto, and
an Alphabet. L.

ST [Ἐρημιαίς, Gr.] a
rises or Almanacks, &c.

N, a Worm, a sort of Worm
Day.

a City of *Asia*, now called
us for the stately Temple of
one of the seven Wonders of
was 200 Years in building;
uted to its Expence; the
feet high, and all of Marble;
Fabrick was set on Fire by
ame Night that *Alexander* the

[Ἐριάτις Gr.] a Disease
Mare or Hag, is a depraved
whereby Persons asleep fancy
pipe is oppressed by some su-
body, and that their Breath is

S [Ἐριθευσις, Gr.] Discharge
ugh the Skin by Sweat.

[in *Anatomy*] Part of the
wherein the pituitary Glan-

ON H.] a Linen Garment
h-Pieft, and other inferior
the *Jews*.

ἘΡΙΘΝ H. fruitful] Jo-

[Ἐριλαός, Gr.] a continual
Fever, wherein the Patient
ad Cold at once.

EPICARPIUM [Ἐπιπέριον, of ἰπὶ upon,
and κατὰ, the Wrist, Gr.] a Medicine ap-
plied to the Wrist to drive away intermitting
Fever.

EPI'CAUMA [Ἐπικάυμα, Gr.] a crusty
Ulcer that sometimes happens to the Black
of the Eye.

EPICE'DIUM [Ἐπιπέδιον, Gr.] a Funeral
Song, or Verses in Praise of the Dead.

E'PICENE [Ἐπικένος, Gr.] common to
both Sexes.

EPICERAS'TICKS [Ἐπικεράστια, of ἰπὶ
upon, and κέρανται to correct, Gr.] Medicines
which moderate sharp Humours.

EPICHI'REMA [Ἐπιχίρημα, Gr.] a com-
plex Argumentation, consisting of four or
five Propositions, proving one another, or
some Point to be made out.

EPICHI'RESIS [Ἐπιχίρησις, Gr.] the
same with *Enchirests*.

E'PICK [Ἐπικός, Gr.] consisting of He-
roick, or Hexameter Verse.

EPICK Poem, a Poem written in Heroick
Verse, whose Subject is always a Hero, or
some Great Person.

EPICK Poet, a Writer of such Poems.

EPICKS, Epick Poetry.

EPICED'IUM [Ἐπιπέδιον, Gr.] an Elegy.

EPICOL'ICK Regions [in *Anatomy*] that
Space on both Sides where the Gut Colon turns
under.

EPICO'PHOSIS [of ἔπι and κώφωσις,
Gr.] Deafness.

EPI'CRASIS [Ἐπικρασις, Gr.] a gradual
Evacuation of bad Humours in the Blood by
Degrees.

EPI'CRISIS [Ἐπικρσις, Gr.] a judging of
a Disease.

EPICTE'TUS [Ἐπικτήτωρ, Gr.] a fa-
mous Stoick Philosopher, born at *Hierapolis*,
who was in such high Esteem for Studi-
ousness, that his Lamp, which was made of
Earth, was sold for 4000 *Attick* Goats, in
Value about 92 Pounds Sterling. He com-
prised all Philosophy in these two Words, to
bear and forbear; he wrote a Book now ex-
tant, called *Epicetus's Enchiridion*.

An E'PICURE, one given to Excess of
Gluttony and Voluptuousness.

EPICURE'AN [Epicureus, L. of Ἐπικουρεῖος,
Gr.] a Follower of the Sect of *Epicurus*.

EPICURE'AN Philosophy, the Natural
Philosophy, taught by *Epicurus* and *Democritus*,
and afterwards delivered in Verse by
Lucretius. It is much the same with the Me-
chanical Philosophy in our Days.

EPICURISM, Doctrine of *Epicurus* the
Practice of an Epicure, Gluttony, Excess.

To EPICURIZE, to live voluptuously.

EPICUR'US [Ἐπικουρῆς, Gr. i. e. an
Helper:] a famous Philosopher at *Athens*, who
held, that Pleasure, or rather an Indolency,
i. e. a being free from Pain, was the *Summum
Bonum*, or chiefest Good; whence all volup-
tuous Persons are called *Epicurus*; though some
call them

affirm that *Epicurus* himself lived not a voluptuous Life.

EPICYCLE [Ἐπικύκλος, Gr.] a little Circle, whose Centre or small Orb, being fixed in the Deferent of a Planet, is carried along with its Motion, and yet with its own peculiar Motion carries the Body of the Planet fixed to it round about its proper Centre, which the *Ptolemaick* Astronomers attribute to all the Planets, except the Sun, for solving their Appearances.

EPICYCLOID [in *Geometry*] is a Curve generated by the Revolution of the Periphery of a Circle along the convex or concave Part of another Circle.

EPICYEMA [Ἐπιπέημα, Gr.] a Superfetation, or conceiving again before the first Young is brought forth.

EPIDEM'ICAL [epidémique, F. *epidemic* - **EPIDEM'ICK** { cas. L. *Epidemikus*, Gr.] common among all the People, universal.

EPIDEM'ICAL Disease, a Disease proceeding from a common Cause, and spreading itself over a large Space or several Countries; as the Plague, Small Pox, &c.

EPIDEM'MIUM [of *ἐπι*, upon, and *δῆμος* the People, Gr.] the same as *Endemius*, but is often used in a more extensive Signification to express an Infection, as that of the Plague, which reaches several Countries at the same Time.

EPIDER'MIS [Ἐπιδερμική, Gr.] the outward Skin, which covers the main Skin of a Man's Body.

EPIDESIS [Ἐπίδεσις, Gr.] the binding up a Wound to stop the Blood.

EPIDIDYM'IDÆ [ἐπιδιδυμική, Gr.] in *Anatomy*, Vessels making, with their various Windings, that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Testicles.

EPIGÆUM [Ἐπιγαίον, Gr.] the Part of a Circle in which a Planet moves, which is nearest to the Earth.

EPIGAS'TRICK Artery [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Iliack Artery*, distributing itself among the Muscles of the *Epigastricum*.

EPIGAS'TRIUM [Ἐπιγάστριον, F. of *ἐπι* upon, and *γάστρον* the Belly, Gr.] is the fore and upper Part of the Abdomen, or lower Belly. L.

EPIGLOT'TIS [Ἐπιγλωττις, of *ἐπι* above, and *γλῶσσα* the Tongue, Gr.] is the fifth Cartilage of the *Larynx*, the Cover of the Opening of the Windpipe.

EPIGO'NATIS [Ἐπιγονάτις, Gr.] the Pan of the Knee.

EPIGRAM [epigramme, F. *epigramma*, L. of *ἐπιγραμα*, Gr.] is usually taken for a short witty Poem, playing upon the Fancies and Conceits which arise from any Kind of Subject; an Inscription upon a Statue, &c.

EPIGRAM'MATIST [epigrammatiste, F. *epigrammatarius*, L. *Ἐπιγραμμωματοποιός*, Gr.] a Maker of Epigrams.

EPIGRAM'ME [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Meat. F.

EPIGRAPHE. [Ἐπιγραφή, Description or Title on a Statue]

EPILEPSY [Ἐπιληψία, of *ἐπι* seize, Gr.] a Falling Sickness, the Cause: the Persons afflicted with a sudden.

EPILEPTICAL } [ἐπιληπτικός]
EPILEPTICK } τροπὸν

Epilepsy.

EPILEPTICKS [Ἐπιληπτικοί] cures good against an Epilepsy.

EPILOGUE [Ἐπιλόγιος, Gr.] a Conclusion of a Speech made at the End of a Play.

To **EPILOGIZE** [ἐπιλογίζομαι] make a Conclusion; to recite

EPIMONE' [ἐπιμονή, Gr.] Figure, when, to move Affair, the Word is repeated.

EPIMY'THIUM [Ἐπιμύθιον] of a Fable.

EPINIC'ION [Ἐπινίκιον, Gr.] Song after Victory.

EPINIC'TYDES [Ἐπινικτικός] painful in the Night; Sores of the Corners of the Eyes water.

EPINYCTIS, an angry Inflammation of the Skin in the Arms, Hands, &c.

EPIPA'ROXISMS [of *ἐπι* upon, and *παροξισμός*, Gr.] a double Fit in a Fever.

EPIPODOM'ETRY [ἐπιποδομετρία] signifies the measuring of the Feet.

EPIPHÆNOMENON [Ἐπιφαινόμενον, Gr.] Signs in Diseases that attend the Progress of the Disease.

EPIPHANY [Ἐπιφάνια, Gr.] the appearing of Light, a Manifestation of the Son of God, celebrated the twelfth Day of the Month, in our Saviour's Nativity, when he manifested to the Gentiles, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing Star, that he was the Son of God.

EPIPHONEMA [Ἐπιφώνημα, Gr.] a short exclamation, a Figure in Rhetoric, consisting in the repetition of a Word or Phrase at the End of a Narration, or Reflection on the Subject treated of.

EPIPHORA [Ἐπιφωρή, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, in which a Word or Phrase is repeated at the End of several Sentences, or Consequence drawn from the same.

EPIPHORA [in *Logic*] a Figure in Rhetoric, in which a Word or Phrase is repeated at the End of several Sentences, or Consequence drawn from the same.

EPIPHORA [in *Physick*] a Figure in Rhetoric, in which a Word or Phrase is repeated at the End of several Sentences, or Consequence drawn from the same.

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EPIPHYSIS [Ἐπιφύσις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, in which a Word or Phrase is repeated at the End of several Sentences, or Consequence drawn from the same.

[ἰκνωλεξία, Gr.] a Figure in which, by an elegant Kind of Up-ours to convince.

[ῥητορικὴ ἰκνωλεξία, Gr.] a Rhetorical Rising of one Clause of another.

Media [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of a Vein, which runs through the middle of the hinder Leaf of the Caul and divides into two. *Gr.* and *L.*

Officia, a Branch of the Cœliack Vein, which runs out of the lower End of the Spleen, and joins to the hinder Leaf of the

Infra, a Branch of the Cœliack Vein, which runs out of the lower End of the Spleen, and joins to the lower Leaf of the

Vein [Ἐπιπλοκή, of ἰκνωλεξία, Gr.] a kind of Vein, which runs out of the Caul, or thin Skin which covers the Veins, falls into the Cods.

PHALUM [of Ἐπιπλοκή and ἰκνωλεξία, Gr.] a kind of Vein, which runs out of the Caul, or thin Skin which covers the Veins, falls into the Cods.

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EPISTOLAR } [*epistolaire*, F. of *epistola*, L.] belonging to a Letter or Epistle.

EPISTOMIA [Ἐπιστομία, Gr.] the utmost Gapings and Meetings of Vessels. *Anat. L.*

EPISTROPHE [Ἐπιστροφή, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, in which divers Sentences end in the same Word.

EPISTROPHEUS [Ἐπιστροφικός, of Ἐπιστροφή, Gr.] the second Vertebra of the Neck. *Anat.*

EPISTYLIUM [Ἐπιστύλιον, Gr.] a Piece of Stone, or Mass of Timber, laid upon the Capital of a Pillar. *Architect.*

EPITAPH [Ἐπιτάφιος, of Ἐπι upon, and ἄφιος, a Tomb, Gr.] an Inscription on a Tomb.

EPI'TASIS [Ἐπιτάσις, Gr.] is the second and busiest Part of a Comedy, wherein the Plot thickens, and is, as it were, brought to its Height. *L.*

EPITHALAMIUM [*Epithalamium*, F. of Ἐπιθαλάμιον, Gr.] a nuptial Song or Poem in Praise of the Bride or Bridegroom, wishing them Happiness and Fruitfulness, formerly sung at Weddings. *L.*

EPITHEMA [Ἐπιθεμα, of ἰκνωλεξία to put upon, Gr.] a Medicine applied to the more noble Parts of the Body; any outward Application, generally of a liquid Form, like a Fomentation.

EPITHET [Ἐπιθετον, Gr.] a Word expressing the Nature and Quality of another Word, to which it is joined.

EPITIMESIS [Ἐπιτίμησις, Gr.] a Rebuke or Check; a Figure in Rhetoric, the same as *Epitaxis*.

EPITOME [Ἐπιτομή] Abridgement, Abstract, short Draught of a Book, &c. F. of *L.* To **EPITOMISE**, to make an Epitome or Abridgement of a Thing.

EPITOMISER } one who abridges, one

EPITOMIST } who makes an Abstract.

EPITROCHAS'MUS [Ἐπιτροχασμός, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, wherein we hastily run over several Things.

EPITROPE [Ἐπιτροπή, Gr.] Permission; a Figure in Rhetoric, in which we seem to permit one to do what he will, yet think nothing less.

EPIZEUX'IS [Ἐπιζεύξις, Gr.] in Rhetoric, is a Repetition of the same Word in the same Sentence or Verse, no other Word coming between.

EPOCH } [*Epoch*, F. Ἐποχή, of ἰκνωλεξία, Gr.] to stop to stay,

EPOCHA } because the Measures of Time are thereby stayed or determined] in *Chronology*, is some remarkable Occurrence from whence some Nations date and measure their Computations of Time; as from the Creation of the World; Noah's Flood; the Birth of Christ; the Building of Rome, &c.

The *Julian EPOCHA*, has its Name from *Julius Caesar's* Reformation of the *Roman Calendar*, which was in the 708th Year from

from the Building of *Rome*, and 45 Years before the Birth of *Christ*.

EPO'CHA [of the *Abyssines* or *Ethiopi*ans] is so called from its being in Use among the *Abyssines*. This Epocha began *A. C.* 284, *August* 29.

EPO'CHA [of the *Arabians* or *Turks*] takes its Beginning from the Flight of *Mahomet* the Impostor from the City of *Mecca* in *Arabia*. *A. C.* 722, *July* 16.

EPO'CHA [of the *Persians*] bears Date either from the Coronation of *Jesdegerdis*, the last *Persian* King, or from his being vanquished by *Ottoman*, the *Saracen*, *A. C.* 623, *June* 16.

EPO'DE [Ἐπώδης, *Gr.*] a *Pindarick* Ode; also a Title of one of *Hirace's* Books after his *Odes*. *F.* and *L.*

E'POMIS [Ἐπώμις, *Gr.*] a Hood such as Graduates in an University, and Liverymen of a Corporation, wear.

E'POMIS [in *Anatomy*] the upper Part of the Shoulders.

EPOM'PHALUM [Ἐπώμφαλον, *Gr.*] a Plaster, or any Thing applied to the Navel when it starts. *L.*

EPO'PEE [Ἐπώπεια, *Gr.*] an *Epick* or *Heroick* Poem.

EP'ULARY [epularis, *L.*] belonging to a Feast or Banquet.

EP'ULIS [Ἐπώλις, *Gr.*] an Excrescence in the Gums, so large as sometimes to hinder the opening of the Mouth.

EPULOTYCKS [Ἐπώλοτυκός, of *επώλω* to cicatrize, *Gr.*] are Medicines to dry up Sores and Ulcers.

EQUABILITY [aequalitas, *L.*] Equality, Evenness, Steadiness; also the exact Agreement of two Things in respect of Quantity.

E'QUABLE [aequalis, *L.*] equal, alike, or of the same Proportion, steady.

E'QUABLE Acceleration, is when the Swiftness of any Body in Motion increases equally in equal Time.

E'QUABLE Motion, is that which is performed with the same Velocity, and is neither accelerated nor retarded.

E'QUABLE Retardation, is when the Swiftness of any Body in Motion is equally lessened in equal Times.

E'QUABLY [aequaliter, *L.*] equally, evenly, steadily.

E'QUAL [aequalis, *L.*] like, even, just.

An E'QUAL [aequalis, *L.*] one who is upon the same Level with another.

To E'QUAL [aequare, *F.* *square*, *L.*] to make equal, to answer, to be agreeable to.

EQUALITY [egalité, *F.* *aequalitas*, *L.*]

E'QUALNESS } a being equal or like, Agreeableness, Likeness.

To E'QUALIZE, to make Shares equal to compare.

E'QUALLY [aequaliter, *L.*] alike, even, the being equal.

EQUANGULAR, having equal Angles.

EQUANIMITY [aequanimitas, *L.*] Equality of Mind, Contentedness, calm Frame of Mind and Temper, either good or bad, not puffed up nor overjoyed in Success, but dispirited or uneasy under Adversity.

EQUANIMOUS [aequanimitas, *L.*] tempered, contented in Mind.

EQUA'TION [aequatio, *L.*] Equal, an equal Division.

EQUA'TION [in *Astronomy*] comparing of Things of different Magnitudes; as 31. = 36d.

EQUA'TION [in *Astronomy*] the Difference between the Time of apparent Motion of the Sun, and the Time measured by the real or mean Motion, according to which Clocks are to be adjusted.

EQUA'TION or Total Difference between the True and Mean Motion, or the Angle made by the true and mean Motion of the Sun.

EQUA'TION, or *Physic* the Difference between the Time of the Centre of the *Epicyle* in the *Eccentrica*.

EQUA'TION, or *Optic* is the Angle made by two Lines drawn from the Centre of the *Epicyle* to the Centre of the *Eccentrica*.

EQUATION of Time, is the Difference between the Sun's true Longitude and Apparent.

EQUA'TOR [aequator, *L.*] who makes equal] the Earth, which see.

EQUATO'RIAL, pertaining to the Equator.

EQUER'Y [of equus, *L.*] has the Care and Management of a King or Prince.

EQUES, Horseman; a Nobleman.

EQUES Auratus [i. e. gilded, *L.*] the Latin Term for an Emperor.

cause in ancient Times, when Kings were allowed to gild their Furniture.

warlike Furniture.

EQUESTRIAN [equestris, *L.*] a Horseman or Knight.

EQUANGULAR [aequangulus, *L.*] that has equal Angles.

EQUICRU'RAL [of equus, *L.*] that has equal Legs or Sides.

EQUIDIS'TANT [of aequus, *L.*] that is of an equal Distance from another Thing.

EQUIFORM'ITY [of aequus, *L.*] Likeness in Form.

EQUILAT'ERAL [aequilateralis, *L.*] whose Sides are all equal.

EQUILIB'RITY [aequilibrium, *L.*] weighing or poising.

IBRIO [in *Maechanicks*] when of a Balance hang exactly even that they neither can ascend nor are said to be in *Equilibrio*.

RIUM [*equiliber*, F. *equilibrium*, of Weight and Poise, equal Balance.

TIPLES [of *equi* and *multiplicis*, or Quantities multiplied by the or Quantity; or Numbers and which contain their Sub-multiples ber of Times; as 16 and 8 are five Submultiples, 4 and 2, be- tains its Submultiples 4 Times.

CESSARY [*aequus* and *necessarius*, in the same Degree.

TIAL [*aequinoctialis*, of *aequus* or Night, L.] the Equinoctial ator, called by Sailors emphati- , is an imaginary Circle in the ally distant from the Poles of that divides the Heaven, or Univerſe, into two equal Parts, outh, and is called the Equi- ſe, when the Sun paſſes through and Night become of an equal very Part of the Earth. Some between the *Equinoctial* and *Equa-*, though they be both Circles Plane, yet the Equator is a great e Earth, equally diſtant from f the Earth, and it is that monly called the *Line*, by the

TIAL Dial, a Dial whole al to the Horizon.

RES [of *aequus* and *nox*, L.] the a the Sun enters the firſt Points *solstitia*, when the Days and Nights length all over the Earth, except Pole.

EQUINOX, is about the 21ſt

nal EQUINOX, is about the ber.

[*aequiper*, F.] to ſet forth, to ovide with Neceſſaries.

SE [*Equipage*, F] Proviſion of ſary for a Voyage or Journey; as ture, Horſes, Attendance, &c. Coach and Number of Foot-

ATES [*aequiparato*, L.] Things made equal. *Logic*.

NT, Preparation, Detachment, ops accoured for Action.

LENCE [*aequipollentia*, L.] a be- Force and Value, a Term in when ſeveral Propoſitions ſig- the ſame Thing, though ex- different Manners; as, *Some*, not every Man is leeward.

LENT [*aequipollens*, F. *aequipollens*, Force or Signification.

DERANCY [*aequipollidum*, L.] of or Poiſing.

To **EQUIPON'DERATE** [of *aequus* and *ponderatus*, L.] to weigh equally.

EQUIPON'DEROUS [of *aequus* and *ponderoſus*, L.] that is of equal Weight.

E'QUITABLE, juſt, reaſonable. *F*.

EQUITABLY, juſtly.

EQUITATU'RA, a Liberty of Ridings; alſo of carrying Grift or Meal from a Mill on Horſeback. *O. L.*

EQUITY [*equitas*, F. of *aequitas*, L.] is the Virtue of treating all Perſons according to the Rules of Reaſon and Juſtice, as we would be treated by them, were we in their Cir- cumſtances.

EQUITY [in *Law*] is Correſtion of the Common Law in ſome Part wherein that fails.

Court of EQUITY, is the Court of *Chan- cery*, in which the Rigour of the Common Law, and the Severity of other Courts, is moderated, and where Controverſies are ſup- poſed to be determined according to the exact Rules of Equity and Conſcience.

EQUIV'ALENCE [*aequivalentia*, L.] the Agreement in Nature, Quality, and Circum- ſtances, between two or more Things pro- poſed.

EQUIV'ALENT [*aequivaleus*, L.] being of equal Might, Value, or Worth. *F*.

An **EQUIV'ALENT**, a Thing of equal Value with another.

EQUIV'OCAL [*aequivocus*, F. *aequivocus*, L.] that which hath a double or doubtful Sig- nification, or whoſe Meaning and Senſe may be taken ſeveral Ways. *Logic*.

EQUIVOCALS [*aequivoca*, L.] are ſuch Terms whoſe Names are the ſame, but their Natures very different. *Logic*.

EQUIVOCAL Generation [in *Philofophy*] is the Production of Plants without Seeds; In- ſects or Animals without Parents, in the na- tural Way of Coition between Male and Fe- male, which is now believed never to happen, but that all Bodies are univocally produced.

EQUIVOCAL Signs [in *Surgery*] are certain Accidents or Signs of the Fracture of the Skull, which confirm other Signs called *Univocal*.

EQUIVOCAL Word [in *Grammar*] a Word comprehending more Significations than one, or ſerving for different Notions.

EQUIVOCALLY [*aequivocè*, L.] dubiouſly, ambiguouſly, with a mental Reſervation.

To **EQUIV'OCATE** [*aequivocare*, F.] to ſpeak ambiguouſly, to ſay one Thing and mean another.

EQUIVOCATION, a double Meaning. *L.*

EQUIVOCATOR, one who ſpeaks ambi- guouſly and falſely.

EQUIOREAN [*aequoreus*, L.] belonging to the Sea.

EQUUS Coartus, a Horſe ſet out with a Saddle and other Furniture. *O. L.*

ER [רַעַי H. i. e. a Watchman] *Jacob's* firſt-born Son.

ERA. See *Æra*.

ERADIA'TION [*e* and *radius*, L.] Emifion of Rays.

To ERAD'ICATE [*eradicare*, L.] to pull up by the Roots.

To ERAD'ICATE, a *Disease*, &c. to destroy it utterly.

ERADICA'TION, a Rooting out, Destroying, &c. L.

ERAD'ICATIVES [in *Physick*] Medicines that work powerfully, and, as it were, root out the Distemper; it is used in Opposition to Palliatives, which operate but gently.

ERA'SED [*erapus*, L.] scraped or scratched out.

ERA'SED [*Heraldry*] any thing violently turned off from its proper Place.

ERASE'MENT, a blotting or dashing out.

ERAS'MUS [*Ἐράσμῳ*, Gr. amiable, lovely] a proper Name.

ERAS'TIANISM, the Doctrine of *Erasmus*.

ERA'STIANS, Hereticks, Followers of *Erasmus*, a *Swiss* Physician, who among other Tenets held, that the Power of Excommunication in a Christian State was lodged in the Civil Magistrate.

ERATO' [*Ἐρατώ*, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Patroness of amorous Poetry.

ERATOS'THENES, a famous Historian, Poet, Philosopher and Astronomer, who for his great Learning was called *Plato Minor*, and was especially eminent for his Skill in the *Mathematicks*.

ERE [*ερε*, *Sax.*] before that, rather than.

E'REBUS [*Ἐρεβῶ*, Gr.] an infernal Poetical Deity, said to be the Father of Night and Hell.

To ERECT' [*eriger*, F. *erigere*, L. *erectum*, sup.] to raise, to set up, to build.

To ERECT' a *Figure* [with *Astrologers*] is to divide the 12 Houses of the Heavens a-right; putting down the Sign, Degree, &c. in the right Place, according to the Positions of the heavenly Bodies, at the Moment of Time the Scheme is erected.

ERECT *Flowers*, are such as grow upright, without hanging the Head.

ERECTORES, Lifters up.

ERECT'ION, a raising or causing to stand upright, a Building. F. of L.

ERECTOR'S *Penis* [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles, which cause Erection.

ERECTOR'S *Clioridis* [in *Anatomy*] Muscles inserted into the spongy Bodies of the *Clioris*, which they erect in Coition.

ERELONG, before long time had elapsed.

EREMITICAL [*eremiticus*, L.] of *Impariter*. Gr.] belonging to a Desert, or leading the Life of an Hermit.

ER'EMITE [*eremita*, L. of *ἠρημῆς*, Gr.] an Hermit.

EREMITO'R'IUM, an Hermitage or desert

Place, for the Retirement

ERE'NOW, before the

EREPT'ION, a snatch

by Violence and Force. L.

ERES'SES } Canary-B

ERIS'SES } Years old

ERE'WHILE, lately,

not long hence.

ER'GOT, a hard Stub

Joint of a Horse.

ERIDA'NUS [in *Astro*

Confellation of 68 Stars.

ERIN'GO, a Plant, call

the Roots of which are ed

the Plague and Contagions.

ERIS'MA [in *Architec*

tricks, Shore post, or Prop, t

ing, that is otherwise like

ERISTICAL [*ἔρις*, Gr.

lating to Dispute.

ERKE, weary, loitering

ER'MINE [*ermine*, F. *ermine*

mania, the Country from w

were brought] a very rich

Field-Mouse, worn by Pri

Quality.

ERMINE [in *Heraldry*

is Argent, and the Powder

interspersed with black Spot

ERMINE-Street } o

ERMINE-Street } R

in England, from David's t

ERMINE, adorned with

ERMINE [in *Heraldry*

with the Powdering Argent

ERMINE'S [in *H*

Ground powdered with black

Hair is added.

ERMINOIS' [in *Herald*

Gold Colour, powdered

Black,

To ERN [probably of

Teut.] to glean. C.

ERNE or ERON, a Cott

ERNES, Promises. O.

scattered Ears of Corn on

the cocking it; also Affectio

ER'NEST [*Ernestus*, L.

i. e. earnest] a proper Name

ERNFUL, sorrowful, lam

EROD'ING Medicines [in

graw] are such as prey u

their acute Particles.

EROCATION, a besto

out, a profuse s. ending of M

EROS [*Ἔρως*, Gr.] Cup

EROSION, a gnawing,

consuming. L.

EROSTRATUS, an Inc

is said, only to get himself

magnificent Temple of *Dian*

EROTEMA [*ἠρωτήματα*,

ton or Question.

EROTESIS [*ἠρωτήσις*, G

betrick] a Figure, when by
n we aggravate a Matter,
er, F. of *errare*, L.] to go
or mistake.

pend, Sax.] a Message.
erass, L.] wandering or
Way. F.

Law] is applied to Justices
t, and to Bailiffs travelling

NT, those fabulous roman-
igned to travel about the
of Adventures, and to do
s, with unaccountable Ha-
Perfons.

aults or Omissions which
edion in Printing. L.

erraticus, F. of *erraticus*,
L.] wandering or stray-
y.

Stars, the Planets so called
to the fixed Stars, by Re-
g each a particular Motion.
A, a Waif or Stray, an er-
Braft. O. L.

[*eripere*, of *er* in, and *er*
Medicines to put up the No-
Head, either by or with-
to enliven the Spirits.

S [errone, F. of *erroneus*, L.]
of Errors and Mistakes.

ELY, by Mistake, falsely.

the same as erratic Stars.
ur, F. of *error*, L.] Mistake,
Opinion.

Law] is a Fault in Pleading,

ROR, is that which lies to
gement in any Court of Re-

RORS, a Clerk whose Of-
out the Tenor of the Records
a which a Writ of Error is

etch, a sort of Pulse.

le after Corn is cut. C.
bly of rrrf, first, Teut.] long
Spenc.

NCY [*erubescens*, L.] a
ame: an uneasiness of Mind,
hindered from doing ill, for
Reputation. L.

[*eructio*, L.] to belch, to break
Stomach.

ON, a Belch.

learned.

N, Instruction in good Lite-
s, Scholarship. F. of L.

, an issuing or breaking forth
L.

ION, a Wedding or pulling up

IVE [of *eruptus*, L.] break-

AS, [*erysipelas*, F. *erysipelas*,
called St. Anthony's Fire.

ERYSIPELATO'DES [*ερυσίπελατος*, Gr.]
a Bastard *Erysipelas*.

ERYSIPE'LATOUS, belonging to, or of
the Nature of an *Erysipelas*.

ERYTHREM'MATA [of *ερυθρός* and
εσθήμα, Gr.] Red Spots like Flea-bites,
common in Pestilential Fevers.

ERYTHROI'DES *Membrana* [of *ερυθρός*
red, and *ιδεο*. Appearance] is a red Skin of the
Testicles; the first of the proper Coats.

ESAU [*ωυ* H. i. e. doing or working]
the Brother of *Jacob*.

ESBRANCATU'RA, the cutting off of
Branches or Boughs in a Forest. O. L.

ESCALA'DE [*escalade*, F.] is a furious
Attack upon a Wall or Rampart, carried on
with Ladders to mount up upon, without be-
gegging it in Form, breaking Ground, or car-
rying on of Works to secure the Men.

ESCALOP, a Shell-fish.

ESCA'PE [*eschappe*, F.] getting away from,
Flight.

To ESCA'PE [*eschapper*, F. *scappare*, Ital.
escaper, Span.] to make one's escape, to get
away.

To ESCAPE [in a Law Sense] is when one
who is arrested comes to his Liberty, before
he is delivered up by Order of the Law.

ES'CAR [*εσχαρα*, Gr.] a Scar remaining
after the Healing of a Sore, or one raised by
Cautsticks.

ESCARGATOIRE, a Nursery of Snails.

ESCAROT'ICKS, searing Irons, Fire,
Plasters, &c. which bring a Sore to a Crust.

ESCANDE'RIA, the Chandry or Office
where the Candles are laid up, and delivered
out for Family Uses.

ESCHAUFF'F [*eschauffer*, F.] to warm or
heat. *Chauc.*

ESCHEAT' [*escherte*, F.] is any Lands or
Profits which fall to a Lord within his Man-
nor, by Forfeiture, or by the Death of his
Tenant dying without Heirs.

To ESCHEAT' [*eschetir*, F.] to fall to the
chief Owner after such a Manner.

An ESCHEAT'OR, an Officer who takes
Notice of the King's Escheats in the County
whereof he is Escheator, and testifies them in
the Exchequer.

To ESCHEW' [*eschewer*, F. *escheven*, Teut.]
to shun, or avoid.

ESCORT. Convoy, Guard.

To ESCO'RT [*escorter*, F.] to convoy, to
guard from Place to Place.

E'SCRITE [*écrit*, F.] a Writing. *Chauc.*

ESCROL'L, a Roll, Deed, or Invento-
ry, a Scrip of Paper with some Motto.

L. T.
ES'CUAGE [of *escu*, F. a Buckler] a
Tenure of Land, obliging a Tenant to fol-
low his Lord into the Wars at his own
Charge.

ES'CULENTS [of *esculentus*, L.] that may
be eaten; Plants and Roots for Food, as
Carrots, Turnips, &c.

ESCU'RIAL, a famous Monastery in *Spain*, built by King *Philip II.* in the Shape of a Gridiron, in Honour of *St. Laurence*; and takes its Name from a Village near *Madrid*: it contains a King's Palace, *St. Laurence's Church*, the Monastery of the *Jeromonics*, and the Free-Schools.

ESCUTCH'ION [*scutum*, L.] a Shield, the Coat or Field on which arms are borne.

ESCUTCHEON [of *Prentice*] is an Inescutcheon, or little Escutcheon, which a Man who hath married an Heiress may bear over his own Coat of Arms, and in it the Arms of his Wife.

ESHIN, a Pail or Kit. C.

ESKERTO'RES [of *escher*, F.] Robbers or Destroyers of other Mens Lands. O. S.

ESKIP'PESON, skipping by Sea. O. L. T.

E'SHAM [formerly *Evesham*, from one *Eoves Egwin*, a Shepherd, who was afterwards Bp. of *Worcester*] a Town in *Worcestershire*, anciently called *Eatbome*, or *Heatfield*.

To **ESLOIN** [of *eloigner*, F.] to withdraw to a Distance. Spenc.

ESNE'GY [*aîné*, F.] the Right of choosing first in a divided Inheritance, which belongs to the eldest Copartner.

ESPALIE'RS, a Row of Trees planted in curious Order against a Frame, spreading upon the Side of the Wall, &c. P.

ESPARECT, a kind of *St. Fein* Grass.

ESPEALTA'RE, to expediate or claw Dogs, either by cutting off the three Fore-Claws of the right Foot, or by cutting out the Balls of the Foot, so that they may be disbled from running in a Forest. O. L.

ESPE'CIAL [*specialis*, L.] principal, chief.

ESPI'AL, a Watch or Guard.

ESPIURNAN'CIA, the Office of Spigurnel, or Sealer of the King's Writs.

ESPLEE'S [*expletiva*, L.] the full Profits that the Ground or Land yields.

ESPLEES [*Law Term*] the full Profits that the Ground yields, as the Hay of Meadows, the Feeding of Pastures, the Corn of ploughed Lands, the Rents, Services, and such like Issues.

ESPLENA'DE } [*in Fortification*] proper
ESPLANA'DE } ly the Glacis or Slope of the Counter(scarp); now taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel, and the first Houses of a Town. F.

ESPLOIT, Accomplishment, Perfection. Cb.

ESPOU'SALS [*spousalles*, F. *spoufalia*, L.] Betrothing, Wedding, Marriage; the Ceremony used on that Occasion.

To **ESPOUSE** [*spoufer*, F.] to betroth, take in Marriage, to wed; to adhere to, or embrace a Cause, Opinion or Party.

ESPRIN'GOLD, a Warlike Engine for the casting great Stones.

To **ESPY** [*espier*, F.] to perceive or discover, to observe or watch.

ESQU'AE [*escair*, or *senyer*, F.] a Gen-

tleman who bears Arms, next below a Knight.

ESQUIRES, are also called by putting about their Names and bestowing on them Spurs.

ESQUIRES [of the *King*] certain Officers belonging to the Court.
To **ESSA'RT**, to extract the Ground of Shrubs. O.

ESSAY [*essai*, F.] An Attempt, also a short Discourse upon a Subject.

ESSAY of a *Deer* [of *essayer*, F.] to Break or Brisket of a *Deer*.

To **ESSAY** [*essayer*, F.] to try.

ESSAY *Hatch* [among the Soldiers] a little Trench or Hole, made in the Earth, search for Ore.

ESSAYIST, Author of an Essay.

ESSE [of *esse*, L.] to be, or to exist. *Esse* is the *esse*, i. e. the *esse*.

ESSENCE [*essentia*, L.] the true Nature or Substance of a Thing, which makes it to be what it is.

ESSENCE [in *Physick*] the true Nature or Substance of a Thing, which makes it to be what it is.

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ing, and are inseparable from
ion from Accidental.

Salt of Plants [in *Chymistry*]
a Juice of the Plant, set for
a Cellar, till the Salt shoots
its.

ESSENTIALS [of *Religion*] the fun-
cles and Points of it.

ESSENTIALLY, according to the Nature

among *Physicians* are little
als, reddish and hard, which
the whole Body with a violent

ESSEX, and **ESSEX** per-
the County that lies East of
called, because it was the
East-Saxons.

ESSE [in *Law*, F.] is an Excuse alledg-
to is summoned to appear and
Action, &c. upon some just
n.

, to excuse a Person absent, F.
the **ESSOINS**, an Officer in the
mon Pleas, who keeps the Es-

ESSE *malo lecti*, a Writ directed to the
d four lawful Knights to view
ruined himself as being sick.

ESSE [in *Law*, F. *stabilire*, L.]
firm, and sure, to settle.

ESSE [in *Law*, F. *stabilire*, L.]
Settlement upon a Foun-

ESSE [of a *Dower*] the
Dower or Portion made to the
Time of Marriage.

ESSE [in *Law*, F. *standard*, F.] a Banner
ore especially the standing Mea-
nd to the Scantling of which
throughout the Land are to be

ESSE [in *Law*, F. *status*, L.] the Posture
of Things or Affairs; also
er, &c.

ESSE [in *Law*] is that Title or In-
tan his in Land, or Tene-
t a Man is worth in Lands,

ESSE [of the *Realm*] are
of the Kingdom of *England*,
Spiritual, the *Lords Temporal*,

, to settle in a Fortune. *Sb.*
ES, Statutes, Precepts, esta-

ESSE [in *Law*, F. of *estimatio*, L.]
Account, Reputation.

ESSE [in *Law*, F. of *estimare*, L.]
ke account of, to believe, to

, one who places a high Value

ESSE *H. i. s. Secret*, or
Name of Women.

ESTHIO'MENOS [*esthio'menos*, Gr.] an
Inflammation which gnaws and consumes
the Parts, a Gangrene, or Disposition to
Mortification.

ESTIMABLE [*estimabilis*, L.] worthy to
be esteemed, the being of Value. *F.*

ESTIMATE } [*estimatio*, L.] the set
ESTIMATION } Price or Value, Esteem,

Prising, or Rating.

To **ESTIMATE** [*estimatum*, L.] to rate,
value, apprise, or set a Price upon a Thing.

ESTIMATOR [*estimator*, L.] a Judge of
the Value of Things.

ESTIVAL [*estivalis*, L.] of Summer.

ESTOPLE } [of *esuper*, F.] an Impe-
ESTOPPEL } diment or Bar of Action,

growing from his own Fact, which hath or
might have had his Action.

ESTOUFA'DE [in *Cookery*] a particular
Way of stewing Meat, &c. *F.*

ESTOVERS [of *estiffe*, or *estover*, F.] in
Law, signifies that Substance which a Man
accused of Felony is to have out of his Lands
or Goods, during his Imprisonment: Also
an Allowance of Wood to be taken out of
another Man's Woods.

ESTRA'DE, an even or level Space. *F.*
To **ESTRANGE** [*estranger*, F.] to draw
away the Affections, to alienate, to become
strange.

ESTRANGE'MENT, Estranging, Alien-
ation.

ESTRAN'GERS [*Law Term*] Foreigners,
Persons born beyond Sea; they who are not
Parties in the levying a Fine, &c.

ESTRAY' [from *estrayeur*, O. F.] a tame
Beast found, having no Owner known, which,
if it be not reclaimed in a Year and a Day,
falls to the Lord of the Manor.

ESTREAT' [*extractum*, L.] the Copy of
an original Writing; but especially of Fines
set down in the Rolls of a Court, to be levied
of any Man for his Offence.

Clerk of the **ESTREATS**, a Clerk that
receives the Estreats out of the Lord Treas-
urer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes
them to be levied for the King.

ESTRECIAT'US, Aritened, or blocked
up. *O. L.*

To **ESTREPE** [*estropier*, F.] to make
Spoil in Lands and Woods.

ESTREPEMENT, Spoil made in Lands
and Woods by a Tenant for Term of Life,
to the Damage of the Reversioner.

An **ES'QUARY** [*esquarium*, L.] any Ditch
or Pit where the Tide comes or is flowed by
the Sea at High Water.

ESTURE [*estus*, L.] Violence, Commo-
tion.

ESURIENT [*esurians*, L.] hungry, voracious.

ESURINE Salts [in *Chymistry*] are Salts
which are of a fretting or eating Quality,
which abound in the Air of Places situate
near the Sea Coasts, and where great Quan-
tities of Coals are burnt.

To

To ETCH, to draw upon a Copper-plate:
ETCH'ING [of ετχην, *Teut.*] a Way
used in making Copper-Plates for Printing,
by eating in Figures with *Aqua Fortis*.

ETERNAL [eternel, F. *eternus*, L.] an
infinite Duration, which neither has a Be-
ginning, nor will ever have an End.

ETERNALIST, one who maintain the
Existence of the World from Eternity.

ETE'RNITY [eternité, F. *eternitas*, L.]
an infinite Duration, without Beginning and
End, Everlastingness.

To ETERNIZE } [eterniser, F. *at-*
To ETERNALIZE } *ternare*, L.] to make
eternal.

E'THELBALD [of Æðel and Bal'd, *Sax.*
i. e. nobly bold] the Name of two Kings of
this Nation.

E'THELBERT [Æðel and Beap't, *Sax.*
i. e. nobly bright] the Name of several Kings.

E'THELFRID [Æðel and frere, *Sax.*
i. e. noble Piece] a King of the *Northumbri-*
ans.

E'THELRED [Æðel and rere, *Sax. i. e.*
noble in Council] a Name of several *Engliſh-*
Saxon Princes.

E'THELSTAN } [Æðel and stan, *Sax.*
A'THELSTN } *i. e.* the noble Gem] a
renowned King, the VIIIth *Saxon* Monarch
from *Egbert*.

E'THELWARD [Æðel and wap't, *Sax.*
i. e. a noble Keeper] a Name.

E'THELWIN [Æðel and winnan, *Sax.* to
acquire, *i. e.* noble Purchaser] a proper Name.

E'THELWOLD [Æðel and waldan, *Sax.*
to govern, *i. e.* noble Governor] a Bishop of
Winchester, a Founder of an Abbey at *Abingdon*.

E'THELWOLF [Æðel and Ulp. *Sax. i. e.*
the noble Helper] the Name of the Second
of the *Saxon Monarchs*.

ETHER. See *Æther*.

ETHEREAL [æthereus, L.] belonging to
the *Æther* or Air.

ETHE'REAL Oil [among *Chymists*] is a
very fine or exalted Oil, or rather Spirit,
which soon takes Fire.

ETHICAL, pertaining to Morality.

E'THICKS [ἠθικὰ, Gr.] Moral Philoſo-
phy; An Art which ſhews thoſe Rules and
Meaſures of Human Actions which lead to
true Happineſs; and that acquaints us with
the Means to praſtiſe them.

ETHIMOL'OGISE, to give the Etymo-
logy or Derivation of a Word. *Cbauc.*

ETHMOIDA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Suture
or Seam ſurrounding the *Oſ Ethmoides*.

ETHMOI'DES [ἠθμοιδίς, of ἠθμός a
Sieve, and ἴδιον Form, Gr.] a Bone in the
inner Part of the Noſe reſembling a Sieve.

ETH'NARCHY [ethnarchia, L. ἠθναρχία,
of ἠθνος a Nation, and ἀρχή Principality,
Gr.] Principality and Rule.

ETH'NICK [ethnicus, L. ἠθνικός, of ἠθνος
a Nation, Gr.] Heathen, of or belonging to
the Heathens.

ETHOLOGY [ethologia, L. of ἠθολογία,

of ἠθός Cuſtom, and λόγος to
a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of Ma-

ETHO'LOGY [in *Rhetor*
ſhewing the Manners of oth-

ETHOPOE'IA [εθιποποιία,
ἠθός and ποιῶν to ſeign, Gr.]
tion of Manners.

ETIOL'OGY [ἠτιολογία, L.;
and λόγος to ſay, Gr.] a giving

ETYMOLO'GICAL [ἠτυμολογικός,
mologicus, L. of ἠτυμολογία,
to Etymology.

ETYMOLO'GIST [ἠτυμολογικός, Gr.] one ſkilled
in the true Interpretation of Words.

To ETYMOLO'GIZE [ἠτυμολογίζω,
to give an Account of the Derivation

ETYMOLO'GY [ἠτυμολογία,
L. of ἠτυμολογία, of ἠτυμολογία,
Gr.] is a Part of Grammar,
ſignifying the Meaning and Signification
of Words, in order to their
Meaning and Signification.

ETYMON [ἠτυμον, Gr.]
of a Word.

To EVAC'ATE [evaco,
throw out. *Harvey*.

EVACUANT, which cauſes
To EVACUATE [evacuare,
L.] to diſcharge, to empty, to
EVACUA'TION, an emptying
EVACUA'TION [amortification,
Diminution of the animal
it be by Catharticks, or Blood
other Means.

To EVA'DE [evader, F.]
eſcape, to ſhift off, to elude.

EVAGA'TION [evagor,
Excursion.

EVAGINA'TION, an
drawing out of a Sheath or
E'VAN [Eton, *Welſh*]

Affinity with the *Ruſſian* Language.

EVANES'CENT [evanes,
ing, imperceptible.

EVANGELIA, among
was uſed to ſignify Proceſſes
made for Joy of good Tidings.

EVANGEL'ICAL [evangelicus,
gelius, L. of Ἐβανγγελικός,
the Goſpel, Goſpel-like.

EVAN'GELIST [evangelista,
liſta, L. of Ἐβανγγελιστής,
of good Tidings.

EVAN'GELISTS, the
Goſpel. L.

EVANGE'LIIUM [evangelium,
gelium, Gr.] a Goſpel.

To EVAN'GELIZE [evangelizare,
L. of Ἐβανγγελίζω,
and ἀγγελλίζω, to bring
bring good Tidings, to preach

EVANGELY, the Goſpel.

EVAN'ID [evanidus, L.]
fading, changing Colour,

To EVAN'ISH [evanire,
from Notice.

E V E

ATE [*evaporar*, F. *evapo-*
cahe or steam out, or dis-
 ts
 ATE to a Pellile [in *Chy-*
lume a Liquor by a gentle
 Skin is perceived to swim on
 ION [in *Chymistry*] is a
 perfuous Moisture of any li-
 y Means of a gentle Fire; or
 y with Steam, so as to leave
 er, or of a higher Consistence
 ION [with *Physicians*] is
 of Humours through the
 n Escape; also a Shift or
astrous, L.] crafty, deceitful.
 [*eucharista*, F. *eucharistia*,
 of *eu* well, good, and *cha-*
] a Thanksgiving; from
 rament of the Lord's Supper
 ICAL [*eucharisticus*, L. of
 ging to the Eucharist.
 [*ευχυνος*, of *eu* good and
 r.] one who abounds with
 mours; also Vistuals which
 sishment.
 [*euchymia*, L. *ευχυμα*, of
 juice, Gr.] is a good Tem-
 other Juices and Fluids in
 [*ευχερασια* of *eu* good, and
 are, Gr.] a good Tempera-
 S'TES [*ευδινωτικος*, of *eu*
 rspire, Gr.] one who sweats
 S, Hereticks, so called of
 Ring-leader, who held the
 tly affected in his Will from
 made of nothing.
 [*ευδοξια*, L. of *ευδοξια*, Gr.]
 ime.
 I. i. e. she lived] the Wife
 ct of Even] the Day before
 day.
 Worm.
 Ebeck, a Beast like a Goat.
 [*evastica*, L.] that Part of
 teaches how to acquire a
 ody.
 , a lifting up, a carrying
 ifing, an extolling. L.
 [in *Astronomy*] is an In-
 otion of the Moon.
 en, Sax.] the Close of the
 y.
 Word of strong Assertion)
 en, Sax. *æven*, Teut. *æft*,
 like, level, calm.
 o make even or level.

E. V I

EVENING [*Æven*, Sax. *Abend*, L. S.
 and Teut.] the Close of the Day.
 EVENTIDE [*Æventid*, Sax.] the
 Evening-Tide.
 EVENINGS, a Portion of Grass or Corn
 given by a Lord to his Tenant in the Even-
 ing, for Service done.
 EVEN Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] is a
 Number which may be divided into two
 equal Parts without any Fraction.
 EVENLY *Even Number*, is a Number
 which an even Number may measure by an
 even Number; as 32, which 8, an even
 Number, measures by 4, which is also an
 even Number.
 EVENLY *Odd Number*, is a Number that
 an even Number may measure by an odd one,
 as 30, which 2 or 6, being even Numbers,
 measure by 15 or 5, that are odd Num-
 bers.
 EVENNESS, the State of being even.
 EVENT' [*eventus*, L.] the Issue or Suc-
 cess of Things.
 EVENTFUL, full of Events
 To EVEN'TILATE [*evenitatum*, L.] to
 winnow or fan.
 To EVENTILATE [in *Law*] to esti-
 mate or value an Estate.
 EVENTILA'TION, a Winnowing; a
 strict Examination or sifting into a Busi-
 ness.
 EVENTUAL [of *eventus*, L.] pertaining
 to Matter of Fact, actually come to pass.
 EVENTUALLY, ultimately, in the final
 Result.
 EVER [*Ævre*, Sax. *Æwig*, Teut.] with
 out End.
 EVERARD [prob. of *Єvopst* a Boar,
 and *paпd* a Keeper; or of Ever, Eng. and
Ære. Sax. Honour, q. d. one always much
 honoured] a proper Name for Men.
 To EVERBERATE, to beat. L.
 EVERLASTINGLY, without End.
 EVERLAS'TING, eternal, perpetual, im-
 mortal.
 EVERGREEN, that is green throughout
 the Year.
 EVERNESS, Eternzlness, Continualness.
 To EVERTUATE, to take away the
 Virtue or Strength.
 To EVERT', to destroy.
 EVERSION, an Overthrowing, Over-
 turning; Destruction, Overthrow. L.
 EVERY [*Ævre*, Sax.] every one.
 To EVESTIGATE [*evestigatum*, L.] to
 seek, to follow, to hunt after, to find out.
 EVESTIGATION, a seeking, or finding
 out. L.
 EUGENE [*Egenius*, L. of *ευγενος*, Gr. i. e.
 nobly born] a proper Name of Men.
 EUGENY [*ευγενια*, Gr.] Nobleness of
 Birth or Blood, Gentility, Nobility.
 EVIBRA'TION, a Shaking, Brandishing,
 or Darting. L.
 EVICTION, a convincing, either by Ar-
 gument or Law. L.

EVIDENCE [*evidentia*, L.] Perspicuity, Plainness.

EVIDENCE [in *Law*] any Proof by Testimony of Men or Writings.

An **EVIDENCE**, a Witness against a Person accused.

EVIDENCES [in *Law*] Deeds or authentic Writings of Agreements, Contracts, &c. that are sealed and delivered.

To **EVIDENCE**, to prove, demonstrate, evince.

EVIDENT [*evidens*, L.] apparent, clear, manifest, plainly made out. *F.*

EVIL [*Æfel*, *Sax.* *Æbel*, *L. S.* *Æbel*, *Teut.*] Ill, Mischief; also a Disease, the King's Evil.

EVIL Deed [*ypelævð*, *Sax.* *Æbelvæð*, *Æbelthæt*, *Teut.*] an ill Turn, Trespas, mischievous or hurtful Act.

EVIL-MINDED, malicious, ill designing.

To **EVIN'CE** [*evainere*, *F.* *evincere*, L.] to vanquish, to overcome; also to prove by Argument.

To **EVIN'CE** [in *Civil Law*] to convict, and recover by Law.

EVINDIS'TANT, equidistant. *Chauc.*

EVENLICHE, evenly, equally. *Chauc.*

To **EVIRATE** [*eviratus*, L.] to deprive of Manhood.

EVIRMO, evermore. *Chauc.*

To **EVIS'CRATE** [*evisceratum*, L.] to unbowel, to take out the Bowels.

EVISCERA'TION, an Embowelling. *L.*

EVITABLE [*evitabilis*, L.] that may be avoided or shunned.

EVITA'TION, a Shunning. *L.*

To **EVITATE** [*evitare*, *F.* *evitare*, L.] to escape, avoid.

EU'LOGY [*eulogia*, L. *εὐλογία*, Gr.] a praising, or speaking well of.

EUNO'MIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the 4th Century, who held that Faith alone was acceptable without good Works.

EUNUCH [*eunuchus*, *F.* *eunuchus*, L.] of *εὐνοχος*, Gr.] a gelded Man, or one deprived of his Genitals.

To **EU'NUCHATE**, to geld.

EU'NUCHISM, the State of an Eunuch.

EVOCA'TION, a calling out or upon, a Summons. *F. of L.*

EVOLAT'ICAL, flying abroad. *L.*

To **EVOLVE** [*evolvere*, L.] to turn over or unfold.

EVOLU'TION [in *Algebra*] the Extraction of Roots out of any Power. *F. of L.*

EVOLU'TIONS [in *Military Affairs*] are the doubling of Ranks or Files, Wheelings, and other Motions.

EVOLUTION, an unfolding, Unrolling. *F. of L.*

EU'NOMY [*eunomia*, L. of *εὐνομία*, of *εὖ* well, and *νόμος* a Law, Gr.] a good Constitution or Ordination of Laws.

EVOMPTION, a vomiting up. *L.*

EUPATHY [*eupathia*, L. of *εὐπάθεια*,

of *εὖ*, and *πάθος*; suffering, in suffering.

EU'PEPSY [*εὐπέψια*, Gr.] easy Concoction or Digestion.

EU'PHEMISM [*euphemismus*, of *εὖ* well, and *μαρτυρία* a setting forth one's Praise Reputation.

EU'PHEMISM [in *Rhetoric*] whereby a harsh Word is that is inoffensive.

EU'PHONY [*euphonia*, of *εὖ* and *φωνή*, a Voice, Gr.] a smooth running of Words.

EUPHORIA [*εὐφορία*, Gr.] bearing of the Operation Course of a Distemper.

some Things to particular

EUPHRASY [*euphrasia*, Gr.] Eyebright.

EUPHRATES [*Εὐφράτης*, Gr.] a great River of *Asia*.

EUPNO'EA [*εὐπνοία*, Gr.] a good Faculty of breathing.

EU'PORY [*εὐπορία*, Gr.] preparing Medicines, or t Working.

EURL'IDES, a learned Man called from his being born in great Favour with *Melampus* and wrote 75 *Poems*.

the very next Day on which *Themistocles* was vanquished by *Xerxes*.

Anno Mundi 3520 suffered as some say, being pulled out by *Chilans*'s Dog, set upon by a Poet, who envied him.

men, being called a Woman buried at *Peles*.

EU'RIPUS [*Εὐρύπυλος*, Gr.] a Gulf in *Greece*, which ebbs and flows twenty-four Hours.

EU'RHYTHMY [*eurythmia*, Gr.] a graceful Proportion of the Body.

EU'RHYTHMY [*Architectura*] Proportion between all Parts.

EURYTHMY [in *Physic*] Disposition of the Pulse.

EUROCLY'DON [*Εὐροκλύδων*, Gr.] tempestuous North-East Wind.

EU'ROPE [*Europa*, L.] a broad-fronted, or large-eye of the Terrestrial Globe, given by the Christians.

EUROPEAN, belonging to *Europe*.

EUROPEANS, Inhabitants of *Europe*.

EU'RUS, the East-Wind.

EUSAR'COS [*εὐσαρκος*, Gr.] used by the *Galenists*, for such Flesh as is not too lean or too fat.

gives due Symmetry and Proportion to the Parts.

EUSE'BIA [*εὐσεβία*, Gr.] a devotion, Piety; also a proper

Εὐστάθης, Gr. standing firm]

ANS, a Sect of Christians
Century, who disallowed the
aints.

HUS [ὠστρομαχία, of ὠστρον
the Stomach, Gr.] a good
Meat proper for it.

formerly called *Halenflow*] a
vire, so called from a Convent
w, the Mother of *Constantine*

ἰσοστάσις, of ἰσος well or fair,
στάσις, Gr. in *Architecture*] is a
the Pillars are placed at the
Distance one from another.

ἰσοστάσις, L. of ἰσότης, of
ἰσότης, Gr.] a handsome or-
g of Things.

Εὐρίππος, Gr.] one of the
Inventress of the Mathema-
g on the Flute.

ΥΨΑΡΙΑΣ, of ὑψος and
Gr.] a soft, quiet Death, or
at of this World.

ἰσορροπία, of ἰσος and ῥοπή
] a due Nourishment of the

NS, *Hericks*, whose Ring-
ons, A. C. 443. They do
Christ to be like ours, af-
and a Celestial Body, which

the Virgin *Mary* as through
there were two Natures in
a Hypostatical Union; but

there was but one compound-
thence they concluded the
did both suffer and die.

a Plucking, Pulling, or
or away. L.

ON [εὐαγγέλιον, L.] divulg-

ow hospitable] as the *Eux-*
ommonly called the *Black Sea*
e Colour. *Cbauc.*

Toll paid for Water-Paf-

ep Marriage, and brice
pebruct, *Teut.*] Adultery.

opus, *Sax.* Duins, *Belg.* of
le Sheep.

Bliffam, i. e. she had taken

riding, i. e. she is Tup-

male Lamb the first Year.

ere, F. of *aqua*, L.] a Vef-

izards. *Spenc.*

TION, a making sour, a
ing. L.

TION [among *Physicians*]

rysm.

TION [in *Rhetorick*] the

t.

EXACERVA'TION [*aceruus*, L.]

heaping up.

EXA'CT [*exactus*, L.] perfect, punctual,
nice, strict. F.

To EXA'CT [*exactum*, sup. of *exigere*, L.]
to demand rigorously, to require more than
is due.

EXA'CTION, unreasonable Demand. F.
of L.

EXA'CTION [in *Law*] is a Wrong done
by an Officer in taking a Fee or Reward,
where the Law allows none.

EXA'CTION *Secular*, is a Tax or Imposi-
tion formerly paid by servile and feudatory
Tenants.

EXACTLY, accurately.

EXACT'NESS, Care, Carefulness, Dili-
gence, Nicety; a punctual Observation of the
smallest Circumstances.

EXACTOR [*exactor*, F.] a Gatherer of
Taxes, an unreasonable, rigid Demander. L.

To EXA'CUATE [*exacuatum*, L.] to whet
or sharpen.

EXA'E'RESIS [*ἀφαίρεσις*, Gr.] is an ex-
tracting out of the Body Things hurtful to it.

EXAC'GERATE [*exaggerer*, F. of *exag-*
geratum, L.] to heap up together, to amplify,
or enlarge in Words.

EXAGGERA'TION, a heaping up, an
Amplification or Aggravation. F. of L.

To EXA'GITATE [*exagitatum*, L.] to
disquiet, stir up, &c.

EXAGITA'TION, a stirring up, a dis-
quieting or vexing. L.

To EXAL'T [*exaltat*, F. of *exaltare*, L.]
to raise or lift up; to praise highly, to extol.

To EXALT *a Mineral* [in *Chymistry*] is
to refine it, and increase its Strength.

EXALTA'TION, a raising or lifting up,
a praising. F. of L.

EXALTATION [in *Astrology*] is an es-
sential Dignity of a Planet, next in Virtue to
being in its own House.

EXALTATION [in *Chymistry*] an Opera-
tion, by which a thing is raised to an higher
Degree of Virtue, or an Increase of the most
remarkable Property in any Body.

EXALT'ED [*exaltatus*, L.] raised or lifted
up, sublime, excellent.

EXAM'BLOSIS [with *Surgeons*] an Abor-
tion or Miscarriage. G.

EXA'MEN, a Trial, a Proof, particularly
of one to be admitted to Holy Orders, or
some Employment. F. of L.

EXAMINA'TION, an Examining; a
Trial. L.

To EXAM'INE [*examiner*, F. of *exami-*
nare, L.] to inquire into, to canvass or sift.

EXAMINER, one who investigates, one
who interrogates a Criminal.

EXAM'INERS, Officers in Chancery,
who examine Witnesses upon Oath.

EXAM'PLE [*exemplum*, L.] a Pattern or
Model; an Instance or Precedent; any
Thing proposed to be imitated or avoided.

R r

EXAMPL

EXAMPLE [in *Logick*] the Conclusion of one single Point from another.

EXANASTO'MOSIS [of $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ and $\alpha\lambda\alpha\gamma\alpha\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$, Gr.] an Opening of the Mouth of Vessels, as Arteries, Veins, &c. *Anatomy*.

EXAN'GUIOUS } [*exanguis*, L.] being
EXAN'GUOUS } without Blood, bloodless.

To **EXAN'IMATE** [*exanimatum*, L.] to deprive of Life, to dispirit; to astonish; to flunz.

EXANIMA'TION [actively] a depriving of Life; astonishing, dispiriting, dismaying. L.

EXANIMA'TION [passively] a Swooning, or such a sinking of the Spirits as is attended with the Loss of Sense for some Time.

EXAN'NUAL Roll, a Roll in which Fines, which could not be levied within the Time, and desperate Debts, were entered.

To **EXANT'LATE** [*exantilo*, L.] to draw out, to exhaust.

EXANTLA'TION [of *antlia*, L. a Bucket] an emptying or drawing out, as with a Bucket; also an Inquiry or Shifting into a Matter. L.

EXANTHE'MATA [$\epsilon\lambda\alpha\theta\eta\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$, Gr.] the Measles or Small Pox.

EXARA'TION, a plowing, or act of writing.

EXARCH [*exarque*, F. *exarchus*, L. of $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\rho\chi\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.] an Officer formerly under the Roman Emperors of *Constantinople*, who managed the Affairs of *Italy*; a Viceroy.

EXAR'CHATE } Office, Dignity, or Ju-
EXARCHY } risdiction of an Exarch.

EXAR'THREMA [$\epsilon\lambda\alpha\rtheta\eta\mu\alpha$, Gr.] a Disjointing, as when a Bone is out of its proper Place. *Anatomy*.

EXARTICULA'TION, a Disjointing, or putting a Bone out of Joint. L.

To **EXAS'PERATE** [of *exasperatum*, L.] to make sharp, to incense, or provoke to anger; to vex.

EXASPERA'TION, an exasperating or provoking to Anger. L.

To **EXAT'URATE** [*exaturatum*, L.] to satiate, or fill an hungry Stomach.

EXATURA'TION, a Satiating, L.

To **EXAUC'TORATE** [*exauctoratum*, L.] to discharge from an Office.

EXAU@TORA'TION, a discharging or putting out of Office or Service. L.

To **EXAU'GERATE** [*exauguratum*, L.] to make profane or unhallow.

EXCALEFAC'TION, a warming. L.

EXCAMBIA'TOR, an Exchanger of Land. O. L.

EXCAMBIUM, an Exchange where Merchants meet. L.

EXCANDES'CENCY [*excanDESCENTIA*, L.] great Heat, violent Anger.

EXCANDESCENCY [with *Physicians*] an Aptness to such Passions of the Mind as bring on real Distempers.

EXCANTA'TION [ex-
chantment by a counter Chant]

EXCAR'NATED, beco-
To **EXCARNIF'ICAT**

L.] to butcher, to quarter,
To **EXCA'VATE** [ex-

make hollow,
EXCAVA'TION, a m-

To **EXCE'RATE** [of e-
to make blind,

EXCECA'TION [of e-
a making blind.

To **EXCEED** [*excedere*,
to go beyond, to surpass.

EXCEE'DING [*excedens*,
ceeds, extravagant, immod-

EXCEEDINGLY, in a
To **EXCEL'** [*excellere*, L.]

outdo, to be excellent or e-
spect.

EXCELCS'MUS [with
ing of Bones from the Sur-

EX'CELLENCE } [*ex-*
EX'CELLENCY } ner-

Also a Title of Honour given
and others. F.

EX'CELLENT [*excellens*,
nary good and valuable, ch-

EXCELLENTLY, high-
EXCEL'SITY [*excellens*,

Loftiness.
EXCENTRICAL } [*ex-*

EXCENTRICK } a-
moves in a differen' Cent-

EXCENTRI'CITY [*ex-*
Excentricity.

EXCEPT, unless, exclu-

To **EXCEPT'** [*exceper*,
to take out of the Number

against, to put out of the
EXCEPTION, an ex-

some Point restraining a C
EXCEPTION [in *Phan-*

ing or embodying of dry
Sort of Moisture.

EXCEPTION [in *Law*
to an Action, a Demur;

toary or preematory.
To take **EXCEPTION**

pleased at.
EXCEPTIONABLE,

ted against.
EXCEPTIOUS, whi-

Exception, or be offended.
EXCEPTIVE, serving

EXCEPTIVE Proposition
such where the Thing

whole Subject, except some
riors of it, by adding a Pa-

as, *the Covetous man does not
be dies*

To **EXCER'EBRATE**
to heat out one's Brains.

EXCEREBRA'TION,
Brains.

[*excerpere*, L.] to pick or
 off.
 ON, a picking, culling, or
 cropping off.
 es, F. of *excessus*, L.] an Ex-
 ity; also Debauchery, Riot.
 [*excessif*, F.] exceeding,
 and due bounds.
 LY, in a very high De-
 TGE [*exchanger*, F. of *excam-*
 ter, to truck one Thing for
 GE [*excambium*, L.] a Place
 s, &c. meet to exchange, i. e.
 e Bills of Exchange for Mo-
 exchange or barter one Com-
 mer, &c.
 , Exchanging, Bartering, or
 thing for another.
 [in Law] is the exchange-
 ne Piece of Land for ano-
 [in Traffick] is the giving a
 n one Place for a Bill, order-
 of the like Sum in another
 XCHANGE, a Place in the
 , appointed for the Exchange
 Brokers, Men who give In-
 chants how the Exchange of
 elp Merchants to Chapmen,
 Merchants.
 ERS, they who return Money
 ills of Exchange, &c.
 Accident. *Spenc*
 R [*l'éc. biquier*, F.] the Place
 's Cash is received and paid,
 he Receipt of the *Eschequer*.
 R Court, a Court of Record,
 es relating to the Crown Re-
 etermined; the Prerogative
 hishop of York.
 TED [*exoneratus*, L.] hav-
 ken away.
 , that which may be charged
 Excise.
 ills, L. S. Tribute] an Im-
 A of Parliament upon Beer,
 Liquors, &c.
 N, an Officer who looks after
 on Commodities.
 a cutting off or out. L.
 E, easily stirred up. L.
 ON, a stirring up, a Provo-
 E [*exciter*, F. *excitare*, L.]
 voke, to cause.
 NT, a stirring up, &c. the
 ation.
 M [*exclamare*, L.] to cry
 d, to rail against
 TION, an Outcry. L.
 R, one who vehemently cries

To EXCLUDE [*exclorre*, F. *excludere*, L.
 to shut out, to keep from.
 EXCLU'SION, a shutting out, a debar-
 ring. F of L.
 EXCLU'SIVE [*exclusivus*, L.] which has
 the Force of excluding. F.
 EXCLUSIVE Propositions [in Logick] are
 such as signify, that a Predicate so agrees with
 its Subject, as to agree with that alone, and
 no other.
 EXCLUSIVELY [*exclusivè*, L.] in a Man-
 ner exclusive of, or not taking in.
 EXCLUSORY [*exclusorius*, L.] that hath
 Power to exclude.
 EXCOC TED [*excoctus*, L.] thoroughly
 boiled or digested. *Shakeſp.*
 To EXCO'GITATE [*excogitatum*, L.] to
 invent, to find out by thinking.
 EXCOGITA'TION, an Invention by
 thinking, a Device. L.
 To EXCOMMUNICATE [*excommunica-*
tum, L.] to turn or put out of the Commu-
 nion of the Church.
 EXCOMMUNICA'TION, is a Punish-
 ment inflicted by the Church, or a Sentence
 pronounced by an ecclesiastical Judge, against
 Offenders; debarring them from the Sacra-
 ments and Civil Privileges. F. of L.
 EXCOMMUNICATO *Capiendo*, a Writ
 directed to the Sheriff, from the Court of
Chancery, for the apprehending one who has
 stood obstinately excommunicated forty Days,
 for imprisoning him without Bail or Main-
 prize, till he be reclaimed.
 EXCOMMUNICATO *Deliberando*, a Writ
 to the Under-Sheriff to deliver an Excommu-
 nicate Person out of Prison.
 EXCOMMUNICATO *Recipiendo*, a Writ
 whereby Persons excommunicated, that have
 been imprisoned for their Obstinacy, and
 have illegally gotten their Liberty, are com-
 manded to be fought for, and imprisoned
 again.
 To EXCO'Riate [*excoriatum*, L.] to flay
 off the Skin.
 EXCO'Riated [*excoriatum*, L.] that has
 the Skin dead or fretted off.
 EXCORIA'TION, a flaying or pulling off
 the Skin. F. of L.
 EXCORIATION [in Surgery] is when
 the Skin is torn, rubbed or fretted off from
 the Flesh.
 To EXCORTICATE [of *ex* and *corticatum*,
 L.] to bark, to pull off the outward Bark of
 Trees, Roots, &c.
 EXCORTICA'TION, a taking or pulling
 off the outward Bark. L.
 To EX'CREATE [*excreatum*, L.] to spit
 out with reaching, to hawk.
 EXCREA'TION, a Straining in Spitting,
 a Hawking. L.
 EXCREMENT [*excrementum*, L.] Or-
 dure.
 EXCREMENTS [of the Body] are what-
 soever is separated from the Aliment after
 Digestion, and is to be thrown out of the
 Body;

Body; at Spittle, Sweat, Snot, the Excrements of the Belly and Bladder, &c.

EXCREMEN'TOUS } [excrementum, F.]
EXCREMENTI'TIOUS } [excrementitius, L.] belonging to, or of the Nature of Excrements.

EXCRES'CENTE } [of excrescere, L.]
EXCRES'GENCY } that which grows out of another Thing. F.

EXCRESCENCE [in Surgery] a fleshy Tumour or superfluous Flesh, growing upon any Part of the Body.

EXCRETION [in Physick] the Separation of Excrement, or excrementitious Humours, from the Aliments of the Blood.

EXCRETION *Bony*, a Disease in Horses, when a sort of Substance grows in the Bone of the Leg, &c.

To EXCRUCIATE [excruuiatum, L.] to torment or put to Pain.

EXCRUCIA'TION, a tormenting or putting to Pain. L.

EXCUBA'TION, a watching or guarding. L.

To EXCULPATE [of *ex* and *culpa*, L. a Fault] to clear from a Fault, to justify or excuse.

EXCULPATION, justification from guilt, the Act of clearing from Imputation.

EXCUR'SION, an Invasion or Inroad; also a Digression, or going from the Matter treated of. L.

EXCUSABLE [excusabilis, L.] that may be excused, F.

EXCUSABLENESS, pardonableness.

EXCUSATION, an Excusing. L.

EXCUSE, a Reason by which we endeavour to justify some Fault or Offence committed. F.

To EXCUSE [excusare, F. excusare, L.] to admit an Excuse, to justify, to bear or dispense with: To make an Excuse.

EXCUSER, one who excuses.

EXCUS'SION, a shaking off: Also a diligent Inquisition or Examination.

To EX'ECATE [executum, L.] to cut off or away.

EXECA'TION, a cutting off or away.

EX'ECRABLE [execrabilis, L.] accursed, detestable, hateful, odious. F.

To EX'ECRATE [execratum, L.] to ban or curse.

EXECRA'TION, a Cursing or Banning, a wishing Mischief to one, a dreadful Oath, Imprecation, or Curse. F. of L.

To EX'ECUTE [executor, F. executum, L.] to do, effect, or perform; also to put to Death by Authority.

EXECU'TION, the executing or doing of a Thing, the Beheading, Burning, or Hanging a Malefactor. F. of L.

EXECUTION [in Law] the last Performance of an Act, as of a Fine, a Judgement, &c.

EXECUTIONE *Facienda*, a Writ com-

manding the Execution of a

EXECUTIONE *Facienda*, a Writ which lies for Cattle, that formerly had Man's Cattle out of the Countrey.

EXECUTIONER [in Law] Common Hangman.

EXE'CUTIVE, } that

EXE'CUTORY, } done.

do.

EXE'CUTOR [executor] executes or performs any Thing.

EXECUTOR [in Law] a Person's last Will to dispose of his Person's Estate or Substance.

EXECUTOR *de son état*, upon him the Office of Intendant, not being ordinator. F.

EXE'CUTORY } [executio] EXECUTIVE } to execute

EXE'CUTRIX [executrix] Executrix.

EXE'GESIS [ἐξέγξις] a Figure in Rhetoric which was before delivered, is afterwards in the manner of a Figure, rendered more intelligible. L.

EXE'GESIS *Numerosa* [exegesis] is the numeral or Extraction of Roots out of Equations.

EXE'GETICAL [exegetice, Gr.] explanatory.

EXEGETICALLY, explained.

EXEM'PLAR, a Model.

EXEM'PLARY [exemplaris] for an Example, worthy of being followed.

EXEMPLIFICATION, ample; also a Copy or Draught.

EXEMPLIFICATION, Retord. L.

EXEMPLIFICATION, for the exemplifying an Order.

To EXEM'PLIFY [of *ex* and *placio*, L.] to prove or confirm by Copying a Deed or Writing.

To EXEMPT [exemptus] to free or discharge from.

EXEMPT' [exempt, F.] from, privileged.

An EXEMPT, a Lieutenant from Duty.

An EXEMPT [in Law] the Guards, who command of the Captain and Lieutenant.

EXEMPT'ED [exemptus] privileged.

EXEMPTION [exemptio] from, a Privilege.

EXEMPTION [in Law] to be free from Appearance or

To EXEN'TERATE [exenteratus] to disembowel, or draw out the

EXENTERA'TION, L.

belonging to Exequies.
exequia, L.] Funeral Rites
[exercet, L.] that exercises
exercise, F. of exercitium, L.]
 Practice, the Function of
 a Office; also the Motion or
 dy in order to Health.
Military Term] is the Practice
 ling Arms, &c.
[exercer, F. exercitum, L.]
 up to, to employ or use, to
 in Office.
 one who exercises.
[exercio, L.] the Task of a
 , or of a young Student in
 F.
 TION, a frequent Exercising,
 voluntary Motion of the Body,
 getting or procuring Health;
 Comment. F. of L.
 A [*ἐξέρσσω, Gr.*] a Re-
 men one Thing is often re-
 h other Terms, Sentences,
[exertum, sup. of exercere, L.]
 put forth, to shew; to exert
 y Thing, is to use one's ut-
 in it.
 , the Act of exerting, Ope-
 ion. L.
 an eating through.
 ION [*exausus, L.*] Boiling,
 ATE [*exfoliar, F. of ex* and
 Term used by Surgeons. to
 ves or Splinters, as a broken
 TION, the scaling of a
 RE, to break the Peace, to
 violence. L. T.
querela, a Writ lying for one
 out the Possession of Lands or
 of the Devisor's Heir, which
 him by Will. L.
 E [*exbaler, F. of exbalare, L.*]
 cam out, to send forth a Fume,
 our.
 ION [*exbalaisson, F.*] a Fume,
 our. L.
 TION [among *Philosophers*]
 raised from the Surface of the
 er by the Heat of the Sun,
 Fire, &c.
 TION [in *Physick*] is a subtle
 which breathes forth out of
 living Creatures.
 UST' [*exhaustum, sup. L.*] to
 waste, spend, or consume.
 'ED [*exhaustus, L.*] Drawn out,
 ted.
 'IONS, a Method of Demon-
 e ancient Mathematicians.

EXHAUSTLESS, incapable of being ex-
 hausted.
 EXHE'NIUM } a New-Year's Gift, a
 EXEN'NIUM } Present, a Token, O. L.
 To EXHE'REDATE [*exbtreder, F. of*
exbtredotum, L.] to disinherit, to set aside the
 right Heir.
 To EXHIBIT [*exhiber, F. exhibitum, L.*]
 to produce or shew.
 To EXHIBIT [in *Chancery*] is when a
 Deed is brought to be proved by Witnesses,
 and the Examiner writes on the Back, *That*
it was shewed to such a one at the Time of his
Examination.
 EXHIBITER, one who exhibits any
 Thing.
 An EXHIBITION, an exhibiting, shew-
 ing. &c. F. of L.
 EXHIBITIONS [in the *University*] are
 the Settlements of Benefactors, for Main-
 tenance of Scholars, not depending on the
 Foundation.
 To EXHIL'ARATE [*exbileratum, L.*] to
 cheer up, to make merry. L.
 EXHILARA'TION, a Cheering, or mak-
 ing merry. L.
 To EXHORT' [*exhorter, F. of exhortari,*
 L.] to encourage, or incite.
 EXHORTA'TION, Encouragement, In-
 citement. F. of L.
 EXHOR'TATIVE } serving to exhort
 EXHOR'TATORY } or encourage.
 To EXIC'CATE [*exsicco, L.*] to dry.
 EXICCA'TION, a drying up. L.
 EX'IGENCE } [*exigence, F. of exigere,*
 EX'IGENCY } L.] Need, Necessity,
 Straitedness, Occasion.
 EX'IGENT [*exigent, L.*] needy, poor,
 necessitous.
 An EX'IGENT, a Writ lying where the
 Defendant in an Action Personal cannot be
 found, nor any thing in the Country whereby
 he may be attached or distrained.
 EXIGENT'ER, an Officer of the *Common*
Pleas, who makes out Exigents and Procla-
 mations in all Actions in which Process of
 Outlawry lies.
 EXIGUITY [*exiguitas, L.*] Smallness,
 Slenderness, Scantiness.
 EXIGUOUS [*exiguus, L.*] slender, small.
 EX'ILE [*exilis, L.*] fine, thin, subtle.
 An EXILE [*exul, L.*] a banished Per-
 son.
 EXILE [*exilio, F. exilium, L.*] Banish-
 ment.
 To EX'ILE [*exiler, F. exulare, L.*] to ban-
 nish.
 EXILEMENT, Banishment.
 EXIL'ITY [*exilitas, L.*] Slenderness,
 Smallness.
 EXIM'IOUS [*eximius, L.*] excellent, no-
 table, singular.
 EXINANI'TION, an Emptying, an EVA-
 cuation, a bringing to nothing. L.
 EXIS'CHIOS [*ἐξίσχιος, Gr.*] a Term in
Surgery

Surgery, when the Iſchium or Thighbone is disjointed.

To EXIST' [*exiſtere*, F. of *exiſtere*, L.] to be or have a Being.

EXIST'ENCE [*exiſtentia*, L.] Being, either real or imaginary. L.

To EXIST'IMATE [*exiſtimum*, L.] to ſuppoſe, or imagine.

EXISTIMA'TION, a Thinking, or Judging; an Opinion. L.

EX'IT [*exitus*, L.] going forth; Departure; the going forth of an Actor in a Play; alſo Death.

To make his EXIT, to die.

EXIT'IAL [*exitialis*, L.] deſtructive, deadly, miſchievous.

EX *Mero Motu*, are Words of Form uſed in a Charter, ſignifying that the Prince doth it of his own Will and Motion, without Solicitation. L.

EXO'DIUM [*ἔξοδος*, Gr.] an Interlude or Farce at the End of a Tragedy.

EX'ODUS [*Exodus*, F. *ἔξοδος*; of *ἔξ* and *ὁδός*, a Way, Gr.] a going or departing out; the Title of the ſecond Book of *Mofes*, Gr.

EX Officio, an Oath, whereby a ſuppoſed Offender was forced to confeſs, accuſe, or clear himſelf of any criminal Matter.

EX'OLETE [*exolatus*, L.] out of Uſe.

To EXOL'VE [*exolvō*, L.] to looſe, to pay.

EXOMPHALOS [*ἔξομφαλος*, Gr.] a Protuberance or ſtaring out of the Navel, a Dropſy or Rupture in the Navel.

EXONE'ROSIS [among *Physicians*] a Species of a *Gonorrhœa*, commonly called *Pollutio Nocturna*, when the *Semen* involuntarily flows in Sleep.

To EXO'NERATE, [*exoneratum*, L.] to unload, unburden; to diſcharge, or eaſe.

EXONERATION, an Unburdening, L.

EXONERATIONE *Sciæ*, a Writ lying for the King's Ward to be diſburdened of all Suit, &c. during the Time of his Wardſhip, L.

EXOPHTHAL'MY [*ἔξοφθαλμία*, Gr.] is a Protuberance of the Eye out of its natural Poſition.

EXOP'TABLE [*exoptabilis*, L.] deſirable.

To EXOP'TATE [*exoptatum*, L.] to deſire earneſtly.

EXOPTATION, an earneſt Wiſhing, L.

EXO'RABLE [*exorabilis*, L.] eaſy to be intreated, F.

EXOR'BITANCY [*exorbitatio*, L.] Extravagance, Irregularity.

EXOR'BITANT [*exorbitans*, L.] extravagant, exceſſive.

EXOR'CISM [*exorcisme*, F. *exorcismus*, L. of *ἔξορκισμός*, Gr.] a laying, or caſting out of evil Spirits, a Conjurings.

An EXOR'CIST [*exorciste*, F. *exorcista*, L. of *ἔξορκιστής*, Gr. one who caſts out Devils, a Conjuror.

To EXOR'CISE [*exorciser*, F. *exorciser*, of *ἔξορκίζω*, Gr.] to conjure out, or Spirits.

EXOR'DIUM [*exorde*, F.] a Beginning, Preface, or Preamble.

EXOR'DIUM [in *Rhetorick*] a Speech which the Orator prepares the Miniſters or Auditors for that which is to follow.

EXORNA'TION, an adorning or ſetting off to Advantage.

To EXOS'CULATE [*exosculatus*, L.] to kiſs heartily.

EXOSCULATION, a kiſſing heartily.

To EXOS'SATE [*exosſatum*, L.] to take out the Bones, to bone.

EXO'SSEUS [*ex* and *osſa*, L.] without Bones.

EXOS'TOSIS [*ἔξοστώσις*, Gr.] the Separation of a Bone out of its natural Poſition.

EXOT'ICK [*exoticus*, of *ἔξωτις*, foreign, outlandiſh.]

EXOTICKS, foreign Plants.

EXOTER'ICKS [*ἔξωτερικά*, Gr.] *Stoic's* Lectures upon *Rhetorick*, which Body had the Liberty to hear.

To EXPAND' [*expandere*, L.] to ſpread out to open.

The EXPAN'SE [*expansum*, L.] the Firmament, or Heaven.

EXPAN'SED [in *Heraldry*] diſperſed out.

EXPANSIBLE, capable of being ſpread out.

EXPAN'SION, a diſplaying, an ſpreading abroad.

EXPANSION [among *Natural Philoſophers*] Swelling or Increase of the Bulk of a Body when agitated by Heat, or ſuch an Air as is made by Rarefaction.

EXPANSION, the Space which a Body occupies, or is permanent. Mr. *Locke*.

EXPAN'SIVE, having the Power to ſpread into a wider Surface.

EX Parte, partly, or of one Part. *Commission ex Parte* in Chancery, is a *Commission* taken out, and executed by one only. L.

EX Parte *Talis*, is a Writ which a Bailiff or Receiver, who having been appointed to take his Accounts, cannot ſatisfy them of their reaſonable Allowance, brings into Priſon.

To EXPAT'iate [*expatiatus*, L.] to wander abroad; to enlarge on a Subject.

To EXPECT' [*expectare*, L.] to wait for, to wait for.

EXPECTANCE } a looking for,
EXPECTANCY } waiting for.

EXPECTATION }
EXPECTANT Fee, one that is to be paid to Simple Fee. L. T.

EXPECTATIVE, as *Gratia Expectativa*, certain Bulls whereby the Pope's Mandates for Church Livings, beſides theſe, become void. F.

CTORATE [*expelloratum*, L.]
 spit Phlegm out of the Sto-
ORATION, the raising and cast-
 Phlegm, or other Matter out of
ANCE } Conveniency, Fitness,
NCY } Propriety.
ENT [*expediens*, L.] fit, convey-
 ry. F.
DIENT [*un expediens*, F.] a
 or Devicce, &c.
MITATE [*expedit*, F. or *ex-*
 to cut out the Balls of great
 or preserving the King's Game
TE [*expeditus*, L.] ready, being
 quick, nimble.
EDITE [*expedit*, F. *expeditum*,
 th or rid, to bring to pass.
ELY, quickly.
ION, Dispatch, or Quickness in
 of Business; a setting forth upon
 oyage, or War. F. of L.
IONARY, an Officer of the
 for Dispatches. F.
IOUS [*expeditus*, L.] quick,
 tends to Dispatch. F.
LL' [*expellere*, L.] to drive out.
RE [*expensa*, L.] Cost, Charges.
ND' [*expensere*, L.] to spend or
 ey.
ITOR, a Steward or Officer,
 after the Repairs of the Banks of
 b.
IS Militum leuandis, a Writ di-
 Sheriff for levying the Allowance
 ights to serve in Parliament. L.
IS Militum non leuandis ab Homi-
minis, nec à Natiuis, a Writ to
 Sheriff to levy an Allowance for
 of the Shire upon those who hold
 Demefne.
IVE, which causes Expence,
 costly; also that spends lavishly.
IVELY, in an expensive Man-
IVENESS, extravagance.
EFACATION, awaking, or caus-
 e. L.
IENCE [*experientia*, L.] Know-
 ill gotten by Use or Practice. F.
RIENCE [*experienter*, F. *expe-*
 try or find by Experience.
ENCED [*expertus*, L.] essayed,
 sed in, well killed.
PERIMENT [*experimentum*, L.]
 l, Proof.
PERIMENT [*experimentor*, F.] to
 xperiment, to try.
IMENTAL, grounded upon Ex-
 F.
IMENTALLY, by Experience.
IMENTUM Crucis, such an Ex-
 lead Men to the true Knowledge
 ng they enquire after; as a Cross

set up where divers Ways meet, to direct
 Travellers in their true Course. L.
EXPERT' [*expertus*, L.] cunning, skilful,
 dexterous in his Art. F.
EXPERTLY, dextrously, skilfully.
EXPERT'NESS, Skill, Readiness.
EXPET'IBLE [*expetibilis*, L.] desirable,
 worth seeking after.
EX'PIABLE [*expiables*, L.] that may be
 atoned for.
 To **EX'PIATE** [*expier*, F. *e-piatum*, L.]
 to atone, or make Satisfaction for.
EXPIA'TION, a Satisfaction or Atonement.
 F. of L.
EX'PIATORY [*expiatoris*, F.] which
 serves to expiate. L.
EXPILA'TION, a pillaging, robbing. L.
EXPIRA'TION, an expiring or breathing
 out; the End of an appointed Time; also
 giving up the Ghost. F. of L.
EXPIRA'TION [in a *Physical Sense*] is an
 alternate Contraction of the chest, whereby
 the Air, together with the fuliginous Vapours,
 are expressed or driven out by the Wind-pipe.
 To **EXPI'RE** [*expirer*, F. of *expirare*, L.]
 to be out, or come to an End, as Time does;
 also to give up the Ghost.
 To **EXPI'SCATE** [*expiscatum*, L.] to fish
 out of one by way of a Discovery.
 To **EXPLAIN'** [*explanare*, L.] to make
 plain or clear.
EXPLANA'TION, an explaining, or
 making plain. L.
EXPLAN'ATORY, which serves to ex-
 plain, or give Light to. L.
EXPLEITEN, to accomplish, to perform.
Cbauc.
EX'PLETIVE [*expletivus*, L.] filling up.
EX'PLICABLE [*explicabilis*, L.] that may
 be explained. F.
EXPLICA'TION, an explaining any
 thing that is obscure or ambiguous; an Ex-
 position or Interpretation. F. of L.
 To **EX'PLICATE** [*expliquer*, F. of *ex-*
plicatum, L.] to unfold or explain.
EXPLICATOR, Explainer.
EXPLI'CIT [*explicitus*, F. *explicitus*, L.]
 plain, express, formal.
EXPLICATIVE, explanatory.
EXPLICITLY, plainly.
EXPORTER, one who exports.
 To **EXPLO'DE** [*explodere*, L.] to decry,
 or cry down; to dislike absolutely.
 To **EXPLOIT'** [*exploitor*, F.] to do some
 great Action.
EXPLOIT, a great Action, a warlike
 Action, a noble Deed or Feat. F.
 To **EXPLO'RATE** [*exploratum*, L.] to
 search out.
EXPLORA'TION, a Spying, a diligent
 searching out. L.
EXPLORA'TOR, a Scout, a Spy. L.
EXPLORA'TOR Generalis, a Scout Ma-
 ster-General. L.
EXPLORATO'RIUM, a Surgeon's In-
 strument, called a *Psaps*.

To **EXPLORE** [*exploro, L.*] to pry, to search into.

EXPLOSION [in *Chymistry*] that violent Heat and Pubbling up, arising from the Mixture of some contrary Liquors. *L.*

EXPLOSION [among *Naturalists*] is a violent Motion of the animal Spirits: Also a violent Expansion of the Parts of Air, Gunpowder, or any Fluid, that occasions a crackling Sound.

To **EXPONE** [*exponere, L.*] to set forth, lay open, expound, &c.

EXPONENT [*exponens, L.*] is a Number which, being placed over any Power, shews how many Multiplications are necessary to produce that Power: Thus in X^3 , the Figure 3 is its Exponent, and shews it is produced by three continued Multiplications of X from Unity.

EXPONENT of the Ratio, or Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities, is the Quotient arising when the Antecedent is divided by the Consequent.

To **EXPORT** [*exportare, L.*] to carry out, or send abroad over Sea.

EXPORTER, one who exports.

EXPORTATION, a sending beyond Sea.

To **EXPOSE** [*exponere, F. expofitum, L.*] to lay or set abroad to publick View: to hazard or venture; to make ridiculous by laying open one's Failings to others.

EXPOSITION, an Interpretation, or Expounding. *F. of L.*

EXPOSITOR [*expositor, F.*] an Expounder or Interpreter. *L.*

EX POST FACTO, a Term used of a Thing done after the Time when it should have been done. *L.*

To **EXPOSTULATE** [*expofitulum, L.*] to argue or reason the Case, by way of Complaint about an Injury received.

EXPOSTULATION, a reasoning about an Injury done, reasoning the Case. *L.*

EXPOSTULATORY [*expofulatorius, L.*] serving to expostulate.

To **EXPOUND** [*exponere, L.*] to explain, or unfold.

EXPOUNDER, Interpreter, Commentator.

EXPRESS [*expres, F. of expreffus, L.*] clear, plain, manifest.

An **EXPRESS**, a Messenger sent to give an Account; also an Account of any Action done by Land or Sea.

To **EXPRESS** [*exprimer, F. expreffum, of exprimer, L.*] to declare by Word or Writing, to pronounce or utter.

EXPRESSED } [*expreffus, L.*] declared,
EXPREST } represented, &c. Also pressed, squeezed, or wrung out.

EXPRESSED Oils [*Chymistry*] such as are procured from any Bodies only by pressing; as the Oils of Olives, Almonds, &c.

EXPRESSIBLE, capable of being exprest.

EXPRESSION a Manner of pronouncing or uttering: also a Word or Phrase.

EXPRESION [in *Chymistry*] a pressing or

squeezing out the Juices or O

EXPRESSIVE, proper to
EXPROBRATION, a Re

braiding. *L.*

To **EXPROBRATE** [*e*

Upbraid, to charge with Rep
To **EXPROPRIATE**, to

our own.

EX PROFFO, by Profession

EXPUGNATION, a con

or taking a Town by Storm.

EXPULSION, a thrusting

out. *F. of L.*

EXPULSIVE [*expulfif,*

Power to expel, or drive out

EXPULSIVE Faculty [*Sense*]

is that by which the

forced out or voided.

To **EXPUNGE** [*expungere,*

cross, or wipe out.

EXPURGATORY [*expurgatorius, L.*] which

cleans, purge, or scour.

EXPURGATORY Indecency

forth for the Pope, contain

those Authors and Writing

thought fit to censure, and fo

by the Priests.

EXQUISITE [*exquisitus,*

rious; also exact, of carrie

most Height.

EXSANGUINOUS [*exsanguis,*

or empty of Blood.

To **EXSIBILATE** [*exsibilare,*

hiss off the Stage.

To **EXSICCATE** [*exsiccatus,*

EXSPICATION [*exspicatio,*

by spitting.

EXSUCCATION, a t

Moisture. *L.*

EXSUCATION [*exsugere, L.*

To **EXSUDE** [*exsudare, L.*

EXSUDATION, a Swea

To **EXSUCITATE** [*exsuscitare,*

rouse up, to stir up.

EXTANT [*extans, L.*

that is in Being, or to be see

EXTASY [*extasis, F.*

incausis, Gr.] a Trance or S

EXTATICAL } [*extaticus,*

EXTAT'ICK } *trās;*

an Extasy.

EXTEMPORAL } [*extemporalis,*

EXTEMPORARY } *temporalis,*

or spoke in the very instant

out studying or thinking best

EXTEMPORANEOUS,
ditation.

EXTEMPORE, all on

diately, without Premeditat

To **EXTEND** [*extendere,*

out, to enlarge.

To **EXTEND** [in *Law*]

Lands and Tenements of

feited his Bond.

DI *Faciat*, a Writ commonly
it of *Exent.*

SIBLE, that may be extended. *L.*
SION, a stretching out, or en-
of *L.*

SION [in *Philosophy*] denotes the
ere is between the Extremities or
ny Body.

SIVE [*extensivus*, *L.*] large, that
serving to extend.

SIVELY, largely, diffusively.

SOR *carpi radialis* [in *Anatomy*]
of the Wrist, by some called *Bi-
Radio: externus*.

SOR *carpi ulnaris*, a Muscle on
which, acting with the *Ulnaris*
oves the Hand Side-ways towards
L.

SOR *indicus*, a Muscle serving to
the Fore-finger:

SOR *primi internodii ossis pollicis*,
of the Thumb, which is inserted
per Part of the first Bone of the

SOR *secundi internodii ossis pollicis*,
of the Thumb, implanted in the up-
per Part of the second Bone of the Thumb.

SOR *minimi digiti*, a Muscle
stretch out the Little Finger.

SOR *pollicis pedis brevis*, a Muscle
in the upper Part of the second
the great Toe, which it stretches or
wards.

SOR *pollicis pedis longus*, a Mus-
tled in the upper Part of the second
the great Toe.

NT' [*extensum*, *L.*] the Compass
g in Length, Breadth, &c.

NT [in *Law*] is a Writ of Com-
the Sheriff for the valuing of Lands
ents; also the Sheriffs Act upon

TENUATE [*extenuer*, *F.* of *exte-
-*] to lessen, to mitigate the Hei-
of a Crime.

NUA'TION, a lessening or miti-
F. of *L.*

NUA'TION [in a *Medicinal Sense*]
ness of the whole Body.

NUA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] is a Fi-
which Things are diminished and made
they really are.

R'EBRATE [*extebratum*, *L.*] to
hole through, to pierce.

R'GENT [*extingens*, *L.*] wiping off,

R'TOR, more outward. *L.*

RTERMINATE [*extermine*, *F.* of *exte-
rum*, *L.*] to cast or root out, to destroy

ERMINATION, a destroying, a
ut. *F.* of *L.*

ERMINATOR, a Destroyer. *L.*

ERNAL [*exterus*, *F.* *externus*, *L.* o
side, outward.

EXTERNALLY, outwardly

EX'ERNUS *Auris*, a Muscle of the Ear
inserted to the long Process of the Membrane,
called *Malleus*. *L.*

EXTER'SION, a wiping or rubbing out. *L.*
To EXTI'L [of *ex* and *stillo*, *L.*] to drop
or distil from.

To EXTIM'ULATE [*extimulatum*, *L.*] to
prick forward, to stir up.

EXTIMULA'TION, a pricking forward,
a stirring up, or edging on. *L.*

EXTINCT' [*extinctus*, *L.*] quenched, put
out, dead, ceasing to be.

EXTINC'TION, a quenching or putting
out any thing that is burning. *F.* of *L.*

To EXTIN'GUISH [*extinguere*, *L.*] to
quench, to put out, to abolish or destroy.

EXTINGUISHABLE, capable of being
extinguished.

EXTINGUISHER, a hollow Cone to put
out a Candle.

EXTIN'GUISHMENT, a quenching or
putting out.

EXTINGUISHMENT [in *Law*] is an
Effect of Consolidation; as where a Man re-
ceiving a yearly Rent of an Estate, and after
purchasing the Estate, the Rent and Estate are
consolidated, and the Rent extinguished.

To EXTIR'PATE [*extirper*, *F.* *extir-
patum*, *L.*] to pluck up by the Roots, to root
out, to destroy.

EXTIRPA'TION, a rooting out, a de-
stroying of.

EX'IRPA'TION [in *Surgery*] the cut-
ting off, or eating away a Part by Reason of a
Cancer, Blasting, &c.

EXTIRPA'TOR [*extirpator*, *F.*] one
who extirpates or destroys. *L.*

EXTIRPATIO'NE, a Writ which lies a-
gainst one, who, after a Verdict found against
him for Land, &c. doth spitefully overthrow
any House upon it.

EX'TISPICE [*extispicium*, *L.*] a Divina-
tion by consulting the Entrails of Beasts sac-
rificed.

EXTOCA'RE, to grub up Wood-land,
and reduce it to Arable and Meadow.

To EXTOL' [*extollere*, *L.*] to praise great-
ly, to cry up.

EXTOLLER, a Praiser.

To EXTORT' [*extorque*, *F.* *extortum*, *L.*]
to wrest out, or get out of one by Force, Au-
thority or Threats.

EXTORTION, an unlawful, and violent
wresting of Money, &c. from any Man: Also
Interest-Money larger than the Law allows.
L.

EXTORTIONER, one who practises Ex-
tortion, a griping Usurer.

To EXTRACT' [*extraire*, *F.* *extractum*,
L.] to draw or pull out; also to copy out,

To EXTRACT [in *Chymistry*] is to draw
out or separate the purer from the grosser Parts
of any Matter.

AN EXTRACT [*extrait*, *F.* *extractum*, *L.*]
S a Copy

a Copy or Draught of a Writing; also Birth or Pedigree.

EXTRACT [in *Chymistry*] that pure, unmixed, efficacious Substance, which by the Help of some Liquors is separated from the grosser and more earthy Parts of Plants, &c.

EXTRACTA Curia, the Issues or Profits of holding a Court. L.

EXTRACTION, a drawing out, as a Bridgmont; also a being descended from such or such a Family. L.

EXTRACTION [*Chymistry*] the drawing an Essence or Tincture from a mixed Body.

EXTRACTION of the Roots [in *Mathematics*] is the finding out the Number or Quantity, which being multiplied by itself, once, twice, thrice, &c. gives the respective Power, out of which the proposed Root was to be extracted.

EXTRACTION [of the Square Root] is when, having a Number given, we find out another Number, which, multiplied by itself, produces the Number given.

EXTRACTION [of the Cube Root] is that by which, out of a Number given, another Number is found, which first multiplied by itself, and afterwards by the Product, is equal to the Number given.

EXTRACTION [of the Double Square Root] is the untwisting of the Number given to find another, which multiplied by itself, and the Product again multiplied by itself, makes the Number first given.

EXTRACTOR, a Surgeon's Instrument to lay hold of a Stone, in the Operation of Cutting for the Stone. L.

EXTRACTUM Panchymagogum, a Collection of the purer Parts of several Purgative Medicines, to purge out ill Humours.

EXTRAG'NEOUS [of *extra* and *genus*, L.] alien, or of a foreign Kind.

EXTRA Judicial [of *extra* and *judicialis*, L.] done out of the ordinary Course of Law.

EXTRAORDINARILY, out of the common Order.

EXTRAMIS'SION [of *extra* and *mitto*, L.] emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE Space [of *extra* and *mundanus*, L.] the infinite empty Space, which is by some supposed to be extended beyond the Bounds of the Universe, and in which there is nothing at all. *Phil.*

EXTR'NEOUS [*extraneus*, L.] that is of another Country, foreign, strange.

EXTRANEOUS [among *Surgeons*] is used to express the same as Excrescence, that is not natural to the Substance it grows out of, or properly belongs to the Part to which it adheres.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, out of the ordinary Course of judicial Proceeding.

EXTRAOR'DINARY [*extraordinarius*, F.] [*extracordinarius*, L.] beyond, or contrary to the common Order or Fashion, uncommon.

EXTRA-Parochial [of *extra* and *Parochia*,

L.] that is out of the Bounds, also freed from Parish-Duties.

EXTRA-Parochial Lands,

by the Sea, not taken into a

EXTRA Tempora, a Licence to take Holy Orders at any Time.

EXTRAV'AGANCE }

EXTRAV'AGANCY } beyond Bounds, Lavishness, Impertinence. F.

EXTRAV'AGANT [excessive, expensive, prodigal. F.]

EXTRAVAGAN'TES, published after the *Clementine*

XXII. and other Popes, and Law, so called, because they

in any Order in the Body of Law; also certain Constitutions

nances of Princes not contained of the Civil Law.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, extravagant Manner.

To **EXTRAV'AGATE** of *extra* and *vagari*, L.] to Bounds, to rave, to talk fool

To **EXTRAV'ASATE** [of *extra* without, and *was* a V

out of its proper Vessels, as Humours sometimes do. *A*

EXTRAV'ASATED [of *extra* and *vasatus*, L.] got out of Vessels.

EXTRAVE'RSION [of L.] a throwing out.

EXTREME [*extremus*, L.] very great. F.

EXTREME and mean Proportion [of *extremus* and *medius*, L.] is when a Line is divided into three Parts, the

whole Line is to the greater Segment is to the less.

EXTREME Union, a sort of a Sick Person at the Point of Death.

of the Seven Sacraments of the Church.

An **EXTREME** [*extremus*, L.] most Bound of a Thing, an

EXTREMELY, in the last Degree.

EXTREMITY [*extremus*, L.] the End, Edge, Brink, &c.

great Distress, Misery, Necessity.

To **EXTRICATE** [*extricare*, L.] to disentangle or disengage, to rid of.

EXTRINSIC, the Outside of a Thing.

EXTRINSICAL [*extrinsecus*, L.] on the Outside, outward.

EXTRUC'TION, a building. L.

To **ETRU'DE** [*extrudere*, L.] to thrust out.

EXTRU'SION, a thrusting out.

EXTUBERANCE [*extuberantia*, L.] a swelling or bunching out.

To **EXTU'BERATE** [*extuberare*, L.] to swell out in Knobs.

EXT

ACTION, a swelling or rising; the starting out of a Bone.

BOUS, swelling or bunching

Relicks of Saints. *O. L.*

EXCERSCENCE [*cf. exarsescere, L.*] rising up.

EXCERSCENCE [*exuberantia, L.*] an Overflowance, Plenty.

EXCERSCENT [*exuberans, L.*] abundant,

EXCERSCENTLY, most abundantly.

EXCERSCENT [*excuscus, L.*] dry, without

EXCERSCATE [*excudatum, L.*] to sweat

EXCERSCION, a Sweating out. *L.*

EXCERSCATE, blown. *Sbaksf.*

EXCERSCERATE [*exulceror, F. exulceror*] to make a Sore to grow, or to

EXCERSCATION, an Exulcerating, or Ulcer. *F. of L.*

EXCERSCATE [*exultare, L.*] to rejoice especially for Joy.

EXCERSCACY ? [*exultantia, L.*] a leaping, dancing for Joy.

EXCERSCATION, a starting of the

EXCERSCATE [*excundatum, L.*] to overflow.

EXCERSCION, an Overflowing. *L.*

EXCERSCATED [*excungulatus, L.*] hap-pelled off.

EXCERSCATION [among *Chymists*] the white Part from the Leaves of

EXCERSCILE [*exuperabilis, L.*] that exceeds, or surpassed.

EXCERSCERATE [*exuperatum, L.*] to surpass.

EXCERSCATION, an Excellency or Superiority.

EXCERSCITATE [*excuscitatum, L.*] to awake one up from Sleep.

EXCERSCATION, an awaking. *L.*

EXCERSCATE, a burning. *L.*

EXCERSCATE, Clothes put or left off; Spoils of an Enemy; Pillage, Booty.

EXCERSCATE among *Naturalists* are those which are often found in the earth.

EXCERSCATE, an Egg; also an Island.

EXCERSCATE *Sax. Coegt, L. S. et Belg.*

EXCERSCATE [*F. Oculus, L.*] the Instrument

EXCERSCATE [*Architecture*] the Middle of the Capital, cut in the Form of

EXCERSCATE is that Part of the Plant which puts forth, or the Bud itself.

EXCERSCATE, watch earnestly.

EXCERSCATE, Glasses to assist the Eyes.

EXCERSCATE, a Lense that admits Light.

EXCERSCATE, Sight of the Eyes.

EYE-SORE, a Thing disagreeable to the Sight

EYE-TOOTH, a particular Tooth in the upper Jaw.

To **EYE-bite**, to bewitch by a certain evil Influence of the Eye.

EYE Bright, an Herb. *Euphrasia. L.*

EYE-Brow [*Eagan Bnegh, Sax. Coegh Brtu. L. S.*] the upper Part of the Eye-lid.

EY'ESS [*in Falconry*] a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.

EYNE, Eyes. *Sponc.*

EYRAR, an Eyrie, or Nest of young Birds. *O. L.*

EYRE ? [*erra, F. iter, L. a Journey*] the

EIRE } Court of Justices itinerant, or going the Circuit.

EYRE [*of the Forest*] the Court of Justice-Seat, which used to be held every three Years, by the Justices of the Forest, travelling up and down for that Purpose.

EY'RE, the Nest where Hawks sit and hatch their Young.

EYTH, or *Earb, easy. O.*

EYRISAR, airy, living in the Air. *Co.*

EZE'KIEL, [*עֶזְקִיֵּאל H. i. e. of חַיִּים he was strong, and אֱלֹהִים God, the Strength of God*] the Name of a Prophet.

EZEKIEL'S Reed, a Scripture Measure, in Length one *English* Foot, 11 Inches, and 3/8 Decimal Parts, or about one third of an Inch.

EZRA [*עֶזְרָא H. j. e. an Helper*] a famous Scribe among the *Jews*.

F A

F. At the End of a Doctor's Bill, signifies *Fiat, L.* let it be done; as *F. S. A. Fiat secundum artem*, let it be done according to Art.

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

F. M. S. Fellow of the Medical Society.

F. [*in Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Forc.* *Ital.*

FA, one of the Notes in Musick.

FABACIOUS [*fabacius, L.*] having the Nature of a Bean.

FA'BLE [*fabula, L.*] a Story devised for the Sake of Instruction; also a feigned Tale, or mere Falsehood. *F.*

FABLE, a Discourse, flattering, vain Talk, Lying. *Cbauc.*

To **FABLE**, to feign, to tell Fictions.

To **FAB'RICATE** [*fabriquar, F. fabricatum, L.*] to build, to frame, to invent.

A FABRICK [*fabriqus, F. fabrica, L.*] a Building.

FABRICK Lands, Lands given for repairing of Churches, &c.

FABULATOR, a Teller of Stories. *L.*

FABULIST, a Writer of Fables.

FAB'ULOUS [*fabulosus, F. fabulosus, L.*] feigned, full of Fables, Lies, or Stories.

FABULOUSLY, in Fiction.

FABULOSITY [*fabulositas, L.*] Fabulousness, Fulness of Fables.

The FACE [*face*, F. *factus*, L.] the Countenance, Visage, Looks, Appearance; also Condition, or State of Affairs.

FACE [in *Architecture*] a flat Member, which has great Breadth, and small Projection as in Architraves, &c. Also the Front or exterior part of a great Building.

FACE [with *Astrologers*] the third Part of every Sign, attributed to some Planet.

FACE of the Bastion [in *Fortification*] is the most advanced Part toward the Field, or the Distance between the Angle of the Shoulder, and the Angle of the Flank.

The FACE of a Plate [in *Fortification*] the Distance between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions.

To FACE *one*, to stare or look in the Face.

To FACE [*Military Term*] to turn the Face, and whole Body, according to the Word of Command.

FACE TIOUS [*facetieux*, F. of *facetus*, L.] pleasant, or wittily merry.

FACETIOUSNESS, pleasantry.

FACETIOUSLY, pleasantly, cheerfully.

FACIES *Hippocrates* [*Hippocrates's Face*] when the Nostrils are sharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the Tips of the Ears contracted, the Forehead dry and wrinkled, and the Complexion pale and livid.

FACILE [*facilis*, L.] easy to be done, of Address or Belief; sensible, pliable. F.

To FACILITATE [*facilitas*, F.] to make easy.

FACILITY [*facilité*, F. of *facilitas*, L.] easiness, Readiness, Courtesy, Gentleness.

FACINOROUS [*facinorosus*, L.] villainous, wicked.

FAK } [*Sea Term*] a Round of a Cable
FAKE } coiled up out of the Way.

FACOND [*facundia*, L.] Speech, Eloquence. *Chauc*

FACT [*factus*, F. *factum*, L.] Action, Deed.

FAKE [in *Arithmetick*] Product

FAC'TA *Armarum*, Feats of Arms, Jufts, or Tournaments. L.

FACTION. A Party or Sect. L.

FACTION [the Thing] is the withdrawing of a Party or Numbers from the main Body, either of Church or State, governing themselves by their own Councils, and opposing the Government established.

FAC'TIOUS [*factiosus*, F. of *factiosus*, L.] given to Faction, seditious.

FAC'TIOUSLY, seditiously.

FAC'TIOUS, [*factivus*, L.] artificial; any Thing made by Art in Opposition to the Product of Nature; counterfeit.

FAC'TIOUSNESS, being factitious.

FACTOR [*facteur*, F.] an Agent for a Merchant. L.

FACTORS [in *Arithmetick*] are both the Numbers given to be multiplied.

FAC'TORAGE, Wages allowed a Factor.

FAC'TORY [*factorie*, F.] any Place beyond Sea where the Factors of Merchants reside for the Conveniency of Trade.

FAC-totum [do all, L.] one all Affairs in a Family; also a with, so called: Also a Printed Letter, or Title-page.

FAC'TURE [*factura*, L.] doing of any Thing.

FAC'ULÆ [among *Astronomers*] certain Spots on the Disk of the Sun appear brighter than the rest of it.

FACULTY [*faculté*, F. of Ability or Power to perform an act, Virtue, reasoning, Memory, Motion.

Animal FACULTY, is the Soul performs the Functions of

Natural FACULTY, is the Body is nourished or increased like it is generated.

Vital FACULTY, is that which gives Life in the Body, and performs of Pulse and Respiration.

FACULTY [in *Law*] a special Power, granted to a Man of indulgence, and Dispensation, than by the Common Law he can have.

FAC'ULTY [in a *Civil Sense*] a Body of Doctors in any Scientific Profession or Mystery.

The Court of FAC'ULTY is the Archbishop of *Canterbury* Dispensations to do what by Law cannot be done.

FAC'ULTY-Office, the Place where Dispensations are taken out.

FACUND [*facundus*, L.]

To FADDLE, to dandle, of. C.

Fiddle-FADDLE, trifling; To FADE, to vanish. Sp.

To FADE [*faude*, Belg.] potent, flat, unswerving, strong. i. e. to perish to decay Colour does.

FADER [*fauder*, Teut.]

To FADGE [*gepegen*, Sax.] to be adapted to. to be made fit.

FÆCES, Dregs Grounds Excrescences of the Body. L.

FÆCES [in *Chymistry*] a Substance which settles after or remains after Distillation.

FÆCULÆ, the Dregs of vegetable Juices. L.

To FAG [*fatigo*, L.] to fatigue.

FAG End [of *pegan*, Sax.] the latter End of the Cloth,

FAGE a merry Tale. O.

FA'GOT [*fatot*, F.] a Pipe or Wood for Fuel.

FA'GOT, a Badge worn on the Sleeve of the upper Arm of such persons as had recanted their

refuge.

TS [*Military Term*] are Men hired by Officers whose Companies are

OT of Steel, 120l. Weight.

OT a Person, to bind him Hand

TING [in *Musick Books*] a single musical Instrument, somewhat like soon. *Ital.*

'TO, a double or large Bass Cur-

L [*faillir*, F. *fehlen*, *Teut.* *fallere*, appoint, to frustrate, to offend, or to

G of a Record [*Law Term*] is when after having a Day given him to matter by Record, he fails, or e such a one which is no Bar to the

RE, the not performing one's engagement; also Bankruptcy.

spagn, *Sax.*] glad, desirous. *Spenc.*

N I [*faener*, F.] to cause to decay, w-spirited, to swoon.

NT *Action* [in *Law*] a feigned

HEARTED, timorous, pusillani-

LY, weakly, languidly.

NESS, Weakness, Languor.

Pleader [*Law Term*] a false and leader.

Vision [in *Opticks*] is when a few up one Pencil, which though it distinct, yet it is obscure and dark, at bright and strong as if a greater of Rays met together.

t Heart never won fair Lady.

roverb animates to *Constancy* and in an honourable Undertaking, hav- extensive View than the Courting *Self*; It intimates the *Injuriousness* of *Spirited* and *despairing*, in that a *of Mind* will, in all Probability, fr- Success; for that *Despair* is the *Pain*, in that it dispirits a Man, and or enervates his whole Force. *Le ara belle ame*, say the *French*. And *low spirited* Person, who is terrified *appointments* and *Difficulties*, is as un- as *Amours*, nay, *Civil Affairs* too.

ge, on the other Hand, makes *Dis-* which to Appearance at first seem *table*, give way, for *audaces Fortuna* the *Romans*; whereas *ἄλλα εἰς ἄρ* *ἀσπρῆς ἐσπερῆς ἰσχυρῶν ἐκπαρτο*, say

[of *raegen*, *Sax.* *fager*. *Sued.* *Gotb.*] utiful: also just, right.

IR [of *Feier*, *Teut.* *foire*, F. both *sa*, L. Holidays on which Fairs are cept; or of *Forum*, L. a Market] an and general Market for the City *St.*

FAIRE [not unlikely a Mutilation of the *Teut.* *Uom tar*, of *fairen*] Happiness, good Fortune. *Cbauc.*

FAIR'FAX [of *raegen fair*, and *peax Hair*, *Sax.*] a Surname.

FAIRNESS [*raegenuerre*, *Sax.*] Beau- tifulness, Clearness; also fair Dealing.

FAIR-Pleading } a Writ upon the Statute
FAIR-Pleader } of *Mariborough*, whereby it is provided, that no Fines shall be taken of any Man for not pleading fairly or to the Pur- pose.

A FA'IRY [some derive it from *pephōs*, *Sax.* a Spirit; others from *Fée* or *Phée*, F. a terrible Elf; *Minbew* from *Cæcilius*, *Belg.* terrible; *Skinner* from *Japan*, *Sax.* to go or rove about, because those evil Spirits are thought to go all about, dancing together in Companies in the Night] a Hobgoblin.

FA'IRY Sparks, or *Sbell fire*, an Appearance often seen on Clothes in the Night.

FAITH [*foi*, F. *fides*, L.] an Assent of the Mind to Things, the Truth of which depends only upon the Testimony of others; Belief, Credit, Promise.

FAITH [among *Divines*] a principal Chri- stian Virtue, an Assent of the Mind to all Things delivered in the Holy Scriptures, as the Testimony of Almighty God.

FAITH'FUL, honest, sincere, trusty.

The FAITH'FUL [among *Divines*] Bel- lievers endued with saving Faith.

FAITHFULLY, in a faithful Manner, sin- cerely.

FAITH'LESS, unbelieving, unfaithful.

FAITHLESSNESS, Infidelity, Insincerity.

FAKE [*Sea Term*] one Circle or Roll of a Cable coiled up round.

FAKIR, a Sort of religious Pilgrims, a- mong the Mahometans.

FALA'SIA? a steep Bank Hill, or Shore
FALA'ZIA } by the Sea-Side. *O. L.*

FALCATED [*falcatus*, L.] crooked, bowed like a Scythe or Reaping hook. The Moon is said to be *falcated*, when in the first or last Quarter.

FALCA'TION, a Mowing or cutting with a Bill or Hook. *L.*

FALCATU'RA, one Day's Mowing, per- formed by an inferior Tenant, as customary Service to his Lord. *O. L.*

FAL'CHION [*faucion*, F.] a kind of short Sword.

FAL'CON [*faucou*, F. of *falco*, L.] a large Sort of Hawk; a Piece of Ordnance.

FAL'CON Gentle, a kind of Hawk, so cal- led from its gentle Disposition.

FAL'CONER [*falconnier*, F. *falconarius*, L.] one who manages or looks after Hawks.

FAL'CONER [*fauconneau*, F.] a small Piece of Cannon.

FALADE, a Sheep-fold. *O. L.*

FAL'DAGE [*faldagium*, F. *Barb.*] the Privilege of setting up Folds for Sheep in any Field. *O. L.*

FALDEE

FALDEE, a Composition paid by Tenants for this Privilege. *O.*

FAL'DING, a Kind of Coarse Cloth.

FAL'DISDORY [of falbe a Hedge, and Troop a Place, *Sax.*] the Bishop's Seat or Throne within the Chancel.

FALD'STOOL, a Stool placed on the south-Side of the Altar at which the Kings or Queens of *England* kneel at their Coronation.

FAL'ERA, a Disease in Hawks.

FALE [*Fehlet, Teut.*] Failure, Fault. *Ch.* To **FALL** [*feallen, Sax. fallen, Teut.*] to tumble or descend downward.

A **FALL** [in *Astrology*] is an essential Debility in a Planet, when it is opposite to the Place of its Exaltation.

FALLA'CIOUS [*fallacieux, F. fallaciosus, L.*] deceitful, crafty.

FALLACIOUSLY, deceitfully, sophistically.

FALLACY [*fallace, F. fallacia, L.*] Deceit, a crafty Device, Guile, or Fraud.

FALLIBLE [*fallibilis, L.*] that may fail or err, may deceive or be deceived.

FALLIBIL'ITY, Deceivableness. *L.*

FALL'ING Evil, a Disease in Horses.

FALL'ING Sickness [*falle recocnytte, Sax.*] See *Epilepsy*.

FALLOPIAN Tubes [among *Anatomists*] are two Vessels on each side of the Womb, so called from *Fallopian*, who first discovered them.

FALLOW Colour [of palepe, *Sax. Fal-lotus, Brig.*] a Deer Colour, a palish Red, like a Brick half burnt.

FALLOW Field [of pealga, *Sax.* an Harrow, because sited, by twice plowing, for the more easy Use] a Land laid up, or that is left untilled for some Time.

To **FALLOW**, to prepare Land by plowing, long before it is plowed for sowing.

FALLOW Smiter, a Bird.

FALMOUTH [of *Fal*, a River that disembogues itself into the Sea, and *Mouth*] an Haven in *Cornwall*.

FALSE [*falvus, L. falsch, Teut.*] lying, untrue, feigned; also treacherous.

FALSE Attack [in *Military Affairs*] an Attack only designed to deceive the Besieged, and make them divide their Forces.

FALSE Bray [in *Fortif.*] a Space about two or three Fathoms broad, round the Foot of the Rampart on the Outside.

FALSE Claim [in *Law*] is where a Man claims more than his Due.

FALSE Conception, a Lump of shapeless Flesh, &c. bred in the Womb. *L.*

FALSEHEARTED, perfidious, hollow, insincere.

FALSE Imprisonment, is a Trespass committed against a Man, by imprisoning him without a legal Cause.

FALSE Keel [in a *Ship*] is a second Keel, which is sometimes put under the first, to make it deeper.

FALSE Muster [*Military Term*] is when

such Men pass in Review listed as Soldiers.

FALSE Quarter [among *Rifflers*] a Rift or Crack in the Hoop of a Barrel, which is an unsound Quarter, seen put in, and not all entire.

FALSE Roof [of a *Ship*] which is between the upper and lower Covering.

FALSE Stem [in a *Ship*] being too flat, another is put in.

FALSED, falsified. *O.*

FALS'ED bis Blous, m.

FALSET [*Falsetto, Ital.*]

FALSEHOOD, Fraud.

FALSIFI'ABLE, may

FALSIFICA'TION, is

not standing to one's Word.

Sophistication. *F. of L.*

To **FAUSIFY** [*fulsify, Ital.*]

L.] to forge or counterfeit

Word; to prove a Thing

To **FALSIFY** a *Treason*

make a feigned Pass.

FALSITY [*falsitas, Ital.*]

Untruth, a Flam.

FALSO Judicio, a V

false Judgement given in

Court Baron, and other C

Records. *L.*

FALSO Retorno Breve

against the Sheriff, for n

torn of Writs.

To **FAL'TER** [*fallere, Ital.*]

in Speech, to stumble.

To **FAL'TER**, to thr

again. *Chauc.*

FALX, a Hook or Bill.

FALX [among *Anatomists*]

the *Dura Mater*, like a S

low the third Cavity.

To **FAM'BLE** [*fambler, Ital.*]

or stammer in Speech, to

FAM'BLER, Hands. *O.*

FAMBLE-Cheats, *Glo.*

FAME [*fama, L.*] Re

putation, Renown.

FAMED, celebrated.

FAM'ICIDE [*famocida, Ital.*]

FAMILIAR [*familiaris, Ital.*]

L.] intimately acquainted

with, usual.

A **FAMILIAR**, a Spirit

to attend upon Wizards, &c.

FAMILIARITY [*familiaritas, Ital.*]

a familiar Correspondence.

FAMILIARLY, in a fa

Manner.

To **FAMILIARISE** an

ser, *F.*] to make one's self

FAM'LIST, one of the

family of Love.

FAMILY [*Familia, Ital.*]

Household, a Stock or Kind

of Goods, &c. also a Hide of ple

of Love, a Sect which sprang
Year 1556, Followers of H.
ose chief Tenet was, That Christ
come to Judgement.

[*famina*, F. of *fames*, L.] a ge-
y of Provisions.

ISH [*famescere*, L.] to starve.

ED, made famous. *Shakesp.*

ERS [q. d. *famulatores*, L.] Help-
Servants. O.

, *Sax. wan*, F. of *wanus*, L.]
ot for winning Corn; an Uten-
omen to cool themselves.

, a Coin at *Mesopotam* in *India*,
out seven-pence halfpenny Ster-
which make a Pagod of Gold.

CAL [*fanatique*, F. of *fanaticus*,
g to Fanaticism.

CISM, pretended Inspiration;
Tenets of Fanaticks.

CK [*fanatique*, F. of *fanaticus*,
frantick, possessed.

TICK [*fanatique*, F. of *fanaticus*,
pretends to Inspiration and Re-

L, governed by Imagination.

Y, to imagine; to pourtray in the
ieve without being able to prove.

[*fanastie*, F. *phantasia*, L. of
.] Imagination.

ane, *Sax.*] a Weather-cock. See
kind of Temple.

ON, a Bully, a Blusterer. F.
having large Tusks.

S, as new Fangles [Dr. *Tbo.*
it of *Evangelia*, Gospels, q. d.

] new Whimies.

, a Quantity of Wares; as Raw-
taining from one to two hundred
e Quarters.

of *panan*, *Sax.* to fasten upon]
ke a Boar's Tusks.

a Banner borne by a Soldier of
of Horse and Foot, at the Head
e. *Ital.*

IO [Old Law] the fawning Time,
nth in Forests.

an Ornament like a Scarf, worn
ft Arm of an officiating Mast

IA [in *Musick*] a kind of Air.
Composer is not tied up to such
is in most other Airs, but is al-

Freedom of Fancy or Invention
ably be desired. This Title is
Sonata's. Ital.

ASM [*phantasma*, L. of *phantasia*,
Apparition, a Ghost.

TICAL] [*fantastique*, F. *phan-*
TICK] *tasticus*, L. of *phantasia*,
deceited, humourfome, whim-

TICAL Colours. See *Emptatical*

ICALLY, whimsically.

Y [*fantasia*, F. of *phantasia*, L.]

of *phantasia*, Gr.] Fancy, Imagination,
Crotchet, Humour, Whim.

FANTOME [*fantome*, F. of *phantasia*, Gr.]
a Spectre, an Hobgoblin or Spirit; a Chimera,
an idle Conceit, a vain Apparition, which we
imagine we see, though it exists nowhere but
in our disturbed Imagination.

'FAONA'TIO [of *faonari*, F.] a fawning,
or bringing forth Young, as Does or Hinds do.

FAP, fuddled, drunk. *Shakesp.*

FAPESMO' [in *Logick*] is the fourth in-
perfect Mood of the first Figure of a *Catego-*
rical Syllogism; wherein the first Proposition
is an universal Affirmative, the second an
universal Negative, and the third a particular
Negative.

FAR [φαν, *Sax. fern*, *Teut.*] distant.

A FARANMAN [of *φαν*, *Sax.* to travel]
a Merchant, Traveller, &c. to whom, by
the Laws of *Scotland*, Justice ought to be done
with all Expedition, that his Business or Jour-
ney be not hindered.

Fighting FARAND, in a fighting Humour.
N. C.

FARANTLY, handsome. N. C. A Cor-
ruption of fair and clean.

FARCE [*farce*, F.] a Mock Comedy or
Droll; a Sort of comical Representation,
less regular than a Comedy, stuffed with ex-
travagant Passages of Wit.

To FARCE, to paint the Face. *Chauc.*

FAR'CEL [*farce*, F. of *forcire*, L.] cram-
med, stuffed.

FAR'CES [in *Cookery*] Meat, Herbs, Spice,
&c. chopped small to stuff Flesh, Fowl, or
Fish. F.

FARFETCHED, irregularly deduced,
strained.

FARCIMINA'TIS *Tunica* [in *Anatomy*] a
Coat of a Child in the Womb, which re-
ceives the Urine from the Bladder. L.

FAR'CY [*farcin*, F.] a Disease in Horses.

FAR'DE'L [*fardeau*, F. *ardello*, Ital.] a
Bundle or Packet.

FARDE'L of Land, is the fourth Part of a
Yard-Land.

FAR'DINGA'LE [*verdugalle*, F. *verdugado*,
Span. which Dr. *Tbo. H.* derives from *verius*
garde, i. e. the Guard of Virtue, because young
Women, by hiding their Pregnancy, pre-
serve the Reputation of their Chastity] a
Whalebone Circle or Hoop, which Ladies
wore formerly upon their Hips.

FARDING Deal of Land] [of *φαν* &
FAR'UNDE'L } fourth, and
'zele Part *Sax.*] the fourth Part of an Acre.

FARE [*Faj*, a Journey, of *φαν*, *Sax.* to
travel, *φαν*, *Teut.*] Money paid for Pas-
sage in a Hackney Coach, or by Water.

To FARE, to go. *Spenc.*

To FARE [*φαν*, L. S. to be well,
which *Mer. Cauf.* derives of *φαν* & *καλος*,
Gr.] as, How fare you? How do you do?
or, How cheer you? Hence,

FARE, Diet, Cheer, Condition.

FAREWELL, Leave, Act of Departure.

FARINA'CEOUS

FARINA'CEOUS [of *farina*, L. Meal] belonging to Meal, mealy.

FAR'ING, living, eating, travelling.

FAR'LEU } a Duty of Sixpence paid to
FAR'LEY } the Lord of the Manor of *Wist-Slaption* in *Devonshire*.

FARM [*ferme*, F. *peopm*, Sax. Food, of *peopman*, Sax. to afford a Livelihood] a House whereto belongs an Estate in Land, to be employed in Husbandry.

To **FARM**, to take Grounds at a stipulated Rate, to let out to Tenants.

FAR'MER, one who occupies a Farm.

FARN, did fare. *Cbauc.*

FARN'HAM [of *pepnan*, and ham a Habitation, Sax.] a Town in *Surry*.

FARON, a Sort of Game.

FARRA'GO, a Mixture of several Sorts of Grain together, *Messin*, *Bollimong*.

FARRA'GINOUS, of or belonging to a *Farrago*. L.

FAR'RIER [of *ferriur*, F. *ferraro*, Ital. of *ferum*, L. Iron] a Smith who shoes and doctors Horses.

To **FAR'ROW** [of *farþr*, Sax. a Boar-pig] to bring forth Pigs as a Sow does.

FAR'SANG [*parafargo*, L.] a *Persian* League, or the Space of three Miles.

To **FARCE** [*farcire*, L.] to stuff out.

A FART [*ferre*, Sax. *Uert*, Belg. *Furtz*, *Teut.*] an Eruption of Wind backwards.

To **FART** [*Uerte*, Belg. *Fartzen*, *Teut.*] to break Wind backwards.

To **FAR'THEL** [*fardeler*, F.] the same as to furl.

FARTHELLING Lines [in a *Ship*] are small Lines fastened to the Top-sails and Mizen Yard-Arm.

FARTHING [*ferðling*, Sax.] the fourth Part of a *Saxon* Penny, a Copper Coin, the least Piece of *English* Money.

FARTHING of Gold [*g. d.* Fourthling] a Coin in ancient Times, the fourth Part of a Noble, i. e. 2cd.

FARTHING of Land, a certain considerable Quantity, different from *Fardingdeal*.

FAR'THINGALE, a Hoop to spread the Petticoat.

FAST, firmly.

FASCIA, a Swathe or Swaddling Band. L.

FASCIA [in *Heraldry*] a Fez.

FASCIAE [in *Architecture*] three Bands of which the Architrave is composed.

FASCIAE [among *Astronomers*] are certain Rows of Spots in the Planet *Mars*, which appear like Swathes about his Body.

FASCIA Lata } [in *Anatomy*] a Mus-

FASCIA' LIS Latus } cle which moves the

Leg. L.

FASCIA' LIS [in *Anatomy*] the Name of another Muscle of the Leg. L.

FASCIA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Swathing or binding up with Swaddling Bands. L.

FASCICULAR [*fascicularis*, L.] belonging to a Bundle or Fardel.

To **FASCINATE** [*cinatum*, L.] to bewitch

FASCINA'TION, a bewitching, or enchanting. F.

FASCINE [*fascine*, Faggot or Bavin.

FASCINES [in *Fortification*] bound up in Bundles, Earth, serve to fill up Ditches, Works, &c.

FAS'GUNTIDE, *Tuesday*, the Beginning of the Week.

FASHION [*façon*, F.] a Manner or Way of doing Things.

FASHION Pieces [in *Navigation*] are Pieces of Timber which make the Stern.

To **FASHION** [*façon*, F.] to shape, &c.

FASH'IONABLE, a Manner of doing Things, modish.

FASHIONABLY, in a Manner of doing Things, or Mode.

FASH'IONER, a Tailor.

FASH'IONIST, a Tailor.

FASHION-Monger, a Tailor who sells Fashions or New Modes.

FASHIONS, a Manner of doing Things, the same as *Farcy*; which is a Disease of the Face.

FAST [*fast*, Sax.] firm, sure.

To **FAST** [*fasten*, F.] to abstain from Food.

A FAST [*fasten*, F.] an Abstinence, *Teut.* an Abstinence.

FAST, firmly.

Fast find,

This Proverb teaches us to be generally *Prudent* and to be wary against *Treachery* and *Dealings* and *Transactions*.

FASTEN, to preserve a good *Union* or *Friendship*, among nations.

To **FASTEN** [*fasten*, Dan. *besetting*, *Teut.*]

To **FASTEN** upon, to seize and lay hold upon.

FAST [*Sea Term*] a Boat or Ship.

FAST [*Country*] a Manner of doing Things, to signify a *Shew*.

FAST'ENS *Een*, a Manner of doing Things, L. S.] *Shrove-Tuesday* being *Asp-Wednesday*.

FASTENING, a Manner of doing Things, L. S.] *Shrove-Tuesday* being *Asp-Wednesday*.

A FASTENING, a Manner of doing Things, *Teut.* a Manner of doing Things.

FASTI, the Roman Festivals, which were admitted to pleasure.

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FASTI, the Roman Festivals, which were admitted to pleasure.

IOUS [*sabidus*, F. of *sabidus*, disdainful, scornful.

OUSLY, disdainfully, in a manner.

ATED [*sabigatus*, L.] roof-

FA, the Tops of Plants, Flowers, &c. else. L.

G Men, Bond-Men, Pledges, who were bound over to answer for a peaceable Behaviour.

SS [*perceanyre*, Sax. Fcst-Firmness, also a strong Hold, not to be come at for Bogs,

IOUS [*sabusus*, F. of *sabusus*, disdainful.

IOUSNESS, Pride, Disdain.

ic. Sax. *Mett*, Belg. *Fett*, Teut.] red, fruitful.

Sea Language] broad: Thus, if a Ship's Quarter be deep, they call it a fat Quarter.

[among Anatomists] is a greasy humour which is bred of the oily Part of the Brain and Blood.

Merchandize] an uncertain Quantity 210 to 221 Bundles; of wire 11 half Maund; of Wire 20 C. weight: Singlals 3 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 C.

[*Fat*, Sax. *Fatt*, Belg. *Fass*, Teut. *Var*, L.] a large wooden tub containing eight Bushels, used in measuring. Also a brewing Vessel.

[*fata*, L.] belonging to Fate, destiny. F.

Y, according to Destiny, also

BT, one who maintains all things open by invincible Necessity.

TY [*fatalis*, F.] a being liable to an Event: Destiny. Also Un-

fatum, L.] Destiny, that which necessarily comes to pass by God's secret Decree, a perpetual unchangeable Distinction following one upon another Providence, also Death.

ordered or appointed by Fate.

R [*Fates*, or *Fevan*, Sax. *Fett*, Belg. *Mattet*, Teut. *Padre*, F. *Pater*, L. all of *Pater*, Gr.] begot a Child.

like Father, like Son,

verb does not only intimate the Nature, but also of Example; as the strength of Imagination and Practice, as the violent Bent of Inclination former. It is true that Children are not always, are generally like their Mother in their Minds; as well as in their Faculties of the former; but in a Blood; and, as for the

Features and Complexions of the latter, they often look as if they were cast in the same Mould. But I presume the Point of the Proverb is chiefly directed at their Examples; and that such as are the Parents, as to Vice or Virtue, such are, too commonly, the Children; that the ill Examples of a vicious Father almost universally tend to the debauching a Son; when the good Precepts and Examples of a virtuous Father go a great Way to the forming a virtuous one. *Mali coram malum ovum*, say the Latins; and *Oudtior' in oullas* [olden quera], say the Greeks.

FA'THERS, the Bishops of the Primitive Church: the Superiors of Monasteries, &c. among the Roman Catholicks.

FA'THERLESS [*paternus*, Sax.] who has no Father.

To FA'THER a Thing upon a Person, is to impute it to him.

FA'THER *Lasber*, a Kind of Fish.

FATHERLESS, destitute of a Father.

FA'THERLY [*paternus*, Sax. *batterlich*, Teut.] like a Father.

FA'THOM [*pa'boom*, Sax.] a Measure of six Feet; the Hebrew Fathom, somewhat more than seven Feet and three Inches.

A FA'THOM of Wood, the sixth Part of a Quantity, called a Coal-fire.

To FA'THOM, to sound the Depth of Water; to discover one's Intentions.

FATHOMLESS, that cannot be fathomed.

FATID'ICAL } [*fatidicus*, F. of *fatidicus*,
FATID'ICK } L.] foretelling what is to come.

FA'TIFEROUS [*fatifer*, L.] deadly, mortal.

FA'TIGABLE, that may be tired. L.

To FA'TIGATE [*fatigatum*, L.] to tire or weary.

FATIGUE [*fatigue*, F.] Hardship, Toil.

To FA'TIGUE [*fatigare*, F. *fatigare*, L.] to weary, tire, harass.

FATNESS, Plumpness, Richness, Fertility.

FATTY, full of Fat, also corpulent.

FATU'ITY [*fatuitas*, L.] Simleness, Foolishness.

To FA'TUATE [*fatutum*, L.] to play the Fool or Simpleton.

FAUC'ET [*feset*, F.] a Tap, or hollow Peg.

FAUCHION [*faucon*, F.] a Sort of broad and short wooden Sword.

FAUGH Ground, which has lain a Year or more unplowed.

A FAULT [*faute*, *fante*, F.] a Crime, an Error.

FAULTY, culpable, guilty of a Fault.

To FAUL'TER [*fallar*, Span.] to fall or stumble.

FAVO'NIAN, belonging to *Favonius*, the Western Wind, favourable.

FA'VOUR [*favor*, F. *favor*, L.] Kindness; good Office: Also a small Present made

ES, Heralds at Arms among the
 Office it was to denounce War
 NCY [*secularia*, L.] Dregging
 full of Dregs or Loos.
 [*secund F. secundus*, L.] fruit-
 NDIFY, to impregnate, or render
 PTY [*secundus*, F. *secunditas*,
 esse, Plenty.
 . pratt. of To feed.
 L [of *secus*, L.] belonging to a
 Agreement.
 TION, a Covenanting. L.
 [*secundus*, L.] Foulness, Filthi-
 ss.
 , Sax. *fiel*] Reward or Wages
 for doing his Office.
 Low] all such Lands which are
 actual Right.
 is an absolute Estate, which
 these Terms; to him and his heirs
 is a conditional Estate, that is,
 if we are seized to us and our
 Limitation.
 , Land held of another in Fee,
 ever to himself and his Heirs,
 ain yearly Rent out of it.
 to bribe.
 [*seble*, F.] weak, languid,
 a weak Part, a blind Side.
 ESS, Weakness, Sicknesses.
 weak.
 one who gives Food, also he
 D [*sebas*, Sax. *seben*, Dan.
 . *sepen*, Teut.] to furnish or
 Food; also to eat.
 , Sensibility.
 LY, with acute Sensibility.
 [*seian*, Sax. *sihen*, Teut. *si-*
 o use the Sense of Feeling, to
 ndle; also to perceive by that
 sensible of.
 e plural of Foot.
 , handsome, clean. N. C.
 Y [q. d. *Vagary*, & *vagando*, L.]
 rambling about.
 E, to carp at. O.
 N [*seinde*, F. of *segero*, L.] to
 ke a Shew of.
 D, dissembled.
 DLY, dissemblingly, falsely.
 [*seinte*, F.] Disguise, false Shew.
 [in *Feining*] is when an Offer
 ce Part, and a real Pass at ano-
 [Firt, Sax. *seist*, L. S. *seist*,
 without Noise.
 a small Bundle or Armful, as of
 ers, &c. O. L.
 PERS. See Filanders.
 ION [in *Logick*] a Technical

Word, denoting the second Mood of the
 third Figure of a Categorical Syllogism,
 wherein the first Proposition is an universal
 Negative, the second an universal Affirmative,
 the third a particular Negative.
 FEL'DFARB [*Fealspaz*, of Feal a Field,
 and *faran*, Sax. to go far, q. d. a Bird that
 flies far before it alighteth] a Kind of
 Bird.
 FELLER, one who cuts down Trees.
 FEL'CITATED [*felicitatus*, L.] made
 happy.
 FEL'CITY [*felicitas*, F. of *felicitas*, L.]
 Happiness, Blessedness.
 FELINK, pertaining to a Cat.
 FELL [*zelle*, Sax. *zelle*, Belg.] fierce, cruel.
 FELL [*Felle*, Sax. of *Fellis*, L. *Fell*,
 Teut.] a Skin of a Beast.
 FELL [*feliz*, Teut. a Rock] a Surname.
 To FELL [*felten*, Teut. or of *peallan*,
 Sax. to fall] to strike or cut down.
 FELLABLE, which may be felled.
 FELLE, many, manifold. *Chauc.*
 To FELICITATE, to congratulate, to ren-
 der happy.
 FELLIE, cruelly. *Chauc.*
 FELLIFLUOUS [*fellifluus*, L.] flowing
 or streaming with Gall.
 FELL'MONGER [of *zelle* and Man-
 gese, Sax.] one who deals in Sheep-skins,
 and parts the Wool from the Pelts.
 FELL'ON [*felon*, F. of *zelle*, Sax. fierce,
 cruel, of *peian* to transgress] a painful
 Swelling on the Finger.
 FELL'OWS } [*teige*, Teut.] Pieces
 FELLIES } Wood joined together to
 make a Circle of a Wheel.
 FELL'OW [of *Fellow*] a Companion, an
 Equal.
 FELLOWSHIP, a Company, Partnership,
 the Place of a Member of a College in the
 University.
 Rule of FELLOWSHIP [in *Arithmetick*] a
 Rule by which in divers Accounts of divers
 Persons, their several Stocks, together with
 the whole Loss and Gain, being propounded,
 the Loss or Gain of each particular Person
 may be discovered.
 FELLOWSHIPETH, keepeth Company
 with, followeth. *Chauc.*
 FELL-Wort, an Herb.
 FELO de se, one who commits Felony by
 laying violent Hands upon himself. L. T.
 FEL'ON [*felon*, F.] a Malefactor, who
 commits Felony. See *Fellon*.
 FELONIOUSLY, in a felonious Manner.
 FELONY [*felonia*, F. *felonia*, L. of *φ-*
λωνικ, or *φιλωνια*, Gr. a Capital Crime] an
 Offence that is next in Degree to Petit-Trea-
 son, and comprehends divers Particulars, as
 Murder, Theft, Sodomy, Rapes, &c.
 FELT [Felt, Sax. *Feltro*, Ital. *Uest*,
 Belg. *Uiltz*, L. S. *Filtz*, Teut.] Wood used
 in making of Hats, &c. also a Hat made of
 such Stuff.
 T t 2

A FELUC'CA, a Sort of Sea-Vessel, or Ship.

FEMULE [*femelle*, F. of *femina*, L.] of the She-kind.

FEME-COVERT, a married Woman. F. L. T.

FEM'ININE [*fæmininus*, L.] that is of the Female Kind.

FEM'ININE Gender [in *Grammar*] a Term applied to such Nouns as are declined with the Feminine Article *Hæc*.

FEM'ININE Planets [with *Astrologers*] are such as surpass in passive Qualities, i. e. Moisture and Dryness.

FEMINI'TE, Womanish, the Sex, State, Dignity, Weakness, or any Quality of a Woman. *Cbauc.*

FEM'ORAL, belonging to the Thigh.

FEMO'RIOUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg.

FE'MUR, the Thigh, the Part from the Buttock to the Knee. L.

A FENN [Fen, Sax.] Moorish Ground.

FEN Cricket, an Insect.

A FENCE [of *fendere* for *defendere*, L.] an Hedge or Inclosure.

A FENCE } a Receiver of stolen
FENCING Colley } Goods. *Cbauc.*

To FENCE, to spend. *Cant.*

To FENCE [of *fendere*, for *defendere*, L.] to fight with Swords, &c.

FENCE Month, a Month in which it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest, because in that Month the Female Deers fawn; it begins 15 Days before *Midsummer*.

FENCER, a Sword-Player.

FENCING-MASTER, one who teaches to fence.

To FEND, to shift for. *N. C.*

To FEND [*Sea-Term*] as *To fend the Boat*, is to keep from being dashed against the Rock, Shore, &c.

To FEND, to defend, guard, &c. *Shakes.*

FENDE [of *fæind*, an Enemy, *Teut.* but is of *defendere*, L. it signifies a Friend] an Enemy or Friend. *Cbauc.*

FEN'DER [*q. d.* Defender] an Iron to set before the Fire-Grate.

FEN'DERS [on *Shipsboard*] are Pieces of old Ropes, or wooden Billets, hung over a Ship's Side, to hinder other Ships from running against her.

FEN'DER Bolts, are Iron Pins stuck into the outermost Walls of a Ship, to save her Sides from Hurts and Bruises.

FENDLY [perhaps of *fæindlich*, enemy-like, *Teut.*] devilish, hellish, wicked, ugly, hurtful. *Cbauc.*

FENERATION [*fæneratio*, L.] Usury, or the Practice thereof.

FENES'TRA [in *Anatomy*] two Holes in the Barrel of the Ear next the Drum; the one called *Ovalis*, and the other *Rotunda*.

FEN'NEL [*fenouil*, F. *fæniculum*, L.] an Herb of a strong Scent.

FEN'NEL Apple, a kind of Apple.

FEN'NIGREEK, an Herb. *Fæn.*

FENNY [of *pennig*, Sax.] mould.

FEN'NY [pennig, Sax.] full of

FEN'NY-Stones, a Plant.

FEOD or FEUD, the same as Fee.

FEODAL, belonging to a Fee.

FEODALITAS, Fealty or Homage a Lord by his feudal Tenant.

FEOD'ARY } is an Officer

FEU'DARY } ing to the

FEU'DATORY } Wards and

whose Office was to survey and Land of the Ward, &c.

FEODATORY, a Tenant holding Estate by feudal Service.

FEODUM [*Fæudum*, *Gotb.*] Benefit, or Profit.

To FEOFF [of *fieffer*, F.] to enter in Possession, or invest with Right.

FEOFFEE, he who is enfeoffed whom a Feoffment is made. L. T.

FEOFFMENT [*Law Term*] any Grant of any other Thing of the like to another in Fee Simple.

FEOFFMENT in *Trust*, is the conveyance of Lands, &c. to Trustees by Will Payment of Debts, Legacies, &c.

FEOFF'OR, he who makes a Feoffment to another.

FEORM [*Fæorm*, Sax.] a certain quantity of Victuals, and other Necessaries given to the Thane or Lord by the tenants of Out-Lands. O. R.

FERA'CITY [*feracitus*, L.] Frenzy.

FE'RAL [*feralis*, L.] deadly, mortal, dismal.

FE'RAL [*Signs in Astrology*] Last Part of *Sagittary*; also the Moon to be *feral*, when, being separated from Planet, she applies to no other, and continues in the same Sign.

FERDEL'LA *Terra*, a Fardel, Acres of Land. O. L.

FER de *Moulin* [in *Heraldry*] a Mill whose Figures represent the iron Mill. Fr.

FERD-FARE, an Immunity from War. S.

FERDINAN'DO [of *Fæort* and *Sax. i. e.* pure Peace] a Name of Men FERDNESS, Fear, Dread, Awe, reverence. *Cbauc.*

FRED'WIT [of *Fipd* an Arm Write Punishment] a Formality, by the King pardoned Manslaughter committed in an Army; Also a Fine of 120s. bearing Arms in a Military Expedition.

FER'IA, a Holy-Day, or Resting-Day.

FER'ITY [*feritas*, L.] Brutishness, Fierceness, Savageness.

FER'LING, the 4th Part of a Penny the Quarter of a Ward in a Borough.

FERLINGA'TA } the fourth Part

FERLINGUS } Yard Land. O.

FERLY, strange. O.

FER

[*Ferum*, *Sax.*] a House, Land, or both, taken by Lease.
 Prison. *Spenc.*
 Hole. *O.*
 YEAST [*fermentum*, *L.*] Leaven, or which puffs up by leavening; as Ruffle of Mind. *F.*
 YEAST [*fermentum*, *F. fermentare*, *Sp.*] to leaven, to work; as Beer.
 FERMENTATION, a fermenting or is an easy, gentle, and slow Mow-ard Particles of a mixed Body, y from the Operation of some which rarefies, exalts, and subtil- and sulphureous Particles. *F. of L.*
 FERMENTATION [in *Physick*] is a gen- of the Parts of the Blood and Body.
 FERMENTATIVE, that causes Fermenta-
 FERRENT, an Overseer of Cattle and *O.*
 FERRENTINA, the Winter Season of Deer.
 FERRENTIN [*Ferum*, *Sax. Farn, Tent.*] one of the Capillaries bearing the Backside of the Leaf, common in *S.*
 FERRENTIN, a Heath, or waste Place, grows. *O. L.*
 FERRENTIN, savage, brutal, very fierce.
 FERRENTIN [*ferocitas*, *F. of ferocitas*, *L.*] Cruelty.
 FERRENTIN [*ferum*, *L.*] Iron, or *fer-* *S. rasilis*, *F.* Old Iron] a Piece- rafe, to be put on the End of a of a Knife, &c.
 FERRENTIN, Iron, of Iron.
 FERRENTIN [*ferrier*, *F.*] a Sirname.
 FERRENTIN [*Ferret Belg. ferrata*, *Ital. fute* Animal like a Weasel, used in bbits: Also a Sort of Ribbon.
 FERRENTIN, to search out narrowly, or also to harass or tease.
 FERRENTIN, the ferrying or passing over a Hire of a Ferry-Boat.
 FERRENTIN [*ferrugineus*, *L.*] hav- nothing of the Nature of Iron; of the Colour of, rusty Iron.
 FERRENTIN, a soldering or fast- ner. *L.*
 FERRENTIN [*Fajst, Tent. fapan, Sax.* to or of *ferri*, *L.* to be carried] a e Horses, Coaches, &c. are con- a River.
 FERRENTIN, to pass or carry over in a Boat. the Queen at the Play at Chess; *Chauc.*
 FERRENTIN, the Ferriage, or customary of ferrying over a River. *O.*
 FERRENTIN [*fertilis*, *L.*] fruitful, plenti-
 FERRENTIN [*fertilis*, *F. of fertilitas*, *L.*] Plentifulness.
 FERRENTIN [*fertiliser*, *F.*] to make

FET

FERVENCY } [*fervor*, *F. of fervor*,
 FERVOUR } *L.*] Earnestness, Warmth,
 Heat, Vehemency, great Zeal.
 FERVENT [*fervens*, *L.*] hot, vehement,
 eager, zealous. *F.*
 FERVENTLY, earnestly, zealously.
 FERVID [*fervidus*, *L.*] fervent.
 FERULA, a flat wooden Instrument for chastising Boys at School.
 FERULACEOUS Plant, a Plant like the Herb Fennel-Giant.
 FERVOUR [*fervor*, *F. of fervor*, *L.*] Heat, Warmth of Spirit.
 FERVOUR of the Matrix [among *Physi-* cians] a Distemper, when the entire Substance of the Womb is very hot.
 FESQUE [*fesuca*, *L.*] a Pointer used by Children in Reading.
 FESSE [*of fascia*, *L.*] is one of the hon- ourable Ordinaries in Heraldry, representing a broad Belt, or Girdle of Honour, which Knights at Arms were anciently girded with; it possesses the Centre of the Escutcheon, and contains in Breadth one third Part thereof.
 FESSE-Point, the middle Point of an Es- cutcheon.
 FESSITUDE [*fessitudo*, *L.*] Weariness.
 FEST [*Faut, Tent.*] a Fift. *Chauc.*
 To FESTER [*festrir*, *F.*] to putrefy, or rancle.
 FESTINATION, a hastening or making Speed. *L.*
 FESTINITY [*Festinitas*, *L.*] Speed, Quickness.
 FESTING-Penny, Earnest given to Ser- vants when hired. *C.*
 FESTING-Men [with the *English Saxons*] Persons who were Pledges for others who should transgress the Laws, who were bound for their Appearance or Forth-coming.
 FESTINO [in *Logic*] a Technical Word, denoting the third Mood of the first Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.
 FESTIVAL [*festivus*, *L.*] merry, pleasant, jocund; belonging to a Festival.
 A FESTIVAL [of *festivus*, *L.*] a Solemn- nity, or Day of Rejoicing.
 FESTIVE, joyous, convivial.
 FESTIVITY [*festivitas*, *L.*] Mirth, Pleasantness, Rejoicing; a festival Time.
 FESTIVOUS [*festivus*, *L.*] jocund, jo- vial, merry.
 FESTOON [*feston*, *F.*] a Garland or Border of Fruits and Flowers, especially in engraven or embossed Works.
 FESTUCINE [*fesuca*, *L.*] Straw-Co- lour.
 FESTUCOUS [of *fesuca*, *L.*] of or be- longing to a Shoot or Stalk of a Tree or Herb, having a tender Branch or Sprig.
 FETCH. See *Verb.*
 To FETCH [*peccan*, *Sax.*] to go to bring a Thing; to derive, to draw.

A **FETCH**, a Subtlety, a sly Pretence to deceive a Person.

FETCHER, one who fetches.

FETELY, handsomely, dextrously. *Cb.*

FETID [*foetidus*, L.] stinking or smelling ill.

FETIDNESS, the Quality of stinking.

FETIFEROUS [*foetifer*, L.] bringing forth Fruit or Young.

FETRIS, Features. *Cbauc.*

FETISE, handsome, spruce. *O.*

FET'LOCK [*q. d.* Feetlock, or Fetterlock] the Hair that grows behind on a Horse's Feet.

FET'LOCK Joint, the Joint at the Feetlock; a Horse's Inkle-Joint.

FETUOSLY, fealty. *O.*

FET'TERS, [*Fetterer*, *Sax.* *Ueters*, *Beig.*] Irons to put upon the Legs of Malefactors or Cattle.

To **FET'TER** [*zerfetzen*, *Sax.*] to put Chains, &c. upon the Feet.

To **FETTLE** *to*, to go about, or set upon a trifling Business. *N. C.*

A **FEUD** [*Fæhð*, *Sax.* *Fæude*, *Teut.* *Ucthr*, L. S.] inveterate Grudge, deadly Hatred, Enmity.

FEUD [in the Northern Parts] a Combination of Kindred to revenge the Death of any of their Blood against the Killer, and all his Race.

FEUDATORY, one who holds by a conditional Tenure.

FEUDAL, pertaining to Fees, or Tenures held of a Superior.

FEUD-BOTE [*Fæhðbote*, *Sax.*] a Recompence for engaging in a Feud or Faction, and the Damages that happen thereon.

FEUDE [of Feoh a Reward, and poð a Condition, *Sax.*] is defined by Civilians to be a Grant of Lands, Honours, or Fees, either to a Man during the Will of his Lord or Sovereign, or for the Feudatory's own Life, or to him and his Heirs for ever, upon Condition that he and his Heirs do acknowledge the Donor and his Heirs to be their Lord and Sovereign, and shall bear Faith and Allegiance to him and his for the said Tenure, and do such service for the same as is covenanted between them, or is proper to a Feud.

FEUDES, a Volume of the Civil Law.

FEVILLANTINE, Puff-paste. *F.*

FE'VERFEW [*fepep fuge*, *Sax.* *febrifuga*, L.] a Herb good against Fevers. *Matricaria*. *L.*

FEVER [*Fievre*, *F.* of *Febris*, L. *Fiebet*, *Dan.* *Fiebet*, *Teut.*] a Distemper which is an augmented Velocity of the Blood, a Fermentation or inordinate Motion of it, with great Heat and Thirst.

Continual FEVER, is that whose Fit continues for many Days.

Intermitting FE'VER, is one which has certain Times of Intermission, or ceasing; as an Ague.

FEVERISH, inclined to a Fever, hot.

FEU'TERER } a Dog-keeper; he who lets

FEW'TERER } them loose in a Chase. *O.*

A **FEW** [*seeps*, *Sax.* small Number.

FEW'EL } [of *Few*, *F*
FU'EL } traced of
q. d. Matter to feed the
or any Thing to burn.

FEU, a Tenure in *Sax.*
Few-Farm, whereby Land
a Sort of Duty called *Few*

FEW'METS }
FEW'MISHING } *fi*
Dung of a Deer.

To **KEY** it } to do

To **FEIGH** it } bly.

To **FEY Meadows**, *Pos*

them. *N. C.*
FF [in *Musick Books*] &
and signifies very loud.

FI'ANTS } [*fientes*,
FAU'NTS } Badger, *F*

FIAUNCE, Affiance.

FIAUNT, Warrant.

FIAUTO, a Flute.

FIAUTO *transverse*,
It.

To **FIB** [*q. d.*] to fable
a soft Expression for to tell

FI'BRA Auris [in *A*
Part of the Ear.

FI'BRES } [*fibres*, *F*
FI'BERS } Threads of

of Muscles, Veins, Plant

FI'BRES [in *Anatomy*
Vessels, by which the Ar

veyed to all Parts of the B

FIBRIL/LÆ [in *Anato*
smallest Threads of whic

FI'BROUS [*fibreux*, *F*
of Fibres.

FI'BULA, a Button
lower Bone of the Shank.

FICK'LE [*picol*, *Sax.*
q. d. easily persuaded to

others derive it of *Πικρά*
constant, variable, light.

FICKLENESS, Capric

FIC'TILE [*ficilis*, L.
of Earth.

FIC'TION, a Device of
or feigned Story. *F.* of *L*

FICTITIOUS [*ficin*
feigned, counterfeit, fabul

FICTITIOUSLY, false
Manner.

FI'CUS [*scus*, L. *Figu*
rances of the *Assis* con

Piles.

FIDD [in *Gunnery*] a l
the Touch-hole of a Gun

a Piece of Lead, to keep t

FIDD [among *Sailors*]
Wood to open the Strands

FIDD HAMMER, a
End, and a Hammer at th

FID'DLE [*Fidele*, *S*
fidicula, L.] a musical inst

F I F

LE [*Fiften, Teut.*] to play upon
R [*Fidde, Teut. Fiedel, Belg.*]
 upon a *Fiddle*.
TICK, the Bow of the Fiddler.
TRING, the String of a Fiddle.
SOR [in *Law*] a Surety. *L.*
Y [*fideliſe, F. of fidelitas, L.*]
 Honeſty, Integrity.
'LES [with *Anatomists*] the
 the Fingers called *Lumbricales*,
 they are put to by Muſicians in
 ſome Inſtruments. *L.*
about, to be continually mov-
 own.
L. confident.
RY [*fiduciarus, L.*] a Truſtee,
 by another.
RY [*fiduciarus, L.*] truſty, ſure;
 truſt, ſo as to be reſtored again.
Test.] an Interjection denoting
F. a Fee or feodal Tenure, or
 by Fealty] Lands or Tenements
 feodal holds of his Lord by Fe-
 nage; alſo a Manor, or noble
Feld, Sax. Feld, L. S. Feld,
 and for Tillage or Meadow.
in Heraldry the whole Surface of
 or Shield.
RE. See *Feldfare*.
ours [among *Military Men*] ſmall
 along with the Quarter-Maſter
 marking out the Ground for the
 Battalions of an Army.
erball, a Commander of an Ar-
 eld.
ons, are ſmall Cannon carried a-
 an Army in the Field, as three
 inions, Sakers, &c.
ff, a Staff carried by Gunners,
 by ſcrew lighted Matches.
Fen's, Sax. Fienb, Teut.] a
 ſpirit, a Devil.
acias, a Writ lying for him who
 an Action of Debt or Damages
 Debt or Damages againſt whom
 was had.
[ſer, F. of ferus, L.] curſt,
Y, furioſly.
NESS, ſavageness, Violence.
not, paſſionate.
Triplcity [in *Aſtrology*] are thoſe
 Zodiacal, which ſurpaſs the reſt
 ities, viz. *Leo, Aries, Sagittarius.*
Pfeffe, Teut.] a ſort of Pipe, or
 k.
its [in a Ship] are ſuch as are
 niſters on each Side the Top of
 &c.
O, a Fiſe or ſmall Pipe, Flute,
 uſed by the *Germans*, with a
 ne Army. *Ital.*

F I G

FIFTEEN [*fifteen, funfzehn, Teut.*] XV.
 or 15.
FIFTEENTH, a Tax formerly raiſed by
 Parliament, laid on every City or Borough
 throughout the Realm.
FIFTH [*funft, Sax. funfte, Teut.*] Vth.
 or 5th.
FIFTH [in *Muſick*] the ſame as *Diapente*.
FIFTY [*funftig, Sax. funftig, Teut.*] Lx.
 or 50.
A FIG [*figus, F. of ficus, Lt feige, Teut.*]
 a Fruit; alſo a Diſeaſe in Horſes.
FIG-Perker, a Bird that feeds on Figs.
FIG-Wort, a ſort of Herb.
FIGA'RY. See *Fegary. Scrophularia, L.*
FIGEN'TIA [in *Chymiſtry*] Things which
 ſerve to fix volatile Subſtances. *L.*
A FIGHT [*pyht, Sax.*] a Combat, Duel,
 Engagement.
To FIGHT [*peohtan, Sax. fecthten,*
Teut.] to combat, to oppoſe, with or without
 Weapons.
FIGHTS [in a Ship] waſte Cloths which
 hang round a Ship in a Fight. to hinder the
 Men from being ſeen by the Enemy.
Cloſe FIGHTS, Bulk Heads ſet up for
 Men to ſtand ſecure behind a Ship, and fire
 on the Enemy in caſe of Boarding.
FIGHT-WITE, a Fine impoſed upon a
 Man for making a Quarrel. *Sax.*
FIGHTER, one who fights.
FIG'MENT [*figmentum, L.*] a Fiction, a
 Story, a Lye.
FIG'ULATED [*figulatus, L.*] made of Earth.
FIGURATE Numbers [in *Geometry*] ſuch
 as repreſent ſome Geometrical Figure.
FIG'URATIVE [*figurativus, L.*] belong-
 ing to or ſpoken by Way of Figure.
FIGURATIVELY, by a Figure.
FIG'URATIVE Speeches, are Ways of ex-
 preſſing ourſelves, whereby we make uſe of
 an improper Word, that Cuſtom has applied to
 another Subject.
FIGURE [*figura, L.*] Faſhion, Shape,
 Representation. *F.*
FIGURE [in *Geometry*] is a Space termi-
 nated on all Parts by Lines, either ſtraight or
 crooked.
Reſtilineal FIGURE, is one which has all
 its Extremities right Lines.
Curvilineal FIGURE, is one, all whoſe
 Extremities are crooked Lines.
Mixed FIGURE [in *Geometry*] is one
 which is bounded partly by right Lines and
 partly by crooked Lines.
FIGURE [in *Arith.*] one of the nine Di-
 gits or numerical Characters; as 1, 2, &c.
FIGURE [in *Aſtrology*] is a Scheme or
 Draught of the Face of the Heavens at ſome
 ſet Time.
FIGURE [in *Logick*] is a due diſpoſing
 of a middle Term in a Syllogiſm with the
 two Extremes.
FIGURE [in *Philofophy*] is the Surface,
 or bounding Extreme of any natural Body. To

To FIGURE [*figurer, F. of figures, L.*] to represent, to draw Figures upon.

Plain FIGURES [*in Geometry*] are such as are bounded only by right Lines.

FIGURES [*in Discourse*] are extraordinary Ways of speaking, very different from the common and natural.

Grammatical FIGURES, are Digressions from the common and ordinary Rules of Construction; as when any Word is omitted, and left to be supplied by the Reader or Hearer.

Rhetorical FIGURES are Ornaments of Elocution, which adorn the Speech, or a Garnish of Speech, when Words are used for Elegancy in their native Significations, either to move the Audience more pathetically, or to express the Transports of the Mind.

FIGURE'TO [of the Figures or Flowers on it] a Sort of flowered Stuff.

FILA'CEOUS [of *filum, L.* a Thread] full of Filaments, *i. e.* of small Threads or Strings about the Roots of Plants.

FILACER, an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who files those Writs on which he makes Process.

FILA'CIUM, a File, a Thread or Wire on which Writs and other Deeds are filled up in Courts. *L.*

FIL'AMENTS [*filamenta, L.*] little slender Rays, like Threads, which appear in the Urine. *Medicinal.*

FILAMENTS [*in Anatomy*] are the small Fibres or Threads, which compose the Texture of the Muscles.

FILAMENTS [*in Botany*] small Threads which compose the Beard of Roots.

FILAN'DERS [*filandres F.*] Worms small as Threads, which lie in the Reins of a Hawk; also Gins or Nets for wild Beasts.

FIL'BERDS [of *Fall and Beard*, the Skin thereof being covered with a Down, like the first Appearance of the Beard upon the Chin] the best Sort of small Nuts.

To FILCH [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *filare, Gr.* to deceive; *Skinner of pilfer, F.* to rob] to steal sily.

FILCHER, a petty Thief.

A FILE [Feol, *Sax.* Feile, *Teut.* Filt, *Dan.*] a Tool to work Iron, &c. with.

To FILE [*Feolan, Sax.* feitan, *Teut.* feilez, *Dan.*] to work with a File.

A FILE [*filum, L.*] a Wire, &c. upon which loose Papers are strung.

A FILE [among *Fencers*], a Sword without Edges, with a Button at the Point.

A FILE [*in Heraldry*] is a straight Line, from which their several Points issue.

A FILE [*in Military Affairs*] a Row of Soldiers standing one behind or below another. *F.*

To Double the FILES [*Military Pbrase*] to put two Files into one.

To FILE off [*Military Pbrase*] to fall off from marching into a large Front, and march in Length by Files.

FILE-Leaders [among first Man of every File, w Front of a Battalion.

FIL'ET [*in Architecture*] which appears in the Ornaments, otherwise called Lists.

FILETS [*in Cookery*] sliced, and dressed in a Rap.

FIL'IAL [*filialis, L.*]

FILIA'TION, Sonship, Father to Son. *L.*

FILINGS, Dust abraed.

FILK'ALE? [*q. d. F*

FILK'ALE? drinking Bailiffs of Hundreds for wh Money of the Inhabitants

To FILL [*ryllan, Sax.* make full, to saturate.

FILLEMO'T [*feuille m* Leaf] a Colour like that

FIL'LER, any Thing t

FIL'LET [*files, F.* of Lace, or Ribbon to tie up

FIL'LET [*in Architect* much the same as *Astragal*

FIL'LET [*in Heraldry*] of the Ordinary, called a

FIL'LET of Veal [*un F* called, because in that Part and Nerves like little T the Feet] the fleshy Part

FIL'LETS [*in a Horse* of the Shoulder next the

FILLIGRANE? a S

FILLEGREAN? wro Silver, like Threads or G

A FIL'LIP, a Throw, Finger or Nail.

To FILLIP, to strike v Finger suddenly.

FIL'LY [faulle, *Teut.* Gr. or of *filia, L.*] a Ma

FILM [Film, *Sax.* of Skin, enwrapping the

Parts of the Body; also a the Surface of Mineral W

FILM [*in Botany*] a w ing the Seeds in the Pods

A FIL'TER [*Filtere,* Allurement, a Love Poti

To FIL'TER? [*fi*

To FIL'TRATE? [*L.* though a Cloth, Paper, &

FITH [fith, *Sax.*] Dis

FILTHINESS, Nastine

FILTHY, nasty, dirty

FILTRA'TION, a through Paper, which by Pores admits only the t and keeps the rest behind

FILUM *Aqua*, a Strea ter. *O. L.*

FIMASHING [of *fin* ing of any Sort of Wild

Hemp early ripe. S. C.
E [in *Anatomy*] the Extre-
 mities of the *Tubæ Fallopiæ*, for-
 matted, because they resemble a
 r. L.
ED [*imbriatus*, of *imbria*,
 Border, Edging, &c.] a Term
 when an Ordinary is bordered
 different Colour.
ED [in *Botany*] the Leaves
 said to be *imbriated*, when they
 and have, as it were, a Kind of
 them.
 in or pinna, Sax. of *Pinna*, L.]
 sh; a Quill or Wing.
E [in *Carving*] is to cut up
 bevin, or a Chub Fish.
E [in *Musick Book*]; signifies
 the End or last Note of a
 tick. *Ital.*
 , liable to be fined.
Finalis. L.] last, that concludes
 End. F.
E [in *Logick*] is that Cause for
 ing is what it is.
causes [in *Divinity*] are such
 and good Ends, as God had in
 proportioning, in adapting and
 preserving and continuing, all
 parts of the Universe.
 , lastly.
E [*finance*, F.] a Fine, Sum of
 to the *French King* for the En-
 come Privilege or other.
ES, the Treasures or Revenues
 King; The Exchequer.
ER, an Officer of the Finances.
 } the second Forge of an Iron
 } Mill.
E [*finch*, Sax. *finck*, *Teut.*] a
 al sorts, as Goldfinch, &c.
E [*finnan*, Sax. *finden*, *Teut.*
 .] to recover what was lost, to
 t before lay concealed, to know
 e.
the Ship's Trim [*Sea Phrase*] is
 ow the will sail best.
 one who discovers or picks up a
 hath been lost.
S, Officers of the Customs, now
 bers. O. S.
E [*findibilis*, L.] that may be cleft.
 in, *Teut. fin*, F.] spruce, hand-
 ent, pure, slender.
E [*finis*, L.] a Penalty or Amends
 ney for an Offence; also a formal
 of Lands, by acknowledging a
 cement before a Judge; also a
 ney paid for Lands and Ten-
 y Lease.
E [*finire*, L.] to set a Fine upon,
 ine; also to purge or clear from
 ce, an absolute, unavoids'le Ne-
 onstraint. F. L. T.

FINE *advullando levato de quod*, a Writ
 for making void a Fine levied on Lands holden
 in ancient *Demesne*. L.
FINE *levando de Tenementis*, &c. a Writ
 empowering the Justices to admit of a Fine
 for a Sale of Lands in *Capite*. L.
FINE *non capiendo pro pulchre placitando*,
 a Writ to forbid Officers of Courts to take
 Fines for pleading. L.
FINE *pro rediffina capienda*, &c. a Writ
 which lies for the Release of one laid in Pri-
 son for a *Rediffina* upon a reasonable Fine. L.
FINELESS, without End. *Sbaksj*.
FIN'ERY, fine Attire.
FINES } [of *Ingram Finer*, Husband of
FIENES } *Sybilla*, Heiress of *Faram* of
Bononia, to whom *William* of *Bononia*, Son to
King Stephen, gave the Town *Mastock*] a Sir-
 name.
FINEW', Mouldiness, or Hoariness, Dir-
 tinefs, Nastiness.
FINEWED, grown mouldy or hoary.
FIN'GER [*Finger*], Sax. of *fengap* }
 to take hold of; *Finger*, *Teut.* and *Dan.*
Hander, *Belg.* of *fungen*, *Teut.* to take hold }
 a Member of the Hand.
 To **FINGER** a Thing [*fengap*, Sax.
fingern, *Teut.*] to handle, to take hold of.
FIN'GER Fern, a Plant.
FINGER's Breadth [*Finger* *Breede*, L.
 S.] a Measure of two Barley Corns Length,
 or four laid Side to Side.
FINGLEFANGLE, a Trifle.
FIN'ICAL, spruce, neat, affected.
FINICALLY, in a foppish affected Manner.
FIN'IRE [in *Old Records*] to fine, or pay
 a Fine upon Composition.
 To **FIN'ISH** [*finir*, F. of *finire*, L.] to
 end, or make an End.
FINISHER, one who completes and puts
 an End to any Thing.
FIN'ITE [*fini*, F. of *finitus*, L.] that
 which hath fixed and determinate Bounds
 set to its Power, Extent, and Duration.
FINITELY, in a limited Manner.
FINI'TOR, the same as the *Horizon*. L.
FIN'NY, furnished with Fins.
FINO'CHIO, Fennell
FIN'OURS of *Metals*, are such as purify
 them from Dross.
FIPPLE [*Fibula*, L.] a Stopper.
FIR. See *Firr*.
FIR'DEFARE [of *fird* an Army, and
fird a Journey, Sax.] a going into the Ar-
 my, or taking up Arms.
FIR'DWITE [of *fird* and *wite*, Sax.] a
 Fine anciently imposed on Military Tenants
 for not appearing in Arms.
FIR'DWIRTH [of *fird* an Army, and
word worthy, Sax. Military Men, such as
 are worthy to bear Arms.
FIRE [*fir* or *fyre*, Sax. *Clitz*, *Belg.* *Felwez*
Teut. *Plug*, G.] one of the four Elements.
 A running FIRE [*Military Term*] is when
 U = the

the Soldiers, being drawn up for that Purpose, fire one after another, so that it run the whole Length of the Line, or round a Town, &c.

To FIRE [fueren, *Teut.*] to set on Fire, to discharge Fire-Arms, to grow hot and fiery.

FIRE-Bare, a sort of Beacon. *Sax.*

FIRE-Boot } [Fuel for Necessary Occa-
FIREBOTE } sions, which, by Common-
Law, any Tenant may take out of the Lands granted to him.

FIRE Circulatory } [among Chymists] a
FIRE Reverberatory } Furnace where the Heat goes not out by a direct Funnel, but it is returned upon the Vessel of Matter to be managed by it.

FIRE-Cross, two Fire-brands fastened cross-ways on the Top of a Spear, for a Signal to give Notice of a sudden Invasion.

FIRE-Drake, a fiery Meteor: Also an artificial Fire-work.

FIRE Leven, Lightning. *Chauc.*

FIRELOCK, a Soldier's Musquet.

FIRE Master, an Officer who directs all the Compositions of Fire-works.

FIRE-Potential. See *Cautery.*

A FIRE-Shovel [Fyrscopl, *Sax.* Fyrsc-schautfel, *Teut.*] an Instrument belonging to a Fire-Hearth.

FIRE-Workers [Fyrer-werke, *Teut.*] Officers subordinate to the Fire Masters.

To FIRK, [fyrre, L.] to beat or whip.

FIRKIN [of fropen, *Sax.* four, and Kin, dimin. it being the fourth Part of a Barrel] a Measure containing eight Gallons of Ale, and nine of Beer.

A FIRKIN Man, one who buys Small Beer of the Brewer, and sells it again to his Customers.

FIRM [firme, F. firmus, L.] fast, hard, solid, constant, steady.

FIR'MA [Doomsday-Book] a Tribute anciently paid towards the Entertainment of the King of England for a Night.

FIR'MAMENT [Firmamentum, L.] the Heaven of the fixed Stars; or that Space which is expanded and arched over us in the Heavens. F.

FIR'MAN [in India] a Passport granted to Foreigners for Liberty of Trade.

FIRMARATIO, farming or holding to farm. O. L.

FIRMA'TIO, the Season for Does. F. L.

FIR'MED } [in Falconry] well fledge-
FIR'MED } ed; an Hawk is said to be firmed, when all the Feathers of his Wings are entire.

FIRMLY, strongly, securely.

FIRM'NESS [Firmis, F. Firmitas, L.] being firm, or hard; also Solidity; also Constancy, Steadiness, Resolution.

FIRR [Fyrh puow, *Sax.* Fyr, *Dan.*] a Fir-tree, or the Wood; Deal.

FIRST [firre, *Sax.* cast, *Teut.* which *Mer. Caf.* derives of *φρῆσις*, Gr.] Prime, Original, Chief.

FIRST-Fruits, are the Spiritual Living for one King.

FIRST'LING [Erstling] Young of Cattle which are

FIRTH [prob. of fyrre] Bug-bear, a frightful Apparition

FIS'CAL [of Fiscus, L. sary] an Officer of the Excise

A FISH [fisc, *Sax.* Belg. of *Piscus*, L.] a Water

To FISH [fiscian, S. fishe, *Dan.*] to catch Fish

FISH [Sea Term] any to the Masts, or Yards, to

To FISH the Mast, is to above, against Strefs of Wind

FISH-Garib, a Dam or for the taking of Fish.

A FISHERMAN [Fiscer *Teut.*] one who catches Fish

FISH'ERY [Fischerey] or Trade of Fishing.

FISHMONGER, one who

FISHY, like Fish.

To FISK, to run about

FISSILITY [of Fissilis] be cleaved.

FIS'SURE [fissura, L.] FISURE [in Surgery] Bone which happens in the

FIS'SURES [among Na- tain Interruptions which the several Strata or Layers of the Earth is composed of

Perpendicular FISSURES are intersected, or by others.

The FIST [fyrre, *Sax.* which *Minshew* derives of take hold] the Hand clenched

FISTICUFFS, Battle with

A FISTULA [in Surgery] lous Ulcer, hard to cure.

FISTULA *Lachrymalis* when the little Hole in the is grown hard and callous, there is a continual Desfluxion

FISTULA *Pulmonis*, the Part of the Back-Bone which

FISTULA *Urinaria* [in nary Passage of the Penis.

FISTULAR } [Fistul
FISTULARY } longin
FISTULOUS }
FISTULAR Flowers [an such as are compounded of low small Flowers, like Pip

FIT [ou fait, F. of factus proper; also a Paroxysm.

To FIT, to adapt, to be fitted

FITCHEE' [in Heraldry of a Cross sharpened into

PER } [*flisan*, F. *Fifte*, L. S.]
POW } a Pole-cat, or strong-scented;
 also the Skin of it.
WITE } [*pooh*] a Fight, and *prve* a
 x.] a Fine imposed upon one for
 or breaking the Peace.
ERS [*Fetto*, Ital. or of *fendre*, F.
 all] little Pieces.
q. d. [*Fights*] they being the Con-
 the Disease and Nature.
fls, F. a Son] a Word commonly
 the Surnames of Families of this Na-
 mended of the Norman Race; as *Fitz-*
simon-Williams, &c.
[Fif, Sax. Clist, L. S. Funf,
 Number V. or 5.
inger [of *Funt-finger*, *Tent.*] a
 the Rowel of a Spur.
[fer, F. of *fixum*, sup. L.] to
 en, or settle; to set or appoint.
 with *Chymists*] such Things as
 exalted or raised up by Fire.
ION, a fixing. F. of L.
ION [in *Chymistry*] is a making
 the spirituous Body endure the Fire,
 away, either by repeated Distilla-
 oblimations, or adding to it some-
 fixing Quality.
Line of Defence [in *Fortification*]
 wn along the Face of the Bastion,
 ated in the Coprtin.
Nitre [in *Chymistry*] is Salt-petre
 Crucible, and then made to flame
 in burning Coals, and afterwards
 wdered, and dissolved in Water,
 aporated into a fine white Salt.
Signs [in *Astrology*] are *Taurus*,
 and *Aquarius*.
Stars [*Astronomy*] are such as do
 Planets, change their Positions
 in Respect of one another.
? [in *Chymistry*] a Quality
 ESS } opposite to *Volatility*.
RE, Fixation, Fixedness. *Shakes*.
 , a Dart wherewith Mariners
 while they swim: A sort of Tops
 gadding idle Gossip.
ZLE [*teffen*, *Tent.*] to break
 wards without Noise, to *seif* or
[labilis, L. slippery, because wet
 so] limber, soft, moist, slippery.
LA'TION, a fanning, an airing or
 unto.
SCENC } [of *saucifera*, L.]
 Flaggin'.
D [*saucus*, L.] drooping, flag-
 ging, weak, limber.
DITY, relaxedness, Laxity, Want
ET, a Bottle in the Shape of a
 C.
[Clis, Belg. a Banner, of
 x. *Flackezen*, *Tent.*] said of a
 is agitated to and fro] an Ensign,

or Banner usually set out on the Top of
 Masts or the Heads of Ships, &c.
FLAG, a Groat. *Cont.*
 To strike or lower the FLAG [Sea Term]
 is to pull it down upon the Cap.
 To beave out the FLAG, is to wrap it
 about the Staff.
FLAG-OFFICER, one who commands a
 Squadron.
FLAG, or *Sedge*, a sort of Rush; the Sur-
 face of Turf, pared off to burn.
FLAGS [in *Falconry*] the Feathers in a
 Hawk's Wing, next to the principal ones.
A FLAG-SHIP, is commanded by a General
 Officer, which has a Right to carry a Flag.
FLAG-STAVES, Staves set on the Heads of
 the Top-gallant Masts, which serve to let fly
 or shew abroad the Flags.
FLAG-WORM, a kind of Insect bred in
 staggly Ponds.
 To FLAG [of *flackezen*, like a Candle,
 the Flame, of which moves up and down,
 lengthening and shortening just before it goes
 out] to decay, grow limber, to wither.
FLA'GELET [*Flagrolas*, F.] a musical
 Wind Instrument. A Pipe.
FLAGEL/LANTS [*Flagellantes*, L.] He-
 reticks in the XIIIth Century, who prefer-
 red Whipping to Martyrdom, and held that
 scourging one another was the chief Virtue
 in Christianity.
 To FLA'GELLATE [*flagellor*, F. *flagel-*
latum, L.] to whip or scourge.
FLAGELLA'TION, whipping, lashing,
 scourging. F. of L.
FLAGITA'TION, an earnest Entreaty. L.
FLAGITIOUS [*flagitiosus*, L.] very
 wicked, villainous.
FLAG'ON [*plaza*, Sax. *fuscon*, F. *flayon*,
 Gr.] a large Drinking pot.
FLA'GRANCY [*flagrantia*, L.] being all
 in a Flame, burning, flaming or glittering;
 an ardent Desire, Earnestness, Notoriousness.
FLA'GRANT [*flagrans*, L.] burning, blaz-
 ing, flaming, or glittering, shining; very
 hot, eager, earnest; also evident, manifest,
 notorious, infamous. F.
FLAGRANTLY, egregiously, notoriously.
FLAGRA'TION [*flagro*, L.] Burning.
FLAGS, the upper Turf. S. C.
FLAGSTAFF, the Staff to which the Flag
 is tied.
FLAIL [*flaget*, *Tent.* of *Flagellum*, L.]
 an Instrument to thresh Corn with.
 To FLAIR } to sweat, or melt away fast
 To FLARE } as a Candle, &c.
 To FLAIR [among *Shipwrights*] is a
 Term used, when, a Ship being hoisted in
 near Water, and the upper Part hangs over
 somewhat too much, she is said to *flair over*.
FLAKE [*Floccus*, L. a Lock of Wool] a
 small Flock of Snow; also a thin Plate of
 Ice, or other Thing.
FLA'KY, in Flakes, or thin Slices.
A FLAM [probably of *plyma*, Sax. Va-
 U u 2

F L E

LY, plainly, positively, horizon-
 , Shallows in the Sea; Sand-
 selves.
 AT'TEN, to make broader and
 AT'TER [*flatter*, F.] to praise ex-
 to flatter, coax, or wheedle.
 TERER, one who flatters with false
 TERY [*flatterie*, F.] fawning,
 FISH, somewhat flat.
 ULENT [*flatusulentus*, L.] windy,
 ng. or breeding Wind.
 ULENCY, Windiness. L.
 UOS'ITY [*flatusosus*, F.] Windi-
 UOUS [*flatusus*, F. of *flatusus*,
 y, or full of Wind.
 US [in *Physick*] disorderly Motions
 in the Body by Wind, or Windy
 AUN [*Fladen*, *Teut.*] a Custard.
 AUNT, to give one's self Airs,
 or look big; to take State upon one.
 OUR, a certain pleasant Relish, ge-
 mplied to Wine.
 TO, a Flute. *Ital.*
 TINO, a small Flute, like a sixth
 an octave Flute *Ital.*
 AW' [*flob*, *Sax.* a Fragment; or
 e White of the Eye, Flaw, C. B.
 ut; *Jun.* derives it of *flaw*, Gr.]
 n precious Stones, &c.
 ' [*of flavus*, L.] Yellow. *Chauc.*
 ' [at Sea] a sudden Gust of Wind.
 WN' [*flaw*, F.] a Sort of Custard.
 As flat as a Flawn.
 ' [Flax, *Sax.* Flacks, *Teut.*] a
 which Linen Thread is made.
 ' Weed, an Herb. *Linaria*. L.
 -DRESSER, one who dresses Flax.
 EN, like Flax.
 LAY', to fright. *N. C.* a flayed
 , a fearful Fellow.
 ' [Flea, *Sax.* Flöh, *Teut.*] an Insect.
 -Bare, an Herb that kills Fleas.
 A-Brown Colour [in Horses] White
 over with Spots of a darkish Red.
 A Wort, an Herb, the Seed of which
 is a Flea.
 E'A [*flean*, *Sax.*] to flay or strip off
 .
 K [*flaccus*, L.] a small Lock,
 or Twist.
 K' [Clatck, *Belg.*] a Gate set up
 . *N. C.*
 M' [Clieem, *Belg.* Flieck, *Teut.*
 F.] a Surgeon's Instrument to lance
 ms, &c. a Farrier's Tool to let a
 blood.
 AN'DIKE [of fleam a Flight, and
Sax. probably from some Overthrow
 here] in *Cambridgehire*.

F L E

FLEBRING, Slander, Calumny. O.
 FLECK'ED } [*flecken*, of *Flecken*, a Spot,
 FLECK'D } [*Teut.*] speckled or spotted.
 FLECK'ED [in *Heraldry*] arched like the
 Firmament.
 FLECTA, a feathered Arrow.
 FLEDG'E } [*flatteren*, to beat with the
 FLEDG'ED } Wings, to offer to fly, *Teut.*]
 to be well covered with Feathers, as young
 Birds are when they begin to fly.
 FLEDWIT [of *flycht* Flight, and *prece*
 a Fine, *Sax.*] a Discharge from Fines, where
 an outlawed Fugitive comes to the Place of
 his own accord.
 A FLEECE [*flyere*, *Sax.* *Wilt*, *Belg.*
 of *Vellus*, L.] a flock of Wool, or so much
 as comes off one Sheep: Also a Ram.
 To FLEECE one, to strip or spoil him of
 his Goods, Money, &c.
 FLEECY, woolly.
 To FLEEN [*fliegen*, *Teut.*] to fly. *Chauc.*
 To FLEER [*lert*, *Dan.* to laugh] to cast
 a disdainful or saucy Look.
 A FLEET [*flotte*, *Teut.* *Flota*, *Sax.*
Flota, F. of *fluere*, L.] a Number of Ships
 together in Company; a Navy.
 The FLEET [*fleot*, *Sax.* *fleet*, L. S.
 a Place where the Tide comes up] a Prison
 in London, to which none are usually com-
 mitted, but for Contempt to the King and
 his Laws; Also a Prison of Ease for Debt-
 ors.
 FLEET [probably of *fliegen* to fly, *Teut.*]
 swift.
 To FLEET [*bleeten*, *blieten*, L. S. to
 flow from one Place to another, as Water
 does] to remove from Place to Place.
 To FLEET Milk, to skim it.
 FEETING, passing or fading away.
 FLEETING-DISH, a Bowl used in skim-
 ming Milk.
 FLEETNESS, swiftness.
 FLEMAFLARE [of *plyma* an Outlaw,
 and *plean* to slay, *Sax.*] a Claim of the
 Felon's Goods.
 FLEMED, daunted or frightened. O.
 FLE'MENES *Firintb*, [of *plyma* a Fugi-
 tive, and *plemean* to afford Victuals] the
 relieving of a Fugitive.
 FLE'MENES *Freem*, Chattels or Goods of
 Fugitives.
 FLE'MESWITE, a Liberty to challenge the
 Chattels or Fines of one's Servant who is
 a Fugitive.
 FLEMER, an Expeller. C.
 FLEMINGS [Flying, or *plyma*, *Sax.*]
 an Exile, or banished Man, because they
 were often forced to change their Habitations
 and go into Neighbouring Countries, because
 of the Inundation of the Sea; Natives, or
 Inhabitants of *Flanders*.
 To FLEEN [*fliegen*, *Teut.*] to flee. *Ch.*
 FLESH [*fleisc*, *Sax.* *fleisch*, *Teut.*]
 [*fleisch*, L. S.] a similar and fibrous Part
 of an animal Body, soft and thick, which
 with

with the Bones serves to strengthen the Body; also the Muscles.

FLESH [among *Botanists*] is all the Substance of any Fruit that is between the outer Rind and the Stone, or that Part of any Root which is fit to be eaten.

FLESH-COLOUR, the Colour of Flesh.

FLESH'Y, [*plæclic*, *Sax.* fleshtig, *Teut.*] carnal, given to the Flesh, corpulent.

FLESHLINESS, addicted to Appetite.

FLESH'LY [*flei chlic, Teut.*] lovely, dear, dearly, affectionately. *Cbauc.*

FLE'TA [*Floet, Sax.*] a Place where the Tide comes up. *O. L.* See *Fleat*.

FLETCH'ER [of *flecbe, F.* an Arrow] a Maker of Bows and Arrows.

To FLE'VE [*fleetan, Sax. flecten, to float, L. S.*] to swim, to float.

FLEURET'TE [in *Heraldry*] flowered, or set off with Flowers. *F.*

FLEURO'NS [in *Cookery*] fine Tarts, or Puffs of Pastry Work for garnishing. *F.*

FLEW, a smaller Sort of Net for fishing; also the larger Chaps of a deep-mouthed Hound.

FLEXAN'IMOUS [*flexatimus, L.*] having a flexible or easy Mind.

FLEXIBILITY [*flexibilitas, L.*] Aptness to bend or yield, Pliantness.

FLEX'IBLE [*flexibilis, L.*] that may be bent, pliant, tractable, of a pliant Temper, easy to be entreated or persuaded. *F.*

FLEXILE, pliant.

FLEXION, bending or bowing. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Carpi Radialis*, [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Wrist inserted to the upper Part of the *Oss Metacarpi*; which sustains the Fore-finger. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Carpi Ulnaris* [in *Anatomy*] is the Muscle of the Wrist, which is partly inserted by a short strong Tendon into the fourth Bone of the *Carpus* and partly into the *Oss Metacarpi* which sustains the little Finger. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Tertii Internodii* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle implanted in the superior Part of the third Bone of the Thumb. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Pollicis Brevis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle let into the *Ossa Sesamoides* of the great Toe, which bends it. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Pollicis Pedis Longus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the great Toe, which is a direct Antagonist to the *Extensor Longus*: Its Use is to bend the Toe.

FLEX'OR *primi et secundi Ossis Pollicis* [in *Anatomy*] a large disgregated Muscle which bends the first and second Bones of the Thumb.

FLEX'URE [*flexura, L.*] a Crooking, Bending, or Bowing.

FLITCH'WITE [of *Flit* Contention, and *Wite* a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine upon the Account of Brawls and Quarrels.

To FLICK, to cat. *C.*

To FLICK'ER [*fliccērian, Sax.* or *fliccēt, Teut.*] to flutter as a Bird.

To FLICK'ER, to scer,

ly or scornfully.

FLID, to fly from, to av

FLIDE-*Tribst*, or rather Game called *Sbovel Board*.

FLIER, a Fugitive, a R

Part of a Machine that reg

of the rest.

A FLIGHT, an Arrow

FLIGHT [Flyht, *Sax.* Flying, Escape: Also a Wit

ly soaring Expression.

To FLIGHT [of *Flivan*

or contend. *Cbauc.*

FLIGHT [among *Arch*

from one Landing Place to

FLIGHTY, volatile, wi

FLIMLINESS, Slightnes

FLIMSY, limber, thin, l

To FLINCH [*Skinner de*

Eng. or *fliccērian, Sax.*

back, give over, to desist.

FLINCHER, one who de

FLING, a Throw.

To FLING [*Minshew*

flenden, *Goth.* to cast; i

figere, L. to smite; other

q. d. to set a flying] to thro

FLINGER, one who thro

FLINT [Flint, *Sax.*] *Cl*

Flint *stein, Teut.*] a Flint-

FLINTY, pertaining to F

feeling.

FLIP, a Sort of Sailors

Ale, Brandy, and Sugar.

FLIPPANCY, impertine

Language.

FLIP PANT, nimble-to

brisk, airy.

A FLIRT, or *Jill Flirt*,

a light Housewife.

To FLIRT, to banter or j

To FLIT [of *flitte, D.*

Teut. to flutter about, to

remove from Place to Place,

constant Residence. *Lincoln*,

FLITCH [fliehe, *F.* *flicc*

commonly of Bacon.

To FLITE [of *flitan, Sa*

brawl. *N. C.*

FLIT'TER, a Rag, or Ta

FLIT'TER-Mouse, [*Clitod*

q. d. a Flutter-Mouse. *Flit*

a Bat, a Night Bird.

FLIT'TERING, a flaked

up all the Grass within his

ing from Place to Place.

FLIX'WEED, an Herb.

rum. L.

FLIX'TON [*q. d. Fælix*

Fælix, a *Burgundian*, who

confirmed the *East English*,

revolted] a Town in *Suffolk*.

To FLIZZ, to fly off. *O.*

FLIZZING, a Splinter.

[of], *Test.*] a Dart or Arrow. *O.*
 AT of a Fishing-Line, the Quill or
 h swims above Water.

AT [*float*, *F.* of *fluere*, *L.*]
 and again upon the Water.

S [*Floste*, *Test.*] Pieces of
 the fast together with Rafters, for
 Burdens down a River with the

GES, are Things which float on
 great Rivers.

ING [in Husbandry] the Water-
 flowing of Meadows.

ING [of Cheese] is the separa-
 tion from the Curd.

ING Bridge, is a Bridge made
 of a Redoubt, with two Boats
 h Planks.

OCIFY [*flocifacere*, *L.*] to slight
 them.

OCK [*Floc*, *Sax* *flocan*, *F.* of *floc-*
ock of Wool] a Company of *floc-*
s, &c.

OCK Bed, [*flock-bed*, *L.* *S.*
otte, *Test.* of *flocus*, *L.*] a Bed
 locks.

MELE [*Floecmelum*, *Sax.*] all
 a Flock or Body. *Cbauc.*

, to whip or scourge.

[*Flob*, *Sax* *flob*, *Dan* *flob*,
ras, *L.*] the flowing of the Sea
 first coming in of the Tide; or
 overflowing of Water.

OOD [*Sea Term*] the Time when
 begins to rise.

ATE, a Gate by which a Wa-
 opened or shut.

f an Anchor. See *Flock*.

[*Flope*, *Sax* [*floze*, *Belg.*] the
 ee of a Room.

[in a Ship] so much of her Bot-
 tle on lying on Ground.

R [*floete*, *Belg.*] to lay a Floor,
 to clap the Wings with Noise.

IA, Festivals held by the Ro-
 mour of the Goddess *Flores*. *L.*

OUR [*q. d.* *Flos Amoris*, *L. i. e.*
] a Kind of Flower.

} a Sort of blue Colour used in
 } Painting.

, a gold Coin in the Time of
 Value 6s.

CE [of Florence in Italy] a Sort

ENTINE, a Sort of baked Tart,

TINE Marble, called *Landscape*
 which the Figures of Buildings,
 ally represented.

TINES, Natives of *Florentine*.

[in Chymistry] are the more sub-
 stance separated from the
 olimation.

[*floridus*, *L.*] flourishing or
 Flowers; bright in Colour.

Discourse, full of rhetorical

Flowers, in which a great deal of Eloquence
 is displayed.

FLORIDITY, Jollity, Gaiety.

FLORIDNESS, ruddiness of Colour.

FLORIFEROUS [*florifer*, *L.*] bearing
 Flowers.

FLOR'IN, a Coin first made by the *Flo-*
rentines, that of *Palermo* and *Sicily* in Value
 2s. 6d. that of *France* 1s. 6d. in *Germany*
 3s. 4d. in *Spain* 4s. 4d. halfpenny; in *Hol-*
land and *Poland* 2s. in *Savoy* 3d. halfpenny
 Sterling; of Gold 5s.

FLOR'INUS, a Heretick in the 2d Centu-
 ry, who taught that God did not only permit,
 but do Evil.

FLO'RIST [*florista* *F.* of *flores*, *L.* Flow-
 ers] one who is conversant with, delights or
 is skilled in Flowers.

FLOR'OUNS [*fluron*, *F.*] a Border of
 Flower Work.

FLOR'ULENT [*florulentus*, *L.*] flowery,
 or blossoming, full of Flowers.

FLOR'ULUS [*florulus*, *L.*] full of
 Flowers.

FLORY [in Heraldry] is when the Out-
 lines of an Ordinary are drawn as if trimmed
 with, or in the Form of Flowers.

FLOS *aris* [with Chymists] Brass Flower, a
 Composition consisting of small Grains or Brads
 like Millet Seed, which is separated from its
 Body, when hot Brass is quenched in Wa-
 ter.

FLO'TING [of fluten, *L. S.*] Whistling,
 Piping. *O.*

FLOTSON } [of *flectan*, *Sax.* to
 FLOTZAM } swim] Goods which,
 being lost by Shipwreck and floating upon
 the Sea, are given to the Lord Admiral by his
 Letters Patent.

FLOTTEN Milk, Fleet or Skim Milk.

FLOUK } of an Anchor, that Part which
 FLOOK } taketh hold of the Ground.

FLOUNCE, any Thing sewed to ano-
 ther, as ornamental of it.

To FLOUNCE [*pruncen*, *L. S.*] to jump
 in, to roll about in the Water. To be in a
 Toss or Fume with Anger.

FLOUN'DER [*flunde*, *Dan.*] a Sort of
 flat Fish.

FLOUN'DRING, rustling or making a
 Noise with its Fall.

FLOURETS, little Flowers. *Sprez.*

A FLOU'TER, a Fright. *N. C.*

FLOU'RIETS, small Flowers, or Beds of
 Flowers. *Sbatefp.*

To FLOUR'ISH [*flurir*, *F.* of *flures*, *L.*]
 to be at one's Prime, to prosper, to be in
 Vogue or Esteem.

To FLOUR'ISH [in Writing] to adorn
 Writing with ornamental Strokes, &c.

To FLOUR'ISH Colour, is to display
 them artificially.

A FLOUR'ISH [*Arch.*] a Flower-work.

A FLOUR'ISH [in Discourse] a Vaunt,
 Boast, or Brag.

To FLOUT [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from
qualis]

καταξεν, Gr. to contemn or scorn. *Skinner* from *Blutten*, *Belg.* a Fool. *q. d.* to mock at from a Fool] to mock or jeer.

FLOUTER, one who derides.

To FLOW [*pleopan*, *Sax.* of *fluere*, L.] to pour in as Water; to melt; to write or speak volubly.

FLOWN Sheets [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to sail in Flown Sheets, when her Sheets are not hauled home, or close to the Block.

It FLOWS *South* [*Sea Phrase*] it is high Water when the Sun is at that Point at New or Full Moon.

It FLOWS *Tide and half Tide*, signifies it will be half Flood by the Shore, before it begins to flow in the Channel.

FLOWERS [*Flours*, F. of *Flores*, plu. of *Flos*, L.] the Offspring of Plants.

FLOWERS [in *Czym.*] that fine mealy Matter, which in Sublimation is carried up into the Head and Aludels, and adheres to them in Form of a fine Powder.

To FLOWER [*fluir*, F. of *florere*, L.] to blossom like Trees; to mantle as Drink.

FLOWER-de-Luce [*Fleur de Lis*, L.] a Flower borne in the Arms of France.

FLOWER-de-Luce [in *Heraldry*] the distinguishing Mark of the Sixth Brother of a Family.

FLOWER'AGE, the setting of several Sorts of Flowers together in Husks, and hanging them up with Strings.

FLOWER'ED, wrought with Flowers.

FLOWERINESS, an abounding in Flowers.

FLOWERET, a small Flower.

FLOWER'Y, full of, belonging to, or of the Nature of Flowers.

FLOWISH, light in Carriage. *N. C.*

FLOWK-Wort, an Herb.

FLOW'RY, florid, handsome, fair, of a good Complexion. *N. C.*

FLOW'TERED, affrighted. *N. C.*

FLUCTIFEROUS [*fluclifer*, L.] bringing or causing Waves.

FLUCT'ISONANT [*fluclifonus*, L.] sounding like Waves.

FLUCT'VAGANT [*fluclivagus*, L.] tossing or floating on the Waves.

To FLUC'TUATE [*flucluatum*, L.] to be carried, float, or be tossed to and fro on the Water; to be wavering in Opinion, to be at Uncertainty and in Suspence.

FLUC'TUATING, floating: wavering in Mind.

FLUC'TUA'TION, a Floating or Wavering. *L.*

FLUC'TUOUS [*fluclueus*, F. *flucluosus*, L.] troubled, unquiet, restless like the Waves.

FLUE, the Down, or soft Hair of a Rabbit: Also little Feathers or Flocks, which stick to Clothes.

A FLUE, a small winding Chimney of a Furnace, carried up into the main Chimney.

FLUEL'IN, the Herb *Speedwell*.

FLUENCY } [*Fluentia*
FLUENTNESS } nefs of
bility of Language.

FLU'ENT [*fluens*, L.] ready in Speech.

FLU'ID [*fluidus*, F. *fluidus*. flows, or runs as Water does.

FLU'ID Body [among *Physic*] Body, the Parts of which can be pressed upon them, and by easily move over one another.

FLUIDITY } [*Fluiditas*,
FLUIDNESS } Parts of

very small, are so disposed by nature, as that they can easily another's Surfaces all Manner

FLUISH, washy, weak, tender.

FLU'MINOUS [*fluminosus*, long to the Rivers or Streams.

FLUM'MERY, a whole made of Oatmeal.

FLU'OR [*fluus*, *Teut.*] a or Stream. *L.*

FLU'OR Albus [among *Physic* Fluus, *Teut.*] the Whites in Women.

FLUO'RES. Women's Moon.

FLUO'RES, [among *Mineral* parent, sparry Kind of Mines frequently found among Ore is

A FLURCH, a Multitude, spoken of Things, but not of

Flurch of Strawberries. *N. C.*

FLURRY, a Hurry; also a Blast of Wind.

A FLURT [*Flort*, *Belg.*] significant Person.

To FLURT, to throw out of the Mouth.

FLUSH [*flux*, F. of *fluxus*, flour in the Face; also a Term

Cards, where they are all of a FLUSH *Fore and Aft* [a

Term used when the Decks of level from Head to Stern.

FLUSH of Money [of *fluere*, of, or abounding with Money

FLUSH'ED } encouraged,
FLESH'ED } elated with

A FLUSH'ING, a Reddening caused by some sudden Apprehension of Mind, a Blushing.

To FLUSH [*Mer. Caf. de φλόξ*, Gr. to grow hot, to burn in the Face on a sudden; Mind, or transport a Person.

FLUS'TERED [possibly Gr. to belch, whence ονοφλόξ, *Skinner* rather derives it from

to weave, as in the same Sense *Cap* is well thrummed] somewhat with Drink.

A FLUTE [*fluta*, F.] a Wind Musick; a Sort of Sea

Channel in a Pillar,

TE a Bec, a common Flute. *F.*
TE Allemande, a German Flute. *F.*
TED [in *Architecture*] channelled or cut in Form of a Gutter.
TINGS [among *Architects*] are the Guts or Gutters of Pillars, &c.
TTER, violent Agitation.
TUTTER [ploten, *Sax.* *f*lotzen, to try to fly, to fly about.
UX [*fluxus*, *L.*] a Flood or Tide: Looseness of the Belly. *F.*
UX of the Sea, the Flowing of it.
UX Powders [with *Chymists*] are certain Powders for dissolving harder Metal, and Ores.
UX and Reflux [*Fluxus et refluxus maris*] the Rising and Flowing of the Tide, occasioned by the universal Law of Gravitation. *L.*
XIBILITY, Aptness to flow. *L.*
X'ION a Flowing. *F. of L.*
X'ION [among *Chymists*] signifies the Flowing of Metals, or any other Bodies, dissolved, by Fire or otherwise.
X'ION [in *Physick*] a Flowing of Pus or Rheum.
X'ION [in *Surgery*] is that which Swelling all at once, or in a very short time, by the Fluidity of the Matter.
X'IONS [in *Geometry*] are a very great Improvement upon the Doctrine of Fluxes, and Arithmetick of Infinites, invented by Sir Isaac Newton.
XUS, a Flux or Flowing. *L.*
XUS Cbilifus [among *Physicians*] the fourth *Celiaca Passio*. *L.*
XUS Hepaticus [in *Physick*] a Kind of Jaundice, in which black, shining, or serous Pus is voided. *L.*
Y [pleau, *Sax.* *f*liecht, *Teut.*] to fly with Wings as Birds, &c.
Y [Flege, *Sax.* *f*litz, *Dan.* *f*litze, *Teut.* *L. S.*] an Insect.
Y [of the *Mariners Compass*] is that Circle, in which the 32 Points of the Winds are divided.
YBLOW, to fill with Maggots.
Y-Boat, a large Vessel with a broad Bottom, used in the Coasting Trade.
Y-Catcher, a small Creature in America, which clears a Place of Flies and other Insects.
Y gross [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk flies at great Birds.
YING Army } a strong Body of
YING Camp } Horse and Foot,
 commanded by a Lieutenant General,
 and always in Motion to prevent the
 Influx of the Enemy, &c.
Y on Head [among *Falconers*] is
 a Hawk, missing her Quarry, betakes
 herself to the next Check.
Y the Sheets [*Sea Phrase*] let the
 Anchor down again.
YING Bridges, two small Bridges laid
 across a River, to pass from one
 Bank to another.

FLY'ING Fish [*Fliegenfisch*, *Teut.*] a Fish having Wings.
A FLY'ING Pinion [of a Clock] is a Part having a Fly or Fan thereby to gather Air, and to bridle the Rapidity of the Clock's Motion when the Weight descends in the striking Part.
FLY'ING Tigger, an Insect in America, spotted like the Tigger.
A FLY'ING Worm [in a Horse] a Tetter or Ring-Worm.
FOAL [*Fola Sax.*] a young Mare. *Celt.* being used for a young Horse.
FO'ALBIT, the Name of a Plant.
To FOAM. See *Fome*.
To FOB, to cheat, to trick.
To FOB one off [of soppen, *Teut.* to vex] to give one the Trouble of coming to no Purpose; to put off with fair Words.
A FOB [soppe, *Teut.*] a small Pocket.
FO'CAGE [*Focarium*, *L.*] Hearth-Money.
FO'CAL, belonging to the Focus.
FOCA'LE, Fuel, or Fire-wood. *O. L.*
FO'CILE *Majus* [in *Anatomy*] the greater Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*, or of the Leg, called *Tibia*.
FO'CILE *Minus* [in *Anatomy*] is the lesser Bone of the Arm or Leg. *L.*
To FO'CILLATE [*foecillatum*, *L.*] to refresh, cherish, nourish.
FOCILLA'TION, a Comforting, Cherishing, or Nourishing. *L.*
FOCUS [in *Anatomy*] is a Place in the Mesentery, from whence the Ancients deduced the Original of Fevers.
FOCUS of an Ellipsis [in *Geometry*] a Point towards each End of the longer *Axis*, from whence two right Lines, drawn to any Part of the Circumference, shall be together equal to that longer *Axis*.
FOCUS of a Parabola [in *Geometry*] is a Point in the *Axis* within the Figure, and distant from the Vertex by the fourth Part of the Perimeter.
FOCUS of a Glass [in *Opticks*] is the Point of Convergence or Concourse, where the Rays meet and cross the *Axis* after their Refraction by the Glass.
FOD'DER [*fodde*, *Sax.* *f*utte, *Teut.*] any kind of Meat for Cattle.
FOD'DER [*Civil Law*] a Privilege the King has to be provided with Corn, &c. for his Horses in warlike Expeditions.
FOD'DER of Lead } [of *Fude*, *Teut.* a
FO'THER } Burthen] 19 C. and a half; according to the Book of Rates 2600*lb.* at the Mines 2250*lb.* among the Plumbers at London 1956*lb.*
To FOD'DER Cattle [*futtezen*, *Teut.*] to give them Hay, Straw, Hawn, &c. to eat or lie on.
FODERTO'RRIUM [*Old Law*] Provision of Fodder or Forage made to the King's Purveyors.
FO'DIENT [*fodians*, *L.*] digging.
 X x

FODI'NA [in *Anatomy*] the Labyrinth or lesser Pit in the Bone of the Ear.

A FOE [poh, *Sax.*] an Enemy.

FOED'ERAL, belonging to a Covenant.

FOEMAN, a Foe. *Span.*

FOEMEN, Enemies. *Shaksp.*

FOEM'INA, a Female in Beasts, Plants, &c. *L.*

FOEM'INA, [with *Chymists*] Sulphur.

FOENERA'TION, Usury. *L.*

FOE'SA, Herbage, Grass. *O. L.*

FOETIF'EROUS [*fecifer*, *L.*] bearing Fruit, fruitful.

FOETOR [with *Physicians*] a stinking Breath, proceeding from Filth about the Teeth and Gums. *L.*

FOE'TUS, the Young of all Kinds of Creatures, but, in a stricter Sense, a young Child in the Womb, whose Parts are perfectly formed; before which Time it is called an *Embryo*. *L.*

FOG [fog, *Sax.* *Wogge*, *Belg.*] a Mist, a gathering together of Vapours.

FOG [probably of *affogare*, *Ital.* to choke, because it is, as it were, choaked with the Cold of the following Winter.] Corn which grows after *Autumn*; and remains in Pasture till Winter.

FOGGY, Misty.

FO'GAGE } rank Grass not eaten in Sum-

FOGGE } mer. *L. T.*

FOH [fohy, *Belg.* pfug, *Test. f.* F. of *wab*, *L.*] an Interjection of Disdain.

A FOIBLE, one's weak or blind Side. *F.*

To FOIL [of *fouler*, *F.* to oppress or keep under] to overthrow or overcome; also to set off to Advantage.

A FOIL, a blunt Sword to fence with.

A FOIL [in *Whistling*] a Fall not cleverly given.

A FOIL [*feuille*, *F.*] an Ornament or Set-off.

FOIL [of *folium*, *L.*] a Sheet of thin Tin, to be laid on the Backside of Looking-glasses; also Leaf Gold.

FOILING [among *Hunters*] the Footing and Treading of Deer that are on the Grass, and scarce visible.

To FOIN' [either of *poindre*, *F.* to prick, or *pindian*, *Sax.* to try] to make a Pass or Thrust at one in Fencing.

FOIN'D, pushed. *Span.*

FOINES [of *foine*, *F.* a little Weasel or Ferret] a Sort of Furr of that Animal.

FOIN'ING Fence, masterly Defence. *Shaksp.*

FO'ISON, Plenty, Abundance. *Shaksp.*

FOISON, the natural Juice or Moisture of the Grass or other Herbs; the Heart and Strength of it. *Suffolk.*

To FOIST in [*fausser*, *F.* *falsificare*, *L.*] to put a Thing in a Book, &c. that is not genuine; to forge.

FOIST, a Pinnace or small Ship with Sails or Oars.

FOIST, fusty, mouldy.

FOLKLAND } of *Uto*

FOLKLAND } Land,

Land of the common People

the *Saxons*. *S.*

FOLC'MOTE } [Folc]

FOLK'MOTE } Courts

the County-Court, and the

rif's Turn.

A FOLD [falde, *Sax.*]

Sheep in, a Sheepfold.

A FOLD [falde, *Sax.*]

Faldo, *Ital.*] a Plait in a G

To FOLD [falban, *Sax.*]

infandare, *Ital.*] to double e

A FOLD-Net, a Sort of

Birds in the Night.

A FOLD [fola, *Sax.*]

Test. Pullus, *L.* of *puteo*; C

FOLELARGE, foolish

gant, prodigal. *Cbauc.*

FOLIA'CEOUS [*foliace*

to Leaves.

FO'LIAGE [of *folium*

Work in Tapestry, Paintin

FO'LIAGE [in *Archie*

Ornament in Cornices, F

senting the Leaves of Plan

A FOLIAGE Curve [

particular Sort of Curve.

To FO'LIATE Looking

Foil on, to make them refl

FO'LIATE } [*foliata*

FO'LIATED } having

FOLIATION [in *Botan*

Parts of the Flower of a P

lection of those fine colour

constitute the Compass of

the Art of beating into thi

FOLIEN, to be mistaken

FO'LIO, a Book is sa

when a Sheet makes but tw

FO'LIO [in *Merchants*

two Pages of the Ledger B

FO'LIOMORT, a dark

lour of a Leaf faded.

FOLK, [Folc, *Sax.* &

Ital. of *Volgus*, *L.*] People

FO'LMOTE, a meeting

FOL'LIA [in *Musick*

particular Air, known by

dinal's Ground. *Ital.*

FOLLICULUS [in

Vessel, the Husk, Coat,

some Fruits and Seeds have

FOLLICULUS *fellis* [

the Gall Bladder. *L.*

To FOL'LOW [folg

L. S. folgen, *Test.*] to con

to imitate, to obey, to be

FOLLOWER, one who

dent, an Imitator.

FOL'LY [*Folie*, *F.*]

standing, Silliness.

FOMAHANT, a Star

tude in *Aquarius*.

[*Fræn, Sax. Froth, Schaum,*
 ibly of *fumus, L.*] Froth.
ME [*schäumen, Teut.*] to froth at
 h, or as Waters do upon a great and
 otion or Fall.
MENT' [*souenter. F. of some-*
 to cherish or comfort by applying
 edies, to nourish, to encou-
NTA'TION [with *Physicians*] a
 y Part of the Body, with a Liquor,
 ion of Herbs, &c.
MENTATION, the applying Bags
 ith Herbs and other Ingredients to
 the Body grieved.
ENTER, an Encourager.
A Fool. *Spes.*
 [probably of *fundian, Sax.* to
 , to gape after] passionately desirous
 voked to, vainly affecting.
ND [*fundian, Sax.*] to contend
 ; also to carest.
 [*gefunden, Teut.*] found. *Spes.*
NDLE, to cocker or pamper.
LING, a Person carested.
LY, affectionately, weakly.
NESS, silly Tenderness.
Spes.
NNE, to be foolish. *Cbauc.*
ES, Devices. *O.*
 [*Fons, L.*] a Place or Basin in a
 or baptizing; a Cast, or complete
 utters for Printing.
AL [*fontalis, L.*] belonging to a
ANEL [in *Anatomy*] the Mould
 ead between the Coronal and Sature;
 also an Issue.
'ANGE, *F.* a Knot of Ribbande
 man's Head-dress.
ONE, a Font for baptizing. *Cb.*
 [*For, Sax. Fove, Dan. Bmyt,*
 ufenance, Victuals.
DE [*Fol. F. Folle, Ital. Dr. Skinner*
 from *faul, Teut.* a Sluggard] a
 rant Person, an Idiot.
OL, to deceive.
ERY, Folly, ill'y Levity.
-HARDY, rash, injudiciously ad-
 .
 A Foot's Best is soon shot.
 Instruction of this Proverb lies in
 the Tongue with *Discretion* and
 . It is a Lecture of *Deliberation*,
 and *Affability*, in Company, or *Fi-*
Secresy in Affairs. It is also a Sa-
 nst *babbling* or *blurring* out a rash
 Word to the Prejudice of a Person;
 ver comes uppermost, without any
 to *good Manners* or *Sobriety*. The
 eems to be as ancient as *Solomon*
 id, כסל כל רוחו ויציא כסל Prov.
 . And *quicquid in buccam venerit, ef-*
 y the *Larins*.
OOT [*For, Sax. Cloz, L. S. Foot,*

Dan, Fisse, Teut.] a Member of the Body;
 also the Bottom of a Hill, Wall, &c.
A FOOT'MAN [*For-man, Sax.*] one
 who travels on Foot, a Lacquey or Page.
A FOOT'STEP [*For step, Sax.*] the
 Impression or Track of the Feet.
The FOOT of a Verse, a certain Number
 of Syllables which measures it.
A FOOT [in *Measure*] the Length of
 12 Inches in *England* and *Spain*; *Amsterdam*
 and *Antwerp* 11-4; *Paris* 18 4 5; *Bre-*
men, Rome, and *Copenhagen* 11 3-5; *Frank-*
fort and *Cologne* 11 2-5; *Venice* 13 9-10;
Dantzick 11 3-10.
A FOOT [in *Fortification*] the sixth Part
 of a Fathom.
To be on the same FOOT with another, is
 to be under the same Circumstances.
To gain Ground FOOT by Foot, is to do it
 gradually, by forcing the Way resolutely.
A FOOT-Bank } [in *Fortification*] is a
A FOOT-Step } Bank about a Foot and
 a half high, and three Feet wide, under a
 Breast-work; which the Men set up to fire
 over it.
FOOT'GELD [of *for*, a Foot, and
gelban, to pay, *Sax. Clot-geld, L. S.*] Fine
 for not cutting out the Balls of the
 Feet of great Dogs in a Forest.
FOOT-Hot, straightway. *O.*
FOOT-Huffs [in *Botany*] are short Heads,
 out of which Flowers grow.
FOOT-Hooks } [in a *Ship*] the Compas-
FUT-TOCKS } sing Timbers, which give
 the Breadth and Bearing to the Ship.
FOOTMANTILL, a Woman's Riding-
 Coat coming down to the Feet. *Cbauc.*
FOOT Pace, a Cloth, Mat, &c. spread
 about a Chair of State, Bed, &c.
FO'OTPAD, a Highwayman that robs
 on Foot.
FOOTING-Time, the Upitting of Wo-
 men who lie in. *Narf.*
FOP, [*Fobis, Teut.* a Fuzball] a fan-
 tistical Fellow, one over-nice and affected in
 Dress, Speech, and Behaviour.
FOP'PERY, Fantasticalness, Foolery.
FOPPISH, affectedly vain in Dress.
FOPPISHNESS, silly Affectation in Dress
 or Behaviour.
FOPLING, a little Fop.
FOR [*for, Sax.*] a Particle used in af-
 signing a Reason.
FOR [probably of *foras, L.*] in Compo-
 sition denieth and depriveth, as *forbid, for-*
bear, &c.
FO'ABLE [*forabilis, L.*] that may be
 bored or penetrated.
FORAGE, Provisions.
To FO'rage, to go in Search of Provi-
 sions; also to ravage, to plunder, to strip.
FORA'GIUM, Straw or Stubble after the
 Corn is threshed out. *O. L.*
FORA'MEN *Iscium* [in *Anatomy*] is a
 large Hole in the Hip-bone.
X x 2 **FORAM'INOUS**

FORAMINOUS } that is full
 FORAMINOUS } Holes. *F.* of
 FORAMINEOUS [of *forum*, *L.*] pertaining to a Court or Market.

FORBALCA [of *Balcke*, a Beam, *Teut.*]
 a Fore-balk, lying next the Highway. *O. L.*
 To FORBARRE, for ever to deprive.
 To FORBEAR' [postbarian, *Sax.*] to desist from, or let alone.
 To FORBEAR' [*Sea Language*] is to hold still an Oar of a Boat upon the Word of Command.

FORBEARANCE, the Care of shunning any Thing, Lenity of Temper.

To FORBID' [postbeodan, *Sax.* beibidden, *Teut.*] to bid not to do, to prohibit.

FORBIDDING, raising Disgust.

FORBODIN, forbidden. *Chauc.*

FORBRAKE, broke off, disturbed. *Chauc.*

FOREBY, before or near any Place. *Sp.*

FORCE [*force*, *F.*] Constraint, Violence, Might, Strength.

FORCE [in *Law*] unlawful Violence.
 Simple FORCE [*Law Term*] is that which is so committed, that it is complicated not with any other Crime.

Mixed FORCE } [*Law Term*] is a Violence committed with
 Compound FORCE } such a Fact as of itself only is criminal.

FORCE [in *Mechanicks*] is that which is also called Power, and is whatsoever is or may be made the primary terrestrial Cause of any Motion of Bodies, as Weight, Men, Horses, Water, Springs, &c.

To FORCE [*forcer*, *F.*] to oblige, to take by Force, to ravish.

To FORCE *Wool*, is to cut off the upper and most hairy Part of it.

FORCEFUL, violent, cogent.

FORCEFULLY, cogently.

FOR'CEPS, a Surgeon's Tong, Pincers, &c. wherewith dead and corrupt Parts are seized, to be cut off or pulled out.

FOR'CERS, an Instrument to draw Teeth.

FOR'CES, an Army of Soldiers.

FOR'CIBLE, prevailing, strong, violent.

FOR'CIBLE *detaining a Possession* [in *Law*] is a violent Act of Resistance, by which the lawful Entry of Justices or others is barred or hindered.

FOR'CIBLE *Entry*, is a violent actual Entry into a House, &c.

FORCIBLY, in a cogent Manner, by Force.

FORCIER, a Water-Mill; an Engine to convey Water from one Place to another, as at *London-Bridge*, &c.

FORCIR, a Coffer or Chest. *Chauc.*

FORD [post, *Sax.*] a shallow Place in a River.

FOR'DA, a Cow with Calf, a Milch-cow. *L.*

FORDA [in *Old Records*] a Ford or shallow Place in a River.

FORD'ABLE, which may be forded or waded over.

FORDI'KA, Herbage or
 on the Edges of Dikes or D
 To FORDO, to undo.
 To FORDO, to kill. *O.*
 FOR'DOL } a Butt
 FORDO'LIO } butting
 other Grounds.

FOR'DON, killed. *O.*

FORE, anterior; that v
 To FOREARM, to an
 provide for an Attack.

To FOREBO'DE [of p
 to declare, *Sax.* forbothen,
 divine, foretel, be ominous

FOREBODER, a Progn
 FO'RE-BOLTS [in a Ship
 made like Locks.

FORECAST, previous C
 To FORE'CAST, to ce
 before-hand.

FORE'Castle [of a Ship
 the Fore-mast stands.

FORE-Closed [Law T
F. to exclude] barred before
 cluded.

FORE-Course, the Fore-
 FOREDECK, the fore
 To FORE'DO, to be th
 own Death.

To FOREDOOM, to p
 FOREFARE, faring il
 cay, to go to Ruin. *Chauc.*

FORE-Fathers [post
 Clabarte, *Teut.*] Predece
 To FORE-Fend } [of
 To FOR'FEND } *L.*
 off.

FORE-Foot [*Sea Term*]
 lies or sails a-cross another

FORE-Goers, Purveyors
 King and Queen when in
 vice for them.

To FORE Hale, to drag
 FOR'EIGN [*forain*, *F*
tra, and *regnum*] outlandish
 greable to the Purpose or l

FOR'EIGN Answer, a
 able in the County where i

FOREIGN Attachment,
 of Foreigners Goods found
 or City.

FOREIGN Matter, is i
 another County.

FOREIGN Opposer, or
 sicer in the Exchequer, to
 after they are opposed of
 the Pipe Office, do repai
 him of their green Wax.

FOREIGN Pica, is a re
 as incompetent, because th
 was not in his Precinct.

FOREIGN Service, is
 mean Lord holds over and
 Compass of his own Fee.

FORE-judged the Courts,

urt is expelled the same for some
s for not appearing to an Action by
gainst him.

Judger, is a Judgement by which a
privied or put by the Thing in Quef-
T.

Knighr [*Sea Term*] a Piece of Wood
the Figure of a Man's Head, and
d to the Beams upon the second

LAND } [*in Navigation*] a Point
NESS } of Land jutting out into

LAND [*in Fortification*] is a small
Ground between the Wall of a
the Moat.

Locks, the Hair of the Head before.

Locks [*in a Ship*] little flat Wedges
of Iron, used at the Ends of Bolts,
the Bolts from flying out of the Holes.

LOYN [*among Hunters*] is when
going before the rest of the Cry,
Chate, and goes away with it.

Mast [*Foetmaß, Teut.*] a Mast
re-castle, or Fore-part of a Ship.

MOST [*postmort, Sax.*] first in
dignity; going in the Front.

NSICK [*foensis, L.*] belonging to
Judicature.

Prized, a Term in Conveyancing,
nishes excepting. *L. T.*

Reach [*Sea Term*] when two Ships
ner, or one after the other, the Ship
its faster, is said to fore-reach upon

Sail [*Foetsegel, Teut.*] the Sail
re-mast.

RE-Say, to renounce. *Spenc.*

ORE-Say [*posereon, Sax. Foet-
ut.*] to see before-hand.

RE *forten* [*in Painting*] is when
r Face in a Draught is made to ap-
per before.

Sight [*Uoflight, Teut.*] the seeing
before it comes to pass.

Skin the Skin which covers the
the Penis.

RE-Speak, to bewitch, to enchant.

Staff, a Sea Instrument for observ-
Sun, Moon, and Stars, with the
ards the Object.

RE-*Stall* [*af foet and flalle, Belg.
to Sale, or tafestofen, Teut.*] is to
argain for Corn or Cattle, &c. as it
g to any Market or Fair to be sold,
to sell the same at a higher Price.

RE-*Stall*, to prevent. *Spenc.*

Staller [*foete, before, and Stal, a
x.*] a Monopolizer, one who forestals
arket: Also one who lies in wait to
er broke out of the Forest.

Taffe, a Fasting before-hand.

Teeth, the Teeth which grow be-

EST [*Forêt, F. Foresta, L. Barb.*] is

a large Wood, privileged to hold the King's
Game of all Kinds.

FORESTA'GIUM, a Duty payable to a
Forester.

FOR'ESTER [*Forétier, F. Forestarius, L.
Barb.*] a Keeper of a Forest.

FORESTER *in Fee*, one that has that Of-
fice to him and his Heirs.

FORE-Fang [*of pope and pangon, Sax.*]
a taking before-hand, the taking up of Pro-
visions in Fairs or Markets before the King's
Purveyors are served.

To FORE'THINK, to repine. *Spenc.*

FORETHOUGHT, provident Care, An-
ticipation.

FOREWATER [*of bof, fore, and werten
to know. L. S.*] one that foreknows. *Chauc.*

FORE-Worden [*with Lice, Dirt, &c.*]
f. e. over-run. *N. C.*

To FOR'FEIT [*forfaire, F. to lose
Estate, Goods, Employment, &c. for Neglect
in doing one's Duty, or for some Crime com-
mitted.*

A FOR'FEIT [*forfait, F.*] Default, a
Fine, a Penalty.

FOR'FEITABLE, liable to be forfeited.

FOR'FEITURE [*forfaiture, F.*] is the
transgressing a penal Law, or rather the Ef-
fect of it.

FORFEITURE of Marriage, a Writ lying
for the Lord against his Ward, or Tenant
under Age, who refuses a convenient Mar-
riage, offered by his Lord.

FORGABU'LTUM [*L. T.*] Forgavel, a
small reserved Rent in Money; a Quit-Rent.

FORGARD, lost. *O.*

A FORGE [*forge, F.*] a Place where a
Smith beats his Iron; a large Furnace where
Iron Ore is melted.

To FORGE [*forger, F.*] to hammer or
work as a Smith does; to contrive or frame,
to counterfeit.

A FORGER [*forger, F.*] a Worker at
a Forge; a Counterfeiter, a Contriver.

A FORGER of false Deeds [*in Law*] one
who makes and publishes false Writings.

FOR'GERY, Counterfeiting, a Cheat.

To FORGET' [*forgetan, Sax. vergel-
sen, Teut.*] to let slip out of Memory.

FORGETFUL, that Loses the Remem-
brance of a Thing.

FORGETFULNESS, Loss of Remem-
brance, Oblivion, Inattention.

FORGETTER, one who forgets.

FOR'GIA Ferraria } [*Claghen, Teut.*]
FOR'GIA } a Smithy or Smith's

Forge. *O. L.*

To FORGIVE [*forgetan, Sax. vergel-
ten, Teut.*] to pass by a Fault, quit a Debt, &c.

FORGIVENESS [*forgetanisse, Sax.*]
Pardon, or Remission of an Offence.

To FORGOE [*forzan, Sax.*] to forsake,
give up, quit, &c. a Pretence, &c.

FORGOT } Part of forget, not re-
FORGOTTEN } membered.

FORGROWIN,

IL, forasmuch as. O.
 HO'KE [old Law] Land or Ten-
 ed by the Lord for Want of Ser-
 in the Tenant.

Water-falls.
 , a little Trunk or Coffin.
 GEN [uttsplagen, Teut.] slain

WTHED, slothful, sluggish. Ch.
 UTHIN, to neglect, to lose
 h. Chauc.

GEN } [ubersungen, Teut.]
 GIN } tired with singing. Ch.
 TH' [foþrþ, Sax.] an Inter-
 Contempt or Derision; also a
 spe& and Submission used by a
 Mistress, &c.

AK', an Advocate, or one who
 half of another. O.

L [fope and p&al, Sax.] be-
 lines for Cattle arrested within

R [of Forrester] a Surname.
 AUGHT, distracted. O.

AT, over-sweat, sun-burnt. Sp.
 RSWEAR' [foþrþeþran; Sax.
 Das. heþtþweþren, Teut.] to

ARER, one who commits Perjury.
 fort, F. fortis, strong, L.] a Castle
 old of small Extent; a Work en-
 tich a Moat, Rampart, and Para-
 are some high Ground or Passage
 to make good an advantageous
 ify the Lines and Quarters of a

Royal [in Fortification] a Fort
 6 Fathoms for the Line of De-

ORT, a Redoubt, which is made
 ng and salient Angles.

[of fortis, L.] strong.
 [in Musick Books] signifies to
 very loud and strong. Ital.

ORTE, or F. F. signifies to
 oud and strong Ital.

MENT, signifies the same as

TE, or P. F. [in Musick Books]
 agree louder than only Forte. Ital.
 [foþþ. Sax.] abroad or out.

COMING, ready to appear, not

EN } therefore. N. C.

THINK' [of foþe and þincan,
 ink before, to pre-suppose, &c.
 nt. Chauc.

RIN [isþeþen, Teut.] to pro-
 ce.

Wall' [beþfoþe waþsen, or
 ut.] springing forth. Spenc.

WITH' [of foþþ and þaþ, Sax.]
 quickly.

ETH, the fourth Tenth.

FORTIFI'ABLE, which is capable of be-
 ing fortified.

FORTIFICATION, is an Art of fortifying
 and strengthening a Place, so that a small
 Number of Men within may be able to de-
 fend themselves against the Assaults of a
 greater Number without. L.

Regular FORTIFICATION, is one which
 is built upon a regular Polygon, or Figure of
 many Sides.

Irregular FORTIFICATION, one where
 the Sides and Angles are not all uniform.

Durable FORTIFICATION, is one which
 is so built, as to be able to continue a long
 Time.

Temporary FORTIFICATION, is one
 which is raised but for a short Time, upon
 some extraordinary Occasion.

To FOR'TIFY [fortifier, F. fortificare, L.]
 to strengthen or make strong, to fence, to se-
 cure after a regular Manner.

FORTILAGE. [fortalium, L.] a little
 Fort. Spenc.

FORTILITY, a fortified Place or House,
 a Castle, rather to defend the Owner, than
 endure a Siege. O. S.

FOR'TIN, a Fortlet, a Sconce or little
 Fort. F.

FORTINGLES, the same as Farandel.

FORTIS'SIMO [in Musick Books] signifies
 extreme loud. Ital.

FORTITUDE, Courage, Valour, Stout-
 ness: Also one of the Cardinal Virtues, by
 which a Man, in the midst of pressing Evils,
 always does that which is agreeable to the
 Dictates of right Reason. L.

FORTITUDES [Astrology] certain Ad-
 vantages which Planets are supposed to have
 to make their Influences stronger.

A FORT'LET [fortlet, F.] a little Fort.
 O. L. T.

FO'RTNIGHT [foþtþne niþt, Sax.]
 the Space of two Weeks.

FOR'TRESS [fortresse, F.] a general
 Name of all Places that are fortified either
 by Art or Nature.

FORT-Star [in Fortification] a Redoubt
 constituted by re-entering and salient An-
 gles.

FORTUITOUS [fortuit, F. fortuitus, L.]
 happening by Chance, casual, accidental.

FORTUITOUSLY, by Accident, contin-
 gently.

FOR'TUNATE [fortunatus, L.] happy,
 lucky, successful.

FORTUNATELY, happily, successful.

FORTUNE [fortuna, L.] Adventure or
 Chance, that which happens by Chance and
 unexpected; Luck; Also Estate, Goods, Set-
 tlement in the World, &c.

FORTUNES [in Astrology] are the two
 benevolent Planets, Jupiter and Venus.

FORTUNE-Hunter, one who makes it his
 Business to enquire after Women with great
 Portions.

FORTUNE teller,

FORTUNE-teller, one who pretends to the Knowledge of Futurity.

FOR'TUNY, a Tournament or running a Tilt on Horseback, with Lances.

To **FORVISE**, to foresee. *O.*

FOURTH, a long Slip of Ground. *O. R.*

FORWANDRED [Preposition *for* and *Wandren*, *Teut.*] tired with wandering. *Cb.*

FORWARD [*for*, *cap*'s, *Sax.* *forwærd*, *Teut.*] ready, straight on before; also warm, premature, quick.

FORWARDNESS, Pertness, Quickness.

FORWARDS, straight on.

FORWELKID, full of Whelk. *Cbauc.*

FORWEPT, weary with weeping. *O.*

FORWELED, worn out. *Cbauc.*

FORWINED, withered. *O.*

FORWORN, much worn. *Spenc.*

FORWOUNDED, dangerously wounded. *Cbauc.*

FORYELDE, to reward, to repay. *Cbauc.*

FORYIT, to forget. *Cbauc.*

A **FOSS** [*foss*, *F.* of *fossa*, *L.*] a Ditch, Moat, or Trench.

FOSSAGE, a Composition paid, to be excused from the repairing or maintaining the Ditches round a Town.

FOSSA Magna [in *Anatomy*] the interior Cavity of the *Pudendum Muliebre*.

FOSS Way, one of the four principal Ways of *England* made by the *Romans*, so called, because in some Places it was never perfected, but left like a Ditch.

FOSSATO'RUM Operatio, Foss Works, or Service formerly done by Inhabitants, for repairing and maintaining the Ditches round a Town. *O. L. T.*

FOSSA'TUM, a Ditch, or a Place fenced with a Ditch or Trench. *O. L.*

FOSSET } a little Chest or Cabinet.

FOR'SET }

FOS'SILE [*fossile*, *F.* & *L.*] that which is or may be digged out of the Ground.

FOS'SILS [*fossilia*, *L.*] all Bodies whatever, that are dug out of the Earth.

FOS'TAL [for *Forestal*] a Way leading from the Highway to a great House. *Suff.*

FOSTAL, the Footsteps of a Hare. *O.*

To **FOS'TER** [*for* *te* *ran*, *Sax.* *for* *te* *ret*, *Don.*] to nourish, cherish, bring up.

A **FOS'TER-Child** [*for* *te* *ri* *ci* *l* *o*, *Sax.*] a Child brought up by one who is not his natural Father.

A **FOS'TER-Father** [*for* *te* *ri* *fa* *de* *r*, *Sax.*] one who brings up another Man's Child.

FOS'TER-Lord, Land allotted to the finding of Food for any Persons.

FOS'TER-Lean [*for* *te* *ri* *lean*, *Sax.*] a Wife's Jointure.

A **FOS'TER**, a Forester. *Spenc.*

FOSTERER, one who fosters.

FOTHEHOT, forthwith, immediately. *Cb.*

FOTHER. See *Fodder*.

FOTINEL, a Weight of Lead, containing ten Stone, or at a certain Time, about 70*lb.*

FOUDRE, a Thunder. *Cb. F.*

FOUGA'DE, a Sort of Fire-works to blow any

FOUGHT, Part. præter. of

FOUL [*faul*, *Sax.* *faul*, *Gr.*] filthy, nasty, full of Dirt.

To **FOUL** [*faulan*, *Sax.*]

make filthy, &c.

FOUL [*Sea Term*] entangled.

FOUL'DAGE, the Libpenning Sheep by Night.

FOUL'DRING [*fou* *dring*]

ing, blasting with Lightning.

FOULK [*Camden* deriv'd from

Folk] a proper Name for a

FOUL'NESS [of *Nere* *tory*, and *Fowl*] a Foreland

there is plenty of Fowls.

FOUL'NESS [*Flyner*]

FOUL-Water [*Sea Term*]

make Foul-water, when, the

raises the Mud, Sand, &c.

To **FOUND** [*fonder*]

to build, settle, establish, &c.

To **FOUND** [*fondre*]

to cast Metals.

FOUNDATION, the Building, the Ground-work

FOUN'DAY, in the Space of six Days.

FOUNDE, to try. *Cla.*

FOUNDEMAUNT [*fou* *ndem*]

Foundation. *Cbauc.*

A **FOUNDER** [*fonder*]

L.] one who builds and ends

A **FOUNDER** [*fonder*]

melts Metals to cast in Moulds.

To **FOUN'DER** a Hero

spoil him with hard working.

To **FOUN'DER** [of a Ship]

an extraordinary Leak, or comes so full of Water, that

FOUN'DLING [*fou* *ndling*]

Infant left in any Place, as

FOUNDERING in the Sea, a Disease causing Humors

them.

Chest-FOUNDERING, a

case, discovered by their

down, and standing straight

Fore-Legs.

FOUNDRID, stumbled.

FOUNES [probably of *Fou* *nes*]

vices. *O.*

FOUN'TAIN [*fountain*]

a Place where Water issues

Earth, the Source or Spring

To **FOURE**, to drive water

FOUR [*for* *er*, *Sax.*]

FOURCHE [in *Heraldry*]

Cross fourch, a Cross forke

FOUR'IER, an under

senger.

FOURNEAU' the Char

probably of *Fyrnða*, *Sax.*]

to sit on at School.

, eighty.

Four and Ten.

INGS, Successes. *Cbauc.*

Y, a Fitcher. *N. C.*

Fugel, *Sax.* Fuzl, *Dan.*

gcl, *Teut.*] a Bird.

[Fugeler, *Sax.*] a Hunter.

a Piece of Artillery.

ugelein, *Sax.*] to hunt Fowls.

a Person by the Ears, to lug

med. O.

Fail [*q. d.* fail foully] to err

one who pursues Birds.

PIECE, a Gun for killing Birds.

, *Sax.* Fucks, *Dan.* Fustchs,

f Chace.

, the Pursuit of a Fox.

the Cunning of a Fox. *Cbauc.*

[foxe glope, *Sax.*] a Flower,

TER, one who hunts a Fox.

a Herb. *Alopecuros.*

to make him drunk.

to Far to keep his Grief.

reflects upon the ill Conduct

Management of their Affairs,

either *Sbarpers* with their Mo-

th their *Secrets*, or *Enemies* or

their *Lives*; for no Obligation

to *Nature*. A Fox will love a

ugh his Skin be stripped over

; and a common Cheat will also

old Trade of *tricking his Friend*,

Promises and *Principles* of Ho-

and good *Faith*. Agreeable to

the *Latin*, *Ovem Lupi commi-*

Greek, *Tois uoi rous aprac.*

Cunning, Craftiness. *Shakspe-*

y, *Belg. Voys*, F. a Way] a

to their Friends by those who

urney.

F.] Faith, Allegiance. *Spenc.*

[in *Husbandry*] to fallow Land

er or Autumn.

[*Hunting Term*] the Footsteps

in the Grass.

Plenty, Abundance, Strength,

Moisture, &c. *Shakspe-*

n. *Cbauc.*

[*fracidus*, L.] rotten ripe, hoary

ON, Diffension and Strife among

of L

ON [in *Arithmetick*] a broken

ON *Proper*, is when the Nume-

man the Denominator, as 2-4ths.

ON *Improper*, is when the Nu-

greater, or at least equal to the

y, as $\frac{4}{2}$, or $\frac{2}{2}$.

A *Simple* FRACTION, } is that which
A *Single* FRACTION, } consists of one
Numerator and one Denominator.

A *Compound* FRACTION, is one which
has more Numerators and Denominators than
one, as $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{4}$.

FRACTURE [*fractura*, L.] is the break-
ing of a Bone, &c. F.

FRÆNULUM [in *Anatomy*] a skinny
String under the Tongue. L.

FRÆNULUM, a Bridle [in *Surgery*] a
Membrane which ties the Fore-skin to the
Nut of the Yard. L.

FRA'GIL [*fragilis*, L.] apt to break;
brittle; frail, or weak. F.

FRA'GILITY [*fragilitas*, F. of *fragili-*
tas, L.] Brittleness, Weakness.

A FRAG'MENT [*fragmentum*, L.] a
broken Piece or Part of any Thing; also
imperfect Sentences of one Writer mention-
ed by another, and not to be found among the
Writings of the former. F.

FRAGRANCE } [*fragrantia*, L.] Sweet-
FRAGRANCY } nets of Smell, pleasing
Scent.

FRAIGHT } [*Fracht*, *Teut.* *Urecht*,
FREIGHT } *Belg. Fret*, F.] the Bur-
den, Lading, or Merchandize a Ship car-
ries: Also the Money paid for such Carriage,
See *Frachts*.

To FRAIGHT a Ship [broughten, L. S.
Fræter, F.] to furnish a Ship with Lad-
ing.

FRAIL, a Basket with Raisins, Figs, &c.
about 75 Pounds.

FRAIL'TY [*fragilitas*, F. of *fragilitas*, L.]
Weakness of Nature, Brittleness.

To FRAIN [of *phanran* or *phanran*,
Sax. *Frâgen*, *Teut.*] to ask or enquire.

FRAISE' [in *Fortification*] Stakes fixed in
Bulwarks made of Earth, on the one Side of
the Rampart below the Parapet, F. Also a
Pancake with Bacon in it.

To FRAISE' a Battalion [*Military Term*]
is to line it every Way with Pikes.

To FRAME' [*framman*, *Sax.*] to form,
to create, to contrive, to build.

A FRAME', a Figure, Form, Make:
The Supporters of a Chair, Table, &c.

The Outwork of a Clock, &c.

FRAMER, Maker, Contriver.

FRAMPALD } fretful, peevish, cross,
FRAMPART } stoward. S. C.

FRAMPOLD, troublesome, uneasy, &c.
Shakspe.

FRAMP'OLE-*Feuco*, a Privilege belonging
to the Inhabitants of the Manor of *Wristle*
in *Essex*.

FRANC, a French Livre, 2s. 6d. Ster-
ling.

FRAN'CHISE [of *franc*, F. free] Liber-
ty, Freedom, a particular Privilege belonging
to a City or Corporation.

FRAN'CHISE [in *Law*] a Privilege or
Exemption

Exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction: Also an Immunity from Tribute.

FRAN'CHISE *Royal*, is a Grant from the King to a Man and his Heirs, to be free from Toll, &c.

To FRANCHISE, to exempt from any Thing grievous, to set free.

FRAN'CES, a proper Name for a Woman.

FRAN'CIS [of *Francis*, *Sax.* frank, *Teut.* free] a proper Name of Men.

FRANCIS'CANs, an Order of Friars founded by St. *Francis* in *Italy*, A. C. 1198.

FRAN'LING, a Freeholder. *O. L. T.*

FRAN'COLING, a Bird for Hawking.

FRAN'GIBLE [*frangibilis*, *L.*] that may easily be broken; brittle.

FRAN'NION, a Paramour; a boon Companion.

FRANK [*franc*, *F.*] free, generous, bountiful, open-hearted.

A FRANK, a Place to feed Hogs in.

FRANK *Almoyn* [*Law Term*] Copyhold Lands or Tenements bestowed for perpetual Alms.

FRANK *Bank* [*Law Term*] a Tenure of Lands, which the Wife, being married a Virgin, hath after the Decease of her Husband for her Dower.

FRANK-*Chace* [*Law Term*] a Liberty of free Chace, in a Circuit adjoining to a Forest, whereby all Men, having Ground within that Compass, are prohibited to cut down Wood without the View of the Forester.

FRANK-*Fee* [*Law Term*] that which is in the Hands of the King or Lord of the Manor, being ancient *Demesne* of the Crown; whereas that which is in the Hands of the Tenant is ancient *Demesne* only.

FRANK-*Ferm* [*Law Term*] is Land or Tenement, in which the Nature of the *Fee* is changed by a Feoffment, &c.

FRANK-*Fold* [*Law Term*] is where the Lord has Power to fold or pen up his Tenants Sheep within his Manor, for the manuring of his Land.

FRANK-*Law* [*Law Term*] is taken for a free Enjoyment of all those Privileges which the Law permits to a Man not found guilty of any heinous Offence.

FRANK-*Marriage* [*Law Term*] is a Tenure in Land (special, whereby a Man hath Land with a Woman, to him and the Heirs of his Body, without doing any Service but Fealty to the Donor.

FRANK *Pledge* [*Law Term*] an ancient Custom for the Freemen of *England*, at 14 Years of Age to find Surety for their Fidelity to the King, and good Behaviour to their Fellow-Subjects.

FRAN'INCENSE [q. d. *Free Incense*] Incense burnt freely upon the Altar.

FRANK'LIN, a Freeman or Gentleman. *Spenc.* A Steward; a Bailiff of Land.

FRANKLY, generously, liberally.

FRANKNESS, Generosity, Openness.

FRANKS, a People who anciently inhabited Part of *Germany*.

FRANNION, one of

Behaviour. *Spenc.*

FRAN'TICK [*pbrenis*

Gr.] that has a Frenzy, mad

FRANTICKLY, madly

FRAPE [of *frappe*, *F*

Rabble. *Chauc.*

FRAPPISH [of *frap*

cross.

To FRASE, to break.

FRATE'RIA [*fratria*,

Society of religious Persons

FRATER'NAL [*frater*

to a Brother.

FRATERNALLY, in

To FRATERNISE [

live together like Brothers

FRATER'NITY [*fra*

L.] a Brotherhood; a

entered into a Bond of So

FRATRICE'LLI, a

A. C. 1304, who held Co

and that Women ought to

FRA'TRICIDE [of *fra*

killing of a Brother. *F.*

A FRA'TRICIDE [*fr*

of a Brother. *F.*

FRAUD [*fraude*, *F.* c

ceit, Guile, Cunning, CH

FRAUDA'TION, a c

or beguiling. *L.*

FRAUDFUL, deceitful

FRAUDULENCY [*fra*

ceitfulness, Craftiness, Kn

FRAUDULENT [*fra*

lentus, *L.*] crafty, cunning

FRAUDULENTLY, tr

fully.

FRAUGHT } F

FRAUGHT'AGE } F

the Freight of it. *Shaks*

FRAY [for *Affray*,

Fight, Scuffle, Quarrel.

To FRAY [*frayer*,

rub, to fret, as Cloth does

To FRAY, to fright.

The *Dear* FRAYS be

Term] i. e. she rubs it again

A FREAK [*frich*, *Teut*

fræc, *Sax.*] a mad Action,

sey, a sudden Fancy.

FREAK'ISH } whims

FREAK'ED } whims

FREAKISHNESS, WI

FREAM, arable or plo

of Heart.

To FREAM [of *fre*

used by Hunters, of a B

Noise at Rutting time; to

FRECK'LES, a Kind

Spots on the Face or Hand

FRECK'LY, full of Fre

FRED'RICK [of *fre*

i. e. rich Peace, *Friedrich*

Name of Men.

F R E

ah, *Sax.* frý, *Teut.*] not in
vitude, at Liberty.

[*Defreyen, Teut.*] to make free,

b, the Custom of the Ma-
and *West Embury, Chadreworth*
of *Berks, Tor in Devonshire*,
es of the West, that, if a cut-
die, the Widow shall have
in all his Copyhold Land,
Ha fuerit; but if she commit
she forfeits her Estate; yet if
into the Court, riding back-
ck Ram, with his Tail in her
by the Words following, the
by the Custom to re-admit
Benib.

black Ram,

as I am;

rinicum Crancum,

Bincum Bancum;

ail's Game.

worldly Shams;

pray you, Mr. Steward,

my Land again.

y, a Soldier who makes In-
Enemy's Country for Cattle; or
Sea-Rover; also a Soldier
Plunder, without Pay.

a certain Quantity of Ground,
eyond the Fence, which is
Places.

, a Chapel in a Parish besides
church; or rather one of the
tion freed from the Jurisdic-
inary.

[*Freobome, Sax.* fríobom,
Enfranchisement.

OLL } [of fríð Peace and

OLL } Stole, a Seat, *Sax.*

E } fríðestúðr, *Teut.* Sella

one Chair in the Church near

which Offenders used to fly for

ted by King *Abelstan* to *John*

bishop of *York*.

[in *Deed*] is the actual

nds or Tenements in Fee.

[in *Law*] is that Land or

ch a Man holdeth in Fee,

least for Term of Life.

s, who enjoy Freeholds; so

they hold Lands or Tenements

perpetual Right to them and

ever.

ppolice, *Sax.*] readily, with

[*Freoman, Sax.* fríper]

of a City, Corporation, or

OL, an endowed School where

performed without Pay.

EN, speaking without Reserve.

NE, a Sort of Stone used in

F R E

FREE'THINKER, a Libertine; a Con-
temner of Religion.

FREE-Warren, the Power of granting or
denying Licente to any to hunt in such and
such Lands.

FREEZE [*frieza, F.* q. d. *Friczeland*
Cloth] a Sort of coarse woollen Cloth, prob-
ably so called, because first made or worn
by the Inhabitants of *Friczeland*.

FREEZ [in *Gannery*] the same as the
Muzzle Ring of the Cannon.

To FREEZE [*frýgan, Sax.* frízen, *Teut.*]
to congeal, as Ice.

FREEZING Mixtures [among *Chymists*]
that which is mixed together, to cause other
Bodies to freeze or congeal into Ice, as all
Sorts of Salts, &c.

To FREIGHT, to load a Ship with
Goods. See *Fraught*.

FREMED [*fríemð, Sax.* fríem, *Teut.*]
strange, foreign, far off, not related to, at
Enmity. *O.*

FRE'MUND [*fríoh free, and Mun's*
Peace, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

FREN'CH [*François, F.*] belonging to
France, or to the Language of that Country.

FRENCH-Beans, a Sort of Pulse. Also
called Kidney Beans.

FRENCH-Marigold, a Flower.

FRENCHIFIED, in the *French* Interest;
addicted to the *French* Fashions.

FRENCH-Man, was wont anciently to be
used for every outlandish Man.

FRIENDLESS-Man [of *Freundless, Teut.*
without a Friend, among our *Saxon* Ancef-
tors] an out-lawed Person.

FRIENDNESSE, Strangeness. *Chauc.*

FRENNY, a Stranger. *Spem.*

FREN'SY } [*frénse, F.* frenitit, *L.* of

FREN'ZY } [*frénis, Gr.*] a Sort of Mad-
ness or Dotage.

FRE'QUENCY [*frequentia, L.*] the fre-
quent or often doing a Thing.

FRE'QUENT [*frequens, L.*] that happens
often; usual, common. *F.*

To FREQUENT' [*frequentar, F.* of *fre-*
quentare, L.] to haunt, resort to, visit often;
to keep Company with.

FREQUENTATIVE [*frequentatif, F.*
frequentativus, L.] a Grammatical Term ap-
plied to Verbs which denote the Repetition
of an Action.

FREQUENTER, one who frequents.

FREQUENTLY, often.

FRES'CA, fresh Water, Rain, or Land-
Flood. *O. L.*

FRESCADES, shady, cool Walks, Bow-
ers, &c. *Ital.*

FRESCO, fresh, cool; to walk in *Fresco*,
i. e. to take the fresh Air. *Ital.*

To drink in *FRESKO*, to drink cool Li-
quors.

To paint in *FRESCO*, to paint upon bare
Walls, Cielings, &c. newly done, that the Col-
ours may sink in, and become more durable.

FRESH [*Fræsch, Sax. frais, F. frisch, Teut.*] new, brisk, lively, cool; not salt.

FRESH *Diffisio* [*in Law*] is such a Diffisio as a Man may seek to defeat of himself by his own Power, without the Help of the King or Judges.

FRESH *Diffisio* [*Law Term*] a Fine levied within a Year past.

FRESH-Force [*Law Term*] a Force done within forty Days.

FRESH-Gale [*Sea Term*] is when a Wind blows immediately after a Calm.

FRESH Man, a Novice or young Student in an University.

FRESH-Shot [*Sea Term*] is when any great River falls into the Sea.

FRESH-Spell [*Sea Term*] a fresh Gang to relieve the Rowers in the Long Boat.

FRESH-Suit [*Law Term*] such a present and earnest Pursuit of an Offender, as never ceases till he is apprehended.

FRESH Suit *within the View*, impowers the Officers that pursue Trespassers in the Forest to seize them, even without the Bounds of it.

FRESH-Water Sailor, a raw, unexperienced one; also the Name of an Herb.

FRESHLY, recently; also coolly.

FRESHNESS, newness. Coolness.

To **FRET** as *Clab* [*Fræodan, Sax. fræwer, F.*] to wear out.

To **FRET** [*Mer Cos.* derives it of *Frætan, Sax.* to gnaw, because Anger, as it were, gnaws the Heart, *Frætan, L. S.* and that of *φρατίζωμαι, Gr.*] to be vexed, or chafed in Mind.

A **FRET**, a rume or Heat of Passion.

FRET [*in Architecture*] an Ornament consisting of two Lists or Fillets interwoven, and at parallel Distances.

A **FRET** [*in Music*] a particular Stop on a musical Instrument.

A **FRET** [*in Heraldry*] a Field with several Lines running cross one another.

To **FRETE** [*Fræten, L. S.*] to devour. *Q.*

FRET'FUL, given to fretting, peevish.

FRET'FULLY, peevishly.

FRET'FULNESS, Peevishness.

FRET'ED, vexed, discomposed, ruffled, in Mind; also worn by rubbing.

FRET'ED; musical Instruments are said to be so, when they have their several Frets or Stops marked upon them.

FRI'ABLE [*friabilis, L.*] that may be easily crumbled or rubbed into small Parts. *F.*

FRIABILITY [*friabilitas, L.*] Brittleness, Aptness to crumble, &c.

FRI'BLING [probably of *frubelen, Teut.*] to be critical, captious, impertinent, trifling; as a scribbling Question.

FRI'BURG } [*Frîd Peace, and*
FRITH'BURG } *Burg a Surety, Sax.*]
a Surety for the Peace or good Behaviour.

FRICAN'DOES [*in Cookery*] a Sort of Scotch Collaps larded, farced, and stewed.

FRICASSEE, a Dish of fryed Meat, as Rabbits, Chickens, &c. *F.*

FRICATION } a rubbing
FRICITION } ther of two

FRIDAY [*Frige dæg, or Venus of the ancient Saxons,* began to love, *Goth.* frîg sixth Day of the Week; in *Lat.* *Good-FRIDAY, Friday next*]

A **FRIEND** [*Fræond, L. S. Frënd, Teut.*] one who towards a Person.

FRIEND'LESS [*Fræondless*] destitute of Friends.

FRIENDLINESS, Disposition, Kindness.

FRIEND'LY [*Fræondlic, Teut.*] kindly.

FRIENDLY Society, the Office in London for the insuring Casualties by Fire.

FRIENDLINESS, Disposition, Kindness.

FRIENDSHIP, the State of to another in the highest Degree.

FRI'ER [*fræ, F. of frat*] a religious Person.

A **FRI'ER** [*in Printing*] a mill worked off at Press, that it can

To **FRIG** [either from *fricare, L.* or from *Friga, the S.*]

FRIGA [*Frige, or Frig*] Idol worshipped by the Saxons an Hermaphrodite, the same with the *Romans*.

FRIGAT [*frigate, F. c.*] a small Man of War, built shorter and longer than others, for it is not having more than two Decks.

FRIGATOON, a *Ventia* square Stern, without Fore-mast a Main-Mast, Mizzen-Mast,

FRIGEFACI'ON, a cooling Place to *FRIGERATE* [*frigerare, F.*]

FRIGERATORY [*frigeratorius, F.*] Place to make or keep Things cold.

To **FRIGHT** [*Frightran, Doa.*] to put into a Fright.

FRIGID [*frigidus, L.*]

FRIGIDA'RIUM, a Place of *Rome* to cool People in.

FRIGIDNESS, coldness.

FRIGIDITY [*frigiditas, L.*] Impotency, Dulness.

FRIGIDLY, coldly.

FRIGOR'ICK } [*Frigorick, F.*]
FRIGOR'ICAL } m

ing Cold.

FRIGORIFICK Particle, small Particles that are of all cold.

FRILL [*cf. friller, F.*] shiver with Cold; as the Trembles with Cold.

FRIM [*Fræman, Sax.*] handsome, thriving. *N. C.*

FRIM-Fells [*Fræmp, F.*]

Teut.] Foreigners, Strangers, outlandish. *Lin.*

FRINGE [*frange*, F.] ornamental Appendages to Draps or Furniture.

FRIPPERER [*fripier*, F.] one who new-moulds old Apparel to sell again.

FRIPERY [*friperie*, F.] the Place where Fringers drive their Trade, also old Clothes.

FRISK [*frizzare*, Ital. or *friquet*, F.] and brisk, of *fiscit*, *Teut.*] to leap or jump and down, to be frolicksome.

FRISKY, frolicksome.

FRIST [*fisten*, L. S. to give Time, *in*, *Sax.* to give Respite] to sell Goods new, or upon Trust. *N. C.*

FRIT [*among Chymists*] Ashes and Salt and fried together in Sand.

FRITH [of *frutum*, L. the Sea] it is now in *Scotland* for an Arm of the Sea, or Mouth of a great River.

FRITH [Frith, Peace] among the Saxons signifies a Wood; for they held several Woods to be sacred, and made them Sanctuaries.

FRITHBRECH [of *frith* and *brice*, *Sax.* *bruch*, *Teut.*] breaking of the Peace.

FRITHGAR [of *frith* Peace, and *Geap*, *Sax.* *Frith* *Gahz*, *Teut.*] the Yearly Jubilee.

FRITHSOKEN [of *frith* and *soen*, *Sax.* *ty*] a Liberty of having Frank-Pledge, or Liberty of Defence.

FRITAWALD [of *frith*, Peace, and *Wald* to govern, *g. d.* a peaceable Ruler, a Prince of *Surrey*, Founder of the City of *Chelsea*.

FRIT'TER [*frittean*, as *Dr. Tb. H.* has *frutier*, F. or *fritella*, Ital. from *frigere*, *fray*] a small Pancake.

FRITTINANCY [*frittinnio*, L.] the Name of an Insect, as the Cricket of Cicada.

FRIVOLOUS [*frivole*, F. *frivolus*, L.] to Account or Value, vain, slight, trifling, foolish.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, Levity.

FRIVOLOUSLY, triflingly,

FRIVELY. See *Freeze*.

FRIZ [in *Architecture*] is the round Ornament of the Entablature which is between the Architrave and Cornice.

FRIZ'ZLE [*friser*, F.] to curl, or to curl the Hair.

FRON, from, backward, *Chauc.*

FROCK [*fric*, F. a Monk's Hood] a garment to wear over the Apparel to keep warm.

FRODMORTEL } [of *fræo free*, and
FRODMORTEL } *Wost* *ðaz* *Mankil*
Sax.] an Immunity of Freedom for Order and Manlaughter.

FROG [*Frōgga*, *Sax.* *Frōc*, *Dan.* *frōst*, *Teut.*] an amphibious Creature; a Frush on a Horse's Foot; the Hollow in a Horse's Hoof.

FROISE [of *Fry*] a sort of Pancake.

FROL'ICK, [*frōlich*, *Teut.*] jocund, gay, merry, full of Play.

To be FROL'ICK [*frōlich* (*spn*), *Teut.*] to be merrily disposed.

A FROL'ICK [of *frōlich*, L. S.] a merry Prank, a Whim.

FROL'ICKSOME, full of Frolicks.

FROM [*fram*, *Sax.*] away from, out of. FRONDO'USE [*frondosus*, L.] leafy, or full of Leaves.

FRONDOSITY } [*frondositas*, L.]
FRONDIF'EROUS } Leafiness, or Aptness to bear Leaves.

FRONT [*frons*, F. of *frons*, L.] the Forehead, the upper Part of the Face.

FRONT [*Fortification*] Face of a Work.

FRONT [in *Perspective*] is the orthographical Prospect of an Object upon a parallel Plane.

FRONT [in *Military Affairs*] is the foremost Rank of a Battalion, Squadron, or other Body of Men.

FRONTA'L [among *Surgeons*] an external Form of Medicine to be applied to the Forehead. *L.*

FRONT-Stall, a Part of a Bridle.

FRONTA'LES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles which draw up and wrinkle the Skin of the Forehead.

FRONTA'TUM [in *Botany*] a Term signifying that the Leaf of a Flower, called *Petalum*, grows broader and broader.

FRONTI'ERS [*frontieres*, F. of *frons*, the Forehead, L.] the Limits or Borders of a Country or Province.

FRONTIN'IAC, a Sort of rich, luscious French Wine, so called from the Place.

FRONTIS Os [Anatomy] a Bone of the Skull, which joins the Bones of the *Sinciput* and *Temples*, by the *Coronal Suture*.

FRONTISPIECE [*frontispicium*, L.] the Forefront of a Building; the Title or first Page of a Book done in Picture.

FRONT'LET [*fronteau*, F. *frontale*, L.] an Attire for the Forehead.

FRON'FON [in *Architecture*] a Member serving to compose an Ornament over Doors, Cross-works, Niches, &c.

FRORÉ, frozen, *Milt.*

FROST [*Frort*, *Sax.* *Frōst*, *Dan.* and *Teut.*] (*Frōst*, L. S. and *Belg.*) a Congelation of liquid and moist Things by Cold.

FROST bitten, nipped by the Frost.

FROSTED, laid on like hoar Frost.

FROST-nail, a large Nail driven into the Horse's Shoes to penetrate the Ice.

FROST'Y [*Frōstigh*, L. S. and *Belg.*] freezing.

To FROTE [of *frotter*, F.] to rub. *O.*

FROTH [*Frōth*, *Dan Mer. Caf.* derives it from a *frōth*, Gr.] the Spume of fermented or liquid Things; Foam.

FROTHY, abounding with Foam, vain, superficial.

FROUGH, loose, spongy. *N. C.*

The

The FROUNCE, a Disease in the Mouth of a Hawk : Also Pimples or Warts in the Palate of a Horse.

FROUNCE, a Plait, a Wrinkle. *Cb.*

FROW, *Belg.* [*Frau, Teut.*] a Woman.

FROWARD [*Frangia, v, Sax.*] peevish, fretful, surly.

FROWER, an edged Tool used in cleaving Laths. *S. C.*

To FROWN [*fronsare les sourcils, F.*] to knit the Brows, wrinkle the Forehead, &c.

FROU'Y }
FROW'SY } musty, mossy. *Spenc.*

FROYSE, a Pancake with Bacon.

FRUCTIFEROUS [of *fructifer, L.*] bearing Fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, the Act of fecundation, or of bearing Fruit.

To FRUCTIFY [*fructifier, F. fructificare, L.*] to bring forth Fruit, to make fruitful, prosper, or thrive.

FRUC'UOUS, fruitful, thrifty. *Cbau.*

FRU'GAL [*frugalis, L.*] sparing, thrifty. *F.*

FRUGALITY [*frugalité, F. of frugalitas, L.*] Thriftiness, Sparseness in Expenses, good Husbandry.

FRUGALLY, in a frugal manner.

FRUG'GIN, a Fork to stir about the Fuel in an Oven

FRUGIVOROUS [*frugivorus, L.*] that devoureth Fruit, Corn, &c.

FRUIT [*fruit, F. of fructus, L.*] the Product of the Earth; Trees, Plants, &c. Also Profit of Goods, Rent, Revenue, &c.

FRUIT'AGE, all Manner of Fruit. *F.*

FRUITAGE [in *Painings, &c.*] branched Work, the Representation of Fruit.

FRUITERER [*fruitier, F.*] one who sells or deals in Fruit.

FRUIT'ERY [*fruiterie, F.*] a Place for keeping Fruit.

FRUITFUL Signs [in *Astrology*] are the Signs *Gemini, Cancer, and Pisces.*

FRUITFULLY, plentifully, in a fertile Manner.

FRUITFULNESS, Fertility, the State of being prolific.

FRUITION, Enjoyment, Obtaining. *L.*

FRUMEN, the upper Part of the Throat. Also a Kind of Pulse.

FRUMENTA'CEOUS [*frumentaceus, L.*] of or belonging to Corn.

FRUMENTA'CEOUS Plants [in *Botany*] such as have their Stalks pointed, and their Leaves like Reeds, bearing their Seeds in Ears like Corn.

FRUMENTA'TION, a general Dole of Corn. *L.*

FRU'MENTY } [*frumentum, L.*] a Kind
FRUMETY } of Pottage made of
Wheat, Milk, Sugar, Spice, &c.

FRUM'GILD, the first Payment made to the Kindred of a slain Man in Recompence for Murder. *Sax.*

FRUM'STALL, a chief House. *Sax.*

FRUMP, plump, fat, jolly

To FRUMP [*frumpetum*] up the Nose, as in Derision

mock; to taunt or snub.

A FRUNDELE, two Peas

FRUS'CA *Terra*, untill O. L.

To FRUSH [*froisser, F.*] or crush.

FRUSH, the tender Part of the Hoof.

FRUSSU'RA *Demorum*, O. L.

FRUSSURA, *Terra*, Land or lately plowed up.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS [of *vain*, to no Purpose, disappointed]

To FRUSTRATE [*frustrare, L.*] to deceive, disappoint

FRUSTRA'TION, a Disappointment

FRUSTRATION, [in *Medicine*] a Weakness happening

FRUSTUM [in *Geometry*] a Spheroid, &c.

FRUSTUM [in *Marbetry*] cut off, or separated from a

FRUSTUM [of a Cone] cut off by a Plane parallel

FRUTICATION, a young Sprig, a Springing

FRUTICO'SE [*fruticosus, L.*] young Sprigs or Stalks.

FRUTICOSE Stalks [in *Botany*] Stalks of a hard woody Substance

FRY [*froy, F.*] the young Fishes; Multitude of

To FRY [*frire, F. frigen, Gr.*] to dress Victuals, &c.

Out of the Frying-Pan

This Proverb is usually applied to a person who, impatient under some inconvenience, and rashly endeavours to extricate themselves, for Want of Caution, intangle themselves in a situation greater than they were in before. *de la poile, & se jeter dans le feu, the French; Incidit in Scyllam Charybdim, the Latins; ἔκτανεν, the Greeks.*

FU'AGE [*feuage, F.*] the Tax of 1s. for every Fire-Place in the Dukedom of *Aquitain* is called the Black Prince.

To FUB, to put off.

FUB, a fat Fub, a little plump

To FUCATE [*fucatum, L.*] to counterfeit, or counterfeit.

FUCA'TION, a Colouring or Counterfeiting. *L.*

To FUD'DLE [of the Word *to drown himself in a Puddle*]

an Interposition of the Letter
Scars use the Word Full for
[unk] to drink till one is tipsy.
EL, to make a Show of doing
no Purpose, to trifle.

Matter or Aliment of Fire.
Fur, *F. fagers*, L.] flying or
light. *L. T.*

fait [*Low Term*] is when a
nally fly.

Loy [*Low Term*] is when a
called into the Court, does not
is outlawed.

US, momentary, swift.

TY [*fugacitas*, L.] Aptness to
y.

vacui [among Philosophers] an
of a Vacuum, which was an Opi-
ripateticks, and some other an-
thers, who ascribe several Ef-
we daily see, to Nature's ab-
rum.

in *Musick-Books*] denotes a par-
Manner, according to which
is composed, and of which
al Sorts. *Tral.*

an Impossthume in the Ears.

VE [*un fugitivus*, *F. fugitivus*,
a Run-away.

L, momentary, volatils, not

Goods [*Low Term*] are the
of him who flies upon Felony,
the Flight, lawfully found, do
King.

in *Musick*] a Chase, as when
arts chase one another in the
F.

cks of Hair. *N. C.*

[*fulcibilis*, L.] capable of be-

NT [*fulcimentum*, L.] a Prop

NT [in *Mathematicks*] is the
Point of Suspension, or that
ich a *Libra* or *Væbis* plays, or

, fully driven, finished. *Cb.*

[*fulpyllan*. *Sax.* *helfullten*,
nplish or perform.

NT, Accomplishment.

Y [*fulgentis*, L.] Shining-
ngness.

[*fulgens*, L.] shining, glif-

fulgidus, L.] bright, shining.

Y [*fulgiditas*, L.] Shining-
e, Glory.

ION, Lightning or Flash-
the Clouds, which seem to us
nder, though in reality they
er. *L.*

TION [in *Chymistry*] an
which al' Metals, except Gold
reduced into Vapours.

Fellon Ham, of Fulge a Fowl,

and Ham a Village, *Sax.* *q. d.* Fowl-Town] a
Town near London, on the River *Tbames*.

FUL'GINOUS [*fuliginosus*, *F.* of *fuligi-
nosus*. L.] sooty, full of Smoke.

FULL [full, *Sax.* full, both, *Test.*] filled
with.

FULNESS [fullness, *Sax.*] Plenty.

FULLY [fullice, *Follig*, *Test.*] suffi-
ciently, abundantly.

FULLBOTTOMED, having a large Bot-
tom.

FULL-FED, sated, fatted.

FULL of: [fulloft, *Sax.*] often, frequent.

FULL nigh [fulienh, *Sax.*] almost.

FUL'LAGE, Money paid for Fulling of
Cloth.

A FULLER [fullere, *Sax.* *fonten*, *F.*
of *fullo*, L.] one who fulls, mills, or scours Cloth.

FULLERS Earth, a Sort of Earth mixed
with Nitre, which scours like Soap.

FULLERS Weed } a Sort of Herb or Plant,

FULLERS Tittle } *U. plucus*. L.

FULLONICAL [fulloni us, L.] belong-
ing to a Fuller.

FUL-Mart. a Kind of Pole-cat.

FULMINANT [fulminans, L.] thun-
dering. *F.*

To FULMINATE [fulminer, *F.* of *ful-
minatium*, L.] to thunder out, to strike with
a Thunder-bolt, to blast. *L.*

FULMINATION, a Clap of Thunder,
a striking with a Thunder-bolt. *L.*

FULMINATION [in *Chymistry*] is when
Metals, heated in Crucibles, make a great
Noise.

FULMINATORY, of or belonging to
Thunder.

FULSOME [*q. d.* foulfom] nasty, noi-
some, distasteful, loathsome, luscious.

FULSOMENESS, nauseousness.

FULSOMELY, nauseously.

FUL'VID, [fulvidus, L.] of a deep Yel-
low Colour.

FUL'VOUS [fulvus, L.] ruddy, of a
deep Yellow.

FUMA'DOES } our Pitchards, garbag-
FUMA'THOES } ed, salted, and dried in
the Smoke, are so called in *Italy* and *Spain*.

FU'MAGE [fumus, L.] Hearth-Money.

FUMA'GIUM, Fumage, Dung, or manu-
ring with Dung. *O. L.*

To FUMBLE [fumbler, *Dan.* to handle]
to do a Thing awkwardly

FUMBLER, one who does a Thing auk-
wardly.

FUMBLINGLY, awkwardly.

A FUME [fumd', *F.* of *fumus*, L.] a
Smoke or Steam & a Vapour.

To FUME [*fumer*, *F.* of *fumare*. L.] to
smoke or steam.

To FUME [Fam, *Test.* Froth, *q. d.* to
foam or froth at the Mouth for Anger]
to chafe, to be in a F. et.

FUMET'S [Hunting Term] the Ordure or
Dung of a Hare, Hart, &c.

FUMETORY

FUR

G [poplang, Sax.] the eighth

GH [Corruption of Fexhof,erty, Belg. and L. S.] a Licence
Officer to a Soldier to be able
from his Charge.

TY [*fumentée*, F. *frum-*
age made of Wheat and Milk.

ACE [*fournaise*, F. *fouax*,
r Brewing and other Uses.

FURNACE [with *Cbymists*]
ape is like that of the Rever-

NACE, a Furnace built so as
air strongly, to blow the Fire, in
e, and melt the Matter in the
Coppels.

E [*furnagium*, L.] a Fee paid
of the Manor by his Tenants,
eir Bread in his common Oven.

ISH [*fournir*, F.] to provide
fit up, to equip.

URE [*furniture*, F.] Utensils,
e requisite to furnish a House,
Place of Thing.

URE [in *Dialling*] Lines drawn
e. for Ornament and Curiosity,

[of *feu* Fire, and *rouler* to
ttle Blaze of Fire appearing by
Tops of Soldiers Lances; or
-yards, which whirls and leaps
nt from Place to Place; It is
e Fore-runner of a Storm. If
, it is called *Caster* and *Pullux*,
ed to portend Safety; but if but
lled *Llelega*, and is thought to
owreck.

Uterinus, a Distemper which
omen to transgress the Rules of
defty. L.

fourette, F.] the Skins of seve-
ts, used for Warmth and Orna-
a hoary Substance on the Tongue
or a Vessel of Urine, &c.

in *Heraldry* are in the Doubling
les in Coats of Arms, and some-
in the Bearing.

R [*fouirir*, F.] to line with
to grow rough and clammy, as
in a Fever, or a Vessel with
ine, &c.

ER [*foureur*, F.] one who deals

NG [a *Ship*] is laying on double
her Sides.

NG [in *Architecture*] is making
sters Feet in a Cornish.

W [*fuph*, Sax. *furr*, *Dan*.
S. *furch*, *Teut.*] a Trench, or
the draining of moist Lands, or
the Plough in Arables, for se-
Seed from two much Water.

ER [*furchen*, Sax. or of *sut-*
to forward] beyond.

FUT

FUR'TIVE [of *furtivus*, L.] done by
Stealth, secret.

FU'RUNCLE [*furunculus*, L.] a Bile.

FURY [*furis*, F. *furor*, L.] Rage,
Frenzy, Madness, Passion of Anger.

FURZE [*ypyr*, of *Fyn Fire*, Sax.] a Sort
of prickly Broom used for Fuel; *Gofo*.

FUSARO'LE [in *Architecture*] a small
Member cut out in Form of a Collar, with
somewhat longish Beads under the Quarter
Round of Pillars.

To **FUSE** [*fusum*, L.] to melt.

FUSE } [*fusée*, F.] a Pipe filled with
FUSEE' } Wild fire, and put into the
Touch-hole of a Bomb, so contrived, that
it may burn so long and no longer, as is the
Time of the Motion of the Bomb from the
Mouth of the Mortar to the Place where it
is to fall.

FUSEE' [*fusil*, F.] a kind of light
Musquet.

FUSEE', that Part of a Watch about
which the Chain is wound.

FUSIBLE, capable of being melted.

FUSIBIL'ITY, Aptness or Readiness to
be melted. L.

FUSIL [of *fusus*, L. a Spindle] is a
rhomboidical Figure in an Escutcheon, more
tender than a Lozenge.

FU'SILE [*fusilis*, L.] that may be melted
or cast.

FUSILEER [*fusilier*, F.] a Foot Soldier
armed with a Fusil or Fusée.

FUSIL'LY [in *Heraldry*] is when the
Field of an Escutcheon is divided throughout
into Fusils.

FU'SION, a Founding or Melting, run-
ning Metals into Fluids. F. of L.

A **FUSS**, a Tumult, or Bustle.

FUST [in *Architecture*] the Shaft of a
Column from the Atragal to the Capital,
also a mouldy Smell.

FUS'TIAN [*fustaigne*, or *fustane*, F *fu-*
shan, Span. from *Fustat*, a Town in *Egypt*,
where it was first made, according to *Bo-*
chartus] a Sort of Cloth made of Cotton and
Linen.

FUSTIAN [either from *fustaigne*, or
φουστιας, Gr. blown up] a bombast, tumid
and affected Style in Writing.

FUS'TICK, a Sort of Wood used by
Dyers, brought from *Barbadoes*.

To **FUS TIGATE** [*fusigier*, F. *fustiga-*
tum, L.] to bang or beat with a Cudgel.

FUSTY [*fusté*, F.] that has a rank
Smell, stinking.

FUSTY Lugs, a stuttish Woman, who
smells rank.

FU'TILE [*fruitus*, L.] foolish, silly. F.

FUTIL'ITY [*fruitité*, F. of *fruititas*, L.]
Lightness, Vanity, Loquaciousness.

FUT'TOCKS [in a *Ship*] the compassing
Timbers which make her Breadth.

FU'TURE [*futur*, F. of *futurus*, L.]
that is to come or be hereafter.

FUTURITION [in *Philosophy*] a future Being or Existence.

FUTURITY, the Time to come. *L.*

FUZEN, or *Fuzzen*, Nourishment. *N. C.*

To **FUZZ** [falsen, *Teut.*] to ravel or run out; to fly out in small Particles.

FUZZBALL, a Species of Fungus.

FY [Foy *Belg.*] *Teut. Fi, F.*] an Interjection of Abhorring or Loathing.

FYRDERONGA [Firdesung, *Sax.* ferberung, *Teut.*] an Expedition, or a Fault for not going upon an Expedition after a Summons.

FYRE-Loom, Lightning. *O.*

G A

G AAL [גאל, *H. i. e.* an Abomination] the Son of *Ebed*.

GAB'ARAGE, Wrappers in which *Irish* Goods are wrapped.

GAB'BARDINE [*gavardina*, *Ital.*] a coarse Frock.

GAB'BERIES, Mockeries, Gibes.

To **GAB'BLE** [either of *jawioler*, *F.* or *babler*, *F.* to prate, or *gabbel*, *Belg.* to chirp as Birds] to talk fast, to prate or prattle, to chat or chatter.

GABBLER, Prater.

GAB'BELL [*gabelle*, *F.* *Lapel*, *Sax.*] an Excise in *France* upon Salt. In our old Records it signifies Rent, Custom, or Duty, yielded to the King or Lord, not by Contract, but arbitrarily imposed.

GAB'ERDINE [*galverdine*, *F.*] a Shepherd's coarse Frock or Coat.

GABIONA'DE, a Bulwark made with Gabions. *F.*

GAB'IONS [in *Fortification*] Baskets about four Feet in Diameter, and five or six Feet high, which, being filled with Earth, are placed upon the Batteries, &c. *F.*

GAB'LE-End of a *House* [*Gabel*, *L. S.*] the upright and triangular End, from the Eaves to the Top.

GAB'LOCKS, false Spurs for Fighting Cocks, of Steel, Silver, &c.

GABRANTOVICI, a People who anciently inhabited some Part of *Yorkshire*.

GAB'RRIEL [גבריאל of גבר a mighty one, and גל God, *H. i. e.* the Strength of God] a proper Name of Men.

GAD [גד *H. i. e.* a Troop or Band] the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

GAD, a Measure of nine or ten Feet, a Geometrical Perch.

GAD of *Steel* [*Ladd*, *Sax.*] a small Bar to be heated in the Fire, in order to quench in Liquor.

To **GAD** [*gaen*, *L. S.* to go] to ramble, rove, range, or straggle about. *O.*

GADDER, a Rambler, one who dislikes Home.

GAD'DING, rambling, or roving about.

GAD-FLY [*g. d.* Goad-Fly, because she

pricketh like a Goad, makes the Cattle gad called also the Gad-B.

GAFF, an Iron-Fishes into a Ship: A Fighting Cock.

GAPPLE, Part of **GAF'FOLD** *Gild*, or Tribute. *O.*

GAGE [*gauge*, or measure Casks with.

GAGE [*gage*, *F.*]

GAGE [of a *Ship*] Water as she draws.

To **GAGE** } [j
To **GAUGE** } with any Vessel contains.

GAG'ER } [*jav*

GAU'GER } ploye

A GAG, [of *Leagle* or *Gagel*, *L. S.* the put into the Mouth ting.

Weather-GAGE [Ship is to the Wind, another.

To **GAGGLE** [*ga* Noise like a Goose.

GAI'ANITES, cer sprang from the *Eutyche*

GAI'ETY, Gallant

GAIL [*g. d.* a *Guil*

Gail-Clear, a Wort-

GAILY, merrily.

GAIN, Profit, Lucr

To **GAIN** [*gagner*,

GAIN [applied to [to *Persons*] active, exp

short. *N. C.* **GAIN** [in *Archit*

Shoulder of the Joist,

To **GAIN**, to acquir

GAIN'AGE [*gagn*

Tackle and Implemen

GAINAGE [in *Law* meaner Sort, or Vill

arising from the Tillag

To **GAIN'COPE**, t

nearest Way, to meet w

GAINER, an Obtain

GAIN'ERY } [*gai*

GAIN'URE } Hust

arising, or of the Beasts

GAIN'FUL, profitab

GAINFULLY, adv

To **GAIN'SAY** [*g*

speak against, to de. y.

GAIN'SAYER, an *O*

GAIN'SBOROUGH

of *Genev* a Sanctuary,

g. d. a Town of Refuge

shire.

To **GAINSTAND**, t

GAIRISH, extravag

GAIRISHNESS, ext

rait, Du.] Way, Walk, Air of

E [of *Leueop*, Sax.] the Dog-

TO'PHORI *Ductus* [in *Anatomy*]

convey the Milk and Humour to the Kernels of the Breast.

TO'PLE'TICK Faculty an Apti-
effer Milk in the Breasts.

GAL, an Aromatick Root
in *India*.

TINE [in *Cookery*] a particular
Sing a Pig, &c.

Y [*galaxias*, L. of *γαλαξια*, Gr.]
the Circle in the Sky, called the

NUM, a strong-scented Gum.
probably of *Q. Wet*, Wind, C. Br.]
Wind.

TED [among *Botanists*] Plants
Flower resembling an Helmet,
ed. L.

a famous Physician, who flour-
ished in the third Century.

ICK *Physick*, that which is
founded on the Principles of *Galen*.

IST, a Follower of the *Galenick*
Physick.

N, formerly the Name of a
kind of War, now of the *Spanish*, &c.

ICULATE Flowers. See *Cu-*
wooded Flowers.

D [*gaillard*, F.] gay, brisk,
lively, cheerful. *Cbauc.*

Lealla, Sax *Galle*, *Teut.*] the
of the Humours of the Body: Also
ore.

L [*gallar*, F.] to fret or rub off
to tease or vex.

Nat, a Fruit which grows on an
tree making Ink.

ANT, fine, civil, accomplished,
polite. F.

LANT, a Lover, a Beau, a Spark;
one who keeps Company with a
woman. F.

L'LANTISE [*gallantiser*, F.] to
to play the Gallant.

ANTNESS } [*gallantoria*, F.] In-
ANTRY } trigue or Amour;
behaviour; Genteelness; Bravery,

NTLY, nobly, generously, bravely.

S' [*galeasse*, F.] a great double
galley.

YHAL'PENS [*g. d.* Galley-half-
penny] sort of Coin brought into *England*
by the Merchants.

ON } [*galions*, F.] a greater Sort
ON } of Galley made Use of in
War.

ERY [*gallerie*, F.] a Kind of Bal-
ustrade surrounds a Building, or a Passage
between several Apartments in a great
House.

GALLERY [in *Fortification*] a covered
Walk crosses the Ditch of a besieged Town.

GALLERY [in a *Ship*] a beautiful Frame
made on the Outside of the Stern.

GALLERY [of a *Mine*] is any Branch
of it carried on towards any Place.

GAL'LEY, or Ship [*galere*, F.] a Sea
Vessel with Oars.

GALLEY-SLAVE, a Man condemned to
row in the Gallies.

GALLIAM'BICK *Verfes*, Verses so called
of the *Gallis*, or Priests of *Cybele*.

GALLIAR'D [of *gaillard*, F.] a kind of
merry Dance; also a fine Fellow.

GALLIAR'DA [in *Musick-Books*] is the
Name of a Tune that belongs to a *Galliard*,
and is commonly in triple Time, of a brisk
lively Air, somewhat like a Jigg. *Ital.*

GAL'LICAN [*Gallicanus*, L.] belonging
to *France*, or the *French* Nation. F.

GAL'LICISM [*Gallicisme*, F.] a *French*
Idiom, or speaking after the Manner of the
French.

GALLIGAS'KINS [*g. d.* *Caligæ Gallo*
Vasconica, so called because the *Vascons* used
such instead of Spatterdashies] a Sort of wide
Slops or Breeches, used by the Inhabitants
of *Gascoign* in *France*.

GALLIMA'FRY } [*gallimofrèe*, F.]
GALLIMAW'FREY } a Medley of se-
veral Sorts of Meat.

GAL'LIOT [*galiole*, F.] a small Galley
designed for Chaise.

GALLIPOT [*gloye*, Du.] an earthen Pot
painted and glazed.

GALLOGLAS'SES, Soldiers among the
Wild Irish, who served on Horseback.

GAL'LO [of *Wine*] a Measure contain-
ing eight Pints or 231 solid Inches.

GALLON [*Corn Measure*] containing 272
1/2 q. solid Inches, and is commonly called the
Winchester Gallon.

GALLON [*galon*, F. *g. d.* *Gallica Fim-*
bria, a *French* Lace] a Kind of Silk or Fer-
ret Ribbon.

To GAL'LOP [*galopper*, F.] to ride fast.

A GAL'LOP [*galop*, F.] the swiftest
Pace of a Horse.

GALLOPER, one who gallops

GALLO'SHES [*galloches*, F.] Leather
Cases, or Clogs worn over Shoes.

To GALLOW, to fright. *Shaksf.*

GALLOWAY, a Shire in *Scotland* lying
S. W. also a Horse not more than 14 Hands
high.

GALLOWS [*Lalga*, *Lalar*, Sax. *Gatghe*,
L. S. *Gallie*, Dan. *Gatgen*, *Teut.* *Gabalus*,
L.] a Frame of Wood upon which Male-
factors are hanged: Also a Part of a Print-
ing Press.

GALLOW-Tree, the Tree of Execution.

GALLY-Bank, an Iron Crane in the
Chimney, to hang a Pot on. N. C.

GALLS, a Kind of hard Fruit like a Nut
growing on a Gall-Tree.

Z z a

GAL'NES [*Scots Low*] any Kind of Satisfaction for Murder or Manlaughter.

GALRE'DA [*Gelezzt, Teut.*] a thick viscous Juice, extracted, by boiling, from the gristly Parts of Animals, usually called a Jelly.

GAMA, the Gamut in Musick. *Ital.*

GAMA'LIEL [*גמליאל* of *גמלי* a Reward, and *אל* God, *H. i. e. God's Reward*], a Jewish Rabbi, Tutor to St. Paul.

GAMBA'DOES [of *gamba*, *Ital. jambe*, F. the Leg] a Sort of Leather Boots affixed to the Saddle, instead of Stirrups to put the Legs in, to preserve them from Cold and Dirt.

GAMBA'GES [*gamachus*, F.] Gambadoes, Spatterdashies.

GAMBALOO'K, a Riding Gown worn in the Eastern Parts.

GAMBE'RIA } a Military Boot, or De-
GAM'BRIA } fence for the Legs. *O. L.*

A GAMBLER, Gamester.

GAMBOI'DEA, Gamboge.

To **GAMBOL**, to frisk, to be frolicksome.

GAM'BOLS [*gambade*, F.] Games or tumbling Tricks, played with the Legs; certain Sports used about Christmas Time.

GAME [of *gaining*, *Sax.*] a Play, Sport, or Divertisement.

To **GAME** [*gamian*, *Sax.*] to play, sport, &c. Also to play upon, to deride one.

GAME-Cock, a Cock bred to fight.

GAME-Keeper, one who looks after the Game.

GAMESOME, frolicksome, sportive.

GAMESOMENESS, Merriment, Frolickfomeness.

GAMESTER, one addicted to Gaming.

GAM'MA, the Gamut in Musick. *Ital.*

GAM'MON [*jambon*, F. *gambone*, *Ital.*] a Thigh, Ham, or Shoulder.

GAM'MOT-Essence [in *Cookery*] a Dish made of thin Slices of Gammon or Bacon, dressed with a Ragoon.

GAMMOT, a Sort of an Incision-Knife.

GAMUT, the first Note in the ordinary Scale of Musick; the Scale itself.

GAIN, or *Ganning*, began. *Spenc.*

To **GANCH** } [*gancher*, F.] to throw

To **GAUNCH** } one headlong from an high Place upon sharp Hooks, or Iron Spikes, a particular Way of executing Malefactors, used in *Turkey*.

GAN'DER [*gander*, *Sax.* *Ganferd*, *Teut.*] a Male-goose.

GAN'DER, *Goffin*, an Herb.

GAN'NET [*canit*, F.] a wild Duck.

GANG [*gange*, *Sax.* *Gang*, *Teut.* and *L. S.* a Walk, *g. d.* a Company of Men that go the same Way, or act all alike] a Company, a Crew.

To **GANG** [*gangen*, *Swab.* *gangan*, *Sax.*] to go.

GANG-Flower, a Flower which flourishes in *Ragation Week*.

GANG-Way [*Sea Term*] Ways or Passages from one the other.

GANGIA'TORS [in Officers, whose Business Measures and Weights.

GANG'LIO [*Anatomy*] or where they seem to be

GANG'LION [*ganglion*] in the tendinous and nervous ing from a Fall, Stroke, & tion of nervous Juices from like; which indurates into able Tumour.

GANG'REL [*gangrene*] and ellen strong, *Sax. g.* the Strength of his Legs, a tall, ill-shaped Fellow.

GAN'GRENE [*gangrene* Gr.] a cadaverous Corruptended with a Beginning of nefs, and Mortification.

GANG Week [*g. d. g.* Week] the Time when

Parishes are instructed, or Parish-Officers; *Ragation*

GANT'LET } [*gant*]

GAUNT'LET } Glow

GANT'LOPE } [of

GANT'LOP } *Flam*

Race, or loopen to run.

Punishment was first inven

Punishment among Soldie

To run the **GANT'LOP**

Company of Soldiers, stan

making a Lane, with e

Hand to scourge the Crim

GANZA [*Spanisb*] a w

GA'OL [*gayol*, *goale*, Belg.] a Prison.

GAOL-Delivery, the cl

of Prisoners, when such a

is no Prosecution are set

GA'OLER, a Keeper

GANYMEDE, a *Tro*

by *Jupiter* (as the Poets

him up into Heaven, and

Beaver. Hence it is com

nify any Boy loved for ca

red to be used contrary to

the Sin of *Sadury*.

A GAP [of *geapen*, in a Hedge or Wall, &c.

To **GAPE** [*geapen*, *gaffen*, *Teut.*] to open also to open.

GAPER, one who gape

GARAGEY, a *Meat* vours Crocodiles Eggs.

GARB [of *garbe*, F. lines, or *geastrian*, *Sax.* Drefs, Behaviour; also C and piquant taste, applied

GARB [in *Heraldry* which signifies Abundan

G A R

Sagittarium, a Sheaf of 24 Ar-
GE [of *garble* to cleanse, *Minat*, Entrails, &c. of Cattle.
FEEDERS, the Feathers under
 eak. O.
BLE [*garbeler*, F. *garbolare*,
 anse from Drofs and Dirt; com-
 of Spices.
ER of Spices, an Office of great
 in the City of London, who
 r into any Shop, Ware-house,
 y Drugs, Spices, &c. and garble
ES, the Duft, Soil, or Filth,
 garbling.
ARD Plank, the first Plank of
 ed on her Keel on the Outside.
ARD Strake, the first Seam in a
 er Keel.
IL [*garbovil*, F.] Trouble, Tur-
 der, Uproar.
ER, a Mill-boy. *Scots Low*.
O ? [of *Garçon*, F.] a poor ser-
 vile Lad. O. L.
GARDE, a Writ relating to
 P.
NT, keeping Guard.
NT [in *Heraldry*] a Creature
 and looking right forward.
CAUT [*q. d. garde du cord*, F.]
 ch stops the Fusee of a Watch
 d up.
EN [*Jardin*, F. *Garten*, *Teut*.
Br.] a Plot of Ground furnished
 y of Plants, Flowers, &c.
EDEN a *Hasok*, is to put her on
 Grafs to cheer her.
Viante, a Wallet for a Soldier to
 tuals in. F.
YNE, a Guardian, Warden. O.
YNE de l'*Eglise*, a Church-
 &c. O. F. L.
YNE de l'*Efinery*, Warden of the
 O. F. L.
ENER [*Jardinier*, F.] a Dresser
 n.
NING, the Art of cultivating
NING, the Art of Horticul-
 a Sort of coarse Wool, such as
 t the Shanks of Sheep.
Braimed, very heedless. S. C.
ANTUA [of *Garganta*, Span. the
 Glutton, a great Giant, a Monster.
AREON [*γάρραρον*, Gr.] the
 ne Wind-pipe.
ARISM [*gargarism*, F. *garga-*
 of *γάρραρον*, Gr.] a liquid Me-
 cleanse the Throat, &c.
RGARISE [*gargariser*, F. *garga-*
 of *γάρραρον*, Gr.] to gargle, to
 throat or Mouth.
ET, a mortal Disease in Cattle.

G A R

GAR'GIL, a Disease in Geese.
GARGIL'ON [among *Hunters*] is the
 principal Part of the Heart in a Deer.
GAR'GLE [*gargel*, *Teut*. *gargouille*,
 F. *gurgulis*, L.] the Gullet of the Throat.
 To **GAR'GLE** [*gargouiller*, F. *gargog-*
liare, Ital. *gargarizare*, L. *gargelci*, *Teut*.]
 to wash the Throat and Mouth with Liquor.
GAR'GLION, an Exudation of nervous
 Juice from the Bruise.
GAR'ISH [of *gastrian*, *Sax*. to make
 Preparation] gawdy, gorgeously apparelled ;
 also heedless. C.
GAR'ISH, gay, glaring. *Shaksf*.
GAR'LAND [*gubrlande*, F.] an Orna-
 ment for the Head made of Flowers.
GAR'LAND [in a *Ship*] a Collar of Rope
 wound about the Head of a Main Mast to
 keep the Shrouds from galing.
GAR'LUCK [*garleek*, *Sax*.] a Plant.
GAR'MENT [*q. d. Garnishment*, of
guardiment, F.] any Vestment.
GARNER [*granier*, F. of *granarium*, L.]
 a Granary.
GARNESTURA [*Garnitura*, F.] Furni-
 ture or Implements of War. O. L.
GAR'NET [*q. d. Crane*. i. e. a little
 Crane] Tackle in a Ship, wherewith Goods
 are hoisted in or out.
GAR'NET [of *Geinetz*, or *granatum*, L.
 a Pomegranate] a Surname.
GAR'NET [of *granate*, Span. of *granatus*,
 L. *Granat*, *Teut*.] a Granate Stone, a Sort
 of Carbuncle, so called from its red Colour,
 like to that of the Seed of a Pomegranate.
 To **GAR'NISH** [*garnir*, F. *gastrian*,
Sax. to prepare] to adorn, set off or trim,
 also to furnish.
GAR'NISH, a Fee paid by Prisoners at
 their first Entrance into Gaol: Money spent
 on their Fellow-Prisoners.
GARNISHEE' [in the Court of *Guild-*
ball] signifies the Party in whose Hands ano-
 ther Man's Money is attached.
GAR'NISHMENT, a Warning given to
 one for his Appearance, for the better fur-
 nishing of the Cause and Court.
GAR'NITURE, Furniture of a Cham-
 ber, &c. Trimming. F.
 To **GARRE** [*gare*, *Dan*.] to force. N. C.
GARRE, a Disease in Hogs.
GAR'RET [perhaps of *garite*, a Turret]
 the uppermost Floor in a House.
GARRETEER, one who lives in a *Garret*.
GAR'RET [of *Gezzar*] a Surname.
GAR'RISON [*garison*, F.] a Place of
 Defence, into which Soldiers are put; also
 the Soldiers who defend it.
GARRU'LITY [*garrulitas*, L.] Talka-
 tiveness, over-much Prating.
GAR'RULOUS [*garrulus*, L.] full of
 Talk or Prating.
GARS *ibes Greet*, makes thee weep and
 complain. *Spec*.
GAR'TER [of *Gez*, C. *Br*. the Ham,
partiere

jarriere, F.] a Band or Ribbon to tie up the Stockings.

GAR'TER King at Arms, the Chief of the three Kings at Arms, the two other being called *Clarenceux* and *Norroy*; also a Bend in Heraldry.

Order of the GAR'TER, an Order of Knights, first founded by King *Edward III.* on Account of his many signal Victories, particularly one, wherein (it is said) the King's Garter was used for a Token. See *Knights of the Garter*.

GARTH, Yard, Back-side, or little Close. N. C.

Fish GARTH, a Dam in a River for the catching of Fish.

GARTH-Man, one who owns an open Wear where Fish are caught.

GAS, a Spirit not capable of being coagulated, or the most subtle and volatile Parts of any Thing. *Van Helmont*.

GASCONADE, a Boast. F.

To **GASCONADE**, to brag.

GASCOYNS, the inner Parts of the Thighs of an Horse.

A GASH, a deep Cut.

To **GASH** [*bacher, F.*] to cut deep.

GA'SKINS, wide Hose or Breeches.

GASP, opening the Mouth for Breath.

To **GASP** [from *gape*, by an Epenthesis of the Letter S] to gape for Breath.

GASTED, frightened. *Shakes.*

GAST'NESS, Terror, Dread, Fright.

GASTER [*γαστήρ, Gr.*] the whole lower Belly, the Womb, or the Stomach. In a strict Sense it means the Stomach only.

GASTLY [*q. d.* ghostly, or Ghost-like, of *Griff* a Spirit, *Tous.*] looking frightfully, like a Ghost.

GASTRED, frightened, astonished. O.

GASTRICA [in *Anatomy*] the upper Branch of the *Splenetic Vein*, bestowed on the Stomach.

GASTRICK, belonging to the Belly.

GASTRICK Juice [among *Physicians*] the Juice of the Stomach.

GASTROCNEMIA [*γαστρονομία, Gr.*] the Calf of the Leg.

GASTROCNEMIUS Externus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, which, with the *Soleus* or *Internus*, makes up the Calf of the Leg. L.

GASTROCNEMIUS Internus, a Muscle of the Foot, placed under the *Gastrocnemius Externus* and *Plantaris*. L.

GASTROEPIPIOYCA, the Vein and Artery growing to the Ventricle and Gall.

GASTROMANCY [*gastromantia, L.* of *γαστρομαντία*, of *γαστήρ*, the Belly, and *μαντία*, Divination, *Gr.*] Divination by the Belly.

GASTROMYTH [*εγγαστρομύθη, of ε* in, *γαστήρ* Belly, and *μύθος*, Speech, *Gr.*] one who speaks inwardly, as out of the Belly.

GASTRORHAPHIA [in *Anatomy*] a

Connexion or Suture in the *Abdomen*.

GASTROT'OMY [*γαστροτομία*] to cut the Belly, and *εμπερα* to close or open the Womb or Belly.

A GATE, an Entrance.
A GATE [in *Fortification*] of strong Planks and Iron against an Enemy.

GATE, a Motion or Pace in Walking.

GATEWAY, a Way through a Gate.
Ne GATE ne Gays, neither Gate nor Gays, the *B* in *GATHER Bag*, the *B* in *encloses* a red Deer in a *H*.

To **GA'THER** [*γαθέρω*] to pick up; also to collect.

A GATHER [*q. d.* a Collection of the Inwards] Lights, &c. of a Sheep, &c.

GATHERER, a Collected.

GATTERIDGE-TREE, a Tree.

GAUDE, a Toy or Trick.

GAUDIES, double Counters.

Students on gaudy Days.

GAUDILY, in a showy manner.

GAUDINESS, Showiness.

Finery.

GAUDY [of *gaudium*, Latin] gay or fine.

GAUDY Days [of *gaudium*] certain Festival Days observed in certain Courts and Colleges.

GA'VEL [*γὰβελ, Sax.*] a Tithing, a Tribute, Toll, Custom, year's Rent, &c.

GA'VEL, a Division of Land, comprehending four Tithings.

GA'VEL Bread, Corn or Bread reserved as a Reserve.

GA'VEL, a Kind by the Tenant.

GA'VELCESTER a Kind of Rent, by the Stewards and belonging to the Church or the Lord.

GA'VELSESTER a Kind of Rent, by the Stewards and belonging to the Church or the Lord.

GAVELET, is a species of *Cassia* or Custom in certain Tenants in *Gavelkind* shall have.

and Tenements to the Lord, if he withdraw his Rents and Services.

GAVELGIDA } the

GAVELGILDA } Toll

GAVELERTH } the

GAVELHERTE } of the

Ground, done by the Tenant.

GAVEL-Kind [of *gavel*] a Kind of Nature, *Sax.*]

the Father's Lands at his Death, to his Sons; or of a Brother's Issue among all his Brethren.

GAVELMED, the Meadow-Land, required to be cultivated by the customary Tenant.

GAVELRIP, the Duke's Manor, the Lord of the Manor.

NG-Men, Tenants who paid it, besides some customary Duty by them.

LOCK, a Pick, an Iron Bar to go into the Ground, &c. N. C. CKS [zapelucar, Sax.] Shafts, like Engines, &c.

oint of solid Measure, is the Circle, whose Area is equal to that of the same Measure.

[jaugur, F.] a Measure of Vels containing Liquids.

G [of jauger, F.] is the fineness or Contents of all Sorts which hold Liquids

ITES, a Sect among the Jews, a Judas Gaulonites, who opiate raised by Cyrenius in the *Assus*.

of Georgian, Sax. to decrease] of his Fat and Fleish.

E, a Frame to set Casks upon, wooden Frame serving to let into a Vault.

A [in Music] a Gavot, an Air lively Nature, and always in 3; divided into two Parts, each twice over; the first Part com- 3 Bars, and the second Part 16 Bars, or more. *Ital.*

haubles, gaudy Things, ridiculous. *Shakspe.*

thin Sort of Silk.

F. probably of *ganders*, L. to merry and pleasant temper; spruce.

Gayment [in Music] signifies lively. *Ital.*

merrily.

GE, Wainage, Plough-Tackle, of Husbandry; also the Pro- the Tillage of Land, held by d of Sock-Men.

[gefean, Sax. but *Missbrov* a, αζωμαί, Gr.] to admire, to out or earnestly upon.

and? [agadus, L.] a Dog and } which hunts by Night.

an Arabian Deer, an Antelope of

one who looks intently.

E. a News-Paper or Book. F. P'ER [gazeter, F.] a Writer of News.

STOCK, an Object of Derision. [in Fortification] green Soda Earth, cut square like large in facing the out-side Works th.

an Egyptian Weed, of which of Glasses are made.

estfran, Sax. to make ready] Women's Appatel; also Har- ght Horses or Oxen.

ygata, L.] a Sort of precious

Stone, or solid Bitumen, commonly called black Amber, or Jet.

GE'BURSCRIP, Neighbourhood, ad- joining Town or Territory. S. L. T.

To GECK, [gerken, to make a Fool of one, Teut.] to cheat or defraud. *Shakspe.*

GEDALI'AH [גדליהו] of גדול Great- ness, and יהי the Lord, H. i. e. the Great- ness of the Lord] a Governor left at Jeru- salem during the *Babylonish* Captivity.

GEDE [of gehen Teut. to go] went. *Cb.*

GEE, a Term used by Drivers when they want the Horses to go faster.

To GEER, to dress; singly *ger'd*, neatly dress'd. N. C.

Every Man thinks his own Geese Swans.

This Proverb intimates, that an inbred *Phylauy* runs through the whole Race of *Fleish* and *Blood*, and that Self-love is the Mother of *Vanity*, *Pride*, and *Mistake*. It turns a Man's Geese into Swans, his *Dung- bill Poultry* into *Pheasants*, and his *Lambs* into *Vanison*. It blinds the Understanding, perverts the Judgement, depraves the Reason of the otherwise most modest Distinguishers of Truth and Falshy. It makes a Man so fondly conceited of himself, that he prefers his own *Art* for its *Excellency*, his own *Skill* for its *Perfection*, his own *Composi- tions* for their *Wit*, and his own *Productions* for their *Beauty*. It makes even his *Vices* seem to him *Virtues*, and his *Deformities* *Beauties*; for so every Crow thinks her own *Bird fairest*, though never so black and ugly. *Suum cuique pulchrum*, say the *Latins*.

A GEIR [geir, gierig, greedy, Teut.] a Vulture.

GEHENN'A [Genna, Gr. of גיהנום, Heb. the Valley of Hinnon] a Place in the Valley of the Tribe of Benjamin, ter- rible for two Sorts of Fire in it; that where- in the *Israelites* sacrificed their Children to the Idol *Moloch*; and also another kept continually burning to consume the dead Carcasses and Filth of *Jerusalem*, and is metaphorically taken for Hell; also a Rack to torment Persons.

GE'LABLE [of geler, F. to freeze] ca- pable of being frozen or congealed.

GELAT'INA [among Physicians] any Sort of clear gummy Juice.

GELATINOUS, any Thing that ap- proaches to the Consistence of a Jelly. L.

GELD } [Geld-Money] Tribute, or
GILD } Taxes; also Amends or Satisf-
GYLD } faction made for a Crime.

To GELD [galdert, Dan.] to cut out the Stones of a Male Animal.

GELD'ABLE, liable to pay Taxes, &c.

A GELDING, a gelded Horse.

GELDER-Rose, a Flower.

GELID [gelidus, L.] cold, icy.

GRIND'ITY

GELIDITY [*geliditas*, L.] a being gelid, Frostiness.

A GEL'LY [*gelée*, F. of *gelando*, L.] Liquor of Meat, &c. boiled to a thick Consistence.

GELT } castrated, having the Stones
GELDED } cut out.

A GEM [*gemma*, L.] a Jewel.

CEMEL'LES [in *Heraldry*] the bearing of Bars by Pairs or Couples, in a Coat of Arms.

GEMILLIP'ROUS, bearing Twins.

GEMEL'LUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Cutit or Elbow.

To GEM'INATE [*geminatum*, L.] to double.

GEMINATION, a Doubling. L.

GEM'INI, Twins, two Children, or Young, born at one Birth. L.

GEMINI [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles which move the Thighs outward.

GEM'INI [in *Astrology*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac; also a Constellation, called *Caster* and *Pollux*.

GEM'INOUS Arteries [in *Anatomy*] the two small Arteries, which descend to the Joint of the Knee, between the Processes of the Thigh Bone.

GEMME Sal, a Sort of Salt taken out of Pits, that shines like Crystal. L.

GEMMARY [of *Gemma*, L.] a Jewel-House.

GEMMIF'EROUS [*gemmafer*, L.] bearing or bringing forth Jewels.

GEMMOW Ring, a double Ring in Links.

GENDAR'MERIE, the Horse of the Household of the French King. F.

GENDAR'MES, Horsemen who formerly served in complete Armour; now a particular Body of Cavalry in France.

GEND, gentle, genteel, seemly, fine. *Chauc.*

GEND'ER [*gender*, F. of *genere*, L.] the Difference of Nouns, as they are declined with a Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter Article, &c.

To GEND'ER [*engendrer*, F.] to beget, to produce; to copulate, to breed.

GENEAL'OGIST [*genealogiste*, F. of *genealogus*, L. of *γενεαλογος*; of *γενεα* a Descent, and *λογος* a Word, Gr.] one skilled in the Method of describing Pedigrees.

GENEAL'OGICAL [*genealogique*, F. of *genealogicus*, L. *γενεαλογικος*, Gr.] belonging to Genealogy.

GENEAL'OGY [*genealogie*, F. of *genealogia*, L. of *γενεαλογια*, of *γενεα* Generation, and *λογος* Discourse, Gr.] a Description of the Stock, Lineage, or Pedigree, of any Person or Family.

GENERABLE [*generabilis*, L.] that may be engendered or begotten.

GENERAL [*generalis*, L.] common, of all Kinds or Sorts. F.

A GENERAL, the chief Commander of an Army; also the principal Governor of a Religious Order.

GENE'RAL [in the particular Beat of a Drum call to give Notice for the Foot to march.

GENERAL Synod, a Bishops, Priests, &c. of assembled together.

GENERAL'E, the singular Provision of the Religion.

GENERALIS'SIMO [supreme General, or Chief of an Army.

GENERAL'ITY [*generalitas*, L.] the Whole, or gender, to beget.

To GENERATE [*generare*, L.] to beget, or produced.

GENERATED Quantity [in Mathematics] ever is produced by Multi-Extraction of the Roots, &c.

GENERATED Quantity whatsoever is produced by Areas and Sides, or extractions, is proportional.

GENERATING Line [*generatrix*, L.] is that by which its action produces any other Solid.

GENERATION, is any Thing in a natural way was not in being. L. A or Descent. F.

GENERATIVE [*generativus*, L.] serves to beget.

GENERATOR, he who begets.

GENE'RAL [*generalis*, L.] to the Genus or Kind.

GENERALLY, in Reasoning.

GENE'ROUSITY [*generositas*, L.] Bravery, Nobleness of Mind.

GENE'ROUS [*generosus*, L.] free, bountiful, of a noble mind.

GENE'ROUSLY, liberally.

GENE'SIS [*genesis*, L.] Generation, original Rise of the first Book of *Moses*, History of the Creation.

GENE'SIS, [in Geometry] of any Figure, Plane, or Solid.

GEN'ET, a kind of Skin of a little Creature.

GENETHLI'ACAL [*γενεθλιακός*, Gr.] belonging to Genealogies, Fortune-Tellers, Books treating of the Creation, &c.

GENE'VA [*genewa*, L.] Berries from which a Wine is drawn, called by several Names.

ROYAL Poverty, White Poverty.

GEN'IAL [*genialis*, L.] merry, pertaining to Marriage.

INCULCATE [*geniculatum*, L.] to
Joints.

INCULCATED [*geniculatus*, L.] joint-
Knots.

INCULCATION, a jointing. L.

INCULCULUM [in *Botany*] is a Joint of
of a Plant. L.

INCLOSURE [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of
proceeding inwardly from the Chin.

INCLOSURES [in *Anatomy*] Muscles
from the internal and lower Part of
to the Basis of the *O. Hyoides*.

INCUBAL [*genitalis*, L.] generative,
Generation. F.

INCUBALS [*genitalia*, L.] the privy
Male.

INCUBATIVE Case [*Genetivus Casus*, L.]
is six Cases, by which Property or
is chiefly implied.

INCUBUS [*genie*, F.] a good or evil Angel or
possed to attend upon every Person :

Nature, Fancy, or Inclination. L.

INCUBING, a Sort of Apple.

INCUBUS, spruce, fine, handsomely clad,

INCUBUS [*gentil*, F.] neat, fine, gallant,
the Air and Carriage of a Gentleman.

INCUBUS, politely.

INCUBUS [*gentiliff*] F. polite Car-

INCUBUS [*gentiana*, L.] an Herb.

INCUBUS, a Kind of blue Colour.

INCUBUS, a Kind of Maggot or Worm.

INCUBUS, the Heathens [of *gentes*, L.

gens.] Among the *Jews*, all were
who were not of the 12 Tribes

we call them *Gentiles*, who profess
Faith of Christ.

INCUBUS [in *Grammar*. L.] Nouns be-
a Man's being of such a Country.

INCUBUS, Heathenism, or the Opini-
of the Heathens. L.

INCUBUS [*gentilius*, L.] that
a Stock, Kindred, or Ancestors.

INCUBUS [*gentilit*, F. *gentilitas*, L.]
ty or Degree of a Gentleman.

INCUBUS [*gentil*, F.] mild, tame, civil.

INCUBUS [of *gentil*, F. and *Dan*,
i. e. *bona gente*, born of a good Coun-
family] a Person of good or honour-
action.

INCUBUS will never make a Gentleman,

Proverb teaches, that every one will
a Gentleman, that is vulgarly cal-
w a-days. There is more than the
me required to the making him

ought to be by *Birth*, *Honour*, and
for, let a man get never so much
to buy an *Estate*, he cannot purchase

in of **GENTILIFY** with it; but
main **JACK** in the Proverb still,

Learning, *Virtue*, and *Wisdom*, to

enrich the Faculties of his Mind, to enhance
the Glory of his Wealth, and to enable his
Blood; for, put him in what Circumstance
you please, he will discover himself one Time
or other, in Point of Behaviour, to be of a
mean Extra^t, aukward, ungentle, and un-
generous, a *Gentleman* at second Hand only,
or a vain glorious *Upstart*: For, *You cannot
make a silk'n Purse of a Sow's Ear; Ex quo-
vis ligno Mercurius non fit*, say the *Latins*.

GENTLENESS, Mildness, Softness of
Manners.

GENTLY, s. sfly, tenderly.

GENTLEWOMAN, a Woman of Birth;
also one who waits on the Person of a Lady
of Rank.

GENTRY, the Order and Rank of Gen-
tlemen, descended of ancient Families who
have always born a Coat of Arms.

A **GENTRY** *Mort*, a Gentlewoman. *Cante*

GENUFLEXION, bending to Knee. L.

GENUINE [*genivus*, L.] natural, true.

GENUS, Kindred, Stock, or Lineage;
Sort, Manner, Fashion. L.

GENUS [in *Grammar*] a Gender, Mas-
culine, Feminine, Neuter.

GENUL [in *Logic*] one of the five *Perdic-*
cibles, which contain the Species; as *Animal*
is the Genus of a Man, a Horse, a Dog, &c.

GEOCENTRICK [in *Astronomy*] a Term
applied to any Orb or Planet which hath
the Earth for its Centre, or which hath the
same Centre with the Earth.

GEOCENTRICK *Place of a Planet*, is
such as it would appear to us from the Earth,
four Eyes were fixed there.

GEOCENTRICK *Latitude of a Planet*,
is its Latitude seen from the Earth; or the
Inclination of a line connecting the Planet
and the Earth to the Plane of the Earth's
(or true) *Ecliptick*: Otherwise it is the An-
gle which the afore-said Line (connecting the
Planet and the Earth) makes with the Line,
which is drawn perpendicular to the Plane of
the *Ecliptick*.

GEOÆSIA [*γεωδαισία*, of *γῆ* the
Earth, and *δαι* to know, *Gr.*] the Art of
Measuring and Surveying of Land. L.

GEOÆTICAL *Numbers*, such as are
considered according to the vulgar Names or
Denominations, by which Money, Weights,
Measures, &c. are generally known, or par-
ticularly divided by the Laws and Customs
of several Nations.

GEOFF } a Mow or Rick of Corn or
GEOFFE } Hay

GEOFFERY [*f* rain glad, and *g* the
Peace, *Belg.* i. e. joyful Peace, *Camden*] a
Christian Name.

GEOGRAPH [*ge-graph*, F. *geogra-*
phus, L. of *γεωγραφία*, *Gr.*] one who is skil-
led in *Geography*.

GEOGRAPHICAL } [*geographiq*, F.
GEOGRAPHIC } *geogaphus*, L. of
γεωγραφικός, *Gr.*] belonging to *Geography*.

A a a

GEOGRAPHICAL

GEOGRAPHICAL Mile, is the 60th Part of a Degree of a great Circle, the same as a Sea Mile.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, in a geographical Manner.

GEOGRAPHY [*geographic*, F. *geographia*, L. of *γεωγραφία*, of *γῆ* the Earth, and *γραφω* to describe, Gr.] is a Description of the whole Globe of the Earth, or known habitable World; together with all Parts, Limits, Situation, and other remarkable Things thereunto belonging.

GEOMANCER [*γωμαντις*, Gr.] one skilled in Geomancy.

GEOMANCY [*geomance*, F. *geomantia*, L. of *γεωμαντία*, of *γῆ* and *μαντία*, Divination, Gr.] a Kind of Divination by Points and Circles made on the Earth, or by opening the Earth.

GEOMETRICAL } [*geometral*, F. *geometrick* } [*geometric*, L. *γεωμετρικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to Geometry.

GEOMETRICAL Place, certain Bound or Extent, wherein any Point may serve for the Solution of the local or indetermined Problem.

GEOMETRICAL Solution of a Problem, is when it is solved according to the Rules of Geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN [*geometra*, F. *geometra*, L. of *γεωμέτρης*, Gr.] one skilled in the Science of Geometry.

To **GEOMETRIZE**, to act as a Geometrician.

GEOMETRY [*geometric*, F. *geometria*, L. of *γεωμετρία*, of *γῆ* and *μέτρον*, Measure Gr.] originally signifies the Art of measuring the Earth, or any Distances or Dimensions on or within it; but now it is used for the Science of Extension, abstractedly considered, without any Regard to Matter.

Practical GEOMETRY, is the Method of applying *speculative Geometry* to Use and Practice, as surveying of Land, Dialling, Fortification, &c.

Speculative GEOMETRY, is a Science which treats of Magnitude, with its Properties, abstractedly considered, without a Relation to material Things.

GEOPONICAL [*γεωπονικὸς*, of *γῆ* and *πόνος*, Labour, Gr.] belonging to the Art of Tilling or Manuring of Ground.

GEORGE [*γεωργός*, of *γῆ* and *εργον*, Work, i. e. a Husbandman] a proper Name of Men.

GEORGE Noble, a Gold Coin, in Value 6s. 8d. current in the Time of Henry VIII.

GEORGIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, so called from one *David George*, born at *Delft* in *Holland*, who held that the Law and Gospel were unprofitable for the attaining Heaven, and that himself was the true *Christ* and *Messiah*.

GEORGICKS [*georgiques*, F. *georgica*, L. of *γεωργικὰ*, Gr.] Books which treat of Husbandry and Tillage.

GEOR'TICK, belonging to the Earth.

GERAH [גֵּרָח.] among the *Hebrews*, is Halfpenny *English*; or 160ths of a Penny.

GER'ARD [of *gar* Tusc. according to *Cam*]

GERENT [*gerens*, ing. behaving.

GEREVES [*geres* Cbauc.

GER'FALCON } and *falco*, L. from its Flight, which is count

GYR'FALCON } Bird of Prey.

GERIFUL, inconf

A GERMAN [*ger* q. d. all Man] a Nati

GERMAN'DER, t

GERMAN [*german* Sister by the same Fat

GERMAN'ITY [Cousin GERMAN, hood.

To **GER'MINAT** branch, sprout out, bu

GERMINATION ing, or budding forth.

GER'MINS [*germi* of Trees.

GER'NON [Lepu proper Name.

GERONTOCOM a Part of Physick, wh

Living for old Men, in Health.

GERONTOCOM of *γέρων* an old Man,

of, Gr.] an Hospital People. L.

GERSUMA [*ger* Income. O. R.

GERSUMARIUS ble to be amerced or

of the Lord of the Ma

GER'TRUDE [o

TRUTH, q. d. true to Name of Women.

GER'VAS [*ger* a proper Name of Me

GERUN'DIVE [i

tive made of a *Gerund*

GER'RUNDS [*ger* Verb, so called from

GERY } ch

GERYFUL } ch

GES'SANT, [in when a Lion's Head

GES'SERAIN, a

GES'SES [in *Falco* longing to a Hawk.

GEST [*gestum*, L.]

A GEST, a Bed,

GESTA'TION, a

which a Child is in the Womb
r. L.

ICULATE [*gesticular*, F. *gesti-*
to use much Gesture.

LA'TION, the using much
eaking.

les, F. of *gesta*, L.] noble or
warlike Exploits.

E [of *gestus*, L.] Behaviour,
of the Body.

getan, Sax.] to obtain, &c.

, one who begets or profits.

[in *Heraldry*] a Vermilion Co-

WS [*gazar* Trifles, or Peasp-
Sax.] Trifles or Playthings for

NESS, shocking Appearance.

[*gast*, Sax.] like a Ghost.

NS [*Gastken*, Teut.] a Sort of
ed Cucumbers.

f *goux*, F. a Beggar] a Name
Protestants in the civil Commo-

new Countries, on account of a
the House of *Florentius Pallan-*

burgh, at which the Guests,
ant Persons of Quality, were ha-

gare, and while they were merry
ups, laid the Foundation of a

the Liberty of their Religion.

R ? [*guitarre*, probably of
RN ? [*citbara*, L.] a musical

merely much in Use among the
rench.

RD [*gibizern*, *Lincolnsh.* per-
um, L.] the Bag under the

w of a Fowl.

gast, Sax. Geist, Teut.] the
son deceased.

[*geistlich*, Teut. *g. d.* ghostlike]
hostly Advice, spiritual Advice.

NESS, venerable Appearance.

NA, Earth of a bright Gold

[*géant*, F. *gigas*, L. of *γίγας*,
a of an uncommon and huge

ure.

KE, gigantic.

[of *Guy*, *Cliff*, of *Guy* of
famous Hero, who lived as an

; or from *Guy* *Beauchamp*, Earl
Place in *Warwickshire*.

R. to flout, to chatter, &c. *Sb.*

SH [*g. d.* jabberish, from *Jab-*
ber, F. to banter, or *gabbare*,
a Trick on] nonsensical Talk;

b.

S [in *Anatomy*] the backward
ob of the Bone of the Arm,

T, a great Cudgel or Stick,
grow up in Trees; to beat down

C.

[*gibet*, F.] A Gallows for the
Malfactors. A Gibbet differs

from a common Gallows, in that it consists
of one perpendicular Post, from the Top of
which proceeds one Arm, except it be a double
Gibbet, which last is formed in the Shape
of a Roman Capital T.

GIB'BOSE ? [*gibbeux*, F. of *gibbosus*, L.]

GIB'BOUS } bunching out, hunch-backed,
crump-shouldered.

GIBBOSITY [*gibbositas*, L.] a Bunching
out, most commonly of the Back.

GIBBS } [Contractions and Corrup-

GIBSON } tions of *Gilbert*] *q. d.* the

GIBBONS } Son of *Gilbert*.

GIB'BOUS [in *Astronomy*], a Term used of
the Moon; which, while she moves between

her Quadratures in her Opposition to the
Sun, is said to be *gibbous*, her enlightened

Part being bunched out, or convex.

GIB Cat, a male Cat.

To GIBE [*gabber*, F.] to jeer or mock.

GIBER, one who sneers and taunts.

GIBINGLY, in a sneering Manner.

GIB'ELOT [in *Cookery*] a particular Way
of dressing Chickens. F.

GIB'LETS [*gobeau*, F. a Mouthful] the
Offals or Entrails, &c. of a Goose, &c.

GIBSTAFF, a Quarter Staff. N. C.

GID'EON [גידעון] *H. i. e.* Breaker or
Destroyer] a Judge of *Israel*.

GIDDINESS, Flipstickomeness, Volatility.

GIDDY [גידדיג, Sax.] vertiginous; un-
settled in Mind, rash, inconsiderate.

GIDDY, mad with Anger, furious. N. C.

GIER'FUL, vulturine, rapacious. O.

GIFFORD [of *gifan*, Sax. to give, or of
Gib and *ford*, Teut. *g. d.* one that is not
weary of giving] a Surname.

A GIFT [גופט, Sax.] a Donation, Gra-
tuity, Present, Endowment.

GIFTA, Marriage. Sax.

GIFT Rope [of a *Ship*] is the Boat-rope,
which is fastened to the Bow when she is
swifted, in order to her being towed at the
Stern of the Ship.

A GIG, a wanton Woman.

GIGA } [in *Musick Books*] is a Jig,

GIGQUE } some of which are to be play-

GIGUE } ed slow, and others brisk and
lively, but always in triple Time, of one
Kind or another. *Ital.*

GIGANTICK [*gigantesque*, F. *giganteus*,
L. of *γίγαντιος*, Gr.] Giant-like, belonging
to Giants, big-bodied.

GIGAN'TOMACHY [*gigantomachia*, L.
of *γίγαντος* *μαχία*, of *γίγας* a Giant, and *μαχία*
a Fight, Gr.] ancient War of the Giants a-
gainst Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

GIG Mill, a Mill for the Fulling of
Woollen-Cloth.

GIG, a Sort of Top made of Horn for Boys
to play with; also a Hole in the Earth, where
Fire is made to dry Flax.

GIGGING, founding. O.

To GIG'GLE [gichelen, L. S.] to laugh
out, to laugh wantonly or sillily.

GIGLER, a Laughter.

GIGLET } a wanton Woman, a Strum-
GIGLOT } pet. *Chauc.*

GIGOT, a Leg of a Sheep or Calf.

Gigot. F.

GIGS, Swellings growing on the Inſides of Horſes Lips.

GILBERT [of *zealepe*, *Sax.* yellow, of *guelben*, *Teut.* golden. and *b. hophre*, *Sax.* famous; or as *Verflagen* ſuppoſes, *q. d.* Gilberet, of *gilb*, *Sax.* a College, and *beribren*, *Teut.* to inſtruct] a proper Name of a Man.

GILBERTINES, 700 Friars, and 1100 Nuns, a Religious Order, founded by one *Gilbert* of *Lincolnſhire*, A. C. 1145.

GILD } [of *gilban*, *Sax.* to pay, because
CELD } every one was to pay towards
GUILD } the Support and Charge of the Company] a Tribute, Fine, or Tax; a Company of Men united together, with Laws and Orders made among themſelves, by the Licence of the Prince.

GILDABLE, liable to pay Taxes, &c.

GILD-*Ale* [*gilb Æle*, *Sax.*] a Drinking-Match, where every one paid his Share.

GILD *Merchant*, a Privilege by which Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among themſelves.

GILD-Rents, Rents payable to the Crown by any Gild or Fraternity

GILDHAL'DA *Teutonicorum*, the Fraternity of Eaſterling Merchants at a Place in London, called the *Still-Yard*.

GILD-Hall [*gildæ aula*, L.] *Guild-Hall*, the chief Hall of the City of London.

To GILD [*gilban*, *Sax.*] to work over with Gold, &c.

GILDERS, Snares N. C.

GILES [*Ægidius*, L. of *Αἰγίς*, Gr. a Goat's-Skin] a proper Name of Men.

GILL, a Measure containing one Quarter of a Pint.

GILL [probably of *Juliana*, a Woman's Name] a She Companion a Miſs.

A GILL, a Rivulet, a Beck. N. C.

GILLA *Vitrioli* [with *Clemiſts*] vomitive Vitriol, or white Vitriol purified.

GILL *creep by the Ground*, the Herb Alehoof. *Hedera Terreſtris* L.

GILL *Hooper*, an Owl. C.

GILLYFLOWER [*q. d.* July Flower, because it flouriſhes in that Month, *ger flée*, F. *garafolo*, Ital, of *καρυφάλο*, *q. d.* καρύς a Nut, and *κόλλο* a Leaf, Gr.] a Flower of a grateful Scent.

GILLINGHAM [of *gyllan*, *Sax.* to make a Noiſe] a Village in *Doſeſhire*, ſo called, probably, from the Purling of ſome Brook running ſwiftly by it.

GILLS of a Fiſh [*guelras* Portug. *agallus*, Span. probably of *gula*, L.] Openings on the Side of the Head.

GILT-Head, a Sea-Fiſh.

GILT-Tail, a Worm ſo called.

GIM, pretty, ſpruce

GIMLET [*giblet*, L.] Holes with.

GIMER-Lamb }
GAMER-Lamb }
A GIMMAL-Ring.
GIMMALS, a Ri

Sb.

GIMP, a Kind of S

GIN, if. N. C.

GIN, to begin. Sp

GIN [Contraction of Trap; alſo an Engine of Guns.

GIN/CRACKS, a Engine-work.

GINGER [*gingemb*, *minziber*, L. *ζινγερ*, of a hot Quality.

GIN/GERLY, tend

To GINGLE [of k like little Bells, to uſe chiming or affected So

GIN/GLYMUS [*γ* Articulation of Bones. is received into the Ho again the Head of the of the former.

To GIN/GREAT [as a Bird does.

To GININ, to begi

GINNET, a Nag.

To GIP, to take ou ring.

GIPE, a Coat full of

GIPO [*gippon*, F. blet. *Chauc.*

GIP/SIES [*q. d.* *Æ* pilfering Stragglers, w being *Egyptians*, prate Fortunes.

GIRAFFA, an *Af* tin *Camelopardalus*.

GIR'A-O', a prec called the Sun-ſtone.

To GIRD [*gy* *das* to bind round about,

To GIRD a Perſon, affront him. *Shakeſp*

A GIRD, a Reproa

GIRD-Brew, the ſtance of ſmall Oatm ſiſtence in Water, and Butter.

GIRDERS [in *Ar* going across a floor of

GIRDING-Girt [N to have a *Girding-Girt*,

tight or ſtrained, that with her Stern Port,

Tide.

GIRDLE [*Gyn* *del* a Band, Ribbon, or T Loins.

LE-Steed, the Waist or Girding-
Cbauc.
REI'LA, a Vane, Weathercock. *Ital.*
 [Geopla, Sax. of *garrula*, L. prat-
 in/bew says, becaufe they are addic-
 ikativencs; or of *girella*, Ital. a
 cock] a young Maid.
E [among Hunters] the Roe-Buck
 ears old.
ISH, like a Girl.
RT, to gird, to encompass, to encircle.
H [of Lypnel, Sax.] a Girdle
 under a Horse's Belly; also a Saddle
 buckled and complete for Use.
H [among Cook Masters] the Com-
 a Cock's Body.
H-Web, the Tape or Ribbon of
 the Saddle-girths are made.
THOL [in the Scots Law] a Place of
 or Sanctuary.
IS [Lyp a Fen, Sax.] a People
 siently inhabited the Fenny Parts of
 ire, Cambridgeshire, &c.
ARME, a Military Weapon, with two
 r Pikes. *Cbauc.*
ISE Ground, is when the Owner does
 it with his own Stock, but takes in
 ttle to graze in it.
UMENT [a Contraction of *Agument*]
 Cattle to taken in to be kept by the
E, a Gown. *Cbauc.*
H, an Herb growing among Corn.
GIVE [Japan, Sax. *geben*, Teut.] to
 fford, produce, &c.
EN [in *Mathematicks*] signifies some-
 hich is supposed to be known.
ER, one who gives.
ES [Sevangs, Belg.] Fetters,
 s.
ZARD, the Stomach of a Fowl.
BRIFY [*glabris*, L.] Smoothness,
 s.
ICIAL [*glacialis*, L.] belonging to
 ezing Cold.
CI' LIS Humour [with *Oculists*] is
 Humour; one of the three Humours
 Eye.
GLACIATE [*glaciatum*, L.] to con-
 freeze
GLACIATION, the freezing or turning
 Liquid into Ice.
GLACIS [in *Fortification*] a gentle Steep-
 an easy sloping Bank, but in re-
 spect that which rangeth from the Parapet
 Covered Way to the Level on the Side
 Field. *F.*
GLAD [*glad*, Sax.] joyful, merry.
GLAD, is spoken of *Doctis* Golts, &c.
 smoothly and loose. *N. C.*
GLADDEN [*gladjan*, Sax.] to make
 exhilarate.
GLADON, the Herb *Glacivis*. *Spatula*
 s. L.
GLADE [perhaps of *gladus*, Gr. a
 n of a Tree] an easy and light Passage

made through a Wood, by lopping off the
 Branches of Trees along that Way; also a
 Beam or breaking in of Light.
GLADIATOR [*gladiator*, F.] a Fencer
 or Sword-Player. *L.*
GLADIATORIAL, belonging to a Gladi-
 ator.
GLADIATURE [*gladiatura*, L.] the
 Feat of fighting with Swords.
 To **GLADIN**, to make glad. *Cbauc.*
GLADLY, joyfully.
GLADNESS, Joy.
GLADSOME, joyous.
GLADSOMELY, joyously.
GLADSOMNESS, Gaiety, Hilarity.
 To **GLAFFER**, to flatter. *Cbauc.*
GLAIR [of klar transparent, Teut.] the
 White of an Egg. *F.*
 To **GLAIR**, to rub over with Glair.
GLAIVE, a Weapon like an Halberd. *F.*
GLANCE [*Glans*, Teut. *Glans*, L. S.]
 a Cast with the Eye, an Allusion, a Re-
 flexion; also glittering like a Lance.
 To **GLANCE** [*glantzen*, Teut. *inflancer*,
 F. probably of *Lancea*, L. a Lance] to glance
 with the Eye, to reflect upon cursorily, to
 allude to; also to glitter like a Lance.
 A **GLAND** [*glands*, F. *glans*, L.] a fleshy
 Kernel, a Substance in the human Body of
 a peculiar Nature, whose Use is to secrete
 or separate the Fluids.
GLANDAGE, Maſſage; the Season of
 turning Hogs into the Woods; the Feeding
 Hogs with Maſt.
GLANDERS [*glandulis*, F. *glandula*, L.]
 a loathsome Disease in Horses, a Running at
 the Nose.
GLANDIFEROUS [*glandifer*, L.] bear-
 ing Maſt.
GLANDULA, a little Acorn; also a
 Kernel or Glandule in the Flesh. *L.* [in
Anatomy] a Glandule in the Plicature of the
 Brain, called *Cboroides*. *L.*
GLANDULA Pinealis [in *Anatomy*] a
 Glandule or Kernel in the Folding of the
 Brain, called *Cboroides*; so named of its Shape,
 it resembling a Cone or Pine-Apple,
GLANDULA Pituitaria [in *Anatomy*] a
 little Glandule in the *Cella Equina*. *L.*
GLANDULÆ Lumbares [in *Anatomy*]
 three Glands, so deominated upon Account
 of their lying upon the Loins. *L.*
GLANDULÆ Odorifera [in *Anatomy*]
 are certain small Glandules in that Part of
 the *Penis*, where the *Præputium* is joined to
 the *Balanus*. *L.*
GLANDULÆ Renales [in *Anatomy*] two
 Glandules lying between the *Aorta* and the
 Kidneys. *L.*
GLANDULOSITY, Fulness of Glands.
GLANDULOUS [*glandulosus*, F. of *glandu-
 lus*, L.] full of Kernels or Maſt.
GLANDULOUS Flesh [with *Anatomists*]
 the Flesh of the Breast, Sweet-Bread,
 &c.

GLANDULOUS

GLAN/DULOUS *Roots* [in *Botany*] *Roots* which grow Kernel like.

GLANS, Mast of Oak, Beech, &c. *L.*

GLANS [in *Anatomy*] a Kernel in the Flesh; the Nut of a Man's Yard.

GLANS [in *Botany*] that Fruit which is contained within a smooth, but hard Bark, and containing but one Seed, hath its hinder Parts covered with a kind of Cup, while the Fore-part is bare, as Acorns, &c. but properly the Fruit without the Cup.

To **GLARE** [*éclairer*, *F.*] to overblaze, to dazzle, to stare intently upon.

A **GLARE**, a fierce Look. *Spem.*

GLASS [*Litæ*, *Sax.* *Glas*, *Teut.* *Glas*, *Belg.* & *L. S.*] a transparent Substance artificially made of Flints, Sand, Ashes, &c.

GLASTENBERRY [*Clæney*, *Sax.* *i. e.* the Isle of *Glas*; also *Llænenbyrig*, *Sa.*] a Town in *Somersetshire*, memorable for the Tombs of two Kings, *Arthur* and *Edgar*, and of *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, and many of the primitive Saints in *England*.

GLATION, *Welsh* Flannel.

GLAU'COMA [*Γλαύκωμα*, *Gr.*] a Fault in the Eye, or Transmutation of the Crystalline Humour into a grey or sky Colour.

GLAVE, a long Sword or Bill. *F.*

GLAVEA, a Javelin or Hand Dart. *O. L.*

To **GLA'VER**, to sooth up or flatter.

GLAV'ERING, flattering Words.

GLAYMOUS, muddy and clammy. *O.*

To **GLAZE** [*Glazieren*, *Teut.* *g. d.* to glaze or gloss over] to work with Glass; also to set a Gloss upon, to polish.

GLAZIER [*Glaszer*, *Teut.*] an Artificer who glazes or works Glass Windows.

GLEAM [of *Leoma*, *Sax.* *Light*] a Beam of the Sun, or Streak of Light.

To **GLEAM** [*leoman*, *Sax.*] to shine or cast Beams of Light.

To **GLEAM** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *gleam*, when she throws up Filth from her Gorge.

To **GLEAN** [*glaner*, *F.*] to pick up the scattered Ears of Corn after Reaping.

GLEBA'RIÆ, Turfs, or Earth fit to burn. *O. R.*

GLEBE [*glebe*, *F.*] a Clod of Earth; also a Sort of Sulphur used by Fullers.

GLEBE Land, most commonly that Land, Meadow, or Pasture, belonging to a Parsonage, besides the Tithes.

GLEBOUS [*glebosus*, *L.*] full of Clods.

GLEB'ULEN [*glebulentus*, *L.*] Cloddy, abounding with Clods, &c.

A **GLEDE** [*Elia*, *Sax.*] a Kite.

A **GLEDE** [*Lied*, *Sax.*] a hot Ember, or live Coal.

GLEDON, gone. *O.*

GLEF [*Lie*, *Sax.*] Joy or Mirth.

GLEE'FUL, merry, laughing. *Shakspeare.*

GLEEK, a Game at Cards.

To **GLEEK**, to jeer, joke, or banter. *Sh.*

To **GLEEN**, to shine with Heat or Polish.

A **GLEET** [*g. d.* a *Gleet*]

issuing out of Ulcers, also a

GLEIRE, white. *Chab.*

GLEN [*gleam*, *Erse*]

GLE'NE [*Tarn*, *Gr.*]

Socket of the Eye; By so

is taken for that Cavity of

ceives another into it.

GLENOIDES [in *A*]

Cavities in the lower Pa

tebra of the Neck.

GLENT'WORTH [

Glenn, *C. Br.* a Valle

Court or Hall situated in a

in *Lincolnshire*.

GLIB, slippery, smooth

GLIBLY, smoothly.

To **GLIDE** [*glidan*, *S*]

easily, gently, &c.

To **GLIE**, to look awr

squint.

A **GLIM**, a Candle, or

GLIMFENDERS, And

To **GLIMMER** [*glim*

men, *Teut.*] to begin to a

as the Light does at Break

A **GLIM'MER**, a faint

A **GLIMMERING**, a

bling of Light.

A **GLIMPSE** [perhaps

Teut.] a Flash or Beam of

GLIS'CERE, to kindle

Fire does.

GLIS'CERE [among *P*]

ral Heat and Increase of Sp

'acerbation of Fevers whic

cally.

To **GLIS'TEN** } [*glis*

To **GLIS'TER** } [*glis*

be bright or sparkling.

To **GLITTER** [*glitzen*

Teut.] the same as glister.

GLITTERANDE, glitte

To **GLOAR** [*gloeren*,

tenfely.

GLOAR, as *gloar* Fat,

To **GLOAT**, to cast fid

GLOB'D, wedded to, fo

A **GLOBE** [*globus*, *L.*]

Body, every Part of whole

distant from a Point wit

Centre. *F.*

GLOBE *Celestial*, is an

sentation of the Heavens

Body, having the fixed Sta

with the imaginary Circles,

its Surface.

GLOBE *Terrestrial*, is an

sentation of the Earth, bei

having the Places delineate

natural Order and Situation

GLOBE *Electrical*, is a b

by the Friction of which b

the electrical Fire is produ

along an Iron Barrel,

G L O

OSE } [*globosus*, L.] globular.
OUS } round as a Globe or
ULAR } Bowl.
S'ITY [*globositas*, L.] a being
 Form of a Globe, Roundness.
LES } [*globuli*, L.] little
PLETS } Globes.
GLOUS [*globulosus*, L.] of Glo-
 little Globes.
GLOUS Nafi [in *Anatomy*] the
 y Part of the Nose. L.
GLOSTER [Clearence, *Test*, *Sax.* i. e.
 a Bishop's See.
GLOME [*glomus*, L.] a Bottom of
 .
GLOME, to look gloomy, to frown. *Cb.*
GLOMERATE [*glomeratum*, L.] to
 as Thread upon a Bottom.
GLOMERATION, a winding round in
 a rolling or gathering into a round
 .
GLO, Darkness, Dejection of Mind.
GLO, obscurely.
GLO, Obscurity.
GLOY [of *glorung*, *Sax.* the Twi-
 y, dark, cloudy.
GLO *Patri* [*Glory to the Father*] a
 the Liturgy, called also *Doxology*.
GLORIFICATION, a Glorifying, ad-
 the State of eternal Glory. F. of L.
GLORIFY [*glorifier*, F. of *glorifi-*
 give Glory to, to praise, to put
 Blessed.
GLOUS [*glorieux*, F. of *gloriosus*,
 Glory, famous.
GLOUSLY, splendidly, nobly.
GLOY [*glorie*, F. of *gloria*, L.] Honour,
 Reputation; or the Joys of Hea-
 venly Majesty of God considered with infi-
 , and all other divine Perfections.
GLORY [in *Painting*] those Beams of
 illy drawn round about the Head
 our Saints, &c.
GLORY [*gloriar*, L.] to boast.
GLOSE [*gloran*, *Sax.*] to flatter or
 deceive.
GLOSS [*glossa*, F. *glossa*, L. of *γλωσ-*
 .] a Comment or Expression,
 false Appearance.
GLOSS [of *Glossen*, *Teut.*] a Lustre
 ess set upon Silk, &c.
GLOSS [*glosser*, F. *glossare*, L.] to
 or make Notes upon.
GLOSSARY [*glossaire*, F. of *glossa-*
 a Dictionary to explain Words,
 such as are obscure and barbarous
 language.
GLOSSOGRAPHER [*glossographus*, L.
γλωσσογραφία, Gr.] a Writer of a Glossary.
GLOSSOGRAPHY [*γλωσσογραφία*, of
 the Tongue, and *γράφω*, to write,
 Art of writing a Glossary.
GLOTIS [*γλωττις*, Gr.] the Chink of
 r, covered with the *Epiglottis*. L.
GLOUCUMIUM, a Surgeon's Instru-
 broken Limbs.

G N A

A GLOVE [*Clap*, *Sax.*] a Covering for
 the Hand.
GLOVE *Silver*, Money given to Servants
 to buy them Gloves.
GLOVERS-*Stitch* [in *Surgery*] is when
 the Lips of a Wound are sewed upwards, af-
 ter the Manner of Gloves.
 To GLOUT, } to look scurvily or sour.
 To GLOWT, } ly.
 To GLOW [*glowan*, *Sax.* *gluhen*, *Teut.*]
 to grow hot or red, as the Checks or Ears do.
GLOWDEN, glowed, *Shined*. O.
GLOW-Worm, an Insect that shines in
 the Dark.
 To GLOZE, to flatter.
GLOZE, Flattery.
GLUE [*glue*, F. of *gluten*, L.] a sticky
 Composition to join Boards together.
 To GLUE, to join with Glue.
GLUM, fullen, sour in Countenance. C.
 To GLUT [*glutire*, L.] to overcharge.
AGLUT, an Overcharge, Abundance.
GLUTÆI [*γλυτῆια*, Gr.] the Name of
 six Muscles which move the Buttocks. L.
GLUTÆUS-Major [in *Anatomy*] the
 largest of the Muscles of the Thigh, which
 makes up the Buttocks. L.
GLUTÆUS-Medius, a Muscle of the
 Thigh, lying chiefly under the tendinous
 Beginning of the *Glutæus-Major*. L.
GLUTÆUS-Minor, a Muscle of the Thigh
 lying totally under the *Glutæus-Medius*. L.
GLUTIA [*γλυτῆια*, Gr.] are two Promi-
 nences of the Brain called *Nates*. L.
 To GLUTINATE [*glutinatum*, L.] to
 glue or stick together.
GLUTINATION, a gluing together. L.
GLUTINATIVE } [*glutineux*, F. of *glu-*
GLUTINOUS } *tinus*, L.] that sticks
 like Glue, clammy.
GLUTINOSITY, Glueiness, &c.
GLUTOS [*γλυτῆς*, Gr.] is the greater
Rotator, in the upper Bone of the Thigh-
 bone named *Trochanter*.
GLUTTED [*glutitus*, L.] satiated, filled.
A GLUTTON [*glutton*, F. of *gluto*, L.]
 a greedy Eater.
GLUTTONOUS, addicted to Gluttony.
GLUTTONOUSLY, voraciously.
GLUTTONY [*gluttonie*, F.] immod-
 erate Eating or Drinking.
 To GLY, to look asquint. *Lincolnsb.*
 To GLYKE, to jeer, &c. *Shakesp.*
GLYM-Jack, a Link-Boy. *Cont.*
GLYM-Stick, a Candlestick. *Cont.*
GLYM [*Doomsday-Book*] a Valley or Dale.
GLYTTERN, to glitter. *Cbauc.*
 To GNAPP, to vex. *Cont.*
GNARR [*knorre*, *Teut.*] a hard Knot
 in a Tree *Cbauc.*
GNAST, gnashed with the Teeth. *Cbauc.*
GNAT [*gnæt*, *Sax.*] a stinging Fly.
GNAT-Snapper, a Bird.
GNATHONICAL [playing the *Gnatbs*]
 flattering, deceitful in Words, soothing a
 Person's Humour to get by him.
 To GNA'THONISE

To GNA'THONISE, to play the *Gnatbo*, to flatter, &c.

GNAVITY [*gnavitas*, L.] Activeness, Quickness, Industriousness.

To GNAW [*gnæsan*, Sax. *nagen*, Teut.] to nibble.

GNAWER, one who nibbles.

GNER'RING [of *knurren*, L. S.] snarling. *Chauc.*

GNOFF, a Churl or Fool, an old Cuff, a Miser. *Chauc.*

GNO'MON [in *Dialling*] is the Stile-pin or Cock of a Dial, the Shadow whereof pointeth out the Hours.

GNOMON of a Parallelogram [in *Geometry*] is a Figure of the Parallelograms about the Diagonal, like a Carpenter's Square.

GNOMON'ICK [*γνομωνικός*, Gr.] full of Sentences.

GNOMON'ICKS [*gnomonique*, F. *γνομωνικός*, Gr.] the Art of Dialling.

GNOMONO'LOGICAL, belonging to the Art of Dialling.

GNOSTICKS [*Gnostici*, L. *γνῶστικῶν*, Gr.] a Sect of Hereticks sprung up, A. C. 125, who arrogated to themselves a high Degree of Knowledge in all Things: They held the Soul of Man to be of the same Substance with God, that there were two Gods, the one good, the other bad; and denied the future Judgement.

To GO [*gen*, Sax. *gaen*, L. S.] to walk, move, &c.

To GO to God } [Low Phrase] is
To GO without Day } to be dismissed
the Court.

GOAD [*goad*, Sax.] a Staff pointed with sharp Iron to drive Cattle with.

To GOAD, to stimulate.

GOAD, an Ell *English*, by which *Wells* Frieze is measured.

GOAL [*Goal*, Belg. or probably of *gaule*, F. a Pole, which, being set in the Ground, was the Place to run to] the End of a Race.

To GOAM, to clasp or grasp. N. C.

To GOAM, to grin, or look at. *Yorksb.*

To GOAR [perhaps of *gobarian*, Sax. *hōzen* to pierce or make an Hole, Teut. or *forare*, L.] to pierce or bore with a Horn, as a Bull, &c. does.

GOARING, a Sail is said to be cut goaring, when it is cut sloping by Degrees, and is broader at the Clew than at the Earing.

A GOAT [*gæte*, Sax. perhaps of *Geils*, Teut.] a Beast.

GOAT-Chaffer [*Geiß Käfer*, Teut.] a Sort of Beetle.

GOAT-Hart, a wild Beast.

A GOAT'HERD [*gætheþrd*, Sax. *Geiß Hirt*, Teut.] a Keeper or Feeder of Goats.

GOAT-Milker } a Kind of Bird like an
GOAT Sucker } Owl

A GOB, an open or wide Mouth. N. C.

A GOB } [*gobbeau*, F.] a Mouthful,
A GOBBET } a great Piece of Meat.

G O B 'BETYED, as a Trout dressed in Bits.

To GOB'BLE [*gobber*ously].

GOB'LET [*gobetes*] of a round Figure with

GOB'LINS [*gobelins*] Bugbears, or Hobgoblins.

GOBONA'TED [in *dure gobonated*, i. e. di

Manner, as it were, into

GOCART, a small Children are taught to

GOD [God, Sax. v. Watt, Teut.] good.

To GOD a Person, him too highly. *Shaks*

GOD'ARD [of *Loth* and *Arto*, Du. Nature with a compliant and

Mind] a proper Name.

GOD'BOTE, a Fine ciently paid for Offenc

GODE'LICH, good Cb.

GOD shield us, God *Shaks*

GOD'DESS, a Female

GOD'FATHER, a for a Child in Baptism.

GOD'FERY [of *Lo* and *frid* or *fræde*, S like Peace] a proper N.

GODHEAD, Deity,

GODLESS, profane

GODLINESS, Piety

GODLY, pious.

GODIVOE' [in *Co* clous Fare. F.

GODMANCHESTER *Gubern*, a Dane, who Princes embraced Chri

there a Palace] a Town

GOD'MOTHER, a Child in Baptism.

GODOL'PHIN } [*Godolphin*]
GODOL'CAN } the Family of *Godolphin* in its Coat of Arms.

GOD'RICK [God, ric, Sax Rich. q. d. R nef] a proper Name.

As sure as God's

This Proverb is said Account that there were tred Abbies in that, the in *England* besides; but of *Mulmsbury*, refer it to it in Religion, in that turned the Seed of the crease of an hundred F

GOD'SCAL [of *Lo* and *soalk*, a Servant]

[of Lo^d, and Syb, Sax. a Rē-
ship, a Godmother. *Chalc.*
N [of Lo^d, Sax. *Gold*, or *Good*,
Sax. a Conqueror, q. d. a Con-
quid] a proper Name.
N Sands, Sands on the Coast of
a were formerly the Lands of
a, a perfidious Rebel in the Time
of the Confessor, who died misera-
ble in the Reign of *William Rufus*, his
was swallowed up by the Sea.
T, a Kind of Quail.
[גאד, Sax.] See *Go*.
[גולד; Sax.] Yellow.
Sax. C. Br. a Farrier] a Name.
Sort of Play at Ball.
fottish, foolish. O.
gog, a *British* Giant, said to be
tigh, an Image of which stands in
l of London.
agog's Leap, a Rock in *Corn-*
OG for a Thing [of *gogues*, F.
t] to be eagerly bent upon it.
E-eyed, having full rolling Eyes.
the Vault [Hunting-Term] said
when the takes to the Ground
ley.
[in *Architecture*] a Sort of Orna-
ment of Wave.
Gol^d, Sax. *Gold*, *Test.* *Gold*,
most weighty, most perfect, and
of all Metals.
ATER, one who beats Gold.
NCH [זולדפאין, Sax. *Gold*,
r.] a Bird.
ammer [Goshammer, *Test.*] a
like, a little Spring in *Westmore-*
continually casts up small thin
substance which shines, and red-
d.
a Gully, a Water Passage. O.
N [gulden, *Test.* & *L. S.*] be-
like Gold.
N Fleece, the Figure of a Ram gilt
also small Grains of Gold found
and gathered with Sheep Skins
ool on.
N Number [in *Astronomy*] a Num-
ing with, and increasing annually
mes to 19, and then begins again,
which is to find the Change,
quarters of the Moon.
N Rule [in *Arithmetick*] the Rule
called by Way of Excellence,
ow to find a fourth Proportional
umbers given. See *Rule of Three*.
N Sulphur of Antimony [among
Medicine made of the Slags of
Antimony
ENY a Fish called *Gilt-Head*.
Foil, Leaf Gold.
NG [gulding, *Test.*] an Apple.
IN, a Fish;

GOLD'SMITH [Loidymid, Sax. *Gold*,
[Schmid, *Test.*] a Worker or Seller of Gold
and Silver, Plate, Jewels, &c.
GOLE, big, large, full, florid. S. C.
GOL'GOTHA [גולגותא *Syr.* i. e. a
Place of dead Men's Skulls] was at *Jerusa-*
lem, on the North Side of Mount *Sion*, a
Place full of the Bones of Malefactors.
GOLIERDEIS [gouliard, F.] a Buffoon.
GOLLS [q. d. גולל, of *yeal'dan*, Sax.
to wield; b-cause the Hands direct and order
Business] the Hands.
GOL'PES [in *Heraldry*] little Balls or
Roundlets of a Purple Colour.
A GO'MAN } a Husband or Master of
A GOM'MAN } a Family.
GO'ME, the black and oily Grease of a
Cart-Wheel, Printing-Press, &c.
GO'MER [גומר *H. i. e.* consuming] a
Son of *Japhet*: Also a Jewish Measure of
dry Things, containing 510 Pints, one solid
Inch, 211 decimal Parts.
GOMPHI'ASIS [γόμφιασις, Gr.] a Dis-
temper of the Teeth, when they are loose,
and ready to drop out.
GOMPHOMA } [γόμφωμα, Gr.] is when
GOMPHOSIS } one Bone is fastened into
another like a Nail, as Teeth in the
Jaws.
GOMPHOS [γόμφος, Gr.] is a Swel-
ling in the Eye, when the Pupil of it goes
beyond the Skin, called *Uvea Tenuis*.
GONA'GRA [γονάγρα, Gr.] the Gout
in the Knee.
GON'DOLA, a Venetian Wherry-Boat.
GONE out a Head [Sea Term] is when a
Ship under Sail has passed before the Head
of another.
GON'FALON } the Church-Banner,
GON'FALOUN } carried in the Pope's
Army.
CONFALONIE'R, the Pope's Standard-
Bearer.
GONOR'RHOEA [gonorrhœa, F. γονόρροια,
Gr.] a Disease called the Running of the
Reins; the Flux or Flowing of the Seed,
without any Erection of the Penis.
GONOR'RHOEA Chordata [among Sur-
geons] a Disease, when, together with the
Effusion of the Semen, the Urethra is bent
like a Bow with Pain.
GOOD [גוט, Sax. *good*, *Du. gut*, *Test.*]
beneficial, &c.
GOOD a Bearing [Law Term] good Be-
haviour towards the King and People.
GOOD Country [Law Term] a Jury of
good Countrymen or Neighbours.
GOOD Escheat, Goods forfeited.
GOOD-LFFE, good Woman, Goody. *Ch.*
GOODLY for, fine, spruce.
GOODLY HEAD [in *Smith's Test.*]]
Goodliness, Goodness. *Spens.*
GOOD'MAN, a Country Appellation for
a Master of a Family, &c.
GOODNESS, moral Worth.
B b b

Good Wine needs no Bush.

This Proverb intimates, that *Virtue* is valuable for itself, and that *internal Goodness* stands in need of no *external Flourishes* or *Ornaments*; and so we say, *A good Face needs no Band*. It seems to be on a *Latin Original*, *Vino vendibili bederâ suspensa nihil opus est*: and accordingly the *French* say, *A bon vin il ne faut point d'enseigne*.

GOODS, Moveables, Wares, Merchandize.

GOODY, a Corruption from *Goodwife*.

GOOGE, a Tool for boring Holes.

GOOL [of *Goutw*, *Belg.* of *gopeallran*, *Sax.*] Ditch, Trench, Puddle.

GOOSE [Lop, *Sax.* *Goos*, *L. S.* *Gans*, *Teut.* *Gaas*, *Dan.*] a Fowl well known; also a Tailor's Iron to press Seams with; also a Passage or Breach worked by the Sea.

GOOSE-Berries, a Fruit well known.

GOOSE-Bill, a Surgeon's Instrument.

GOOSE-Intents, a Goose claimed by Custom by the Husbandmen in *Lancashire*, upon the 16th Sunday after *Pentecost*, when the old Church Prayers ended thus, *Ac bonis operibus jugiter præstat esse intents*.

GOOSE-Wing [*Sea Phrase*] is a Sail fitted up so as the Ship sailing before the Wind, or with a Quarter Wind, may make more Way.

GOP'PING Full, as much as you can hold in your Fist. *N. C.*

GOR Belly [of *gor*, *Sax.* *Filth*, and *Bellu*] a Glutton or greedy Fellow.

GORCE, a Pool of Water to keep Fish in; a Stop in a River, as Mills, Stakes, &c.

GORCROW, a Raven. *O.*

GOR'DIAN Knot, a Knot, which one *Gordius*, a *Phrygian*, who being raised from the Plough to the Throne, hanging up his Plough and Furniture in the Temple, tied it up in so very intricate a Manner, that the Monarchy of the World was promised to him that untied it; which *Alexander the Great*, after several Essays, not undoing, cut with his Sword.

GORE [of *Gozen*, *C. Br.*] a triangular Piece, sewed into a Garment to widen it.

A GORE [in *Heraldry*] as *Gore Sinister*, an Abatement for Effeminacy or Cowardice, the *Dexter* is sometimes used as a Charge.

GORE [*gorre*, *Sax.*] clotted or corrupt Blood.

GORE, a small narrow Slip of Ground. *O. R.*

To GORE [*zeborsan*, *Sax.*] to push with the Horn, as a Bull; to stab.

To GORE, to make up a Rick of Hay. *C.*

A GORGE [in *Falconry*] that Part of a Hawk which first receives the Meat. *F.*

A GORGE [in *Architecture*] the narrowest Part of the *Dorick* and *Tuscan* Capital, lying between the *Astragal*, the Shaft of the Pillar, and the *Annulets*. *F.*

GORGE [in *Fortification*] the Entrance leading to the Body of the Work.

GORGE of a *Bastion*, is a Right-line,

which terminates the Di-

between the two Flanks.

GORGE of the *Half* contained between the

Faces next the Place.

GORGE of *out Work* their Wings or Sides ne-

GORGE, a Throat.

To GORGE [*gorger*]

GOR'GED [in *Her-*

ronet, &c. is borne about

Swan, &c.

GOR'GEOUS [*Skis-*

gorrier, *O. F.* *Minibeu-*

to glitter, or from *glor-*

L.] *cusly*, gallant, *stat-*

GORGEOUSLY, *sp-*

GOR'GEOUSNESS

oufness.

GOR'GES [*gurger*,

GOR'GET [*gorget*,

a Woman's Neck-dress

of Plate worn by the

Gorsiers; also the Throat

To GOR'MANDISE

eat greedily or gluttono-

GOR'MANDISE, *o-*

GORMANDISER,

GOR'NEY? [of *o-*

GUR'NEY? *Norm-*

GORS or *Gosi* [*ge-*

called *Forz*.

GORS'TY } *fur-*

GORTIN'IANs, a

land, not much differin-

so called from *Samuel*

nished thence about the

GOS'EMORE, a lit-

flies about in the Air, b-

about. *Shakesp.*

GOS'HAWK [*gojh-*

Prey.

GOS'LING [*Gan's-*

ling of *Loz*, *Sax.* a *Go-*

tive Term [ing] a you-

of Substance growing u-

GOS'PEL [*Go's-pe-*

Word, or good Saying,

especially to the four

Testament, of *St. Mat-*

Jobn; also the *Princi-*

therein revealed.

GOS'PELLER, one

pel in a Cathedral Chur-

GOS'SOMER, thin

lations, which fly abroa-

ther, and are supposed

GOS'SIP [of *Go's* a

man, *q. d.* Kindred in

Mother in Baptism.

To GOSSIP, to pr-

Company of Female T

A GOS'SIPPING,

Gossips at a Woman's l

CH, a large earthen drinking Pot,
 ily like a Jug. S. C.

wife as a Ban of Gotham.

proverb passes for the Periphrasis of
 an hundred Popperies are feigned
 ed on the Inhabitants of Gotham,
 in Nottinghamshire.

HICK [Gothique, F.] belonging to

HICK Building [in Architecture] a
 after the Manner of the Gothic;
 umns are either too massy, in Form
 llars, or as slender as Poles, having
 without any certain Dimension; car-
 Leaves of Branch Urfa, Thistles,

S, a People whose Country border-
 eamark and Norway.

V'ERN [gouverner, F. gubernare,
 e, manage, look to, take Care of.

RNABLE, that may be governed.

RNANT [gouvernante, F.] a Gome-
 ne who has the bringing up of the
 a Person of Quality.

RNESS, a Female Teacher, who
 ds young Ladies.

RNMENT [gouvernement, F.]
 minion, either supreme, or by De-
 the Province or Place governed;
 or Manner of governing.

RNOR [gouverneur, F. of guber-
 a Ruler or Commander.

E [of gauge, F. a Hunting-Staff,
 y, which Spelman renders a Village]
 e; also an Instrument for boring
 sc. See Gauge.

E [of gula, L. the Throat]
 O.

D [gubourde, F. cucurbita, L.] a
 the Nature of a Melon.

'DY-Legs, a Disease in Horses.

RETH, stareth. O.

RNET, a Bird; also a Fish.

T [goute, F. of gutta, L. a Drop,
 it is a Humour that falleth down,
 re, by Drops, into the Joints] a
 Disease in the Feet, Legs, &c.

TS [gouttes, F.] Drops. Shakesp.

TY [goutoux, F.] troubled with the
 allaculous, ill-made.

OWN [gonna, Ital. gonelle, F. gonon,
 Linbrow derives it from γόνυ. Gr. a
 because it reaches below the Knees]
 Gainment.

TS, Canals or Pipes under Ground.

OYLTER, to be frolick and ramp,
 aloud. S. C.

GRABBLE [grabbeln, Teut.] to
 ontowardly or wantonly; also to feel
 by Places.

CE [gratia, L.] Favour, Good-will,
 leness, gentrel Air F.

CE [among Divines] is the Mercy of

God in finding out Redemption for Man-
 kind; also a Disposition of Mind or Power
 to yield Obedience to the Divine Laws.

GRACE'FUL, handsome, comely.

GRACEFULNESS, Elegance, Handfom-
 ness.

GRACE'LESS, void of Grace, impious.

The GRACES, *Aglaiä, Euphrosyne, and
 Thalia*. Goddesses of Elegance, Friendship,
 and handsome Conversation, feigned by Poets
 to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

To GRACE, to behave with Grace. O.

GRA'CILE [gracilis, L.] slender, small.
 GRACILIS Musculus [in Anatomy] is
 the Muscle of the Leg rising from the
 Jointing of the *Os Pubis*, and ending in the
Tibia.

GRACILITY [gracilitas, L.] Slender-
 ness, Slimness.

GRA'CIUS [gracivus, F. of grativus,
 L.] full of Grace, favourable.

GRACIOUSLY, kindly.

GRACIOUSNESS, friendly Condescension.

GRADA'TIO [in Rhetorick] a Figure the
 same that in *Greek* is called *Climax*.

GRADA'TION, a going Step by Step. L.

GRADA'TORY, a Place to which we
 go up by Steps; the Ascent out of the
 Cloyster into the Choir of a Church.

GRAD'UAL [gradual, F. gradualis, L.]
 that is done or come by Degrees.

The GRADUAL [le gradual, F.] a Part
 of the Mass, sung between the Epistle and
 the Gospel.

GRADUAL Psalms, fifteen Psalms, from
 the 118th to the 134th, or from the 119th
 to the 134th, which were wont to be sung
 by the *Levites*, as they went up the fifteen
 Steps of *Solomon's Temple*, a Psalm on each
 Step.

GRADUALLY, by Degrees.

A GRAD'UATE [gradué, F. of gradus,
 L. a Degree] one who has taken a Degree in
 the University.

To GRAD'UATE [graduere, F.] to give
 the Degrees in an University.

GRADUATE, one honoured with a De-
 gree.

GRA'DUS, a Roman Measure, in Length 2
English Feet, 2 Inches, and 10 decimal Parts. L.

GRAFF [graffi, F.] a Graft or Scion

To GRAFF [graffer, F.] to inoculate or
 plant a Graft or Scion in another Stock.

GRAFFER [graffer, F.] a Notary or
 Scrivener. O. S.

GRAFFIUM [of γράφω. Gr.] a Writing-
 Book or Register of Deeds and Evidences. O. L.

To GRAFT. See Gress.

GRA'HAM Dike [from *Grabam*, a Scot,
 who first broke through it, or a neighbour-
 ing Mountain, called *Grampus*] the Wall or
 Fortrefs of the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*, or
Soverus, in *Scotland*.

GRAIN [grains, F. granum, L.] all Sorts
 of Corn; also the smallest Weight used in

B b b a

England,

England, the 20th Part of a Scruple, or 24th Part of a Pennyweight *Troy*: the Value of a Grain of Gold is 2d. of Silver, half a Farthing.

GRAIN Colour [*grana*, *Ital.* and *Span.*] this Name was given to Scarlets, Crimson, and Purple, from the *Kermes* Berries, which were used for these Purposes before *Cochineal* was known.

To **GRAIN**, to choke or throttle. *S. C.*
GRAINED, which has Grains or Kernels.

GRAIN-Staff, a Quarter-Staff with short Lines at the End called Grains. *S. C.*

The **GRAIN** [of *Wood*] the Way the Fibres run.

Against the GRAIN, against the Inclination of the Mind.

GRAINS of Paradise, the Plant called the greater *Cardamom*.

GRAME [*ḡam*, *Test.*] Anger, Mishap, Sorrow. *O.*

GRAMER'CY [*g. d.* grant Mercy] I thank you. *F.* See *Gramercy*.

GRAMINEOUS [*gramineus*, *L.*] grassy, belonging to Grass.

GRAMINEOUS Plants [in *Botany*] are such which have a long narrow Leaf of Grass, and no Foot-Stalk.

GRAMMAR [*grammaire*, *F.* *grammatica*, *L.* of *γραμματική*, *Gr.*] the Art of Speaking and Writing any Language truly: also a Book containing the Rules of that Art.

GRAMMA'RIAN [*grammairen*, *F.* *grammaticus*, *L.* of *γραμματικός*, *Gr.*] one who is skilled in, or teaches Grammar.

GRAMMAT'ICAL [*grammaticalis*, *L.*] belonging to the Art of Grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, in a grammatical Manner, or according to grammatical Rules.

A **GRAMMATICAS'TER**, a Smatterer in Grammar. *L.*

GRAM'MERCY [*g. d.* *grandem mercedem det tibi Deus*, *L. i. e.* God give you a great Reward] I thank you.

GRAM'PLE, a Sea Fish, a Crab.

GRAM'PUS, a Fish like a Whale, but less.

GRANAD'IER [*granadier*, *F.*] a Soldier who throws *Granadoes*.

A **GRANA'DO** [*granada*, *Span.* *granada*, *F.*] a little hollow Globe of Iron, &c. filled with Powder, fired by a Fusee at a Touch-hole; through which, when the Fire comes to the Hollow of the Ball, the Case flies in many Pieces, to the great Damage of all then near it.

GRAN'ARY [*granar*, *F.* *granarium*, *L.*] a Place where Corn is kept, a Store-house for Corn.

GRANATA'RIOUS, an Officer who kept the Corn Chamber in a religious House. *O. L.*

GRAN'ATE, a kind of yellow Red; a

GRAN'ATE [*gran* ny Grains or Kernels

GRAND [*grand*, vast, chief.

GRAND Cape [*La* lies when any real A

the Tenant does not

Default upon the first

GRANDCHILD

Child, either Son or

GRAND Days, an

Term are solemnly ke

and Chancery.

GRAND Distress

taken of all the Land

Man. hath within the

GRANDEE', a N

Portugal.

GRANDE' [in a

grand or great, and is

grand or great *Cborus*

Musica. Ital.

GRAN'DEUR, G

Power, Dignity, State

GRANDE'VITY

great Age.

GRANDE'VOUS

old.

GRAN'DFATHER

ther's Father.

GRAND Signor [

a Title given to the E

GRANDILOQUE

L.] Loftiness of Spee

GRANDIMONTE

Monks instituted *A. C.*

GRAND Guffo [in

used to express, that

something very great

surprise, please, and is

GRANDINO'SE [

teous in Hair.

GRANDINO'SUM

fourth Bone in the

boides.

GRANDISONOU

making a great Sound

GRANDITY [*gr*

Greatness.

GRAND Serjeantry

Lands of the King by

ought to do in his ow

the King's Banner, or

GRAND'SIRE [of

Brit.] a Grandfather.

GRANCE, a great

Barns, Stables, Stalls,

cessary for Husbandry.

GRANGE'RUS }

ORANGIARUS }

to look after their Gr.

GRANIFEROUS

Pods which bear Seed

GRA

GRA [granite, Ital.] a Sort of Marble.
 GROSS [of granum and vorare,] on Grain.
 GRAM, Grandmother.
 GRANT [probably of garentir, F. to grant] *Minsheu* derives it of *gratuit*, allow, give, bestow, &c.
 [in Law] a Gift in Writing of Goods as cannot conveniently be passed by Word of Mouth.
 GRANT, a Thing is said so to cannot be assigned without an Act or Deed.
 GRANT, the Person to whom a Grant is made.
 GRANTOR the Person who makes a Grant.
 GRATE [grande ville, F. a great name].
 GRATEFUL [Chem.] to pour Water through an Iron Cullender or Strainer, that it may become Grains.
 GRATED, made or turned into Grains, like Salt, &c.
 GRATING [of granulum, L.] the turning Metals into Grains.
 GRATE, a small Grain.
 GRATE [grape, F.] a Berry of a Vine.
 GRATEFUL [grappius, L. of grapes] curiously described or wrought, Life, perfect, exact.
 GRATEFULLY, in a just descriptive Manner.
 GRATING [γραφικὸν, Gr.] the Art of Engraving, or Drawing. L.
 GRATING [Anat.] a Process about the Brain, inclining backward.
 GRATING, a Mathematical Instrument measuring of Heights, &c.
 GRATING Anchor [grapin, F.] an Anchor on a small Ship or Boat.
 GRATING [in Men of War] are Iron Bands to be thrown into an Enemy's Catch Hold of her.
 GRATING [gr. bbelen, Du. krap.] to grasp and lay hold on, to strive earnestly with.
 GRATING [of gras, F. fat, q. d. a fat Cattle, or of grasi, Eng.] one who fattens Cattle.
 GRATING, to incline in the Hand, to grasp with the Hand, to seize on.
 GRATING, to endeavour strenuously to attain.
 GRATING, one who grasps.
 GRATING [gras, Belg.] Herbs.
 GRATING, small Heaps of mowed Grass the first Day to dry. *Cbauc.*
 GRATING } an ancient customary Service of Tenants done for their Landlord.
 GRATING, an Insect well known.

GRA

GRASS-Week, Rogation Week, so called in the Inns of Court and Chancery.
 GRASSATION, a robbing, killing, spoiling or laying waste. L.
 GRATCH, Apparel. O.
 To GRATCH, to behave. *Cbauc.*
 To GRATE [grater, F.] to scrape or crumble to Powder by rubbing on a Grater; also to fret, gail, or vex.
 GRATEFUL [of gratus, L. and full] willing to reward or make Amends for, that acknowledges a Favour done, thankful; also agreeable, pleasant.
 GRATEFULLY, with a Disposition to acknowledge Obligations.
 GRATEFULNESS, Gratitude.
 GRATES [grata, Ital. of grates, L.] a Sort of Iron Lattice, or a Frame of Iron Bars, &c. to make a Fire in on the Hearth.
 GRATÆ Expectativa, Bulls whereby the Pope grants Mandates for Church-Livings before they become void.
 GRATIEUSEMENT [in Musick] signifies the same as *gratioso*, Ital. which see. F.
 GRATIFICATION, a Rewarding or making Amends for some Piece of Service done: Also a Present or free Gift. L.
 To GRATIFY [gratifier, F. of gratifari, L.] to do one a good Turn, to recompense or requite.
 GRATING [of grater, F.] rough, harsh, disagreeable.
 GRATINGLY, offensively.
 GRATINGS [in a Ship] Frames of latticed Work between the Main-mast and the Fore-mast.
 GRATIOUS [gracieux, F. gratus, L.] favourable, kind, civil, courteous.
 GRATIOUSLY, kindly, civilly, familiarly.
 GRATIOSO, signifies an agreeable Manner of Playing. Ital.
 GRATIS, freely, for nothing, without Reward. L.
 GRATITUDE [gratitudo, L.] Gratefulness, Thankfulness. F.
 GRATUITOUS [gratuit, F. gratuitus, L.] done voluntarily, freely bestowed, without regard to Recompense or Interest.
 GRATUITOUSLY, freely.
 GRATUITY [gratuité, F.] a free Gift or Reward.
 To GRATULATE [gratulum, L.] to wish Joy to another, &c.
 GRATULATION, a Rejoicing on another's Behalf, a wishing of Joy; also a thanking. L.
 GRATULATORY, rejoicing with, wishing Joy to another for good Success.
 GRATTON, Grass which comes after Mowing; Stubble, an Ersh or Eddish. C.
 GRAVE [of gravis, L.] that has a composed Countenance, serious. F.
 GRAVE [in Sounds] low or deep.
 GRAVE-CLOATHS, Drels of the Dead.
 GRAVE-STONE,

A GRAVE [*grave*, *Sax.* *Grab*, *Teut.* & *L. S.*] a Hole dug in the Earth to bury the Dead in.

GRAVE } [*govepe*, *Sax.* a Governor,
GREVE } [*graube*, *L. S.* a Viscount]
a German Title, signifying a great Lord, Count, or Governor.

To GRAVE [*grapan*, *Sax.* *graver*, *F.* of *graben*, *Gr.*] to engrave.

To GRAVE a Ship [*Sea Term*] to preserve the Caulking, by daubing it over with Tallow, Train Oil, &c. mixed.

GRAVE [*in Musick Books*] denotes a very grave and slow Motion, somewhat faster than *Adagio*, and slower than *Largo*. *Ital.*

GRAVE'DO [*among Physicians*] a Weight or Lethargy, which accompanies a lessened Transpiration. *L.*

GRAVEL [*gravelle*, *F.*] the larger and stoney Sort of Sand; also Sand in the Bladder and Kidnies of human Bodies.

To GRAVEL, to lay Walks with Gravel; to puzzle, perplex, or nonplus.

GRAVELLED Ashes [*in Chemistry*] the Lees of Wine dried and burnt to Ashes.

GRAVELING, a Distemper in Horses.

GRAVELY, with a grave Air.

GRAVEMENT [*in Musick Books*] signifies a very slow Movement, the same as *Grave*; which see. *Ital.*

GRAVE'OLENCE [*gravolentia*, *L.*] a rank or stinking Smell.

GRAVE'OLENT [*gravolens*, *L.*] smelling rank, stinking.

GRA'VER, a Graving Tool; also a Surgeon's Instrument for scaling Teeth.

To GRAVE [*graver*, *F.*] to engrave.

A GRA'VER [*graver*, *F.*] an Engraver.

GRAVES [*of Graube*, *L. S.* a Governor] a Sirname.

GRAVES-End [*of Græve*, a Governor of a County, and *End*, *q. d.* the End of the Graviate or County] a Port in *Kent*.

GRAVESTONE, the Stone laid over the Grave.

GRAVID [*gravid*, *L.*] big with Child.

GRAVIDATION, a getting with Child.

GRAVIDITY [*graviditas*, *L.*] Greatness with Child, or being with Child.

GRAVISONOUS [*of gravis* and *sonus*, *L.*] sounding with a grave Air.

To GRAVITATE, to weigh. *L.*

GRAVITATION, a Weighing. *L.*

GRAVITY [*gravitas*, *F.* of *gravis*, *L.*] Graveness, Soberness, Seriousness.

GRAVITY [*in Philosophy*] Weight, or that Quality by which all heavy Bodies tend towards the Centre of the Earth.

Absolute GRAVITY, the whole Force whereby any Body tends downwards.

Specific GRAVITY, that peculiar Weight or Gravity which any natural Bodies have, whereby they may be distinguished from all other Bodies of different Kinds.

GRAUNGE [*grange*, *L.*]

Farm belonging to a religious House.

GRAY, the Juice of the Turnep.

GRAY [*grag*, *Sax.* *grag*, *Teut.*] a Sort of an Ad-C

GRAY, a wild Beast called a Wolf.

The GRAY of the Mountains.

GRAYBEARD, one with grey Hair.

GRAY-Hound, a Sort of Dog.

See *Grayhound*.

GRAYLING; a Fish.

To GRAZE [*of grastr*, *Teut.*] to feed on Grass.

To GRAZE, to glean the Ground, as a Bullet.

GRAZIER [*graser*, *F.*] one who breeds, and fattens Cattle.

GREASE [*graisse*, *F.*] the Fat of the Inwards of an Animal.

To GREASE [*graisse*] to smear with Grease.

GREASE Molten, a Distemper when his Fat is melted by the Sun or Labour.

GREAT [*græze*, *Sax.* *græze*, *L. S.*] large, huge, mighty.

GREAT Circles [*of Geography*] which divide it into two Hemispheres.

GREAT Circle Sailing, sailing in the Arch of a great Circle.

GREAT Course [*with the Needle*] the nearest Course between two Ports.

GREAT Hare [*with the Needle*] the third Year of her Age.

GREAT Men, the Lords of the House of Parliament, as distinguished from the lower House.

GREAT Seal, the Seal used for sealing of Charters, &c.

GREAT'LY, handsomely.

GREAVES [*græves*, *L.*] mourning for the Legs.

GRE'CIAN, one born in Greece.

GRE'CIAN, one skilled in the Greek Tongue.

GRE'CISM [*Græcismus*] the Property of the Greek Language.

GREE, Degree. See *Green*.

GREE, Contentment.

GREE [*in Heraldry*] a Crest.

GREEDILY, voraciously.

GREEDINESS, Voracity.

GREEDY [*grædis*] very covetous of, or eager for.

GREEK, the Language also belonging to Greece.

GREEN [*græne*, *Græc.* *χρῆσις*, *Græc.* *χρῆσις*] the Color of the Grass and Herbs.

GREENNESS, Verdure.

GREEN Chaffer [*Græc.* *χρῆσις*] a Sort of Beetle.

N. Cloth [because the Table is altered with a Green Cloth] the House of the King's Household.
N. Finch, a Singing-Bird.

N. House, a Garden-House for the son of choice Greens, which will be Cold.

N. Hue, every Thing which grows in the Forest.

N. Silver, a Duty of one Half-annually in *Writtle*, in *Essex*, to of the Manor.

N. Sickness, a Disease in Maids,

N. SWORD, the grassy Turf.

N. VIL [of *Green*, *Eng.* and *vill*, a Sirname.

N. Wax [*Lucw Term*] the Edicts, Issues, and Amercements in the Court, delivered to the Sheriffs under that Court, made in green Wax, and in the County.

N. WICH [of *Green* and *Wich*, a Haven] a Port in *Kent*, where is a Park and Palace, famous for the Birth of *Elizabeth*.

as good as *George of Green*.

George of Green was that famous *Wakefield*, who fought with *Robin Little John*, and got the better of the old Ballad tells us.

GRESE [*gressus*, L.] a Stair or Step.

GREET [*greetan*, *Sax.* gruffen, salute.

GREETING [of *greete*, *Belg.*] a familiar.

GRAL [*gregalis*, L.] of a Flock.

GRARIOUS [*gregarius*, L.] going to a

GRORIAN, a Cap of Hair made by *Gregory*, a Barber in the *Strand*.

GRORIAN Style, a Reckoning of according to the Reformation of the Year, made by Pope *Gregory XIII.* A. C. called the New Style.

GRORY, [*γρηγοριος*, i. e. watchful] Name of Men.

GRIMIAL [*gremialis*, L.] belonging to a

GRIMADE [in *Cookery*] larded Veal Pigeons, and a Ragoo, stewed after a particular Manner. F.

GRIMADIER. See *Grandier*.

GRIMADIN'S [in *Cookery*] a particular dressing Fowls with a *Godiveau*. F.

GRIMADE, the Sea-shore, Beach, &c.

GRIMBODIE, Rawness, Rashness of the Face.

GRIMBYTH, looketh green. *Chauc.*

GRIMHAM, College, the House of Sir *Gregham*, in *Bishopsgate-street*, afterwards a College for the Advancement of Learning.

GRE'VEN, a Coin in *Muscovy*, in Value 1s. Sterling.

GREUT, the earthy Part of that which Miners dig up, having no Mine or Ore in it.

GREY-Hound [*griehund*, *Sax.* or of *Grey* a Badger, and *Hound*, *q. d.* a Dog which hunts the *Grey*. But *Minshew* will have it from *Græcus*, *q. d.* *Greek-boundy* because the *Greeks* were the first who used such Dogs for hunting] a slender swift Hunting-Dog.

A *GRICE*, a young wild Boar or Pig.

GRIDE, pierced. *Span.*

GRIDELIN, a changeable Colour of White and Red.

GRID'IRON [*q. d.* *Grate-Iron*] Utensil for broiling Meat.

GRIEF, Sorrow of Heart, Trouble of Mind, bodily Pain, &c. F.

GRIEVANCE, any Thing that offends, Uneasiness.

To *GRIEVE*, to be sorrowful.

GRIE'VOUS, causing Grief; also troublesome, burthensome, painful.

GRIEVOUSLY, painfully, afflictively.

GRIEVOUSNESS, Sorrow.

GRIFF-Grass, by Hook or by Crook. O.

GRIFFIN } [*griffon*, F. *griffone*, Ital.

GRIFFION } of *grips*, L. of *γρηφις*, Gr.] a fabulous Creature, said to be generated between the Lion and Eagle.

GRIG [probably of *Cyperca*, *Sax.* the Brink of a River, under which they mostly lie and breed] the smallest Sort of Eel.

GRIG, a short legged-Hen. C.

GRILL, a Kind of small Fish.

To *GRILL* [*griller*, F. to grate] to broil on a Gridiron.

A *GRILLIA'DE*, a Dish of broiled Meat. F.

GRIM [*grim*, *Sax.* of *grinem*, *Teut.* Anger, Rage] fierce and crabbed of Countenance, rugged, ghastly.

GRIMACE [of *grim*, *Sax.*] a wry Face or Mouth, either in Scorn or Contempt of any one, or by reason of Pain; also Hypocrisy, Dissimulation.

To *GRIME* [*begrimen*, *Belg.*] to smut or dawb with Soot or Filth.

GRIMLY, hideously.

GRIMS'BY [of one *Grimus*, who built it] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, noted for the Birth of Dr. *Whitgift*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

To *GRIN* [*griman*, *Sax.*] to shew the Teeth, to laugh contemptuously.

GRIN, a Snarl.

To *GRIND* [*grindan*, *Sax.*] to break small with a Mill.

A *GRIND'LET*, a small Drain, Ditch, or Cutler. S. C.

The *GRINDERS* [*grind togar*, *Sax.*] the great Teeth of an Animal which break the Meat in chewing.

GRINDLE-Stone, a Kind of whitish gritty Stone.

A **GRIP** [*grip*, *Sax.*] a small Ditch cut across a Field to drain it. *S. C.*

A **GRIFE** [*Griif*, *Teut.*] a Handful.

A **GRIFE** [of a *Ship*] the Compass or Sharpness of her Stern under Water, and chiefly towards the Bottom of her Stern.

To **GRIFE** [*gripan*, *Sax.* *grieffen*, *Teut.* *griper*, *F.*] to hold fast in the Fist, to seize, or lay fast Hold on, to squeeze hard with the Hand; also to twinge or wring the Guts, from tension to tear. *Teut.*

To **GRIFE** [in *Navigation*] a Ship is said to *grife*, when she runs her Head too much into the Wind.

A **GRIFE** [*gripe*, *Sax.*] a covetous, tenacious, oppressive Usurer.

The **GRIPES**, a Wringing or Twisting of the Bowels.

GRIPPLE, a hasty Snatcher, a Miser, a Griper. *Spenc.*

A **GRIPPE** [*grip*, *Sax.*] a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *O. S.*

GRIS'LED, *haz*, grey-headed.

GRIS'LY [*grislic*, *Sax.* *grauftich*, *Teut.*] hideous, frightful to behold, rough, squalid, ugly.

GRIS'LY, speckled with black and white.

GRISLY Seeds, skinny, thin, flat Seeds.

GRIS'SEL, a light Flesh Colour in Horses.

GRIS'SEL [of *gris*, *F.* grey, and *hels*, *Teut.* a Lady] a Name of Women.

GRIST [*grist*, *Sax.*] Corn ground, or fit for grinding.

GRISTLE [*gristle*, *Sax.*] a Cartilage.

GRISTOLE. See *Fridsole*.

GRIT, a Fish called a *Grampel*.

GRIT [*grita*, *Sax.* *Grit*, *C. Br.*] the Dust of Stones, Metals, &c.

GRITTIENESS, an abounding in Grit.

GRIT, smote, struck, stabbed. *Cbauc.*

GRITH [*grith*, *Sax.*] Peace, Agreement.

GRITH'BRECH [*grith-bryc*, *Sax.*] Breach of the Peace. *O. L. T.*

To **GROAN** [*granan*, *Sax.* *groone*, *Belg.*] to fetch deep and hard Sighs.

A **GROAN** [*gron*, *C. Br.*] a deep Sigh.

To **GROAN** [*Hunting Term*] the Buck groans, i. e. he makes a Noise at Rutting Time.

A **GROAT** [*grot*, *F.*] a Coin in Value Four-pence.

GROATS [*Gruats*, *Teut.*] Oats hulled, great Oatmeal.

GRO'BIAN [*Teut.* derived from *grob*, *Teut.* coarse or uncivil] a slovenly Fellow. *O.*

GRO'BIANISM, slovenly Behaviour.

GRO'CCERS [of *grasse* *F.* *Minshew* says they are so called, because they formerly sold nothing by small Parcels, but *à la grasse*, by the Great; or probably from

griffin, Figs, which are traded in] one of the streets of *London*, trading in f &c.

GROCERY, Commodities; also small Money. Half-pence.

GROFF, groveling.

GRO'GRAM [*grogram*, *F.* Grain] Stuff made of

The **GROIN** [of] from the Increase of between the belly and the

GROIN, the Snout

A **GROIN**, a frow

GROMETS [in] fastened to the upper

Staples, to tie or fasten

GRON'NA, a deep Quagmire. *O. L.*

A **GROOM** [*Minshew* derives it from *Groom*,

one who looks after *Horses*

GROOM, a Shepherd

GROOM Porter, an

Court, who has the *Door*

GROOM of the *Stable*

Robe an Officer who

the King's *Wardrobe*

GROOP, Pissing Pipe

GROOVE, a Channel

&c. a Passage into *Les*

To **GROPE** [*grape*]

towardsly.

GRO'PER, one who

GRO'PING, a Man

putting one's Hands in

tickling the Fish by the

GROSS [*gross*, *Teut.*

L.] thick, fat, dull, fool

GROSS [in a *Law*

pendent.

GROSS-Weight, the

dishes, with their *Dro*

containing them.

A **GROSS** [*grasse*,

GROSS'SOME, *A*

O. L. T.

GROSVENOUR [

great Hunter] a *Sir*

GROSSUS [with

crassus gross, or coarse

GROT } [*grot*

GROTTO } Cave

GROTESK

GROTESK *Work*

Work, either in *Paint*

Figures made at the *F*

Pictures representing

without any peculiar

please the Eye; and in

any misshapen Thing.

A **GROVE** [*grove*

also a kind of *Mine*.

GROVELING [

lying on the Face, or with the Ground.

GROV'ELLING [among Hunters] said to do so when the seeds lying Belly.

GROL [grolen, Teut.] to be angry, or mutter.

GROND [Grund, Sax. Grund, Dan. Grout, Belg.] the Earth, a Pavement the Bottom.

GROND Angling, a Fishing under Water.

GROND-Tey, an Herb.

GROND-Plumbing [in Fishing] is to the Depth of the Water.

GROND-Tackle [of a Ship] Timber under Keel, and fastened to it with the Keelson.

GROND [grantsen, Teut.] to lay a to establish, to found an Opinion

GROND, to lay, to light, or set Ground.

GROND a Ship [Sea Term] is to the Ground to be trimmed.

GROND'LESS, that has no Ground or on.

GRONDLESSLY, without Foundation.

GRONDLING [Grundling, Teut.] a keeps at the Bottom of the Wa-

GRONDS [Grund, Sax. the Bottom, Teut.] the Principles of any Art or the Settling of Dregs or Drink ;

GRONDS.

GROND'SEL } [of Grund, Sax. and
GROND'SIL } [seil, F.] the Threshold ; also an Herb. *Senecio*, L.

GROND [in Painting, &c.] is a Knot or Collection of Figures, which appear plain Connection with, or Relation to other, by the Piece.

GROND'ADE [in Horseman'ship] a lofty Menage, and higher than the ordi-

GROND'NET.

GROND'ROUPE [grouper, F.] to make cation of Figures.

GROND'UT [grut, Sax. grutzte, Teut.] the large Oatmeal.

GROND'UT, Wort of the last Running, new V. C.

GROND'ROW [groran, Sax.] to increase, e to wax, to flourish. N. C.

GROND'ROWL [grollen, Teut.] to make a as a Dog irritated.

GROND'RN, an Engine to stretch Cloth on.

GROND'RN'ING, growling, snarling. Cb.

GROND'RN'WSE, a Fowl in the North of Eng-

GROND'RN'WSE, to be chill before the Be-

of an Ague Fit. N. C.

GROND'RN'WITH *Half-penny*, a Rate paid in places for Tythe of every tat Braff.

GROND'RN'WSE [in Forest Records] the prin-

Officers of the Forest.

To **GRUB** [gruben, Teut.] to delve or dig up Trees; to muddle in the Dirt.

GRUB, a Sort of Maggot; also a Dwarf or short Fellow.

GRUB'BAGE } a Tool to grub up Roots
GRUB'AX } of Trees, &c.

GRUB'BING a Cock, is cutting off his Feathers under the Wings.

To **GRUB'BLE** } [grubelen, Teut.] to
To **CROB'BLE** } search or feel all over or about.

GRUBSTREET, the Name of a Street in *London*. once inhabited by Persons who wrote for Hire, hence used for a paltry Composition.

To **GRUDGE** [grugen, F.] to think much of, to envy one a Thing.

A **GRUDGE**, secret Hatred, Ill-will.

GRUDGINGLY, unwillingly.

GRUEL [grus, of gruelle, great Oatmeal] Pottage made of Oatmeal and Water.

GRUFF [gruf, unmannerly, Teut.] churlish, dogged.

GRUM [of grim, Sax.] grim-faced, sour-looking.

To **GRUM'BLE** [grummeln, F.] to mutter between the Teeth.

GRUME [among Physicians] a thick viscid Consistence of a Fluid, like what is called *Ropy*, as the White of an Egg, or clotted like cold Blood.

GRUMOSITY [of grumée, F. of grumus, L.] Fulness of Clods or Lumps.

GRUMOUS [grumieux, F. grumofus, L.] full of Clods or Lumps,

GRUMOUS Roots [in Botany] knotty Roots fastened to one Head.

GRUMOUS Blood, Blood that is too thick for Circulation, and stagnates.

To **GRUNT** [grunten, Teut. grunter, Dan. grunnire, L.] to cry like a Hog.

GRUTCH, Envy, Ill will. *Hudibras*.

GRY [gr, Gr.] according to *Mr. Locke*, is a Measure containing the Tenth of a Line, and a Line one Tenth of an Inch, and an Inch one Tenth of a Philosophical Foot.

GRIF'FITH [Griffith, C. Br. who has a great or strong Faith] a proper Name of Men.

GUAI'ACUM, the Wood of an Indian Tree, used in Decoctions to provoke Sweats; called also *Lignum Santalum*.

GUAVAS, a Sort of Indian Apple.

GUARANTEE, a Person agreed on to see Articles performed in Treaties between Princes.

GUARD [garde, F.] Defence, Protection

GUARD [in Military Art] is a Duty performed by a Body of Men, to secure the Army or Place from the Attempts and Surprise of an Enemy.

To **GUARD**, to defend.

Advanced **GUARD**, a Party of Horse beyond but within Sight of, the Main Guard,

Ccc

designed for the greater Security of the Camp. *Main GUARD* [in a *Camp*] considerable Body of Horse sent out to the Head of the Camp to secure the Army; [in a *Garrison*] is that to which all lesser Guards are subordinate.

Picket GUARDS, are small Guards at the Head of every Regiment, as they lie encamped.

GUARDS du Corps, Troops of Horse-Guards, for the Defence of the King's Person. *Life Guards*.

Regiments of GUARDS, are certain Regiments of Foot, which do Duty wheresoever the King's Person is.

GUARD'ANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term for a Lion bor'n in a Coat of Arms, when his Face is turned towards the Spectator, and he appears in a Posture of Defence of himself.

GUAR'DIAN [*gardien*, F.] one who has the Care of any Person or Thing.

GUARDIAN [of the *Spiritualities*] is he who collects the Spiritualities of any Bishoprick, during the Vacancy of that See.

GUAS'TALD, one who has the Custody or Keeping of the King's Mansion-Houses.

GUASTALIA'NI, a religious Order of Monks and Nuns, instituted by the Countess of *Guastala*, A. C. 1537.

GUB'BINS [of *gobeau*, F. a Gobbet] Fragments, Paring of Haberdine, Codfish, &c.

GUBERNATION, Government. *L.*

GUDG'EON [*govjon*, F. *gobio*, L.] a small Fish.

GUDG'EONS [in a *Ship*] Rudder-Irons. *GUELPHS* and *Gibbelines*, two potent Factions in *Italy*, the one of which took Part with the Emperor of *Germany*, and the other with the Pope.

GUER'DON, Recompence, Reward, *Fr. Sp.*

To *GUERDON*, to pay, reward, or give to. *Shakesp.*

GUER'DONABLE, that may be fit or deserving Reward.

To *GUESS* [*gessisse*, *Belg.*] to conjecture.

A *GUESS* [*Gessit*, *Belg.*] a Conjecture.

GUESSER a Conjecturer.

GUESSINGLY, by Way of Conjecture.

A *GUEST* [*Lej*, *Sax.* and *Dan.* *Gust*, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] a Person invited to, or received at a Feast; a Stranger who lodges with one the second Night. *O. R.*

GUEST-Rope [in a *Ship*] is a Rope by which the Boat is kept from sleeving, or going too much in and out, as she lies in the Tow of a Ship.

To *GUG'GLE* [*gorgogliare*, *Ital.*] to make a Noise, as a narrow-mouthed Bottle does while it is emptying.

GUPDAGE. Money paid for a Safe Conduct through a strange Territory.

GUIDANCE, a Guiding or Leading. *Fr.*

To *GUIDE* [*guider*, F.] to direct or conduct into the Way.

A *GUIDE*, a Director.

GUIDER, one who guides.

GUIDON, the Standard Bearer.

GUILD [*Lil'd*, *Sax.* Fine; a Company or Society incorporated by the King's Authority.

GUILDER [*Guldr*, *Scot.* Coin, in Value 2s. 6d. of *Germany*. 3s. 8d. of one 4s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sterling]

GUILD'FORD [either or *g. d.* Golden-Ford, College, and *Ford*] a Town.

GUILE, Fraud, Deceit.

GUILE of Ale and Quantity brewed at one Feast]

GUILE of August [Feast] the Day of St. Augustin, celebrated on the First of August.

GUILEN, to beguile.

GUILEFUL, fraudulent.

GUILEFULLY, fraudulently.

GUILELESS, without Guile.

To *GUILL*, to dazzle.

GUILLAM, a Bird.

GUILT, a Confession of a Crime or Fault.

GUILT'INESS, a Guilty Conscience.

GUILT'LESS, innocent.

GUILT'LESSNESS, Innocence.

GUILTY [*schuldig*, culpable, proved to be a Crime.]

GUMMAD, a Fish.

Dee in *Cheffire*, and the *GUIN'EA* } [of *Guiney*]

GUIN'EY } Coins, in *Guinea*.

GUINEA Hen, a small Bird.

GUINEA Pig, a small Pig's Snout.

GUIR'DON, Reward.

GUISE, Custom, Ceremony.

GUITARE, or *Guitar*, a Musical Instrument. *Fr.*

GUL'CHIN [*g. d.* Gluttony] a little Gull.

GULD, a Weed growing in a Field.

GULES [in *Heraldry*] million Colour in a Coat of Arms.

GULF } [*golfe*, *Fr.* *GULPH*] that runs into the Sea.

Sea-GULL, a Kind of Gull.

GULL, a Breach in a Wall.

To *GULL* [*guiller*, to cozen, chouse, defraud]

GUL'LET [*goulet*, Windpipe; also a little Coule of Water.

GULLING [*Sea T* of a Block or Pulley cast into the Yard into the Mast]

UL'LY [*goulet*, F. the Throat] to
soife in Drinking.

Y Hole, a Place at the Grate or
of the Street-Canals for a Passage
Common-Shore.

STY [*gulositas*, L.] Gluttony.

ULP [*roipen*, L. S.] to swallow
th a Noise.

WIT, an Amends for Trespass.

[*gummi*, L.] a congealed, tough
Juice out of Trees, &c. Also a
r in Fruit-Trees.

MA *Galicum*, the eating out of a
the French Pot.

Ammoniac, -Arabic, -Copal, -Elemi,
popanax, -Sagapenum; several Sorts

-Sarcocolla, a Gum so called, because
Flesh together.

MA'FA [among Physicians] stru-
mour.

MINNESS, Quality of being gammy.

GUMS [*gomar*, Sax.] the Flesh
the Jaw-bone, wherein the Teeth

MY, pertaining to Gum.

N [*Mangon* being a Warlike Ma-
der before the Invention of Guns,
derives *Gun* from it, by taking
e first Syllable] a Fire-Arm, or
of Defence, of several Sorts.

, a great Flagon for Drink. N. C.
-Powder, a Composition of Salt-
rimstone, and Charcoal Dust, first
by *Bartholdus Schwartz*.

-Powder *Tirajon Day*, a Festival
pt the Fifth of November, for the
eliverance of King James I. and the
f the Realm, by the Discovery of
-Powder Plot.

N'NER of a Ship, an Officer who
arge of the Ordnance and warlike
and directs the Management of them
bt.

NERY, an Art showing how to
level, mount, and discharge, great
Mortar-pieces, &c.

TER's Chain, an Instrument made
n surveying Land.

TER's Line, Lines of Numbers, first
d by Mr. *Edward Gunter*.

TER's Quadrant, an Instrument to
Hour of the Day, Azimuth, &c.

TER's Scale, a large Scale to resolve
ns in plain Sailing.

WALE [of a Ship] is the upper
a Ship's Sides, from the Half-Deck
Forecastle; also the lower Part of
it where any Ordnance are.

RGE [*gurges*, L.] Whirlpool, Gulph,

RGIANS, a coarse Meal.

RGINS, the Chaff of Wheat or

GUR'GITATE [*gurgitatum*, L.] to
or swallow down,

To GURGLE [*gorgogliare*, Ital.] to fall
or gush with Noise.

GURGYPT'ING [in Falconry] a Term
used of a Hawk, when it is stiff and choaked
up.

GUR'NARD, a Gurney, a Fish.

GUSH, a violent, sudden, harsh Sound.

To GUSH [*geotan*, Sax. *gieten*, Teut.]
to pour, run out suddenly, and with
Force.

GUS'SET [*gouffet*, F.] a Hem, a Piece of
Cloth put into Shirts and Smocks, &c.

GUS'SET [in Heraldry] is an Abatement
formed of a Traverse Line drawn from the
Dexter Chief, and descending perpendicu-
larly to the extreme Base Parts, or contrari-
wise.

GUST [*gipe*, Sax.] a sudden Blast or
Puff of Wind.

A GUST [*gustus*, L.] a Taste or Relish.

GUSTO, Taste, Savour, or Relish. Ital.

St. GUTHLAC [of Luð, Sax. War,
and Llac Praise, *q. d.* one praised for his
warlike Exploits; or Lac, Sax. a Victim,
q. d. one sacrificed or slain in the Wars] an
English Saxon Monk, in Honour of whom
Atelbald, King of the *Mercii*, built the most
stately Abbey of *Crovaland* in *Lincolnshire*.

GUTHREMION [of *Guazich*, C. Br. a
Reproach, en'm, just] a Castle in *Radnor-
shire*, given by King *Vortimer* to a German
Saint in Compensation of the ill Treatment
he had from *Vortigern*, for justly and friendly
reproving him.

GUTS [*Buttein*, Teut.] the Bowels.

GUT'TA *Rosacea*, is a Redness with
Pimples in the Nose and Cheeks, and some
Times in the whole Face.

GUT'TA *Serena* [among Oculists] a
Disease in the Eye, wherein there is an
Appearance of a clear Speck, causing a
Dimness or total Loss of Sight. L.

GUT'TÆ Drops [in Architecture] little
Parts like Bells, which, to the Number of
six, are put below the Triglyph in every
Architrave of the *Doric Order*. L.

GUT'TE *de l'Eau* [in Heraldry] are Drops
painted Argent or White. F.

GUT'TE *des Larmes* [in Heraldry] is
when Drops of Tears are represented in a
Coat of Arms of a blue Colour. F.

GUT'TE *de l'Or* [in Heraldry] Drops of
melted Gold bor'n in a Coat of Arms, and
painted Or, or Gold Colour. F.

GUT'TE *de Poix* [in Heraldry] Drops of
black Colour. F.

GUT'TE *de Sang* [in Heraldry] Drops of
Blood. F.

GUTTER. [*Gouitiers*, F.] a Canal or
Rain-spout for Water.

GUT'TIDE, Shrovetide. O.

To GUT'TLE, to feed luxuriously.

GUTTLER, an Epicure.

GUT'TULOUS [of *guttula*, L.] belong-
ing to, or full of, little Drops.

GUT'TURAL [of *Guttur*, L. the Throat] belonging to the Throat.

GUT'TURAL Letters [in *Grammar*] Letters which are pronounced with the Throat.

GUVE *de Ronde* [in *Fortification*] signifies the same as *single Tenaile*. F.

GUY [of *guide*, a Leader, or *guidon*, F. a Banner] a proper Name.

GUY [in a *Ship*] is a Rose used to keep off Things from bearing against the Ship's Side, when they are to be hoisted in.

GU'ZEZ [*Heraldry*] little Balls in a Coat of Arms of a Murrey Colour. F.

To **GUZZLE**, to drink greedily or much, to tipple.

GWABR *Merced*, a Payment or Fine made to the Lords of some Manors, upon the Marriage of their Tenants Daughters or otherwise, upon their committing the Act of Incontinency. *Welsh*.

GWALSTON [*Ætal* a Gallows, and *ætop* a Place, *Sax.*] a Place for the Execution of Malefactors. *Br.*

GWAYF, Goods left in the Highway by Felons, which were forfeited to the King or Lord. *S. L. T.*

GYBÉ, any Writing or Pass. O.

To **GYBE**, to joke or banter.

GUYDERESSE, a Woman Guide. *Chauc.*

GYLT-Wite [*γυλο πικτο*, *Sax.*] Satisfaction or Amends for a Trespass.

GYMNASIARCH [*gymnasiarcha*, L. of *γυμνασιάρχης*, of *γυμνασιον* a Place of Exercise, and *αρχη* a Ruler, *Gr.*] a chief Schoolmaster, the Governor of a College.

GYMNASTICALLY, athletically.

GYMNASTIC, belonging to athletic Exercises.

GYMNASTICKS [*gymnastica*, L. of *γυμναστικη*, *Gr.*] that Part of Physick which teaches how to preserve Health by Exercises.

GYMNO'SOPHISTS [*gymnosophistes*, F. *gymnosophiste*, L. of *γυμνοσοφισται*, of *γυμνο* naked, and *σοφιστας* a Sophister, *Gr.*] certain Philosophers in *India*, who went always naked, and lived solitary in Woods and Deserts, feeding on Herbs.

GYNÆCIA [*γυναικια*, *Gr.*] such Accidents as happen to Women; but *Hippocrates* takes them more strictly for their monthly Terms or Courses.

GYNÆCO'CRACY [*γυναικοκρατια*, of *γυν* a Woman, and *κρατος* Power] Feminine Rule, Petticoat Government.

GYNÆCOMAS'IOS [among ancient Physicians] Tumours of the Breasts in Women.

GYR'ATION, turning round, a Dizziness.

GYRE [*gyrus*, L.] a Circle, a Ring; turned round. *Spen.*

GYRE [of *gyro* to turn round, L.] a Trance, a Fit, a Dizziness. *Chauc.*

GY'RON [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary, con-

sisting of two straight divers Parts of the Escutcheon meeting in the Fesse Point.

To **GYVE** [*gyven*] to shackle.

GYVES, Fetters

H A, an Expression

ter.

HAAK, or *Hakz*.

HABAK'KUK [in *Scripture*] one of the small Rivers of *Babylon*.

HAB'EAS *Corporum*, the bringing in a Judgment as a refusal to come upon a Writ.

HABEAS *Corpus*, a Writ, by which a Person imprisoned may have his Body brought to the Bench, to remove him from the Cause there. *L.*

HABEN'DUM, a Deed or Conveyance of Lands.

HABERE *facias*, to have or to hold.

HABERDASHE, a Seller of Haberdashery.

HABERDASHERY, the Trade of a Seller of Haberdashery.

HABERDINE, a

kind of Fish.

HABERE *facias*, to have or to hold.

HABERE *facias*, to have or to hold.

HABERE *facias*, to have or to hold.

HABER'GEON, a

Coat of Mail, or a

Shoulder.

HABERJECTS, mixed Colour.

HAB'ILE [*habilis*] active, nimble.

HABIL'IMENT, a

kind of Dress.

HABIL'IMENT, a

kind of Dress.

HABILITY [*habilitas*] a

kind of Dress.

To **HABIT** [*habere*] to have or to hold.

HABIT [*habitus*] a

kind of Dress.

HABIT [among

Philosophers] a

kind of Dress.

H Æ

TACLE [*habitaculum*, L.] a Dwelling. *F.*
TATION, a Dwelling-Place or *F.*
TUAL [*habituel*, *F.*] grown to a long Use, customary.
ABITUATE, to accustom.
TUATED [of *habitus*, L.] that has bit of, or is accustomed to a Thing.
TITUDE [*habitus*, L.] a Disposition or Body, gotten and confirmed by Acts; as the Knowledge of Virtue, Skill in Arts, Excellence in Painting, Dancing, &c. *F.*
LE, a Sea-Port or Haven.
LE, apt, nimble. *Spem.*
NAB [Contraction of Habban to ad Nabban not to have, or *q. d.* *hap. i. e.* whether it happen or no] a Venture.
E [of *haje*, *Sax.*] hath; also harsh,
CH } [*baebis*, *F.*] a Dish of minced
ESHE } Meat, a Hash.
ACK [hacken, *Teut.*] to hew or cut.
ACK [Hacca, *Sax.* *Uccene*, L. S. & *ence*] an Hatch. *Lincolnsh.*
ACK, a common Hackney-horse.
ACK [hacker, *Teut.*] a Pick-axe, a *N. C.*
ACK, to jade; also to hew.
ACKLE [hackeren, L. S.] to cut
LE, the Slough, or cast-off Skin
ake. C.
K'NEY, a Town about three Miles
ation; whence any Coach or Horse
 is let out to Hire, is called a Hack-
 . unless you had rather have it from
ib Hazunde, the same.
DAD [הודד *H. i. e.* rejoicing] a
Syria.
AREZER [חררצר *H. i. e.* of הדרר
 and עצר Help, beautiful Help] a
Zabatb.
BOTE, a Recompence made for a
 on of Holy Orders, and Violence of
 Clergymen. *S.*
DER, Heath or Ling. *N. C.*
DOCK, a Sort of Cod Fish.
ERUNGA [Hab a Person, and
espeft, *Sax.*] Partiality, Respect of
O. L.
ES } [*q. d.* I wist, or thought I
gwist] had it] an Uncertainty, a
 Matter, Court Preferment. *Spem.*
CE'ITY [with *Chymists*] the same
 Essence or active Principle, by
 a Medicine operates.
MALOPS [*Αιμαλωψ*, Gr.] the Ex-
 ion of Blood about the Eye. *L.*
MATOCHY'SIS [*Αιμαόχυστις*, Gr.]
 ternatural Flowing of Blood, whether
 or symptomatical; the same as *He-*
ct.

H A G

HÆMATOKE'LE [*Αιματοκήλη*, Gr.] a
 Tumour turgid with Blood.
HÆMATOSIS [*Αιμάτωσις*, Gr.] the
 Art or Faculty of making Blood. *L.*
HÆMODIA [*Αιμοδία*, Gr.] a painful
 Numbness of the Teeth. *L.*
HÆMOPHOBUS [*Αιμοφοβός*, Gr.]
 one who is afraid of being let Blood. *L.*
HÆMOPTICA [*Αιμοπτικά*, Gr.] Re-
 medies which cure Spitting of Blood. *L.*
HÆMOP'TICK [of *Αίμα* Blood, and
πτίω to spit, Gr.] one who spits Blood.
HÆMOPTY'SIS [*Αιμόπτωσις*, Gr.] a
 Spitting of Blood from the Lungs. *L.*
HÆMORRHAGE [*Αιμορραγία*, Gr.]
 is a Flux of Blood from the Nostrils, Mouth,
 Eyes, or any Part of the Body. *L.*
HÆMORRHOIDAL Veins [among
Anatomists] Veins which spread about the
 Fundament and *Spinster Ani*.
HÆMORRHOIDES [*Αιμορροΐδες*, of *αίμα*
 Blood, and *ρῆω* to flow, Gr.] swelling Inflammation in the Fundament, the Piles. *L.*
HÆRE'DE abduta, a Writ lying for a
 Lord, who, having Wardship of his Tenant
 under Age, cannot come by his Body, he
 being conveyed away. *L.*
HÆREDE deliberando alii qui habet custo-
diam terræ, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to
 command one, having the Body of another's
 Ward, to deliver him to him whose Ward
 he was, by reason of his Lord. *L.*
HÆRE'SIARCH [*hæresiarche*, *F.* *hæresiar-*
cha, L. of *αἵρεσιάρχης*, of *αἵρεσις*, an Heresy,
 and *ἀρχή* Dominion, Gr.] an Arch Here-
 tick.
HÆRETA'RE, to give a Right of Inhe-
 ritage. *L. T.*
HÆRETICO comburendo, is a Writ
 which lies for the burning of one who has
 been convicted of Heresy.
A HAFT [Hæft, *Sax.* *Aest*, L. S. &
Teut.] an Handle of a Knife, &c.
AN HAG [Hæg, *Teut.*, *Sax.* *Wackse*, L. S.
Ugge, *Teut.*] a Witch.
 To HAG, to torment, to harrass with
 Terror.
HAGA [Haga, *Sax.*] a Mansion or Dwel-
 ling-house.
HAGAR [הגר *H. i. e.* a Stranger] *Sa-*
rab's Handmaid.
HAG'ARD, that has a fierce or wild
 Look. *F.*
HAGARD Hawk, a wild Hawk which
 preyed for herself before she was taken.
HAGGARDLY, wildly, fiercely.
HAG'GAI [הגי *H. i. e.* pleasant] the
 Name of a Prophet.
HAGGISH, like an Hag.
HAG'GESS [hacken, L. S. to cut small]
 a Sort of Pudding made of Liver, Lights, &c.
 a Sheep's Maw filled with minced Meat.
HAG'GAR [of *bagard*, *F.* *uagar*, *Teut.*]
 lean, thin.
To HAG'GLE, to stand hard in buying.

To HAGGLE [*g. d.* to hackle, of *hache-ten, L. S.*] to cut unhandfomely.

HAG'GLES [*ekhagetes, Teut.*] it hails. *N. C.*

HA'GIOGRAPHER [*ἀγιόγραφος* and *γράφω*] a holy Writer.

HAGIOSI'DERE [*g. d.* Holy Iron, of *ἀγιός* holy, and *σίδηρος* Iron] an Instrument used by the *Greeks*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*, to call the People to Church instead of a Bell, the Use of which is prohibited.

HAGS, a Kind of fiery Meteor, which appears on Men's Hair, or on the Mane's of Horses. See *Hag*.

HAGWORTH'INGHAM [of *Hæx* an Hedge, *popæ* a Street, and *Ham* an Habitation. *Sax.*] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

HAIL [*Hæle, Sax. Hægel, Belg. Hagel, Teut.* and *Dan.*] a known Meteor.

HAIL [Hæl, *Sax. Hæyl, Teut.*] all Health.

To HAIL a Ship [*Sea Term*] to salute her, or enquire whether she is bound, &c.

HAILSIN [halsen, *Teut.* to take one about the Neck] to salute. *Chauc.*

HAIL-Stone [Hæzolyran, *Sax. Hagel, Steint, Teut.*] small Globules of the Meteor Hail.

HAIL Work-Folk [*i. e.* holy Work-Folk] Persons who hold Lands for the Service of repairing or defending some Church or Sepulchre.

HAIMHALDA'TIO *Catallanum* [in the Practice of *Scotland*] a seeking Restitution for Goods and Chattels wrongfully taken away.

HAIN } [*haine, F.*] Hatred. *Chauc.*

HAYNE } [*haine, F.*] Hatred. *Chauc.*

HAY'N US [*bainex, F.*] odious, hateful, horrid, outrageous.

HAP'NOUSNESS, Odiousness, &c.

HAINÉ [*Camden* derives it of *Amulph*, and that from *Ana* alone, and *Ulph, Sax. Help, g. d.* one who needs not the Assistance of others] a Surname.

HAIR [Heal e, *Sax. Haar, L. S.*] a flexible Substance growing out of the Skin.

HAIRBRAINED, wild, flighty.

HAIR's Breadth, among the *Jews*, accounted the 48th Part of an Inch.

HAIRCLOTH, coarse Stuff made of Hair.

HAKE, a Pot-Hook.

To HAKE [hacten, *L. S.*] to hanker, or gape after, to sneak, or loiter. *N. C.*

HA'KEDS, a Sort of large Pike-Fish, taken in *Ramsley Moor*.

HAKETON, a Jacket without Sleeves. *Ch.*

HAL'BARD } [*halbarde, F.*] an offensive

HAL'BERD } Weapon well known.

HALBERD [among *Farrriers*] a Piece of Iron soldered to the Fore-part of a Horse's Shoe, to prevent a lame Horse from treading on his Toe.

HALBERDEE'R [*halbardier, F.*] one who carries an Halberd.

HAL'CYON [*Αακ* a King's-fisher, which shone about the Wind about 14 Days, while there is no Tempest or

HAL'CYON Days

Times, pleasant Days,

HALE, hearty, per-

To HALE [*haler, F.*

HAL'EDON [of *h*

Sax. an Hill, a Place

vine Help, got the *Vid*

Briton; It is also called

of Heaven Heaven,

heavenly Field, where

above] a Place in *Nor*

HALF [half, *Sax.*

HALF Bloom [am

Mafs of Metal, which

nerly of an Iron Work

HALF-BORD, Six

HALFENDEAL, I

HALF-Moon [half

Fortification] an Out

Faces, forming toget

flanked by some Part

the other Bastions.

HALFPENNY, a

which make a Penny.

HALF Seal [in *Chan*

sions to Delegates appo

in Ecclesiastical Cases,

HALF Tongue, a]

Cause where a Foreign

HALF-WIT a fool

HA'LICOM [Half

Judgement, *Depligthu*

old Times, *By my H*

Oath among Country

HALIEU'TICKS [

avrika, Gr.] Books tre

Art of Fishing.

HAL'IFAX [of *h*

Sax. Hair] from the *fi*

Virgin, whom a Clerk

would not prostitute h

was afterwards canoniz

HAL'IMAS, the *F*

or *All-ballows, Novem*

HAL'IMOTE, a C

ing of the Tenants of

HALIN'TON [an

Sal Nitre, or *Salt-Petr*

HALIOG'RAPHY

γραφία Description] D

HALIT'UOUS [

vaporous, passing thro

HALL [Heal, *Sax.*

L.] a large Room a

House, a publick Bu

Society; also a pleadi

Justice.

HAL'LAGE, Fee p

for Sale to *Blackwell-F*

HAL'LELUJAH [

and η the Lord, *H.*] praise ye

YARDS? [in a *Ship*] are those
YARDS } Ropes which serve for
 up the Yard, except the Cross Jack
 prit-fail Yards.

YIBUT, a Fish like a Plaice.

YIER, a Net for catching Birds.

YALLOU' [probably of *baller*, *F.*
Test.] to fet or incite a Dog.

YAL'LOW [halgtan, *Sax.* to make
 figen, *Teut.*] to consecrate, to set
 Divine Service.

YALOWES [Deplige, *Teut.*] Saints. *Cb.*
YALLUCINATE [ballucinum, *L.*]
 e, blunder.

YALUCINATION, a Blunder, or
 an Error of Opinion. *L.*

YALM } [Healm, *Sax.* $\alpha\tau\theta\eta\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu$,
YALM } *Teut.*] Stem, or Stalk of Corn.

YALYRODES [$\alpha\lambda\mu\rho\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, *Gr.*] a Fed-
 der with sharp brackish Sweats.
 [$\alpha\lambda\omega\upsilon$, *Gr.*] a certain Meteor in
 a bright Circle which surrounds the
 Sun, or Stars.
 [among *Physicians*] the red Circle
 Breaks of Women.

YAL [*Fals*, *Teut.*] the Neck. *Cbanc.*

YALSE [halfen, *Teut.*] to embrace. *O.*

YALENING, [hals, *Grerm.*] sounding

YALSER } [of Halz, *Sax.* the Neck,
YALSER } and Seel a Rope] a Cable to
 large, &c. along a River or Channel.

YALSER } one who so hauls a Barge,
YALSTER } Ship, &c.

YALT [healtan, *Sax.*] to go lame.
 [healt. *Sax.*] lame, crippled.

YALT [*faire halte*, *F.* $\alpha\lambda\tau\epsilon\mu$, to stop
 arch, *Teut.* whence the *English* and
 borrowed] to stand still, to discon-
 tinue March.

YALTER [Haltene, *Sax.* halter,
 Rope to tie about the Neck of a
 Malefactor.

YALTER, to tie with a Cord.

YALVE, to divide into two Parts.

YALYSTON [*q. d.* Holy Stone, a Place
 t. *Paul*, the first Apostle of the North
 ad, baptised many thousand Persons]
 in *Northumberland*.

YALYWORKFOLK } [halz nenk-
YALYWORKFOLK } folk, *i. e.* Holy
 folks] People who held Lands for re-
 turning a Church or Tombs; on
 account they were freed from feudal
 tary Services.

[$\alpha\lambda\eta$ *H. i. e.* crafty, or Heat]
 he three Sons of *Noab*.

[*Ham Sax.*] a Home or Dwelling-
 also a Borough or Village.

[*Ham, Belg. Hamn, Teut.*] the
 Thigh of a Hog salted.

YALMAN [$\alpha\lambda\eta$ *H. i. e.* making an Up-
 e Son of *Hamedatha*.

HAMBLING of *Dogs*, the same as exp-
 ditating. *F. L.*

HAMELED [hamelan, *Sax.*] abated. *O.*

HAMES } the two crooked Pieces of
HAMES } Wood which encompass a
 Horse-Collar. *N. C.*

HAM'KIN, a Pudding made in a Shoulder
 of Mutton.

HAM'LET [bameau, *F.* a Village. *Me-
 nagius* derives it from *Ham, Sax.* and *Let,*
Teut. a Member] a little Village, Division of
 a Town or Suburbs of a City into Precincts,
 as the Tower Hamlets, &c.

HAMMA, a Home Close, a little Meadow,
O. L.

To **HAMMEL** } to cut the Ham, to
 To **HAM-Swing** } hough.

HAMMER [hamejn, *Sax.* *Danmar,*
Dan. *Hammer, Teut.*] a Tool used by most
 Mechanicks.

To **HAMMER**, to strike with an Ham-
 mer.

HAM'MOCK [hamata, *Sax.*] a little
 hanging Bed on Ship-board.

HAM'MOR [$\alpha\lambda\mu\rho$ *H. i. e.* an Ais, or
 Dirt] the Father of *Sechem*.

HAM'PER } [Wamper, *Teut. L. S.* as
HAN'APER } *Minsbro* thinks, *q. d.*
 Hand-Pannier] a Sort of large strong Bas-
 ket.

To **HAM'PER**, to entangle, to perplex.

HAMP'SHIRE [handensere, *Sax.* so
 called from the River *Anton*] a County on
 the South West Part of *England*.

HAMPTON [formerly called *Avons*, from
Avon, *C. B.* a Water or River, *q. d.* River
 Town] a Town on the River *Thames* in *Mid-
 dlesex*, where is a stately Palace, built by
 Cardinal *Wolsey*.

HAM'SEL, a Hamlet or small Village.

HAM'SOKEN } [in the *Scotts Law*]
HAME'SOKEN } the Crime of violently
 assaulting a Man in his own House.

To **HAMSTRING**, to lame, by cutting
 the Tendon of the Ham.

HAM'MUS } [among *Surgeons*] an In-
HAM'ULUS } strument used to extract
 the Child in difficult Labour. *L.*

Clerk of the HANAPER [in *Cleanery*] is
 an Officer whose Business is to receive all
 Monies due to the King for the Seals of
 Charters, Patents, &c.

HANCELED, cut off. *O.*

HANCHES [in *Architecture*] are the Ends
 of Elliptical Arches.

HANCHES [in a *Ship*] Falls or Descents
 of the Fife-rails, placed on Bannisters in the
 Poop, &c. and down to the Gang-way.

HANCH [*banche. F.* *Panche, Du.*] the
 Hip, a Part of the Body.

HANCLING, is the measuring the Girth
 of a fighting Cock's Body, by the Grasp of
 the Hand and Fingers.

HAND [hand, *Sax.* *Hant*, and *Hant,*
Du. and *Teut.*] a Member of the Body, Part
 of

of the Arm, the Index of a Clock, Watch, &c.
 To HAND [*handich* or *handigheit*, *Teut.*] to pass a Thing by Hand from one to another.
 HAND *Burrow* [of *Hand* and *Bourge*, *Teut.*] a Surety, a manual Pledge. *S. L. T.*
 HAND-Breadth [*Handbreit*, *Teut.*] a Measure of 3 Inches.
 HAND, in the Height of an Horse, four Inches.
 HANDFUL [*handfulle*, *Sax.* *Handvoll*, *Teut.*] as much as can be grasped in the Hand.
 HANDGALLOP, a gentle Gallop.
 HAND *Girth* [*handgirt*, *Sax.*] his own Hand.
 HAND-*Habend* [*hæbhen'ne-honda*, *Sax.* *Handhæber*, *Teut.*] a Thief taken in the very Fact with the Thing stolen in his Hand.
 HAND *Haven Bread*, Bread with little Leaven, &c.
 HANDICRAFT, a working Trade.
 HANDKERCHER } [*of Hand, and Ker-*
 HANDKERCHIEF } *cher*, or *Kerchief* }
 an Utensil for wiping the Face, &c. See *Kerchief*.
 HAND-SPECK } a Sort of Wooden
 HANDSPIKE } Lever for moving heavy Things.
 HANDLE [*Handle*, *Sax.*] a Part of any Instrument or Vessel to be held in the Hand.
 To HANDLE [*handlian*, *Sax.* *handic-ten*, *Teut.* *handler*, *Dan.*] to hold or feel with the Hand; also to treat of.
 HANDSEL [*handsi*, *Du.*] first Act of Sale.
 To HANSEL, to do any thing the first Time.
 HANDSOME, comely, beautiful; also becoming.
 HANDSOMELY, genteelly, gracefully.
 HANDSOMENESS, gratefulness.
 HANDVICE, a small Vice.
 HANDY [*andigh*, *Belg.* *behande*, *Teut.*] ready with the Hand.
 HANDY-Warp, a Sort of Cloth.
 HANDY *Work* [*Handwerc*, *Sax.* of *Handwerc* Handicraft, *Teut.*] Work done by the Hand.
 HANE'GA, a Corn Measure at *Bilboa* in *Spain*, 13 Fiths of a Bushel *Englisb*.
 To HANG [*hangan*, *Sax.* *hengen*, *Teut.* *hanger*, *Dan.*] to suspend or hang upon.
 HANG'ER [*Hangange*, *Teut.*] a broad short or crooked Sword.
 HANGER-On, a servile Attendant.
 HANG'ERS, Irons to hang a Pot with.
 HANG'INGS, Linings or Curtains for Rooms, of Arras, Tapestry, &c.
 HANGING *Pear*, a kind of Pear which ripens about the End of *September*.

Sabe a Thief from hanging, and he'll cut your Throat.

This Proverb is as severe a *Lesson* against doing an unthankful Person a *Kindness*, as again saving a *Thief* from the *Gallows*; in-

timating; that there is the one, as *Danger* in can engage an *Ingrate* a *nefactor*, or a *Thief* a *his Friend's Throat*. *Perit quod facis ingrato un villain du gebet, il wo*
 HANG'MAN [*Q*cuti-
 HANG'WHITE [*and pize* a *Fine*] a *Felon* hanged without
 HANK, a Skeen o
 A HANK, an *Hab*
 penty of Mind.
 To HANK'ER [*q*covet after, to be very
 HAN'NAH [*חנה*]
 Mother of *Samuel* the
 HAN'OCK, a *Co*
 in *Spain*, containing
 or heaped 144 Pounds
 HAN'SEL [*q. d.*
 Hand and *pyllan*, *Sax.*
 New Year's or Day's
 upon the first Part sol
 or first in the Morning
 HANS im *Keller*,
 the *Cellar*] a Child in
 HANSE [*an old G*
 or Corporation of *M*
 gether for the good *U*
 Merchandize from *K*
 HANSE *Towns*, c
Germany, in Number
beck, *Magdenburg*, &
 offensive and defensiv
 mies whatsoever.
 HANSEAT'ICK, i
 Towns or *Hanse Mer*
 HANSON [*of Ha*
Randal, and *Son*, *q. d.*
 a *Sirname*.
 To HAN'TEN, to
 HAN'TY, wantom
 Horse, or the like, wh
N. C.
 HAP, Fortune. *C*
 HAP'LESS, Unfor
 To HAP } [*q.*
 To HAPPE } *pi*
 wrap up warm with *H*
 HAPPE [*hap ye*]
 To HAPPE [*of d*
 catch, or seize. *F. L.*
 To HAP'PEN [*ha*
 to snatch up a Thing
 HAP'PERLET }
 HAP'PARLET }
 HAPPILY, fortun
 HAPPINESS, *Feli*
 HAPPY [*happus*,
 citous, blessed.
 HAPSE [*Hapse*,
 of a Door.

E, a Hand-Gun.
JELIN, a Piece of Armour.
AN [חרך *H. i. e. Anger*] the Fa-
 ce.
ANGUE an Oration or Speech
 Publish. *F.*
ARANGUE [*barangur, F.*] to
 speak in Publick.
ARASS [*barasser, F.* of חרש] to
 weary out, to disquiet, to ruin a
 with continued Inroads.
'ATUM, a Race or Stud of Horses
 Breed. *O. L.*
BINGER [of herbteger, *Teut.* an
 Officer of the Court, who pro-
 ceedings in a Prince's Progress.
BOROUGH [of Habor, *Teut.*
S. Oats, and Bung, Sax. a Bo-
 Town in *Leicestershire*, so called
 producing great Plenty of Oats.
BOTTLE [of Hepe an Army, and
 a House, so called, because it was
 where Soldiers kept their Quarters] a
Northumberland.
BOUR [Hepebergs, *Sax.* *Wex.*
 of hur, here and beagen to hide,
 Station where Ships may ride safely
 or; also a Lodging, Shelter, or
 Refuge.
AR'BOUR [herbtegen, *Teut.*] to
 entertain, or lodge.
AR'BOUR [among *Hunters*] a Hart
 do so when it lodges or goes to Rest.
BOURER, one who entertains ano-

BROUGH, a Harbour. *Spenc.*
D [heapm and hapm, *Sax.* hatl, *Teut.*
S.] close, compact, difficult.
D Beam, a Kind of Tree.
DBOUND, coftive.
AR'DEN [heapmism, *Sax.* herten,
 maften, *Teut.*] to grow or make hard.
AR'DEN, as, the Market hardens,
 things grow dear. *N. C.*
DIMENT [in *Musick Books*] signi-
 fies Life and Spirit. *Ital.*
DIMENT } Hardness, Boldness.
DISHED } *Spenc.*
DLY, scarcely, with Difficulty.
DFAVOURED, having coarse Fea-

DINESS, Bravery, Boldness, Ef-

RD Meat [for Horses] Hay and Oats.
DS of Flax and Hemp [Heopder,
 coarser Part separated from the finer.
DR'SHREW, a Kind of mild Mouse.
RDY [*baridi, F.*] bold, daring, stout,
 of Labour and Weather.
HARE [Hapa, *Sax* Hart, *Dan.*] an
 well known, and peculiarly so called
 (second Year of her Age).
RE-brained, heedless.
RE-Lip, a Lip cleft, or parted like
 a Hare.

HARE-Pipe, a Snare to catch Hares.
 To **HARE** [*barier, F.*] to hurry, or put
 into Confusion.
HAR'FAGER [Hær-fæger, *Sax. i. e.*
 fair-haired] as Harold Harfæger, a *Danish*
 King of *England.*
HAR'ICOT [in *Cookery*] Mutton Cutlets,
 with several Sorts of Fish and Fowls in a Ra-
 gout, &c. *F.*
HARIFF, and *Catchweed*, Goose Greese,
N. C. Aparine, L.
HARIOLATION, a Sooth-saying. *O.*
HAR'IOT } [Hepegar, *Sax.* of Hepe
HER'IT } Lord, and Lat, *Sax.* Best,
 as Sir *Edward Coke* thinks; the best Best,
 that a Tenant has at the Hour of his Death,
 due to the Lord of the Manor by Custom.
HARIOT Custom, is the holding of Lands
 by paying Hariot at the Time of Death.
 To **HARK**, to listen.
A HARL, a Mist. *N. C.*
HAR'LEQUIN [of *Harlequin*, a Nick-
 Name given to a famous *Italian* Comedian,
 on Account of his frequenting the House of
 Monsieur *Harley* at *Paris*] a Buffoon, a Merry
Andrew, a Jack-Pudding.
HAR'LEQUINADE, the Gestures, Ac-
 tions, or Speech of a Harlequin; Mimickry,
 Buffoonery.
HARLEQUIN'SHIP, the Quality, Office,
 or Condition of a Buffoon.
HAR'LOT [*g. d.* Whorelet, *i. e.* a little
 Whore, as Dr. *T. H.* thinks; but some de-
 rive it from *Arlotta*, Miss to *Robert Duke* of
Normandy, and Mother to *William* the Con-
 queror; but *Camden* draws it from one *Ar-*
lotba, Concubine to *William* the Conqueror;
 others take it from *Arlotta, Ital.* a proud
 Whore] a Prostitute.
HARM [Heapm, *Sax.*] Hurt, Damage.
 To **HARM** [heapman, *Sax.* fetmen,
 to torment, *Teut.*] to hurt, damage, &c.
Harm watch, Harm catch.
 This Proverb intimates, that *Malice, Spite,*
 and *Envy*, are generally Self-Murderers upon
 the Upshot; that to intend, study, or con-
 trive any *Harm* to our Neighbours, is Birdlime
 all over, and will catch ourselves at last. This,
 though Persons are generally apt to forget in
 the raging of their Anger or in Insensibility,
 is a trite Adage; and accordingly טרם
 ונתחם פתו לחסם say the *Hebrews*;
 and sibi parat malum, qui alteri parat, say
 the *Latins.*
HARMLESS, innocent.
HARMO'NIA, Harmony; the Result or
 Agreement of several different Notes or
 Sounds, joined together in Accord. *Ital.*
HARMONIA [in *Anatomy*] a Joining of
 the Bones by a plain Line, as may be seen in
 the Bones of the Nose and Palate.
HARMONICAL } [*harmonicus, L.* of
HARMON'ICK } ἀρμονικός, *Gr.*] be-
 longing to Harmony, musical
 D d d **HARMON'ICK**

HARMON'ICK *Division of a Line* [*Geometry*] is the Division of a Line, so that the whole Line is to the one of the Extremes, as the other Extreme is to the intermediate Part.

HARMONIOUS [*harmonicus*, L.] full of Harmony or Melody, agreeable.

HARMONIOUSLY, musically, melodiously.

To **HARMONIZE**, to be in Concord, to place in just Proportion.

HAR'MONY [*harmonia*, F. *harmonia*, L. *ἁρμονία*, Gr.] Melody, a musical Concert, a due Proportion, or agreeable Union in Sound; Agreeableness, or due Proportion of any thing; mutual Agreement.

HARMPPEL, mischievous.

HAR'NESS [*Harnisch*, Teut. *Harnois*, F.] all the Accoutrements of an armed Horseman: also the Furniture for a Horse in a Coach or Waggon.

To **HAR'NESS** [*harnacer*, F.] to accoutre, or dress with Harness.

Hasting **HARNESS**, a Sort of Armour, the Bearer of which has but single Allowance.

HARNS [*Schirm*, Teut.] Brains. N. C.

HA'RO } [*Norman Law*] a Hue and
HAR'RON } Cry after Malefactors.

A **HARP** [*Harpe*, Sax. *Hartf*, Teut. *Harpe*, L. S. *Harpe*, F.] a musical stringed Instrument.

To **HARP** [*harper*, F.] to play upon a Harp.

To **HARP** on the same String, pertinaciously to insist on a particular Matter; to mention a Thing over and over.

HARPEG'GIO } [in *Musick Books*]

HARPEGGIA'TO } signifies to cause the several Notes or Sounds of an Accord to be heard, not together, but one after another, beginning always with the lowest. *Ital.*

A **HARPER** [*harpes*, Sax.] one who plays upon a Harp.

HAR'PYS [*harpysia*, L. *ἁρπυία*, Gr.] poetical Monsters, feigned to have Faces of Virgins, Bodies of Vultures, and crooked Talons.

HARPINEE'RS, they who catch Fish with Harping-Irons.

HAR'PING-Irons or **HARPOONS** [*harpeaux*, F. *harpagines*, L.] certain Irons to strike great Fish with, being at one End like a barbed Arrow, and having a Rope fastened to the other.

HAR'PINS [*Sea Term*] is the Breadth of a Ship at the Bow, or the Ends of the Timbers called *Bends*.

HAR'PSICORD } [*harpicorde*, F.] a

HAR'PSICOL } musical Instrument.

HAR'QUEBUS [*arquebuse*, F.] a Sort of Hand-Gun.

HARRIDAN, a decayed or worn-out Strumpet.

HAR'RIER } [of *barrier*, F. to hurry] a

HARIER } Hound of an admirable good Scent and Hold in the Pursuit of his Game.

HARROW [of *her*, a Drag with Iron Teeth of Earth after Plowing]

To **HAR'ROW** [*harcken*, Teut.] to be

Also to lay waste, rava

HAR'ROW [of *Chauc.* and *Spenc.*

HARROWER, one

To **HAR'RY** [*harie*

To **HARRY**, to d

A **HARRY**-Gaud,

N. C.

HARS'LET } [*ba*

HAS'LET } Spit

HARSH [rethe, Te

HARSHLY, severe

HARSHNESS, Afp

A **HART** [heort,

a Stag of five Years O

HART *Royal procl*

having been hunted b

has fled so far from

that it is unlikely he w

own Accord to the

whereupon Proclamat

Towns or Villages th

shall kill or offend h

safely return if he list

HART *Royal*, one

by the King or Queen,

his Life.

HARTSHORN, S

Horn.

HART-Calver, Mel

HARTLE-Pool [g.

of heort, Sax. an Ha

Bishoprick of Durham

HAR'VEST [hæp

q, d. *Herb Feast*, Farm

Feast for their Reaper

of reaping Corn; also

HARVEST-Home,

in the Harvest.

HARVEST-Man,

Harvest.

HAR'VEY [of he

Sax. a Fort] a Sirmam

HAR'WICH [of

pic, Sax. a Port or B

To **HA'SE**, to frigh

HA'SEL-Tree } [

HA'SLE-Tree } [

To **HASH** Meat

Meat, already dressed,

&c. See *Hach*.

HASK, a Fisher's

HASK, harsh. *Li*

HASK, a Sign in

Hask, i. e. the Sign P

HA'SLE *Nut* [ha

nutse, Teut.] the Fruit

HASLE *Wort*, an F

H A T

HASP [of *hasper*, F.] a Reel to wind
HASP [hæsp, Sax.] a Sort of fasten-
 Door, Window, &c.
HAT } a Stripling, or young
PNALD } Lad. N. C.
SOCK [probably of *Dalt*, Teut. an
 and Socks, because Hare Skins are
 worn instead of Socks, to keep the
 arm in Winter] a Bass or Cushion
 Ruffles to kneel upon in Churches.
TA Porci, a Shield of Land. O. L.
TE [Oatse, Belg. Oaff, L. S. tâte,
 H.] Expedition, Speed, Hurry.
A'STEN [hæfte, Belg. hâter, F.]
 en, press on.
TINGS, Fruit early ripe; also green
 or Pease-cods.
TINGS [Somnerus writes HæTING,
 estingaceapten, Sax. derives it of
 Heat, because of the Bubbling or
 of the Sea in that Place; but
 formises, that it was so called from
 Hing, a Dane, a great Robber, who
 eiled, built, or fortified it] a Haven
 x.
TOW [hasttu, Teut.] hast thou. Cb.
TY [hastig, L. S. hâif, F.] done
 le, sudden, quick, hurrying; soon
 passionate.
TY-Pudding, Milk and Flour boiled
 together.
AT [hæet, Sax. Duit, Teut. hett,
 a Covering for the Head.
BAND, a String tied about the Hat.
ATCH [hæca, Sax. Dicker, L. S.]
 Door, frequently grated, and having
 Hikes; a Vessel or Place to lay Grain
 Trap to catch Weasels, &c.
HATCH [hæcken, Teut.] to breed
 by sitting upon Eggs; also to contrive

ATCH, a Brood of young Birds.
HATCH [in *Drawing*] to draw small
 with a Pen.
ATCH'EL } [hechel, Teut.] a Tool to
ATCH'EL } dress Flax, Hemp, &c.
HATCH'EL [hæchelen, L. S. hech-
 elen,] to dress Flax, Hemp, &c.
HATCH'ES, Flood-Gates in a River to
 the Current of the Water.
HATCH'ES [of a *Ship*] the Coverings in
 a Ship, as if it were Trap-Doors, by
 any Goods of Bulk are let down into
 the Hold.
HATCH-Way [in a *Ship*] that Place
 is directly over the Hatches.
HATCH'ET [hæchette, F.] a little Axe.
HATCH'ING [in *Drawing*] a Manner
 of drawing by a continual Series of many
 short or longer.
HATCHMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Mar-
 ginal of several Coats of Arms in an Es-
 cutcheon; also an Escutcheon erected over
 a Place where a Person died.

H A U

HATCHMENTS, a Corruption of At-
 achievements.
To HATE [hætan, Sax. hætten, Belg.]
 to bear Ill-will to.
HATE, or **Hatte** [of hætten, L. S.] is
 called or named. Cbauc.
HATEFUL, odious.
HATEFULLY, odiously.
HATEFULNESS, Odiousness.
HAT'FIELD [probably of hat, hot, and
 Field, from the hot sandy Soil of the
 Ground] a Town in *Hertfordshire*, called
King's Hatfield, from a Country House of
 the King's there; and *Hatfield Broad Oat*,
 from a large Oak there.
HAT'LETS [in *Cookery*] Veal Sweet-
 breads, &c. fried and roasted.
HATRED, Odium, Ill-Will.
HAT'TLE, wild, mischievous, &c. N. C.
A HAT'TOCK, a Shock containing 12
 Sheaves of Corn. N. C.
HAUBER-Jannock, an oaten Loaf or
 Cake. N. C.
HAUBERK [hauberge, F.] a Coat of Mail.
To HAVE [habban, Sax. hâven, Teut.
 avoir, F.] to possess, to hold, to enjoy.
HA'VEN [hâven, C. Br. hâven, Dan.]
 an Entrance of the Sea at the Mouth of a
 River, a Harbour for Ships.
HA'VEN, a Skin which Snakes cast
 yearly. C.
HAVER [hâber, Teut.] Oats. O.
HAVERING [of hâver, C. Br. a Porr, and
 Ring, which a Pilgrim there gave to King
 Edward the Confessor, as if it had been sent
 from *John the Baptist*] a Town in *Essex*.
HAUGH } [Camden expounds it a little
HAUGH } Meadow, lying in a Valley]
 a noted Sirname in the North of *England*.
HAUGH'TINESS [hâuffeste, F.] Losti-
 ness.
HAUGH'TY [hâuffain, F.] proud, lofty.
To HAUL [hâler, F.] to pull, to draw.
HAUL-Bots, great Woods. F. L. T.
HAUNCH, that Part of the Body which is
 between the Ribs and the Thigh. See *Hanch*.
HAUNCHIN [hâuffet, Teut.] to enhance,
 to promote. Cbauc.
To HAUNT [hâunter, F.] to go often to
 a Place.
A HAUNT, a Place frequently resorted
 to; a Habit or Custom. Cbauc.
A HAUNT [with *Hunters*] the Walk of
 a Deer, or the Place of his ordinary Passage.
HAUNTER, a Frequenter.
HAU'OCK [so called from the destroying
 Bird, the Hawk, in Sax. Dapoc] Waste,
 Spoil, great Slaughter, Destruction.
HAU'Riant [of *hauriens*, L. in *Heral-
 dry*] a Term used when a Fish is represented
 in a Coat of Arms in an erect Posture.
The HAUSE }
The HOSE } the Throat. N. C.
HAU'SIBLE [hâuffibilis, L.] that may be
 drawn or emptied. L.

HAUSELINES } Breeches, or Slops.
 HAN'SELINES } O.
 HAUST, or *Hofte* [Waffen, L. S.] a dry
 Cough N. C.
 HAUT, high or shrill.
 HAUT'BOIS, a Hoboy, or Hautboy. Fr.
 HAUT'BOY, a musical Instrument, cor-
 ruptly called a *Hoboy*. Fr.
 HAUT-Centre [in *Musick Books*] signifies
 Counter-Tenor. Ital.
 HAUT-Deffus, first Treble. Ital.
 An HAW [of hazan, Sax. *Wagebutti*,
Teut.] a Sort of Berry, the Fruit of the
 White-Thorn, or Hawthorn, *Hagedarn*, Teut.
 HAW [of hæz, Sax.] a Close, or small
 Piece of Land near a House. Kent.
 HAW [among *Farriers*] a Gristle grow-
 ing between the nether Eye-lid and the Eye
 of an Horse.
 To HAW, to speak slowly.
 HAWGH, a green Plat in a Valley.
 A HAWK [hafoc, Sax. *Wabit*, Teut.]
 a Bird of Prey.
 A HAWK, a sore Finger bound up. C.
 A HAWK of the first Coat [*Fahony*] a
 Hawk in the fourth Year of her Age.
 To HAWK, to go a Fowling with
 Hawks; also to spit or spawl.
 HAWK'ERS [Dokars, L. S.] Pedlars
 who go about the Town or Country selling
 Wares.
 HAWLKS [Wachs, L. S.] Corners. O.
 HAWM [healm, Sax. *Wilm*, Teut.] the
 lower Part of the Straw after the Ears are
 cut off.
 HAWS [in *Doomsday-Book*] Mansions, or
 Dwelling Houses.
 HAW'SER [of *hauffer*, F.] a three-strond
 Rope or small Cable.
 HAWSES [in a *Ship*] are two round
 Holes under the Head, through which the
 Cables pass when she is at Anchor.
 A Bold HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when the
 Hole is high above Water.
 A *Fresh* HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when
 there is Reason to expect the Cable may be
 fretted in those Holes.
 Burning in the HAWSE, is when the Cable
 endures an extraordinary Stress.
 Clearing the HAWSE, is the untwisting
 of two Cables, which, being let out at two
 different Hawses, are twisted about one ano-
 ther.
 Freshing the HAWSE, is when new Pieces
 are laid upon the Cable in the Hawse.
 Riding upon the HAWSE, is when any
 weighty Subsilance lies across, or falls directly
 before the Hawse.
 HAWTEN [*hautain*, F.] haughty, proud. O.
 To HAWSE, to confound or frighten, to
 stun one with Noise. C.
 HAY [hæz, Sax. *Wap*, L. S. *Wu*, Teut.]
 Grass cut and dried.
 HAY [hæz, Sax. *baye*, F. an Hedge] a Net
 to catch Conies in; an Inclosure; a Forest

or Park fenced with
 the *Hay*, is to dance
 HAY-Boot, a Perri-
 to make or repair Head
 HAYDEGINES,
 Round. O.
 HAYMAKER, o
 for Hay.
 To HAYSLE, to c
 HAY'WARD, a
 Herd or Cattle of a
 HAZ [*Astrology*]
 Planet by its being in
 and in a Part agreeab
 HAZ'AEL [77NT
 God, H. i. e. seeing
 HAZ'ARD, Chan
 at Tennis-Play. Fr.
 HAZ'ARDS, the
 Billiard Table.
 To HAZ'ARD [A
 Risque, to venture.
 HAZ'ARDOUS [A
 Hazard, dangerous.
 HAZARDOUSLY
 A HAZE, a thick
 To HAZE. See T
 HAZEL, a Nut-t
 Bark.
 It HAZES, it mist
 HAZINESS, Fogg
 HAZY, thick, fog
 HE [He, Belg. h
 of the third Person si
 A HEAD [Heap
Henn, Teut.] t
 contains the Brains;
 To HEAD [cut
 to cut off the Head;
 Thing; to lead on, or
 a Party.
 HEAD [of an *An*
 longest Part of it.
 HEAD of a Camp
 Ground before which
 out.
 HEAD of *Flax*, is
 tied up to make a Bu
 HEAD of a *Work*
 Front of it which is
 farthest from the Body
 HEAD-ACH, a Pain
 HEAD-Borough [of
 Sax.] he who was th
 Pledger, now an Offi
 Constable.
 HEAD Land, that
 the Ends of other Lan
 HEAD-Land [in N
 Land lying farther out
 HEAD-Lines [in a
 Sails which are uoperm
 HEAD'LONG, rath
 HEAD *Mould*, but
 when the Sutures of ti

, ride; that is, have their Edges shot
e another.

D-Pence, the Sum of 51*l.* which the
of *Northumberland* anciently exacted
Inhabitants of that Country, every
and fourth Year, without any Account
ade to the King.

D-Piece, Armour for the Head, an

D-Sails [in a Ship] are those Sails
belong to the Foremast and the
t.

D-Sea [Sea Term] is a great Wave
right a-head of a Ship.

DS'MAN, an Executioner, who be-
malefactors.

DS, Tiles which are laid at the
f an House.

D'Y, headstrong, stubborn.

D'Y [Liquors] strong, which are apt
to the Head.

DEAL [hælan, Sax. healen, L. S.
Teut.] to cure a Wound, Sore, &c.

DEAL [hælan, Sax. to hide, laifer,
to cover up with the Bed-clothes. *Suf.*

DEAL-Fang [hælfang, Sax.] a Pillory.

DEAL'ING, curing, restoring Health.

DEAL'ING } Covering with the Bed-
LING } clothes. C.

DEALTH [hæle, Sax. Dert, Teut. Dmpt,
Soundness of Body; also Salvation

l or temporal; also a Wish of Happi-
Drinking.

DEALTHINESS [Dmpt, C. Br.] Sound-
Constitution.

DEALTHSOME, wholesome.

DEALTHY, sound, well.

DEALM, is the same in Beasts as the Af-
den in Women.

DEALM [Drem, Teut.] Home. *Spene.*

DEALP [hæp, Sax. Dantf, Teut.] a
Things laid one upon another.

DEALP'ED [behyp, D, Sax.] piled upon.

DEALP UP [behypan, Sax. amantf,
ui.] to lay or pile one upon ano-

DEAR [hypan, Sax. fohert, Teut.] to
a Sound or Voice by the Ear: To
be a Cause as a Judge does.

DEARER, one who hears.

DEAR'ING [hæpung, Sax.] the
of receiving Sounds. &c.

DEAR'EN [heoprian, Sax. fō.
Teut.] to listen, to give Ear to.

DEAR'EN'R, a Listener.

DEAR'SAY, Report, Rumour.

DEARSE [of *beriff*, noble, grand; or
deu sic] a Monument hung with the
ornaments of an honourable Person de-
ing; also a covered or close Waggon, to
dead Corpse in.

DEARSE [among Hunters] is a Hind in
second Year of its Age.

DEART [heopt, Sax. Outts, Teut.] the
noble Part of the Body.

HEART of the Sun [in *Astrology*] the
same as *Cosmic*.

HEARTACH, Sorrow of Heart.

HEART-burning, a Pain in the Stomach;
also a Grudge or Spleen against a Person.

HEART of a Tree, the middle Part of it.

To HEART'EN [hyrtan, Sax. hehertfer,
Teut.] to animate, encourage, or put into
Heart, to strengthen.

HEARTFELT, felt at Heart.

HEARTILY, sincerely.

HEARTS. *Ease* an Herb [*Viola tricolor*, L.]

HEART'Y [heopta, Sax. hertlich, Teut.]
healthy, lusty, lively; also cordial, sincere.

HEARTY, warm, generous, possessing per-
fect Health.

An HEARTH [heopt, Sax. Hart, Teut.]
the Floor or Pavement of a Chimney.

HEARTH-Money, a Tax upon Fire-
Hearths; Chimney-Money.

HEAT [according to the *New Philosophy*]
very much consists in the Rapidity of Mo-
tion in the smaller Parts of Bodies, and that
every Way; or in the Parts being rapidly
agitated all Ways. Its Operation upon the
Senses we call *Heat*; and is estimated accord-
ing to its Relation to the Organs of Feeling:

Which Motion of its small Parts must be
brisk enough to increase or surpass that of
the Parts of the Sentiment: For, if it be
more weak or languid, it is said to be
cold.

HEAT [heax, Sax. Witte, L. S. Witze,
Teut.] one of the four principal Qualities.

To HEAT [hætan, Sax. hertan, L. S.
hertzen, Teut.] to warm, to make hot.

HEAT'ER, an Utensil for heating smooth-
ing Irons.

HEATH [hæð, Sax. Deyde, Teut.] a
Sort of wild Shrub, or a Plain covered
with it.

HEATH Cock } a Bird of the Game.

HEATH Power } a Flower.

HEATH Rose, a Flower.

HEATHEN [peaðen, Sax. heþen,
Teut.] Pagans, Idolaters, Worshipers of
false Gods.

HEATHENISH, pertaining to the Hea-
thens.

To HEAVE [heafan, Sax. Dhen, Teut.
and L. S.] to lift up; also to swell or rise as
Dough does.

To HEAVE [Sea Term] to throw or sling
any Thing.

To HEAVE at the Capstan [Sea Term] is
to turn it about.

To HEAVE a Flag overboard, is to hang
it out.

To HEAVE and Set [Sea Phrase] is said
of a Ship, when, being at Anchor, she rises
and falls by the Force of the Waves.

To HEAVE out the Top-sails, is to put
them abroad.

HEAVE-Offerings, the First-Fruits given
to the Priests of the Jews.

HEAVEN [Dezen, or Peasian, *Sax.* to elevate or lift up, because it is placed on high, or we must lift up our Eyes to behold it] the Firmament, or Abode of heavenly Beings.

HEAVENLY, celestial.

HEAVENWARD, towards Heaven.

HEAVER, one who lifts.

HEAVINESS, Quality of being heavy, Dejection.

HEAULM'E } [in *Heraldry*, & (*Fr. Tent.*)]

HEAUM'E } an Helmet or Head Piece.

HEAVY [heavig or hepe, *Sax.* a Weight] weighty; also sad, melancholy.

HEBERMAN, a Fisherman below *London-Bridge*, who fishes at ebbing Water. *L. T.*

HEBBERTHEF, a Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief, and Trial of him, within a particular Liberry.

HEBBING *Wears*, Devices or Nets laid for Fish at ebbing Water.

HEBDO'MADAC [of *hebdomada*, *L.* of ἑβδομάς, *Gr.* a Week] weekly.

HEBDOMA'DE [of ἑβδομάς, *Gr.*] the Number Seven, as seven Years, seven Weeks, but most commonly seven Days.

HEBE [ἡβή, *Gr.*] the first Hair appearing about the genital Parts; also the Parts themselves; But more especially the Time of Youth, at which it first appears.

To HEBETATE [*hebetus*, *F.* of *hebetatus*, *L.*] to make dull, or blunt.

HEB'ETATED [*hebetatus*, *L.*] blunted, made dull.

HEB'ETUDE [*hebetudo*, *L.*] Bluntness, Dullness.

HE'BRA'ISM [*Hebraismus*, *F.*] an Idiom of the Hebrew Language.

HE'CATOMB [hecatombe, *F.* and *L.* ἑκατόμβη, of ἑκατόν an Hundred, and Βύς an Ox, *Gr.*] a Sacrifice, wherein an hundred Oxen were sacrificed at one Time at different Altars.

HECK, a Door; a Rack for Cattle; also an Engine to take Fish in the River *Ouzes* by *York*. *N. C.*

To HECK'LE, *Flax* [*hachelen*, *L. S.* *hachelen*, *Teut.*] to break Flax.

A HECK'LE [αχελ, *Teut.*] an Instrument for dressing Flax or Hemp.

HEC'TICK, an hec'tick Fever; a slow habitual Fever, gradually preying on and consuming the Moisture of the Body, often accompanied with an Ulcer in the Lungs, and a Cough.

HEC'TICK [*hecticus*, *F.* of *ιτακός*, *Gr.*] subject to such a Fever, consumptive.

HECTOR [the Son of *Priam*, who resolutely defended the City of *Troy* against the *Greeks*] it is now commonly taken for a Bully, or vapouring Fellow.

To HECTOR, to play the Hektor, to insult, to vapour, to vaunt.

HEDA, a Haven or Port, a Landing-place, a Wharf. *O. L.*

HEDA'GIUM, Toll or Custom paid at an Hithe or Wharf for landing Goods.

HEDE, Care, Attention. *Claus.*

HERERA'CEOUS ducing Ivy.

HERERAL [of *herer*, *Teut.*] a Fence

HERERIF'EROUS ing or producing Ivy.

HERERIFOR'MIS Vein passing along

Womb.

An HEDGE [heg, *Teut.*] a Fence

To HEDGE [heg, *Teut.*] to encompass with a

HEDGE-Hog, an A with a Sort of sharp

An HEDGE-Sparrow

HEDEYS'MATA [Thing that gives Med

To HEED [he'dan, or observe.

HEED'FUL, careful

HEEDFULLY, ca

HEEDFULNESS, c

HEEDLESS, supin

HEEDLESSLY, ca

HEEDLESSNESS,

tention.

A HEEL [hele, *S* back Part of the Foot

HEEL of a *Mass* [i the Foot of it that i

that it may be staid af

To HEEL, a Ship

lies down on her Side

HEEL'ER [among which strikes much w

HEER and *Hace*, he

HEER and *Hoon*, a

HEFT [hepe, *Sax* Weight of any Thing

HEFTED, disposed

derly disposed, &c.

HEG'RA, a Term

fyng the Epocha, or

by the *Arabians* and *9*

Accounts from the *T*

forced to make his

Mecca, which was on

HEG'LER, a For

one who buys Provin

out of the Country,

again by Retail.

HEIDGIVER, a C

An HEI'FER [he

Cow.

HEIGH-HO, an

ness.

HEIGHT [of he

holie. *Teut.*] the Tall

HEIGHT [in *Rhet*

in Speaking or Writin

HEIGHT of a *Figur*

pendicular Line draw

Base.

HEIGHT of the *P*

HEINFARE. Se

OUS. See *Hainsus*.

USE [among Hunters] a Roe-buck
 uth Year.

IR [*heritor*, F. of *bares*, L.]

[in *Civil Law*] he who by Will
 in the Right of the Testator.

of Blood [in *Common Law*] is he
 ight of Blood succeeds in any Man's
 Tenements in Fee.

of Inheritance [in *Law*] is one who
 defeated of his Inheritance upon
 casure.

Loam, Household Furniture, which,
 elonged for certain Descents, are
 entoried after the Owner's Decease,
 to the Heir. O. L.

Loam, any Piece of Furniture that
 by Inheritance.

ESS [*heritiere*, Fr.] a Female Heir.

SHIP, the Situation of an Heir.

AGE, an Hedge-Sparrow. O.

W, Baffulness. N. C.

HE'SAITS, a Sect of Hereticks,
 one *Helibefau* for their Ringleader,
 it was no Sin to deny *Jesus Christ*
 of Persecution.

ER [*Dam*] rather before. N. C.

LE [helan, Sax. *hælgelæn*, Teut.]
 to cover. Chauc.

SSE [*Heploie*, Teut.] void of
 Chauc.

ENA, a beautiful Lady of Greece,
 the Occasion of the Trojan War,

struction of Troy; also a Sort of
 Fire which sometimes appears about

and Yards of Ships.

ELEN's Head [so called from St.
 ic Mother of *Constantine* the Great,
 a Temple there] a Place in Ireland.

'ACAL [*beliacus*, L. of *ἡλιακός*, Gr.]
 g to the Sun.

ACAL Rising of a Star [in *Astronomy*]
 a Star, having been under the Sun's
 and so invisible, gets from the same,
 be seen again.

ACAL Setting of a Star, is when a
 be no longer seen by Reason of the
 approach of the Sun.

COM'E TRY } an Art which teaches

CO'SOPHY } how to draw or mea-

al Lines upon a Plane, and shew their

re Properties.

CO'NIAN, belonging to *Helicon*, a
 Pbois sacred to the Muses. L.

OCEN'TRICK [of *ἡλιός* the Sun
ἡλιόκεντρικός, Gr.] belonging to the

of the Sun,

OCHRYSUM [of *ἡλίος*, and *χρυσός*
 Gr.] any Flower of yellow Colour,
 ially the Sun-Flower.

OSCOPE [*ἡλιοσκόπειον*, Gr.] a Pro-
 afs to view the Body of the Sun.

OTROPE [*ἡλιότροπος*, Gr.] the
sunspile, which is said always to follow
 urse of the Sun.

HELISPHERICAL Line [in *Navigation*]
 is the Rumb-Line.

HE'LIX [*ἑλιξ*, Gr.] is the exterior Brim
 of the Ear. Anatomy.

HE'LIX [in *Geometry*] is a spiral Line or
 Figure.

HELL [Hollo, Sax. *Holle*, Teut.] the
 State of the Dead, or the Residence of dam-
 ned Spirits.

HELL-Becks, little Brooks in *Richmond-*
shire, which are so called from their Ghastli-
 ness and Depth.

HELL-Hand, a Fiend, or outrageous De-
 vil; a very impious and flagitious Person.

HELL-Kettles, certain Pits full of Water
 in the County of *Durham*.

HEL'LEBORE [*belleborum*, L. of *ἑλλέβορος*,
 Gr.] a Plant.

HEL'LENISM [*Hellenismus*, L. of *ἑλληνισ-
 μός*, Gr.] an Imitation in *Latin*, or any other
 Language of the proper Idiom or peculiar
 Phrases in the *Greek* Tongue.

HEL'LENIST [*Hellenista*, L. of *ἑλλη-
 νιστής*, Gr.] a *Grecian*; also a *Grecizing Jew*,
 who used the *Septuagint* Translation of the
 Bible.

HELLENISTICAL } [*ἑλληνιστικός*, Gr.]

HELLENISTICK } belonging to Greece,
 or to the *Hellenists*.

HELLENISTICAL Language, is that used
 in the Apocryphal Writings and the New
 Testament according to *Hinsius*.

HEL'LESPOINT [*ἑλλησπόντιος*, Gr.] the
 narrow Sea, or Strait of *Constantinople*.

HEL'LISH, infernal, belonging to Hell.

HELLISHLY, infernally.

HELLISHNESS, abominable Wicked-
 ness.

HELM [helm, Sax.] a Piece of Timber,
 or a Bar put into the Rudder of a Ship or
 Boat, to guide or steer it.

To HELM a-lee [Sea Phrase] is to put
 the Helm to the Lee-side of the Ship.

Bear up the Helm, is to let the Ship go
 more large before the Wind.

Port the HELM, put the Helm over the
 Left Side of the Ship.

Right the HELM, or } [Sea Phrase] is to

HELM a Midship } keep it even with

Starboard the HELM, is, put it to the
 Right Side of the Ship.

HELM [among *Chemists*] is the Head of
 a Still or Alembick, so called because it is
 something like an Helmet.

HELMED in *Stark Towers* [Old Phrase]
 defended in sharp Attacks.

HELMET [helm, Sax. *Helm*, Teut.
beume, F. *casque*, Heb.] an Head-piece or

Armour for the Head.

HELMID, wearing an Helmet. Chauc.

HELMIN'THAGOGUES } [*ἑλμινθιακά*,

HELMIN'THICKS } Gr.] Me-
 dicines which dispel Worms by Stool.

HELO'DES [*ἑλωδός*, Gr.] a particular
 Kind

Kind of Fever, attended with colligative Sweats, the Tongue being dry and hard.

HELP [helpe, Sax. *Hilf*, Teut.] Aid, Assistance.

To HELP [helpan, Sax. *Hilfen*, L. S. *Opiften*, Teut.] to aid and assist, &c.

HELPER, an Assistant.

HELPFUL, useful.

HELPLESS, destitute of Power.

HEL'FER-Skeltter [perhaps of *heolraep* *gceabe*, Sax. Chaos of Darkness] confusedly, disorderly, violently.

HELVE [helpe, Sax.] the Handle of a Hatchet, Axe, &c.

HELVET'ICK Body, the Republick of *Switzerland*, consisting of 13 Cantons.

HEM, an Oven in which *Lapis Calamina-ris* is baked.

A HEM [hem, Sax.] an Edge or utmost Part of Cloth; also the Edge turned down and sewed.

To HEM in [hemmen, Teut.] to inclose, surround, or encompass.

To HEM a Person [hemmen, L. S.] to call him by crying hem!

HEMERALOP'IA [*ημεραλωπια*, Gr.] a Distemper when a Person can only see by Day-light, in Opposition to *καταλωπια*, wherein the Patient can see only by Candle-light.

HEMEROBAP'TISTS [*ημεροβαπτισται*, Gr.] Daily Baptists, a Sect among the Jews who baptized themselves every Day.

HEMEROGAL'LIS [*hemerogallis*, F. *ημερογαλλικη*, Gr.] a Sort of Lily that opens itself in a very clear Day, and shuts itself up at Night. L.

HEMEROLO'GIUM [*ημερολογιον*, Gr.] a Book in which the Transactions of every Day are registered.

HEMICRA'NIA [*ημικρανιον*, Gr.] a Pain in either Part of the Head. L.

HEMICY'CLE [*ημικυκλιον*, Gr.] an half Cycle.

HEMIPLEG'IA } [*ημιπληγια*, Gr.] a Pal-

HEMIPLEX'IA } sey in one Side only. L.

HEM'ISPHERE [*hemisphaerium*, L. of *ημισφαιριον*, Gr.] half a Globe or Sphere cut by a Plane through the Centre. The conspicuous Hemisphere is so much of the Heavens as is visible above our Horizon; also Prints of the Heavens. F.

HEM'ISTICH [*hemistiche*, F. *hemistichium*, L. *ημιστιχιον*, Gr.] half a Verse.

HEM'ITONE [in *Musick*] a Half-Tone.

HEM'LOCK, a poisonous Plant. *Cicuta*. L.

HEMOR'RHAGIA [*hemorrhage*, F. *αιμορραγια*, Gr.] a Flux of Blood.

HEMOR'RHOIDS [*αιμορροιδεις*, Gr.] Emoroids, a Disease in the Fundament, commonly called the Piles.

HEMP [Ψamp, Belg. *Ψanst*, Teut.] coarse Flax.

HEMU'SE [among *Hunters*] a Roe in the third Year.

HEN-Bane, a poisonous F

mus. L.

A HEN [henne, Sax. *H* female Fowl.

HENBIT [heonan, Sax.] Time, &c. O.

HENCE, from this Place a Distance; also, for this R

HENCEFOR'WARD [he after this Time, for Time to

HENCH'MAN } a Fo

HEINS'MAN } name

HEND, neat, fine, genteel

HENDE'CAGON [of *δεκα* a Corner, Gr.] a Figure that has 11 Sides and as man

HENDECASYL'LABON ing of eleven Syllables. Gr

HENDI'ADIS [*ηνδιαδεις*, G Rhetorick, when two Noun used instead of a Substantive

HENFARE [*Doomsday-B ten* to go off, Teut.] a Fine Account of Murder.

HEN'GIN, a Prison, or rection. O. L. T.

HENG'IST [*pengeiz*, Sa a stoned Horse, so called, be Figure of a Horse in his Star his Brother's Name was I Captain, the first *English* Sa Angles or *English* into the I

HEN-Hearted, timorous,

HEN-Peked, is common Man who is governed by his

HENGSTON-Hill [pe the Downs or Banks of Hen neral] a Place in *Cornwall*, for Stannaries or Mines of T

HEN'NOCH [Ἡνώχ H. i. cated] the Son of Cain.

HEN'RY [Camden deriv Honour: *Verslegan*, from h and Ric, Sax. rich: But *Heynrick*, q. d. *Heynrick*; i. a Christian Name.

HEN'SHAW, a Village

HENT, caught, took ho

HENT'ERS, Huntsmen To HENTIN [Hentian to take, or catch. *Cbauc*.

A HENTING, one w Breeding. N. C.

HEPATICAL } [*hepati*

HEPAT'ICK } *τιδος* the Liver.

HEPATIC-Flux, a bilio cationed by the Overflowin

HEPATIC-Vein [in An Vein, the inner Vein of th

HEPATIC Medicines, su the Liver.

HEPATIC Duct, a Pass called also the *Porus Biliari*

HEPE [Ψapen, L. S.

and also a Number] a Company, a
Cbauc.

PTHEMIMERIS [*ἰθθυμῆρις*,
 a *Cesura* in a Latin Verse, when af-
 third Foot there is an odd Syllable,
 serves to, help to make a Foot with
 at Word.

OPEN, or *Hoply*, neat, handsome *N C.*
PS] the Fruit of the wild Briar or Dog-
S] Role. *Cynobates*. L.

PTAE'DRON [*ἰσῆλῆδρον*, Gr.] a Geo-
 al Figure consisting of seven Sides.

PTAGON [*ἰσῆλῆγων*, of *ἰσῆλῆ* seven,
 as a Cotner, Gr.] a Figure of seven
 and as many Angles. *Geom.*

PTAGON [in *Fortification*] is a Place
 has seven Baſtions for its Defence.

PTAGONAL, of an *Heptagon*.

PTANGULAR [of *ἰσῆλῆ*, Gr. and
is, L.] that hath seven Angles.

PTAPHONY [*ἰσῆλῆφωνία*, Gr.] the
 seven Sounds.

PTARCHY [*ἰσῆλῆρχία*, Gr.] a Govern-
 of seven Kings, or Sovereign Princes,
 of the *Saxon* Kings here in *England*.

R [Pronoun *ſam.*] She; of a Woman.

RALD [*Herald*, *Herald*, F, *Heraldo*,
Ἡραλδο, *Teut.* *Verflegay* derives it

Ἡραρ, *Sax.* an Army, and *Ἡρα* a
 ion, *Teut.*] an Officer at Arms, whose
 s to denounce War, to proclaim Peace,

is employ'd by the King in martial
 es; they are Judges and Examiners of

men's Coats of Arms, marshal all So-
 cieties at the Coronations of Kings, Fu-
 of Princes, &c.

RALDS *Collige*, a Corporation which
 s of Kings at Arms, Heralds, and Pur-
 ts.

RALDRY [*heraldique*, F.] the Art
 ndering Coats of Arms.

RAUDE, to proclaim. *Cbauc.*

RAWDES, Feats of Activity. *O.*

HERB [*herbe*, F. of *berba*, L.] a Name
 on to all Plants whose Stalks are not
 woody Substance.

RBA *Sancti Pauli*] Cowslips. *Para-*

RBA *Paralytica*] *lyfts*. L.

RBAE *Cupitata* [*Botany*] Herbs whose
 s are made up of many small, long,
 ellow Flowers, collected in a round
 or Head. L.

RBA *Salutaris*, the white Thorn, so
 upon a Supposition that our Saviour
 owned with it, in Derision; when he
 d on the Cross.

RBAGE, is the Fruit of the Earth
 ed by Nature for Cattle, &c. F.

RBAGE [in *Law*] the Liberty to feed
 in another Man's Ground; also what
 orarily paid in lieu of Tithes for Pas-
 ound.

RREAL [*herbale*, Ital. of *berba*, L.] a
 which gives an Account of the Names,
 es, and Uses of Plants or Herbs.

HERB'ALIST] [*herbarista*, F. *herbarius*,
HERB'ARIST] L.] one who is skilled

in distinguishing the Forins, Virtues, and
 Nature of all Sorts of Herbs

HER'BALISM, Skill in Herbs.

To **HERBALIZE**, to cull Herbs.

HERBER [of *Herberge*, an Inn or
 Lodging Place, *Teut.*] an Arbour.

HERBERGEOURS [*Herberger*, *Teut.*]
 Inn keepers. O.

HERBEROWE, an Harbour.

HER'BERT [of *hepe* an Army, and
beoht, *Sax.* bright, *g. d.* the Glory of an
 Army, *Verflegay* derives it of *hepe*, *Sax.*
 and *Herct*, *Teut.* intrusted, *g. d.* an ex-
 pert Soldier] a Christian and Surname.

HERBIF'EROUS [*herbifer*, L.] bearing
 or bringing forth Herbs.

HERBI'VOROUS [of *berba* and *vorax*,
 L.] devouring or eating Herbs or Grass.

HERBO'VE [*herbovus*, L.] grassy, full of
 Grass or Herbs.

HERBOSITY [*herbositas*, L.] Abun-
 dance of Herbs or Grass.

HERB'ULENT [*herbulentus*, L.] the same
 as *herbosc*. L.

HERCU'LEAN, belonging to *Hercules*, a
 famous ancient Hero.

HERCU'LEAN Labours, great and dan-
 gerous Exploits, such as *Hercules* performed.

HERCULE'S Pillars, two Pillars which
Hercules is said to have erected, one at *Cadix*
 in *Spain*, and the other at *Canton Africa*.

HERCU'LEUS *Morbus*, the Epilepsy, or
 Falling-Sickness: So called from the Terror
 of its Attacks, and the Difficulty of Cure.

HERD [*heorð*, *Sax.* *Herð*, *Teut.*] a
 Company of Cattle, or of wild Beasts.

To **HERD**, to associate together.

HERDEGROMES, Herdsmen. *Cbauc.*

HERDELENG'E [among *Hunters*] the
 dressing of a Roe.

HERD'WERCH] [*Herrenwech*, *Teut.*]

HERD'WERCH] Work of Herd-
 men, formerly done at the Will of their
 Lord.

HERDS'MAN [*Herder*, *Belg.*] a Keeper
 of Cattle.

HERE [*hepe*, *Sax.* *Her*, L. S. *Her*,
Teut.] in this Place.

HEREABOUTS, near this Place.

HEREAFTER [*hepe 6fter*, *Sax.*] af-
 ter this Time.

HERE de Cesar, an Account of Time
 from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* reckon-
 ed their Number of Years: It took Date
 38 Years before Christ, and it was in Use in
Spain till A. C. 1383.

HEREDIT'AMENTS [in *Law*] are all
 such Things as descend to a Man and his
 Heirs by way of Inheritance, not falling
 within the Compass of an Executor or Ad-
 ministrator, as Chattels &c.

HEREDITARILY, by Inheritance.

HEREDITARY [*hereditaire*, F. of *heredi-*
tarius,

diterfus, L.] belonging to Inheritance or Succession, that which passes from Family to Family or from Person to Person, by Right of a natural Succession.

HEREDITARY *Diseases*, such as Children derive from their Parents in the first Rudiments of the *Fætus*.

HER'FORD [of *hepe*, *Sax.* an Army, and *Forb*] the Name of a Place, a Bishop's Sec.

HER'GATE, a Tribute paid in ancient Times to the Lord of the Soil, for the carrying on a War. *Sax.*

HERE'GELD, a Tax raised for maintaining an Army. *Sax.* and *Tent.*

HEREMITICAL [*ipfacc*, a Desert] solitary, suitable to a Hermit.

HERE'SIARCH [*beresiarcho*, F. of *beresiarcho*, L. of *ἀρισίαρχος*, of *ἀρισία* a Hierarchy, and *ἀρχος* a Chief, Gr.] the Chief of a Sect of Hereticks, or the Author of an Heresy.

HERESLITA } a Soldier who goes from
HERESLIA } his Colours without
Leave. *Sax.*

HERESY [*beresie*, F. *beresie*, L. of *ἀιρεσις*, Gr.] an Opinion contrary to the Fundamental Points of Religion, or to the Holy Scriptures.

HE'RETEG } [of *pepe* an Army, and
HE'RETOG } *rogen*, *Sax.* to lead, *Deut.*
tog, *Tut.*] a Leader of an Army, a Duke.

HERETICAL [*beretique*, F. *bereticus*, L. of *ἀιρητικός*, Gr.] belonging to Heresy.

HERETICALLY, with Heresy.

AN'HERETICK [*un beretique*, F. *bereticus*, L. of *ἀιρητικός*, Gr.] one who holds heretical Opinions, or is tainted with Heresy.

HERETOFORE, formerly.

HERE'TUM, a Court to draw up the Guards or Military Retinue in, which usually attended our Bishops and Nobility.

HERIN, made of Hair. *Cbauc.*

HERIL'ITY, Mastership, of *Herus*. L.

HERIOT, a Fine paid to a Lord at the Death of a Landholder.

HERIS'ON [in *Fortification*] a Barrier made of Beams stuck with Iron Spikes, to block up a Passage. F.

HER'ITAGE, an Inheritance by Lot or Succession. F.

HERMAN [of *pepe*, *Sax.* an Army, and *Han*, *Tut.*] a proper Name of Men.

HERMA'PHRODITE [*bermaphroditus*, L. of *ἑρμαφροδίτη*, Gr. of *Hermes*, the Name of *Mercury*, and *Apbrodite*, *Venus*, q. d. Male and Female] one who has the Genital Parts of both Sexes. F.

HER'MES [*Ἑρμῆς*, Gr.] *Mercury*, the God of Eloquence.

St. HERMES's Fire, a Sort of Meteor appearing in the Night on the Shrouds, &c. of a Ship.

HERMETICAL } i. e. belonging to
HERMETICK } *Hermis*, or *Mercury*,

or to *Hermes Trimegistus*,
tian Philosopher.

HERMETICK Art,
HERMETICAL }
which pretends to solve
Phænomena and Operat
three Chymical Princip
and *Mercury*.

HERMETICAL *Phy*
thesis in *Physick*, which
all Diseases to the fam
ples of *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and

HERMETICAL Seal
HERMES's Seal
stopping the Mouths of
the most subtle Spirits
is done by heating them
till it is just ready to melt
a Pair of hot Pincers to
ther.

HERMETICALLY,
Chymic Art.

HER'MIT [*Hermite*,
ἱερομίτης, Gr.] a solitary
devoted to religious Solitude.

HER'MITAGE, the
mit lives. F.

HER'MITAN, a dry
Easterly Wind that blows
Guinea in *Africa*; a Hus

HER'MITNESS, a Woman

HERMITICAL [*ἑρμιτικός*,
μητικός, Gr.] of or belong

HERMITORY [*ber*
Oratory, Chapel, or Plac
ing to an Hermitage.

HERMODACTYLE,
ing the Figure of a Heart

HERN [*beron*, F.] a
Corner.

HERN-Shew } a P
HERN'ERY } breed

HERN, *Canden* says, is
fies a Cottage, a Surname

HERN at Siege [and
Hern standing at the Wat
ing for Priey.

HERNE'SIUM, any
Furniture; Also Implem
Ship-Tackle. O. L.

HERNIA *aqueosa*, a w
HERNIA *carneosa*, a fles

HERNIA *hemoralis*, is
are filled with unnatural

HERNIA *Scrotalis* } is
HERNIA *Veneris* }
big, by Reason of immo

HERNIA *Ventosa*, a W
HERNIA *Uteri*, fast

Uteri.

HER'NIOS, trouble
or Burkness.

HER'OD [*Ἡρώδης*, G
Great, a King of *Jerusalem*

HERO'DIAN, belong

DIANS, a Sect of Jewish Heretics took *Herod* for the Messiah.

[*Heros*, F. and L. of ἥρως, Gr.] a illustrious Person, a Person of Honour, Worth, and Renown, among Nations, who, although he was of mortal Birth, was yet esteemed by the People to be Immortal, and after his Death was adored among the Gods.

HEROICAL } [*heraïque*, F. of *heraicus*,
HEROICK } L. of ἥρως, Gr.] noble, excellent, belonging to, or becoming

HEROICALLY, like an Hero.

HEROICK Poem, so called, because it sets noble Exploits of Kings, Princes, &c.

HEROICK Verse, an Hexameter Verse, consisting of six Feet, such as the ancients and Latins made use of in their poems.

HEROINE [*Heroina*, L. of ἥρως, Gr.] an Hero.

HEROISM, Actions or Principles of a Hero.

HERON, a Sort of large Water-Fowl F.

HERONER, a Hawk which flies at a He-

ROONS-Bill, a Sort of Herb

HERONSSEWS [*heroncaux*, F.] young Herons.

HERWARD, on this Condition. *Ch.*

HERES [*ἥρως*, Gr.] a spreading Infection, a Kind of *St. Anthony's Fire*.

HERES miliaris [*Phyſick*] a cutaneous Infection, which is like Millet-Seed upon the skin, and itches.

HERES excrucians, a cutaneous Infection more corrosive and penetrating, so as to produce Ulcers. *L.*

HERING [*Dæring*, *Sax.* *Daring*, *Teut.*] a Fish well known.

HERING-BUST, a Vessel proper for the preservation of Herring.

HERING-COB, a young Herring.

HERING-SILVER, Money formerly paid for a certain Quantity of Herrings to a House.

HERIOT. See *Harriot*.

HERALD, Rehearsal.

HERM [*in Fortification*] is a Lattice or Grating made in the Form of an Harrow with Iron Spikes. *F.*

HERMION [*in Fortification*] is a Plank with Iron Spikes, for the same Use as the *HERM*. *F.*

HERM [*Dærr*, *Sax.*] a Wood] a Place

HERFORD [*Dærrford*, *Sax.* *q. d.* *herford*] a Country Town.

HERRY [*hærran*, *Sax.* probably of *heron*, *Teut.*] to praise, to honour. *Chauc.*

HERSITATE [*hesiter*, F. *hesitatum*, *Chauc.*] to be uncertain what to do or to hesitate, or falter in Speech.

HESITATINGLY, in a doubtful Manner.

HESITATION, a Doubting, an Uncertainty, a Faltering in Speech. *F. of L.*

HESPERUS [*Ἑσπερος*, Gr.] the Evening Star, the Evening.

HESTS [*hæst*, *Sax.*] Commands or Decrees.

HEST, promised. *O.* [of *hest machen*, L. *S.* to make hot] also heated. *Chauc.*

HETEROCLITES [*Grammar*] all Nouns which vary in their Gender and Declension.

HETEROCRANY [*heterocrania*, L. of *ἑτεροκρατία*, Gr.] a Pain in Part of the Head.

HETERODOX [*heterodoxus*, F. *heterodoxus*, L. of ἑτεροδοξία, Gr.] differing in Sentiments or Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HETERODOXY [*heterodoxia*, Gr.] the Difference, or being different in Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HETEROGENEAL } [*heterogene*, F. of
HETEROGENEOUS } *heterogeneous*, L. of ἑτερογενής, Gr.] of a different Nature, Kind, or Quality.

HETEROGENEAL Nouns [*in Grammar*] are such as have one Gender in the singular Number, and another in the plural.

HETEROGENEAL Number [*in Arithmetick*] are such as consist of Integers and Fractions.

HETEROGENEAL Surds [*in Algebra*] are such as have different radical Signs.

HETEROGENEITY, the being heterogeneous.

HETEROGENIUM [*in Physick*] is used when any Thing that is disproportionate is mingled with the Blood and Spirits.

HETEROGENEOUS Lights [*among Naturalists*] is that which consists of different Degrees of Refrangibility.

HETEROGENEOUS Particles [*in Philosophy*] are such as are of different Kinds, Natures, and Qualities.

HETERORYTHMUS [*of ἕτερος* another, and *ρυθμή*, Gr. a certain Measure] is a Life unsuitable to the Age of those who live. It is also applied to the Pulse, when they beat differently in Diseases.

HETERO'SCH [*heteroscium*, F. of ἑτεροσκία, of ἕτερος, and *σκία*, a Shadow, Gr.] are such Inhabitants of the Earth as have their Shadows falling but one way; as those who live between the Tropicks and Polar Circles, whose Shadows at Noon, in the North Latitude, are always to the Northward, and in South Latitude to the Southward.

HETH [*ἠθ*, *Heb.* *i. e.* Fear, or astonished] the Brother of *Canaan*, from whom descended the People of the *Hittites*.

HETHIN [*ἠθην*, pl. *Teut.*] a Heathen. *Chauc.*

HETH'NESS, the Heathen World opposed to Christendom.

To HETTE, to commit, to dedicate.

E e e a

HETTER,

HETTER, eager, earnest. *N.C.*
 To **HEW** [*heapan, Sax. hātan, L. S. and Teut.*] to cut Stones or Timber.
HEW } [*hyge, Sax.*] Form or Colour,
HUE } Appearance.
HEWID, coloured. *Cbauc.*
HEX'ACHORD [*ἑξάχορδον, Gr.*] an Interval of Musick, commonly called a *Sixth*.
HEXAE'DRON [*ἑξάεδρον, Gr.*] a solid geometrical Figure, consisting of six equal Sides.
HEX'AGON [*ἑξάγωνος, Gr.*] a geometrical Figure, which has six equal Sides and as many Angles.
HEXAGONAL [*hexagone, F. hexagonus, L. of ἑξάγωνος, Gr.*] belonging to a Hexagon.
HEXIAM [*Sumner* writes *pagulstatham*, from *þæge, teals, Sax.* a Batchelor of an Order of Monks, called the *Coldes*, who lived a single Life there with the Bishop. But *Beda* *Manusale*; tho' *Skinner* rather approves *þæge-stals*, formerly called *her-talsstam*, from the River *Þertolu*] a Town in *Northumberland*, formerly a Bishop's See.
HEXAMERON [*ἑξάμηρον, Gr.*] the six Days Work of Creation.
HEXAM'ETER [*hexametre, F. ἑξάμετρος, Gr.*] consisting of six Feet. *L.*
HEXAN'GULAR [of *ἕξ, Gr.* six, and *angulus, L.*] having six Angles.
HEXAP'LA [*ἑξάπλά, Gr.*] a Work of *Origen's*, in six Columns, containing the four first *Greek* Translations of the Bible; together with the *Hebrew* Text, and the *Hebrew* written in the *Greek* Characters.
HEX'AFOD [*ἕξ* and *ωδεις*] an Animal with six Feet.
HEXAP'TOTON [in *Grammar*] a Noun declined with six Cases.
HEXAS'TICH [*ἑξάστιχοι, Gr.*] an Epigram consisting of six Verses.
HEXASTYLE [*ἑξάστυλος, Gr.*] an ancient Building, which had six Columns in the Face before, and six behind.
HEX'IS [with *Physicians*] a Habit or Constitution.
HEXT [*ἤχστη, or ἤχστ, Teut.*] highest. *Cbauc.*
HEY'BOLE [*Old Record*] Liberty of cutting so much Underwood, as was necessary for mending the Hedges or Fences belonging to the Land.
HEY'DAY, an Expression of Frelick and Exultation.
HEYRAT, an *American* Rodger.
HEYRS, young Timber-Trees, usually left for Standers in felling of Woods.
HUZEKI'AH [*חזקיהו H. i. e.* strong in the Lord] a King of *Judab*.
HIA'TION, gasping.
HIBERNAL, belonging to the Winter.
HIBERNIAN, an *Irishman*.
HICK'ET
HICK'UP
HIC'COUGH } [*hickit, Dan. hirtuc, Teut.*] a convulsive Motion of the Stomach, caused by tough and irregular Particles.

HICK'WELL } a B
HICK'WAY } a R
HID'AGE, a Royal
 on every Hide of Land
HIDDER and *spiddet*
A HIDE [*ἰδύς, S*
 Skin of a Beast.
HIDE-bound [among
 Disease in Horfes and
 cleaves to the Sides.
HIDE-bound [of *Tr*
 be so when the Bark sta
HIDE of Land, was
 would cultivate in a Y
HIDE and Gain, ara
O. L. T.
HIDE Lands, belong
 sion-house.
HIDEL, a Place of
 ary. *O. S.*
HIDE'OUS [*bideux*
 ful. terrible to look at
HIDEOUSLY, frig
HIDEOUSNESS, I
 Aspect.
 To **HIE** [*hizan, Sa*
HIERA-PICRA, a p
 of Aloes, Lignum Alo
 Mastick, Honey, &c.
HIERAR'CHICAL
rarebiticus, L. of ἱεραρχ
 the Government of th
HIERARCHY [*h*
L. of ἱεραρχία, Gr
 also the holy Orders o
 of nine, *Seraphims, C*
minions, Principalities,
gels, Archangels.
HIERAT'ICK P
cients] the finest Sort
 set apart only for reli
HIERDE [*hiernd*
 Shepherd or Herdsma
HIERDESS, a She
HIEROGLYPHI
HIEROGLYPHI
cut, L. of ἱερογλυφικ
 Hieroglyphicks, symb
HIEROGLYPHIC
HIEROGLYPHIC
Hieroglyphica, L. sicut
 mysterious Character
 ters, used among th
 they kept their *Palic*
HIEROGLYPHIC
try] are those crooked
 which those who p
 tend to foretel future
HIEROGRAMS,
HIEROGRAPHE
 Things.
HIEROGRAPHY
HIEROM [*Hieron*
i. e. holy Law] *Jer*
 Fathers of the Chur

NOVIANS, an Order of Monks, by St. Jerome.
PHANT [*φαντασμα*, Gr.] one who lies of Religion.
SOLOM'TAN, belonging to Joseph, an Herb. *Verbasum album*, L.
NS } [Contractions of Hugh,
NS } and in, which, *Alfricus*
NSON } says, signifies a Son
of Hugh, or Hugh's Son] a Name.
GLE, to chaffer, to be penurious
n.
AM [*g. d.* his House, or Habitation] a Town in *Suffex*.
[*heab*, Sax. *hry*, *Dan.* *hæth*, lofty.
Bearing Cock, a large Fighting Cock.
Crofted } [*Arbery*] the same as
Rigged } *shouldered*,
Y, loftily.
ESS, Dignity, a Title applied to
AYMAN, a Robber on the publick
[*hæten*, Sax. of *heisten*, *Teut.*]
illed. *Spruc*.
LER, one who buys Poultry, &c. in
country, and brings it to Town to sell.
A, the Raging of the River *Severn*
cefter.
LANDER, an Inhabitant of Mountain
ITY [*bilaritas*, L.] Cheerfulness,
BERT [of *Drub*, *Teut.* a Noble-
beorht, Sax. famous; *g. d.* famous]
a proper Name.
TH, yieldeth, bestoweth. *Cbauc.*
NG [*g. d.* *Hilderling*] degenerate.
AH [*הרלרית* *H. i. e.* the Lord's
Father of King *Eliakim*.
[*hill*, Sax. *hugel*, *Teut.*] a rising
round.
L, a little Hill.
OCK [dimin. of *Hill*] a little Hill.
[*helt*, Sax. *hiltre*, *Belg.* of *affren*,
Teut.] the Handle of a Sword, &c.
[*him*, Sax. *him*, *Teut.*] an oblique
Pronoun *he*.
MPLE, to halt or go lame. *N. C.*
[*me*] a Jewish Measure for liquid
containing one Gallon, two Pints,
half solid Inches Wine Measure.
[*hin*, Sax. *himde*, *Teut.*] a Fe-
of the third Year.
[*hinc* *hineman*, Sax. *Dimid.*
Teut.] one of the Family, a Servant,
for Husbandry; a Husbandman.
Berriat, [*hin*-*berrian*, Sax] the
the Raspberry-Trees *N. C.*
Calf, a Hart of the first Year.
INDER [*hindrian*, Sax. *Hinde*.
to let, to stop, to prevent.

HINDER [*hindrian*, Sax.] remote.
N. C.
HINDERANCE [*hindranç*, *Teut.*] an
Impediment.
A HINDERLING, one who is degenerat-
ed. *Devoosb.*
HINDFARE, the going away of a Ser-
vant from his Master.
HINE [*g. d.* behind, or after a while] ere
long. *N. C.*
HINE, a Servant. *O.*
A HINGE [*Hinge*, *Du*] an iron Device,
on which a Door turns.
HINT, Intimation.
To **HINT** [*enter*, *F.*] to give a brief or
partial Notice of a Thing.
A HIP [*hips*, Sax. *Huge*, *Teut.*] the up-
per Part of the Thigh.
HIP-SHOT, is when the Hip-bone of a
Horse is moved out of its right Place.
HIP-WORT, an Herb.
HIP } [*heopa*, Sax] a Berry, the Fruit
HEP, } of a large Bramble.
To **HIPE**, to gore with the Horns, as
Bulls, &c.
A HIP/PIND-HOLD } a Place where
A HIP/PING-HOARD } People stay to
chat, when they are sent on an Errand. *N. C.*
HIPPOCAM'PA [in *Anatomy*] the Pro-
cesses or Channel of the upper or foremoſt
Ventricle of the Brain. *L. of Gr.*
HIPPOCEN'TAURS, Monsters feigned
by Poets, and represented by Painters as half
Men, half Horses.
HIP'POCRAS, a Wine, spiced, and strained
through a Flannel Bag called *Hippocrates's*
Sleeve.
HIPPOCRATES [*ἵπποκράτης* of *ἵππος*
a Horse, and *κράτης* Might, *Gr.* a mighty
Horseman] a famous Physician.
HIPPOCRATES'S SLEAVE [with *Physici-*
ans] a woollen Bag, made by joining the op-
posite Angles of a square Piece of Flannel,
in Form of a Pyramid, to strain Syrups and
Decoctions for Clarification.
HIP'PODROME [*hippodromus*, *L.* *ἵππο-*
δρομος, of *ἵππος* a Horse, and *δρομος* a Race]
a Place for Coursing or Running of Horses.
HIP'POORIFF [*ἵππος* and *γυβή*] a winged
Horse.
HIPPOM'ACHY [*ἵππομαχία*, *L.* of *ἵπ-*
πος, *Gr.*] a Jutting on Horseback.
HIPPOPOTAMUS, the River *Horse*.
HIPPU'RIS [*ἵππουρις*, *Gr.*] such Disorders
as are incident to much Riding; as Debility
and Weping of the genital Parts.
HIPPUS [of *ἵππος* a Horse] an Affection
of the Eyes, that makes them shake so as to
represent Objects in the like Kind of Motion,
as when on Horseback.
HIP ROOFS [in *Architecture*] are such as
have neither Gable-heads, Shread-heads, nor
Jerkin-heads.
HIPS [in *Architecture*], are those Timbers
which are the Corners of a Roof.

HIRC'NE

HIRCINE [*hircinus*, L.] of a Goat.
HIRCISCUNDA [*Old Law Term*] the Division of an Estate among Heirs.
HIRCOSE, falacious Persons, of a Goat-like Disposition; those who are just come to Puberty. L.
HIRCUS, the Name of a fixed Star, the same with *Capella*. L.
To HIRE [*hyran*, Sax. *hueren*, Belg.] to take a Thing to Use for a Price agreed on with the Owner.
HIRE [*hyre*, Sax. *huer Belg.* and L. S.] the Price or Wages of a Thing hired.
HIRELING, one who serves for Wages.
HIRST [*heurt*, Sax.] a little Wood.
HIRSU'TE [*hirsutus*, L.] rough, bristly, full of Hair.
HIS [*hir*, Sax.] of or belonging to him.
HISPID [*bispidus*, L.] rough, hairy, shaggy, rough with Hair.
To HISS [*heiscan*, Sax. *hissen*, Belg. *hischen*, Teut.] to imitate the Hissing of a Serpent, by way of Contempt.
HISSING, a Noise like that of Serpents.
HISTORIAN [*historien*, F. of *historicus*, L. *ιστορικος*, Gr.] one who is versed in, or writes Histories.
HISTORICAL [*historique*, F. *historicus*, L. *ιστορικος*, Gr.] belonging to History.
HISTORICALLY, according to History, by Way of Narrative.
HISTORIOGRAPHER [*historiographie*, F. *historiographus*, L. *ιστοριγραφος*, Gr.] a Writer of History, an Historian.
HISTORIOLOGY [*ιστοριολογια*, Gr.] Knowledge of Histories.
HISTORY [*histoire*, F. *historia*, L. *ιστορια*, Gr.] a Narration or Relation of Things as they are, or Actions as they did pass.
HISTORY-PIECE, a Painting that represents an Event in History.
HISTRIONICAL } [*histrionicus*, L.] be-
HISTRIONICK } longing to an Actor, Player-like.
To HIT [of *hituz*, L. *Minsh.*] to strike.
To HITCH [probably of *hiczan*, Sax.] to wriggle or move by Degrees.
To HITCH [*Sea Term*] is to catch hold of any Thing with a Hook or Rope.
HITHE [*hyð*, Sax.] a little Port or Haven for landing, loading, or unloading Goods, as *Queen-Eitbe*; also one of the five Ports in the County of *Kent*.
HITHER [*hæþer*, Sax. *hietjer*, Teut.] to this Place.
HITHERTO, to this Time.
HITHERWARD [*hizer þearð*, Sax. *hietjerwerts*, Teut.] towards this Place.
A HIVE [*hive*, Sax.] a Receptacle for the preserving of Bees.
HIVE-DROSE, a Sort of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hives to expel the Cold.
HOAR, White. Grey.
HOAR-FROST, White Frost.

HOARD, a secret Store.
To HOARD, to treasure up.
HOARDER, one who hoards.
HOARSE [*har*, Sax. *Teut.*] having a rough Voice.
HOARY [*har*, Sax.] covered with hoar Frost.
To grow HOARY [*har*, Sax.] to become grey-headed, to be hoar.
HOARY [*horiz*, Sax.] also white with Frost.
HOAST-MAAN, an old Name of the Traders in Sea Coal at *London*.
HOB [Contract of *Robbery*] Fellow; the Back of a Horse.
To HOBBLE [*hubble*, Sax.] to limp, to go lame.
HOB'BLERS, Men who were obliged to maintain a Horse for the certifying any *Irish* King's Sea-side; certain *Irish* Kings as *Light* Horsemen upon the Sea-side.
HOB'BY [*haubereau*, Fr.] Sort of Hawk, that preyeth on Rabbits &c.
HOB'BY [*bobbin*, F.] a small Mare.
HOBGOB'LIN [*g. d. Robin Goodfellow*] imaginary Spirits, Fairies.
HOB'ITS [*haubitzen*] small Mortars useful in a Siege at a Distance with small Shot.
HOB'KINS } [*g. d. Hobkyns*] of *Robert* a Sirname.
HOB'KINS }
HOBBS [of *Robert*] a Name.
HOC'CUS [*salis*] in *Hoke* or lesser Pit of Salt.
HOCK [*hoh*, Sax.] a Term of Bacon.
To HOCK'LE [*g. d. the Knee*, *hob*, Sax.] to kick, to strike the Joints towards the *Houfe*.
HOCK LEY in the *Houfe* leag Pasture, Sax. *g. d. in Bedfordshire*; also an old Name of *Clerkenwell*.
HOCK-TIDE [*heahrt*] Time, *hockzeit*, Teut. Tification, but is particularly a Wedding Feast a Festival in *Merland*, anciently in *Merland*, the Death of King *liardicans* the Downfall of the *Don*.
HOCK-Tuesday Money to the Landlord, that his men, might celebrate *Friday* was the *Tuesday* Seven-night.
HOCUS POCUS [probably of *hoc est corpus meum*, the Expression on which the Doctrine of *Transubstantiation* is founded.]

Tricks by Slight of Hand; also
 ce itself.
), a Sort of Tray for carrying Mor-
 e with Bricklayers.
 AN, a young Scholar, admitted
 in School to be a Student in
 College in Oxford; also a La-
 bears a Hod.
 Y, well disposed, pleasant, in good
 Scorb.
), L.] an Interjection of Calling.
 E-Podge, a Dish of Meat cut to
 stewed with several Sorts of
 ether.
 -Pot [in Law] is the putting
 lands of several Tenures, for the
 dividing of them.
 'KINS [of Hodges, and that from
 little Roger] a Surname.
 ON [i. e. the Son of Odds or Ous]
 RNAL [bodierus, L.] belonging
 ent Day or Time.
 MANDOD, a Fish.
 a Instrument.
), to use an Hec.
 [Skinner derives it of Sugo, Sax.
 S. a Sow] a Swine, a wild Boar
 Year.
 [of hogs, Sax. Care, much Care
 ired in bringing them up when
 young Weather-Sheep. N. C.
 bber, a hoggish niggaroty Fellow.
 use, an Insect.
 er, a wild Bear three Years old.
 I Mogau [this is a Corruption of
 otage, high and mighty, Belg.]
 the States of the united Provinces
 rlands.
 TH [of heah high, and Geanþ
 or tough high, and Gerd Nær,
 r, Eng.] a Surname.
 HINE, one who comes to an Inn
 a Guest, and lies there the third
 which the Host was answerable
 ch of the King's Peace, if he
 S. L. T.
 'SIUS } a young Sheep of the
 ASTER } second Year. O. L.
 L } the same as Hoggafus,
 EL } C.
 H, like an Hog.
 HNESS, Quality of an Hog.
 HLY, voraciously, greedily.
 [baugouff, F.] a high Savour or
 a Stink, a noisome offensive
 HEAD [tagher, C. Br. D]; off,
 Vessel containing of Liquors 63
), the Place where Hogs are fed.
 [of heppit, Teut.] a rampant,
 with Wench
 E } [bauffer, F.] to heave or
 T } lift up.

HOCK'ERLY [Doektrichte, Teut.] auk-
 wardly, crookedly, crossly.
 HO'KER, Peevishness, Ill-nature. Cb.
 To HOLD [healdan, Sax. holden, Belg.
 halten, Teut. holden, Dan.] to lay hold on,
 keep, or retain, &c.
 HOLD [among Hunters] a Cover or Shel-
 ter for Deer. &c.
 HOLD [of a Ship] that Part between the
 Keelson and the lower Deck, where the
 Goods, Stores, &c. are laid up.
 A HOLD-Fast, an Iron Hook in Shape of
 the Letter S, fixed in a Wall to support it:
 Also a Joiner's Tool.
 To clear the HOLD [in a Ship] is to lay
 that Part handsome, and make it clean.
 To rummage the HOLD, is to search what
 is in it.
 To HOLD off [Sea Term] is to hold the
 Cable fast with Nippers, or else to bring it to
 the Jeer Captain, when in heaving it is stiff,
 or apt to slip back.
 To HOLD Water [among Watermen] is to
 stop a Boat, by a particular Way of turning
 the Oar.
 HOLDER-Forth, one who harangues.
 HOLD'ERNESS [called by Ptolemy the
 Promontory Ocellum, from Hill, C. Br. a
 Foreland, Hold-deop Noppe, Sax. the Pro-
 montory of Hollow-Dura] a Place in York-
 shire.
 A HOLE [hole, Sax. Hohl, Teut.] a
 hollow Place, also whole, wholly. Cbauc.
 HO'LIDAM } [either of haligdome,
 HAL'DOME } Sax. Sanctity, or halig
 Dom, Sax. holy Judgement, or of holy and
 Dame, i. e. the Virgin Mary, Delightgum,
 Teut.] an ancient Way of Swearing.
 HOLINESS, Sanctity, Purity of Heart
 and Manners.
 HOL'LAND [q. d. hollow Land, because
 it abounds with Ditches full of Water] a
 Place in Lincolnshire.
 HOLLAND [called so (by the Danes who
 conquered it) after an Island of that Name in
 the Baltic Sea, of Ol. Cim. Ale, and Lauþ;
 q d. Alc Land] a Province of the United
 Netherlands; also fine Linnen first made
 there.
 HOL'LOUR } a Whoremonger, an A-
 HO'LOUR } dulturer. Cbauc.
 To HOL'LOW [holian, Sax. hohlen, or
 Guffose, Teut.] to make hollow.
 To HOL'LOW. See Hallo.
 HOL'LOW-Square [in Art Mil.] a Body
 of Foot drawn up with an empty Space in
 the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Bag-
 gage, facing and covered every Way by the
 Pikes, to oppose the Enemies Horse.
 HOLLOW Tower [in Fortification] is a
 Rounding made of the Remainder of two
 Brisures, to join the Custains to the Orillon,
 where the small Shot are played, that they
 may not be exposed so much to the View of
 the Enemy.

HOL'LY.

HOLLY-Tree [*holegn, Sax.*] a Shrub which is green Winter and Summer. *Agri-folium, L.*

HOLM, a Sort of Oak-Tree.

HOLM [*holm, Sax.*] an Hill or fenny Ground, encompassed with little Brooks. *O. Rec.*

HOLM-Castle [*of holm, an Hill or Ife encompassed with little Brooks, q. d. a Castle in an Holm*] a Place in *Surrey*.

HOLMSDALE [*of holm, Sax. and dale*] in *Surrey*, so called from its abounding in plentiful Pastures.

HOLM Pierpoint [*of holm, Sax. pierpoint, of pierre a Stone, and pont a Bridge, F.*] a Place in *Nottinghamshire*, a Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Kingston*, and the Burying place of that Family.

HO'LOCAUST [*holocauste, F. holocaustum, L. of ὁλοκαυστος, Gr.*] a Sacrifice that is altogether burnt on the Altar, a whole Burnt-offering.

HO'LOGRAPH [*holographe, F. holographium, L. ὁλογραφον, Gr.*] a Will written all with the Testator's own Hand.

HOL'SOM [*heylsum, Teut. Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *holsum at Sea*, when she will hull, try, and ride well without rolling or labouring.

HOLSTERS [*q. d. holders, hulster, Teut.*] leathern Cases for Pistols.

HOLT [*holt, Sax. Holt, L. S. Holte, Teut.*] a small Wood or Grove. Hence, as some say, *Halbourn* took its Name.

HO'LYBUT, a flat Fish not unlike *Turbot*, a Sea Fish.

HOLYHOCK } [*holihoc, Sax.*] a Kind of Garden Mallows, a Flower.

HOLY [*halig, Sax. hyleg, Teut.*] sacred, divine.

HOLIDAY, a Day of Gaiety.

HOLY-Thursday, the *Thursday* on which Christ's Ascension is solemnized.

HOLY-Rood-Day, a Festival observed two Days before *Whitsuntide*, upon Account of our Saviour's Ascension.

HOLY Water sprinkle [*among Hunters*] signifies the Tail of a Fox.

HOM'AGE [*homage, F.*] is the Submission, Promise, and Oath of Loyalty and Service, which a Tenant makes to his Lord, when he is at first admitted to the Land, which he holds of the Lord in Fee; also that which is owing to the King or any Superior.

HOMAGE Ancestral, is where a Man and his Ancestors have, Time out of Mind, held their Lands of the Lord and his Ancestors by Homage. *L. T.*

HOM'AGEABLE, subject or belonging to Homage.

HOM'AGER [*homager, F.*] one who pays Homage, or is bound so to do.

HOMA'GIO [*respectuando*], a Writ to the

Escheator, commanding of Lands to the Heir though his Homage be
HOMA'GIUM is Homage, when a V declaration of disown Lord.

HOME [*ham Sax.*] Place of Abode.

HOMELINESS, P

HOMELY [*heim*] is usually worn at unadorned, not handf

HO'MER [*Ὅμηρος*]

HOMER [*הומור*] sure containing twent

HOMERICAL, a belonging to *Homer*.

HOME-Stall, a M the Country.

HOME'SOKEN }

HAM'SOKEN } ses violently, and wit

HOMESPUN, spun rude.

HOMEWARD [*hometts, Teut.*] toward

HOMICIDE [*homicid*]

HOMICIDE [*homicid*]

HOMICIDE *volunt* committed designedly

either with precede the former is Murder

HOMICIDE [*homicid*]

HOMICIDE *casus* kills a Man by mere

HOMILETICAL bits required in all M

the regulating their n

HOMILIST, a W

HOM'ILY [*homoimilia, Gr.*] a Sermon made to the People

Matters of Religion.

HOM'INE eligend corporation for the Ch

keep the one Part Statute Merchants.

HOMINE replegia Man out of Prison.

HOMINE capto Writ to take him wh

man, and conveyed so that he cannot be

HOMOCENTRI and *κεντρικος*, centric

same or the like Cen

HOMOEOMER [*ὁμοιομετρος, Gr*] Lik

HOMOEOMER [*Isopby*] certain Prin

to *Anaxagoras*, are i

HOMOEOP' TO

Rhetorick, where several Members
end in like Cases.

OTE'LEUTION [*ὁμοτέλειον*,
are in *Rhetorick*, where several
a Sentence end alike.

E'NEAL } [*homogene*, F. *ho-*
E'NEOUS } *mogeneus*, L. of
r.] of the same Kind and Na-

E'NEAL Light [in *Opticks*] is
Rays are all of one Colour and
refrangibility, without any Mix-

E'NEAL Numbers [in *Arith-*
of the same Kind and Nature.

E'NEAL Surds [in *Algebra*] such
common radical Sign.

E'NE'ITY, Sameness of Nature.

E'NEOUS Particles [in *Phi-*
such as are of the same Kind,
Properties.

E'NEUM *comparativis* [in *Al-*
absolute Number or Quantity in
of Cubic Equation, and which
of one Side of the Equation.

OGAL [*homologus*, L. *ὁμολόγος*,
able, or like one another.

MOL'OGATE [*homologer*, F.
L. of *ὁμολογῶ*, Gr.] to assent to,
with one's Judgment in any Thing.

OGA'ION, an Admission, Al-
Approval. F.

OGOUS [*homologue*, F. *homo-*
ὁμολόγος, Gr.] having the same
Proportion, agreeable or like to

OGOUS Quantities or Magni-
cometry] such as are proportional,
one another in Reason.

OGOUS Things [in *Logick*] are
only in Name, but are of dif-
ferences.

OGY [*homologia*, L. *ὁμολογία*,
portion, Agreeableness.

NYMOUS [*homonymie*, F. *homo-*
ὁμωνυμια, Gr.] comprehending
significations under the same Word.

NYMY [*homonymia*, L. *ὁμων-*
] is when divers Things are sig-
ne Word.

OU'SION [*ὁμωνίον*, Gr.] a Term
vines, which signifies a Being of
substance or Essence.

PLATA [*homoplata*, L. of *ὁμο-*
] the Shoulder-blade.

TONOS [*ὁμότονος*, Gr.] a Term
Physicians to such Distempers as
instant Tenor of Rise, State, and
; and by *Galen*, to such continued
others call *Acmaestic*.

N'CIONITES, Hereticks, who,
Gothead of Christ.

[of *han*, Sax. Stone; but *Mer-*
as it of *ἀκόνιον*, Gr.] a fine Sort of
e for Razors, &c.

To HONE [*honzean*, Sax.] to pine, to
long.

HO'NEST [*bonnête*, F. of *bonestus*, L.]
good, just, virtuous.

HONESTLY, justly.

HON'ESTY [*bonnêteté*, F. of *bonestus*, L.]
Sincerity, Uprightness, &c. also the Name
of a Flower.

HONEY [punig, Sax. Honigh, Belg.
Honig, Teut.] a sweet liquid Substance made
by Bees.

HONEY-Comb [in *Gunnery*] a Flaw in
the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance, when it
is ill cast.

HONEY-Dew, a Sort of Mildew on
Plants. Flowers, &c.

HONEY-Moon, the first Month after Mar-
riage.

HONEY-Suckle, Woodbine. *Caprifolium*, L.

HONEY-Wort, a Plant.

HONI [*soit qui mal y pense*] [i. e. Evil to
him who Evil thinks] the Motto of the most
noble Order of the Knights of the Garter. F.

HON'OUR [*bonneur*, F. of *honor*, L.]
Respect or Reverence paid to one, Esteem,
Reputation.

HON'OURS [in *Law*] the most noble
Part of Seigniories, upon which other in-
ferior Lordships or Manors depend, by the
Performances of some Customs or Service
to the Lords of such Honours.

To HON'OUR [*honore*, F. of *honorare*,
L.] to respect, reverence, esteem, value.

HONOUR Point [in *Heraldry*] the upper
Part of an Escutcheon, where its Breath is
divided into Parts.

To HONOUR a Bill of Exchange, is to
pay it in due Time.

HONOUR Courts, are Courts held within
the Bounds of an Honour.

HON'OURABLE [*honorabilis*, L.] worthy
or possessed of Honour, noble. F.

HONOURABLE *Avanté*, is a disgrace-
ful Sort of Punishment, when an Offender is
delivered up to the common Hangman, who
having stripped him to his Shirt, and put a
Rope about his Neck, and a Wax Taper
in his Hand, leads him to the Court, where
he is to beg Pardon of God, the King, and
the Court. F.

HONOURABLY, in a generous, worthy
Manner.

HONOURARY, conferring Honour, ho-
nourably bestowed.

HON'OURARY [*honorarius*, L.] belong-
ing to Honour, done or conferred upon any
one on account of Honour.

An HON'OURARY [*honoraire*, F. of
honorarium, L.] a Lawyer's Fee, a Salary
given to publick Professors of any Art or
Science.

HON'OURARY Services [*Law Term*]
are such as relate to the Tenure of Grand
Serjeantry, and are commonly joined with
some Honour.

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Serjeantry, and are commonly joined with
some Honour.

HONOURER, the Person who honours.

HONT, a Huntsman. *Cbauc.*

HONT'FANGENTHEF, a Thief taken, *Hond-Habend*, i. e. having the Thing stolen in his Hand. *Sax.*

An **HOOD** [*ho's Sax. hoet, L. S.*] a Hat, a Covering for the Head.

HOOD, in Composition, signifies State or Condition; as Manhood, Priesthood.

To **HOODWINK**, to blindfold, to bind up the Eyes.

HOOF [*hop. Sax. hoef, L. S. hoef, Teut.*] Part of a Horse's Hoof; Measure of a Peck.

HOOF-boney, a round boney Swelling growing on a Horse's Hoof.

HOOF-bound, a Shrinking of the Top of a Horse's Hoof.

HOOF-cast, when the Coffin or Horn falls clear away from the Hoof.

HOOF-loosend, is a Loosening of the Coffin from the Flesh.

HOOK [*hoc, Sax. Hoek, Belg. Hake, Teut.*] a bended Iron to hang Things upon.

HOOK-Land, Land plowed and sowed every Year; called also *Open-Land*.

HOOKS [*of a Ship*] those forked Timbers placed upright upon the Keel.

HOOK-Pins [*in Architecture*] taper Iron Pins, only with a Hook-Head, to pin the Frame of a Roof or Floor together.

HOOK'ED, crooked, bending

HOOKEDNESS, the State of being bent.

HOOK-NOSED, a Nose that is protuberant in the Middle.

A **HOOP** [*hop, Sax. Hoep, Belg.*] a Circle to bind a Barrel, &c.

HOOP, a Measure of a Peck. *C.*

To **HOOP** [*hooper, F.*] to whoop or cry out inarticulately.

A **HOOP**, a Bird called a Lapwing.

HOOPER, a wild Swan.

HOOPING-Cough, a convulsive Cough, so called from its Noise.

To **HOOT** [*hoot, F.*] to make a Noise like an Owl.

To **HOP** [*hoppa, Sax. hopper, Dan. hopper, Teut.*] to leap with one Leg.

HOPS [*hopff, Teut. houblon, F.*] an Ingredient to keep Beer from being sour.

HOPE [*hops, Sax. Hops, Belg.*] Expectation, Trust, Assurance.

A **HOPE**, the Side of an Hill, or low Ground amidst Hills. *N. C.*

HOPE'FUL, giving Hope of a future good Behaviour.

HOPEFULLY, so as to excite Hope.

HOPE'FULNESS, affording Grounds of Hope.

HOPE'LESS, without Hope.

HOPELOCHRISM [*of ἔλπιον a Weapon, and χρισμα, a Salve, Gr.*] Weapon Salve.

HOP'PER, a wooden Trough belonging to a Corn-Mill.

HOPPER-ari'd, one whose Buttocks stand out more than usual.

HOP'PET, a Fruit-B

To **HOP'PLE** an Horse from caplars, *L.*] to rope.

HOR'ARY [*horais, bore, L. an Hour*] belongs To **HORD** [*hor'dan*] Money, &c.

An **HORD** [*hor'd*] laid up.

HORDE'RIUM, an or-Treasury. *O. L.*

HORE, grey headed.

HORE-Hound, an Her

HORI'ONS. See *O*

HORI'ZON [*horizon, C*] of any Place, upon the S is that great Circle of t that Place divides the U half Compa's of the Hea from the lower Hemisph and hid from our Sight.

HORI'ZON rational Plane which passes thro the Earth, and divides t cifuly into two equal P *Real or True Horizon*.

HORI'ZON apparent bounds the Sight of any placed either in a large P of the Sea, looks round t the Earth and Heavens as it were, with a Kin also called the sensible or

HORI'ZON [on a ma is a broad wooden Cir about, and representing

HORI'ZON'TAL, be rizon. *F.*

HORI'ZON'TAL Dia lies parallel to the Horiz

HORI'ZON'TAL Pri of the Sphere upon the b

HORI'ZON'TAL Ra the level Range of a Pier ing the Line which it c the *Horizon*.

HORI'ZON'TAL Sw carion] the plain Field Level without any sinkin

HORI'ZON'TALLY, lel to the Horizon.

A **HORN** [*horn, S*] the defensive Weapon of

HORN with *Horn*, t of horned Beasts. *O. L.*

HORN-Beam, a Sort *familis, L.*

HORN-Beam Pullinger been lopped, of about 20

HORN-Beak, a Fish.

HORN-Beak, the first which is covered with H

HORN-Coot, an Owl.

HORN-Church, a Tow

after, because on the East
 arch certain Pieces of Lead
 rns.

an Insect in America.

a Tax within the Bounds
 l Manner of horned Beasts,
 a Bird.

[in Fortification; Forti-
 a Outwork, which advances
 d, carrying in the Fore-part
 ns in the Form of Horns.

[hypnet, Sax. *Wormis*,
 Fly.

a Hornet. Suff.

of *ura* an Hour, and *delēic*,
 r.] an Instrument to show
 of Hours.

PHY [*ωρα* and *γρῶμα*, Gr.]
 the Hours.

OG [horologium, L. of *ωρο-*
 lock, Dial, or Watch. F.

CAL [*horologicus*, L. *ωρολο-*
 upon to a Clock or Dial.

OG'RAPHY [of *ωρολογειν*
] the Art of making Clocks,
 Instruments, to show the
 tise thereof.

RY [of *ωρα* an Hour, and
 sure] the Art of measuring

R [in Opticks] is a Right Line
 the Point of Concourse, paral-
 l joins the Centre of the

AL [*horoscopalis*, L.] be-
 roscope.

E [*horoscopus*, L. of *ωρο-*
 Degrees of the Ascendant, or
 ng above the Horizon, at the
 ological Figure or Scheme is
 whole Astrological Figure of
 or Signs of the Zodiac. F.
horos, Sax.] mean, base,
 y, beastly. *Cbauc.*

OUS [*horrendus*, L.] to be

[*horribilis*, L.] hideous,

y.

hideously.

horridus, L.] terrible, dread-

terribly, shockingly.

OUS [*horrifer*, L.] bringing

our.

causing Horror.

A *febris*, a Fever that causes

fall into shaking Fits, and

s; the same as *Pbricades*.

'TION, the standing up of

r. L.

OUS [*horrifonus*, L.] found-

dreadfully.

[*horror*, F. of *horror*, L.]

Shivering for Cold.

[among Physicians] such a

Shuddering as precedes an Ague Fit, and is
 often joined with *Rigores*, and *Lumbagines*.

Hors de son Fee, an Exception to quash an
 Action brought for Rent. F. L. T.

HOR'SA, a famous Saxon Commander,
 Brother to *Hengist*, so called from the Figure
 of an Horse which he and his Brother had
 upon their Coats of Arms.

HORSE [βῆσις, Sax.] a Beast well known,
 the general Name of its Kind, taking in both
 Male and Female.

HORSE [in a Ship] is a Rope made fast to
 one of the Fore-mast Shrouds, having a dead
 Man's Eye at its End through which the
 Pendant of the Sprit-sail Sheet is reeved.

It is a good Horse that never humbles.

This Proverb intimates to us, that there
 is no Creature that ever went upon four
 Legs but has made some false Step or other;
 and that every Mother's Son of us, who goes
 upon two, hath his *Slips* and his *Imperfec-*
tions; that there is no Person in the World
 without his *weak Side*; and therefore pleads
 a Pardon for Mistakes, either in *Conversation*,
 or *Action*, and puts a Check upon intempe-
 rate *Mockery*, or uncharitable *Censure*. And
 so the French say, *Il n'y a bon Cheval qui ne*
bronche; and, *Quandoque bonus dormitat Ho-*
merus, says *Horace*.

HORSHAM [*γ. d. βῆσις* and *ham*, or
Horja's Town] in *Suffex*, so called from *Horja*,
 a famous Saxon General, Brother of *Hengist*.

HORSE-breaker, one who tames Horses.

HORSE-Chestnut, the Name of a Tree.

HORSE Knobs, Heads of Knawweed.

HORSE-Laugh, a loud clownish rude Laugh.

HORSE Leechery, the Art of curing the
 Diseases of Horses.

HORSE'MANSHIP, the Art of riding or
 managing Horses.

HORSE Measure, a measuring Rod, di-
 vided into Hands and Inches, for measuring
 the Height of Horses.

HORSE-Radish, an acrid Species of Scurvy-
 grafs.

HORSE-Shoe [in Fortification] is a Work
 either of a round or oval Figure, raised in the
 Ditch of a marshy Place, and bordered with
 a Parapet, either to secure a Gate, or to
 lodge Soldiers in, to prevent a Surprise.

HORSE-Twitchers, a Tool used by Far-
 riers to hold unruly Horses by the Nostrils.

HORSTED [of βῆσις ἔσθῃ, Sax. q. d.
Horja's Place; so called from being the Place
 where *Horja* was buried] a Village in Kent.

HORTA'TION, an Exhorting. L.

HORT'ATIVE } [*hortativus*, L.] belong-
 HORT'ATORY } ing to Exhortation.

HORTICULTURE [of *hortus* and *cultura*,
 L.] the Art of Gardening.

HOR TUS, a Garden. L.

HOR'TUS [by some Writers] the privy
 Parts of a Woman.

AN HOSE [hōrs, Sax.] a Stocking, Du. and Dan.

HOSAN'NA [חושענא H. i. e. Save we beseech thee] a solemn Acclamation used by the Jews in the Feast of *Tabernacles*.

HOSE-Husk [in *Botany*] a long and round Husk within one another.

HOSIER, one who sells Stockings.

HOS'KINS, the same as *Hudgetins*.

HOS'PITABLE [hospitālis, L.] who uses Hospitality, friendly, courteous. F.

HOSPITABLY, in an hospitable Manner.

HOS'PITAL [hospitālis, F. of *hospitālium*, L.] an House erected out of Charity for the Entertainment, or Relief of poor, sick, impotent, or aged People.

HOS'PITALLERS, an Order of Knights who built an Hospital at *Jerusalem*, for the Entertainment of Pilgrims whom they protected in their Travels.

HOSPITALITY [hospitālitē, F. of *hospitālitās*, L.] the entertaining and relieving Strangers.

HOSPIT'ICIDE [hospiti'ida, L.] one who murders his Guests.

AN HOST [hôte, F. *hospes*, L.] an Inn-keeper, or Landlord.

THE HOST [hostia, F. of *hostia*, L.] the consecrated Bread at the Communion among the *Roman Catholics*.

AN HOST [hostis, L.] an Army.

HOST AGE [hostage, F. of *hospes*, L.] a Person left as a Surety for the Performance of the Articles of a Treaty.

HOSTEL'GIUM, a Right which Lords have to take Lodgings and Entertainments in their Tenants Houses.

HOS'ELERS, Innkeepers. F.

HOSTEL'RIE } [hôtellerie, F.] an Inn.

HOSTE'RIE } *Chauc.*

HOST'ERS, they who take in Lodgers.

HOST'ESS [hôteſſe, F. *hospita*, L.] the Mistress of an Inn.

HO'STIA [a Sacrifice] the consecrated Host, or Bread, in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. L.

HOS'TICIDE [hosticida] one who murders or kills his Enemy.

HOS'TILE [hostilis, L.] Enemy-like.

HOS'TIL'MENTS, Furniture, Utensils, Household Goods. *Chauc.*

HOS'TILIA'RIA, a Place in religious Houses, where Guests and Strangers were received. O. L.

HOS'TILITY [hostilitē, F. of *hostilitās*, L.] Enmity, Hatred, the State or Practice of Enemies.

HOS'TLER [hôtelier, F.] a Groom who looks to the Stables in an Inn.

HOS'T'RY [hôtellerie, F.] the Stables of an Inn.

HOT [hat, of *hatac*, Sax. Dett. L. S.] contrary to Cold; also eager, passionate.

HOT } [of *hatan*, Sax. to call or speak

HOTE } to, Dett. L. S.] called, named; also to name or make Mention of, *Spenc.*

TO HO'TAGOE [to move nimbly.

HOT-Beds [Gardeners] Frames with fresh Hor with Glasses, to raise

HOT-Scoots, a Comp one third Part of the Coal, Sea, or Charco very well together with into Balls with Urine,

HOTCH-Por, Flesh and sodden with Her metaphorically [in L. putting together of I Division of them.

HOTS } round Ball HUTS } to the fl of fighting Cocks.

HOT-Cockles [*bas* Play.

HOT-headed, passion HOVE, heave, Sax.

AN HOVEL [hope Cattle, made of Hurd

HOVEN-Cluſe, *Ch* *Chauc.*

TO HOVER [heav up] to flutter or fly ov

TO HOVER [hoop for Cold; also to star peccation.

HOVER-Ground, I

HOUGH [hoh, S. hinder Leg of a Beas.

TO HOUGH [of a cut the Houghs, to break Clods of Earth

HOULET [houlet, little Owl.

A HOUND [houn; *hens*, *Yent.*] a Hunt of Fish.

TO HOUND a Sto cast the Dogs at him.

HOUNDS [in a Cheeks at the Top

which the Tyes run, t

HOUP, a Bird. Se

AN HOUR [heure, *Yent.*] the twenty-to Day.

HOUR-Circles [in cles meeting in the P crossing the Equinoct dividing it into 24 equ

HOUR-Lines [on a arise from the Interfer with the several H Circles.

HOURS'AGE, Mon others for buying up C

HOUSE [dur, *Sa Belg.*] a Home, a Pl

HOUSE [in *Astro* of the Heavens.

HOUSE-Boſe an

HUB

Lord's Wood, to support, or rent's House, &c.
Leaf, an Herb growing on the sides or on Walls.
D in [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship, ready of her Bearing, is brought to her upper Works.
L [*Duple*, *Sax.*] the Eucharist or of the Lord's Supper. *Chauc.*
N, to receive the Sacrament. *Ch.*
HOLD [of *hup* and *healsan*, *Sax.* & *Teut.*] a Family
HOLDER [*Hushalter*, *Teut.*] the House, or Family.
WIFE, a Woman prudent in domestic Affairs.
WIFERY, prudent Management in Affairs.
HUG [*houffe*, *F.*] a Horse-Cloth, and the Saddle.
HUG *Fire* [of *hugel*, *Sax.* the Sacramental Fire. *Spem.*
HUG, hollow. *O.*
HUST [*hepocoran*, *Sax.* *hustern*, *Teut.*] to cough.
HUG [*hu?* *Sax.* *tot?* *Belg.*] By what manner?
HUG a Tool used by Gardeners, &c. to cut up Weeds.
HUG [of *hoch*, *Teut.* high, according to surname.
HUG [*i. e.* of *Hofwart*], the Wall, *Spekman*; or *Holdward*, the Strong Hold, *Verhegen*; of *hoch*, and *Ward* a Warden, *Camden*; *avour*, *Teut.* and word worthy, of *Hold*, Hospitality, and *Ward*, Surnames.
HUG [*Camden* derives it from 'HUG' a] a Surname.
HUG, notwithstanding, nevertheless.
HUG, a Vessel built like a Pink, and rigged like a Hoy.
HUG [*houler*, *F.* *hustern*, *Da.*] to cry or Wolf.
HUG [among *Shipwrights*] when the Sides of a Ship are scarfed into the Sides, and bolted, and then the Sides are on them up to the Orlop, it is *begin to make her bowl*.
HUG, a Night Bird.
HUG, hooped, hollowed. *Chauc.*
HUG. See *Houfel*.
HUG [formerly *Huglison*, perhaps *Hugl* for *Haugur*, *i. e.* an holy Town in *Suffex*, memorable for the Death of St. Edmund the King.
HUG probably of *bur*, *F.* or *hoch*, *Teut.* small Bark.
HUG *Dogs*, to cut off their Claws, or to cut their Feet.
HUG [of *hepe* Colour, and *beorn*] a proper Name.
HUG, a Tumult or Uproar.

HUL

HUCK'LE-Bone [of *hucken*, *Teut.* to sink down] the Hip-bone
HUCK'LE-backed [*huckricht*, *Teut.* bent] having a Bunch on his Back, hump-shouldered.
HUCK'STER [of *huck*, *Teut.* or *huckter*, *L. S.*] a Seller of Provisions by retail.
To HUCKSTER, to sell Goods by retail.
A HUD'DLE, Bustle, Disorder, Confusion.
To HUD'DLE, to put up Things after a confused Manner.
HUE [*hepe*, *Sax.*] Colour, Countenance.
HUE and Cry [of *huer* to cry out aloud] a Pursuit of an Highwayman.
HUET [*Dimin.* of *Hugh*] a Surname.
An HUFF, a swaggering Fellow, a Bully.
To HUFF [*heogan*, *Sax.*] to puff or blow; also to swagger, rant, or vapour.
HUFF'ING, vapouring, affronting.
HUGE [probably from 'hepiz, *Sax.* heavy; but *Minbew* derives it of *augere*, *L.* to increase] great, large, high, vast.
HUGELY, immensely, very largely.
HUGENESS, enormous Size.
To HUG [*hog*, *Sax.* of *hagen*, to tender, to cherish, *Teut.*] to be tender of, to embrace.
A Cornish HUG [among *Wrestlers*] is when one has his Adversary on his Breast, and there holds him.
HUG'GER Muggor [perhaps of *hogan*, *Sax.* *uggen*, *Da.* *worker*, *Da.* *Darkness*] privately, clandestinely.
HUGH [*heu*, *Eng.* *haimen*, *Teut.* to cleave, or *hoch*, *Belg.* high] a Name.
HUGUENOTE, a Kind of Kettle for a Stove, or an earthen Stove, for a Pot to boil on. *F.* Hence
A la HUGUENOTE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Eggs with Gravy.
HUGUENOTISM, the Profession or Principles of an *Huguenot*.
HUGUENOTS [either from *hoc nos venimus*, the Beginning of the first Protestation of the Apologetical Oration made before Cardinal *Lotbaringius*, in the Time of *Francis II.* of *France*; or from *Hugon* a Gate in the City of *Tours*, where they assembled when they first stirred; or *q. d. les Hugnots de Hesse*, *i. e.* *John Huls's Imps*] a Nickname given by the *Papists* in *France* to the Protestants there.
HULET [of *bulatte*, *F.* a Shepherd's Crook] a Surname.
HULFERE, Holly. *Chauc.*
HULK [*Hulcke*, *Belg.*] a great broad Ship, chiefly in Use for setting in Masts into Ships, and the like.
To HULK [*Hunting Term*] to take out the Garbage of a Hare or Rabbit.
HULL [*Hulle*, *Teut.*] the Chaff of Corn, the Cod or Pulse.
HULL [*Sea Term*] the main Body or Bulk of a Ship without her Rigging.
To HULL [*Sea Term*] to float, to ride to and fro upon the Water.

To be a HULL [*Sea Term*] is said of a Ship, when she takes all her Sails in, so that nothing but her Masts, Yards and Rigging are abroad, either in a dead Calm, or a Storm, when she cannot carry them.

To strike a HULL [*Sea Term*] is to lie close, or obliquely in the Sea in a Storm, or tarry for some Confort, bearing no Sail, with the Helm lashed a Lee.

HULL [of *Husen, L. S. Husen, Teut.*] to howl, from the Noise the River makes, when it meets with the Sea] in *Yorkshire*. This Town was famous for its good Government; and thence arose this Saying, called the Beggars and Vagrants Litany, *From Hell, Hell, and Hallifax, Good Lord deliver us.* Hull, for the severe Chastisement they met with there; *Hallifax*, for a Law instantly beheading with an Engine those who were taken in the Fact of stealing Cloth, without any further legal Proceedings, being probably more terrible to them than *Hell itself*.

HULLOCK, a Piece of the Mizzen-Sail cut and let loose, to keep the Ship's Head to the Sea in a Storm.

HULSTERED [of *Hulstra, Sax.* a Cave] hidden, retired. O.

HULVER, a Shrub.

HUMAN'E [*human, F. of humanus, L.*] belonging to Mankind; also affable, courteous, gentle, mild.

HUMANE Signs [in *Astrology*] are those Signs of the Zodiack, which have the Form of a Man, as *Virgo, Aquarius*, and half *Sagittarius*.

HUMANELY, mildly, gently, kindly.

HUMANIST [*humanista, F.*] one who is skilled in polite Learning.

HUMANITY [of *humanitas, F. humanitas, L.*] Manhood, the Nature and Condition of Man; Gentleness, Courtesy, Affability, Mildness; also human Learning.

To HUMANISE [*humaniser, F.*] to civilize, to make tractable, gentle, mild.

HUMBER [pumpbe, *Sax.* so called from its humming, because its Waters make a great Humming at the flowing and ebbing of the Tide, *Sommer*; or of *hamm* and *abrr*, which in the *C. Br.* signifies the Mouth of a River, *Leland*.] a River in the North of *England*.

HUMBLE [*humilis, L.*] lowly-minded, modest. F.

To HUMBLE [*humiliare, F. of humilicis, L. q. d. ad humum redigere*] to lower, to bring down.

HUMBLENESS, Humility.

HUMBLY, with Humility.

HUMBLES [*bombes, F.* probably from *umbilicus* the Navel] Part of the Entrails of a Deer.

HUMDRUM [from *Hum-drone*] dull, drowsy, stupid.

To HUMECTATE [*humectare, F. humectatum, L.*] to moisten.

HUMECTATION [in *Chemistry*] the

moistening any mixed
some Operation, or
Parts may the better

HUMERAL [*humeralis, L.* the Shoulder

HUMERAL Mus-
cle moving the Arm

HUM'FREY [of
or pp. 8, *Sax.* Peace

Peace at Home] a pro-

HUN'GERFORD
gleford, q. d. Gogla-

the English] a Town

HUMID [*humidus, L.* damp, moist, wet.

Fjs] HUMID [in F
is a Coat of Arms.

To HUMIDATE
make moist.

HUMIDITY [*humiditas, L.*] Dampness, Mois-

wetting others, and
dity; depending also

gruity of the compon-

quor to the Pores of
cular Bodies as it is

as Quicksilver will n
Hands, Clothes, &c.

or Lead.

HUMIDUM [*humidum, L.* pri-

ficians] that Blood
Generation before s

HUMIDUM Rad-
the radical Moisture

ing which there have
but by some under-

but the Mass of Bloo
Promptuary from wh

a human Body acc de

HUMIFEROUS
or producing Moistur

HUMIFICK [*humificus, L.* sure.

To HUMILIATE
make low or humble

HUMILIATES,
tuted *A. C.* 1166,

fortified Lives.

HUMILIATION

HUMILIS Mus-
cle which draws the

Cheek. L.

HUMILITY [*humilitas, L.*] Humbleness, Me-

Name of a Bird in A

To HUM [Dun-
L. S.] to make a No

in Speaking; to app
Derision.

HUMLING, four
To HUMMER,
HUMMUMS [be-
ing-House.

HUMORES [w
Humours of anima

HUN

Canals or Vessels, and which
 ished from one another by some
 qualities, as healthful, vitiated,
 molerick, and the like.

HUMOR [*humor*, F. *umor*, L.] Moi-
 Temper of Mind, Fancy, Whim.
HUMOUR, to soothe by Blandishments.
HUMORIST [*humorista*, Ital.] one full
 Whimfies, or Conceits; a fan-
 nimal Person.

HUMOROUS, belonging to Humours,
 whimsical, wedded to his own
 Conceits.

HUMOROUSLY, comically, jocosely.

HUMORSOME, peevish, hard to please.

HUMORSOMENESS, Whimficalness.

HUMPH [of *Huff*, *Teut.* a Blow] to

with the Elbow.

backed, crook-backed.

HUND [*hant*, Sax. *hondett*, *Belg.*

ant. and L. S.] Number in Fi-

HUND [*hund*, *ab*, Sax. *hundert*,

atory, because it consisted of 10

each Tithing of 10 House-

HUNDSD-*Lagb*, the Hundred Court,

HUND-Penny, a Tax formerly raised

ed, by the Sheriff.

HUNDERS, Men living within the

ere the Lands lie, who are ap-

of the jury upon any Contro-

and.

HUND *Setta*, the Payment of per-

ance, ordering Suit and Service,

ed Court.

HUND *Law*, the Hundred Court,

all Officers of the King's Forest

HUNY [*hungen*, *Teut.*] a King-

d of the *Huns*, a People of *Scy-*

led there.

HUNGER [*hungon*, Sax. *hunger*,

ing of the Appetite after Food,

Appetite arising from an uneasy

the Stomach for Food.

HUNGER [*hungon*, Sax. *hungeren*,

r. *Dan.*] to be hungry.

HUNGRY, with a keen Appetite.

HUNGRY [*hungtig*, *Teut.*] craving af-

gs will eat dirty Bunning.

erb is used by Way of Satire

Persons whose impetuous *Lusts*

mean themselves beneath their

though it is certain *dirty Water*

Fire, and a mean *Pank* satisfy or

g *Lust*, yet those who use them

y *needy*, or not very *nice*. The

o taken in another Sense, and

Satire against all our *unnecessy*

Delicacies of Food, and dictates

HUR

the best Way of Living in the World, with
 an Injunction of *Temperance*, *Health*, and *Fru-*
gality; only to *drink* when we are *dry*, and to
 eat when we are *hungry*, for that there is no-
 thing so *wholesome* or so *relieving*, as true *Hun-*
ger; according to the Proverb, *Hunger is the*
best Sauce. Thus say the *Hebrews*, כָּכָה
 תֵּבִיא הַלֶּחֶם לְלִי מִכָּל הַבָּשָׂר׃ the *Greeks*;
 Το εὖ οὖν ἀνοίει: ἀρῦδα ζῶνται οἱ ὀπίσθιοι, and
 the *Latins*, *Jeiunus rard stomachus vulgaria*
temnit; and *Fames est optimum condimentum*.
 The *French*. *A la faim il n'y a point de*
mauvais pain; and the *Italians* *L'afine chi ha*
fame mangia d'ogni frame.

HUNGRY Evil, a ravenous Appetite in
 Horses.

HUNKS, a Miser, a covetous Wretch.

HUNSDEN [of *Dunco* an Hound, and
Dune an Hill, Sax. *g. d.* the Hounds Town,
 because formerly a Place of great Resort for
 Hunting] a Town in *Hersfordshire*.

To **HUNT** [*huntan*, Sax.] to chase wild
 Beasts; also to search after.

A **HUNTER** [*hunta*, Sax.] one who
 chases wild Beasts.

To **HUNT *Change***, is when Hounds take
 fresh Scent, hunting another Chase till they
 flick and hit it again.

To **HUNT-counter**, is as much as to say,
 the Hounds hunt by the Heel.

HUNTING the Fall, is when the Chase
 falls off, and comes on again.

HUNTINGDON [*Huntetstunne*, *i. e.*
 the Mount of Hunters, formerly called *Ames-*
bury, from *Armsiph*, an holy Man, there
 interred] the County Town of that Shire.

HUNTSMAN, one who conducts the
 Chase.

HURDLES [in *Fortification*] are Oser
 Twigs, &c. wattled together, laden with
 Earth, to make Batteries firm, and consoli-
 date Passages over muddy Ditches.

HURDLES [*hurd*, Sax.] a Frame of
 Hazel Rods wattled together to make Shes-
 fold Gates and Inclosures, &c.

HURDS, the Refuge of Hemp or Flax.

HURE [*huret*, *Teut.*] Hire. O.

To **HURL** [*g. d.* to whirl, *Quar'en* to
 whirl about, *Teut.*] to sling or cast with a
 whirling Motion.

To **HURL**, to make a Noise. O.

HURLE, the Hair of Flax, which is
 either fine or wound.

To **HURLEN forth**, to rush forth. *Spenc.*

HUR'LEERS, a square Set of Stones in *Cor-
 wall*, so transformed (as the People think) or
 profaning the Sabbath by hurling the
 Ball.

HURLEY-Burley [of *Whirl*, and *Burh*,
 Sax. a Town] a Tumult, or Crowd of People.

HURN [probably of *hurn*, Sax. a Horn] a
 Surname.

HUR'BERS, Coppers and Hatters. O.

HUR'RICANE [*hurricane*, Span.] a vio-
 len: Storm of Wind.

To **HUR'RY**

To HUR'RY [*barier*, F.] to hasten over much, or make great Haste.

HURST [*hyjst*, Sax.] a little Wood, or Thicket of Trees.

HURST [probably of *hyjst*. Sax. Horse Trappings] a proper Name.

HURSTLY [of *hyjst* a Wood, and *leag* a Field, Sax.] a proper Name.

HURT [*hert*, Sax. wounded, *beurte*, F.] a Hurt or Wound, an Injury or Damage.

To HURT [probably of *hurten*, Belg. to beat, or *beurter*, F. to thrust or squeeze] to wound, injure, damage, &c.

To HUR'TLE, to skirmish, to jostle.

HURT'LING, thrusting, skirmishing. Sp.

HURSTS [in *Heraldry*] certain Balls resembling Hurtle-Berries.

HURT-Sickle, a Sort of Herb.

HUSBAND [probably of *pur*, Sax. an House, and *band*, Eng. *q. d.* the Tie of the House, or *pur*, Sax. and *Banda*, a Master of a Family] a Wife's Consort.

To HUSBAND, to manage with Economy.

HUS'BANDMAN, one employed in Husbandry.

HUS'BANDRY, the Art of tilling and improving Land.

HUS'CARLE, a Household Servant. Sax.

HUSE, a Fish, of which is made the white Glue called Isinglass.

HUSEANS [*hufau*, F.] a Sort of Boots, or Spatterdashies.

HUSEFASTINE [of *hur* and *fast*, Sax.] one who holds House and Lands.

To be HUSH [of *חשך* H.] to cease Talking or Crying, &c.

To HUSH-up, to suppress.

HUSH'ABLE, House-Rents. O. R.

A HUSK [*husche*, Dan.] the Coat of Corn, Grain, Seed, &c.

HUS'SARS, Hungarian Horse-men, so called from the Huzza or Shout they give at the first Charge.

HUS'SELING-People, Communicants at the Sacrament.

HUS'SY [*busse*, F. a sordid Garment] a Surname.

HUS'SY [corrupt of *Houswife*] a Name given to a Woman by Way of Contempt.

HUSTINGS [of *hur* an House, and *ping* a Cause or Trial, Sax.] a principal and very ancient Court of Common Pleas, held before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of London.

To HUS'TLE, to shake together.

HUS'WIFE [of *hur* and *wif*, Sax. *q. d.* the Wife of the House] a Manager of Household Affairs.

An HUT [*but*, F. *hute*, Sax. *hutte*, Teut.] a small Cottage or Hovel; also a Soldier's Lodge in the Field.

An HUTCH [*hutterca*, Sax. *butte*, F. *butte*, Sp.] a Place or Vessel to lay Corn in; also a wooden Cage or Device to keep Rabbits in; also a Trap for catching Vermin.

HUTESIUM, a H

of Robbers. O. L.

HUXING of a Particular Way of catching

To HUZZ, to hum

HUZZA, a loud

for Joy.

To HY [*hytan*, Sax.

HY'ACINTH [*hy* L. of *Usnodes*, Gr.]

Colour; also a precious

HYACINTH [in Colour in Noblemen's

HYADES [*hades*, seven Stars in the He

always brings Rain.

HY'ENA [Savie, Beast, like a Wolf.

HYALOIDES [in Humour of the Eye.

HYBERNA'GIUM ing Winter Corn. O

HYBER'NAL [*hy* to Winter.

HY'BOMA [*homa* of all the *Vertebat*.

HYBRIDA, a mo

Sire is of one Kind, a

HYDATIDES [Blisters on the Liver

cal Persons.

HYDATOIDES watry Humour of the

HY'DE *Gild* [*hyde* paid to save one's Hi

HYDRA [*hydra*, Serpent; also one of

lations. L.

HY'DRAGOGUE Medicines, which by

ipation purge out w

HY'DRAGOGEY [*hydrago*, Gr.] a Co

one Place to another.

HYDRAR'GYRA

HYDRAR'GYRU Quicksilver. L.

HYDRAUL'ICAL works.

HYDRAUL'ICKS [*hydr*, Gr.] the

to carry or raise W

Water-works.

HYDRAU'LO Pa

ss raise Water by Me

Air.

HYDRO'A [with moist Pimples like

make the Skin ulcer

HYDROCAR'DI

Gr.] a Dropsy of th

the Heart-swims in

HYDROCE'LE [Rupture called *Hern*

from a watry Humou

HYDROCEPH'AL

of the Head by Reason of a watery where the Sutures of the Brain sfinder.

CRITICKS [of ὑδρ and κρι] critical Judgement of Distem from Sweating.

DENTEROCÆLE [of ὑδρ and Gr.] a Falling of the Intestines er into the Scrotum.

OGRAPHER [hydrographie, F. us, L. of ὑδρ and γραφικός, Gr.] in Hydrography.

OGRAFICAL [hydrographique, rphicus, L. of ὑδρ and γραφικός, nging to Hydrography.

OGRAFICAL Charts, Sea Maps for the Use of Pilots, &c. where ed the Points of the Compass, elves, Sands, Capes, &c.

OGRAHY [hydrgraphie, F. ia, L. of ὑδρ and γραφή, Gr.] an g how to make Sea Charts, giv- ount of its Tides, Bays, Gulfs, ocks, Sands, Shoals, Promontou- ous, &c.

OMANCY [hydromancie, F. Lydro- of ὑδρομαντία, of ὑδρ and μαν- tion, Gr.] Divination by Water.

OMEL [hydromeli, L. ὑδρομήλι, ad, a Decoction of Water and F.

DM'PHALUM [ὑδροφάλλω, Gr.] rance of the Navel, proceeding ury Humour in the *Abdomen*. L.

OP'E'GE, [of ὑδρ Water, and a Fountain] Spring Water,

OPHOBY [hydrophobia, L. of of ὑδρ and φόβος, Fear, Gr.] is a proceeding from the Bite of a or a Contagion analogous to it, he Patient has a great Dread to all liquid Things.

OPHTHAL'MION [of ὑδρ and a Disease in the Eye, Gr.] that the Eye which is wont to swell al Persons.

OPHTHAL'MY [ὑδρ and ὀφθαλ- a Disease of the Eye, when it big that it almost starts out of its

OPICAL [hydropique, F. hydro- of ὑδροπικία, Gr.] belonging to, or ith the Dropsy.

OPICKS [hydropiques, F. hydro- rπικία, Gr.] Medicines which ury Humours in the Dropsy.

OPS ad matulam [among *Phyfi-* disease, otherwise called *Diabetes*.

OSCOPE [ὑδροσκόπιον, Gr.] an ot for discovering the watery Streams r.

OSTAT'ICKS [of ὑδρ and στα- the Art of weighing] is that Part ience of Staticks that relates to the of Liquors, and teaches how to

weigh Bodies in Water, or some other Li- quor, to estimate their specifick Gravities.

HYDROSTAT'ICALLY, according to the Science of *Hydrostaticks*.

HYDROT'ICKS [ὑδρῶτικα, Gr.] Me- dicines which cause Sweating.

To **HYE** is, to make Haste to. *Spake/p.*

HY'EMAL [hyemalis, L.] belonging to Winter.

To **HY'EMATE** [hyematum, L.] to win- ter in a Place.

HYBMA'TION, a Wintering. L.

HYGIAS'TICK, tending to preserve Health.

HYGIE'A [ὑγιεια, Gr.] Health, which consists of a good Temperature and right Conformation of Parts; or, according to *mod- ern Philosophy*, a due Velocity of Blood in the Arteries and Veins of a living Body.

HYGIE'NA [ὑγιεινη, Gr.] that Part of Physick which teaches to preserve Health.

HYGROCIRSOCE'LE [ὑγροκυρσικήλη] a Branch of any winding Vein swollen with ill Blood, accompanied with other Moisture.

HYGROCOLLY'RIMUM [ὑγροκολυθίσιον, Gr.] a liquid Medicinæ for curing Distempers in the Eyes.

HYGROM'ETER } [of ὑγρ moist, and
HY'GROSCOPE } μέτρον, Gr. Mea-
sure] an Instrument for measuring the Moisture of the Air.

Statistical **HY'GROSCOPE**, an Instrument for making Discoveries of Moisture and of the Air by a Pair of Scales.

HYLAR'CHICK *Principles*, an universal Spirit in the World. *Dr. Hen. Moore.*

HY'LEG } [in *Astrology*] a Planet,

HY'LECH } which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of Life. *Arab.*

HYLE'GIAL *Places* [among *Astrologers*] are such in which when a Planet happens to be set, it may be said to be fit to have the Government of Life attributed thereunto.

HY'MEN [Hymeneus, L. of ὑμῆνας, Gr.] a Heathen Deity feigned to preside over Matrimony; Marriage itself. *F. of L.*

HY'MEN [ὑμῆν, Gr.] a circular Folding of the inner Membrane of the *Vagina*, which being broken at the first Copulation, its Fibres contract in three or four Places, and form what is called *Glandula Myrtiformes*.

HYMENÆ'AN, belonging to *Hymen*, or Marriage. L.

HYMENE'AL, pertaining to Marriage; also a Marriage-Song.

HYMN [hymne, F. hymnus, L. of ὑμνος, Gr.] a spiritual Song or Psalm.

To **HYMN**, to praise.

HYMNOC'RAPHER [Hymnographus, L. ὑμνογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Hymns.

HYMNI'FEROUS [hymnifer, L.] bring- ing or producing Hymns.

HYOI'DES [ὑοιδίς, Gr.] a Bone at the Root of the Tongue.

HY'OTHYROIDES [*Anatomy*] the **G g g** Muscles

Muscles of the Larynx, proceeding from the lower Part of the Bone *Hyoidea*.

HYPAL'LAGE [*ὑπαλλαγή*, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, wherein the Order of Words is contrary to the Meaning of them. *L.*

To **HYP** [from *Hypochondriack*] to make melancholy, to dispirit. *SpeEt.*

To **HYPE** at one, to pull the Mouth awry; to do Mischief, or displease. *N. C.*

The *Ox* **HYPES** *i. e.* pushes with his Horn. *N. C.*

HYPER'BATION [*ὑπερβατον*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the Words are transposed from the plain grammatical Order.

HYPER'BOLA [in *Geometry*] is a Section of a Cone made by a Plane.

HYPER'BOLE [*ὑπερβολή*] a Figure in Rhetorick, which in Expression exceeds Truth, representing Things much greater, lesser, worse, or better, than they really are. *F. and L.*

HYPERBOL'ICAL } [*hyperbolicus, F. by*
HYPERBOL'ICK } [*perbolicus, L. of*
ὑπερβολικός, Gr.] exceeding Belief, belonging to an *Hyperbole*, or *Hyperbola*.

HYPERBOLICALLY, in an exaggerating Manner.

HYPERBOL'ICK Space [in *Geometry*] is the Space or Content which is comprehended between the Space of an *Hyperbola*, and the whole Ordinate.

HYPERBOL'ICUM acutum, is a Solid made by the Revolution of the infinite *Area* of the Space made between the Curve and its *Asymptote* in the *Apollonian Hyperbola*, turning round that *Asymptote*, which produces a Solid infinitely long, which is nevertheless cubable.

HYPERBOLOI'DES [in *Geometry*] are Curves which approach in their Properties to the Nature of an *Hyperbola*.

HYPERBORE'ANS, very Northern People.

HYPERCATALECT'ICK Verse [*ὑπερκαταλεκτικός, Gr.*] a Verse which has a Syllable or two too many in the End.

HYPERCATHAR'TICKS [of *ὑπερκαθαρτικός, Gr.*] Purges which work too long and too violently.

HYPERCRI'SIS [*ὑπερκρισις, Gr.*] a voiding any Thing above Measure in the Turn of a Disease, as when a Fever terminates in a Looseness, so that the Humours flow faster than the Strength can bear.

HYPERCRIT'ICK [*ὑπερκριτικός, Gr.*] a Master Critick, or over-critical.

HYPERCRIT'ICISM a more than ordinary Judgement or Censure, or over-nice Criticism.

HYPERDISSYL'ABLE [*Grammar*] a Word consisting of more than two Syllables.

HYPER'METER [*ὑπερμετρος, Gr.*] a Man of an higher Stature than ordinary.

HYPER'METER Verse, a Verse which

hath a Syllable above upon which Account begin with a Vowel.

HYPERO'A [*ὑπεροά*] the upper Part of the *O*.

HYPERPHYS'ICAL [*ὑπερφυσικός, Gr.*] that which is above Natural Philosophy, more than Nature.

HYPERSAR'ICOSIS [*ὑπερσαρικός, Gr.*] more Flesh than Nature.

HYPER'PHYSICAL [*ὑπερφυσικός, Gr.*] that which is above Natural Philosophy, more than Nature.

HYPER'THYRON [*ὑπερθύρον*] a large Table usually placed before the *Doric* Order.

HYPHEN [*ὑφή*, *C.*] one] a little Line set between Syllables, shewing they are to be taken together, as *House-bolts*.

HYPNOT'ICKS [*ὑπνोटικός, Gr.*] medicines which cause Sleep.

HYPOB'OLE [*ὑποβολή*] a rhetorical Figure, whereby those Things which are said by an Adversary.

HYPOBO'LUM [*ὑποβόλον*] is given by the Husbandman to his Ox, above her Dowry.

HYPOCATHAR'SIS [*ὑποκαθάρσις, Gr.*] a gentle Purgine.

HYPOCAUS'TUM [*ὑποκαυστήριον, Gr.*] a subterraneous Place, whence a current of Air rises to heat the Bath, Stove or Hot-house, as in the *Carthage*.

HYPOCHON'DRIA [*ὑποχονδρία, Gr.*] the lateral Parts of the Ribs, where lie the Spleen. See *Hypochondria*.

HYPOCHON'DRI'UM [*ὑποχονδριον, Gr.*] a swelling in the Ribs, where lie the Spleen. See *Hypochondria*.

HYPOCHON'DRI'UM [*ὑποχονδριον, Gr.*] a swelling in the Ribs, where lie the Spleen, or a tumor of the Spleen.

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HYPOCHON'DRI'UM [*ὑποχονδριον, Gr.*] a swelling in the Ribs, where lie the Spleen, or a tumor of the Spleen.

TICALLY, in a false, dif-
ner.

SIS } [ὤψις, Gr.] a
MUS } Bandage used by Sur-
Bolkser be laid on.

'UM [ὤψιον, Gr.] a Place
; [in *Astronomy*] the Fourth
ife called *Ium Carli*.

S'TRICK *Artery* [among *Ana-*
Artery spreading itself amidst
ne *Hypogastrium*.

S'TRIUM [ὤψις, Gr.]
Region of the *Abdomen*. reach-
e inches below the Navel to

OS'SIS } [ὤψις, Gr.] a
OT'TIS } little Piece of Flech
ne Tongue to the nether Part of
n Ulcer or Inflammation under
also a Medicine that takes
erity of the *Larynx*. L.

CH'LION [ὤψις, Gr.]
s, is the fixed Point, or the
tion of a Body or Engine, by
pended, and on which it rests
Thus in a Balance, the Point
Beam moves is the *Hypomech-*

ORA [ὤψις, Gr.] a Figure
at produces the Objection, as
nswers it.

'HAL'MIA [ὤψις, Gr.]
ne Eye under the horny Tu-

YLOSPE'R'MOUS *Plants*
i] are such as bear their
Backside of their Leaves.

N [ὤψις, Gr.] is a Gather-
f Matter under the horny Tu-
e.

THIS'MUS [ὤψις, Gr.]
ision in the Forehead, made
or Divisions, where the *Spa-*
nder the Skin.

AG'MA [ὤψις, Gr.]
n a Stroke in the Eye.

ASIS [ὤψις, Gr.]
ivinis, signifies the Subsistence
of the Trinity. L.

ASIS [in *Physick*] is that thick
ich generally subsides at the
nc. L.

TICAL [ὤψις, Gr.]
r.] belonging to an *Hypostasis*,
bsistence.

TICAL Principles [with *Cbe-*
spbar, and *Mercury*, so called
nd his Followers.

CA [ὤψις, Gr. *q. d.* a put-
ther] an Obligation whereby
ffects are made over to his
Mortgage. *Gr. Law*.

ENAR [ὤψις, Gr.] is a
helps to draw the little Fin-
ft.

HYPOTHENU'SAL *Line*, the same as
Hypothenuse.

HYPOTHENU'SE [ὤψις, Gr.] in
a right-angled Triangle, is that Side which
subtends the right Angle. F.

HYPOT'HESES [ὤψις, Gr. of ὑποθεσις,
Gr. of ὑπο under, and τιθεμι, to put] a Sup-
position. L.

HYPOTHESIS [in *Mathematicks*] when,
for the Solution of any *Phænomena* in Na-
tural Philosophy, Astronomy, &c. some
Principles are supposed as granted, that from
hence the Causes and Effects may be de-
duced; the Principles so laid down are cal-
led the *Hypothesis*.

HYPOTHET'ICAL [ὤψις, Gr.] belonging
to an Hypothesis or Supposition.

HYPOTHETICAL *Syllogism* [in *Logick*]
is a Syllogism which begins with a condi-
tional Conjunction.

HYPOTHETICALLY, upon Supposition.

HYPOTRACHELIUM [ὤψις, Gr.] is the Top or Neck of a Pillar, or the
most slender Part of it, which touches the
Capital. *Arbit.*

HYPOTY'POSIS [ὤψις, Gr.] a
Figure in *Rhetorick*, which, by a very lively
Description, represents any Person or Thing,
as it were, in a Picture set before the Eye,
or a lively and exact Description of any Ob-
ject made in the Fancy.

HYPOZEUG'MA [in *Grammar*] a Part
of the Figure called *Zeuigma*.

HYPYSTA'RIANS, a Sect of Hereticks
in the fourth Century, who made a Mix-
ture of the *Jewish* Religion with Paganism;
for they observed the Sabbath and legal Ab-
stinence with the *Jews*, and worshipped Fire
with the *Pagans*.

HYRST [ὤψις, Gr.] a Wood.

HYS'SOP [ὤψις, Gr.] an Herb.

HYST'E'RA [ὤψις, Gr.] Mother or
Womb.

HYSTERAL'GIA [of ὤψις, the Womb,
and ἄλγος, Pain, Gr.] a Pain in the Womb,
occasioned by an Inflammation, or some
such like Distemper.

HYSTER'ICAL } *hysterical*, F. of *by-*
HYSTER'ICK } *stericus*, L. of ὤψις, Gr.] belonging to the Womb.

HYSTER'ICK *Passion*, [*Hysterica Passio*]
Fits of the Mother, a Disease in Women;
according to some, a Convulsion of the Nerves
of the *Par vagum*, and *Intercostal* in the *Ab-*
domen, proceeding from a pricking Irritation
and Explosion of the Spirits.

HYSTEROCE'LE [ὤψις, Gr.] the
Rupture or falling down of the Womb.

HYSTEROL'OGY [ὤψις, Gr.]
a Manner of speaking that first which should
be last.

HYSTEROMATOCI'A [ὤψις, Gr.]
cutting a Child out of the Womb.

HYS'TERON-Prateron [*ὕστερον ἠγορεύειν*, Gr.] a preposterous Way of Speaking, putting that first which should be last.

HYSTEROT'OMY [*ὑστεροτομία*, of *ὕστερον* the Womb, and *τομή* to cut, Gr.] an Anatomical Dissection of the Womb.

HYTH } [hyðe, Sax.] a little Haven or
HYTHE } Port to load and unload Wares at, as *Queen Hythe*, &c.

I A

I [*IK*, Sax. *Ich*, Teut. *Ich*, Belg. and L. S. ego, L. from *ιω*, Gr.] the Pronoun of the first Person singular.

I [Corruption for *Yea*] Yes.
To **JAB'BER** [*gaber*, F. *gabbete*, Belg.] to speak much, hastily, and indistinctly, to talk Gibberish.

JABBERER, a Prater, one who speaks fast and indistinctly.

JABESH [*יבשׁ H. i. e.* a Confusion] the Father of *Sballum*.

JAB'IN [*יבין H. i. e.* Understanding] King of *Hazor*.

JACENT [*jacens*, L.] lying along.

JACINTH [*jacinte*, F. of *byacintibus*, L. of *ιακινθός*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a bluish Colour; also a Flower.

JACK, the Nick-Name of *Jobu*.

JACK [from Scullion-Boys, commonly called *Jack*, used to be Turnspits] an Engine to roast Meat; also a Device to pull off Boots; also a large leather Vessel for Drink.

JACK, an Engine much used in raising ponderous Bodies, as large Stones, Mortar-pieces, &c.

JACK [in a *Ship*] is that Flag which is hung out on the Bow-sprit End, or hoisted on the Sprit-Sail, or Top-Mast-Head.

JACK [in *Falconry*] Male of Birds of Sport.

JACK [in *Bowling*] the Mark bowled at.

JACK, a Fish, called also a Pike.

JACK by the *Hedge*, an Herb. *Alliaria*. L.

JACK with the *Lantern*, a fiery Exhalation or Meteor hovering in the Night about marshy Places, appearing like a Candle in a Lantern, which occasions Travellers sometimes to lose their Way.

JACK of *Dover*, a Joint of Meat dressed over again. *Cbauc.*

JACKALL, a black shag-haired Beast, which hunts out for the Prey of the Lion.

JACK'ANAPES, a Coxcomb, an Impertinent.

JACK'ET [*jacquette*, F. *Jacke*, Teut.] a Waistcoat or short Undercoat.

JACK-Pan, a Device used by Barbers to heat Water, and iron Linen.

JACKS, small bits of Wood fixed to the Keys of Virginals, Harpsichords, or Spinets.

JACOB [*יעקב H. i. e.* a Supplanter, or Beguiler] the Father of the 12 Patriarchs.

JACOBINE [in a rage with Cheefe.

JACOBINES, M. Order of St. *Dominick*.

JACOBITES, a S. by one *Jacob* a *Syria* but one Will, Nature.

Christ, used Circumcised their Children.

Cross, imprinted with affirmed that Angels.

tures, Fire and Light to the Partizans of King.

JACOB'S Staff, a ment for taking Height.

Sort of Staff used by P. to St. *James* of *Compostela*.

JACOBUS [i. e. Name of Men; also King *James* I. viz.

lately current at 23s. a piece, then current at 2s.

JACTATION, a v. **JACTATOR**, a Bo.

JACTITATION [Motion, Restlessness.

JACULABLE [*jaculans*, L.] of being shot or darted.

JACULATORY, a s. **JACULATOR** [*jaculatorius*, L.] that whips

from one like a Dart.

A JADE [probably of or Spur] a sorry Horse,

without much spurring, Woman, a lewd Wencher.

To **JADE**, to tire, to **JAE** [*יא H. i. e.* Heber the *Kente*.

JAG of *Hays*, a small cut with a Saw] to 1

ged.

A JAGG, a small Lo. **JAGGED**, notched, **JAGGING** Iron, an

Pastry-Cooks.

JAGUE, a Ditch. **JAH** [*יה H. i. e.* of the Names of God.

JAIL. See *Gaal*.

JAKES [of *jacere*, L. of Office.

JAL'AP, the Root of something like our *Briony*.

Resin of **JALAP**, a Diffous Parts of *Jalap* in *Spice*.

JAM } a thick Bed. **JAMB** } hinders the pursuing the Veins of Or

JAMAICA, a noted I. **JAMBEUX**, Boots, Ar

Cbauc. **IAM'BICK** *Verise*, a *Ve* *Latis*, composed of *Iambick*

J A R

J [*jambes*, F.] the Side Posts of a Door.
J [*Iambicus*, Gr.] an *Iambick* Foot consisting of two Syllables, the first the other long.
J [*Jacobe*, Span. of *Jacobus*, L.] of proper Name of Men.
J M, Furz or Gorse, also Gorse L.
J S, oaten Cakes.
J [*Janna*, F. of *Joanna*, L.] a pro-Women.
J [*Jangler*, P. *Jancken*, *Tent.*] to contend in Words.
J R, a Wrangler.
J R, a Door-keeper, or Porter at
J [among *Anatomists*] the lower Stomach. L.
J RIES, the Foot Guards of the Army; also certain Officers at Rome the Pope's Bulls.
J K, oaten Bread. N. C.
J SM, the Tenets of *Cornelius* Bishop of *Ypres*, who held *Augustine* concerning Grace, and opposed
J ST, one who follows the *Opinions*.
J } hoodening, romping, wanton.
J Y [*Januarius*, L. so called from the first King of *Italy*, deified after the first Month in the Year.
J U, to varnish and draw Figures of Metal, &c. after the Manner of *Japan*, an Island in the *East*.
J R, one who japans, used vulgoe-blacker, pale or Jest.
J eated. O.
J Swellings on the Outside of a
J [Skinner supposes it to be decess, Ital. from *Cbierico*, a Cleric when the Lairy heard the *Latin* known to them, used in the Layers of the Church, they call all other Tongues which they *Cbiericon*, q. d. *Clergymen's* *berish*. Pedlars *French*.
J [Skinner derives it from *guerraw*; but *Minslow* from *garrate*] to quarrel or fall out.
J [in *Musick*] to disagree in out of Tune.
J Difference, Quarrel, Content.
J [*jarre*, F. *jarro*, Span.] an containing of Oil, from 18 as the Door stands a-jarr, i. e.
J, a Sort of Cork.

I C E

JAS'MIN [*jasminum*, L.] a Shrub, the Flowers of which are very fragrant.
JAS'PER [*jaspis*, F. of *jaspis*, L. of *ιασπις*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour, transparent, with red Veins and other Colours.
JASPO'NIX [*ιασπονωξ*, Gr.] a Kind of Jasper of a white Colour with red Streaks.
JASS-Hawk, a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.
JATRALEIP'TICK [*ιατραλειπτικος*, of *ιατρος*, a Physician, and *λειπτικος* an Anointer, Gr.] a Physician who undertakes to cure Distempers by external Uction and Friction.
JATROCHYM'ICK [of *ιατρος* and *χυμος*, Gr.] a chymical Physician.
JATROMATHEMAT'ICK [of *ιατρος*, and *μαθηματικος*, Gr. a Mathematician] a mathematical Person.
JA'VARIS, a Swine in *America* which has its Navel upon its Back.
JAVEL, a slandering Fellow. *Spencer*.
JAV'ELIN [*javeline*, F. *javelina*, Span.] a Dart, or Half Pike, which the Ancients used in War.
The JAUMB of a Door [of *jambe* the Leg, F.] a Side-Post.
JAUN'DICE [*jaunisse*, of *jaune*, F. Yellow] a Disease caused by the Overflowing of the Gall.
JAUNDICED, affected with the Jaundice.
To JAUNT [of *jaunter*, F.] to drive a Horse about till he sweats, to trot or trudge up and down.
A JAUNT, a tedious, fatiguing, troublesome Walk.
JAUNTINESS, Airiness.
JAUNTS [*jaunts*, F.] the Fellows of a Wheel.
JAWS [Leagle, Sax. or *jeue*, F. the Cheek Bone; but Dr. T. H. says the Ancients writ *Cbaues*, from the Word *Chara*] the Bones in which the Teeth are inserted.
A JAY, a Bird. F.
JAZEL, a precious Stone of a blue Colour.
IBARRED [*barré*, F.] fortified with Bars. *Cbauc*.
IBATHED [*gebadet*, *Tent.*] bathed. *Ch*.
IBERNA'GIUM, the Season for sowing Winter Corn. O. L.
I'BIS, a small Bird in *Egypt*, which eating up the Serpents which annoyed the Country, was therefore worshipped by the ancient Inhabitants; when this Bird was sick, it used to inject with its long Bill the Water of the Nile into its Fundament, whence *Langius* writes, they learned the Use of Clysters.
ICE [I, Sax. *Epsic*, Belg. *Eis*, L. S. and Dan. *Eps*, *Tent.*] a hard transparent Body, formed from some liquid Matter, fixed and congealed.
ICE-Birds, a Sort of Birds in *Greenland*.
ICE-

ICE-

ICE-Bone, a Rump of Beef. *Norf.*
ICE-House, a Place in which Ice is laid up.
ICE-Pear, a Sort of Pear which will keep till *January*.
ICE'N, the People who anciently inhabited the Counties now called *Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire*.
ICH, a Word used for I in the West of *England*.
ICH Dien [of Ich I, *Teut.* and *Diemen, Teut.* or *Demar, Sax.* to serve, *g. d.* I serve] a Motto belonging to the Badge of the Arms of the Prince of *Wales*, first assumed by *Edward* the Black Prince.
ICHABOD [יְכָבֹד *H. i. e.* where is the Glory of God] the Son of *Phineas*, the Priest.
ICHNEUMON [ἰχθυήμων] a small Animal that breaks the Eggs of the Crocodile.
ICHNOGRAPHY [ἰκτινογραφία, *F.* *ichnographia*, *L.* of ἰχθυήματα, of ἰχθυος, a Draught, and γραφω to delineate, *Gr.*] in *Architecture*, is a Geometrical Plan or Platform of an Edifice, or the Ground-Plot of a House or Building, delineated upon Paper.
ICHNOGRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is the View of any thing cut off by a Plane parallel to the Horizon, just at the Bottom of it.
ICHNOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is a Draught of the Length and Breadth of the Works raised about a Place.
ICHOR [ἰχρὸς, *Gr.*] a sharp watery Humour tinged with Blood, which flows from Ulcers. *L.*
ICHORODES, Moisture like Corruption.
ICHTHYOCOL'LA [ἰχθυόκολλα, *Gr.*] a Glue made of the Skin of Fish. *L.*
ICHTHYOLOG'Y [ἰχθυολογία, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Description of Fishes.
ICHTHYOPHAGI [ἰχθυοφάγοι, *Gr.*] a People who feed wholly upon Fish. *L.*
ICICLE, a Shoot of Ice hanging down.
ICLED [getlodet, *Teut.*] clothed. *Cba.*
ICLIPED, called or named. *O.*
ICOMEN, come. *Cbauc.*
ICON [εἰκὼν, *Gr.*] a Cut, or Picture, an Image, or the Representation of a Thing.
ICONISM [iconismus, *L.* of εἰκονισμός, *Gr.*] a Fashioning, a true and lively Description.
ICONISM [*Rhetorick*] a Figure when a Person or Thing is represented to the sense.
ICONOCLAST [εἰκονοκλάστης, *Gr.*] an Image, and κλάω to break, *Gr.*] a Breaker or Demolisher of Images, a Name given to some of the *Greek* Emperors of *Constantinople*, who were Enemies to Image-Worship.
ICONOGR'APHY [εἰκονογραφία, of εἰκὼν and γραφω, to delineate, *Gr.*] a Description by Pictures or Images.
ICOSA'EDRON [εἰκοσάεδρον, *Gr.*] a regular solid Body bounded by 20 equal Triangles, having 20 equal Sides.
ICTERICAL [ictericus, *L.* of ἰκτερίδις, *Gr.*] troubled with, or subject to, the Jaundice.

ICTERUS [icticus, *L.* of ἰκτερίδις, *Gr.*]
ICTERUS albus, the
ICTUS Cæcus } a B
ICTUS Orbis } M
the Skin being broken
IDE'A [ιδέα, *F.* *idea*] or Representation of a
the Mind. *L.*
IDE'A Morbi [am
complex Perception of
Accidents, as concur
pressed by some particu
IDE'AL, of or belong
IDEALLY, intell
IDEN'TICAL } [id
IDEN'TICK } th
IDENTIFICATION
TO IDENTIFY, to
IDENTITATE no
lies for one who is tak
Prison for another Man
IDEN'TITY [ident
of a Thing.
IDES of a Month
Days reckoned backwa
Names in every Month b
IDIOC'RASY [idioc
per Temperament or L
or Body.
IDIOC'Y } the
ID'IOTCY } an id
ID'IOM [idioma, *F.*
Gr.] the peculiar Phra
pression in any Lang
Speaking.
IDIOMATICAL, b
IDIOP'ATHY [idi
of ιδίος proper, and
that peculiar Affectio
have to any particular T
IDIOP'ATHY [in
original Disease, whic
nor proceeds from any
IDIOSYN'CRASY
a Temperament peculi
whereby it hath, eit
Health, a peculiar In
against or to some part
ID'IOT [idiota, *L.*
Person, an unlearned M
ID'IOT [in *Law*]
Changing.
IDIO'TA inquirem
Writ to the Sheriff
suspected of Idiocy, an
ter into Chancery. *L.*
IDIOT'ICAL, belo
or Fools.
ID'IOTISM [idioti
of ιδιωτισμός, *Gr.*] a
belonging to any Lang
IDLE [ἰδλε, *Sax.*
less, *Teut.* *Idle, L. S.*]
IDLENESS, lazines
IDLER, an indolent

J E L

indolently, lazily.
 [idole, F. *idolum*, L. of *ιδωλον*,
 Image or Statue representing some
 TER, an Idolater. *Cbauc.*
 TER [idolatre, F. *idololatra*, L.
 e, of *ιδωλον*, an Idol, and
 rship, Gr.] a Worshipper of Idols.
 L'ATRIZE [idolatre, F.] to
 latry.
 TROUS [idolatre, F.] given to
 TRY [idolatrie, F. *idololatria*, L.
τροφα, Gr.] Idol-Worship.
 , a little Idol.
 OLIZE [idolatre, F.] to be ex-
 nd of, to doat upon.
 TTY, Fitacfs. L.
 OUS [*idoneus*, L.] fit, meet, propi-
 ent.
 idylle, F. *idyllium*, L. of *ιδυλλιον*,
 e pastoral poem about the Affairs
 ds.
 ut for *id est*, or *that is*.
 US [*jaloux*, F. *zelotypus*, L.]
 ving a Rival, tender of.
 USLY, suspiciously.
 USY [*jaloufie*, F. *zelotypia*, L.]
 nous: a Suspicion, a Mistrust.
 rope [in a Ship] a Piece of Hawser
 the Main and Fore-Yard, to help
 the Yard, and to keep the Yards
 g, if the Tyes should break.
 a Kind of black, light, brittle
 erwife called black Amber.
 NI'AH [יְכוּנִיָּהּ a Base,
 Lord, H. i. e. the Stability of the
 King of Judab.
 R [probably of *schetzen*, Teut.]
 , stout, or ridiculc.
 R, a Scoffer.
 GLY, in a scoffing Manner.
 T, a Kind of Sausage.
 HAZ [יְהוָה הַזֶּה the
 הַזֶּה he saw, H. i. e. the Lord
 a King of Judab.
 H'APHAT [יְהוָה of יְהוָה the
 שְׁפָט Judgement, H. i. e. the
 t of the Lord] a King of Judab.
 AH [יְהוָה H.] the most sacred
 God, denoting him, who is, who
 s to come.
 [יְהוָה H. i. e. Being] a Captain,
 nointed King by *Eliſba*.
 A'TION, a Fasting. L.
 E [*jeunus*, L. fasting] barren,
 in Style.
 ELY, emptily, fillily.
 TY [*jejunitas*, L.] Emptiness of
 rencefs, Drynefs.
 UM [in *Anatomy*] the second
 of the Intestines, beginning where the
 ended, and so called from its being
 empty. L.
 [gelde, F. of *gelands*, freezing]

J E S

Broth which, standing till it is cold, grows
 into a Jelly, and represents Ice.
 JEM'MARD, creased and scolloped, also
 the peculiar Affection we have to anyThing.
 JEM'ME, a Jewel, a Gem. *Cbauc.*
 JE-me-scal-quai [four French Words con-
 nected into one] signifies, *I know not what*.
 JENKS
 JEN'NINGS } all Contractions and
 JENK'INS } Diminutives of *Joba*.
 JENK'INSON }
 JEN'NETS, Spanish or Barbary Mares.
 JEN'NY-Wren, a fine Song-Bird.
 JO'FAIL [j'ai failli, F.] an Oversight
 in Pleading. O. L.
 To JO'PARD [q. d. j'ai perdu, F. I
 have lost all] to hazard.
 JO'PARDY [probably of *jeu perdu*, F.
 a lost Game] Danger, Hazard, Risque.
 To JO'PARDEN, to put in Jeopardy.
Cbauc.
 JEOPARDISE, Jeopardy. *Cbauc.*
 JO'PARDOUSLY, with Jeopardy. *Cb.*
 JEREMIAH [יְרֵמְיָהּ H. i. e. exalting
 the Lord] a Prophet of the Jews.
 JER'GUER, an Officer of the Custom-
 house who oversees the Waiters.
 A JERK [קֶרֶן, Sax. a Rod; *Misbew*
 derives it from קֶרֶן, Goth.] a Lash of a
 Whip; a hasty Pull or Twitch.
 To JERK [קֶרֶן, Goth.] to beat, to
 lash; also to pull or twitch suddenly.
 JERK'IN [of *קרן*, Teut. a Vulture, and
 kin, a Dimin.] a male Hawk.
 JEROBO'AM [יְרוֹבָם of יְרֵם he
 contended with, and עַם the People,
 H. i. e. fighting against] the first King of
 the ten Tribes of *Israel*.
 JER'SEY, the finest of the Wool, separ-
 ated from the rest by combing.
 JERU'SALEM [יְרוּשָׁלַיִם of יְרוּ they
 shall see, and שָׁלֵם Salem, Peace, i. e.
 they shall see Peace] the chief City of *Judea*.
 JERU'SALEM *Artichokes*, a Plant like
 Potatoes.
 JES'SAMIN } [*jafmin*, F. *jafminum*, L.]
 JES'SEMIN } a Shrub bearing sweet-
 scented Flowers.
 JES'SANT [in *Heraldry*] denotes shoot-
 ing forth, as Vegetables do.
 JES'SE [יְסֵי H. a Graft] the Father of
 King *David*.
 JES'SES [*getti*, or *zetti*, Ital.] Ribbons
 hanging down from Garlands; also short
 Straps of Leather fastened to Hawks Legs,
 and so to the Varvels.
 A JEST [*chistes*, Span.] a merry, witty
 Conceit.
 To JEST [probably of *gesticulari*, L. be-
 cause the ancient Mimicks used Gesticula-
 tions in breaking their Jest on the Com-
 pany] to talk wittily and obscenly.
 JESUA'TI, an Order of Monks, so
 named from their having the Name of *Jesus*
 often in their Mouths.

JESUITED, which has embraced the Doctrine and Principles of the Jesuits.

JESUIT'ICAL, belonging to the Jesuits, also equivocating, usingsly Insinuations.

JESUITS, Religious of the Society of Jesus, an Order first founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish Soldier, and confirmed by Pope Paul III. A. C. 1540.

JESUS [Jesus, יֵשׁוּעַ, Gr. of Ἰησοῦς H. i. e. the Saviour] the Name of our blessed Lord and Saviour Christ.

JESUS College in Oxford, founded A. C. 1578, by Hugh Price, Doctor of Law, called also the Welsh College.

JET [jayet, F. gagates, L.] a Sort of black, light, and brittle Stone.

JET, a Device. O.

To JET [of jeter, F. to toss] to carry the Body stately or proudly; also to run up and down.

JET d'Eau, is the Pipe of a Fountain which throws up the Water to any considerable Height in the Air. F.

JETHRO [יִתְרוֹ H. i. e. excelling] Moses's Father-in-Law.

JET'SON } [of jeter, F. to throw up]

JET'SOE } that which being cast over-

JET'SAM } board in a Time of Ship-

wreck, is found cast upon the Shore.

JETTY, like Jet, black.

JEUSE [ju, Fr.] Juice. Chanc.

JEW'EL [joyau, F. יָבֻשֶׁת, L. S. and Teut.] a precious Stone.

JEW'ELLER [jubellerer, Teut. jüwailier, F.] one who deals in Jewels and precious Stones.

JEWISE [of Ἰερωσε, Sax. a Punishment] Reward by Revenge; also a Gibbet, O.

JEW'ISH [judæus, Teut.] belonging to the Nation of the Jews.

JEWS [Juden, Teut. Juis, F. Jebudæi, L. יְהוּדִים H.] the People of Judea, and their Posterity.

JEWS-Ears, a spongy Substance growing about the Root of an Elder-Tree.

JEWS-Stone, a Marchasite.

JEWS-Trump, an Instrument of Musick.

JF [JIF, Sax.] a conditional Conjunction.

An IGNA'RO [of ignarus, L.] a foolish ignorant Fellow.

IG'NEUS [igneus, L.] fiery.

IGNIFEROUS [ignifer, L.] bearing or bringing Fire.

IGNIFLUOUS [ignifluus, L.] running or flowing with Fire.

To IG'NIFY, to set on Fire. L.

IGNIGENOUS [ex igne genitus, L.] begotten of Fire.

IGNIPOTENT [ignipotens, L.] powerful in Fire.

IGNIS Actualis [with Surgeons] a actual Fire, that which burns at the first Touch; as Fire itself, or heated searing Irons.

IGNIS Fatuus, a fiery Meteor, commonly called Will with a Wisp, or Jack' with a

Lantern, appearing at Nights, and haunting yards, Meadows, and Sort of viscous Subst which being kindled Kind of thin Flame, ble Heat, and often out of their Way.

IGNIS Judicum, Fire. O. L.

IGNIS Perseus [a grene: a Carbuncle,

IGNIS Potentialis, position of a burning ing laid upon a Part feet as real Fire. L.

IGNIS Rerberii verberatory Fire, the back upon the Vessel

IGNIS Rotæ [an Fire, when the Flam melting Pot, entirel Sides, and the Top.

IGNIS Sacæ, a I thony's Fire, or the Sh

IGNIS Suppressio Fire above the Sand, in chemical Operatio

IGNIS Syloesfris [of Pimple, otherwile

To IGNITE, to k

IGNITE'GIUM [Eight o'Clock Bell, a Fires and Lights at t a Law made by Willia

IGNITION [in Powder by means of

IGNIVOMOUS ing, belching out Fire

IGNOBILITY [i of Birth.

IGNO'BLE [ignob of mean Birth, base,

IGNOBLY, mean

IGNOMINIOUS nominiosus, L.] disgrac

proachful.

IGNOMINOUSL ably.

IGNOMINY [ign of in and nomen, q. d. putation] Infamy, D honour.

IGNORAMUS [i. used by the Grand-jur

the Bill of Informati

of criminal Causes, wh

dence as defective, or a Presentment, and t upon the Party is stop

IGNORANCE [Knowledge. F.

IGNORANT [i norans] that knows also unlearned, illiter

ANTLY, unskilfully.
 CIBLE [*ignoscibilis*, L. q. d. *culpa scire libet*] that may be pardoned
 are the three first Letters of the
us Hominum Salvator, i. e. *Jesus*
 of Men; a Motto which is
 made Use of by the Jesuits.
 , to jest, to make a Laughing-
 e.
 probably of *Geige*, *Teut.* *Giige*,
] a Kind of Dance.
Yewl [q. d. *Cheek by Jowl*] very
 er.
 Quarter of a Pint.
 of *Julias*, or *Juliano* a Doxy.
 irt, a sorry Wench, an idle Slot.
 a lewd Woman, who cheats or
 one.
 , to deceive one's Expectation,
 ally in the Point of Amours.
 RS, jointed Hinges. N. C.
 O, a shabby Fellow, a poor Scrub.
 E [bekant, *Teut.*] known. *Cbaue*.
 LD Street, one of the four famous
 which the *Romans* made in *Eng-*
 g from *Soubampton* to *Tinmouth*,
 om the *Iceni* the ancient Inhabi-
 ers of *Suffolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*.
 ide, Gr.] the Flank, where the
 are.
 the Scarlet Oak. L.
 the Flanks; the small Guts. L.
 AL ? [*ibacus*, L.] belonging to the
 & *Itia*.
 K Muscle [in *Anatomy*] is one of
 h bend the Thigh.
 K-Passion, the twisting of the Guts.
 K-Vessels, the double forked Vessels
 ink of the great Artery and the
 of the *Abdomen*.
 US *externus* [among *Anatomists*] a
 the Thigh which arises from the
 low of the *Os Ilium*.
 S [*Iliades*, L. of *Ἰλιάδες*, Gr.] the
 Homer's Poems, whose Subject is
 ction of *Troy*, which is called *Ilium*.
 Os [Anatomy] the upper Part of
 alled *Os irnominatum*. L.
 ch, every one.
 e same. *Spenc*.
 bl, *Teut.*] a Contraction of Evil.
 , to reproach, to speak ill of. N. C.
 ERABLE [*illacerabilis*, L. i. e. non
 that cannot be torn.
 RYMABLE [*illacrymabilis*, L. i. e. *cri-*
abilis] not capable of weeping. L.
 'SE [*illapsus*, L. i. e. *lapsus in*] a
 ing or sliding in or upon.
 A'QUEATE [*illaqueatum*, L. q. d.
ducere] to entangle or ensnare.
 UEA'TION, an ensnaring or en-

ILLATION, an inference or Conclu-
 sion. L.
 'ILLA'TIVE, in the Way or Nature of
 inferring from. L.
 To ILLA'TRATE [of *iq*, i. e. *non*, and
latratum, L.] to scoff or bark at any thing.
 An ILLATRA'TION, a barking against
 one. L.
 ILLAU'DABLE [*illaudabilis*, L.] not
 worthy of Praise.
 ILLE'CEBROUS [*illicebrosus*, L.] that en-
 ticeth or allureth.
 An ILLEC'TIVE [*illectamentum*, L.] an
 Allurement or Enticement.
 ILLE'GAL [of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *legalis*, L.]
 contrary to Law.
 ILLEG'ALITY, Unlawfulness.
 ILLE'GIBLE [from *in* and *lego*, L.] that
 cannot be read.
 ILLEGITIMATE [*illegitime*, F. of *il-*
legitimus, L. i. e. *non legitimus*] unlawful;
 also unlawful or basely born, a Bastard.
 ILLEP'ID [*illepidus*, L.] unpleasant, dull
 in Conversation.
 ILLEV'IALBE, what cannot or may not
 be levied, or recovered. L. T.
 ILLIB'ERAL [*illiberalis*, L.] base, nig-
 gardly, ungenteele.
 ILLIBERALLY, in a mean ungenerous
 Manner.
 ILLIBERAL'ITY [*illiberalitas*, L.] Mean-
 ness of Spirit, Niggardliness.
 ILLI'CIT [*illicite*, F. *illicitus*, L. i. e. *non*
licitus] unlawful, not allowed, unwarrant-
 able.
 ILLICITLY, unlawfully.
 To ILLIGATE [*illigatum*, L.] to bind
 to.
 ILLIGA'TION, an inwrapping or in-
 tangling. L.
 ILLIM'ITABLE [of *in*, Neg. and *limes*
 Limit, L.] that cannot be limited.
 ILLIQUA'TION, a melting down one
 Thing into another.
 ILLIQUATION [in *Chemistry*] a mingling
 earthy Bodies with metalline, so as to retain
 their own Substance.
 ILLIT'ERATE [*illiteratus*, L. i. e. *non*
literatus] which has little or no Knowledge
 of Letters, unlearned.
 ILLIT'ERATENESS, Unlearnedness.
 ILL'NESS, Sickness, Badness, &c.
 ILLO'CABLE [*illoccabilis*, L.] that cannot
 be hired or placed out.
 ILLO'GICAL [of *in*, Neg. and *logicus*]
 not agreeable to the Rules of Logic, unrea-
 sonable.
 ILL-Nature, natural Malignity.
 ILL-natured, malevolent, destitute of Kind-
 ness.
 ILL-naturedly, in a malevolent Manner.
 To ILLUDE [*illudere*, L. i. e. *ludere in*]
 to play upon, to mock, to jeer.
 To ILLUME, to enlighten, to brighten.
 To ILLUMINATE [*enluminer*, F. *illu-*
minatum]

minatum, L. q. d. *lumen fundere in*] to enlighten, to set off.

To ILLUMINATE [in *Painting*] to lay Colours on Maps and Prints, to gild and colour the initial Letters of Manuscripts.

ILLUMINATION, an Enlightening. L.

ILLUMINATIVE *Metb* [among *Astronomers*] is that Space of Time that the Moon is visible, or between one Conjunction and another.

ILLU'MINATIVE, having a Tendency to enlighten.

ILLUMINA'TORS, Persons who formerly gilded and coloured the Capital Letters of Manuscripts, &c. L.

To ILLUMINE, to illuminate. *Milton*.

ILLU'SION, a Mocking or Scorning; a Sham or Cheat; a false Representation. F. of L.

ILLU'SIVE } [*illusoire*, F.] deceit-
ILLU'SORY } sul.

To ILLUSTRATE [*illustrer*, F. *illustratum*, L.] to make clear and evident, to explain.

ILLUSTRATION, a making clear, plain, or evident. F. of L.

ILLUSTRIOUS [*illustre*, F. of *illustris*, L.] eminent, famous, excellent, noble, renowned.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, eminently, conspicuously.

ILLUTAMEN'TUM [among *Physicians*] an ancient Form of an external Medicine, like the *Ceroma*, with which the Limbs of Wrestlers and others were rubbed, especially after bathing. L.

IM'AGE [*imago*, L. q. d. *imitago*] a natural or artificial Representation or Semblance of a Thing; a Picture or Statue. F.

IMAGE [in *Opticks*] is the Projection of an Object in the Base of a convex Glass.

To IMAGE, to represent to the Imagination.

IM'AGERY, painted or carved Work of Images, Tapestry with Figures.

IMA'GINABLE, that may be imagined, or conceived in the Mind. F.

IMA'GINARY [*imaginaire*, F. of *imaginarius*, L.] not real, fantastick, that appears only in Fashion or Form, and has no real Being but in one's Fancy.

IMAGINATION, is that Faculty, by which we, as it were, picture corporeal Substances in the Mind, as if we saw them actually with the Eyes; or an Application of the Mind to the Phantasm or Image of some corporeal Thing impressed in the Brain, Conceit, Fancy, Thought. F. of L.

IMAGINATIVE [*imaginativus*, L.] of or belonging to the Imagination. F.

IMA'GINATIVE, suspicious, jealous, thoughtful.

To IMA'GINE [*imaginer*, F. of *imaginari*, L.] to conceive, to think or suppose, to fancy.

IMASKID, masked, covered. *Cbauc*.

To IMBAL'M [q. d. *anoint a dead Body*]

Spices, or Shipp] a

To IMBANK [of within Banks.

IMEAR'GO [q. d. *Barks or Ships*] a Ship by publick Authority

To IMBAR'K [Ital.] to go aboard a board, to engage in a

IMBARKA'TION, putting on Ship-board

To IMBAS'E [q. d. with hafer Metals.

To IMBAT'TLE to put into Battle Ar

IM'BECILE [*imb q. d. sine bacillo*] weak

IMBECIL/LITY [*litas*, L.] Weakness,

Langour or Decay, w perform its usual Ex

To IMBEL'LISH [Ital. q. d. *to make f*

or grace.

IMBEL'LISHMENT Ornament.

To IMBEZ'ZLE To IMBE'SIL

to weaken] to confu

mitted to one's Trust

IMBEZ'ZLEMENT a Wasting.

To IMB'YBE [*imb suck or drink in*]; to

IMBIBEMENT, IMBIBITION [

Drinking, or soaking

To IMBITTER

berbuteren, *Test.*] t

perate or provoke.

To IMBOD'Y [o

up into one Body, to

Body; to mingle sever

To IMBOLDEN

bold] to make bold,

IMBORD'URING the Field, and Circu

are both of one Met

To IMBOS'OM, to

to admit to the Hear

To IMBOSS' [*imb Bosses or Bundles.*

To IMBOSS, to

Sbak.

IMBOS'SED [*Has*

said to be embossed, wh

ed, that she foams at

IMBOS'SING, a

graving, when the F

Plane on which it is

To IMBOW, to

Arch.

To IMBOW'EL, t

Y, tampering with the Jury.

ATE [*imbricatum*, of *imbrex*,
] to cover with Tiles.

D [in *Botany*] a Term used
gured of the Leaves of some
ollowed within, like an *Im-*
file.

ON, a making crooked like
L.

O, Cloth of Gold or Silver.

a Drain or Water-course.

ER [of *im* and *broder*, F.]
and other curious Works
on Cloth, Silk, &c.

DERER [of *im* and *brodeur*,
f *Imbroidery*.

Y [of *im* and *broderie*, F.]
k.

[of *im* and *brouiller*, F.] to
arrels, to put into Confu-

[*imbuere*, F. of *imbuere*, L.]
to soak or steep.

ne's Hands in Blood, is to

[*imbuere*, L.] to season the
Principles, Virtue, Learn-

[*emburser*, F.] to put into

ENT, Expences.

Y, the Quality of Imita-

[*imitabilis*, L.] that may be

of *imitatorius*, L.] imitato-
no Imitation. *Shakesp.*

[*imitar*, F. *imitatum*, L.]
mple of another, to do the
a Pattern.

imitating. F. of L.

E } [in *Musick Books*]

E } denotes a particular
ion, wherein each Part is
ach other. *Ital.*

S [with *Grammarians*] Verbs
y Kind of Imitation, as *pa-*
fter the Father; *matrissare*

ne's Mother, *i. e.* to imitate
amour, or Fashion.

a Man who imitates. L.

[*imitatrice*, F.] a Woman

TE [*immaculé*, F. of *im-*
fine macula] without Spot
d, spotless.

[of *in* and *manens*, L.]
herent.

[*immanitas*, L.] Fierceneſs,
y, Savageneſs, Vaſtneſs.

[*Im-^m y H. i. e.* God
e of Chriſt.

IMMARCES'SIBLE [*immarceſſibilis*, L.]
never fading, that cannot wither or decay.

IMMATE'RIAL [*immaterie'*, F.] that
confiſts not of Matter or Body; alſo of little
Moment or Conſequence.

IMMATERIALLY, of no Importance,
in a Manner diſtinct from Matter.

IMMATERIALITY, an immaterial
Quality or Nature.

IMMATURE [*immaturus*, L. *i. e.* *non ma-*
turus] unripe, which is not come to Per-
fection.

IMMATURE [in *Phyſick*] is applied to
the Aliments and animal Spirits, not ſuffi-
ciently digeſted or concocted.

IMMATUREITY [*immaturité*, F. of *im-*
maturitas, L.] Unripeneneſs.

IMMECHA'NICAL, not according to
the Laws of Mechanicks.

IMMEDIATE [*immediat*, F. *immediatus*,
L. *q. d. ſine medijs*] which follows without
any Thing coming between; that follows or
happens preſently; that act without Means.

IMMEDIATELY, directly, preſently.

IMMED'ICABLE [*immedicabilis*, L.]
which cannot be healed, incurable.

IMMEM'ORABLE [*immemorabilis*, L.]
not to be remembered; not worth Remem-
brance; paſt Memory; unſpeakable.

IMMEMO'RIAL [of *in* and *memorialis*,
L.] which is out of Mind or beyond the
Memory of Man.

IMMEN'SE [*immensus*, L. *i. e.* *non men-*
ſus] unmeaſurable, exceeding great, huge,
vaſt. F.

IMMEN'SITY [*immenſité*, F. of *immen-*
ſitai, L.] Unmeaſurableneſs, Vaſtneſs, In-
finiteeneſs.

IMMENSURABILITY, Unmeaſurable-
neſs, Infiniteeneſs.

IMMEN'SURABLE [of *in* and *meſura-*
bilis, L.] unmeaſurable.

IMMENSURABLY, in a Manner not to
be meaſured.

To IMMER'GE [*immergere*, L.] to dip
or plunge into.

IMMER'GED } [*immerſus*, L.] dipped or

IMMER'SED } plunged into.

To IMMERS'E [*immerſum*, L.] to plunge
or dip over Head and Ears.

IMMER'SION, a dipping or plunging, the
ſinking of any Body in a Fluid. F. of L.

IMMERSION of a Star [in *Aſtronomy*] is
when it approaches ſo near the Sun, as to lie
hid in its Beams.

IMMERSION [of the Moon] is when the
Moon, being about to be eclipſed, enters into
the Earth's Shadow.

IMMERSION [in *Pharmacy*] is the Me-
thod of preparing Medicines, by ſteeping
them in Water, to take away ſome Quality
or ill Taſte.

IMMETHOD'ICAL [of *in*, Neg. and
methodus, L.] that is without due Method or
Order, confuſed.

IMMETHODICALLY, without Method.

To IM'MIGRATE [*immigratum*, L.] to pass or come into.

IM'MINENT [*imminens*, L.] approaching, at Hand, ready to come upon us, hanging over our Heads.

IMMINUTION [of *in* and *minus*] a diminishing or lessening. L.

IMMI'GIBLE, not capable of being mingled.

IMMIS'SION, a putting or letting into. L.
To IMMITT' [*immittere*, L.] to put, let, or squirt into.

IMMOBILITY [*immobilité*, F. of *in*, Neg. and *mobilitas*, L.] Unmoveableness, Steadfastness.

IMMODERATE [*immoderé*, F. of *immoderatus*, L. q. d. *sine modo*] unreasonable, excessive, beyond the Bounds of Moderation.

IMMODERATELY, without Bounds.

IMMODERATION, Excess, Intemperance. F. of L.

IMMOD'EST [*immodeste*, F. of *immodestus*, L.] that has no Modesty, wanton.

IMMOD'ESTY [*immodestia*, F. of *in*, Neg. and *modestia*, L.] Wantonneſs, Unmannerliness.

IMMOD'ULATE [*immodulatus*, L.] done without Regard to due Proportion.

To IMMOLATE [*immoler*, F. *immolatum*, L.] to offer Sacrifice.

IMMOLA'TION, a Sacrificing or Offering. F. of L.

IMMO'RAL [of *in* and *moralis*, L.] of depraved Morals, contrary to good Manners.

IMMORA'LITY [of *in*, Negative, and *moralitas*, L.] Corruptness of Manners, Lewdness, Profaneness, Debauchery.

IMMOR'GEROUS [*immortigerus*, L.] disobedient.

IMMOR'GEROUSNESS, Disobedience, Proneness to disoblige.

IMMOR'TAL [*immortel*, F. of *immortalis*, L.] that never dies, everlasting.

IMMORTA'LITY [*immortalité*, F. of *immortalitas*, L.] a never dying; the State of that which is immortal, a living forever, everlasting.

To IMMOR'TALIZE [*immortaliser*, F.] to make immortal.

IMMOVE'ABLE [*immobile*, F. *immobilis*, L.] which cannot be moved, unmoveable.

IMMOVEABLE Feasts, Festivals which constantly fall upon the same Day of the Month, though they vary in the Day of the Week.

IMMOVE'ABLY, in such a Manner as not to be moved.

IMMU'NITY [*immunité*, F. *immunitas*, L. q. d. *sine munere*] Exemption from Office, Duty, or Charge; Freedom, Liberty, Privilege.

To IMMURE [of *in* and *murus*, L. a Wall] to shut up between two Walls.

IMMU'SICAL, not harmonious, not musical.

IMMUTABILITY [*immutabilité*, F. of

immutabilitas, L.] Unchangeableness.

IMMUTABLE [*immutabilis*, L.] unchangeable.

IMMUTABLE Circle, the Ecliptick and Equator, they never change, but the Inhabitants of the Earth.

IMMUTABLY, and IMMUTATION, changing. L.

IMP. was formerly as in the Chancel made Earl of Warwick, who led the noble Imp. It derived from the next of *impius*, L. very wicked; a Demon; a Child, or an Imp [Impfe, *Tea Gardeners*, a Kind of Tree.

To IMP a Feather [Among Falconers] to a old broken Stump.

IMPACTED [*impactus*, L.]

To IMPAIR [*impair*, L.] to diminish, to make

IMPAIR'ING, making

To IMPA'LE [*impale*, F. of *in* and *pala*, L. a Stake]

to fence about with Stake through the Body of a

IMPA'LED [in Herse of a Man and his Wife]

Heiress, are bor'n in and are marshalled in on the Right-side, and left; this is called

Femme, two Coats impaled

IMPALED, undaunted

IMPAL'PABLE [of not to be distinguished]

IMPANA'TION [of Bread]

a Term applied to the Doctrine of the Lord's Supper that the Body of Christ is present in the Species of Bread in the

IMPANNEL. See IMPANNULA'RE, O. L.

To IMPARADISE, to make a Paradise.

IMPARADISED, of Paradise. Milton: IMPARCAMENT

pounding Cattle. O. L. IMPARILITY [of quality, Unevenness.

IMPARSYLLABT

qual, and *syllaba*, L.] number of Syllables.

IMPARTY [of quality, Unevenness.

To IMPARK' [of quality, Unevenness.

or fence in a Piece of Land. IMPAR'LANCE [of quality, Unevenness.

made to the Declaration

whereby he craveth Respite to put in his Answers.

NEE, put into the Possession O. L. T.

' [impertire, L.] to give Part communicate to deliver one's

NCE, an imparting or communicating. *Shakes.*

L [impartiel, F.] void of upright.

LLY, without Partiality,

L'ITY [of in and partialité, partial, Disinterestedness.

LE, cannot be passed through

LL'ITY [impossibilité, F. im-

an Uncapability of suffering.

LE [impassibilis, L.] that cannot

NED, affected with strong

E, exempt from the Stroke

umstances.

TION [q. d. making into Paste]

dry Work wrought with Stone

ler, and made up like Paste.

NCE [impatientia, L.] Unea-

nder Sufferings; also Hasti-

L.

NT [impatiens, L. q. d. qui pati

has no Patience, choleric,

F.

TLY, very earnestly.

IRONISE [s'empatroniser, F.]

ion of a Benefice.

NIZA'TION, a putting into

of a Benefice.

'N, to give as a Pledge.

CH' [probably of empêcher,

to accuse and prosecute for Fe-

son; to hinder. *Spec.*

MENT [empêchement, F.] Ac-

formation against one.

MENT of Waste, Restraint

To IMPEND' [*impendere, L.*] to hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgements.

IMPEN'DENCE, a Hanging over the Head. L.

IMPEN'DENT [*impedens, L.*] hanging over Head, being at Hand.

IMPENETRABILITY [in *Philosophy*]

the Distinction of one extended Substance from another, so that two Bodies extended cannot be in one and the same Place, but must

of Necessity exclude each other.

IMPEN'ETRABLE [*impenetrabilis, L.*]

that cannot be pierced through, or dived into; that cannot be discovered or fathomed.

IMPEN'ITENCE } [of *impenitentia, L.*]

IMPEN'ITENCY } a Want of or being without Repentance; a continuing in sinful Courses. F.

IMPEN'ITENT, who does not repent, or is not sorry for his Sins or Faults. F.

IMPENITENTLY, without Penitence.

IMPEN'SIBLE [*impenfibilis, L.*] without Reward, *gratis.*

IMPER'ATIVE [*imperativus, L.*] commanding. F.

IMPERATIVE Mood [in *Grammar*] that which denotes commanding, or bidding to do

such an Action.

IMPERATIVELY, in an imperious Manner, authoritatively.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, which is not to be perceived. F.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, so as not to be discerned.

IMPER'CIABLE [of in and *percer, to*

pierce or penetrate, F.] impenetrable. *Cb.*

IMPER'PECT [*imparfait, F. imperfectus, L.*]

not perfect, or complete, unfinished, faulty.

IMPERFECT Tense [in *Grammar*] that which denotes Time indefinitely, neither perfectly past, or future; as, *I was writing when, &c.*

IMPERFECT Flowers [in *Botany*] are such as want the *Pataia*, or those finely coloured Leaves which stand round and compose the Flowers.

IMPERFECT Plants [in *Botany*] are such as either really want Flowers and Seeds, or seem to want them.

IMPERFECT Numbers [in *Aritmetick*]

are such whose aliquot Parts taken together do either exceed or fall short of that whole Number, of which they are Parts.

IMPERFEC'TION, the Want of something requisite or suitable to the Nature of the Thing, Unperfection, Defect. F. of L.

IMPERFECTLY, in an imperfect Manner.

IMPER'FORABLE, not to be bored through.

IMPE'RIAL [*imperialis, L.*] belonging to an Emperor or Empire.

IMPE'RIAL Lily, a Flower.

IMPE'RIAL

IMPERIAL Table, an Instrument for measuring of Land, &c.

IMPERIALISTS, the Subjects or Forces of the Emperor of Germany.

IMPERIOUS [*imperiosus*, F. cf *imperiosus*, L.] commanding, lordly, haughy.

IMPERIOUSLY, insolently, dogmatically.

IMPERSONAL Verbs [in Grammar] such as are used in the third Person singular only.

IMPERSPICUOUS [*imperspicuus*, L.] not clear or evident.

IMPERTINENCE } Extravagance, Fool-
IMPERTINENCY } lery, Nonsense. F.

IMPERTINENT [of *in* and *portinens*, L.] not to the Purpose, absurd, silly. F.

An **IMPERTINENT**, a troublesome, foolish, or silly Person.

IMPERTINENTLY, pertly, insolently.

IMPETURBED [*imperturbatus*, L.] undisturbed, serene, calm.

IMPETUIOUS [*impetuosus*, L.] through which there is no Passage, unpassable; such a Closeness of Pores, or particular Configuration of Parts, as will not admit another through.

IMPETUIOUS [among *Naturalists*] Bodies are said to be *impetuous to others* when they will not permit the Rays of Light to pass through them, &c.

IMPETIGINOUS [*impetiginosus*, L.] troubled with the Itch.

IMPETIGO, a cutaneous Foulness, as the Itch, a Ringworm, or a Tetter. L.

IMPETIGO Celsi, a Sort of Leprosy, or Scabbiness. L.

IMPETRABLE [*impetrabilis*, L.] easy, or that may be obtained by Intreaty. F.

To **IMPETRATE** [*impetrare*, F. *impetratum*, L. of *in* and *petro*] to obtain by earnest Request or Intreaty; to obtain a Grant of any Favour or Privilege.

IMPETRATION, an obtaining by earnest Intreaty. L.

To **IMPETRE** [*impetrare*, F.] to obtain. Cb.

IMPETUOSITY } [*impetuositas*, F.
IMPETUOUSNESS } *impetuositas*, L.]

a driving headlong with great Force and Violence, a violent Motion, Vehemency.

IMPETUOUS [*impetuosus*, F. of *impetuosus*, L.] violent, rapid, vehement, raging, boisterous.

IMPETUOUSLY, violently, vehemently.

IMPETUS [in *Mechanicks*] the Blow or Force with which one Body strikes against another. L.

IMPIERMENT [*empierment*, O. F.] Prajudice, Damage.

IMPIETY [*impietas*, F. of *impietas*, L.] Ungodliness, Irreligion.

To **IMPIGNORATE**, to pledge, to pawn.

IMPIGNORATION, a putting to pawn. L.

IMPING [in *Falconry*] the inserting a Feather into the Wing of a Hawk, in the Place of one that is broke,

To **IMPIN'GE** [in] against, to strike against.

To **IMPIN'GUATE** to fatten.

IMPIOUS [*impie*, F. profane, lewd.

IMPIOUSLY, profane

IMPLACABILITY Implacableness, Irreconcilability.

IMPLACABLE [in] be appeased or pacified.

IMPLACABLY, in

appeased.

To **IMPLANT'** [of] *plantare*, L.] to fix or fasten

IMPLANT'ING, a

into. L.

IMPLAUSIBLE [of] unlikely to recommend.

To **IMPLEAD'** [of] sue or prosecute by Court

IMPLEMENT [of] employer, F.] a Thing necessary

or about a House, as Tools

To **IM'PLICATE** [in] fold or wrap up.

IMPLICATED [by] to such Fevers, where two

Person, either of the *tertian*

tertian; or of different

tertian; and a *quartan*

IMPLICATION, a

within another Thing, a

necessary Consequence.

IMPL'ICIT [*implicitus*, q. d. *folded in*] tacitly un-

following by Consequence

IMPL'ICIT Fairb, a

the Judgement or Authority

IMPLICITLY, without

To **IMPLORE'** [*implorare*, L.] to beg earnest

Prayers, to beseech.

IMPLUME' [*implumare*] Feathers.

IMPLU'VIQUS [in] Rain.

To **IMPLY'** [*implere*] to infold, contain, denote

To **IMPOISON**, to kill with Poison.

IMPOLITE [*impolitus*] rude, coarse, rough.

IMPOLITICK [of] L.] disagreeing with prudent, unwise.

IMPONDEROUS, without Weight.

IMPORCA/TION, a Ridge in the Plowing of

IMPO'ROUS [of] that has no Pores or little

sage of Sweat, Vapours,

IM'PORT, Sense or

To **IMPORT'** [*importare*]

Bring Commodities into a Port, also
ern or signify.

PORT'ABLE, impossible, intolerable.

PORT'ANCE, Moment, Weight, Con-
cern, Concernment. F.

PORT'ANT, of great Concern,
t, or Moment; material. F.

PORTA'TION, the bringing in of
Landis from Foreign Countries. L.

PORT'UNACY } [*importunité*, F. *im-*
PORT'UNITY } *portunitas* L.] an
urging or urging; hard Dunning.

PORT'UNATE [*importune*, F. *impor-*
L.] troublesome, wearying with too
at or unreasonable Requests, very ur-

IMPORTU'NE [*importuner*, F. q. d. *to*
off in his Suit, as bawing no other Part
at] to press or sue for with great Ear-
; to request earnestly and often.

PORTUOUS [*importuosus*, L.] with-
rt or Harbour.

IMPOSE [*imposer*, F. *impositum*, L.]
in, to lay a Tax, to lay or put upon;
cheat.

IMPOSE a Form [in Printing] to set
ges in due Order in the Form or Chace,
r to make them ready for the Press.

IMPOSE upon one, to cheat, deceive;
put upon one.

IMPOSER, one who imposes, or enjoins
itatively.

POSITION, a laying on, an Injunc-
a deceiving; also an Assesment

POSIT'IOUS Names [*impositivus*,
imitive or radical Names.

POSSIBIL'ITY [*impossibilité*, F. *impos-*
L.] that which cannot be done.

POSS'IBLE [*impossibils*, L.] not possi-
cannot be done, F. Also an Impossi-

POST [*impostus*, Ital. of *imponende*, L.]
or Tribute, but more especially such
received by a Prince or State, for Goods
nt into any Haven from other Na-
F.

POSTOR [*imposteur*, F.] a Cheat, a
ver, a false Pretender. L.

IMPOSTUMATE } [*apostumer*, F.
IMPOSTHUMATE } of *apostumare*,
to grow into an Imposthume.

POSTUMA'TION } the Act of Im-
POSTHUMA'ION } postumating.

POSTUME } [*apostum*, F. *aposte-*
POSTHUME } *ma*, L.] a swelling

umours, or gathering of corrupt Matter
y Part of the Body.

Bilantial IMPOSTHUME, a Swelling
panied with a Fever, Swooning, Head-
and Faintness.

POSTURE [*impostura*, L.] Cheat, Co-
e, Deceit. F.

POTENCE } [*impotentia*, L. q. d. *fin-*
POTENCY } *potentia*.] Weakness,

Want of Power, or Strength, a natural De-
fect which hinders Generation.

IM'POTENT [*impotens*, L.] unable,
weak, infirm, maimed. F.

IMPOTENTLY, in an impotent Manner.
To IMPOV'ERISH [*appauvrir*, F. *impo-*
verire, Ital.] to make poor.

IMPOV'ERISHMENT, being made poor.
To IMPOUND' Castle, to put them in a
Pound for some Trespas done by them.

To IMPOWER [of *in* and *power*] to vest
one with Power, to enable him to act.

IMPRAC'TICABLE [*impracticable*, F.]
that cannot be done.

To IM'PRECATE [*imprecatum*, L. q. d.
precibus vocare in, i. e. *super*] to curse, to call
down Mischief upon, to wish Evil to.

IMPRECATION, a cursing or calling
down Mischief upon another. F. of L.

IMPRECATORY, that containeth or
implieth cursing in it.

IMPREG'NABLE [*impregnabilis*, F. q. d.
not to be taken] that cannot be taken by Force.

IMPREG'NATE [*impregnatus*, F. of *in*
and *pregnans*, L.] being with Child, or great
with Young.

To IMPREGNATE [*impregnare*, F.]
to imbody, soak, or drink in.

To IMPREGNATE [of *in* and *pregnans*,
L.] to get w th Child, to make fruitful.

IMPREGNA'TION, is the Immission of
the Male Seed in Coition, by which the Fe-
male conceives, or becomes with Young. L.

IMPREGNATION [in Chemistry] is
when a Body has imbibed so much Moisture,
that it will admit no more. F. of L.

IMPRESE, an Emblem or Device with
a Motto. Ital. and Span.

IMPRESS [*impresso*, L.] a Print, Stamp,
or Imago.

To IMPRESS' [*impressum*, L.] to print,
stamp, or make an Impression upon; to com-
pel to enter into public Service.

IMPRES'S Money, Money paid to Soldiers,
&c. compelled into the public Service.

IMPRES'SION, a Stamp, Mark, or
Print. L.

An IMPRESSION [of Books] is that
Number of Books which is printed off at the
same Time.

To IMPRI'ME [Hunting Term] to rouse,
unharbour, or dislodge a wild Beast; also to
make her forsake the Herd.

IMPRI'MERY [Law Term] an Impression
or Print; also a Printing-house, or the Art
of Printing.

IMPRI'MINGS, Beginnings, first Ef-
says. O.

IMPRI'MIS, first of all, in the first
Placc. L.

To IMPRI'NT' [*impreindre*, F. of *impri-*
mere, L. q. d. *premere in*] to impress or fix a
Thing in one's Mind, or in any Matter.

To IMPRISON [*imprisonner*, F.] to put
in Prison or Gaol.

IMPRISONMENT

IMPRISONMENT [*imprisonnement*, F.]
 Confinement, Imprisoning.

IMPROBABILITY, an Unlikeliness of
 being true, or what cannot be proved. F. of L.

IMPROBABLE [*improbabilis*, L. q. d. *quod probari non potest*] unlikely, which has
 no Likelihood of being true.

IMPROBABLY, without Probability.

To IMPROBATE [*improbatum*, L.] to
 disallow, dispraise, or dislike.

IMPROBATION, disallowing or dis-
 proving of, Dislike. L.

IMPROBITY [*improbitas*, L.] Dishonesty,
 Knavery.

IMPROCREABLE ? [*improcreabilis*, L.]
 IMPROCREATE } not begotten.

To IMPROLIFICATE, to impregnate.

IMPROPER [*imprope*, F. of *improprius*,
 L.] unfit, inconvenient, unseasonable.

IMPROPERLY, not fitly, not justly.

To IMPROPRIATE [q. d. *proprium facere*] is to employ the Revenues of a Church-
 Living to his own Use. L. T.

IMPROPRIATION, the Act of Impro-
 priating; also a Parsonage or Ecclesiastical
 Living in the Hands of a Layman, or which
 descends by Inheritance.

IMPROPRIATOR, he who has Posses-
 sion of a Spiritual Living or Parsonage by
 Inheritance.

IMPROPRIETY of Speech [*improprietas*,
 F.] is when the Writer or Speaker doth not
 make use of proper and significant Expres-
 sions.

To IMPROVE [either of *in* and *probus*, L.
good, q. d. to make a Thing better in itself,
 or *in* and *preuove*, F. a Proof, q. d. to melio-
 rate a Thing by Trials or Essays] to better,
 to promote or advance, to grow refined; to
 make a Progress in Arts and Sciences.

IMPROVEABLE, that may be improved
 or made better.

IMPROVEMENT, Battering, Progress,
 an advancing of Profits, a Thriving, a Bene-
 fitting in any Kind of Provision.

IMPROVER, one who improves himself
 or others.

IMPROVIDENCE [*improvidentia*, L.]
 Want of Forecaſt.

IMPROVIDENT [*improvidus*, L. q. d. *non pro se videns*] who does not forecaſt, or
 foreſee, unheedful.

IMPROVIDENTLY, heedleſſy, with-
 out Forecaſt.

IMPRUDENT [*imprudens*, L.] Indif-
 cretion, Unadviſedneſs, a Want of Precau-
 tion, Deliberation, and Foreſight of the
 Conſequences of Things. F.

IMPRUDENT [*imprudens*, L.] inconfi-
 derate, unadviſed, unwiſe. F.

IMPRUDENTLY, inconfiderately.

IMPRUDIAMENTUM, Improvement
 of Land by Huſbandry, &c. O. L.

IMPUDENCE [*impudentia*, L.] Shame-
 leſſneſs, Saucineſs. F.

IMPUDENT [*impudens*, L.] shameleſs

IMPUDENTLY,

IMPUDICITY

[*impudicitas*, L.] Lewdneſs

To IMPUGN' [

impugnare, L.] to oppoſe,

vour to confute by A

IMPUGNER, on

IMPUISANCE,

Means to ſucceed in

IMPULSE [*impulſus*, L.]

puſhing or driving fo

Motion, Perſuaſion,

IMPULSION, a

driving on, a contra

IMPULSIVE, th

ward. F.

IMPUNITY [*impunitas*, L.]

a being free or exem

IMPURE [*impurus*, L.]

lewd. F.

IMPURENESS,

IMPURITY [*impuritas*, L.]

Uncleanneſs, F.

IMPURPLED,

Colour.

IMPUTABLE, t

IMPUTATION

another, or the Act

IMPUTATIVE,

another, as *imputatio*

To IMPUTE' [*imputare*, L. of *in* and *puto*]

the Merit to one;

Blame or Fault on o

IMPUTER, he v

IMPUTRESCIB

IMPURTRIBLE

able to putrify or be

IMUM *Cæli* [in

Houſe in a Figure of

IN, a Prepoſition,

State, Power, Propo

INABILITY [i

city, or not being ab

INACCESSIBL

L.] not to become a

INACCESSIBLE

Geometry] which can

ſured by Reaſon of ſi

INACCURACY

INAC'TION, In

INAD'EQUATE

L.] diſproportionate

INADEQUATE

as are but a partial

ſentation of thoſe A

which the Mind ref

INADVERTEN

INADVERTEN

obſerving, a Want of

INADVERTEN

INAF'FABLE [i

courteous, unpleaſa

TION, Unaffectedness, beneficeness, or Formality. *L.*
 BLE, which cannot be alienated to another by Law. *L.*
 E [*inamabilis*, *L.*] unlovely, ve.
 TO, a Lover. *Ital.*
 ED, fallen in Love with.
 ENT } [*inaniloquus*, *L.*]
 OUS } vain talking or

E [*inanime*, *F.* *inanimatus*, *L.*]
 without Life or Soul.
 [in *Physick*] Weakness, want of Nourishment. *F.*
 in *Philosophy*] Emptiness, or implying Absence of all whatsoever. *L.*
 NCY [of *in* and *appetentis*,
 appetite for Victuals.
 BLE, not capable of being

[*inavabilis*, *L.*] not to be
 A'TION [of *in* and *argen-*
 a silvering or covering a
 er.
 ATE [of *in* and *articulatus*,
 confused, not articulate.
 ATELY, indistinctly.
 AL [*inartificialis*, *L.*] with-
 manly, artless.

US [*inaspicius*, *L.*] hard to
 ION, Disregard, Negligence.
 VE, heedless, negligent.
 VELY, heedlessly,
 , not to be heard. *L.*
 URATE [*inauguratum*, *L.*]
 t with an Office or Dignity.
 TION, an Instalment, &c.
 D [*inauratus*, *L.*] covered
 gilded over.
 ON, a Gilding or Covering

OUS [*inauspiciatus*, *L.*] un-
 and *Outborow*, an Office in
 observing the Ingress and
 wing the Passage of those
 and again between *England*

tural; also belonging to a
 ry.
 NCE [of *incallescere*, *L.*] is
 of a Thing by some inward
 tation.

NT [*incallescens*, *L.*] grow-
 internal Motion and Fer-
 NT *Mercury* [in *Chemistry*]
 are after a particular Man-
 ngled with a due Proportion
 it would turn to a Paste;
 grow hot,

To INCAMP' [of *in* and *camper*, *F.*]
 to pitch Tents, or build Huts, on a Spot of
 Ground chosen for that Purpose.

INCAMP'MENT [of *in* and *campement*,
F.] the Lodging of an Army in the Field.

INCANTA'TION, Charming; an In-
 chantment, Charm, or Spell. *L.*

INCANTA'TOR [q. d. *qui cantatione*
decipit] an Inchanter or Charmer. *L.*

INCAPABILITY, Inability to do a
 Thing.

INCA'PABLE [*incapax*, *L.*] not capable,
 unable, unfit. *F.*

INCAPA'CIUS [*incapax*, *L.*] not fit
 or large enough to contain a Thing.

To INCAPA'CITATE, to render unca-
 pable, to put out of a Capacity.

INCAPA'CITY [*incapacit e*, *F.*] the not
 having Qualities or Parts necessary to be in a
 Condition to do or receive a Thing.

To INCAR'CERATE [*incarceratum*, *L.*]
 to imprison.

INCARCERA'TION, an Imprisoning,
 or Imprisonment. *L.*

INCAR'NADINE, of a bright Carna-
 tion or Flesh-Colour. *F.*

To INCAR'NATE [*incarnere*, *F.* of *in-*
carnatum, *L.*] to bring Flesh upon, or fill up
 with new Flesh.

INCAR'NATE *Devil*, a Devil in Man's
 Shape; a devilish Person.

INCARNA'TION [in *Chemistry*] a partic-
 ular Way of purifying Gold. *F.* of *L.*

INCARNATION [in *Divinity*] an as-
 suming or taking Flesh.

INCARNATION [in *Surgery*] a making
 Flesh grow.

An INCAR'NATIVE [of *incarnatus*, *L.*]
 a Medicine causing the Flesh to grow.

To INCA'SE, to cover, to inclose, to en-
 wrap.

INCAS'TELLED [spoken of *Beasts*] nar-
 row-heeled, or Hoof-bound. *F.*

INCA'VATED [of *incautum*, *L.*] made
 hollow.

INCAUTIOUS, unwary, negligent, heed-
 less.

INCAUTIOUSLY, carelessly, negligently.

An INCEN'DIARY [*incendiaire*, *F.* of
incendiarius, *L.*] a Setter of Houses on Fire;
 a Sower of Division and Strife.

To INCEN'SE [*incensum*, *L.* *Sup.*] to
 inflame, or stir up to Anger.

INCENSE [*incensum*, *L.*] a rich Perfume
 made Use of in sacred Rites.

IN'CENSE *Wort*, an Herb.

INCENSING, burning Perfumes in Ho-
 nour to a Deity.

INCEN'SORY, a perfuming Pan or Cen-
 ser.

An INCEN'TIVE [*incensivum*, *L.*] an In-
 citement or Motive.

INCEN'TIVE [*incensivus*, *L.*] inciting or
 stirring up,

INCEN'TOR, the same as Incendiary.
 l i i

INCEP'TIO

INCEPTION, a Beginning or Enterprize. *L.*

INCEPTIVE [in *Grammar*] as *Verbs Inceptive*, are such Verbs as express a Proceeding by Degrees in an Action.

INCEPTIVE Magnitudes [in *Geometry*] are such Moments or first Principles, as, though of no Magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing such.

INCEPTOR, a Beginner; in the University it signifies one who is upon taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*.

To **IN'CERATE** [*incratum, L.*] to do over with Wax.

INCERA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is a mixing of Moisture with something that is dry, till the Substance be brought to the Consistence of soft Wax.

INCER'TITUDE [*incertitudo, L.*] Uncertainty, Doubtfulness. *F.*

INCES'SANT [i. e. *non cessans*] continual, without ceasing. *L.*

INCES'SANTLY, ceaselessly, perpetually.

INCEST [*inceste, F. of incestus, L. of in and castus, unchaste*] carnal Copulation or Marriage with one who is too near a Kin.

INCESTUOUS [*incestuosus, F. incestuosus, L.*] given to, or guilty of, Incest.

INCESTUOUSLY, in an incestuous Manner.

INCH [*ince, Sax.*] the twelfth Part of a Foot.

Sale by INCH of Candle, is when Goods being divided into several Lots or Parcels, and about an Inch of Candle being lighted, the Buyers bid during its burning, and the last Bidder, when the Candle goes out, has the Lot or Parcel so exposed to Sale.

To **INCHAIN'** [*enchainor, F.*] to put in Chains.

To **INCHANT'** [*enchanter, F. of incantare, L.*] to bewitch or charm.

INCHANT'ER [*enchanter, F. incantator, L.*] a Conjuror, Sorcerer, Wizard.

INCHANT'MENT [*enchantment, F. of incantamentum, L.*] a Charm or Spell.

INCHANT'RESS [*enchantress, F.*] a Witch, a Sorceress.

To **INCHASE** [*enchasser, F.*] to set in Gold, Silver, &c.

IN'CHEPIN, the lower Gut of a Deer.

To **IN'CHOATE** [*inchoatum, L.*] to begin any Work.

INCHOA'TION, a Beginning of any Work. *L.*

INCHO'ATIVE, beginning.

To **INCI'DE** [of *incidere* to cut, *L. of in and cado*] Medicines are said to *incide*, which consist of pointed and sharp Particles, as Acids, and most Salts; by the Force or Infusion of which, the Particles of other Bodies are divided, which before cohered one with another.

INCIDENCE [of *in and cado*] a falling in with.

INCIDENCE [in *Opticks*] the two Lines or Rays meet.

INCIDENT [*incidens, L.*] or falling out occasionally.

An **INCIDENT**, a particular Circumstance attending a Matter.

INCIDENT [in *Law*] a matter relying upon another principal.

INCIDENT Point [in *Opticks*] a Point in which a Ray of Light falls on a Piece of Glass.

INCINERA'TION [*incineratio, L.*] producing of the Bodies of Vegetables, &c. into Ashes by a violent Fire.

INCIPIENT [*incipiens, L.*] beginning.

To **INCIR'CLE** [*incirculo, L.*] pass or surround.

INCISION, a cutting or cutting out.

INCISION [in *Surgery*] a cutting of the Skin or Flesh, to open a Wound in the Skull made with an Instrument.

Cranial INCISION [in *Surgery*] a cutting a Swelling cross-wise.

INCIS'VI } the lower Jaw

INCIS'ORES } each Jaw

INCIS'IVUS *Musculus* [Anatomical] drawing the upper Lip upwards.

INCIS'URE [*incisura, L.*] a cutting or a fissure.

INCITA'TION, a stirring or exciting. *F. of L.*

To **INCITE** [*inciter, F.*] to stir up, to egg or spur on.

INCITE'MENT [*incitamentum, L.*] an inducement or Motive.

INCITER, one who stirs up or urges a Purpose.

INCIV'IL [*incivilis, L. dignus*] unmannerly, clownish.

INCIVILITY [*incivilitas, L.*] unbecoming, rudeness.

INCLAMA'TION, a calling or shouting.

INCLAUSA, a Home-Closet, or a Room near a House. *O. L.*

IN'CLE, a Sort of Tape.

INCLEMENCY [*inclementia, L.*] a being void of compassion, Unmercifulness, Ungoverned Sharpness.

INCLIN'ABLE, inclining or tending.

INCLINA'TION, a bowing or bending, a natural Disposition to a Thing.

INCLINATION [in *Geometry*] a pouring off any Liqueur from a Vessel.

INCLINATION [in *Geometry*] Leaning or Tendency of two Lines towards each other, so as to meet.

INCLINATION [in *Geometry*] is the acute Angle made by two Lines drawn, one in each Plane, and

to their common Section, IN

INATION of a Plane [in *Dialling*] the Arch of a vertical Circle, perpendicular to the Plane and the Horizon, is drawn between them.

INATION of the Axis of the Earth, the Angle that it makes with the Axis of the World.

INATION of a Planet, is an Arch of a Circle of Inclination, which is intercepted between the Ecliptick and the Place of the Planet in its Orbit.

INATION of a Right Line to a Plane, is an acute Angle which that Line makes with any Line of the Plane towards the Point.

INATION of a Ray [in *Dioptricks*] the Angle made by that Ray with the Axis of the Lens in the first Medium, at the Point where it meets or enters the second Medium.

INCLINE [*incliner*, F. of *inclinare*], to incline, to bow, or bend to, to lean towards.

INCLINING Planes [in *Dialling*] are Planes that lean to the Horizon.

INCLIPSE, to graze, to inclose. *Sphael.*

INCLOISTER [of *en* and *cloister*], to shut up in a Cloister or Monastery.

INCLOSE [*enclosere*, F. *incluere*, L. *cludere in*] to shut in, to fence about, to surround with a Wall, Bank, &c.

INCLOSURE [of *in* and *clausura*, L.] an inclosed or fenced in.

INCLOSURE [*incluere*, L.] to take in, to include, to contain.

INCLOSURE, an Inclosing or Shutting in.

INCLOSIVE, that comprehends or takes in.

INCLOSIVELY, the Thing mentioned, is included in the Account.

INCOAGULABLE [of *in* and *coagula*, L.] not to be curdled or congealed together.

INCOGNITABLE [*incogitabilis*, L.] unknowable.

INCOGNITANCY [*incogitantia*, L.] Want of Light, Inconsiderateness, Rashness.

INCOGNITANT [*incogitans*, L.] heedless, thoughtless.

INCOGNITATIVE, unthinking, heedless.

INCOGNITUM or **INCOGNITO**, unknown, unknown, Attendants, or Marks of Distinction.

INCOHERENCE [in and *coherencia*, L.] want of agreement or not suiting well together.

INCOHERENT [of *in* and *coherens*, L.] that does not suit or agree well together.

INCOHERENTLY, in a confused incoherent manner.

INCOGNITUMITY [*incolumitas*, L.] Safety, Security, Freedom from Danger.

INCOMBUSTIBLE [*incombustibilis*, L.] that cannot be burned or consumed by Fire.

INCOMMEASURE [C. *incommens.* *Text.* q. d. *incommensurabile*] Rent, Revenue, Profit.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, Inability of being measured.

INCOMMENSURABLE [of *in*, neg. *com*, and *mensurabilis*, L.] that cannot be measured, that has not an equal Measure or Proportion with another. F.

INCOMMENSURABLE [in *Algebra*] Surd Roots are said to be incommensurable to rational Numbers.

INCOMMENSURABLE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such as have no common Divisor which can divide them both equally.

INCOMMENSURABLE Quantities [in *Geometry*] are such Quantities as have no aliquot Parts, or any common Measure that may measure them.

INCOMMENSURABLE Quantities [in *Power*] is, when between the Squares of two Quantities there can be found an Area or Content that may serve for a common Measure, to measure both exactly.

To **INCOMMUNDE** [*incommoder*, F. of *incommodare*, L.] to cause an Inconvenience, to prejudice or hurt.

INCOMMUNDIUS [*incommodus*, L.] unprofitable, unfit, troublesome, offensive.

INCOMMUNITY [*incommoditas*, L.] Inconvenience, Trouble.

INCOMMUNICABLE [*incommunicabilis*, L.] that cannot be made common, or imparted to others. F.

INCOMMUNTABLE, not liable to change, not to be changed.

INCOMPACT [of *in* and *compactus*, L.] not close fastened or joined together.

INCOMPARE [*incomparabilis*, L.] without Compare, matchless, excellent. F.

INCOMPARABLY, matchlessly, in the highest Degree.

INCOMPASSIONATE [of *in* and *compassio*, L.] void of Pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY [*incompatibilitas*, F.] a being incompatible, Antipathy, Contrariety.

INCOMPATIBLE, disagreeing, not enduring or consisting one with another. F.

INCOMPENSABLE [of *in* and *compensare*, L.] incapable of being recompensed.

INCOMPETENCY [*incompetentia*, F. *incompetentia*, L.] Insufficiency, Inability.

INCOMPETENT [*incompetens*, F. of *in* and *competens*, L.] incapable, not duly qualified, unfit, improper.

INCOMPLETE [of *in* and *completus*, L.] not complete, not finished. F.

INCOMPLEX [of *in* and *complexus*, L.] uncompounded, single, simple.

INCOMPLIANCE, a not consenting or not bearing with.

INCOMPOSED [of *in* and *compositus*, L.] not orderly, uncouth, neglected, ill-favoured.

INCOMPOSITE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] the same as *Primo Numbers*; such as are made only by Addition.

INCOMPOSIBLE Proposition [in *Log.*] that which affirms what another denies.

INCOMPOSURE [of *in* and *compositura*, L.] Confusion, Disorder.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY } [incom-
INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS } prehens-
ibilis, F.] a being incomprehensible or un-
conceivable.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE [incomprehensibilis, L.] that cannot be comprehended or conceived in the Mind. F.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, in a Manner not to be comprehended.

INCOMPRES'SIBLE [incompressibile, F.] that cannot be compressed into less Space.

INCONCEIV'ABLE [inconceivabile, F.] not to be conceived or imagined.

INCONCEIVABLY, in a Manner not to be imagined.

INCONCIN'NITY [inconcinuitas, L.] an ill Grace, Unhandsomeness, Disproportion.

INCONCLU'SIVE, with such Evidence as not to determine the Understanding.

INCONCUS'SIBLE [of inconcussus, L.] that cannot be shaken or moved.

INCONGEAL'ABLE [of in and congelabilis, L.] that cannot be frozen.

INCONGRU'ITY [incongruitas, F. incongruitas, L.] Disagreeableness, Unfitness.

INCONGRUITY [with Grammarians] an Impropriety of Speech.

INCONGRUITY [among Naturalists] is a Property by which a fluid Body is hindered from uniting with any other Fluid, or solid Body which is different from it.

INCON'GRUOUS [incongruus, F. of incongruus, L.] unfit, disagreeable.

INCONGRUOUSLY, unfitly, inconsistently.

INCONNEX'ION [of in and connexio, L.] a Defect in joining Things together, Want of Coherence.

INCON'SEQUENCE } [inconsequencia,
INCONSEQUENCY } L.] Weakness of arguing, when the Conclusion follows not from the Premisses.

INCON'SEQUENT [inconsequens, L.] that does not follow or result from.

INCONSID'ERABLE, of small Account, not worthy of Regard. F.

INCONSID'ERANCY [inconsiderantia, L.] Unadvisedness, Inconsiderateness.

INCONSID'ERATE [inconsideratus, F. of inconsideratus, L.] unadvised, rash.

INCONSIDERATION, Want of Thought. L.

INCONSIS'TENCE } a not agreeing,
INCONSIS'TENCY } suiting, or com-
porting. L.

INCONSIS'TENT [of in and consistens, L.] not consistent, agreeable, or suitable to.

INCONSISTENTLY, absurdly.

INCON'SOLABLE [inconsolabilis, L.] that cannot be comforted.

INCON'SONANCY [inconsnantia, L.] Unagreeableness in Sound.

INCON'STANCY [inconstancia, F. inconstantia, L.] Unsteadiness, Changeableness.

INCON'STANT [inconstans, L.] fickle, wavering, uncertain. F.

INCONTEST'ABL
indisputable, certain, u
INCONTESTABL
INCON'TINENCY
continentia, L.] a not ab
ful Desires; lustful In
rance.

INCON'TINENCY
is said of such natural
voluntary through Wea
luntary Discharge of Ur
INCON'TINENT [

has no Government of
unfayed, intemperate, I

INCON'TINENT
INCON'TINENTL

ately, presently.

INCONTROVER'T

INCONVE'NIENCE

INCONVE'NIENCY

Accident, Difficulty, D

INCONVE'NIENT

not convenient, trouble

INCONVER'SABLE

sabl, F.] Unfociable, u

INCONVERT'IBLE

bilis, L.] that cannot be

converted.

INCORD'ING, the

Guts in a Horse's Cods,

INCORPORAL'TY

the having no Body.

To INCOR'PORAT

incorporatum, L.] to im

a Society.

To INCOR'PORAT

to mix or unite the Parti

another.

INCORPORATE [

bodied together.

INCORPORAT'ION

Body or Thing with an

INCORPORATION

ing of dry and moist B

to make one Mass.

INCORPORATION

mixing the Particles

together, as to appear an

without discerning the

mixed in any of their p

INCORPO'REAL [

and corporeus, L.] havin

INCORPORE'TY,

State of that which has

INCORRECT' [inc

rect, faulty.

INCORRECTLY, in

INCOR'RIGIBLE [

past Correction, obstinat

claimed. F.

INCORRUPT' [inco

rupted, untainted.

INCORRUPT'IBLE

not subject to Corrupti

that cannot be bribed.

CORRUPTIBILITY } [*in*corrupti-
CORRUPTIBLENESS } *bilis*, F.]
 State or Condition of that which is in-
 corruptible.
CORRUPTIBLES, Hereticks in the
 Century, who held that the Body of
 Saviour was incorruptible, and free from
 sin.
INCOUN'TER [*rencontrer*, F.] to
 with, to join in Battle.
INCRAS'SATE [*incrassatum*, L.] to
 thicken or make thick.
INCRASSATION, a making thick or
 thickening.
INCRE'ASE [*increfcere*, L.] to grow,
 cause to grow; to enlarge.
INCREAS'ED in Number [in *Astrology*]
 is said so to be, when by its proper
 Motion it exceeds its mean Motion.
CREDIBILITY } [*incredibilis*, L.]
CREDIBLENESS } a being incredi-
 ble or past Belief.
CREDIBLE [*incredibilis*, L.] that is
 to be believed, surpassing Belief.
CREDIBLY, in a Manner not to be
 doubted.
CREDU'LITY [*incredulité*, F. of *in-*
creditas, L.] Unbelief, Unaptness or Back-
 ness to believe.
CRED'ULOUS [*incredulus*, F. *incredulus*,
 hard of Belief, who will not believe.
CRE'MABLE [in and *cremo*, L.] not
 consumable by Fire.
CREMENT [*incrementum*, L.] In-
 crease, Improvement, a growing or waxing
 or increasing.
CREMENT [in *Algebra*] signifies the
 smallest small Increase of a Line in Flux-
 growing bigger by Motion.
CREMENT [in *Rhetoric*] is a Figure
 when a Speech rises up gradually from
 the lowest to the highest Pitch.
INCREPATE [*inrepatum*, L.] to
 rebuke or rebuke.
INCREPATION, Chiding, Rebuke, &c.
INCRESCENT [in *Heraldry*] a Figure
 representing the Moon past the New, and
 come to the Full.
INCREACH' [of *in* and *creo*, F.]
 to hook in, or usurp upon.
INCREACHMENT, an Usurping upon.
INCRUST' [*incruster*, F. of *in-*
crusta, L.] to parget, rough-cast, or make
 in a Crust.
INCRUSTATION, a making or becom-
 ing hard on the Outside, like a Crust, a
 rough-casting, a Pargetting. L.
INCUBATE [*incubatam*, L.] to brood
 over, to lie or sit upon as a Hen.
INCUBATION } a Lying upon, a Sit-
INCUBATURE } ting, as Birds on Eggs,
 brooding. L.
INCUBUS [*incube*, F.] the Night Mare,
 a disease, when a Man in his Sleep supposes
 has a great Weight lying upon him: A

Devil who has carnal Knowledge of a Wo-
 man under the Shape of a Man. L.
INCULCATE [*inculquer*, F. *incul-*
catum, L. of *in* and *calco*, q. d. *to press into*]
 to repeat and insist upon a Thing often as it
 were, to beat it into one's Head.
INCULCATION, inculcating.
INCULPABLE [*inculpabilis*, L.] un-
 blamable.
INCUM'BENT [*incumbens*, L.] lying
 upon.
 An **INCUM'BENT**, one who is in pre-
 sent Possession of a Benefice.
INCUMBER [*incumbens*, F. *incum-*
brans, Ital.] to croud, to stop, to clog, to
 hinder.
INCUMBRANCE [*incumbrans*, F.] an
 Hindrance, Clog, or Stoppage.
INCUNEA'TION, a forcing into wedge-
 wife.
INCUR' [*incurrere*, L.] to run upon
 or into; to fall under.
INCUR'ABLE [of *in* neg. and *curo*,
 L.] that cannot be cured. F.
INCURABLY, without Cure.
INCUR'IOUS [*incuriosus*, L.] careless,
 negligent.
INCUR'IOUSNESS [*incuria*, L.] Care-
 lessness, Negligence.
INCUR'SION, an Inroad of Soldiers into
 an Enemy's Country. L.
INCURVATE [*incurvatum*, L.] to
 crook, bow, or bend.
INCURVATION, a Crooking or Bend-
 ing. L.
INCURVATION [in *Surgery*] a Bunch
 or Swelling in the Back.
IN'CUS [in *Anatomy*] one of the Bones
 in the inner Part of the Ear. L.
INCUS'SION, a violent shaking against
 or into. L.
INDAGATE [*indagatum*, L.] to
 search or inquire diligently.
INDAGATION, a diligent Searching or
 Inquiring into. L.
INDAMAGE [*indamager*, F.] to
 bring Damage, to hurt or prejudice.
INDAN'GER [of *in* and *danger*, F.]
 to expose to Danger or Hazard.
INDEAR' [of *in* and *dear*, Sax.] to
 gain or cause Affection, to make dear.
INDEAR'MENT, that which gains Love,
 or an endeared Affection.
INDEBT, to put into Debt; to
 oblige.
INDEBT'ED [*indebité*, F.] in Debt to,
 owing.
INDE'CENCY [*indecentis*, F.] Unbe-
 comingness.
INDE'CENT [*indecentis*, L.] unbecoming,
 unhandsome, unbecoming. L.
INDECENTLY, without Decency.
INDE'CIMABLE [of *in* and *decima*, L.]
 not titheable, not liable to pay Tithes.
INDECLINABLE [*indeclinabilis*, L.]

a grammatical Term used of Nouns that do not vary the Cases, also not to be declined or shunned. F.

INDECO'ROUS [*indecorus*, L.] unhand-some, unseemly. F.

INDECO'RUM, Unseemliness, unhand-some Carriage.

INDEED, in Reality, in Truth.

INDEFATIGABLE [*infatigabilis*, L.] unwearied, that cannot or will not be wearied.

INDEFEA'SIBLE } [of *in* and *desaire*,
INDEFEISIBLE } F.] that cannot be
deceat, or made void. L. T.

INDEFECTIBL'ITY, the Gift of never failing.

INDEFECT'IBLE [of *indefectus*, L.] that cannot or will not fail.

INDEFENSIBLE, what cannot be de-fended.

INDEFINITE [*indefini*, F. of *indefini-tus*, L.] that has no Bounds or Limits set, unlimited, undefined.

INDEFINITELY, in an unlimited Man-ner.

INDELIB'ERATENESS [of *in* and *deli-beratio*, L.] Suddenness, Rashness.

INDEL'IBLE, [*indelible*, F. *indelibilis*, L.] that cannot be cancelled or blotted out.

To INDEMNIFY [*indemnifier*, F. or of *indemnitas* and *fero*, L.] to save, or bear harm-less.

INDEMNITY [*indemnité*, F. of *indem-nitas*, L.] a being saved harmless, also a year-ly Pension of one or two Shillings paid an-ciently to the Archdeacon, when a Church was appropriated to an Abbey or College.

INDEMON'STRABLE [*indemonstrabilis*, L.] that cannot be proved or demonstrated.

To INDENT' [*indenter*, F.] to jag or notch; also to contract, to bargain.

INDENT'ED, notched.

INDENT'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Out-line of a Bordure is in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw.

INDENTED Line [in *Fortification*] is a Line made like the Teeth of a Saw.

INDEN'TURE, a Writing indented at the Top, containing an Agreement between two or more Persons.

INDEPEN'DENCY [*independance*, F.] not depending upon one another; Absoluteness.

INDEPEN'DENT [*independant*, F.] that has no Dependency upon any one.

INDEPEN'DENTS, Dissenters who man-age all Things, relating to Church Disci-pline, within their own Congregations, and do not allow any Dependence on a national Church.

INDE'PRECABLE [*indprecabilis*, L.] that will not be intreated.

INDE'SINENTLY [*indefinenter*, L.] with-out Cessation.

INDETER'MINATE [*indeterminé*, F. of *in* and *determinatus*, L.] undetermined, underided, unlimited.

INDETERMINA-
ingness. L.

INDEVO'TION,
religion. F.

IN'DEX, a Tok
direct to, as the Har-
the Table of the Co-

IN'DEX *expurga*
Books prohibited by

IN'DEX [in *M*
Mark at the End
shewing what Note
with. The same
don, and the *Italians*

INDEXES of
the Exponents which
or Seat of each Pow-
of Dimensions.

IN'DIA, a large

IN'DIA *Cresses*, a

INDIAN *Mouffe*,
creeps into the M

eating up their Entr

IN'DICANT-*Da*
those Days which

Change in a Diseas
Day.

To INDICATE
L.] to show or disco-

IN'DICATING-
the same as *Indicant*,

INDICA'TION,
Symptom. L.

INDICATION
Discovering what is

recover the Patient
INDICA'TIVE
that Mood which

and no more.

INDICA'TOR [
Muscles which exte

INDICATO'RIU
a Muscle which tur

INDICA'TUM [
is signified to be dor

very of Health.

INDICA'VIT, a
tron of a Church men

menced against his
Christian, to the Ki

INDICO, a blu
India, used in Dying

To INDICT' [*in*
ferre in, i. e. *contra*

to prefer a Bill agai
Course of Law.

INDICT'ABLE,
prosecuted.

INDICT'ION [i
of fifteen Years; a

pointed by the Em
Room of the Olymp

INDICT'MENT
sation or Present
committed any illeg

ERENCE } [*indifferensia*, L.]
 ERENCY } Unconcernedness, a
 or. F.
 ERENT [*indiferens*, L.] of little
 ern ; pretty good or passable ; that
 ction or Love for. F.
 ERENTLY, without Distinction,
 ENCE [*indigentia*, L.] Need, Po-
 t.
 ENOUS [*indigæne*, F. *indigena*,
 to a Country.
 ENT [*indigenus*, L.] needy, poor,
 F.
 EST'ED [*indigesté*, F. *indigestus*,
 ested, confused, out of Order.
 EST'IBLE, which cannot be di-
 ST'ION, a Want of Digestion, or
 the Stomach. F.
 'GITATE [*indigitatum*, L.] to
 show, as with the Finger.
 TATION, a Showing, a plain
 ion, or convincing Proof.
 TES, Demi-Gods, Heroes. or
 persons anciently enrolled among
 L.
 ' [*indignus*, L.] unworthy, un-
 &c.
 NANT [*indignus*, L.] angry,
 gnation.
 ANTLY, with Indignation, with
 'TION, Anger, Passion, Wrath. L.
 NATION *Muscle* [among *Ana-*
 that which turns the Eye aside,
 at Motion which is peculiar to
 e Passion of Anger.
 NITY [*indignitas*, F. of *indignitas* ;
 rthy Usage, Afront, Baseness,
 ifgrace.
 O. See Indico.
 CT [*indirectus*, L.] not upright,
 handsome, &c.
 CTLY, in an indirect Manner,
 refs Terms.
 ERN'IBLE [of *in* and *discernere*,
 cannot be discerned or perceived.
 ERNIBLY, in a Manner not to
 ed.
 ERPIBIL'ITY [of *in* and *discer-*
 a being inseparable.
 ERP'IBLE, which cannot be rent,
 separated.
 ERNIBLY, in a Manner not to
 ed.
 REET' [*indiscret*, F. of *in* and *dis-*
 unwise, unwary, unadvised.
 RE'TION, Want of Discretion,
 ent. F.
 REETLY, imprudently.
 PRIM'INATE [*indiscriminatus*, L.]
 ed, distinguished, or differenced.
 PENS'ABLE } [of *in* and *dispen-*
 PENS'IBLE } *sars*, L.] that can-

not be dispensed with, but is of absolute Ne-
 cessity, and admits of no Excuse. F.
 To INDISPO'SE [*indisposer*, F.] to make
 unfit or incapable.
 INDISPO'SITION, Alteration of Health,
 Illness, a being disordered. F.
 INDISPU'TABLE [of *in* and *disputabilis*,
 L.] not to be questioned or disputed. F.
 INDISSOL'VABLE [*indissolubilis*, L.]
 that cannot be dissolved.
 INDISSOLUBIL'ITY } [*indissolubilité*,
 INDI'SOLUBLENESS } F.] Un-
 bleness of being loosed or undone.
 INDIS'SOLUBLE [*indissolubilis*, L.] that
 cannot be loosed, broken, or undone. F.
 INDISTINC'T [*indistinctus*, L.] con-
 fused, disordered. F.
 INDISTINCTLY, confusedly.
 INDISTIN'GUISHABLE [*indistingui-
 bilis*, L.] not to be distinguished.
 INDISTUR'BANCE [of *in* and *disturba-*
 tio, L.] Freedom from being disturbed.
 To INDIT'E [*indictum*, L. Sup.] to com-
 pose or dictate the Matter of a Letter to an-
 other in writing it.
 INDIVID'UAL [*individuum*, F. *indivi-*
 duus, L.] the same one only, not to be divided.
 An INDIVID'UAL } [in *Philosophy*] a
 INDIVID'UUM } Body or Particle so
 small that it cannot be divided. L.
 INDIVID'UUM [in *Logic*] that which
 denotes but one Person or Thing.
 INDIVIDUUM *Determinatum* [in *Logic*]
 when the Person or Thing is determined or
 named ; as *Peter*, the *River Thames*, &c.
 called also *Signatum*.
 INDIVIDUUM *Demonstrativum* [in *Lo-*
 gick] is when a demonstrative Pronoun is
 used in the Expression, as *this*, *that*.
 INDIVIDUUM *ex Hypothesi* [in *Logic*]
 is when a general Name or Term is restrained
 by the Supposition to a particular Thing ;
 as when it is said, *the Son of such a Man*,
 and it is known that he had but one Son.
 INDIVIDUUM *Vagum* [in *Logic*] that
 which, though it signifies but one Thing,
 yet may be any of that Kind ; as when we
 say, *a Man*, *a certain Person*, or *one did so*.
 INDIVISIBIL'ITY [of *indivisibilis*, L.]
 the Quality of that which is not divisible.
 INDIVIS'IBLE [*indivisibilis*, L.] which
 cannot be divided. F.
 INDIVIS'IBLES [in *Geometry*] are such
 Elements or Principles, as any Body or Fi-
 gure may be supposed to be ultimately re-
 solved into, as a Line into Points, a Surface
 into Lines, a Solid into Surfaces.
 INDIVIS'UM, that which two Persons
 hold in common without Partition. L.
 INDOCIBIL'ITY } [*indocilité*, F. of *in-*
 INDOCIL'ITY } *docilitas*, L.] an Un-
 aptness to learn, or to be taught.
 INDO'CIBLE } [*indocilis*, L.] that can-
 INDO'CILE } not be taught, dull,
 blockish. F.

To INDOCTRINATE [*indoctrinare*, F.] to instruct or teach.

INDOLENCE } [*indolentia*, L.] a being
 IN'DOLENCY } insensible of Pain or Grief, lazy. F.

IN'DOLENT [*indolens*, L.] insensible, careless, supine, lazy. F.

INDOLENTLY, lazily, idly.

INDOM'ABLE [*indomabilis*, L.] untamable.

To INDORS'E [*indorsare*, F. of *in* and *dorsum*, L.] to write on the Back of a Deed, Bond, or Note.

INDORS'ED [in *Heraldry*] Fish are said to be *bor'n indorsed*, when their Backs are each toward the other.

INDORSEMENT [*endorsement*, F.] the Writing upon the Back of a Conveyance, Obligation, &c.

To INDOW' [*indoware*, F. of *indovere*, L.] to bestow a Dower, to settle Rents or Revenues upon.

IN'DRAUGHT [of *in* and *draught*, Sax.] a Gulf or Bay, running in between two Lands.

INDU'BIOUS, not doubtful. *Harv.*

INDU'BITABLE [*indubitabilis*, L.] not to be questioned, past all Doubt. F.

INDUBITABLY, undoubtedly.

INDU'BITATE [*indubitatus*, L.] undoubted.

To INDUCE [*inducere*, L.] to lead, to persuade.

INDUCEMENT, a Motive to a Thing.

INDU'CIARY [of *inducere*, L.] belonging to a Truce or League.

INDU'CIATE, immediate, next; as the *induciate Heir*, the next Heir.

INDUCT'ED [*inductus*, L.] which has received Induction, admitted to the Possession of any ecclesiastical Living.

INDUCTION, a Leading into. L.

INDUCTION [in *Law*] putting a Clerk in Possession of his Church, by leading him into it, and delivering him the Keys.

INDUCTION [in *Logick*] a Kind of Argumentation, or imperfect Syllogism, when the *Species* is gathered out of the Individuals, the *Genus* out of the *Species*, and the Whole out of the Parts.

INDUCTIVE, that leads on, that infers or produces as a Result.

To INDUE' [of *in* and *duere*, F.] to qualify, supply, or furnish.

To INDUE [of *in* and *duere*, *Trut.*] a Term used by Falconers of a Hawk, and signifies to digest or concoct.

To INDULG'E [*indulgere*, L.] to cocker, be fond, or make much of; to allow.

INDUL'GENCE [*indulgentia*, L.] Fondness, Gentleness, Aptness to bear with; also Pardon and Forgiveness. F.

INDULGENCE, *Fr.* Forgiveness. *Cbauc.*

INDUL'GENT [*indulgens*, L.] tender-hearted, gentle, kind, fond. F.

INDULT' } [*indultus*, L.]
 INDULTO } of
 tain something contra
Ital.

INDULT' of *Kings*
 Kings by the Pope of
 rial Benefices.

INDUL'TO [in
 by the King of *Spain*
 ported in the *Galleo*

INDU'RABLE [*indurabile*, L.] th
 borne.

INDU'RANTS
 ing Medicines. P.

To INDU'RATE
 harden or make hard

INDURA'TION,
 To INDU'RE [*indurere*, L.]
 fer, to last or continue

INDUSIUM [in
 Coat which covers
 called also *Ammion*.

INDUSTRIOUS
ofus, L.] laborious,

INDUSTRIOUS
 L.] Pains-taking, L.

To INEBRIAT
 make drunk; also to

INEBRIA'TION,
 INE'DIA [among
 an eating less than u

INEFFABILITY
 speakableness.

INEF'FABLE [in
 able, not to be uttere

INEFFABLE *Nu*
 same as *Surd* Numbe

INEFFABLY, in
 tered.

INEFFECT'IVE
 INEFFECT'UAL
 less, vain.

INEFFICA'CIU
caz, L.] of no Efficac

INEFFIC'ACITY
 efficaciousness, Want

INELAB'ORATE
 done.

INE'LEGANT [in
 coming or beautiful.

INELEGANTLY
 INEMEND'ABLE
 that cannot be amend

[in *old Times*] to be
 atoned for by Fine.

INENARR'ABLE
 cannot be related; F.

INENO'DABLE [in
 be untied or explained

INEPT' [*ineptus*, F.
don, and *aptus*] unme

INEPT'ITUDE [in
 acss, Incapacity, Silly

UNEQUAL [*inaequalis*, L.] unequal, un-
UNEQUAL [*inaequalis*, L.] unequal, un-
 alike.
UNEQUALITY [*inaequalitas*, L.] Un-
 likeness, Unevenness, Unlikeness.
UNERGOTICAL [of *in* and *energia*, L.
ia, Gr.] sluggish, inactive.
UNERRABILITY [of *in* and *errare*, L.]
 ability.
UNERRABLE, that cannot err, infalli-
 ble.
UNERT [*iners*, L. of *in*, *i*, & *non*, and
 sluggish, unfit for Action.
UNERTNESS, Sluggishness, Dullness.
UNESCATABLE [*inescatum*, L.] to de-
 or inveigle.
UNESCACTION, a deceiving or inveig-
 ling.
UNESCUTCHEON [in *Heraldry*] is an
 escutcheon containing one Fifth of the Field,
 and bor'n in it as an Ordinary.
esse [i. e. in Being] L. P. signifying
 is apparent, and has a real Being. L.
UNESTIMABLE [*inestimabilis*, L.] which
 cannot be sufficiently valued. F.
UNEVIDENT [of *in* and *evidens*, L.]
 not clear.
UNEVITABLE [*inevitabilis*, L.] not to
 be avoided or evaded.
UNEVITABLY, in a Manner not to be
 evaded.
UNEXCOGITABLE [*inexcogitabilis*, L.]
 cannot be devised or found out.
UNEXCUSABLE [*inexcusabilis*, L.] not
 excused. F.
UNEXHALABLE, that which cannot
 be exhaled.
UNEXHAUSTED [*inexhaustus*, L.] not
 used out or emptied.
UNEXHAUSTIBLE, which cannot be
 used out or emptied. L.
UNEXORABLE [*inexorabilis*, L.] that
 to be intrusted or persuaded.
UNEXPECTABLE [*inexpectabilis*, L.]
 cannot be looked for.
UNEXPEDIBLE [*inexpedibilis*, L.] cum-
 berous, that one cannot rid himself of.
UNEXPEDIENT [of *in* and *expeditus*, L.]
 inconvenient or fit.
UNEXPERIENCE [of *in* and *experientia*,
 Want of Experience and Skill.
UNEXPERIENCED [*inexpertus*, L.] that
 is without Experience.
UNEXPIABLE [*inexpiabilis*, L.] not to
 be atoned for. F.
UNEXPLAINABLE [*inexplanabilis*, L.]
 cannot be explained.
UNEXPLICABLE [*inexplicabilis*, L.]
 which cannot be unfolded or explained.
UNEXPRESSIBLE [*inexpressibilis*, F. of
expressus, L.] that cannot be expressed,
 or verbalized.
UNEXPRESSIBLY, in a Way that cannot
 be uttered,

INEXPU'GNABLE [*inexpugnabilis*, L.]
 not to be won by Force, impregnable. F.
INEXTINGUISHABLE [*inextinguibilis*,
 F. of *inextinguibilis*, L.] not to be put out
 or quenched.
INEXTIRPABLE [*inextirpabilis*, L.]
 that cannot be extirpated or rooted out.
INEXTRICABLE [*inextricabilis*, L.]
 that which one cannot rid himself, or get
 out of, nor be disentangled.
INEXUPERABLE [*inexuperabilis*, L.]
 that cannot be surpassed or overcome.
 To **INEYE**, to inoculate; as the Infection
 of a Bud into a foreign Stock.
INFABRICATED [*infabricatus*, L.] not
 well wrought, rough.
INFALLIBILITY [*infallibilitas*, F.] an
 Impossibility to be deceived, a Faculty of
 never erring.
INFALLIBLE [*infallibilis*, L.] that can-
 not err or be deceived, never-failing. F.
INFAMOUS [*infame*, F. of *infamis*, L.]
 of evil Report, scandalous, base.
INFAMOUSLY, shamefully, in a scan-
 dalous Manner.
INFAMY [*infamia*, F. of *infamia*, L.]
 Disgrace, Discredit, Reproach, Shame.
INFANCY [*infancia*, F. *infantia*, L.]
 Childhood, the first State of human Life
 reckoned from the first to the seventh Year.
INFANGTHEP [of *in* pangen and *Geop*,
Sax.] a Privilege of Lords of certain Manors,
 to pass Judgement of Theft committed by
 their Servants within their Jurisdiction.
INFANT [*infans*, F. of *infans*, of *non*
sans, L. not speaking] a young Child under
 seven Years.
INFANT [in *Law*] all Persons are re-
 cepted so under the Age of 21 Years.
INFANTAS, all the Daughters of the
 Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, except the
 eldest, who is styled *Princesa*.
INFANTES, all the Sons of the Kings
 of *Spain* and *Portugal*, except the eldest, who
 is styled *Principe*.
INFANTICIDE [*infanticidium*, L.] kil-
 ling or murdering of Infants, as that of *Herod*.
INFANTRY [*infanteria*, F.] the Foot
 Soldiers of an Army.
INFARCATION [in and *farcio*, L.] Rus-
 sing, Confiscation.
INFATIGABLE [*infatigabilis*, L.] not
 to be tired or wearied. F.
 To **INFATUATE** [*infaturus*, F. of *in-*
fatuatus, L.] to make foolish, or besot; to
 bewitch.
INFATUATION, a Besotting, &c. L.
INFAVOURABLE [*infavorabilis*, L.]
 not to be favoured.
INFAUSTOUS [*infaustus*, L.] unlucky.
 To **INFECT** [*infector*, F. *infectum*, L.] to
 communicate to another Corruption, Poison,
 or Pestilence, to corrupt or taint.
INFECTIION, that Manner of commu-
 nicating a Distaste by some *Effluvia*, or Part

cles which fly off from distempered Bodies, and, mixing with the Juices of others, occasion the same Disorders as in the Bodies they came from; a Plague, Corruption. *L.*

INFECTIOUS [of *infectio*, *L.*] apt to infect, tainting, catching, contagious.

INFECTIOUSLY, contagiously.

INFECUND' [of *infecundus*, *F.* of *infœcundus*, *L.*] barren, unfruitful.

INFECUND'ITY [of *infœcunditas*, *F.* of *infœcunditas*, *L.*] Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

INFEEBLE [of *in* and *feible*, *F.*] to weaken; to make feeble.

INFELICITY [of *infelicitas*, *L.*] Unhappiness.

To INFEOFF' [of *infeoffer*, *F.*] to unite or join to the Fee. *L. T.*

INFEOFFMENT [of *infeoffamentum*, *L.* Barb.] a Settlement in Fee. *L. T.*

To INFER' [of *inferre*, *F.* of *inferre*, *L.*] to conclude, to draw a Consequence.

IN'FERENCE [of *inferendo*, *L.*] Conclusion, Consequence.

INFE'RIOR [of *inferior*, *L.*] lower in Place, Rank, or Degree.

INFE'RIOR Planets [in *Astronomy*] are such as are placed beneath the Orbit of the Sun.

INFERIOR'ITY [of *inferioritas*, *F.*] lower Rank or Degree.

INFE'RIORS [of *inferiores*, *L.*] Persons of a lower Rank, or meaner Quality.

INFE'RNAL [of *infernalis*, *L.*] belonging to Hell, hellish, low, nethermost.

INFERNAL Stone [among *Surgeons*] a perpetual Caustick, which causes great Pain in the Operation.

INFERNALLY, hellishly.

INFE'RTILE [of *infertilis*, *L.*] barren, unfruitful.

INFERTIL'ITY } [of *infertilitas*, *F.*]
INFERTILENESS } Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

To INFEST' [of *infestare*, *F.* of *infestare*, *L.*] to annoy or trouble.

To INFIB'ULATE [of *infibulatum*, *L.*] to clasp, to button together.

INFIBULA'TION, a buckling, buttoning, or clasping together.

To INFI'CIATE [of *inficiatum*, *L.*] to deny or disallow.

INFIDEL [of *infidelle*, *F.* of *infidelis*, *L.*] a Heathen, or one who believes nothing of the Christian Religion.

INFIDEL'ITY [of *infidelitas*, *F.* of *infidelitas*, *L.*] Unbelief, the State of an Unbeliever; also Unfaithfulness, Disloyalty.

INFIMUS Venter [in *Anatomy*] the lower Belly, the lowermost of the three Venters in a human Body. *L.*

IN'FINITE [of *infini*, *F.* of *infinitus*, *L.*] that hath no Bounds, Terms, or Limits; boundless, endless.

INFINITENESS, Boundlessness.

INFINITIE'SIMALS, such Quantities as are supposed to be infinitely small.

INFIN'ITIVE *Modo*
(so named, because n
Number or Person, lik
INFIN'ITY }
INFINITENESS }
Unmeasurableness.

INFIRM' [of *infirmus*,
weak, feeble, crazy, s
INFIRM'ARY [of *infirmarium*, *L.*] an Apartm
a Monastery or Hospit
INFIRM'ITY [of *infirmitas*, *L.*] Sickness, Weakn
INFIS'TULATED

returned to, or full of
To INFIX' [of *infixus*
fasten into.

To INFLA'ME
flammare, *L.*] to enra
a Passion; also to inc

INFLAME'ABLE
to catch or take Fire.

INFLAMMA'TIO
is obstructed, so as to
tity into a certain Pa
Colour and Heat than
with Heat, Redness, a

INFLAMMATIV
of a Nature or Qualit
To INFLA'TE [of *inflatus*, *L.*] to puff with Wind.

INFLA'TION, a b
stretching or filling
lent or windy Subst
ling. *L.*

To INFLEC'T [of *inflectere*, *L.*] to bend, to change or v
INFLEC'TION }
INFLEX'ION }
INFLECTION [of *inflectio*, *L.*]

Refraction of the Ra
the unequal Thickne
INFLECTION P
metry] is a Point wh
bend back again a co

INFLEXIBIL'ITY
INFLEX'IBLENESS

Humour. *F.* of *L.*

INFLEX'IBLE [of *inflexibilis*, *L.*] which cannot be prevailed up
not to be prevailed up

INFLEX'ION, Winding. *L.*

To INFLICT' [of *inflexere*, *L.*]

q. d. *figere in*] to d
lay a Pönishment up
INFLECTION, a

upon, a smiting. *L.*

IN'FLUENCE [of *influentia*, *L.*] into, a sending forth
Power of a Superior

To IN'FLUENC
or have Power over.

IN'FLUENT [of *influentia*, *L.*]

INFLUENT Juices of an human

of Nature, and Laws of Circulation, another Current of Receptacle; as to the Gall-Bladder, &c.

UEN'TIAL, influencing, or bearing

UX [*influxus*, L.] a flowing, or run-

FOLD' [of *in* and *peal'dan*, Sax., *Teut.*] to fold or wrap up.

FOLI'ATE [of *in* and *folium*] to have Leaves.

FORC'E [*impresser*, F.] to prevail Force of Argument, to strengthen.

FORCE'MENT, a Compulsion, or constraint. F.

FORM' [*informis*, F. *informare*, L. *formam ducere*] to give Notice, to tell, instruct, or make acquainted with.

FORM' [*informis*, L.] mis-shapen, deformed.

FORMA *Pauperis* [Law Phrase] is a Verdict and Counsel assigned without an Affidavit made, that, the Suitor's being paid, he is not worth five L.

FORMATION, a making known, Advice, Instruction; an Accusation brought against one. L.

FORMATUS *non sum* [i. e. I am not] a formal Answer made in Court by a Attorney, when he has more to say of the Client. L. T.

FORMED Stars [in *Astronomy*] are the fixed Stars as are cast into, or under any Form.

FORMER, one who informs in a Judicature, or before a Magistrate, such as transgress the Law.

FORMOUS [*informis*, F. *informis*, L.] Form, Shape, or Fashion.

FORTUNATE [*infortunatus*, F. of *infortunatus*, i. e. *non fortunatus*] unhappy,

FORTUNES [in *Astrology*] Saturn and called, because of their unfortunate.

FORTUNID [*infortunatus*, L.] unfortunate.

FRANCHISE [of *franc*, F. *franco*,] to make a Freeman or Denizen; incorporate into a Society or Body Politick.

FRANCHISEMENT, infranchising, Release, Discharge, Release.

FRANCHISE *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] of the Arm, which arises from the part of the *Scapula*. L.

FRANCHISE *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] of the Arm placed below the *Spina*. L.

FRANCHISE, a breaking in a Viola-

FRANCHISE [infrangibilis, L.] not broken, durable, strong.

FREQUENCY, Uncommonness.

FREQUENT [*infragens*, L.] that happens, rare, uncommon. F.

INFRICATION } a rubbing or chafing
INFRICATION } F.

To INFRIGDATE [in and *frigidus*, L.] to chill, to make cold.

To INFRINGE [*infringere*, L. q. d. *to break in upon*] to break a Law, Custom, or Privilege.

INFRINGEMENT, Violation, Breach, &c.

INFRINGER, one who violates.

INFRUGIFEROUS [*infrugiferus*, L.] not bearing Fruit.

INFUCATION, a painting of the Face, a colouring, or disguising. L.

INFUMATION, a drying in Smoak. L.

INFUNDIBULIFORMES [among Botanists] any Flowers shaped like a Funnel.

INFUNDIBULUM *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the Brain Funnel, a hollow Place in the Root of the Brain, through which serous Humours are discharged. L.

INFUNDIBULUM *Remm* [in *Anatomy*] the Basin through which the Urine passes to the Ureters and Bladder. L.

INFURIATE [of *in* and *variatus*, L.] stark mad, or recovered from Madness.

To INFUSCATE [*infuscatus*, L.] to make dark or dusky.

INFUSCATION, a making dark or dusky. L.

To INFUSE [*infuser*, F. of *infusum*, Sup. L. i. e. *funders in*] to pour in or into, to soak or steep, to endue with, or inspire.

INFUSION, a pouring in. F. of L.

INFUSION [in *Pharmacy*] a steeping of Drugs, Leaves, Roots, &c. in some Liquor, in order to get out the Virtue.

AN ING [Ing, Dan.] a Meadow or low Ground, a Common. *Lincolnshire*.

To INGEMINATE [*ingeminatum*, L.] to double or repeat often.

INGEMINATED Flowers, when one Flower grows out of another.

INGEMINATION, a doubling or repeating.

To INGENER [engender, F. *ingenere*, L.] to beget, produce, or breed.

INGENERABLE [*ingenerabilis*, L.] that cannot be engendered.

INGENERATED [*ingeneratus*, L.] not engendered, not produced by Generation; bred in one naturally.

INGENIO, an House or Mill where Sugar is made.

INGENIOUS [*ingenieux*, F. of *ingeniosus*, L.] quick-witted, full of Wit or Invention.

INGENIOUSLY, subtly, intelligently.

INGENITE [*ingenitus*, L.] in-bred, natural, bred by Nature.

INGENITE Disease [with Physicians] one that comes into the World with a Person, much the same as *Hereditary*.

INGENIUM [in *old Records*] an Engine or Device.

INGENUITAS *Regni* [in *old Records*] the Freeholders

Freeholders or Commonalty of the Kingdom; sometimes the Term was applied to the chief Barons, *i. e.* the great Lords, and the King's Common Council.

INGENUITY } [*ingenuité*, F. of
INGENUOUSNESS } [*ingenuitas*, L.]

Freedom, Frankness, Sincerity.

INGEN'UOUS [*ingenuus*, F. of *ingenus*, L.] frank, free, open, sincere, plain.

INGENUOUSLY, openly, candidly, fairly.

IN'GENY [*ingenium*, L.] Genius, natural Disposition.

To INGEST' [*ingestum*, L.] to put in.

INGEST'ABLE [*ingestibilis*, L.] that cannot be bor'g.

ENGINEE'R [*ingenieur*, F.] an Artist in fortifying and attacking Fortresses.

To INGIR'T, to surround. *Shakesp.*

INGLE [of *ignis*, L. Fire] a Boy hired to be abused against Nature. *N. C.*

INGLO'RIOUS [*ingloriosus*, L.] that is of no Renown or Repute, dishonourable.

INGLORIOUSLY, ignominiously, dishonourably.

INGLU'VIES [*P. T.*] a voracious Appetite. *L.*

To INGORG'E, to cram or stuff in.

IN'GOT [*Lingot*, F. *cingulus*, *Test.*] a Wedge of Gold or Silver.

To INGRAF'T [of *in* and *grasser*, F.] to set a Shoot in a Stock of a Tree; to implant, imprint, or fix.

INGRAIL'ED [*inHerodry*] notched about with small round Notches with the convex Parts inwards.

INGRAM [of Engel an Angel, and *rem*, *Sax.* Purity] a Surname.

INGRA'TE [*ingrat*, F. of *ingratus*, L.] ungrateful, unthankful.

To INGRA'TIATE *onus self* [of *in* and *gratia*, L.] to endeavour to gain the good Will of another, to curry Favour.

INGRAT'ITUDE [*ingratitude*, L.] Ungratefulness, Unthankfulness. *F.*

INGRAVIDA'TION [of *in* and *gravidatio*, L.] Impregnation or getting with Child.

INGREDIENT [*ingredientis*, L.] one of the Simples put into a compound Medicine, &c. *F.*

INGRESS' [*ingressus*, L.] an Entrance upon, or going into.

INGRESS [in *Astronomy*] is the Sun's entering into the first Scruple of one of the four Cardinal Signs, especially *Aries*.

INGRES'SU, is a Writ of Entry, whereby a Man seeketh Entry into Lands and Tenements. *L.*

INGRESSU *ad communem legem*, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant makes a *Feeffment* and dies; so that he in Reversion shall have the said Writ against any Person who is in the Land.

INGRES'SUS [in *Law*] an Entrance; a

Duty which the Heir paid to the chief Lord, Lands, which were fallen.

In GROSS [*Law T.*] longs to the Person of any Manor, Lands, &c.

To INGROSS' [of write over the Draught large Characters.

To INGROSS' [of buy up all of a Common INGROSS'ER, one growing, or other Profit brought to Market.

INGROSSER, a Conveyancer, &c.

INGROSS'ING [of Indentures, being drawn up, are delivered to the Cognizance is made.

INGROSS'MENT, or writing Conveyances.

IN'GUEN [with *A* the Thigh, commonly

INGUINA'LIA [a *Physicians*] is any Substituted Part, or any Thing that applied thereunto as a Medicine.

To INGULF' [*in* and *F.*] to swallow down, to

To INGUR'GITATE to swallow greedily, &c.

INGURGITATION, swallowing greedily, &c.

INGUST'ABLE [*in* perceptible by the Taste.

INHABILE [*inhabilis*] wild.

To INHABIT [*habitare*] to dwell in a Place.

INHABITABLE [*inhabitabilis*] inhabitable; also habitable, in.

INHABITANT [*inhabitantis*] dwells or lives in a Place.

To INHA'LE [*inhaleo*] to breathe Air, to respire.

To INHE'RE [*inherere*] cleave fast to.

INHE'RENCE } [*in*
INHE'RENCY } [*in*]

close to.

INHERENT [*inherentis*] in, cleaving, abiding in.

INHERENTLY, essentially.

To INHERIT [*hereditas*] to get by Inheritance or

INHER'ITANCE [of the Right in Lands of a Man and his Heirs.

INHER'ITOR, a Male Inheritor, a Feoffee.

INHE'SION [*inhesionis*] cleaving to,

INHIBIT [*inhiber, F. inhibitum, L.*] to forbid.

INHIBITION, a forbidding. *L.*

INJUNCTION [in *Law*] is a Writ which Judge to proceed farther in the same him.

INJUNCTION [of *Wuch, a Corner, L. S.*]

INJUNCTION a Corner of a Common Field and sowed. *O. B.*

INJUSTA'TION, a disparaging or *L.*

INHOSPITABLE [*inhospitalis, L.*] not of hospitality, uncourteous, uncivil, rude.

INHOSPITALITY [*inhospitalitas, L.*] to Strangers, not giving them Entertainment, Churlishness.

INHUMAN [*inhumanus, F. inhumani, L.*] inhumanity, barbarous, cruel, savage.

INHUMANLY, savagely, cruelly.

INHUMANITY [*inhumanité, F. of inhumani, L.*] Barbarity, Cruelty, Savage-kindness, Incivility.

INHUMANATED [*inbumatus, L.*] uninterred.

INHUMATION, a burying, or putting in the Ground. *F. of L.*

INHUMATION [in *Chemistry*] when the Bottom of the uppermost being the Holes) are covered with Earth, and the Fire made, causing the Vapours to rise through in the Distillation; a Distillation made by burying the Materials in the Earth.

INHUME [*enbumer, F. inbumare, L. inhumare, F. inhumare, L.*] to bury or inter.

INHUMED [*inbumé, F. inbumatus, L.*] interred.

INJECT' [*injecum, Sup. L.*] to cast in.

INJECTION [*injectionis, L.*] a Clyster. *L. P. T.*

INJECTION, a casting or squirting in.

INJECTION [in *Physick*] the casting any Medicines into the Wounds or Cavities of the Body, by a Syringe, &c.

INJECTION [with *Anatomists*] is the opening the Vessels of a human or animal Body with Wax, or any other proper Matter, to see their Ramification.

INJUNCTION [in *Anatomy*] the Beginning of the longest Marrow.

INIMAGINABLE, not to be imagined.

INIMITABLE [*inimitabilis, L.*] that cannot be imitated.

INJOIN' [*injoindre, F. of injungere, L.*] to lay upon.

INJUST [*iniquus, F.*] unjust, wicked.

INJUSTLY, wickedly.

INJUSTICE [*iniquité, F. iniquitas, L.*] Inequity, Injustice, Wickedness.

INITIAL [*initialis, L.*] Beginning. *F.*

INITIATE [*initier, F. of initiatum, L.*] to introduce in the first Principles of any Science, &c. to admit into any Order or Society to begin.

INITIA'TION, the entering or admitting any one into any Order or Faculty. *L.*

INJUCUND [*injucundus, L.*] unpleasant.

INJUCUND'ITY [*injucunditas, L.*] Unpleasantness.

INJUDICABLE [*injudicabilis, L.*] that cannot be judged.

INJUDICIAL [of *in* and *judicialis, L.*] not according to Judgement.

INJUDICIOUS [of *in* and *judicieux, F.*] void of Judgement or Discretion.

INJUDICIOUSLY, without Judgement.

INJUNCTION [*injunction, F.*] an joining, Command, or Order.

INJUNCTION [in *Law*] is a Writ grounded upon an Order in Chancery, either to give the Plaintiff Possession, or to stay rigorous Proceedings in another Court.

To INJURE [*injurer, F. injuriam inferre, L.*] to abuse, endamage, or wrong.

INJURIOUS [*injurious, F. of injuriosus, L.*] hurtful, offensive, wrongful, against Right and Law.

INJURIOUSLY, hurtfully, wrongfully.

INJURY [*injure, F. injuria, L. quod fit contra jus*] Abuse, Offence, Wrong.

INJUSTICE [*injustitia, L.*] an unjust Act, unfair or hard Dealing. *F.*

INK [*Ink, Belg.*] Liquor for Writing.

INK [in *Falconry*] is the Neck of any Bird which a Hawk preys upon.

INK of a Mill, a Sort of forked Iron which is fastened on the Spindle.

INKHORN, a Case for Ink.

To INKIN'DLE [probably of *in* and *inunden, Teut. or tyndelan, Sax.*] to light, to set on Fire, to catch Fire, to break out.

INKLING, an Intimation.

An INK'LING of a Matter [*Minbew* derives it of *inclinando, L.* because the Ear is inclined to hear it; others from *Bunkeleu, Teut.* a small Rumour, and others of *Genkelinge, a* Descant in Musick; or of *in* and *kalien, Du.* to tell] a small Rumour, an Hint, an Intimation.

INKY, pertaining to Ink.

INLA'GARY [*Law Term*] a Restitution of one outlawed to the King's Protection, and to the Benefit of a Subject.

INLA'GH, a Person subject to the Law, he that is in some Frank-pledge.

INLAND [*Einland, Teut.*] situate upon the main Land, or in the Heart of a Country, far from the Sea-Coast.

INLAND, that Part of any Land or Manour, which lay next to the Mansion-House, and was used by the Lord himself. *O. L. T.*

INLAND Bills [*Einlandische, Teut.*] in Trade, Bills payable in the same Country or Nation in which they are drawn.

INLAND Town, one seated far within the Land, to which no Vessel can sail.

INLAND Trade, a Trade carried on within the Country; a Home-Trade.

To INLAN'GE [of *in* and *argere, F. of argere, L.*]

largus, L.] to make large, to discourse at large upon a Subject.

INLARGEMENT, the Act of making large.

To **INLA'PIDATE** [*in* and *lapido, L.*] to turn to a Stone.

To **INLAY'** [of *in* and *lay, enlegen, Teut.*] to work in Wood or Metal with several Pieces of different Colours, curiously set together.

INLEAS'ED [*enlacé, F.*] caught in a Lease or Snare, intangled.

IN'LET [of *in* and *letan, Sax.*] an Entrance or Passage into.

To **INLIGH'TEN** [of *in* and *lichten, Sax. enleachten, Teut.*] to give Right to.

To **INLIST'** [of *in* and *list, F.*] to enter into the List of Soldiers.

INLIST'ED, entered as a Soldier.

IN'LY [*innalich, Teut.*] inwardly. *Ch.*

IN'MATE [of *in* and *mate, Sax. Matt, Belg.*] a Lodger.

IN'MOST, most inward.

INN [*Inne, Sax.*] a Publick-House for the Entertainment of Travellers.

To **INN**, to lodge at an Inn.

To **INN** *Corn*, to get it into Barns, &c. at Harvest-time.

INNA'TABLE [*innatabilis, L.*] that cannot be swimm'd in.

IN'NATE [*innatus, L.*] inbred, natural.

INNATE Principles, are Principles or Ideas stamped upon the Soul at its first Make; and which it brings into the World with it.

INNAV'IGABLE [*innavigabilis, L.*] that cannot be sail'd on.

INNER [*inner, Sax. inner, Teut.*] inward.

INNEREST } [*ynnoft, Sax.*] innermost.
INREST } [*Chauc.*]

IN'NERMOST [*innemert, Sax. innerst, Teut.*] the most inward.

INNHOLD'ER, he that holdeth or keepeth an Inn, an Inn-keeper.

IN'NINGS, Lands recovered from the Seas by draining and banking.

INNI'TENT [*innitens, L.*] endeavouring or essaying.

INNKEEPER, one who keeps an Inn.

INNO [*in Musick Books*] signifies a Hymn or spiritual Song. *Ital.*

IN'NOCENCE } [*innocentia, L.*] Guilt-
IN'NOCENCY } lessness, Purity of Soul,
Harmlessness. *F.*

IN'NOCENT [*innocens, L. i. e. non nocens*] guiltless, inoffensive, harmless, silly, simple. *F.*

An **INNOCENT**, an half-witted Person, an Idiot. *F.*

INNOCENTLY, harmlessly, without Guile.

IN'NOCENTS Day, the 28th of December, observed in Memory of Herod's slaying

the innocent Child.

INNOC'UOUS doing no Hurt.

INNOCUOUS

IN'NOM [*Bat. Teut.*] such Barley Crop after the Grain.

INNOM'INA fit to be named.

INNOMINA nameless Botes,

Side of the *Os Sacrum*.

INNOMINA' tomy] a Coat of Name. *L.*

INNOMINA' one of the four Sons with the Ancients nourished. *L.*

INNOTES'CI are always of a some other Deed.

To **IN'NOVA** *L.*] to lay aside new ones.

INNOVA'TIC Customs or Opinions. *F. of L.*

INNOVA'TO son who brings in new ones.

INNOX'IOUS

INNOXIOUS

INNS of Courts established for the in the Law, viz. the Inner and Middle added the Outer Temple.

INNS of Chancery young Students in viz. Barnard's, val's, Lyon's, New.

INNU'BILOU Clouds fair, serene.

INNUEN'DO Writs, Declaration to declare and affirm which was left done.

INNUM'ERA [*innumerabilis, L.*] be numbered.

INNUTRI'TI ing up.

INOBSE'RVA to be observed, used.

To **INOC'U** graft in the Bud.

INOCULA'T grafting of the the Stock of another Matter from rip Pox into the Blood.

INO'CLAT

INO'DORQU Scent, unperfum'd.

NSIVE [of *in* and *offensif*, F.]
 no Offence, harmless.
 NSIVELY, in an harmless Man-
 ner.
 NSIOUS [*inofficiosus*, L.] back-
 ing one any good Office or Turn,
 , disobliging.
 NSATE [*inopiné*, F. of *inopinatus*,
 ght of, unexpected.
 NSORTUNE [*inopportunitus*, L.] un-
 INATE [*inordinatus*, L.] out of
 ravant, immoderate.
 INATE Proportion [in *Geometry*]
 Order of the Terms is disturbed.
 INATELY, extravagantly, irré-
 INATION, Irregularity. *L.*
 AN'ICAL [of *in* and *organicus*,
 ng Organs or Instruments proper
 on or Operation.
 ULA'TION [of *in* and *osculatio*,
 ining of the Mouths of the capil-
 and Arteries.
 SE } [in *Law*] that is not,
 EN-TIA } but may be. *L.*
 I, Accomplices, Abettors. *O.*
 IST [*enquiste*, F.] Inquiry, especia-
 ly made by a Jury, also the Jury itself.
 r of INQUEST, a Court held at
 London, for determining all Com-
 mitted for Debt by one Inhabitant
 other, as far as the Sum of 40*l.*
Court of Conscience.
 ETUDE [*inquietudo*, L.] Reflexive
 quiet, Unquietness. *F.*
 ETUDE [in the *Art of Physick*]
 ve Motion of the Muscles in the
 hich causes the sick Patient to
 self from one Side to another.
 QUINATE [*inquinatum*, L.] to
 ual.
 NATION, defiling or fooling.
 R'ABLE [of *inquirere*, L.] that
 quired about, or searched into.
 QUIRE [*enquerir*, F. of *inquirere*,
 or demand, to examine or inquire
 REN'DO, an Authority given to
 or Persons to inquire into some-
 the King's Advantage. *L. T.*
 RY [of *inquirere*, L.] Search.
 c.
 SI'TION, a diligent Search or In-
 tri& Examination.
 SITION [in *Law*] a Matter of
 g in criminal Matters by the Judge,
 Grand Inquest, before the Judges
 enish INQUISITION, a Tribunal
 Council, first erected by *Ferdinand*,
 ollick King of *Spain*, and the Pope,
 all *Moor*s and *Jews* living there to
 ed: but now the Power of it is ex-
 ith all Barbarity and Cruelty against

Christians, under the Notion of Hereticks,
 and all that are not staunch *Roman* Catholicks.
 INQUISITIVE [of *inquistum* L.] de-
 sirous to know every thing, curious, prying.
 INQUISITIVELY, in a prying Manner.
 INQUISITOR [*inquisiteur*, F.] a Sheriff,
 a Coroner; a Judge of the *Spanish* Inqui-
 sition.
 To INRAGE [*enrager*, F.] to put into a
 Rage, to make mad.
 To INRAIL', to inclose with Rails,
 To INRICH' [*enricher*, F.] to make rich,
 to adorn or embellish.
 IN'ROAD } [of *in* and *rode*, of to *ride*] the
 IN'RODE } Invasion of a Country by
 Enemies.
 To INROL [*enroler*, F.] to set down in
 a Roll, to record or register.
 INROL'MENT [*enrolment*, F.] an in-
 rolling, &c.
 INROL'MENT [in *Law*] the entering
 or registering any lawful Act, as Recogni-
 zance or Fine, &c.
 INSA'NABLE [*insanabilis*, L.] not to be
 cured.
 INSA'NE [*insanus*, L.] out of Order as
 to Health; also distracted, mad.
 INSA'NTIY [*insanisat*, L.] Madnest, Fren-
 sy, Dotage.
 INSATIABILITY } [*insatiabilis*, F.
 UNSATIABILITY } of *insatiabilitas*,
 L.] Unsatisfiedness.
 INSATIABLE [*insatiabilis*, L.] that
 cannot be satisfied with Meat or Drink,
 &c. *F.*
 INSA'TIABLENESS, the not being ca-
 pable of receiving Satisfaction.
 INSATIABLY, in a Manner not to be
 satisfied.
 IN'SATIATE [*insatiatus*, L.] not sa-
 tisfied, unsatisfied.
 INSATI'ETY [*insatietas*, L.] Unsatiabile-
 ness.
 INSAT'URABLE [*insaturabilis*, L.] that
 cannot have enough.
 IN'SCIENCE [*inscientia*, L.] Ignorance.
 INSCONS'ED [in *military Affairs*] a
 Term used when Part of an Army is secured
 with a Sconce or small Fort.
 To INSCRIBE [*inscribere*, L.] to write in
 or upon.
 INSCRIBED Bodies [in *Mathematicks*]
 regular Bodies.
 INSCRIBED Figures [in *Mathematicks*]
 those that are drawn within others.
 INSCRIPTION, a Title or Character,
 written or engraven over any Thing. *F. of L.*
 INSCRUTABLE [*inscrutabilis*, L.] Un-
 searchable, unfathomable. *F.*
 To INSCULP' [*insculpere*, L.] to engrave,
 carve, or cut.
 INSECABLE [*insecabilis*, L.] that can-
 not be cut.
 IN'SECT [*insecte*, F. *insectum*, L.] any
 small living Creature that creeps or flies
 either

either not divided into Limbs and joints, as other Creatures, but encompassed with Rings or Divisions, capable of being parted without utterly destroying Life, as Worms, &c. or else divided between the Head and Body, as Flies, Pismires, Bees, &c.

INSECTA'TION, a railing or inveighing against one. *L.*

INSECTA'TOR, a Raller, Slanderer, or Backbiter. *L.*

INSECTA'TOR [in *Old Records*] a Prosecutor or Adversary at Law.

INSECT'ILE, that which cannot be further cut or divided. *L.*

INSECT'ION, a cutting into. *L.*

INSECT'ION [with *Anatomists*] the different Unions of the Parts one with another.

INSECTIV'OROUS [of *insectum* and *vorax*, *L.*] that feeds upon insects.

INSECTO'LOGER [*insect* and *λογος*] one who describes Insects.

INSECURE [of *in* and *securus*, *L.*] that is not secure, unsafe.

INSECUR'ITY, the State of being unsafe.

INSEER [*Enseher*, *Yemt.*] one who has a good Insight into Matters. *Cibouc.*

INSEMINA'TION [*insemination*, *F.*] scattering Seed on the Ground.

INSENS'ATE [*insensé*, *F.* *insensatus*, *L.*] senseless, mad, foolish.

INSENSIBL'ITY [*insensibilité*, *F.*] Senselessness, Foolishness.

INSENS'IBLE [*insensibilis*, *L.*] void of Sense or Feeling.

INSENSIBLY, without Perception or Feeling.

INSEPA'RABLE [*inseparabilis*, *L.*] that cannot be separated, severed, or parted,

To **INSERT'** [*inserer*, *F.* *insertum*, *L.*] to put or bring in.

INSERT'ION, a putting, planting, or grafting in. *F.* of *L.*

To **INSERVE** [*inservire*, *L.*] to bear a Part in, or promote.

INSES'SUS [among *Physicians*] a Bath for the lower Parts, in which the Patient sits down to the Navel. *L.*

INSETE'NA [*insetena*, *Sax.*] an In-ditch.

To **INSHE'LL**, to hide in a Shell.

INSICCA'TION, a drying. *L.*

INSIDIA'TOR, one who lies in wait. *L.*

INSID'IOUS [*insidieux*, *F.* *insidiosus*, *L.*] insinuating, treacherous, deceitful.

IN'SIGHT [*Inlicht*, *L. S.*] Hint, Light, Knowledge of a Matter.

INSIGNIFICANCY [of *in* and *significans*, *L.*] Unprofitableness, the being worthless or inconsiderable.

INSIGNIF'ICANT [of *in* and *significans*, *L.*] that signifies nothing, inconsiderable.

IN'SIMUL, *tennis*, one Species of the Writ called *Formden*.

INSINCERE [*insincerus*, *L.*] dissembling, unfaithful.

INSINCERITY,

To **INSIN'UAT**

L.] to intimate, to

wind or screw one's

INSINUA'TION

by Degrees; an In-

of a Thing. *F.* of

INSINUA'TION

is the first Product

penes Registrum, in

INSIN'UATIVE

us, *L.*] apt to insin-

INSIP'ID [*insipidus*,

ing no Taste or Reli-

INSIPID [in spe-

flat or dry.

INSIPID'ITY [in-

ness, Flatness.

INSIPIDLY, w

INSIP'IENCE [in-

Knowledge, Foolish-

To **INSIST'** [in-

stand much upon, to

To **INSIST'** [in-

Angles of any Seg-

stand upon the Arc

INSI'TION [in-

Setting of any Cy-

of a Tree. *L.*

INSI'TIVE, gra-

To **INSLAVE** [in-

schlave, *Tent.*] to

of.

To **INSNA'RE** [in-

Dan.] to draw into

INSNARER, one

a Snare.

INSO'CIABLE

ciable, unfit for Soc-

INSOLA'TION

bleaching. *L.*

INSOLATION

gestion of any Ingr-

exposing it to the S

IN'SOLENCE [in-

IN'SOLENCY [in-

tinens. *F.*

IN'SOLENT [in-

proud. *F.*

INSOLENTLY, in

Manner.

INSOL'ITE [in-

customed.

INSOL'VABLE

not able to pay.

INSOL'UBLE [in-

not be solved or lo-

INSOLVENCY

Condition of one w

to satisfy his Credit

INSOLV'ENT, in-

INSOM'NIUS

with Dreams, not

To **INSPECT'**

narrowly into, to s

ON, Overseeing, Inflight, look-
F. of L.

R [*inspecteur*, F.] an Over-

SE' [*inpersum*, L.] to sprin-

N, a sprinkling upon. L.

US, Letters Patent, so called,
in, after the King's Title,
Inspeximus. L.

RE, to place in an Orb or

ON, an inspiring or breath-
L.

ON [with *Anatomists*] the
Air or Breath by the Dilation
of the Chest.

ON [among *Divines*] the
which fills the Soul with
divine and supernatural Gifts.

E [*inspirer*, F. of *inspirare*,
to inspire,] one's Head, to prompt, to
h.

T [of *in* and *Spirit*] to put
into one.

ION, a thickening or matten-
ing when a Liquid is brought to a
solid state, by evaporating the thin-

TY [*instabilité*, F. of *instabi-*
litas, L.] unsteady, Unsteadiness.

[*instabilis*, L.] unstable, in-
stability.

[*installer*, F. or of *in* and
stallare, L.] to put in Possession of an Office,
to install.

ION? [*installation*, F.] the
ACT of installing.

[*instans*, L.] Intreaty,
Instigation, Example, Proof. F.

CE, to bring or produce an
Effect.

ANS, L.] eager upon a Thing,
Instigation, present, near at Hand. F.

T, a short Moment, a Por-
tion so small that it cannot be
measured.

Y, immediately, without Delay.

NEOUS [*instantaneus*, L.]
Opening in the Nick of Time.

E, to place in a certain
Order.

ION, a restoring to the for-
mer state, a repairing. F. of L.

M, Stock upon a Farm, or
husbandry. O. R.

ATE [*instiguer*, F. of *instiga-*
re, L.] to set on; to provoke to.

ION, a stirring up to, putting
incentive to, Incitement. F. of L.

OR [*instigateur*, F.] an En-
ticer. L.

[*instiller*, F. of *instillare*, L.]
to drop, to infuse Principles or

INSTILLA'TION, an infilling. F. of L.
To INSTIM'ULATE [*instimulatum*, L.]

to prick forwards, to provoke.

INSTIMULA'TION, a pricking or egg-
ing forward.

IN'STINCT [*instinctus*, L.] an inward
Stirring or Motion, a natural Bent or Inclina-
tion to a Thing; that Aptitude or Disposi-
tion in any Creature, which by its peculiar
Formation it is naturally endowed with. F.

To INS'TITUTE [*instituere*, F. of *institu-*
tum, L.] to enact, decree, appoint, or ordain,
to establish, or found.

An INS'TITUTE [*institutus*, F. of *institu-*
tum, L.] an Order or Rule of Life.

INSTITUTES [*instituta*, L.] Principles,
Precepts, Ordinances; a Collection of Roman
Laws made by Order of the Emperor *Justi-*
nian.

INSTITU'TION, Establishment, Appoint-
ment; also Instruction, Education, or train-
ing up. F. of L.

INSTITU'TION to a Benefice, is the put-
ting a Clerk into the Possession of the Spiritu-
alities of a Benefice.

INSTITUTIONS [in *Physick*] are such as
teach the necessary *Præcognita* to the Prac-
tice of Medicine, or the Cure of Diseases.

An INSTITU'TOR [*instituteur*, F.] an
Instructor, Founder, &c.

To INSTRUCT' [*instruire*, F. of *instruc-*
tum, L.] to teach, train, or bring up.

INSTRUCT'ION, [teaching, Education,
Order, or Precept. F. of L.

INSTRUCTION, Direction in an Affair
of Moment.

INSTRUCT'IVE [*instruclivus*, F.] apt to
instruct.

INSTRUCTOR, a Teacher, a Precep-
tor.

IN'STRUMENT [*instrumentum*, L. q. d.
quo aliquid instruimus] a Tool to do any Work
with; also a publick Act, Deed, or Writing,
drawn up between two or more Parties, and
containing several Covenants agreed upon
betwixt them. F.

INSTRUMEN'TAL [*instrumentalis*, L.]
belonging to an Instrument; also serviceable,
or contributing to as a Means. F.

INSTRUMENTALITY, the Means of
effecting an End, inferior Agency.

INSTRUMENTALLY, as a subordinate
Means.

INSUAV'ITY [*insuavitas*, L.] Unplea-
santness.

To INSUC'CATE [*insuccatum*, L.] to
moisten with Liquor.

INSUCCA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the
moistening of Drugs with the Juice of Roses,
Violets, &c.

INSUCCESS'FUL [of *in* and *successus*, L.]
that has no good Success, unfortunate.

INSUF'FERABLE, intolerable, detestable.

INSUFFERABLY, in a Manner not to
be endured.

INSUFFICIENCY [*insufficiens*, F. of *in* and *sufficiens*, L.] Inability, Incapacity.
 INSUFFICIENT [*insufficiens*, F. of *in*-*sufficiens*, L.] not sufficient, incapable.
 INSUFFLATION [of *in* and *sufflo*, L.] breathing upon.
 INSULAR [*insulaire*, F. of *insularis*, L.] belonging to an Island.
 INSULATA Columna [in *Architectura*] is a Pillar which stands alone. L.
 To INSULATE, to make an Island.
 INSULS'E [*insulsus*, L.] unfavoury, foolish.
 INSULTUITY [*insultus*, L.] Folly, Stupidity, Unfavouriness.
 To INSULT' [*insultare*, F. *insultare*, L. q. d. *sultare in*, i. e. *contra*] to affront, domineer, vapour, or crow over.
 To INSULT' [in *Military Affairs*] to assault or take a Post with open Force, without using of Trenches, Saps, &c.
 An IN'SULT [*insulte*, F. *insultus*, L.] an Abuse, Affront, Outrage, Assault, Onset.
 INSULTER, one who insults, or treats another insolently.
 INSULTINGLY, insolently, contemptuously.
 IN'SUPER [*i. e.* over and besides, L.] a Term used by the Auditor of Accounts in the Exchequer, who says, so much remains *insuper*, to such a one.
 INSUPERABIL'ITY, Invincibleness.
 INSUPERABLE [*insuperabilis*, L.] not to be vanquished, or overcome.
 INSUPERABLY [*insuperabiliter*, L.] beyond Prevention or Recovery.
 INSUPPOR'TABLE, not to be borne with, or endured. F.
 INSURANCE [*in* and *secur*, F. or of *Affurance*, F.] Security given to make good the Loss of Ships, Merchandise, &c. in Consideration of a Sum of Money in Hand paid.
 To INSURE [*assurare*, F.] to engage, to make good any Thing, that is in Danger of being lost; also to pay the Premium of such Insurance.
 INSURMOUNT'ABLE [*insurmontable*, F.] not to be overcome by Labour or Industry.
 INSURRECTION, a rising against, a popular Tumult, or Uproar.
 INSURGENT, one who raises an Insurrection.
 To INSUSUR'RATE [*insusurratum*, L.] to whisper one in the Ear.
 INSUSURATION, a whispering in the Ear. L.
 To INTAB'ULATE [*intabulatum*, L.] to write in Tables.
 INTACT' [*intactus*, L.] untouched:
 INTACTÆ [in *Geometry*] Right Lines to which Curves do continually approach, and yet can never touch them. L.
 INTACT'IBLE } [*intactus*, L.] that cannot be touched.
 INTAGLIO's [Ital.] precious Stones engraven with the Heads of great Men, or

Inscriptions, &c. Rings, &c.
 IN'TAKERS, People of Scotland, who were Booty as their A Partners, used to be To INTAM'IN to defile.
 To INTAN'GLING or of tangle, Sax. Snares were made together, to perplex, INTANGLEMENT
 INTE'GER [*i. Aristotelic*] signifies Contradiction to a IN'TEGRAL, the whole, entire.
 INTE'GRAL, those Parts which To IN'TEGRATE make whole, to re-INTEGRA'TION renewing, or restoring
 INTE'GRITY [L.] Honesty, Uprightness
 INTE'GUMENT Covering.
 INTE'GUMENT the common Covering of the *Cuticula*, *Cutis*, particular Parts.
 IN'TELLECT of the Soul, which Understanding.
 INTELL'ECTU'AL [*intellectualis*, L.] belonging.
 INTELLECTU'AL INTELL'ECTUAL properties of the Understanding
 INTEL'LIGENT Knowledge, Understanding that State in Foreign Countries
 INTEL'LIGENT it is to enquire into
 INTEL'LIGENT gels, spiritual Beings
 INTEL'LIGENT standing, well known
 INTELLIGENT INTELLIGIBLE of being understood
 INTELLIGIBLE Sub-INTELLIGIBLE something filed, unpolished.
 INTEMPERATE Uncapableness to Appetites and Luxuries. F.
 INTEMPERATE [*intemperatus*, L.] i

OPERATELY, without obeying of Temperance.
 IMPERATENESS } [intemperie, F.]
 IMPERATURE } [intemperies, L.]
 nce; also a Disorder in the Air or of the Body.
 IMPERIES [among Physicians] a Perill Habit. L.
 INTEND' [intendere, L.] to design, or to mean.
 INTEND'ANT, one who has the Intend'ant, and Management of ceres; the Governor of a Province
 INTEND'MENT, Intention, Sense, Mean- ing.
 INTENSIFICATION, making tender. L.
 INTENSE [intensus, L.] very great, or SEVERELY, assiduously, vehemently.
 INTENSENESS, Eagerness, zealous Ap- PEARANCE
 INTENT'ION [in Law] is a Writ which is granted to one who enters after the Death of another, and holds another out in the same or Reversion.
 INTENSIFICATION [in Philosophy] is the Intensity of the Power or Energy of any Quality, as Heat and Cold, &c.
 INTENSIVELY, extremely, excessively.
 INTENT' } [intentus, L.] fixed, or
 INTENTIVE } closely bent upon a Business
 INTENT' } Meaning, Purpose, De-
 INTENTION } sign. F. of L.
 INTENTION [among Physicians] that Particular, or particular Method of Cure, which a Physician forms to himself from a consideration of Symptoms.
 INTENTION [in Physics] is the Intensity of Power or Quality, as Remission of Heat or Diminution.
 INTENTION [in Metaphysics] the Extension of the intellectual Faculties with an ordinary Vigour.
 INTENTIONAL, of the Intention.
 INTENTIONALLY, designedly.
 INTERCALARY Days [among Physicians] are those Days, which are added to the Course of a Distemper, in order that the Nature is excited to throw off her superfluous humors seasonably, at the 3d, 5th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.
 INTERCALATION, is a putting in of Days, or Months, of February in Leap- Years. L.
 INTERCEDE [interceder, F. of in-] to come between, to be a Mediator, to intreat, to use his Interest on the behalf of another.
 INTERCEDENT-Day } [among Phy-
 INTERCEDENTAL } sicians] an ex-
 ceedingly critical Day, which being caused by the violence of the Disease, falls between two ordinary critical Days.
 INTERCEPT' [interceptor, F. of in-

terceptum, L. q. d. inter eundem capere] to take up by the Way; to prevent.
 To INTERCEPT [in Mathematicks] is to take between, comprehend, or contain.
 INTERCEPTED Axis } [in Conick
 INTERCEPTED Diameter } Sections] are the same with Abscissa.
 INTERCES'SION, an intreating in Behalf of another. F. and L.
 INTERCES'SOR [intercessor, F.] one who intercedes, a Mediator. L.
 INTERCHA'IN, to chain together.
 To INTERCHANG'E [of entre and changer, F.] to exchange between Parties.
 INTERCHANGE'ABLY, mutually, or by Turns.
 INTERCIPIENT [intercipiens, L.] an intercepting Power.
 INTERCIS'ION, a cutting off between, or in the midst.
 To INTERCLU'DE [intercludere, L.] to shut up between, to inclose.
 INTERCLU'SION, a shutting up, or stopping up between. L.
 INTERCOLUMNIA'TION [in Architecture] is the Space or Distance between the Pillars of a Building. L.
 INTERCOM'MONING [Law Term] is the feeding of Cattle promiscuously on two adjoining Commons.
 To INTERCOMMUNICATE [of inter and communicatum, L.] to communicate mutually, or one with another.
 INTERCOS'TAL [intercostalis, L.] lying between the Ribs. F.
 INTERCOS'TAL Nerve [in Anatomy] a Nerve proceeding from the Spinal Marrow, and spreading itself in the Belly, through all the Bowels.
 INTERCOSTALES Externi } [in Ana-
 INTERCOSTALES Interni } tomy]
 Muscles lodged in the Space of the Ribs.
 INT'ERCOURSE [of entre and course, F. of intercurfus, L.] mutual Correspondence, Commerce, or Traffick.
 INTERCUR'RENT [intercurrans, L.] running between.
 INTERCURSA'TION, an often running between. L.
 INT'ERCUS [of inter and cutis, L.] a Kind of Dropsy, called Anasarca. L.
 INTERCUTA'NEOUS [intercutaneous, L.] lying between the Skin and Flesh.
 To INTERDICT' [interdire, F. of interdillum, L.] to prohibit, to suspend; to exclude from partaking of the Sacraments.
 INTERDICT'ED [Water and Fire] were such, who (in old Times) for some Crimes were banished; which Judgement, though it was not pronounced by express Sentence, yet was with an Order, That no Man should receive them into his House, or afford them the Use of Water and Fire, those two necessary Elements.
 L 11 2 INTERDICT'ION,

INTERDIC'TION, a forbidding or de-
barring the Use of any Thing.

INTERDIC'TION [in *Law*] is an Ec-
clesiastical Censure, forbidding the Exercise
of the ministerial Function.

To **IN'TEREST** [*interesse*, F. of *inter-
esse*, L.] to concern, to engage.

INTEREST [*interêt*, F. of *inter* and *esse*,
L. to eat among] Use-Money paid for the
Loan or Forbearance of a principal Sum lent
for a certain Time.

INTEREST [*interêt*, F. of *interest*, L.
it concerneth] Advantage, Concernment,
Benefit, Credit, Power, Right.

INTEREST Simple, is that which arises
from the Principal only.

INTEREST Compound, is that which
arises from the Principal and simple Interest
forborne.

INTERFEC'TOR [among *Astrologers*] a
destroying Planet, placed in the eighth House
of a Figure, either five Degrees before the
Cusp, or twenty-five after. L.

To **INTERFERE** [of *inter* and *ferire*,
L.] to knock and rub one Heel against ano-
ther, as some Horses do; also to hit or fall
foul of one another; to clash.

INTERFERENCE, the State of one
Thing clashing with another.

INTERFLU'ENT [*interfluens*, L.] flow-
ing between.

INTERFLU'OUS [*interfluus*, L.] that
runneth or floweth between.

INTERFUL'GENT [*interfulgens*, L.]
shining between

INTERFU'SED [*interfusus*, L.] poured
or scattered between.

INTERGAP'ING [of *inter*, L. and
Gæpen, L. S.] a gaping or opening be-
tween.

INTERJA'CENT [*interjacens*, L.] lying
between.

To **INTERJECT'** [*interjecter*, F. *inter-
jectum*, L.] to cast between, to throw in.

INTERJEC'TION [in *Grammar*] is an
undeclinable Word, used to express the Af-
fections and Passions of the Mind.

IN'TERJIM, in the mean while. L.
Also a certain Deed, containing a mixed Form
of Doctrine, tendered by the Emperor
Charles V. at *Augsburg*, to be subscribed both
by Protestants and Papists, and to be ob-
served till a General Council. L.

INTE'RIOR [*interieur*, F.] more inward,
being on the Inside. L.

To **INTERLA'CE** [*interlasser*, F.] to twist
one with another, to insert or put in among.

INTERLA'PSE, the Flow of Time be-
tween any two Events.

To **INTERLAR'D** [*entrolarder*, F.] to
lard, or stuff lean Meat with Fat.

To **INTERLEA'VE** [of *inter*, L. and
lepp, Sax.] to put blank Paper between the
Leaves of a Book.

To **INTERLI'NE** [*inter lineas scribere*,
L.] to write between two Lines.

An **INTER**

terlinea, L.] a

INTERLIN

interlinearis, L.

INTERLIN

has one Line o

between every

Greek Originals

INTERLOC

or while anoth

INTERLO

termedial Sent

or a determini

Trial, till such

be fully known

INTERLO'

Sentence of a C

INTERLOC

of *interlocutorius*

INTERLOC

that which dec

settles some in

the Cause.

To **INTER**

Belg. to run, q

and so prevent

intercept or dis

pany.

INTERLOP

where he has ne

INTERLO'

who, without l

Trade of a Con

INTERLUC

lopping off Br

tween.

INTERLU'

An **INTER**

Part of a Stage

represented bet

INTERLU'

L.] belonging t

Moon and the

INTERLU'

the Moon has

INTERMA

two Families,

gives another.

INTERME'

between. L.

To **INTER**

to concern one'

INTERMED

himself with a

INTERME'

that is or lies b

INTERME'

between. L.

INTERMES

set on the Table

INTERMEW

Mewing of a

of her Coat till

INTERMICA

To **INTERM**

intermiscere, L.]

INABLE? [*interminatus*, L.]
 INATE } boundless, endless.
 NATION, a Threatening. L.
 SSION, a breaking or leaving
 le, Discontinuance. F. of L.
 SSIONS [in *Architecture*] the
 en the Wall and the Pillars, or
 Pillar and another.

MIT' [*intermittere*, L.] to
 a while.

T'TENT [*intermittens*, L.] in-
 iscontinuing. L.

TIENT *Disease*, such as comes
 nes, and then abates a little.

T'TENT *Stitch* [among *Sur-*
 t of *Stitch* made at certain se-
 in the sewing of a cross or
 nd.

T'TING *Pulse*, is that which
 the Fit for a while, and then

RMIX' [*entremêler*, F. *inter-*
 to mix between or among.

X'TURE [of *inter* and *mixt-*
 tling between or among others.

UN'DANE [of *inter* and *mund-*
 ing or belonging to the Space
 ds, according to the *Supposi-*
 us.

J'RAL [*intermuralis*, L.] of in-
 that is between two Walls.

AL [*interne*, F. of *internus*, L.]
 , inward.

LLY, inwardly.

ACION [*internecinus*, L.]
 ughter.

DII [in *Anatomy*] the Ex-

ODIUM [in *Botany*] is the
 ned between any two Knots or
 Stalk of a Plant.

UN/CIO [*internuncio*, Ital. of
 ncus, L.] an Agent for the
 ms, in the Courts of foreign
 ere there is no express *Nuncio*.

US *Musculus Auris* [in *Anato-*
 ard Muscle of the Ear, a Mus-
 the Channel of the Bone, called
 L.

S'SEI *Musculi Manus* [in *Anato-*
 cles of the Hands between the

SSEI *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] seven
 he Toes, arising from the *Ossa Me-*
 lesser Toes, and falling down into
 node of each Toe, sideway. L.

ASSA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is
 of Bags at certain Distances,
 e Drugs contained in them from
 er in a Lump.

ELLA'TION, an Interruption or
 L.

RPLEAD', to discuss or try a
 a accidentally falls before the
 is determined. L. T.

INTERPLICA'TION, an interfolding or
 folding between. L.

To INTERPOLATE [*interpolatum*, L.]
 to new vamp, or furbish up, to refresh; to
 alter or falsify an Original. L.

INTERPOLA'TION, a furbishing up, new
 vamping; a falsifying an Original. L.

INTERPOLA'TOR, a new Vamper or
 Furbisher; a Falsifier. L.

To INTERPO'SE [*interposer*, F. of *inter-*
positum, L. Sup.] to put in or between,
 to intermeddle in a Business.

INTERPO'SITION, an interposing, &c.

To INTER'PRET [*interpreter*, F. of *inter-*
pretari, L. q. d. *præs inter duos*] to ex-
 pound or explain, to translate.

INTER'PRETABLE [*interpretabilis*, L.]
 easy to be expounded, &c. L.

INTERPRETA'TION, an Exposition,
 Explanation, Translation. F. and L.

INTERPRETA'TIVELY, by Conse-
 quence, or according to another Person's No-
 tion of the Matter.

INTER'PRETER [*interprète*, F. of *inter-*
pres, L.] an Expounder, &c.

INTERPUNC'TION, a Distinction by
 Pricks and Points set between, a Pointing. L.

To INTERR' [*enterrer*, F. of *in* and *terra*,
 L.] to bury or lay under Ground.

INTERR'MENT [*enterrement*, F.] Bu-
 rial, putting in the Ground.

INTERREG'NUM [*interregne*, F.] the
 Space of Time between the Death or Depo-
 sition of one King, and the Succession of
 another.

INTER-REX, he who governs while
 there is no King. L.

To INTERROGATE [*interroger*, F.
interrogatum, L.] to ask a Question, to demand.

INTERROGA'TION, a Question or De-
 mand. F. and L.

Note of INTERROGA'TION, a Point
 of Distinction thus expressed (?).

INTERROG'ATIVE [*interrogativus*, L.]
 that interrogates, asks, or demands. F.

INTERROGATIVELY, by Way of
 Question.

INTERROG'ATIVES [in *Grammar*]
 certain Particles which are made use of in
 asking a Question.

An INTERROG'ATORY [*interroga-*
toire, F. of *interrogatorium*, L.] an Interroga-
 tion or Examination.

INTERROG'ATORIES [in *Law*] Ques-
 tions put to Witnesses brought to be ex-
 amined.

To INTERRUPT' [*interrompre*, F. *inter-*
ruptum, L.] to break off, to hinder, or stop.

INTERRUP'TION, a troubling one in
 the Middle of Business; an interposing in the
 Middle of a Discourse; a Discontinuance or
 breaking off. F. and L.

INTERRUPTION [in *Geometry*] is a
 Disjunction of Proportion.

INTERSCAP'ULAR Cavities [in *Ana-*
tomy]

omy] are the hollow Places between the Shoulder-blade and the *Vertebrae*. L.

INTERSCAPULA'RIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Process or Knob at the Shoulder-blade, in the Part which is called the *Spine*.

To INTERSCIND' [inter*scindere*, L.] to cut in two in the Midst.

To INTERSCRIBE [inter*scribere*, L.] to write between, to interline.

INTERSCRIP'TION, a writing between or interlining. L.

INTERSEC'ANT [inter*secans*, L.] cutting in two in the Middle.

INTERSEC'ANTS [*Heraldry*] are pertransient Lines crossing one another.

To INTERSEC'T [inter*secare*, L.] to cut, to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSEM'INATE [inter*seminum*, L.] to sow among or betwixt.

To INTERSERT [of *inter* and *sero*, L.] to set, plant, or graft between.

An INTERSHOCK', a clashing or hitting of one Thing against another.

INTERSOILING [*Husbandry*] the laying of one Kind of Earth upon another.

To INTERSPERS'E [of *inter* and *spargere*, L.] to scatter or sprinkle here and there.

INTERSPERS'ED [inter*sparsus*, L.] scattered or sprinkled here and there.

INTERSPER'SION, a srewing, scattering, or sprinkling about. L.

INTERSPINA'LES *Collis* [in *Anatomy*] are small Muscles of the Neck, arising from the upper Parts of each double Spinal Process of the Neck.

INTERSPIRA'TION, a breathing between, a fetching of Breath.

To INTERSPI'RE [inter*spirare*, L.] to breathe between, to vent.

INTERSTEL'LAR [of *inter* and *stellaris* L.] a Term used to express those Parts of the Universe which are without and beyond our Solar System, which are supposed to be planetary Systems, having each a fixed Star for the Centre of their Motion, as the Sun is of ours.

INTERSTICE [inter*stitium*, L.] a Distance of Space between.

INTERSTI'TIAL, having a Space between.

To INTERTEX' [inter*texere*, L.] to interweave.

INTERTEXT', interwoven.

INTERTEXT'URE, an interweaving, or weaving between. L.

INTERTIES' [in *Architecture*] small Pieces of Timber which lie horizontally between the Sommers.

INTERTRI'GO, a fretting off of the Skin of the Part near the Fundament, or between the Thighs, a Gall or Chafe. L.

To INTERTWINE, to unite by twisting one in another.

INTERVAL [inter*valle*, F. of inter*valum*, L.] a Space between, a Distance, a Pause, Respite.

INTERVAL [in *A* Difference between any

of one is more grave, and
To INTERVENE

enter*venire*, L.] to come
in unlooked for.

INTERV'ENIENT
ter*veniens*, L.] interve
accidentally.

INTERV'ENTION,
coming between. F. of

To INTERVERT'
overthrow, to convert
Use.

INTERVIEW [of
Meeting of great Perso
another.

INTERVIGILANT
watchful or awaking
tween whiles. L.

To INTERVIGIL'
L.] to awake now and

INTERVIGILATI'
waking between whiles

To INTERVOLVE
another.

To INTERWEAVE
pan, Sax. of *Gibben*,
mingle among.

INTESTABLE [in
ble by Law to make any
for a Witness.

INTESTATE [inte
L.] a Person dying wh
Will or Testament.

INTESTINE [inte
within, belonging to th
within the Entrails.

INTESTINE War, a
within the Bowels of a

INTESTINES [in
L.] the Entrails or Bow
of any living Creature.

The INTESTINE
long and large Pipes, w
cumvolutions and Tur

Pylorus to the *Anus*,
Times as long as the
appertain.

INTESTINUM *Ca*
INTESTINUM *Re*

To INTHRAL' [of
a Slave] to enslave, to

To INTHRO'NE
INTHRONIZE }
upon the Throne.

INTHRONIZATI'
Placing on a Throne o

To INTICE [of *an*
and *tichtan*, Sax. to

lure or draw in cunning

INTI'CEMENT, a
ing in. &c.

INTICEB, one wh
another.

INT

CY [*o^ptimus*, L. most dear] **hip**, great Familiarity.
TE [*intima*, F. of *intimus*, or] most dear or familiar, intirely
MATE [*intime*, F. of *intimus*, familiar Friend.
MATE [*intimer*, F. of *intimatum*, to understand, to hint, to
TION, a Hint, signifying, or
 ng. F. of L.
M'IDATE [*intimidat*, F.] to
 to frighten, to dishearten.
A'TION, an Affrightening, or
 g. F.
 [*entier*, F. of *integer*, L.] com-
 t, whole.
Y, completely.
TLE [*intitular*, F. of *intitulare*,
 Title, Right, or Claim to; to
 te a Table for a Book.
A'TION, an intitling, or ad-
 to a Thing. F. of L.
 to, Sax.] a Preposition.
 [of in and toll, Sax.] Toll or
 for Commodities brought in
RABLE [*intolerabilis*, L.] not
 endured, unufferable. F.
RABLY, in a Manner not to be
RANCY [*intolerantia*, L.] Im-
ME' [*intumber*, F.] to put into
 ury.
ONATE [*intonatum*, L.] to
 make a rumbling Noise.
TION [in *Musick*] is the giv-
 e or Key, by the Chanter, to the
 Choir in the Cathedral.
NE, to make a slow protracted
 s.
RT [*intortuo*, L.] to twist, to
 wring. Pope.
OXICATE [*intoxicatum*, L.] to
 ke drunk, to bewitch.
CA'TION, poisoning, making
 L.
TABLE [*intemtabilis*, F. of in-
 L.] ungovernable, unruly.
TABLY, ungovernably.
DA [in *Musick Books*] signifies
 much the same as *Prelude* or *Over-*
DO [*intrada*, Span.] Entrance
SITIVE [*intransitivus*, L.]
 from one to another. Gram.
RAP' [*attraper*, F.] to catch in
 snare.
RE *Mariscum*, to drain a Marsh
 R.
REAT' [of in and traitor, F.]
 ily, to supplicate.

INT

INTREATY, a submissive asking, a
 Supplication.
To INTRENCH' [of in and *trenchée*, or
retrencher, F. a Trench] to fortify with a
 Trench or Rampart; also to inroach upon,
 to usurp.
INTRENCHMENT, a Work which de-
 fends a Post against the Attacks of an Enemy.
INTREP'ID [*intrepide*, F. of *intrepidus*,
 L.] fearless, undaunted, resolute.
INTREPIDITY [*intrepidité*, F.] Fear-
 lessness, Undauntedness, Courage.
INTREPIDLY, undauntedly.
INTRICACY [*intricatura*, L.] Intangle-
 ment, Difficulty, Perplexity.
INTRICATE [*intricatus*, L.] intangled,
 perplexed.
INTRICATELY, perplexedly.
INTRI'GUE } [*intrigue*, F.] a cunning
INTRE'AGUE } Design, Plot, or secret
 Contrivance.
To INTRI'GUE [*intriguer*, F.] to plot or
 cabal.
INTRIN'SICK } [*intrinsicus*, F. of in-
INTRIN'SICAL } *trinfocus*, L.] inward,
 occult, secret; also real, genuine.
INTRINSICALLY, essentially, naturally.
To INTRODU'CE [*introduire*, F. of in-
roducere, L.] to bring or lead in.
INTRODU'CTION, a leading in or in-
 troducing; also a Preface to a Book, Dis-
 course, &c. F. of L.
INTRODUCTIVE, serving to introduce.
INTRODU'CTOR [*introducteur*, F.] an
 Introducer. L.
INTRODUCTORY [*introduktivus*, L.]
 by Way of Introduction, serving to introduce.
INTROGRES'SION, a going into. L.
INTRO'T, Beginning of a Popish Mass. F.
INTROMIS'SION, a letting or sending
 in. L.
To INTROM'T [*intromittere*, L.] to let
 or send in.
To INTROSPECT' [*introspectum*, L.] to
 look narrowly into. L.
INTROSPEC'TION, a looking narrowly
 into. L.
INTROSUMPTION [in *Philosophy*] the
 taking of Nourishment, whereby animal
 Bodies are increased.
To INTRU'DE [*intrudere*, L.] to thrust
 one's self rudely into Company or Business.
INTRU'DER [*un intrus*, F. of *intruder*, L.]
 he who intrudes.
INTRUDER [in *Law*] one who gets
 Possession of Lands void by the Death of a
 Tenant for Life or Years.
INTRUSION, an-intruding or thrusting
 one's self into Company, &c. F. of L.
INTRUSION [in *Law*] a violent or un-
 lawful Entrance upon Lands, Tenements,
 &c. void by the Death of a Possessor, by one
 who has no Right.
INTRUSIO'NE, a Writ which lieth a-
 gainst an Intruder.

To **INTRUST'** [of *in* and *trust*, from *trust*, Sax. true] to put in trust with.

INTUITION [*intuitus*, L.] a clear seeing into, a distinct beholding, a looking upon, Consideration, Examination.

INTUITIVE, beholding, considering.

INTUITIVELY, by immediate Vision.

INTUMES'CENE [*intumescencia*, L.]

swelling, puffing, or rising up.

INTURN' [among *Wrestlers*] is when one puts his Thigh between the Thighs of his Adversary, and lifts him up.

To **INVA'DE** [*invadere*, L.] to attack or set upon.

INVADER, one who invades.

To **INVA'DIATE**, to engage or mortgage Lands. O. L.

INVIADIATIONES, Mortgages, or Pledges. O. L.

INVADIA'TUS, is when one has been accused of some Crimes, which not being fully proved, he is obliged to find Sureties.

INVALES'CENE } [*invalescentia*, L.]

INVAL'ETUDE } Want of Health.

INVAL'ID [*invalidus*, F. of *invalidus*, L.] of no Force, which does not stand good in Law.

An **INVALID'**, a Person wounded or disabled in War, and unfit for further Service.

To **INVAL'IDATE** [*invalidar*, F.] to weaken, to make void.

INVALID'ITY [*invalidité*, F.] the being invalid, the Nullity of any Act or Agreement.

INVARIABLE [*invariabilis*, L.] unchangeable, steadfast, constant.

INVARIABLE, unchangeable.

INVARIABLENESS, unchangeableness.

INVA'SION, an Inroad or Descent upon a Country, an Usurpation, or Incroachment. F. of L.

INVECH'ED } [in *Heraldry*] signifies the

INVECT'ED } direct contrary to *Ingrailed*; which see.

An **INVECTIVE** [*invektiva*, L.] railing, sharp, virulent Words, or Expressions. F.

INVECTIVE [*invektivus*, L.] railing, reproaching, virulent. F.

To **INVEIGH'** [*invektiver*, F. *invektum*, L.] to speak bitterly against one.

To **INVEIGLE** [probably from *vogolare*, Ital. or *avugler*, F. to make blind] to allure, entice, or deceive by fair Words.

To **INVELOPE** [*envelopar*, F.] to wrap up, to infold.

To **INVEN'OM** [*invenomer*, F.] to poison, to infect.

To **INVENT** [*inventer*, F. *inventum*, L.] to find out, to contrive or devise.

INVENTION, a finding out; also a Contrivance or Device. F. of L.

INVENTION [in *Logic*] that Part which supplies Argument for Disputation.

INVENTION [in *Rhetoric*] is that Part which consists in finding out proper Means to persuade.

INVENTIO'NES, Money or Goods found, and not challenged by an Owner. L. T.

INVENTIVE, apt to invent.

INVENTOR [*inventor*, F.] a Finder-out, Contriver, Deviser. L.

INVENTORY, an Account or Catalogue of Goods and Chattels of a Party deceased.

INVER'SE [*inverse*, F. *inversus*, L.] inverted, reciprocal, opposite to *Direct*.

INVER'SION, a turning the Inside out. F. of L.

INVERSION [in *Geometry*] is when in any Proportion the Consequences are turned into Antecedents, & *contra*.

INVERSION [in *Rhetoric*] is a Figure whereby a Speaker makes that to be for his Advantage, which was alledged against him.

To **INVERT'** [*invertere*, L.] to turn Upside down, or Inside out, to turn the contrary Way.

To **INVEST'** [*investere*, F. of *investire*, L.] to put into Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. also to instal with any Dignity or Honour.

To **INVEST** a Place [*Military Term*] to besiege a Place so closely, as to stop up all its Avenues, and to cut off all Communication with any other Place.

To **INVESTIGATE** [*investigare*, L.] to trace or find out by Steps, to search or inquire diligently.

INVESTIGATION, a tracing, diligent Search. &c. L.

INVESTIGATION [*Mathematicks*] is the analytical Way of Demonstration.

INVESTITURE [*investitura*, L.] a putting into Possession of an Estate, &c. F.

INVESTMENT, Dreſs, Apparel. *Shabf.*

INVERTERACY, an old Grudge, or long Continuance of a Disſe.

INVERTERATE [*invertar*, F. of *invertatus*, L.] confirmed by long Use, grows into a Custom, waxen old.

INVERTERATION, a growing into Use by long Custom. L.

INVIDIOUS [*invidiosus*, L.] hated, odious, envied, or envious.

INVIDIOUSLY, enviously.

To **INVI'GILATE** [*invigilare*, L.] to watch diligently.

INVI'GILANCY [of *in* and *vigilantia*, L.] Want of Watchfulness, Carelessness.

To **INVIGORATE** [of *in* and *vigor*, L.] to inspire with Vigour, Life, and Spirit.

INVIGORATION, Art of strengthening.

INVINCIBLE [*invincibilis*, L.] not to be overcome or conquered. F.

INVINCIBLY, unconquerably.

INVIO'LABE [*inviolabilis*, L.] not to be violated or broken. F.

INVIO'LABLY, without Violation, or Breach of Faith.

INVIO'LABE [*inviolatus*, L.] not violated or corrupted.

[*environner*, F.] to compass
 [invisibilibs, L.] that cannot
 in a Manner not to be seen.
 N, a bidding or inviting.

Y [*invitatoire*, F.] serving
 [inviter, F. of *invitare*, L.]
 one to come, as to a Feast or

ATE [*inumbatum*, L.] to
 on.
 , anointing. L.
 TE [*inonder*, F. *inundatum*,

N [*inondation*, F.] an Over-
 a Flood. L.
 E } [*invouquer*, F. *invocatum*,
 } L.] to call upon.
 N, a calling upon, a crying

L.
 particular Account of the
 Charges, &c. of any Goods
 sent to his Correspondent in

, the Weight of the Cask,
 which Goods are contained,
 Invoice.

TM, any common Covering
 of the Body. L.

TM Cordis [in *Anatomy*] is
 which surrounds the Heart, the
 m.

[*involvere*, L.] to wrap or
 to entangle.

[in *Algebra*] to multiply
 itself.

RILY, unwillingly, not by

RY [*involontaire*, F. of
 unwilling, contrary to

RY [with *Physicians*] is
 al Excretion, which hap-
 keness, or Want of Power
 convulsive Motions, where
 vigorated to Action with-
 of the Mind.

N [in *Algebra*] is the rais-
 ity assigned, considered as
 ver assigned.

[*inurbanus*, L.] clownish,

Y, clownish Behaviour, In-

and *ars*, i. e. *Usc*] to use, to

take Effect. L. T.

to intomb, to bury. *Dryden*.

among *Physicians*] is some-

and dry Seasons. L.

among *Surgeons*] is used for
 the *Cautery*.

INUTILITY [*inutilitate*, F. of *inutilitas*,
 L.] Unusefulness, Unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE [*invulnerabilis*, L.]
 that cannot be wounded.

INWARD [*inpeant*, Sax.] on the Inside.
 To INWRA'P, to involve; to perplex;
 to ravish or transport.

JO'AB [יואב H. i. e. Fatherhood] the
 Captain General of *David's* Army.

JO'AKIM [יחזקיהו of יהוה the Lord,
 and ישיהו shall arise, H.] the Son of King
Josiah.

JO'AN [contracted of *Joanna*, L. *Ἰωάννα*.
 Gr. of יוחנן H. i. e. the Grace of God] a
 proper Name of a Woman.

JOANNIT'ICKS, an Order of Monks
 who wear the Figure of a Chalice on their
 Breast.

JO'ASH [אשא H. i. e. the Fire of the
 Lord] a King of *Judab*.

JOB [יוב H. g. d. patient] a Man re-
 nowned for Patience.

A JOBB, a small Piece of Work.

A JOBBER, one who undertakes *Jobbs*,
 or small Pieces of Work; one who buys or
 sells Cattle for others.

A JOB/BERNOWL [of *jobbe* dull, and
 Owl the Crown of the Head, *Du.*] a Block-
 head.

To JOBE [at the *University*] to chide, to
 reprimand.

JOCK'EY, one who manages and deals
 in Horses; also a Cheat.

JOCON'DE [of *jocundus*, L.] pleasant. *Ch.*

JOCOSE' [*jocosus*, L.] given to jesting,
 merry, pleasant.

JOCO'SENESS- [*jocostus*, L.] jestingness,
 Drollery.

JOCOSENESS, Jocularity, Merriment.

JOC'ULAR [*jocularis*, L.] jocosé, done or
 spoken in jest, pleasant, merry.

JOCULAR'ITY, Jocoseness, Drollery,
 Mirth.

JOCUND [*jocundus*, L.] joyful, blythe,
 sportful, merry, pleasant.

To JOG- } [*Stachelen*, *Teut.*] to
 To JOG'GLE } shove or shake.

JOHN [יהוה H. i. e. God's Grace] a
 proper Name of Men.

Sr. JOHN'S Wort, an Herb *Hypericum*. L.

To JOIN [*joindre*, F. of *ungere*, L.] to
 knit or unite together, to add to.

JOIN'DER, two joined in an Action
 against another. L. T.

JOINER, one who makes Utensils of
 Wood joined.

A JOINT [*jointure*, F. *Junctura*, L.] a
 Place where one Thing or Member is added
 to another.

JOINT-Tenants, are such as come to and
 hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or
 without Partition.

JOINT'ER, a Sort of Plane to smooth
 Boards with.

JOIN'TURE [*Junctura*, L.] a Mainte-
 nance

nance allotted to the Wife, in Consideration of the Dowry she brought her Husband, F.

To JOINTURE a Wife, is to make a Jointure or Settlement over to her by Deed.

To JOIST, to take in Cattle to feed for Hire. *Lincolnsh. Nottinghamsh.*

JOISTS [of *joindre*, or *adjuster*, F.] Pieces of Timber which are framed into the Girders or Sommers of an House.

To JOKE [*jocari*, L.] to jest or droll.

A JOKE, a jest or Droll. L.

JOKER, a Jester.

JOLENG, jolly, joyful. *Chauc.*

JOLLITY, in a jovial Manner.

JOLITY [q. d. *jovialitas*, of *Jovis*, L.] Gaiety, Mirth, Good-humour.

JOLLY [q. d. *jovialis*, of *Jovis*, L.] brisk, lively, merry.

To JOLT [*joster*, F.] to shake or toss up.

A JOLT-Head [q. d. Gouty-Head] a Person having a great Head.

JOMBRE, to join. *Chauc.*

JO'NAH [יֹנָתָן *H. i. e. a Dove*] the Name of a Prophet.

JONATHAN [יְהוֹנָתָן of יהוה the Lord, and נתן he gave, *H. i. e. the Gift of God*] the Son of King Saul.

IONICK *Dialect*, a Manner of Speech peculiar to the *Ionians*.

IONICK *Mood*, a light and airy Sort of Music, of soft and melting Strains.

IONICK *Order* [in *Architecture*] is the Form of a Column or Pillar invented by the *Ionians* in ancient *Greece*.

JONQUIL, a Flower. F.

JONTHUS [ἰονθός, Gr.] a little hard callous Swelling in the Skin of the Face.

JORAM [יְהוֹרָם *H. i. e. the Height of the Lord*] a King of *Judab*.

JORDAN [יַרְדֵּן *H. i. e. the River of Judgement*] a River of *Judab*.

JORDAINS, double Urinals. *Chauc.*

JORDEN [זֶרֶק, *Sax. Dung*, and זֶרֶק a Receptacle] a Pot. *Pope.*

JOSEPH [יוֹסֵף *H. i. e. Increase*] a Son of *Jacob*.

JOSHUA [יְהוֹשֻׁעַ *H. i. e. the Lord Saviour*] a Governor of the *Israelites*.

JOSIAH [יְהוֹשִׁיָּא *H. i. e. the Fire of the Lord*] a pious King of *Judab*.

JOSSING-Block, a Block to get up on Horseback.

To JOSTLE, to thrust or push with the Elbows, &c.

JOSTUM, Agitation, the Passage or feeding of Cattle. O. R.

JOT [*jota*, F. and L. of *iōta*, Gr.] a Tittle, a Point.

IO'ACISM [*iocismus*, L. of *iocaxio*, Gr.] a running much upon the Letter *iota*, or *i*.

JOVIAL [*jovialis*, of *Jovis*, q. d. one

Born under *Jovis* late, under the cheerful Planet *Jupiter*] pleasant, jolly, merry. F.

JOVIALLY, in a gay jolly Mood.

JOVINIANISTS, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who disputed against the Virginity of the Mother of our Saviour.

JO'UISAUNCE } [*joissance*, F.] Joy

JOY'ANCE } Sporting. *Spr.*

JOURNAL [*Journal*, F.] a Diary or Day-Book. F.

JOUR'NAL [in *Merchants Accounts*] is a Book into which every Particular is put out of the Waste Book.

JOUR'NAL [in *Navigation*] is a Book wherein is kept an Account of the Sea-way at Sea, the Changes of the Wind, and other Occurrences.

JOUR'NEY [of *journee*, F. a Day's Work of *diurnum*, L.] Travel by Land.

JOURNEY [among *Husbandmen*] a Day's Work in plowing, sowing, reaping, &c.

JOURNEY-Choppers, Sellers of Yards Retail.

JOURNEY-Man, properly one who works by the Day; but now any one who works under a Master.

JOURNEY *Accounts* [*Law Term*] is when a Writ is overthrown without the Fault of the Plaintiff, and a new one is purchased by Journey Accounts, *i. e.* as soon as it possibly can.

A JOWL [Coole, *Sax.* the Jaws] a Head of a Salmon, &c.

JOWL'ER [q. d. having a great Jowl or Head] a Dog's Name.

JOY [joys, F.] Gladness, Mirth, Pleasure.

JOYS of the Planets [among *Astronomers*] certain Dignities which happen to the Planets, by being in the Place of a Planet of like Quality or Condition, or when they are in a House agreeable to their own Nature.

JOYCE [merry] a proper Name of Women. F.

JOY'FUL, full of Mirth or Joy.

JOYFULNESS, Gladness.

JOYFULLY, gladly.

JOY'LESS, destitute of Joy.

JOYNAUNT, joining. *Chauc.*

JOY'OUS [*joyeux*, F.] merry, cheerful.

JOYOUSLY, merrily.

JEPECACUANHA, an *Indian* Plant, the Root of which is often used for an Emetic.

IPSWICH [Lisprich of the River *Gipping*, and *Wic* a Bay, *Sax.*] a Sea Port in *Suffolk*.

IRAF'T, *Irefe* [*braucht*, *Teut.*] betwixt *Chauc.*

IRAS'CIBLE [*irascibilis*, L.] capable of Anger, apt to be angry. F.

IRE [*ira*, L.] Anger or Wrath.

IRE'FUL, very angry.

IRE'LAND [called by the Natives *Erin* by *Claudius Oclivius*, in the C. Br. Part of *Wic* the West, *Iris*] the Western Island in *Europe*.

IRE'NARD

I R R

IRCH [*σιρραρχος*, Gr.] a Justice
IRIDINE, L. in *Anatomy*, the
 Iris next the Pupil of the Eye,
 and with Variety of Colours.
IRON, troublesome, tedious.
IRON, *Sax.* a very porous Metal.
IRON, to make Linen, &c. smooth
 and flat Iron; also to put Fetters on
 a Prisoner.
IRON, a Dealer in Iron.
IRON, a Sort of small yellow
 Linen, Paper, &c. also yellow
 Earth or Stone found in the Chalk-
 like Chiltern in *Oxfordshire*.
IRON, *Sea Phrase* a Ship is said to
 be ironed when her Spikes, Bolts, Nails,
 &c. are worn out, that they make Hol-
 low the Planks, whereby the Ship
 is liable to rot.
IRON, a Kind of Wood, so hard
 and tough, as to sink in Water.
IRONICAL [*ironicus*, F. of *ironicus*, L.
 Gr.] spoken by Way of Irony or
 Sarcasm.
IRONICALLY, by Way of Irony.
IRONIC [*ironia*, F. of *ironia*, L. of *ironia*]
 a Figure in *Rhetorick*, by which
 the contrary to what we think, by Way
 of Mockery to him we argue or
 dispute with.
IRRADIATE [*irradiatum*, L.] to dart
 out Beams upon.
IRRADIATION, a casting forth Beams,
 as of Light, or Lustre, or Brightness.
IRRATIONABLE [*in Chemistry*] is the
 Name of some Mineral Medicines, which
 have their Virtue without losing any Thing
 of their Substance or Weight.
IRRATIONABLE [*irrationabilis*, L.]
 without Reason.
IRRATIONABLE [*irrationel*, F. *irratio-*
nel] void of Reason, unreasonable.
IRRATIONABLE LINES [*in Geometry*] such
 as are incommensurable to a rational Line.
IRRATIONABILITY, the being void of
 Reason.
IRRATIONALLY, without Reason.
IRRECLAIMABLE, not to be changed
 or reclaimed. *Addison*.
IRRECONCILABLE [*irreconcilable*, F.]
 that cannot be reconciled.
IRRECOVERABLE } [*of in and recou-*
IRRECOVERABLE } } *verable*, F. of *ir-*
 } } *reversibilis*, L.] not to be recovered or got-
 ten back.
IRRECOVERABLY, in a Manner not
 to be recovered.
IRREFRAGABLE [*irrefragabilis*, L.]
 that cannot be withstood. F.
IRREFUTABLE [*irrefutabilis*, L.] that
 cannot be confuted.
IRREGULAR [*irregularis*, F. of *irre-*

I R R

regularis, L. i. e. non secundum regulam] not re-
 gular, disorderly, unruly.
IRREGULAR BODIES [among *Mathema-*
ticians] are Solids not terminated by equal
 and like Surface.
IRREGULARITY [*irregularitas*, F. of
irregularitas, L.] going out of Rule, Disor-
 derliness.
IRREGULARITY [*in Canon Law*] an
 Incapacity of taking Holy Orders, viz. be-
 ing base born, notoriously guilty of a Crime;
 maimed, much deformed, &c.
IRREGULARITY, immethodically.
IRRELEVANT [*in* and *relativus*, L.]
 single, unconnected.
IRRELIGION [*of in* and *religio*, L.]
 Want of Religion, Ungodliness. F.
IRRELIGIOUS [*irreligiens*, F. of *irre-*
ligiosus, L.] without Religion, ungodly.
IRRELIGIOUSLY, impiously.
IRREMEDABLE [*irremediabilis*, L.] that
 cannot be remedied, desperate, helpless. L.
IRREMISISSIBLE [*irremissibilis*, L.] not to
 be remitted or forgiven, unpardonable.
IRREMOVABLE, not to be moved or
 changed.
IRREMUNERABLE [*irremunerabilis*, L.]
 not to be rewarded.
IRREPAIRABLE [*irreparabilis*, L.]
 which cannot be repaired or restored to its
 first State. F.
IRREPARABLY, in a Manner not to be
 repaired.
IRREPLEVABLE } [*Low Term*] that
IRREPLEVABLE } ought not to be
 } replevied, or set at large upon Sureties.
IRREPREHENSIBLE [*irreprehensibilis*,
 L.] not to be reprehended or blamed. F.
IRREPROACHABLE [*irreprochabilis*, F.]
 not to be reproached or charged with any
 Fault.
IRREPROVABLE [*of in* and *reprover*,
 F.] not to be reproved, blameless.
IRRESISTIBLE [*of in* and *resistere*, L.]
 that cannot be resisted or withstood.
IRRESISTIBLY, in a Manner not to be
 resisted.
IRRESOLUBLE [*irresolubilis*, L.] not to
 be slack or loose.
IRRESOLUTE [*irresolutus*, F. of *irresolutus*,
 L.] unresolved, uncertain what Course to
 take.
IRRESOLUTION, Uncertainty, Unre-
 solvedness, Suspence; Want of Courage. F.
 of L.
IRRETRIEVABLE [*of in* and *retriev-*
abilis, F.] not to be retrieved or recovered.
IRREVERENCE [*irreverentia*, L.]
 Want of Reyerence for sacred Things and
 holy Persons. F.
IRREVERENT [*irreverens*, L.] that
 shews no Reyerence or Respect. F.
IRREVERENTLY, without Reyerence,
 profanely.
IRREVERSIBLE [*of in* and *reversibilis*,
 F.]

F.] that cannot be reversed, repealed, or made void.

IRREVO'CABLE [*irrevocabilis*, L.] not to be revoked or recalled. F.

IRREVOCABLY, in a Manner not to be recalled.

To IR'RIGATE [*irrigatum*, L.] to water, to wet, to moisten.

IRRIGA'TION, watering the Ground. L.

IRRIG'UOUS [*irriguus*, L.] moist, wet, plashy.

IRR'ISION, laughing to Scorn, flouting, mocking F. of L.

To IR'RITATE [*irriter*, F. *irritatum*, L.] to provoke to Anger, to incense or urge.

IRRITA'TION, a provoking or stirring up to Wrath. F. of L.

IRRITA'TION [with *Physician*] is a Species of *Stimulus* expressing a lesser Degree of it than *Vexation* or *Corrugation*.

IRRUM'PENT [*irrumptus*, L.] breaking in upon, rushing in violently.

IRRUP'TION, a breaking into by Force or Violence, an Inroad. F. of L.

IS [of *ist Tent. of L. Ixi*, Gr.] the third Person singular of *am*.

I'SAAC [אִשָּׂאָח *H. i. e. he shall laugh*] the Son of *Abraham*.

ISABEL'LA [q. d. *Eliza bella*, L. handsome *Elizabeth*] a proper Name of Women.

ISAGO'GICAL [*isagogus*, L. of *ισαγωγικός*, Gr.] pertaining to an Introduction, introductory.

ISAGON [*ισαγόνη*, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure, having equal Angles.

ISATODES [with *Surgeons*] a Boil or Sore, whose Colour resembles that of Wood, with which Cloth is dyed blue.

ISCA'RIO'T [some derive it from אִשָּׂאָח קַרְיוֹת a Town of *Judab*; others from אִשָּׂאָח שקר Lying or Falsity; others from אִשָּׂאָח סַרְסַר a Poise] a Surname of *Judas*, who betrayed our Saviour.

ISCHÆ'MA [*ισχυαίμα*, Gr.] Medicines for stopping of Blood.

ISCH'IAS [*ισχιάς*, Gr.] the *Sciatica* or Hip-Gout. Gr.

ISCHIAS Major [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Cruial Vein*, going to the Muscle and the Fat of the Leg. L.

ISCHIAS Minor [in *Anatomy*] a small Branch of the *Cruial Vein*, which is wholly spent on the Muscles and Skin, which are about the upper Joint of the Thigh.

ISCHIA'TICAL [*ischiaticus*, L.] troubled with the Hip-Gout.

IS'CHIUM [in *Anatomy*] the Hip or Huckle-Bone

ISCHURE'TICKS, Medicines which force Urine when suppressed.

ISCHU'RIA [*ισχυρία*, Gr.] a Stoppage or Difficulty of Urine.

I H'MAEL [אִשָּׂאָח אֵל of אֵל God, and אִשָּׂאָח he hath heard, *Heb. i. e. God hath heard*] *Abraham's* Son by *Hagar*.

ISHORN [abgeschoren, *Test.*] short-docked. O.

I'SICLE [Dim. of Ice, אִשִּׁי, *Edg.*] a Drop of Water frozen.

I'SINGLASS, a Kind of Fifth Glass, used in Physick, and in clearing Wines.

I'SIS, the River *Ouse*, in *Wiltshire*, which afterwards meeting with the River *Thames* is called *Thamesis*. Also an *Egyptian Goddess*.

I'SLAND [of *isle*, F.] a Country or Piece of Land surrounded on all Sides by the Sea or River.

I'SLANDER, the Inhabitant of an Island.

ISLE, an Island. F.

ISLES [of *ailas*, F. *ala*, L. a Wing] certain strait Passages between Pews within a Church.

ISLE [in *Architecture*] are the Sides or Wings of a Building.

I'SLINGTON [probably of *Lapel*, *Sax.* an Hostage, or Entertainment, and *ix*, *Sax.* a Town, by Reason of the many lanes there] a Village near *London*.

I'SLIP [of *Ge*, *τ* a Guest, and *leap* dear, *Sax. q. d.* an hospitable Town, kind to Strangers] a Town in *Oxfordshire*, memorable for the Birth of *Edward the Confessor*.

ISO'CHRONAL Line [in *Geometry*] is that in which a heavy Burden is supposed to descend, without any Acceleration.

ISOCHROME [*ισόχρονο*, Gr.] equal in Time.

ISOCHROME Vibrations of a Pendulum [in *Mechanicks*] are such as are made in equal Time.

ISO'COLON [*ισόκλον*, Gr.] a Term of two Sentences alike in Length.

ISOMER'IA [*ισομερία*, Gr.] a Distribution into equal Parts.

ISOMER'IA [in *Algebra*] is the Method of freeing an Equation from Fractions.

ISO'NOMY [*ισονομία*, L. of *ισονομος*, Gr.] an Equality of Laws.

ISOPERIMET'RICAL Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have equal Perimeters or Circumferences.

ISOSCELES Triangle [*ισοσκελος*, Gr.] a Triangle which has two Legs or Sides only equal, and the third is called the Base.

I'SRAEL [יִשְׂרָאֵל of שָׂרָה he acted the Prince, and אֵל God, *Heb. i. e. prevailing in the Lord*] a Name given to the Patriarch *Jacob*.

IS/SACHAR [אִשָּׂאָח שָׂכָר of שָׂכָר he hired, *H. i. e. Wages*] a Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

I'SSUANT [in *Haraldry*] is when a Lion or other Beast, is drawn in a Coat of Arms just issuing out of the Bottom Line of any Chief, Fesse, &c. F.

I'SSUE [*Issue*, F.] a Passage or Outlet; an Event or End.

ISSUE [in *Law*] are Children begotten between Man and Wife; also Profits from Fines, or of Lands and Tenements; also a Matter depending in Suit.

JUB

ISSUE [*Neut.*] to stream or spring to come out.

ISSUE *fortis* [*AET.*] to publish or dis- abroad; also to disburse.

UES [*in Pharmacy*] small artificial ures in a Flethy Part of the Body, to off superfluous Moisture, or give Vent the noxious Humour.

'MIAN Games, certain Games held sixth Year in the Isthmus of Corinth, an ancient Greeks.

'MUS [*isthme, F. of ἰσθμὸς, Gr.*] a Neck or Part of Land joining a ulla to the Continent.

'MUS [*among Anatomists*] are such as in their Situation have any Re- nance to an Isthmus of Land; as that which lies between the Mouth and the t; and the Ridge that separates the ls, &c.

[*hit, Sax. et, Belg. id. L.*] that Thing. AL'IAN } [*Italique, F. of Italicus,*
AL'ICK } [*L.*] belonging to Italy.

AL'ICK Letter [*among Printers*] that r which stands not upright, but leaning. ALY [*Italia, L.*] a famous Country *repe.*

CH, a certain Disease in the Skin, in small Pustules; which is cured by tone.

ITCH, to feel a Sort of pricking Pain, oned by the Blood; also to long or wish or have a Thing.

CHING, pricking, smarting.

CHY, belonging to Itch.

EM [*i. e. alio or likewise, L.*] a Cau- or Warning; also an Article of an Ac-

RA'RIMUM, a Surgeon's Instrument. L.

ITERATE [*iteratum, L.*] to do or e same Thing over again.

ERA'TION, a saying or doing the Thing over again. F. of L.

IN'ERANT [*itinerans, L.*] travelling rneying.

IN'ERANT *Justices*, Justices formerly into divers Counties, to hear and deter- such Causes especially as were Pleas of Crown.

IN'ERA'RIMUM [*among Surgeons*] an ament, which, being fixed in the uri- Passage, shows the Sphincter or Neck of Bladder, in order to the more sure mak- of the Incision, in order to find the Stone; same as *Catheter*.

ITIN'ERARY [*itineraire, F. of itin- ism, L.*] a Journal, or Account of the vrences in a Journey or Voyage.

IN'ERARY [*itinerarius, L.*] belong- on a Journey, &c.

JB, a Bottle, a Pig. O.

'BA [*among Botanists*] a soft loose s, hanging at the Ends of the Husk of Plants, which are of the Nature of Corn.

'BAL [*יבול H. i. e. sadiq, ur a pt*] a Son of Lame. l.

JUD

JUBARB, the Herb *Houfseek*.

A JU'BILATE [*of jubilans, L.*] a Monk, Canon, or Doctor in the Romish Church, who has been fifteen Years a Professor.

JUBILA'TION, a solemn rejoicing, a shouting for Joy. F. of L.

JU'BILE } [*jubilans, L. of יובל H.*]

JU'BILEE } a Year of rejoicing, cele- brated every fiftieth Year among the Jews, in Commemoration of their Deliverance out of Egypt.

JUBILEE [*among Christians*] a Solemnity first instituted by Pope Boniface VIII in the Year 1300, who ordained it to be kept every hundredth Year; afterwards Clement IV. ordered one to be kept every fifty Years, and Sixtus IV. one to be kept every twenty- fifth Year.

JUC'CA Peruviana, an American Plant, of whose Root is made the Bread called *Ca- sawa*, in the *West-Indies*.

JUCK'ING-Time, the Season of going to the Haunts of Partridges, early in the Morning or Evening, to listen for the calling of the Cock Partridge.

JUCUNDE [*jucundus, L.*] jocund, merry, pleasant.

JUCUND'ITY [*jucunditas, L.*] Pleasant- ness.

JUDÆ'A [*Judæa, L. יהודה H.*] a Country in Syria, in the Lesser Asia, which was inhabited by the Jews.

JU'DAH [*יהודה H. i. e. Praise, Con- fession*] a Son of Jacob.

JUDA'ICAL } [*Judaïque, F. of Judaicus,*

JUDA'ICK } [*L.*] belonging to the Jews, *Jewsish*.

JUDA'ISM [*Judaïsme, F. of Judaismus, L.*] the Religion, Customs, or religious Rites of the Jews.

To JUDA'IZE [*judaiser, F. of judaisare, L.*] to hold the Customs, or religious Rites of the Jews.

JUDGE [*Juge, F. of judex, L.*] an Of- ficer of eminent Parts and Probity appointed to execute Justice in civil or criminal Cases.

JUDGE *Latral*, is one who assists and sits on the Bench with another.

To JUDGE [*juger, F. of judicare, L.*] to try or determine Causes; also to make Judgement of, or determine in the Mind.

JUDGE'MENT [*judgement, F. of judicium, L.*] the discerning Faculty, Reason, Opinion, Prudence.

JUDGE'MENT [*in Law*] a Decision, the Censure of the Judges, Sentence.

The JUDGE'MENTS of God, are those remarkable Punishments, which he inflicts upon People for their Sins and Transgres- sions.

JU'DICABLE [*judicabilis, L.*] that may be judged or discussed.

A JU'DICATORY [*judicatorium, L.*] belonging to Judgement, a Place of Judge- ment.

JUDICATURE,

JUDICATURE, a Judge's Place or Office. *F.*

A Court of **JUDICATURE**, an Assembly of Judges and other Officers for the trying and determining Causes.

JUDICIAL [*judicialis*, *L.*] belonging to a Cause, Trial, or Judgement.

JUDICIAL Astrology, a Science pretending to judge of, and foretel future Events, by observing the Position and Influences of the Stars, &c.

JUDICIALLY, agreeably to the Precepts of Justice.

JUDICIARY [*judiciaire*, *F.* of *judicialis*, *L.*] the same as Judicial.

JUDICIOUS [*judicious*, *F.*] endued with good Judgement, or Reason; rational, discreet.

JUDICIOUSLY, in a judicious Manner.

JUDICIOUSNESS, the Faculty of judging rightly.

JUDICIUM Dei [*i. e. the Judgement of God*, *L.*] a Name given by our Ancestors to the Trials of Ordeal, which are now quite laid aside. See *Ordeal*.

JU'DITH [יְהוּדִית *H. i. e.* praising] the Daughter of *Merari*.

A **JUG** [probably of the Nickname of *Jug* or *Joan*] an earthen Pot or Pitcher to hold Drink.

A **JUG** [of *jugum*, *L.* an Acre] a common Pasture or Meadow. *W. C.*

JUGALE Os [in *Anatomy*] the jugal Bone above the Temples, the same as *Zygoma*.

To **JUG'GLE** [*jouger*, *F.*] to play the *Hocus Pocus*, to shew Tricks with Slight of Hand; to act clandestinely.

JUGGLER, a Cheat, a trickish Fellow, &c.

JUG'GLING, shewing Tricks; acting clandestinely.

JUGULAR [*jugulaire*, *F.* of *jugularis*, *L.*] belonging to the Throat.

JUGULAR Veins [in *Anatomy*] are those Veins which pass along the Sides of the Neck to the Bottom of the Head.

To **JUGULATE** [*jugulatum*, *L.*] to cut the Throat.

JUGULUM [in *Anatomy*] is the Forepart of the Neck, where the Windpipe lies; also the Neck-bone, or Channel bone; also the upper Breast-bone.

JUICE [*jus*, *F.*] Moisture, Gravy.

JUICE'LESS, without Juice.

JUICINESS, the aboundin in Juice.

JUICY, full of Juice.

JU'JUBES [*jujuba*, *L.*] a Sort of *Italian Prunes*.

To **JUKE** [of *jacber*, *F.* of *jugum*, *L.*] to perch or roost, as a Hawk does

JUKE [in *Falconry*] the Neck of any Bird that the Hawk preys upon.

JULAP? [*julep*, *F.* of *julopium*, *L.* *B.*

JU'LEP } of *julep*, a *Person* Word, fig-

nifying a [sweet Potion] a liquid Medicine of a pleasant Taste.

JU'LI [among *Botanists*] those *Cattins* or long worm-like Tufts, which, at the Beginning of the Year, grow out of Willows, Hsels, &c. *L.*

A **JU'LIAN** [in *Cookery*] Pottage made of a Leg of Mutton roasted, and put into a Pot with Beef, a Fillet of Veal, &c.

JULIAN Law, a Law among the *Romans* which made *Adultery Death*.

JULIAN Year, a Space of Time consisting of 365 Days, six Hours; so called from *Julius Caesar*, who caused the *Roman Calendar* to be reformed.

JULIAN Period, a Cycle of 7980 Years successively following one another, and takes its Name from *Julius Scaliger*, the Invenor of it.

JULIO, a Piece of Coin at *Lrybrs* and *Florence*, in Value about Sixpence Sterling.

JU'LIUS Caesar, the first Emperor of the *Romans*.

JULY [*Julias*, *F.* *Julius*, *L.*] the fifth Month in the Year, reckoning from *March*, so named in Honour to *Julius Caesar*.

JUM'BALS, a Sort of sugared Paste made by Confectioners.

To **JUM'BLE**, to mingle, to confound, to shake.

JUM'MART, the Mixture of a Bull and a Mase. *F.*

JUMENT' [*jumentum*, *L.*] a labouring Beast, any Sort of Beast used for Tillage or Carriage

JUMENTA'RIOUS [*jumentarius*, *L.*] belonging to such Beasts.

To **JUMP** [*gumpen*, *Dn.*] to leap.

A **JUMP**, a Leap; also a short Coat; also a Sort of Bodice for Women.

JU'NAMES, Land sown with the *Grain* it was sown with the Year foregoing. *W. C.*

JUNCA'RE, to throw or spread with Rushes according to the old Custom of adorning Churches. *O. L.*

JUNC'TO } a Meeting of Men to sit in

JUN'TO } Council; also a Cabal or Faction. *Span.*

JUNCTURE [*junctura*, *L.*] a joining or coupling together; also an Instant, Nick, or Moment of Time; the present Posture or State of Affairs.

JUNE [*Junius*, à *junioribus*, *i. e.* the younger Sort of People] the sixth Month of the Year.

JU'NETIN [*q. d.* Apple of *Jove*] a small Apple, which ripens first.

JU'NIOR, younger in Age, or standing in any Profession or Faculty. *L.*

JU'NIPER, *Trees*, [*Juniperus*, *L.*] a Shrub

A **JUNK** [of *juncus*, *L.* a Bulrush] a Sort of *Indian Ship*.

JUNK [among *Sailors*] Pieces of old Cable.

To **JUNK'ET**, to entertain one another with Banquets or Treats.

JUNKETS

JURKETS [probably of *junctades*, F. Meats] any Sort of delicious Fare to make merrity with.

JUNO, a Heathen Goddess. L.

JUNO's Rose the Lilly.

JUNO's Tears the Herb *Vervain*.

JURY [*Jurisy*, F. of *Ebur*, L.] the Ant's Tooth.

JUPITER, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, chief Deity of the Heathens; also one of seven Planets, the largest and highest *Saturn*, which makes its Revolution the Sun in the Space of twelve Years.

JUPITER [with *Astrologers*] is filed after *Fortune*, as being of a kind and late Nature.

JUPITER [with *Chemists*] signifies Tin.

JUPITER [with *Heralds*] denotes the Colour in the Coats of Sovereign, and answers to *Sapphires* in those of Nobility, and to *Azure* in the Escut-of the Gentry.

JURON, a short close Coat F.

JURAT [*juratus*, L.] a Magistrate in Corporations in the Quality of an Alderman.

JURDEN [*jur* Filth. and *den* a Lodging. *q. d.* the Filth of the Chamber] a Chamber-pot.

JURIDICAL [*juridique*, F. of *juridicus*] belonging to the Law; also adverbial, just, judicial, orderly.

JURIDICAL Days Court Days on which Justice is administered.

JURIDICALLY, according to legal Authority.

JURISDICTION, Authority and Power to administer and execute Laws; also a Seat of Judicature; also the Veige or Execution.

JURISPRUDENCE [*jurisprudencia*, L.] Skill or Knowledge of the Law. F.

JURIST [*juriste*, F.] a Civilian, a Lawyer who treats of Matters of Law.

JURIS Utrum, a Writ lying for a Possessor of a Benefice, whose Predecessor has alienated Lands or Tenements.

JURATOR [*jurator*, L.] is one of the Jury.

JURAT [*jurés*, of *jurere*, to swear, F.] is twelve or twenty-four Men.

JURY [in *Common Law*] a Company of twelve or twelve Men, sworn to enquire of the Matters of Fact, and declare their Verdict upon such Evidence as shall be produced to them, relating to the Matter of Fact.

JURY, consists of twenty four Jurors, either Gentlemen, or some better Sort of Yeomen, chosen indifferently by the Sheriff out of the whole County, to consider of all Bills of Indictment referred to the Court, which they approve by writing upon them Bills of Indictment, by indorsing *Ignoramus*.

JURY, consists of twelve Men,

impaneled upon *criminal* and *civil Cases*. Those that pass upon *Life* and *Death* have those Matters referred to them, as were approved of by the Grand Jury, and bring in their Verdict *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*. Whereupon the Prisoner receives Judgement and Condemnation, or is acquitted and set free. In *civil Cases*, the Jury, after due Consideration, bring in their Verdict either for the *Plaintiff* or the *Defendant*; and in real Actions, either for the *Damandant* or *Tenant*.

JURY-Mast [*Sea Term*] is a Yard set up instead of a Mast, which has been broken down by a Storm or Shot.

JUS, Law, Right, Equity. L.

JUS CORONAE, the Right of the Crown, which differs in many Things from the general Law, in Relation to the Subject. L.

JUS CURIALITATIS ANGLIÆ, the Courtesy of England. L.

JUS HEREDITATIS, the Right of the Inheritance. L.

JUS PATRONATUS [*Canon Law*] the Right of presenting a Clerk to a Benefice; the same that in the *Common Law* is called *Advowson*.

JUSSEL [perhaps of *Lehuffel*, a Dish, *Tout*.] a Dish made of several Meats mixed together.

JUSULENT [*justulentus*, L.] sod or stewed in Broth.

JUST [*juste*, F. of *justus*, L.] righteous, reasonable, fit.

JUST DIVISORS [in *Mathematicks*] are such Numbers or Quantities, which will divide a given Number or Quantity, so as to leave no Remainder.

To **JUST** [*juster*, or *jouter*, F.] to run a-tilt.

JUSTICE [*justitia*, L.] Justness, Equity, Reasonableness, Right, Law.

JUSTICE } [*justicier*, F. of *justitarius*;
JUSTICER } L] one who is deputed by the King to do Right, by Way of Judgement. F.

JUSTICE Chief [of the *Common Pleas*] is a Lord by his Office, and with his Assistants hears and determines all Causes at the *Common Law*, i. e. all civil Causes between common Persons.

JUSTICE Chief [of the *King's Bench*] is a Lord by his Office, and Chief Justice of *England*, who hears and determines all Pleas of the Crown, viz. such as common Offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treasons, Felonies, and the like.

JUSTICE [of the *Hundred*] is the Lord or Alderman of that Hundred.

JUSTICE SEAT, is the highest Forest Court, always held before the Lord Chief Justice in *Eye* of the Forest.

JUSTICEMENTS, all Things belonging to Justice. L. T.

JUSTICES [of *Affize*] are those which by special Commission are sent into this or that County, to hold Affizes for the Ease of the Subject.

JUSTICE [in *Eyre*] are such who are commissioned to go into divers Counties to hear such Causes as are termed *Pleas of the Crown*, which was done to ease the People of coming to the King's Bench.

JUSTICES [of *Gaal Delivery*] such as are sent with Commission to hear and determine Causes belonging to those that for any Offences are cast into Prison

JUSTICES [of *Labourers*] were Justices formerly appointed to curb the Forwardness of labouring Men, who would either be idle, or exact unreasonable Wages.

JUSTICES [of *Nisi Prius*] are now the same with Justices of Affize, and so called from the Words of Adjournment, *viz. Nisi prius Justiciarum venerint ad eas Partes ad capiendas Affizas*, i. e. unless the Justices come before into those Parts to take Affizes; it being an unusual Adjournment of a Cause in the Common Pleas, to put it off to such a Day.

JUSTICES [of *Oyer and Terminer*] Justices deputed upon some special and extraordinary Occasion to hear and determine some peculiar Causes.

JUSTICES [of *the Pavilion*] were certain Judges of a Pie-Powder-Court, which the Bishop of *Winchester* anciently authorized at a Fair kept at *St. Giles's Hill* near that City.

JUSTICES [of *the Peace*] are such as are appointed by the King's Commission to maintain the Peace in the Counties where they dwell.

JUSTICES [of *the Quorum*] are such of the Justices aforesaid, whose Commission begins, *Quorum vos unum nos volumus*.

JUSTICES [of *Trial, or Trial Basse*] were certain Justices appointed by King *Edward I.* to make Inquisition through the Realm upon all Officers, touching Bribery, Extortion, &c. as also upon Breakers of the Peace, Barretors, and other Offenders.

Lords JUSTICES [of *the Kingdom*] are Persons deputed to be Regents or Chief Governors of the Realm during the King's Absence.

JUSTICIABLE, under Jurisdiction, subject to Suit. *F.*

JUSTICIARY [*justicier*, *F.* of *justitarius*, *L.*] an Administrator of Justice.

JUSTICES, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the Dispatch of Justice in some special Cause; wherewith of his own Authority he cannot deal in the County Court. This Writ enables him to hold Plea of a great Sum; whereas by his ordinary Power he can hold no Pleas but of Sums under forty Shillings.

JUSTIFIABLE, that may be justified.

JUSTIFIABLE, conformable to Justice, in a Manner capable of being defended by Justice.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, the Quality of being reasonably defended, Rectitude.

JUSTIFICAL [*justificus*, *L.*] that executes Justice.

JUSTIFICATION, a clearing, justifying. *F.* of *L.*

JUSTIFICATION [in *Divinity*] is a clearing of Transgressors of the Divine Laws, by the Imputation of Christ's Righteousness, without any Merit on the Part of the Transgressors.

JUSTIFICATION [in *Law*] is a giving a good Reason in the Court why he did such a Thing, as he is called to answer for.

JUSTIFICATORS [*Law Term*] such who by Oath justify the Innocence, Report, or Oath of another. *L.*

JUSTIFIER, one who justifies; one who defends or absolves.

To **JUSTIFY** [*justifier*, *F.* *justificans*, *L.*] to clear one's self, to make his Innocence appear, to verify, to prove, maintain, or make good.

To **JUSTIFY** [in *Divinity*] is to make or declare innocent.

To **JUSTIFY** [in *Law*] is to give a good Reason why an Act was done.

To **JUSTIFY** [among *Printers*] is to make the Lines equally tight or slack.

JUSTINIAN [*Justinianus*, *L.*] a Roman Emperor, who was famous for causing the Civil Law to be collected in a Body, called the *Pandects* and *Code*.

JUSTINIANS, a religious Order, founded in 1412, at *St. Justin's Abbey* at *Padua*.

JUSTIS Arroy, Jufts and Preparations for them. *Chauc.*

JUSTITIES, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Dispatch of Justice in some special Cause of which he cannot by his ordinary Power hold Plea in the County Court.

JUSTITIUM, Law-stead, a Stay or ceasing from Administration of Justice. *L.*

To **JUS'TLE**, to shake, jog, shove.

JUSTLY, uprightly, equitably.

JUSTNESS, the Exactness or Regularity of any thing; but especially in Matters of Language or Thought.

JUSTS [*justos*, *F.*] Engagements by Men on Horseback with Spears, by Way of Diversion.

To **JUT out** [of *jetter*, *F.*] to stand out beyond the rest.

JUTTER [among *Chemists*] is the fruitful, congealing, saltish Quality of the Earth.

JUTTY, a Part of a Building which jut or stands out farther than the rest.

JUVENILE [*juvenilis*, *L.*] youthful, sprightly, brisk.

JUVENILITY [*juvenilis*, *L.*] Youthfulness, Sprightliness, Briskness.

JUVENTURE

K A W

ENTURE [of *juvencus*, L.] Youth.

TA-Position [among Anatomists] is Position of Parts in a Body whereby joined and combined together.

[1713. Sax. *Epbrew*, Teut.] a Plant wines about Trees, and fastens upon

K A

ARL-Cat [of *kapile*, Sax. a Mate] ear Cat. *Lincolnsh.*

[Sp. H.] an Hebrew Measure con- three English Pints.

IN, a Sort of temporary Marriage the *Mabometans*.

E, Turn. *Chisb.*

ENDAR [*calendarium*, of *calenda*, L. Day of every Month with the Roman Ephemeris or Almanack, to shew of the Month.

I, a Sea-herb, the Ashes of which in making Crystal Glasses and Soap, is *Glass Wort*.

S, awry, quite from the Matter; as m, quite from the Purpose. *Shaks-*

, the Name of an Officer in *Persia*, ng to *Governor* with us.

TREF [*haer kref*, C. Br.] a Divi- a County in *Wales*, containing an Towns.

E'NA [*Chymical Term*] the twentieth a Drop.

ITE, a Name which the Monks gave best Drink, or strong Beer, that was the Monastery.

LE [Ceople, Sax. *Keel*, Teut.] a Ser- Clown; as *Buceapl*, a Seaman, *Hur-* Household Servant: and hence pro- Word *Churl* is derived.

LE Hemp, the latter green Hemp.

ROB, a sort of small Weight used by ists, being the twenty-fourth Part of

RA'TA Fanni, a Cart-load of Hay.

RYN [*Carceme*, F] Lent. O.

PH'ARINE [*Catbarina*, L. of *xaba-* pure] a proper Name of Women.

TZEN Silver [Teut.] a Sort of Stone, it is said, cannot be consumed either or Water.

AW [of *haw*, Belg.] to cry as a Jack-

AW [*hausbou*, Teut.] to fetch one's with much Difficulty, to gape for

K E E

A KAY } [*kaeye*, Belg. *kay*, Teut. and L. S.]

A KEY } a Placc to land or ship off Goods; a Wharf.

KAY'AGE, Money paid for Wharfage.

KAYLE, Ninepins; Nineholes; Kattle- pins.

KAZZARDLY Cattle, such Cattle as are subject to Casualties. *N. C.*

NEAL, Portage. *N. C.*

A KEAL [of *celan*, Sax. to be cold] a Cold or Cough. *Lincolnsh.*

KEB'BERS, refuse Sheep taken out of the Flock. *C.*

To KECK } [of *Kueb*, Belg. Cough, To KECKLE } or *kuchen* L. S.] to make a Noise in the Throat, by reason of Difficulty in Breathing; also to reach

To KECK'LE [of *Kegel* a Ball, Teut.] to wind or twine some small Ropes about the Cable or Bolt Ropes, to preserve 'em from galling in the Hawse, or in the Ship's Quarter. *Sea Term.*

KECKS, dry hollow Stalks of some Plants. KEDGE, brisk, lively. *Suffolk.*

To KEDGE, to fill one's self with Meat. *N. C.*

A KEDGE-Belly, a Glutton. *N. C.*

To KEDGE [*Sea Term*] to set up the Fore-sail, Fore-top-sail, and Mizzen, and to let a Ship drive with the Tide, letting fall and lifting up the Kedge Anchor, as often as Occasion serves, when in a narrow River they would bring her up and down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

KEDG'ERS } small Anchors used in KEDGE Anchors } calm Weather, and in a small Stream.

KEDLACK, a Weed that grows among Corn.

KEEL, a Vessel for Liquors to stand and cool in.

KEEL [of *celan*, Sax. *keil*, L. S. *keil*, Teut. probably of *καυλα*, Gr. hollow] is the lowest Piece of Timber in a Ship, in the Bottom of her Hull, one End whereof is at the Stem, and the other at the Stern.

Falfe KEEL, is a second Keel which is sometimes put under the first

Rank KEEL, is a deep Keel, which is good to keep a Ship from rolling.

KEEL Raking } a Punishment of Male- KEEL Haling } factors at Sea, by letting them down with Ropes, and drawing them underneath the Ship's Keel.

KEEL Rope, a Hair Rope running between the Keelson and the Keel of a Ship, to clear the Timber Holes, when they are choaked with Ballast.

To KEEL [*celan*, Sax. *kublen*, Teut.] to cool. *O.*

KEEL'AGE, a Duty paid at *Hartlepool* in *Durham*, for every Ship coming into that Port.

KEELING, a Kind of Fish.

N n n

KEELS,

K E M

KEELS [*Cælep, Sax.*] a Sort of Long-boats, in which the Saxons invaded England.

KEELSON, the next Piece of Timber in a Ship to her Keel, lying right over it, next above her Floor-boards, and is fast bound together with Iron Hoops.

KEEN [*cene, Sax. keen, Belg.*] sharp, that cuts well; also cunning, subtle.

To **KEEN**, to sharpen.

KEENLY, sharply.

KEENNESS, sharpness, bitterness of cold.

To **KEEP** [*kepe, Belg.*] to retain, preserve, nourish, observe, look to, &c.

A **KEEP**, a strong Tower in the Middle of a Castle, the last Resort of the Besieged, as the *Keep of Windsor Castle*; also the inner Fort of Dover Castle built by King Henry II. was called the *King's Keep*.

KEEP your Loaf } [*Sea Term*]. a Phrase
KEEP her to } used when the Steersman is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

KEEPER of the Great Seal, is a Lord by his Office, and one of the King's Privy Council; his Authority is much the same as that of the Lord Chancellor.

KEEPER of the Privy Seal, is a Lord by his Office, through whose Hands pass all Charters signed by the King before they come to the Great Seal, and also some Deeds which do not pass the Great Seal at all.

KEEPER of the Forest, is an Officer who has the principal Government of all Things belonging to the Forest, and the Check of all the other Officers; called also the *Chief Warden of the Forest*.

KEEPER of the Touch, is an Officer of the Mint, who is now called the *Master of the Assay*.

KEEPERSHIP, Office of a Keeper.

To **KEEVE** a Cart, to overthrow it, to turn out the Dung. *Chefs*.

KEEVER [*Kawer, Teut.*] a Brewing Vessel for the Drink to work in before it is tunned.

A **KEG** [*caque, F.*] a Vessel for Sturgeon, Salmon, and other pickled Fish.

KEIKERT [of *keicken*, to see, *L. S. gacken, Teut.*] fluted. O.

KEIRI, the Wall Flower. *Leucosium latum. L.*

KELLOW; Black Lead. *N. C.*

KELNUS, a Stone like a soft white Stone, found in the Tin Mines in Cornwall.

KELP, a Substance made of Sea-Weed dried and burnt, which being stirred with an Iron Rake, cakes together, of which Bottles are made.

KELTER [*Skianner* derives it from *ophilter*, Dan. to gird, but probably from *Cultura*, Trimming, *L.*] Frame, Order.

To **KEMB** [*camban, Sax. hammon, Teut.*] to comb.

KEMBO [*ascembo, Ital. of naparra, Gr. to bend*] as to set one's Arms a *Kembo*, is to

K E R

set each Hand upon each Hip, or else obliquely, or athwart.

KEMMET, foolish. *Sbraggh*.

KEMP [*Cæmpa, Sax.* a Soldier] a Surname.

KEMPLIN } a Brewer's Vessel. O.

KEMPLINGS }
KEMPT [*compus, L.*] combed, trimmed. O.

To **KEN** [*cennan, Sax. kenen, L. S. and Teut.*] to know, to spy out at a Distance.

KEN, [*Cen, Sax.*] Knowledge, Sight, or View. *Lacks*.

KEN'ELM [*q. d. Kincheim*, the Helmet or Protector of his Kindred, *Comien, or of Cioning, Sax.* a Kink, and *beim*, an Helmet, *Verfegan*] a King of the English Saxons.

KENKS [*Sea Term*] are Doublings in a Cable or Rope, when it does not run smooth, as it is handed in or out.

To make **KENKS** [*Sea Phrase*] is said of a Rope that makes Turns, and does not run clever in the Blocks or Pullies.

KENNEL [*canal, canalis, L.*] a Water-course.

KENNEL [*cbenil, F. of Canile, L.*] a Hat for a Dog, a Fox's Hut or Hole.

KENNEL of Hounds [*Hunting Term*] a Pack or Cry of Hounds.

To **KEN'NEL** [of a Fox] he is said to *kenel*, when he lies close in his Hole; to dwell and lie in a Hole.

KENNETS, a Sort of coarse Welsh Cloth.

KENNETS [in a Ship] are small Pieces of Timber nailed to the Inside, to which the Tacks or Sheets are belayed or fastened.

KEN'ODOXY [*avrodokia, of avre, empty, and dika, Glory*] Vain Glory.

KEN'RED [*cene, bold, and rede, Consul, Sax.*] a King of Northumberland.

KEN'RIC [*cene, bold, and rice, Sax.* a Kingdom, *q. d.* a valiant Ruler] a King of the West Saxons.

KEN-Specked [of *cennan*, to know, and *pecce*, a Speck, *Sax.*] marked or branded. O.

KENT [*Cent. Lombard* derives it from *Caene*, Welsh, a Leaf, because it formerly abounded in Woods; but *Cowden* from *Caenon*, a Corner, because England in this Place stretcheth out itself into a Corner to the North-East] the South-Eastern County of England.

KEN'WULPH [of *cene*, valiant, and *Ulp*, Help, *Sax.*] a King of the West Saxons, Founder of *Wincham-Abbey* in *Gloucestershire*.

To **KEP**, to token, i. e. when the Breath is stopped, being ready to vomit. *N. C.*

To **KEP** a Ball, to catch it, or keep it from falling. *N. C.*

KEP, Care. *N. C.*

KE'PEN, to keep or take Care of. *N. C.*

KERB-Stone [of *course*, *Fr.*] a Stone laid round the Brim of a Well, or the Foot path of a Street.

KER.

KEY-CHIEF [q. d. *Coverchief*, of *covert*, to cover, and *chief*, the Head, F.] a fort Linea Dreia formerly worn by Women their Heads; thence comes *Handkerchief*, though improperly.

KEYF [*Keyes*, Teut.] a Notch in Wood. O.
A **KERLE** of *Veal*, *Mutton*, &c. is a in. S. C.

KERMES, the Grain of the Scarlet Oak, is the chief Ingredient in a Confection called *Althemas*.

KERN, an *Irish* Foot Soldier, lightly armed with a Dart; also a Vagabond or Strolling Jow; a Country Bumkiss.

To **KERN**, to corn, salt, or powder; as *of Park*, &c.

KERNE, a Churl or Farmer. *Span.*

KERNEL [*Cannel*, *Sax.* *Kern*, Teut.] the edible Part of a Nut, or the Stone of any nut. *Metaph.* the middle or best Part.

KERNEL *Wass*, a Liquor made of the kernels of Apricots, Cherries, &c. pounded and steeped in Brandy.

KERNELLED Walls [of *crenelis*, F.] walls built with Notches or Crannies, for a better Conveniency of shooting with *guns*, &c.

KERNELLY, full of kernels.

KERNILS [of *Kernel*, O. F. *Lat.* *Barb.* *crenellus*, *Cremas*, F.] Battlements, or rather the Openings of the Battlements. *Cbauc.*

KERS [*Kress*, Teut.] Cresses.

KERSEY [*Kersaye*, *cariste*, F. *carica*, *sa.* q. d. coarse Say] coarse woollen Cloth.

KESER [*Keyser*, Teut.] Cæsar. *Ant. Brit.*

KESHITAH [*קשית*, H. i. e. a Lamb] Hebrew Coin; so named from the Image a Lamb upon it.

KESTON [*Κεστυν*, *Sax.* in Imitation of *Καesaris*, Gr. *Cæsares*, L.] a small village in *Kent*, where *Cæsar*, Dictator, had Conferences with the *Britons*.

KESTREL, a Kind of Hawke, a Bird of prey.

A **KETCH** [Dr. *Th. H.* derives it from *κεβη*; *Ital.* a Tub] a Vessel having only a Mast and Main-Mast.

A **KETTE**-*Car*, a nasty, stinking Fellow. *W. C.*

KETTLE [*Kessel*, Teut.] a Vessel to boil in, made of Brass or other Metal.

KETTLE-Drum, a Drum, the Body of which is Brass.

KEVILS [of *cheville*, F. of *clavicular*, L.] are small wooden Pins in a Ship, upon which the Tackle and Sails are hung to dry.

A **KEY** [*Clave*, *Sax.* *claf*, F. *clavis*, L. of *clavis*, Gr.] an Instrument to open a Lock.

KEY [in *Musick*] is a certain Tone whereunto every Composition ought to be intoned.

KEY-Stone [in *Architecture*] is the middle Stone of an Arch, to bind the Sweep of the Arch together.

KEY of a River or Haven [*Key*, Belg.]

and L. S. *Key*, Teut.] a Wharf for landing or Shipping of Goods; also a Station for Ships to ride, where they are, as it were, locked in with the Land.

KEY of a Book, an Explication of Persons or Things, which are so expressed as not to be easily understood by every Reader.

KEYNARD, a Micher or Truant. O.

KEYS, } a Guardian, Warden, or
KEYUS, } Keeper. O. R.

KIBE [*Kibwa*, C. Br.] a Chilblain, with Inflammation upon the Heels, often occasioned by Cold.

KIBED Heels [in *Horses*] Chaps breeding about the nether Joint, and overthwart the Fetlock.

KIBRIT [*Chymical Term*] Sulphur.

KIBSEY, a kind of Wicker Basket.

KICHEL [of *kuché*, Teut.] a kind of Cake. O.

To **KICK** [*haucer*, Teut. *calcere*, L.] to strike with the Foot.

KICKER, one who strikes with the Foot.

KICK'LE, } uncertain, doubtful, as when
KITT'LE, } a Man knows not his own Mind.

KICK-Shaws [*quelques chofes*, F.] *French* Ragouts or Sauces; also Tarts, Jellies, or such like Viçuales.

KID [*Kid*, Dan. *bardas*, L. of 173, H.] a young Goat.

KID [*à coudre*, L.] a small Brush Faggot. *N. C.*

KID, formerly one trepanned by *Kidnapers*; now one who is bound Apprentice here in order to be transported to the *English* Plantations in *America*.

KIDDER, } a Huckster, who carries
KID'YER, } Corn, Viçuales, &c. up and down to sell.

KID'EROW, a Place for a sucking Calf to lie in. C.

KID'LE, } a Dam in a River to catch Fish.
KID'EL, } O. R.

KIDLES, unlawful Fishing-Nets.

To **KIDNAP**, to entice or steal away Children.

KIDNAPPER, a Person who makes it his Business to decoy either Children or young Persons away.

KIDNEY-Verteb, an Herb. *Vulneraria ru-*

fifica, L.

KIDNEYS [probably of *cennan*, *Sax.* to beget, because the Kidneys are esteemed helpful to Generation, or of *Cynthe*, *Sax.* Sex, in a secondary Sense, the Genital Parts (which distinguish sexes) and *Niab* i. e. from the Nighness of the Genital Parts, especially the Seed Vessels, thereto.

KIDNEY-Beans, *Pbajovius*, L. a Pulse well known.

KIDNEY- wort, an Herb.

KIL'DERKIN [*Kladokin*, Belg.] a liquid Measure, containing eighteen Gallons, or two Firkins.

K I N

To KILL [*cpelan, Sax.* probably of *Kable*, the Throat, Teut. and L. S. *q. d. kablem*, to cut the Throat, *dueller, Dan.* to strangle] to deprive of Life.

KILLER, one who bereaves another of life.

KIL'LOW, a mineral Stone, made use of in drawing Lines.

KIL'LOW, a Corn Measure in *Turkey*, 30 13 lbs Pecks *English*; and 5 *Zant* Killows is 6 *English* Bushels.

KILN } [*Cyln, Sax.*] a Furnace to burn
KILL } Chalk for making Lime; for burning Bricks or Tiles; a Place for drying Malt or Hops.

KILPS, Pot-Hooks. *N. C.*

KIMBO [*Schembo, Itai.*] crooked, bent, arched.

KIMBOLTON [formerly called *Kinnidansum*, from *kin*, holt, and *ton, Sax.*] a Town in *Huntingdonshire*.

KIN [a Diminutive of *Kind*, Teut. and Belg. an L. S. a Child] related.

KIN'BURGH [of *Cynne* Burg, *Sax.* *i. e.* the Strength and Defence of Kindred] a proper Name of Women.

KINCHIN [*Kindgen, Teut.*] a little Child. *Cant.*

KINCHIN-cow, a little Man. *Cant.*

KIND [probably of *Cyn, Sax.* one who agreeth with others] benevolent.

A KIND [*Cynob, Sax.*] a Species, a Sort.

KIN'DER [among *Hunters*] a Company of Cats, &c.

To KINDLE [perhaps of *cennan, Sax.*] to bring forth young, especially Rabbits.

To KINDLE [probably of *cyndelan, Sax.* to lay Fire to] to cause to light or burn.

KIN'DRED [*Cynne, Sax.*] Persons of the same Blood or Descent.

KINE, all Sorts of Cows.

KING [*Cynge*, of *Konnen, Sax.* to know, on account of the eminent Knowledge and Prudence with which he ought to be endued; or of *konn-n, Sax.* to have Power, because he has absolute Rule over the whole Land; *Koningh, Belg. Konig, L. S.* and *Teut.*] a sovereign Prince or chief Ruler.

KING-Apple an excellent Fruit, preferred by some before the *Jensuing* or *Jumming*.

KING at Arms, is an Officer at Arms, that has the Pre-eminence over the Society; whereof we have three, *Garter, Norroy*, and *Clarenceux*, whereof *Garter* is the Principal.

KING'S-Bench, a Court or Judgment-Seat, where the Kings of *England* in ancient Times used to sit in their own Persons; and therefore it was then moveable with the Court or King's Household, and was styled *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regis*.

K I P

This Court is more especially exercised about criminal Matters, and Pleas of the Crown. The Lord Chief Justice of *England* is President of it, who has three or four Justices for his Assistants.

KING'S Delf [of *King* and *Delve*] a great Ditch which King *Canutus* digged in *Huntingdonshire*.

KING'S-Evil, a Disease, the Gift of curing which is ascribed to the Kings and Queens of *England*, as derived from *Edward* the Confessor.

KING'S-Fisher, a Bird so called, because it hath blue feathers, representing the Purple, which Kings wear upon some Occasions; and also *Fisher*, from its feeding on Fish.

KING'DOM [*Cyntrum, Sax. Cuningdon, Belg.*] one or more Countries subject to a sovereign Prince.

KING'DOMS [among *Chymists*] are three Orders of natural Bodies. *Admiral, Vegetable*, and *Animal*.

KING'GELD, Escuage, or Royal Aid.
KING'S Silver, Money that is due to the King in the Court of Common Pleas, for a Licence there granted to any Man for passing a Fine.

KING Piece [among *Builders*] a Piece of Timber standing upright in the Middle between two Ratters.

KINGLY, royal, in a royal Manner.
KINGSHIP, royalty.

KING'STON [of *King* and *ton*, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town upon the River *Thames* in *Surrey*, famous for being the Seat of the *English* Saxon Kings in the *Danish* Wars, and the Coronation of three Kings.

KING'S Widow, a Widow of the King's Tenant in chief, who, to keep the Land after her Husband's Decease, was obliged to make Oath in Chancery, that she would not marry without the King's Leave. *A. L.*

A KING-Cough, a Chin-cough. *N. C.*
Clark of the KING'S Silver, an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas, to whom every Fine is brought, after it has been with the *Custos Brevirum*.

To KINK, it is spoken of Children when their Breath is long stopped, through eager crying or coughing.

KIN'SFOLK, Persons allied to one by being descended of the same Family, or by Affinity.

KINSMAN, a Male Cousin.
KIN/WOMAN, a Female Cousin.

A KINTAL [*quintal, F.*] a Weight of about an hundred Pounds, more or less, according to the Usage of different Nations.

KIPE, a Basket made of Osiers, broader at Bottom, and narrower by Degrees to the Top, but left open at both Ends for taking Fish. *Oxfordshire*.

KIPPER-Time, the Time between the Third and Twelfth of *May*, during which

K I T

Salmon-Fishing is forbidden in the River Thames.

KIRAT, a Weight of three Grains.
KIRK [*Kirke*, Teut. *Kirke*, L. S.] a Church.

A KIRK'MOTE, a Meeting of Parishioners upon the Affairs of the Church.

KIRK Oswald [*i. e.* the Church of Oswald, a King and Martyr, in Honour of whom a Temple was there erected] a Town in Cumberland, called vulgarly *Kirk Uzzald*.

KIRT'LE [*Cyrtel*, Sax. *Kirile*, Teut.] a sort of short Jacket.

KIRTLE of Flax, twenty-two Heads in a Bunch, and about an hundred Pounds in Weight.

To **KISS** [*cyppan*, Sax. *kuffen*, Teut. and L. S. of *suavis*, Gr.] to salute with a Kiss.

A KISS [*Cyrt*, Sax. *Kus*, L. S. *Kusi*, Teut.] a Salute with the Lips.

Kissing goes by Favour.

This Proverb is a Reflection upon Partiality, where particular Marks of Kindness and Bounty are bestowed on Persons who are Favourites, whether they deserve it or no, while Persons more meritorious are neglected. But thus it will be where Persons are led more by Humour than Judgment; so say the Romans, *Trahit sua quemque voluptas*; and the Greeks, *Ουδ' αμάρτος ανδρως ελε Κιριθον ιοθ' ε ωλεγε*.

KISSER, one who kisses.
KISSING-Cross, Cross formed by one Loaf in the Oven touching another.

KIT, an Abbreviation of *Christopher*.

KIT, a Pocket Violin.

KIT [*Kitte*, Belg.] a Milking Pail; a small Violin; also a small Tub with a Corner. C.

KIT-Floor, a particular Bed or Lay in a Coal-mine, as at *Wadnesbury* in *Staffordshire*; the fourth Parting in the Body of the Coal, being one Foot thick, is called the *Kit-Floor*.

KIT Keys, the Fruit of the Ash-tree.

KITCHEN [*Cycene*, Sax. *kucbe*, Teut. *zifne*, F. of *coquina*, L.] a Room where Meat is dressed, &c. also Kitchen Stuff, *i. e.* Sreafe.

Cherk of the KITCHEN, an Officer in the House of the King, or Nobleman, whose business is to buy in Provisions, &c.

KITE [*Cyza*, Sax.] a Bird of Prey; also a Paper-Dracgon.

A Lark is better than a Kite.

This Proverb intimates, that Things are not to be valued by their Bulk, but according to their intrinsic Worth and Value; that a little which is good, is better than a great deal of that which is good for nothing; and so say the Latins, *Ingr sua gratia parvis*; and the Greeks, *Μεγα ελιχον, μεινα νανον*.

K N E

KIT'LING } [*q. d. Catling. Katugen*, Teut.]
KIT'TEN } a little young Cat.

To **KLICK**, to make a Noise like a Pair of Sheers in cutting, &c.

To **KLICK up** [*klacken*, Du.] to catch up. *Lincolnshire*.

To **KLICK**, to stand at the Door, and call on Customers, as Shoemakers, &c.

A KLICKER, one who clicks at a Shoemaker's, Salesman's, &c.

To **KNAB** [*knappen*, Du.] to bite.

A KNACK [*knapincge*, Sax. Knowledge] a particular Skill or Faculty; also the Top of a Thing; also a pretty Contrivance or Toy.

To **KNACK** [*knacken*, L. S. and Teut.] to knap with one's Fingers.

A KNACK'ER, a Collar-maker for Horses, S. C.

KNAG } [*Cnagp*, Sax.] a Knot in Wood;
KNAP } also a Stump that grows out of the Horns of a Hart near the Forehead.

KNAG'GY, full of Knots.

KNAP [*Cnagp*, Sax.] the Top of an Hill, or any Thing that sticks out.

KNAP Weed, an Herb. *Yacca*, L.

To **KNAP** [*of knachen*, Teut.] to snap or break asunder.

To **KNAP** [among Hunters] to feed upon the Tops of Leaves, Shrubs, &c.

KNAP-Sack [*knop sack*, Teut. *canapsa*, F. from *Cnapsa*, Sax. *knappe*, Belg. signifies in Low Language to eat, and as Soldiers carry their Ammunition, Bread, &c. in their Knap-sacks, they have thence obtained the Name, *q. d.* in English Provision Bag, and the French is a Corruption of the Belg.] a Leather Bag in which Soldiers carry their Necessaries.

To **KNA'PPLE**, to grow off.

KNARE [*knor*, Germ.] a hard Knot.

KNAVE [*Cnaps*, Sax. *knabe*, L. S. *knab*, Teut. a Boy or Servant. Hence in old Writers, a Male Child is distinguished from a Girl by a *Knave-Child*; afterwards it was used for a Servant Boy, and by Degrees a Serving-man] formerly only a Servant or Lacquey; with us now a crafty, deceitful Fellow; a Cheat; also the Name of a painted Card.

KNAVE-Line, a Rope in a Ship which serves to keep the Ties and Halliards from turning one upon another.

KNA'VERY, the Practice of a Knave, deceitful dealing.

KNA'VISH, fraudulent, dishonest, waggish.

KNA'VISHNESS, Dishonesty, also Waggingness.

KNA'VISHLY, dishonestly.

To **KNEAD** [*cnadan*, Sax. *kneden*, L. S. *knaten*, Teut.] to work Meal into Dough.

KNECK [among Sailors] is the Twisting of a Rope or Cable as it is veering out.

A KNEE [*cneco*, Sax. *knie*, Teut.] the upper

upper Part of the Jointure of the Leg and Thigh.

KNEE-Grafs, an Herb. *Gramen Genuculatum* L.

KNEE Helm, a Shrub.

KNEES [in Botany] are those Parts in some Plants which resemble the Knees and Joints.

KNEES [of a Ship] are Pieces of Timber bowed like a Knee, which bind the Beams and Buttocks together.

KNEE-Timber, Timber proper for making the Knees of a Ship; also the Cutwater of a Ship.

KNEETRIBUTE, Ob-issance by kneeling.

To **KNEEL** [*knien*, Teut.] to kneel or bear one's self upon the Knees.

KNEEL'ING, small Cord, of which Stockings is made; called also *Muswell*.

KNEL [of cnyllan, Sax. to strike, of *knotten*, to make a Sound, or Report, Teut.] a Passing-Bell, the Ringing of a Bell at the Departure of a dying Person.

KNET'LESS [*Sea Term*] two Pieces of Yarn put together untwisted into a Block, Pulleys, &c.

KNICK-Knacks, Curiosities valued more for Fancy than real Use.

KNIFE [Cnif, *Sax Kniff*, Belg.] an Instrument for cutting Victuals, &c.

KNIGHT [Cnigt, *Sax. knecht*, L. S. and Teut. a Servant, because anciently they were either the King's Domestick Servants, or of his life Guards; in *Latin*, *Equus*, a Soldier or Horseman] a Title of Honour bestowed by the King on such as he thinks fit to single out from the common Class of Gentlemen; of which there are several Orders.

KNIGHTLY, active, skilful. *N. C.*

BRITISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS Bachelors, is the lowest, but most ancient Order.

KNIGHTS of the Round Table, King Arthur's Knights, an Order of Knighthood, said to be the most ancient of any in the World.

KNIGHTS Bannerets, Knights made in the Field, by cutting off the Point of their Standard, and making it a Banner, who are allowed to display their Arms in a Banner in the King's Army.

KNIGHTS Baronets, an Order erected by King James I. who, for several Imbursements towards the Plantation in *Ulster* in *Ireland*, created dress to this Dignity, and made it hereditary.

KNIGHTS of the Bath, an Order of Knights created within the Lists of the *Baths*, who bathed themselves, and used several religious Ceremonies the Night before their Creation.

KNIGHTS of the Carpet, so called, because they kneel on a Carpet at their Creation.

KNIGHTS of the Chamber, Knights-Bachelors made in the Time of Peace, and in the King's or Queen's Chamber.

KNIGHTS of the Garter, an Order of Knighthood instituted by King Edward III. A. C. 1356. Some say, upon account of good Success in a Skirmish, whereas the King's Garter was used for a Token; others say, That the King, after his great Success, dancing one Night with his Queen, and other Ladies, took up a Garter which one of them dropped, whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said, That ere long he would make that Garter of high Reputation; and shortly after erected the Order of the *Blue Garter*, with this Motto, *Mori seis qui mel y peus*, i. e. *Evil be to him that Evil thinks*. These Knights are also called *Knights of St. George*.

Poor KNIGHTS of Windsor, 26 old Soldiers, &c. depending on the Order of the Garter, and so called, because the Seat of this College is *Windsor Castle*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Christian Charity, instituted by King Henry III. for the Benefit of poor Captains, and maimed Soldiers.

KNIGHTS of the Harc, an Order of 12 Knights, created by King Edward III. in *France*, upon the Occasion of the Shooting of the *French*, thought to be the Origin of a Bottle; upon which he drew up his Army in Array; but the Shout appeared to be occasioned only by the running of a Harc between the two Armies; wherefore, in a Meritment, they were afterwards called *Knights of the Harc*.

KNIGHTS of the Holy Sepulchre, an Order of Knighthood founded by St. Helena, and confirmed by the Pope, after she had visited *Jerusalem*, and found the Cross of our Saviour.

KNIGHTS of Nova Scotia, in the *West Indies*, created by King James I. of Great-Britain, who wore a Ribband of an Orange tawny Colour.

SCOTCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of St. Andrew, an Order of Knighthood established by *Archbishops*, King of the *Scots*, A. C. 809, called also *Knights of the Thistle*.

KNIGHTS of the Rue, or of *St. Andrew*.

FRENCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Brown Flowers, erected by St. Louis, King of *France*, with this Motto; *Exal. et humiles*.

KNIGHTS de l'Épi [i. e. of the Ear of Corn, or of the Ermin] an Order instituted by Francis V. in *Bretaigne* A. C. 1450.

KNIGHTS de l'Étoile [i. e. of the Star] an Order of Knighthood in *France*, whose Motto is, *Monstrat, repibus altera vinat*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of St. George, is the

the most ancient Order of Knighthood in France, erected by *Charles Martel*, after the eating of the *Saracens* in a great Battle at *Tours*, A. C. 732, where many of those Generals, like *Spanish*, or *Civet-Cats*, were found in the Camp.

KNIGHTS of the Cock and Dog, founded by *King Philip I. of France*.

KNIGHTS of the Golden Fleece, an Order instituted by *Philip Duke of Burgundy*, upon his marrying *Isabel the Daughter of Portugal*; its Motto is, *Aut seruet quam flamma micat*. There are in this Order thirty, whereof the King of Spain is chief.

KNIGHTS of the Golden Shield, an Order established by *Lewis II. King of France*; the Motto, *Alons, i. e. Let us go, win.* to the Defence of our Country.

KNIGHTS of the Half-Moon, or *Crescent*, an Order instituted by *Rainer, Duke of Anjou*, when he conquered *Sicily*, A. C. 1462, with this Motto, *Los, i. e. Praise*.

KNIGHTS of St. Michael the Arch Angel, a French Order instituted by *Lewis XI. A. C. 1469*. There are in this Order 36, wherein the King is Chief.

KNIGHTS of St. Magdalen, a French Order of Knighthood instituted by *St. Lewis* against the *Muls*.

KNIGHTS of the Lily in Navarre, a French Order of Knighthood founded by *Prince Gracian*, A. C. 1048.

KNIGHTS of the Porcupine, or of *Orleans*, a French Order, whose Device was *Cominus et minus*; but *King Lewis XII.* crowned the Porcupine with another Motto, *Ullus avos traha*.

KNIGHTS du Saint Esprit, i. e. of the Holy Ghost, an Order created by *Henry III. of France*, at his Return from *Poland*, who was sixth born, and crowned King of *France*, on *Whitsunday*.

KNIGHTS of the Thistle [in the House of *Imbern*] a French Order of Knights, who commonly bear this Motto, *Nemo me impune castiget*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of the Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel, an Order instituted by *Henry V. A. C. 1607*, consisting of an hundred French Gentlemen.

KNIGHTS of the Ship, an Order of *St. Louis*, in an Expedition against the *Saracens*.

KNIGHTS of the Swan, an Order of Knights of the House of *Clou*.

GERMAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Austria and Combrina, instituted by the Emperor *Frederick II.* first Archduke of *Austria*, called also *Captives of St. George*.

KNIGHTS of the Crown Royal, appointed by the Emperor *Charlemain*, in favour of the *Prizans*, who assisted him against the *Saxons*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of the Dragon, an Order erected by the Emperor *Stigismund*

A. C. 1217, upon the Condemnation of *Johannes Hus* and *Jerom of Prague*.

KNIGHTS Teutonic, a mixed Order of Hospitaliers and Templars, to whom the Emperor *Frederick II.* gave *Prussia*, upon Condition they should subdue the Infidels; which accordingly they did. The Elector of *Brandenburg* was at last sole Master, for at first they had three.

KNIGHTS of the Band, or *Red Staff*, instituted A. C. 1330, by *Alphonso XI. King of Castile and Leon*.

KNIGHTS of Calatrava, an Order erected by *Alphonso IX. King of Spain*, in favour of certain Cavaliers, who went out of Devotion to succour *Calatrava*, against the *Moor*s.

KNIGHTS of the Dove, instituted by *Johannes I. King of Castile*, A. C. 1379.

KNIGHTS of St. Jago, or *St. James*, an Order who observe *St. Austin's* Rules, and were settled under Pope *Alexander III.* The Great Master is next to the King in State.

KNIGHTS of St. Maria de Mircede, an Order of Knights for the Redemption of Captives

KNIGHTS of Montefo, an Order erected by *James II. King of Aragon* in *Valencia* in *Spain*, A. C. 1317.

KNIGHTS of the Pear-Tree, an Order instituted in the Year 1179, called afterwards *Knights of Alicantara*, in the Kingdom of *Leon*, or *Knights of St. Julian*.

KNIGHTS of St. Salvador in Aragon, an Order instituted by *Alphonso*, A. C. 1118.

KNIGHTS of the Virgin Mary's Looking-Glass, instituted by *Ferdinand*, Infant of *Castile*, A. C. 1410.

**PORTUGUESE KNIGHTS.
KNIGHTS OF JESUS CHRIST.**

ROMISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of St. John at Jerusalem, an Order erected about the Year 1120, and took their Name from *John*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, having their first Foundation and Abode at *Jerusalem*, and had afterwards their Residence in the *Ile of Rhodes*, till they were driven thence by the *Turks*, A. C. 1523. Since which Time their chief Seat has been at *Malta*.

KNIGHTS Templars [i. e. of the Temple] were an Order of Knighthood erected by Pope *Gelasius*, or, as some say, *Baldwin II. King of Jerusalem*, about the Year 1117, who first dwelt in Part of the Buildings that belonged to the Temple at *Jerusalem*; their Office and Vows were to defend the Temple, *Sepulchre*, and *Christian Strangers*, to entertain them charitably, and conduct them in their Pilgrimage through the Holy Land, and defend them against Infidels; but at last growing vicious, and too rich and powerful, or, as some say, falling away from Christianity to the *Saracens*, the whole Order was abolished,

abolished, *A. C.* 1309, by Pope *Clement V.*, as also *A. C.* 1312, by the Council at *Vienna*, and their Substance given to the Knights of *Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

KNIGHTS of *Rb des* [now at *Malta*] sprung from the Knights of *St. John at Jerusalem*, or Knights Hospitaliers, after they were forced out of the Holy Land; and having held *Rhodes* 200 Years, they were driven out thence by *Solyman*; after which the Emperor *Charles V.* gave them *Malta*, paying a Falcon annually for a Heriot, which is paid yearly to the King of *Spain*.

KNIGHTS of *Cyprus*, or of the *Sword*, erected by *Lufignan King of Jerusalem and Cyprus*.

ITALIAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the *Annunciada*, an Order of Knighthood of *Savoy*, erected in Memory of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.

KNIGHTS of the Order of *St. Maurice and Laxaro*, an Order instituted in the Year 1119, the Duke of *Savoy* being confirmed their Grand-Master.

KNIGHTS of *St. George*, an Order of Knighthood in *Genoa*.

KNIGHTS of the precious Blood of *Christ*, an Order founded *A. C.* 1608, by the Duke of *Mantua*, where some Drops of it are said to be kept.

KNIGHTS of *St. Stephen*, an Order erected *A. C.* 1591, by *Cosmo*, Duke of *Flornce*, in Honour of Pope *Stephen IX.*

KNIGHTS of *Calza* [i. e. of the *Stocking*] a *Venetian* Order.

KNIGHTS of *St. Mark*, a *Venetian* Order.

DANISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the *Dane Broge*, an Order instituted by the King of *Denmark*, *A. C.* 1671, in Memory of a Victory over the *Swedens*, when the *Danish* Colours were seen (as they say) in the Heavens.

KNIGHTS of the *Elrpbant*, a *Danish* Order.

SWEDISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the *Sword and Baudrick*.

KNIGHTS of the *Scrappim*, an Order erected *A. C.* 1324, by *Magnus King of Sweden*.

POLISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of the *White Eagle*, created *A. C.* 1325, by *Ladislous V. King of Poland*.

KNIGHTS of the *Malitia Christiana*, an Order of Knights but newly erected in *Poland*.

KNIGHTS of the *Shire*, two Knights, or other Gentlemen of Worth, chosen to serve in Parliament for *Shires*, or *Counties*, by the *Fiscolders of Great-Britain*.

KNIGHTS's *Fee*, is so much Inheritance as is sufficient yearly to maintain a Knight, which in *Henry III.*'s Time was sixteen Pounds, or two hundred Acres of Land.

KNIGHTS's *Service*, a Tenure whereby several Lands were anciently held of the King, upon Condition to bear Arms in his Service. This Tenure drew after it *Hommage*, *Escuage*, *Marriage*, *Wardship*, and other Incumbrances, and therefore was wholly taken away by 12 *Car. II.*

KNIGHTS *Errant*, certain fabulous wandering Knights, such as *Don Quixote*, &c. whose wonderful Exploits are related in *Romances*.

KNIGHTS *Marshal*, Officers who have Jurisdiction and Cognizance of all Transgressions within the King's House and Verge.

KNIGHTS of the *Post*, Persons who for Hire will swear whatever you would have them.

KNIGHTS [*See Term*] are two Pieces of Timber, in each of which go four Nails, three for the Halliards, and one for the Top-Ropes, which are commonly made in the Form of some Head.

KNIGHTS's *Spar*, an Herb.

KNIGHT'EN *Court*, a Court-Baron, or Honour-Court, held twice a Year under the Bishop of *Hersford* at his Palace, where the Lords of the Manors, and their Tenants, holding by Knight's Service, of the Honour of that Bishoprick, are Suitors.

KNIGHT'EN *Guild*, an old Guild or Company in *London*, founded by King *Edgar*, consisting of 19 Knights. King *Edgar* gave them a Portion of void Ground lying without the City, now called *Portjoken Ward*.

KNIP'PERDOLLINGS, Hereticks, so called from *Knippardolling*, their Ring Leader, who appeared in *Germany* 1535, about the Time of *John of Leyden*.

To **KNIT** [*cnyttan*, *Sax.* *knitter*, *Du.*] to make Knots, to join, to contract.

KNIT-Stockings, were first brought into *England* by *William Rider*, *An. Dom.* 1164, from *Italy*. Wove Stockings first devised by *William Lee*, of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, *An. Dom.* 1699.

KNITTER, one who knits.

KNITTING-Needle, a Wire with which Women use to knit Stockings, &c.

KNIT'TLE, a String that gathers a Purse round.

KNITTLING [*Knuttel*, *L. S.*] the Ballast of a Ship. *O.*

A **KNOB** [*Cnæp*, *Sax.* *Knopp*, or *Knobb*, *Belg.* *Knoppe*, *Dan.*] a Knob or Knot upon a Tree, or any Thing.

NOBBY, having many Knobs.

To **KNOCK** [*cnucan*, *Sax.* *knocian*, *Weld*] to hit or strike upon; to beat at a Door for Admittance.

KNOCK'ER, the Hammer which beats at a Door, *Pope*.

KNOLL, the Top of a Hill. *N. C.*
KNOLLS [knolle, Belg.] Turneps. *Kent.*
KNOLLS of Peace, certain Mounts in the Sheriffdom of *Stirling* in *Scotland*.
KNOPPED, tied, laced. *O.*
A KNOT [Cnotta, of Cnycten, *Sax.* knog, *Teut.*] a tying or Construction of Strings, Ribbons, &c.
KNOTS [so called from King *Cnutus* the *Dane*, who esteemed them very highly] a delicious sort of small Birds, well known in some Parts of *England*.
KNOTS [*Sea Term*] the Division of the Log-Line. Each Knot is equal to an *English* Mile.
KNOT-Grass, an Herb. *Centimella*, *L.*
KNOT'TINESS, being full of Knots; intricate, difficult.
To KNOW [cnapan, *Sax.* probably of *yelan*, *Gr.*] to understand.
KNOWLEDGE, Understanding, or Acquaintance with.
KNOW MEN, a Name commonly given to the Lollards or good Christians in *England* before the Reformation.
To KNUB ? [knupler, *Dan.* to beat, kno KNUB'BLE } belen, *Teut.*] to beat with the Fist or Knuckles.
KNUCK'LE [cnuel, *Sax.* knoel, *L. S.* knagls, *Dan.* knoedel, *Teut.*] the outward middle Joint of the Finger.
KNUR ? [knort, *Teut.*] a Knot in Timber.
KNURL } ber.
A KONY Thing [perhaps of *konig*, a King, *Yan.* q. d. fit for a King] a fine Thing. *N. C.*
KRIMNELL, a Powdering-Tub. *C.*
KYE [kybe, *Teut.*] Kine. *C.*
KYRIE Eleison [Kyris Eleison, i. e. Lord have Mercy upon us, *Gr.*] a Form of solemn Invocation used in the Popish Liturgy.
KYRK [κυριακον, *Gr.*] a Church. *N. C.*
KYRK Master, a Churchwarden. *N. C.*
KYSTE [kiste, *L. S.*] a Chest, or Coffin, for Burial of the Dead. *O.*

L A

L. go in *Latin* Numbers.
LAAS [laqs, *F.* of *laquus*, *L.*] a Net or Gin. *Chauc.*
LABAN [לבן, *H. i. e.* white or shining] the Brother of *Rebecca*.
LABARUM [λαβαρα, *Gr.*] the Standard of the *Roman* Emperors; also any Standard or Royal Flag.
LABEFAC'TION, a weakening, enfeebling, destroying. *L.*
To LABEFY, to weaken, impair.
LA'BEL [labellum, *L.*] a thin Brass Ruler, with Sights, commonly used with a Circumference to take Heights.

LABELS [labella, *L.*] Ribbands hanging down on each Side of a Mitre or Garland.
LABELS [lambel, *F.* in *Heraldry*] are Lines which hang down from the File in the Top of an Escutcheon, and make a Distinction for an elder Brother.
LABELS [among *Lawyers*] narrow Slips fastened to Deeds or Writings; also any Paper joined by way of Addition to a Will.
LA'BES [with *Surgeons*] a Standing or Bunching out of the Lips.
LA'BIA, the Lips are used figuratively to express many Parts of a human Body, that by their Figure have any Resemblance thereto; as *Labia pudendi*, the exterior Parts of a Woman's Privities, &c. *L.*
LABIAL Letter [of *labium*, *L.* a Lip] pertaining to the Lips. *Labial Letters* are such as in Pronunciation chiefly require the Lips to form their Sound.
LA'BIATE Flowers [among *Florists*] are such as have one or two Lips, some of which represent a kind of Helmet, or Monk's Hood.
LABI'LE [labilis, *L.*] slippery, unstable.
LABO'RANT [laborans, *L.*] one who assists and works under the Chymists, whilst about any Operation.
LABORA'RIIS, a Writ, which lies against such as refuse to serve, though they have not wherewithal to live.
LABORATORY [laboratoire, *F.* laboratorium, *L.*] a Chymist's Workhouse.
LABORIFEROUS [laborifer, *L.*] that takes Pains, that endures Labour, painful, difficult.
LABO'RIOUS [laboriosus, *L.*] painful, Pains-taking.
LABO'RIOUSLY, painfully, with toil.
LABO'RIOUSNESS, the taking of Pains.
LA'BOUR [labor, *L.*] Pains, Toil, Work, Travail in Childbed.
To LA'BOUR [laborare, *L.*] to take Pains, to endeavour earnestly.
To LA'BOUR [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to labour, when she is very unsteady, and rolls and tumbles.
LABOURER [laborator, *L.*] one that does drudgery Work.
LABO'ROUS, laborious, industrious. *Chauc.*
LABO'ROUSOME, toilsome, troublesome.
LA'BROSE [labrosus, *L.*] having a Brink or Beem, or great Lips.
LA'BYRINTH [labyrinthus, *F.* of *labyrinthus*, *L.* λαβύρινθος, *Gr.*] a Maze; a Place made with so many Turnings and Windings, that a Man, being once entered in, cannot find the Way out, unless by the Help of a Guide, or of a Clew of Thread, &c. to direct him; also an intricate or obscure Matter or Business.
LA'BYRINTH [in *Anat.*] is the second or third Cavity of the Ear in the Bone called *Os Petrosum*.

L A C

LAC Lave [among *Chymists*] is a sort of white Earth, which being dissolved in Water, will tinge it of a milky Colour; or a fat, porous, friable Earth, insipid, but indissoluble in Water. *L.*

LAC Salpbaris [among *Chymists*] is a white Powder produced from a proportionable Mixture of Salt of Tartar and Brimstone boiled a convenient Time in Water, and precipitated with Vinegar. *L.*

LACCA, a sort of red Gum, brought from the *East Indies*, called Seed Lake.

To **LACE** [*lacer*, *F.*] to tie, fasten, or join with a Lace; also to edge or border Garments with Lace.

To **LACE**, to ensnare, to confine. *Cb.*

LACE, a Line of Silk, Thread, &c. also a Border or Edging.

LACEMAN, one who deals in Lace.

LACERABLE [*lacerabilis*, *L.*] that may be torn.

To **LACERATE** [*lacerer*, *F.* of *laceratum*, *L.*] to tear or pull in Pieces.

LACERATION, a tearing or rending in Pieces. *F* of *L.*

LACERT' [of *lacertus*, *L.*] a *Sinew*. *Cb.*

LACERTA [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Fathom.

LACCESSION, a provoking to Anger. *L.*

To **LACH**, to lack or want; also {of *laccan*, *Sax.*} to catch or snatch. *Cbauc.*

LACHESIS [of *λαχάωω*, *Gr.* to appoint or obtain by Lot] one of the three Destinies, and a kind of Deity among the Pagans, who, as they say, spins the Thread of Man's Life. *L.*

LACHESSE [of *lacher*, *F.*] Negligence, Slackness. *O. L.*

LACHRYMA [in *Anatomy*] a Moisture which is separated by the Glands or Kernels of the Eye to moisten them. *L.*

LACHRYMA [among *Botanists*] whatsoever drops, or is let out by cutting from any Part of a Plant, as Gum, Oil, &c. *L.*

LACHRYMABLE [*lachrymabilis*, *L.*] to be lamented or wept for.

LACHRYMAL Point [in *Anatomy*] a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the Matter that makes Tears, passes to the Nostrils.

LACHRYMÆ Christi [i. e. the Tears of Christ, *L.*] a pleasant sort of *Italian Wine*.

LACHRYMÆ Jobi [i. e. Job's Tears, *L.*] the Herb *Greenwill*.

LACHRYMATION, a weeping or shedding of Tears; a dropping Moisture.

LACHRYMATORIES, small earthen Vessels, in which in old Time the Tears of surviving Friends were deposited, and buried with the Urns and Ashes of the Dead.

LACINATED [*laciniatus*, *L.*] notched, jagged at the Edges.

LACK [*Laecke*, *Belg.*] Want, Need.

To **LACK** [probably of *laecke*, *Belg.* to decrease] to be in want, to be deficient.

L A D

To **LACK**, to *lacken*, to dispraise. *S. C.*

LACK'ER, a sort of *Varnish*.

To **LACKER**, to cover or adorn with Lacker.

LACK'EY [*lacquay*, *F.*] a Page, Foot-man, or Foot-boy.

To **LACKEY**, to attend servilely, to act as a Foot-boy.

LACONICK [*Laconique*, *F.* of *Lacunis*, *L.* of *Λακονικὸς*, *Gr.*] concise, brief.

LACONISM [*Lacunisimo*, *F.* of *Lacunisimo*, *L.* of *Λακονισμός*, *Gr.*] a brief, concise Way of speaking, after the Manner of the *Lacædæmonians*.

LACTARY [*lactarium*, *L.*] a Milk or Dairy House. Also [*lactis*, *L.*] milky.

LACTATION, suckling or giving of Milk, as to a Child; a Suckling. *L.*

LACTEA. See *Galaxy*.

LACTEAL { [*lactus*, *L.*] milky, or like

LACTEOUS } Milk.

LACTEAL Power, that which comes upon Child-bed Women, the fourth Day after Delivery.

LACTEAL Vains [in *Anatomy*] are slender pellucid Vessels, dispersed in great Number through the Mesentery, and appointed for the conveying of the *Chyle*.

LACTEOUS [*lactus*, *L.*] milky.

LACTIFEROUS [*lac* and *fero*, *L.*] what conveys or brings Milk.

LACTIFICAL [*lactificus*, *L.*] that makes or breeds Milk.

LACUNAR [in *Architecture*] is an arched Roof or Ceiling, more especially the flanking or flooring above the Partico's.

LAD [*Masfrew* derives it from *ἄδ*, *H. a Child*] a Boy.

LADA [in *Old Records*] an Assembly or Court of Justice; a Purgation by Trial.

LADDER [*blædne*, *Sax.* *Ladder*, *L. S.* *Leiter*, *Teut.*] a Machine for getting up to high Places.

LADDERS [in a *Ship*] are of three Sorts, the entering Ladder made of Wood, the Quarter-Ladder made of Beak Ropes, and the Bolt-sprit Ladder at the Beak-head, which are only used in great Ships.

LADE, a Passage of Water, the Mouth of a River.

To **LADE** [*hlavian*, *Sax.* *Laden*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to load.

To **LADE** [*hlaven*, *Sax.* to dip] to empty Water, or any other Liquor out of a Vessel with a Ladle.

LADLE [*hlamben*, *Sax.*] a Kitchen Utensil for lading or lifting Pottage, Water, &c.

LADLE [in *Gunnery*] a long Staff, with a hollow Place at the End of it, which will hold as much as the due Charge of the Piece it belongs to.

LADY [*hlæpbyrg*, or *læpbyrg*, from *hlæp*, *Sax.* Bread, and *Dienen*, *Teut.* to serve, because in old Times, Dames or Mistresses used to distribute Provisions among their

own Servants and the Poor] a Person of Quality's Wife or Daughter. One might with more Reason deduce it from *LADIG*, or Leisure, *Teut.* having nothing to do. This is much the Case, for they have Servants to wait upon them.

LADY *Cow*, an Insect, a kind of Beetle.

LADY'S *Bowyer*, a branchy Part, fit for Arbours.

Our LADY'S *Scal*, the Herb Black briony, or wild Vine. *Brinia nigra*. L.

LÆTIFICAN'TIA [among *Phys.*] Compositions in the Intention of Cordials. L.

LA'FORDSWICK [hisporðwic, *Sax.*] a betraying one's Lord and Master, *Treasin*. L. T.

To LAG [*Mer. Caf.* derives it from *λαγω*, Gr. to stay, or probably from *Lan*, *Sax.* long] to loiter, to stay behind.

LAGGER, one who loiters.

LANG *Wort*, an Herb.

LA'GA } [*lag*, *Sax.*] the Law.

LAGH }

LA'GAN [of *lygan*, *Sax.* to lie] such Goods which the Seamen cast over board in Danger of a Shipwreck.

LA'GEMEN, legal Men, such as we call good Men of the Jurv.

LAGOPH'THALMY [*lagophthalmia*, L. of *λαγοφθαλμία*, of *λαγος*, a Hare, Gr.] a Disease in the Eyes, which makes the Patient sleep with his Eyes open.

LAG'SLITE [*lag-slice*, *Sax.* q. d. a Slight of the Law] a Breach of the Law.

LA'ICAL } [*laïques*, F. *laicus*, L. of *λαϊκός*, Gr.] belonging to La. men.

A LA'ICK [*laïque*, F. of *laicus*, L. of *λαϊκός*, of *λαός*, Gr. the People] a Person not engaged in the Ministry, or who has not taken holy Orders.

LAINES' [*lanieres*, F.] Thongs, Straps of Leather. *Chauc.*

LAINES [in *Architecture*] Courses or Ranks laid in the Buildings of Walls.

LAIR [among *Hunters*] the Place where Deer harbour by Day.

LAIR } [*Lager*, *Teut.*] a Place where

LAYER } Cattle usually rest under some Shelter.

LAIR *Wite* [of *lygan*, to lie with, and *wite*, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine laid on those who commit Adultery or Fornication.

LA'ITY [*λαός*, Gr. the People] the State of Laymen, the common People, as distinguished from the Clergy.

LAKE, a red Colour used in Painting.

A LAKE [in *Geography*, *Lacus*, L.] a large Place full of Water, encompassed with dry Land, and having no Communication with the Sea.

To LAKE [of *Plægin*, *Sax.* or *læger*, *Dan.*] to play. N. C.

To LAME [*Lammen*, L. S. *lähmen*, *Teut.* to make lame] to smite or beat.

A LAMB [Lamb, *Sax.* *Lamb*, *Dan.* and *Teut.*] a Sheep under a Year old.

LAMBATIVE [of *lambere*, L. to lick] a Pectoral Medicine, to be licked off the End of a Piece of Liquorice-stick.

LAMB'DACISM [*lambdacismus*, L.] a Fault in speaking, when one insists too long upon the Letter L. *Gram.*

LAMB'DOIDES [*λαμδοίδης*, of *Δ* and *οίδης*, the Form, Gr.] the backward Suture of the Brain. *Anat.*

LAM'BENT [*lambens*, L.] licking as with the Tongue.

LAM'BERT [of Lamb and *Beophht*, fair, *Sax.* q. d. fair Lamb] a proper Name.

LAMBERT, gently touching, playing about.

LAMBIN [*Laminet*, *Teut.*] Lambs. *Ch.*

LAMB'TION, a licking. L.

LAM'BITIVE, licking, lapping. L.

LAMB'KIN [*Lamgen*, *Teut.*] a young or little Lamb.

LAMB *Skin-it*, a certain Game at Cards.

LAMDOIDAL, having the Figure of the Letter *Lambda* or *Λ*.

LAME [*Laam* or *Lam*, *Sax.* *Lamn*, L. S. *Lähm*, *Teut.*] maimed or enfeebled in the Members.

LA'MECH [*למך*, *H. i. e.* poor or humbled] the Son of *Methuselah*.

LAMEL'LÆ [among *Naturalists*] are the little Plates of which the Shells of Shell fish are composed.

LAMELY, in a lame Manner, like a Cripple.

LAME'NESS [*Lamheit*, *Teut.*] a Weakness or Hurt in some Limb.

To LAMENT' [*lamentor*, F. of *lamentari*, L.] to bewail, weep, or mourn.

LAMENTABLE [*lamentabilis*, L.] to be lamented, doleful. L.

LAMENTABLY, in a piteous, doleful Manner.

LAMENTA'TION, a lamenting, a mournful Complaint. F. of L.

LAMENT'INE, a Sea-cow's Milk-teat.

LAMENTATIONE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing in a lamenting, melancholy, mournful, doleful Manner, and therefore of consequence pretty slow. *Ital.*

LA'MIÆ, Hags, Witches, She-devils.

LAMIERS, a sort of Ship ropes. See *Laniers*.

LA'MIN [*lamina*, L.] a Plate or thin Piece of Metal.

LAMINÆ [in *Anat.*] the Plate or Tables of the Skull, of which there are two.

LAMINATED, plated over. It is used of such Bodies, whose Consistence discovers such a Disposition as that of Plates lying over one another.

LAMINA'TION, a beating into thin Plates. L.

To LAMM, to baste one's Shoulders, to drub one.

LAMMAS-Day, the first of *August*, so called, as some say, because the Priests used to get in their Tithe lambs on that Day.

LAN

A LAMP [*un lampe*, F. *Lampe*, Teut. of *lampas*, L. of *λαμπάς*, Gr.] a Light made with Oil in a proper Vessel.

LAMPA'DIAS, a blessing Star, resembling a Torch. L.

LAM'PERS, a Disease in Horses, when the Throat is swelled.

LAMPE'TIANS, Hereticks in the second Century, who maintained, that Christians were at Liberty to do what they pleased.

LAMPOON', a drolling Poem or Pamphlet, in which some Person is treated with Reproach or abusive Language.

To **LAMPOON'** one, to expose one to Ridicule in a Lampoon, Libel, or Satire.

LAM'PREY [*Lamprete*, Teut. *lamprellen*, O. F.] a kind of Fish, much like an Eel.

LANAR, of *Lanur*, a sort of Hawk.

LANARET', a Male Laner Hawk.

LANAR'IOUS [*lanarius*, L.] of or belonging to Wool.

LAN'CASTER [of the River *Len* and *Цастреп*, Sax. a Castle] the Shire-town of the County.

To **LANCE**, to cut with a Lance.

A LANCE [*lancea*, L. *lanze*, Teut.] a Spear. F.

LAN'CELOT [a Lance or Spear, Sp.] a Man's Name.

LANCEPESADE, one who has a Command of ten Soldiers, an under Corporal.

LANCET [*lancette*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument used in letting Blood, in cutting of *Fistula's*, &c.

LANCIER, a Lance-man, or Soldier armed with a Lance. F.

To **LANCH** [*lanzer*, F. to shoot out] to put a Ship or Boat afloat out of a Dock.

To **LAUNCH out**, to be extravagant in Discourse or Expenses.

LANCIFEROUS [*lancifer*, L.] Lance-bearing.

To **LANCINATE** [*lancinatum*, L.] to run through with a Spear, to tear, to rend.

LANCIN'ATION, tearing, rending to Pieces.

LAND [Land, Sax. *Land*, Dan. and Teut.] Ground, in opposition to Water.

LAND, or **LANT**, Urine. *Lanc*.

LAND [in an extended legal Sense] signifies all kinds of Ground; but in a more restrained Sense, only ploughed Ground.

To **LAND** [Irishman, Sax. *Landen*, Teut. *Landen*, Dan.] to come or set on Land from on board a Ship or Boat.

To *lay* **LAND** [*See Phrase*] to sail from it, just as far as you can see it.

LAND Boc [of Land and Boc, Sax. a Book] a Charter or Deed, whereby Lands or Tenements were given or held.

LAND Cape, a narrow Point of Land, which runneth farther into the Sea than the rest of the Continent.

LAND-Cheep, *Land-cesp*, Sax.] an ancient Fine, paid either in Land or Money, at every

LAN

Alienation of Land, lying in some peculiar Manor or Borough.

LAND Crab, a Fish.

LAND-Fall [*See Term*] a falling in with the Land.

LAND-Forces, Soldiers serving on Land.

LAND-Gabel ? [*Landgabel*, Sax.] a Quit-

LAND-Gavel } rent for the Soil of an House, Ground-rent. O. L. T.

LAND Gate, a long and narrow Piece of Land.

LAND'GRAVE [*Landgrave*, L. S.] one who has the Government of a Province in Germany; a Count, an Earl.

LANDGRA'VIATE, the Jurisdiction or Territory of a Landgrave.

LANDHOLDER, one whose Estate consists in Lands.

LAND Lay'd [*See Term*] when a Ship is just got out of Sight of Land, the Land is said to be *Lay'd*.

LAND Leaper's Spurge, an Herb. *Tribulmalis*. L.

LAND'LESS [*landless*, Sax.] not having any Land.

LAND-locked, a Ship is said to ride *Land-locked*, when she rides at Anchor in a Place where there is no Point open to the Sea, so that she is safe from Wind and Tide.

LAND Loper [*Land luffer*, Teut.] a Vagabond. *Belg*.

LAND'LORD, a Proprietor or Owner of Lands or Tenements.

LAND Mark, a Boundary set up between Lands.

LAND Mark [*Landmarkt*, Teut. with *Sailors*] any Steeple, Mount, Rock, &c. whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compass.

LAND Mate, one who reaps with another the same or another Ridge of Ground.

LAND Pike, an American Fish, having Legs instead of Fins.

LAND Pirate, an Highwayman.

LAND shut in [*See Phrase*] is when another Point of Land hinders the Sight of that which the Ship came from.

LAND-Tax, Tax laid on Lands and Houses.

LAND-Tenant, is he who actually possesses the Land.

LAND to [among *Sailors*] when a Ship lies so far from the Shore, that she can but just ken Land, she is said to lie *Land to*.

LAND-Turn, the fame off the Land by Night, as a Breeze off the Sea by Day.

LAND Waiter, one whose Business it is to see what Goods are landed.

LAN'DA, an open Field without Wood. O. L.

LAND'IMERS, Measures of Land. O.

LANDIREC'TA, Services and Duties laid on those who held Lands in the Time of the Saxons.

LAN'DRESS [*landrest*, F. of *landrin*, L.] a Washerwoman.

LAN

LAP

LAN'DRY [of *laeva*, L. to wash] a Place where Linen is washed.

LAN'DSCAPE [Landscape, *Sax.* Land-schaft, Teut.] a Description of the Land by hills, Vallies, Cities, Woods, Rivers, &c. or a mixed Picture or Drawing.

LAN'DSCAPE, a View or Prospect of a Country so far as the Eye will carry.

LANE [Lan, Belg.] a narrow Street or Passage; a narrow Pass for Soldiers.

To make a LANE [military Term] to draw Soldiers in two Ranks, for any great Person to pass through.

LANGATE, a Linen Roller for a Wound.

LAN'GOT, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*

LANGREL Shoe, a sort of Shoe which has loose with a Shackle or Joint in the Middle.

LAN'GUAGE [langage, F. of lingua, L.] Tongue or Speech.

LANGUAGE-Master, one who teaches in Languages.

LANGUED [of *langue*, F. the Tongue] having a Tongue,

LANGUED [in Heraldry] the Tongue of an Animal hanging out, usually of a different Colour from the Body.

LANGUEN'TE [in Music Books] signifies the same as lamentations; which see. *Ital.*

LAN'GUID [languidus, L.] languishing, faint, weak.

LANGUIDLY, feebly, weakly.

LANGUIDNESS, Feebleness, Weakness.

LAN'GUIDO [in Music Books] signifies the same as lamentations; which see. *Ital.*

LANGUIFICAL [languifcus, L.] making faint or feeble, causing languishing.

To LANGUISH [languis, F. of languere, L.] to grow faint or weak, to droop, to fall away, to consume or pine away.

LANGUISHINGLY, in a weak and feeble Manner.

LAN'GUISHMENT [languor, F. languor, L.] a languishing, a pining away.

LANGUISSANT [in Music Books] signifies languishing, and much the same with lamentations; which see. *Ital.*

LAN'GUOR [languor, F. of languor, L.] faintness, Weakness, Feebleness.

A LAN'IARY [lanarium, L.] a Shamble, Butcher's Row, a Butcher's Shop, a Slaughter-house.

To LAN'IATE [lanatum, L.] to butcher, cut up, quarter, to tear in Pieces.

LANIA'TION, a butchering, a slaughtering, a tearing to Pieces. *L.*

LANIFEROUS [lanifer, L.] Wool-bearing.

LANIFICOUS [lanificus, L.] making or pinking Wool.

LAN'GEROUS [laniger, L.] bearing Wool or Down.

LAN'GEROUS Trees [with Botanists] these Trees which bear a woolly downy Substance,

LANIS *de croconia Wallia traducendis obsequio cubana*, a Writ which hath to the Custom of the Port, for permitting one to pass over Wool without Custom, because he has paid Custom in *Wales* before.

LANK [Danish, L. S.] tender, slim; also timber, that hangs flat down.

LANNERET' [probably so called of *lania* and, L. butchering] a kind of Hawk.

LAN'NIERS } [perhaps of *laniers*, F.]

LAN'NIARDS } [small Ropes in a Ship, which serve to slacken or make stiff the Shrouds, Chains, &c.]

LANSQUENET', a German Foot Soldier; also a Game at Cards. *F.*

LANTERNIUM, the Lantern, Cupola, or Top of a Steeple. *O. L.*

LAN'TERN } [lanterna, F. of *laterna*, L.] a Device for carrying a Light in.

Magical LANTHORN, a small Optical Instrument, which shews, by a gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Monsters so hideous, that those that are ignorant of the Secret believe it to be performed by Magic Art.

LANUCINOUS [lanuginosus, L.] downy, or covered with a soft Down.

LANUGO [in Botany] a Down or soft woolly Substance growing on some Plants. *L.*

LAP, Drink, Wine, Pottage, &c. *Cent.*

LAP [Minsheu derives it from *lapis*, Gr. to receive] the Knees, &c. of a Person sitting, spread somewhat asunder.

To LAP up, to wrap up.

To LAP [lappen, *Sax.* *lapper*, F. *lapper*, Belg. *lappen*, Teut. and L. S.] to lick up with the Tongue.

LAP'ICIDE [lapicida, L.] a Hewer of Stones, a Stone Cutter.

LAP'IDABLE, that may be stoned; also marriageable, or fit for a Husband.

LAP'IDARY [lapidarius, L.] belonging to Stones, or one who deals in Gems.

A LAP'IDARY [lapidarius, F. of *lapidarius*, L.] one that polishes or works in Stones; a Jeweller.

LAP'IDARY Style, Stone-cutter's Style, or such as is used in Epitaphs.

LAP'IDARY Verses, Epitaphs, Verses cut on Stone Monuments.

To LAP'IDATE [lapider, F. *lapidatum*, L.] to stone to Death.

LAPIDA'TION, a Stoning to Death. *F.*

LAPIDES'CENT [lapidescens, L.] that which turns any Thing into a Stone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION [Chymical Term] is the turning any Substance into a Stone.

LAPIDIL'IUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for extracting a Stone out of the Bladder.

LAPILLA'TION [among Paracelsians] the Faculty in an human Body of turning Things to a stony Substance.

LAPIS Admirabilis [among Chymists] an artificial Stone made of white Vitriol, Saltpetre,

petre, Allum, &c. so called on account of its great Virtues. *L.*

LAPIS *Infernalis*, a caustick Composition, also called the Silver Cantery. *L.*

LAPIS *Lazuli*, a Stone of a Sky Colour, of which Ultramarine is made. *L.*

LAPIS *Medicamentatus* [in *Pharmacy*] an artificial Stone made of calcined Vitriol, Litharge, Bole Armoniac, &c. *L.*

LAPPER, one who wraps up; also one who laps or licks up.

A LAPPET [of *lappe*. *Sax.* *Lappen*, or *Loplein*, diminutive of *Lapp*, a Piece of Rag, *Teut.*] a Skirt or hanging Part of a Garment.

LAP'PICE } [among *Hunters*] the opening
LA'PICE } or barking of a Dog at his Game.

LAP'PY, in Liquor, drunk. *Cent.*

LAPSE [of *lapsus*, *L.*] a Slip or Fall.

LAPSE [in *Law*] the Omission of a Pardon to present to a Church within six Months after it has been void.

LAPSED [of *lapsus*, *F.* of *lapsus*, *L.*] fallen, forfeited by such a Lapse, *part.*

LAPSED [in *Divinity*] fallen from the State of Innocency.

LAP'WING [of *lappance*, *Sax.*] a Bird so called, from lapping, that is, flapping its Wings.

LAP'WORK, Work in which one Part is wrapped over another.

LA'QUEUS [in *Surgery*] is a Band so tied, that if it be attracted or pressed with Weight, it shuts up close.

LAQUEUS, a Halter, Gin, or Snare. *L.*

LAQUEUS [in *Anatomy*] the Navel-string. *L.*

LAR'BOARD [of *d. Letter board*, *Belg.*] the Left hand Side of a Ship or Boat, when one stands with his Face towards the Head.

LARCENY [*larcin*, *F.* of *larcinium*, *L.*] is a wrongful taking away of another Man's Goods, with a Design to steal them.

Great LARCENY, is when the Goods stolen exceed the Value of 1*s.*

Petty LARCENY, is when the Goods stolen are under the Value of 1*s.*

LARCH [*laryx*, *L.*] a lofty kind of Tree, growing in *Larissa*.

LARD [of *lardum*, *L.* Bacon] the Fat of a Hog's Belly, melted or dried up. *F.*

To LARD a Hare [*larder*, *F.*] is to stick little Slices of fat Bacon in any Thing; also to mix or intermingle.

A LARD'ER [*lardarium*, *L.*] a Place where Victuals are kept.

LARD'ERER, a Clerk of a Kitchen.

LARD'ING-Money, Money paid for keeping Hogs in any one's Wood.

LARDOON' [*lardos*, *F.*] a small Slip of Bacon proper for larding.

LARE, a Turner's Wheel, &c.

LA'RES, Household Gods among the *Romans*. *L.*

LARGE [*largus*, *L.*] broad, great, wide, extensive. *F.*

LARGE [in *Musick*] the greatest Measure, containing two Longs; one Long, two Bricks; one Brief, two Semibreves.

To go LARGE [*Ses Phrasé*] is when a Ship goes right before the Wind.

To LARGE [*Ses Phrasé*] a Ship is said to Large, when she goes neither before the Wind, nor upon the Wind, but as it were, quartering between both.

LARGELY, abundantly, widely, copiously.

LARGENESS, bigness, great Size.

LARGESS [*largesse*, *F.* of *largis*, *L.*] a free Gift, a Dole, a Present.

LARGETO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Movement a little quicker than *Largé*; which see. *Ital.*

LARGHETTO, signifies the same as *Larghetto*. *Ital.*

LARGIFICAL [*largificus*, *L.*] bestowing bountifully.

LARGILOQUENT [*largiloquus*, *L.*] full of Words, speaking largely.

LARGITION [*largitio*, *L.*] the Act of giving.

LARGO [in *Musick Books*] signifies slow; i. e. you are to understand by it a slow Movement, yet quicker by one Degree than *Grave*, and by two than *Adagio*.

A LARK [*larpic*, *Sax.* *Lechte*, *L.* *Lechte*, *Teut.*] a singing Bird.

LARK-SPUR, a Plant. *Dichonum*. *L.*

LARMPER [in *Architecture*] a flat square Member placed on the Cornice below the *Cymatium*; the Eaves or Drip. *F.*

LARON, a Thief. *F. L. T.*

LAR'VÆ, Ghosts or Phantoms. *L.*

LAR'VATED, wearing a Mask, frighted with Spirits.

LARYNGOTOMY [of *λάρυγξ*, and *τομή*, *Gr.* to cut] that Operation where the Fore part of the *Larynx* is divided to admit Respiration, during the Time that large Tumours are upon the Upper parts, as in a Quinsy, &c.

LARYNX [*λάρυγξ*, *Gr.*] the Throat; properly the Top of the Windpipe. *L.*

To LASCIVIATE [*lascivire*, *L.*] to play the Wanton, to give one's self to Lust and Lechery.

LASCIVIOUS [*lascivus*, *F.* of *lascium*, *L.*] wantonly in Behaviour, lustful. *L.*

LASCIVIOUSLY, wantonly, lewdly.

LASCIVIOUSNESS [*lascivitas*, *F.* *lascivitas*, *L.*] Wantonness.

A LASH, the Thong of a Whip, a Scaphin, &c.

To LASH [probably of *lappens*, *L.* a Halter, *q. d.* to lash one with a Rope's End, or of *Schlagen*, *Teut.* to smite] to whip or scourge.

To LASH [*Ses Term*] is to bind or fasten any Thing to the Ship's Sides.

L A S

LASHERS, the Ropes which bind fast the tckles and Breeches of the Ordnance, when they are made fast with a Board.

A LASK [*laxitas*, L.] an immoderate softness in the Belly.

LASKETS [in a Ship] are small Lines or Loops fastened by sewing into the Bonnets or Drabblers.

LASK'ING [*Sea Term*] when a Ship sails either by Wind, nor strait before it, but entering between both, she is said to go *lasking*.

LASS, a Maid, a young Woman.

LAS'LORN, deprived of, or deserted by Lads or Mistresses. *Shaksf.*

LASSITUDE [*laxitudo*, L.] Weariness, inertness, a Heaviness of the Limbs.

LAST [*q. d. latest*, of *late*, *letzt*, *nt.*] the hindmost.

A LAST [*læpce*, *Sax.* *Leiste*, *Teut.* *Leiste*, S.] to make Shoes on.

A LAST [*læpce*, of *Dæpstan*, *Sax.* to load] Burthen, or a certain Weight or Measure, a Last of Pitch, Tar, or Ashes, is 12 Barrels, &c. of Cod-fish, 12 Barrels; of Corn, Quarters; of Hides, 12 Dozen.

LAST [in the *Marbles of Kent*] a Court is by 24 Jurats summoned by the Bailiff.

To **LAST** [*læpstan*, *Sax.*] to abide, to continue, to endure.

LAST HEIR [*Law Term*] he to whom Lands fall by Escheat for want of lawful heirs.

Shoemaker must not go beyond his Last.

The moral Instruction of this Proverb is, that Persons, though *skillful* in their own Art, ought not to meddle or make with things out of their own Sphere, and not presume to correct or amend what they do not understand. The Proverb is only the *title* of *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, in an English Dicty; and first took its Authority from the Story of the celebrated Painter *Apelles*, who having drawn a famous Piece, and exposed it to publick View, a Cobler came by, and found Fault with it, because he made too many *Latches* to the *Golefosses*; *Apelles* mends accordingly, and sets it out again; and the next Day the *Cobler*, coming again, finds Fault with the whole *Leg*; upon which *Apelles* comes out, saying, *Cobler go Home and keep your Last*. Accordingly say the *Greeks*, *ῥάπτων ἄλαξτε, ταύτην κόρυμνι*.

A LAST [*Last*, *Teut.*] of Meal, 12 Barrels; of red Herrings, 20 Cades; Stock-fish, 200; of Dog-Stones, 3 Pair; Flax or Feathers, 17 C. of Gunpowder, 24 Barrels (or 100 Poynd Weight); of Leather, 20 Dicks; and of Wool; 12 Sacks.

LAST'AGE, Custom in some Markets and Fairs for carrying Things; also a Duty paid for Wares sold by the Last; also for the Ballast of a Ship.

L A T

LASTING, continuing, during, wearing a long Time.

LASTINGLY, durably, continually.

LAST'INGNESS, Continuance, Duration.

LASTLY, in the last Place.

A LAT [*Larte*, *Teut.*] a Lath. *N. C.*

LAT [*q. d. late*] slow, tedious. *Lat Weather*, wet or unseasonable Weather. *N. C.*

A LATCH [*lacet*, F. a String of a Latch] a Fastening of a Door.

To **LATCH**, to fasten with a Latch, Locks.

LATCH'ED, caught. *Spencer.*

LATCH'ES of a Clock, those Parts which wind up and unlock the Work.

LATCH'ET [*lacet*, F.] a Part of a Shoe, by which it is fastened.

LATCH'ING, catching or infecting. *C.*

LATE [*late*, *Sax.* *laet*, L. S.] behind in Time.

LATE'BROUS [*latebrosus*, L.] full of lurking Holes.

LATELY, not long ago.

LATENESS, far Advancement of Time.

LA'TENT [*latens*, L.] lying hid.

LAT'ERAL [*lateralis*, L.] belonging to the Sides of any Thing, sideways. *F.*

LATERAL Disease, the Pleurisy.

LATERAL'ITY, a being sideways.

LATERAL Equation [in *Algebra*] is an Equation which has but one Root, whereas every quadratick Equation has two, every cubic three Roots, &c.

LATERALLY, sidewise.

LAT'ERAN, one of the Pope's Palaces in Rome, so called from *Lateranus*, a Patrician of Rome, whose House was given by *Constantine* to the Pope and his Successors.

A Legate à LATERE. [*q. d.* a Counsellor always at his Elbow] is a Title given to those Cardinals whom the Pope sends to Courts of foreign Princes.

LATEST [*latest*, *Sax.*] hindmost in Time.

LATE'WARD, late in Season.

LATH [*lætra*, *Sax.*] a thin Piece of cleft Wood; also a Turner's Instrument.

A LATH, a Barn. *N. C.*

A LATH [*læpp*, *Sax.*] a great Part or Division in a County, containing three or more Hundreds.

LATHE [of *lættan*, *Sax.* to delay] Ease or Rest. *N. C.*

LATHE Reeve, an Officer in the *Saxon* Government, who had Authority over the third Part of the Country, whose Territory was called a Tithing.

A LATHER [*læteur*, F.] Water well mixed with Soap till it froth.

To **LATHER**, to form a Foam with Water and Soap; also to bespatter.

LATH'ING [*lælabian*, *Sax.* to invite] Intreaty, Invitation.

LATIFOLI'OUS [*latifolius*, L.] having broad Leaves.

L A T

LATIMER [q. d. *Latius*] an Interpreter. O.

LATIN [*Latina lingua*] the Language anciently spoken in Rome.

LATINISM [*latinismus*, F.] Speaking or Writing according to the Propriety of the Latin Tongue.

LATINIST, one skilled in Latin.

LATINITY [*latinitas*, F. of *latinitas*, L.] the Latin Tongue, the Propriety of that Language.

To **LATINIZE**, to employ Words derived from the Latin.

LATION [among Philosophers] is the Translation or Motion of a natural Body from one Place to another in a right Line.

LATIOSTROUS [*latus and rostrum*, L.] broad-beaked.

LATISSIMUS Dors [among Anatomists] the Muscle of the Arm, which takes its Name from the large Size, because with its Partner it covers the whole Back.

LATITANCY } [*latitatio*, L.] a lurking

LATITATION } or lying hid.

LATITAT, is a Witt whereby all Men in personal Actions are called originally to the King's Bench.

To **LATITATE** [*latiter*, F. of *latitatum*, L.] to lurk or lie hid.

LATITUDE [*latitudo*, L.] Breadth, Largeness, Wideness, Freedom. F.

LATITUDE of a Place [in Geography] is the Distance of that Place, either North or South, from the Equinoctial, and measured by that Ark of the Meridian of the Place, which is intercepted between the Place and the Equinoctial.

LATITUDE [in Navigation] is the Distance of a Ship from the Equinoctial, either North or South.

Middle LATITUDE, is half the given Sum of any two Latitudes.

LATITUDE of a Star [in Astronomy] is the Space that any Star or Planet goes at any Time from the Ecliptick.

Apparent LATITUDE [in Astronomy] is the Distance of its real Place from the Ecliptick.

Difference of LATITUDE [in Navigation] is the Northing or Southing of a Ship, or the Way gained to the Northward or Southward.

Northern LATITUDE of a Star [in Astronomy] is its Distance from the Ecliptick towards the North Pole.

Southern LATITUDE of a Star, is its Distance from the Ecliptick towards the South Pole.

LATITUDE of Health [with Physicians] that Deviation from a certain Standard, or Weight and Bulk, which a Person cannot incur without falling into a Disease.

LATITUDINARIANS [of *latitudo*, L.] they who allow great Liberty in point of Religion.

L A V

LA'TRANT [*latrans*, L.] barking.
A **LA'TRANT Writer**, an Author who sneers at others.

LATRA'TION, a Barking like a Dog. L.
LATROCINA'TION, a Robbing, Plundering, or Pillaging. L.

LA'TROCINY [*latrocinium*, L.] Larceny, Theft, Robbery.

LA'TROCINY, the Privilege of adjoining and executing Thieves. O. L.

LATT'EN } [Lottzen, Belg.] iron tines
LATTIN } over.

LATTER, last of two, lately done, modern.

LAT'ER-Mow [of Latere, and Etn, Sax. *Gras*] a second Mowing.

LAT'ICE [of Latere, Sax. a Lath, of Latere, Laths, Teut.] a Window made of Lath-work.

LA'TUS, a Side. L.

LATUS Primarium [in Conick Section] is a right Line drawn through the Vertex of the Section, parallel to the Base of the triangular Section of the Cone, and within it. L.

LATUS Rectum, an imaginary Line belonging to Conick Sections. L.

LATUS Transversum [in an Hyperbola] is a right Line lying between the Vertices of two opposite Sections. L.

LAVA'TION, a Washing, a Cleansing of Metals and Minerals from Filth. L.

LAVATORIUM, a Laundry. O. L.

LAVATORY, a Wash.

LAUD [*laus*, F. *laudes*, L.] Praise, Commendation.

To **LAUD**, to praise.

LAUDABLE [*laudabile*, F. of *laudabilis*, L.] worthy of Praise, commendable.

LAUDABLE Matter [among Surgeons] such Matter of a Wound which is natural, and having no bad Quality.

LAUDABLY, in a Praise-worthy Manner.

LAUDABLENESS, Praise-worthiness.

LAUDANUM, a Medicine extracted out of the purer Part of Opium, so called from its laudable Qualities.

LAUDATIVE [*laudativus*, L.] belonging to Commendation or Praise.

LAUDES [*laudes*, L.] Praises read or sung last, either at Morning or Evening-Service.

LAUDUM, a decisive Sentence, or Award of an Arbitrator. L. 7.

To **LAVE** [*lavare*, F. *lavare*, L. to wash] to scoop or throw out Water.

To **LAVE a Design** [in Painting] to do over a Picture with Wash; to cleanse, freshen, or touch it up.

LAVEDAN, an Iron grey Genet.

To **LAVEER'** [*lavieren*, Dan.] to steer a Ship sometimes one Way, and sometimes another.

To **LAVEN**, to drain. Cb.

LAVENDER [*lavenda*, F. of *lavandula*, L.] an Herb.

LAVENDER-Cotton, an Herb. LAVIER

LAV'ER [*lavoir*, F. of *lavacrum*, L.] a Vessel to wash in.

LAV'ER-Bread, a sort of Bread made of a Sea Plant, which seems to be Oyster-green, or Sea Liver-wort, used in *Wales*.

LAV'ER'NA, a Goddess to whom Thieves were wont to supplicate. *L.*

To **LAV'UGH** [*alahau*, *Sax.* *Lachen*, *Teut.*] an Action well known.

LAUGHABLE, worthy to excite Laughter.

LAUGHINGLY, in a merry Way.

LAUGHING-Stock, Object of Mirth.

LAUGH'TER [*hleohtron*, *Sax.* *Gelächter*, *Teut.*] the Act of Laughing.

To **LAV'ISH** [*Misibrow* derives it of *lavish*, to destroy, to empty, or *lavissus*, to gorge; but *Skinner* from *lavare*, L. to wash] to be lavish of, to waste or squander away.

LAV'ISH, prodigal, extravagant.

LAV'ISHLY, profusely.

LAV'ISHMENT, Extravagancy.

LAV'ISHNESS, Wastefulness, Profuseness.

To **LAUNCH** [among *Sailors*] to put out; as they say, *Launch out this Davit*, or the *Cap-sin Bar*. See *Launch*.

LAUNCEGAYS', offensive Weapons prohibited and disused. *O.*

LAUNDRESS. See *Landress*.

LAUREAT' [*laureatus*, L.] crowned with Laurel.

Post **LAUREAT**, the King's Poet.

LAUREATED Letters, were Letters bound up in Leaves, which the *Roman* General sent to the Senate, when their Contents were Victory and Conquest.

LAUREL, [*laurier*, F. of *laurus*, L.] a Shrub that is for ever green.

LAURELED, crowned with Laurel.

LAURES, Gold Coins of King *James I.* A. C. 1619, with his Head laureated.

LAURIF'EROUS [*laurifer*, L.] bearing or bringing Laurels.

LAURUST'INUS, a wild Bay-tree.

LAW [*Lah* and *Lega*, *Sax.* *ley*, F. *Loi*, *Belg.* *lex*, L.] a certain Rule directing and obliging a rational Creature in moral Actions.

LAW [an Hill, *Scots*] a Surname.

LAW of Arms, is the allowed Rules and Precepts concerning War.

LAW of Mark or Mart, is a Law whereby Men take the Goods of those by whom they have received Wrong, by way of Reprizal, whenever they find them within their own Territories and Bounds.

LAW-Merchant, is a Privilege peculiar to Merchants different from the Common Law.

LAW of Reason, is the Sentence which Reason gives concerning the Goodness of those Things one is to do.

LAW Spiritual, the Ecclesiastical or Civil Law.

LAW of the Staple, is the same as the *Law of Merchants*.

LAWS of Motion [in *Mechanicks*] are

those *Laws*, which two Bodies striking against one another, observe both before and after the Shock.

LAWS of Nature, those *Laws* of Motion by which natural Bodies are governed in all their Actions upon one another.

LAWS of Nations, are such as concern Embassies, Entertainment of Strangers, Traffick, and Arms.

LAWS of the twelve Tables, were *Laws* compiled by the *Romans*, from those of *Solon*, &c. engraven in twelve Tables of Brass, and committed to the Care of the *Dreemviri*.

LAW Days, any Days of open Court.

LAWES, round Heaps of Stone on the Borders between *England* and *Scotland*, being a kind of rude Monuments for the Dead.

LAWFUL, agreeable to Law.

LAWFULLY, agreeably to Law.

LAWFULNESS, the Legality of any Thing, its Agreeableness to Law.

LAWGIVER, a Framer of *Laws*.

LAWGIVING, forming *Laws*, legislative.

LAW'ING of Dogs, the cutting out the Balls, or the three Claws of their Fore part.

LAW'LESS [*laughelette*, *Sax.*] that is without Law, disorderly, irregular.

LAWLESS Court, a Court held at *King's-Hall* at *Rockford* in *Essex*, every *Wednesday* Morning next after *Michaelmas-Day*, at *Cock-crowing*, by the Lord of the Manor of *Raleigh*, where they whisper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal; and he who owes Suit and Service there, and does not appear, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour he is missing.

LAWLESS Man, one who has no Benefit of the Law, an Outlaw.

LAWLESSLY, in an illegal Manner.

LAWN [*lands*, F. *landa*, *Span.*] a great Plain in a Park, or between two Woods.

LAWN [*lhan*, F. of *lino*, *Gr.*] a sort of fine Linnen Cloth.

LAW Suit, an Action at Law.

LAWYER, a Counsellor, an Advocate, or Pleader, in a Law-suit.

LAX [*Lachs*, *Salmon*, *Teut.*] a kind of Fish.

LAX [*laxus*, L.] loose, slack, spacious, or large.

LAXAN'TIA [with *Physicians*] loosening Medicines, that loosen, scour, and cleanse the Bowels. *L.*

LAXATION, a loosening or easing. *L.*

LAX'ATIVE [*laxatif*, F.] that is of a loosening or opening Quality. *L.*

LAXATIVE, looie in the Body, so as frequently to go to Stool.

LAX'ATIVES, loosening Medicines. *L.*

LAX'ITY [*laxitas*, L.] Looseness, Slackness.

LAXLY, loosely.

LAXNESS, Looseness.

LAY [*ley*, *Sax.*] a Song or Poem.

A LAY Land [*ley*, of *leag*, *Sax.* a Pasture] Fallow Ground that lies untilled.

A LAY, a Bed of Mortar; also unplowed Ground; also a Song or Wager.

To **LAY** [*leagan*, *Sax.* *legen*, *Teut.*] to put or place.

To **LAY** [*in Gardening*] to bend down the Branches of a Tree, and cover them, that they may take Root.

To **LAY Lead** [*Sea Term*] is to sail from it just as far as you can see.

LAY-Bian [from *lai*, *F.* of *laicus*, *L.* of *λαϊκός*, *Gr.*] one who follows a secular Employment, or who has not entered into Holy Orders.

LAY-Man [among *Painters*] a Statue of Wood, whose joints are so made, that it may be put into any Posture.

LAY-Soil, a Place to lay Soil or Rubbish in.

LAY-Soil [of lay and Stal, *Sax.*] a Place to lay Dung Soil, or Rubbish in.

To **LAY an evil Spirit** [*Leeghe*, *Belg.* to thrust down] to confine it, that it does not infect Houses, &c.

LAY-Well, a Well near *Torbay* in *Devonshire*, which ebbs and flows several Times in the Space of an Hour, bubbling up now-and-then like a boiling Pot.

LAYER, a Channel or Bed in a Creek, where small Oysters are thrown in to breed.

LAYER [*in Gardening*] a young Sprout covered with Mould, in order to raise its Kind.

LAZAR [of *Lazarus*, *L.*] a Leper or leprous Person.

LAZARETTO [*lazaret*, *F.*] a Pest-House, or Hospital for Lepers. *Ital.*

LAZARUS [*λαζαρος*, *H. i. e.* the Lord's Help] a proper Name of Men.

LAZIVY, idly, indolently.

LAZINESS, idleness, Indolence.

LAZY [*λαζος*, *F.* of *laxus*, *L.* *English*, *Do.*] slothful, sluggish, idle; also naught, bad. *N. C.*

A LAZY, a Vagabond, a wicked or idle Fellow. *N. C.*

LEA, a certain Quantity of Yarn at *Kidderminster*; every such Lea is to contain 200 Threads, reeled on a Reel four Yards about.

LEACH [*g. d.* which causes *le ache* in Workmen's joints] hard Work, a Term frequent among the Miners in the North.

To **LEACH** [*in Carving*] as, *Leach that Brown*, i. e. cut it up.

LEACH-Troughs [*in Salt Works*] Vessels in which Salt is left to drain.

LEACHER [*Lecker*, *Teut.*] a lascivious Person, a Whoremonger.

LEACHEROUS, lascivious, libidinous.

LEACHEROUSLY lasciviously.

LEACHERY [*Leckerij*, *Teut.*] Lasciviousness, Lust.

LEAD [*leade* or *le'd*, *Sax.*] a heavy, coarse, and fusible Metal.

LEADEN, made of Lead.

LEADEN-Hall [perhaps better *Leather-Hall*] a noble ancient Building in *London*, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather.

To **LEAD** [*laban*, *Sax.* *leiten*, *Teut.*] to conduct, to guide, to entice.

LEADER, one who conducts, a Commander.

A LEAF [*leap*, *Sax.* *Loof*, *Dan.*] the Product or Clothing of Trees or Plants.

LEAF, a Distemper in young Lambs, caused by feeding on Leaves.

LEAFLESS, void of Leaves.

LEAFY, full of Leaves.

LEAGUE [*ligue*, *F.* probably of *λαϊκός*, *Gr.* while, because in old Times they placed white Stones at every League's End from the City] three Miles.

LEAGUE [*ligue*, *F.* of *ligare*, *L.* to bind] a Covenant, or Agreement, but more especially a Treaty of Alliance between Princes and States.

LEAGUER [*Leeger*, *Dan.* *Leagr*, *Teut.*] a Siege laid to a Town.

LEAGUER, one concerned in the League or Confederacy in *France*, in the Times of *Henry III.* and *IV.*

LEAH [*לואי*, *H. i. e.* painful] *Jacob's* first Wife.

LEAK [*in a Ship*] a Hole or Chink, through which the Water gets into it.

To **LEAK** [*Lecken*, *L. S.*] to run out of a Vessel through some Hole or Chink.

To *spring* a **LEAK** [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship, by opening some Chink, takes in more Water than ordinary.

LEAKAGE, an Allowance made to the Merchant in liquors, of 12 per Cent. and to Brewers 3 in 23 Barrels of Beer, and 2 in 22 Barrels of Ale.

LEAKY, full of leaky Places; a Vessel is so, when it lets out any of the Liquor contained; or a Ship is so, when it lets Water come in.

LEAM [*Leoma*, *Sax.*] a Flash of Fire, or Lightning.

LEAM, } perhaps a Contraction of *Le-*
LAIM, } *mentum*, *L.* [among *Hunters*] a Line to hold a Dog in; a Leash.

LEAN [*leche*, *Sax.*] poor in Flesh.

To **LEAN** [*hylan*, *Sax.* *lehren*, *Teut.*] to rest against, stay upon, to incline.

LEANNESS, the being poor in Flesh.

To **LEAP** [*hleapan*] to jump.

A LEAP [*hleap*, *Sax.*] a Jump, also a Device to catch Fish in.

A LEAP } [*Le-p*, *Sax.*] half a Bushel;
A LIP } also a Corn basket. *E. C.*

LEAP-Year, so named, because of its leaping a Day more that Year than is a common Year, namely, every fourth Year. See *Eiffixite*.

LEAK Ground, as *Rib Lear*, is good Ground for feeding and fattening Sheep. *Ch.*
To

LEC

To LEARN [*leornian, Sax. lernēn, Teut.*] to receive Instruction in Arts and Sciences, to get Intelligence, &c.

To LEARN [*leorn, Sax. lernēn, Teut.*] to instruct or inform.

LEARNED, skilled in Science.

LEARNEDLY, in a skilful, intelligent manner.

LEAR'NER [*leornere, Sax.*] one who is instructed.

LEARN'ING, Skill in Languages or Sciences.

LEASE [probably of *laifer, F.* to leave] Demise, or Letting of Lands or Tenements to another for a Rent reserved.

To LEASE [*lesen, L. S. or Marblien, Teut.*] to glean or pick up.

A LEASH [*lesse, F. Letse, L. S.*] a Leather Thong, by which the Falconer holds his Hawk fast; a Line to hold a Dog in.

LEASH of Greyhounds, is three Hounds.

LEASH Laws, are Laws to be observed in Hunting or Coursing.

LEAS'ING [*leasunge, Sax.*] Lying.

LEASSEE, } the Party to whom a Lease

LESSEE, } is granted.

LEASSOR, } the Person who lets or grants

LESSOR, } a Lease.

LEAST [*leest, Sax.*] the smallest.

LEAS'URE } [*loisir, F.*] Opportunity, con-

LEISURE } venient or vacant Time.

LEAT of a Mill, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill.

LEATH, Ceasing, Intermision, &c.

LEATHER [*lether, Sax. Leder, Teut.*] Hides of Beasts dressed, tanned, &c.

LEATHER Dresser, one who dresses Leather.

LEAVE [*leafe, Sax. Merloff, L. S.*] Licence, Liberty.

To give LEAVE [*lyzan, Sax. Merloffgehen, L. S.*] to permit.

To LEAVE [probably of *beligan, Sax.* to remain; *Minshew* derives it from *leipaw, Gr.* to leave] to forsake, to depart from.

LEAVEN [*lewin, F. of levere, L.*] a Piece of Dough salted and fouraed, to ferment and relish the whole Lump.

The LEAVEN of Sin [among Divines] is an Inclination to do Evil, proceeding from the Corruptness of human Nature.

LEAVER [*levier, F. of lewando, L.*] a Bar of Wood or Iron, to lift or bear up a Weight.

LEAVER [in *Mechanicks*] is a Balance resting on a certain determinate Point, called its Fulcrum.

LEAVES, the Plural of Leaf.

LEAVINGS, Remnant, &c. *Addif.*

LECANOMANCY [*lecanomantia* *l. λεκανομαντία, of λεκανή, a Basin, and μαντία, Divination, Gr.*] a sort of Divination by Water in a Basin.

LECCATOR, a Leacher, a Debauchee. *O. L.*

LEE

To LECH on, to pour on. *N. C.*

LECTERN [*lectrin, F.*] a Reading-Desk in a Church. *O.*

LECTION, a reading.

LECTISTERN [*lectisternium, L.*] a Festival among the ancient *Romans*, during which the Statues of the Gods were taken off from the Pedestals, and laid upon Beds in their Temples, and magnificently treated.

LECTISTERNIUM [among *Physicians*] that Apparatus which is necessary for the Cure of a sick Person in Bed. *L.*

LECTUAL [by *Physicians*] is said of a Person whose Distemper requires him to be confined in Bed. *L.*

LECTURE [*lectura, L.*] a Reading; an Instruction given by the Master to his Scholars; also a Discourse upon any Text of Scripture, Art, or Science; a Sermon. *F.*

To LECTURE, to instruct, to catechise with Infotence.

LECTURER [*lector, L.*] a Reader of Lectures, i. e. certain Portions of any Author, or Science, read in publick Schools.

LECTURER [in *Divinity*] a Minister who preaches in the Afternoon, having no Benefit besides the free Gift of the People.

LECTURESHIP, the Office or Revenues of a Lecturer.

LECTURNIUM, the Reading-Desk or Pew in a Church. *O. L.*

LEDDEN [of *læden, Sax.*] Latin Language. *Spem.*

LEDE } [of *leýde, Sax.*] lead away; also

LEED } People. Servants, Vassals. *Chauc.*

To LE'DEN [perhaps of *leiden, Teut.* to suffer, endure] to languish. *O.*

A LEDGE, a sort of Border.

LEDGER [of *legere, L.* to gather] the chief Book in which every Man's particular Account, as also of every sort of Goods bought and sold, are distinctly placed.

LED'GER [à *legendo, L.*] an Ambassador.

LED'GES [in a Ship] small Pieces of Timber lying ashwart from the Waste Trees to the Roof-Trees, which serve to bear up the Nettings or Gratings over the half Deck.

LEE [probably from *leau, F.* towards the Water] is differently used at Sea, for that Part the Wind blows upon, but generally for that Part which is opposite to the Wind.

LEE Shore, is that on which the Wind blows.

A LEE the Helm [Sea Phrase] put the Helm to the Leeward Side of the Ship.

To lay a Ship by the LEE, is to bring her so, that all her Sails may lie flat against the Masts and Shrouds, and the Wind come right on her Back side.

LEE Fang [in a Ship] a Rope reeved let into the C ropes of the Courses, to hale in the Bottom of a Sail, or to lace on a Bonnet, &c.

LEF

LEE-Latch [*See Phrase*] *How a Care of the Lee Latch, i. e. keep the Ship near the Wind.*

LEECH [*leer, of leeman, Sax. to heal*] a Farrier or Horse Doctor.

LEECH, a small Water-Serpent, that sucks the Blood of Animals.

LEED, the Month of *March*. O.

LEED-Yalls, Cow-Hides. S.

LEEDS [*Lojbyr, Sax. probably of Leor, Sax. People, q. d. a populous City*] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

LEEF, willing. *Spen.*

LEEF Silver, a Fine paid by a Tenant to his Lord for Leave to plough and sow.

LEEK [*leac, Sax.*] a Pot-Herb.

LEEM [*of leoma, Sax.*] a Flame, Light, Blaze. *Clave.*

To **LEER** [*of Leugen, Teut. to observe, Leer, Dan. to laugh; but Sommer derives it from hleape, Sax, the Forehead or Cheek*] to cast a cunning or wifful Look.

LEER [*of lepan, Sax.*] Learning, Doctrine. *Spen.*

LEER of a Deer [*of Lager, Teut. to lodge*] the Place where he lies to dry himself after he has been wet by the Dew.

LEERO Viol [*corruptly for Lira Viol*] a kind of musical Instrument.

LEES [*lies, F.*] the Dregs of Water, Wine, &c.

LEESE, lost. *Spen.*

LEET [*of lire, Sax. little, q. d. little Court, or law, or larian, Sax. to censure; or, as Minshew says, à l'ribus, L. Suite*] a Law-Day.

Court-LEET, is a Court out of the Sheriff's Turn, and enquires of all Offences under the Degree of High Treason, that are committed against the Crown and Dignity of the King.

LEETCH [*See Term*] is the outward Edge or Skirt of the Sail from the Earing to the Clew; or rather the Middle of the Sails between these two.

LEETCH Lines [*in a Ship*] small Ropes made fast to the Leech of the Sails.

LEETEN you, you make yourself, or pretend to be. *Chib.*

LEETH *Wate*, pliable, limber. N. C.

LEEWARD Ship [*See Term*] one which is not fast by Wind, or which does not fall so near the Wind, as to make her Way so good as she should.

LEEWARD-Way [*in Navigation*] some what allowed to drive a Ship to the Leeward from that Point which she seems to go by the Compass.

To fall to **LEEWARD**, is to lose the Advantage of the Wind.

LEEWARD-Tide, is when the Tide and Wind go both one Way.

LEFE [*licb, Teut.*] dear, loving, pleasant. *Sbauc.*

LEG

LEFE [*licb, Teut.*] Love, Affection. O.

LEFIST [*lichest, Teut.*] dearest. *Clave.*

LEFT [*luffe, Da.*] sinister, not right.

LEFT-Handed, having a better Use of the left than the right Hand.

LEG [*lrech, of lechen, Teut. to kick*] the lower Part of the Bodies of Animals, serving for Support and Motion.

LEGS [*in a Ship*] are small Ropes which are put through the Bolt-Ropes of the Main and Fore-sail.

LEGS [*Trigonometry*] Sides of a Triangle. **LEGABLE** [*legabilis, L.*] that is not entitled as hereditary, but may be bequeathed by Legacy. L. T.

LEGACY [*legatum, L.*] a Gift bequeathed by a Testator in his Will.

LEGAL [*legalis, L.*] according to Law, lawful, pertaining to the Jewish Law. F.

LEGALITY [*legalitas, F.*] Lawfulness, Agreeableness to the Law.

LEGALLY, lawfully.

LEGATARY [*legatarius, L.*] the same as Legate.

LEGATE [*legatus, L.*] an Ambassador, sent by the Pope to a foreign Prince.

LEGATEE [*legataire, F. of legatarius, L.*] a Person who has a Legacy left him in a Will.

LEGATTINE, or **LEGANTINE**, belonging to a Legate.

LEGATION, } the Office or Function

LEGATIONSHIP, } of a Legate. F. of L.

LEGATOR [*lego, L.*] one who makes a Will.

LEGATUM, a Legacy or Bequest. S. R.

LEGEN, to ally or affuage. O.

LEGEND, to ally, to alledge. *Clave.*

LEGEND [*legende, F. of legenda, L.*] a Popish Book, containing a particular Account of the Lives of the Saints, called the *Golden Legend*; a fabulous Relation or Tale.

The **LEGEND**, the Words that are about the Edge of a Piece of Coin or Medal.

LEGENDARY, belonging to a Legend, fabulous.

LEGERDEMAIN [*leger de main, F. i. a. quick of Hand*] Slight of Hand, Confidence, juggling Tricks.

LEGERITY, Agilitv, Nimbleness.

LEGERMENT [*in Music Books*] signifies to play lightly, gently, and with Ease. *Ital.*

LEGIANCE, Allegiance. O.

LEGIBLE [*legibilis, L.*] that may be read, easy to be read.

LEGIBLY, in a Manner that may be read.

LEGIFEROUS [*legifer, L.*] making or giving Laws.

LEGION, a Regiment or Body of the Roman Army, consisting of sometimes more and sometimes less, but at the most 6000 Foot, including 300 Horse. F. of L.

LEGIONARY [*legionarius, L.*] belonging to a Legion.

LEGISLATIVE

LEM

LEGIS'LATIVE [of *legis* and *latus*, L. of *fero*, L.] having Authority to make or give Laws.

LEGISLA'TOR [*legiflateur*, F.] a Giver of Laws, a Law-giver. L.

LEGISLA'TURE [of *legis* and *latura*, L.] the Authority of making Laws, or Power which makes them.

LEGITIMACY [*legitimate*, F. of *legitimus*, L.] lawful, rightful; also born in lawful Wedlock.

To **LEGITIMATE** [*legitimer*, F. of *legitimum*, L.] to make or declare natural Children legitimate; to qualify with such Conditions as are according to Law.

LEGITIMATELY, in a legitimate Manner.

LEGITIMA'TION, legitimating. F. of L.

LEGRU'ITA [in *Doom/day Record*] a Fine or Punishment for unlawful Familiarity with a Woman.

LEGU'MEN [among *Botanists*] a Species of Plants called *Pulse*, so called of *lego*, L. to gather, because they may be gathered with the Hands without cutting.

LEGU'MINOUS, belonging to Pulse.

LEW'CESTER [Leageceaster, of *leag*, Sax. fallow Ground, and *Cæster*] the County Town, probably so called from its being built hard by a Leag, or Common.

LEIGH [ley, Sax. a Pasture or Meadow] a Surname. O.

LEP'RY Places, cavernous, full of Caverns.

LEP'SURABLE, enjoying Leisure, passed in Leisure.

LEP'SURABLY, at Leisure.

LEP'SURE [*loisir*, F.] Freedom from Business or Hurry.

LEP'SURELY, not hurried, deliberately.

LEITS [g. d. *Lots*] Nomination to Offices in Esteem. N. C.

LEM'A [with *Oculists*] a white Matter or Humour congealed in the Eyes. L.

LEM'AN [*l'aimante*, F. a Sweetheart] a Concubine, a Harlot; also a Gallant.

LEMES, Lights or Flames.

LEM'MA [*λήμμα*, Gr.] an Argument or Subject of what is to be treated of.

LEMMA [in *Mathematicks*] a Proposition which serves previously to prepare the Way for the Demonstration of some Theorem, or the Construction of some Problem.

LEM'NIAN Earth, a sort of Earth of an astringent Quality, used in Pharmacy.

LE'MON [*limon*, F.] the Lemon-Tree, or its Fruit.

LEMONA'DE, Liquor made of Water, Sugar, and the Juice of Lemons.

LEM'STER [formerly called *Leon Minister*, from a Lion, which, as some relate, appeared to a Monk in a Dream] a Town in *Herefordshire*.

LEM'URES, Hagboblins, Ghosts, or Night Spirits. L.

LEN

To **LEND** [lænan, Sax. leihnen, Teut.] to grant the Use of any Thing to another.

LENGER [*langer*, Teut.] longer, Span.

LENGTH [of *lenz*, Sax. long, iauge, Teut.] the Extent from End to End.

LENGTH [in *Geometry*] the first Dimension of Bodies, considered in their utmost Extent.

To **LENGTHEN** [*langeru*, Teut.] to make longer.

LENGTHWISE, according to the Length.

LENIENT Medicines [with *Physicians*] softening or loosening Medicines. L.

To **LENIFY**, to assuage, soothe.

LENITIVE [*lenitif*, F. of *lenire*, L.] that is of a softening or assuaging Quality.

LENITY [*lenitas*, L.] Milanese, Softness, Gentleness, Calmness.

LENO [in *Anatomy*] a Part of the Brain, called *Torcular Hierophili*.

LENS [in *Opticks*] a concave or convex Glass, that is made to throw the Rays of Vision into a Point.

LENS [among *Anatomists*] the crystalline Humour of the Eye, so called from its Performance of the same Office.

LENT [lencen, Sax. lente, Belg. Lent, Teut. the Spring of the Year] a set Time for Fasting and Abstinence for forty Days, next before *Easter*.

LENT, **LENTMENT** [in *Musick Books*] denotes a slow Movement, and signifies much the same as *Largo*. Ital.

Tres **LENTMENT** [Fr.] signifies very slow, or a Movement between *Largo* and *Grave*, and the same as when *Largo* is repeated, as *Largo, Largo*.

LENTEN, belonging to *Lent*.

LENTICULA [in *Opticks*] a small concave or convex Glass.

LENTICULA [among *Physicians*] a particular Kind of Fever, the same as *Petecheialis*, which throws upon the Skin little Spots like Flea-bites, but somewhat larger; also the same as *Lentigo*.

LENTICULAR, belonging to the Humour of the Eye, called *Lenz*.

LENTIFORM [*lens* and *forma*, L.] having the Form of a *Lenz*.

LENTIGINOUS [of *lentigo*, L.] full of Freckles.

LENTIGO [among *Physicians*] a freckly or scurfy Eruption upon the Skin, such especially as is common to Women in the Time of their Childbearing. L.

LENTILS [*lenticilles*, F. of *lentes*, L.] a sort of Pulse.

LENTISCK [*lentiscus*, L.] a Wood of a pale brown Colour, that produces the Matich.

LENTITUDE, Slowness, Negligence. L.

LENTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a slow Movement, the same as *Lent*, or *Lentement*; which see. Ital.

LENTOR [among *Physicians*] that sly, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which

In malignant Fevers obstructs the capillary Vessels. *L.*

L'ENVOY, the Epilogue after a Copy of Verses. *Spenc.*

LE'O [in *Astronomy*] a Lion, the Name of one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *July*.

LEO [with some *Physicall Writers*] a Species of Leprosy, the same as *Elephantiasis*. *L.*

LEON'ARD [leon, *Sax.* a Lion, and *AerD*, *Teut.* Nature] a Name of Men.

LEONARD-Hawk, a Lanner-Hawk.

LEON'INE [leomin, *F.* of *leominus*, *L.*] belonging to a Lion, of a Lion-like Nature, cruel, savage.

LEONINE Verses, a sort of *Latin Verses*, which rhyme in the Middle and End, making as it were, a Lion's Tail.

LEONINES, a sort of old Coin.

LEOP'ARD [leopardus, *L. q. d.* begotten by a *Pardus*, i. e. a Libbard, and a Lioness, *λεοπάραδος*, *Gr.*] a wild spotted Beast.

LE'OPOLD [of leob, *Sax.* the People, and *Hold*] a proper Name of Men.

LEP and Lace [in the Manor of *Whittle*, in *Essex*] a Custom that every Cart which comes over a Part thereof, called *Greenbury*, paid 4 d. to the Lord of the Manor, except it were a Nobleman's Cart.

LEP'ER [un lepreux, *F.* of *leprosus*, *L.*] a leprous Man or Woman.

LEP'EROUS, infected with Leprosy.

LEPER'LO'GE, an Hospital for Lepers. *Ch.*

LEP'ID [lepidus, *L.*] pleasant, jocular, smart, witty.

LEPID'ITY [lepiditas, *L.*] Pleasantness, Wittiness, &c.

LEPIDOE'IDES [in *Anatomy*] is the scaly Suture of the Skull.

LEPOR'INE [leporinus, *L.*] belonging to a Hare.

LEPOR'INA labia, is when the upper Lip hath a natural D-fect in the Middle like a Slit towards the Nose, resembling that of an Hare; an Hare-lip.

LEPRA [among *Physicians*] a scurfy Eruption upon the Skin, a Leprosy. *L.*

LEPRO'SO Amovendo, a Writ which lies for a Parish to remove a Leper. *L.*

LEPROSY [lepra, *F.* of *lepra*, *L.* of *λεπρος*, *Gr.*] a dry white Scab or Scurf, whereby the Skin becomes scaly like a Fish.

LEPROUS [lepreux, *F.* of *leprosus*, *L.* *λεπρός*, *Gr.*] afflicted with a Leprosy.

LEPTO'LOGY [λεπτολογία, of *λεπτός*, a Mite, or a very small Piece of Money, a Trifle, and *λογία*, a Discourse, *Gr.*] a rhetorical Description of minute and sordid Things.

LEPTU'NTICKS [in *Pharmacy*] attenuating, cutting Medicines, which part clammy and viscid Humours, by their acute Particles.

LERE [Lelan *Sax.*] leer, vain, empty, spare; as Leer Horse, a Spare-Horse.

LE'RE [lepr, *Sax.*] to learn. *Spenc.*

LE'RE [lepr, *Sax.* Lerre, *Belg. lre*, *F.* a Lesson] a scolding or railing.

LETPOOPS, old fashioned Shoes.

LE'SIA, a Leash of Greyhounds. *O. L.*

LE'SINGOUR, a Liar. *O.*

LE'SION [leſio, *L.*] Hurt.

LESS [leſſ, *Sax.*] not so much.

LESSEE', he to whom a Lease is granted.

LESSEL, a shady Bush, or a Hovel. *O.*

To LES'SEN, to diminish, to grow less.

LES'SER Circles [in *Astronomy*] those which divide the Globe into unequal Parts.

LES'SES [laſſes, *F.*] the Dung of a Wolf, Bear, or wild Boar.

LES'SIAN Diet [of *Leſſius*, a famous *Physician*] a moderate Diet.

LES'SON [leſon, *F.* of *leſio*, *L.*] a Portion to be read or heard.

LES'SOR, he who grants a Lease.

LE'STAL, saleable; also weighty. *N. C.*

LET [a diminutive Termination from *lit*, or *lyce*, *Sax.*] little.

To LET [letan, *Sax.*] to hinder; also to permit.

A LETCH, a Vessel to put Athes in, to run Water through to make Lye. *S. C.*

A LETCH'ER, a lustful Person.

LETCH'ERY, Lustfulness, or Procreancy to Lust.

LET-Fall [with *Sails*] a Term for the putting aboard the Main Sail, Fore-Sail, and Sprit-Sail, when their Yards are aloft.

LE'THAL [lethalis, *L.*] mortal, deadly.

LETHAL'I'Y [lethalitas, *L.*] Mortality.

LETHAR'GICK [lethargique, *F.* of *lethargus*, *L.* of *λεθάργος*, of *λήθη*, Oblivion, and *ἀργός*, slow, *Gr.*] belonging to, affected with, or subject to, a Lethargy.

LETHAR'GICKNESS, Drowsiness.

LETH'ARGY [lethargie, *F.* of *lethargie*, *L.* of *λεθάργος*, of *λήθη*, *Gr.* Forgetfulness] a Disease caused by cold phlegmatick Humours oppressing the Brain, so that the Person can do nothing but sleep.

LE'THE [λήθη, Oblivion, *Gr.*] a Draught of Oblivion.

LETHIF'EROUS [lethifer, *L.*] that bringeth Death, deadly.

LET'ICE [letitia, *L. i. e.* Joy] a proper Name of Women.

LETIFICAL [letificus, *L.*] making glad.

To LETIFICATE [letificatum, *L.*] to make glad.

LET'IER [lettre, *F.* of *littera*, *L.*] a Character. such as those of the Alphabet; an Epistle sent to one, a Letter missive.

LETTER of Advice [in *Traffick*] a Letter from one Correspondent to another, giving Account of what Business he has done for him, what Bill he has drawn on him, &c.

LETTER of Attorney, a Writing authorizing an Attorney, or any Friend, to do a lawful Act in his Stead.

LETTER-Founder, one who casts Letters or Types for Printers.

LETTER Missive, an Epistle or Letter, sent by one Party to another.

LETTERS *Clause*, close Letters, sealed up with the King's Signet or Privy Seal.

LETTERS of *Credit* [among *Mercbants*] letters from one Merchant or Correspondent to another, requesting him to credit the Bearer with a certain Sum of Money.

LETTERS *Dominical* [in *Astronomy*] the first seven Letters in the Alphabet, which by turns serve to mark out the Days of the Week, and one of them always stands for Sunday.

LETTERS of *License* [among *Tradesmen*] letters under the Hands and Seals of Creditors, granted to a Man who has failed, giving a longer Time for Payment.

LETTERS of *Mart*, Letters which authorize one to take by Force of Arms, those Goods which are due by the Law of *Mart*.

LETTERS-*Patent*, open Writings sealed with the Great Seal of *England*.

LETTERED, filled in Letters, or marked with Letters.

LET'TICE [*latic*, F. of *laHucca*, L. *Letzich*, Teut.] Lettuce, a Garden Herb.

LEVANT' [*levans*, Ital. *levare*, L. to lift, *d. Sol levans*, i. e. the sun lifting up, or rising in that Horizon] the East or Eastern Countries, especially those bordering on the *Mediterranean Sea*. F.

LEVANT and *Couchant* [*Law Phrase*] is when Cattle have been so long in another Man's Ground, that they have lain down, and are risen again to feed. F.

LEVANTINE, of or belonging to the Eastern Country.

LEVANTINES, Inhabitants of the Eastern Countries, or *Levants*.

LEVARI *facias*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying a Sum of Money upon Lands and Tenements, on him who has forfeited a Recognizance.

LEVARI *facias damna discessitoribus*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying Damages wherein the *Discessor* hath formerly been condemned to the *Discessor*. L.

LEVARI *facias residuum debiti*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying the Remnant of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, who hath in Part satisfied before. L.

LEVARI *facias, quando vicecomes returnavit eod non habuit empirias*, a Writ commanding the Sheriff to sell the Debtor's Goods, which he has already taken, and returned that he could not sell them. L.

LEVATOR [*qui levat*, L.] a Lifter-up.

LEVATOR *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles which draw the Fundament upwards.

LEVATORY [*levatorium*, L.] a Surgeon's Instrument to raise up the Skull when it is depressed.

LEU'CA, 2 a League, 3 Miles in *Doomsday Book*, a Mile. L.

LEU'CE [*λευκ*, Gr.] is a cataneous Disease, when the Hair, Skin, and sometimes

the Flesh underneath, turns white; a Species of the Leprosy.

LEU'COMA [*λευκωμα*, Gr.] a white Star in the Hornet coat of the Eye. L.

A LEUCOPHLEG'MACY [*λευκοφλεγματία*, of *λευκός*, white, and *φλεγμα*, Phlegm, Gr.] a Dropsy, which proceeds from the abounding of white and stimy Phlegm; a Constitution of the Body where the Blood is of a pale Colour, viscid and cold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the Habit, or raises white Tumours in the Feet or other Parts.

LEUCOPHLEG'MATICK [*λευκοφλεγματικός*, Gr.] one troubled with a pitted Dropsy, that seizes the whole Body.

LEUCORRHŒ'A [*λευκορροία*, Gr.] the *Fluxus Albus*, or Whites in Women.

LEVE, dear, loving, also Love, Desire, Inclination, *Chanc*.

LEVEE', the Time of one's rising; also a Lady's Toilet; also the Attendants on a Man in Power. F.

LEV'EL, even, plain, flat.

LEVEL [*læpel*, Sax.] a Carpenter's Instrument.

Water LEVEL, an Instrument used by Surveyors and Engineers, to find the true Level for conveying the Water.

To LEVEL, to make level, plain, and even; also to aim, or take aim at.

LEVEL *Coil*, is when he who has lost the Game sits out, and gives another his Place.

LEVEL *Range* [in *Gunners*] is the Distance that a Piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a direct Line.

LEV'ELLERS, People who would have all Things common.

LEVER [of *leop*, Sax. acceptable] rather; *I had lever*, I had rather. *Spenc*.

LEVER [*à levando*] an Instrument used in raising ponderous Bodies. It is one of the mechanical Powers, and is nothing but a Balance resting, instead of hanging, on a certain determinate Point, called its *Fulcrum*.

LEVER [iſter, Teut.] better. O.

LEV'ERET [*levrant*, F.] a young Hare.

LEVET, a Lesson on the Trumpet.

LEVI [לוי, H. i. e. joined] *Jacob's* third Son.

LEVIABLE, that may be lawied.

LEV'ATHAN [לויית, H.] a Whale.

To LEVIGATE [*levigatum*, L.] to make plain or smooth.

LEVIGA'TION, a making smooth. L.

LEVIGA'TION [in *Chymistry*] the grinding any hard Matter upon a Marble to a very fine or impalpable Powder.

LEV'INBROND, a Thunderbolt. *Spenc*.

LEV'IER, dearer, rather. *Chanc*.

LEVIRATE [of *leuir*, L.] the State or Condition of a Wife's or Husband's Brother. *Shaks*.

LEVISOM'NOUS [*levisomnus*, L.] watchful.

LEVITATION [in *Philosophy*] the Property directly contrary to Gravitation.

LEVITE [*Levita*, L. of *Levi*] one of the Tribe of *Levi*, or belonging to the priestly Office.

LEVITICUS, one of the five Books of *Moses*, so called from its treating of the Office of the Levitical Order. L.

LEVITY [*levitas*, L.] is the being less, or want of Weight in a Body, when compared with another that is heavier.

Absolute or Positive **LEVITY** [in *Philosophy*] is a Quality which some would have to be the Cause of the swimming of Bodies specifically lighter than Water, up to the Surface of it.

LEURE [in *Falconry*] a Piece of red Leather made up in the Form of a Bird, and hung out on a Crook by the Falconer, to reclaim his Birds.

LEUTO [in *Musical Books*] signifies a Lute or musical Instrument. *Ital.*

To **LEVY** [*lever*, F. of *levare*, L.] to raise, gather, or collect.

A **LEVY**, a Raising or Collection.

LEWD [*Misbreu* derives it from *Lep*, Belg. idle, or *Leutig*, Teut. wicked; others of *lepebe*, *Sax.* one of the Laity, which were locked upon as lewd in respect of the religious Clergy; or of *leob*, *Sax.* the common People, which are most prone to Lewdness; others from *Auric*, Gr. a dissolute Man] wicked, wanton, riotous.

LEWDLY, lewdly, in a libidinous Manner.

LEWDNESS, Lewfulness, Dissoluteness.

LEWIS [*Louis*, F. of *Ludovicus*, L. of *Leubwig*, Teut. of *leob*, *Sax.* the People, and *Wic*, a Castle, *i. e.* the Safeguard of the People] a proper Name of Men.

LEX, a Law. L.

LEX Brebonia [the *Brebon Law*] an Irish Law abolished by King *John*.

LEX Britanica, the Law of the Britons, or for the Marches of *Wales*.

LEX Derasina, is the Proofs of a Thing which one denies to be done by him, and his Adversary affirms it. O. L.

LEX Talionis, a Law of Recompense, or a Law that rendereth one good or ill Turn for another. L.

LEXICOGRAPHER [*λεξικον* and *γραφω*, Gr.] a Writer of Dictionaries; also a harmless Drudge.

LEXICOGRAPHY, the Art of writing Lexicons.

LEXICON [*λεξικον*, Gr.] a Dictionary, or a general Collection of the Words of any Language.

LEY, the Law. F.

LEYERWIT [of *lægen*, *Sax.* a Bed] a Liberty to take Amends of him who defiles one's Bondwoman.

LEYGAGER, a Wager of Law.

LIAR [*lis*, F.] one who tells Falsehoods.

LIARD, a French Farthing, worth three Deniers.

LIBAMEN [*Libamentum*, L.] the same as *Libation*.

LIBAND [*libens*, *g. d.* loving, *Yat.*] agreeable, well liking. O.

LIBATION, a Ceremony used in the Pagan Sacrifices, wherein the Priest poured down Wine, Milk, and other Liquors, in Honour of the Deity to whom he sacrificed, after he had first tasted a little of it; the first Take of a Thing; a Smatch.

LIBBARD's Bone, so Herb.

LIBBEN, a private Dwelling-house.

L'BEL [*libelle*, F. *libellus*, L.] a Book, a scandalous and invective Pamphlet.

LIBEL [in *Law*] is an original Declaration of an Action.

To **L'BEL One**, to set forth *Libels* against him, to defame or slander him.

LIBELLAT'ICI, Christians in the primitive Times, who, that they might not be forced to worship Idols, gave up their Names in Petitions to pay a Fine.

LIBEL'LER, one who libels or lampoons another.

LIBEL'LOUS, which is of the Nature of a *Libel*; abusive, slanderous.

L'BER [among *Botanists*] the iness Part of Plants or Herbs.

L'BERA, a Reward or Gratuity of Grain or Corn, delivered to a Tenant who can it down. O. L.

LIBERA chacea habenda, a Writ judicial granted to a Man for a Chace belonging to his Manor.

LIBERAL [*liberalis*, L.] bountiful, generous, free; also honourable, genteel. F.

LIBERAL Arts and Sciences, such as are fit for Gentlemen and Scholars, as *Mechanick Trades* and *Handicrafts* are for mean People.

LIBERALITY [*liberalitas*, F. of *liberitas*, L.] Bountifulness, Generosity.

LIBERALLY, bountifully, generously.

LIBERATA Terra, a certain Portion of Land. See *Librato*.

To **LIBERATE** [*liberare*, F. of *liberum*, L.] to set free or at Liberty.

LIBERATE, a Warrant issued out of Chancery for Payment of a yearly Pension granted under the Great Seal; also a Gaoler for Delivery of *Law* or Goods taken upon Forfeits of Recognizance.

LIBERATION, Deliverance. L.

L'BERDINE, a poisonous Herb.

LIBERATE'UTE probanda, a Writ for such as were challenged for Villains, and offered to prove themselves free.

LIBERAT'IEUS allocandis, a Writ for a Citizen impleaded contrary to his Liberty, to have his Privilege allowed.

LIBERATIBUS exigendis in itinere, is a Writ whereby the King willed the Justices in *Eyre*, to admit of an Attorney for the Defect of another Man's Liberty.

L'BERTINE [*libertinus*, L.] one of a *locus*,

loose, debauched Life and Principle, a dissolute and lewd Liver.

LIBERTINES, a Sect of Hereticks, who sprung up in *Holland*, *A. C.* 1525, from one *Quintin* a Taylor, and one *Copin*, who maintained, that whatever was done by Men, was done by the Spirit of God; and thence concluded there was no Sin, but to those who thought it so; they also asserted, that to live without any Doubt or Scruple, was to return to the State of Innocency.

LIBERTINISM, the being made a Freeman of a Slave.

LIBERTINISM [among *Divines*] a living it large, following one's Pleasure, without regarding the Laws of God.

LIBERTY [*liberté*, *F.* of *libertas*, *L.*] Freedom, which is a Power a Man has to do or forbear any particular Action, as seems good to him; Leave, or free Leave; also a free or easy Way of Expression.

LIBERTY [in *Law*] is a Privilege by which Men enjoy some Favour or Benefit beyond the ordinary Subject.

LIBIDINIST, a Sensualist, one who gives himself up to Lust.

LIBIDINOUS [*libidinosus*, *L.*] full of Lust, incontinent, sensual.

LIBIDINOUSLY, lustfully.

LIBIDO [with *Physicians*] any strong Inclination; as to forward the natural Excretions by Stool or Urine; to scratch in Distempers that cause Itchings.

LIBITINA [*à libita*] the Goddess of Funeral Rites. *L.*

LIBITINA'RII, Undertakers of Funerals among the *Romans*. *L.*

LIBITUM } at your Pleasure. *L.* [in
Ad LIBITUM } *Musick Books*] it signifies, you may if you please, or if you will.

LIBRA [in *Astronomy*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, directly opposite to *Aries*, and the sixth from it.

LIBRA Medica, the Physicians Pound, containing 12 Ounces. *L.*

LIBRA'RIAN, one who has the Care of a Library.

LIBRARY [*libraria*, *L.*] a Collection of Books, or Place where Books are kept.

LIBRATA Terra, a Space of Ground containing 52 Acres.

To **LIBRATE** [*libro*, *L.*] to poise, to balance.

LIBRA'TION, a weighing or Balance; but it is commonly used for the Motion or swinging of a Pendulum, or Weight hung up by a String. *L.*

LIBRATORY [of *librate*, *L.* to poise, &c.] of or belonging to Libration or Swinging to and fro, as the *libratory Motion* of a Pendulum.

LIBRO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Book.

LIBRO Primo, the first Book. *Ital.*

LIBRO Secundo, the second Book. *Ital.* and so of the rest.

LIB'YA, that Part of the World commonly called *Africa*.

LICE, the plural of Louse.

LICE Bone, an Herb.

LICENCE [*licentia*, *L.*] Liberty, Permission, Leave. *F.*

To **LICENCE** [*licentiam dare*, *L.*] to give Leave or Power, to grant a Licence.

LICENCE to arise [*Law Term*] is a Liberty or Space given by the Court to a Tenant in a real Action, who is effoined or excused for his Absence upon Account of his being sick in Bed, to arise or appear abroad.

LICENT'IA transfretandi, a Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Ports, willing them to let pass quietly beyond the Sea, some who have obtained the King's Licence so to do.

A **LICENT'iate** [*une licentié*, *F.* of *licentiatius*, *L.*] one who has full Licence to practise any Art or Faculty.

LICENTIOUS [*licentiosus*, *F.* of *licentiosus*, *L.*] loose, lewd, disorderly.

LICH Wake [of lice, *Sax.* a Corpse, a Custom anciently used, and still practised in some Places, of watching the Dead every Night till they are buried. *Chauc.*

LICH'EN, a Tetter or Ring-worm. *L.*

LICH'FIELD [*Bede* writes it *Lidifield*, of *Lice*, *Sax.* a dead Carcase, and *Field*, *q. d.* the Field of dead Bodies, because a great many suffered Martyrdom there in the Time of *Dioclesian*] a Bishop's See in *Staffordshire*.

LICH-Fowl [*i. e.* *Carcazz Bynor*, *Sax.*] certain unlucky or ill-boding Birds, as the Night Ravens, Screech Owls, &c.

LICH Gate, a Gate belonging to Church-yards, through which the Corpse of the Dead are carried.

LICH-WALE, an Herb.

LICITATION, a setting out to be sold to the highest Bidder, an Auction. *L.*

To **LICK** [*lician*, *Sax.* *Leckan*, *Teut.*] *לךך* or *לך*, *H.* to take up with the Tongue.

LICK'ORISH } [*liquoritia*, *Ital.*] a Shrub
LIQUO'RISH } which has a sweet Root.

LICORISH [*licia*, *Sax.*] dainty, gluttonous, loving Dainties, tid Bits, or sweet Things.

LICOROUS [*licena*, *Sax.*] dainty, gluttonous, lecherous, luxurious. *Chauc.*

LICTORS [*lictores*, *L.*] Roman Officers who carried the Axes and Bundles of Rods before the Magistrates.

LIDFORD Law [from *Lidford*, a Town in *Corwall*] a proverbial Expression, signifying to hang a Man first, and judge him afterwards.

To **LIE** [*leogan*, *Sax.* *leegen*, *L. S.* *Lu-gen*, *Teut.*] to tell a Lie.

To **LIE** [*lezean*, *Sax.* *leigen*, *Dan.* *le-gen*, *Teut.*] to lie along, or lie down.

A **LIE** [*liza*, *Sax.*] an Untruth.

To **LIE under the Sea** [among *Mariners*] when the Helm of a Ship being made fast a-

lee, she lies to a Hull, that the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Broadside

LIEFF [*liber*, Teut.] rather. *Sax.*

LIEFEST [*liebste*, Teut.] dearest, &c. *Shakspeare*.

LIEGANCY [*ligence*, F.] is such a Duty or Fealty as no Man may bear or owe to more than one Lord; and the Dominion or Territories of the *Liege* Lord.

LIEGE [*ligo*, *legio*, Ital. trusty, faithful, of *ligando*, L. binding] is sometimes taken for *Liege* Lord, and at others for one that seeks wives Damage to him. *F. L. T.*

LIEGER a resident Ambassador.

LIEGE Lord, is he who acknowledges no Superior, a foreign Prince; also the chief Lord of the Fee.

LIEGE Man, is he who owes Allegiance or Homage to the *Liege* Lord.

LIEGE People, are the Subjects of a King, Queen, or State.

LIEVE Personal [in *Law*, of *Lien*, F. a Tye] a Bond or Contract.

LIEN Real, a Judgment which obligeth and affecteth the Land.

LIENTERY [*lienteria*, L. of *diarrhoea*. Gr.] a kind of Looseness or *Diarrhoea*, wherein the Food passes so suddenly through the Stomach and Guts, as to be thrown out by Stool with little or no Alteration.

A LIER [*liogone*, *Sax.* *Lugner*, Teut. *Lagner*, L. S.] a Teller of Lies or Untruths. See *To Lie*.

The LIER [in a *Ship*] is he who is first fetched in a Lie on a *Monday* Morning, and serves under the Swabber, to keep clean the Beak head for a Week.

LIER'WIT, a Liberty whereby a Lord challengeth the Penalty of one who lieth unlawfully with his Bondswoman.

In LIEU [*lieu*, F.] in the Place, Room, or Stead of.

LIEUTENANCY } [*lieutenance*, F.]
LIEUTENANTSHIP } the Office of Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANCY [of *Tenden*] a select Company of Officers of the Train'd Bands of the City and Artillery Company, who order Matters relating to the Militia.

LIEUTENANT [*legatus*, q. d. *locum tenens*, L.] one who supplies the Place, or represents the Person of a Prince, or others in Authority.

LIEUTENANT General [of the Artillery] is the next to the General of the Artillery, and supplies his Place in his Absence:

LIEUTENANT General [of an Army] is a Commander next to the General; in Battle he commands one of the Lines or Wings; upon a Match, a Detachment or Flying-camp; and a particular Quarter at a Siege.

LIEUTENANT Colonel [of Horse or Foot] is an Officer who is next in Post to the Colonel, and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT [of Horse or Foot] is next to the Captain, and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT [of a Ship] is next to the chief Commander or Captain.

LIEUTENANT [of the Tower of London] is next in Place to the Constable, and acts with as full Power as he, in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT General [of the Ordnance] is an Officer whose Duty is to receive all Orders from the Master, and the principal Officers, and to see them duly executed.

LIEF [*lif*, *Sax.* *lif*, Dan.] the Duration of an age: Being, the Space of Time between the Birth and Death of a Creature; also a Manner of Living; also Sprightliness, Spirit, Mettle.

LIFE EVERLASTING, an Herb.

LIFE GUARD [*Lyfeguards*, Belg. is a the Guard of the Eroy, *Actyguards*, Teut.] the Body-guard of a King or Prince.

LIFE'LESS [*leblos*, Teut.] without Life; dull, Aupid.

LIFELESSLY, without Animation, without Vigour.

LIFE'LESSNESS, Deadness, Stupidity, Dulness.

LIFE RENT, a Rent or Salary which a Man receives for a Term of Life. *L. T.*

LIFE-TIME, Duration of Life.

To LIFT [*Lichte uplushten*, L. S. *low*, F. of *levere*, L.] to raise or heave up.

A LIFT, a helping up, an Assistance.

LIFT, a sort of Stile, which may be opened like a Gate. *C.*

LIFTS [in a Ship] Ropes belonging to the Yard-arms of all Yards, whose Use is to make the Yard arms hang higher or lower.

LIFT'ING Pieces, are Parts of a Clock which lift up and unlock the Stops called Detents.

To LIG [*ligen*, *Sax.* *ligger*, Dan. *lygza*, Teut.] to lie on a Bed. &c.

LIGAMENT [*ligamentum*, L.] is a Part of the Body, of a middle Substance betwixt a Cartilage and a Membrane, appointed for the tying of the Parts together, especially Bones, of which those which tie Bones are void of Senie, but those which knit other Parts are sensible. *F.*

LIGAMENTA Uteri [in *Anatomy*] the Ligaments of the Womb. *L.*

LIGAMENTUM Ciliare [in *Anatomy*] the Ligament of the Eye lid. *L.*

LIGATIO [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, the same as *Zepma* in Greek. *L.*

LIOA'TION, a binding or tying. *L.*

LIG'ATURE [*ligatura*, L.] a Tie or Band. *F.*

LIGATURE [in *Surgery*] is the binding of any Part of the Body with a Ribband, Filler, &c.

LIGATURES [in *Mathematicks*] are compendious Notes or Characters, by which are represented

represented the Sums, Differences, or Rectangles of several Quantities.

LIGATURES [among *Printers*] two or more Letters cast in one Piece, *ff, fi, fo, &c.*

LIGHT [*Hcht, L. S. leight, Teut. lger, F. levis, L.*] that is not heavy; also quick, nimble, small, trifling, fickle, unchaste.

LIGHT [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be light, i. e. nimble, compared to another which moves slower.

LIGHT [*lechte, Sax. Licht, L. S. Leicht, Teut. Lychte, Dan. lys, L.*] the Sensation which arises from beholding any bright Object.

LIGHT of Time [among *Astrologers*] is the Sun in the Day, and the Moon in the Night.

LIGHT-HORSE [*Military Term*] such Horsemen as are not in Armour. All are so called, except the Troop of Life Guards.

LIGHT Homogeneous [in *Opticks*] is that whose Rays are equally refrangible, called similar or uniform Light.

LIGHT Heterogeneous, is that whose Rays are unequally refrangible.

To **LIGHT**, to give Light to; also to kindle or inflame; also to ease one of a Burden.

To **LIGHT**, i. e. *Alight* [of *lytran, or alghtran, Sax. Alfluchzen, L. S.*] to get off Horseback.

To **LIGHT upon** [of *Hcht, L. S.* by Chance] to fall or settle upon, to meet by Chance, to happen.

To **LIGHTEN** [*g'itennan, Sax. lenthren, Teut.*] to send forth Flashes of Lightning.

LIGHTENING [*lgerete, or litzung, Sax.*] a Meteor.

A **LIGHTER** [*Lichter, Belg.*] a large Vessel to carry Goods in by Water.

LIGHTERMAN, one who has the Care of a Lighter.

LIGHT headed, unsteady, thoughtless, delirious, &c.

LIGHT-HOUSE, a high Building on which Lights are placed to guide Ships.

LIGHTLY, nimbly, without Weight, easily, gaily.

LIGHTS [so called, being the lightest of the Entrails] the Lungs.

LIGNATION, a hewing or purveying of Wood. *L.*

LIGN-ALOES, the Wood of Aloes, a Drug of great Price.

LIGNEOUS [*ligneus, F. of ligneus, L.*] belonging to Wood, woody.

LIGNUM Nepariticum, a Wood of great Virtue against the Stone in the Kidneys. *L.*

LIGNUM Rhodium, a sweet Wood of which the Oil of *Rhodium* is made. *L.*

LIGNUM Santalum } the Wood commonly
LIGNUM Vita } called *Guaiacum*.

LIGS, little Bladders or Pusles, within a Horse's Lips.

LIGULA [in *Old Records*] an Exemplification, or Copy of a Court-roll

LIGURE, a sort of precious Stone.

LIGURPTION, Liguorifness, Greediness. *L.*

To **LIKE** [*licean, lergean, zeltcan, Sax.*] to approve of.

LIKE [*zelic, Sax. lilk, L. S. gelich, Teut.*] resembling.

LIKE Arches [in the Projection of the Sphere] are Parts of lesser Circles, which contain an equal Number of Degrees, with the correspondent Arches of great ones.

LIKE Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional.

LIKE solid Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as are comprehended under like Places, and equal in Number.

LIKE Quantities [in *Algebra*] are such as are expressed by the same Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity.

LIKE Signs [in *Algebra*] are when both are affirmative, or both negative.

LIKE/LIHOOD, Probability.

LIKE/LINESS, Comeliness, Probability.

LIKE/LY, comely; also probable.

To **LIKEN** [of *zelic, Sax.*] to make like, to compare with.

LIKE/NESS, Resemblance, or being like.

LIKE/WISE, moreover, in like Manner.

LILACM TREE, a Tree which bears blue, white, or purple Flowers.

LILITH [לילית, *H.*] a Jewish imaginary She-devil, noxious to Children.

LILIUM Paracelsi [among *Chymists*] is the Tincture of Antimony.

LILY [*silium, L. lis, F.*] a Flower.

LIMACEOUS [of *limax, L.*] belonging or like to Snails.

LIMAIL [*limaille, F.*] Filings of any Metal. *Cbauc.*

To **LIMENT** [*limatum, L.*] to file or polish.

LIMA/TION, a filing or polishing.

LIMATURE [*limatura, L.*] Powder or Dust which comes of filing.

LIMATU'RA Martis [among *Chymists*] is the filing of Steel, used in making *Crocus Martis*. *L.*

LIMB [*lim, Sax. Lem, Dan.*] a Part of the Body, a Member.

LIMB [in *Astronomy*] is the utmost Edge or Border of the Body or Disk of the Sun or Moon, when either is in an Eclipse.

LIMB [in *Mathematics*] is the utmost Edge or Border of an Instrument, an Astro-labe, &c. also the Circumference of the original Circle in any Projection of any Sphere upon the Plane.

To **LIMB**, to tear asunder, to dismember.

LIM/BECK [*alembick, F. of limbic, Ital. alembicus. L. Barb.*] a distilling Vessel.

LIM/BER [some derive it of *lieder, F.* soft others of *litzun, Da.* to bow or bend] supple, pliable.

L I M

LIMBER Holes [in a Ship] are little square Holes cut out in all the Ground-timbers next to the Keel, to let Water pass to the Well of the Pump.

LIMBERS, a kind of Train joined to the Carriage of a Cannon upon a March.

In LIM'BO, in Prison. L.

LIMBUS Patrum [according to the Notion of the Roman Catholics] a Place where the deceased Patriarchs resided till the coming of our Saviour; and also they who die without Baptism. L.

LIME [Læm. of Læim, Dan.] Chalk or Stone burnt for Mortar.

To LIME [Zeitman, Sax.] to dash with Lime.

To LIME ? [Misflow derive it of *liquier*, To LIME } F.] to couple, as Dogs do.

LIME [of *limone*, Ital.] a small Lemon.

LIME Boss, or **Twig**, a Twig daubed with Bird lime, a Device to catch Birds, &c.

LIMEKILN, a Kiln in which Lime Stones are burnt.

LIME-Water, made by pouring hot Water on quick Lime.

LIME-Wort, an Herb.

LIMED [*limé*, F. *limatus*, L.] polished. O.

LIMENARCH [*limenarcha*, L. of *λίμεναρχος*, of *λίμην*, a Port or Lake, and *ἀρχή*, Government, Gr.] a Warden of a Sea-Port.

LIMER [of *limier*, F. a Blood-hound] a great Dog to hunt a wild Bear.

A LIM'IT [*limes*, L.] a Bound, Boundary, a Border. F.

LIMIT of a Planet [in Astronomy] is its greatest Heliocentric Latitude.

To **LIMIT** [*limitar*, F. of *limitare*, L.] to set Limits or Bounds to, to confine, to stint.

LIMITA'NEOUS [*limitaneus*, L.] belonging to Bounds or Frontiers.

LIMITA'TION, a limiting, stinting, or setting of Bounds. F. of L.

LIMITA'TION of an Assize [Law Phrase] is a certain Time set down by Statute within which a Man must alledge his Ancestors or himself to have been possessed of Lands sued for by a Writ of Assize.

LIMITED Problem [in Geometry] is a Problem which has but one only Solution, or which can be solved but one Way.

LIM'MER, a Mongrel Dog, engendered between a Hound and a Mastiff.

To **LIMN** [of *enluminer*, F.] to paint in Water Colours; also to paint to the Life in Oil, Creons, &c.

LIM'NER [*enlumineur*, F.] one who paints in Water Colours; also who paints to the Life; a Picture-Maker.

LIMOCTON'IA } [of *λιμός*, Hunger, and
LIMOMACH'IA } *μάχη*, a Fight, Gr.
&c.] the utmost Distress of Hunger.

LIMOL'OGY [of *λοιμός*, Pestilence, and

L I N

λύσις, a Discourse, or *λύσις*, Fama, Gr.] a Treatise of the Penitence.

LIMON [*limone*, Ital. of *limonia* water, L.] a well-known Fruit. F.

LIMONADE, a cooling Liquor made of Lemons, Water, and Sugar.

LIMON'SE [*limosus*, L.] muddy, stony.

LIMOSITY [*limositas*, L.] Muddiness, Sliminess.

LIMO'SUM Saxum, the Mud Stone, so called, because soon dissolved into Dirt. L.

LIMP, limber; supple.
To LIMP [limp-health, Sax. lame] to balk or go lame.

LIMP'ET, a Species of Shell fish.

LIMPH'EDUCTS } [in Anatomy] are
LIMPH'EDUCTS } small Pipes consist-

ing of an exceeding thin and pellucid Coat, conveying the Liquor called *Lymphæ* into the Mass of the Blood.

LIMPID [*limpide*, F. of *limpidus*, L.] pure, clear, transparent.

LIMPIDITY [*limpiditas*, F. *limpidus*, L.] Clearness.

LIMPIDNESS, Clearness.

LIMPIN, a Shell fish, otherwise called a Murex.

LIMY, glutinous, containing Lime.

LIN'AMENT [*linamentum*, L.] a Tealint or Lint used by Surgeons.

LINCH Pin [q. c. *Links pin*] an Iron Pin which keeps on the Wheel to the Axle-tree of any sort of Carriage.

LIN'COLN [lynceolope and hucylian ceapcep, Sax. in *Wells Lincoln*, of *Lyn*, a Lake, and *Collayne*, Sax. a Hill, because in the Times of the English Saxons, it was all, or the greatest Part of it, built upon a Hill] a Bishop's See.

LINCOLN-College, a College in Oxford.

LINCOLN's Inn, one of the Inns of Court for Students of the Law.

LINC'TUS [in *Physick*] a Medicine to be licked or sucked in by Degrees.

LINDEN-Tree [*Linden Baum*, Teut.] a Tree bearing sweet Flowers, a Teal tree.

LINE [*linea*, F. of *linax*, L.] a Row of Words in writing or printing; also the twelfth Part of an Inch.

LINE [in Geometry] is Length supposed to be without Breadth and Depth, formed by the Motion of a Point.

Right LINE } [in Geometry] a Line, whose
Straight LINE } Points are equally placed

between the two Extremes or Ends.

Cracked LINE } [in Geometry] a Line, the
Curved LINE } Points of which are not

equally placed between its two Extremes.

LINE of Measures [in Geometry] is the Diameter of the original Circle, in the Projection of the Sphere in Plane.

LINE of Numbers [in Mathematics] usually placed on a Ruler, or on the Back of the Sector, which, running parallel with it, shows

See the artificial Line, and is usually called *Gunter's Line*.

A **LINE** [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from one Point to another in delineating a Plane upon Paper.

A **LINE on the Ground in the Field**, is a Trench with a Breast-work, or a Row of Gabions or Bags full of Earth set out at Length.

LINEs of Approach } is the Work which
LINEs of Attack } the Besiegers carry on under Cover, to gain the Moat and the Body of the Place.

LINE of the Base, is the Right Line which joins the Points of the two nearest Bastions.

LINE Capital, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the *Gorge* to the Angle of the Bastion.

LINE of Circumvallation, is a Line or Trench with a Parapet made by the Besiegers quite round their Camp, within Cannon-shot of the Place besieged, and secures its Quarters against any coming to the Relief of the Besieged.

LINE Logrival, is that which is drawn from the *Angle of the Centre*, to that of the Bastion.

LINE of Contravallation, is a Ditch bordered with a Parapet, which serves to cover the Besiegers on the Side of the Place.

LINE of Defence, is that which represents the Course of any sort of Fire-arms, especially of a Musket-ball, according to the Situation which it ought to have, to defend the Face of a Bastion.

LINE of Defence Fix'd or Fixant, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Curtain to the flanked Angle of the opposite Bastion.

LINE of Defence Rasant, is that which being drawn from a certain Point of its Curtain, caith the Face of the Bastion; it is also called the *Line of Defence Stringent or Banking*.

LINE forming the Flank, is a Line drawn from the Angle made by the two Demigorges of the Bastion to the Angle at the Flank.

LINE of Communication, is a continued Trench with which a Circumvallation or Contravallation is surrounded, and which maintains a Communication with all its Forts, Redoubts, and Tenuilles.

LINEs of Communication, are those that run from one Work to another.

LINEs within Side, are the Moats toward the Field to hinder Relief.

To **LINE a Work**, is to strengthen a Rampart with a firm Wall, or to encompass a Moat or a Parapet with a good Turf, &c.

LINEs [*Military Term*] signify the Posture of an Army, drawn up for Battle, so that its Front may be stretched out as far as the Ground will allow, to prevent its being flanked: These Lines are three in Number,

viz. 1. The Van, or advanced Guards. 2. The Main Body. 3. The Rear Guard, &c.

IN ASTRONOMY.

LINE of the Analogy of a Planet [in the *Old Astronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Eccentric to the Centre of the Planet.

LINE of the Apogee of a Planet [in the *Ptolemaick System*] is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the World through the Point of the Apogee as far as the Zodiac or the *Primum Mobile*.

LINE of the Apes [in *Old Astronomy*] is a Line passing through the Centre of the World and the Centre of the Eccentric; and whose two Ends are, one the *Apogee*, the other the *Perigee* of the Planet.

LINE Horizontal, is a Right Line parallel to the Horizon.

LINE of the greatest or least Longitude of a Planet, is that Part of the *Linea Apudum*, reaching from the Centre of the World to the *Apogee* or *Perigee* of the Planet.

LINE of mean Longitude, is one drawn through the Centre of the World at Right Angles to the *Linea Apudum*, and is there a new Diameter to the Eccentric or Deserent; and its extreme Points are called, the *mean Longitude*.

LINE of the mean Motion of the Sun [in the *Old Astronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the World as far as the Zodiac of the *Primum Mobile*, and parallel to the Right Line drawn from the Centre of the Eccentric to the Centre of the Sun.

LINE of the mean Motion of the Sun in the Eccentric, is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the Eccentric to the Centre of the Sun, and parallel to the former.

LINE of the Sun's true Motion, is a Line drawn from the Centre of the World to the Centre of the Sun, produced as far as the Zodiac of the *Primum Mobile*.

LINE of the Nodes of a Planet [in the *New Astronomy*] is a Right Line from the Planet to the Sun, being the common Interfection of the Plane of the Planet's Orbit with that of the *Ecliptick*.

LINE of the mean Syzygies [with *Astronomers*] is a Right Line imagined to pass through the Centre of the Earth, and the real Place of the Sun.

LINE Synodical [in respect to some Theorists of the Moon] is a Right Line supposed to be drawn through the Centres of the Earth and the Sun.

LINE of the Front [in *Perspectives*] is any Right Line parallel to the terrestrial Line.

LINE Geometrical, is a Right Line drawn any how to the geometrical Plane.

LINE Objectiva, is a Line of an Object, from whence the Appearance is sought for in a Draught or Picture.

LINE of Station, according to some, is the common Section of the vertical and geometrical

trical Planes; according to others, the perpendicular Height of the Eye above the geometrical Plane; according to others, a Line drawn on that Plane, and perpendicular to the Line expressing the Height of the Eye.

LINE *Terrestrial*, is a Right Line, wherein the geometrical Plane, and that of the Picture or Draught, intersect one another.

LINE *Vertical*, is the common Section of the Plane, and of the Draught.

LINE of *Incidence* [in *Catoptricks*] is a Ray starting from some luminous or light Body, and ending in a Point of some Surface.

LINE *Horizontal* [in *Dialling*] is the common Intersection of the Horizon and the Dial-Plane.

LINE *Hourly*, or *Hour-Lines*, are the common Intersection of the Hour-circles of the Sphere with the Plane of the Dial.

LINE *Subtilar*, is a Line on which the Style or Cock of the Dial is erected, and is the Representation of such an Hour-circle as is perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial.

LINE of *Direction of a Body in Motion* [in *Philosophy*] is that according to which it moves, or which directs and determines its Motion.

LINE of *Gravitation in a heavy Body*, is a Line drawn through its Centre of Gravity, and according to which it tends downwards.

To LINE, is to put a Thing in the Inside of another.

To LINE [in *Fortification*] is to surround and strengthen a Work with a good Wall or Turt, &c.

To LINE [in *Masonry*] is to case a Wall, &c. with Stone.

To LINE *Hedges*, is to plant Musqueteers along them under their Covert, to fire upon an Enemy that comes open, for a Defence against Horse.

LINEA *alba* [in *Anatomy*] is a Concourse of the Tendons of the oblique Muscles of the Abdomen. L.

LINEAGE [in *Genealogy*, F.] Race, Stock, Pedigree.

LINEAL [in *Geometry*, L.] belonging to a Line, that is or goes in a Right Line.

LINEALLY, in a direct Line.

LINEAMENT [in *Anatomy*, L.] the Feature or Proportion of the Face. F.

LINEAR [in *Geometry*, L.] belonging to a Line.

LINEAR *Problem* [in *Mathematics*] is such an one as can be solved geometrically by the Intersection of two Right Lines.

LINEAR *Numbers*, are such as have Relation to Length only.

LINEN [in *Linens*, Sax. *linge*, F. of *linum*, L.] Flax, Cloth made of Flax.

LINEN-*Draper*, one who deals in Linen.

LING [in *Geology*, Belg.] a sort of Salt-Fish.

LING [in *Botany*, Dan.] a Shrub called Heath or Furze.

LING-*Wart*, the Herb *Asperula*.

LINGOEL [in *Geology*, L.] a little Tongue or Thong of Leather.

To LINGER [of *Ingere*, to prolong, *Teut.*] to be tedious or long a doing, to linger, to droop or languish.

LINGER, or LINGENT, a Bird.

LINGO [in *Portuguese*] Language, Tongue, Speech.

LINGOTS [in *Chymistry*] Iron Moulds of several Shapes, into which melted Metals are usually poured.

LINGUA/CITY [in *Medicine*, L.] a being full of Tongue or Talk, Talkativecock.

LINGUA/LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle said to pass from the Root of the *Os Hyoides* to the Top of the Tongue.

LINGUIST [of *lingua*, L.] a Person skilled in Languages.

LINGUOSE [in *Medicine*, L.] full of Tongue, talkative.

LINGEROUS [in *Medicine*, L.] that bewails Flax, or Linen.

LINIMENT [in *Medicine*, L.] an external Medicine of a middle Consistence between an Oil and an Ointment.

LINING, the inner Covering of any Thing.

LINK [in *Medicine* derives it from *liga*, L. to bind, *Beluche*, *Teut.*] a Part of a Chain; also a Sausage.

LINK [in *Medicine* and *Cosmetics* derive it from *lux*, Gr.] a Torch of Pitch, &c.

LINK-*Boy*, one who carries a Light to accommodate Passengers.

To LINK [in *Medicine*, F.] to chain up, to join or tie together.

LINN-*Regis* [i. e. *King's-Lynn*] a Town in the County of *Northfolk*; so called, because in the Time of King *John* and *Henry III.* the Inhabitants thereof valiantly opposed the Design of some Rebels, maintaining their King's Part to the last.

LINNET [in *Medicine*, F.] a singing Bird.

LINSEED [in *Medicine*, *Teut.*] the Seed of Flax, or *Lintum*.

LINSEY-*Woolsey*, Cloth made of Linen and Woollen mixed together.

LINT [of *Lintum*, L.] fine Linen scraped to Threads, to be put into a Wound.

LIN-*Stock*, a short Staff of Wood about three Feet long, split, which holds the Match used by Gunners in firing Cannon.

LINTEL [in *Medicine*, F. *linetel*, Spas.] the Head-piece or upper Post of a Door or Window.

LION [of *leo*, L.] a Beast of Prey. F.

LION'S *Mouth*, *Tooth*, *Paw*, several Sorts of Herbs.

LIONCEL' [in *Medicine*, F. *leoncelus*, L.] a Lion's Whelp, or young Lion.

LIONCELS' [in *Heraldry*] is when there are two young Lions borne in a Coat of Arms and no Ordinary between them.

LIONEL [*leonellus*, L. a little Lion] a proper Name of Men.

LIP [*lippe*, Sax. *Lippe*, L. S. and *Teut. labium*, L. the upper or nether Part of the Mouth; also the Edge of any Thing.

LIPODERMUS [*λεποδερμης*, of *λεπος*, the Skin, and *αδωω*, to leave, Gr.] a Disease of the Skin covering the Glans of the Yard, so that it cannot be drawn back.

LIPOPSY'CAV [*lipopsychia*, L. of *λεωψυχια*, of *ψυχη*, the Soul, and *λεωω*, to leave, Gr.] a small swoon.

LIPOTHY'MIA [*λιποθυμια*, F. *Epothymia*, .. *λεωθυμια*, of *θυμια*, the Mind, and *λεωω*, to leave, Gr.] a fainting or swooning way, from too great a Decay or Waste of the Spirits.

LIPPITUDE [*lippitudo*, L.] a Wateriness of the Eyes, Slear-eyedness or Bloodshot. F.

LIPTOTES [*λιπτωτης*, of *λεωω*, to be deficient, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Force of Words is not answerable to the greatness of the Matter.

LIPY'RIA [*λιπυριος πυρετος*, Gr.] a continual Fever, whersein the outward Parts are cool, and the inward Parts burn.

L'QUABLE [*liquabilis*, L.] that may be melted and dissolved.

LIQUAMEN, any thing capable of being melted, as is generally used to express such viscous Substances as are procured by Liquefaction. L.

LIQUATION, } a melting or dissolving
LIQUEFACTION, } ing. L.

LIQUEFIABLE, that may be melted.

To **LIQUIFY** [*liquifier*, F. of *liquefacere*, Lat. L.] to make liquid, to dissolve, to elc or become liquid.

LIQUES'GENCY [*liquescencia*, L.] an Aptitude to melt or grow soft.

LIQUES'CENT, melting.

LIQUID [*liquida*, F. of *liquidus*, L.] that is its Parts fluid, and in Motion.

LIQUID [among *Civilians*] is apparently void.

LIQUIDS [among *Philosophers*] are such as have all the Properties of Fluidity.

LIQUIDS [among *Grammarians*] are the letters, *l, m, n, r, s*, so called from their being pronounced soft, and, as it were, melting in the Mouth.

To **LIQUIDATE** [*liquidatum*, L.] to make soft or clear; also to adjust or balance an account in the publick Funds.

LIQUID'ITY [*liquiditas*, F.] a being liquid.

LIQUOR } *liquor*, F. of *liquor*, L.] any
LIQUOUR } thing that is liquid, Drink,
ice, Water, &c.

L'RY } [L'rtz, Teut. so called from
L'YRA } the Way of tuning] a Violin.

LIRICONFANCY, the Lily of the Valley. F.

LISLE [*Lisse*, F. i. e. an Island] a Surname.

To **LISP** [*lispere*, L. S. *lispere*, Teut. to falter in the Speech, to clip Words.

LISPOUND [*lispond*, L. S.] a Weight at *Hamburg*, 15 of their Pounds, and is 16 Pounds, 4 Ounces, and 12 Drams *avoirdupois*; and at *Copenhagen* in *Danmark*, is one 20th of their Ship Pound.

LIST [*liste*, F. *lista*, Ital.] a Roll containing the Names or Number of Persons, &c.

LIST [in *Architecture*] is a straight upright Ring, which runs round the lower Part of any of the Columns just above the *Torus*, and next to the Shaft of the Body of a Pillar.

LIST of Cloth [of *lem*, or *lesere*, F.] the Border of Cloth.

LIST [for *Loss*] Will, Desire, &c.

To **LIST**, to raise Men for the Army, to enter them into the List of Soldiers.

LISTEL [in *Architecture*] a small Band, or a Kind of Rule in the Moulding; also a Space between the channelling of Pillars.

To **LISTEN** [*hlyscand*, Sax. *lispere*, Belg. probably of *hlyscare*, L.] to hearken.

LIST'LESS [of *Loss*, Inclination, and *Less*, less, Teut. q. d. *lullis*] having no Desire to any Thing, careless, regardless, uneasy.

LISTS [*lice*, F.] a Place inclosed in with Rails for Tournaments, Races, Wrestling, and other Exercises.

LIT'ANY [*litania*, F. *litania*, L. of *litania*, Gr.] a general Supplication or Prayer.

LITERAL [*literalis*, L.] belonging to Letters; according to the Letter. F.

LITERAL Fault [in *Printing*] the Deficiency or Redundancy of a Letter, misplacing, &c.

LITERALLY, Word for Word, according to the primary Meaning of a Word.

LITERATE [*literatus*, L.] learned, skilled in Letters.

LITERATI, Men of Learning.

LITERATURE [*literatura*, L.] Knowledge in Letters, Learning. F.

LITHARGE [*lithargyrum*, L. of *λιθος*, a Stone, and *αργυρος*, Silver, Gr.] Silver Glet, the Scum of Lead, that arises in purifying Silver with Lead. F.

LITHE [*lithe*, Sax.] supple or limber; also languid.

LITHER [*hlitche*, Sax. *letherich*, Teut.] idle, lazy, sluggish, naughty. N. C.

LITHER-Sky, lower, large, plain. *Shakspeare*.

LITHERLINESS, Slothfulness. *Chaucer*.

LITHIASIS [*λιθιασις*, Gr.] the breeding of the Stone in a human Body.

To **LITHIN**, to hearken. *Chaucer*.

LITH'ING, thickening, spoken of a Pot of Broth; as, *Lithe* the Pot, i. e. put Oatmeal into it. *Chaucer*.

LITHNESS [*litnesse*, Sax.] Lenity, Mildness.

LITHOCOLLA [*λίθωκολλα*, of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *κόλλα*, Glue, Gr.] Cement with which Stones are joined and fastened together.

A LITHOGLYPHICK [*λίθογλυφικός*, L. of *λίθος*, of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *γλυφω*, to engrave, Gr.] a Stone cutter, or Lapidary.

LITHOGRAPHY [of *λίθος*, and *γραφία*, Gr.] a Description of precious Stones.

LITHOMANCY [*λίθομαντεία*, of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *μαντεία*, Divination, Gr.] a kind of Soothsaying by the casting of Pebble Stones.

LITHONTRIPTICKS [*λίθοντριπτικά*, L. of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *τριπτικόν*, a breaking, Gr.] Medicines which break the Stone, either in the Kidneys or Bladder.

LITHOSTROTA [*λίθόστρωτα*, of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *στρωτός*, pave, Gr.] Stone-pavements of Malack Work.

LITHOTOMIA [*λίθοτομία*, L. of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *τέμνω*, to cut, Gr.] in Surgery, is the Operation of cutting the Stone out of the Bladder.

LITHOTOMIST [*λίθοτομικός*, L. of *λίθος*, Gr.] an Operator who cuts for the Stone.

LITIGANT [*litigans*, L.] one engaged in a Suit at Law.

To **LITIGATE** [*litigatum*, L.] to contend, wrangle, quarrel.

LITIGATION, a quarrelling, contending, a Suit or pleading at Law.

LITIGIOUS [*litigiosus*, F. *litigiosus*, L.] that delights in going to Law, quarrelsome, contentious, wrangling.

LITIGIOUSLY, in a quarrelsome Manner.

LITIGIOUSNESS, a Disposition to wrangle or quarrel.

LITISPEN'DENCE, the Time during which a Law-suit is depending. F.

LITMOSE Blue [*litmouss*, Teut.] a sort of blue Colour.

LIT'TEN, as *Church Lit'ten*, a Church-yard. *Wilsb.* Also a Garden. N. C.

LIT'TER [of *litiera*, F.] the Straw that is spread under Cattle to lie down upon; also the Brood of a Beast brought forth at once.

LIT'TER [of *litiera*, of *lit*, F. a Bed] a sort of Carriage like a Sedan, borne by Horses or Mules.

LIT'TERINGS, Sticks which keep the Web stretched on a Weaver's Loom.

LIT'TLE [*litel*, Sax. *littel*, Belg. *lutjel*, Teut.] small.

LIT'TLE [*litlinx*, Sax.] a little one.

LIT'LENESS, Diminutiveness, Mean-ness, the State of being little.

LITTLETON'S Tenures, a Book written by Thomas Littleton, Justice of the King's Bench, in the Time of King Edward IV.

comprehending much of the Marrow of the Common Law.

LIT'TORAL [*littoralis*, L.] belonging to the Shore.

LITUR'GICK [*liturgicus*, L.] pertaining to the Liturgy, ministerial.

LITUR'GY [*liturgia*, F. *liturgia*, L. of *λατρυγία*, of *λατρυγία*, to do a publick Service, Gr.] publick Service, a Form of publick Prayers.

To **LIVE** [*libban* or *leapan* Sax. *leben*, Teut. *leben*, L. S.] to enjoy Life.

LIVELY [*lively*, Sax. *leeflick*, Belg.] brisk, vivacious.

LIVE-long, an Herb.

LIVER [*levers*, of *lip*, Life, Sax. *leber*, Belg. *leffbet*, Dan. *leber*, Teut.] one of the noble Parts of the Body, possibly so called, because it was esteemed the Fountain of Life.

LIVER of Antimony [among Chymists] is Antimony opened by Saltpetre and Fire, so as to make it half Glass, and give it a Liver Colour.

A White LIVERED Fellow [q. d. a white leather'd Fellow, i. e. one, the Skin of whose Face turns as white as Leather, with Spice or Rouge unrevened] a malicious despising Fellow.

LIVERINGS, a sort of Poddings made of Livers, &c.

LIVER-Wort, an Herb.

LIV'ERY [*livrée*, of *livrer*, F. to deliver, or give] a Suit of Clothes of different Colours and Trimming, which a Gentleman gives to his Servants and Followers.

LIV'ERY [in Law] is a Delivery of Possession to those Tenants who held of the King in Capite, or by Knights Service.

LIV'ERY, is a Writ which lies for an Heir to obtain the Possession or Seisin of his Land at the King's Hand.

LIV'ERY of Seisin [*Law Phrase*] is a Delivery of Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. unto one who hath a Right to them.

LIV'ERY [of *Hay and Oats*] is the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses, &c.

LIV'ERY Office, an Office appointed for Delivery of Lands and Tenements, annexed to the Court of Wards.

LIV'ERY Stables, publick Stables, where Horses are let out to Hire, or taken in to be kept.

LIV'ERY Men, such Men as in a Company or Corporation are advanced to a Degree above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery Gown upon solemn Occasions; also a Servant in Livery.

LIVID [*livide*, F. of *lividus*, L.] black and blue.

LIVID Muscle [among Anatomists] one of the Muscles that move the Thigh.

LIVIDITY [*lividitas*, L.] a being livid, or black and blue.

LIVING, Support, Maintenance; also the Beneath of a Clergyman.

LIVRE, in France 18 d. in Spain 5 s. at Leghorn and Florence 9 d. at Genoa 16 d. Sterling. A Livre is 20 Sous, or Soldo's in Spain, each Sous 12 Deniers; in which Denominations Accounts are kept in the most noted Places of Traffick all over France, Spain, and Italy.

LIXIVIAL } [*lixivius*, L.] belonging
LIXIVIOUS } to Lye, or proceeding from Lye, as fixed Salts.

LIXIVUM, a Lye mad- of Ashes. L.
LIXIVUM [among Chymists] is a fixed Alkali, or the Salts of Tartar, Wormwood, &c.

LIZARD [*lizards*, F. of *lacerta*, L.] a creeping Creature.

LIZARD Point, the utmost South west Point of the Land's End in Cornwall.

LIZEN'D Corn, lank or shrunk Corn. S. C.

L. L. D. *Legum Latarum Doctor*, Doctor of the Civil or Canon Laws.

Lo [*la*, Sax.] behold.

LOACH [*locbe*, F.] a small Fresh-water Fish.

LOAD [*laee*, Sax.] a Burden or Weight.
LOAD [among Miners] a Vein of Ore.

A LOAD [of *laban*, Sax. to lead] a Trench to drain Fenny Places.

A LOAD, [of *lab-on*, Sax. *laden*, Du.] to lay on a Burden; also to oppress.

A LOAD, of Hay about 2000 lb. of Timber 50 Feet.

LOADER, one who imposes a Load.
A LOAD-MAN [*Leitman*, Teut.] a Guide or Pilot.

LOAD-Manager, the Money paid a Loadman.

LOAD Star [*g. d.* Leading Star, *Leitstern*, Teut.] the North Star which guides the Mariners.

LOADSTONE [*Somnus* derives it from *laban*, Sax. to lead, and *Stan*, a Stone, *g. d.* a Leading Stone] because it directs Sailors in their Voyages. The Magnet.

A LOAF [*hlaf*, Sax. *Ein Leib Brot*, *g. d.* a Body of Bread, *Teut.*] a Portion of Bread of different Sizes.

LOAM } [*laim*, Sax. *leim*, L. S.] graft-
LOME } ing Clay, Mortar made of Clay and Straw; also a sort of Plaster used by Chymists to stop up their Vessels.

LOAMY, having the Nature or Quality of Loam.

LOAN [*læna*, Sax. *læon*, Belg. *lehn*, Teut. *lan*, Dan.] a Thing lent, a lending of Money; also the Interest of Money.

To **LOATHE** [*lathian*, Sax.] to nauseate. See *Loth*.

LOATH'SOME, detestable, abhorred,

LOATHSOMENESS, Quality of exciting Disgust.

LOAVES, Plural of Loaf.

LOBBE, a large North Sea Fish.

LOB'BY [*laube*, Teut. the Porch of an House] a kind of Passage, Room, or Gallery.

LOB'COCK [of *Lapp Teut*, a Lobber, no Cock] a foolish fellow.

LOTH WORM, a Worm used in fishing for Trouts.

LOBE [*lobus*, L.] any Body turned of a roundish Shape.

LOBES [*lobi*, L. of *λοβοι*, Gr.] the several Divisions of the Lungs or Liver.

LOBES [among Herbalists] are the Divisions of the Bulk of Seeds.

LOBLOL'Y, a sort of slovenly cut-of-the-way Pottage; whole Grists of Oatmeal boiled till they are burst, and then buttered; *Burgeo*.

LOB'STER [*loppertre*, Sax.] Shell fish.

LOCAL [*localis*, L.] belonging to Place. F.

LOCAL [in Law] tied or joined to a Place.

LOCAL Colours [in Painting] are such as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture.

LOCAL Medicaments [in Pharmacy] are those Medicines which are applied outwardly to a particular Place or Part.

LOCAL Problem [in Mathematics] is such an one as is capable of an infinite Number of solutions.

LOCALITY [in Philosophy] the being of a Thing in a Place.

LOCALLY, in regard to Place.

LOCATION, a letting to Hire, a Placing. L.

LOCH, a Lake. *Scottish*.

LOCH } [*mb*, Arab. *لخلىما*, Gr.]
LO'LOCH } a medicinal Composition for Diseases of the Breast, Lungs, &c. to be held in the Mouth, and melted by Degrees.

LOCHIA [*lochua*, Gr. probably of *λοχμας*, to lie down] are the natural Evacuations of Women in Child bed, after the Birth of the Fetus, and the Extension of the Membranes called *Secundines*, or the After-birth.

LOCI Chymici, chymical Furnaces and Vessels. L.

LOCI Muliebres, Womens privy Parts. L.

LO'K [*loc*, Sax.] an Instrument to make fast a Door; also that Part of a Gun that strikes Fire.

LOCK of Hair [*loeca*, Sax. *Loche Haar*, Teut.] a Parcel or paring of Hair.

LOCK of Wool [*lock*, Dan. *locke*, L. S. *foccus*, L.] a small Parcel of Wool.

LOCK [among Engineers] a Place where the Current or Stream of a River is stopped.

LOCK, an Infirmary, or House for the Cure of pocky Persons.

To LOCK [belacan, Sax.] to secure with a Lock and Key; also to move the Wheels of a Wagon to and fro.

LOCK-Spit [in Fortification] a small Trench opened with a Spade to mark out the Lines of any Work.

LOCK'YER, a Pigeon-Hole.

LOCK'YER [in a Ship] is a kind of Box or Chest made along the Side to put or stow any Thing in.

LOCK'ET, a little Lock of a Gold Chain or Necklace; also that Part of a Sword's Scabbard where the Hook is fastened.

LOCK'ING-Wheel [in Clock Work] is the same with Count Wheel.

LOCK'LER *Goulan*, a sort of Flower.

LOCK'MAN, an Officer in the Isle of Man, who executes the Orders of the Governor.

LO'CO *Cession*, a yielding or giving Place.

L. LOCO *Motiva Faculty* [in Philosophy] is that Faculty which produces Motion from one Place to another.

LOC'RAM [of lock and ramm, Teut.] a coarse Sort of Linen Cloth.

LOCULAMEN'TUM [among Herbalists] is a little distinct Cell or Partition within the Seed-bag of a Flower or Plant.

LOCUS *apparens* [in Astronomy] is that Place in which any Planet or Star appears, when viewed from an Eye at the sensible Horizon. L.

LOCUS *absolutus* [in Philosophy] is that Part of the absolute and immovable Space, or extended Capacity, which a particular individual Body takes up. L.

LOCUS *Relativus* [in Philosophy] is that apparent and sensible Place in which we determine a Body to be placed, with regard to other contiguous and adjacent Bodies. L.

LOCUS *Partitus* [Law Term] a Division made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial in which the Land or Place in Question lies. L.

LOCUST [locusta, L.] a devouring Insect.

LOCUSTÆ [among Botanists] are the Beads and pendulous Seeds of Oats, and the *Gramina Paniculata*. L.

LOCUTION, Phrase, or Manner of Speech. F. of L.

LOCUTORY [locutorium, L.] a Parlour in a Monastery, where the Friars meet for Discourse or Conversation.

LODEMANAGE [of lodan, Sax. to lead, and manage] the Hire of a Pilot for conducting a Ship.

LODE Ship, a small Fishing Vessel.

LODESMAN [q. d. a leading Man, of ladman, Sax. *Loosman*, L. S.] a coasting Pilot, who conducts Ships into Harbours.

LODEWORKS, one of the Works belonging to the Tin-mines in Cornwall.

A LODGE [loge, F.] a Hut or Apartment for a Porter of a Gate, &c.

To LODGE [loge, F. *gologian*, Sax.] to lay up; to take up Lodging in, to place, &c.

To LODGE [among Hunters] a Buck is said to lodge, when he goes to rest.

LODGER, one who hires a Room or Apartment in another Person's House.

LODGING, an Apartment to lodge in.

A LODG'MENT [Military Term] an Encampment made by an Army; also the Place where the Soldiers quarter among the Townmen in Huts and Tents; also a Retrenchment dug for Shelter, when the Counter-scarp or some other Post is gained.

LODGM'ENT of an Attack, is a Place of Defence, which the Besieger raises upon the Works of the Enemy in a dangerous Post, after they have taken them.

LOE [of lope, Sax.] a little round Hill, or great Heap of Stones. N. C.

LOERT' [q. Lord] Gaffer or Gammer used in the Peak of Derbyshire.

LOFT [of loftter, Dan. to lift] an Upper Floor of a House.

LOFTINESS, Height, Haughtiness, Pride.

LOPTY [of loftiz, Dan.] high, haughty, proud, high-minded.

LOG [of logan, Sax. *ligger*, Du. to lie, because of its Weight it lies, as it were, immovable] the Trunk of a Tree, or Stump of Wood for Fuel.

LOG [of log, N.] an Hebrew Measure containing three Quarters of a Pint, and one and a half fold Inch Wine-measure.

LOG [among Sailors] a Piece of Wood about 7 or 8 Inches long, of a triangular Form, with just as much Lead in one End thereof, as that it will swim upright in the Water, and at the other End is fastened to the Log-line.

LOG Line, is a small Line, having the Log tied to one End, whose Use is to keep an Account, and make an Estimate of a Ship's Way.

LOG-Board, a Table divided into five Columns, containing an Account of the Ship's Way measured by the Log, &c.

LOG Wood, a Sort of Wood used by Dyers brought from New-Spain.

LOG'ARITHM *defectivus*, } is the Loga-
LOG'ARITHM *imparis*, } rithm of a Fraction.

LOGARITHMETICK, } belonging to
LOGARITHMETICAL, } the artificial Numbers called Logarithms.

LOGARITHMETICK Line, is a Curve whose Ordinates taken to equal Parts of the Axis, are geometrically proportional.

LOGARITHMOTECNY [of *logos*, a Word, *logos*, Number, and *techno*, Art, Gr.] the Art of making Logarithms.

LOG'ARITHMS [*logarithmos*, F. of *logarithmus*, L. of *λογαριθμῶν*, a Word, and *ἀριθμῶν*, Number, Gr.] a Rank of Numbers in arithmetical Progression, which answer to so many Numbers in geometrical Progression, set under or over against them; of which they are called the Logarithms: so that the Addition and Subtraction of them answers to the Multiplication and Division of the Numbers they answer to.

LOG'ATING, a Sort of unlawful Game, mentioned in *Stat. 23. of Henry VIII.* and now disused.

LOG'GERHEAD [from *log* and *head*] a Blockhead, a stupid or foolish Person.

LOG'ICAL [*logicals*, L.] belonging or agreeing to the Rules of Logick.

LOGICALLY, agreeably to the Rules of Logick.

LOGIC'IAN [*logician*, F.] one who is skilled in Logick.

LOG'ICK [*logique*, F. of *logica*, L.] of *λογική*, Gr.] the Art of thinking, reasoning, or making a right Use of the rational Faculty.

Natural LOGICK, the Power or Force of Reason unassisted by Art.

LOGIS'MUS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, when a Sentence is framed without any Consequent. L.

LOGIST [*logiste*, L. of *λογιστής*, Gr.] an expert Accountant.

LOGISTICA [*λογιστικά*, F. of *λογιστή*, Gr.] a Species of Arithmetick, which applies the Rules of multiplying, dividing, &c. to the Degrees of Signs, Circles, Angles, &c.

LOGISTICAL *Arithmetick*, signifies sometimes the Arithmetick of Sexagesimal Fractions, used by Astronomers in their Calculations.

LOGIS'TICAL *Logarithms*, a Table of Logarithms fitted to sexagesimal Fractions.

LOGIS'TICKS, are the same as logical Arithmetick; but the Term is applied by some to signify the first general Rules in *Algebra*, of Addition, Subtraction, &c.

LOGOGRAPHER [*logographus*, L. of *λογγράφος*, of *λόγος*, a Word, and *γράφω*, to write, Gr.] a Lawyer's Clerk, or Writer of Books of Accounts.

LOGOM'ACHY [*logomachia*, L. of *λογμαχία*, of *λόγος*, and *μαχία*, Contention, Gr.] a verbal Contention, or Strife about Words.

LOGWOOD, a strong kind of Wood, of a deep red Colour, brought from *Compeachy Bay*.

LOHOCH. See *Lach*.

LOICH *Fish*, a certain sort of Fish, as Cod, Ling, &c.

LOIMO'GRAPHY [of *λοιμός*, Pestilence, and *γραφία*, a Description, Gr.] a Description of pestilential Diseases.

LOINS [*lumbi*, L. S. *lumbi*, F. *lumbi*,

Ital. *lumbi*, L.] the lower Part of the Back near the Hips; the *Waiste*.

To LOITER [*litter*, Belg.] to delay, to lag behind.

LOITERER, one who delays, an Idler.

To LOLL, to lean or lie upon carelessly.

To LOLL-out the Tongue [*lolliken*, L. S. and Belg.] to let it hang out of the Mouth.

LOL'LARDS [some derive the Name from *Walter Lollard*, the Author of a best in *Germany* and the *Low Countries*, in the 13th Century; others from *Lotham*, Cockle or Darsel, as being *Tares* among the *Lords Wheat*] a Name of Infamy bestowed on the Followers of *Wickliff*, or certain Church-Reformers in *England*, in the Time of King *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* then accounted great Hereticks.

LOL'LARDS Tower, a Place near *St. Paul's Church* in *London*, where the *Lollards* were imprisoned.

LOL'LARDY, the Doctrine and Opinions of the *Lollards*.

LOMBER } [of the *Lombards*, a People
LOMBARD } of *Italy*, who were great Usurers] a Bank for Usury or Pawns.

LOMBAR-House [of *lump*, or *lump* Du. a Rag] a House in which several Sorts of Goods are taken in as Pawns; also where they are exposed to Sale.

LOM'BARD-Street [so called, because it was the Residence of the *Lombards*, who were great Usurers, &c.] a Street near the *Royal Exchange*, *London*.

LOMBARDS, Bankers. *Chanc.*

LOME [*Leim*, L. S. *Leim*, 1 cut.] Cl. y, Mortar. O.

LOME [*Lelome*, Sax.] often, how oft. O.

LOMP, a kind of roundish Fish.

LON'DON [some derive it from *Lud*, and *ton*, Sax. a Town, *q. d.* King *Lud's* Town, by whom it is said to have been built; others from *Llong*, Ships, and *Dfrag*, C. Br. a City, *q. d.* a Ship-city, or maritime Port; but *Somnerus* derives it from *Llutan*, Populous, and *Dfrag*, Welsh, *q. d.* a populous City; it was called *Lundepa* by the *Welsh*, *Lundenceaster*, and *Lundenbyrg*, and *Lundenwic*, by the *Saxons*, *Londinium* by the *Romans*] the Metropolis of *Great-Britain*, founded before the City of *Rome*, walled by *Constantine* the Great, no way inferior to the greatest in *Europe* for Riches and Greatness; was in the Time of the *Britains* and *Romans* an Archbishop's See; but upon the Arrival of the *Saxons*, it was deprived of that Honour, it being removed to *Canterbury*, and became only a Bishop's See, as it now remains.

LONDON-Bridge, a noble Bridge built of Stone, upon 39 Arches across the River of *Thames*, adorned with stately Buildings, making a Street, and not to be paralleled in the whole World.

LONDON *Pride*, a sort of Flower.

LONELY, solitary.

LONESOME, solitary, dismal.

LONESOMENESS, State of Solitude.

LONG [*longus*, L. lang, Teut.] of great Extent in Length. F.

To **LONG** [probably of *longen*, Sax.] to desire very earnestly.

A **LONG** [in *Musik*] a Note equal to two Briefs.

LONG Accent [in *Grammar*] shows that the Vowel which hath that Mark, which is (:) is to be pronounced long.

LONG-boat [of a Ship] is the strongest and biggest of the Boats belonging to it.

LONG Mfg., a Stone near 15 Foot high, near *Salacid* in *Cumberland*.

LONG of you [of *E-lang*, Sax. a Fault, Blame, of *Befangen*, Teut. to belong to] it is your Fault.

LONG it hither [range ces hiebet, Teut.] reach it hither. Sff.

LONG Primer, a Sort of printing Letter.

LONG-Weed, } an Herb [*Pulmonaria*, L.]

LONGWOT, } there are several Plants which bear this Name.

LONGANIMITY [*longanimitas*, F. of *longanimitas*, L.] Long-sufferance, Forbearance, great Patience.

LONGANIMOUS [*longanimus*, L.] Long-suffering.

LONGA'NO [with *Anat.*] the strait Gut in the Fundament.

LONGEVITY [*longavitas*, L.] Length of Life.

LONGEVIOUS [*longævus*, L.] long liv'd, living a long Time.

LONGILOQUY [*longiloquium*, L.] a long Discourse.

LONGIMANUS [*longimanus*, L.] having long Hands.

LONGIM'ETRY [of *longus*, L. and *metron*, Gr. Measure] the Art of measuring Lands and Distances.

A **LONG'ING** [longung, Sax.] an earnest desiring.

LONGINQUITY [*longinquitas*, L.] great Distance of Time or Place.

LONGISSIMUS *Femoris* [*Anat.*] the same as *Femor tertius internatus*. L.

LONGITUDE [*longitudo*, L.] the Length of any Thing that is measurable, as Time, Place, Motion, &c. F.

LONGITUDE [in *Geography*] is the Difference either East or West between the Meridian of any two Places, counted on the Equator.

LONGITUDE [in *Dialling*] is the Arch of the Equinotial intercepted between the Sublar Line of the Dial, and the true Meridian; and is called the *Plane's Difference of Longitude*.

LONGITUDE [in the *Heavens*] is an Arc of the Ecliptick, counted from the Begin-

ning of *Aries*, to the Place where the Stars Circle of Longitude crosses the Ecliptick.

LONGITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Distance of a Ship or a Place East or West from another counted in proper Degrees.

LONGITUDE of the Sun or Star from the next Equinoctial Points, is the Number of Degrees and Minutes that are from the Beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, either before or after them.

LONGITUDE of Motion [in *Mechanicks*] is the Distance or Length which any moving Body runs through, as it moves on a right Line.

LONGITUDINAL Sutura [in *Anatomy*] is the Seam of the Head which runs along between the *Coronal* and *Lambroidal Sutura*.

LONGITUDINALLY, in Length, lengthways, as opposed to transverse.

LONGUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle in the *Radius*, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards; also a Muscle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to extend the Arm forwards; also a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, the same as *Peroneus Primus*. L.

LONG'SOME, tedious, wearisome by its Length.

LONG'SUFFERING, patient Endurance of Evil.

LONGUS Colli [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Neck, which with its Partner, bends the Neck right forward. L.

LONGWAYS in a longitudinal Direction.

LONGWINDED, tedious, tiresome in Discourse.

LOORY, a clumsy Clown.

LOOF [of *Loof*, Sax. above] that Part of a Ship aloft, which lies just before the Timbers called *Ches* Trees, as far as the Bulk Head of the Forecastle.

ALOOF off, at a Distance.

To **LOOF** [commonly pronounced *Loof*] a Term used in conning of a Ship as *loof*, keep your loof, loof up. i. e. keep your Ship nearer the Wind.

To **LOOF into a Harbour** [*Sea Phrase*] is to fall into it close by the Wind.

To **spring a LOOF** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship which was going large before the Wind, is brought close by the Wind.

LOOF-Hooks [in a Ship] Tackle with two Hooks, which serve to succour the Ropes called *Tackles* in a large Sail.

LOOF Pieces [in a Ship] are those Guns which lie at the Loof of the Ship.

To **LOOK** [*loogan*, Sax.] to see, to attend.

LOOKING Glass, a Glass which reflects Objects.

A **LOOM** [*Minstrow* derives it of *looms*, i. e. a Ball of Yarn] the Frame a Weaver works upon or in.

A **LOOM** any Tool or Utensil. *Chiff.*

LOOM Gale [*Sea Term*] is a gentle, easy sale of Wind, in which a Ship can carry her top sails.

LOOMING [of a Ship] is her Prospective or Shew. Hence the Sailors say, *Such a Ship looms a great Sail, i. e.* she seems to be a great Ship.

LOON, an idle, lazy, good for nothing Fellow; also a Bird in *New-England*, like a Cormorant, that can scarce go, much less fly, and makes a Noise like a Sow-gelder's Horn. *Statb.*

LOOP [of *loope*, Belg. to run, because it is easy slipped off] a Noose in a Rope which will slip; an Ornament for a Button-hole.

A **LOOP** [among Gunners] a small Iron Ring in the Barrel of a Gun.

A **LOOP**, an Hinge of a Door. *N. C.*

A **LOOP**, a Rail of Bars joined together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at Pleasure. *S. C.*

LOOP of Corn, at *Riga* 2 Bushels, and in some Places 4 Pecks and 4-5ths.

LOOP-Holes [in a Ship] are Holes made in the Comings of the Hatches for close Fight, and other Conveniences.

LOOP Holes [in Fortification] are little Holes in the Walls of a Castle or Fort to shoot through.

LOORD [*loerd*, Du.] a Drone.

LOOSE [*loos*, L. S. *loos*, Teut.] slack, not tight, not bound up; also loose in Morals; also at Liberty.

To **LOOSEN** [*loesan*, Sax. *loesen*, L. S.] to unbind, to let loose; to move a Thing from its Fix'dness.

LOOSELY, not strongly, unfolidly, negligently.

LOOSE Strife, an Herb. *Lyfima-bis*, L.

LOOSENESS, Laxitiveness of Body; Depraveness of Morals.

LOOT [*loth* Teut.] a Weight in some Parts of *Germany* and *Fraunce*, half their Dounce, or one 22d Part of a Poin.

LOOTS'MAN, the same as *Lodsman*.

To **LOP** [*lopfen* derives it of *loof*, Belg. and Teut. a Leaf, *q. d.* to leaf] to cut off the Tops of Trees.

To **LOPE** [*loepen*, L. S.] to run or slip way; also to leap, *N. C.* Also to follow or un after. *Canr.*

LOPPE [*loppe*, Dan. of *loopen*. L. S. *q. d.* Leaper] a Fica. *Linarlofb.* Also a Spider.

LOPPER, one who cuts Trees.

LOPPER Milk [of *labren*, to curdle, Teut. *lopfen*, to curdle] or turned and curdled with Stale *efs.* *Soene.*

LOQUACIOUS [*loquax*, L.] full of Talk rating

LOQUACIOUSLY, in a talkative, prating Manner.

LOQUACITY [*loquacitas*, L.] Talkative *efs.*

LOQUELA, Talk, Speech, Discourse. L.

LOQUELA sine die [in *Old Law Records*,

an Impanance or Petition for a Day of Respite in a Court of Justice.

To **LORD**, to domineer, to rule despotically.

LORD [*hlazpnd*, or *lovezpnd*, Sax. of *hlazp*, a Loaf, and *Ford* for *afford*. because Lords and Noblemen in old Times gave Leaves to a certain Number of Poor] a Title of Honour sometimes attributed to those who are noble by Birth or Creation; sometimes it is given by the Courtesy of *England* to the Sons of Dukes and Marquisses; and sometimes to Persons honourable by their Employment.

LORD [in *Law*] a Person that has a Fee, and consequently the Homage of Tenants within his Manor.

LORD of the Geniture [among Astrologers] is that Planet which has the greatest Strength in the Figure of any Person's Geniture or Nativity.

LORD of the Hour [in Astrology] a Planet which governs the twelfth Part of the Day, as also of the Night severally, divided into twelve Parts, which are called *Planetary Hours*.

LORD of the Year [with Astrologers] that Planet which has most Marks of Fortitude or Strength in a revolutionary Figure.

LORD MIFE [*Law Term*] is the Owner of a Manor that has Tenants holding of him in Fee, who yet holds of a superior Lord, or a Lord Paramount.

LORD in Gros [*Law Term*] is he that is Lord having no Manor, as the King in respect of the Crown.

LORDANT } [some derive this of *Lord*

LORDANE } and *Dane*, because the *Danes* when they had the Government in *England*, enjoined the better Sort of People to maintain a *Dane* in their Houses as a Spy and a Curb upon them; it is full as likely derived from *lordane*, F. signifying the same] a dull heavy Fellow, a lazy Lubber.

LORDLINESS, Haughtiness, Pride, Statefulness.

LORDLY, haughty, proud, stately.

LORD'S [*lordos*, Gr.] the bending of the Backbone forward in Children.

LORD'LINGS } a Diminutive of Lords,

LORD'INGIS } Sirs, Masters. *Cb.*

LORDSHIP, the Title, Jurisdiction, or Manor of a Lord.

LORE [*loere*, Sax.] Learning or Skill. *Spencer.* Also Direction, Teaching, Advice. *Milton.*

LORICATION [of *lorica*, L.] harnessing or arming with a Coat of Mail.

LORICATION [in *Masonry*] is the filling of Walls with Mortar.

LORICATION [in *Chymistry*] is the covering a Retort with Loam or Clay.

LOR'IMERS } [*lormers*, F. of *lorum*, L.

LOR'INERS } a Braile] a Company of Artificers in *London*, who make Bits for Bridles,

LOV

Bridles, Spurs, and such like Iron-ware for Horſes.

LO'RIOT, a Bird, that being looked upon by one that has the yellow Jaundice, cures the Perſon, and dies himſelf.

LORN [metlehten, Teut.] left, loſt, forgotten. *Spenc.*

To **LOSE** [lepan, Sax.] to ſuffer Loſs, to deſtroy, to throw away, &c.

A **LOSEL** [of loſe. *g. d.* a loſt Perſon, or of leſp, *Sax.* falſe] an idle, ſlothful Perſon, a crafty Fellow, a Cheat, a Hypocrite. *Cb.*

LOSENGER, a Flatterer or Liar. *Cb.*

LOSENGERY, Lying, Deceit, Flattery. *Cb.*

LOSER, one who loſes.

LOSS, Deprivation of any Thing.

LOT [lot, *H. i. e.* wrapped or joined together] *Abraham's* Brother.

LOT [plot, *Sax. lot, F. lot, Teut.*] a Portion of a Thing divided into ſeveral Parts, to be ſhared among ſeveral Perſons; alſo Chance, Fortune.

To caſt **LOTS** [hleotan, *Sax. loten, L. S.*] to determine a Doubt by Lots.

To pay *Scot and LOT*, to pay ſuch Charges and Pariſh Duties as Houſekeepers are liable to.

LOT, $\frac{1}{2}$ is every 13th Diſh of Lead in **LOTH**, $\frac{1}{2}$ the *Derbyſhire* Mines, which is a Duty paid to the King.

LOTH [laſe, *Sax.*] unwilling; as, *I am loth*, I have no mind to, am unwilling, or it irketh me.

To **LOTHE** $\frac{1}{2}$ [laſian, *Sax.*] to nauſeate,

To **LOATH** $\frac{1}{2}$ to abominate.

LOTHING [laſe, *Sax.*] nauſeating, hating.

LOTH'IR, more odious. *Cb.*

LOTH'NESS, Unwillingneſs.

LOTH'SOME, nauſeous, hateful.

LOTH'SOMENESS, Nauſeouſneſs, Hatredneſs.

LOTTION, a Waſhing. *F. of L.*

LOTTION [among *Chymiſts*] is the waſhing or cleaning any Medicines in Water; alſo a Medicine between a Fomentation and a Bath.

LOTTERY [lotteria, *Sax. loteria, F.*] a ſharing of Lots or Prizes by Chance.

LOV'AGE, an Herb. *Leviſicum. L.*

LOUD [hluo, *Sax. lupde of leyden, Belg.* to ſound, laut, *Teut.*] ſounding, noify.

LOUDLY, in a noify Manner.

LOUDNESS, Noiſineſs.

LOVE [lufe, *Sax. lichte, Teut.*] Kindneſs, Friendſhip; a Paſſion of the Soul.

LOVE-Days, Days anciently ſo called, on which Arbitrations were made, and Controverſies ended between Neighbours and Acquaintances.

To **LOVE** [lufian, *Sax. lizen, Teut.*] to have an Affection for.

LOVE [of loep, *F. a Wolf*] a Surname.

LOU

LOVEL [loewel, dim. of loep, *F. a Wolf, g. d. little Wolf*] a Surname.

LOVELINESS, Amiableneſs.

LOVELORN, deſerted by the Object of one's Love.

LOVE Sick, indiſpoſed with Love.

LOVE-Song, a Song deſcriptive of the Paſſion of Love.

LOVELY, amiable, deſerving to be loved. **LOVER** [loper, *Sax.*] an endeared Friend, a Sweetheart.

LOUGH [lacus, *L.*] a Lake. *Ligh.*

LOUIS d'Or. See Lewis d'Or.

To **LOUNGE** [lunbeten, *Du.*] to idly, to live eaſily.

LOUNGER, an idler, one who trifles away his life in an idle Manner.

LOUR, an Overſeer of Accounts; alſo a Receiver to a Thief. *Cb.*

LOURCURDUS, a Ram or Beil-Weather Sheep. *O. L.*

LOUR'DAN, a lazy, ſlothful Fellow. See *Lordane.*

LOUR'DY [of loerd, *F.*] ſlothful, ſupine. *Suff.*

LOVRE, the Name of a *French* Dance, or the Tune that belongs to it, always in triple Time, and the Movement or Tune vary in and grave.

LOURGE, a tall Gangrel.

LOUR'GULARY, a caſting any Thing into the Water to ſpoil or poiſon it.

LOUSE [luf, *Sax. luſ, Dan. and L. Luſy, Teut.*] a ſmall Inſect which irketh human kind.

One a Beggar, and carry a Louſe.

This Proverb is a witty Lampoon upon all indifcreet and voracious Law-fuits, commenced againſt indolent People; for what can be more ridiculous than to ſue a Beggar, when the Action muſt needs coſt more than he is worth? It puts a Man's Prudence quite out of Queſtion, tho' it puts his Satisfaction of Revenge and Malice quite out of Doubt; ſeconding to another Proverb, *What can we loſe of a Cat but her Skin; Rete non tenditur accipitri, nec vitulo*, ſay the *Latins*; and *what doth he loſe; ists de padicpen*, ſay the *Greeks*.

To **LOUSE** [luſe, *Belg.*] to hunt a catch Lice.

LOUSE Wort, an Herb. *Pedicularis, L.*

LOUSILY, in a mean, dirty Manner.

LOUSINESS, a being infeſted with Lice, Meaneſs.

LOUSY [lauſy, *Teut.*] infeſted with Lice; alſo of a mean Condition.

LOUT $\frac{1}{2}$ [*Miſprow* derives it of luten, *L.*

LOWT $\frac{1}{2}$ Clay or Mud; but *Shione*, from *laped*, *Sax.* a Layman, or leop, one of the vulgar, *Sax.* a clowniſh, unmannerly Fellow.

To **LOUTE**, to ſtoop, bow, crouch; alſo to lurk or lie hid. *Cb.*

LOY

LOUVRE [q. d. *Louvre*, F. the Work, by way of Emphasis] a stately Palace in the City of Paris.

LOW [ls, of loh, Belg.] humble, mean, not high.

To **LOW** [hlopax; or hlepax, Sax. lohen, S. luppen, Teut.] to make a Noise, or allow like an Ox or Cow.

A **Lilly LOW**, a comfortable Blase. N. C.

LOW-bearing Cock [among Gamesters] a fighting Cock over-matched for Height.

To **LOWE** [of lohe, a Flame, Teut.] to amc. N. C.

To **LOWER**, to bring low, to suffer, to sink down, to lessen the Price or Value.

A **LOWING** [lrelop, Sax.] a crying like an Ox or Cow, &c.

LOWBELL [q. d. *Lowing-Bell*] a Device to catch Birds; also a Bell hung about the neck of a Weather Sheep.

LOW Beller, one that goes a Fowling with Light and Bell.

To **LOWD**, to weed Corn. York.

LOWLAND Men, the Offspring of the English Saxons, in the East Part of Scotland.

LOWLINESS, Humility, Humbleness.

LOWLY, humbly.

LOWNESS, the being not high, Meanness.

LOW Spirited having Dejection of Mind.

LOW-Masted [Sea Term] a Ship is said to be *low-masted* or *under-masted*, when her Mast is too short or too small.

LOW-Worm, a Disease in Horses like the hingles.

LOWN [loen, Belg.] a dull heavy-headed fellow.

To **LOWR**, to look sour or grim; to begin to be overcast with Clouds.

To **LOWT**, to look sourly, furily, or ownishly.

LOXODROMICAL } [of λοξός, and δρο-
LOXODROM'ICK } μικός, Gr. in *Navi-
gation*] belonging to the Method of oblique sailing.

LOXODROMICAL Line, is the Line of a Ship's Way, when she sails upon a hump oblique to the Meridian.

LOXODROM'ICK Tables, are the Tables of Rhumbs, or the traverse Tables of Miles, with the Difference of Latitude and Longitude.

LOXODROMICKS, is the Art of oblique sailing by the Rhumb, which always makes equal Angles with every Meridian; i. e. when a sail neither under the Equator, nor under the same Meridian, but oblique or athwart the same.

LOXOD'ROMY [of λοξός, oblique, and μος, a Course, Gr.] such a Course of Sailing.

LOYAL [loyal, F. legalis, L.] honest, steady, faithful, most commonly to the Prince.

LOYALIST, one who professes uncommon adherence to his King.

LOYALLY, with Allegiance to the King.

LUC

LOYALTY [*loyauté*, F.] Fidelity, or Faithfulness, especially to a Sovereign Prince or State.

LOZEL, a lazy Lubber.

LOZENGE [in *Heraldry*] a Figure which is used to contain the Coat of Arms of all unmarried Gentlewomen and Widows.

LOZENGE [in *Heraldry*] filled with Lozenges.

LOZENGE [in *Geometry*] a Figure whose two opposite Angles are acute, and the other two obtuse, and the four Sides equal.

LOZENGES [among Physicians] a Medicine made into small Pieces, to be held or chewed in the Mouth.

LUBBER [of lapp, Teut. a Fool] a Drone, a lazy Drone.

To **LUBRICITATE** [in *Physick*, &c.] to make slippery.

LUBRICITY [*lubricité*, F. *lubricitas*, L.] Slipperiness, Uncertainty, Fickleness.

LUBRICOUS [*lubricus*, L.] slippery, uncertain, unconvulsive.

LUBRIFICATION, a making slippery.

LUCENT [*lucens*, L.] shining, bright, splendid.

LUCERN [*lucerna*, L.] a Lamp, a Candle. Ch.

LUCID [*lucida*, F. of *lucidus*, L.] clear, bright, shining.

A **LUCID Body** [in *Philosophy*] a Body which emits Light.

LUCIDA Corona, a fixed Star of the second Magnitude in the Northern Garland. L.

LUCIDA Lancis, a Star in the Sign Scorpio. L.

LUCIDA Lyra, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude in the Constellation called *Lyra*.

LUCIDITY [*luciditas*, L.] Brightness.

LUCIFER [i. e. Light-bearing] the Chief of the Devils, or Prince of the Air. L.

LUCIFER [among Astronomers] the Morning or Day Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it rises before the Sun.

LUCIFERIAN, like or belonging to *Lucifer*; proud, haughty, arrogant.

LUCIFERIANs, Hereticks who followed one *Lucifer*, Bishop of Cagliari in Sardinia, A. C. 365, who held that the Soul of Man was propagated out of the Substance of his Flesh, &c.

LUCIFEROUS [*lucifer*, L.] bringing Light, giving Insight into.

LUCIUS, the Prenomens of several famous Romans.

LUCY [*Lucia*, L. of *lux*, Light] a proper Name of Women.

LUCK [Luck, Belg. Gluck, Teut.] Chance, Fortune.

Give a Man Luck, and throw him into the Stra.

This Proverb in *terminis*, favours a little too much of *Heavenism* or *Prophanejs*; but

LUG

it may very well besit a *Christan* Mouth, if that which the *Vulgar* call *Luck*, and the *Learned Fortunes*, be denominated *Providence*; for if that be on a Man's Side, you may throw him into the Sea, and not be actually and legally guilty of Murder. This was verified in the Prophet *Jonah*. *Seris Domini Campi*, say the *Latins*, and the *Greeks*, *Θαλα τή-χως καταγυνη, ή φρονήν ειδος.*

LUCKY, fortunate.

LUCKINESS, good Fortune.

LUCKLESS, unfortunate.

LUCRATION, a gaining or winning. *L.*

LUCRATIVE [*lucratus*, *L.*] gainful, profitable. *F.*

LUCRE [*lucrum*, *L.*] Gain, Advantage, Profit.

LUCROUS [*lucrosus*, *L.*] full of Gain or Profit.

LUCTATION, a wrestling, striving, or struggling. *L.*

LUCTIFEROUS [*luctifer*, *L.*] causing or bringing Sorrow or Mourning

LUCTIFICABLE [*luctificabilis*, *L.*] that is sorrowful.

LUCIFERONOUS [*luciferonus*, *L.*] sounding out Sorrow.

LUCTUOUS [*luctuosus*, *L.*] sorrowful, full of Sorrow.

To **LUCUPRATE** [*lucubratus*, *L.*] to do any thing by Candle light, to busy late.

LUCUBRATORY } [*lucubratorius*, *L.*] of
LUCUBRATION } a studying or work-
ing by Candle-light. *L.*

LUCULENT [*luculentus*, *L.*] clear, evident, splendid

LUDGATE [either of King *Lud*, a King of the *Britons*, who built it, as some say; or *q. d.* Flood-gate, from a little River that ran under it; or as *Dr. Tb. H.* supposes, of leob, *Sax.* the People, and Gate, as *porta del popolo*, at *Rome*] one of the western Gates of the City of *London*. taken down in 1761.

LUDIBRIOUS [*ludibrosus*, *L.*] reproachful, shameful, ridiculous.

LUDICROUS [*ludicrous*, *L.*] sportive; also trifling, light, childish.

LUDICROUSLY, in a sportive Manner, by way of Derision.

LUDIFICABLE [*ludificabilis*, *L.*] that maketh Sport or Pastime.

To **LUDIFICATE** [*ludificatum*, *L.*] to mock, deceive, also to frustrate.

LUDIFICATION, a Mocking or Deceiving. *L.*

LUES, a Pestilence or Plague; also a Murrain in Cattle. *L.*

LUES Venerea, the French Pox. *L.*

LUFÉ [*Sic Term*]. See *Loof*.

LUFF, } a Light or Flame to fowl with,

LOUGH, } a low-bell.

To **LUG** [*Geluggian*, *Sax.*] to pull, hale, or pluck.

LUG, a Measure of Land, called otherwise a Pole or Perch.

LUM

LUGS [of *Geluggian*, or *luggan*, *Sax.* to lie, because the Ears of a Man lie unmoved, contrary to other Creatures] the Ears; Poles to measure Land with.

LUG-Wort, an Herb.

LUG'GAGE [of *Geluggian*, *Sax.*] an heavy Weight or Burden.

LUGUBRIOUS } [*lugubre*, *F.* of *lugubri*,
LUGUBROUS } *L.*] mournful, sorrowful, doleful.

LUKE [*Λυκάς*, *Gr.*] one of the four Evangelists.

LUKEWARM [of place, *Sax.* or *lān*, *Teut.* warmish, and *warm*] between hot and cold; also indifferent, careless.

LUKEWARMLY, with Indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS, a being between hot and cold; Indifference.

To **LULL** [*lulle*, *Belg.* to sing, *lullere*, *L.* to sing to Sleep] to entice to Sleep by singing or other Allurement; to allure.

LULLABY [probably of *lull*, and *lullab*, *Sax.* to abide; but *Cajaub.* makes it *lully*, *αλαλύ*, to speak, and our Word by, *q. d.* with a sleep] a Nurse's alluring of a Child to Sleep.

LUMBA'GO [with *Physicians*] an Ache or Pain in the Muscles of the Loins, which is sometimes so very violent, that the Patient cannot sit down.

LUM'BAR } [*lumbaris*, *L.*] belonging to
LUM'BARY } the Loins.

LUMBAR'ES Arteria [in *Anatomy*] Arteries which arising from the *Aorta*, spread themselves over all the Parts of the Loins. *L.*

LUMBA'RIS Vena [in *Anatomy*] a Vein which is bestowed on the Muscles of the Loins. *L.*

LUMBER [perhaps of *Lumpen*, *Teut.* old Rags] old Household-stuff, udders, and of small Value.

To **LUMBER**, to heap irregularly; also to move heavily.

LUMBRICAL, like a Worm.

LUMBRICAL Muscles [in *Anatomy*] are four Muscles in each Hand, and as many in the Feet, by reason of their Smallest and Shape, resembling Worms.

LUMBRICA'LES [in *Anatomy*] Muscles of the Fingers, so called from their Shape, being something like an Earth-worm.

LUMBRICA'LES Pedis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle, which is inserted to the inner end of each lesser Toe. *L.*

LUMBRICUS, an Earth-worm, Belly-worm, or Maw-worm. *L.*

LUMINA'RE, a Lamp or Candle to burn on the Altar of a Church or Chapel.

LUMINARIES [of *luminaires*, *F.* of *luminaria*, *L.*] Lights; Lamps; the Sea or Moon, so called by way of Eminence.

LUMINOUS [*luminosus*, *F.* of *luminare*, *L.*] full of Light, bright.

LUN

A LUMP [*klampe*, Teut.] a Mass, whole Bulk; also the Name of a Fish.
TO LUMP, to take in the grofs.
LUMPISH [*lumpifch*, Belg.] heavy, dull; also in Lumps.
LUMPISHLY, in an obstinate Manner.
LUMPISHNESS, stupid Obstinacy.
LUNA [*q. d. lux aliana*, L. i. e. a borrowed Light] the Moon, the nearest Planet to the Earth of all the seven. L.
LUNA [among *Chymists*] a Silver Metal.
LUNA [in *Heraldry*] the white or Silver Colour in the Coats of sovereign Princes.
LUNA CORNEA } [among *Chymists*] is a
LUNÆ CORNÆ } tough tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, which is made by pouring Spirit of Salt on Crystals of Silver. L.
LUNA SOLAR Year, a Period made by multiplying the Cycle of the Moon, or 19, into that of the Sun, which is 28.
LUNACY [of *luna*, L.] Frenzy or Madness happening according to the Course of the Moon.
LUNAR [*lunaire*, F. *lunaris*, L.] belonging to the Moon.
LUNAR Months, Months according to the Course of the Moon. See *Month*.
LUNATICK [*lunatique*, F. *lunaticus*, L.] smitten with Lunacy, distracted, mad.
LUNATICK Eyes [in *Horses*] a Distemper which makes their Eyes seem as if they were covered with White.
LUNATION [among *Astronomers*] is the Space of Time between one new Moon and another. L.
LUNCH, as much Food as one's Hand can hold.
LUN'DRESS [so called, because coined at London] a Silver Penny, which anciently weighed 3 times as much as now. F.
LUNES } [in *Geometry*] are Figures in
LUNULÆ } the Form of a Crescent or Half-Moon, made by the Arcs of two intersecting Circles.
LUNETTES [in *Fortification*] are small Works generally raised from the Courtin, in Ditches full of Water. F.
LUNETTES [in *Opticks*] Glasses to help the Sight, Spectacles. F.
A LUN'GIS [*langis*, F. *longene*, Ital.] a tall, lazy, drowsy, creaming Fellow, a Slow-back.
THE LUNGS [*lungena*, Sax. *lungē*, Dan. and Teut. *longhe*, Belg. all of lun, Sax. empty, they being filled with nothing but Wind] that Part of an Animal which is the Instrument of Respiration, and is nothing else but a Collection of membranous Vehicles heaped one above another, and interlaced with Branches, Arteries, and Veins.
LUNG'S GROWING, a Disease in Cattle.
LUNG'S-SICKNESS, a Disease in Cattle.
LUNT [*lunte*, Teut.] a Match to fire Guns.

LUS

LUPERCA'LIA, Feasts celebrated by the Romans to the God Pan.
LU'PIA, a Tumour or Protuberance about as big as a small Bean.
LU'PINES [*lupini*, L.] a sort of Pulse.
LU'PINUM caput gerens, to be outlaw'd. O. L. T.
LU'PUS [among *Physicians*] a sort of Cancer in the Thighs and Legs. L.
TO LURCH [probably of *lucari*, L. to steal or pilfer] to lie hid.
LURCHER [of *lucro*, L.] one who lies upon the Lurch, or upon the Catch; also a kind of Hunting Dog.
LURCH'ING, lying upon the Catch; sinking from.
A LUR'DAN [of *lourd*, F. whence *lurdant*, F. a Dunce] a lazy Fellow. See *Lordane*.
TO LURE [*lurer*, F. *lucere*, L. S.] probably of *belapan*, Sax. to betray] to bring a Hawk to the Lure; to allure or decoy.
A LURE [*lure*, F. *luret*, Teut.] a Device of Leather to call back a Hawk, a Decoy or Allurement.
LU'RID [*luridus*, L.] pale, wan, black, and blue.
TO LURK [*Skinner* derives it from *Lark*, *q. d.* to be hid, as a Lark in a Furrow, or probably of *lortzen*, Du. to lie in Ambush] to lie hid.
LURKER, one who lies in wait.
LURKING-Place, a hiding Place.
LUSCIOUS, over-sweet, cloying.
LUS'CIOUSLY, in a Manner exceedingly sweet and grateful.
LUS'CIOUSNESS, Over-sweetness.
LU'SERN [*lupos* *Corvarius*, L.] a sort of Wolf called a Stag Wolf.
LU'SERNS, the Pieces of these Animals.
LUSH [*luxe*, F.] Luxury, Lewdness, *Shakep.*
LUSH BURGH, a base Sort of Coin in the Time of King Edward III. coined beyond Sea to counterfeit the English Money.
LU'SION, a Playing or Pastime. L.
A LUK [*Minnow* derives it of *lucbe*, F.] a Slug or slothful Fellow.
LU'SORY [*lusorius*, L.] jocular, sportive.
LUST [*lure*, Sax. *lyft*, Dan. *lust*, L. S. and Teut. Mirth, Pleasure] Concupiscence, unlawful Passion or Desire; also a natural Desire.
LUST [among *Sailors*] a Ship is said to have a Lust to one Side or other, when she is inclined to heel or lean more to one Side than another.
TO LUST [*lytan*, Sax. *lusten*, L. S. *gustten*, Teut.] to desire, to have an Inclination to.
LUSTFUL [*lustfull*, Sax.] full of Lust, lecherous.

LUSTFULLY, in a lewd Manner.
LUSTFULNESS, Lecherousness.
LUST Wort, an Herb. *Satyrium*, L.
LUSTILY, robustly.
LUSTER } [lusser. Belg. *lustre*, F.] Bright-
LUSTRE } ness, Shining. Gloss.
LUSTRAL [*lustralis*, L. a *lustral Water*]
 a sort of Holy Water used by the Priests a-
 mong the ancient *Romans*.
LUSTRA'ION, a viewing on every Side;
 also a purging by Sacrifice. L.
LUS'TRICI Dies, the Days on which the
Romans used to give to their Children the
 Name of the Family.
LUSTRANG [of *lustre*, F. Brightness or
 Gloss] a glossy Silk called *Lustrang*.
LUSTRUM, the Cleansing or Purgation
 of the City of *Rome* by Sacrifices every fifth
 Year; the Space of five Years. L.
LUSTY [lusfig, Teut. *lusfigh*, Du. *lyfigh*,
 Dan.] strong, hale, healthful.
LUTANIST, one skilful in playing on
 the Lute.
LUTA'TION [of *lutum*, L. Clay or Loam]
 a stopping up of Chymical Vessels with Loam
 and Plaster.
LUTE [lut, F. *lute*, Ital. *lutte*, Dan.] a
 musical Instrument.
LUTE [among *Chymists*, of *lutum*, L.
 Clay] a compound Paste, made of Clay,
 Mortar, Sand, Potter's Earth, &c. to join
 together the Necks of Retorts and Re-
 ceivers, to coat over Bodies of Glass Re-
 torts to save them from being melted in a
 very vehement Heat.
 To **LUTE** [*lutere*, F. *lutare*, L.] to cover
 or stop up with such Loom or Clay.
LUTEOUS [*lutens*, L.] full of Clay,
 clayish.
LUTHERANISM, the Opinions and
 Doctrine of *Martin Luther*, who being an
Augustine Friar, separated from the Church
 of *Rome* about A. C. 1515, wrote against its
 Errors, and began the Reformation.
LUTHERANS, they who follow *Luther's*
 Tenets.
LUTHERNS, a sort of Windows in the
 Top of an House.
LUTULENT [*lutulentus*, L.] misty, dirty.
 To **LUX'ATE** [*luxatum*, L.] to put out of
 joint, or loosened.
LUX'ATED [*luxatus*, L.] disjoined, put
 out of joint, or loosened.
LUX'ATION, a Dislocation, a putting any
 Bone out of joint. F. of L.
LUX'ATOR *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] is the
 same as *Externus Auris*. L.
LUXURIANCE [of *luxuria*, L.] Abun-
 dance.
LUXURIANT [*luxurians*, L.] growing
 rank, running out exceedingly, wanton, ri-
 otous.
LUXURIOUS [*luxurians*, F. *luxuriosus*,

L.] riotous, given to Excess or Debauchery,
 wanton.

LUXURIOUSNESS } [*luxure*, F. *luxuria*,
LUXURY } L.] all Superfluity
 and Excess of carnal Pleasures, Riotousness,
 Sensuality, Leachery. *Chanc.*
LUXURIOUSLY, voluptuously, in a riot-
 ous Manner.

LYCANTHROPY [*lycantropia*, F. *ly-*
cantropia, L. *λυκανθρωπια*, of *λυκος*, a Wolf,
 and *ανθρωπος*, a Man, Gr.] a Madness pro-
 ceeding from the Bite of a mad Wolf, whence
 Men imitate the Howling of Wolves

LYCE'UM, a Place near *Athens*, where
Aristotle taught Philosophy.

LYCIUM [*λυκισμ*, Gr.] a Medicine made
 of the Shrub *Physicantba*.

LYCOIDES [of *λυκος*, Gr. a Wolf] a
 Madness like that of Wolves, proceeding from
 the Retention of Seed.

LYDIA [the Name of a Country in *Asia*]
 the proper Name of a Woman.

LY'DIAN Mood, doleful and lamentable
 Musick.

LYDIUS Lapis, the Touch-stone. L.
 To **LYE under the Sea** [among *Sailors*] is
 said of a Ship, when her Helm is lashed up,
 and she lies so a hull, that the Sea breaks upon
 her Bow or Broadside.

LYE [lyg, Sax. *lyogh*, Belg. and L. *ly-*
lexia, Span. of *lyx*, Water, whence *lyon*,
 L.] a Composition of Ashes and Water, to
 wash and scour withal.

To **LYE**. See *Lie* or *Loy*.

To **Tell a LYE** [*leogan*, Sax. *leigra*,
 Teut. *legen*, L. S.] to affirm what is false.
 See *To Lie*.

LY'ER [in a Ship, *lecherig*, Teut.] he that
 is first caught in a Lie on a Monday Morn-
 ing, and is proclaimed at the Main-mast, *A*
Lyer, A Lyer, A Lyer; he serves under the
 Swabber, to clean the Beak head and Chain
 for a Week.

LYMPH } [of *λυπη*, Gr. a being
LYMP'PHA } changed into a] a transpa-
 rent Fluid, as Water, &c. L.

LYMPHA [in *Anatomy*] a clear lymphical
 Humour, consisting of the nervous Juice, and
 of Blood.

LYMPHATICK [*lymphaticus*, F. *lymph-*
aticus, L.] allayed or mixed with Water.

LYMPHATICKS [*lymphaticus*, F. of *ly-*
phaticus, L.] Persons that are quite distract-
 ed or stark mad.

LYMPHATICK Vessels } [in *Anatomy*] are
LYMPHATICK Veins } certain Veins,
 which receive the *Lympha* from the compound
Glands.

LYMPH'EDUCTS [of *lymphe* and *ductus*,
 Passages, L.] slender, pellucid Tubes, sit-
 ting in all Parts of the Body, which permit
 a thin and transparent Liqueur to pass through
 them towards the Heart, &c.

LYNCEOUS

M A C

LYN'CEOUS [of *Lyncæus*, one of the *Argonauts*, who is reported to be able to see through Stone-walls, or of *Lynx*, a Beast of a quick Sight] quick sighted. Hence a quick-sighted Man is called *Lyncæus*.

LYN'CEUS [among *Physicians*] a Collyrium for strengthening the Eyes.

LYN'CHET, a Line of *Green fowrd*, which separates ploughed Lands in common fields.

LYNK [*λύξ*, Gr. *Luchs*, Teut.] a wild Beast of the Nature of a Wolf. L.

LY'ON *Dollar*, 30 *Aspers*, 5 s. Sterling, it *Steps* in *Turkey*.

LYP'RIA [among *Physicians*] a kind of morning Fever, commonly called a *Causus*.

LYRA [in *Astronomy*] a Constellation of 13 Stars, resembling an Harp.

LYRA *Viel*, a musical Instrument; whence the Expression of playing *Leers* Way, is corruptly used for playing *Lyra* Way.

A LYRE [*lyra*, L. of *λύρα*, Gr.] an Harp.

LYR'ICK [*lyricus*, F. *lyricus*, L. of *λύρικ*, Gr.] belonging to the Harp.

LYR'ICK *Verfes*, *Verfes* set to the Harp.

LYR'IST [*lyristes*, L.] an Harper.

LY'SIS [*λύσις*, Gr.] a loosening or releasing.

LYSIS [in *Physick*] a Weakness of the Body by any Illness.

LY'SA [*λύσσα*, Gr.] the Madness of a Dog; the Bite of any venomous Creature.

LYTE'RIA [*λυτήρια*, Gr.] a Sign of the loosening of a great Disease.

LY'TINT [in *Heraldry*] the white Colour of Skins or Furs.

M A

M, in *Latin* Numbers signifies 1000.

M. is an Abbreviation of *Magister*, Master, as M. A. *Magister Artium*, Master of Arts; in a Physician's Bill it is frequently used for *manipulus*, a Handful; and at the end of a Receipt it stands for *misce*, i. e. mingle.

M'ABLE [*amabilis*, L. lovely, or mabella, my fair one] a Name of Women.

MAC, a Son, *Irisb*, placed at the Beginning of many Surnames, as *Mac Donald*, &c.

MAC'ALEB, *Barbar* Coral.

A MACARON'ICK [*macaronique*, F.] a confused Heap, a Huddle of many or several Things together.

MACARON'ICK *Poem* [*macaronique*, F.] Sort of *Burlesque* Poetry, wherein the native Words of a Language are made to end in a *Latin* Termination. Hence

MACAROONE [*macarone*, Ital.] a coarse,

M A C

rude, low Fellow. It now signifies an affected Fribble. an effeminate Coxcomb.

MACAROONS' [*macaroni*, Ital.] a Sort of Sweet-meats made of Almonds, Whites of Eggs, Sugar, &c. By *macaroni* the *Italians* also understand a kind of very small long Shreds of *Paste* made of only Flour and Eggs, rolled out very thin; these they use frequently in their Shops, in the Room of *Vermicelli*.

MAC'ABEES [so called from *Judas Maccabeus*] the Title of two *Apocryphal* Books.

MACA'W, a West Indian Bird.

MACE [*macis*, *macer*, and *macis*, L. *μακισ*, Gr.] a Sort of Spice; also a known Ensign of Honour carried before a Magistrate; a *Batcon*, Club, or Staff.

MACE *Griffs* } [*macergarii*, L. Barb.] those who wittily buy and sell stolen Fish.

MACEDON'IANs, Hereticks in the 12th Century, who denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghost.

To MA'GERATE [*macerer*, F. *maceratum*, L.] to make lean, or bring down in Flesh; also to steep or soak.

MACERA'TION, a making lean, weakening or bringing down.

MACERATION [among *Physicians*] is an Infusion either with or without Heat, wherein the Ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

MACHA'ON, the Name of an ancient Physician, said to be one of the Sons of *Æsculapius*; thence Medicine in general is called *Arx Machaonia*.

M'ACHES, a Sort of Sallet-herb.

MACHIAVEL'LIAN [of *Machiavel*, a famous Historian and Politician of Florence] belonging to *Machiavel*; subtle or crafty.

To MACHIAVELIZE, to practise *Machiavelism*, or subtle Policy.

MACH'INA *Boyleana*, Mr. Boyle's Air-Pump. L.

To MACH'INATE [*machiner*, F. of *machinatum*, L.] to contrive or devise, to plot or hatch.

MACHINA'TION, a contriving or plotting, a Device or Plot. F. of L.

MACHINA'TOR [*machinateur*, F.] a Deviser, a Contriver, a Plotter. L.

MACH'INE [*machina*, L. of *μαχανή*, Gr.] an Engine composed of several Parts set together by mechanical Art, to raise or stop the Motion of Bodies. F.

MACH'INERY, complex Design, complicated Artifice.

MACH'INIST [*machiniste*, F.] an Inventor or Manager of Engines.

MACH'INUL'Æ [among *Physicians*] little Compositions, Parts of more compound Bodies, and which, by their particular Configuration, are destined to particular Offices.

MACILENT [*macilentus*, L.] lean, thin, lank.

MACK'ENBOY, a Sort of Spurge with a knotty Root.

MACK'AREL [*maqueran*, F. *markiel*, Teut. of *maculis*, L.] from the blue Spots in the Sides thereof; a well known Sea-fish; also a Pimp of Pander.

To **MACKLE** [*meck'ien*, Teut.] to sell Weavers Goods to Shepkeepers.

MACKLED [of *maculatus*, L.] blotted or daubed in printing.

MACROCEPH'ALUS [of *μακρός*, large, and *κεφαλή*, the Head, Gr.] one who has a Head larger than a natural Size.

MACROCOSM [*macrocosmus*, L. of *μακροκόσμος*, of *μακρός*, large, and *κόσμος*, the World, Gr.] the great World, the whole Universe, in Contradistinction to the *Microcosm*, which is commonly taken for the Body of Man.

MACROLOGY [*macrologia*, L. of *μακρολογία*, of *μακρός*, large, and *λογία*, Speech, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, signifying a Prolixity in Speech when more Words are used than are necessary.

MACRONOSIA [*μακρονωσία*, of *μακρός*, and *νόσος*, a Disease, Gr.] a long Sickness. L.

MACULA Hepatica [i. e. the Liver Spot] a large brownish or yellowish Spot of about a Hand's Breadth, which chiefly seizes on the Back, Breast, and Groin. L.

MACULA matricales, a Spot of a brownish Colour, with which Children are sometimes born. L.

MACULÆ Solares [with *Astronomers*] are Spots in the Sun. L.

MACULA Palatica [among *Physicians*] a reddish and purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which proves mortal, if it comes to an Orifice. L.

To **MACULATE** [*maculer*, F. *maculatum*, L.] to stain, to defile with Spots.

MACULATE, maculated, spotted, fouled, stained. *Shaksp.*

MACULATION, a staining or defiling with Spots.

MAD [*gemaad* or *gæred*, *Sax. Mer. Cas.* derives it of *μαίνωμαι*, Gr. seems rather of *ἄνδ. H.*] deprived of Reason, furious.

MAD-Nip } two sorts of Herbs.

MAD-Wort }

MAD, an Earth-worm. *Eflex.*

MADAM [*madame*, F. i. e. my Lady or Mistress] a Title of Honour formerly given to Women of Quality only, but now to common Persons.

MADAROSIS [*μαδάρωσις*, Gr.] Baldness of the Head.

MAD-Brained, furious, frantic, hot-headed.

MAD'CAP, a wild hot brained Fellow.

To **MAD'DEN**, to enrage, to make mad.

MAD'DER [*Madder*, *Sax. Madra*, Ital.] a Plant used in dying.

MAD'DING-Money, old Roman Coin, sometimes found about *Dunstable*.

To **MAD'DLE**, to be fond of. N. C.

MADEFAC'TION, a moistening, or wetting; properly the receiving so much Moisture, that a Body is quite soaked through by it.

To **MAD'EFY** [*madefacto*, i. e. *moisten facere*, L.] to moisten, to wet.

MADEMOISEL'LE, a Title given in France to the Wives and Daughters of Gentlemen. F.

MAD-House, a Place where Madmen are confined.

MADGE-Howllet [of *Madg* for *Marper*, or *Macbette*, F. and *Howlet*, a Diminutive of *Owl*] an Owl.

MAD'D [*madidus*, L.] moist, wet.

MADID [among *Physicians*] made tender by Infusion or Decoction.

MAD'NESS, Fury, Frenzy, Loss of Reason.

MAD'OCKS [of *mad*, i. e. Good, *Wish*] an old *British* Name.

MADRID, the capital City in Spain.

MADRI'ER [in *Fortification*] a long Plank of Wood armed with Iron Plates, and set to cover the Mouth of a Petard, and for several other Uses. F.

MADRI'GAL [so called, from the Kind of Poetry with which it was composed] is *Italian* Air or Song; also a particular Kind of vocal Musick, formerly very much in Request, some for two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight Voices.

MADS, a Disease in Sheep.

MAESTO'SO ? [in *Musick Books*] signifies

MAESTUSO } to play with Mirth, Pomp, and Grandeur, and so. of Consequence, slow; nevertheless with Strength and Firmness of Hand. *Ital.*

MAESTRO, Master. *Ital.*

MAESTRO de Capella, Master of the Chapel Musick, or Master of Musick only; meaning thereby one of the first Rank. *Ital.*

MEAN'DER [*μαίανδρος*, Gr.] a River full of Intricacy and Difficulty; so called from a River in *Phrygia*, that has many Turnings in its Course. L.

MAFEIE' ? [ma fii sur ma fii, F.] i. e. my Faith. *Chauc.*

To **MAF'LE** [*maffelin*, Du.] to hammer, or flutter.

MAGAZINAGE, the Hire or Rent of a Warehouse or Place for laying up Stores or other Commodities; also the Place or Warehouse itself.

MAGAZINE [*magazin*, F.] a Storehouse for Arms and Ammunition of War. Also now used for the Name of several periodical miscellaneous Pamphlets.

MAG'BOIE [of *Weg*, a Kinsman, and *Boze*, *Sax.*] a Compensation anciently made in Money for killing a Kinsman.

MAGDALENE [μαγδαλη, Syr. i. e. magnified] a proper Name of Women.

MAGDALENE College [in Oxford] built by *William Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Wincchester*, also one of the same Name in *Cambridge*.

MAGDA'LEON [μαγδαλινα, Gr.] a Roll of Plaster or Salve.

MAGE, a Magician. *Sponc.*

MAGELLAN'ICK, of or found out by *Ferdinandus Magellanus*, a *Portuguese*.

MAGELLANICK Straights, a famous narrow Sea near the South Pole.

MAGEL'LAN's Clouds, two small Clouds not far distant from the South Pole.

MAGGIO, an Italian Measure of Corn, containing 17 Bushels and a half English.

MAGGIORE [in *Musick Books*] signifies major or greater. *Ital.*

MAG'GOT [Wegede, Belg. Wade, Tent. a Mite in Bread] a kind of Worm.

MAG'GOTTINESS, Fulness of Maggots; Whimsicalness, Freakishness.

MAG'GOTY, full of Maggots, whimsical.

MAG'ICAL } [*magique*, F. *magicus*, L. of

MAGICK } [*μαγικός*, Gr.] belonging to the magick Arts.

MAGICALLY, according to the Art of Magick.

MAG'ICK [*magic*, F. *magica*, L. of *μαγική*, Gr.] the black Art, dealing with familiar Spirits.

MAG'ICIAN [*magicien*, F. *magus*, L. of *μάγος*, Gr.] a Wizard, Sorcerer, or Conjuror.

Natural MAGICK, is a useful Science, teaching the Knowledge and mutual Application of active Bodies with passive, so as to make many excellent Discoveries, called Natural Philosophy.

MAGICK Lantorn, a little Optick Machine, by Means of which are represented on a Wall in an obscure Place, many hideous Shapes, which are taken to be an Effect of Magick, by those that are ignorant of the Device.

MAGICK Square, is when several Numbers in an arithmetical Proportion are disposed into such parallel and equal Ranks, that the Sums of each Row taken any way, either directly, or side long, shall be all equal.

MAGISTERIAL [*magistral*, F. *magistralis*, L.] Master like, imperious, haughty.

MAGISTERIALLY, in an imperious Manner.

MAGIS'TERY [*magisters*, F. of *magisterium*, L.] Mastership.

MAGISTERY [among *Chymists*] a Preparation of a mixed Body, so as to change it into a Body of a different Kind; a Precipitation.

MAG'ISTRACY [*magistratus*, L. *magistrature*, F.] the Office and Dignity of a Magistrate.

MAGISTRA'LIA Medicamenta, such Medicines as are usually prescribed by Physicians for several Purposes. L.

MAG'ISTRATE [*magistrat*, F. of *magistratus*, L.] an Officer of Justice, or of Civil Government.

MAG'MA [μάγμα, Gr.] the Dregs that are left after the straining of Juices. L.

MAG'NA Assisa eligenda, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to summon four lawful Knights, to choose twelve Knights of the Neighbourhood, &c. to pass upon the great Assize between the Plaintiff and Defendant. L.

MAGNA Charta, the great Charter containing a Number of Laws, ordained in the 9th Year of *Henry III.* and confirmed by *Edward I.* containing the Sum of all the written Laws of *England*.

MAGNA Precaria, a great Resp-day, upon which the Lord of the Manor of *Harrow* in *Middlesex*, used to summon his Tenants, to do each a Day's Work for him, every Tenant who had a Chimney being obliged to send a Man.

MAGNANIM'ITY [*magnanimité*, F. of *magnanimus*, L.] Greatness of Mind, Courage.

MAGNANIMOUS [*magnanima*, F. of *magnanimus*, L.] of great Courage or Spirit; generous, brave.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, with Greatness of Mind.

MAGNE'SIA Opalina [among *Chymists*] is a Sort of *Crocus Metallorum*, or Liver of Antimony.

MAG'NET [*magnes*, L. of *μαγνής*, Gr.] a Fossil approaching to the Nature of Iron Ore, and endued with the Property of attracting Iron to itself, and of both pointing itself, and giving the Virtue to a Needle touched by it, of pointing to the Poles of the World.

MAGNETICAL } [*magnetique*, F. *mag-*
MAGNET'ICK } [*neticus*, L.] belonging to the Magnet.

MAGNETICAL Amplitude [in *Astronomy*] an Arch of the Horizon intercepted between the Sun in his rising or setting, and the East and West Points of the Compass.

MAGNET'ICK Azimuth [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Horizon intercepted between the *magnetical Meridian*, and the Sun's Azimuth Circle.

MAG'NETISM, is the Power a Loadstone has of attracting Iron.

MAGNIFICAT, a Song of the blessed Virgin *Mary*, so called from *Magnificat* being its first Word in *Latin*.

MAGNIFICENCE [*magnificentia*, L.] a Largeness of Soul in receiving and managing great Things, Grandeur, State, Greatness. F.

MAGNIFICENT [*magnifique*, F. of *magnificens*, L.] that lives in great State; stately, noble.

MAGNIFICENTLY, in a stately Manner, pompously.

MAG-

MAGNIFICI, a Title given to the Governors of Universities in *Germany*.

MAGNIFICO, a Nobleman in *Venice*.

MAGNIFIER, one who extols, an Encomiast.

To **MAGNIFY** [*magnifier*, F. of *magnificare*, L.] to make Things seem bigger than they really are; to cry up, or prize highly.

MAGNILOQUENCE [*magniloquentia*, L.] a lofty and high Strain or Manner of speaking.

MAGNILOQUENT [*magniloquus*, L.] that uses a stately Manner of Speech.

MAGNITUDE [*magnitudo*, L.] Greatness, Bigness, Largeness; with respect to the Stars, it is divided into six Degrees; as of the first, second, &c. Magnitude.

MAGNITUDE [in *Geometry*] is defined to be a continued Quantity, consisting in Lines, Angles, Surfaces, or Bodies.

MA'GPIE [contracted of *Margaret*] a Bird taught sometimes to talk.

MA'HOMET [*Mahomet*, i. e. praised, *Arab.*] a noted *Arabian* Impostor, born A. C. 527, his Father a Pagan and Mother a *Jewess*, who made himself Captain of a rebellious Crew, among whom, by the Help of *Sergius* a Monk, he introduced the *Turkish* Religion contained in the *Alcoran*.

MAHOMETISM, the Religion contrived by *Mahomet*.

MAH'ONE, a *Turkish* Ship of great Burden, somewhat like a *Galeas*.

MAHOUNE, *Mahomet*. *Spenc.*

MAID } [*Weden*, *Sax.* *Wæghht*, *Belg.*

MAIDEN } [*Wugd*, *Teut.*] a *Virgin*, a young or unmarried Woman; also a *Fish*.

MAIDEN [in *Scotland*] a Machine used in beheading Criminals.

MAID *Morrion*, or *Morien*, a Boy dressed up in Girl's Cloaths to dance the *Morris* Dance.

MAIDEN-Hair, } different Sorts of Herbs.

MAIDEN Lips, }

MAIDEN-Head [*Weden-habe*, *Sax.*] *Virginity*.

MAIDENLY, like a *Maid*, in a modest, decent Manner.

MAIDEN *Bradley*, a Town in *Wiltshire*, so called from a noble *Virgin*, who being seized with a Leprosy herself, built there an Hospital for such as should be afflicted with the like Disease afterwards.

MAIDEN-Rents, a Noble, or 6 s. 8 d. paid by every Tenant in the Manor of *Builth*, in *Radnorshire*, towards the Marriage of a Daughter.

MAIDENHEAD [anciently *Maidenbyrbe*, so called upon the Account of their Superstitions adoring the Head of a certain *British* Maid, one of the 1100 Companions of *St. Ursula*] a Town in *Berkshire*.

MAIDSTONE [called anciently *Wæpægestan*, *Sax.* i. e. *Medway's* Town, from

the River *Medway's* running close by it] a Town in *Kent*.

MAJESTATIVE [*majestativus*, L.] majestic.

MAJESTICAL } [*majesticus*, F.] full of

MAJESTICK } Majesty, noble, stately.

MAJESTICALLY, with Dignity.

MAJESTY [*majeste*, F. of *majestas*, L.] an Air and Mien full of Authority, and venerable Stateliness, Grandeur, Venerableness.

MAIL [*maille*, F.] an Iron Ring for Armour; also a kind of Portmanteau or Trunk to travel with, for carrying Letters or other Things; also a Speck on the Feathers of a Bird. The Word is now used for a Post-Boy's Bundle or Bag.

Coat of **MAIL**, a Sort of defensive Armour.

MAILE', an ancient base Coin of *France*, worth half a *Denier*; also an *English* Silver Halfpenny, in the Time of *Henry V.*

MAILED, speckled, full of Specks, as the Feathers of Hawks, Partridges, &c. or the Furs of some wild Beasts are.

To **MAIM** [probably of *mebaigner*, O. F.] to cut off any Member, to hurt or wound.

MAIM [probably of *mebain*, O. F.] the Loss of a Member, a Hurt or Wound.

MAIMED [*maymis*, O. F. *maucus*, L.] having lost a Member, hurt or wounded.

MAIN [of *magne*, O. F. of *magnum*, L.] chief, principal.

MAIN, the Middle of the Sea or Land.

MAIN [*Wægen*, of *Wagan*, *Sax.*] to may or can] Might, Power.

MAINLY, principally.

MAIN *Hamper* [of *main*, F. a Hand] a Basket to carry Grapes to the Press.

To set a **MAIN** } [of *main*, F. a Hand]

To throw a **MAIN** } to play with a Box and Dice.

MAIN *Body* [of an Army] that Body which marches between the *Advances* and *Rear* Guard; and in Camp, that which lies between the two Wings.

MAIN *Guard*, a Body of Horse posted before the Camp, for the Safety of the Army; in a Garrison, it is that Guard to which all the rest are subordinate.

MAIN *Mast* [of a Ship] is a long Piece of round Timber, standing upright in the Waist or Middle of a Ship, which carries the *Main* Sail and *Main* Yard, and is usually two and a half times the Length of the *Midship* Beam.

MAIN *Port*, a small Duty paid in some Places, in recompence of small Tythes, by the Parishioners to the Parson.

MAIN *Sail*, the Sail belonging to the *Main*-mast, called also the *Main* Course.

MAIN *Top-mast*, a Mast that is one half the Length of the *Main*-mast.

MAIN *Top-gallant-mast*, is half the Length of the *Top*-mast.

MAIN Yard [of a Ship] the Yard which belongs to the Main-mast.

MAINOUR } [of *mainier*, F. to handle,
MEINOUR } [of *amenier*, F. to lead away]
a Thing which a Thief takes away or steals.
MAINPERN'ABLE, bailable, or that may be bailed.

MAINPERN'ORS, are those Persons to whom a Person is delivered out of Custody or Prison, upon Security given, either for Appearance or Satisfaction.

MAIN'PRIZE [of *maiz*, the Hand, and *prise*, taken, F.] one who is Bail, Pledge, or Security for another Person.

MAINPRIZE [in *Law*] is the receiving a Man into a friendly Custody, who otherwise might be committed to Prison, upon Security given for his forth-coming at the Day assigned.

To MAINTAIN' [*maintenir*, F. of *manutener*, L.] to give a Livelihood to, to keep in Repair, to uphold; also to make good a Thing affirmed.

MAINTAIN'ABLE, which may be maintained.

MAINTAINER, an Upholder, one who provideth for or supporteth another, a Defender.

MAINTAINER [in *Law*] one who supports a Cause depending in Suit between others.

MAIN'TENANCE [*maintien*, F.] Food and Necessaries for Life; also Support, Protection, Defence.

MAINTENANCE [in *Law*] an unjust or wrongful upholding of a Person or Cause.

MAINTENANCE, Countenance, Looks, Carriage. *Chauc.*

MA'JOR, greater, bigger. *L.*

MA'JOR [in *Logic*] is the first Part of a Syllogism.

MA'JOR General [in an *Army*] is an Officer who is next chief Commander to the General, and Lieutenant-General; when there are two Attacks at a Siege, he commands that on the Left.

MAJOR of a Brigade, either of Horse or Foot, is an Officer appointed by the Brigadier, to assist him in the Business of his Brigade, and does the same as a Major in a Regiment.

MAJOR Domo [*Mayordomo*, Span.] the Steward of a great Man's House; a Master of the Household.

MAJOR of a Regiment, is the next in Office to the Lieutenant-colonel, and is generally made from the oldest Captain; his Business is to convey all Orders to the Regiment, to exercise, draw up, &c.

MAJOR of a Town, the third Officer of a Garrison, and next to the Deputy-governor.

MAJORITY [*majoritas*, F.] the greater Number or Part; also one's being at Age.

MAIRMAID, or *Mermaid*. See *Mermaid*.

MAYSON Dice [*i. e.* the House of God] in Hospital for sick Persons. *F.*

MA'STERIE ? [*maître*, F.] a Mystery,
MAISTRIE } a masterly Action, Ma-
gistracy, masterly Workmanship, &c. *Cb.*
MAIS'TERFUL, domineering, imperious.
Chauc.

MA'JUS Jus, a Writ of Proceeding in some customary Manors, in order to Trial of Right to Land, &c.

MAIZE, a Sort of *Indian* Wheat.
To MAKE [*macan*, *Sax.* *mahten*, *L.* *S.* *machen*, *Teut.*] to cause, to form, or frame.

To MAKE [in *Law*] to execute, to perform; also to create, to compel, &c.

A MAKE-Bate, a Causer and Promoter of Quarrel.

To MAKE one's Berde, to impose upon, or deceive one. *Chauc.*

To MAKE fast [*fest machen*, *Teut.* See *Term*] to bind or tie.

MAKE Hawk, an old French Hawk.

MAKE'LESS, matchless. *N. C.*

MAKE, a Match. *N. C.* A Comfort. *Spenc.*

MAKER, the Creator, one who forms.

MAKE'Weight, any little Thing added to make up Weight.

MAL'ACHI [*malachi*, *H. i. e.* my Messenger] one of the lesser Prophets.

MALACHITE, a green Stone, in Colour resembling the Mallow, *μαλαχα*, *Gr.* It is sometimes veined or spotted.

MALAC'YA [*μαλακία*, *Gr.*] a Squeamishness of the Stomach, a depraved Appetite, when Things are coveted that are not proper for Food; a Tenderness of the Body. *L.*

MALACTICA [*μαλακτικά*, *Gr.*] Medicines which soften the Parts of the Body.

MAL'Adroit, unhandsome, clumsy. *F.*

MAL Administration, Misdemeanour in publick Employment. *L.*

MAL'ADY [*maladie*, *F.*] a Disease, Sickness.

MAL'AGA, Wine of *Malaga* in *Spain*.

MA'LAGMA [*μαλαγμα*, *Gr.*] a Fomentation or Pultef.

MALAN'DERS, a Disease in the Fore-legs of an Horse.

MAL'APERT [*q. d.* *male partus*, *L.* ill-gotten or bred; or, as *Mingrew*, *male*, and *apert*, ready, *q. d.* always ready to speak Evil of others] saucy, impudent.

MALAPERTNESS, Sauciness.

MALAPERTLY, saucily.

MALAXATE, to soften.

MALAXA'TION [among *Apothecaries*] a moistening or softening of hard Bodies; also the working of Ingredients into a Mals for Pills or Plaisters.

MAL'DON [*malbun*, *Sax.* called by *Tacitus*, *Camalodunum*. from *Camalus*, (*i. e.* *Mars*) an Idol worshipped by the *Britains*, and bunc, *Sax.* a Mount, *q. d.* *Mars' Hill*] a Town in *Essex*, 32 Miles N. E. by E. from *London*.

M A L

MALE [*malis*, F. of *masculus*, L.] the male Kind.

MALE [of μάλα, a Floece, Gr. because formerly made of Wool] See *Mall*.

MALE Content [*malcontentus*, F. of *male contentus*, L.] discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected.

MALE Contentedness, Discontentment.

MAL'EDICTED [*maledictum*, L. *Sep*] cursed.

MAL'EDICATION, an Evil-speaking or Cursing. F of L.

MALEFACTOR [*malfactor*, F.] an Evil-doer, an Offender. F.

MAL'FICE [*malificium*, L.] an evil Deed, or shrewd Turn. F.

MALEFICENCE [*maleficientia*, L.] Mischievousness.

MALEFICK [*maleficus*, F. of *malificus*, L.] that causes Evil, or Mischief, mischievous.

MALETENT' } a Toll of 40s. anciently
MALTOL'TE, } paid for every Sack of Wool.

MALEVOLENCE [*malevolentia*, L.] ill-will. Hatred, Spite.

MALEVO'ENT [*malevolens*, L.] that bears ill will or Spite.

MALEVOLENT [in *Astrology*] which has an ill Aspect or Influence.

MALEVOLENTLY, in an ill-natured, spiteful Manner.

MALFEASANCE, a doing of Evil. F. L. T.

MALICE [*malitia*, L.] ill will, Grudge, or Spite. F.

MALICIOUS [*malicious*, F. of *maliciosus*, L.] full of Malice, spiteful.

MALICIOUSLY, spitefully.

MALICIOUSNESS, Spite, Malice, Design of doing Mischief.

MALICOR'IUM [q. d. *mali granati corium*, L.] the Peel of a Pomegranate.

MALIGN [*maligne*, F. of *malignus*, L.] mischievous, bent on Mischief.

To **MALIGN**, to envy, to wish ill.

MALIGNANCY [*malignitas*, L.] malignant Nature or Quality.

MALIGNANT [*malignus*, L.] hurtful, mischievous.

MALIGNANT Disease, that which rages more vehemently, and continued longer than its Nature usually permits it to do; or rather such a Disease as is greatly aggravated. It is generally applied to such Fevers as are epidemical or infectious, and attended with Spots and Eruptions.

A **MALIGNANT**, an ill-affected Person.

MALIGNANTLY, maliciously, with a spiteful Intention.

MALIG'NITY [*malignitas*, F. of *malignitas*, L.] Hurtfulness, Mischievousness, Grudge, ill-will.

MAL'KIN [of *Mall*, Contraction of *Mary*,

M A L

and *Kim*] a sort of Mop or Shovel for sweeping an Oven. A dirty Wench.

MALL [*malleus*, L. a Mallet] a Place to play at Pall Mall.

Pall MALL [q. d. *pallere malleo*, L. to drive with a Mallet] a Play.

MAL'LARD [*malart*, F. *malarda*, Bdg.] a wild Drake, or male Duck.

MAL'LEABLE [of *malleus*, L. a Hammer] that may be hammered out, and will speedily being beaten. L.

MALLEBILITY, the Quality of being to be hammered out.

To **MALLEATE** [*malleus*, L.] to hammer.

MALLE'OLUS [in *Botany*] is a Sprig growing out of a Branch, which grew out itself but one Year before. L.

MALLEOLUS [among *Anatomists*] is a Bone of the Foot.

MAL'LET [of *malleus*, L.] a sort of wooden Hammer.

MAL'LEUS [in *Anatomy*] is one of the small Bones of the Ear. L.

MAL'LORY [of *mal*, bad, and *lory*, F. an Hare] a Surname.

MAL'LOWS [Dealpe, *Sax. malva*, L.] is Herb.

MALLOW *Strub*, a Plant.

MALMSBURY [said to be called so by *Malmutius*, a King of the *Britains*. It is anciently called *Maldulphsborg*, from one *Maldulph*, a *Scottish* Saint and Hermit, who built an Abbey there, and opened a publick School. But *Beda* writes it *Adulphsbury*, from *Adulph* the Scholar of *Maldulph*, and the 6th Abbot of the Abbey] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 24 Miles West from *London*.

MALMSEY [of *Malvasia*, the Place whence it comes] a luscious sort of Wine.

MALPAS [of *mal*, F. ill, and *pas*, q. d. a bad Way] a Town in *Cheeshire*, 130 Miles North-West from *London*.

MALTY [Dealt, *Sax. miltz*, Teut.] barley soaked and dried, in order to make Drink.

MALT-Floor, a Floor to dry Malt.

MAL'THA, an inflammable Slime found in a Pool of *Samosata*, a City of *Comagene*, the same as *Naphtha*.

MALT-Long, } an Insect; also a cancerous
MALT-Worm, } Sore about the Hoof of a Horse.

MALT-mill, a Quern or *Mak-Mill*. O. R.

MALT-Sbot, a certain Duty paid in ancient Times for making Malt.

MALT'STER, one who makes or deals in Malt.

MALTRAITED, abused. F.

MALVADA, a small *Spanish* Coin, 13 of which make a Farthing *English*.

MALVERSATION, ill Conversation, Prevarication, Misdemeanour in an Office. F.

MALVEYSEY, Malmsey Wine. *Chauc.*
MALUM mortuum [the dead Disease] a
 kind of Scab so called, because it makes the
 skin appear black and mortified. *L.*
MAL'URE [*malheur*, F.] a Misfortune,
 Chance. *Chauc.*
MAM [*mama*, C. Br. of *mamma*, L.] a
 Term of Mother.
MAM'ALUKES, light Horsemen, an Or-
 der of valiant Soldiers, who were the chief
 Military Support of the *Saracens* in *Egypt*.
MAMMA [*mammae*, F. of *mamma*, L.]
 another.
MAMMAMOUCHI, Buffoons.
MAM'MARY Vessels [in *Anatomy*] the Ar-
 teries and Vessels which pass through the
 Muscles and Glands of the Breast.
MAMMET, a Puppet. *O.*
MAMMEATED [*mammatus*, L.] having
 Paps or Teats.
MAMMIFORM Processus [in *Anatomy*]
 two Knobs of the Bone of the back Part of
 the Skull.
MAMMILLARY [in *Anatomy*] an Artery
 which supplies the Breast.
MAMMILLARY Processes [in *Anatomy*]
 two Protuberances of the Bone in the Tem-
 ples, resembling the Teats of a Cow.
MAM'MOCK [probably of *Man*, C. Br.
 little, and *Dek*, Dim.] a Fragment, Piece, or
 Scrap.
MAMMON [*Mammôn*, Gr.] the God of
 Wealth; also Riches. *Syrriack*.
MAM'MONIST, a covetous Worldling.
MAMMOODA, a Coin among the *Indians*,
 of equal Value with our Shilling.
MA'MOTHY, a Piece of Money at *Ormus*,
 value 3d. Sterling.
MAN [*Man*, Sax. *man*; Teut. *man*, Dan.]
 a Creature endued with Reason.
 To **MAN** [*mannen*, L. S. and *Belg.*] to
 furnish with Men.
MAN of War, a Ship of War.
 To **MAN a Hawk** [in *Falconry*] to make
 her gentle, tame, and tractable.
MAN the Captain [among *Sailors*] a Term
 used when they would have Men to heave at
 the Captain.
MANA'CLÉS [*manicla*, F. of *manus*, L.]
 Hand Fetters or Cuffs.
 To **MANACLE**, to bind with Hand Cuffs
 or Fetters.
 To **MANAGE** [*maneger*, F.] to order or
 handle, to rule or govern, to husband.
MANAGE [*manage*, F.] a Riding Aca-
 demy, or Riding house.
MANAGEABLE, tractable, easily go-
 verned.
MANAGEABLENESS, Tractableness.
MAN'AGEMENT } [*managements*, F.] ma-
MAN'AGERY } naging or ordering,
 Conduct.

MANAS'SEH [מנשה, H. i. e. not forgot-
 ten] *Joseph's* eldest Son.
MANATE' } a Fish of the Whale Kind,
MANATI' } common in *America*.
MANA'TION, flowing or running. *L.*
MAN'BOFE [*Manbofe*, Sax.] a Recon-
 pence made in Money for the killing of a
 Man.
MAN'CA, a square Piece of Gold, in an-
 cient Times valued at 30 Pence.
MANCH of Silver, is 60 Shekels, or 7*l.*
 10*s.* Of Gold, 170 Shekels, or 75*l.* Ster-
 ling.
MANCHE' [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of an
 ancient Sleeve of a Coat. *F.*
MANCHE Present, a Bribe or Present from
 the Donor's own Hand. *O.*
MAN'CHESTER [of *man*, C. Br. a Stone,
 and *Chester*, Sax. probably from the great
 Quarries of Stone thereabout] a Town in
Lancashire, 182 Miles North West by North
 from *London*.
MANCHET [*michette*, O. F.] a fine sort
 of small Bread.
MANCHINE'LO-Tree [*marcinella*, Span.]
 a Tree in *Jamaica*, the Fruit of which, tho'
 beautiful, is very dangerous Food, and has
 killed many *Europeans*.
 To **MAN'ICIPATE** [*manicipatum*, L.] to
 deliver Possession, to deliver the Right to an-
 other, to sell for Money.
A MANCIP'ATION, a parting with a
 Thing, and giving it up to another. *L.*
MANCIPLÉ, a Caterer, one who buys
 Victuals and common Provisions for a College
 or Monastery.
MANCU'SA, an ancient Coin, in Value
 about a Mark in Silver.
MANDA'MUS [i. e. we command] a
 Writ sent by the King to the Heads of a
 College, &c. for the Admittance of a Fellow
 or Member into the Society; also several o-
 thers by which any thing is commanded; as
 to the Bishop, to admit an Executor to prove
 a Will, &c.
MAN'DARIN, a Rank of the *Chinese* No-
 bility; also a Magistrate.
MAN'DATORY [*mandataire*, F.] is he to
 whom a Charge is given; also he who attains
 a Benefice by a *Mandamus*. *L. T.*
MAN'DATE [*mandatum*, L.] a judicial
 Command of a King or his Justices to have
 any Thing done for Dispatch of Justice.
De MANDATO Penns. Loaves of Bread
 given to the Poor on *Mandy Thursday*. *O. R.*
MAN'DERIL, a sort of wooden Pulley,
 belonging to a *Turner's Lathe*.
MAN'DEVIL [q. d. *de magna villa*, i. e.
 of the great Town] a Surname.
MAN'DIBLE [*mandibula*, L.] that may be
 chewed, eatable.
MANDIBLE [*mandibula*, L.] the Jaw,
 either upper or lower; the upper consists of
 12 Bones, on each Side 6; but the lower, at

riper Years, grows into one continued Bone, extremely hard and thick.

MANDIBULAR [*mandibularis*, L.] belonging to the Jaw.

MANDIBULAR *Muscles* [with *Anatomists*] Muscles that belong to the lower Jaw.

MANDIL, a kind of Cap or Turban worn by the *Persians*.

MANDILION [*mandilla*, F. *mandiglione*, Ital.] a Soldier's Garment, a loose Cassock.

MANDRAKE [*mandragora*, F. *mandragora*, L. *mandragora*, Gr.] a Plant whose Root sometimes resembles the Parts of a Man, having the Quality of causing Sleep.

To MANDUCATE, to chew or eat.

MANDUCATION, chewing, eating. L.

MANDY *Thursday* [q. d. *diis mandati* L.] the next *Thursday* before *Easter*, so called from our Saviour's Charge to his Disciples of celebrating his Supper.

MANE of an Horse [maens, Belg. man, Dan. mung, O. Br.] the long Hair hanging down on a Horse's Neck.

MAN-EATER, a Cannibal.

MANED, having a Mane.

MANES, the Souls departed, Ghosts; also Hell. L.

MANETH [מן, H.] a Weight or Sum of Money among the *Jews*, containing 100 Shekels of Gold, in Value about 75 l. in Silver, 60 Shekels, in Value about 7 l. 10 s.

MANFUL, bold, brave.

MANFULLY, boldly, bravely.

MANFULNESS, Boldness, Braveness.

MAN'GANESE, a sort of Stone used in making Glass.

MANGE, a Scab on Dogs, &c. an infectious and filthy Disease in Horses.

MANG *Corn*, } mixed Corn, Masting.

MUNG *Corn*, } O. L.

MAN'GER [*mangere*, of *manger*, F. to eat] a Sort of Trough for Horses to eat Corn, &c. in.

MANGER [in a Ship] is a circular Place made with Planks fastened on the Deck right under the *Hawes*, to receive the Sea-water that beats in at the *Hawes*.

MANGE'RIE, eating, feasting. *Cbauc.*

MAN'GINESS, the being mangy.

MANGLE, a Machine used in getting up Linen.

MANGLER, one who hacks or butchers.

To MAN'GLE [*Mingrew* derives it of *mancus*, L. maimed, or *mangle*, Teut. a Defect] to cut, rend, or tear in Pieces; to maim, or wound.

MAN'GO, an *East-Indian* Fruit.

MAN'GON } [*mangonean*, F.] an En

MAN'GONEL } gine anciently used for the casting of Stones.

MAN'GONISM [of *mangontze*, L.] a trimming or refurbishing up of old Things.

MAN'GY [of *je demander*, F. to itch] troublesome itching.

MANHEDE [*Manheit*, Teut.] Manhood *Cbauc.*

MANHOOD, Bravery, Courage.

MANIA [*manie*, F. *mania*, Gr.] a Sort of Madness; a Delirium without a Fever.

MAN'NIAC [*manique*, F. *maniacus*, L. of *maniacus*, Gr.] belonging to or troubled with that Distemper.

MANICA *Hippocratis* [i. e. *Hippocratis Sleeve*] is a Term used by Chymists for a Wooden Sock or Bag, in Form of a Pyramid, with which Wines, Medicines, &c. are strained. L.

MANICHEES' [so called of *Menes*, a *Persian*, their Ring-leader] a Sort of Hereticks, who held that *Menes* was the Comforter, whom our Saviour promised to send; that there were two Principles, the one good, and the other bad, &c.

MAN'IFEST [*manifeste*, F. of *manifestus*, L.] apparent, evident, clear, plain.

A MAN'IFEST [in *Traffick*] a Draught of the Cargo of a Ship, shewing what is on the Master for Freight.

To MAN'IFEST [*manifestare*, F. of *manifestum* facere, L.] to reveal, to declare, to make plain, to publish.

MANIFESTA'TION, a making manifest, &c. F. of L.

MANIFESTO, an Apology, or publick Declaration of a Prince or State; an Edict or Decree. *Spau.*

MAN'IFESTLY, evidently.

MANIFOLD [*manchfaltig*, Teut.] agood many.

MANIFOLDLY, in a manifold Manner.

MANIG'LIONS [in *Gunnery*] two Handles on the Back of a Piece of Ordnance, after the *German* Way of casting.

MAN'IPLE [*manipule*, F. *manipulus*, L.] a Handful of Herbs, or any other Thing.

MAN'IPLE, a Kind of Ornament like a Scaff, worn about the Wrists by *Roman* *Latin* Priests.

MANIPULAR [*manipularis*, L.] belonging to a Manipule.

MANKIND, the Race or Species of human Beings.

MAN'NA [מן, H. i. e. what? q. d. *מן*, What is this?] a delicious Food which distilled from Heaven for the Support of the *Israelites*; also a Sort of fat Dew in a Morning from the Leaves of Mulberry-trees, &c. in *Calabria*, and other hot Countries, used as a gentle Purgé.

Chymical MANNA, a Substance exceeding white, distilled from *Præcipitate*.

MANNA-Pear, a Sort of Pear ripe in *December* and *January*.

MANNASY, } a Fish about *Janina*, and
MANNATI, } other Parts of the *West-India*, resembling a Cow.

A MAN'NEKIN [*Manneken*, Teut.] a little Man, a Dwarf.

MAN'NER [*maniera*, F.] Fashion, Way, Custom, Usage.

MANNER [in *Painting* and *Carving*] the secular Habit, Mode, or Way that the Artist has.

MANNERLY, possessed of good Manners, or Behaviour.

MANNERS [*manier*, F.] Behaviour, Conditions good or bad; Rules for Behaviour, Conversation, &c.

MAN'NING, the Days Work of Man.

MANNING of a Ship [See Term] is when a Ship is to make a Shew of all her Men; also finishing it with Men.

MAN'NOPERS, Goods taken in the hands of a Thief, when apprehended. O. T.

MAN'OUR [of *manoir*, F. an Habitation, *manendo*, because the Lord did usually reside there] a Constitution brought in by the *Normans*, which was this: the King granted to some Baron, or military Man, a certain Circuit of Ground for him and his Heirs to well upon and enjoy, holding some Part in himself to his own Use and Occupation, and letting out other Parcels to free and servile Tenants, who were to do their Suit and Service at the Court of the said Manour, now called the Lord's Court, or Court Baron; but is now taken for the Rule and Government Man has over those who hold within his estate, rather than the Land or Soil.

MAN'OUR in *Gross*, is the Right and Interest of a Court Baron, with the Perquisites belonging thereunto; which may be vested in one Person, whilst others have every Foot of the Land contained in it.

MANQUEL'LER, a Manslayer or Murderer.

MANSE, a Parsonage or Vicarage House or the Incumbent to live in.

MANS'FIELD [probably of man'jan, as, to traffick, and field, being a Place of trade] a Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 140 Miles north-North-West from *London*.

MANS'ION, an Abiding or Dwelling-place; also the Seat of the Blessed in Heaven; also a Mansion-house. L.

MANS'LAUGHTER [of *Mæn*, a Man, and *Schlanch'en*, to kill, Teut.] in *Law*, is the unlawful killing a Man, without previous malice.

MANS'LAYER [*man'plage*, Sax. of *Mæn*, and *Schlager*, Killer, Teut.] one guilty of manslaughter.

MANSORII *Musculi* [of *mandere*, L. to beat] the same as *Bladders*.

MANSUEFACTION, a making gentle, taming.

MANSUETE [*mansuetus*, L. q. d. *ad mansuetus*] courteous, gentle, meek, mild, tractable.

MANSUETUDE [*mansuetudo*, L.] Trac-

tableness, Gentleness, Meekness, Tenderness of Nature.

MAN'SUM *Capitale*, the chief Mansion, Manour-house, or Court of a Lord; L.

MANSUR'A [in *Doom/day-Book*] the Mansions or Dwelling-places of the Country People.

MAN'TELETS [in *Fortification*] are great Planks of Wood, which make a kind of moveable Pent-house, being pushed forward upon moveable Trucks, to cover the Men from the Enemies Fire.

To MANTICULATE [*manticulatum*, L.] to pick Pockets.

MAN'Tiger, a large Monkey or Baboon.

MAN'TLE [*mantel*, Sax. *mantel*, Teut. *mantau*, F. *mantilium*, L.] a kind of Cloak or long Robe.

MANTLE [in *Heraldry*] is that Representation of the Foldings of Cloth, Flourishing, or Drapery, which is drawn about a Coat of Arms.

To MANTLE, to flower, to smile like Drink, Wine, &c.

To MANTLE, to embrace kindly. N. C.

To MANTLE [in *Falconry*] to display; as the Hawk *mantles*, i. e. spreads her Wing after her Legs.

MANTLE-Tree [*mantau*, F.] a Piece of Timber laid across the Head of a Chimney.

MANTUA *Gown* [*mantau*, F.] a loose Gown worn by Women, instead of a strait-bodied Coat.

MANTUA-Maker, one whose Profession is to make Gowns for Women.

MANUAL [*manuel*, F. of *manualis*, L.] belonging to, or performed by the Hand.

A MANUAL [*manuel*, F. of *manuale*, L.] a Pocket book.

MANUAL Goods, those whereof present Profit may be made.

MANUA'LIA *Beneficia* [Old Records] daily Distribution of Meat and Drink, allotted to petty Canons, and other Members of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, for their ordinary Subsistence. L.

MANUALIS *Obedientia*, sworn Obedience, or Subjection upon Oath. L.

MAN'UALIST, an Handicrafts-man, or Artificer.

MANUBIÆ, Spoils taken in War, or Money arising from them.

MANUBIAL [of *manubialis*, L.] belonging to a Prey or Booty.

MANUBRIUM, a Handle.

MANUCAP'TION [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies for a Man, who being taken upon Suspicion of Felony, and offering Bail for his Appearance, cannot be admitted thereunto. L.

MANUCAP'TORS, they who stand as Sureties, or Bail for others. L.

MANUDUCTION, a leading or guiding by the Hand. L.

MANUEL [in *Law*] a Thing whereof present Profit may be made; also a Pocket-book. *F.*

MANUFACTURE [of *manus* and *factura*, *L.*] any Sort of Commodity made by the Work of the Hands. *F.*

To **MANUFACTURE**, to make or work up with the Hands.

MANUFACTURED [*manu factus*, *L.*] worked or made by the Hands.

MANUFACTURER [*manufacturor*, *F.* of *manu facere*, *L.*] one who works up a natural Product into an artificial Commodity.

MANUMISE, to set free, to release from Servitude.

MANUMISSION [*q. d. de manu missio*] a making of a Servant free. *L.*

MANUMISSION expressed [*Law Term*] is when a Lord makes a Deed to his Villain to franchise him by the Word *Manumittors*.

MANUMISSION imply'd [*Law Term*] is when a Lord sues one, when he might enter without Suit, or grants him an Annuity, or lets Lands to him by Lease.

To **MANUMIT'** [*manumittere*, *L.*] to make a Bondman free.

MANUPASTUS [*Law Term*] a Domestic or Household Servant. *L.*

To **MANURE** [*manuror*, *F.*] to till the Ground, to labour it with the Hand.

MANURE, Dung, Man, &c. used for the fattening of the Ground.

MANURER, one who manures.

MANUS, a Hand. *L.* It was anciently used [in *Law*] for an Oath, and also for the Person who took it.

MANUS Christi, refined Sugar boiled with Rose water, being a Sort of Cordial for Persons who are very weak; Pearl Sugar. *L.*

MANUSCRIPT [*manuscript*, *F.* of *manuscriptum*, *L.*] a Book or Copy written with the Hand.

MANUTENENTIA, a Writ used in case of Maintenance. *L.*

MANUTENTION, holding by the Hand. *F.* of *L.*

MANWARING [of *Man* and *Waring*, *Teut.* to protect, *q. d.* the Protector of Men] a Surname.

MAN'WORTH, the Price of a Man's Life or Head, which was paid to the Lord for killing his Villain.

MANY [*manig*, *Sax.* *menig*, *Belg.* *manthe*, *Teut.*] a great many.

MANY Feet, the Fifth Pourcentage.

Many Hands make light Work.

This Proverb is a proper Incitement to animate Persons to undertake any *virginous* Attempt, either for the Relief of the *Distressed*, the Succour of the *Oppressed*, or the Vindication and Defence of *Religion* and *Property*, against *potent* Oppressors or *Inva-*ders; for that, however *difficult* and *unfor-* *mountable* the Attempt may appear to a feeble

few, yet an *aided* Force will make it not only *practicable*, but *easy* too, according to the *Latin*; *Multorum manibus grande levatur onus*; and the *Greek*, *ωλισκων δ' ην ηυω αμεινον*, *Homor.*

MANY-Coloured, having many Colours.

MANY-Headed, having a Multitude of Heads.

MANY-Times, frequently.

MANZD Sbrew, a wicked Scold.

To **MAP**, to delineate, to set down.

MAP [*mappe*, *F.* *mappe*, *L.* a Napkin] a Representation of the Earth, or some Part of it, on a plain *Superficies*.

A **General MAP** [in *Geography*] is a Description of the whole Earth, with the several Countries, Islands, Seas, Rivers, &c. therein contained, and also the Circles of the Globe.

Particular MAPS, are either of the four Parts of the World; or of particular Kingdoms and Countries.

MA'PLE [*Mapul*, *Sax.*] a Sort of Tree.

MA'PLETOFT [of *Mapul*, a Maple, and *toft*, *Sax.* a Tuft or Top] a Surname.

MAP'PERY, Table Linen, &c. *Steby.*

MA'RA, a Meer or Lake; a Marsh &c. *O. L.*

MARANATHA [*μαρανθα* *Syr.* i. e. Lord cometh] the highest Degree of Excommunication.

MARASMODES [*μαρασμωδης*, *Gr.*] a Fever which at last ends in a Consumption.

MARAS'MUS [*μαρασμυς*, *Gr.*] a Fever which wastes the Body by Degrees.

MARAUD'ING, ranging about for Plunder.

MARAVEDIS, a *Spanish* Coin, of which 35 amount to about 6*d.* our Money.

MAR'BLE [*marbre*, *F.* of *marma*, *L.*] a Sort of fine Stone, extremely hard and laid out of the Quarries.

To **MAR'BLE** [*marbrer*, *F.*] to paint or stain like Marble.

MARBLY, variegated like Marble.

MARBLE-Hearted, hard hearted.

MAR'CASITE [*marcesite*, *F.*] a kind of Mineral Stone; a Term for a mineral Body having some metalline Parts, though the Quantity of them be very small.

MARCES'SIBLE [*marcesibilis*, of *marces*, *L.*] easy to wither or fade away.

MARCH [of *Mars*, the Hearben God] the 3d Month in the Year in vulgar *Computation*.

To **MARCH** [*marcher*, *F.*] to go, to be forward, as an Army.

A **MARCH** [*marche*, *F.*] the going forward of an Army, &c.

Lords **MARCHERS**, Noblemen who anciently inhabited and secured the Marches of *Wales* and *Scotland*.

MARCHES [*Waeper*, *Sax.* of *mar* & *per* Ger. a Frontier or Border; or else of *mar* & *per* *F.*

F. a Sign or Mark of Distinction] the Limits or Bounds between England and Wales, or Scotland. F.

MAR'CHET, a Law made by Eugenius, King of Scotland, that the Lord of the Manour should have the first Night's Lodging with every married Woman within his Jurisdiction, abrogated by Malcolm III. for which they pay a Mark.

MAR'CHIONESS [of *marchio*, L. a Marquis] a Marquis's Lady.

MARCH'PANÉ [*marchpan*, F. q. d. *massa*, Bread in the Lump, and *panis*] a Confection made of Pistachio-Nuts, Almonds, Sugar, &c.

MAR'CID [*marcidus*, L.] withered, rotten, feeble.

MAR'CIONISTS, ancient Hereticks, so called from one *Marcion*, a Stoick, who denied that Christ was the Son of God.

MAR'COUR [*marcor*, L.] Leannois, Waste of Flesh.

A MARE [*mare*, Sax.] a Female Horse. To cry the MARE, a Sport in *Hertfordshire* when the Reapers tie together the Tops of the last Blades of Corn; and standing at some Distance, throw their Sickles at it; and he who cuts the Knot, has the Prize; with Acclamations and good Cheer.

MARESHALL. See *Marshall*.

A MAREMAID. See *Mermaid*.

MARE'TTUM, Marsh ground. O. L.

MARFO'RIO, a famous Statue in *Rome*, opposite to *Pasquin*, not far from the Capitol, on which commonly Answers to the satyrical Questions fastened on the latter are fixed.

MAR'GARET } [*Margarita*, L. *μαργαρίτα*;
MAR'GERY } *μαργ.* Gr. a Pearl] a proper Name of Women.

MARGARITIFEROUS [*margaritifera*, L.] that brings forth or produces Pearls.

MAR'GELIANE [*marjolaine*, F.] *Marjoram*. *Chauc.*

MAR'GIN [*margis*, F. of *margis*, L.] the Brink or Brim of any Thing; also the outermost Part of the Leaves of a Book, on which there is nothing printed, or nothing but Notes. &c.

MAR'GINAL [*marginalis*, L.] belonging to, or written in the Margin.

MAR'GRAVE, a Kind of Dignity in Germany, answerable to our Marquis.

MARIANALATRISTS [of *Marja*, *Mary*, and *λατρεία*, Gr. to worship] Worshipers of the Virgin *Mary*.

MAR'IGOLD, a Flower. *Calendula*, L.

MARINA'DE [in *Cookery*] pickled Meat, either Fish or Flesh.

MARINA'RIOUS, a Masiner or Seaman. O. L.

To **MAR'INATE** [*mariner*, F.] to fry in Oil, and then to pickle.

MARINERS, a Sort of Violet Plants, called also *Marian Violets*.

MAR'FWE [*marissus*, L.] belonging to, or serving at Sea. F.

The **MARINE**, the whole Body of a Fleet or Navy.

MAR'INER [*mariner*, F.] a Seaman or Sailor.

MAR'INES, Soldiers who serve on board of Ships.

MAR'IOLE [in ancient *Writers*] a Shrine or Image of the Virgin *Mary*.

MAR'JORAM [*marjolaine*, F. *marjorana*, L.] an Herb.

MARIS'CA [among *Surgeons*] the Hemorrhoids or Piles. L.

MARITA'GIO [*amissa per Defectum*, a Writ for a Tenant in Frank-marriage, to recover Lands, &c. out of which he is kept by another.

MARITA'GIUM, the lawful joining of Man and Wife; the Right of bestowing a Ward or Widow in Marriage; Lands given in Marriage; also the Dower or Portion received with a Wife. O. L. T.

MARITAGIUM habere [Law Term] to have the free Disposal of an Heiress in Marriage.

MARITAL [*matrimonialis*, L.] belonging to a Husband. F.

MARIT'IMA *Anglia*, the Profits accruing to the King from the Sea. L.

MARIT'IMAL, marine, relating to the Sea.

MARITIME [*maritimus*, L.] belonging to, or near the Sea. F.

A MARK [*Deijnc*, Sax. *markus*, F. *marck*, Belg.] a Note, Character, &c. set upon a Thing, a Sign or Token; also a White or Aim to shoot at.

A MARK, a Silver Coin anciently valued at 30s. now generally taken for the Sum of 13 s. 4 d. in some Parts of Germany 16 Schellings, or 2 s. Sterling; in Denmark it is 16 s. or 12 4-5ths d. Sterling; in Sweden the Mark is 22 4-5ths d. Sterling.

MARK [of *μαρκ*, Syr. of *Marcus*, L. of the Month *Martius* or *March*] a proper Name of Men.

To **MARK** [*Deepcan*, Sax. *markier*, F. *markieren*, Teut.] to set a Mark on a Thing in order to know it again; to take Notice, to mind.

MARK-Penny, a Duty of one Penny formerly paid by the Inhabitants of *Malden*, in *Essex*, who had Gutters or Pipes laid out of their Hooses into the Street.

MARKER, one who marks, one who takes Notice.

MARK Weight, a foreign Weight commonly 8 Ounces, and a Mark Pound is 16 Ounces.

MAR'KET [*mercatus*, F. *mercatus*, L.] a Place where Provisions, or any Manner of Goods are set to Sale: The Privilege whereby a Town is enabled to keep a Market.

Clark of the MARKET, an Officer whose Business is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, according to the King's Standard in the Exchequer, and to see that all Measures, in every Place be answerable to them.

MARKET-Cross, a Cross erected in the Market.

MARKET-Day, the Day on which the Market is kept.

MARKET-Town, a Town that has the Privilege of a regular Market.

MARKET-Gold, the Toll of a Market.

MARKETABLE, that is fit to be sold or attested in a Market.

MARK Lups, [*Dark Lupul*, L. S.] i. e. a Mark of *Lubeck*, a great Hanse Town, which is there, at *Hamburg*, and over all the *Lower Saxony*, of 16 *d.* Value, according to their Standard; and three of these Marks are equal to a *Rixdollar*.

MARKS [among *Hunters*] the Foot-prints and Treasings of wild Beasts.

MARKSMAN, a Person skilled in the Art of a Mark.

MARL [*mergel*, L. S. *mergel*, Teut. *Wapl*, probably or *Werg*, Sax. *Marrow*, of *marpa*, L.] a kind of fat Earth, which is laid upon the Land to fertilize it.

MARL-Pit, a Pit out of which *Marl* is dug.

To *MARL*, is to spread *Marl* over Land.

MARLBOROUGH [of *mapl*, Sax. *Chalk*, or fat Soil, and *Burg*; but some derive it of *Martin*] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 74 Miles W. from *London*.

MARLERIUM, } a *Marl Pit*. O. L.

MARLETUM, }

MAR'LINE [*Sea Term*] a small Line of untwisted *Hemp* well tarred to keep the Ends of the Ropes from rotting.

To *MAR'LINE* a *Sail* [*Sea Term*] is when the *Sail* is rent out of the *Bolt-ropes*, to make it fast with *Marlines* put through the *Oye-let Holes*.

MARLINE Spike, is a little Piece of *Iron* to splice small Ropes together, as also to open the *Bolt ropes*, when the *Sail* is to be sewed into it.

MARLOW [of *mapl*, Sax. *Chalk*, and *Leag*, a Field] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, 31 Miles West from *London*.

MAR'MADUKE [*Camden* says of *mapa*, *merig*, Sax. more mighty, and *Duke*] a proper Name.

MAR'MALET } [*marmelade*, F.] a Con-
MAR'MALADE } fection made of *Quinces* or bitter *Oranges*.

MAR'MORA Arundeliana, certain *Marble* Stones, whereon are inscribed several *Chronicles* relating to *Aibens*, given by the *Earl of Arundel* to the *University of Oxford*.

MARMO'REAN [*marmoris*, L.] of or belonging to *Marble*.

MARMORATION, a Building with *Marble*.

MAR'MOSET, a Kind of black *Monkey*, with a shaggy *Neck*; also a Kind of grotesque Figure in *Building*.

MARMOTTA [*Marmotte*, F.] a Creature like a *Rabbit*, in the *Alps* in *Italy*.

MARONEAN Wine, a Sort of extraordinary strong *Wine*.

MARONISTS, Christians inhabiting about *Libanus*, so called from one *Maris*, who was the Head of them.

MARQUE, Reprizal; as *Letters of Marque*, or *Mar*. O. S.

MAR'QUESS } [*Marquis*, F.] a Noble-
MARQUIS } man, next in *Dignity* to a *Duke*.

MARQUESSET', a female *Marquis*, a *Marchioness*.

MAR'QUETRY, a Sort of checkered or laid *Work*. F.

MAR'QUISATE [*Marquise*, F.] a *Munichip*, or the *Jurisdiction* of a *Marquis*.

To *MARR* [*Mar*, *Caf*, derives it of *marap*, Gr. but *Skinner* of *marer*, Span. or *Wappan*, Sax.] to spoil, detach, or corrupt.

MAR'RIAGE [*marriage*, F.] a civil Contract by which a *Man* and a *Woman* are joined together.

MARRIAGEABLE [*marriage*, F.] that is of *Age* fit to marry.

MARRIED, connected in *Marriage*.

MAR'ROQUIN, vulgarly *Maraca*, the *Skin* of a *Goat*, or some *Animal* resembling it, dressed in *Sumach*, much used by *Bookbinders*.

MAR'ROW [*Werg*, Sax. *marh*, *Teut* met, C. Br. *Maralla*, Ital.] a soft fat Substance contained in the *Hollow* of *Bones*.

MARROW-Bone, a *Bone* possessed of *Marrow*.

MARROWS, *Fellows*; as, my *Govn* or *not Marrows*. N. C.

To *MAR'RY* [*marier*, F. *maritare*, L.] to join or be joined in *Wedlock*.

MARS [among *Chymists*] *Iron* or *Steel*.

MARS [in *Heralry*] is the red Colour in *Coat-Armour* of *Sovereign Princes*.

A *MARSH* } [*menre*, Sax. *marisch*, *Brig*.
MARISH } [*Marais*, F.] a *Pen* or boggy *Ground*.

MARSH Mallows, an Herb. *Aibus*, L.

MAR'SHAL [*mareschal*, F. *marischalk*, *Teut*.] it was anciently no other than *Master* of the *Horse*, but now several considerable *Officers* bear this Name; as

Earl MARSHAL [of *England*] a great *Officer* of the *Crown*, who takes Cognizance of all *Matters* belonging to *War* and *Arms*, &c.

MARSHAL [of the *Ceremonies*] an *Officer* who is to receive *Commands* from the *Master* of the *Ceremonies* or *Assistants*.

M A R

MARSHAL [*of the King's House*] whose special Authority is in the King's Palace, to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, and to punish Faults committed within the *Terge*.

MARSHAL [*of the Exchequer*] is he to whom the Court commits the Custody of the King's Debtors, during the Term time, for securing the Debts.

MARSHAL [*of the King's Bench*] is he who hath the Custody of the Prison called *the King's Bench* in *Soutbwarck*.

MARSHAL [*of the King's Hall*] an Officer whose Business it is, when the Tables are repairing, to call out those of the Household of Strangers, and place them according to their Quality.

Clark MARSHAL [*of the King's House*] an Officer who attends the Marshal in his Court, and records all his Proceedings.

MARSHAL [*at Sea*] is one who punishes Offences committed at Sea, and executes justice there, as putting in the Bilboes, ducking at the Yard-Arm, hauling under the Keel, &c.

MARSHALS, are also military Officers in every Regiment, whose Office is to see to Prisons of War, and to execute all Sentences, or Orders of the Council of War upon Offenders.

Knight MARSHAL, an Officer of the King's House.

MARSHAL [*of France*] is the highest Preferment in the Army or Navy, and is the same with Captain-General; they command above all Persons who are not Princes of the blood, and are also the Judges of Points of Honour between Gentlemen.

MARSHAL [*de Camp*] in France, the next Officer to the Lieutenant-General with a Star.

MARSHALLING [*in Heraldry*] is the proper joining of several Coats of Arms in one and the same Escutcheon; also the dressing of Persons at publick Solemnities in their proper Places.

MARSHALS at Arms, Pursuivants.

MARSHALSEY [*Marschouffe's*, F.] the seat or Court of the Marshal for the Prison in *Soutbwarck*.

MARSUPIA'LIS [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh so named from the doubling of its Tendons which resemble a Purse.

MART [contracted of *Market*] a great Fair.

To **MART**, to traffick, to buy or sell.

MAR'TELED, hammered. *Spenc.*

MAR'TEN, } a little Thing like a Fer-
MAR'TERN, } ret.

MAR'TEN *Cob*, a Martern of the first Fear.

MARTIAL [*martialis*, L.] warlike, valiant, belonging to War. F.

MARTIAL [*in Astrology*] born under the Planet *Mars*.

M A R

MARTIAL [*in Chymistry*] partaking of the Nature of Iron and Steel.

MARTIAL Court, a Court held by the Officers of War.

MARTIAL Law, is the Law of War, depending on the King's Pleasure; or his Lieutenant, or the General, or the Officer of War.

MAR'TIALIST, a Warrior, a Man at Arms.

MARTIALLY, in a martial Manner.

MAR'TIN [q. d. *Martius*, L.] a proper Name of Men.

MARTIN, } a kind of Swallow, a
MARTINET, } Bird.

MARTIN Dry, a Pear that is of an Isabella red Colour on one Side, and high-coloured red on the other Side, whose Pulp is short and pretty fine to the Taste, and Juice sugared and perfumed.

MAR'INGAL [*martingal*, F.] a Thong of the Leather fastened at one End to the Girth under the Belly, and at the other to the Mast-roll, to prevent a Horse's rearing.

MARTIN'MASS, } the Festival of St.
MAR'TLEMASS, } *Martin*, observed on the 11th of November.

MAR'TLEMASS Beef, Beef salted and smoaked at that Season.

MARTYLET, a kind of Bird.

MARTLET [*in Heraldry*] a small Bird without Feet.

MART'NETS [*in a Ship*] are small Lines fastened to the Leech of the Sail, to bring that Part of the Leetch which is next the Yard-Arm close up to the Yard, when the Sail is to be furled.

To *top the MARTNETS* [*Sea Phrase*] is to hale them up.

Legs of the MARTNETS [*Sea Term*] are small Ropes put through the Bolt-ropes in the Leech of the Sail.

MAR'TYR [*μαρτυρ*, Gr.] one who bears Witness to the Truth of the Christian Religion at the Expence of his Life. F. of L.

To **MARTYR**, to destroy, to put to Death for Religion.

MARTYRDOM [*martyre*, F. *martyrium*, L. of *μαρτύριον*, Gr.] such Pain or Death as a Martyr undergoes.

MARTYRIA [*in Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein the Rhetorician confirms something by his own Experience. Gr.

MARTYROLOGY [*martyrologe*, F. *μαρτυρολογία*, of *μαρτυρ*, a Martyr, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a Book treating of the Acts, Names, and Sufferings of Martyrs.

To **MAR'VEL** [*s'emproville*, F.] to wonder or admire at.

MAR'VELOUS, wonderful, strange.

MARVELOUSLY, wonderfully.

MARVELOUSNESS, Wonderfulness.

MAR'VEL [*of Peru*] a Sort of Nightshade, with Flowers of such Variety, that it is called *the Wonder of the World*.

M A R Y

MARY [*Martha*, L. of *Mary*, Gr. *Μαρια*, H. i. e. bitter] a Christian Name of Women.

MARYGROSS [*Spargengroschen*, Teut.] a German Coin, Value 1 d. and 3-4ths of a Farthing Sterling.

MAS'CLE [in *Heraldry*] a short Lousenge voided, representing the Mesh of a Net.

To MAS'ULATE [*masculatum*, L.] to make strong or manly.

MAS'CUINE [*masculinus*, L.] that is of the male Kind. F.

MAS'CUINE Signs or Planets [in *Astrology*] are such as excel in active Qualities, i. e. Cold and Heat.

MASH for a Horse [probably of misthen, Teut. 16 mingle] a Composition of Water, Bran, &c.

To MASH [*mascher*, F. to champ with the Teeth] to break, bruise, or squeeze to a Mash.

MA'SID, amazed. *Chauc.*

MA'SIDNESS, Amazement. *Chauc.*

To MASK [*masquer*, F.] to disguise with a Mask or Visard.

MASK [*masque*, F.] a Covering for the Face, a Visard.

By the MAS'KINS [an Oath] i. e. by the Maske.

MAS'LIN, Corn mixed, as Wheat, Rye, &c. called also *Mescolin*, or *Meslin*.

MAS'LINFAR, a Food made of Wheat and Rye steeped in Water.

MASON [*masson*, or *maçon*, F.] a Workman who builds with Stone.

MA'SONRY [*maçonnerie*, F.] Masons Work, Stone Work.

MA'SORA ? [מסורה, H. i. e. a Tradition]

MAS'SERA } the Criticism of the Hebrew Doctors on the Hebrew Text of the Bible.

MA'SORITES, a Set of Jews, who made it their Business, to correct false-written Words of the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament, and also to number the Letters, &c. of the five Books of *Moses*, to prevent their being corrupted.

MASQUERADE [*mascarade*, F.] a Company of Persons having Masks or Visards on, and dancing or discoursing together.

MASS [*masse*, F. of *massa*, L. Barb.] a Heap or Lump of any Thing.

MASS [among *Apothecaries*] Paste; it is generally applied to those Compositions out of which Pills are formed.

MASS [with *Physicians*] is applied to some Collections of Fluids; as the Mass of Blood.

MASS [in *Sumatra*] a Piece of Money, 4 Capans, or 1 s. Sterling.

MASS [in *Japan*] a Coin, 10 Coudrys, or 5 2-5ths d. Sterling.

MASS [in *India*] a Silk Weight, one 74th of a Pica.

MASS [in *Natural Philosophy*] the Quantity of Matter in any Body.

The *Papish* MASS [*masse*, *Sax. massa*,

F. *massa*, L. q. d. *missa*, or *missio populi*, the dismissing of the People] is Part of the Liturgy or Church Service among the Roman Catholics.

A MASS Priest, anciently was every secular Priest distinguished from the Regular. Afterwards the Word was restrained to those kept in Chantry, or at particular Altars, to say so many Masses for the Souls of the Deceased.

MAS'SACRE [*massacre*, F. of *masser*, L.] a Butchery and Slaughter made on People, not in a Condition to defend themselves.

To MAS'SACRE [*massacrer*, F.] to butcher after a barbarous Manner.

MAS'SES [in *Pictures*] those Parts containing the great Lights and Shadows.

MAS'SETERS [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the lower Jaw, which, with the temporal Muscles, move it to either Side, or forwards, as in eating.

MA'SSICOT, Ceruis calcined by Fire, used in Painting.

MA'SSINESS, Weight, Bulk, Posture, &c.

MAS'SIVE } [*massif*, F.] solid, weighty.

MAS'SY } [Teut. of *massen*, Teut. to fasten] the Tree of wild Trees, as Oak, Beech, wild Chêne, &c.

MAST [of *Amber*] the Quantity of ten Pounds and an half Weight.

MAST [*masst*, *Sax. mast*, or *mas*, F. *mast*, Belg. L. S. and *Teut.*] one of the round Pieces of Timber in a Ship, which set upright on the Deck, to which the Yards, Sails, Tackle, &c. are made fast.

To spring a MAST [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Mast is cracked in any Part.

To spend a MAST [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Mast is broken by bad Weather.

MASTED, that has a Mast.

MASTER [*maître*, or *maître*, F. *maester*, Belg. and L. S. *magister*, L.] a Governor, Head, Teacher, one skilled in any Art or Mystery; a Title of several Officers; as,

MASTER [of the *Armoury*] one who has the Care and Oversight of the King's Armour, in any Standing Armoury.

MASTER of *Assay* [in the *Mines*] an Officer whose Business is to see that the Silver, &c. be according to Standard.

MASTER [of *Arts*] the second Degree taken by Students in our Universities.

MASTER [of the *Ceremonies*] the King's Interpreter, whose Business it is to introduce to the King all Ambassadors, Embassadors, &c. sent from foreign Princes or States.

MASTERS [of the *Chancery*] are Assistants to the Lord Keeper or Chancellor, in Matters of Judgment; of these there are 12 in Number, and the chief of them is Master of the Rolls.

MASTEE

MASTER [*of the Faculties*] an Officer under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who grants Licences and Dispensations.

MASTER [*of the Horse*] is one who hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable; here is also a **Master** of the Horse to Noblemen.

MASTER [*of the King's Household*] is an Officer under the Lord Steward of the Household; his Business is to survey the Accounts of the Household.

MASTER [*of the Jewel House*] an Officer who has the Care of all the Gold and Silver Plate used at the King's Table; as also of all the Plate in the Tower of *London*, as loose jewels, Chains, &c.

MASTER of the Mint [Huntz. *Meistrer*, Teut.] an Officer who is now called the Warden of the Mint, whose Office is to receive and take Care of the Silver and Bullion brought to be coined.

MASTER Worker [*of the Mint*] an Officer who receives the Bullion from the Warden, melts it to be melted, then delivers it to the *Monvers*, and receives it from them again, when it is made.

MASTER Gunner [*of England*] an Officer whose Business it is to instruct all that desire to learn the Art of *Gunney*, and to administer an Oath to every Scholar, that he will not give any foreign Prince or State without leave.

MASTER [*of the Ordnance*] a great Officer, who has the Care of all the King's Ordnance and Artillery.

MASTER [*of the King's Musters*, General Muster Officer, Teut.] is one who takes Care that the King's Forces be complete, well armed and trained; called also the *Muster-Master-General*.

MASTER [*of the Posts*] an Officer who has the appointing, placing, or displacing such through *England*, as provide Post Horses for carrying the King's Messages, &c.

MASTER [*of the Requests*] is the chief Judge of the Court of Requests, which is now quite taken away.

MASTER [*of the Rolls*] an Assistant to be Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, and in his Absence hears Causes, and gives Orders.

MASTER [*of the Courts of Wards and Liveries*] was formerly the principal Officer and Judge of that Court.

MASTER [*of a Ship*] is a chief Officer, whose Business is to have the chief Management of a Ship at Sea, to take her Way, and to give the necessary Orders to the Sailors.

MASTER de Camp [*in France and Spain*] is a Colonel of Horse.

MASTER de Camp General, is the next Officer over all the Regiments of Light Horse, and commands in the Absence of the Colonel General.

To **MASTER** [*maistrer*, F.] to make one's self Master of, to get the better of.

MASTER Note [*in Musick*] is the same as Measure Note.

MASTER Piece, a most exact or excellent Piece of Workmanship in any Art.

MASTER-Stroke, a Performance that shews a Master.

MASTERLESS, which has no Master, headstrong.

MASTERLY, master-like.

MASTERSHIP [*magistrum*, L.] the Quality and Dignity of a Master.

MASTER-Word, an Herb. *Imperatoria*, L.

MASTERY [*magisterium*, L.] Authority, Power, Command, Conquest, Victory.

To **MASTICATE** [*masticatum*, L.] to eat or chew.

MASTFUL, abounding in Mast, or Fruit of Oak, Beech, or Chestnut.

MASTICATION, chewing. F. of L.

MASTICATORY [*masticatoire*, F. or *masticatorium*, L.] a Medicine to be chewed to provoke spitting.

MASTICH [*mastiche*, F. *mastiche*, L. *μαστιχ* Gr.] the Gum of the Lentisk-Tree.

MASTICOT, a yellow Colour used in **MASSICOT**, } Painting. Ital.

A MASTIFF [*an mastin*, F. *mastivus*, L. Barb.] a Sort of great Dog.

MASTINUS, a Mastiff, a great Dog. O. R.

MASTOIDES [*μαστοειδης*, Gr.] certain Muscles which bind the Head, arising from the Neck Bone, and terminating in the Mamillary Processes; any Processes shaped like the Teats of a Cow's Udder.

MA'SURA [*in Doom'sday Book*] an old decayed House or Wall.

MASURA Terra, a Quantity of Ground containing 4 *Oxgangs*.

MAT [*matte*, Sax. *Matte*, Teut. *matte*, L.] a Conixture of Rushes.

MATADORE, a Hand of Cards.

MATCH [*of matte*, Belg. a Companion; but *Mar. Caj.* derives it from *μαχη* Gr. a Fight] an Agreement or Contract, a Trial of Skill; also an Equal.

MATCH [*matia*, F.] a Sort of Rope, made on Purpose for the firing of Guns, or the setting Fire to Trains of Mines, &c.

To **MATCH** [*g. d. to mate*] to pair or couple, to marry, to be like.

To **MATCH** [*Hunt.*] a Wolf at Rutting-Time is said to go to *match* or *mate*.

To **MATCH Cocks** [*among Cock-Fighters*] is to see that they be of an equal Height, Length, and Pigness in Body.

MATCHABLE, which may be matched, or coupled; also that may be equalized.

MATCH'LESS, that may not be equalled, incomparable.

MATCH'LESSLY, in an inimitable Manner.

MATCHLESSNESS, State of being inimitable.

MATE [*meta*, *Sax.* *Spaff*, *Belg.*] a Companion or Assistant, a Husband or Wife, one that eats at the same Table; the Person next to the Master of a Ship.

MATE/LOTTE [in *Co/ary*] Victuals dressed s^r for the Seaman's Way, *F.*

MATEOLOGY [*ματαιολογια*, of *ματαιος*, vain, and *λογια*, Discourse, *Gr.*] a vain Enquiry, or over-curious Search into high Matters.

MATERNUS, a hard ever-green Shrub, somewhat of the Species of the *Phylirea*.

MATES [at *Sea*] are Assistants to several Officers on board a Ship.

Chess MATE [at the Play at *Chess*] is when the Game is brought to that Pass, that there is no Way left for the King to escape.

MATEOTECHNY [*ματεοτεχνη*, *L.* of *ματαιοτεχνη*, of *ματαιος*, vain, and *τεχνη*, Science, *Gr.*] a vain or idle Science.

MATER Dura [*Anat.*] a strong Membrane next to the Skull, encompassing the Brain and *Cerebellum*, having Cavities which supply the Place of Veins. *L.*

MATER Metallorum [among *Chymists*] is Quicksilver. *L.*

MATER Pia [*Anat.*] a thin and fine Membrane immediately investing the Brain and *Cerebellum*, very full of Blood-vessels. *L.*

MATER Tunis. See *Mater Pia*.

MATERIA Medica [with *Physicians*] whatever is used in the Art of Medicine for the Prevention and Cure of Diseases.

MATERIA Prima [in *Philosophy*] is the first Matter or Subject of all substantial Forms.

MATERIAL [*material*, *F.* of *materialis*, *L.*] consisting of Matter or Substance; also being of some Concern or Moment.

MATERIAL, belonging to Matter, momentous, of great Consequence.

MATERIALNESS, Weightiness, the being of great Moment.

MATERIALIST, a Druggist.

MATERIALS [*materialia*, *F.* *materialia*, *L.*] Tools or Stuff proper for the making or doing any Thing.

MATERIALITY [of *materialis*, *L.*] a being material, the Substance of Matter.

MATERIALLY, in a State of Matter, importantly.

MATERIA'TION, a selling of Timber for building. *L.*

MATERNAL [*maternal*, *F.* *maternalis*, *L.*] belonging to a Mother, motherly.

MATERNITY [*maternitas*, *F.*] Motherhood, the Condition of a Mother.

MATERNALITY [*maternalitas*, *L.*] Motherhood, &c.

MAT-FELON, a kind of Knop-Weed.

MATH [in *Agriculture*] a mowing.

MATHEMATICAL } [*mathematicus*, *F.*
MATHEMATICK } [*mathematicus*, *L.* of
μαθηματικος, *Gr.*] belonging to the Mathematicks.

MATHEMATICALLY, in a mathematical Manner.

MATHEMATICKS [*mathematicus*, *F.* *artes mathematica*, *L.*] Sciences exercised about Magnitude and Numbers, or of Quantity continued or discrete.

Pure MATHEMATICKS, are *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*, which treat only of Number and Magnitude, abstractedly considered from all kind of Matter.

Mixed MATHEMATICKS, are those Arts and Sciences that treat of the Properties of Quantity, applied to material Things or sensible Objects, as *Astronomy*, *Geography*, *Navigation*.

Practical MATHEMATICKS, those which shew how to demonstrate something useful, or to perform something proposed, with the bare Contemplation of Truth and Falseness, with respect to them.

Speculative MATHEMATICKS, imply only the simple Knowledge of Matters proposed, with the bare Contemplation of Truth and Falseness, with respect to them.

MATHEMATICIAN, one versed in Mathematics.

MATHE'SIS [*μαθησις*, *Gr.*] the Doctrine of Mathematics.

MATHURINS, a religious Order founded by Pope Innocent, for Redemption of Christian Captives out of *Turkish* Slavery.

MATRACIUM [among *Chymists*] a Irish Bag in which is put calcined Tartar, &c. having Holes put in it to let out the Liqueur.

MATRAS [among *Chymists*] is a long flat-necked Vessel of Glass, used in Distillations or Digestions. *F.*

MATRACALIA [with *Physicians*] Medicines for Diseases in the Matrix. *L.*

MATRICE } [*matris*, *L.*] the Mother or
MATRIX } Womb.

MATRICES, Moulds or Forms in which Printers Letters are cast by the Founders. *F.*

MATRICIDE [*matricida*, *L.* of *mater* and *caedo*] a Murderer of his or her Mother.

MATRICIDE [*matricidium*, *L.*] Murder of a Mother.

MATRICULAR [*matricula*, *F.* of *matricula*, *L.* a Register-book] belonging to a Register-book.

To MATRICULATE [*matriculation*, *L.*] to set down in the Register or matricular Book the Names of young Scholars, after they have been sworn in an University.

MATRICULATION, the Act of swearing, registering, &c. *L.*

MATRIMONIAL [*matrimonialis*, *L.*] belonging to Matrimony. *F.*

MATRIMONY [*matrimonium*, *L.* q. d. *quis malit fiat mater*] Wedlock, Marriage.

MATRIX,

M A T

MATRIX, the Womb; also the Place where any Thing is formed. *L.*

MA'TRON [*matrona*, *F.* of *matrona*, *L.*] a grave, motherly Woman.

MATROSS, a Person employed about the Artillery.

MATROSSES, Soldiers in the Artillery next below the Gunners.

MATS [in a *Ship*] broad thick Cloths of Sinner, or Rope-yarn and Thrums beaten flat, and interwoven to save the Yard, &c. from galling.

MATT Wood, an Herb.

MATTED, wrought or covered with Mats.

MATTED [*spoken of Hair*] entangled and clog together.

MATTED [among *Byzantists*] a Term applied to Herbs when they grow as if they were plaited together.

MAT'ER [*materie*, *F.* of *materia*, *L.*] the Stuff any Thing is made of; a Cause or Occasion; also a Thing or Business.

MATTER [probably of *maru*, *Sax.* *matran*, *C. Br.* rotten] that which runs out of a Sore.

MATTER [in *Philosophy*] the same as *Body*; it is a penetrable, divisible, and passible Substance, extending itself into Length, Breadth, and Thickness, and capable of putting on all Manner of Forms.

MATTER in Deed [in *Law*] is a Truth of a Matter that may be proved, though not by Record.

MATTER of Record [in *Law*] is that which may be proved by some Record.

MATTHEW [*ματθαι*, *H. i. s.* a Reward] a Christian Name of a Man.

MAT'THIAS [*ματθαι*, *H. i. s.* the Gift of God] a proper Name of Men.

MAT'JINS [*matines*, *F.* of *matutinus*, *L.*] Morning Prayers; also one of the canonical Hours in the *Romish Church*.

MAT'TISON } [i. e. the Son of Matthew,
MAD'DISON } or, as Dr. *Tb. Henham* thinks, of *Matilda*] a Surname.

MATTOCK [*maxuc*, *Sax.*] a Tool to grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, &c.

MATTRESS, a kind of Quilt filled with Wool, Cotton, &c. a Flock-bed.

To **MAT'URATE** [*maturatum*, *L.*] to ripen, to hasten.

MATURATION, a ripening, a hastening. *L.*

MATURATION [among *Chymists*] is the Process of Digestion, Circulation, &c.

MATURATION [among *Surgeons*] the ripening of Swellings, Sores, or Humours.

MATU'RE [*maturus*, *L.*] ripe, come to its full Growth, perfect.

MATURELY, ripely, early.

MATU'RITY [*maturitas*, *F.* of *maturitas*, *L.*] Ripeness of Fruit or Years, the Arrival of any Thing to its just Degree of Perfection.

M A W

MATUTYNAL [*matutinus*, *L.*] belonging to the Morning, or Morning-prayer.

MATUTINE [*matutinus*, *L.*] belonging to the Morning.

MATUTINE [among *Astrologers*] Planets are said to be *Matutine*, when they are above the Horizon, at the rising of the Sun.

MAUD [contracted of *Matthildis*, from *Maecht*, a Maid, *Belg.* a Lady, or of *Magdalenus*] a Name of Women.

To **MAUD'LE**, to besot or put out of Order, as drinking strong Drink does in a Morning.

MAUD'LIN [contracted of *Magdalenus*] a proper Name of Women.

MAUD'LIN, half drunk, tipsy, maudled. *Sweet MAULDEN*, an Herb.

MAUGRE [*maigre*, *F.*] in Spite of, or whether one will or no.

MA'VIS [*mauis*, *F.* *mauis*, *Teut.*] a kind of Thrush, a Bird.

To **MAUL** [probably of *maulat*, *F.* *malleus*, *L.* a Hammer] to bang or beat soundly.

MAUL-Stick [*maulstock*, *Teut.*] a Painter's Stick upon which he leans his Head when at Work.

MAULKIN. See *Malkin*.

MAUM, a soft brittle Stone in *Oxfordshire*.

MAUM, soft and mellow. *Northumb.*

A MAUNCH, [*manche*, *F.*] in *Heraldry*, the Representation of a Sleeve.

MAUND [*maund*, *Sax.* *maude*, *F.* of *manus*, *L.* a Hand] a Hamper, or Basket with Handles, a Scrip. *Schafsp.*

MAUND of abundance Books, 16 Bales, of each 1000 lb. Weight, or two Fats.

MAUND Stone [at *Orms*] 12 lb. and a half Averdupois.

MAUND [at *Mafalopotam*] is 26 lb. 4 oz. 8 dr. of our common Weight.

MAUND [at *Saras*] one is 33 lb. 5 oz. 7 dr. another 27 lb. Averdupois.

MAUND [at *Tauris*] is 6 lb. and a Quarter Averdupois.

To **MAUN'DER** [*maudire*, *F.* of *maledicere*, *L.*] to cuss, to grumble or mutter.

MAUN'DY-Thurs'day. See *Mundy*.

MAU'RICE } [*Mauricius*, *L.*] a proper
MOR'RICE } Name of Men.

MAUSOLEUM, a famous Marble Sepulchre 35 Cubits high, 43 Foot about, supported by 36 curious Pillars, built by Queen *Artemisia*, in Honour of her Husband *Mausolus*, King of *Caria*, which was accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World.

MAUTHER, a little Girl. *Norfolk*.

MAW [*maxa*, *Sax.* *magin*, *Teut.*] the Ventricle of the Stomach.

MAW-Worms [*Maggen Wurm*, *Teut.*] Worms in a Horse.

MAW'KISH [of *maxa*, a Stomach, and *pecc*, sick, *Sax.*] sick at the Stomach, squeamish.

MAWKS, a Hoyden, a dirty, nasty Slut, also *Mazeots*. *N. C.*

MAW'MFT, an Idol or little Image, set up to be worshipped.

MAW'MEMRY, Idolatry, or the worshipping of Idols.

MAXIL'LARY [*maxillaris*, L.] belonging to the Jaw-bone.

MAX'IM [*maxime*, F. *maxima*, L. *ἀξιωμα*, Gr.] a Proposition or Principle in any Art, or Science generally received, grounded upon Reason, and not to be denied.

MAXIMIL'IAN [composed of *maximus* and *Frilianus*] a proper Name of Men.

MAXIMIS & MINIMIS [among *Mathematicians*] a Method used for the Resolution of a great many perplexed Problems, which require the greatest or least Quantity attainable in that Case.

MAXIMITY [*maximitas*, L.] Greatness.

MAY [*Maius*, from *maiores* L. so called by *Romulus* in respect of the Senators] the fifth Month of the Year.

To **MAY**, to do a Thing on the first Day of *May*.

MAY-Box Fly, an Insect.

MAY-be, perhaps. *Creech*.

MAY Games, Sports on the first Day of *May*.

MAY-LILY, the Flower of *Libri-conjancy*.

To **MAYL** *Hawks* [among *Falconers*] is to pinion their Wings.

MAY'NARD [*Persephon* derives it of *Man* and *Heart*, *q. d.* stout-hearted] a Surname.

MAYOR [accidentally *mayor*, of *miser*, Welsh, to keep, *maior*, *h. maior*, L.] the chief Magistrate of a City or Corporation.

MAYORAL'TY [*maioris*, F. *majoratus*, L.] the Office and Dignity of a Mayor.

MAYORESS, a Mayor's Wife.

MAZARINE, a famous Cardinal who was Regent of *France* during the Minority of *Louis XIV.*

A la MAZARINE [in *Cookery*] a particular Manner of dressing several Sorts of *Fowls*.

MAZARINES, little Dishes to be set in the Middle of a large Dish; also a Sort of small Tarts filled with Sweet meats.

MAZARINE Blue, a deep blue Colour.

MAZARINE Hat, made after the Fashion of that worn by the *Duchess of Mazarine*.

MAZE [probably of *mape* Sax. a Gulph] Astonishment, Perplexity, a Labyrinth.

A MAZE [in a *Garden*] a Place made with many artificial Turnings and Windings

MA'ZELINE, a Mazer; a wooden Cup made of *Maple*. *Chevre*.

MAZER [of *maiser*, Belg. *Maple-wood*] a broad standing Cup or Drinking bowl. *O.*

MAZZARDS, black Cherries. *It. C.*

MAZZAROTH [מַזְרוֹת, *Obaldes*] the Zodiac.

ME'ABLE [*meabilis*, L.] that may be passed through, running away easily.

MEA'COCK [*q. d.* *metcock*, one who mews himself up out of *Harm's Way* in any Danger] an effeminate Fellow.

MEAD [*medo*, Sax. *med*, *meddigen*, Welsh, *mett*, L. S. *mett*, Teut.] a Drink made of Honey and Water; also a Meadow.

MEAD'OW [*medo*, Sax. *meas*, *meow*] a Land that yields Store of Grain for Hay or Pasture.

MEADOW-Sweet, an Herb. *Urtica L.*

MEAG'ER [*meagre*, Sax. *maigre*, F. *meager*, L. S. and Belg. *wraeger*, Teut. of *mea*, L.] lean, thin, scraggy.

MEAGERNESS, Leanness, Thinness.

MEAK ? an Instrument for mowing of

MEAL { Peale, Brake, &c. F. *Meal* { *mealepe*, Sax. *mett*, L. S. *mett*, Teut. and Dan.] the Flour of Corn.

A MEAL [*mele*, Sax. *mael*, *mele*] a sufficient Portion of Food for one eating.

MEALMAN, one who trafficks in *Meal*.

MEAL Rents, *Rents* heretofore paid in *Meal* for Food for the Lord's Hounds, by Tenants in the Honour of *Chanc*.

MEALS ? the Shelves or Parks of *Six MALES* ? on the Coast of *Newbery*.

MEALTIDE [*Mealtzeit*, Teut.] Meal-time. *Chevre*.

MEALY, having the soft Taste of *Meal*.

MEALY-mouth'd [*q. d.* mild or meek-mouth'd] over modest in Speech, bashful.

MEALY Tree, a Plant; called also *Wild Vine*.

To **MEAN** [*Mean*, Sax. *meenen*, L. S. *meinen*, Teut.] to intend or relate; to signify, or understand.

MEAN [of *Maene*, Sax. *genita*, Teut. common, vulgar; or *maene*, Sax. bad] low, poor, indifferent, pitiful.

MEAN [*myen*, F.] the Middle, between two Extremes.

MEAN [in *Law*] the interim or middle Time.

MEAN [in *Musick*] is the Tenor or middle Part.

MEAN Diameter [in *Gauging*] is a geometrical Mean between the Diameters at Head and Bung in a close Cask.

MEAN Motion of the Sun } [in *Astronomy*]

MEAN Longitude of the Sun } *my* is the Arch of the *Ecliptick*, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries* to the Line of the *Sun's mean Motion*.

MEAN Proportional [in *Geometry*] is a Quantity, which is as big in respect of a third Term, as the first is in respect of it.

MEAN Proportional [in *Arithmetic*] is a Quantity, which exceeds, or is exceeded by a third Term, as much as it exceeds or is exceeded by the first.

MEANS [of *myen*, F.] Methods, Ways, or Devices that Persons use, in order to obtain an End, or to do a Thing.

MEANS, Wealth or Estate.

M-E-A

Continual MEANS [in *Arithmetick*] when one Root or first Number is multiplied by itself, and its last Product multiplied by itself, and so on, the Numbers between the first and last are *cont. nual Means*.

MEANING, Purpose, Intention; the Sense, or the Thing understood.

MEANLY: ungenerously, poorly.

MEANNESS, Want of Spirit, Sordidness.

MEAN'DER. See *Mæander*.

MEAN'ELS, small black or red Spots in the Coat or Hair of a Horse, of a whitish Colour.

MEAR [mæra, Sax. mett, L. S. of mare, L. the Sea] a marshy Ground.

MEAR [mæra, Sax.] a Bank or Furrow in a Field; a Boundary. *Spenc.*

MEAR-Stones [of mæra, Sax. a Bound or Limit] Stones set up for Boundaries or Landmarks in open Fields.

MEARS [of mæra, Sax. a Marsh, or mæra. Sax. Marches or Limits] a Surname.

MEARL, a Blackbird.

MEASE [Law Term] a Messuage or Dwelling-house.

MEASE } a Measure of Herrings, contain-
MESE } ing five hundred.

MEASLES [maselen, Du. Blisters] a cutaneous Disease

MEASON *Diou* [Maison Dieu, F. the House of God] a Monastery, religious House or Hospital. *O.*

MEASURABLE [mesurable, F. mensurabilis, L.] that may be measured. moderate.

MEASURE [mesure, F. of mensura, L.] is some certain Quantity or Quantities, fixed and agreed upon, whereby to estimate the Quantity, the Length, breadth, Thickness, or Capacity of other Things.

MEASURE [in *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*] is said of a certain Number or Quantity, which being several Times repeated, equals another bigger, to which it has Relation.

MEASURE [in *Musick*] is a Space of Time set out by a constant equal Motion of the Hand or Foot, up and down successively.

MEASURE Note [in *Musick*] a Semibreve.

MEASURE of Time [in *Astronomy*] is a Matter very much regarded in handling Navies, that when the Astric has a Direction one may know how long it will be before it perates.

To MEASURE, to take the Dimensions of Thing.

MEASURES, Ways, Means, Purposes.

MEASURING Money, a Duty formerly laid upon Cloth, besides *Almage*.

MEAT [mæte, Sax.] Flesh, Provisions of every Sort.

MEATH [mæth, Sax. Power] as I give to the Merchant of the buying, i. e. full Power buy. *Lincolnsb.*

M E C

MEAT'US, a Moving or Course, a Passage or Way; the Pores of the Body. *L.*

MEATUS Auditorius [in *Anatomy*] the auditory Passage, beginning from the Hollow of the Ear, and ending at the *Tympanum*. *L.*

MEATUS Urinarius [in *Anatomy*] the Passage wh:reby the Urine is conveyed to the Bladder.

My MEAUGH, my Wife's Brother, or Sister's Husband. *N. C.*

MEAZ'LED, full of Measles, Spots, or Blisters.

MEAZ'LES [Measles, Teut.] a Disease something like the Small Pox; also a Disease in Swine.

MEAZLY, covered with Measles, affected with Spots.

MECÆNAS, a Roman Knight, who was the Patron of the learned Men of his Time; whence all Benefactors of Learning are now called *Mecænas's*.

MECHANICAL } [mechanique, F. mecha-
MECHANICK } nicus, L. of μηχανικός,
Gr.] belonging to the Mechanicks; also particu- lar, mean, base.

MECHANICAL Affections [in *Philosophy*] such Properties of Matter or Body as arise from its Figure, Bulk, or Motion.

MECHANICAL Philosophy, is that which explains the Phenomena or Appearances of Nature by mechanical Principles.

MECHANICAL Demonstration is that whose Demonstrations are drawn from the Rules of Mechanicks.

MECHANICAL Solution of a Problem [in *Mathematics*] is either when the Lines made use of to that Purpose are not truly geometrical ones, or when the Proposition or Question is solved by repeated Trials.

MECHANICK Powers } are commonly
MECHANICK Principles } reckoned six, the Balance, the Lever, the Pulley, the Screw, the Wedge, and the Wheel.

A MECHANICK [mechanique, F. mechanicus, L. of μηχανικός, Gr.] a Handicraftsman.

The MECHANICKS [mechanique, F. Artes mechanicae L. of μηχανική. Gr.] is a mathematical Science that treats of Motion, as it is produced by determinate Powers, and of the Forces, which are requisite to produce or stop such and such Motions. Also such Handicrafts, in which the Labour of the Hands is requisite, as well as the Study of the Brain.

MECHANICALLY, agreeably to the Laws of Mechanism.

MECHANISM [mechanisme, F.] mechanic Power.

MECHATION [mechotio, L.] Fornication.

MECHOACA'NA, a purging Root like Bryony, brought from the *West Indies*.

MECONIUM [mecon, Gr.] the Juice of Poppies, drawn by Expression, and dried.

MECO-

M E D

MECONIUM [by *Anatomy*] is used for the Excrements of a *Fœtus*, which adhere to the Intestines after Birth.

MECONOLOGY [*μικρολογία*, Gr.] a Description or Treatise of Opium.

MED'AL [*medaille*, F. of *metallum*, L.] a Piece of Metal like Money, stamped upon some extraordinary Occasion.

A **MEDAL'LION** [*medaillon*, F.] a large Medal.

To **MEDDLE** [of *miler*, F. to mingle, or *g. d.* to middle, *i. e.* to interpose one's self in the Middle] to concern one's self with.

MEDDLER, one who buies himself with Things in which he has no Concern.

MEDDLESOME, officious, intermeddling.

MEDE'RIA, a Mead-house, or Place where Mead and Metheglin are made.

MEDESHAMSTED [of *medo*, a Meadow, *ham*, a Village, and *Stebb*, a Place, *Sex.* from the Meadows lying on each Side thereof] the old Name of *Peterborough*, now a Bishop's Sec.

MEDE'WIFE, a Woman of Merit or Worth, *Sex.* from whence comes our Name *Midwife*. See *Midwife*.

MED Fee [*medpeoh*, *Sex.*] Bribe or Reward; also Compensation given in Exchange where the Things exchanged are not of equal Value.

MEDIA'NA Linea [in *Anatomy*] a Sort of Seam dividing the Tongue, &c. into two equal Parts.

MEDIA'NA Vena [in *Anatomy*] the middle Vein in the bending of the Elbow, betwixt the *Cephalick* and *Basilick*. L.

MEDIASTINE [*mediastinus*, L.] belonging to the Middle.

MEDIASTINUS [in *Anatomy*] the Branch of the Subclavian Vein, which goes to the *Mediastinum* and *Thymus*. L.

MEDIASTINUM [in *Anatomy*] the double Skin or Membrane which stands in the Middle of the Breast, and divides its Cavity into two Partitions, *viz.* a Right and a Left.

MEDIASTINUM Cerebri, the same as *Septum Transversum*.

MEDIA'LE [*mediatus*, L.] that which is in the Middle.

To **MEDIATE** [*mediatum*, L.] to procure by one's Means, to act the Part of a Mediator.

MEDIATELY, through a second Cause.

MEDIA'TION, an interceding, or intreating in any one's Behalf. F. of L.

MEDIATION [in *Arithmetick*] a dividing by two, as the taking the Half of any Number.

MEDIA'TOR [*mediator*, F.] a Manager between two Parties, an Intercessor. L.

MEDIATORIAL, of or belonging to a Mediator. L.

MEDIATORS [of *Questions*] six Persons

M E D

who were to determine any Question or Debate arising among Merchants about any unmarketable Wool or undue Packing.

MEDIATORSHIP, the Office of a Mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX [*mediatrix*, F.] a Woman who mediates. L.

MED'ICABLE [*medicabilis*, L.] that may be healed or cured.

MEDICAL Month, the Space of 26 Days and 12 Hours.

MEDICALLY, medicinally.

MEDICAMENT [*medicamentum*, L.] a Medicine or physical Composition. F.

MEDICAMENTAL [*medicamentosus*, L.] medicinal.

MEDICAMENTALLY, in the Manner of Medicine.

MEDICA'STER, a Quack, a peddling Physician. L.

To **MEDICATE** [*medicatum*, L.] to heal, to cure.

MEDICATED [*medicatus*, L.] medicinally prepared.

MEDICINABLE [*medicabilis*, L.] belonging to Physick, physical.

MEDICINAL [*medicinal*, F. *medicinalis*, L.] belonging to Physick, physical.

MEDICINALLY, in a medical Manner.

MEDICINE [*medicinè*, F. *medicina*, L.] the Art of Physick; also a physical Remedy.

MEDFETAS Lingue [*Lingua Term*] a Party duly impannelled upon any Case wherein a Stranger is Party, wherein one half are Danesens, and the other Foreigners. L.

MEDFETY [*mediet*, F. of *mediatus*, L.] the Moiety or half of a Thing.

MEDIN, in *Egypt* 3 Aspers; at *Alippo* it is 1 *d.* 2-5th *Sterling*; and of *Corn* in *Cyprus* one Bushel *Englisch*.

MEDIO acquitendo, is a Writ Judicial to discharge the Lord for acquitting a mean Lord from a Rent which he formerly acknowledged in Court not to belong to him.

MEDIOCRITY [*mediocritè*, F. *mediocritas*, L.] Competency, Indifference.

MEDISANCE, Evil-speaking, Obloquy, Reproach. F.

MEDITABUND [*meditabundus*, L.] pensive, thoughtful.

To **MEDITATE** [*meditari*, F. *meditatum*, L.] to muse, ponder, or think upon.

MEDITATIVE [*meditativus*, L.] given to Meditation, thoughtful. L.

MEDITATIVELY, in a thoughtful Manner.

MEDITATION, thinking, pausing, or musing upon. F. of L.

MEDITERRANEAN [*mediterraneè*, F. of *mediterraneus*, L.] shut up between the Lands, Island.

The **MEDITERRANEAN Sea**, so called because it lies between the three great Continents of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*.

MEDI-

M E E

MEDITUL'IUM [in *Anatomy*] the Con-
junctive Substance between the two Tables of the
Skull.

MEDIUM, mean, or middle State; also an
expedient Way, or Device. *L.*

MEDIUM [in *Philosophy*] that peculiar
Constitution or Frame of any Space through
which Bodies move; so the Air is the Medi-
um to which Meteors breed or move.

MEDIUM Cœli [among *Astrologists*] the
Mid-heaven, the Tenth-house. *L.*

MEDIUM Tempus, the main Profits. *O.*
L. T.

MEDIUS Venæ [in *Anatomy*] the Chest or
fellow of the Breast. *L.*

MED'LAR [μέλι, *Sax.* *mesle*, *F.* *mespi-
ne*, *L.* of μέλιλον, *Gr.*] a Fruit which is
useful to the Stomach, but is not ripe till
often.

MED'LEY [of *miler*, *F.* to mingle] a
Mixture of odd Things.

MED'LEY } [medely, *Sax.* *q. d.* the
MIDG'LEY } middle Pasture, because it
lies in the Middle between two Rivers] a
Town in *Yorkshire*; also a Name of Men.

MED'LEY Coat, a Coat of mixed Stuffs.
Sax.

MED'RIDNACLES, a Sort of coarse Can-
vas.

MEDSY'PE, a Harvest-supper given to
the Labourers, upon the bringing in of the
Harvest. *O. R.*

MEDUL'LA [in *Minerology*] the softest
Part which is found in some Stones.

MEDULLA [among *Botanists*] is the Pith
in Heart in Trees or Plants.

MEDULLA Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] the Mar-
row of the Brain, a white soft Substance cov-
ered on the Outside with the barky Substance
of a more sly Colour. *L.*

MEDULLA oblongata [in *Anatomy*] is that
Part of the Brain which is the Beginning of
the spinal Marrow. *L.*

MEDULLA ossium [among *Anatomists*] is
the Marrow of the Bones, a fat Substance in
the hollow Part of the Bones, and involved
in a Membrane. *L.*

MEDULLA Spinalis [in *Anatomy*] the spi-
nal Marrow, that Part which goes down the
Middle of the Back, by the Vertebra's, and
terminates at the *O. Sacrum*. *L.*

MEDULLAR } [medullaris, *L.*] belong
MEDULLARY } ing to the Marrow.

MEDULLARY Oil [in *Anatomy*] the finer
and more subtil Parts of the Marrow of the
Bones.

MEDU'SA's Head [among *Astronomers*] a
Constellation.

MED'WAY [Somner supposes it so called,
because it runs in the Middle of *Kent*; or it
may be of *Meadow* and *Way*, from the Mea-
dows it runs among] a River in *Kent*.

MEE'D [mebe, *Sax.*] Reward, Merit.
Sax.

M E L

MEEK {probably of *Deca*, *Sax.* a Com-
panion} mild, gentle, quiet, not easily pro-
voked.

To **MEEKEN**, to make meet, to soften,
MEEKLY, in a quiet Manner.

MEEK'NESS, Easiness of Temper, Gen-
tleness.

MEEN } [meis, *F.*] the Countenance, the
MEIN } Air of the Face.

MEER [mirs, *L.*] downright, arrant.

MEER [mepe, *Sax.* meaz, *Belg.*] a
Ditch, a Pool, a low marshy Ground. See
Meer.

MEERLY, simply.

To **MEET** [metan, *Sax.* Meeten, *Belg.*
motten, *L. S.*] to come together.

MEET [of mebe, *Sax.* a Measure, or
Meet, *L. S.* Meet, *Belg.* a Companion] fit,
apt.

MEET now, just now. *N. C.*

To **MEET** [of mebian, *Sax.* Chemeten,
Du. a Measure] to measure.

MEET'ER [metrum, *L.* μέτρον, *Gr.*]
Rhyme, Verse, or Measure.

MEET'ERLY, } handsomely, modestly,
MEETHERLY, } indifferently. *N. C.*

MEETING, an Assembly, a Congress, a
Conventicle; also the Confluence of two
Rivers.

MEETING-House, Church of Dissenters.

MEETLY, fitly.

ME'GACOSM [μεγάκοσμος, of μέγας,
great, and κόσμος, the World, *Gr.*] the great
World.

MEGALOG'RAPHY [megalographia. *L.*
μεγαλογραφία, of μέγας, great, and γραφή,
Writing, *Gr.*] a drawing Pictures at large.

MEGALOPHONOUS [μεγαλόφωνος, of
μέγας great, and φωνή, the Voice, *Gr.*] one
who hath a large Voice.

MEGALOPSY'CHY [μεγαλοψυχία, of
μέγας, great, and ψυχή, the Soul, *Gr.*]
Magnanimity, Greatness of Soul.

MEGALOSPLANCH'NOS [μεγαλοσπλαν-
χνη, of μέγας, great, and σπλάγχνη, the
Bowels, *Gr.*] one whose *Viscera* are preter-
naturally large.

MEGRIM [megrain, *F.* of hemikrania, *L.*
of ημικράνιον, *Gr.*] a Distemper causing great
Pains in the Temples and fore Part of the
Head.

MEINE [mentze, *Sax.*] a Company, a
Retinue.

MEINY [of menigen, *Sax.* a Multitude]
a Family, or Household Servants; all that
live together in a House. *F. L. T.*

MEIOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure where a
slighter Term than the Matter requires, is
used by way of Disparagement.

MEI'WELL, a Sort of small Cod, of which
Stock-fish is made.

To **MEL** [of miler, *F.*] to mingle. *O.*
MELAN'AGOGUES [of μελαναγωγός, *Gr.*]
Medicines which drive away black Cholera.

MELAN-

MELANCHOLICK } [*melancholicus*, F. of
MELANCHOLY } of *melancholicus*, L.
of *μελαγχολικός*, Gr.] troubled with, or
subject to Melancholy, pensive, sullen, dump-
pish; also causing Melancholy.

MELANCHOLIST, one given up to Me-
lancholy.

MELANCHOLY [*melancholie*, F. of *melancholia*, L. *μελαγχολία*, Gr.] a Kind of Phrensy, proceeding from the overspilling of Black Choler; also Sadness, Pensive-ness, Dumpishness.

MELANSES, the Dregs of Sugar, commonly called Treacle.

MELCHIOR, a proper Name of Men, but especially of the Ringleader of a Sect, called *Melchiorites*.

MELCHIZEDECK [מלכיצדק *H.* of *מלך* a King, *צדק* Justice, i. e. King of Righteousness] a Priest and King of *Salem*.

MELCHIZEDECIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, who held *Melchizedek* to be the Holy Ghost.

MELCHITES, a Sect of Christians in Syria, subject to the Patriarch of *Alexandria*.

MEL'FECH [of *melba*, a Discovery, *Sax.*] a Reward given to any one who discovered any Breach of penal Laws.

MEL'ETIANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who joined with the *Arians*, and were Followers of one *Melitus*.

MEL'GERIS, a Tumour inclosed in a *Cystis*, consisting of Matter like Honey.

MEL'CET, a Sort of Fish, a Keeling.

MELICOTONY, } a Sort of yellow
MELICOTOON, } Peach.

MEL'LOT [*melilotus*, L. of *μηλιότος*, Gr.] an Herb so called.

To **MEL'LIORATE** [*melioratum*, L.] to mend or make better.

MELIORATION, a making better, mending or improving. L.

MELIORITY [*melioritas*, L.] Betterness.

MEL'ISCENT [i. e. Honey sweet] a proper Name of Women L.

MELIUS *inquirando*, a Writ which lieth for a second Enquiry of what Lands and Tenements a Man died possessed of, where Partiality was suspected.

A **MELL** [*mellus*, L.] a Mallet or Plecter. *N. C.*

To **MELL** [*mellere*, F.] to mingle. *Sprac.* To meddle with. *Spake.p.*

MELLA'GO, any Juice or Liquor boiled up to the Consistence of Honey.

MELLATION, (the Time of taking Honey out of the Hives. L.

MEL'LET, a dry Scab growing on the Heel of a Horse's Feet.

MELLIFEROUS [*melifer*, L.] bringing or yielding Honey.

MELLIFICATION, making of Honey. L.
MELLIFLUENCE, Softness, Flow of Honey.

MELLIFLUENT } [*melifluus*, L.] flow-
MELLIFLUOUS } ing with Honey; full
of Sweetness, eloquent.

MELLIGENOUS [*melligenus*, L.] of the same Kind with Honey.

MELLITISM, Wine mingled with Honey. L.

MELLILOQUENT [*melliloquus*, L.] speaking sweetly.

MEL'LOW [*meorpa*, *Sax.* soft, tender, *marurus*, L.] soft by ripening.

MEL'LOWNESS, Softness to the Taste in consequence of Ripeness.

MEL'LOW, to render ripe, to mature.

MELUCOTOON [*malum catonum*, L.] a Quince.

MELO'DIOUS [*melodieux*, F.] full of Melody, musical.

MELO'DIOUSLY, harmoniously.

MELO'DIOUSNESS, Harmoniousness.

MEL'ODY [*melodie*, F. of *melodia*, L. of *μελωδία*, Gr.] Harmony, a Mixture of musical Sounds delightful to the Ear.

A **MEL'ON**, a Sort of Fruit. F.

MEL'OSIS [in *Surgery*] a searching with a Probe. Gr.

MEL'OTIS [*μειωτική*, Gr.] the lesser *Specklum*, or that Instrument contrived to search or cleanse the Ear with.

MELPO'MENE [*Μελπομένη*, Gr.] one of the Muses, to whom is attributed the Location of *Trapezias*, *Odes*, and *Songs*.

To **MELT** [*myltan*, *Sax.* *melten*, L. S.] to make hard Bodies liquid or fluid.

MELTERS [*Μελτρες*, Teut. in the *Mine*] who melt the *Bullican* before it comes to coining.

MELTINGLY, in an affecting Manner.

MEL'TON *Mowbray* [Dr. *Hesban* supposes it to be called *Melton*. q. d. *Mell-Town*, and it is called *Mowbray*, from the Family of the *Mowbrays*, who were *Laudaries* there] in *Leicestershire*, 106 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

MEL'WELL, a Sort of Cod fish.

MEM'BER [*membre*, F. of *membrum*, L.] the outward Parts of the Body, which grow from it, as it were Branches from the Trunk of the Tree. Also a Part of a Body-politic, as a Member of Parliament; and metaphorically a Member of Christ.

MEM'BRANE [*membrane*, L.] a nervous, fibrous, broad, white, spreading Substance, covering the *Bowels*, *Mucosa*, &c. F.

MEMBRA'NA adiposa [*Sac.*] a fat Membrane surrounding the *Kidney*.

MEMBRANA Carnosa [*Anat.*] one of the five Teguments or Coverings of the Body. L.

MEMBRANA nittians [in *Anatomy*] is a thin Membrane, which several Beasts and Birds have to cover their Eyes from Dust, &c.

MEMBRANA *urinaaria* [in *Anatomy*] the urinary Coat belonging to a young Child in the Womb. *L.*

MEMBRANACEOUS [*membranaceus*, *F.*] partaking of, or full of Membranes.

MEMBRANOUS [*membraneus*, *F.*, *membranus*, *L.*] membranaceous.

MEMBRANOSUS [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Leg, so named from the large membranous Expansion it is joined to.

MEMBRATURE [*membratura*, *L.*] a setting or ordering of Members or Parts.

MEMBRED [in *Heraldry*] is applied to those Birds that are either whole footed, or have no Talons.

MEMENTO [*i. e.* Remember thou] used substantively for a Hint, or putting in mind.

MEMOIRS [*memoires*, *F.*] remarkable Observations.

MEMORABLE [*memorabilis*, *L.*] worthy of Remembrance, famous, notable.

MEMORABLY, in a Manner worthy of being commemorated.

MEMORANDUM [*g. d.* to be remembered] a short Note or Token for the better remembering of a Thing. *L.*

MEMORATIVE, of or belonging to the Memory.

MEMORIAE, Monuments or Sepulchres of the Dead. *O. L.*

MEMORIAL [*memoriale*, *L.*] that which serves to put one in mind of a Thing, or brings it into Memory. *F.*

A **MEMORIAL** [among *Statesmen*] a Writing delivered by a publick Minister of State about Part of his Negotiation.

MEMORIALIST, a Writer of a Memorial or Memoirs.

MEMORITER, by Memory. *L.*

MEMORIZED, recorded in History.

MEMORY [*memoire*, *F.* of *memoria*, *L.*] is that Faculty of the Soul that repeats Things received by former Sensations, or preserves the Remembrance of known and past Things; also the Act of Remembrance or calling to Mind.

MEN, the Plural of *Mans*.

MEN [in *Musick Books*] signifies less, or not so much: thus,

MEN Allegro, denotes a Movement not so gay and brisk as *Allegro* signifies and requires, when it stands alone.

To **MEN'ACE** [*menacer*, *F.* of *minari*, *L.*] to threaten, to swagger.

MENACE, a Threat, a hard Word. *F.*

MEN'HEM [מנחם, *H. i. e.* a Comforter] a King of *Israel*.

MEN'GE, a Collection of Animals. *F.*

MENAGOGUE [μνῆγε and ἀγοή] a Medicine to promote the Menes.

To **MEND** [*mindare*, *L.*] to mend or become better in Health, to reform in Manners; also to repair a Thing worn or damaged, &c.

MENDABLE, capable of being reformed.

MENDACI'LOQUENT [*mendaciloquus*, *L.*] telling Lies, lying.

MENDA'CITY [*mendax*, *L.*] Falsehood.

MENDEMENT, Amendment. *Chauc.*

MENDICANT [*mendicans*, *L.*] begging, a Beggar. *F.*

MENDICANTS, a Term applied to several Orders of Religious, who live on Alms, and beg from Door to Door.

To **MENDICATE** [*mendier*, *F.* of *mendicatum*, *L.*] to beg.

MENDICATION, a begging. *L.*

MENDICITY [*mendicitie*, *F.* or *mendicitas*, *L.*] Beggarielines.

MEN'DOZA *Sutura* [in *Anat.*] a scaly joining together of Bones; as in the Bones of the Temple.

MEN'HOUT' [in *Cookery*] a peculiar Manner of baking Meat, covered with Bards of Bacon. *F.*

MEN Forte [in *Musick Books*] signifies not too loud, or less loud.

MEN'GED [מערמנגל, *Teut.*] mingled.

MENGRE'LIANS, *Circassians* of the *Greek* Religion, excepting that they baptize not their Children till 8 Years old.

MEN'IAL [of *menie*, *F.* a Family, or of *mania*, *Wallis*] belonging to the Household, as menial Servants. *L.*

MENINGES [*meninga*, *L.* of μῆνιγγες, *Gr.*] two thin Skins which inclose the substance or Marrow of the Brain. *Anat.*

MENINGOPHY'LAX [among *Anat.*] that which preserves the *Meninges*, or Skin of the Brain.

MENISCUS *Glaſſes* [μηνίσκος, *Gr.* little Moons] such as are convex on one Side, and concave on the other.

MEN'NIVER, } a Sort of Fur, the Skin

MEN'NEVER, } of a milk-white Creature

in *Muscovy*.

MEN'ER, the Jaw-bone of a Whale.

MENNY, a Family. *N. C.*

MEN'OW [of *menu*, *F.* small, of *minutus*, *L.*] a little fresh water Fish.

MEN'NONITES, a certain Sect of *Anabaptists* in *Holland*, so called from one *Mennon Simon* of *Frisia*, who lived in the 16th Century, and held very different Tenets from the first *Anabaptists*.

MENOL'OGY [*menologium*, *L.* μηνολόγιον, *Gr.*] a Discourse concerning Months.

MEN Presto [in *Musick Books*] signifies not too quick, or less quick.

MEN'SA [in *Anat.*] the broader Part of the Teeth or Grinders which chew and mince the Meat. *L.*

MEN'SAL [*mensalis*, *L.*] of a Table, &c.

MENSA'LES [among the *Canonists*] such Parsonages, as were united to the Table of religious Houses. *O. L.*

MEN'SEFUL, comely, graceful, crediting, or giving Reputation to a Man. *N. C.*

MEN'SES [*i. e.* Months] Women's monthly Courses.

MEN'SIS Chymicus, a chymical Month, which contains 40 Days. *L.*

MENSIS Petitus, Fence-month, wherein Deer fawn, during which it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest. *L.*

MEN'STRUA [*menstrua*, *F.*] the monthly Fluxes of Women. *L.*

MEN'STRUA Alba, the white Flux, the same as *Floer Albus*.

MEN'STRUAL [*menstrualis*, *L.*] and, **MENSTRUAL Discharge**. The same as *Menfes*.

MEN'STRUOUS [*menstruus*, *L.*] belonging to Women's monthly Courses.

MEN'STRUUM [*Chymical Term*] a dissolving Liquor which eats through Metals, and melts Stones, as Vinegar and *Aqua fortis*, &c. All Liquors are so called, which are used to extract the Virtues of Ingredients by Infusion, Decoction, &c. *L.*

MENSTRUUM peracutum [among Chymists] a Menstruum, or Dissolvent made by drawing Spirit of Nitre several Times from Butter of Antimony. *L.*

MENSURA regalis, the Standard Measure kept in the Exchequer. *L.*

MENSURABILITY, Capableness of being measured.

MENSURABLE [*mensurabilis*, *L.*] capable, or that may be measured.

To **MENSURATE** [*mensuratum*, *L.*] to measure.

MENSURATION [*Geometry*] a finding the Length, Surface, or Solidity of Quantities of Bodies in some known Measure.

MENTAGRA [with Surgeons] a wild Tetter or Scab like a Ring Worm, which beginning at the Chin, runs over the Face, Neck, Breast, and Hands. *Gr.*

MENTAL, intellectual, existing in the Mind.

MENTAL Reservation, a seeming to declare one's Mind, but at the same Time concealing one's real Meaning. *L.*

MENTALLY, in regard to the Mind, internally.

MENTHA [*μινθη*, *Gr.*] Mint, an Herb.

MENTION, a speaking of, or naming. *F. of L.*

To **MENTION** [*mentio*, *F.*] to take Notice of, to speak of, to name.

MENTULA'GRA, a Distemper wherein the genital Parts of the Male are contracted by a Convulsion.

MEN'UET } [of *menes*, *F.* to lead] a
MEN'UET } *French* Dance, or the Tune
belonging to it. *F.*

MEN'US Droits [in Cookery] a certain Dish proper for Intermeddles.

MEPHIB'OSHETH [מִיבֹשֶׁת of מ private, פּ the Mouth, and בּוֹשׁ Shame, *H. i. e.* Shame of a Mouth] a Son of *Jarabban*.

MEPHITIS, a strong sulphureous Smell, a Damp. *L.*

MEPHITICAL [*mephiticus*, *L.*] stinking, noxious, poisonous.

MEPHITICAL Exhalations, poisonous or noxious Steams issuing out of the Earth.

MEPRISE. Scorn. *F. Spenc.*

MERAC'ITY [*meracitas*, *L.*] Cleanness or Purity.

MERCABLE [*mercabilis*, *L.*] that may be bought.

MERCANDIZE, all Manner of Wares exposed to Sale in Fairs or Markets. *O. L.*

MERCANTILE [*mercantile*, *F.*] Merchant like, belonging to Merchants.

MERCATIVE [*mercaticus*, *L.*] belonging to Chapmanny, buying or selling.

MERCATOR's Chart, a Projection of the Globe of the Earth in *Plano*, wherein the Degrees upon the Meridian increase toward the Poles in the same Proportion that the parallel Circles decrease toward them; so called from *Gerard Mercator*, a noted German Geographer, its first Inventor.

MERCATOR's Sailing, the Art of finding upon a Plane the Way of a Ship, upon a Course assigned, the Meridian being all parallel, and the Parallels of Latitude straight Lines.

MERCATURE [*mercatura*, *L.*] Merchandise, Traffick.

MERCENARY [*mercenaire*, *F. of mercarius*, *L.*] greedy of Gain, that may be hired, that may be corrupted to do an ill Act for the sake of Gain.

MERCENARIUS, an Hiredling or Servant. *O. L.*

MERCER [*mercier*, *F. of mercer*, *L.* Wares] one who deals in wrought Silks, &c.

MERCERY [*mercerie*, *F.*] Mercer's Goods or Wares.

MER'CHANDISE [*mercandises*, *F.*] Commodities or Goods to trade with, also Traffick.

To **MERCHANDISE** [*mercander*, *F.*] to deal as a Merchant, to traffick or trade.

MER'CHANT [*mercand*, *F.*] a Trader or Dealer by wholesale.

MERCHANTLY, like a Merchant.

MER'CHANT-Man, a trading Ship.

MER'CHANTABLE, that is fit to be entered or sold.

MER'CHENLYGE [*Μερκεν λυγα*, *Sax*] the Law of the *Marians*, a People who anciently inhabited eight Counties in *England*.

MER'CHET, a Fine anciently paid by inferior Tenants to the Lord of the Manor, for Liberty to dispose of their Daughters in Marriage.

MERCIFUL, compassionate, tender, kind.

MERCIFULLY, compassionately, tenderly.

MERCILESS, void of Pity, hard-hearted.

MERCILESSLY, cruelly, barbarously.

MER-

MERCILESSNESS, a being void of Pity.

MERCIMONIA'TUS *Anglia*, the Impost of *England* upon Merchandise. O. L. T.

MERCURIAL [*mercurialis*, L.] relating to Mercury, ingenious, lively.

MERCURIALIS [in *Physic*] Things compounded or prepared with Quicksilver.

MERCURIALS [*mercurialis*, L.] Medicines prepared with Quicksilver.

MERCURIALIST [among *Astrologers*] one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

MERCURIUS dulcis [i. e. sweet Mercury] arofive Sublimate of Quicksilver, corrected and reduced to a white Mass.

MERCURY [*Mercurus*, F. of *Mercurius*, ..] the Heathen God of Eloquence, Merchandise, and Handicrafts.

MERCURY [among *Astronomers*] the least of all the Planets, and also the lowest except the Moon.

MERCURY [among *Chymists*] Quicksilver; and is taken for one of their active Principles commonly called *Spirits*.

MERCURY [in *Heraldry*] the purple Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

MERCURY Women, Women that sell Jews, Books, and Pamphlets to the Hawkers.

MERCY [of *merces*, L. or as *Misereor* as it, of *miserere*, L. have Pity upon, thence *miserericordia*, L. or of *merci*, F.] Compassion, Pity.

MERCY [in a *Law Sense*] the Arbitrement or Discretion of the King or Lord, in waiving an Offence, not directly censured by Law.

MERCY-Seat, the covering of the Ark of the Covenant.

MERDIFEROUS [*merdifer*, L.] bearing Dung.

MERDOUS [*merdosus*, L.] full of Dung or Ordure.

MERE [*merus*, L.] that or this only.

MERE [*meene*, Sax. *mett*, Belg.] a Lake, Pool, or Pond. See *Mear*.

MERETRICIOUS [*meretricius*, L.] who is, belonging to a Whore.

MERETRICIOUSLY, in the Manner of a Harlot.

MERIDIAN [*meridies*, F. of *meridianus*, ..] belonging to Noon.

MERIDIAN [*Circulus Meridianus*, L. in *Astronomy* and *Geography*] is a great Circle passing through the Poles of the World, and both the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, crossing the Equinoctial at right Angles, into a *Western* and *Eastern Hemisphere*. 'Tis called *Meridian*, of *Meridies*, L. Mid-day; because when the Sun comes to this Circle, it is then Mid-day, or Noon. These Meridians being various and multiplex, it is necessary to have one fixed, which is called the first Meridian, and usually began at *Teneriff*, one of the *Canary Islands*.
The first **MERIDIAN** [on the *Globe* or

Sphere] is represented by the brazen Circle, in which the Globe hangs and turns, which is divided into 4 Times 90, or 360 Degrees.

MERIDIAN Altitude [of the *Sun* or *Star*] is the greatest Height of them, when they are in the Meridian of the Place.

MERIDIAN Line [upon a *Dial*] is a Right Line arising from the Intersection of the Meridian of the Place with the Plane of the Dial.

MERIDIONAL [*meridionalis*, L.] lying or that is towards the South, Southern. F.

MERIDIONAL Distance [in *Navigation*] is the Difference of the *Longitude*, between the *Meridian*, under which the Ship is at present, and any other she was under before.

MERIDIONAL Parts [in *Navigation*] the Parts by which the Meridians in *Wright's* or *Mercator's* Charts increase, as the Parallels of Latitude decrease.

MERIDIONALITY, its Situation in respect to the Meridian, or the Situation of its Meridian.

MERIDIATION, a taking a Nap at Noon. L.

MERILS', a Play among Boys, otherwise called *Five Penny Morris*.

MERINGUES [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Confection. F.

MERISMUS [*μαρσιμωδ*, Gr.] a rhetorical Description of Things in their proper Places.

MERT [*merito*, F. of *meritum*, L.] Desert, Worth, Excellency; also Demerit, or Ill-deserving.

To **MERIT** [*meriter*, F. of *mereri*, L.] to deserve, to be worthy of Reward or Punishment.

MERITORIOUS [*meritorius*, F. of *meritorius*, L.] deserving, full of Desert.

MERITORIOUSLY, in a Manner deserving of Reward

MERITORIOUSNESS, Deservingness.

MERITOT, a Sort of Play used by Children, by swinging in Ropes.

MERK, *mark*. O. Also a *Mark*. *Cb.*
To be **MERK'D** } to be troubled or disturb-
To be **MARK'D** } ed in Mind. *C.*

MERKENRIKE [*myrcna-rixe*, Sax.] the Kingdom of *Merica*. *Cb.*

MERKIN [of *mere*, F. a Mother, and *kin*, a Dim.] counterfeit Hair for Womens privy Parts.

MERKIN [i. e. *Yow's* Market] a dangerous Port in *Corwall*, so called from the many Storms arising there.

MERLIN [*merlin*, Belg.] a Sort of Hawk.

MERLON [in *Fortification*] that Part of the Breast work of a Battery, which is between two Port-holes. F.

MERMAID [of *mer*, F. of *mare*, L. the Sea, and *maid*] (if we will credit Poets and Painters) a Sea Monster, having the upper

Parts like a Woman, and the lower like a Fish.

MERODACH-BALADAN [מֶרֶדַךְ בַּלְדַּן בְּלִין] Bitter Contribution, בְּלִין without Contribution, *H. i. e.* bitter Contribution without Judgment; a King of *Babylon*.

MER'RIK [*Campden* supposes it a Corruption of *Mauritius*, *Maurice*] a Name common among the Welsh.

MERRILY, gaily, in a merry Manner.

MER'RIMENT, a merry-making, Jollity.

MER'RINESS, Cheerfulness, Briskness.

MFR'RY Banks, a cold Puffet. *Derb.*

MERRY [מְרִיץ, *Sax.*] gay, cheerful, jocund, frolick.

MERRY Andrew, a Buffoon.

MERRY Wings, a Fly in *Barbadoes*, very troublesome in the Night.

MERSH-Ware [of *mespe*, a Marsh, and *mes* *Sax.* a Man, *q. d.* inhabitants of the Marshes, as those of *Rumsey Marsh* were anciently called] a Place in *Kent*.

MER'SION, a ducking or plunging over Head and Ears in Water. *L.*

MER'TON [of *mespe*, a Marsh, and *ton*, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town in *Surrey*.

MESARZEUM [with *Anatomists*] the same as the *Mesenterium*, whence its Vessels are called as well *Mesaraick*, as *Mesenterick*.

MESARAICK [*mesaraicus*, of *mesaraeum*, of *mesaraion*, *Gr.*] belonging to the *Mesentery*.

MESARAICK Veins [in *Anatomy*] Branches of the *Vena Porta*, arising from, or inclosed in the *Mesentery*.

MESCH-FAT [משֶׁכֶּת-בֶּשֶׂל, *Teut.*] a making Yessel for brewing.

MESEEMS [*Imp. Verb.*] I think, it appears to me.

MESENER'ICK [*mesenterique*, *F.* *mesentericus*, *L.* of *mesentericus*, *Gr.*] belonging to the *Mesentery*.

MESENER'ICK Vein [in *Anatomy*] the right Branch of the *Vena Porta*.

MESE'NTERY [*mesenters*, *F.* of *mesenterium*, *L.* of *mesenterion*, *Gr.*] a membranous Part, situate in the Middle of the lower Belly, which fastens the Bowels to the Back and one to another.

MESH [מֶשֶׁךְ, *Dut.*] the Space between the Threads of a Net.

MES'LING } [of *mesler*, *F.* to mingle]

MES'CELIN } Corn that is mixed, as Wheat, Rye, &c. to make Bread.

MESN } [*Law Term*] a Lord of a Manor
MESN } nor who holds of a superior Lord, though he has Tenants under himself; also a Writ which lies where there is a Lord Man and a Tenant.

MESNAGERY [of *Mesnager*, House keeping, *F.*] the prudent Management of a Family.

MESN'ALTY, the Right of the Mesn Lord.

MESOGLOS'SI [among *Anatomists*] the same Muscles, as the *Goringluff*.

MESO'COLON [μεσολόγιον, of μέσος, the Middle, and κώλον, *Gr.*] that Part of the *Mesentery* which is joined to the *Colon*, and the Beginning of the *Strait Gut*.

MESOLA'BIUM [μεσολάβιον, μέσος, the Middle, λάβειν, to take, *Gr.*] a mathematical Instrument for finding mean Proportions between any two Lines given.

MESOPLEURII [in *Anatomy*] the intercostal Muscles, 22 in Number, which lie between the Ribs. *L.*

MESOPLEURIA [mesopleuria, *L.* of μεσολαύριον, of μέσος, the Middle, and αὐρίον, the Pleura, *Gr.*] the middle Space between the Ribs.

MESOZEUGMA [μεσοζεύγμα, of μέσος, the Middle, and ζεύγμα, *Zoegma*, *Gr.*] Part of a *Zoegma*, a Figure in grammatical Construction. *L.*

MESS [mes, *F.* *mesa*, *Ital.* *q. d.* *Cum missis*, *L.*] Meat sent; but others derive it of *meser*, *Sax.* a Table, of *mesa*, *L.*] a Part of Food for one or more Persons.

To **MESS**, to eat together, to form our common Meal.

MESSA [in *Musick Books*] are particular Pieces of divine Musick frequently made use of in the *Roman Church*. *Ital.*

MES'SAGE [messaggio, *Ital.*] an *Errand*. *F.*

MES'SAGERY [messagerie, *F.*] a public Messenger, the diligent bringing of a *Messag*.

MESSA'LIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the Time of *Constantius*.

MESSA'RIOUS, a Reaper or Mower. *O. L. T.*

MESSE [in *India*] a Piece of Money, in Value 1500 *Petties*, or 15 *d. Sterling*.

MES'SENGER [messager, *F.*] one who goes between Party and Party, to direct Business, or carry Dispatches, &c.

MESENGERS [of the *Exchequer*] Officers belonging to that Court, who attend the Lord Treasurer, and carry his Letters and Orders.

King's **MESENGERS**, Officers who attend the Secretary of State to carry Dispatches; also to take into Custody State-prisoners.

MESENGER [of the *Press*] one who by Order of the Court searches Printing-shops, Bookfellers Shops, &c. in order to find out seditious Books.

MES'SIAH [מָשִׁיחַ, *H. i. e.* anointed, the same with *Χριστός*, in *Greek*; the Name and Title of our Lord and Saviour **JESUS CHRIST**.

MES'SINA, Reaping Time, Harvest. *O. L.*

MESSEURS [plural of *Mesieur*, *F.*] Sirs, Gentlemen.

MESOR'IOUS [messorius, *L.*] belonging to Reaping and Harvest.

MESUAGI

MES'SUAGE [in *Common Law*] a Dwelling-house with some Land adjoining, as Garden, Orchard, &c. and all other Conveniences belonging to it.

MEST [μεστέ, L. S. meist, Teut.] moist.

MESTIFICAL [mestificus, L.] that makes bad or sorrowful.

MESTIZO's, the Breed of Spaniards with Americans.

MET, the Pret. of *to meet*.

MET, a Strike or Bushel. O.

METABASIS [μετάβασις, Gr.] a Transition, or passing from one Thing to another. L.

METABASIS [among Physicians] is the passing from one Indication to another, or from one Remedy to another.

METABOLE [μεταβολή, Gr.] an Alteration or Change. L.

METABOLE [among Physicians] is a Change of Time, Air, or Disease.

METACAR'PIUM [μετακάρπιον, Gr.] the Back of the Hand, from the Knuckles to the Wrist. L.

METACAR'PUS [in Anatomy] a Bone of the Arm made up of four Bones, which are joined to the Fingers.

METACHRONISM [μεταχρονισμός, Gr.] an Error in Chronology, either reckoning under or over.

METACONDYLI [μετακονδύλοι, Gr.] the utmost Bones of the Fingers.

MET'AL [metallum, L. of μέταλλον, μετα after or with, and άλλα, other, because it is turned out one after or with another, Gr. or of βῆμα, to hammer] a well digested and compact Body, bred in the Bowels of the Earth, as Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, &c. F.

To be laid under METAL [among Gunners] a Term used when the Mouth of a Gun lies lower than the Breech.

METALEPSIS [μετάληψις, Gr. i. e. a translating] a Figure in Rhetorick, designing to be the Continuation of a Trope in one Word through a Succession of Significations.

METALEP'TICK [metalepticus, L. of μεταληπτικός, Gr.] translative.

METALEP'TICK [with Anatomists] as a metalep'tick Motion, i. e. a transverse Motion of a Muscle.

METAL'LICK } [metallique, F. metallinus,

METAL'LINE } L. of μεταλλικός, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Metals.

METALLIFEROUS [metallifer, L. of μεταλλοφόρος, Gr.] producing Metals.

METALLIST [metallorius, L. μέταλλος, Gr.] one who works in the Mines, or is skilled in the Knowledge of Metals.

METALLOG'RAPHY [μεταλλογραφία, of μέταλλον, Metal, and γραφή, Description, &c. Gr.] a Treatise or Description of Metals.

METALLUR'GY [μεταλλουργία, of μέ-

ταλλον, and ἔργον, Work, Gr.] is the working upon Metals, in order to make them hard, bright, and beautiful, or useful to Mankind.

METALLURGIST, one who works in Metals.

METAMOR'PHISTS, a Name given to those Sacramentarians, who affirmed, that the Body of Jesus ascended into Heaven wholly deified.

To METAMOR'PHOSE [metamorphoser, F. of μεταμορφώω, Gr.] to change from one Form or Shape into another.

METAMOR'PHOSIS [metamorphose, F. of μεταμορφώσις, Gr.] a Change of one Shape into another.

METAMORPHOSIS [among Naturalists] is applied to the various Changes an Animal undergoes, both in its Formation and Growth; and also to the various Shapes some Insects in particular pass through, as the Silk-worm, and the like.

METANOIA [μετανοία, Gr.] a Change of Mind or Opinion. See Epemortibosis.

METAPHOR [metaphora, F. metaphora, L. of μεταφορά, of μεταφέρω, to transfer, Gr.] a Trope of Rhetorick, by which we put a strange and remote Word for a proper one, by reason of its Resemblance to the Thing of which we speak, as smiling Meadows, &c.

METAPHORICAL [metaphorice, F. metaphoricus, L. of μεταφορικός, Gr.] belonging to a Metaphor, figurative.

METAPHORICALLY, in a figurative Manner.

META'PHRASIS [μετάφρασις, Gr.] a bare Translation out of one Language into another.

META'PHRAST [metaphraste, F.] a Translator.

METAPHRE'NUM [μετάφρενον, Gr.] that Part of the Back which comes after the Midriff.

METAPHYS'ICAL [metaphysique, F. metaphysicus, L. of μεταφυσικός, Gr.] belonging to Metaphysics.

METAPHY'SICKS [metaphysique, F. of metaphysica, L. of μεταφυσικά, Gr.] a Science which treats of Entity, and its Properties, or the Science of immaterial Beings. That Part of Philosophy which treats of Forms in general, abstracted from Matter, and on such Beings as are above bodily Things, as God, Angels, &c.

METAP'LASM [μεταπλάσις, L. μεταπλασμός, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein Words or Letters are transposed or placed contrary to their natural Order.

METAPTOSIS [μετάπτωσις, Gr.] a falling away [among Physicians] is the degenerating of one Disease into another, as when a Quartan Ague degenerates into a Tertian. L.

METASTASIS [*μετάστασις*, Transposition, Gr.] a Change, when one Thing is put for another. L.

METASTASIS [among Physicians] is when a Disease departs from one Part to another; as in apopleptic People, when the Matter which affects the Brain is translated into the Nerves.

METASYNCHRISIS [of *μετά*, and *σύνχρσις*, Gr.] a restoring of the Parts or Passages of the Body to their natural Estate; or the Operation of a Medicine externally applied.

METATAR'SUS [of *μετά*, and *τάρα*, Gr.] is composed of five small Bones, connected to those of the first Part of the Feet.

METATHESIS [*μετάθεσις*, of *μετάθεσις*, to transpose, Gr.] Transposition, Change. L.

To **METE** [*metire*, L.] to measure. O.

METE-CORN, a certain Measure or Quantity of Corn, formerly given by the Lord of a Manor, as a Reward for Labour.

METE'GAVEL, a Rent anciently paid in Victuals.

METELY, comely. *Chauc.*

METE-WAND, a Yard or Measuring-rod.

METEMPSYCHOSIS [*metempsychosis*, F. of *μετεμψύχσις*, Gr.] a Transmigration or passing of the Soul out of one Body into another, whether of Man or Beast.

METEMPSYCHI [*μετεμψύχων*, Gr.] Heretics, who, in Imitation of *Pythagoras* and *Plato*, held the Transmigration of Souls.

METEOROLOGY [*meteorologia*, L. of *μετεωρολογία*, of *μετέωρον*, and *λογία*, Discourse, &c. Gr.] a Discourse of Meteors.

METEOROLOGIST [*Meteorologus*, of *μετεωρολογία*, Gr.] one skilled in, or who discourses of Meteorology.

A **METEOR** [*meteo*, F. *meteorum*. L. of *μετέωρον*, of *μετά*, beyond, and *αέρας*, to lift up, Gr.] certain imperfectly mixed Bodies, consisting of Vapours drawn up into the middle Region of the Air, exhibited in different Forms of which Sort is *Ignis Fatuus*.

Any **METEORS**, are such as are bred of stauous and spirituous Exhalations, as Winds.

Fiery METEORS, are those which consist of a fat and sulphureous kindled Smoak, as Thunder, Lightning, &c.

Watery METEORS, are composed of Vapours separated from each other, by means of Heat, and variously modified, as Rain, Hail, Snow, &c.

To **METEORIZE**, to ascend upwards.

METEOROGRAPHY [of *μετέωρον*, a Meteor, and *γραφη* Gr. Description] a Treatise or Description of Meteors.

METEOROSCOPY [*meteorosopia*, L. of *μετέωρον*, a Meteor, and *σκοπία*, to view, Gr.] that Part of Astronomy which treats of the Difference of sublime heavenly Bodies, the Distance of Stars, &c.

METEOROUS, like a Meteor.

METER, or **METRE** [*metrum*, L. of *μέτρον*, Gr.] Measure, or Verses made by Measure.

METHE'GLIN [*Μεθούγγιν*, Welsh; *methegla*, L. of *μέθυ*, Wine, and *αίγλη*, or contracted *αίγλη*, splendid, noble] Drink made of Water, Herbs, Honey, Spice, &c.

METHINKS [Im. Verb] I think, it seems to me.

METHOD [*methodo*, F. *methodus*, L. of *μεθόδος*, of *μετά*, according to, and *ὁδός*, a Way, Gr.] is an apt Disposition of Things, or a placing them in their natural Order, as to be easiest understood or retained.

METHODICAL [*methodicus*, F. *methodicus*, L. of *μεθωδικός*, Gr.] belonging or agreeable to Method.

METHODICAL Medicine, is that Practice that is conducted by Rules, such as were taught by *Galen*, and his Followers, in Opposition to the Empirical.

METHODICALLY, in a regular Order.

METHODIST, one who treats of Method, or affects to be methodical.

To **METHODIZE**, to bring into a good Order or Method.

METHODISTS, those that practise according to methodical Medicine.

METHODISTS, a Sect lately arisen, is called from their Profession to live by Rules in a certain Method.

METHOUGHT, it seemed to me.

METHU'SELAH [*מתושלח*, H. i. e. the Weapons of Death] the longest lived of all Men.

METICULOSITY [of *meticulositas*, L.] Fearfulness.

METONICK Year [so called from *Meton* an *Athenian*, the Inventor] is the Space of 19 Years, in which the Lunations return and begin as they were before.

METONYMICAL [*metonymicus*, F. *metonymicus*, L. of *μετωνυμικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Figure *Metonymy*.

METONYMICALLY, nor literally.

METONYMY [*metonymia*, F. *metonymia*, L. of *μετωνυμία*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetoric*, which implies a changing or the putting one Name or Thing for another, as when the Cause is put for the Effect, the Subject for the Adjective, or the contrary.

METOPA [*metopa*, F. of *μετόπη*, Gr.] is a Space or Interval between every Triglyph in the Frize of the Dorick Order, thro' the Space between the Mortoise Holes of Rusten and Planks.

METOPOSCOPY [*metoposcopia*, F. of *metoposcopia*, L. of *μετοσκοπία*, of *μετωπή*, the Forehead, and *σκοπία*, to view, Gr.] the Art of telling Mens Natures or Inclination by looking on their Faces.

METRE [in Turkey] a Measure of Wine, containing a Quarts 2 Pints 3 d.

METREN-

METRECHY'TA [μετρηχίτης, of μετρα, the Womb, and εχίς, to pour in, Gr.] an Instrument wherewith Liquors are injected into the Womb. L.

METRE'TA [μετρητής, Gr.] an Attick Measure for liquid Things, containing ten Gallons, three Quarts, and a little more.

METRICAL [μετρικός, L. of μετρεῖς, Gr.] belonging to Metre or Verse.

METRICALLY, in a Manner belonging to Metre.

METROPOLIS [μετροπολις, F. of μετρόπολις, of μετρα, the Matrix, or rather μητήρ, the Mother, and πόλις, a City, Gr.] the chief City of a Province or Kingdom.

METROPOLITAN [μετροπολίταιν, F. of μετροπολίτης, L. of μετροπολίτης, Gr.] belonging to a Metropolis.

A **METROPOLITAN**, an Archbishop, so called, because his See is in the Metropolis of the Province.

METROPOLITAN, and *Primate of all England*, is a Title usually given to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

METROPOLITAN, and *Primate of England*, is a Title usually given to the Archbishop of York.

METROPROP'TOSIS [μετροπρόπτωσης, Gr.] the falling down of the Womb.

METT, an ancient Saxon Measure about a Bushel.

METTADDEL [at Florence, &c.] a Measure of Wine containing one Quart, and near half a Pint, two whereof make a Flask.

METTEESHIP, a Fine paid by the Tenant to his Lord, for his Omission to do customary Duty. Sax.

METTLE [of metallum, L.] Vigour, Life, Spiritliness.

To **MEVE** [of movere, L.] to move. O.

MEW, the Herb called also *Spikenard* and wild *Dill*. Mevum, L.

MEW [mey, Sax. meln, Teut. morte, F.] a Bird, a Sea mew.

A *Hawk* **MEW**, a Coop for Hawks; or a kind of Cage where Hawks are wintered, or kept when they mew or change their Feathers; whence the Stables called the *Mews*, at *Whitehall*, took that Name, having been anciently full of *Mews*, where the King's Hawks were kept.

To **MEW** [malen, Teut. mauler, F.] to cry like a Cat.

To **MEW** [muet, F. to change] to cast the Horns as a Stag does.

To **MEW** up [of mure, F. an Inclosure for Birds] to shut up.

To **MEW** [among Falconers] to moult or cast the Feathers, as Birds.

To **MEWL** [mianter, F.] to cry like a Child.

MEYA, a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn. O. L.

MEZERION, the Dwarf Bay-tree.

MEZZO Tint [i. e. half-tained, because the Shades appear of an uniform Colour, without the Appearance of any hatched Lines] a particular Way of engraving Pictures on Copper-plates by punching and scraping. Ital.

MIAS'MA [μιασμα, Gr.] a contagious Infection in the Blood and Spirits, as in the Plague, &c. more particularly such Particles or Atoms as are supposed to arise from disordered, putrifying, or poisonous Bodies, and to affect People at a Distance.

MICAI'AH [מיכאי, of מי who, and איה, the Lord, i. e. who is as the Lord?] the Name of a Prophet.

MIC'EL *Gonotes*, great Councils of Kings and Saxon Noblemen.

MICE [meuse, Teut.] the Plural of *Moule*. To **MICH**, to lie hid, to skulk in a Corner.

MICHAEL [מיקאל, of מי who, and אלה, H. i. e. who is like God?] the Name of an Archangel, also of Men.

MICH'AELMAS, the Festival of St. Michael, the Archangel, observed on the 29th of September.

MICHAL [מיכל, of מי who, and כלל, perfect, H. i. e. who is perfect?] a Daughter of King Saul.

To **MICHE**, to stand off, to hang back.

MICHEL *Grove* [mahl, Sax. much, and grove, Sax. g. d. great Grove] a Place in Saxony.

MICHER [mifer, L. or probably of miche, F. a Crumb] a covetous, sordid, lazy Fellow.

MICHES [miche, F.] white Loaves paid as a Rent to some Manors.

MICK'LE [muel, Sax.] much. O.

MICK'LETHWAIT [Camden derives it of muel, much, and byrig, a Pasture, Sax.] a Surname.

MICRACAUS'TICKS [of μικρός, little, and ακουῖν, hearing, Gr.] magnifying Ear-instruments, to help the Hearing.

MICROCOSM [microcosmos, F. microcosmos, L. μικρόκοσμος, of μικρός, little, and κόσμος, the World, Gr.] a little World, i. e. the Body of a Man so called, as a kind of Compendium of the greater.

MICROPHONES [of μικρός, and φωνή, the Voice, Gr.] Instruments for magnifying Sounds.

MICROCOSMO'GRAPHY [of μικρός, small, κόσμος, the World, and γραφή, Description, Gr.] a Description of the little World, viz. Man.

MICRO'GRAPHY [μικρός, and γραφή, Gr.] the Description of the Parts and Properties of such very small Objects as are only discernible by means of a Microscope.

MICRO'LOGY [micrologia, i. e. μικρολογία, of μικρός, little, and λογία, Discourse, Gr.] a mean or low Speech, of little Value.

MICROMETER [of μικρός, and μέτρον, Measure, Gr.] an Astronomical Instrument

M I D

to find the Diameters of the Stars or Planets.

MICROMETER [with *Naturalists*] an universal Spirit in Nature, of which every animal Life had some Participation.

MICROPH'THALMY [*μικροψαλμια*, and *ὀφθαλμος*, Gr. a Disease of the Eyes] a Disease in the Eyes, a having little Eyes.

MICROPSY'CHY [*micropsychia*, L. of *μικροψυχια*, of *μικρος*, little, and *ψυχη*, the Soul, Gr.] Meanness of Spirit, Cowardliness, Faint-heartedness.

MICROSCOPE [of *μικρος*, and *σκοπος*, a Looking-glass, Gr.] an optical Instrument which magnifies any Object extremely, by means of which the smallest Things may be discerned.

MID'DING, a Dughill. N. C.

MID'DLE [*middel*, Sax. *mittel*, Teut. *medius*, L.] the Middle.

MIDDLE *Age*, about the Middle of Life.

MIDDLE *Latitude* [in *Navigation*] is a Method of working the several Courses in Sailing, nearly agreeing with *Mercator's* Way, but without the Help of *Meridional Parts*.

MIDDLE-Man [*Military Term*] he who stands the middlemost in the File.

MID'DLEMOST, in the Middle.

MID'DLING, indifferent, the Mean between two Extremes.

MID'DLETON [*i. e.* the *middle Town*] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, famous for an Abbey erected there by King *Ethelstan*, for the Expiation of the Murder of his Brother *Edwin*; also a Surname.

MIDGE [*midge*, Sax. *myg*, Dan.] a Gnat or Insect.

A **MIDGE**, a lawless or out lawed Person.

MID'LAND, far up the Country, remote from the Coast.

MID'IAN [*מדין*, *i. e.* Judgment or Striving] a Son of *Abraham*, and Father of the *Midianites*.

MIDNIGHT, the Depth of the Night, 12 o'Clock.

MID'RIF [of *mid*, between, and *rip*, the Womb, Sax. rather of *Mid*, the Middle, and *Rive*, to split, *g. d.* to separate in the Middle] a Skin or Membrane which separates the Heart and Lungs from the lower Belly.

MID'SHIP *Beam* [in a *Ship*] is the great Beam.

MIDSHIP-Men [on *Board of Ship*] Officers who assist on all Occasions, both in stowing and rummaging the Hold, and sailing the Ship; they are generally Gentlemen upon Preference, having served the limited Time as in the Navy Volunteers.

MIDSUMMER-Day, commonly accounted the 24th of *June*, the Festival of *St. John the Baptist*.

MIDST, being in the Middle.

MID'WALL, a Bird which eats Bees.

M I L

MID'WIFE [*Hebrow* derives it of *עמית*, Sax. *i. e.* a Wife hired for Money; but *Midwifery* of *mid* or *middle*, because she is in the Middle of Wives, or because her Business is with the middle Parts] one who delivers Women with Child.

MIDWIFERY, Profession of a Midwife.

MIDWINTER, Depth of Winter.

MIEN [*mine*, F.] Air, Look, Manner.

MIEN. See *Mien*.

MIGHT [of *mitte*, Sax. *macht*, Teut.] Power, Ability, &c.

I, &c. **MIGHT** [of *mittean*, Sax.] to be able.

MIGHTILY, powerfully.

MIGHTINESS, Greatness of Power.

MIGHTY [*michtig*, Belg. *machtig*, Teut.] powerful.

MIG'MA [*μυγμα*, Gr.] a Mixture of divers Simples or Ingredients.

To **MIGRATE** [*migratum*, L.] to remove, or shift from one Place to another.

MIGRA'TION, a removing or shifting the Habitation. L.

MILCA, giving Milk, as *Milch Cow*, &c.

MILD [*mitte*, Sax. *milt*, Teut.] soft, gentle, easy, not harsh or rough.

MIL'DERNIX, a Sort of Canvas for Sail-Cloth.

MIL'DEW [*miltheape*, Sax. *milt*, Teut.] a Dew which falls on Wheat, Hops, &c. and hinders its Growth by its clammy Nature, unless it be washed off by the Rain; also Spots on Cloth.

MIL'DEWED, corrupted with *Mildew*, blasted; also spotted or stained.

MILDLY, tenderly, placidly.

MILD'NESS, Tenderness, Benignity of Temper.

MIL'DRED [of *mi'd* and *rude*, Coeval. Sax. *g. d.* mild in Counsel] a proper Name of Women.

MILE [*meil*, Teut. *mille*, F. and F.] the Distance of 1000 Paces, 5200 *English* Feet, or eight Furlongs. F.

MILES [of *milium*, Millet, L.] a Christian Name of Men; also a Surname.

MILE-Stone, a Stone erected to mark the Number of Miles.

MIL'FOIL, the Herb Yarrow. *Abstr. Num.* L.

MIL'ITANT [*militant*, F. *militans*, L.] combating, fighting; as *Church Militant*: in the Church here on Earth, subject to Trials, Combats, and Temptations.

MIL'ITARIST, a military Man, a Soldier. *Shakspeare*.

MIL'ITARY [*militaire*, F. *militaris*, L.] belonging to Soldiers or War, warlike.

MILITARY *Architecture*, is the same as *Fortification*.

MILITARY *Execution*, a ravaging and destroying a Country by Soldiery.

MILITIA.

MILITIA, a certain Number of the Inhabitants of a City or Country, form'd into Companies and Regiments, for the Defence of it. *L.*

MILK [*meole, Sax. milc, Dan. milck.* Teut.] a Food well known.

To **MILK** [*meolcian. Sax. melken, Teut.*] to press out Milk from a Cow's Udder.

MILK Thistle, Weed, Wort, several Sorts of Herbs.

MILK W'oman, a Woman who sells Milk.

MILKY, like Milk, soft, gentle.

MILKY Way, the only real Circle in the Heavens, which is a broad white Path or Track which appears in a clear Night, and consists of an infinite Number of small Stars invisible to the naked Eye.

MILL [*mullin, C. Br. mylen, Sax. molen, Belg. muble, Teut.*] an Engine for grinding, &c.

To **MILL**, to grind.

MILL-EAT, } a Trench to convey Wa-

MILL-LEAT; } ter to or from a Mill.

A **MILL'ER** [*millter, Teut. molitor, L.*] one who grinds Corn, &c.

MILL-Holmes, watery Places about a Mill-Dam. *N. C.*

MILL-Mountain, an Herb.

MILL-Res [*i. e. 1000 Res*] a *Portugal* Coin worth 6 s. 8 d *Halfpenny Sterling*.

MILL-Stone [*mylen stein, Sax. muhlstein, Teut.*] for grinding Corn, &c.

MILLEN'ARIANS, } Sectaries who be-
MIL'LENARIES, } lieve that Christ shall return to the Earth, and reign over the Faithful 1000 Years before the End of the World.

MIL'LINER [*of mills, L. a thousand*] a Seller of Ribbons, Gloves, Head-dresses, &c. also a Woman who dresses Ladies.

MILLEPEDES [*of mille and pes*] Woodlice, so called from their numerous Feet.

MIL'LER'S Thumb a small River-fish.

MIL'LET [*mille, L.*] a Plant to callen from the great Number of its small Grains or Seeds; also a kind of Fish.

MIL'LING, grinding, or working in a Mill.

MIL'LION [*millione, Ital.*] the Number of ten hundred thousand. *F.*

MIL'LION, a Musk Melon; which see.

MIOGLOS'SUM [*in Anatomy*] the Muscle of the Tongue which assists the *Genioglossum*.

MIL'REE' } [*in France, near the Mediter-*
MIL'REA' } *ranean*] a Measure of Wine and Oil, seventeen Gallons *English* Wine Measure.

MILT [*mlt, Sax. milte, L. S. milts, Teut.*] the Spleen; also a soft Roe or Spawn of male Fishes.

MILT of Gold, a *Portuguese* Coin, in Value two Ducats and a Half.

MILT-Pain, a Disease in Hogs.

MILT-Wort, *Wort*, Herbs *Asterium, L.*

MIL'TER [*mlibter, Teut.*] the Male among Fish.

MIL'TING, a Disease in Beasts.

MIL'TON [either *q. d.* Mill-Town, or Middle-Town] a Town in Kent, 42 Miles E. by S. from London; also a Surname of a famous *English* Poet.

MIL'VISE [*milvius, L.*] belonging to a Kite.

MIMESIS [*mimetic, Gr.*] Imitation.

MIMESIS [*in Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein the Actions and Words of other Persons are represented.

MIMIAM'BUS [*mimiamus, Gr.*] a Sort of Verse anciently us'd in Lampoons, Farces, &c. also Railers, Drollery.

MIM'ICAL [*mimicus, L. of mimus, Gr.*] Buffon-like, apish.

MIM'ICALLY, in the Way of Buffoonery.

MIM'ICK [*mimo, F. minus, L. of mimus, Gr.*] one that counterfeits the Gestures, Countenance, or Behav out of others, a Buffoon, a Jester on the Stage, a Writer of Lampoons, or Short Jest.

MINA'ITY [*minacitas, L.*] menacing, threatening.

MINA'TOR, } a Miner or Digger in
MINERA'TOR, } the Mines. *O. L.*

MIN'ATORY [*minor, L.*] threatening.

To **MINCE** [*mincer, F.*] to cut small; to walk nicely by short Steps; also to speak imperfectly.

MIN'CHINS [*of Munch, Teut. q. d. munching, a She Monk*] Nuns.

MIN'ING [*in Gesture*] feigned affected Motions of the Body in walking.

The **MIND** [*Demýnde, Sax.*] the Reason, or rational Part of the Soul.

To **MIND** [*Demýbian, Sax.*] to observe, to take Notice of.

To put in **MIND** [*myndegan, Sax. mindet, Dan.*] to admonish, to warn.

MIND'FUL, having the Remembrance.

MIND'FULLY, attentively.

MIND'FULNESS, Attention, studious Observation.

MIND'BURGH, a hurting of Honour and Worship. *Sax.*

MIND'LESS, regardless.

MINE [*Min, Sax. min, L. S. masin, Teut.*] of or belonging to me

A **MINE** [*mine, F. Davifus* derives it of *meten, Welsh, a Stone, minera, L.*] a Portion of Ground dug for finding Metals, Coals, &c.

A **MINE** [*miner, F.*] to dig the Earth hollow, and fill it with Gunpowder, &c.

A **MINE** [*in military Affairs*] a Hole dug to be filled with Barrels of Gunpowder, in order to blow it up. *F.*

MINE Diai, an Instrument made for the Use of Miners.

MINE Ships, Ships filled with Gunpowder inclosed in strong Vaults of Brick or Stone, to be fired in the midst of an Enemy's Fleet.

MIN'EN [*minieren, Teut.*] to undermine. *Chauc.*

MIN

MINERA *Marbi* [with *Physicians*] the Seat or Source of a Disease.

MINERS [*miners*, F.] Men who work in Mines.

MINERAL [*minerals*, L.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Minerals. F.

MINERAL Courts, peculiar Courts for regulating the Concerns of Less Mines

MINERAL Crystall [among *Chymists*] a Composition of Saltpetre well purified, and Flower of Brimstone.

MINERALS, are hard Bodies dug out of the Earth, or Mines, being in Part of a metal-line, and in Part of a stony Substance, and sometimes with some Salt and Sulphur inter-mixed with the other.

MINERALIST, one skilled in the Knowledge of Minerals and Metals.

MINERALOGY [of *minera*, or *mineralia*, L. and *logos*, of *logos*, Gr.] a Treatise or Description of Minerals or Mines.

MINERATIVA [with *Physicians*] the lesser or weaker Purges, as *Manna*, *Linitive Electu-ary*, &c.

MINERVA, the Goddess of Wisdom, and all the Arts; the President of Learning. L.

MINERVAL, Entrance-money given for teaching.

MINEVER, a Skin with Specks of white.

To MINGLE [*Lemecgan*, Sax. *mungelen*, L. S. *mengen*, Teut. *μυγνίω*, Gr.] to mix or blend together.

To MING [of *mantichen*, Teut. to dabble] to mingle. O.

MINGLED [*Lemencob*, Sax.] mixed together.

MIN'GLER, one who mixes.

MINIATED [*miniatus*, L.] covered or painted with Vermilion.

In **MINIATURE** [*migniatore*, F.] in small.

MINIATURE [*migniatore*, F.] a drawing of Pictures in a very small Compass, a painting in Water colours.

MINIATER, a Maker of Fret-work. *Yorkshire*.

MINIKIN, small; also a very little Pin.

MIN'IM, a brown, tawny, or dark Colour.

MIN'IM [in *Musick*] half a Semibrief.

MINIM [of *minus*, L.] small, little.

MINIMA [in *Musick Book*] a *Minim*; a Note or Character so called.

MINIMA Naturalia [among *Philosophers*] Particles, or little Parts of Matter, called *Atom*; or the least possible Division of Matter, and out of which all Bodies are compounded.

MINIM Friars, a Branch of the *Franciscan Order*.

MINIMENTS [in *Law*] Writings or Evidences whereby a Person is able to defend his Title to an Estate.

MINIOGRAPHER [*miniographus*, L.] one who writes or paints with Vermilion.

MIN

MINISTER [*ministrus*, F. of *minister*, L.] an Attendant, an Assistant.

MINISTER [of *the Gospel*] a Clergyman, whose Office is to attend the Service of God.

MINISTER [of *State*] one intrusted by the Prince with the Administration of the Government; also an Ambassador, Agent, or Resident, at a Prince's Court.

To MINISTER [*ministrare*, L.] to officiate to serve, to give Medicines.

MINISTERIAL [*ministerialis*, L.] of a Minister of Church or State.

MINISTERIALLY, in a Manner becoming a Minister.

MINISTRY } [*ministrus*, F. *ministerium*, L.] Service or Charge in any Employment; but used more especially for the priestly Function, or that of a Minister of State.

MINISTRANT, ministering, serving. *Milton*.

MINISTRATION, a ministering, serving.

MINISTRELSY, a Company of Musicians, or Band of Musick. *Shakspeare*.

MINIUM, Red Lead, used in Painting, &c.

MINNEKIN [*minicene*, Sax. a *Nice*] a nice Dame, a mincing Lass, a proud Mix.

MINNEKINS, fine Pins used by Women in dressing; also a Sort of small Cutgut Strings for Violins, &c.

MIN'NING Days, Days, or anniversary Feasts, on which the Souls of the Decedents were had in special Remembrance, and regular Office said for them.

MINNINGS of a Disease, the previous or foregoing Symptoms of it.

MINOR [*minor*, F.] lesser. L.

MINOR [in *Law*] is one in Non-age, or Minority, or more properly an Heir, Male or Female, before they come to the Age of 21 Years.

MINOR [in *Logic*] is the latter Part of a Syllogism, or logical Argumentation, otherwise called the Assumption.

MINOR [in *Musick*] is applied to 6th and 3d, as a 6th and 3d *Minor*.

MINORATION, a making less. L.

MINORIES, near *Algate*, so called, from a Cloister of Minorites formerly there.

MINORITY [*minoritas*, F. of *minoritas*, L.] Non-age, or being under Age.

MINORS, } the Friars of the Order
MINORITES, } of St. Francis, so called
Friars MINORS, } by the Rules of this Order.

MINORS [of *minores*, L. the Modern, or *minors*, F. *Diggers*] a Surname.

MINOVERY [of *minis evors*, F.] a certain Trespass committed by a Man's Hand-work in the Forest; as an Engine to catch Deer, &c. L. T.

MINSTAUER, a Monster, half Man, half Bull.

MINSTER

MIN'STER [*mynſter*, *Sax.* *monasterium*, ..] a Monastery or conventual Church.

MINSTREL [*menſtrier*, or *menſtrior*, F.] Player on a musical Instrument, a Fiddler or Piper.

MIN'STRALCIE, } *Muſick. Chauc.*

MIN'STRALS, }

MINT [*mince*, *Sax.* *mintz*, *Dan.*] the Place where the King's Coin is made; also a Plant.

To **MINT** [*mynſtan*, *Sax.* *muntan*, L. S. *muntzen*, *Teut.*] to coin Money.

To **MINT** a thing, to aim at, to have a Mind to it. *N. C.*

A **MINTER** [*mynſter*, *Sax.* *muntzer*, *Teut.*] a Coiner.

MINT-Maſter, one who ſuperintends Coining.

MINUET [*menuet*, F.] a ſtately, regular Dance.

MINU'M, a ſmall Sort of printing Type; also a Note of ſlow Time in Muſick.

MINUTE [*minutus*, L.] ſmall, little.

MINUTE Tithes, ſmall Tithes, ſuch as uſually belong to the Vicar, as Wool, Lambs, Pigs, &c.

A **MINUTE** [*minute*, F.] the 60th Part of an Hour.

MINUTE [*in Geography*] the 60th Part of a Degree.

To **MINUTE down** [*minuter*, F.] to draw a rough Draught, to enter ſhort Notes for Memorandums.

MINUTELY, circumſtentially.

MINUTENESS, extreme Smallneſs.

MINUTES, the ſiſt Draughts of Writings; also the Abſtraſt of a Judge's Sentence; ſhort Notes on any Thing. *F.*

MINUTION, a diminiſhing or leſſening.

MINUTION, a letting of Blood. *O. R.*

MINK, a proud Girl.

MIQUELETS, People living among the Mountains of *Catalonia*, in *Spain*. Highlanders.

MIRABILARY, a Book of Wonders.

MIRABIL'ITY [*mirabilitas*, L.] Admiration.

MIR'ACLE [*miraculum*, L.] a Work performed by the Almighty Power of God, or ſome intelligent Agent, ſuperior to Man; any extraordinary and wonderful Effect, which ſeems above the Power of Nature. *F.*

MIRACULOUS [*miraculus*, F. of *miraculoſus*; L.] belonging to a Miracle.

MIRACULOUSLY, in a marvellous Manner.

MIRE [*moyez*, *Du.*] Dirt, Mud.

MIRE *Dramble*, the Herb Spoon-Wort or Scurvy Graſs. *Cochlearia*. *L.*

MIR'IAM [*מרים*, *H. i. e.* Bitterneſs of Affliction] the Siſter of *Mofes*.

MIRIFICAL [*mirificus*, L.] wonderfully done, ſtrangely wrought.

MIRINESS, full of Mire, Dirtineſs.

MIRK, dark, obſcure. *Spæc.*

MIROB'OLANS, a Sort of Plumbs.

MIROIR [*in Cookery*] as Eggs dreſſed *au miroir*, i. e. broken into a Plate full of Gravy, and afterwards iced with a red hot Iron.

M'ROTON [*in Cookery*] a Sort of Farce made of Veal, Bacon, &c.

MIR'ROR [*mirior*, F.] a Looking-Glaſs, or the Surface of any opaque Body poliſhed, and made fit to reflect the Rays of Light that fall on it.

MIRROR-Stone, a Stone growing in *Muscovy*, which represents the Image of that which is ſet behind it.

MIRTH [*Myrthos*, *Sax*] Joy, Merriment.

MIRTHFUL, merry, ſprightly.

MIRTHID, cheared, made merry. *Ch.*

MIRTH'LESS, ſad. *Chauc.*

MIR'TLE. See *Myrth*.

MIRY, muddy, dirty.

MIS, a Particle, which in Compoſition implies ſome Defect or Error, as *Misbehaviour*, &c.

MIS'A, a Compact or Agreement, or Form of Peace. *O. L.*

MISACCEPT'ATION, a wrong Underſtanding or Apprehenſion of any Thing.

MISADVEN'TURE } [*miſaventurè*, F.]

MISAVEN'TURE } [*miſaventura*, Ital.]

the killing of a Man purely by Negligence, and partly by Chance, as by throwing a Stone, careleſly ſhooring an Arrow, &c. *L. T.*

MISADVICE, wrong, miſtaken, or perverſe Advice.

To **MISADVISE**, to act unadviſedly. *Ch.*

MISAGAFF, miſtaken, miſgiven. *Suff.*

MISAN'THROPIST [*miſanthropos*, L. of *μισάνθρωπος*, of *μισος*, to hate, and *άνθρωπος*, a Man, *Gr.*] a Man-hater.

MISANTHROPY [*miſanthropia*, L. of *μισάνθρωπια*, *Gr.*] the hating of Men.

To **MISAPPRE'HEND** [*of mis and apprehendere*, F.] not to underſtand rightly.

MISBECOME, not to ſit gracefully, not to ſuit.

To **MISBEHAVE**, to behave one's ſelf badly.

MISBEHAV'IOUR, ill Conduct.

To **MISBELIEVE**, to diſtruſt. *Chauc.*

MISBETIDE, a Miſhap. *Chauc.*

MISBO'DE [*of mis and bidden*, *Sax.*] Wrong done either by Word or Deed. *O.*

MISBORNE, miſchaved. *Chauc.*

MISCAR'RIAGE [*of mis and Carriage*, F.] Folly, ill Behaviour, ill Succels of Buſineſs; also the unſtimely bringing forth of a Child.

To **MISCAR'RY**, to bring-forth a Child before the Time; not to ſucceed, to be loſt.

MISCELLANEOUS [*miſcellaneus*, L.] mixed together, without Order.

MISCELLANY [*miſcellanea*, L.] a Collection of ſeveral different Matters.

MISCHANCE, an unhappy Event.

MISCHIEF [*miſchief*, F. obſol.] Hurt, Damage.

MISCHIEVOUS, doing Mischief, injurious.
MISCHIEVOUSNESS, Injuriousness, Hurtfulness.

MIS'GIBLE [*misiceo*, L.] that may be mingled.

MISLEPYNG, naming amiss. *Chauc.*

MISCOGN'ANT [*Law Term*] ignorant of, or not knowing.

MISCONSTRUCTION {of *mis* and *construo*, L.} a misconstruing, or making an ill Construction of.

To MISCON'STRUE {of *mis* and *construo*, L.} to interpret amiss, to put an ill Meaning upon.

MISCONTIN'UANCE, Discontinuance.

MISCOVETING, unlawful Desire. *Cb.*

MISCRE'ANCY {of *mis* and *creantia*, F. q. d. a mistaken Faith} the State or Condition of a Miscreant.

MISCREANT {of *mis* and *creant*, of *creo*, ant, F. q. d. *mole credens*, L.} one who believes amiss} an Infidel, an Unbeliever; also a base minded Person.

MISCREATED, ill begotten. *Spenc.*

MISDEED' [*myrtað*, *Sax.*, *missethat*, Teut.] a Crime, a Fault.

To MISDEMEAN, to act amiss.

MISDEMEANOUR {of *mis* and *demere*, F.} a behaving one's self ill; an Offence or Fault.

High MISDEMEANOUR, a Crime of a heinous Nature, next to High Treason.

To MISDEPART, to distribute or divide amiss. *Chauc.*

To MISDO [*myrdoes*, *Sax.*] to do amiss.

To MISDOUBT', to suspect.

MISE [*Law Word*] a Gift or customary Present of 5000 Pounds, paid by the Inhabitants of *Wales* to every new Prince at his Entrance into that Principality.

MISES, the Profits of Lands; Taxes or Tollages, Expences or Costs.

MISE } [*Law Words*] the same as Mes-
MEASE } suage. *F.*

MISE-Money, Money given by Way of Composition or Agreement, to purchase any Liberty. &c.

A MISER, a covetous Wretch. *L.*

MISERABLE [*miserabilis*, L.] wretched, unfortunate; base, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

MISERABLY, wretchedly.

MISERABLENESS, Covetousness, Niggardliness; also Wretchedness.

MISERE'RE [*i. e. have Mercy*, L.] a Title given to the 51st Psalm, usually called the Psalm of *Mercy*; and commonly presented by the Ordinary to such Malefactors as had the Benefit of the Clergy allowed them.

MISERERE *Mai* [among *Physicians*] a vehement Pain in the Guts; or a Colick where the Pains are so exquisite as to draw Compassion from a By-stander. *L.*

MISERICORDIA [*in Law*] is an arbitrary Fine imposed upon any for an Offence,

MISERICORDIA in *Cibus & Potu*, any Portion of Vi'uals which is given gratis to religious Persons above their ordinary Allowance. *L.*

MISERICORDIÆ *Regulares*, a certain set Allowance, or such Over-commons as upon some extraordinary Days were made in some Convents.

MIS'ERY [*misere*, F. of *wisericia*, L.] Wretchedness, Misfortune, Trouble.

MISFARE, Misfortune. *Chauc.*

MISFEA'SANTS [*Law Term*] Misdoers or Trespassers. *F.*

MISFEA'SOR, a Trespasser or Misdoer. *F.*

MISFIL, miscarried. *Chauc.*

MISFORTUNE, unhappy Fortune, ill Luck.

To MISGIVE, to fill with Doubt, to deprive of Confidence.

MISGOVERNMENT, bad Administration.

MIGRAF'ED, grafted amiss, wrong or badly. *Shakspeare.*

MISH, a Churl. *Cont.*

MISH *Topper*, a Coat. *Cont.*

To MISHAP, to disappoint. *Chauc.*

A MISHAP, a Mischance.

MISHAPEN, ill shaped.

MISHERISING, } the same as Abheri-
MISKERING, } fing.

MISH *Masb* [*missch masch*, Teut.] a confused Heap or Mixture of Things.

MISIE *Bird*, a Thrush which feeds on Mistletoe.

To MISINFORM, to deceive by false Accounts.

MISINFORMATION, false Intelligence.

To MISINTER'PRET {of *mis* and *interpreto*, F. of *interpretari*, L.} to give a wrong Sense of, to interpret amiss. *F.* of *L.* with *mis*.

MISKEN'ING } [*Law Term*] a varying
MISKON'ING } or changing one's Speech in Court.

MISKIN, a little Bagpipe. *O.*

MISKIN, a Dunghill. *W. C.*

MISKIN *Frow*, a Maid Servant.

MIS'LEAD, to deceive, to lead in a wrong Way.

MIS'LEEK, Mislike. *Spenc.*

To MIS'LE [*q. d.* to mislike, *i. e.* to rain in a Mist, or misfeten, Du.] to rain small.

MIS'LIKE, Dislike.

To MISMAN'AGE, to act imprudently.

MISMAN'AGEMENT, ill Conduct.

MISNO'MER [*mis* and *nomen*, F. to name] mis-erring or mis-calling, the using one Term or Name for another.

MISOCHYMISTS {of *misos*, Gr. to hate, and *Chymist*} those who profess themselves Enemies to the Chymists.

MISOG'AMIST {*misogamas*, L. of *misogamus*, Gr. a Woman-hater.

MIS

MISOG'AMY [*misogonia*, L. of *μίσος*, *hate*, and *γάμος*, *Marriage*, Gr.] a hating of Marriage.

To **MISPEND**, to waste.

To **MISPLACE**, to put in a wrong Place.

To **MISPRINT'**, to print wrong.

MISPRISON [*misprison*, of *mispriser*, F. to set light by, to neglect] a Neglect or Oversight. L. T.

MISPRISON [of *Treason*] the Concealment or not disclosing of known *Treason*. L. T.

To **MIS'QUEAM** [of *mis* and *Cpemon*, Sax.] to displease. O.

To **MISRECK'ON**, to reckon wrong.

To **MISREPRESENT'** [of *mis* and *representer*, F. of *representare*, L.] not to represent fairly, to give a false Character of.

MISREPRESENTATION, a representing wrong.

MIS'RULE, Misgovernment, Disorder.

Master of MISRULE, the chief among Revellers, the Manages of a Club at a merry-making.

MISS [a Dim. contracted of *Mistress*] a young Gentlewoman, also a kept Mistress, a Lady of Pleasure.

To **MISS** [missen, L. S. to be mistaken] to deviate or err from.

To **MISS** [missen, Teut.] to know the Want of.

MIS'SAL [*missal*, F.] a Book containing the Ceremonies of the *Papists* Mass, a *Mass-Book*.

MISSEAT'ICUS [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Messenger.

MISSELDINE } [*misselta*, Sax. *missel*,
MIS'SELTOE } Teut.] a Shrub which
MIS'SLETOE } grows on Trees, as Oaks,
Apple trees, &c.

MISSEMENING [of *miss* and *menaug*, L. S.] evil meaning, mistaken. *Chauc.*

MISSEN-Mast, a Mast which stands aft in the sternmost Part of a Ship.

MISSEN, when used alone, is understood of the Sail, and not of the Mast.

Change the MISSEN [*Sea Phrase*] bring the Miffen Yard over to the other Side of the Mast.

Peek the MISSEN, i. e. fit the Miffen-sail right up and down the Mast.

Set the MISSEN, i. e. fit the Miffen right as it should stand.

Spell the MISSEN, i. e. let go the Sheet and peek it up.

MISSENGROSS [or *Silver Cross*] a German Money, in Value 3 d. Halfpenny.

MIS'SILE [*missile*, L.] a Dart or Arrow.

MISSILE [in *Heraldry*] a Mixture of several Colours together.

MIS'SION, a sending. F. of L.

MIS'SIONARIES, Persons sent; commonly spoken of Christian Priests, sent to unbelieving Countries, to convert the People to Christianity.

MIT

MIS'SIVE [*q.* of *missives*, L.] sent; as *Letters missive*, that are sent from one Person to another. F.

MIS'SIVES, Gifts sent.

MISSU'RA [i. e. about to send] a singing a Hymn called *Nunc dimittis*, and performing other superstitious Ceremonies to recommend and dismiss a dying Person, used by the *Roman Catholics*.

A **MIST** [*mist*, Sax. *miss*, Dut.] a Condensation of Vapours, commonly called a Fog.

MISTAKABLE, capable of being conceived wrong.

A **MISTAKE**, an Error.

To **MISTAKE**, to take a Thing wrong, to err.

MISTAKENLY, erroneously.

MISTECHT [*q. d.* *mis-taught*] mis-taught.

MISTER, Need, Want, O. Also a Mystery. Cb.

MISTER, Kind; as *myster Person*, a kind of Person. *Spenc.*

MISTERETH NOT, needeth not. *Spenc.*

To **MIST'IME**, to do a Thing out of Season.

MIST'ION, the same as Mixture. L.

MIST'RESS [*mistress*, F.] the Mistress of an House; a Sweetheart, or kept Mistress.

MISTRIAL [*Low Term*] an erroneous or false Trial.

A **MISTRUST'** [*misstrawen*, Teut.] a Suspicion, jealousy.

To **MISTRUST**, to suspect.

MISTRUSTFUL, disposed to suspect.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, a Disposition to suspect.

MIS'TURNID, turned upside down. *Chauc.*

MISTY, foggy, obscure.

To **MISUNDERSTAN'D**, to take a Thing wrong.

To **MIS'USE**, to make wrong Use of.

MISU'SER [of *misusare*, Ital.] an Abuse of Liberty or Benefit.

To **MISWEEN**, to misjudge.

MISWENT, gone astray. *Spenc.*

MISEY, a Mineral, or rather an Effluence of the *Chalcites*, of a golden Colour; a Sort of Vitriol made by burning the Stones called *Cassia* with the Wood of Pine trees.

MITE [*mite*, F. *mitte*, Belg. *mitte*, Teut.] a little Worm breeding in Cheese, &c. a small Coin about the third Part of our Farthing, the 14th Part of a Grain in Weight.

MITEL'LA [among *Surgeons*] a Swathe which holds the Arm, when it is wounded or hurt. L.

MITES [in *Falconry*] a Sort of Vermin about the Heads and Necks of Hawks.

MITHRIDATE [called after its Inventor, *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*] a Confection, that is a special Preservative against Poison.

To **MITIGATE** [*mitiger*, F. *mitigatum*, L.] to pacify or appease; to allay, assuage, or ease.

MITIGATION, a pacifying or assuaging, a remitting the Severity of a Decree or Punishment. F. of L.

MITRAL Valves [in *Anatomy*] two Valves or Skins at the Orifice of the Pulmonary Vein, in the left Ventricle of the Heart, for hindering the Blood running to the Lungs, taking their Name from their Resemblance to a Mitre.

MITRE [*mitra*, L. of *μίτρα*, Gr.] a Bonnet or Turbant; Attire for the Head, with Labels hanging down, worn by Bishops, &c. F.

MITRE [in *Architecture*] an Angle of 43 Degrees.

MPTRED, wearing a Mitre.

MITRED Abbots, such Governors of Monasteries, who have obtained the Privilege of wearing the Mitre, Ring, Gloves, and Crozier-staff of a Bishop.

MITTA, } an ancient Measure of ten
MITTEN, } Bushels.

MITTENDO *manuscriptum Pedis finis*, a Writ judicial, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, to search and transmit the Foot of a Fine, from the Exchequer to the common Pleas.

MITTENS [*mitaines*, F.] a Sort of Gloves without Fingers.

MITTIGAL [at *Sarat*] a Weight for Silk, 2 Drachms, and about one 8th.

MITTIMUS [*i. e.* we send] a Warrant from a Justice of Peace, for sending an Offender to Prison; a Writ by which Records are transferred from one Court to another.

MITTLE, mighty. O.

MYVA [in *Pharmacy*] is the Flesh or Pulp of a Quince boiled up with Sugar into a thick Consistence, or a Medicine not unlike a thick Syrup.

To **MIX** [*mixtioner*, F. of *mixtum*, L.] to mingle.

MIX'EN [*mixen*, Sax.] a Dunghill or Heap of Dung.

MIXT [*mixtus*, L.] mingled. F.

MIXT Body [in *Chymistry* and *Philosophy*] is a Body not mixed or compounded by Art, but by Nature, such as Minerals, Vegetables, &c.

MIXT Number [in *Aritbmetick*] is one which is Part Integer, and Part Fraction, as one and a half.

MIXT Angle [in *Geometry*] is an Angle which is formed by one right Line, and one curved one.

MIXT Figure [in *Geometry*] is a Figure, which is bounded by Lines, partly right, and partly crooked.

MIXT Reason } [in *Logick*] is when the
MIXT Proposition } Sum of the Antecedent and Consequent is compared with the Difference

between the same Antecedent and Consequent.

MIXT Tubes, Tithes of Butter, Cheese, Milk, &c. and of the young of Cattle.

MIXT'LO, } mixed Corn or Maslin.
MESTILO, } O. L.

MIXTLY, confusedly, in a Manner that blends several Things together.

MIX'TURE [*mixtio*, F. *mixtura*, L.] a mingling of several Things together.

MIZZEN Mast [*mrezen*, Du.] the Mast in the Stern of a Ship.

To **MIZZLE** [*g. d.* to mizzle, from *miss*] to rain in very small Drops.

A **MIZZEY**, a Quagmire. N. C.

MIZ-Maze, a Labyrinth, or Place full of intricate Windings.

MNEMONICKS [*mnemonica*, L. of *μνημονία*, Gr.] Precepts or Rules, and common Places to help the Memory.

MNEMOSYNE [*μνημοσύνη*, Gr.] Memory, or the Art of Memory.

MO [*ma*, Sax.] more.

MOAB [מאב, H. i. e. of the Father] La's Son, the Father of the *Moabites*.

MOACKS, a mashing in brewing Drink.

MOAN. See *Mona*.

MOAT [probably of *moet* of *metan*, Sax. to meet] a standing Pool or Pond; a Ditch encompassing a Mansion-house or Castle.

MOAT [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch or Trench round the Rampart of a Place to defend it, and prevent Surprizes.

Dry MOAT, a Ditch having little or no Water in it.

Flat-bottomed MOAT, is a Moat which has no Sloping, its Corners being somewhat rounded.

Lined MOAT, is one whose Sides are cased with a Wall of Mason's Work.

MOAT, } a Body so small, that it seems
MOTE, } to be indivisible; such as play in the Beams of the Sun.

MOB [*mobilis*, scil. *volgus*, L.] the giddy Multitude, or tumultuous Rabble.

MOB, a Woman's Night-cap.

MOBBISH, acting like a tumultuous Rabble.

MOB'BY, a Sort of Drink made of Potatoes.

MOBILITY [*mobilitas*, F. of *mobilis*, L.] Power, or Aptness to move or be moved, Caprice; a Mob or Rabble.

MOBLIS [*mobilis*, F.] moveable Good. *Chanc.*

MOCHEL, much. *Spenc.*

MOCHLIA [μοχλία, Gr.] the Reduction of dislocated Bones.

MOCKEREN, to mucker or hoard up. *Chanc.*

To **MOCK** [*moquer*, F. *mocken*, Du. *μαρτυροειν*, Gr.] to deride, to scoff or laugh at, to flout.

MOCKADOES, a Sort of woollen Stuff for spinning; Weavers Thrums.

MOCKERY [*moquerie*, F.] Derision, Mocking, Banter, Jeering, &c.

MOCK'ING-BIRD, a Bird in *Virginia*, which imitates the Notes of all it hears.

MOCK PRIOR, a Plant.

MOCKS, the Masses of a Net.

MODAL [of *modus*, L.] a Term used by schoolmen, to signify a Manner of existing.

MOD'BURY [either of mode, Valour, and courage, *Sax.* a Town, or of mud and burg, *f. d.* muddy Town] a Village in *Devonshire*, 30³ Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

MODDER } [of *moet*, Dan.] a young
MODHER } Girl or Wench. *Norfolk*.

MODE [*modus*, L. *mod*, *Sax.*] Way, Manner, Fashion, or Garb, &c.

MODEL [*modella*, F. *modella*, Ital. *modulus*, L.] an original Pattern, the Shape or Design of any Thing in little; a Platform made of Wood, or any other Materials, for a more exact carrying on a greater Work.

To **MODEL** [*modeller*, F.] to frame according to Model, to fashion.

MODELLER, Framer, Costriver.

MODER, the Matrix, or principal Place of an Astralabe, into which the other Parts are fixed. *Chauc.*

MODERABLE [*moderabilis*, L.] moderate, measurable.

MODERATO [*misericordia* in *Law*] a Writ for the abating an immoderate Amendment in any Court not of Record.

MODERATE [*moderatus*, F. *moderatus*, L.] temperate, sober; which does not exceed.

To **MODERATE** [*moderatus*, F. *moderatum*, L.] to allay, qualify, or temper; also to govern, or set Bounds to.

MODERATENESS, State of being moderate.

MODERATION, Temperance, Discretion, Government. *F.* of *L.*

MODERATOR [*moderateur*, F.] a Decider of a Controversy, an Umpire at a Disputation. *L.*

MODERATRIX [*moderatrix*, F.] a Governess, Arbitratrix, &c. *L.*

MODERN [*modernus*, F. of *modernus*, L.] new, of late Time.

MODERNS, those near our own Times.

MODERNISE, to express ancient Diction in modern Language.

MODEST [*modeste*, F. *modestus*, L.] bashful, sober, grave, discreet in Behaviour.

MODESTY [*modestia*, F. *modestia*, L.] Sobriety, Discretion, Shamefacedness.

MODICITY [*modicitas*, F.] Sadness.

MODICUM, a small Pittance, a little Matter. *L.*

MODIFICABLE, capable of being modified.

To **MODIFICATE** [*modificatum*, L.] to modify.

MODIFICATION, a modifying or qualifying; a setting Bounds or Limits to any Thing. *F.* of *L.*

To **MODIFY** [*modifier*, F. of *modificare*, L.] to moderate, to qualify.

To **MODIFY** [in *Philosophy*] to give the Modality or Manner of Existence.

MODIL'LION [*modillion*, F.] a little Model or Measure.

MODILLIONS [in *Architecture*] are little Brackets, which are often set under the Corners, and serve to support the Projecture of the Drip.

MODI'OLUS [among *Surgeons*] is that Part of the Trapan which cuts the Bone circularly, and is distinguished into Male and Female, as it hath or hath not a Point in the Middle, to fix it the better in its Operation. *L.*

MODISH [of *modeste*, or *mode*, F.] agreeable to the Mode or Fashion.

MODISHLY, fashionably.

MODO & *forma* [*Law Term*] are Words in Processes and Pleadings used by the Defendant, when he denies the Thing charged.

To **MODULATE** [*modulatum*, L.] to sing or make an Harmony.

MODULATION [in *Music*] tuning, warbling, agreeable Harmony. *L.*

MODULATOR, one who adjusts to a certain Tune, one who regulates Sounds.

MODULE [in *Architecture*] a Measure commonly half the Diameter of the Pillar, at the lower End, in the *Tuscan* or *Doric* Order; but in others the whole Diameter. *F.*

MODUS [*decimandi* in *Law Term*] is when either Land, a Sum of Money, or yearly Pension, is given to the Person, &c. by Composition, as Satisfaction for his Tithes in Kind. *L.*

MOD'WALL, a Bird, which destroys Bees.

MOE, more.

MO'GNIONS [of *Maignon*, a Stump of a Limb, F.] Armour for the Shoulders.

MOG'SHADE, the Shadow of Trees. *C.*

MOGUL', the Emperor of *India*.

MO'HAIR [*moire* and *monaire*, F. of *mojacar*, an *Indian Word*] a Sort of Stuff.

MO'YLY MOIDERED, almost crazed. *Chaf.*

MO'IDORE, a *Portugal Gold-coin*, in Value 27 s. *Sterling*.

MO'PEY [*moist*, F. *moistus*, L. Middle or Mean] the half of any Thing.

To **MOIL** [*moil*, old Word for *mule*, *q. d.* to labour like a Mule] to work with might and main, to drudge.

To **MOIL** [probably of *moindre*, Belg. to toil in the Mud] to daub with Dirt; also to sprinkle. *Chauc.*

MOILE [in *Cookery*] a Dish of Marrow and grated Bread.

MOILES, high soled Shoes, anciently worn by Kings and great Persons.

M O L

MOINEAU' [in *Fortification*] a little flat Bastion raised in the Middle of an over long Courtin.

MOISON [*moison*, F.] Harvest, Ripeness of Corn. *O.*

MOIST [*moite*, F.] wetfish, damp.

To **MOISTEN**, to render soft, to make damp.

MOISTENER, one who makes a Thing soft or damp.

MOISTURE [*moiteur*, F.] Wetness, Dampness, a watery cold Humour proceeding from Abundance of liquid Matter that rises out of a Conjunction of Air and Water.

MOKEB, the Meshes of a Net.

MOKEY, cloudy. *O.*

MO'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Whirl-bone on the Top of the Knee. *L.*

MO'LA Carnis [in *Anatomy*] a Concretion of extravasated Blood, which forms a kind of Flesh, and most commonly happens in the Womb, and is called a false Conception; or a fleshy and spongy Substance, without Bones or Bowels, preternaturally brought into the World instead of a *Fœtus*.

MOLA Patella [in *Anatomy*] a round broad Bone at the joining of the Thigh and Leg, the Knee-pan.

MO'LAR [*molaris*, L.] of a Mill.

MOLAR *Teich* [i. e. *Grinders*] the five outmost Teeth on either Side of the Mouth.

MOLAS'SES, the refuse Syrup in boiling of Sugar.

MOLD. See *Mould*.

MOLD-Warps [*maulwurffe*, Teut.] Moles. *Spenc.*

MOLE, a Rampart, Pier, or Fence, against the Force of the Sea. *F.*

MOLE [*mael*, Belg. *maul*, Teut. of *macula*, L.] a Spot on the Skin.

A **MOLE** [*mulet*, *mol*, Du. *maul*, Ant. Eng. *moulwarp*, Dan. which Dr. Th. H. derives from *moit*, Earth, and *poppan*, Sax. to throw up] a little Creature that lives under Ground.

MOLE, a River in *Surry*, so called because, like a Mole, it forceth its Passage under Ground, and thereby mixes its Water with the *Tbames*.

MOLECAST, thrown up by a Mole.

MOLE-Catcher, one who makes it his Business to catch Moles.

MOLE/CULA, a little Cake or Lump, or little Spot on the Skin. *L.*

MOLE Hill, a Hillock caused by a Mole.

MOLENDARIOUS [*molendarius*, L.] belonging to a Mill.

MOLENDINARIOUS [*molendinarius*, L.] the same as before.

MOLENDINUM, a Mill. *O. L.*

MOLE'SEY [of *Dole* and *Es*, Sax. Water, *q. d.* *Mole's* Water, from its passing under Ground] a Place in *Surry*.

To **MOLEST'** [*molest*, F. of *molestare*, L.] to disturb, vex, trouble, or disquiet.

M O M

MOLESTATION, a vexing, disquieting, or putting to Trouble.

MOLESTER, one who is vexatious.

MOLIM'INOUS [of *molim*, L.] weighty, momentous.

MOL'INE [in *Heraldry*] a Sort of Cross.

MOLINES' [of *moulin*, F. a Mill] a Name.

MOL'INESTS, the Followers of *Molina*, a Spanish Jesuit, in his Opinions about God and Free-will.

MOLITION, an attempting or endeavouring. *L.*

MOLITURA [*Old Law*] Toll paid for grinding in a Mill; Gift, or a Sack of Corn brought to the Mill to be ground. *L.*

MOL'LES, *Kaurels*, a kind of Hawk, *Cbauc.*

MOL'LIENT [*molliens*, L.] softening, mollifying.

MOLLIFICATION, a making soft. *L.*

To **MOL'LIFY** [*molier*, F. *mollificare*, L.] to make soft, supple, or tender.

MOL'LINET, a small Mortar to grind Colours.

MOL'LOCK, Dirt, Dung, Ordure. *O.*

MOLMUTIN Laws, the Laws of *Du-wallo Molmutius*, the 16th King of the *Britains*; they were famous here till the Time of *William the Conqueror*.

MO'LOCH [מלך, *H. i. e.* King] the God of the *Amorites*, to whom they sacrificed their Children in the Valley of *Topbet*.

MO'LOPES [μαλῶπες, Gr.] black and blue Spots, the Marks of Stripes or Blows; also red Spots in malignant and pestilential Fevers.

MOLOSSES [*mallace*, F. of *malaxo*, Ital.] coarse Sugar, Dregs of Sugar, the refuse Syrup in the boiling of Sugar.

MOLOS'SUS [μολῶσος, Gr.] a Verse in Poetry, consisting of three long Syllables.

MOLTEN [gemolten, Sax. or a Conjunction of the Teut. *geschmolzenen*] melted or cast.

MOLTEN Graefe [in *Horses*] a Disease.

MOL'TER, Mill-toll. *N. C.*

MO'LY, a Sort of wild Garlic. *L.*

MO'MBLISHNESS [of *munimulen*, Teut.] Talk, Muttering. *O.*

MOME, a Drone, a dull blockish Fellow.

MOMENT [*momentum*, L.] an Instant, the least Part of Time that can be assigned; also Importance, Force, Weight; also the Quantity of Motion in a Body. *F.*

MOMENTALLY, for a Moment.

MOMENTANEOUS [*momentaneus*, F. of *momentaneus*, L.] that lasts as it were but for a Moment, that is of very short Continuance.

MOMENTARY [*momentarius*, L.] the same as momentaneous.

MOMENTOUS [*momentosus*, L.] of great Weight, Moment, or Worth.

MOMENTS [among *Mathemat.*] are fort indeterminate, and unstable Parts of Quantity.

ity, as are supposed to be in a perpetual Flux, &c. continually increasing or decreasing; and they are looked upon as the generative Principles of Magnitude.

MOMUS [*Μοῦσος*, Gr.] a Heathen Deity, who made it his Business to cary at the other Gods; whence it is used to represent a Fault-finder, or one who snarls at any Thing.

MONACHAL [*monachalis*, L.] belonging to a Monk. monkish. *F.*

MONACHISM [*monachismus*, F.] the State and Condition of Monks.

MONADES [*μονάδες*, Gr.] the same as Digits or Units in Arithmetick. *L.*

MONADICAL, belonging to Unity.

MON'ARCH [*monarque*, F. of *monarchie*, *μονάρχης*, Gr.] a single Governor.

MONARCHICAL [*monarchique*, F. of *monarchie*, *μοναρχικός*, Gr.] belonging to Monarch or Monarchy.

MONARCHICALS, Christian Hereticks about the Year 106, who acknowledged but one Person in the Holy Trinity, and saith that he Father was crucified.

MONARCHO, a Monarch. *Shaks.*

MONARCHY [*monarchie*, F. *monarchie*, *μοναρχία*, of *μόνος*, alone, and *ἀρχή*, Empire or Command, Gr.] the Government of a State by a single Person, kingly Government.

MONASTERIAL [*monasterialis*, L.] belonging to a Monastery or Monks.

MONASTERY [*monasterium*, F. *monasterium*, *μοναστήριον*, Gr.] a Convent or Cloister; a College of Monks or Nuns.

MONASTICAL } [*monastique* F. *monastical* }
MONASTICK } [*monastique* F. *monastical* }
} [*monastick* L. *μοναχικός*, Gr.] }
} belonging to a Monk or Abbey.

MONASTICALLY, in a monkish Manner.

MOND [*monde*, F. of *mundus*, L.] the World, the Universe.

MOND, } a golden Globe, one of the
MOUND, } Emblems of the Emperor.

MONDAY [*monday*, Sax. *maendag*, Belg. q. d. *moon-day*] the second Day of the Week.

To **MONE** [*monere*, Sax. *Minibrew* derives it of *μόνος*, Gr. alone] to grieve and lament, to bewail.

MONE [of *monde*, F. the World] a Globe; also the Moon; also Complaint. *Cbauc.*

MONES'ITE [a Contraction of *admonester*, F.] to admonish. *Cbauc.*

MONETA'GIUM [*Law Term*] the Right and Property of coining Money.

MONETA'RIOUS, a Moneyer, a Colner of Money. *L.*

MONEY [*moneta*, F. of *moneta*. L.] a Piece of Metal stamped with the Effigies of a Prince or Arms of a State, which makes it current and authentick to pass at a common Rate.

Money makes the Date to go.
This Proverb is a good Lesson of Industry in our Calling, and Frugality in our Expences,

intimating its Usefulness, in that it cloaths the Naked, feeds the Hungry, and buys a Crutch for the Cripple; as *Horace* says,

*Sci'tes uxorem cum dote, fidemque, & amicos,
Et genus, & formam, regina pecunia donat.*

In a Word, it carries on all the Business upon Earth, and there is nothing to be done without it in any Affair, either of Necessity or Convenience; and by its Assistance we may almost work Miracles, as say the Greeks, Ἀργυρίας λόγχοισι μάχης, καὶ πάντα κερτήσας; and rightly, since *Pecunia obediunt omniaq; Latin*; which is a trite Adage, and owes its Original to *Solomon's* תְּכַנְנִי כֶסֶף וְכָל אֲרָמִי, He Money answers all Things.

MONEY Wort, an Hebr. *Nammularia*, L. **MONEYED**, well stored with Money.

MONEYERS, Coiners; also Bankers, who deal in Money upon Returns, &c.

MONEYLESS, destitute of Money.

MONEY-Scrivener, one who raises Money for others.

MONG Corn, mixed Corn or Maslin.

MONGER [*Mangere*, Sax. a Merchant] now added to several mercantile Trades, as Cheesmonger, Fishmonger, Ironmonger, &c. a Trader or Dealer.

MONGER, a kind of Fisser boat.

MONGREL [q. *mingrel*, of *mingle*, Eng.] a Creature got by two Kinds.

MONIAL [*monialis*, L.] living alone, solitary.

To **MONISH**, to give Advice.

MONISHER, one who gives Advice.

MONITION, a Warning or Admonition, F. of L.

MONITOR, an Admonisher, Warner; an Overseer of Manners in Schools. *L.*

MONITORY [*monitoire*, F. of *monitorius*, L.] belonging to Admonition or Warning.

MONITORY Letters, Letters from an ecclesiastical Judge, upon Information of Scandals and Abuses within Cognizance of his Court.

MONK [*monch* and *munch*, Teut. *munck*, Dan. *mine*, F. of *monachus*, L. of *μόνος*, Gr. solitary] one that lives in a Monastery under a Vow to observe the Rules of the Founder.

MONK Fish, a Sort of Fish resembling a Monk's Cowl

MONKS Cloth, a Sort of coarse Cloth.

MONK's Seam [*Sea Term*] is when the Selvages of Sails are laid a little over one another, and sewed on both Sides.

MONKERY, the Profession or the Humour of Monks.

MONKEY [probably of *mon* for *man*; and Dim. *kin*; q. d. *monikin*, or little Man] a Creature well known.

MONMOUTH [called *Monow*, of the Rivers *Munow* and *Wy*, at the Meeting of which it is seated, and therefore called *Monmouth*, q. d. *Munow's Mouth*] the County Town of *Monmouthshire*, 125 Miles N. W.

from *London*, memorable for the Birth of the invincible Prince *Henry V.*

MON'CHORD [*monochorde*, F. *monochordum*, L. *μονόχορδον*, of *μόνος*, one, and *χορδή*, the String of a musical Instrument, Gr.] a kind of Instrument, anciently of singular Use in the Regulation of Sounds: but some appropriate the Name of *Monochord* to an Instrument, which hath only one String.

MONOCHOR'DO ? [in *Musick Books*] signifies a very long Instrument, that hath but one String, the Use of which is to find out the true and exact Distance of each Note, and half Note, the one from the other. *Ital.*

MONO'CHROMA [*μονόχρωμα*, of *μόνος*, and *χρῶμα*, Colour, Gr.] a Picture all of one Colour, without any Mixture.

MONO'COLON [of *μονόκωλον*, of *μόνος*, and *κῶλον*, a Member, Gr.] the Gut, otherwise called the *Cæcum Intestinum*.

MONO'CVLUS [*μόνος*, Gr. and *oculus*, L.] a Person who hath but one Eye. L.

MONODY [*monodia*, L. of *μονοδία*, Gr.] a Funeral Ditty sung by one Person.

MONO'GAMY [*monogamus*, L. of *μονογάμος*, of *μόνος*, and *γάμος*, Marriage, Gr.] single Marriage, a having but one Husband or Wife, and no more all the Time of Life.

MONO'GRAM [*monogramma*, F. *monogramma*, L. of *μονογράμμα*, of *μόνος*, and *γράμμα*, a Letter, Gr.] a Cypher or Character, consisting of one or more Letters interwoven together; a Sentence in one Line, or Epigram in one Verse.

MONOGRAPH'ICK Picture, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours.

MONOHE'MEROUS *Disjunctæ*, such as last but one Day, or are eured in one Day.

MONOLOGUE [*monologia*, L. of *μονολογία*, of *μόνος*, and *λογία*, a Combat, Gr.] Soliloquy, a Dramatick Scene, where only one Actor speaks. F.

MONOM'ACHY [*monomachia*, L. of *μονομαχία*, of *μόνος*, and *μαχία*, a Combat, Gr.] a single Combat or fighting of two, Hand to Hand, a Duel.

MONO'MIAL [in *Algebra*] a Quantity of one Name, or one single Term.

MONOPET'ALOUS [of *μόνος*, alone, and *πέταλον*, Gr. a Leaf] having but one Leaf.

MONOPETALOUS Flowers [among *Botanists*] are such, as though they may be seemingly cut into 4 or 5 small *Petala* or Leaves, are yet all of one Piece, and which falling off all together, have their Flower in one Piece.

MONOPOLIST [*monopolieur*, F. *monopola*, L. of *μονοπώλης*, of *μόνος*, and *πωλήω*, to sell, Gr.] one who monopolizes or engrosses a Commodity or Trade all to himself.

To **MONOPOLIZE**, to engross all a Commodity, &c. into his own Hands.

MONOP'OLY [*monopole*, F. *monopole*, L. of *μονοπώλιον*, Gr.] an engrossing of Commodities, the buying of any Commodity up, so that none can sell or gain by it, but one Person or Partners in Company.

MONOPOLY [in *Law*] is a Grant from the King to any Person or Persons, for the sole buying, selling, working, or using of any Thing.

MONO'PTERON [*μόνοπτερον*, Gr.] a kind of round Temple, having its Roof only supported by Pillars, having but one Wing or Side.

MONOPTICK [*monopticus*, L. of *μονοπτικός*, Gr.] one that sees only with one Eye.

MONOPTO'TON [in *Gram.*] a Noun which has but one Case. Gr.

MONOPY'RENOUS *Feris* [of *μόνος*, alone, and *πυρρον*, a Kernel, Gr.] such Fruit as contains in it only one Kernel or Seed.

MONOR'CHIS [of *μόνος*, alone, and *ἑρῆς*, Gr. a Testicle] a Person who hath but one Testicle.

MONOS'TICHON [*μονόστιχος*, of *μόνος*, and *στιχόν*, a Verse, Gr.] an Epigram consisting of one single Verse.

MONOSYL'LABLE [*monosyllabe*, F. of *monosyllabum*, L. of *μονοσύλλαβον*, of *μόνος*, and *συλλαβή*, a Syllable, Gr.] a Word that has but one Syllable.

MONOTHE'ISM [of *μόνος*, alone, and *θεός*, Gr. God] the Doctrine or Principles of the Unitarians.

MONOTHELITES [of *μόνος*, alone, and *θέλημα*, Will, Gr.] a Sect of Hereticks in the 7th Century, who held that there was but one Will in Jesus Christ.

MONOT'ONY [of *μόνος*, and *τόνος*, Tone, Gr.] the having but one Tone.

MONOTR'IGLYPH [*monotriglyphus*, L. of *μονοτριγλυφος*, Gr.] the Space of one Triglyph between two Pilasters or two Columns.

MONSIEUR, F. a Term of Reproach for a *Frenchman*. *Shakspeare*.

MONS Veneris [in *Palmyry*] the Knob of the Root of the Fore-finger.

MONS Veneris [in *Anatomy*] is that piece Part of the female Privities which covers the *Os Pubis*.

MON'SOONS, periodical Winds in the *Eastern Sea*, i. e. which blow half the Year or 3 Months one Way; and the other Half, or 3 Months, on the opposite Points.

MON'STER [*monstrum*, F. of *monstrum*, L.] any Thing against or beside the common Course of Nature; a mis-shapen living Creature, which degenerates from the right and natural Disposition of its Parts.

MON'STRABLE [*monstrabilis*, L.] that may be shewed or declared.

MON'STRANS de droit [in *Law*] signifies a Suit in *Chancery*, for the Subject to be restored to Lands and Tenements which he proves to be his Right. F.

MONSTRAB

MON

MONSTRANS *de Facts ou Records*], a shewing of Deeds or Records. *F.*

To **MON'STRATE** [*montrer, F. monstratus, L.*] to shew.

MONSTRAVERUNT [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for Tenants of *ancient Demesnes*, being distrained for Payment of Toll or Imposition contrary to their Privilege.

MONS'TRE, an Essay or Proof; also a Sample; also a Master-piece. *O.*

MONST'ED, rendered monstrous. *Sb.*

MONSTRIFEROUS [*monstrifer, L.*] bringing Monsters.

MONSTROSITY } [*monstritas, L.*] a
MONSTROUSNESS } being monstrous;
or which is done contrary to the ordinary Course of Nature.

MONSTROUS [*monstrus, F. of monstrus, L.*] of or like a Monster, prodigious, excessive.

MONSTROUSLY, in a prodigious Degree.

MONT [*mons, L.*] a Mount, an Hill. *F.*

MONTANISTS, an heretical Sect, founded by one *Montanus*, who gave out, that he was the Comforter promised by Christ, condemned second Marriages as Fornication, &c.

MONTA'NOUS [*montanus, L.*] belonging to Mountains, mountainous.

MONTEFIASCO, a rich Wine, made at *Montefiascone*, a small City in *Italy*.

MONT'ERO, a Sort of Cap used by Seamen and Hunters.

MONTETH, a scalloped Basin to cool Glasses in.

MONT'FORT } [q. d. *Mont Fort, F. i. e.*
MUM'FORT } of a fortified Mount] a Surname.

MONTGOM'ERY [so called from *Roger Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who subdued the Country, and built the Castle] the County-town of *Montgomeryshire*, 161 Miles N. W. from *London*.

MONTGOMERY [q. d. *Mons Gomeris, L. i. e. Gomer's Mount*] a Surname.

MONTH [*monath, Sax. monat. Teut.*] the Space of 28 Days, in which the Moon completes her Course.

The *Astronomical* MONTH, } is the pre-
The *Synodical Solar* MONTH, } cise 12th Part of a Year, or the Time the Sun takes up in passing through one of the Signs of the Zodiac, commonly accounted to contain thirty Days, ten Hours and a Half.

Calendar MONTH, a Month not of an equal Number of Days, but such as are set down in the Almanack.

The *Civil* MONTH, is such a Month as is suited to the different Customs of particular Nations and People.

Philosophical MONTH [among *Chymists*] is the Space of 40 Days and Nights.

MONTHLY, that returns every Month.

MONTICLES [*monticuli, L.*] little Mountains.

MOO

MONTICULOUS [*monticulosus, L.*] full of Monticles.

MONTIG'ENOUS [*montigena, L.*] born on the Hills.

MOUNT'JOY [either q. d. *Mons Jovis, L. Jupiter's Mount, or Mont Joye, F.* a Mount of Joy] a Surname.

MONTIV'AGANT [*montivagus, L.*] wandering on Mountains.

MONT-PAGNEL [in *Military Affairs, i. e.* the Fort of the Invulnerable] is an Eminence chosen out of the Cannon-shot of the Place besieged; where curious Persons post themselves to see an Attack, and the Manner of the Siege, without being exposed to Danger.

MONT'PERSON } [q. d. *Mont Peterson,*
MOM'PESSON } i. e. the Mount of the Son of Peter] a Surname.

MONT Sora [of *Mont, F.* a Mount, and *Sora*, a River which runs by it] a Market-town in *Lancashire*, 105 Miles N. W. by N. from *London*.

MONUMENT [*monumentum, of monere, to admonish, L.*] a Memorial for After-ages, a Tomb, Statue, Pillar, &c. raised in Memory of some famous Person or Action. *F.*

MONUMENT, a stately Pillar erected near *London Bridge*, in Remembrance of that dreadful Fire, which happened the 2d of *September* 1666.

MONUMENTAL, belonging to a Monument, preserving the Memory of a Thing.

MOOD [*moed, Sax. moeb, Dan. mu:ð, Teut.*] Mind, Humour, Temper, Disposition.

MOOD, Anger. *Shakspeare*.

MOOD [*modus, L. in Grammar*] determine the Signification of Verbs, as to the Manner and Circumstances of the Affirmation, &c.

MOODS [in *Logic*] are the universal Affirmative, and the particular Negative.

MOODS [in *Musick*] signify certain Proportions of the Time or Measure of Notes, of which there are four.

MOO'DY, angry. *Shakspeare*.

MOON [*mona, Sax. maene Dan. maene, Belg. maend, Teut.*] one of the seven Planets, being the secondary Planet of the Earth, in whose Motion there are wonderful Irregularities and Inequalities.

MOON Calf [*Choukath, Teut.*] a false Conception.

A **MOON Curser**, a Link boy. *Caute*.

MOON'ED, formed like an Half-Moon. *Milton*.

MOON-Eyed, that can see better by Night than Day.

MOON-Eyes, a Disease in Horses.

MOONLESS, destitute of the Light of the Moon.

MOON-Light, Splendor of the Moon.

MOON-Root, a small Herb. *Lunaria, L.*

MOONSHINE, the Light of the Moon.

MOOR [*Mora*, F. of *Mori*, Ital. *Mors*, Teut.] a Native of *Mauritania* in *Africa*, a Black-moor.

MOOR [mop or moon, *Sax* mozn's. Dan. moer, Belg. mozaff, Teut. perhaps all from *muer*, a Marsh] a Heath or barren Space of Ground; but it is now commonly taken for a Marsh or Fen.

MOOR-HEN, a Water fowl.

To **MOOR** [*Sea Term*] is to lay out the Anchors, &c. as is most convenient for the safe and secure riding of a Ship.

To **MOOR** *across* [*Sea Term*] is to lay out one of a Ship's Anchors on one Side or athwart a River, and another on the other Side right against it.

To **MOOR** *along* [*Sea Term*] is to have an Anchor in the River, and a Hawser on Shore.

To **MOOR** *Water Shot* [*Sea Term*] is to moor quartering between the first Way.

MOOR-GATE [of *W. n.* *Sax.* a Moor or Marsh and *Gete*] a north Gate of the City of *London* so called of a Moor or Marsh, which was formerly hard by it. It was taken down in 1671.

MOORING for *East W. &c.* [*Sea Term*] is when they observe with *W. &c.* and upon what Point of the Compass, the Wind of Sea is most like to endanger the Ship, and there lay out an Anchor.

MOORISH, belonging to a Heath.

MOORLAND, a wild uncultivated Country.

MOORS [on the *Ile of Man*] the Bailiffs of the Lord of a Manor.

MOORS *Head* [among *Chymists*] a Copper-cap made in the Form of a Head; to be set over the Chimney of a reverberating Furnace; also the Head of a Still, having a Pipe or Nose to let the raised Spirits run down into the Receiver.

MOORY, Marshy.

MOOSE, an *American* Beast, as big as an Ox. slow of Foot, and headed like a Buck.

MOOT [moot, or gemet, a meeting together, or of *metan gemoran*, *Sax.* to come together] an Exercise or arguing of Cases performed by young Students in Law at appointed Times, the better to enable them for Practice.

To **blow** a **MOOT** [among *Hunters*] a Term used at the Fall of a Deer.

MOOTA *Canum*, a Pack of Dogs. *O. L.*

MOOTED [among *Heralds*] a Term applied to Trees torn up by the Roots.

MOOTED [metheal *Sax.*] a Place where the Moot Cases were anciently handled.

MOOT *House* } [in *Bingham* in *Nottingham*]

MOOT *Cart* } *shire* the Hundred Court.

MOOTMEN, } Students of the Law, who

MOOTERS, } argue Moot Cases.

Bailiff of the **MOOTS**, } an Officer who

Surveyor of the **MOOTS**, } is chosen for the Bench, to elect the Mootmen for the Inns of Chancery.

A MOP [probably of moppa, *Sax.* moppa, Belg. a Fleece of Wool, &c. or of moppa, *L.* a Napkin] an Utensil for washing of Houses.

To **MOP** and **Mew** [*g. d.* to mumpere, probably of mumpere, Belg. to have the Mumps] to make Mouths at one; also to wish with a Mop.

To **MOPE** [probably of mumpere, to mooter, or mean. *Du.* a *Dæmon*, *q. d.* mooter, to act like one bewitched or Planet struck] is become stupid or foolish; also to make fun.

MOPSEY, a Puppet made of Rags, a fondling Name for a Girl.

MOP'SICAL [*mop'sica*, *L.*] mope eyed.

MORA, a Moorish or boggy Ground. *O.*

MORA *Musse*, a watery or boggy Moor, such as in *London* is called *Mosse*.

MORAL [*moralis*, *L.*] belonging to Manners or Civility; or the Conduct of human Life. *F.*

MORAL [*morale*, *F.* and *L.*] the Application of a Fable to Mens Lives and Manners.

MORALIST, one skilled in, or a Teacher of Morality; one of good and sound Principles in dealing between Man and Man.

MORALITY [*moralité*, *F.* of *moralis*, *L.*] moral Principles.

MORALITY [*i. e.* *Moral Philosophy*] is an Art of giving Rules, and which lays down Methods concerning Manners, Behaviour, and the Regulations of the Actions of Man, only as he is a Man.

To **MORALIZE** [*moraliser*, *F.*] to give the moral Sense, to make moral Reflections.

MORALIZER, one who makes moral Reflections.

MORALS [*morales*, *L.*] Moral Philosophy, the Doctrine of Manners, Principles, Designs, or Inclinations.

MORASS [*moratz*, *Dan.* *morals*, *Teut.*] a moorish Ground, a Marsh a Fen or bog.

MORATUR in *Large* [*Low* *Prose*] signifies as much as *demurs upon the Point*.

MORBID [*morbidas*, *L.*] diseased, corrupt, infectious; it is rather said of an infectious Constitution, or one inclinable to Disease, than of one actually under a Distemper.

MORBIDNESS [*morbidity*, *L.*] Diseasefulness. Sickliness.

MORBIFICK [*morbificus*, *L.*] causing Diseases or Sickness.

MORBILLI, the Measles. *L.*

MORBOUS, affected with Disease, unhealthy.

MORBULENT [*morbulentus*, *L.*] full of Diseases, sickly.

MORBUS, a Disease or Distemper, is an unusual Circulation of the Blood, or the circular Motion of the Blood augmented or diminished, either throughout the whole Body, or some Part of it. *L.*

MORBUS *Comitialis*, the Falling Sickness, the Epilepsy; so called by the *Romans*, because

se when in any of their publick Assemblies
sons fell down with this Distemper, they
ally broke up the *Comitia*, i. e. the Courts
y called by that Name.

MORBUS *Gallicus*, the French Pox. L.

MORBUS *Regius*, the King's Evil. L.

MORBUS *Virginicus*, the Green-sickness. L.

MORDA'CIOUS [*mordax*, L.] biting,
wing.

MORDA'CITY [*mordacitas*, F. *mordacitas*,
] Bitingness, Sharpness, a corroding Qua-
ty, Sharpness, or Bitterness.

MOR'DECAI [מֹרְדֵכַי, H. i. e. bitter]

see *Esher's* Guardian.

MOR'DICANT [*mordicans*, L.] biting,
up F.

MORE [מֶרֶס, Sax. *metts*, Dan. *mett*,
S. and Belg. *mrht*, Teut. and C. Br. great]
great Quantity. &c.

MOR'EL, an estate Fungus much in Re-
left.

MOREOVER, beyond what has been men-
oned.

MORESK' *Work* [in *Carving* or *Painting*] a
ind of antique Work, after the Manner of
ic *Moor*s, consisting of several Pieces in
hich there is no perfect Figure, but a wild
ecombance of Men, Birds, Beasts, Trees,
&c. intermingled together.

MOR'GAN [of *mrg* the Sea, and *gan*,
: Br. born, *g. d.* horn by the Sea-side] a
Christian and Surname.

MORINGAB [*morgen gabe*, Teut.] a
morning-gift. *?*

MOR'GLAY [of *mort*, Death, and *glaiue*,
Sword, F.] a mortal and deadly Sword.

MOR'IA [*morpha*, Gr.] Folly, Stupidity,
illness. L.

MORIA [with *Physicians*] a failing in the
udgment or Understanding.

MORIBUND [*moribond*, F. of *moribundus*,
..] ready to die, in a dying Condition.

MOR'ICE } [*Mauritius*, of *Maurus*, L. a

MOR'IS } Moor, and that of *μαυρις*,
Gr.] dark or obscure] a Name.

MOR'GERA'TION, Obedience, Dutiful-
ness. L.

MOR'GEROUS [*morigerus*, L.] obedient,
atful.

MOR'ILE, a delicious kind of Mush-
rooms found in Woods. F. *Fungus Muraleus*.

MOR'ION, a Sort of Steel-cap or Head-
ker in Use formerly. F.

MORIS'CO, a Moor, also a Morris (or
Morish) Dancer. *Spenc.*

MORISH *Work* [*Moresque*, F. of *Moresca*,
an. of *Mauritania*, *g. d.* a *Mauritanian*
York] a kind of antique Work in Carving or
Painting after the Manner of the *Moor*s.

MOW'KIN [with *Hunters*] a wild Beast
killed by Sickness or Mischance.

MOR'LING } [of *mort*, F. *mors*, L.

MORT'LING } D: a h, and *lains*, Wool,

F. the Wool taken from the Skin of a dead
sheep.

MOR'MAL, a Canker, or Gangrene. *O.*
MOR'MO [*μορμωδ*, Gr.] a Bugbear, Hob-
goblin, Raw-head and bloody Bones. L.

MORN } [*morne*, or *morgen*, Sax.

MORNING } [*morghe*, Belg. *morgen*,
Teut.] the first Part of the Day, or the Time
of the Sun's rising.

MORNING GOWN, a loose Vest worn in
the Morning.

MOROCCOCK, a Sort of Strawberries,
found only in *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

MOROL'OGY [*morologia*, L. of *μαρολογία*,
of *μαρος*, foolish, and *λογια*, Discourse, Gr.]
a foolish speaking.

MOR'OSE [*morosus*, L.] dogged, surly,
peevish.

MOROSELY, peevishly.

MOROS'ITY } [*morositas*, L.] Froward-
MOROSENESS } ness. Peevishness, A-
verseness to please or be pleased.

MOR'PHEW [*morphe*, F. *q. d.* *mort* *fun*,
dead Fire] a kind of white Scurf upon the
Body, or tawny Spots on the Face.

MOR'RAL, the Plant woody Nightshade.
Solanum lignosum. L.

MOR'RIS *Dance*, an antick Dance per-
formed by five Men, and a Boy in a Girl's
Habit, with his Head gaily trimmed up.

MORROW } [*morgen*, Sax] the Day
To MORROW } after the present Day.

MORSE, a Sea-ox, an amphibious Crea-
ture.

A MORSEL [*morceau*, F. *morcellum*, L.]
a Bite, a little Piece.

MOR'SULI, Medicines to be chewed in
the Mouth, as Lozenges, &c.

MOR'SURE, a Bite or Biting. F.

MOR'SUS, a Bite or Sting. L.

A MORΓ [*mort*, F.] a great Abundance.
Lincolnb.

A MORT, a Doxy or Whore. *Can.*

To blow a MORΓ [*Hunting Term*] is to
sound a particular Air called a *Mort*, to give
Notice that the Deer that was hunted is taken,
and killed or killing.

MOR'TAL [*mortal*, F. *mortalis*, L.] liable
to Death, deadly, or bringing Death.

MORTALITY [*mortalitas*, F. of *mortalitas*,
L.] the State of Things subject to Death;
also the Havock and Destruction made by
pestilential Diseases.

MORTALLY, so as to cause inevitable
Death.

MORTAR [*mortarium*, L.] a Vessel to
pound Things in.

MORTAR [*mortier*, F.] a Mortar piece,
a Piece of Artillery to throw Bombs, &c.

MORTAR } [*mortier*, F. *mortar*, Du.]

MORTER } Lime and Sand mixed to-
gether for building.

MORTAR'OLUM, the Socket wherein
the Tootn grows. L.

MORTARIUM, a Morter, Taper, or Light set in Churches over the Graves or Shrines of the Dead.

MORT d'Anceſtre, a Will which lies where a Man's Father, Brother, or Uncle dies seized of Land, and a Stranger abateth or entereth the Land.

MORTGAGE [of *mort*, F. Death, and *gage*, F. a Pledge] a Pawn of Lands and Tenements, or any Thing moveable laid or bound for Money borrowed, to be the Creditor's for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Day agreed upon.

MORTGAGEE, the Party to whom any Thing is so pawned or mortgaged.

MORTGAGER, the Party who has made a Mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS [*mortifere*, F. of *mortifere*, L.] Death bringing, deadly.

MORTIFICATION, a making dead, or mortifying; Trouble and Vexation which falls upon a Man when disappointed or crossed. F. of L.

MORTIFICATION [in *Chymistry*] is the Alteration of the outward Form in Metals, Minerals, &c.

MORTIFICATION [in *Divinity*] is a subduing of the Flesh by Abstinence and Prayer.

MORTIFICATION [in *Surgery*] Loss of Life, natural Heat, and Sense in a Member, as when, in any Part, the natural Juices quite lose their proper Motions, so that they fall into a fermentative one, and corrupt and destroy the Texture of the Part.

To **MORTIFY** [*mortifier*, F. of *mortificare*, L.] to make or grow dead.

To **MORTIFY** [among *Chymists*] is to change the outward Form or Shape of a mixed Body.

To **MORTIFY** [in *Divinity*] is to subdue or conquer the Lusts and Passions.

To **MORTIFY** [in *Cookery*] is to make Flesh grow tender, to keep it till it has a *Hog*.

MORTIMER [of *mort*, dead, and *mer*, Sea, F.] a Surname.

MORTISE [*mortaise*, F.] the Hole which is cut in one Piece of Wood or Rafter to let in another.

MORTLACK [q. d. *mortuus lacus*, L. i. e. a dead Lake, or of *morth*, Death, and *lac*, a Victim, Sax.] a Village in *Surry*, by the Side of the River *Tbames*.

MORTLING, the same as *Mortling*.

MORTMAIN [q. d. *dead Hand*, F.] an Alienation or making over Lands or Tenements, with the King's Licence of *Mortmain*, to a Corporation or Fraternity, and their Successors.

MORTRESS, a Dish of Meat made of Fowls pounded in a Mortar. *Chauc.*

MORTRELL, a Mels of Milk and Bread allowed to poor People in Hospitals. *O. R.*

MORTUARY [*mortuaire*, F. of *mortu-*

arium, L.] a Gift left by a Man at his Death to his Parish-church, for a Recompence of his personal Tithes and Offerings not duly paid in his Life time.

Caput MORTUUM [among *Chymists*] is the gross and earthly Substance, which is left of any mixed Body when the Moisture is drawn out.

MORYS, 7 high and open Places. *N. C.*
MAURES, } In other Places it is *clad* for low and boggy Grounds.

MOSAICK [*Mosaïque*, F. *Mosaicus*, L.] belonging to *Mos*.

MOSAICK Work, is a most curious Work wrought with Stones of all Colours, artificially set together upon a Wall or Floor, to a to represent an admirable Variety of Trees, Flowers, Fruits, &c.

MOSCHETTO, a stinging Gant, very troublesome in the *West Indies*.

MOSES [מֹשֶׁה, *H. i. e.* drawn up] a Prophet and Ruler of the *Jews*.

To **MOSHER**, to corrupt or rot.

MOSK, 7 a Temple or Church among *Turks*.

MOSQUE, } the *Turks*.
MOSS [meor, Sax. *moſs*, Teut. *moſch*, F. of *muscus*, L.] a Kind of spongy or sower vegetable Substance, growing upon Trees, Stones, and some Earth; also a fine Sugar-work made by Confectioners.

MOSESSES, moonish or beggy Places.

MOSS Troopers, a Sort of Robbers who were in the northern Part of *Scotland*.

MOSSINESS, a being overgrown with *Moss*.

MOSSY [moſſig, Teut. *moſſig*, L.] full of *Moss* or *Down*.

MOST [meer, Sax. *moſt*, L. S. and *Beig*, Teut.] the greatest Part.

MOSTICK [a Contraction of *Mosick*, Teut.] the Stick which a Painter sets as Hand on when at Work.

MOSTRA [in *Musick Books*] a little Mark at the End of each Line in *Musick*, shewing what Note the next Line begins with. The *French* call it *Cuidon*. *Ital.*

MOSTLY, for the greatest Part.

MOSTWHAT, for the most Part.

MOT, a certain Note which a Huntsman winds on his Horn.

MOTA, a Castle or Fort. *N. C.*

MOTABLE [*motabilis*, L.] always moving or moveable.

MOTATION, an often moving to and fro. *L.*

MOTE [moet, Sax. a Meeting, of *moer*, to assemble; hence *Wardmote*] an Assembly or Meeting, a Court of Judicature.

MOTEER, a customary Service or Payment at the Court of the Lord of the Manor.

MOTETTO } [in *Musick Books*] denotes
MOTETTI } Kinds of Church musick made Use of among the *Roman Catholics* and are composed with much Art and Ingenuity;

ity; some of them for one, two, three, or more Voices, and very often with several Instruments. *Motets*'s are of much the same Kind or Nature in divine Musick as *Masses*'s are in common.

MOTH [moð, *Sax.* motte, Teut. mo, to decay] a Fly which eats Cloth.

MOTHER [moðon, *Sax.* mōder, Dan. of ster, L. mūtter, Teut.] a Woman who has brought forth a Child.

MOTHER [among *Physicians*] a Disease in that Part where the Child is formed; also the Tomb itself.

MOTHER of Pearl [Berle mūtter, Teut.] the Shell which contains the Pearl-fish.

MOTHER of Thyme, an Herb.

MOTHER of Wine, &c. [moeter, Du. oes, Thickening, *ferm* moeter, or moeter, *elg.* Mud] the Mouldiness or Dregs of Wine, Beer, Ale, Oil, &c.

MOTHER Tongues, are defined to be such languages as seem to have no Affinity with, or Derivation from, or Dependence upon one another, of which *Sealiger* asserts there are only in *Europe*, viz. the *Greek*, the *Latin*, the *Teutonick* or *German*, the *Sclawonick*, the *piratic* or *Albanese*, the *Scythian* or *Euro-tan Tartar*, the *Hungarian*, the *Cantabrian*, the *Lisp*, and the *British* or old *Gaulish*. Some add four others to this Number, viz. the *Arabick*, the *Caucasin*, the *Illyrian*, and the *Lanygian*.

MOTHER Wort, an Herb. *Cardiaca*, L.

MOTHER [of moeter, Dan.] a young Girl. *V. C.*

MOTHERLY, of or belonging to maternal Tenderness.

MOTHERLESS, without a Mother.

MOTHERY, moddy, foal, dirty, thick.

MOTH Muselin, an Herb.

MOTION, the Act of a natural Body which moves or stirs itself; also an Inclination or Disposition; a Proposal or Overture. *V. of L.*

MOTION [among *Philosophers*] is defined to be a continual and successive Mutation of Place.

Absolute MOTION, is a Mutation of absolute Place, and its Celerity is measured according to absolute Space.

Relative MOTION, is a Mutation of relative Place, and its Celerity is measured by relative Space.

MOTION equally accelerated, is such whose Velocity equally increases in equal Times.

MOTION equally retarded, is such whose Velocity equally decreases in equal Times, till the Body comes to rest.

MOTION of the Apogee [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Zodiac of the *Primum mobile*, which is comprehended between the Line of the *Apogee*, and the Beginning of the Sign *Aries*.

To **MOTION** a Thing [motare, L.] to promote it.

MOTIONLESS, deprived of Motion, without Motion.

MOTIONS [of an Army] are the several Marches and Counter-marches it makes in the Changes of its Posts.

A **MOTIVE** [motif, F. of *motivus*, L.] a moving or forcible Argument or Reason, an Incitement.

MOTIVE [motif, F. of *motivus*, L.] which serves to, or causes Motion.

MOTIVITY, the Power of moving.

MOTLEY [q. d. medly, of *maler*, F. to mix] mixed, as a Motley Colour.

MOTORII [in *Anatomy*] the third Pair of Nerves which move the Eye.

MOTORY [motorius, L.] giving Motion.

MOTOS [μῆτος, Gr.] a Piece of old Linnen toozed like Wool, which is put into Ulcers, and stops the Flux of the Blood.

MOTTE, did mete or measure. *Spenc.*

MOTTO [mot, F. motto, Ital.] a Word or short Sentence put to an Emblem or Device, or the Coat of Arms of Nobility and Gentry.

MOTUS Peristalticus [among *Physicians*] the Peristaltick or quibbling Motion of the Guts.

To **MOUCH**, to eat up. *O.*

To **MOVE** [movere, L.] to stir, to stir up or egg on; to effect or work upon; to shift from one Place to another, &c.

MOVE'ABLE [mobilis, L.] that may be moved; also that varies in Time.

MOVEABLE Feasts, are those Festivals which though they happen, or are celebrated on the same Day of the Week, yet vary in the Day of the Month, as *Easter*, *Whitsuntide*, &c.

MOVE'ABLE Signs [in *Astronomy*] are *Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra*, and *Capricorn*.

MOVE'ABLES, personal Goods or Estate.

MOVEABLY, in a State capable of Motion.

MOVE'MENT, Motion, Moving.

A **MOVE'MENT** [among *Clockmakers*, &c.] those Parts of a Clock, Watch, &c. which are in Motion, and which by that Motion carry on the Design, or answer the End of the Instrument.

MO'VENT } [movens, L.] moving, that
MO'VER } which moves or gives Motion.

MOVING, affecting, pathetic.

MOVINGLY, in a pathetic Manner.

MOUGHT [moz, *Sax.*] might.

MOULD } [molde, *Sax.* mil, Du. most-
MOLD } ten, Teut.] Earth mixed with Dung.

MOULD } [moule, F.] a Form in which
MOLD } any Thing is cast; also the Hollowness in the upper Part of the Head.

To **MOULD** [mouler, F. amoulder, Span.] to cast in a Mould.

MOU

To **MOULD Bread**, to work the Mass of Dough with the Hands, and form into Loaves.

MOULD [of *mogel*, Goth. Swed.] Mouldiness.

MOULD'ABLE, that may be put into a Mould or Shape, or be moulded.

To **MOULDER**, to fall into Dust, to consume or waste away.

MOULDINESS, Hoariness, occasioned by long keeping.

MOULDINGS [in *Architettura*] are Ornaments either of Wood or Stone; also that Part which bears up an Arch.

MOULDINGS [among *Gunners*] are all the eminent Parts of a Gun or Mortar, as such Squares, or Rounds, as serve generally for Ornament, as the Breech-mouldings, Muzzle-mouldings, &c.

MOULDY [muchlig, L. S. *wisf*, F. of *muclidas*, L.] hoary with Mouldiness.

To **MOULE**, to moulder away; also to grow mouldy. *Chauc.*

MOULINET [in *Mechanicks*] a Roller, which being crossed with two Levers, is usually applied to Cranes, Capitans, &c. to heave up Stones, Timber, &c. F.

MOULT, a Mow or Heap of Corn. O.

To **MOULT** } [mup'en, Belg. *muer*,
To **MOULTER** } F. of *mutare*, L.] to shed the Feathers as Birds do.

A **MOULTER**, a young Duck.

To **MOUNCH** }
To **MAUNCH** } to eat. *Shaksfp.*

MOUND [*Minbew* derives it of *monumentum*, L. or prob. by of *maen*, C. Br. a Stone] a Hedge or Bank, a Rampart or Fence.

MOUND [in *Heraldry*] a Ball or Globe with a Cross upon it.

To **MOUND**, to secure with a Mound, to Fence about.

MOUNSIRE [*monfieur*, F.] my Master.

MOUNT [*mont*, F. of *mons*, L.] a Mountain or Hill, a Walk raised on the Side of a Garden above the Level of the Rest of the Plot.

A **MOUNT** [in *Fortification*] a Heap of Earth, on which is a Parapet to cover the Cannon planted upon it.

MOUNT of Piety, a Stock of Money, which was anciently raised by Contribution, and laid up to be lent on Occasion to poor People ruined by the Extortion of the *Jews*.

MOUNT [of *Plaster of Paris*] the Quantity of 3000 lb. Weight.

To **MOUNT** [*monter*, F. of *montare*, Ital.] to go or get up.

To **MOUNT the Guard** [*Military Term*] is to go upon Duty.

To **MOUNT a Breach**, is to run up it, or to attack it.

To **MOUNT the Trenches**, is to go upon Guard in the Trenches.

To **MOUNT a Piece** [in *Gunnery*] is to set it on the Carriage, or to raise its Mouth higher.

MOW

MOUNTAGUE [q. d. *de mont agis*, F. i. s. of the sharp Mountain] a Surname.

MOUNTAIN [*montagne*, F.] a vast Heap of Earth raised to a great Height, either by Nature or Art.

MOUNTAINEER, one who dwells on the Mountains, a Highlander.

MOUNTAINOUS [*montagnosus*, F. of *montanus*, L.] full of Mountains, hilly.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, abounding with Hills.

MOUNTAUNCE, }
MOUNTENAUNCE, } Quantity, Value, Amount; also Maintenance, Suffenance. *Chauc.*

MOUNTBANK [*montebankus*, Ital.] a Quack, or Pretender to Physick.

To **MOUNTBANK it**, to act the Part of a Mountebank. *Shaksfp.*

MOUNTEE, an Alarm to mount, or upon some speedy warlike Expedition. O. E.

MOUNTENANCE, the Quantity, the Price which any Thing amounts to; also Maintenance, Subsistence. O.

MOUNTER, one that mounts.

MOURDANT, the Tongue of a Snake. O.

To **MOURN** [*murnan*, Sax.] to lament, to bewail, to grieve.

MOURNER, one who laments.

MOURNFUL, abounding with Grief, occasioning Sorrow.

MOURNFULLY, in a sorrowful Manner.

MOURNFULNESS, Sorrowfulness.

MOURNING, grieving, lamenting; the black Cloaths worn on the Death of a Relation or Friend.

MOURNING of the Chine [in *Medicines*] a Disease which causes Ulcers in the Liver.

MOUSE [*mup*, Sax. *muus*, Dan. *mus*, Belg. *maus*, Teut. of *mus*, L.] a small Creature infesting Houses.

To **MOUSE** [*mupfe*, Belg. *manfen*, Teut.] to hunt or catch Mice.

MOUSE-CRAPE, a Beast that is run over the Back by a *Steeple Mouse*, is said to be so.

MOUSE-EAR, an Herb. *Pityris*, L.

MOUSE-TAIL, an Herb. *Cauda Muris*, L.

MOUSE-TRAP, a Snare to catch Mice.

MOUSE-L-SCAB, a Distemper in Sheep. L.

MOUTH [*muð*, Sax. *mund*, Teut. and Dan. *mond*, Belg. *Minbew* and *Janus* derive them of *muð*, Gr. a Word] Part of the Body of a living Creature.

MOUTA [in *Geography*] a Place where a River empties itself, or runs into the Sea.

To **MOUTH it**, to speak after a clownish or contemptuous Manner.

MOUTHED, furnished with a Mouth; also vociferated.

MOUTHFUL, a Mouthful, a small Quantity.

MOW [*mope*, Sax.] a Stack or Heap of Hay or Corn; also the Mouth. *Chauc.*

To **MOW** [*mopan*, Sax. *makes*, Teut.] to cut Hay or Corn.

MOW Beator, a Drover. *Cont.*

MOWBRAY,

MOWBRAY, a Surname.

MOWE, I may. O.

MOWER, one who cutteth Grass with a scythe.

MOWER, a Cow. *Cont.*

MOXA, a Sort of Down, or *Ind an Moss*, used against the Gout.

MOYENEAU [in Fortification] a little flat Rion raised upon a *retreating Angle* before *bourne*, which is too long between two or three Bastions.

Fetty MOYDER'D, almost distracted. *Cheff.*

MOYL [of *mola*, L.] a labouring Beast.

MOYLE, a Gratt, or Cyon.

MOYLERY, Pains. O.

MOYLS, high-soled Shoes.

MUCULENT [*muculentus*, L.] full of ot.

MUCH [*mucha*, Span.] a great Quantity, any.

Much falls between the Cup and the Lip.

This Proverb is a good Dehortation from to sanguine a Dependence upon future Exaltations, though very promising; intimating, that the most promising Hopes are often dashed in Pieces, by the Intervention of me unforeseen, and unexpected Accident.

As say the *Latins*, *Multa cadunt inter calicem et troaque labra*, and the *Greeks*, *Πάλλα τερὰ φίλου κύματος, καὶ χιλιῶν, ἀκρο. καὶ Βεν. Syra, תמ תפית ויתר ליתר תפית ויתר תפית*

MUCH at one, nearly of the same Quantity, Quality.

MUCH *What*, nearly.

MUCHARUM, the Infusion of Roses by self, or the Infusion boiled up to a Syrup.

MUCID [*mucidos*, L.] hoary, musty, outly.

MUCIDITY [*mucido*, L.] Mustiness.

MUCILAGE [of *mucilago*, L.] a viscous extraction made of Seeds, Roots, Gums, &c. in Water.

MUCILAGINOUS [of *mucilago*, L.] full of Slime or Gravel.

MUCILAGINOUS Glands [in Anatomy] Glandules, or Kernels about the Joints, that separate the slimy Matter for lubricating of Mem.

MUCK, moist, wet. *N. C.*

MUCK [*mœox*, Sax. Filth, or murg, an heap; Dung.

MUCK [*mucky*, Ital.] a great Deal.

MUCK Hill, a Dung hill.

MUCK Worm, a covetous Person.

MUCKEL, much. *Spenc.*

To MUCKER [of *mucg*, Sax. an Heap] to hoard up. *Chauc.*

MUCK'ETTER } [*mucadero*, Span. muc-

MUCKENDER } [*ciavolo*, Ital. *mucchiari*,

is] a Hanokerchief.

MUCKSON up to the *Hutchson*, dirty up to be Kneekles. *Deven.*

MUCKY, nasty, filthy.

MUCOSTY [*mucostas*, L.] Snottiness, Sliminess.

MUCOUS [*mucosus*, L.] Snotty, Slimy.

MUCRO Cordis [in Anatomy] the Lower pointed End of the Heart. L.

MUCRONATED [*mucronatus*, L.] ending in a Point like that of a Sword.

MUCRONATUM Cr [in Anatomy] the lower End of the Breast bone, pointed like a Sword. L.

MUCULENT, Slimy, viscous.

MUCULENCY [*muculentia*, L.] Snottiness.

MUCUS, Snot, most properly that which flows from the papillary Processes, through the *Os Cribiforme* into the Nostrils. L.

MUCUS Intestinorum, a viscous Matter flowing from the Glandules, whereby the Guts are defended from sharp and hard Things that pass through them. L.

MUD [*modder*, Belg.] Wet, Filth, or Mire.

MUDDILY, dirtily, foully.

MUDDINESS, Dirtiness, Foulness.

To MUDDLE [*moddula*, Belg.] to root out with the Bill, as Geese and Ducks do; also to make tipsy or half-drunk.

MUDDY, impure; turbid, cloudy, dull.

MUDERESSEE'S [among the *Turks*] Persons who teach Scholars the publick Service of their Religion, for which they are paid out of the Revenues of the Mosques.

MUD Suckers, a Sort of Water fowl, which suck out of the Mud of Channels some oily Juices or Slime, wherewith they are nourished.

MUE } [of *muc*, F.] a Sort of Coop
MEW } where Hawks are kept, when they change their Feathers.

MUES, the King's Stables at *Charing-cross*, formerly the Place for keeping his Hawks.

A MUFF [*muff*, Teut. *muffe*, *muffel*, Belg. *muffe*, F.] a Case of Fur to put the Hands in, in cold Weather.

To MUFFLE [of *muff*, the Mouth, and *pealbian*, to hide, *Sax.*] to wrap up the Mouth or Face in Clothes.

To MUFFLE [*muffele*, *muffole*, Belg.] to flutter or speak unintelligibly.

MUFFLE [*muffel*, Teut.] among *Chymists*, is the Cover of a Test or Copper, which is put over it in the Fire.

MUFFLER, a Piece of Cloth to be tied about the Mouth or Chin.

MUFFLING-Cheese, a Napkin. *Cont.*

MUFTI, the principal Head of the *Mohometan* Religion, or Oracle of all doubtful Questions in their Law.

MUG [of *muggla*, C. Br. to make warm] a Cup

MUG-House, an Alehouse.

MUG-Wort, an Herb; also Wormwood, *N. C. Artemisa*, L.

A a a MUGGETS

MUGGETS, } Part of the Entrails of neat
MUGWETS, } Cattle, or of Beasts of the
Forest, as Deer, &c.

MUGLETONIANS, the Followers of *Ludewick Magglen*, a Journeyman Taylor, who set himself up for a great Prophet, together with one *Roccus*, about the Year 1657, pretending to an absolute Power of saving and damning whom they pleased; and that they were the two last Witnesses of God that ever should be upon Earth.

MUGIENT [*mugiens*, L.] lowing or bellowing.

MUGITUS, is properly the lowing of Cattle; but by some physical Authors, it is used to express that inarticulate Sound of the Voice, which Persons utter in Apoplexies, and such like Distempers. L.

MULA'TTO, one born of Parents, of whom one is a *Moor*, and the other of another Nation.

MUL'BERRY [*maulberry*, of *maul*, a Mouth, and *beer*, a Berry, *Teut.*] so called from its sovereign Virtue in curing Ulcers in the Mouth a Fruit well known.

MULCH, Straw half rotten. C.

MULCIBER, *Vulcan* the God of Fire, or Smithery. L.

MUL'CIBLE [*malibilis*, L.] which may be appeased.

MULCT [*malcti*, F. *malctis*, L.] a Penalty or Fine of Money, an Amerciament.

MULE [*mula*, L.] a Beast engendered between an Ass and a Mare, or a She-Ass and a Horse.

MULETIER, } a Driver of Mules. F.

MULET'TO, }

MULGRON'OOK, a kind of Fish.

MULIE'BRIA, Women's privy Parts, or so much as is called *Cunus*; also their monthly Courses. L.

MULIE'BRITY [*muliebritas*, L.] Womanishness, Effeminacy, Softness.

MUL'IER [in *Law*] is a Son born in Wedlock, with relation to one born before it of the same Man or Woman, who must yield the Inheritance to the younger, called *Mulieratus Filius*.

MULIEROSE [*mularosus*, L.] too much addicted to the Love of Women.

MULIER'ITY [*mulieritas*, L.] the State or Condition of a *Mulier*, or lawful Issue.

MULIEROSITY [*mulierositas*, L.] unlawful Desire of Women.

To **MULL** *Wine* [*of mollire*, L.] to soften, to make sweet or gentle, to burn, i. e. to make hot, and season it with Spice, Sugar, &c.

MULL'AR [*of molleus*, F. *molaris*, of *mole*, L. to grind] the Stone which is held in the Hand in grinding of Colours.

MULL'EN, an Herb. *Verbascum*, L.

MUL'LET [*mulletus*, L.] a Sort of Fish.

MULLET [in *Heraldry*] a Figure like a Star with five Points usually the distinguishing Mark for the third Brother or House.

MULLET [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument like a Pair of Pincers, to pick any Thing offensive out of the Eye, &c.

MUL'LIGRUBS, Sullenness, Doggedness.

MUL'LINS [formerly *de Mullins*, of *mullin*, F. a Mill] a Surname.

MUL'LOCK, Dirt or Rubbish. N. C.

MULSE [*mulsum*, L.] Wine mingled and boiled up with Honey.

MUL'TA *Episcopi*, a Fine formerly paid to the King that the Bishop might be empowered to have the proving of Willa.

MULTAN'GULAR [*multangulus*, L.] a Figure which has many Angles.

MULTATITIOUS [*multatitius*, L.] gotten by Mult or Fine.

MUL'ICA'PSULAR [*multus* and *capsula*] divided into many Partitions or Cells.

MULTI'CAVOUS [*multicavus*, L.] full of Holes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS [*multifarius*, L.] of divers or sundry Sorts.

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY, very diversely, very numerously.

MULTI'EROUS [*multifer*, L.] bearing many Sorts of Things.

MULTIFIDOUS [*multifidus*, L.] having many Slits, Clefts, or Crevices.

MULTIFORM [*multiformis*, L.] of many Forms or Shapes.

MULTIFORMITY, a being of many Forms or Shapes.

MULTI'FOROUS [*multiforus*, L.] having many Holes.

MULTIGEN'EROUS [*multigenus*, L.] of many Kinds.

MULTILATERAL [*of multus* and *latus*, L.] having many Sides.

MULTI'LOQUOUS [*multiloquus*, L.] full of Talk.

MULTI'LOQUY [*multiloquium*, L.] Talkativeness.

MULTINO'MIAL [*multinominis*, L.] having many Names.

MULTINOMIAL *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] Quantities composed of several Names or Denominations.

MULTI'AROUS [*multiparus*, L.] bringing forth many at a Birth.

MULTIPAR'TITE [*multipartitus*, L.] divided into many Parts.

MULTIPE'DE [*multi-peda*, L.] an Insect with many Feet.

MULTIPLE [*multiplis*, L.] one Number is said to be the Multiple of another, when it contains a certain Number of Times without any Remainder.

MULTIPLE *Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when the Antecedent being divided by the Consequent, the Quotient is more than Unity.

MULTIPLE *super particular Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another more than once, and such an aliquot Part more.

MULTIPLE

M U L

M U N

MULTIPLE *super partient Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another several Times, and some Parts of it besides.

MULTIPLEE' [in *Arithmetick*] a greater Number containing a less, a certain Number of Times without a Remainder.

MULTIPLI'ABLE } [*multiplicabilis*, L.]
MULTIPLICABLE } that may be multiplied. F.

MULTIPLICAND' [*multiplicandum*, L.] that Number which is proposed to be multiplied by another.

MULTIPLICATE [*multiplicatum*, L. Sup.] lives, numerous.

MULTIPLICATION the Act of multiplying or increasing. F. of L.

MULTIPLICATION [in *Arithmetick*] is the third Rule, which serves instead of a manifold Addition.

MULTIPLICATION Simple, is when the Numbers given consist each of them of but one Figure.

MULTIPLICATION Compound, is when either one or both of the Numbers given consist of more than one Figure.

MULTIPLICATION [in *Geometry*] changes the Species, as a right Line multiplied by a right Plane produces a Rectangle or Plane.

MULTIPLICATOR } [*multiplicateur*, F.]
MULTIPLIER } is the Quantity that multiplieth. L.

MULTIPLICITY [*multiplicité*, F.] much Variety, a being manifold.

To **MULTIPLY** [*multiplicare*, F. of *multiplicare*, L.] to increase, to be increased, to grow more.

To **MULTIPLY** [in *Arithmetick*] is to proceed or work, according to the Rule of Multiplication.

MULTI'POTENT [*multipotens*, L.] able to do much.

MULTIS'CIOUS [*multi sciens*, L.] knowing much.

MULTISIL'QUOUS Plants [of *multus*, and *silqua*, L.] the same as *Corniculata* Plants, having many Husks.

MULTIS'ONANT [*multi sonus*, L.] that hath many or great Sounds.

MULTI'TUDE [*multitudo*, L.] a great Company or Number of Persons or Things. F.

MULTI'TUDINOUS, of or belonging to a Multitude. *Shakspeare*.

MULTIV'AGANT [*multivagus*, L.] wandering or straying much abroad.

MULTIV'IOUS [*multivivus*, L.] that hath many Ways, manifold.

MULTIV'OLENT [*multivolens*, L.] of many Minds, mutable.

MULTO, a Mutton, or Wether Sheep. O. R.

MULTO'CULAR [*multus*, and *oculus*, L.] having more Eyes than two.

MULTONES Auri, Pieces of Gold Coin, so called from their being stamped on one Side with the Figure of a Sheep. L.

MULTURE [*moltura*, L.] the Toll or Fee, which the Miller takes for the grinding of Corn. O. L.

MUM, a Word denoting Prohibition to speak; Silence.

MUM [*mumme*, Teut.] a strong Liquor brought from *Brunswick* in *Germany*.

To **MUM'BLE** [*mummels*, Belg. *mummeln*, Teut.] to mutter or growl; also to chew awkwardly.

MUMBLER, a Mutterer, one who speaks indistinctly.

MUMBLING, indistinct, muttering.

A **MUM'MER** [*mommer*, Belg. *mummer*, Teut. *mommeur*, F.] a Masker, or mute Person in *Maquerade*.

MUM'MERY, *Maquerading*, *Buffoonery*.

MUM'MY [*Arabick*] a Mixture of Bitumen and Pitch, or *Jews Lime*, gliding from the Mountains of *Araba*; also the Substance of dead Bodies anciently embalmed, and brought from *Egypt*.

To **MUMP**, to bite the Lip like a Rabbit; also to sponge upon; also to beg.

MUM'PER, a genveel Beggar.

MUMPS [of *momppe*, Belg. to mumble] a sort of Quinsy, or swelling of the Chaps.

MUMPISH, angry, and silent withal.

MUNCE'RIANS, a sort of rebellious *Anabaptists* in *Germany*, so called from one *Muncker* their Founder.

To **MUNCH** [of *manger*, F.] to chew.

MUNDANE [*mondane*, F. of *mundanus*, L.] worldly, belonging to the World.

MUNDA'NITY [*mondanité*, F. of *mundanitas*, L.] Worldliness.

MUNDA'TION, a Cleansing or Purification. L.

MUN'DATORY. See *Purificatory*.

MUNDB'RETCH [*mundbruce*, Sax.] a Breach of the King's Peace; a Breach of Privileges; a breaking of Inclosures.

MUNDICK, a hard, stony Substance, found in Tin Ore.

To **MUNDIF'ICATE** [*mundificatum*, L.] to make clean.

MUNDIF'ICATION, a Cleansing. L.

MUNDIF'ICATIVES, Medicines for cleansing Ulcers.

To **MUNDIFY** [*mundificare*, L.] to cleanse or purify.

MUNDIV'AGANT [*mundivagus*, L.] wandering about or through the World.

MUNDUNGUS, any Thing having an ill Scent.

MUN'ERARY [*munerarius*, L.] belonging to Gifts, Liberality, or Bounty.

To **MUN'ERATE** [*muneratum*, L. Sup.] to give Gifts, to reward.

MUNERA'TION, a recompensing, or rewarding. L.

MUR

MUNICIPAL [*municipalis*, L.] enjoying or belonging to the Freedom of a City.

MUNICIPAL *Laws*, such as are enjoyed by the Inhabitants of a free Town or City.

MUNIFEROUS [*munifer*, L.] bringing Gifts.

MUNIFICENCE [*munificentia*, L.] Liberality, Bounty, fulness. L.

MUNIFICENT [*munificus*, L.] bountiful, liberal.

MUNIFICENTLY, liberally, generously.

MUNIMENT [*munimentum*, L.] a Fortification, military Defence, or Fortrefs.

MUNIMENT-HOUSE, an Apartment in Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, Castles, &c. for keeping Seals, Charters, Evidences, &c.

MUNIMENTS [in *Law*] such authentick Deeds and Writings, by which a Man is enabled to defend the Title to his Estate.

MUNITION, a Fortification or Bulwark; also Ammunition. F. of L.

MUNITION *Ships*, Vessels employed to carry Ammunition, to attend upon a Fleet of Ships of War.

MUNIONS [in *Architecture*] are the short upright Posts or Bars which divide the several Lights in a Window frame.

MUNITE [*munitus*, L.] fenced, fortified, made strong.

MUNS, the Face. N.

MUR,
MURR, } a great Cold, the Pose.

MURAGE [*Law Term*, of *murus*, L. a Wall] a Tribute to be paid for the building or repairing of publick Walls.

MURAL [*muralis*, L.] belonging to a Wall.

MURAL *Crown* [*corona muralis*, L.] a Reward given by the ancient *Romans*, to those Soldiers, who first scaled the Walls, and entered the Enemy's City.

MURAL *Dials*, such Dials as are set against a Wall.

MURCK [mørck; Dan. dusky] dark, gloomy. N. C.

MURCID [*murcidus*, L.] cowardly, slothful.

MURC } [*merc*, F.] Husks of Fruit after
MURK } the Juice is pressed out.

MURK, a Castrch.

TO MURDER } [mørþian, Sax. mōr-
TO MURTHUR } þer, L. S.] to kill
with Malice Purpote, Design, &c.

MURDER } [mørþne, Sax. moorþ.
MURTHUR } þeis, mōrþūar, Teut.]
wifful and felonious killing of another with Malice prepense.

MURDERER } [mørþne, Sax. moorþ-
MURTHURER } þer, Teut. moorarier,
O. F.] one who has committed Murder.

MURDERING *Pieces*, small Pieces of Cannon, chiefly made use of in the Forecastle, Main Deck, or Stryage of a Ship; and such Shot is called murdering Shot.

MUS

MURDEROUS, bloody minded, inclin'd to commit Murder.

TO MURE up [*mure*, F. of *murus*, L. a Wall] to wall up.

MUR'ENGERS, two Officers in the City of *Cheser*, chosen annually, to see that the Walls of the City be kept in good Repair.

MURIATICK [*muraticus*, L.] whatever partakes of the Nature of Brine, or any salt-like Pickle.

A MUR'ICIDE [*muricida*, L.] a Moul-killer.

MUR'ING [in *Architecture*] the raising of Walls.

MURK'LINS, in the dark. N. C.

MURKY, obscure, dark. *Scotch*.

TO MUR'LE, to crumble. N. C.

A MUR'MUR [*murmur*, F.] a buzzing or humming Noise of People discontented; the Purling of Brooks and Streams.

TO MUR MUR [*murmur*, F. of *murmurare*, L.] to grumble or mutter.

MUR'MURER, one who murmurs, a Pe-
piner.

MUR'MURING, Muttering, Repining; also the Purling of Brooks and Streams.

MUR'NIVAL, four Cards of the same Suit, as four Kings, &c. at the Game called *Club*. F.

MUR'RAIN [of *morri*, L. to die, or as *Misere*, of *mapala*, Cr. to pine or with away] a wasting Disease among Cattle, the Ro-

MUR'REY [of *morie*, *moreau*, F. *morsh*, Span. *morillo*, Ital. or of *morum*, L. a Mulberry, *q. d.* the Colour of Mulberries, or *Maurus*, a Moor] a reddish Purple.

MUR'RION [*morione*, Ital.] a Steel Head-piece.

A MURTH, an Abundance. O.

MUR'THER. See *Murder*.

MUSA'BIB *Allah* [*i. e.* a Talker with God] a Name by which the *Quacks* call *Mis*.

MUSACH *Lassa*, a Chest or Church betwixt in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, wherein the Kings were wont to set their Offerings.

MUSAPH, a Book among the *Turks*, which contains all their Laws.

MUSARD, a dull, heavy, lazy Fellow. *Chaucer*.

MUSCADEL } [of *moscor*, F. or *mo-*
MUSCADINE } *catelo*, Ital] brought to
Grapes smell of Musk, or of *mosca*, L. Flies which feed on that Grape more than any other, as *Bochartus* conjectures] a sort of rich Wine.

MUSCADINE, a sort of Grape smelling of Musk; also a Sugar-work made by *Cassia*.

MUSCAT, a large Pear ripe in *Argos*.

MUSCAT, a delicious Grape of a musky Taste; also an excellent Pear. F.

MUSCHAM [as Dr. *T. H.* supposes, of *mouche*, of *musche*, F. a Fly, or *mus* and *cham*, a Field] a Surname.

MUSCHETO.

MUSCHETO. See *Moschetto*.

MUSCLE or MUSSEL [*muschel*, Teut. *muschel*, L.] a Shell fish. F.

MUSCLE [*musculus*, L.] a Bundle of thin and parallel Plates of fleshy Threads or Fibres, inclosed by one Membrane, an organical Part of an animal Body (framed of its proper Membrane, fibrous Flesh, a Tendon, Vein, Artery, and Nerve) the chief Instrument of voluntary Motion. F.

MUSCLE *Veins*, are two Veins, one arising from the Muscles of the Neck, and the other from those of the Breast.

MUSCOSITY [*muscositas*, L.] Molliness, or Fulness of Musc.

MUSCOUS [*muscosus*, L.] mossy or full of Mo's.

MUSCULAR [of *musculus*, L.] of, belonging, or like to Muscles.

MUSCULOSITY [*musculositas*, L.] Bigness of Muscles.

MUSCULOUS [*musculosus*, F. of *musculus*, L.] of, or full of Muscles.

MUSCULOUS *Flesh* [in *Anatomy*] such as is the Substance of the Heart, and other Muscles.

MUSCULOUS *Vein*, the first Branch of the *Femoral Vein*, which is spread about several Muscles of the Belly and Loins.

MUSCULUS *Nauticus* [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Feet, so called, because chiefly used in climbing up Masts of Ships, &c.

MUSCULUS *Stapedis* [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Ear, which is inserted into the Head of the little Bone called *Stapes*.

TO MUSE [*muo*, F. *musse*, Belg.], to pore, study, or think upon.

MUSE [*myia*, L.] as to be in a *Muse*, i. e. to be in a melancholy Fit, or in a brown Study. F.

MUSE } [among Hunters] the Place
MUSEY } through which a Hare goes to Rest.

MUSEA, } curious Pavements of Mo-
MUNIA, } saick Work, so called, be-
MUNIVA } cause ingenious Devices were usually attributed to the Muses, and in regard that the Muses and Sciences were represented in them.

MUSES [*moise*, L. *Mūsai*, Gr.] nine imaginary Heathen Deities, viz. *Clio*, *Urania*, *Calliope*, *Euterpe*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpsichore*, and *Polyhymnia*, fabled to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Minosyne*, accounted the Goddesses of Musick and Poetry, as also the Patronesses of the other liberal Arts and Sciences.

MUSEUM, a Study of Library; also a College or publick Place for the Resort of learned Men.

The MUSEUM, a great Building in the City of Oxford, founded by *Elias Astmole*, Esq; MUSHROOM [*muscivora*, or *muscorum*, F.] an imperfect Plant of a spongy Substance,

which grows up to its Bulk on a sudden

in a figurative Sense, it is used for an Uppert.

MUSICAL [*musicus*, L. of *musica*, Gr.]

belonging to Musick.

MUSICALLY, harmoniously.

MUSICALNESS, Harmony.

MUSICA [in *Musick Books*] sometimes signifies the Art or Science of Musick; sometimes the Books or Instruments of Musick; sometimes the Melody or Harmony of Musick; sometimes the Company of Musicians that perform the Musick. Ital.

MUSICIAN [*musicus*, F. *musicus*, L. of *musica*; Gr.] a Professor or Practitioner of Musick.

MUSICK [*musique*, F. *musica*, L. *musica*, Gr.] one of the seven Sciences, termed *Liberal*, belonging to the *Mathematicks*, which considers the Number, Time, and Tone of Sounds, in order to make delightful Harmony; the Art of singing and playing on all sorts of musical Instruments.

Practical Musick, shews the Manner of composing all Sorts of Tunes or Airs, with the Art of singing and playing on all Sorts of musical Instruments.

Theoretical Musick, is that which searches into the Nature and Properties of Concord and Discord, and explains the Proportion between them by Numbers.

MUSICO, a Musician or Musick-master, or one who either composes, performs, or teaches Musick. Ital.

MUSING, a pausing, or thinking upon.

MUSING [among Hunters] is the passing of an Hare through an Hedge.

MUSK [*musc*, F. *muscin* Ital.] a Perfume growing in a little Bag or Bladder of an Indian Beast like a Roe or wild Goat.

MUSK Pear, a sort of Pear.

MUSK Rats, Rats in America, which live in Burrows like Rabbits, and have the Scent of Musk.

MUSK Rose, a Flower.

MUSKIE [*mus*, L. a Mouse, and *kit*, Dan. *maske*; Teut. *masken*, L. S.] a Bird called a Titmouse.

MUSKINESS, the Fragrance of Musk.

MUSQUASH, a Beast in America like a Beaver.

MUSQUET [*musquet*, F. *mosquet*, Ital.] the commonest and most convenient sort of Fire arms for Soldiers.

MUSQUET-Bricks [in *Fortification*] Bricks about a Foot and a half high, and eight or ten Inches Diameter at Bottom, and a Foot or more at Top, which being filled with Earth, are placed on low Breast-Works, that the Musquetiers may fire between them, and be pretty well secured against the Enemy's Fire.

MUSQUETEER [*musquetiere*, F.] a Soldier armed with a Musket.

MUSQUETOON [*mouffeton*, F.] a Blunderbuss, a short Gun of a large Bore, carrying small Bullets.

MUS'ROLL [*museroll*, F.] the Noseband of a Horse's Bridle.

MUSS, a Scramble; as *to make a Muss*.

MUSSA, Moss, or marshy Ground. O. R.

MUS'LIN } [*mouffine*, F.] a fine Sort
MUS'SEIN } of Cotton or Linen Cloth brought from India, &c.

To MUSSEN [*Hunting Term*] is when a Stag or Male Deer casts his Head.

To MUSSITATE [*muffitatum*, L.] to mutter often.

MUSSITATION, muttering, or speaking between the Teeth.

MUS'SULMAN [*i. e.* faithful in Religion, *Arabick*] a Title which the *Mahometans* take to themselves.

MUST [of *muffen*, Teut.] it behoves, there is Need.

MUST [*muffum*, L. *moff*, Teut.] sweet Wine newly pressed from the Grapes.

MUSTA'CHES [*mouffache*, F. *moffaccio*, Ital. of *μουσαξ*, Gr.] that Part of the Beard growing upon the upper Lip, Whiskers.

MUSTAPHIS, Doctors and Prophets, Men of great Learning or Regard among the *Turks*.

MUSTARD [*mouffarde*, F. *mouffarda*, Ital. *mouffarde*, *muffard*, Welsh, *g. d. mufum ardens*, L.] a Sauce made of Seed of the same Name, of a sharp and biting Quality.

To MUSTER [*mufftern*, Teut. *mufftere*, Belg.] to take a Review of Forces; also to gather together.

MUSTER [*mouffter*, Belg. *mouffte*, F.] a Review of military Forces, in order to take Account of their Numbers, Conditions, Accoutrements, and Arms.

MUSTER [of *Peacocks*] a Flock.

MUSTER *Master General* [*General-muffter-muffter*, Teut.] an Officer who takes an Account of every Regiment, as to their Numbers, Horses, Arms, &c.

MUSTER-Rolls, Lists of the Soldiers in every Troop, Company, Regiment, &c.

MUSTINESS, a being musty.

MUSTULENT [*muffulentus*, L.] sweet as Must, new, fresh.

MUSTY [*mouff*, F. mouldy, *mucidos*, L.] of a stale mouldy Scent.

MUTA Canum [*muto das chiens*, F.] a Kennel of Hounds.

MUTA Regia, the *Mews* near *Charing-Cross*, London, formerly the Falconry, or Place where the King's Hawks were kept.

MUTABIL'ITY [*mutabilis*, F. of *mutabilitas*, L.] Changeableness, Inconstancy.

MUTABLE [*mutabilis*, L.] changeable, or subject to change.

MUTABLENESS, Changeableness.

MUTARE [*Old Records*] to mew up Hawks, in the Time of their Moulting.

MUTATION, a changing, Alteration, &c. L.

MUTE [*mut*, F. *mutus*, L.] dumb, speechless.

MUTE Letters [in *Grammar*] Letters yielding no Sound of themselves without Vowels, as *b, c, d, g, b, h, p, q, t*.

MUTE Signs [in *Astrology*] such as take Names from Creatures which have no Voice, as *Cancer, Pisces, Scorpio*.

To stand MUTE [*Latv Phrase*] is when a Prisoner arraigned at the Bar refuses to plead to his Indictment, or does not answer directly.

MUTE [*meute*, F.] a Kennel, or Cry of Hounds.

MUTE [of *meutir*, F. to void liquid Dung] Dung of Birds.

To MUTE [*meutir*, F.] to dung as the Hawks do.

To run MUTE [among *Hunters*] the Dogs are said so to do, when they run without making any Cry.

MUTELY, silently.

MUTES, certain dumb Persons kept in the Grand Seignior's Seraglio, serving as Executioners for strangling Offenders.

To MUTILATE [*mutiler*, F. *mutilon*, L.] to maim or mangle.

MUTILATED Degrees [in *Astrology*] are certain Degrees in several Signs, which threaten the Person who has them ascending, with Halting, Lameness, &c.

MUTILATION, maiming or curtailing of any Thing, Castration. F. of L.

MUTILOUS [*mutilus*, L.] maimed, lame, gelded.

MUTILOUSNESS, Maimedness.

MUTINEER [*mutin*, F.] a seditious Person, one engaged in a Mutiny.

MUTINOUS, seditious, apt to revolt.

MUTINY [*mutinire*, F. *mutino*, Ital. *mutin*, Span. *muterle*, Belg. *mutus*, L.] Sedition or Revolt from lawful Authority, especially among Soldiers.

To MUTINY [*mutiner*, F. *mutinere*, Ital. of *mutire*, L. *muyten* Do. to mutter] to rise up in Arms in an Army.

To MUTTER [*muyten*, Belg. *mutire*, L.] to speak confusedly between the Teeth.

MUTTERER, one who grumbles.

MUTTERING, Grumbling.

MUTTERINGLY, in a grumbling, indistinct Voice.

MUTTON [*mouton*, F. a Ram or Wether] the Flesh of Sheep.

MUTUAL [*mutuel*, F. of *Mutui*, L.] alike on both Sides, interchangeable, making equal Returns.

MUTUALLY, reciprocally, interchangeably.

MUTULE [in *Architecture*] is a Sort of square Modillion set under the Cornice of the *Doric* Order; also a Stay cut out of Stone or Timber, to bear up the Summer or other Part.

MUVD of Corn, 25 Minots, or 8 Quarters and a Half English.

MUZZEY, a Quagmire. C.

MUZZLE [q. d. *mouth-piece*, faith *Minister*] a Halter to tie about the Nose of a Horse, or Mouth of a Gun, a Device of Leather to put about the Mouth of a Dog, &c. also the Snout of certain Beasts; the Mouth of a Gun.

MUZZLE Mouldings [of a Gun] are the Ornaments round the Muzzle.

MUZZLE [of a Gun] the great Circle which encompasses and strengthens the Mouth of it.

To **MUZZLE** [*musalaire*, Ital.] to cover or secure the Mouth with a Muzzle.

MY, Pronoun belonging to me.

MYCTERISMUS [*μυκτηρισμός*, Gr.] a wiping one's Nose; in *Rhetoric*, a closer kind of Sarcasm or Taunt.

MYDE'SIS [*μυδῆσις*, Gr.] Rottenness from too much Moisture.

MYDRI'ASIS [*μυδρίασις*, Gr.] a too great Dilatation of the Apple of the Eye, which makes the Sight dim.

MY'LE [*μύλος*, Gr.] a Mill, the lower Mill-Stone.

MYLOGLOSSUM [of *μύλος* and *γλῶσσα*, Gr.] a Pair of Muscles which turn the Tongue upwards.

MYLOHYO'DEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which takes up that Space which is between the lower Jaw, and the Bone called *Ois Hyoides*.

MYL'LEWELL, a sort of salt Cod.

MYNCHEN, a Nun or veiled Virgin.

MYNT, Gold. *Chanc.*

MYOCE'PHALON [*μυοκέφαλον*, i. e. the Head of a Fly, Gr.] the falling of a small Portion of the *Uvula*, so as to resemble the Head of a Fly.

MYO'DES *Platisma* [in *Anatomy*] a broad muculous Expansion in the Neck proceeding from a fat Membrane.

MYOGRAPHY [*μυογραφία*, of *μῦς*, a Muscle, and *γραφῆς*, a Description, Gr.] a Description of the Muscles.

MYOLOGY [*μυολογία*, of *μῦς*, and *λογία*, a Discourse, Gr.] a Discourse of the Muscles of an animal Body.

MYOPI'A [*μυωπία*, Gr.] Purblindness.

MYOT'OMY [*μυοτομία*, Gr.] a dissecting of the Muscles.

MYR'MIDON [*μυρμιδών*, Gr.] any rude Russian; so named from the Soldiers of *Alexander*.

MYROBALANS [*myrobalanus*, L. of *μυροβάλανος*, Gr.] a medicinal Fruit resembling the Egyptian Dates.

MYRACO'PION [*μυρακίπιον*, of *μύρρα*, Myrrh, and *κίπιον*, Gr.] a Medicine to take away Weariness.

MYRIAD [*μυρίας*, L. of *μυριάς*, Gr.] the Number of 10,000.

MY'RIARCH [*myriarchia*, L. of *μυριάρχος*, Gr.] of *ἄρχο*, Heb.] an Arabian Gum of the Myrrh-tree, of good use in Phycick.

MYRRH'INE [*myrrhinus*, L.] belonging to, or made of Myrrh.

MYRTIFORM, having the Shape of Myrtle.

MYR'TLE [*myrta*, F. *myrtus*, L. of *μύρτος*, Gr.] a kind of Shrub.

MYROPOLIST [*myropola*, L. of *μυροπόλος*, Gr.] a Seller of sweet Ointments and Perfumes.

MYSELF, an emphatical Word added to *I*, as *I myself do it*.

MYSGLOSSID, misinterpreted. *Chanc.*

MYSTAGOGICAL, belonging to a *Mystagogue*.

MYSTAGOGUE [*mythagogus*, L. of *μυσταγωγός*, Gr.] one who interprets divine Mysteries and Ceremonies; also one who hath the keeping or shewing of Church Reliques to Strangers.

MYSTERIARCH [*μυστήριον*, and *ἀρχός*, Gr.] one presiding over Mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS [*mysteriosus*, F. full of Mystery, obscure.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, the being mysterious, or difficult to be understood.

MYSTERIOUSLY, in a mysterious Manner.

MYSTERIAL [*mysterialis*, L.] mystical, obscure.

MYSTERY [*mysterium*, F. *mysterium*, L. of *μυστήριον*, Gr.] a thing concealed, a Secret not easy to be comprehended; also an Art or Trade.

MYSTICAL [*mysticus*, F. *mysticus*, L. of *μυστικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Mystery.

MYSTICALLY, in a secret, obscure Way.

MYSWANDRING, uncertain, wavering. *Chanc.*

MYTHOLOGICAL [*mythologicus*, F.] belonging to Mythology.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, fabulously.

MYTHOLOGIST [*mythologus*, F. *mythologus*, L. of *μυθολόγος*, Gr.] one skilled in Mythology.

MYTHOLOGY [*mythologia*, F. *mythologia*, L. *μυθολογία*, of *μῦθος*, a Fable, and *λογία*, a Discourse, Gr.] the History of fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity, and the Explanation of the Mysteries of the old Pagan Religion.

No signifies Number, as **No 5**, Number five.

NA, no. *O*.

N. B. for *Nota Bene*, mark well, take Notice, observe.

N A K

NAAM [naam, of woman, Sax. to take] a Discreet, or taking another Man's Goods. *L. T.*

NAAMAN [נאמן, *Heb. i. e. comely, fair*] a Syrian General.

TO NAB, to surprize, to take one napping, to arrest; also to cog a Dye.

NAB, a Head, a Hat. *Cont.*

NAB Girder, a Bride *Cont.*

NAB Cheat, a Hat. *Cont.*

NABAL [נבל, *H. i. e. a Fool, or mad*] a rich Churl mentioned in the Scripture.

NACK'ER, a Fish with a brown Shell, ending narrow.

NA'CRE, Mother of Pearl.

NAD [q. ne had] had not. *O.*

NA'DAB [נדב, *H. a Prince*] the Son of Aaron.

NA'DIR [in *Astronomy*] is that Point in the Heavens which is directly under our Feet, and is diametrically opposite to the Zenith, or Point over our Head. *Arab.*

NAFF, a Sea-bird tufted.

NAE'VI [among *Physicians*] those Marks which are made upon the *Fœtus*, by the Imagination of the Mother in longing for any Thing. *L.*

NAG [negge, *Belg.*] a young or little Horse.

NAIA'DES, Goddesses, believed by the Heathens to preside over Fountains and Rivers, and to whom they paid some Sort of Worship.

NAI'ANT } [in *Heraldry*] is when Fishes
NA'TANT } are drawn in an Escutcheon
lying at length, as if swimming.

NAIF, that looks quick and natural, a Term applied to Jewels. *F.*

NAIL [nag Sax. nagel, Teut.] the Nail of a Man's Hand; also a Measure, the 16th Part of a Yard, also an Iron Pin.

A NAIL of Beef, 3 lb. Weight. *Suff.*

TO NAIL [naghele, *Belg. nagelu, Teut.*] to fasten with Nails.

TO NAIL Cannon, is to drive an Iron Spike into the Touch-hole, by which Means the Cannon is rendered unserviceable for the present.

NAIL Wort, an Herb. *Paronychia, L.*

NAILER, one whose Employment is to make Nails.

NAISSANT [in *Heraldry*] a Lion or other Beast, appearing to be issuing or coming out of the Middle of any Fez, or any Ordinary. *F.*

NA'KED [naceb, *Sax. naccht, Belg. nacbet, Teut.*] unclashed, bare.

NAKED Fire [among *Chymists*] is an open Fire, or one not penned up.

NAKED Seeds [among *Botanists*] such Seeds or Plants as are not inclosed in any Pod or Case.

NAKEDLY, without Covering, simply.

NAKEDNESS, the State of being naked; also Plainness.

M A R

NAKONERS, brazen Horns. *O.*

NALE, Alchouffe. *O.*

N'AM, for am not. *G.*

NAMATION, a distraining or taking, *L. T.* In *Scotland*, an Impounding or putting in the Pound.

NA'MAZ, the *Turks* Common Prayer.

TO NAME, to mention by Name, to designate, &c.

NAME [nama, *Sax. namit, Teut. of anno, L.*] the Appellation of any Thing.

NAME'LESS, without Name, not named.

NAME'LY, to wit, that is to say.

NAMER, one who names.

NAMESAKE, one that has the same Name with another.

NANFILE'S, Lentils. *F.*

NAP [hnappa, *Sax. nappo, Dan.*] the hairy and shaggy Part of woollen Cloth.

TO NAP, to cheat at Dice. *Cont.*

NAP [of hnappian, *Sax. to sleep a little*] a short Sleep.

NAPE [hnoppo, *Sax. noppo, Dan.*] the hinder Part of the Neck, so called from the soft short Hair growing there like the Nap of Cloth.

NAPE, } a wooden Instrument or Device
NEAP, } to bear up the Fore-part of a laden Wain or Waggon. *N. C.*

NAPER of Naps, a Sheep-Stealer. *Cont.*

NA'PERY [naperia, *Ital.*] Table or Household Linen.

NAPH'THA [νάφθα. *Gr.*] *Babylonish* Bitumen, a kind of chalky Clay, which takes Fire more easily than Bitumen, but is harder to be quenched.

NAPIER'S Bones, certain numbering Rods for performing speedily several arithmetical Operations, invented by the Lord Napier, Baron of Merchiston in *Scotland*.

NA'PKIN, a Cloth used at Table.

NA'PLES [Napoli, *Ital. of neapoli, G. i. e. the new City*] a City of *Campania*. *F.*

NAPPY Ale [g d. such as will cause Persons to take a Nap] pleasant and strong Ale.

NAPRON, an Apron. *Cbaac.*

NAR, narrowly. *Cbaac.*

NAR, nearer. *Spenc.*

NARCIS'SINE [narcissina, *L.*] pertaining to a white Daffodil.

NARCOSIS [ναρκοσις, *Gr.*] a Privation of Sense, as in a Palsy, or in taking Opium, &c.

NARCOTICAL } [narcoticus, *F. narcotick*, *h. of narcoisic*, *Gr.*] exciting Drowiness, stupifying, beaunting.

NARCOTICKS [narcotica, *Gr.*] Medicines which stupify and take away the Sense of Pain.

NARD [nardus, *L.*] Spikenard, an odorous Shrub.

TO NAR'RATE [narra, *F. of narrare, L.*] to relate, &c.

NARRATION,

NARRATION, a Relation of any particular Actions and Circumstances. *F. of L.*
NARRATION [in *Rhetoric*] is that Part of an Oration, in which Account is given of Matter of Fact.
NARRATIVE [*narratif, F. of narratus, L.*] a Relation or Recital.
NARRATIVE [*narratif, F.*] declarative, expressive.
NARRATOR [*narrateur, F.*] a Relator.
NARRATOR [*Old Law Word*] a Pleader or Serjeant at Law.
NARREL, a Nostril.
NARROW [*узкое, узко, Saa.*] of small Breadth.
 The **NARROW**, a Channel which runs between the *Margate Sands* and the *Main*.
NARROWLY, closely, nearly, within a little Breadth.
NARROWNESS, the being of small Breadth.
N'ART, art not. *O.*
NAS, was not. *O.* Has not. *Spem.*
NASAL [of *nasus, L.* a Nose] belonging to the Nose; also a Nose-piece of an Helmet.
NASALIA, Medicines to be put up the Nostrils.
NASCA'LIA, Medicines to be put into the Neck of the Matrix.
NASDA } [among *Chymists*] a Bunch on
NAT'GA } the Back.
NASH } [*нере, Saa.*] washing, tender, weak,
NESH } peeling. *N. C.*
NASCOR'NOUS [of *nasus* and *cornus, L.*] having Noses of horny Substance, as some Insects.
NASI Os [in *Anatomy*] a thin Bone which makes the upper Part of the Nose. *L.*
NAISE, drunken. *Cont.*
NASTILY, filthily, dirtily.
NAS'FINES, Filthiness, Sluttiness.
NASTY, filthy, stutish.
NAT, know not. *Cb.*
NATAL [*natalis, L.*] relating to Nativity.
NATALVIA, the Days on which the ancient Christian Martyrs suffered Martyrdom; celebrated by the primitive Christians. *L.*
NATALITIOUS [*natalitius, L.*] belonging to the Nativity or Birth day.
NATA'ILE [*natalis, L.*] that swims or so (w m).
NATA'ION, Swimming. *L.*
NAT'ES Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] two Protuberances of the Brain, bunching out between the Beds of the Optick Nerves. *L.*
NATHANIEL [*נחמן, H. i. e.* the Gift of God] a proper Name of Men.
NATH'LESS, nevertheless. *Spem.*
NATH'MORE, nevertheless. *Spem.*
NATION [of *natus, L.*] a People; also a Country. *F. of L.*
NATIONAL, that which concerns or belongs to a whole Nation. *L.*
NATIONAL Synod, an Assembly of the Clergy of a Nation.

NATIONALLY, in a national Manner.
NATIONALNESS, Reference to a Nation.
A NATIVE [*nativus, L.*] one born in a certain Place, or who lives in the Country where he was born. In ancient Deeds, he that is born a Servant.
NATIVE [in *Astrology*] a Person born under a certain Influence of the Stars.
NATIVITY [*nativitas, F. of natus, L.*] Birth, or the being born in Time or Place.
NATIVITY [among *Astrologers*] is the true Time of a Person's Birth, or a Figure of the Heavens cast for that Time.
NATIVITY [in *Old Law*] Bondage or Villenage.
NATIVO bebendo, a Writ lying for the apprehending a Lord's Villain or Bondfman who is run from him.
NAT'ITA, a great soft Tumour with Pain or Colour, which grows most usually in the Back, and sometimes in the Shoulder; also a Mark which Infants bring into the World.
NATURAL [*naturalis, F. of naturalis, L.*] belonging to, or proceeding from Nature; also easy, free, unaffected.
NATURAL Day, the Space of 24 Hours.
NATURAL Faculty, an Action whereby the Body is increased, nourished, and preserved.
NATURAL Philosophy, that Science which contemplates the Powers of Nature, the Properties of natural Bodies, and their mutual Action one upon another.
NATURAL Son, a Bastard, a base-born Son, born out of Wedlock.
NATURAL Year, one entire Revolution of the Sun, comprehending the Space of 369 Days, and almost 6 Hours.
A NATURAL, a Changeling, a Fool.
A NATURALIST [*naturaliste, F.*] one skilled in Natural Philosophy.
NATURALIZATION [of *naturalisatio, F.*] is when one who is an Alien, is made a natural Subject by an Act of Parliament, or Consent of the Estates. *L.*
To NATURALIZE [*naturalizare, F. of naturalizare, L.*] to admit into the Number of natural Subjects.
NATURALLY, in a natural Manner.
NATURALNESS, natural Affection.
NATURE [*natura, L.*] a peculiar Disposition of Parts in some peculiar Body; the Essence of any Thing with its Attributes; Condition, Disposition, Honour; the System of the World, the Machine of the Universe. *F.*
Laws of NATURE, are those Laws of Motion, by which all natural Bodies are commonly governed in all their Actions upon one another, and which they inviolably observe in all the Changes that happen in the natural State of Things.
NAT'WILL [*q. d.* not willing] not desire.

NAVAL [*navalis*, L.] belonging to a Ship or Navy. *F.*

A NAVAL, a Fleet or Navy. *Shakspeare.*

NAVE [*naube*, *Sax.* *nabe*, *Belg.* *nabe*, *Teut.*] that Part in the Middle of a Wheel, where the Spokes are fixed; also the main Part or Body of a Church.

NAVEL [*napel*, *Sax.* *nabel*, *nabel*, *Teut.*] a Part on the Middle of the Belly.

NAVEL *Gall*, a Bruise on the Back of a Horse, or Pinch of the Saddle behind.

NAVEL *Timbers*, the *Pultocks* or Ribs of a Ship.

NAVEL *Wort*, a sort of Herb. *Coryledon.*

NAVEL, Part of a Censer or Incense pan.

NAUFRAGE [*casufragium*, L.] Shipwreck. *F.*

NAUGHT [*naht* or *neht*, *Sax.*] bad, wicked, lewd.

NAUGHTILY, badly, wickedly.

NAUGHTINESS [*nabtnest*, *Sax.*] Badness, Wickedness, Lewdness.

NAUGHTY, wicked, lewd.

NAVICULAR [*navicularis*, L.] pertaining to a small ship.

NAVICULAR *Bone* [in *Anatomy*] the third Bone in each Foot, that lies between the *Aj tragalus* and the *Wedge-like* Bones.

NAVIGABLE [*navigabilis*, L.] where Ships may pass; that will bear a Ship or Boat. *F.*

To NAVIGATE [*navigare*, *F.* of *navigatum*, L.] to sail on the Sea.

NAVIGATION, the Art of Sailing, which shows how to conduct a Ship at Sea to any appointed Port.

NAVIGATION *Proper*, is when the Courte lies in the main Ocean, out of Sight of all Land.

NAVIGATION *Improper*, is when the Places being at no great Distance one from another, the Ship sails within Sight of Land, and is within Soundings.

NAVIGATOR [*navigator*, *F.*] a Sailor or Sea Traveller. *L.*

NAVIGEROUS [*navigator*, L.] that will bear a Ship or Vessel.

NAVIS, } a small Dish to hold Frank-

NAVICULA, } incense, before it was put into the Censer. *O. L.*

NAULAGE [*navium*, L.] the Freight or Passage Money for Goods or Persons by Sea, or Passage over a River. *F.*

NAUMACHY [*naumachie*, *F.* *naumachia*, L. of *naumachia*, *Gr.*] a Sea Fight, or the Representation of it; a Place where Sea-Fights are represented.

To NAUSEATE [*nauseatum*, L.] to have an Inclination to vomit; also to loath or abhor, or be disgusted at.

NAUSEATIVE } [*nauseosus*, L.] going a-
NAUSEOUS } gainst one's Stomach, making ready to vomit, loathsome.

NAUSEOUSLY, disgustfully.

NAUSEOUSNESS [*nauseosus*, L.] Loathsomeness.

NAUTICAL } [*nauticus*, L.] belonging
NAUTICK } to Ships or Mariners.

NAUTICAL *Charts*, See *Chart*.

NAUTICAL *Planisphere*, is the Description of the Terrestrial Globe upon a Plane, for the Use of Mariners.

NAVY [of *navis*, L. a Ship] a Fleet or Company of Ships.

Surveyor of the NAVY, an Officer who enquires into the State of all Stores, and sees that the Ships are supplied with them.

Treasurer of the NAVY, an Officer who receives Money out of the Exchequer, to pay all Charges of the Navy Royal, by Order from the principal Officers of it.

NAY *Word*, a Word of Infamy or Contempt. *Shakspeare.*

NAZARENES, a Name given our Saviour Christ and his Disciples from the Town of *Nazareth*.

NAZARITES [*נזירי*, *H. i. e.* separated Persons] a Sect among the *Jews*, so called upon account of their separating from others, by devoting themselves to God by a Vow, and observing some Ceremonies, as abstaining from Wine, shaving their Heads, &c.

NAZE, a Cliff or Point of Land, lying ever against the Buoy in the Gun-Fleet.

NA, now. *O.*

NAE, nor, not. *Spence.*

NAY [*na*, *Sax.* of *ne*, L.] no, not.

NE *admiras*, a Wait for the Patron of a Church to forbid the Bishop to admit a Clerk to that Church, who is presented by another.

NEAF [*nef*, *Islandick*] a Fish.

To NEAL, See to *Annual*.

NEAL [of *nigellus*, L.] a Surname.

NEAL'D to [*Sea Term*] as, if the *Sandings* be *neal'd* to, i. e. if it be deep Water close by the Shore; or if the *Lee-Shore* be sandy, clayey, oozy, or foul and rocky Ground.

NEAP, scanty, deficient.

NEAP *Tides* [of *neptis*, *Sax.* *Scarcity*] the Tides in the second and last Quarter of the Moon; low Tides, not so high nor so swift as the Spring Tides.

NEAR *Now*, just now. *Norfolk.*

NEAR [*neap*, *Sax.* *nabe*, *Teut.*] nigh to, hard by.

NEAR [*Sea Phrase*] *No Near*, a Word of Command to the Man at Helm, ordering him to let the Ship sail to the *Leeward*.

NEARER [of *neppan*, *later*, *Sax.*] nigher.

NEAR'NESS, the being near to.

NEAT [neat, *Sax.*] all kind of Beever, as Ox, Cow, Steer, or Heifer.

NEAT [net, *F.* *netto*, *Ital.* *sprocc*, of *nitidus*, L.] clean, trim, cleanly and tightly dressed, clever.

NEC

NEAT-Herd [*neadýrb, Sax.*] a Keeper of horned Cattle.

NEAT-Land [*Low Term*] Land granted or let to the Yeomanry.

NEATS Leather, Leather made of the Hide of an Ox or Cow.

NEAT Weight, the Weight of a Commodity, without the Cask, Bag, Case, or Thing contained in it.

NEATLY, cleanly, elegantly.

NEATNESS, Cleanness, Spruceness, Purities.

NEAV'ING, Barn or Yett. *L.*

NEB [*nebbe, Sax. neþ, Dan. neþþe, Belg.*] the Bill or Beak of a *þy* Thing.

NEBUCHADNEZ'ZAR [*נבוכדנצר, H. c. the Morning of the Generation*] a King of *Babylon*.

NEBULÆ, little Clouds [among *Oculists*] Films upon the Eyes. *L.*

NEB'ULE [in *Heraldry*] cloudy, representing Clouds.

NEBULOEA' [*Chymical Term*] the Salt of the Moisture of a Cloud, falling upon Stones in Meadows, and hardened by the Heat of the Sun.

NEBULOSE [in *Heraldry*] the Out-line of any Border, Ordinary, &c. something resembling the Figure of Clouds.

NEB'ULOUS [*nebulous, F. of nebulous, L.*] cloudy, misty, foggy, hazy.

NEBULOUS Stars [among *Astronomers*] fixed Stars of a pale and dim Light.

NECA'TION, a killing; *L.*

NECESSARIES [*necessaria, L.*] Things needful for human Life.

NECESSARILY, inevitably, according to the Laws of Necessity.

NE'CESSARINESS, Needfulness.

NECESSARIO [in *Musick Books*] signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick, which lay throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those which play only in some Parts.

NECESSARY [*necessaire, F. of necessarius, L.*] needful, unavoidable, indispensable.

To NECES'SITATE [*necessiter, F.*] to urge, to compel.

NECES'SITIOUS [*necessitium, F.*] indigent, needy, poor.

NECES'SITUDE [*necessitudo, L.*] Friendship, Relation, Alliance, Affinity.

NECES'SITY [*necessitas, F. of necessitas, L.*] indispensableness, the State of a Thing that needs must be; also a Distress, Need, Poverty, extremity.

The NECK [*necca, Sax. neck, Belg. nake, Teut.*] the Part of the Body between the head and the Shoulders.

NECK-ABOUT, a Woman's Neck-linen.

NECKCLOTH, what is worn by Men about the Neck.

NECKERCHIEF, } a Gorget; a Hand-NECKATEE, } kerchief for a Woman's Neck,

NEE

NECKLACE, an ornamental String of Beads or precious Stones for a Woman's Neck.

NE'CRMANCER [*necromancian, F. necromantianus, L. of νεκρομαντικός, Gr.*] a Conjuror, a Magician, or Wizard.

NE'CRMANCY [*necromancie, F. necromantia, L. of νεκρομαντία, of νεκρὸν dead, and μαντία, Divination, Gr.*] a Divination by calling up dead Mens Ghosts, or the Devil; also Conjurament in the general.

NE'CRMAN'ICK [*necromanticus, L. νεκρομαντικός, Gr.*] of Necromancy.

NE'CRISIS [*νεκρῶσις, Gr.*] a mortifying of corrupt Affections.

NE'CRISIS [in *Surgery*] a perfect Mortification of the hard and salt Parts of the Body.

NEC'TAR [*νεκταρ, Gr.*] a pleasant Liquor feigned by the Poets to be the Drink of the Gods, and that whoso ever drank of it should become immortal. *F. and L.*

NEC'TAR [with *Physicians*] a medicinal Drink of a most delightful Taste, Colour, and Smell.

NECTA'REAN [*nectareus, L.*] belonging to Nectar, sweet.

NECTARED, imbued with Nectar.

NECTARINE, a Sort of smooth Pear.

NE'DERS [*neþþe, Sax. nat tzen, Teut.*] Advers. *O.*

NEDE'MENTS, Necessaries. *Spem.*

NEECE, or NEECE [*necco, F. nezza, Ital. neþþ, Sax.*] the Daughter of a Brother or Sister.

NEED [*nead, neber, Sax. nood, Belg. noþ, Teut.*] Necessity, Want.

NEED makes the old Wife trot.

Whether we borrow this Proverb of the French, *Beisign fait velle trotter*, or the Italian, *Beisigno fa trotar la vecchia*; I shall not determine, being all three the same *verbum*; but it intimates the great Power of *Necessity*, which does not only make the Young and Lusty go a-trotting to relieve their *Necessities*, but also makes old People, who have one Foot in the Grave, to bestir their Stumps. *Necessity* makes the Weak strong, the Decrepid agile and nimble, the Cripp'e walk: It gives Vigour and Life to the most languishing and feeble *Starveling*; makes the Lame find his Legs; excites the most *Obstinate* to lead or drive at the Will and Pleasure of his Master. *Durum telum necessitas*, say the *Latins*; and *'Ανάγκη ἔτι Σὺν μάχῳρας*, the *Greeks*; though that seems to favour too much of a *Stark Fatalit'y*.

To NEED, to want, to require.

NEED'FUL [*noþwendig, Teut.*] necessary, useful.

NEEDINESS, Want, Poverty.

NEED'LE [*nead, Sax. nadel, Teut. naal, Dan.*] a small Instrument for sewing.

NEEDLE [of a *Mariner's Compass*] an Iron Wire touched with a Load stone.

NEED'LESS, useless, unnecessary.

Bbbba NEEDS

NEEDS [næd, Sax.] by Constraint or Compulsion, or, *I needs must do it.*

St. NEEDS [anciently called *Aungbury*, but afterwards *St. Needs*, i. e. the Church of St. Need, who died in that Town] a Town in *Huntingdonshire*, 55 Miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ from London.

NEEDY, poor.

NEEP-Tides. See *Neap-tides*.

Be NEEPED [among *Mariners*] a Ship is said to be *be-neeped*, when she wants Water, so that she cannot get off the Ground.

To NEESE [nys, Dan. niesen, Dat.] to sneeze.

NEEZ'WORT, an Herb.

NEFANDOUS [*nefandus*, L. of *ne* and *fundus*] not to be spoken of or mentioned; horrible, heinous.

NEFARIOUS [*nefarius*, L.] cursed, unworthy to live, wicked, villainous.

NEGATION, a denying, a gainsaying. F. of L.

NEGATIVE } [negativus, L.] Denying

NEGATORY } or gainsaying.

NEGATIVE [negativum, L.] a denying Proposition or Expression. F.

NEGATIVE Heretick [in the *Spanish Inquisition*] is one who, notwithstanding his Heresy has been proved upon him by sufficient Witnesses, refuses to confess, and avers himself a good Catholick.

NEGATIVE *Pregnans* [in *Common Law*] is a Negative implying an Affirmative.

NEGATIVE *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are Quantities having the Negative Sign Minus (—) prefixed, as — *ab* is a Negative Quantity.

NEGATIVE Sign [in *Algebra*] is thus marked (—), and is directly contrary to Affirmative ones.

NEGATIVELY, by way of Denial.

NEGLECT [*neglectus*, L.] Omission, Disregard, Want of Care.

To NEGLECT [*negligere*, F. *negligere*, L. of *neg* and *lego*, i. e. *oligo*] not to take Care of, to disregard, to slight, to let slip.

NEGLECTFUL, careless, disregarding.

NEGLECTFULLY, in a careless, heedless Manner.

NEGLECTION, Neglect. *Shakspeare*.

NEG'LIGENCE [*negligentia*, L.] Disregard, Carelessness, Remissness. F.

NEG'LIGENT [*negligens*, L.] careless, neglectful, slack in Business. F.

NEG'LIGENTLY, carelessly.

NEG'LIGENTNESS, the being negligent.

NEG'OCIE, Trading, Dealing. F.

To NEGOTIATE [*negotium*, F. *negotium*, L.] to trade or traffick; to transact or manage.

NEGOTIATION; a Merchandizing or Trafficking; also the Management of public Treaties and Affairs; also a Concern or Treaty managed.

NEGOTIATOR [*negotiator*, F.] a Manager of Affairs.

NEGOTIATORY, belonging to Trade or Management of Treaties.

NEGOTIATRIX [*negotiatrice*, F.] a Woman Manager of Business. L.

NEGOTIOUS [*negotiosus*, L.] full of Business.

NE'GRO [one born in *Nigeria* in *Africa*, or of *niger*, L.] a Neger, a Black man or Black Slave.

NEHEM'IAH [from *ni*, he rebel, and *ah*, the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Reb of the Lord] a Prophet and Ruler of the *Jews*.

NEIFE } [Law Term] a Bond woman.

NAP } [Law Term] a Bond woman. The Lord of the Manor claimed such a Woman for his *Neife*.

To NEIGH [hoegan, Sax. *negan*, *Dot. nitire*, *Ital. binnire*, L.] to cry or make a Noise as a Horse does.

NEIGHBOUR [of *neah*, *nigh*, and *goburne*, an Inhabitant, Sax.] one who dwells or is settled near to another.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, a Place near to that one lives in; also the whole Body of Neighbours.

NEIGHBOURING, adjoining, bordering upon.

NEIGHBOURLINESS, the acting friendly, like a Neighbour.

NEIGHBOURLY, as becomes a Neighbour, friendly.

NEIGHING Bird, which imitates the Neighing of a Horse.

NE *injuste vexat*, a Writ forbidding the Lord to constrain the Tenant, having formerly prejudiced himself by doing or paying more than he needed. L.

NEITHER [niþer, or noþer, Sax.] not one of the two.

NEIVE } a Fiat. N. C.

NEIFE } a Needle. C.

NELSON [q. d. the Son of Ness] a surname.

NEME, an Uncle, *Staffordshire*. a Gallip, *Comptre*, *Warwickshire*. and *N. C.*

To NEME, to name. O.

NEMESIS [*nemesis*, Gr.] the Goddess of Revenge. L.

NEMINE *Contradictentis* [i. e. none contradicting it] a Term commonly used in Parliament, when any Matter is carried with the universal Assent. L.

NEM'ORAL [*nemoralis*, L.] belonging to a Wood or Grove.

NEMORIVAGOUS [*nemivagus*, L.] wandering in the Woods and Groves.

NEMOROSE } or Groves.

NEMOROUS } of Woods, Woodiness.

NEMORSITY [*nemorositas*, L.] Fullness of Woods, Woodiness.

NEMPT, named. *Spence*.

NENUPHAR } [*Arab.*] Water-lilies.

NENUPHARIM [among *Chymists*] Spirits in the Air.

NEOMENIA [*νεμενια*, of *νός*, new, and *μήνη*, a Moon, *Gr.*] the new Moon, or Beginning of the Lunar Month.

NEOPHYTE [*νεοφυττός*, *L.* *νεόφυτος*, of *νός*, and *φυτός*, a Plant, *Gr. i. e.* a new set Plant] one newly entered upon any Profession a Learner or Novice; also one newly converted to the Christian Faith. *F.*

NEOPHYTES, Infants just born, Novices, Proclitics.

NEOTERICK [*neotericus*, *L.* of *νεοτερικός*, *Gr.*] modern, of late Times.

NEP or **NIP**, the Herb *Cat Mint*. *Nepeta*. *L.*

NEPE, a Turnep. *Hertsfordsb. Rapa*. *L.*
NEPEN'THE [of *νός*, not, and *πένθος*, Grief, *Gr.*] the Name of a certain Opiate or *Laudanum*.

NEPHALIA [*νεφάλια*, *Gr.*] Feasts and Sacrifices of the Greeks, called the Feasts of sober Men.

NEPHELÆ [of *νεφέλη*, *Gr.*] white Spots upon the Eyes; also white Threads which swim in Urine; also white Spots on the Surface of the Nails of one's Fingers.

NEPHEW [*νεψίω*, *F.* *neph*, *Sax.* *nebe*, Belg. of *nepos*, *L.*] the Son of a Brother or Sister.

NEPHRITICK [*nephritique*, *F.* *nephriticus*, *Gr.*] troubled with a Disease in the Reins.

NEPHRITICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines good against the Disease in the Reins.

NEPHRITIS [*νεφριτις*, *Gr.*] a Pain in the Reins or Kidneys.

NEPHROTOMY [of *νεφρός*, the Kidney, and *τομή*, a cutting, *Gr.*] cutting or opening of the Kidneys.

NEPOTAL [*nepotalis*, *L.*] extravagant, riotous, luxurious.

NEPOTATION, Riotousness, Luxury.

NEPOTINE [*nepotinus*, *L.*] the same as *Nepotal*.

NEPOTISM [*nepotisme*, *F.* of *nepos*, *L.* a Nephew] the Extravagance of Nephews; a Word chiefly used in respect to the extravagant Power given by the ruling Popes to their Nephews, or other Relations, in ecclesiastical Affairs.

NERE, until, as far as; were it not. *O.*

NEREIDES, Sea Nymphs, or Fairies of the Sea. *L.*

NERFE, Nerve. *O.*

NEROLY, a Sort of Perfume. *O.*

NER'THES, Herodimen. *O.*

NER'VAL Bones [among *Anatomists*] the Bones of the hinder Part of the Head.

NERVATION, a joining together, a strengthening, as it were, by Sinews. *L.*

NERVE [*nerf*, *F.* of *neruus*, *L.* of *νεῦρον*

Gr.] a whitish round Vessel, taking its Original from the medullar Substance of the Brain (taken largely) and the Spinal Marrow; conveying thence the Animal Spirits to all Parts of the Body, for their Sense and Motion respectively.

NERVE [among *Botanists*] a long tough String, which runs across or length ways in the Leaf of a Plant.

To **NERVE**, to brace, to fortify.

NERVELESS, without Strength.

NERVINESS [among *Physicians*] Remedies for Disorders of the Nerves.

NERVOSITY [*neruositas*, *F.* of *neruosus*, *L.*] Fulness of Nerves or Sinews; Strength, Vigour.

NERVOUS } [*neruosus*, *F.* of *neruosus*,
NERVY } *L.*] sinewy, strong, lusty; also, in speaking of an Argument, solid, weighty.

NERYS [*νήρης*, *Teut.*] Reins. *O.*

NE'CIENCE [*nescientia*, *L.*] Ignorance.

NE'SCIOUS [*nescius*, *L.*] ignorant, not knowing.

NE'SCOCK [of *nepe*, *Sax.* tender] a Tenderling.

NE'SHE, nice, tender. *C.*

NESS [*nepe*, *Sax.*] a Point of Land running into the Sea, as *Deerness*, &c.

NEST [*neft*, *Sax.* *neft*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] a little Lodgment in which Birds hatch and breed their Young; also an Harbour for Thieves and Pirates.

NESTS of *Chests*, or *Coffers*, three in Number.

NEST of *Rabbits*, a Company of them.

NEST'COCK, one who never was from Home; a Fondling.

NEST'Egg, an Egg left in the Nest.

To **NESTLE** [*neftian*, *Sax.* *neftig*, or *neftelen*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to make a Nest as a Bird does, to settle any where.

To **NESTLE**, to shift and shuffle up and down, as restiefs and uneasy.

A **NEST'LING** [*neftling*, *Teut.*] a young Bird newly fledged, and taken from the Nest.

NEST'LINGS, *Canary* Birds that are bred up by the Hand.

NEST'OR, a King of *Pylos*, famous for Eloquence and Prudence, who is said to have lived 300 Years.

NESTORIANISM, the Heresy of *Nestorius*.

NESTORIANs, the Followers of *Nestorius*, who held there were two Persons in Christ, and that the Holy Spirit proceeded only from the Father.

NET, clean, *Span.* *Fr.*

NET [*net*, *Sax.* *net*, *L. S.* *netz*, *Teut.*] a Device made of strong Thread or small Cord, for catching Fish, Birds, &c.

NET Weight, pure Weight, all Allowances being deducted. *F.*

NET [*Masonry*] a particular Way of muring or walling.

NETHER [*nīðer, Sax. nīðer, Teut.*] lower.

NETHER'D *Arved with Cold.* N. C.

NETHEREST [*nietrichst, Teut.*] nethermost. *Chauc.*

NETHERLANDS, the Low Countries of *Flanders, Holland, Zealand, &c.*

NETHERMOST [*nīðermost, Sax.*] the lowermost.

NETTING, Chamber-lee, Urine. N. C.

NETTINGS [*in a Ship*] small Ropes fastened together in the Form of a Net, usually laid in the Wastes of Ships. *&c.*

NETTLE [*netel, Sax. nēssē, Teut.*] a stinging Herb.

To **NETTLE** [probably of *netelan, Sax.*] to sting with Nettles; also to nip, bite, tease, or vex.

NEVER [*næfre, Sax.*] not ever.

NEVIL [*q. d. de nuove ville, F.* of the new Town] a Surname.

NEURETICK, of or pertaining to the Nerves.

NEURO'DES [*νευράδες, Gr.*] a Sort of lingering Fever, so called by *Dr. Willis.*

NEUROLOGY [*νευρολογία, of νῦρον, a Nerve, and λόγος, Speech, Gr.*] a Description or Discourse of the Nerves in an human Body.

NEUROTICKS [*νευροτικά, Gr.*] Remedies against the Diseases of the Nerves.

NEUROTOMIST, an Anatomist who dissects human Bodies on account of their Nerves.

NEUROTOMY [*νευροτομία, of νῦρον, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.*] a Section or Cutting of the Nerves.

NEUTER, neither. *To be neuter, is to be of neither Party.* L.

NEUTER Gender [*in Grammar*] a Gender in the *Greek and Latin* Tongue, which is neither Masculine nor Feminine.

NEUTRAL [*neutralis, L.*] neither the one nor the other; that is, of neither Party or Side.

NEUTRAL Salts [*among Chymists*] such Salts as partake both of the Nature of an *Acid* and an *Alkali.*

NEUTRAL Spirits [*among Chymists*] certain Spirits, so called by *Mr. Boyle*, because he found them very different in Quality from other common Spirits.

NEUTRALITY [*neutralité, F.*] a not siding with either Party, Insifferency.

NEUTRALLY, indifferently.

NEUTRO Passive Verbs, Verbs Neuter having their Preter perfect Tense formed of a passive Participle.

NEW [*nīfe, r. e. p. e, Sax. nēu, Teut. neu, F.*] fresh, of late Days, of little standing, never used or worn before.

NEWBURY [*of neope, and burg, Sax.*

q. d. New Town, raised out of the Ruins of the Old Town, anciently called Spingbam] a Town in *Berkshire*, 56 Miles West by South from *London.*

NEWCASTLE [before the time of *William the Conqueror*, called *Monkchester*, because it appertained to the Monks] a Sea port Town in *Northumberland*, 273 Miles N. by W. from *London.*

NEWEL [*newelle, F.*] a Novelty. *Spex.*

NEWENDON [called *Andreb Cestren*, and also *Brettonden, Sax. i. e.* the Valley of the Britons] a Town in *Kent.*

NEWFANGLED, inconstant in Taste, fanical and unsteady in the Profession of any Thing.

NEWFANGLENESS, Unconstancy, Low of Novelty. *Chauc.*

NEWING, Yest or Barm. *Essex.*

NEWLY, lately.

NEWNESS, Recency, Freshness.

NEWPORT [*new and portus, L.* a Port] a Town in the Isle of *Wights*, and others elsewhere.

NEWS [*netes, Teut.*] new Intelligence of Affairs, Tidings.

NEWSMONGER, one whose Employment it is to hear and to tell News.

NEWT, a small Sort of Lizard.

NEXIBLE [*nexibilis, L.*] which may be knit.

NEXILITY [*nexilitas, L.*] Fastness, Firmness, Compacness in Speech.

NEXT [*next, Sax.*] the highest to.

NIPAS Hawk, a young Hawk just taken out of the Nest, and not yet taught; simple, sly.

NIB, the Point of any Thing sharp, as a Beak or Pen.

To **NIBBLE** [*knabbelen, Belg.*] to bite a little by Degrees.

NIBBLER, one who bites a little.

NICE [*nere, Sax.*] curious, tender, scrupulous, exact, subtle. F.

NICE, foolish, silly, ignorant, rude. G.

NICE } [*niche, F. nicchio, Ital.*] a Cavity

NICHE } in a Wall or Building to place a Statue in.

NICELY, accurately, minutely.

NICE Fare, silly Actions, trifling. G.

NICE'AN } of or belonging to *Nica*, a City

NICE'ENE } of *Bitthynia*, famous for a Council held there.

NICENE Creed, a particular Creed or Confession of Faith drawn up by the Clergy in the Council of *Nica.*

NICERIES, Dainties, nice Ways or Points, Criticisms.

NICETY } [*of nere, Sax.*] Coyness,

NICENESS } Daintiness, Curiosity, Exactness, Subtily.

To **NICK** [*nick, Teut.* a Notch, of *wick, L.* to wick] to do in the very Point of Time; to hit upon exactly; to notch.

To **NICK** the Pin, to drink juſt to the Pin's Place about the Middle of a Wooden Cup or Bowl.

A **NICK-Name** [*nicht nam*, Teut. not a Name] a comical or odd Name given to a Perſon in Drollery, or Deriſion.

To **NICK-Name**, to call by a falſe Name.

NICODÆMITES, a Sect of Hereticks, in *Switzerland*, ſo named, for profeſſing their Faith in private, like *Nicodemus*.

NICOLAÏTANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the Apoſtles Time, ſo called from one *Nicolas* of *Antioch*, who held a Community of Wives.

NICOLAS [*Νικολαος*, Gr. i. e. victorious] a proper Name of Men.

NICOÏTIAN [ſo called from one *John Nicot*, who firſt ſent it from *Portugal* into *France*, A. C. 1560] Tobacco.

NICTATION, winking or twinkling with the Eye. L.

NICTITANS Membrana [among *Anatomists*] the winking Membrane, a thin Membrane which covers the Eyes of ſeveral Creatures, and ſhelters them from too much Light, which is ſo thin, they can ſee indifferently well through it. L.

NIDE [*nid*, F. *nidus*, L.] a Term in *Faltery*, is a Flock of Pheasants.

NIDERLING, } a Coward or Hen-hearted
NIDING, } Fellow. O.

NIDGERIES [*nigauderies*, *nidiferias*, F.] Fopperies, Fooleries, Trifles.

NIDGET [*nigaud*, F.] a Ninny or mere Fool.

To **NIDULATE** [*nidulatum*, L.] to make or build a Neſt.

NIDULATION, building a Neſt.

NIENT Comproiſe [*Law Term*] is an Exception taken to a Petition as unjuſt, becauſe the Thing deſired is not contained in that Act or Deed whereupon the Petition is grounded. F.

NIGGARD [*Skinner* takes it to be of *ne-gando*; for a covetous Man denies himſelf and Family Things neceſſary; or *q. d. nichgard*, i. e.) goes as near as can be; but *Miſbew*, of *nighgarder*] a covetous, ſordid, griping Perſon.

NIGGARDISH, ſomewhat niggardly.

NIGGARDLINESS, the being niggardly.

NIGGARDLY, ſordidly, very covetouſly.

To **NIGH** a Thing, to touch a Thing, to come nigh it. N. C.

NIGH [*neah*, Sax. *nech*, Teut.] near, hard by.

NIGHNESS. Nearneſs.

NIGHT [*nicht*, Sax. *niht*, F. *necht*, Teut. Il of *noſte*, L.] the Time while the Sun is below the Horizon.

NIGHTERTALE, } by Night, the Night-
NITERTALE, } time. Cb.

NIGHTINGALE [*nichtegale*, Sax. *nanne-ſe*, Dan. *nachtigal*, Teut. *q. d. nocte canens allus*, L.] a fine ſinging Bird.

NIGHT-HAWK, a Bird.

NIGHT-Mare, a Diſtemper cauſed by undigeſted Humours ſtopping the Paſſage of the Animal Spirits, ſo that the Body cannot move.

NIGHT-Rail, a ſhort Cloak of Lincea worn by Women in their Chambers.

NIGHT-Raven [*naecht-rabe*, Teut.] a Bird, a Sort of Owl.

NIGHT-Shadow [*naecht ſchatten*, Teut.] an Herb. *Solanum*, L.

NIGHT-SPELL, a Prayer againſt the Night-Mare; a Charm againſt Thieves. Cb.

NIGREFACTION, a making black. L.

To **NIGRIFY** [*nigrefacere*, L.] to make black.

NIHIL copiat per Billam, or per Breve, a Form which is uſed when Judgment is given againſt the Plaintiff, ſo as to bar his Action, or overthrow his Writ.

NIHIL dicit [in *Law*] is ſaying to put in an Answer to the Plaintiff's Plea, by the Day assigned. L.

NIHILO'RUM Clericus, the Clerk of the *Nichils*, an Officer in the Exchequer, who makes a Roll of the Sums which are nichilled by the Sheriff.

NIHILS, L. } [in *Law*] is a Word the

NICHILS, F. } Sheriff answers, that is oppoſed concerning Debts illeivable, and nothing worth, by reaſon of the Inſufficiency of the Parties from whom due.

To **NIL** [*nullan*, Sax.] ſeems to be a Contraction of not willing] to be unwilling, to be loath to do, &c.

NILL, the Sparkles or Aſhes that come off Braſs tried in a Furnace.

NILLING, unwilling.

To **NIM** [*niman*, Sax. *nemen*, L. S. *nemmen*, Teut.] to take by Stealth, to filch.

NIMBIFEROUS [*nimbifer*, L.] that brings Storms or Tempeſts.

NIMBLE [of *nemen*, L. S. to catch up haſtily] agile, quick, ready.

NIMBLENESS, Agility, Buſineſs.

NIMBLY, actively, quickly, with Agility.

NIMBOSITY [*nimbositas*, L.] Stormineſs.

NIMPETY [*nimietas*, L.] Over-muchneſs, too great Abundance.

NIMTIQUS [*nimius*, L.] too much, exceſſive.

A **NIMMER** [from *to nim*] a Thief, a Pilferer.

NIN-CUMPOOP, } a mere Blockhead, a
NIN-CUMPOOP, } Dolt.

NINE [*nezen*, Sax. *neffen*, L. S. and Belg. *neun*, Teut. *neuf*, F. *neven*, L.] IX 9.

NINEPINS, a Play wherein nine Pieces of Wood are ſet up to be thrown down by a Bowl.

NINE-Score, nine Times twenty.

NINETEEN, nine and ten.

NINETEENTH, the ninth after the tenth.

NINETY [*neuntzig*, Sax. *neuntzig*, Teut. *neuhentigh*, L. S. and Belg.] XC. 90.

NOB

NOD

NIW'OID [*niwoidus*, L.] snowy.
NINTH, what precedes the tenth.
NINNY [*niuno*, Span. a Child] a silly, soft Wretch, apt to be made a Fool of, a *Ninny-hammer*.
NINNY Hammer, a soft, silly Fool.
To NIP [*knippen*, Teut. *knipen*, L. S.] to pinch.
A NIP, a Pinch; the sharp Part of a Pen.
NIPPERS [in *Surgery*] an Instrument used in dismembering, &c.
NIPPERS [in a *Ship*] small Ropes to hold the Cable from the Capstan, when the Cable is so slimy, wet, or great, that it cannot be straitened with the bare Hand.
NIPPINGLY, in a biting, sarcastick Manner.
NIPPLE [*nypela*, *Sax.*] the Teat of a Woman's Breast.
NIPPLE [*Old Law Term*] a Thing of little or no Value.
NIPPLE Wort, an Herb. *Lampans*, L.
NISI Prius [i. e. unless first] is a Writ judicial, which lies in a Case where the Inquest is pannelled, and returned before the Justices of their Bench; the one Party or other making the Petition to have this Writ for the Ease of the County. L.
NIST [ne wist] knew not.
NISUS [among *Philosophers*] an Inclination of one Body towards another. L.
NIT, the Egg of a Louse.
NITENCY [*nitentia*, L.] Lustre, a clear Brightness.
A NIT'HING, an idle, abject, vile Fellow, a Coward.
NIT'HING, sparing of; as, nothing of his Pains. N. C.
NIT'ID [*nitidus*, L.] bright, neat, clean, trim, gay.
NITRE [*nitrum*, L. *nitron*, Gr.] a Salt impregnated with Abundance of Spirits out of the Air, which render it volatile. F.
Spirit of NITRE, a very sharp and corrosive Liquor extracted from Saltpetre.
NITROUS [*nitrosus*, F. *nitrosus*, L.] full of Nitre, or of the Nature of Nitre.
NIT'TLE, handy, neat. N. C.
NITTY, replete with the Eggs of Lice.
NIVAL [*niwalis*, L.] pertaining to Snow, white as Snow.
NIX'DII, certain Deities among the *Romans*, supposed to be the Helpers of Women in their Child bed Throws.
NI'ZY, a Fool, or silly Fellow.
NO [i. a. *Sax.* non, F. *no*, Span. and Ital.] Adverb of denying.
NOAH [no. H. i. e. teasing or resting] a proper Name of Men.
To NOBILITATE [*nobilitatum*, L. Sup.] to make noble or famous.
NOBILITY [*nobilitate*, F. *nobilitas*, L.] the Quality or Degree of a Nobleman, Nobleness of Birth; the whole Body of Noblemen; Fame, Reputation, Renown.

N'BLE [*nobilis*, L.] greatly renowned, generous, and free; costly, stately, raised above the Commonality and Gentry. F.
A NOBLE, a Coin, in Value 6 s. 8 d. A Scots Noble, in Value 6 d. Farthing English.
A NOBLE [*nobilis*, L.] a Nobleman, a Person of Honour, as a Duke, Marquis, Earl, &c.
NOBLE Parts [of the *Body*] the Brain, Heart, and Liver.
NOBLY, grandly, illustriously.
NOB'LENESS [*nobilitate*, F. *nobilitas*, L.] Nobility, or the State of a Nobleman.
NOBODY, not any one.
NO'CENT [*nocens*, L.] guilty of some Crime, hurtful, mischievous.
NO'CVE [*nocivus*, L.] hurtful.
NOCTAMBULA'IION, a walking in the Night, or in one's Sleep.
NOCTAM'BULO, one who walks in his Sle p. or in the Night. L.
NOCTIF'EROUS [*noctifer*, L.] Night-bringing.
NOCTIFLUCA, such Bodies as shine in the Night. L.
NOCTILUCE [among *Chymists*] a certain Substance prepared, which will shine of itself in the Dark.
NOCTIV'AGANT [*noctivagus*, L.] wandering by Night.
NOCTURLA'BE [among *Astronomers*] an Instrument to find the Motion of the North Star about the Pole.
NOCTURN [*nocturnum*, L.] a Part of Church Service for the Night.
NOCIURN [*nocturne*, F. of *nocturnus*, L.] nocturnal, nightly.
A NOCTUR'NAL [*nocturnale*, L.] a mathematical Instrument for taking the Height or Depression of the Pole Star.
To be NOCTURNAL [among *Astrologers*] those Signs and Planets are said to be, in which passive Qualities excel, as Moisture and Dryness.
NOCTURNAL Arch [in *Astronomy*] is that Space in the Heavens, which the Sun, Moon, or Stars run through, from their Rising to their Setting.
NOC'UMENT [*nocuamentum*, L.] Harm, Hurt, Damage.
NOCUOUS [*nocuus*, L.] hurtful.
A NOD [*nodus*, L. of *nudo*, Gr.] a Motion of the Head.
To NOD [*nutare*, L.] to make a Sign by moving the Head; also to sleep.
NO'DATED Hyperbola [in *Mathematick*] is a peculiar kind of Hyperbola, which, by turning round, crosses itself.
NODA'TION, Knotting or making Knots.
NOD'DER, one who nods.
NOD'DLE, the Head.
A NOD'DY [*nodius*, F.] a silly Fellow.
A NODE [*nodus*, L. knots, Teut.] a Knot or Noose.

N O M

N O N

A **NODE** [in *Dialing*] the Axis or Cock of a Dial; a Hole in the Ceiling of a Room, or Pane of Glass in a Window, to make a Dial on the Floor, Wall, or Ceiling, &c.

NODE [nodus, L.] in *Surgery*, a gummy Swelling caused by the settling of gross Humours between the Bone and the Periosteum.

NODES [in *Astronomy*] are the Points of the Intersection of the Orbits of the Planets with the Ecliptick; and the Points where a Planet passes out of the Southern Latitude into the Northern, is called the *North Node*, or *Ascending Node*; and, on the contrary, where it passes from the North to the South, it is called the *Southern* or *Descending Node*.

NODUSE { nodosus, L. } knotty, full of
NODOUS } Knots.

NODOSITY [nodifitas, L.] Knottiness.

NODULE [nodulus, L.] a little Bag.

NODULUS [in *Pharmacy*] a Bag of physical Ingredients put into Beer or Wine, the Tincture whereof the Patient is to drink. L.

NOEL [of *natalis*, L.] a Surname.

NOFTUS, } a Coffin made of Wood.

NAYFUS, } O. L.

A **NOG'GIN** [naffel, Teut.] a little Pig gin, or Mug.

NOISE, a great Sound; Strife, Squabble. F.

To **NOISE**, to report.

NOISINESS, loud Clamour.

NOISOME [prob. of *noia*, Ital. or *noxia*, L. and *noim*, Teut.] loathsome, stinking, nasty.

NOISOMENESS, Loathsomeness, Nastiness.

NOISY, sounding loud, clamorous, turbulent.

N'OLD [q. d. ne would] would not.

NOLE, an Afs's Nole, an Afs's Head and Neck *Shaksp.*

NO'LENS Volens, whether one will or no. L.

NOLENS, unwilling. L.

NO'LI me tangere [i. e. touch me not] a sort of Cancer in the Face, especially above the Chin; a Piece of Flesh in the Nodril, which often stops the Wind, and the more it is touched, the worse it grows; also an Herb, whose Seed spirts away as soon as it is touched. L.

NOLITION, Unwillingness. L.

NOMÆ [vocal, Gr.] deep, rotten Ulcers in the Mouth.

NOMARCH [nomarchos, L. of νομαρχος, Gr.] one who has the Pre-eminence in the Ministration of Laws in *Egypt*.

NOMARCHY [nomarchia, L. of νομαρχία, of νόμος, a Law, and ἀρχή, Government, Gr.] the District belonging to a Nomarch.

NOMAS [in *Surgery*] an eating Ulcer, that by creeping on consumes any Part of the Body.

NOMBRIL, the Navel. F.

NOMBRIL [in *Heraldry*] is the Center of an Escutcheon or middle Point.

NOME [in *Algebra*] any Quantity with a Sign set before it, by which it is usually joined with some other Quantity.

NOMENCLATOR [nomenclateur, F.] a Crier in Court. L.

NOMENCLATURE [nomenclatura, L.] a Set of Names, a Catalogue of the most useful and significant Words in any Language. F.

NOM'INAL [nominal, L.] belonging to a Name, only in name, not real.

NOMINALLY, by Name, also not really.

To **NOM'INATE** [nominatum, L. Sup.] to name, to appoint, to propose one as fit to bear an Office.

NOMINA'TION, a naming or appointing. F. of L.

NOMINA'TION [in *Law*] a Power which a Man has to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be presented to the Ordinary.

NOM'INATIVE Case [nominativus, L.] the first Case of a Noun in Grammar.

NOMOG'RAPHER [νομογράφος, of νόμος, the Law, and γράφω, to write, Gr.] a Writer of the Law, a Legislator.

NOMOT'HEA [νομόθετος, of νόμος, and τίθημι, to put, Gr.] a Lawgiver. L.

NOM'PAREIL [i. e. matchless, Nonpareil, F.] one of the least Sorts of printing Letters.

NON-ABILITY [in *Law*] an Exemption against a Person that disables him to commence a Suit.

NON'AGE [in *Law*] all that Time of a Man's Age under 21 in some Cases, and 14 in others, as Marriage.

NONAGES'IMAL Degree [in *Astronomy*] is the 90th Degree, or the highest Point in the Ecliptick.

NON'AGON [in *Geometry*] is a Figure having nine Sides and Angles. Gr. F.

NON-Apparance, a Default in not appearing in a Court of Judicature.

NONASPHÆRA [in *Astronomy*] the ninth Sphere, usually termed the *Primum Mobile*, which finishes its Revolution in 24 Hours.

NON Claim [in *Law*] a Man's not claiming within the Time limited by Law.

NON Compos Mentis [i. e. not of sound Understanding or Memory] signifies in Law, 1st, an Idiot born; 2dly, one who by Accident has lost his Memory and Understanding; 3dly, a Lunatick; and, 4thly, a Drunkard. L.

NON-CONFORMIST, one who does not conform to the Church of England, with respect to its Discipline and Ceremonies.

NON CONFORMITY, the State and Condition of such Non Conformists.

NONE [nonus, L.] one of the seven Canonical Hours of the Church of Rome.

Cccc

NONE

NONESUCH, a Flower.

NON distringendo [*i. e.* not distraining] a Writ containing under it divers Particulars, according to divers Cases. *L.*

NON-Entity [in *Philosophy*] the Quality of a Thing that is not in Being.

NONES of a Month [among the *Romans*] are the next Days after the *Calends*, or fifth Days of every Month, and are so called, because from the last of the said Days to the *Ides* were always nine Days.

NON est culpabilis [he is not blamable], is the general Plea to an Action of Trespass, whereby the Defendant doth absolutely deny the Fact imputed to him by the Plaintiff.

NON est factum [it was not done] is an Answer to a Declaration, whereby a Man denies that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

NONEXISTENCE, a State of not existing.

NONJUROR. one who refuses to take the Oaths of Allegiance to the present Government.

NON implicitando aliquem de liberam tenemento fieri *h. r. v.*, is a Writ to forbid Bailiffs. &c. from distraining any Man without the King's Writ touching his Freehold. *L.*

NON liquet [it does not appear plain] a Verdict given by a Jury, when a Matter is to be deferred to another Day of Trial. *L.*

NON mercizando V. Bualia a Writ commanding the Justices to inquire whether the Officers in such a Town do sell Victuals in Grofs, or by Retail, during their Office.

NON molestando, a Writ which lies for him who is molested contrary to the King's Protection granted him.

NON Naturals [among *Physicians*] Things that enter not into the Nature of Diseases though they are Causes of them, *viz.* Air, Meas, Drink, Sleep, and Watching, Motion, and Rest, Retention, and Excretion, and the Passions of the Mind.

NON obstante, notwithstanding, a Clause often used in Statutes and Letters Patent. *L.*

NON Omittas, a Writ lying where the Sheriff delivereth a former Writ to a Bailiff of a Franchise, in which the Party, on whom it is to be served dwelleth, and the Bailiff neglecteth to serve it. *L.*

NON Organical Part [in *Anatomy*] is a Part of the Body, which has an Use, but performs no Action.

NON-PAREIL [in *Confectionary*] a Sort of Sugar-plums.

NON Paril, that has no equal, not to be parallel'd.

NON-Pluvia [*Low Term*] is when Land is not replevin'd in due Time.

NON Plus [no more] an Extremity beyond which a Man cannot go. *L.*

To **NON Plus** to stop one's Mouth, so that he hath nothing more to say; to puzzle, to perplex.

NON procedis in Affixis & Juratis, is a Writ granted in divers Cases to Men, for the freeing them from *Affixes* and *Jurats*.

NON procedendo ad officium Regis inconsulto, is a Writ to stop the Trial of a Cause appertaining to one who is in the King's Service, &c. until the King's Pleasure be further known.

NON-Proficiency, the not improving.

NON-Residence [in *Law*] is when Spiritual Persons are not resident upon, but absent themselves from their Benefices.

NON Residentia in Clericis Regis, a Writ directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to molest a Clerk employed in the King's Service, for his Non-residence.

NON-Ressistance, the taking no Opposition, a servile Compliance with the Will of Superiors.

NON sane memoria [not of sound Memory] an Exception taken to an Act declared by the Plaintiff to be done by another, implying that the Party who did that Act was not well in his Wits. *L.*

NONSENSE, unmeaning or ungrammatical Language; Trifles.

NONSENSICAL, foolish, absurd.

NONSENSICALNESS, unmeaning Absurdity.

NON solvendo pecuniam, ad quam Clericus multatur pro non residencia, is a Writ prohibiting an Ordinary to take a pecuniary Mole imposed upon a Clerk of the King's for Non-residence.

NON-Solvens [*non solvens, L.*] not able to pay.

NON Suis, a renouncing, or letting fall the Suit by the Plaintiff.

To **NON-Suis** one, is to cause him to let fall the Suit.

NON sum informatus, an Answer made by an Attorney when he has nothing more to say for his Client. *L.*

NON Tenere, an Exception to a Court or Declaration, by saying he holds not the Lands contained therein.

NON-Term, the Vacation Time between Term and Term.

NON Troppo Presto [in *Musick Books*] signifies not took quick, and *Non Troppo Largo*, not too slow.

NONU'PLA [in *Musick*] a quick Time peculiar to Jiggs, &c.

NOOK [*nische, acbe, F. nische, Belg. nuck, L. S.*] a Corner.

NOOK of Land, the fourth Part of a Yard Land.

NOON [*noon, Sax. noon, Belg. noon, Ital.*] Mid-day. Noon tide.

NOON Day, Middle of the Day.

NOON Tide, Mid-day.

NOOSE [*noos, Belg. of noos, L.*] a binding Knot of a Cord; also a Snare or Gin.

To **NOOSE**, to ensnare, to lie in a Noose.

NOP, a Bird, called also a Bullfinch.

FOR

NOR [of *ne*, L. not, and *or*] neither.
NOR, more, as *nor than I*, *i. e.* no more than I. *N. C.*
NORBERTINES, Monks founded by *Norbert* Bishop of *Magdeburg*, in 1120.
NORE, Nourishing, Comfort. *O.*
NORICE [noch, Teut.] a Nurse.
NOR'MAL [normalis, L.] perpendicular.
NOR'MANS [q. d. *Northman*] so were the Inhabitants of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*, and entirely called.
NORMANS, the People of *Normandy*, a Province in *France*.
NOR'REY } (q. d. *Nort Roy*, *F. i. e.* North
NOR'ROY } King) a Title given to the third King at *Arms*.
NORTH [nort, *F.* noth, *Sax.* nooþ, *Belg.*] as *North Pole*, &c.
NORTH-Light, a wonderful Light in *Greenland*, which is said to resemble a great Pillar, or Beam of Fire.
NORTHAM [of *Norþ*, and *þam*, *Sax.* *i. e.* a Northern Habitation, called anciently *Ubbonþorþ*, *Sax.* cf *Ubbo*, the Founder, or a River of that Name, or *Upan þorþ*, *Sax.* q. d. the upper Ford] a Town in *Northumberland*.
NOR'THERN Signs [in *Astronomy*] are those six Signs of the Zodiack, which constitute the Semicircle of the Ecliptick, which inclines to the Northward of the Equator.
NORTH'ING [in *Navigation*] is the Difference of Latitude a Ship makes in sailing to the North Pole.
NORTH-Pole, a Point in the northern Hemisphere of the Heavens, ninety Degrees every Way from the Equinoctial.
NORTH Star } [so called, because of
NORTH Pole Star } its not being above two Degrees and a half distant from the Pole] a Star in the Tail of *Ursa Minor*, which seems to the naked Eye as if it were placed at the Pole.
NORTHUMBERLAND [Noþþin þumþeþland, *Sax.* *i. e.* the Land on the North side of the River *Humber*] a northern County of *England*.
NOR THWARDS, towards the North.
NOR'WICH [Noþþwic, *Sax.* *i. e.* North harbour] a City and Sea port in *Norfolk*, 109 Miles N. E. by N. from *London*.
NORY, a Nurse. *O.*
NORYCE, a Foster child. *O.*
A NOSE [nere *Sax.* and *L. S.* nase, Teut. *nus*, *L.*] the external Organ of Smelling.
To NOSE, to scent, to smelt. *Sboatsp.*
To NOSE one, to provoke or affront to his face.
NOSE Bleed, the Herb *Yarrow*. *M. H. f. r. L.*
NOSEGAY, a Bunch of Flowers.
NOSELESS, wanting a Note.
NOBOCOMIUM [nobocomium, *Gr.*] an ointment for poor sick People.
NOSLE, the Extremity of a Thing, as the side of a Pair of Bellows.

NOSOL'OGY [of *nosos*, a Disease, and *logos*, a Discourse, *Gr.*] a Treatise concerning Diseases.
NOSTICK, stinking, tawny Jelly of a fallen Planet, the noſtural Solution of some plethoretical and wanton Star.
NOSTRIL Dropping, a Distemper in Cattle.
NOSTRILS [of *nare*, the Nose, and *dypl*, an Hole, *Sax.*] the breathing Holes of the Nose.
NOSTRUM, a Medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in a single Hand; also a singular Opinion.
NOT [i. est. *Belg.* nicht, *Teut.* non, *F.* and *L.*] an Adverb of denying.
NOT [q. ne wot] know not.
To NOT, to pull or shear. *Effex.*
NOTA, a Note or Character. *L.*
NOT'ABLE [notabilis, *L.*] singular, remarkable, extraordinary. *F.*
NOTABLY, remarkably, signally.
NOTABILITY [notabilitas, *L.*] Excellency, Remarkableness.
NOTABLENESS, Remarkableness.
NOTE Materna, Mother Spots, the same as *Newis*, which see. *L.*
NOTARY [notaire, *F.* notarius, *L.*] a Scribe or Scrivener, who takes Notes and short Draughts of Contracts or other Instruments.
NOTARY Publick, a Scrivener who publickly witnesses Deeds, &c. to make them authentick in foreign Courts.
NOTATION [in *Arithmetick*] that Part which shews how to express, read, or declare the Signification or Value of any Number written.
NOTATION [in *Algebra*] is the representing Quantities by Letters of the Alphabet, or calling them by those Names.
NOTCH [nocht, *Du.* nocchia, *Ital.*] a Dent or Nick.
To NOTCH, to cut Nicks.
NOTE [nota, *L.*] a Mark, Remark, or Explication set in the Margin of a Book; also a short Writing, containing an Account of Business; Credit, Esteem, Repose. *F.*
NOTE of a Fine [in *Law*] a Brief of a Fine made by the Chirographer, before it is engrossed.
NOTE [in *Traffick*] a Writ under a Man's Hand, by which one Person engages to pay another a Sum of Money.
To NOTE [notar, *F.* of *notare*, *L.*] to observe, to take Notice of, to mark.
To NOTE [among *Falcons*] the same as *to Prunce*.
To NOTE, to push or gore with the Horn. *N. C.*
To NOTE a foreign Bill, is when a publick Notary goes to be a Witness, or to take Notice that a Merchant will not accept it to pay it.

NOTE-Book, a Book in which Hints or Remarks are set down.

NOTED, celebrated, famous.

NOTES, Remarks, Memorandums, especially in Short-hand.

NOTES [noote, Belg.] Nuts. *O.*

NOTES [in *Musik*] are Terms to distinguish the Degrees of Sound in Tuning, and the Proportion of Time thereunto belonging, generally expressed by four Syllables, *mi, fa, sol, la.*

NOTHÆ Co'æ [in *Anatomy*] the Bastard-ribs, the five lower Ribs on each Side. *L.*

NOTHI, Bastards. *L.* [among *Physicians*] Diseases which go beyond the ordinary and common Rule.

NOTHING, not any Thing.

NOTHINGNESS, extreme Despicableness.

NOTICE [notitia, *L.*] Knowledge, Observation, Advice, Information. *F.*

NOTIFICATION, a notifying or making an Information known. *F.* of *L.*

To **NOTIFY** [notifere, *F.* of *notificare, L.*] to make known, to give to understand.

NOTION, a Conception or Idea in the Mind. *F.* of *L.*

NOTIONAL, of or belonging to Notions.

NOTORIETY } [notorieté, *F.*] plain

NOTORIOUSNESS } Evidence of the Matter of Fact.

NOTORIOUS [notoire, *F.* of *notorius, L.*] publicly known, manifest, plain.

NOTORIOUSLY, in a notorious Manner.

NOTTED, shorn, polled. *C.*

NOTTINGHAM [Snottingham, *Sax.* of *Snortenga, Cavet, and Pam,* an Habitation] a County Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 123 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

NOTWITHSTANDING, nevertheless.

NOVA'LE [in *Old Records*] Lands newly ploughed, that in the Memory of Man had not been tilled.

NOVATIAN [so called from *Novatus*, their Founder, *A. C.* 215] Hereticks who held, that Persons fallen into Sin, ought to be received into Communion without Penance.

NOVATION [in *Civil Law*] an entering into a new Obligation, to take off a former; also the transferring an Obligation from one Person to another. *L.*

NOVA'TOR [novatur, *F.*] he that makes a Thing new; a Changer of the State, or U surper. *L.*

NOVEL [novelle, *F.* of *novelle, Ital.*] new, new-fangled.

NOVEL [novellus, *L.*] an ingenious Relation of a pleasant Adventure or Intrigue; a short Romance.

NOVEL Assignment [Law Term] the Assignment of Time, Place, or the like, other wise than it was assigned before.

NOVEL Dissisin [Law Term] a Writ which lies for one ejected out of his Land or Tenement in Time of Peace.

NOVELIST [noveliste, *F.*] a Newsmonger or Intelligencer, a Writer of Novels.

NOVELS [novellæ, *F.*] 163 Volumes of the *Civil Law*, added to the Codes by the Emperor *Justinian*; little Romances.

NOVELTY [novanté, *F.* of *novitas, L.*] the State of that which is new, Newness, Innovation or Change.

NOVEMBER [of *novem, L.* nine] the ninth Month from *March, L.*

NOVENARY [novenarius, *L.*] belonging to the Number Nine.

NOVEN'DIAL [novendialis, *L.*] of nine Days Space or Continuance.

NOVEN'NIAL [novennis, *L.*] of nine Years Space.

NOVER'CA, a Mother-in-Law, a Step-Mother. *L.*

NOVER'CAL [novercalis, *L.*] of or belonging to a Step-Mother.

NOUGHT [nopr, or nopr, *Sax.*] not at all, nothing, no whit, nothing worth.

NOV'ICE [novitius, *L.*] a new Beginner in any Art or Profession; a raw, unexperienced, or unskilful Person. *F.*

NOV'CIATE } [noviciate, *F.*] the Time

NOVICESHIP } during which one is a Novice.

NOVILUNIUM, the new Moon.

NOVITY [novitas, *L.*] Newness.

NOUL, the Crown of the Head. *Spenc.*

NOUL, would not. *Spenc.*

NOUN [in *Grammar*] the first Part in Speech, denoting the Name of a Thing.

To **NOURISH** [nourire, *F.* *nourire, L.*] to feed, to keep, or maintain.

NOURISHABLE, capable of Nourishment.

NOURISHMENT [nouriture, *F.*] Food which turns to the Substance of the Body.

To **NOURSLE**, to nurse. *Spenc.*

NOURS'LING, a Nurse, or what is used. *Spenc.*

NOW [nu, *Sax.* *nouth, Belg.*] at this Time.

NOWAYS, not any Manner or Degree.

NOWED [in *Herlary*] knotted, tied with Knots.

NOW'ELL [Noel, *F.*] Christmas. *Cb.*

NOWL [hnol, *Sax.* perhaps of *hnel*, a Bottom of Thread; *Yarn, &c.* being generally round, *Teut.*] the Top of the Head.

NOX'IOUS [noxius, *L.*] hurtful, mischievous, offensive.

NOX'IOUSLY, hurtfully.

NOX'IOUSNESS, Hurtfulness, Offensiveness.

NOY'ANCE, Harm, Nuisance. *Spenc.*

NOY'D, annoyed or hurt. *Spenc.*

NOY'GUS, hurtful. *Spenc.*

NUB [likely of *Nuba, L.*] the Neck. *Cb.*

NUBECULÆ [with *Physicians*] little Particles, which mutually, but loosely, cleave with one another, and swim upon Urine.

NUB'ING, hanging. *Cont.*

NUBEING-

N U L

NUBBING—*Cheat*, the Gallows. *Coat*.
NUBBING—*Cove*, the Hangman. *Coast*.
NUBBING—*Ken*, the Sessions-house. *C*.
To NUB'BLE. See *To Knubble*.
NUBIFEROUS [*nubifer*, L.] bringing or causing Clouds.
NUBIGENOUS [*nubigena*, L.] begotten by Clouds.
NUBIGEROUS [*nubiger*, L.] bringing Clouds.
NUBILIOUS [*nubilus*, L.] cloudy, overcast, gloomy.
NU'CEOUS [*nucceus*, L.] of Nuts, &c.
NUCHA [in *Anatomy*] the hinder Part or Nape of the Neck. *Arab*.
NUCIFEROUS [*nucifer*, L.] bringing Nuts.
NUCIO'CIDITAS, Purblindness, the same as *Myopia*. L.
NUCKIANÆ Glandule [in *Anatomy*] certain Glands first discovered by Dr. *Nuck*, a Physician in *Holland*.
NU'CLEUS [in *Archiebture*] the Cement which they put between a Lay or Bed of Pebbles, &c.
NUCLEUS [in *Astronomy*] the Head of a Comet; also the central or middle Part of a Planet.
To NU'DATE [*nudatum*, L.] to make bare or naked.
NUDA'TION, a making bare or naked.
To NUD'DLE *slang*, to go carelessly, poking down the Head, and in *Haste*.
NUDE [*nud*, F. *nudus*, L.] naked, bare.
NUDE *Contract* [*Law Term*] a bare Promise of a Thing without any Consideration.
NUDE Matter [in *Law*] a naked Allegation of a Thing done, to be proved only by Witnesses, and not by Record, or other Speciality in Writing under Seal.
NU'DELS, Pleogets oipped in Ointment, for Sores or D'scales of the Womb.
NU'DITY [*nudus*, F. of *nuditas*, L.] Nakedness.
NUDITY [among *Painters*] a Picture representing a naked Body.
NU'EL [with *Architects*] the Spindle of a winding Stair case.
NUGA'CIDITY [*nugacitas*, L.] Triflingness, Frivolousness.
NUGA'TION, a trifling. L.
NUGA'TOR, a Trifler. L.
NUGATORY [*nugatorius*, L.] trifling, frivolous.
NUISANCE, something noxious or offensive.
NUKE [*nack*, Teut.] the hinder Part of the Head, the Nodule.
NULL [*nullus*, F. of *nullus*, L.] void.
To NULL, to cancel, or make void.
NULL'ED, made void.
NULLIBI'ETY [of *nullibi*, L. no where] a being no where.
NULLI'ETY [*nullitas*, L.] Nullity, Nothingness.

N U M

NULLIFID'IAN [of *nullus* and *fidus*, L.] one of no Faith, Religion, or Honesty.
To NUL'LIFY [of *nullus* and *facio*, or *fac*, L.] to make null or void.
NUL'LITY [*nullitas*, F. of *nullitas*, L. the being null, void, or of no Effect].
NUL'LO, a Cypher or Character which stands for Nothing, as (o).
NUMB, torpid, chilly, motionless.
NUMBEDNESS, Torpidness, Deadness of Sensation.
NUM'BER [*nombre*, F. of *numerus*, L.] is a Collection of Units.
To NUM'BER [*numbrer*, F. of *numerare*, L.] to count or reckon.
Prime NUMBER } [in *Arithmetick*]
Simple NUMBER } a Number that
Incomposite NUMBER } can only be measured or divided by itself, or by Unity, without leaving any Remainder.
Composite NUMBER } [in *Arithmetick*] a
Compound NUMBER } Number that may be divided by some Number less than the Composite itself, but greater than Unity.
Rational NUMBER [in *Algebra*] is every absolute Number, whether it be a whole Number or a Fraction, or whole Number joined with a Fraction.
Golden NUMBER [in *Astronomy*] a Period of 19 Years, at the End of which the Sun and Moon return to the same Station as before.
NUMBERS [so called, from its giving an Account of the numbering of the *Israelites*] the fourth Book of *Moses*.
Absolute NUMBERS [in *Algebra*] are all Numbers which are expressed by Figures and Cyphers, not having any Letters joined to them.
NUM'BLÉS [*nomblés*, F.] the Entrails of a Deer, &c.
NUMBNESS, Torpor, Deadness of Sensation.
NUM'ERABLE [*numerabilis*, L.] that may be numbered.
NUM'ERAL [*numeralis*, L.] of or belonging to Number. F.
NUM'ERAL Letters, those Letters of the Alphabet which are generally used for Figures, as V for 5, X for 10, &c.
NUM'ERALLY, according to Number.
NUM'ERALS [in *Grammar*] those Letters which express Numbers, as C 100. D 500.
NUM'ERARY, belonging to Number.
To NUM'ERATE [*numeratum*, L. to count or number].
NUMERA'TION, the Art of reading or expressing any Number set down in Figures, and is commonly taught as the first Rule in *Arithmetick*.
NUMERA'TOR [*numérateur*, F.] one who numbers or counts, an *Arithmetician*, an Auditor. L.
NUMERATOR [of a *Fraction*] is the Number placed above the separating Line.

NUR

and expressing the Number of the Parts of Unity in any Fraction, as 5-6ths.

NUMERICAL, belonging to Number; also particular, individual.

NUMERICAL Algebra, that which makes Use of Numbers, instead of Letters of the Alphabet.

NUMERICAL Difference [in Logic] that Difference by which one individual Thing is distinguished from another.

NUMERICALLY, according to Sameness in Numbers.

NUMERO [in Number, L.] a Term prefixed by Merchants or others, to a certain Number of Things, marked thus, No.

De NUMERO [i. e. by Tale] as Payment of a Pound *de numero*, is just 20s.

NUMEROSITY [numerofitas, L.] Numberness, Abundance.

NUMEROUS [numerosus, F. numerosus, L.] abounding in Number, manifold.

NUMEROUSNESS, Largeness of Number.

NUMSKUL, a Dunce, a Dolt, a Block-head.

NUN [non, Sax. nonne, L. S. and Teut. nonne, F. *q non nupta*, not married] a Virgin that hath bound herself by Vow to a single and chaste Life in a Monastery.

NUN'CHION, an Afternoon's Repast.

NUN'CIATURE, the Office of a Nuncio.

NUN'CIO [nuncius, L.] the Pope's Ambassador. *Ital.*

To **NUN'CIATE** [nunciatum, L.] to call by Name.

NUNCIATION, a pronouncing or declaring in solemn Form.

NUNCIATION [in the Civil Law] is the Form of publishing and declaring one's last Will.

NUNCIATIVE [nunciativus, L.] called, named, expressly declared by Word of Mouth.

NUNCIATIVE Will, is when the Testator makes his last Will before sufficient Witnesses by Word of Mouth.

NUNDINAL [nundinalis, L.] belonging to a Fair or Market.

NUN'DINARY [nundinarius, L.] the same as Nundinal.

NUNNERY, a Cloister of Nuns.

NUP'ER Obiit, is a Writ which lies for a Co-heir being dispossessed by a Copartner of Lands or Tenements, whereof any of their Ancestors died seized of an Estate in Fee Simple.

NUPTIAL [nuptialis, L.] pertaining to a Wedding or Marriage. F.

NUPTIALIST, a Bride, Bridegroom, or one that makes Matches.

NUPTIALS, Marriage or Wedding.

A **NURSE** [nourisse, F. of nutrix, L.] one who takes Care of sick Persons, Children, &c.

NYM

To **NURSE** [nourir, F. of nutrix, L.] to take Care of, to nourish, feed, &c.

To **NUR'SEL**, to encourage or uphold.

NURSER, one who nurses, a Promoter of any Thing.

NUR'SERY, the Room where Children are nursed; also the Person nursed.

NURSERY [with *Gardin rs*] a Plot of Ground for raising Trees or Plants.

NURSING, a nourishing, a Child at Nurse.

NURSUSLY, the Flower *Narfusus*.

NURTURE [nouriturus, F.] a nourishing, instructing, or bringing up in good Manners.

NUSANCE [nuissance, F.] Annoyance; is when a Man does any Thing on his own Ground to the Damage of his Neighbours, stops Water, &c.

NUSH'D, starved in the bringing up. C.

To **NUSTLE**, to fumble, to cherish.

NUT [hnut, Sax. nuz, Teut.] a Sort of Fruit; the Worm of a Screw; also Part of an Anchor, Cross bow, &c.

NUTATION, nodding. L.

NUT Brown, having the Brownness of a Nut.

NUT-Crackers, a Machine to break Nuts.

NUT-Hook, a long Stick furnished with a Hook to bend down Nut-trees.

NUTMEG [nut moschata, L.] a well known Spice.

Male NUTMEG, a Nutmeg that differs from the common, in that it is larger and weaker.

NUTRIMENT [nutrimentum, L.] Nourishment, Food.

NUTRITION, nourishing. F. of L.

NUTRITIOUS [nutritivus, L.] nourishing or cherishing.

NUTRITIOUS Juice [in Anatomy] a Juice which affords Nourishment to several Parts of the Body.

NUTRITIVE [nutritif, F.] apt to nourish, or that serves for nourishing.

NUT-Tree, the Hazel.

NUX, a Nut; also a Pain in the Head which afflicts a Place as big as a Nut.

To **NUZ'ZLE** [q d. nestle] to hide the Head as a young Child does in its Mother's Bosom.

NYCTHE'MERON [νυκθημερον, Gr.] is the Space of 24 Hours, an entire Night and Day.

NYCTALOPIA [νυκταλωπια, of νυκτι, by Night, αλωπια, blind, Gr.] a Sort of Dimness of Sight.

NYE [of *Pbea(ants)*] a Flight or great Company of those Birds.

NYMPH [nymphe, F. nymphis, L. νυμφη, Gr.] a Goddess of Waters, Rivers, Springs, and Lakes; fresh or River-water.

NYM'PHÆ [in Anatomy] little Pieces of Flesh in the *Os Pubis*, in the Neck of the Womb.

NYM'PHAL, belonging to Nymphs.

NYMPHO-

O B E

NYPHOMANIA, the same with *Furo* *Ueriana*.
NYPHOT'OMY [of *νύμφη* and *ομα*, Gr.] a cutting of the *Nympha*.

O A

O, An Interjection of calling.
OAF, a Fool or silly fellow.
OAFISH foolish, ill.
OAFISHNESS, Foolishness, Silliness.
OAK [Aack, Sax. *Eih*, Belg. *Eiche*, Teut.] one of the Mast-bearing Trees.
OAK of Jerusalem, an Herb.
OAK'AM, } old Ropes untwisted, and
OAK'HAM, } pulled out again into
OAKUM, } loose Hemp like Hurds of
Fiaz, to be used in the calking of Ships. &c.
OAK'EN-Pin, a Sort of Fruit, so called from its Hardness, that yields an excellent Juice, and comes near the Nature of the *Wherry* Apple, though not in Shape.
OAKER, made of Oak.
OAR } [one. Sax. of *torc*, Du. of *roeren*,
ORE } Gr. to dig] Metal unrefined, as it is mixed with the Earth of the Mine.
OARS, Instruments used in rowing Boats; also a Boat rowed by two Persons.
OAST, a Kiln, S. C.
OAT'MEAL, Meal or Flour made of Oats.
OATS [zen. Sax. of *etan*. Sax. to eat. because it is Forage for Horses generally, and sometimes Proviſion for Men] a Sort of Grain.
OAT-7b/le, an Herb.
OATH [Að, Sax.] a swearing, or affirming a Thing by swearing.
OAZ } [of *ort*, Sax. a Scale,
OAZ'Y Ground } *g. d.* scaly] soft, slimy, or muddy Ground.
OAZ'INE'S, Sliminess, Muddiness.
OBADIAH [עבדיה of עבד, a Servant, and יהוה, the Lord, H. i. e. the Servant of the Lord] a proper Name of Men.
To OBAM'BULATE [*obambulatorum*, L.] to walk up and down.
OBAMBULATION, a walking up and down. L.
To OBDUCE, to cover.
OBDUC'ION, a covering, or laying over.
OBDURACY, Hardness of Heart.
OBDURATE [*obduratus*, L.] hardened, obstinate.
OBDURATELY, Rabbornly.
OBDURATION, } Hardness of Heart,
OBDURATENESS, } Obstinacy, Stubbornness.
OBEDIENCE [*obsequance*, F. of *obediens*, L.] Dutifulness, Submission, Subjection.

O B I

OBE'DIENCER, Obedience. *Obsequ.*
OBE'DIENT [*obediens*, L.] dutiful, submissive.
OBE'DIENT'IA [in *Canon Law*] the Administration of an Office. L.
OBE'DIENT'IAL [*obedienciel*, F.] belonging to Obedience.
OBE'DIENTIALS, those who execute an Office under Superiors, and with Obedience to their Commands.
OBE'DIENTLY, dutifully, obsequiously.
OBE'DIENTNESS, the being obedient.
OBE'ISANCE [*obsequance*, F.] a Congee, or low Bow.
OBE'ISK [*obelisque*, F. *obeliscus* L. *Zealox*, Gr.] a huge solid Piece of Marble, or fine Stone four square, and all of one Piece, growing smaller from the Bottom, and ending in a Point at the Top like a Pyramid, set up for a Monument. &c.
OBE'ISK [among *Printers*] is this Mark (†).
To OBE'QUITATE [*obsequitatum*, L.] to ride up and down.
OBE'QUATION, a riding up and down.
To OBER'RATE [*oberratum*, L.] to wander up and down. L.
OBER'RATION, a wandering up and down. L.
OBE'SE [*obesus*, L.] fat. gross.
OBE'SITY [*obesitas*, L.] Fatness, Grossness, Compulency.
To OBEY' [*obire*, F. of *obediens*, L.] to be obedient or dutiful, to submit.
OBEYING Signs [in *Astrology*] the last six Southern Signs of the Zodiac.
OBJECT [*obget*, F. of *objectum*, L.] any Thing which is opposed to our Sight, or any other Senses; also Subject or Matter.
To OBJECT' [*objectur*, F. of *objicere*, L.] to make an Objection, to oppose, to urge against.
OBJECT Glass, a Glass in a Telescope or Microscope, placed at the End of the Tube which is next the Object.
OBJECT Plate, the Plate on which the Object is placed.
OBJECTION, a Difficulty raised against a Proposition. F. of L.
OBJECTION [in *Rhetoric*] is a Figure when the Words of an Opponent are pronounced in order to answer them.
OBJECTIVE [*obj-ctif*, F. *g.* of *obj-ctivus*, L.] of or relating to the Object.
OBJECTIVELY, considered as an Object of the Mind.
OBJECTOR, one who opposes, or brings an Argument against. L.
O'BIT [*i. e.* a coming to or meeting, *scil.* Death, L.] Death or Decese; a funeral Solemnity or Song; an Office for the Dead said annually; an Anniversary appointed in Remembrance of the Death of any Person.

OBITUARY

OBITUARY [*obituaire*, F.] a Register-Book, in which Friars in a Monastery entered the Obits of their Benefactors.

OBJURA'TION, a binding by Oath. *L.*
To **OBJUR'GATE** [*objurgatum*, *L.*] to chide or reprove.

OBJURGATION, a chiding or reprov-
L.

OBJUR'GATORY [*objurgatorius*, *L.*] per-
taining to chiding or rebuking.

OBLAT' [*of oblatus*, *L.*] a Soldier disabled
in the Prince's Service, who had the Benefit
of a Monk's Place given him in the Abbey;
also the Maintenance itself.

OBLATE [*oblatus*, *L.*] flatted at the Poles,
used of a Spheroid.

OBLA'TA, Things offered in the Exche-
quer, old Debts brought from foregoing Years,
and put to the Account of the present Sheriff.
L.

OBLA'TÆ, consecrated Wafers distributed
to Communicants in the Mass. *L.*

OBLA'TION, an Offering; more especi-
ally that which is offered by religious Persons
to the Church, or to pious Uses, and a Toll
or Subsidy. *F.* of *L.*

OBLA'TIONS of the Altar, customary Of-
ferings presented by Parishioners to the Priest,
and solemnly laid upon the Altar. *O. R.*

Funeral OBLATIONS, Offerings to atone
for the Defaults of the deceased Party in pay-
ing Tythes; or other ecclesiastical Duties.

To **OBLA'TRATE** [*oblatratum*, *L.*] to
bark or sail against one.

OBLAT'S of *St. Jerome*, a Congregation of
secular Priests, founded in Italy by Charles Ba-
rromeo.

OBLAECTA'TION, a Recreation, Delight,
Pleasure. *L.*

OBLA'ESION [*of ob and laedo*, *L.*] an Injury
done to any Part.

OBLIGAMENT, Obligation, a being ob-
liged.

To **OBLIGATE** [*obligatum*, *L.*] to bind
or tie.

OBLIGA'TI [*in Musick Books*] signifies
necessary, expressly, or on Purpose, as *A
loi violini obligati*, on Purpose for two Vio-
lins; *con fagotto obligati*, on Purpose for the
Bassoon; *con il violoncello obligati*, means that
the *Violoncello* Part is very necessary to be per-
formed, and therefore ought not to be left
out. It also sometimes signifies the same as
the Word *Necessario* or *Concertante*; which see.
Ital.

OBLIGA'TION, Duty, Engagement, Tie,
a Bond or Writing obligatory. *L.*

OBLIGATORINESS, Bindingness.

OBLIGATORY [*obligatoire*, *F.* *obligato-
rius*, *L.*] of Force to oblige, binding.

To **OBLI'GE** [*obliger*, *F.* of *obligare*, *L.*]
to bind, constrain, or engage; also to do a
Kindness or good Turn.

OBLIGEE' [*in Law*] a Person to whom a
Bond or Writing obligatory is made. *F.*

OBLIGING [*obligans*, *L.*] civil, courteous,
kind; also the Act of obliging, binding, &c.

OBLIGINGNESS, Courtesy, Civility.

OBLIGEOR' [*Law Term*] one that enters
into a Bond for Payment of Money.

To **OBLIG'URATE** [*obliguratum*, *L.*] to
spend all one has on Dainties.

OBLIMA'TION, a plastering or dashing
over. *L.*

OBLIQUA'TION, causing Obliquity. *L.*

OBLI'QUE [*obliquus*, *L.*] crooked, awry.
F.

OBLIQUE Angle [*in Geometry*] any Angle,
either acute or obtuse, that is greater or less
than a right one.

OBLIQUE angled Triangle, is any Triangle
which is not right angled.

OBLIQUE Cases [*in Grammar*] are the Ge-
nitive, Dative, and Ablative.

OBLIQUE Force, is that whose Line of
Direction is not at right Angles with the Bo-
dy on which it is impress'd.

OBLIQUE Line [*in Geostroy*] a Line which
lies unequally between its two extrem Points.

OBLIQUE Planes [*in Dialling*] are such
Planes which recline from the Zenith, and re-
cline to the Horizon.

OBLIQUE Sailing [*in Navigation*] is when
a Ship runs upon the same Rhumb between
any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes
an oblique Angle with the Meridian, as
then the continually changes both Longitude
and Latitude.

OBLIQUE Sphere [*in Astronomy*] is when
the Pole is raised any Number of Degrees less
than 90.

OBLIQUELY, not directly, crookedly.

OBLIQUENESS, Crookedness.

OBLIQUITY [*obliquitas*, *F.* of *obliquus*,
L.] Crookedness, going slant.

OBLIQUUS Superior [*in Anatomy*] a Mus-
cle of the Head inserted side-ways to the *Ci-
Occipitis* *L.*

OBLIQUUS Inferior Oculi [*in Anatomy*],
Muscle of the Eye going up obliquely over the
Depressum, and ending in the *Tanus Sclerae*
&c. *L.*

OBLIQUUS major Oculi [*in Anatomy*] a
Muscle which pulls the Eye forwards and
obliquely downwards. *L.*

OBLIQUUS minor Oculi [*in Anatomy*] a
Muscle drawing the Eye forwards, and ob-
liquely upwards. *L.*

OBLIQUUS descendens, a large Muscle of
the Belly, descending obliquely from the *Ser-
ratus inferior pectus*. *L.*

OBLIQUUS Auris, a Muscle of the Ear
entering the *Tympanum*, in a very oblique
winding Passage. *L.*

To **OBLI'ERATE** [*obliteratum*, *L.*] to
blot out, or raise out of Memory.

OBLITERA'TION, a blotting out, scan-
celling, an abolishing. *L.*

OBLIV'ION, Forgetfulness. *L.*

OBLIVIOUS

OBLIVIOUS [*obliviosus*, L.] forgetful.
 To **OB'LOCATE** [*oblocatum*, L.] to let out to Hire.
OBLOCUTION, Obloquy, ill Report. L.
OBLOCUTOR, a Gainfayer, Backbiter, or Slanderer. L.
OB'LONG [*oblongus*, L.] that is of a Figure commonly called a *Long Square*.
OB'LOQUY [*obloquium*, L.] a speaking Evil against, Backbiting, Slandering.
OBMUTES'CENTE [*obmutescere*, L.] a holding one's Peace.
OBNOX'ITY } [*obnoxietas*, L.] the
OBNOX'IOUSNESS } being liable to Punishment.
OBNOX'IOUS [*obnoxius*, L.] liable, subject to, properly liable to be punished for Offences.
OBNOXIOUSLY, in a State of Subjection, in a Condition liable to Punishment.
 To **OBNU'BIATE** [*obnubilatum*, L.] to make dark with Clouds, to obscure.
OBNUBILA'TION, a darkening, or obscuring with Clouds.
 To **OBNUNCIATE** [*obnunciatum*, L.] to tell, or shew ill Tidings, or Things unlucky.
OBNUNCIATION [*of Assemblies*] a dissolving them upon Foreknowledge or Conjecture of ill Success. L.
OBO'E } [in *Musick Books*] a Hautboy or
O'BOY } Hoboy.
OBOLE [*obolus*, L.] in *Pharmacy*, 12 Grains.
OBREPT'ION, a creeping in. L.
OBREPT'IOUS [*obreptus*, F.] that has been cunningly stolen; obtained after a subtil Manner.
 To **OB'ROGATE** [*obrogatum*, L.] to proclaim a contrary Law, for the Dissolution of the former.
OBSCENE [*obscenus*, L.] filthy, unclean, unchaste, lewd, smutty. F.
OBSCENELY, lewdly, indelicately.
OBSCENE'NESS [*obscenitas*, L.] Uncleanness.
OBSCENITY [*obscenitas*, F. of *obscenitas*, L.] unclean Speech or Action, Bawdry, Ribaldry.
OBSCURA Camera [in *Opticks*] is a Room darkened all but one little Hole, in which is placed a Glass to transmit the Rays of Objects to a Piece of Paper, or white Cloth. L.
OBSCURA'TION, a making dark or obscure.
OBSCURE [*obscurus*, L.] dark, gloomy, and to be understood; also private, retired, safe, mean. F.
 To **OBSCURE** [*obscuris*, F. of *obscurare*, L.] to darken, to make unintelligible; to loud or drown the Merit of another.
OBSCURELY, darkly, privately.
OBSCURE'NESS, Darkness, the being difficult.
OBSCUR'ITY [*obscuritas*, F. of *obscuritas*, L.] Darkness; Difficulty to be understood; to a retired Life.

To **OB'SECRATE** [*obsecratum*, L.] to intreat earnestly.
OBSECRA'TION, earnest Intreaty. L.
OB'SECRIES [*obseques*, F.] Funeral Rites and Solemnities.
OBSE'QUIOUS [*obsequiosus*, L.] very ready to obey, dutiful, careful to please, submissive.
OBSEQUIOUSLY, complaisantly, obediently.
OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, Readiness to oblige, Complaisance.
OBSERA'TION, a locking, or shutting up with Key or Bolt. L.
OBSERVABLE [*observabilis*, L.] fit, easy, or worthy to be observed.
OBSERVABLY, in a Manner worthy of Observation.
OBSERVABLENESS, the being fit or worthy to be observed.
OBSERVANCE [*observantia*, L.] Performance; also Respect, Regard. F.
OBSERVANCES, the Rules or Customs of a Monastery. F.
OBSERVANT [*observans*, L.] having Regard to, respectful.
OBSERVANTINES, a Branch of the Order of *Franciscans* or *Grey Friars*.
OBSERVA'TION, an observing, noting; a Note or Remark. F. of L.
OBSERVA'TOR [*observator*, F.] an Observer of the People's Manners; also a Monitor in a School. L.
OBSERVATORY [*observatoire*, F.] a Place where Astronomical Observations are made, as the *Royal Observatory in the Park at Greenwich*.
 To **OBSERVE** [*observare*, F. of *observare*, L.] to keep, to follow a Rule, Law, &c. to take Notice of, to consider.
 To **OBSERVE** [in *Navigation*] is to take the Height of the Sun or Stars with an Instrument.
OBSERVER, one who gives a diligent Attention
OBSSES'ED [*obsessus*, L.] beset, hunted by an evil Spirit.
OBSSE'SION, a besetting, or compassing about. F. of L.
OBSIDIANUM Marmor, the Touchstone.
OBSIDIONAL [*obsidionalis*, L.] belonging to a Siege.
OBSO'LETE [*obsoletus*, L.] grown old, or out of Use.
OB'SOLETENESS, the being grown out of Use.
OB'STACLE [*obscaculum*, L. of *obscire*, to stand in the Way] Hindrance, Bar, &c., or Rub. F.
 To **OBSTETRICATE** [*obstetricatum*, L.] to act the Part of a Midwife.
OBSTETRICA'TION, the doing the Office of a Midwife. L.
OBSTINACY [*obstinatio*, F. of *obstinatio*, L.] a stubborn Resolvedness to do any Thing

Thing right or wrong; a Fixedness in maintaining an Opinion; Wilfulness.

OBSTINATE [*obstinatus*, F. of *obstinatus*, L.] wilful, resolute, stubborn.

OBSTINATELY, stubbornly.

OBSTINATENESS, Stubbornness.

To **OBSTIPATE** [*obstipatum*, L.] to stop up Chinks.

OBSTIPATION, a stopping up Chinks.

OBSTREPEROUS [*obstreperus*, L.] making a loud Noise, bawling, full of Noise and Din.

OBSTREPEROUSLY, clamorously.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, Noisiness.

OBSTRUCTION [*obstructus*, L.] Obligation, Bond.

To **OBSTRUCT** [*obstruere*, L. of *ob* and *struere*, to build up again] to stop up, to hinder.

OBSTRUCTION [in *Physick*] the shutting up the Passages in a human Body.

OBSTRUCTIVE, apt to stop up, or cause a Stoppage.

OBSTRUCTIVENESS, the being apt to obstruct, or stop up.

OBSTRUENT, Medicines, Drugs, or other Things that are of a stopping Quality.

OBSTUPEFACTION, a stupifying, astonishing, or making abashed.

To **OBTAIN** [*obtinere*, F. of *obtinere*, L.] to succeed in the Pursuit of a Thing, to get or gain.

To **OBTEMPERATE** [*obtemperatum*, L.] to obey.

To **OBTEND** [*obtende*, L.] to oppose; also to pretend.

To **OBTENEBRATE** [*obtenebratum*, L.] to darken, or make dark.

OBTENEBRATION, a making dark. L.

OBTENTION, an obtaining. F.

OBTESTA'TION, an earnest or pressing Request. L.

OBTRECTA'TION, a backbiting, or slandering. L.

To **OBTRUDE** [*obtrudere*, L.] to thrust or force in upon, to impose.

OBTRUNCATION, a cutting off the Head. L.

OBTRUSION, a thrusting in or upon.

OBTRUSIVE, inclined to force one's self.

To **OBTUND** [*obtundere*, L.] to blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden.

OBTURATION, a stopping, shutting, or closing up. L.

OBIURATOR *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which turns the Thigh outward. L.

OBTURATOR *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Marjupialis*. L.

OBTURBATION, a troubling or disturbing. L.

OBTUSAN'GULAR [in *Geometry*] belonging to, or having an obtuse Angle.

OBTUSE [*obtus*, F. of *obtusus*, L.] blunt, having a dull Edge; also heavy or dull witted.

OBTUSE *Angle* [in *Trigonometry*] any An-

gle which is greater than a right one, or that consists of more than 90 Degrees.

OBTUSE *angled Triangle* [in *Trigonometry*] is such as hath one Angle obtuse.

OBTUSELY, bluntly, stupidly.

OBTUSENESS, Bluntness.

OBVALLA'TION, encompassing with a Trench. L.

OBVEN'IONS [in *Law*] Offerings; also Rents or Revenues. L.

To **OBVERT** [*obvertere*, L.] to turn back or against.

To **OBVIATE** [*obviare*, F. of *obviare*, L.] to prevent or hinder.

OBVIOUS [*obvius*, L.] easy to be perceived or understood, plain, common.

OBVIOUSLY, manifestly, evidently.

OBVIOUSNESS, easiness to be perceived or met with.

To **OBUMBRATE** [*obumbratum*, L.] to overshadow.

OBUMBRATION, an Overshadowing. L.

To **OBVOLVE** [*obvolvare*, L.] to turn round about.

OCCASION, Season, convenient or fit Time to do any Thing; also Cause, Reason, Necessity or Want; F. of L.

OCCASIONAL, belonging to Occas; also casual.

OCCASIONALLY, according as Occas offers.

OCCASIONARI [in *Law*] to be fact, or to be made subject to occasional Penalties.

OCCASIONS, Affairs, Concerns.

OCCATION, a harrowing or breaking of Clods. L.

OCCATIONES [in *Old Records*] are Offences committed in a Forest, by rooting up Trees, Assarts, &c.

OCCIDENT [*occidere*, L.] the West.

OCCIDENT *Equinoctialis*, that Point of the Horizon where the Sun sets, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

OCCIDENT *Astival* [in *Cosmography*] is Summer-west or North-west.

OCCIDENT *Hybernal* [in *Cosmography*] is Winter-west or South-west.

OCCIDENTAL [*occidentalis*, L.] belonging to the West, western. F.

OCCIDENTAL [in *Astronomy*] a Place is said so to be, when it sets in the Evening after the Sun.

OCCIPITAL [of *occiput*, L.] belonging to the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCIPITALIS [in *Anatomy*] a broad, fleshy Muscle, lying in the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCIPITIS *O* [in *Anatomy*] a Bone of the Skull, that lies in the hinder Part of the Head, being shaped almost like a Letter *L*, with its lower Angle turned inwards. L.

OCCISION, a killing. F. of L.

OCCLUSION, a shutting up fast, a stopping. L.

To OCCOE'GATE [*occocatum*, L.] to blind, spoil the Sight, &c.

OCCOECA'TION, a Blinding. L.

OCCO'CA'TION, a trampling upon. L.

OCCULT [*occulte*, F. of *oculus*, L.] hidden, secret.

OCCULT Qualities [among the ancient Philosophers] a Term commonly used as an *Asylum* for their Ignorance, who when they could give no Account of a *Phænomenon*, were wont to say, it was by an occult Quality.

OCCULTA'TION [in *Astronomy*] is the Time, when a Star or Planet is hid from our Sight by the Interposition of the Moon or some other Planet.

OCCULTLY, secretly, mysteriously.

OCCULT'NESS, the being hidden or secret.

OCCUPANCY, the Possession of such things as at present belong to nobody, but capable to be made so.

OCCUPANT [*occupans*, L.] one who takes Possession, a Possessor.

OCCUPA'TILE Field [Low Term] a Field, which being left by its proper Owner, is possessed by another.

OCCUPA'TION, a Business or Employment, a Trade. F. of L.

OCCUPATION [in *Law*] the putting a man out of his Freehold in a Time of War; or a Tenure or Use.

OCCUPA'TIVE [*occupativus*, L.] employed, or possessed.

OCCUPA'VIP, is a Writ which lies for a man who is ejected out of his Land or Tenement in a Time of War.

OCCUPIER, one who occupieth or possesseth.

OCCUPIERS [of *Walling*] Officers in the *Salt-works*, annually chosen to see what done between Lord and Tenant, and Persons concerned.

OCCUPY [*occupare*, F. of *occupans*, L.] fill or take up a Space, to be seized, or possession of; to deal, or trade.

OCCUR' [*occurrere*, L.] to meet, come by Way, offer or present itself.

OCCUR'RENCE, a casual Adventure, Rencontre, or Conjunction of Affairs; also News.

OCCUR'SION, a meeting, &c. L.

OCEAN [*oceanus*, L. of *Ὠκεανός*, Gr.] is a vast Collection of Waters, or main Sea, which surrounds the whole Globe of the Earth.

the Atlantick OCEAN [in *Geography*] lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the West, and reaches to the East.

the Hyperborean OCEAN, encompasses the North Pole, which is situated towards the North.

the Pacifick OCEAN, flows between the side of *America* and *Asia*.

the South OCEAN, incloses *Mogel'antica*, and reaches to the South Pole.

OCE'ANOUS [*oceanus*, L.] belonging to the Ocean.

OCHE'MA [*ὄχημα*, Gr.] a Liquor or Vehicle wherein Medicines are mingled.

OCHLO'CRACY [*ὄχλοκρατία*, of *ὄχλος*, a Multitude, and *κράτος*, Power, Gr.] a Form of Government, wherein the Multitude of common People bear Rule.

OCHRE, a yellow or blue earthy Substance used in Painting.

O'CIOUS [*ociosus*, L.] idle.

OCK'AMY [q. d. *alchemy*] a Sort of mixed Metal.

OCK'HAM [q. d. *Okeham*, i. e. Oak-Town, from the Abundance of Oaks growing there] a Town in *Surry*, where *William de Okeham* (Author of the Sect of *Nominatists*) was born.

OCK'LEY [of *oc*, Oak, and *leað*, a Field, *Sax.*] a Village in *Surry*.

OCTABIS [Low Term] as *Octabis Hilarium*, i. e. the eighth Day inclusive after the Festival of *St. Hilarius*.

OCTAE'DRON [*ὀκταεδρον*, F. of *ὀκτάεδρον*, Gr.] a solid geometrical Figure consisting of eight equal Sides, and is one of the five Platonic Bodies.

OCTAGON [*ὀκτάγωνον*, of *ὀκτώ*, and *γωνία*, a Corner, Gr.] a Figure consisting of eight Angles and Sides.

OCTAN'GULAR [*octangulus*, L.] having eight Angles.

OCTANT } [in *Astronomy*] is an Aspect
OCTILE } when a Planet is distant the eighth Part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees from another.

OCTASTYLE [*ὀκταστάλιον*, of *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *στάλη*, a Pillar, Gr.] a Building with eight Pillars in Front.

OCTA'VE [*octava*, L.] the eighth Day after some peculiar Festivals of the Year. F.

OCTAVE [in *Music*] an Eighth, or an Interval of eight Sounds. F.

OCTA'VO [i. e. in eight] a Book is said to be in *Octavo*, when a Sheet is folded into eight Leaves.

OCTEN'NIAL [*octennialis*, of *οκτώ*, eight, and *annis*, of a Year, L.] containing the Space of, or done every eighth Year.

OCTO'BER [*Octobris*, L. of *οκτώ*, eight] the eighth Month from *March*.

OCTOE'DRICAL, having eight Sides.

OCTOGE'NARY [*octogenaire*, F. of *οκτογενarius*, L.] that is eighty Years old.

OCTONARY [*octonarius*, L.] belonging to the Number eight.

OCTUPLE [*octuplus*, L.] eightfold.

OC'ULAR [*oculaire*, F. of *ocularis*, L.] belonging to the Eyes or Sight.

OCULAR Demonstration, is that Evidence which we have of any Thing, by seeing it done or performed with our own Eyes.

OCULARLY, according to the Observation of the Eye.

OCULUS [among *Botanists*] is the Bud of a Tree or Plant just putting forth, or the Knot out of which the Bud rises. *L.*

OCULATE [*oculatus*, *L.*] eyed, full of Eyes.

OCULATION [in *Botany*] the taking away of superfluous Buds. *L.*

OCULIST [*oculistis*, *F.*] one skilled in curing the Diseases of the Eyes.

OCY, OCY [of *occidere*, *L.* to kill] the Nightingale's Note. *Chaac.*

ODADASNA'S, Officers of the Turks, who are equivalent to a Sergeant or Corporal.

ODAXIS'MUS [*ὀδᾶξιμος*, *Gr.*] the itching of the Gums, when Children breed Teeth. *L.*

ODD [οὐδ, *Belg.* οὐδ, *Teut.* strange, savage] uneven Number.

ODDITY, singular Phenomenon.

ODDLY, strangely, uncouthly.

ODDNESS, Unevenness in Number; also Unusualness.

ODE [ὕμν, *Gr.*] a Poem sung to the Harp, or a Copy of Lyrick Verses. *F. of L.*

ODIBLE [*odibilis*, *L.*] odious, that may, or deserves to be hated.

O'DIO & *Atia*; a Writ sent to the Under-sheriff, to inquire whether a Man committed to Prison, under Suspicion of Murder, be committed upon Malice or just Suspicion.

O'DIOUS [*odiosus*, *F. of odiosus*, *L.*] hateful, heinous.

O'DIOUSLY, hatefully.

O'DIOUSNESS, the being odious, Hatefulness.

O'DIUM, Hatred, Grudge, Blame, or Censure. *L.*

ODONTA'GOGOS [*ὀδοντάγυγος*, *Gr.*] an Instrument for drawing Teeth.

ODONTA'GRA [*ὀδοντάγρα*, *Gr.*] an Instrument to draw Teeth. *L.*

ODONTA'LGIA [*ὀδονταλγία*, *Gr.*] the Tooth-ach. *L.*

ODONTICKS, Medicines for the Tooth-ach. *Gr.*

ODONTOIDES [*ὀδοντοειδής*, *Gr.*] a Part of a Bone shaped like a Tooth.

ODONTOLITHOS [of *ὀδός*, a Tooth, and *λίθος*, a Stone, *Gr.*] a stony Concretion that grows upon the Teeth.

ODONTOTRIM'MA [*ὀδοντότριμμα*, *Gr.*] a Medicine to rub the Teeth.

ODORAMENTUM [in *Pharmacy*] a Perfume; a Medicine applied for the Benefit of its Smell.

ODORAM'INOUS [cf *odoramen*, *L.*] odoriferous.

ODORATION, a Smelling or Savouring. *L.*

ODORIFEROUS [*odorifere*, *F. of odoriferus*, *L.*] bearing Odours or Perfumes, sweet-scented.

ODORIF'ROUSNESS, Fragrance.

ODOROUS [*odoratus*, *L.*] that has a sweet Scent or Smell.

O'DOROUSNESS, Sweet-scentedness.

O'DOUR [*odour*, *F. of odor*, *L.*] Scent or Smell, any sweet Perfume.

OECONOM'ICAL [*oeconomicus*, *L. of oeconomicus*, *Gr.*] belonging to Oeconomy, or Family government.

OECONOMICKS [*oecconomica*, *L. of oecconomia*, *Gr.*] a Part of Moral Philosophy, which treats of the Management of the Passions.

OECONOMIST [*oecconomus*, *L. of oecconomia*, *Gr.*] one who governs or rules a Family, a Steward.

OECONOMY [*oeconomie*, *F. of oeconomia*, *L. of oeconomia*, of *οἶκος*, a House, and *νομος*, to distribute, *Gr.*] the ordering a House or Family; also Thriftiness, good Husbandry.

OECONOMY [in *Architecture*] is the Method which shews how to take Measures rightly for giving the Fabrick a convenient Form and Bigness.

OECONOMY [among *Rhetoricians*] is Order in the Disposal of Parts necessary for Orators or Poets.

OECUMENICAL [*oecumenique*, *F. of oecumenicus*, *L. of οἰκουμένης*, *Gr.*] belonging to the whole habitable World; general, universal.

OEDAS'TICK [*oedasticus*, *L.*] cunning in the Knowledge of Weights and Measures.

OEDEMA [*οἴδημα*, *Gr.*] any Tumor or Swelling; but more strictly, a white, soft, insensible Tumor, proceeding from pituitous Matter.

OEDEMATOUS, belonging to an Oedema.

OEILAIID [*œil*, *F.*] Glance, Wink, Taken. *Shakspeare.*

OENOPOLIST [*οἰνωπώλης*, of *οἶνος*, Wine, and *πωλήτης*, to sell, *Gr.*] a Vintner.

OESOPHA'GUS [*οἰσώφᾶγος*, *Gr.*] the Gullet, or a long, large, and round Canal descending from the Mouth to the left Oesophagus the Stomach, through which the Meat passes from the Mouth to the Stomach.

OESTRUM *Veneris*, a Name given to the Clitoris, from the lascivious Title that it is capable of. *L.*

OE'SYPUS [*οἰσύπος*, *Gr.*] a certain Substance boiled out of a particular Part of the Fleece used most to sweat.

OF [cf *Sax.* *af*, *Belg.*] belonging to, OF, from.

OFF, not upon, distant from.

OFFA Alba [among *Clymists*] a white clotted Substance, which will arise if an equal Quantity of highly rectified Spirit of Wine and Spirit of Urine be shaken together.

OFFAL, Refuse or Drofs.

OFFALS [q. d. *off fals*] Garbage or Excrement of Meat.

OFF'CHURCH [q. d. *Off's Church*, Off, King of the Mercii, who built it] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

OFFSETTS [in *Gardening*] young Shoots which spring and grow from Roots, that are round and tuberosc, or bulbous.

OFFWARD [*Sea Term*] when a Ship being aground by the Shore inclines to the Side towards the Water, she is said to heel to the Off-ward.

OFFENCE [*offense*, F. *offensio*, L.] Trefpals, Fault, Injury. Wrong. Scandal.

To **OFFEND** [*offender*, F. *offendere*, L. of *ob* and *fero*, to strike against] to sin against, to commit a Fault, to hurt, injure, or annoy; to displease.

OFFENSIVE, displeasing, hurtful, injurious; also fit to attack an Enemy. F.

OFFENSIVELY, injuriously, in the Way of Attack.

OFFENSIVENESS, the being offensive or injurious.

To **OFFER** [*offer*, F. *offerre*, of *ob* and *fero*, to bring before. L.] to present, to tender, to propound, to bid.

OFFERING [*offerre*, F. offering, Dan.] a Sacrifice, or any thing offered to God or Men.

OFFERTORIUM [*Old Law*] a Piece of Silk or fine Linnen anciently made use of to wrap up the occasional Offerings made in the Church.

OFFERTORY [*offerre*, F. of *offertorium*, L.] a Place where Offerings are kept, also a Part of the *Popish* Mass.

OFFICE [*officium*, L.] the Part or Duty of that which bears, or is to be expected from one; a Place or Employment; also a good or ill Turn. F.

OFFICE [among *Ecclesiastics*] the Divine Service; especially a Part of the *Roman* Mass-book.

OFFICE [in *Law*] is an Inquiry made to the King's Use, by virtue of his Office who inquires.

An **OFFICE** [*officina*, L.] a Place where any Business is managed.

To **return an OFFICE** [*Law Term*] to return that which is found by virtue of the Office.

To **traverse an OFFICE**, is to make void the Inquisition taken of an Office.

OFFICER [*officer*, F.] one who is in an Office.

Commission OFFICERS, those who are authorized by the King's Commission.

Field OFFICERS [in an *Army*] such as have Command over a whole Regiment.

General OFFICERS, such who have not only Command over one Company, Troop, or Regiment, but in general over a considerable Body of military Forces.

Subaltern OFFICERS, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Cornets.

Staff OFFICERS, } such who have not
Warrant OFFICERS, } the King's Commission, but are appointed by Colonels and Captains,

OFFICIAL [*officialis*, L.] in the Civil Law, is the Minister or Apparitor of a Judge. F.

OFFICIAL [in the *Canon Law*] is he to whom the Bishop does generally commit the Charge of his Spiritual Jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL [in the *Common Law*] is a Deputy whom an Archdeacon substitutes for the executing his Jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL, officious, *Shakesp.*

OFFICIALLY, in a formal Manner.

OFFICIALIS non facinus vel amovendis, is a Writ directed to the Magistrates of a Corporation, willing them not to make such a Man an Officer, and putting him out of the Office he hath, until Inquiry be made of his *Manners* L.

To **OFFICIATE** [*officer*, F.] to do the Duty belonging to one's Office.

OFFICIAL [of *officina*, L. a Shop] of or pertaining to a Shop, sold in Shops.

OFFICIAL, such Drugs, Plants, Herbs, Medicines, &c. as are usually sold in Apothecaries Shops.

OFFICIOSITY [*officiositas*, L.] Officiousness.

OFFICIOUS [*officius*, F. of *officius*, L.] ready to do one a good Office, serviceable, very obliging.

OFFICIOUSLY, formally civil, kindly.

OFFICIOUSNESS, Readiness to assist, Obligingness.

OFFING [*Sea Term*] the open Sea, or that Part of it which is at a good Distance from Land.

To **keep in the OFFING** [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said so to do, when she keeps in the Middle of the Channel.

To **stand for the OFFING** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship is ready to sail from the Shore into the main Sea.

OFF-SCOURING, the Refuse of any thing.

OFF'SET, Sprout; Shoot of a Plant.

OFF'SPRING, that which is sprung of, or produced by another, as Children, Fruit, &c.

To **OFFUSCATE** [*offusquer*, F. *offuscatum*, L.] to make dark or cloudy.

OFFUSCATION, a making dark or dusky. L.

OFF } [*off*, Sax. affe, Dan. offit,
OFFEN } Teut.] frequently.

OFFENNESS, Frequency.

OFF *Sibus*, many Times. O.

OG [*ay*, H. a mock] King of *Babylon*.

OGDAS'TICK [of *ogdas*, Gr.] an Epigram, or Stanza, consisting of eight Verses.

OGEE } [in *Architecture*] a Member of a
OGIVE } Moulding, consisting of a Round and a Hollow.

O'GLES [*Dogen*, Belg.] Eyes. *Cast.*

To **O'GLE**, to look hard at; commonly to look amorously at.

OGLIO [*olio*, Span.] a Dish of mingled Meats; a Medley.
O'GRESSES } [in *Heraldry*] round, black
A'GRESSES } Figures resembling Balls.
OH! an Exclamation denoting Pain, Sor-
 row, or Surprise.
OIL [*Ole*, *Sax.* *oel*, Teut. *huile*, F. *oleum*,
 L.] the Juice of Olives, &c.
OIL [among *Chymists*] is one of the five
 Principles.
OIL of Antimony, a Mixture of Antimony
 with an acid Spirit.
Philosophers OIL [among *Chymists*] a Pre-
 paration of Brick bats heated red hot, soaked
 in Oil of Olives, and afterwards distilled in a
 Retort.
OIL of Tartar [*per deliquium*] the fixed
 Salt of Tartar, dissolved by exposing it to the
 Air in a cool moist Place.
OIL of Vitriol, the more fixed Part of the
 Spirit of Vitriol made caustick by a vehement
 Heat of Fire.
OIL Beetle } an Insect which sends forth a
OIL Clock } great Quantity of fat Sweat.
OILET-Hole } [*oilet*, of *oil*, F. an Eye]
OILET Hole } an Hole in a Garment,
 wherein a Point is put.
OILINESS, Greasiness.
OILMAN, one who sells Oil.
OINTMENT [*ointment*, F. *unguentum*,
 L.] an Unguent.
OISLER [*huifre*, F. *oefter*, L. S. *Ruffet*,
 Teut. *offrum*, L.] a Shell fish well known.
OISTER-Green, an Herb.
OISTER-Leaf, the Herb otherwise called
 Snake weed.
OKE, a certain *Turkish* Weight, of which
 there are three Sorts, the lesser Oke of *Smyrna*
 is 13 oz. 2 dr. the middle Oke is 1 lb. 11 oz.
 6 dr. and the greater 2 lb. 11 oz. 3 dr. *Englisch*.
OKENITE [of oak and gone] a small Vil-
 lage in *Shropshire*.
OKER [*okra*, L. *lyra*, Gr.] a Mineral.
 See *Okra*.
OK'HAM, Tow or Flax to drive into the
 Seams of Ships.
OLD [*old*, *Sax.* *alt*, Teut.] stricken in
 Age, also stale, also worn.
OLD Mr. Gory, a Piece of Gold. *Caning*
Term.
OLD Land, Land which has lain untilld
 a long Time, and is now ploughed up. *Saxen*.
OLEA'GINOUS [*oleaginosus*, F. of *oleo-*
ginus, L.] oily or pertaining to the Nature of
 Oil.
OLEA'GINOUSNESS, Oiliness.
OLECRA'NUM [*ὀλέκρανον*, Gr.] the great-
 est Process of the first Bone of the Arm, called
Ulna.
OLE'NE, the Cobur, or great Fossil Bone.
OLERON Laws [made at *Oleron*, an
 Island of *France*] maritime Laws made when
 King *Richard I.* was there.
OLFACTORY [of *olfactus*, L.] pertain-
 ing to the Sense of Smelling.

OLFACTORY Nerves [in *Anatomy*] these
 which give the Sense of Smelling.
OLIDITY [*oliditas*, L.] a strong Savour,
 Rankness.
OLFANTES, Elephants. *Cheuc*.
OLIGAR'CHICAL [*oligarchicus*, F. *olig-*
archicus, L. *ὀλιγαρχικός*, Gr.] belonging to
 an Oligarchy.
OLIGARCHY [*oligarchia*, F. *oligarchia*,
 L. *ὀλιγαρχία*, of *ὀλιγός*, few, and *ἀρχή*, Do-
 minion, Gr.] a Form of Governmen, where
 the supreme Power is lodg'd in the Hands of
 a few principal Persons; such are the States of
Venice and *Genoa*.
OLIGOTROPHY [*ὀλιγοτροφία*, of *ὀλιγός*,
 a little, and *τροφή*, Food, Gr.] a Decease of
 Nutrition, or a very small one.
OLIO [in *Cookery*, *olla*, Span.] a rich Pot-
 tage, made of Beef, Veal, Mutton, and Gam-
 mon, with Ducks, Partridges, Pigeons, &c.
OLITORY [*olitorius*, L.] belonging to a
 Kitchen Garden.
OLIVA'RIA Corpora [in *Anatomy*] two
 Knobs of the under Part of the Brain, so called
 from their Resemblance to an Olive.
OLIVAS'TER [*olivaster*, F.] darkly, brown,
 tawny.
OLIVE [*oliva*, L.] a Stone Fruit which
 yields Plenty of Oil.
OLIVE Bit, a Sort of Bit for Horses.
OLIVER [*olivier*, F. of *oliva*, L. an Olive-
 tree, an Emblem of Peace] a proper Name of
 Men.
Cite him a Rotunda for his Olliver.
 This Proverb is *terminis*, is *moderno*, and
 owes its Rise to the *Cavaliers* in the Time of
 the *Civil Wars* in *England*, who by way of
 Rebuff gave the antimonarchical Party a Gen-
 eral *Musk* for their *Olliver Cromwell*; but as
 to the Matter of it, it seems to proceed from
 the ancient *Lex Talionis*, or Law of Retalia-
 tion, *An Eye for an Eye, and a Tooth for a*
Tooth; and *Par pari retuli*, say the *Latins*;
 and of *Homer's* *ὄϊον καὶ ἕλικας, ταῦτον καὶ*
βρῦχον, Gr. Many make a Handle to return
Railing for Railing; but Christians ought to be
 of a better Spirit, manage the private Revengs
 either of hard Words, or rude Actions; for
 say the *Hebrews*, *למה יחזיקו רבים*
למה יחזיקו רבים

OL'LA Padrida, a Hotch Potch of several
 Meats together. *Span*.
OLLA Covovisa, a Pot or Flaggon of Ale
 or Beer. *O. L.*
OLLET [q. d. *Ellet*, of *elan*, *Sax.* to
 burn] Fuel. *S. C.*
OLYMPIAD [*ὀλυμπιάς*, Gr.] the Space
 of four complete Years, an Account of Time
 much used by the ancient *Grecians*. This
 Way of reckoning was brought in by *Iphitus*,
 taking its Rise from the Olympick Games;
 the first Olympiad began *A. M.* 3174.
OLYMPICK Games, were first instituted
 by *Pelops*, and celebrated every fifth Year for
 five

five Days together, in the Plains of *Elis*, near the City of *Olympia*, in Honour of *Jupiter Olympius*, by five kinds of Exercises, viz. Leaping, Running, Wrestling, Quoiting, and Whorl bats.

OMAGRA [with Physicians] the Goat in the Shoulder.

OMBER } [Al Hombre, Span.] a Spanish
OMBRE } Game at Cards.

OMEGA [Ω, ω] the last Letter of the Greek Alphabet; also metaphorically, it is used for the End of any Thing.

OMELET, a kind of Pancake. F.

OMEN, a Sign or Token of good or bad Luck. L.

OMENIUM [in Anatomy] the Caul, a double Membrane spread over the Entrails. L.

OMER [אמר, H.] a Hebrew Measure, about three Pints and a Half.

OMI-Land, mellow Land. N. C.

To OMIMATE [eminatum, L.] to forebode or foreflew.

OMINOUS [ominosus, L.] ill-boding, or portending ill Luck.

OMINOUSLY, in a Manner portending ill Fortune.

OMINOUSNESS, the being ominous.

OMISSIION, a neglecting, or letting a Thing pass. F. of L.

To OMIT [omittere, F. of *mittere*, L.] to pass by or over, to take no Notice of, to leave out.

OMNIFA'REUS [omnifarius, L.] divers, sundry, of all Sorts.

OMNIFEROUS [omnifer, L.] beasing or bringing all Things.

OMNIFICK [of *omnia*, and *efficiens*, L.] making or producing all Things.

OMNIFORM [omniformis, L.] of every Shape.

OMNIGENOUS [omnigenus, L.] of every kind.

OMNIMODOUS [omnimodus, L.] of all Manner of Sorts.

OMNIPARENT [omniparens, L.] bearing or bringing forth all Things.

OMNIPOTENCE } [omnipotentia, L.] Al-
OMNIPOTENCY } mighty Power, Al-
mightiness.

OMNIPOTENT [omnipotens, L.] Al-
mighty, All-powerful.

OMNIPOTENTLY, all-powerfully.

OMNIPRESENCE [of *omnis* and *præsentia*, L.] a being present in all Places.

OMNIPRESENT [of *omnis* and *præsens*, L.] that is every where present.

OMNISCIENCE [omnis and *scientia*, L.] the Knowledge of all Things.

OMNISCIENT [of *omnis* and *sciens*, L.] knowing all Things.

OMNIVAGANT [omnivagans, L.] wandering every where.

OMNIVALENT [omnivalens, L.] able to do all Things.

OMNIVOROUS [omnivorus, L.] devouring or eating all kinds of Things.

OMOLOGY [homologia, L. of *homologia*, Gr.] Agreeableness.

OMOPLA'ITE, the Shoulder-blade.

OMPHACIUM [ὀμφάκιον, Gr.] the Juice of four Grapes; also it is now applied by some to that of wild Apples or Crabs, Verjuice.

OMPHALOCE'LE [of ὀμφαλον the Navel, and κέλη, a Swelling, Gr.] a Rupture about the Navel, when the Caul or Intestines are protuberant in that Part.

OMPHALOPTICK [ὀμφαλοπτικόν and ὀφθαλμικόν, Gr.] an optick Glass convex on both Sides, called a Convex Lens.

OMRI [אורי, H. i. e. a rebellious or wicked People] a King of Israel.

ON [און, Teut.] upon.

ONCE, one Time, at a former Time.

ONDE, Breath or Fury. Chanc.

ONE [אנע, or an, Sax. een, L. S. and Belg. an, Teut. une, F. of *unus*, L.] 1.

ONE Berry, the Herb Paris. *Solanum quadrifolium*. L.

ONE Blade, an Herb. *Monophyllum*. L.

ONEDER, the Afternoon. Ch. S.

ONE-Eyed, having only one Eye.

ONELY [אנלי, Sax. slintig, Teut.] singular.

ONERANDO *pro rata Portione*, a Writ which lies for a joint Tenant, or Tenant in common, who is distrained for more Rent than the Proportion of the Land amounts to.

ONERARY [onerarius, L.] serving for Burden or Carriage.

ONEIROCRITICK [ὀνειροκριτικός, Gr.] an Interpreter of Dreams.

To ONERATE [oneratum, L.] to burden or load.

ONERA'TION, a burdening or loading.

ONEROUSE [oneruus, F. of *onerosus*, L.] burdensome, weighty.

ONEROSITY [onerositas, L.] Burdensomeness.

ON Hiz, space. O.

ONION [οignon, or *syon*, F.] a well-known Root.

ONOCENTAURS, fabulous Monsters, having the upper Parts like a Man, and Body like an Ass. L.

ON'OMANCY [ὀνομαντεία, of ὄνομα, a Name, and *μαντεία*, Divination, Gr.] Divination by Names.

ONOMATECH'NY [of ὄνομα, a Name, and *τεχνη*, Gr. Art] the Art of Prognostication from the Letters of a Person's Name.

ONOMATOPOE'IA [ὀνοματοποιεῖα Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where a Word is made to imitate the Sound of the Thing expressed, as the *Fliis buxæ*, *Taratantara*, for the Sound of a Trumpet. L.

ON'PRESS, downwards. O.

ON'SET [of *on* and *set*, *ansatz*, Teut.] an'Attract.

ONTOLOGY [*ontologia*, Gr.] an Account of Beings in the Abstract.

ON'WARD [*ονωρδω*, *Sax.* *forwards* or *anwarts*, Teut.] forward.

O'NYX [*ονυξ*, Gr.] a precious Stone, somewhat like the Colour of a Man's Nail.

OOSTE [*οοστ*, F.] an Hoff. *Cb.*

To OOZE, to flow out gently.

O'OZY, moist, wet, plishy.

OPA'CITY [*οπασις*, F. of *opacitas*, L.] Non-transparency, not transmitting Light.

OPA'COUS } [*οπακος*, F. of *opacus*, L.]

OPA'KE } shady, obscure, dark, that is not transparent,

OPACOUS Bodies [among *Philosophers*] such whose Pores lying in an oblique Position hinder the Rays of Light from speedily piercing and passing through them.

O'PAL [*οπαλις*, L. of *ωπαλιν*, Gr.] a precious Stone of almost all Colours.

O'P Land [*g. d.* open or loose Land] Ground plowed up every Year. *Suff.*

To OPEN [*openen*, *Sax.* *apene*, Belg. *offen*, Teut.] to unfold, expose, explain, &c.

OPEN [*open*, *Sax.* *open*, Belg.] plain, clear, &c.

OPEN *Arse* [*open arse*, *Sax.*] a Medlar, a Fruit.

OPEN *Head*, bare headed. *O.*

OPENING Flank [in *Fortification*] is that Part of the Flank which is covered by the *Orillon*.

OPENING of Gates [among *Astrologers*] is when one Planet separates from another, and presently applies to a third, bearing Rule in a Sign opposite to that ruled by the Planet with which it was joined.

OPENING of Trenches [*Military Term*] is the first Breaking of Ground by the Besiegers, in order to carry on their Approaches to the Place.

OP'ERA, is a sort of Entertainment of Musick on the Stage or Theatre. *Ital.*

OPERARII [*Old Law*] Tenants who hold small Portions of Land, by the Performance of servile Works for their Lord.

To OPERATE [*operer*, F. *operatum*, L.] to work, to effect, or bring to pass.

To OPERATE [among *Physicians*] to work or stir the Humours of the Body.

OPERATIO [in *Old Rites*] is one Day's Work, performed by an inferior Tenant for his Lord.

OPERATION, a labouring or working. *F. of L.*

OPERATION [in *Chymistry*] is any chymical Process.

OPERATION [in *Surgery*] is any Thing performed by the Hand of a Surgeon.

OPERATIVE, apt to work.

OPERATIVENESS, the being of an operative Quality.

OPERATOR [*operator*, F.] a Workman; also a Mountebank. *L.*

OPERATOR for the Teeth, one skilled in cleansing and drawing Teeth, and making artificial ones.

OPERATOR [in a *Gaming house*] the Dealer at *Firon*.

OPERO'SE [*operosus*, L.] laborious, that costs much Pains and Trouble; also busy, active.

OPEROSITY [*operositas*, L.] too much Nicety, great Pains or Labour.

OPERTI *Canis* [*Old Law*] Dogs not having the Balls of their Feet cut out. *L.*

OPH'IASIS [*οφιασις*, Gr.] a Disease where the Hair grows thin, and falls out.

OPH'ITES, a Sort of Hereticks in the second Century, who honoured a Serpent.

OPHIUCUS [*Οφιοειδης*, Gr.] one of the Northern Constellations.

OPHTHALMICK [*οφθαλμικος*, F. *ophthalmicus*, L. of *οφθαλμικος*, Gr.] belonging to, or proper for the Eyes.

OPHTHALMICK Nerves [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the fifth Pair of Nerves that serve the Eye. *L.*

OPHTHALMICKS [*οφθαλμικα*, Gr.] Medicines good for Diseases of the Eyes.

OPH'THALMY [*οφθαλμια*, F. *ophthalmia*, L. of *οφθαλμια*, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Coats of the Eye, proceeding from vitriolous Blood got out of the Vessels, and gathered together in those Parts.

OPIATE [*opiat*, F.] a Medicine made of *Opium*, or other Drugs of the like Nature, to cause Sleep, and ease Pain.

OPIFEROUS [*opifer*, L.] helping or bringing Help.

OPIFICE [*opificium*, L.] Workman's shop.

OPI'NABLE [*opinabilis*, L.] that may be conceived in Opinion.

To OPINE [*opiner*, F. of *opinari*, L.] to think, to be of Opinion; to give one's Opinion or Judgment about a Matter.

OPINIA'TER [*opiniastre*, F. of *opinato*, L.] an obstinate or stubborn Person.

OPINIATRE'TY } [*opiniastria*, F.]

OPIN'IONATIVENESS, } F.] an obstinate persisting in one's Opinion.

OPIN'ION, Mind, Thought, Belief, Esteem, Judgment. *F. of L.*

OPIN'IONATE. See *Opinionative*.

OPIN'IONATIVE, } wedded to his own

OPIN'IONATED, } Opinion, stubborn, self-willed.

OPIN'IONISTS, a Name in the Time of Pope *Paul*, to a Sect who boasted of Persecution, and held, that there could be no *Vicar* of Christ upon Earth, who did not practise the Virtue.

OPIOL'OGY, a Description or Treatise of *Opium*. *Gr.*

OPIPAROUS [*opiparus*, L.] sumptuous.

OPISTHOTONUS [*ὀπισθότρονος*, of *ὀπισθ*, backward, and *τρόνος*, the Tone, Gr.] a kind of Cramp, or stretching the Muscles of the Neck backward.

OPIULATION, a helping or aiding. *L.*

OPIUM [*ὀπιον*, Gr.] the Juice which distils from the Heads of Poppies in *Greece*, *Egypt*, &c.

O'PLE, Water Elder, a Shrub.

OPOBALSAMUM [*ὀποβάλσαμον*, Gr.] Balm of *Gilead*, the Juice of a Gum which distils from a Shrub called *Balsamum*, or the Balm tree, growing only in *Palestina*.

OPO'PANAX [*ὀποπανάξ*, Gr.] the Juice of *Panax*, or the Herb *All-heal*.

OPPIDAN [*oppidanus*, L.] a Townsman.

To **OPPIGNORATE** [*oppignero*, L.] to pledge, to pawn.

OPPIGNORATED [*oppignoratus*, L.] pawned.

To **OPPILATE** [*oppiler*, *F.* *oppilatum*, L.] to cause a Stoppage in some Part of the Body.

OPPILATION, Obstruction, Stoppage. *F.* of *L.*

OPPILATIVE, apt to obstruct or stop.

OPPLETE [*oppletus*, L.] filled.

OPPLETION, a Filling. *L.*

To **OPPOSE** [*opponere*, L.] to oppose.

OPPONENT [*opponens*, L.] one who maintains a contrary Argument in the Schools, or opposes in Disputation.

OPPORTUNE [*opportunitas*, L.] convenient, seasonable. *F.*

OPPORTUNELY, seasonably.

OPPORTUNITY [*opportunitas*, *F.* of *opportunitas*, L.] convenient Time or Occasion.

To **OPPOSE** [*opponere*, *F.* of *oppositum*, L.] to set against, to put in Competition, to withstand or thwart.

OPPOSITE [*oppositus*, L.] that is over-against, contrary. *F.*

OPPOSITE Cones [in *Geometry*] two Cones of the like Quality, which are vertically opposite, and have the same common Axis.

OPPOSITE Sections [in *Geometry*] are the two Hyperbolas which are made by a Plane cutting both those Cones.

OPPOSITE [in *Logic*] are Things relatively opposite or contrary, as Master and Servant.

OPPOSITENESS, the State of being opposite.

OPPOSITION, Contrariety, Disagreement, Hindrance, Stop. *F.* of *L.*

OPPOSITION [in *Astrology*] when two Planets, being distant 180 Degrees, behold one another diametrically opposite.

To **OPPRESS** [*oppresser*, *F.* *oppressum*, L. of *ob* and *presso*] to lie heavy upon, to overburden, to crush by Authority and Violence.

To **OPPRESS**, to ravish.

OPPRESSION, over-burdening, crushing by Authority, &c. *F.* of *L.*

OPPRESSIVE, apt to oppress.

OPPRESSIVELY, injuriously, cruelly.

OPPRESSIVENESS the being oppressive.

OPPRESSOR [*oppressor*, *F.*] he that oppresses.

OPPROBRII Lapis [*i. e.* the Stone of Reproach] a Stone erected in the City of *Padua* in *Italy*, to which whatever Debtors resort, openly declaring Inability to pay their Debts, are to be tread from Prosecution. *L.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS [*opprobriosus*, L.] reproachful, injurious.

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY, reproachfully, contemptuously.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, the being opprobrious.

OPPRO'BRIUM [*opprobrium*, *F.*] the Shame which attends a lewd villainous Act; Infamy, Disgrace. *L.*

To **OPPUGN'** [*oppugnare*, L.] to fight against, to oppose, to reject or confute an Opinion.

OPPUGNER, one who opposes.

OP'IMATHY [*ὀψιμαθία*, of *ὀψι*, late, and *μαθη*, learned, Gr.] a learning in old Age.

OPSONATION, a Catering. *L.*

OPTABLE [*optabilis*, L.] desirable.

OPTATIVE Mood [in *Grammar*] is that Mood of a Verb, which expresses an earnest Desire that such a Thing may be or happen.

OPTICK [*opticus*, *F.* *opticus*, L. of *ὀπτικόν*, Gr.] belonging to the Sight.

OPTICK Glasses, Glasses contrived for the viewing of any Object, as Microscopes, Telescopes, &c.

OPTICK Nerves [in *Anatomy*] the second Pair of Nerves, which convey the Spirits to the Eye.

OPTICK Place of a Star [in *Astronomy*] is that Part or Point of its Orbit, which our Sight determines, when the Star is there.

OPTICKS [*opticks*, *F.* *optica*, L. of *ὀπτικόν*, Gr.] a Science which treats of the Sight in general, explaining the Properties and Effects of it.

OPTICIAN, one skilled in Opticks.

OPTIMACY [*optimatus*, L.] the Government of a Commonwealth by the Nobles.

OPTIMITY [*optimatus*, L.] Excellency.

OPTION, a Choice, a Liberty of accepting or refusing a Thing. *F.* of *L.*

OPULENCY [*opulencia*, *F.* of *opulentia*, L.] Riches, Wealth.

OPULENT [*opulentus*, L.] wealthy, very rich. *F.*

OPULENTLY, richly.

OPUS'CLE [*opusculum*, L. a small Work]

OR [*obst.* Teut.] either.

OR, Good. *F.*

OR [in *Heraldry*] the Colour of Gold.

OR'ACH [*arache*, *F.*] a Pot Herb.

OR'ACLE [*oraculum*, L.] an ambiguous and obscure Answer, which the Heathen Priests gave

to the People about Things to come, making them believe that God spoke by their Mouth.

Divine ORACLE, an Answer or Council given by God, the Holy Scriptures.

ORACULAR, belonging to Oracles.

ORACULARLY, like an Oracle.

ORAIISON, Prayer, verbal Supplication.

F.

ORAL [of *os*, *avis*, L. the Mouth] delivered by the Mouth or Voice. F.

ORAN'DO *pro Rege et Regno*, a Writ requiring the Bishop and Clergy to pray for the Peace and good Government of the Realm, and for a good Understanding between the King and Parliament.

OR'ANGE [*aurantio*, Ital. *aurantium*, L. of *auris colore*] a well known Fruit. F.

OR'ANGEADE, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges, Lemons, Water, Sugar, &c.

ORAN'GERY, a Sort of Perfume; also a Sort of Snuff; also a Place in a Garden where Orange-trees are kept.

ORANOCO, a Sort of Tobacco.

ORATION [*oraison*, F.] a Discourse or Speech pronounced in public. L.

ORATOR [*orator*, F.] an eloquent Speaker or Pleader. L.

ORATORIANS, an Order of regular Priests established A. C. 1364, so called from the Oratory of St. Jerome in Rome, where they used to pray.

ORATORY [*oratoire*, F. of *oratorius*, L.] belonging to an Orator.

ORATORY [*oratoria*, L.] the Art of Oratory, the Science of Rhetorick, or the Art of making public Speeches.

An *ORATORY* [*un oratoire*, F. *oratorium*, L.] a private Chapel, or Place set apart for Prayer.

ORB [*orbis*, F. of *orbis*, L.] a hollow Sphere.

ORB [in *Astronomy*] the Deferent of a Planet, commonly called a Sphere.

ORBA'TION, a depriving. L.

ORBICULAR [*orbiculaire*, L. of *orbicularis*, L.] round, like a Ball or Globe.

ORBICULAR Bone [in *Anatomy*] one of the little Bones of the inner Part of the Ear.

ORBICULARIS Musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that draws the Lips together, and is the same as *Osculatus*; a kissing Muscle. L.

ORBICULARIS Palpebrarum [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle whose Fibres encompass the Eye-lids circularly, and are inserted in them.

ORBICULARLY, spherically.

ORBICULATED [*orbiculatus*, L.] made round.

ORBIS Magnus [in the System of Copernicus, is the Orbit of the Earth in its annual Revolution round the Sun. L.

ORBIT [*orbis*, F. of *orbis*, L.] the Track or Mark of a Chariot or Cart-wheel.

ORBIT [in *Anatomy*] is the Extent of any Part which is of a round Figure.

ORBIT [in *Astronomy*] is the Circle in which any Planet moves.

OR'BITER Externus [in *Anatomy*] is the Hole in the Cheek bone below the Orbit. L.

ORBITER Internus [in *Anatomy*] a Hole in the coronal Bone of the Skull, within the Orbit. L.

OR'BITY [*orbitas*, L.] the Want of Children by Parents, or Parents by Children; or Want or Privation.

Concentrick ORBS [in *Astronomy*] are several Orbs one within another, which have the same Centre.

Eccentric ORBS [in *Astronomy*] are Orbs within one another, or separate, which have different Centres.

OR'CHAL, ? a Mineral Stone like *Al-OR'CHEL*, } lum.

OR'CHANET, the Herb *Albanet*, or Spanish Bugloss. *Ancubus*, L.

OR'CHARD [corr. of *obst. gutta*, *Teu. H. G.*] a Piece of Ground inclosed and planted with Fruit-trees.

ORCHESTRE [*orchestra*, L. of *ὄρχηστρον*, Gr.] a Place where the Chorus danced, where Musicians sit.

OR'CHIS, a Plant, called also *Saxifraga*.

OR'CIO [about *Florence*] an Oil Measure containing 8 Gallons and a Quarter English Measure.

To *ORDAIN* [*ordainer*, F. of *ordinar*, L.] to command, to appoint, to confer Orders.

ORDALIAN Law, a Law which established the ancient Way of *Ordeal*, or Trial by Fire and Water, &c.

OR'DEAL ? [of *ordel*, of *op. great*, and *OR'DAEL* } deal, Judgment, Sax.] contain particular Ways of Trial, by which Persons accused of Crimes were to clear themselves; of which there were four several Ways. This was instituted long before the Conquest, and continued till the Time of King John, in whose Days it was abrogated.

ORDEAL by Combat, was when the Persons accused of Murder, was obliged to fight the next Relation, &c. of the Person accused.

ORDEAL by Fire, was when the Party accused undertook to prove his or her Innocence by walking blindfold and barefoot between nine red hot Plough-shares, laid at unequal Distances one from another; or by holding a red hot Iron in his or her Hand.

ORDEAL by cold Water, was a being bound and thrown into a River or Pond, like the Trial of Witches.

ORDEAL by hot Water, was by putting the Hands or Feet into scalding Water.

ORDEF'FE, ? Ore or Metal lying under *ORDEL'FE*, } Ground; also the Chain made to it,

ORDEL'LY

ORDEINLY [*ordentlich*, Teut.] orderly. *Cbauc.*

ORDER [*ordre*, F. of *ordo*, L. *ordnung*, Teut.] a disposing of Things in their proper Place; Custom or Manner, Rule or Discipline.

ORDER of Battle, is the Disposition of the Battalions and Squadrons of an Army in one or more Lines, according to the Nature of the Ground, either to engage an Enemy, or to be reviewed.

ORDER [in *Architecture*] is a Rule to be observed for the Proportion of Pillars, and for the Form of certain Parts appertaining to them; or in a more general Sense, that which gives each Part of the Building a convenient Bigness.

ORDER [in *Military Discipline*] is the equal Distance of one Rank or File from another.

OR'DERLINESS, the being orderly, Regularity.

OR'DERLY, acting according to Rule, regular.

OR'DERS [in *general*] signify all that is commanded by superior Officers, and is sometimes only taken for the Word.

OR'DERS [in *Theology*] the Priesthood.

OR'DINABLE, capable of being designed or ordained. *Cbauc.*

OR'DINAL [*ordinalis*, L.] belonging to Order.

ORDINAL Numbers, are such as express the Order of Things, as *First, Second, and Third, &c.*

An **ORDINAL**, a Book of Directions for Bishops in giving Holy Orders; also a Book containing the Orders and Constitutions of a religious House or College.

ORDINANCE [*ordonnance*, F, *ordinatio*, L.] a Decree, Statute, or Law.

ORDINANCE [probably *q. d. inter officia*, L. among the Ranks of Soldiers] Artillery, great Guns.

ORDINANCE [of the *Forest*] a Statute made about Forest Causes, *An. 34. of Edward I.*

ORDINANCE [of *Parliament*] a temporary Act, which may be altered by the Commons alone.

Clerk of the ORDINANCE, an Officer, whose Business is to record the Names of all Officers, and all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office.

Surveyor of the ORDINANCE, one whose Charge is to survey all the King's Ordinance, Provisions, and Stores of War in the *Tower*.

OR'DINARY [*ordinaire*, F. of *ordinarius*, L.] common, usual, indifferent, mean.

An **OR'DINARY**; a Victualling House, where Persons may eat at so much *per Meal*.

An **ORDINARY** [of *Affixes and Sessions*] Deputy of the Bishop of the Diocese, appointed formerly to give Malefactors their Neck Verdes, and to judge whether they read

or not; also to perform Divine Service for them, and assist in preparing them for Death.

An **OR'DINARY** [in the *Civil Law*] is any Judge who has Authority to take Cognizance of Causes in his own Right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by Deputation.

An **ORDINARY** [in the *Common Law*] the Bishop of the Diocese, or he who hath immediate Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical.

OR'DINARIES [in *Heraldry*] are the Charges that properly belong to that Art, being commonly used therein, *viz.* the *Cross, Chief, Pall, Bend, Fesse, Escutcheon, Chevron, Salter, and Bar.*

OR'DINATE [in *Conick Sections*] is a Line drawn at Right Angles to the *Axis*, and reaching from one Side of the Section to the other.

ORDINATE [in an *Ellipsis*] is a right Line drawn in an Ellipsis or Oval, from one Side to another, parallel to a Tangent, which passes through one of the Ends of that Diameter to which it is an Ordinate.

ORDINATE [in a *Parabola*] is a Line drawn through the *Axis* and Diameters parallel to the Tangent; half of this Line is also sometimes called the *Ordinate*, and the whole, the *double Ordinate*.

ORDINATE [in an *Hyperbola*] is a right Line drawn in an Ellipsis, from one Side to the other, and divided into two equal Parts by the *Axis* of the same *Hyperbola*.

ORDINATE Figures, are the same as regular ones, that is, they are *Equilateral*, and *Equiangular*.

ORDINA'TION, the Act of ordaining or putting into holy Orders. *F. of L.*

ORDINATION Days, certain Days appointed for the ordaining of Clergymen, *viz.* the second Sunday in *Lent, Trinity Sunday*, and the Sunday following the next Wednesday after *September 14*, and *December 13*.

ORDINATIONE contra Servientes, is a Writ which lies against a Servant for leaving his Master.

OR'DINES [*Old Law*] a general Chapter or solemn Meeting of the Religious of a particular Order.

ORDINES Majores, the Holy Order of Priests, Deacons, and Sub deacons.

ORDINES Minores, the inferior Order of Chanter, Psalmist, Reader, &c.

OR'DLES, as Oaths and Ordles, *i. e.* the Right of giving Oaths, and determining *Ordeal Trials*, within a particular Precinct.

OR'DONANCE, } all Sorts of Artillery
ORDNANCE, } or great Guns. See *Ordinance*.

ORDON'NANCE, Order, ordering or disposing. *F.*

ORDON'NANCE [in *Architecture*] the giving to all the Parts of a Building the just Quantity and Dimensions, which they ought to have according to the Model.

OR'DURE [*ordura*, Ital.] Filth, the Dong of Man or Beast. F.
 ORE [*ορυ*, Sax. *oer*, Dut.] a Mine; Metal unrefined.
 OREB [עורב, *Il. i. e.* a Crow, or the Evening; a Prince of the *Midianites*.
 OREN GES [in *Heraldry*] little Balls usually of Orange colour.
 OREUM a Barn of Corn. O. L.
 ORE'WOOD, Oz. a Sea weed.
 OREXIS [ερεξις, Gr.] a Stomach or natural Appetite to Meat.
 ORF'GILD [of *ορυ*, Cattle, and *γιδ*, Payment, Sax.] a Delivery or Restitution of Cattle; or a Restitution made by the Honored or County of any Wrong done by one who was in Hedge.
 OR'FRAYS [q. d. *or*, Gold, F. and *frize*] fringed Cloth of Gold, anciently much worn by Kings and Nobles.
 ORET, a Sort of Chub-fish.
 OR'GAL, the Lees of Wine dried, &c.
 ORGAL' OUS [*orgueilleux*, F.] proud. O.
 OR'GAN [*οργανον*, F. *orgel*, Teut. *organum*, L. of *εργασιον* Gr.] the noblest of musical Instruments commonly used in Churches.
 ORGAN [*organum*, F. among *Naturalists*] an Instrument of some Faculty in an animal Body; as the Ear is said to be the Organ of hearing, &c.
 ORGAN Ling. } the greatest Sort of the
 OR'GES, } North Sea-fish.
 ORGANICAL } [*organique*, F. *organicus*,
 ORGANICK } L. *εργωνικος* Gr.] be-
 longing to the Organs of the Body, instru-
 mental, or serving as a Means.
 ORGANICAL Description of *Circulus*, is the Method of describing them upon a Plane by the regular Motion of a Point.
 ORGANICAL Point [among *Naturalists*] that Part of a living Creature or Plant which is designed for the Performance of some particular Function or Action.
 OR'GANIST [*organista*, F. *organista*, L. *οργανιστης*, Teut.] one who plays upon Organ.
 ORGANIZATION, the forming of Organs, or instrumental Parts. L.
 To OR'GANIZE [*organiser*, F.] to furnish with proper Organs.
 ORGANIZED [*organise* F.] furnished with proper Organs.
 ORGAN-Less, the Lost where the Organ is fixed.
 OR'GANO, an Organ. Ital. as *Organo Picciolo*, a small or Chamber Organ.
 OR'GANY, }
 OR'GAIN, } the Herb *Wild Mustard*.
 ORGASMUS [*εργασμος*, Gr.] Violence. Force, Onset.
 ORGASMUS [with *Physicians*] a quick Motion of the Blood or Animal Spirits, whereby the Muscles are convulsed, and move with uncommon Force.

OR'GIA [*εργια*, Gr.] certain Feasts and Revels in Honour of *Bacchos*.
 ORGIL'LOUS [of *orgueilleux*, F.] proud, haughty, arrogant, presumptuous. *Schobers*.
 OR'GUES [in *Fortification*] many Harquebusses linked together, or divers Musquet Barrels, laid in a Row, so that they may be discharged either all at once, or separately; also long and thick Pieces of Wood with Iron Plates at the End, hung over a Gate to stop it up instead of a Port-Cullice.
 OR'GYA [*εργυια*, Gr.] a *Grecian* Measure containing two Yards.
 O'RIEL College [probably, q. d. *aurus oris*, L. a golden Hall, or as others will have it of *orientalis*, from its eastern Situation] a College in the University of Oxford.
 O'RIENT [*orientis*, L.] the East. F.
 ORIENT *Equinoctial* [in *Geography*] the Point of the Horizon the Sun rises upon, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.
 O'RIENT *Es'wal*, the Summer-cast, or North east.
 ORIENT *Hyberna*, the Winter-cast, or South east.
 ORIENT *Pearl*, a Pearl of great Lustre and Brightness, such as are found in the Eastern Countries.
 ORIENTAL [*orientalis*, L.] belonging to the East, Eastern. F.
 ORIENTAL [in *Astronomy*] a Planet is said to be *oriental*, when it rises in the Morning before the Sun.
 ORIENTALISM, Agreeableness to Eastern Manner.
 OR'IFICE [*orificium*, L.] the Mouth, Entry, or Brim of any Thing, especially that of the Stomach, Womb, a Vein, Wound, &c. F.
 O'RIFLEM [*oriflume*, F. q. d. *arroyo flammum*, L.] the Standard of *St. Denis*, or Royal Banner of the Kings of *France*, in their Wars against the Infidels.
 OR'IGAN, wild Marjoram.
 OR'IGENISTS, a Sect of Hereticks so called, because they held some Errors drawn from *Origen's* Book concerning Principles.
 OR'IGIN [*origine*, F. *origo*, L.] the first rising or Source of a Thing; a Stock or Pedigree.
 OR'IGINAL [*originalis*, L.] belonging to an Original, primitive, first.
 ORIGINAL Sin [among *Divines*] the Guilt derives from our first Parents.
 An ORIGINAL [*originalis*, L.] the first Beginning or Rise of a Thing; the first Draught or Pattern of a Thing; also a Stock or Pedigree; the Derivation of a Word, &c. F.
 ORIGIN'ALIA [from *Trans*] or Transcripts or Records in the *Publicque*, sent thither from the *Chancery*.
 ORIGINALLY, primarily, from the Beginning.

To **ORIGINATE**, to spring originally.
ORIGINATION, primary Derivation.

ORILLON [in *Fortification*] is a Mass of Earth faced with Stone, built upon the Shoulder of a Bastion, which hath Casemates to cover the Cannon of the retired Flank.

ORION [Ὠρίων, Gr.] a Southern Constellation, consisting of 39 Stars.

ORISON [oratio, F. of oratio, L.] a prayer.

ORK, a monstrous Fish, called also a Whirlpool; also a Hulk, a large Sea-vessel; also a Butt for Figs or Wine.

OR'LE [in *Architecture*] the same as *Plinth*.

ORLE [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary almost the Figure of an Escutcheon.

OR'LOGE [horologium, L.] a Clock, Watch, &c. *Clock*.

OR'LOPE [Sea Term] the uppermost Space or Deck in a great Ship from the Main-mast to the Mizzen.

ORNAMENT [ornament, F. of ornamentum, L.] Beauty, Grace, Finery, Set-off; rhetorical Flourish.

ORNAMENTAL, decorating, serving to embellish.

ORNAMENTED, embellished.

ORNAMENTS [in *Architecture*] are the *Architraves*, *Friezes*, and *Cornices* of several Orders; also *Leaves*, *Channellings*, &c.

ORNATE [ornatus, L.] bedecked, decorated.

ORNATENESS, Trimness, a being neat, and well apparelled.

OR'NATURE [ornatura, L.] an adorning Wreath, &c.

ORN'DORNS [sur caderius] Afternoons Drinkings. *N. C.*

ORNITHOLOGY [ornithologia, L. of ornithologia, of ὄρνις, a Bird, and λογία, Speech, Gr.] a Description of the several Natures and Kinds of Birds.

ORNITHOMANCY [ornithomantia, L. of ornithomantia, of ὄρνις, a Bird, and μαντία, Prediction, Gr.] a Divination by the Flight of Birds.

OROBOL'DES [among *Physicians*] a Settlement in Urine like Vetches.

OR'PED, gilded. *O.*

OR'PHAN [orphanus, L. of ὀρφανός, Gr.] a fatherless and motherless Child.

OR'PHANISM, the State of an Orphan.

OR'PIMENT [q. d. auri pigmentum, L.] a kind of yellow Attienick. *F.*

OR'PIN, a Sort of Herb. *Telephium*. *L.*

OR'PINGTON [probably of oppin, the Plant growing there in great Plenty, and town, Sax.] a Town in *Kent*.

OR'RACH. } an Herb good in Potrage, &c.

OR'AR'P, } *Asioplex*, *L.*

OR'RFERY, an astronomical Machine for giving a clearer Account of the solar System.

OR'RI'S, a Flower, called also *Iris*.

OR'TEIL [in *Fortification*]. See *Berne*.

ORTELLI [Forsyth Law] the Claws of a Dog's Foot.

ORTHOC'OLON [ὀρθόκωλον, Gr.] a preternatural Straitness of Joint.

ORTHOD'ORON [ὀρθόδωρον, Gr.] a Greek Measure of about 8 Inches: Third long.

ORTHODOX [orthodoxus, F. of orthodoxus, L. of ὀρθόδοξος, Gr.] that is of a true or right Opinion or Belief.

ORTHODOXY [orthodoxia, L. of ὀρθοδοξία, of ὀρθός, right, and δόξα, Opinion, Gr.] Soundness of Judgment, true Belief.

ORTHODROMICKS [in *Navigation*] is the Art of sailing in the Arch of some great Circle.

ORTHODROMY [ὀρθόδρομος, of ὀρθός, right, and δρόμος, a Course, Gr.] Sailing in the Arch of a great Circle.

ORTHOG'ONAL [orthogonus, L. of ὀρθόγωνος, of ὀρθός, and γωνία, an Angle, Gr.] right angled.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL } [orthographicus, ORTHOGRAPH'ICK } L. of ὀρθογραφικός, Gr.] belonging to Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL Projection of the Spheres, a Delineation of the Sphere upon a Plane that cuts it in the Middle, the Eye being supposed to be vertically placed at an infinite Distance from it.

ORTHOGR'APHIST } [orthographus, L. ORTHOGR'APHER } of ὀρθογράφος, Gr.] one skilled in Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHY [orthographia, F. orthographia, L. of ὀρθογραφία, of ὀρθός, and γράφω, to write, Gr.] the right or true Way of writing, spelling, or describing.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Architecture*] is the Representation of the Front of a Building according to the Rules of Geometry, or geometrically drawn.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is the Draught of a Work, showing the Breadth, Thickness, Height, and Depth, so as it would appear if perpendicularly cut from the highest to the lowest Part.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Perspectivæ*] is the true Delineation of the Fore-right Plane of any Object.

ORTHO'PNOIA [ὀρθόπνοια, of ὀρθός, and πνοία, to breathe, Gr.] an ill Respiration, when the Person affected cannot breathe but with his Neck erect.

ORTHO'STATÆ [in *Architecture*] Pillars, Buttresses, or Supporters of a Building. *L. of Gr.*

OR'TIVE [ortivus, L.] easterly, rising.

OR'TOLAN, a delicate Bird. *F.*

ORTS [ort, Teut. a fourth Part] Fragments, Leavings, Mammocks.

OR'VAL, the Herb Clary. *Scleria*, *L.*

ORV'EPAN, an Elixuary, good against Poison, so named from the Inventor, a Mountebank at *Orvieto* in Italy.

ORYAL [*Old Records*] a Cloister, Porch, or arched Room in a Monastery.

OS'BORN [of *huf*, an House, and *born*; a Child, *Sax. q. d.* a Family Child] a proper Name.

OSCILLA'TION, a Swinging up and down; also a Vibration like the Pendulum of a Clock. *L.*

OSCILLATORY [*oscillum*, *L.*] moving backwards and forwards like a Pendulum.

OSCITANCY [*oscitantia*, *L.*] Negligence or Sluggishness.

OSCIGA'TION, a slight convulsive Motion of the Muscles, a yawning or gaping. *L.*

OS'CUA [with *Anatomists*] are the Openings of Vessels of an Animal Body at their Ends. *L.*

OSCULA'TION, a Kissing. *L.*

O'SIER, the Red, or Water-willow. *F.*

OS'KEN of *Land*. See *Osgong*. *N. C.*

OS'MONDS, the Ore of which Iron is made. *O. S.*

OSMUND [of *huf*, an House, and *mond*, Peace, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

OSP'REY [*osifraga*, *L.* a Bone breaker] a Bird with a very strong Beak.

OSSA *Innomina* [with *Anatomists*] two large Bones situated on the Sides of the *Oss Sacrum*. *L.*

To OSSE [*ofer*, *F.*] to offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do. *Chefb.*

OS'SELETS, *i. e.* little Bones [among *Ferriers*] certain hard Excrescences in the Knees of Horses. *F.*

OS'SICLE [*ossiculum*, *L.*] a little Bone.

OSSICLE [among *Botanists*] the Stone of a Cherry, Plum, &c.

OSSIFICA'TION, is said of the Bones, as in Children, when they harden from a softer cartilaginous Substance into one of a firmer Texture.

OSSIFRAN'GENT } [*osifragus*, *L.*] Bone-
OSSIFRAN'GOUS } breaking.

OSSIVOROUS [*ossa* and *voro*, *L.*] devouring Bones.

OS'SUARY [*ossuaria*, *L.*] a Charnel-house, a Place where dead People's Bones are kept.

OST, } a Vessel upon which Hops or
OOST, } Malt is dried.

OSTENTA'TION, making a fair Shew outwardly, Vain-glory; excessive boasting, bragging, vaunting. *F. of L.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS, } made for Shew,
OSTENTA'TIVIOUS, } vain-glorious.

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, vain gloriously.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, Vain-gloriousness.

OSTENTA'TIVE, apt to boast, to make a Shew of. *F.*

OSTENTIF'EROUS [*ostentifer*, *L.*] bringing Monsters.

OSTENTIVE [of *ostendere*, *L.*] that serves to shew.

OSTEOCOL'LA [*osteoκόλλα*, *Gr.*] the

Glew-bone Stone; a soft Stone, said to be of great Virtue for the uniting broken Bones.

OSTEOLOG'Y [*ostologic*, *F.* *ιστολογία*, *Gr.*] a Description of Bones. *Anat.*

OSTEOCOPE [*ὀστέον* and *κόπη*] Pains in the Bones.

OSTIARY [*ostiarus*, *L.*] a Door keeper.

OSTLER [*ostler*, *F.*] one who takes Care of Horses in an Inn.

OSTLERY, an Inn for Travellers.

OSTRACISM [*ostracisme*, *F.* *ostracismus*, *L.* of *ὀστρακισμός*, *Gr.*] a Sort of Banishment among the *Albanians*.

OSTRICH } [*ostrucbe*, *F.* *στρουθίον*,
OSTRIDGE } *los*, *L.*] a large African Fowl.

OSTRIFEROUS [*ostrifer*, *L.*] Oyster bearing, producing Oysters.

OSTROGOTHS, *Goths*, who coming out of the East, invaded the Southern and Western Parts of *Europe*.

OS'WALD [of *huf*, an House, and *wald*, Tower, *Sax. i. e.* a House roler] a King of *Northumberland*.

OS'WALD'S Law, the turning out of the married Priests, and the bringing *Ad-monks* into Churches, by *Oswald*, Bishop of *Worcester*.

OSWALD'SHAW [q. of *Oswald's* Es., of *Oswald*, Bishop of *Worcester*, who begged the Inspection thereof of King *Edgar*, and *Es.* *Sax. Water*] in *Worcestershire*.

OSWESTRE [formerly called *Osneburg*, in the C. Br. *Crest* *Oswald's* *Oswald's* *Crest's*, from *Ere*, a Town, and *St. Oswald*, King of *Northumberland*, who was there slain by *Penda*, a General of the *Mercis*] a Town in *Shropshire*, 171 Miles N. W. by W. from *London*.

OS'WY [of *huf* and *wad*, consecrated, *Sax.*] a King of *Northumberland*, the Founder of the Cathedral at *Litchfield*.

OTACOUS'TICKS [*ὀτακουστικά*, *Gr.*] Instruments which help to improve the Sense of Hearing.

OTAL'GIA [*ὀταλγία*, *Gr.*] a Pain in the Ears.

OTENCHY'TES [*ὀτεγχύτης*, *Gr.*] an auricular Clyster; a little Syringe or Squirt to inject Medicines into the Ear.

O'THER [oðer, *Sax.*] another.

OTHER [oðer, *Teut.*] or. *O.*

OTHERWHILE [oðerwile, *Sax.*] ever and anon, now and then.

OTHERWISE, after another Manner.

OT'HERWISED, falling out contrary to Expectation. *Chauc.*

O'FICA [*ὀφθαλμία*, *Gr.*] Medicines for Distempers in the Ear.

OTTAD'INI, the ancient Name of the inhabitants of *Northumberland*.

OTTAVA, an Octave, an Eight, or Interval of eight Sounds. *Ita'.*

OT'TER [oðer, *Sax.* otter, *Teut.*] a Sort of amphibious Creature.

OTTOMAN, belonging to the *Turks*.

OVAL [*ovale*, L.] of the Shape of an Egg.

OVAL Window [in *Anatomy*] one of the Holes in the Hollow of the Ear.

OVAL } [in *Architecture*] a Member so
OVOLO } called from its Figure resembling an Egg.

OVAL [in *Grocery*] a round, but longish Figure, so that the Lines drawn to the Centre from its utmost Superficies, are not equal, yet answer well enough to each other for its opposite Sides.

OVARIA [in *Anatomy*] the Testicles of Females, so named, because they breed a kind of Eggs, that have the same Use as the Lathers or Collections of Eggs in the Bodies of Fowls.

OVATION, a petty Triumph for a Victory won without spilling much Blood; or for the defeating Rebels, Slaves, &c. L.

OUBAT, a Sort of hairy Caterpillar.

OUCH [of *ocher*, F. to cut] a Collar of Gold, formerly worn by Women; also a golden Button set with some Jewels.

OVELTY of Services [Law Term] an Equality of Services, as when the Tenant Paravail owes as much to the Meisn, as the Meisn does to the Lord Paramount.

OVEN [oben, Belg. oven, L. S. oven, Teut.] an hollow Place for baking Bread in.

OVER [open, Sax.] placed upon, or above, beyond.

To OVER *as*, to act beyond one's Commission.

To OVER *balance*, to exceed in Weight.

To OVER *bear*, to prevail over, oppress, or crush.

To OVER *blow* [Sea Term] is when the Wind blows so hard that the Ship can carry no Sails.

OVER *board*, into the Sea.

To OVERCAST, to grow dark or cloudy; to whip a Seam as Sailors do.

An OVERCAST [in *Bowling*] a Throw beyond the Jack.

To OVERCOM'E [openkuman, Sax. of *überkommen*, Teut. to get, to acquire] to get the better of, to bring under, to subdue.

OVERCOMER, one who vanquishes.

To OVERCRAW', to crow over, to insult. *Spenc.*

OVER *Cybed* [Old Law Term] convicted or proved guilty of a Crime.

To OVERFLOW, to be fuller than the Brim can hold.

To OVER'GLANCE, to over-look, or look over. *Shakspeare.*

OVERGRAST, overgrown with Grass.

OVERGROWN Sea [among Sailors] is when the Waves swell to an excessive Height.

OVER *free*, overspread. *O.*

OVERIST [overist, Teut.] uppermost. *O.*

To OVER *bale* [Sea Term] to hale a Rope

the contrary Way, when it is drawn too stiff.

OVER *best*, overtook. *Spenc.*

OVER *bernis*, Contumacy, Stubbornness, Disobedience. *O.*

OVERLAID [openlebe, Sax. of *über*, and *leben*, Teut.] stifled or smothered.

OVERLEATHER, that Part of the Shoe that is over the Foot.

OVER *mailed* [among Sailors] a Ship is said to be over-mailed, when her Masts are too big for her Bulk.

To OVERLOOK [of *über*, Teut. and *suchen*, Helver.] to look over, to have an Eye upon, to look after; to take no Notice of, to wink at; to look upon with Contempt.

To OVERPASS, to omit, to disregard.

OVERPLUS, an exceeding, or something over and above.

To OVERPOISE, to out-weigh.

OVERLY, carelessly, slightly.

To OVER *rake* [among Sailors] the Waves are said to over-rake a Ship, when they break in, and wash her from one End to the other.

An OVER *reach*, a Strain, a Swelling of a Master-Sinew of an Horse.

To OVER *reach* [among *Fockys*] to hit the Fore-feet with the hinder, as some Horses do.

To OVER *reach*, to hurt one's self with reaching too far; also to cozen or cheat.

OVER *rigid*, too rigorous, too severe.

To OVER *rule* an *Objection* [Law Term] is not to allow it, to reject it.

To OVER *run* [überrennen, Teut.] to out-run, run beyond, to invade every where.

To OVER *run* a *Page*, &c. [among *Printers*] is to run it over again, to dispose the Lines after another Manner.

OVERSAMES'SA [Old Law Term] a Fine anciently imposed upon those who bearing of Murder or Robbery, did not pursue the Malefactors.

To OVERSEE' [übersehen, Teut.] to have the Management of.

OVERSEEN, deceived, over-reached.

OVERSEER, a Superintendent, one who overlooks.

To OVERSET, to over-tern.

OVERSHADOW, to throw a Shadow over any Thing; to shelter, to prate.

To OVERSHOOT', to shoot beyond the Mark, to go too far in any Business.

OVERSIGHT, a Mistake; also Superintendence.

OVERSPREAD, to cover over.

An OVERSWITCHT *House Wife*, a Whore. *N. C.*

OVERT [overt, F. of *apertus*, L.] open, manifest.

OVERT *Act* [in Law] a plain Matter of Fact, serving to prove a Defen.

OVERT *Word*, an open plain Speech.

To OVERTAKE, to come up to.

To OVERTHROW, to turn topsy-turvy; to defeat or rout, to disappoint.

To

To be **OVERTHROWN** [among *Sailors*] a Ship is said to be so, when, being brought a-ground, she falls over on her Side.

OVER thwart, across, or from Side to Side.

OVERTURE [*overture*, F.] an opening or disclosing of a Matter; also a Flourish of Music, before the Scenes are opened in a Play.

To **OVER'TURN**, to throw down, to subvert, &c.

OVER-weening, presumptuous, self-conceited, having too great an Opinion of one's self.

To **OVER-wobeln** [open pyran, *Sax.*] to cover over, to plunge and sink in.

OVER-went, over-gone, overwhelmed. *Sp.*

St. MARY OVERY [q. d. *St. Mary Overea*, i. e. *Mary over*, or on the other Side of the Water] a Street or Parish in the Borough of *Sunderland*.

OUGHT [oht, *Sax.*] somewhat.

OUGHT, owed. *Spenc.*

OUGHT'RED [of oht, early, and reban, to give Counsel, q. d. one who gives reasonable Advice; but Dr. *T. H.* derives it of þork, Du. high, and rebe, Counsel, *Sax.* q. d. noble Counsel] a Surname.

OVIDUCTUS [in *Anatomy*] the Egg-passage, the *Tuba Fallopiana*.

OVIFORM [ovum and forma, L.] in the Shape of an Egg.

OVI'PAROUS [ovipara, L.] that breeds by Eggs or Spawn.

OVIUM, a Pain in the Head, settled in a Place about the Signets of an Egg.

O'VOLO [in *Architecture*] is a Part of the Ornaments or Mouldings of the Cornish of a Pillar.

OUNCE [once, F. of uncia, L.] in *Troy Weight*, the 12th Part of a Pound.

OUNCE [in *Apothecaries Weight*] is eight Drachms.

OUNCE [*Apothecaries Weight*] the 16th Part of a Pound.

OUNCE [ounce, F.] a kind of Beast.

OUNDLING, rising like Waves. *O.*

OUN'DLE [q. d. *Avon's Dale*, from the River *Avon*] a Town in *Northamptonshire*, 64 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

GUNDY and *Crisp* [Old Phrase] streaked and curled.

OUR [ohp, *Sax.*] belonging to us.

OURANOGRAPHY [of *cosmic*, Heaven, and *γραφία*, a Description, *Gr.*] a Description of the Heavens.

OUR'LOP [probably of *Urr'lopp*, Du.] a Fine anciently paid to the Lord of the Manor by the inferior Tenant when his Daughter was debauched.

OURSELVES, we, not others.

OUSEN, Oxen. *N. C.*

OUSTED [Law Term] as ousted out of Possession, i. e. removed or put out of the Possession. *F.*

OUSTER *Le Main* [in *Chancery*] a Judgment given for the Delivery of seized Land out of the King's Hand. *F.*

OUTER *Le Mer* [Law Term] an Excuse for not appearing in Court, after a Summons, upon account of being beyond Sea. *F.*

OUT [ut, *Sax.*] without.

To **OUT** [utian, *Sax.* unt. Belg. ut, L. S. ang. Teut.] to put out, to displace.

OUTACOUS'TICON [of *otē*, an Ear, and *akōn*, to hear, *Gr.*] an Ear-pipe.

To **OUTBID'** [ausficien, Teut.] to bid more than another.

OUTBIDDER, one who offers a higher Price.

To **OUTBRAVE'**, to want more than another, to silence or dash.

An **OUTCAST**, a Person cast off as felon.

OUTDO', to excel.

OUT'ER, outward.

OUTERMOST, most outward.

OUTFANGTHEP [of ut, fang, and thecp, *Sax.*] a Privilege enabling a Lord to bring to Trial, in his own Court, any Man living in his own Fee, that is taken for Felony in any other Place.

OUT-Hell, the summoning of Subjects to

OUT-Horn, the Arms by the Sound of a Horn.

OUT-Land, Land let to any Tenant, merely at the Pleasure of the Lord.

OUTLAND'ISH [anflandisch, Teut.] Foreign, of another Land.

OUTLAW [utlaga, *Sax.*] deprived of the Benefit of the Law, and the King's Protection.

To **OUTLAW** one [Law Term] to sue out to an Outlawry.

OUTLAWRY, is the Loss of the Benefit of a Subject, and the King's Protection.

Clark of the **OUTLAWRIES**, an Officer whose Business is to make out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, after Outlawries.

OUTLICK'ER [in a Ship] is a small Piece of Timber made fast to the Top of the Poop, and standing right out astern.

To **OUTLIVE**, to live beyond, to survive.

OUT'MOST [yoemest, *Sax.* outest. Teut.] the outermost.

OUT-Panters [in *Scotland*] a Sort of Thieves who rode about, and took such Things as they could light on.

OUT'RAGE, a grievous Injury or Affront, a violent Assault. *F.*

OUTRAGEOUS [outrageus, F.] cruel, fierce, highly injurious, violent.

OUTRAGEOUSLY, very injuriously, furiously.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, the being in a violent Rage.

OUTRANGE, Defraction, Extremity. *θ.*

OUTRIDERS [in *Law*] Bailiffs-cum-est, employed by the Sheriff, to ride to the farthest Places of the County, to summon Persons to their County or Hundred Courts.

To **OUTRUN**, to leave behind in running; to exceed.

OUTWAIL, a very sorrowful Thing.

OUTWARD [αὐτοῦθεν, *Sax.* *außwärtig*, *Teut.*] to the Outside.

To **OUTWEIGH**, to exceed in Gravity, to surpass in Value.

OUTWELL, to flow out, yield out, discharge. *Sprac.*

To **OUTWIT**, to over-reach by Cunning.

OUTWORKS [in *Cookery*] are the Courses of Dishes set on the Outside of the Table.

OUTWRONGEN, wrong or squeezed out. *Cbauc.*

OVUM Philosophicum [among *Chymists*] a Glass round at Bottom with a long Neck, used in Chymical Operations.

OUZE, a Sort of miry Sedge.

OUZEL [οὔζα, *Sax.* *amstel*, *Teut.*] a Blackbird.

OUSY, moist, wet, p'ashy.

OWCHES, Bosses or Bottoms of Gold.

To **OWE**, to be indebted to.

OW'EN [of *Eugenius*, L. according to *Camden*] a proper Name.

O Where, any where. *O.*

OWL [οὐλ. *Sax.* *st.* *Dan.* *enle*, *Teut.*] a well-known Night-bird.

OWLER [*q. d.* one who goes abroad in Nights like an Owl] one who conveys Wool or prohibited Goods by Night to the Sea-side, to be shipped off contrary to Law.

To **OWN** [ἴεανισιν, *Sax.*] to have the Property of, to lay claim to, to confess.

OWN [αἰεα, *Sax.* *eigen*, *Teut.*] proper, belonging to.

OWNER, one who owneth or hath a Property in.

OWR [αὐροὐχθ, *Teut.*] a kind of wild Bull.

OWSE [probably of *οὔτ*, a Scale] the Bark of a young Oak beaten small, and used by Tanners.

OWSER, the Bark and Water in a Tanner's Pit.

OX [οὔξ, *Sax.* *ox*, *Dan.* *oxh*, *Teut.*] a gelded Bull.

OX Bane, an Herb.

OX Boafe, an Ox-stall, or Stable for Oxen.

C.

OX Feet [in a *Horse*] is when the Horn of the hind Foot cleaves just in the very Middle of the Fore-part of the Hoof, from the Coronet to the Shoe.

OX-House, an Ox-stall. *N. L.*

OX Eye [ἄχθιν ἄγε, *Teut.*] a little Bird; also an Herb. *Buphtalmum*, L.

OX Fly, an Insect.

OXFORD [Oxonford, *Sax.* *q. d.* the Ford of Oxen, as the *Greek* *ὄξυς*, or of *ἄχθ*, the Name of the River, and *ford*] an University, begun *A. C.* 806, having three Colleges built by King *Alfred*, 58 Miles West from *London*.

OX Gang [of *Land*] as much Land as may be ploughed by one Team or Gang of Oxen in one Day; 13 Acres.

OXTER, an Arm-pit. *N. C.*

OX-Tongue [ἄχθιν ἄγε, *Teut.*] an Herb. *Buglossum*, L.

OXYCRATE [*oxycratum*, L. of *ὄξυκρατος*, of *ὄξυς*, Vinegar, and *κράται*, to mingle, *Gr.*] a Mixture of fair Water and Vinegar.

OXYCROCEUM, a Plaster made of Vinegar, Saffron, and other Ingredients.

OXYGON [*oxygonium*, L. of *ὄξυγώνος*, of *ὄξυς*, sharp, and *γωνία*, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Triangle, having three acute Angles.

OXYGONIAL, belonging to an Oxygon.

OXYMEL [ὄξυμέλι, of *ὄξυς*, and *μέλι*, Honey, *Gr.*] a Portion of Syrup made of Honey, Vinegar, and Water boiled together.

OXYMORON [ὄξυμορον, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which an Epithet of a quite contrary Signification is added to any Word.

OXYPORIUM [ὄξυπόριον, of *ὄξυς*, and *πόρος*, a Passage, *Gr.*] a Medicine causing an easy Digestion, or that is of other quick Operation.

OXYREGMIA [ὄξυρηγμία, of *ὄξυς*, sour, and *ρηγία*, a Belching, *Gr.*] an acid sour Belch from the Stomach.

OYER [*to bear*, F.] a Law-word anciently used for what we now call *Affixes*.

OYER and Terminer [*i. e.* to hear and to determine] a special Commission granted to certain Judges to hear and determine criminal Causes. *F.*

OYER de Record, is a Petition made in Court, that the Judge for the better Proof's sake, will be pleased to hear and look upon any Record. *F.*

OYES [*oyez*, F. hear ye] a Word used by publick Criers, when they make Proclamation of any Thing.

OYSTER. See *Oyster*.

OZE [ὄζη, *Gr.*] is sometimes used to signify a Stench in the Mouth.

OZENA [ὄζαινα, of *ὄζω*, *Gr.*] an old stinking Ulcer in the Inside of the Nostrils.

OZIER [*osier*, F.] a Sort of Willow-tree.

P [in *Musick Books*] stands for *Piano*. *It.*
P, sometimes stands for *Physica*, as *P. D. Physica Doctore*, *Philosophia Doctore*, L. a Doctor of Philosophy.

P, is put in Prescriptions for a *Pugil*, which is the eighth Part of a Handful.

P. Æ. [among *Physicians*] signifies *partes æquales*, *i. e.* equal Parts.

P. M. signifies [among *Astronomers*] *post Meridiem*, *i. e.* Afternoon.

P. P. [among *Physicians*] is used in Prescriptions for *pulvis patrum*, *i. e.* Jesuit's Powder.

P. P. [in *Musick Books*] stands for *piu piano*. *Ital.*

P. P. P. is an Abbreviation of the Word *Pianissimo*. Ital.

PABULAR [*pabularis*, L.] belonging to Provender or Forage.

PABULATION, grazing, feeding of Cattle. L.

PABULOUS [*pabulosus*, L.] the same as *Pabular*.

PABULATORY [*pabulatorius*, L.] the same as *Pabular*.

PABULUM [among *Physicians*] such Parts of our common Aliments as are necessary to recruit the animal Fluids; as likewise any Matter that continues the Cause of a Disease. L.

PACA'RE [in *Old Records*] to pay.

PACATING, an appeasing, pacifying, or assuaging. L.

To PACE, to move on slowly; used to Horses to move, by raising the Legs on the same Side together.

PACE [*pas*, F. *pass*, Ital. *passus*, L.] a Step, a Rate, or Manner of going.

PACE, a Measure of two Foot and an Half; but a *Geometrical Pace* is five Foot.

PACE of *Asses*, a Herd or Company of them.

PA'CKER, one who paces.

PACIFEROUS [*pacifer*, L.] that brings Peace.

PACIFICATION, Peace-making, Mediation, or treating for Peace. F. of L.

PACIFICATOR [*pacifidteur*, F.] a Peace-maker, a Mediator. L.

EDICT of PACIFICATION, a Decree published by a Prince or State, for the pacifying of all Parties.

PACIFICATORY [*pacificatorius*, L.] belonging to Peace making.

PACIFICK [*pacifique*, F. of *pacificare*, L.] making Peace, appeasing.

To PACIFY [*pacifer*, F. *pacifico*, L.] to appease, to quiet an angry Person.

A PACK [*pack*, Belg. and L. S. and Teut. *pacquet*, F.] a Bundle or Parcel of Commodities packed up; also a Company.

PACK of Cards, a Set.

To PACK up [*packen*, L. S. *auspacken*, Teut.] to bundle up

PACK of Wool, a Quantity of about 240 lb. a Horse load.

PACKER, one whose Business or Trade is to pack up Merchants Goods.

To PACK up *bis Aulis* [of *fish-packen*, Teut. to be gone] to prepare to match off, to go away in Hast.

PACK-Horse, a Beast of Burden.

PACK Thread. Strong Thread.

PACKING-Whites, a Sort of Cloth.

PACQUET [*pacquet*, F.] a Bundle or Parcel.

PACT [*paHum*, L.] a Bargain, Covenant, or Agreement. F.

PACTION, the same as Pact. F. of L.

PACTITIOUS [*pahtius*, L.] done upon Condition or Agreement.

PAD, a Bundle. O. The Highway. Cant.

PAD *Nag*, a Horse that goes easy.

To PAD [probably of *pes*, *pedis*, a Foot, or *pedarius*, L. a Footman] to travel on Foot; also to rob upon the Road on Foot.

A PAD'DER } [probably of *pedarius*, L.]
A Foot-PAD } one who robs upon a Road on Foot.

To PAD'DLE [*patrswiller*, F.] to move the Water with Hands or Feet.

PADDLE Staff, a long Staff with an Iron Spike at the End of it, used by Mole-Catchers, &c.

PAD'DOCK, a great Toad or Frog. *Eftes*.

PADDOCK Course, a Place in a Park laid in for Hounds to run Marches in.

PAD'DOW Pipe, an Herb.

A PAD'LOCK, a Lock to hang on the Outside of a Door.

PADSTOW [q. d. *Petruch's Stow*, i. e. the Place or Church of St. *Petruch*, a British Saint] a Town in *Cornwall*, 243 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

PÆ'AN, an Hymn, a Song of Praise made to *Apollo* when any Plague raged.

PÆ'DAGOGUE [*pedagogus*, F. *pedagogos*, L. of *παιδαγωγος*, Gr.] a School-master, an Instructor of Children.

PÆ'DAGOGY [*pedagogia*, F. *pedagogia*, L. of *παιδαγωγία*, Gr.] the teaching of Children; Instruction, Discipline.

PÆDARTHROCA'CE [among *Sergens*] the corrupting Bone in the Joint.

PÆDO Baptism [*παιδων βαπτισμης*, Gr.] Infant-Baptism.

PÆDOPICA, a Part of Physick which concerns the Management of Children.

PA'GAN [*pagan*, F. *paganus*, L.] an Heathen.

PA'GANISM [*paganisme*, F. of *paganus*, L.] the Principles and Practices of the Pagans.

PAGE [*page*, F. of *pagina*, L.] one Side of the Leaf in a Book.

PAGE, a young Gentleman who attends on great Persons at ceremonial Visits, &c.

To PAGE, to mark the Pages of a Book.

PA'GEANT [Skinner derives it of *pagus*, L. S. and Teut. a Chariot] a triumphal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device, usually carried about in publick Shews.

To PAGEANT it, to appear in Pomp and Pageantry. *Sbatzsp*.

PA'GEANTRY, Pomp, Shew, Ostentation, fine Appearance.

PA'GOD [q. d. *Pagans God*] an Image worshipped by the *Indians* and *Chincks*, or the Temple belonging to such an Idol; also a Piece of *Indian* Coin worth about 8 s. *Saring*.

PAID, the præter. part. of *to pay*.

PA'GLES, Cowslips, Flowers, *E. C. Parvifl.* L.

PAIL [*paille*, Span. *πιάλα*, Gr.] a Milk-pail; a Vessel to hold liquid Things.

PAIN [*peine*, F. *pin*, Sax. *pin*, Teut. *pa-*
na, *πῖνον*, Gr.] Toil or Labour of Body,
Disquiet of Mind, Torment, Torture.

PAIN of the Body [among *Naturalists*] is
defined to be the Sense of a more violent and
sudden Solution of Continuity, made in the
Nerves, Membranes, Canals, and Muscles.

To **PAIN** [*peiner*, F. *piñner*, Dan.] to af-
fect with Pain.

PAIN Fort au dur [*Low Term*] a Punish-
ment commonly called pressing to Death. F.

PAIN'ED, affected with Pain.

PAIN'FUL, causing Pain, laborious.

PAIN'FULNESS, the being affected with
Pain.

PAINFULLY, laboriously, with Pain.

PAINE [*peine*, F.] Endeavour. *Chauc.*

PAINE Maine [q. d. *de Marin*, F.] white
Bread. *Gr.*

PAIN'IMS [of *pages*, F. a *Page*] Hea-
thens so called, because when their Temples
were taken from them, and consecrated to
Christ, they used to sacrifice in *pagis*, L. i. e.
in Villages,

PAINS [among *Ferriers*] an ulcerous Scab
breeding in a Horse's Pattern.

PAINS [in *Cockery*] divers Messes made of
Bread stuffed with several Farces and Ragoes,
proper for Side-dishes. F.

PAINS-Taker, one who employs great In-
dustry.

To **PAINT** [*peindre*, F. of *pingere*, L.] to
design, to daub with Colours.

PAINT [*pigmentum*, L.] Colour for paint-
ing.

PAINTER [*peintre*, F. of *piñor*, L.] one
who paints.

PAINTER Stainer, one who paints Coats
of Arms, and other Things belonging to He-
raldry; also one who paints and colours Lin-
en Cloth, &c.

PAINT'ING [*la peinture*, F. of *pinctura*,
L.] the Art of representing Things in their
proper Colours and Figures.

A **PAIR** [*paire*, F. *paer*, Belg. *par*, Teut.
of *par*, L.] a Couple, I believe, as Gloves, &c.

To **PAIR**, to be joined in Pairs, to join in
Couples, to fit, &c.

PAYSAGE, a Draught of any Part of a
Country, as a Landscape. F.

PAIS'D [*peis*, *πῖσ*] poised. *Span.*

PAYSO [*Old Low*] a Liberty for Hogs to
run in Forests to feed in Mast.

PAL'ACE [*palais*, F. of *palatium*, L. *πα-*
λαίσ, Teut.] a Court or Mansion house of a
Prince.

PAL'ADIN, a Knight of the Round Table.
F.

PALANKA [in *Fortification*] a Defence
made of great Poles or Stakes.

PALANQUIN, a Chair of State, in which
great Personages in *India* are carried about
upon Men's Shoulders.

PALASINS, Ladies of Honour.

PALAS'TER [*palæstra*, L.] a Place where
Games or Exercises are performed. C.

PAL'ATABLE [of *palatum*, L.] agreeable
to the Palate; pleasant to the Taste.

The **PAL'ATE** [*palais*, F. *palatum*, L.]
the Roof of the Mouth; the Taste.

PALATI'Os [in *Anatomy*] a small and al-
most square Bone, which makes the hinder
Part of the Roof of the Mouth. L.

PALATINATE [*palatine*, F. of *palati-*
tium, L.] the Country or Seat of a Count *Pa-*
latine, or chief Officer in the Palace or Court
of an Emperor or Sovereign Prince.

Elect **PAL'ATINE**, one of the Electors
of *Germany*.

PALATINE Mount, one of the seven Hills
of *Rome*, on which stood the Royal Mansion-
house, from whence comes the Word *Palatium*
or Palace.

PAL'A'IO Salpingeus [in *Anatomy*] is a
Muscle arising broad and tendinous from the
Edge of the lunated Part of the *Os Pubis*, &c.

PAL'A'IO Staptalius [in *Anatomy*] the
same as *Pterigioaphyllinus Internus*, which see.

PALE [*pale*, F. of *pallidus*, L.] wan,
whitely-looked.

To **grow PALE** [*palir*, F. of *pallere*, L.]
to grow wan or whitely.

PALELY, wanly.

PALENESS [*pâleur*, F. of *pallor*, L.]
Whiteness, Want of Countenance, a weak
or faint Colour.

PALE, as the *English Pale* in *Ireland*, that
Part wherein the *English* formerly lived apart
from the *Irish* by Laws of their own.

A **PALE** [*palus*, L. *πῆσι*, Teut.] a Stake
of Wood.

A **PALE**, a Spangle. O.

PALE [in *Heraldry*, *pal*, F.] one of the
eight honourable Ordinaries, representing a
Stake placed upright.

To **PALE** [*palliser*, F.] to fence with Pales.
To be **PALE** [*pallere*, L.] to be of a wan
or whitish Aspect.

PA'LED Flowers [in *Botany*] such as have
Leaves set about a Head or Turm.

PALE-Faced, having a wan Face.

PALE'NESS [*pallor*, L.] Want of.

PA'LESTINE [*Παλαιστίνη*, H.] one of the
three Divisions of *Syria*, the Holy Land.

PALE'STRICAL [*palæstricus*, L. *παιλαι-*
στρικός, Gr.] of or belonging to Wrestling.

PAL'FREY [*palefrey*, F. *palfrat*, C. Br.]
a Horse of State for a Princess or great Lady;
a pacing Horse.

PAL'LO'GY [*paliologia*, L. of *παλλογία*,
of *πάλλω*, again, and *λογω*, to say, Gr.] a Fi-
gure in Rhetorick, in which the same Word
is repeated.

PALINDROME [*παλινδρομή*, of *πάλλω*,
again, and *δρομή*, to run, Gr.] a Verse or
Sentence, which is the same read backwards
as forwards; also a Regurgitation of Humours

to the more noble Parts; also a Relapse into a Disease.

PALING, a sort of Fencing-work for Fruit-trees planted in Fields.

PALINGENE'SIA [*παλιγγενεσία*, of *παλιον*, again, and *γενεσις*, Generation, Gr.] Regeneration, a being born again.

PALINGMAN, a Merchant *Denizen*, one born in *England's* Stat. 11. Henry VII.

PALINODY [*παλινοδία*, L. of *παλινοδία*, Gr.] a Recantation, an unsaying what one had said or written before.

PALISADE [*palisade*, F.] a Fence of Pales, Span.

PALISADE [in *House-dry*] a slight sort of Fence set up to beautify a Place or Wall.

To **PALISADE** [*palisader*, F.] to fence with Palisades.

PALISADES [in *Fortification*] are strong sharp-pointed Stakes set up in the Ground to keep off an Enemy.

PALISH, somewhat pale or wan.

A **PALL** [*palla* or *palium*, L.] a Cloth or Velvet that covers a Coffin at a Funeral; also a long Robe or Mantle worn upon solemn Occasions by the Knights of the Garter.

A **PALL** [in *Heraldry*] a kind of Cross.

A **PALL** [among the *Romish* Clergy] an Ornament made of Lamb's Wool, which the Pope bestows on Archbishops, &c. for which they pay a great Rate; by their superstitious Order, it should be made of the Wool of those two Lambs, which being on St. Agnes's Day offered upon the High Altar, are, after the hallowing of them, committed to the Subdeacons of that Church, and kept by them in a Pasture appointed. The whole Garment is not made of that Wool, but only that Lint or Plait of it which falls down before and behind, and encompasses the Neck about.

To **PALL** [probably of *palin*, C. Br. to faint, or *appaler*, F.] to grow pale, to die or grow flat, as Liquors do; to make dull; also to take off the Appetite.

PALLA [*Old Records*] a Canopy, such as is borne over a King at his Coronation; also an Altar Cloth. L.

PALLATS, two Nuts which play in the Fans of the Crown Wheel of a Watch.

PALLE Maille, a Game where a round Bowl is with a Mallet struck through a high Arch of Iron standing at either End of an Aisle, as in St. James's Park. See **PELL MELL**.

PALLED, stale; also dead, flat, without Spirits, as Wine, Liquors, &c.

PALLET [*Minshaw* derives it from *paille*, F. *paglio*, Ital. or *palla*, L. Chaff, because stuffed with Chaff or Straw; but *Skinner* of *pid* or *pie*, F. a Foot, and *l.ē*, a Bed, *q. d.* a Bed made of the Height of the Feet] a little low Bed.

PALLET [among *Painters*] a thin oval Piece of Wood to hold their Colours on,

PALLET [in *Heraldry*] one Moiety or half of the Pale.

PALLET [in a *Ship*] a Partition in the Hold, in which, by laying some Pigs of Lead, &c. the Ship may be sufficiently ballasted without losing Room there.

PALLETOUQUE } [of *palium* and *topa*,
PALLESCOITE } L.] a Caslock, or short Coat with Sleeves.

PALLIAMENT, a Garment, Robe, &c. *Shakespeare*.

PALLIARDISE [*palliardise*, F.] Whoredom, Fornication.

To **PALLIATE** [*pallier*, F. of *palliare*, L.] to disguise, to colour, or cloak.

To **PALLIATE** [among *Physicians*] to patch up a Distemper, to cure it but imperfectly.

PALLIATION, a cloaking, covering, daubing a Matter.

PALLIATION [among *Physians*] a Method that helps incurable Diseases, by applying proper Remedies; or a quieting of Pain, and defending against the worst Symptoms of a dangerous Distemper, when nothing can be directly levelled at the Cause.

PALLIATIVES, which serve to palliate. F. **PALLICIA**, Pales or Fences. O. L.

PALLID [*pallidus*, L.], pale, wan.

PALLIDITY [*palliditas*, L.] Paleish, Wanness.

PALLIER [in *Architecture*] a Landing-place on a Stair-case; or a Step broader than the others to rest upon.

PALLIFICATION [in *Architecture*] a piling or strengthening the Ground-work with Piles.

PALL MALL. See *Pall Mall*, or *Pall Maille*.

PALM [*palmer*, F. of *palma*, L.] a Palm or Date Tree.

PALM Sunday [*dominica palmarum*, L.] the sixth Sunday in Lent, and the next before Easter, so called, because the People went on that Day to meet our Saviour with Branches of Palm, and Olive branches, when he entered Jerusalem riding on an Ass.

PALM [*palme*, F. of *palma*, or *palmar*, L.] the inner Part of the Hand, the Measure of a Hand's Breadth, three Inches.

PALM of an Anchor, the Fluke or inner Part which fastens into the Ground.

PALM Worm, a verminous Insect.

To **PALM** [of *palma*, L.] the Hollow of the Hand; to juggle in one's Hand, to cheat at Dice, to impose by Fraud.

PALMA'DA } [in *Old Writers*] a Plew
PALMA'TA } upon the Hand with a Partner or Ferula.

PALMARE *Hordeum*, Palm-barley, or sprat-barley. O. L.

PALMARIS *Brevis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand, which is let into the *Carpus*. L.

PALMA'RIS *Loucus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand inserted to the Root of the Fingers. *L.*

PALME, in *Spain* 7 Inches and a half, at *Genoa* 9 Inches and near 3 Quarters.

PALMER [so called from a Staff of a Palm Tree, which they carried as they returned from the Holy War] a Pilgrim that visited Holy Places; yet a *Pilgrim* and a *Palmer* differed thus: A *Pilgrim* had some Dwelling-place, and a *Palmer* had none; the *Pilgrim* travelled to some certain Place, the *Palmer* to all, and not to any one in particular; the *Pilgrim* must go at his own Charge, the *Palmer* must profess wilful Poverty; the *Pilgrim* might give over his Profession, but the *Palmer* might not.

A **PALMER**, one that cheats at Cards or Dice by Slight of Hand.

PALMER [of *Palmas*, *L.*] a Palmer-worm, a Caterpillar with many Feet.

PALMER [*palmerium*, *L.*] a Ferula.

PALMER [among *Hunters*] the Crown of a Deer's Head.

PALMER Worm, a large Worm covered with Hair.

PALME'TO Tree, an *Indian Tree*.

PALMIFEROUS [*palmifer*, *L.*] bearing Palm Trees.

PAL'MIPEDE Fowls, such as have skinny Claws, or Feet like Ducks, or other Water-fowls. Also called Web footed Fowls.

A **PALMISTER**, one skilled in the Art of Palmistry.

PALMISTRY [of *palmae*, *L.* the Palms of the Hands] the Art of telling Fortunes by certain Lines and Marks on the Palms of one's Hands.

PAL'MOS [*παλμος*, *Gr.*] a Palpitation of the Heart, caused by Convulsion or Irritation of the Nerves.

PALMS [among *Botanists*] the white Buds of Salwos or Willows, which come before the Leaf.

PAL'PABLE [*palpabilis*, *L.*] that may be easily felt or perceived, manifest, plain, evident. *F.*

PALPABLENESS, Capableness of being felt; Plainness.

PAL'PABLY, feelingly, plainly.

PALPATION, a touching softly. *L.*

To **PALPITATE** [*palpiter*, *F.* *palpitatum*, *L.*] to pant or beat quick like the Heart.

PALPITATION, a panting, beating quick, or throbbing. *F.* of *L.*

PAL'SGRAVE [*palstgrabe*, *Belg.* *palstgraff*, *Teut.*] a Count or Earl, who has the Oversight of a Palace.

PALSICAL, afflicted with the Palsy.

PALSY [*paralysis*, *F.* *paralyse*, *L.* of *παράλυσις*, *Gr.*] a Disease which causes a slackening of the Nerves, or Privation of Motion, or Sense of Feeling in the Parts; proceeding from some Cause below the *Cerebrum*, joined with

a Coldness, Softness, Flaccidity, and at last a wasting of the Parts.

Dead PALSY, is when both the Sense and Motion of the Part is lost.

To **PALTER** [of *paltron*, *F.*] to prevaricate, to play fast and loose, to deal unfairly.

To **PALTER**, to trifle, to banter. *Sb.*

PALTRINESS, Meanness, Baseness.

PALTRY, pitiful, bad, sorry.

A **PALTRY Fellow** [of *paltron*, *paltroniere*, *Ital.* a most profligate Knave, or *paltron*, *F.* a Coward] a base sordid Fellow.

PALUDAMENT [*paludamentum*, *L.*] a Coat Armour, an Herald's Coat.

PALY Bendy [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided into 6, 8, or 10 even Divisions Pale-ways.

PAM, the Knave of Clubs.

To **PAMPER** [*pamperare*, *Ital.*] to feed high, to indulge.

PAMPHLET [*Μηΐβρω* derives it of *πᾶν*, all, and *πῶλον*, to fill; but *Skinner* of *pampeter*, dim. of *pampira*, *F.* of *papyrus*, *L.* Paper] a little stitched Book.

PAMPHLETEER, a Writer of, or Dealer in Pamphlets.

PAMPINIFORME Corpus [among *Anatomists*] the Veins and Arteries, which pass through the Testicles, and form a Body resembling curled Leaves. *L.*

PAN [*panne*, *Sax.* *panne*, *Dan.* and *L. S.* and *Belg.* *panne*, *Teut.*] a Kitchen-vefel.

PAN [*πᾶν*, *Gr.*] a Heathen Deity, worshipped under the Image of a Goat, reputed to be the God of Shepherds, and also considered as the God of Nature.

PAN, the Crown of the Head. *Chauc.*

To **PAN**, to cloie, to join together. Hence the Proverb, *Weal and Women cannot pan, but Wee and Women can.* *N. C.*

PAN of a *Bastion*. See *Face of a Bastion*.

PANACEA [*πανακία*, *Gr.*] an universal Medicine, good for all Diseases. *L.*

PANACEA Mercurialis [among *Chymists*] Sublimate of Mercury, sweetened by many repeated Distillations.

A **PANADE** of an *Horse*. See *Pannade*.

PANADO [*panada*, *F.* *panada*, *Ital.* of *panis*, *L.*] a sort of Food made of boiled Water thickened with Bread.

PANCAKE [*pancoek*, *Belg.* *pannkucken*, *Teut.*] a Cake made in a Pan.

PAN'CART, a Paper of the Rates and Customs due to the *Franch King*.

PANCHRES'IA [*πᾶνχρησῖα*, *Gr.*] Medicines that are good against all Diseases.

PANCHRES'TOS [*πᾶνχρηστον*, *Gr.*] a Salve for every Sore.

PANCHYM'AGOGUES [of *πᾶν* all, *χυμῶν* Humour, and *ἀγωγῆς* a Leader, *Gr.*] universal Purges, Medicines which disperse all Humours in the Body.

PANCRAT'ICAL, almighty, all-powerful.

PANCRATICK

PANCRATICK [of *παν*, all, and *κρατος*, Power] all powerful, almighty.

PANCREAS [*παγκρεας*, all Flesh, of *παν* all, and *κρεας*, Flesh, Gr.] the Sweetbread of an Animal.

PANCREA'TICK, belonging to the Sweetbread. *F.*

PAN'CY, } a Flower, a kind of Violet.

PANSY, }

PANDECTS [*pandectus*, *F.* and *L.* of *πανδαικτος*, of *παν*, and *δικηματα*, to receive, Gr.] Books which handle all Subjects and Questions; also a Volume of the Civil Law, so called from the Universality of its Comprehension.

PANDELE'A [among *Physicians*] a solid Elixuary.

PANDEMIUS *Morbis*, a Disease which is universally rife in every Place. *L.*

PAN'DER [*pandard*, a Rogue, a Villain, *F.*] one who takes a Bribe, to hold his Tongue, a Pimp, a Male Bawd.

PANDICULATION, a stretching out one's self, and yawning together; a Restlessness that usually accompanies the cold Fit of an unremitting Fever. *L.*

PANDORA [*γ. πανδραν δαπα*, Gr. *i. e.* receiving the Gifts of all the Gods] feigned by *Hesiod* to be the first Woman, and made by *Vulcan*, endued by all the Gods with several excellent Gifts, but afterwards by *Jupiter* in Displeasure sent to her Husband *Prometheus*, with a Box full of all Manner of Miseries. Hence *Pandora's Box* is taken for Misery, Calamity, &c.

PANDORA'TRIX [*Old Law*] an Alewife that brews and sells Drink.

PANDORE [*pandura*, *L.*] a musical Instrument.

PANE [*pannus*, *F.*] a Square of Glass, Wain'cot, &c.

PANEGYRICAL [*panegyricus*, *F.* *panegyricus*, *L.* of *πανηγυριος*, Gr.] belonging to a Panegyrick.

PANEGYR'ICK [*panegyricus*, *F.* *panegyricum*, *L.* of *πανηγυριος*, Gr.] a Speech delivered before a solemn Assembly of People; or an Oration of Thanks and Praise to a Prince, &c.

PANEGYRIST [*panegyriste*, *F.* *panegyrista*, *L.* of *πανηγυριστας*, Gr.] a Maker of Panegyricks.

To PANEGYRIZE [of *πανηγυριος*, Gr.] to write or speak Panegyricks.

PANELLA, } a little Page, a Schedule
PANEL'LUM, } or Roll of Parchment, &c.

PANE'TIA, a Pantry, or Place to set up cold Victuals in. *O. I.*

PANGS [of *primigen*, Teut. to torment, or *paing*, Engl.] violent Throws of Pain, a Death, Travail of a Woman, &c.

To PANG, to torment cruelly.

PAN'GUTS [of *παν*, Gr. all, and *guts* a gorbelly'd Fellow, a Fat-guts.

PAN'ICK [*panique*, *F.* *panicus*, *L.* of *πανικος*, Gr.] as *Panick Fear*, or *Fright*, a sudden and distracting Fear, without a known Cause, so called, because anciently said to be inflicted by the God *Pan*; or, as others say, it had its Original from the Stratagem of a great General named *Pan*, who with a few Men ordered such Shouts to be made, where the Rocks and Country so favoured the Sound, as to make their Numbers appear to their Enemies so large, as to affright them from an advantageous Encampment; whence a Fear is called a *Panick*.

PAN'ICK, } a sort of small Grain like
PAN'ICK, } Millet.

PAN'ICULA [in *Barony*] a soft kind of woolly Beards on which the Seeds of some Plants hang down, as in Reeds, Millet, &c.

PANIS *Partis & durus* [*Low Term*] when a Malefactor upon his Trial stands mute, one of his Punishments is, to be concerned *ad panem feritum ad durum*, *i. e.* to have only hard dry Barley Bread, and pudic Water. *L.*

PANNA'DE, the Curvetting or Prancing of a mettled Horse.

PAN'NAGE [*Low Term*] the Feeding of Swine upon Mast in the Woods; also Money paid for such a Licence; also a Tax upon Cloth.

PAN'NEL [*panneau*, *F.*] a Pane or Square of Waincot, &c. also a Saddle for carrying Burdens on Horseback; also a Roll of Paper or Parchment, with the Names of the Jurors returned by the Sheriff.

PAN'NEL [in *Falconry*] is the Pipe next to the Fundament of a Hawk.

PAN'NELLED me, followed me, attended me. *Shakep.*

PAN'NICLE [*pannicula*, *L.*] a little Cloot or Rag.

PANNICULUS [among *Anat.*] signifies the same as *Membrana*; which see.

PANNICULUS *Carnosus* [in *Anat.*] is a sort of Membrane which covers the whole Body. *L.*

PAN'NIER [*panier*, *F.* *paniera*, Ital. of *panis*, *L.*] a Dorset or Baillet to carry Bread on Horseback.

PANNIER Man, he who winds the Horn, or rings the Bell at the Inns of Court.

PAN'NIKEL, the Skull, the Crown of the Head. *Spem.*

PAN'NUS, a Disease in the Eye, when a fleshy Membrane covers it. *L.*

PAN'NOPLY [*panoplia*, *L.* of *πανοπλια*, of *παν*, all, and *οπλια*, Armour, Gr.] complete Armour or Harnefs.

PAN'SOPHY [*panopbia*, *L.* of *πανοπλια*, Gr.] Wisdom or Knowledge of all Things.

PAN'SY, a Flower. *Trifolium tricolor*. *L.*

To PANT [*panctus*, *F.*] to catch one's Breath short, or breathe quick.

PANTAGRUELIST, a good Companion, imitating *Pantagruel*, a feigned Giant in *Rabelais*.

PANTALS

PANTAIS } [*pantoinent*, F.] an Hawk's
PANTAS } hard fetching of Wind or
 Breath.

PANTALOO'NS [*pantalon*, F.] a sort of
 Garment worn anciently, consisting of Breeches
 and Stockings fastened together, and both of
 the same Stuff.

PANTAS, a Disease in Cattle.

PANTCH, a sort of Mat or Covering of
 Ropes, to keep the Sails from fretting.

PANTERS [among *Hunters*] Nets or
 Toils to catch Deer.

PANTHEA [of *παν*, all, and *θεα*, a
 God, Gr.] certain ancient Statues, which, by
 the different Figures which were upon them,
 represented all the Gods.

PANTHEOLOGY [*pantologia*, L. of *παν*,
 and *θεολογια*, Divinity, Gr.] the whole Sum
 or Body of Divinity.

PANTHEON [*πανθειον*, Gr.] an ancient
 Temple at *Rome*, dedicated to all the Heathen
 Gods, and since, by Pope *Boniface* the IVth,
 to the Virgin *Mary*, called by the Italians
Santa Maria della rotonda, from its Figure.

PANTHER [*pantbars*, F. *panthera*, L. of
ωντις, Gr.] a fierce Beast.

PANTER } [*panetier*, F.] an Officer who
PANTLER } keeps the Bread in a King's
 or Nobleman's House.

PANGLINGLY, in a palpitating Manner.

PANTOFFLE [*pantoufle*, F.] a Slipper.

PANTOMETER [*ωναντιμετρον*, of *ωναντα*,
 all, and *μετρον*, Measure, Gr.] a mathema-
 tical Instrument for measuring all sorts of
 Angles, Heights, Lengths, &c.

PANTOMIME [of *ωναντα* and *μιμησις*, a
 Mimick, *pantomimus*, L. of *ωναντιμιμησις*, Gr.]
 a Player that can represent the Gesture, and
 counterfeit the Speech of any Man.

PANTIONS, or *pastable Shoes*, a Sort of
 Horse Shoes for narrow and low Heels.

PANTRY [*panetiera*, F. *panteria*, Ital.]
 a Room or Closet where Bread and cold Meat
 are kept.

PANURGY [*panurgia*, L. of *ωνανυργια*,
 Gr.] Craftiness, Subtily, Skill in all kind of
 Matters.

PANUS [in *Surgery*] a Sore in the glandu-
 lous Parts.

PAP [*pappa*, L. and Ital. *pappa*, Belg.] a
 Tear, or Breast-Nipple.

PAPA [*παππας*, Gr. a Father; some take
 it for a Contraction of *Pater Patrie*, a Father
 of his Country; others of *Pater Patriarcha-
 rum*, a Father of the Patriarchs; others of
Papa? O wonderful!] the Pope.

PAPA [*παππας*, Gr.] a Child's Name for
 Father.

PAPACY [*papatus*, L.] the Dignity of a
 Pope, or Time of his Government.

PAPAL [*papalis*, L.] belonging to the
 Pope. F.

PAPA'VEROUS [*papaverous*, L.] belong-
 ing to a Poppy.

PAPER [*papier*, F. *papyrus*, L. of *παπυ-
 ρος*, Gr.] a Substance made of Rags, whitened
 and ground in a Mill.

To **PAPER**, to register.

PAPER-Maker, a Manufacturer of Paper.

PAPER-Mill, a Mill where Paper is made.

PAPILIO, a Butterfly; a Moth of various
 Colours.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS Flower [among *Bo-
 tanists*] is such an one as represents something
 of the *Popilio*, or Butterfly, with its Wings
 displayed. In these the *Petala*, or Flower
 Leaves are always of a multiform Figure:
 they are in Number four, and joined together
 at the Extremities; the Plants that have these
 Flowers are of the leguminous Kind, as Peas,
 Vetches, &c.

PAPILLA [among *Anatomists*] the Nipple
 or Teat of the Breast. L.

PAPILLÆ Intestinorum [with *Anatomists*]
 small Glandules or Kernels, of which the
 innermost Coat of the Intestines or Guts is
 full; their Use being to soak in the strained
 Juice called *Chyle*, and to distribute it to the
 lacteal Veins.

PAPILLARES processus [among *Anat.*]
 are the Extremities of the olfactory Nerves,
 which convey the viscous Humours of the
 Nostrils and Palate. L.

PAPILLARY, belonging to, or like to a
 Teat or Nipple.

PAPISM } [*papismo*, F.] Popery, the
PAPISTRY } Doctrines or Principles of
 the Papists.

PAPIST [*papista*, F.] one that professes
 the Popish Religion.

PAPPIER, Milk Pottage. *Cent.*

PAPPOUS [of *pappus*, L.] downy, or full
 of Down, soft, spongy.

PAPPUS [among *Botanists*] is that soft
 light Down which grows out of the Seeds of
 some Plants, such as Thistles, Dandelion,
 Hawkweed, &c. and which buoys them up
 so into the Air, that they can be blown any
 where about with the Wind.

PAPPY, soft, succulent, easily divided.

PAPULA, a swelling with many reddish
 Pimples which eat and spread; also a kind of
 Small Pox.

PAPULOS'ITY [*populositas*, L.] Fulness
 of Blisters or Pimples.

PAR [*par*, L.] equal, as to be at *par*, i. e.
 to be equal.

PAR of Exchange [in *Traffick*] is when one
 to whom a Bill is payable, receives of the Ac-
 ceptor just so much Money in Value as was
 paid to the Drawer by the Remitter.

PAR Vagum [among *Anatomists*] is a Pair
 of Nerves arising below the auditory ones,
 from the Sides of the oblongated Marrow.

PAR'ABLE [*parabole*, F. *parabola*, L. of
ωαραβολη, Gr.] a continued Similitude or
 Comparison.

PARABLE [*parabola*, L.] easy to be had, procured, or gotten.

PARABOLA [*of παραβάλλω*, Gr.] is one of the three Sections which arises from a Cone being geometrically cut by a Plane parallel to one of its Sides.

PARABOLICAL } [*parabolikos*, F.] be-
PARABOLICK } longing to a Parable or Parabola.

PARABOLICK Conus, a certain Solid mentioned by Dr. Wallis.

PARABOLICK Pyramidoid [*in Geometry*] a solid Figure, so called from its particular Formation.

PARABOLICK Space [*in Geometry*] is the Area or Content between the Curve of the Parabola, and any entire Ordinate.

PARABOLICK Spindle [*in Geometry*] a solid Body formed by the turning of a Semi-parabola about its Ordinate.

PARABOLICALLY, by way of Parable.

PARABOLISM [*in Algebra*] is the Division of the Terms of an Equation by a known Quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first Term.

PARABOLOID [*in Geometry*] is a Solid formed by the Circumvolution of a Parabola about its Axis.

PARACELSAN, a Physician who follows the Method of *Paracelsus*, which was to cure by exceeding strong Oils, &c.

PARACELSI'STICK, Medicines prepared after the Method of *Paracelsus*.

PARACEL'SUS, an eminent Physician born at *Eisendun* in *Switzerland*, Anno 1493, who used exceeding strong Oils, and Waters extracted from Vegetables, &c. was very successful in his Practice, who said, that by some of his Medicines he could preserve the Life of a Man for some Ages; he died in *Salzburg*, Anno 1541, but not without Suspicion of being poisoned by means of some of his own Profession.

PARACENTESIS [*paracenteſe*, F. of *παράκέντησις*, Gr.] is a Perforation of the Chest, to discharge corrupt Matter longed there; or of the *Abdomen*, to let out Water, as in the Dropsy. L.

PARACENTRICK Motion, or Impetus [*in the New Astronomy*] is a Term for so much as the revolving Planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from the Sun, or Centre of Attraction.

PARACHRONISM, an Error in Chronology, a mistaking the Time of an Action or Adventure in any History.

PARACIUM [*in Doomſday Book*] the Tenure which is between Partners.

PARACLETE [*paracletus*, L. of *παρακλητός*, Gr.] an Advocate or Comforter.

PARACMAS'TICA Febris [*παρακμαστική*, and *πυρετός*, Gr.] a Fever that declines daily.

PARACMAS'TICAL [*paracmasiicus*, L. of *παρακμαστικός*, of *παρακμάω*, Gr.] pertain-

ing to a kind of continual hot burning Fever, wherein the Heat, when it is at its Height, diminisheth by little and little, till it totally ceaseth.

PARACME [*παρακμή*, Gr. a Declension] according to *Galen*, that Part of Life, where a Person is said to grow old, and which he reckons from 35 to 49, when he is said to be old.

PARADE, great Shew, State. F.

PARADE [*in Military Affairs*] the Place where Troops assemble together, either in order to mount the Guards, or for any other Service.

PARADIAS'TOLE [*παραδιαστολή*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the Oration enlarges or distinguishes upon a Matter. F.

PARADIGM [*paradigma*, F. of *παράδειγμα*, Gr.] an Example or Instance of something said or done.

PARADISAICAL, belonging to Paradise.

PARADISE [*paradis*, F. *paradisus*, L. of *παράδεισος*, Gr.] a Place of Pīcasure, the Garden of *Eden*.

PARADISE Apple, a delicious Fruit.

PARADISI Grass, Cardamum Seed. L.

PARADOX [*paradoxus*, F. of *παράδοξος*, L. of *παραδόξος*, of *παρα*, beyond, and *δόξα*, Opinion, Gr.] a strange Sentiment, contrary to the common Opinion, but yet true.

PARADOX'AL } [*paradoxus*, L. of *παράδοξος*, Gr.] belong-
PARADOX'ICAL } ing to a Paradox, surprising.

PARADOXICALLY, in a strange mysterious Manner.

PARADOXOL'OGY [*παραδοξολογία*, of *παραδόξος*, and *λόγος*, to say, Gr.] a speaking by Paradoxes.

A PARADRO'ME [*paradromus*, L. of *παράδρομος*, Gr.] a Wall or Gallery having so Shelter over head.

PARÆNESIS [*παραινεσις*, Gr.] a Precept, Admonition, or Instruction. L.

PARÆNET'ICK [*paræneticus*, L. of *παραινετικός*, Gr.] apt to persuade or admonish.

PAR'AGE [*in Law*] Equality of Name, Blood, or Dignity; but especially of Land in dividing an Inheritance.

PAR'AGE, Birth, Parentage. *Chanc.*

PARAGIUM, Peerage, or the Quality of a Peer of the Realm.

PARAGIUM [*in the Civil Law*] the Right of Noblemens younger Children to hold Part of their main Estate, without doing Homage to their elder Brother.

PARAGIUM, the equal Condition between two Parties to be married. *S. L.*

PARAGO'GE [*παραγωγή*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Letter or Syllable is added at the End of a Word.

PARAGOGE [*in Surgery*] that Fitness of the Bones to one another, as is discernible in their Articulation.

PARAGOGICAL, belonging to the Figure *Paragoge*.

PAR'AGON [*paragon*, F. *paragone*, Ital.] a complete Model or Pattern, a Compeer, an Equal; also a peerless Dame, or one without Compare.

To **PARAGON** [*paragoner*, F.] to compare, to equal.

PARAGO'RICKS [*paragorica*, L. of *παράγορικά*, Gr.] Medicines which alluage or ease Pains.

PAR'AGRAPH [*paragraphe*, F. *paragraphe*, L. of *παράγραφος*, Gr.] a smaller Section of a Book where the Line breaks off, or what is comprehended between one Break and another.

PARAGRAPH-Writer, one whose Employment it is to collect Pieces of Information for the Newspapers.

PARAGRA'PHE [*παράγραφη*, Gr.] a Writing or Note in the Margin of a Book.

PARAGRA'PHE [in *Rhetorick*] a declining or waving of the Matter in Controversy.

PARALIPO'MENA [*παράλιπόμενα*, Gr. i. e. left out, not spoken of] the two Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament, so called because some Things are related there which are omitted in other Places. Gr.

PARALEP'SIS [*παράληψις*, Gr.] a kind of Irony, a Figure in Rhetoric, wherein that Thing seems to be let pass, which nevertheless is designed to be insisted on at large.

PARALLACTICAL } [in *Astronomy*] be
PARALLACT'ICK } long to a Parallel.

PARALLACTICAL Angle [in *Astronomy*] is an Angle made by the oblong cutting of a Circle of Altitude with the Ecliptick.

PARALLAX' [*parallaxe*, F. *parallaxis*, L. of *παράλλαξις*, Gr.] the Difference between the true and apparent Place of a Planet.

PARALLAX of Ascension [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Ascension of a Planet.

PARALLAX of Declination [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Declination of the Planet.

Horizontal PARALLAX [in *Astronomy*] is when the Sun, Moon, or any other Planet, is in the *Horizon*.

PARALLAX of Latitude [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Latitude of a Planet, as it is observed from the Surface of the Centre.

PARALLAX of Longitude [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between that Place in the Ecliptick, which a Planet appears to have to an Eye placed upon the Surface of the Earth, and that which it would seem to have to an Eye placed at the Centre.

The Moon's PARALLAX to the Sun [in *Astronomy*] is the Excess of the Parallax of the Moon above that of the Sun.

PAR'ALLEL [*parallele*, F. of *parallelus*,

L. of *παράλληλος*, Gr.] equally, or every where alike.

A PARALLEL [*parallele*, F. of *parallelus*, L. of *παράλληλος*, Gr.] a Comparison of Persons and Things one with another.

A PARALLEL [in *Geography*] is a Space on the Terrestrial Globe, comprehended between two Circles parallel to the Equinoctial.

PARALLEL Circles [in *Astronomy*] are all the lesser Circles; particularly the Circles of Latitude.

PARALLEL Planes [in *Geometry*] those Planes which have all the Perpendiculars drawn between them equally distant every where.

PARALLEL Rays [in *Opticks*] are those Rays which keep an equal Distance from the visible Object of the Eye.

PARALLEL Ruler, an Instrument for drawing Lines parallel to each other.

PARALLEL Sailing, is sailing between two Places under the same Latitude.

PARALLEL Spfers, is the Position of the Sphere, which has one Pole in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, and the Equinoctial in the *Horizon*.

PARALLELS [in *Geometry*] are Lines which always keep at an equal Distance from one another.

PARALLELS of Altitude [in *Astronomy*] are Circles drawn parallel to the *Horizon*, and are called *Almicanters*.

PARALLELS of Declination [in *Astronomy*] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, supposed to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Meridian, between the Equinoctial and each Pole of the World.

PARALLELS of Latitude [on the *Terrestrial Glob*] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, the same with Parallels of Declination on the Celestial.

PARALLELS of Latitude [on the *Celestial Globe*] are lesser Circles parallel to the Ecliptick, imagined to pass through every Degree and Minute of the *Colures*.

PARALLE'LISM, the being parallel.

PARALLELISM of the Earth's Axis [in *Astronomy*] the Earth keeping its Axis in its annual Revolution round the Sun, in a Position always parallel to itself.

PARALLE'LOGRAM [*parallogramme*, F. *parallelogrammum*, L. *παράλληλογράμμη*, Gr.] is a plain Figure bounded by four Right Lines, whereof the opposite are parallel one to another.

PARALLELOGRAM'MICAL, belonging to a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRAM'MICK *Protractor*, a Semicircle made of Brass, with four Rulers in Form of a Parallelogram, to move to any Angle.

PARALLELOPE'PID [among *Mathematicians*] is a solid Figure contained under six Parallelograms, the opposite Sides of which

are equal and parallel; or it is a Prism whose Base is a Parallelogram.

PARALLOLEPSEUM [among Mathematicians] an imperfect Parallelogram, or kind of Trapezium; two of whose opposite Sides are parallel, but the other two not parallel.

PARALOGISM [paralogisme, F. paralogisme, L. παραλογισμός, Gr.] a fallacious or deceitful Way of arguing, where from two Propositions a false Conclusion is deduced.

To PARALOGISE [paralogizare, L.] to reason sophistically.

PARALYSIS [παράλυσις, Gr.] a Palsy.

PARALYTICAL [paralyticus, F. paralyticus, L. παράλυτος, Gr.] belonging to, or sick of, a Palsy.

A PARALYTI'CK [paralyticus, F. paralyticus, L.] one troubled with a Palsy.

PARAMENT } [among Hunters] the red
PARAMENT } Flesh between the Skin
and Bed of a Deer. F.

PARAM'ISE [παράμιση, Gr.] the Sound of the fifth String in Musick; also the Note called *Re fa be mi*.

PARAMETER [in Conick Sections] is a third proportional Line called *Abscissa*, and any Ordinate of a *Parabola*.

PARAMOUNT [of *para*, to, and *mountain*, to amount, *Span*] above all, sovereign or absolute.

Lord PARAMOUNT [Law Term] the supreme Lord of the Fee.

PAR'AMOUR [a *parado amicum*, L.] gaining Love, a Lover or Sweetheart.

PARANETE [παράνετη, Gr. in Musick] the second of the sixth String.

PAR'ANYMPH [paranymphe, F. paranymphe, L. of παρανύμφη, Gr.] a Bride-man or Bride-maid; also one who makes a Speech in Commendation of one who commences Doctor in an University.

PARAPEG'MA [παράπηγμα, Gr.] a Table erected publicly, containing an Account of Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, Rising and Setting of the Stars, &c.

PARAPEG'MATA [among Astrologers] the Table on which they erect Schemes.

PAR'APET [parapeto, Ital. of *parare*, to defend, and *petto*, Ital. the Breast] a Wall, or Balcony, Breast high; ranging about a Pillar, Tower, &c. *Architettura*.

PARAPET [in Fortification] a Breast-work raised on Bastions, Ramparts, &c.

PARAPHERNA'LIA } [parapherna, F.
PARAPHERNA'NA } παράφηνα, Gr.)
PARAPHERNA'CIA } those Goods which
a Wife brings her Husband over and above her
Dower. L.

PARAPHIMOSIS [of παρά and φimosις, Gr.] a Fault of a Man's Yard, when the *Preputium* is too short to cover the Glans; also a Narrowness and Contraction of the Womb.

PARAPHRASE [paraphrasis, L. of παράφρασις, Gr.] the expressing of a Text in plainest Words, and more largely, so accommodated to the Reader's Capacity. F.

To PARAPHRASE [paraphraser, F.] to make a Paraphrase or Comment upon.

PARAPHRAST [paraphrastes, F. paraphrastes, L. of παραφραστής, Gr.] one who paraphrases or expounds a Matter by other Words.

PARAPHRAS'TICAL [paraphrasticus, L. of παραφραστικός, Gr.] belonging to such an Exposition.

PARAPHRENITES [of παρά and φρενις, Gr.] a Madness accompanied with a continual Fever.

PARAPHROSYNE [παράφροση, Gr.] a slight sort of doting in the Imagination and Judgment.

PARAPLEG'IA [παράπληγία, Gr.] a Palsy seizing all the Parts of the Body below the Head.

PARAQUET'TO, a small sort of Parrot, a Bird.

PAR'ARON, a Wood knife. *Spens.*

PARARYTHMOS [among Physicians] a Pulse not suitable to a Person's Age. Gr.

PARASAN'G, a Persian Measure of about four English Miles.

PARASCEVE [παράσκευη, Gr.] Preparation the Eve of the Sabbath or Holiday, especially *Evil-Eve*.

PARASELENE [παράσελη, Gr.] a Mock-bloom, a Meteor in a watery Cloud resembling a Moon.

PARASIO'PESIS [παράσιώπησης, Gr.] a keeping Silence, a Figure in Rhetorick, when we say we will not speak of such a Thing.

PAR'ASITE [parasites, L. of παράσιτος, Gr.] a Small Feat, a Trochar-Fistula, a Haunting Spenger. F.

PARASIT'ICAL [parasiticus, L. of παρασιτικός, Gr.] belonging to a Parasite.

PARASITICAL Plants [with *Botanici*] those that are nourished by the Stock of others.

PARASOL [Span.] a sort of small Canopy or Umbrella to keep off the Rain. F.

PARAS'FADES [in *Architectura*] the Posts or Pillars of a Door, called *Jaumbs*.

PARAS'TATA [in *Architectura*] a Buttress set on the Side of Pillars. Gr.

PARAS'TATÆ [in *Anatomy*] certain Vessels which compose that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Testicles, Gr. See *Epithymida*.

PARASYNAN'CHE [παράσυναγχη, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Muscles of the upper Part of the Gullet.

PARASYNAXIS [of παρά and συναχσις, Gr.] a gathering together, a Conventicle, or unlawful Meeting. C. L.

PARA'THESIS [παράθεσις, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, where two or more Substantives are put in the same Case.

PARA'THESIS

PARA'THESIS [in Rhetoric] a small Hint of a Thing given to the Auditors.

PARA'THESIS [in Printing] is a Matter contained within two Crotchets, marked thus [] .

PARATIT'LA [in Civil Law] a summary Explanation of the Law-Titles, and the Subject-Matter of them.

PARAVAIL' [in Common Law] the lowest Tenant, or he who is a Tenant to one who holds his Fee of another.

PARAVAUNT' [of paraventure, F.] by chance.

To PARBOIL [parboiller, F. or q. d. part-boil] to boil but in Part.

To PAR'BREAKE [erbrechen, Teut.] to vomit. *Spens.*

PAR'BUNCLE [Sea-Term] a Rope used in the Nature of a Pair of Slings.

PAR'CAE [according to the Poets] the three Ladies of Destiny, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropis; the first bears a Distaff, the second spins the Thread of a Man's Life, and the third cuts it off.

A PAR'CEL [parcelle, F.] Part, Portion, Bundle.

PAR'CEL Makers [in the Exchequer] two Officers who make the Parcels of the Exchequer's Accounts.

To PAR'CEL, to divide into Parcels.

To PAR'CEL a Seam, is, after the Ship is caulked, to lay over it a narrow Piece of Canvas, and then to pour on it hot Pitch and Tar.

PAR'CENTERS [in Common Law] are where one seized of an Estate or Inheritance, hath Issue only Daughters and dies, and the Lands descend to the Daughters, but as one Heir, and are called *Parcenters*.

PARCENTERS [according to Custom] is, when a Man dies seized of Lands in Gavel kind, and hath Issue divers Sons; then the Sons are *Parcenters* by the Custom.

To PARCH, to burn, or dry up.

PARCH'MENT [parbemin, F. pergament, Teut. *pergamenta*, L. so called, because invented at Pergamus in Asia Minor, by King Eumens, when Paper, that was in Egypt only, was prohibited by Ptolemy to be transported into Asia] Skins of Sheep, &c. dressed for Writing.

PAR'CI'NARY [Law-Term] a holding or possessing of Land by joint Tenants, who are otherwise called *Carpenters*.

PAR'CO FraBe, a Writ which lies against him who breaks a Pound, and takes away the Beasts in it.

PAR'CUS, a Pound to confine trespassing or straying Cattle. *O. L.*

PARD } [pardus, pardalis, L.] the Leo

PARDIEUX, by the Gods. *Cb. Fr.*

PARDIE, or *Pardis*, verily. *Spens.*

PARDON, Forgiveness, especially that which God gives Sinners.

To PARDON [in Law] the forgiving a Felony or Offence committed against the King.

PARDON [ex gratia Regis] is such a Pardon as the King affords with some special regard to the Person, or some other Circumstances. *C.*

PARDON [by the Course of the Law] is such as the Law of Equity allows for a slight Offence.

PARDONABLE [pardonable, F.] that may be pardoned.

PARDONABLY, so as to admit of Pardon.

PARDONABLENESS, Capabilities of Pardon.

PARDONERS, Persons who formerly carried about the Pope's Indulgences, and sold them to the highest Bidders.

To PARE [of separare, L. to separate; Minnow of parer, F. to trim] to cut off by small Slices.

PAR'EBASIS [απαθήσεις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, where the main Subject is departed from.

PAR'EGORICKS [paregorica, L. αναπαρηγοια, Gr.] Medicines that comfort and assuage.

PA'REIL, equal, alike. *F.*

PA'REL, Furniture or Rigging of Ships. *Cbauc.*

PA'REL'CON [απαρίκων Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, in which a Word or Syllable is added to the End of another.

PA'RELIUM } [απαρίλιον, Gr.] a mock

PA'RELIUM } Sun, a Meteor, appearing on each Side of the Sun.

PA'REMENT [in Architecture] an uniform Course of Stones. *F.*

PA'REMENTS, the Ornaments of an Altar.

PA'REM'PTOSIS [in Physick] is when the Blood slides from the Heart into the great Artery.

PA'RENCEPH'ALIS [παρηνκεφαλις, Gr.] the hindermost Part of the Brain.

PA'RENCHY'MATA [παρηνχυματα, Gr.] those Bowels through which the blood passes for its better Fermentation, as the Heart, Liver, &c. In a large Sense, all the Bowels, because they are looked upon as so many Strainers to the Humours which pass through them.

PA'RENCHY'MOUS Parts of the Body [with the Old Anatomists] fleshy Parts that fill up the Interstices between the Vessels.

A PA'RENT [pater, L. of patrio, to bring forth young] a Father or Mother. *F.*

PA'RENTAGE, Kindred, Stock, Family.

PARENTAL [parentalis, L.] belonging to Parents.

PARENTA'LIA, Feasts and Sacrifices performed by the Romans, at the Funerals of their Relations and Friends. *L.*

PARENTHESIS (*επιρρησις* Gr. of *επι* and *ρρησις*) a Clause put into the Middle of a Sentence, which being left out, the Sense remains entire, and is thus marked, ().

PARENTHETICAL, belonging to a Parenthesis.

A **PARENTICIDE** [*parenticida*, L.] one that kills his Father or Mother.

PARENTICIDE [of *parentum* and *caedes*, L.] the killing or Murder of a Parent.

PARER'GA [in *Ar. bitellure*] ornamental Additions to a principal Work; also small Pieces of Paintings on the Sides, or in the Corners of the principal Piece.

PAR'ERGY [*επαρ* and *εργον*] something not important, or done by the by.

PAR'GET [probably of *parietis*, L. a Wall] the Plaster of a Wall.

PARHYPATE [*επαρῆματα*, Gr.] the Sound of the String next the Base.

PAR'IAN Marble, an excellent Sort of white Marble.

PARIA'TION [among *Merchants*] Evenness of Accounts.

PARIETALS [in *Anatomy*] two Bones of the Fore-part of the Head.

PARI'LITY [*paritas*, L.] Likeness.

PARING, the Rhind of a Tree, &c.

PAR'IS, the chief City of *France*.

PARIS Garden [the House of *Robert de Paris*, which King *Richard III.* proclaimed a Receptacle of Burchers Garbage] the Bear-garden in *Southwark*.

PAR'ISH [*parochia*, F. *parochia*, L. of *επαρχια*, Gr.] a Territory which, in ecclesiastical Matters, is under the Charge of a particular Priest.

PAR'ISH'ONER [*parochian*, F. of *parochus*, L. of *επαρχος*, Gr.] an Inhabitant of a Parish.

PARISTH'MUS [*επαρῆθμια*, Gr.] two Glandules of the Mouth, tied together by a tender Production.

PARISYLLABICAL [in *Grammar*] having an equal Number of Syllables.

PAR'ITY [*paritas*, F. of *paritas*, L.] Equality, Evenness.

PARK [*περὶππος*, *Sax* *parc*, Belg. *parc*, F.] a Piece of Ground inclosed and stocked with wild Beasts of Chase.

PARK of Artillery [in a *Camp*] is the Place appointed for the Artillery, viz. *Guns*, *Powder*, &c. which is generally the Rear of both Lines of an Army.

PARK of Artillery [at a *Siege*] is a Fort placed out of Cannon-Shot of the Place besieged, where the Cannon, Powder, artificial Fires and Ammunition, are kept and guarded only by the Fire-men, to avoid Casualties which may happen by Fire.

PARK of Provisions [in a *Camp*] is a Place in the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Sutlers who follow the Army

with all Sorts of Provisions, who sell them to the Soldiers.

PARK Boot [*Low Term*] a being free from the Duty of inclosing a Park.

PARK'ER, the Keeper of a Park.

A **PARLE**, a Parley, *Speak*.

PAR'LEY [of *parler*, F. to speak] a Conference with an Enemy about some Affair or Proposal; also a taking with.

To **PAR'LEY**, to discourse or confer with. To sound a **PARLEY**, } to give the Signal for such a Conference by Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet.

PAR'LIAMENT [*parlement*, of *parler*, F. to speak, or of our *parley*] the chief Assembly and Council of the Nation met together, to make or alter Laws.

PARLIAMENT de la Bando; a Parliament so named, on account of the Barons coming armed against the *Spancers*, with coloured Bands upon their Sleeves for Distinction, in the Time of King *Edward II.*

PARLIAMENT [in the *Inns of Court and Temple*] an Assembly, wherein they consult about the common Affairs of their respective Houses.

PARLIAMENTARY [*parlementaire*, F.] belonging to, or agreeable with, the Method of Parliament.

PARLIAMENTUM diabolicum, a Parliament held at *Coventry*, *An.* 38. of *Hen. VI.* in which *Edward Earl of March*, who afterwards was King, and several Nobles, were attainted of High Treason. L.

PARLIAMENTUM indoctrinum [i. e. the Parliament of the unlearned] a Parliament held at *Coventry*, *An.* 6. *Henry IV.* L.

PARLIAMENTUM insanum [i. e. the mad Parliament] a Parliament held at *Oxford*, *An.* 41. of *Henry III.*

PARLIAMENTUM religiosum [i. e. the religious Parliament] a Conference held in the Parlour or common Room of a Monastery.

PAR'LOUR [*parlour*, F.] a low Room to receive Company in.

PAR'LOUS [q. d. *perillous*, *perilleux*, F.] dangerous, shrewd, subtle.

PARLOUS [q. d. *pearless*] without Equal, incomparable.

PARMESAN', a Sort of Cheese made at *Parma* in *Italy*. L.

PAR'NEL [of *Petronilla*, L.] a proper Name of Women] a wanton Woman, an immodest Girl.

PARO'CHIAL [*parochialis*, F.] of or belonging to a Parish.

PAROCHIA'NUS, any Person living within the Diocese of a Bishop. O. L.

PARODON'TIS [*επαρῆθμια*, Gr.] a swelling in the Gums.

PAR'ODY [*parodia*, F. *parodia*, L. of *επαodia*, Gr.] a poetick Sport, the turning some serious Pieces into Burlesque.

PAROE'MIA [*επαρῆμια*, Gr.] a Proverb. P. ROEMIA

PAROEMIA [in *Rhetoric*] a proverbial Manner of speaking. *L.*

PAROLA, a Word or Words. *Ital.*

PAROLA [in *Musick-Books*] signifies those Words of which a Song or Cantata is composed. *Ital.*

PAROLE, Speech, Word, Saying. *F.*

PAROLE [in *Law*] a Plea in a Court.

PAROLE [among *Soldiers*] is when a Prisoner of War is permitted to go into his own Country, or to his own Party, upon his Promise to return at the Time appointed, if not exchanged.

Loose **PAROLE** [in *Law*] a Leave by Word of Mouth.

PAROIMION [παροϊμιον, *Gr.*] a grammatical Figure, when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the same Letter. *L.*

PARONOMA'SIA [παρωνομασια, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Rhetoric*, when we allude to the Meaning of any Thing by a small Change of the Letters, as, *Not friends, but fiends were here.* *L.*

PARONYCHIA [παρωνυχια, *Gr.*] a Whiteloe, a preternatural Swelling under the Root of the Nail.

PARONYCHIA [in *Botany*] Whiteloe-wort or Grass, an Herb so called, from its supposed Virtues, in suppurating and cleansing such Tumours.

PAROTIDES [παροτιδες, *Gr.*] the Glands behind the Ears; also a Swelling of those Glands. *L.*

PAROXISM [παροξισμος, *F. paroxysmus, L. of παραξισμος, Gr.*] the Access or Fit of an Ague, Fever, or other Disease.

PARPUNCTUM, } a Coat of Mail, or
PERPUNCTUM, } Doublet, quilted for Armour. *O. L.*

PAR'RELS [in a *Ship*] are Frames made of Trucks, Ribs, and Kopers, put about the Masts, and made fast to the Yards at both Ends.

PARRHESIA [παρρησια, *Gr.*] a Liberty or Freedom of Speech. *L.*

A PAR'RICIDE [parricida, *L. q. d. qui parentem caedit*] a Murderer of Father or Mother, or any of his near Kindred; also a Traitor to his Country. *F.*

PARRICIDE [parricidium, *L.*] the Offence of Parricide.

A PAR'ROT, a Bird well known.

To PAR'RY [parry, *F.*] to put by a Thrust artificially in Fencing.

To PARSE [q. d. in partes dividere, *L.*] to expound a Lesson according to the Rules of Grammar.

PARSIMONIOUS [parsimoniosus, *L.*] saving or thrifty.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, frugally.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, Springiness.

PAR'SIMONY [parsimonia, *L.*] Springiness, Thriftiness, good Husbandry.

PARSLEY [parsli, *C. Br. persli, F. petroselinum, L. of ανρωσολισον, Gr.*] a well-known Herb.

PARSLEY Pert [Pencostierre, *F.*] an Herb good against the Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys.

PARSNEP [passinaca, *L.*] a well-known

PARSNIP } esculent Plant.

PAR'SON [q. d. the Person who should take Care of the Souls of his Parishioners] the Rector or Minister of a Parish.

PARSON Imparfaisé [*Law Term*] one who is put in Possession of a Parish-church appropriate or presentative.

PARSON Mortal, formerly the Rector of a Church made for his own Life, was so called.

PARSON Immortal, a collegiate or conventual Body was so called, to whom the Church was appropriated for ever.

PAR'SONAGE, a spiritual Living, set apart for the Maintenance of the Minister of a Church; also the Mansion or Dwelling-house of a Parson.

PART [pars, *L.*] a Piece of a Thing, a Share or Portion. *F.*

PART [in *Anatomy*] is that of which the whole Body is composed, and which partakes with it of common Life and Sense.

PART [in *Logick*] is that which is joined to any Universal.

PART [in *Mathematics*] is a less Quantity compared with a greater.

PART of Fortune [among *Astrologers*] is the Place from whence the Moon takes her Progress at the very Moment in which the Sun rises from the Point of the East.

Proportional **PART** [in *Mathematics*] a Part or Number which bears any Proportion to some Part or Number.

To PART [partir, *F. of partiri, L.*] to divide into Parts, to separate.

PART'AGE, Partition, sharing or dividing. *F.*

To PART'AKE [of part and take] to take Part of or with.

A PART'AKER, a Sharer in.

PARTE, a Part. *Ital.*

PARTEN, to partake. *Chauc.*

PARTER, one who separates.

PARTER'RE, a Garden with Knots or Figures, a Flower-garden. *F.*

PARTES suis nihil habuerunt, &c. an Exception taken against a Fine levied. *L.*

PAR'IAL [of pars, *L.*] biased to one's Party or Interest. *F.*

PARTIALITY [partialité, *F.*] a siding too much with a Party, a being more on the one Side than the other.

PARTIALLY, in Part, with unjust Inclination to one Part.

PAR'FIBLE, that may be parted.

To PARTICIPATE [of participer, *F. participatum, L.*] to partake of, to have a Share in.

PAR.

P A R

P A S

PARTICIPATION, a taking Part of. F. of L.

PARTICIPIAL [in Grammar] belonging to, or having the Quality of a Participle.

PARTICIPLE [of *pars* and *capio*, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech, so named from its partaking both of the Noun and of the Verb. *Gram.*

PARTICPLE [*particula*, F. of *particula*, L.] a small Parcel, or little Part; in Grammar, a small undeclined Word.

PARTICULAR [*particularis*, F. of *particularis*, L.] proper, peculiar, singular, extraordinary, intimate, familiar.

A PARTICULAR [*particularis*, L.] an Inventory of Goods, a particular Circumstance.

PARTICULARITY [*particularitas*, F.] a particular Matter, a Singularity of Humour.

To **PARTICULARIZE** [*particulariser*, F.] to enlarge upon Particulars, to give a particular Account of.

PARTICULARLY [*particulariter*, L.] in particular, distinctly.

PARTICULARNESS, Singularity.

PARTILE [*partilis*, L.] divided, divisible.

PARTILE Aspect [in Astrology] the most exact and full Aspect that can be.

PARTING, is one of the Refiner's Ways of separating Gold and Silver, which is done by *Aqua Fortis*.

PARTISAN [*partisan*, F.] a Favourer or Abettor of a Party.

PARTISAN [in Military Affairs] a Commander of a Party.

PARTISAN [*partisano*, F. *partisano*, Ital.] an Halberd.

PARTITION, a parting, sharing, or dividing. a Division! F. of L.

PARTITION [in Architecture] that which divides a Room.

PARTITION [in Law] a dividing of Lands among Coheirs and Partners.

PARTITIONE facienda, a Writ which lies for those who hold Lands and Tenements jointly, and would sever to every one his Part. L.

PARTLETS, Ruffs or Bands for Women. *Cheffire*.

PARTLY, in part, in some Degree.

PARTNER [*particeps*, Belg.] one who takes Part, or is joined with another, in some Concern.

PARTNERS [in a Ship] are strong Pieces of Timber bolted to the beams incircling the Masts at the Deck, to keep them steady in their Steps.

PARTNERSHIP, a joining with some other Person in some Affair or Concern, Trade, &c.

PARTOOK, the Prerogative of, *to partake*.

PARTURIDGE [*partridge*, F. of *partridge*, L.] a dainty Fowl.

PARTURIENT [*parturiens*, L.] travelling. being in Labour, or ready to bring forth.

PARTURITION, a bringing forth, or being in Labour.

PARTUS Cæsareus, a Birth when a Child is cut out of the Womb.

PARTY [*partis*, F. of *pars*, L.] a Parties; also Association, Side, or Faction.

PARTY [in Military Affairs] a Body of Men sent upon some Expedition.

PARTY Jury, a Jury consisting of half Englishmen, and half Foreigners.

PARTY per bend [in Heraldry] is when the Escutcheon is divided into two by a diagonal Line, either from the right to the left, or from the left to the right.

PARTY per pale [in Heraldry] divided by a perpendicular Line.

PARTY-coloured, having divers Colours. *Dryden*.

PARTY-Man, a Person attached to a Party.

PARTY-Wall, a Wall that separates one House from another.

PARTIES [in Law] those that are named in a Deed or Fine as Parties of it.

PARTYIS, a Porch of a Church or Chapel, an Anti-chapel. O.

PARTIVITY [among Philosophers] Littleness, Smallness. L.

PARTVITUDE [*partvitas*, L.] Littleness, Smallness.

PARTV Notamento, a Writ of Nuisance. L.

PARTVUM & Cranium [among Anatomists] is the fourth Pair of Muscles of the Head, so called, because though they are but little, yet they are thick. L.

PASCAGE, } grazing or seeding of Cat-
PASCUAGE, } de. O.

PASCHA [*pascha*, H. *pascha*, Gr.] the Passover, a Feast of the Jews; also the Festival of Easter.

PASCHA Clausum, the eighth Day after Easter, or Low Sunday.

PASCHAL [*paschalis*, L.] belonging to the Jewish Passover or Easter. F.

PASCHAL Rents, are Rents or annual Duties paid by the inferior Clergy to the Bishop, at their Easter Visitations.

PAS de Saens [in Fortification] the same with *Berna*.

To **PASH**, to dash together, to crush.

A mad **PASH**, a Mad-brain. *Cheffire*.

PASH Flower, a Plant.

PASQUIL, of *Pasquin*, an old broken Statue in Rome, in a Place called from thence *la Piazza di Pasquino*; it is reckoned the Centre of Rome; here Lampons are stuck as fixed up! This Spot has been chosen for that Purpose, because this Stump of a Statue stands near 3 Streets out of 4, and thereby facilitates the Escape of such as fix them on; a singular Libel posted up for public View.

PASQUINA'DE, a Satirical Invektive or Libel.

PASS [*passus*, F.] a Licence to travel; also a Thrust in Fencing.

P A S

PASS [as *passer* in *passer*, *Ter.* to be well] a State or Condition.

To PASS [*passer*, *F.* *passare*, *Ital.*] to come or go through, by or over; to be current, as Money; to spend.

PASSABLE, that may be passed over; also tolerable, indifferent. *F.*

PASSACACILLO } [in *Musick Books*] sig-

PASSACAILLE } nifies a kind of Air

PASSACILLIO } somewhat like a *Chaconne*, but of more slow or grave Movement.

PASSADE, Alms or Benevolence to a Pa-
lenger.

PASSADE } [in *Fencing*] a Pass or

PASSA'DO } Thrust.

PASSAGE [in *Horsemanship*] the Course or Man-
age of a Horse forward and backward upon the same Plot of Ground. *F.*

PASSAGE, a going from one Place to another; the Place through which one goes. *F.*

PASSAGE [in *Law*] Hire paid for being transported over the Sea, or a River. *F.*

PASSAGE, a Place in a Discourse or Book; also an Event or Chance.

PASSA'GIO, a Writ empowering the Keepers of the Ports to permit a Man to pass over, who hath the King's Licence.

PASSA'GIUM, a Voyage or Expedition made by the Kings of *England* to the Holy Land. *O. L.*

PASSANT, passing or going by. *F.*

PASSARADO [in a *Ship*] is a Rope whereby all the Blocks of the Main and Fore-
sails are haled down.

PASSA'TOR, one who has the Interest or Command of a River. *O. L.*

PASSENGER [*passager*, *F.*] one who travels by Land or Water; also a kind of small trained Hawk.

PASS Port [*passi port*, *F.* *passaporta*, *Ital.* of *passo*, *F.* and *portus*, Ports, or *portus*, Gates, *L.*] a Licence granted for the safe Passage of Men from one Place to another.

PASSEPIED [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air very like a Minuet in all Respects, only to be played more brisk and lively. *F.*

PASSE Volant [of *passer*, to pass, and *voler*, to fly, *F.* *q. d.* one who passes among Soldiers one Day, being about to fly off the seat] a Faggot in a false Manner of Soldiers.

PASSER, one who passes.

PASSIBILITY [*passibilitas*, *F.* of *passibilis*, *L.*] an Aptness or Capacity to suffer.

PASSIBLE [*passibilis*, *L.*] capable of suffering. *F.*

PASSING Ball, the Ball which rings at the Hour of Departure.

PASSION, Affection, Transport of Mind, Anger, Suffering. *F.* of *L.*

PASSION [among *Rhyicians*] Pain or Un-
sickness of the Body.

PASSION Flower, a Flower named from its resembling many Crosses.

P A S

PASSION Week, the Week next before *Easter*.

PASSIONATE [*passione*, *F.*] possessed with Passion, hasty; also ardent, fond, ar-
rour.

PASSIONATELY, vehemently, ardently.

PASSIONATENESS, a being subject to Passion.

The PASSIONS [among *Humanists*] the Affections of the Mind, as Love, Hatred, &c.

PASSIVE [*passivus*, *L.*] apt to bear or suffer.

PASSIVE Principles [among *Chymists*] are Earth and Water.

PASSIVELY, sufferingly, in a passive Sense.

PASSIVENESS, State of Suffering, Liability to Suffering.

PASSIVITY [*passivitas*, *L.*] the State of being insensible.

PAS'SOVER, a Festival among the *Jews*, in Commemoration of the Angel's passing by and sparing the Houses of the *Jews*, when the first-born of the *Egyptians* were slain.

PASSULA'TUM [among *Dispensary Wri-
vers*] a Medicine wherein Raisins are the chief Ingredient.

PAST, beyond in Point of Time, not present, not to come.

PASTE, Dough kneaded for Pies, &c. a Composition for sticking Things together.

To PASTE, to stick together with Paste.

PASTEBOARD, a thick coarse Paste made in the Form of Paper, for the Use of Clo-
thiers, Bookbinders, &c.

PASTEL, a Plant called Wood.

PASTERNE [*pastern*, *F.*] the Hollow of a Bear's Heel, that Part of a Horse's Foot under the Fetlock to the Heel; also a Shake for a Horse.

PASTIL [*passille*, *F.* of *passillus*, *L.*] a Crayon for painting, a Composition of Per-
fumes; also a Sort of confectionary Ware.

PASTIME [*passetum*, *F.* *passetempo*, *Ital.*] Sport, Recreation.

To PASTINATE [*pastinatum*, *L.*] to dig and delve.

PASTINATION, the opening, loosening, and preparing the Earth for planting.

PASTIVUM [in *Downfall Book*] Pasture-Ground.

PASTOR [*pastor*, *F.*] a Shepherd or Herdsman; a Minister of a Church.

PASTORAL [*pastoralis*, *L.*] belonging to a Shepherd; or to a Church Minister. *F.*

A PASTORAL [*pastorale*, *F.* and *L.*] a Sort of Poem, relating to Affairs between Shepherds and Shepherdesses.

PASTORAL, a Pear called the Shepherd's Pear.

PASTORALE [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle Manner, in Imitation of those Airs, which Shepherds are supposed to play. *Ital.*

PASTRY

PASTRY [*pastris*, F.] Work made of Paste or Dough; also the Place where Pastry Work is performed.

To **make PASTRY** [*pastris*, F.] to raise Paste, &c.

A **PASTRY Cook** [*pastris*, F.] a Raiser of Paste, &c.

PASTURABLE, that is fit or serves for Pasture.

PASTURAGE [*pastrage*, F.] Pasture, or Pasture Ground.

PASTURE [*pastrum*, F. of *pastrum*, L.] Land reserved for the feeding of Cattle; also Fodder or Food for Cattle; also the feeding Place of Deer.

To **PASTURE** [*pastrum*, F.] to put into Pasture, to feed Cattle.

PASTY [*pastry*, F.] the Crust of a Pye raised without a Dish.

PASNAGE } [*Laer Term*] Money taken
PASUAGE } for Mast, or the feeding of Hops.

PAT [*pas*, Belg. or of *apere*, L. by a Metathesis] fit, suitable to the Purpose.

A **PAT** [*paets*, F. a Rap with a Ferula] a small Blow.

To **PAT**, to hit slightly.

A **PAGA'COON**, a Spanish Coin, in Value 40. 3d.

PATA'GONIANS, a People said to be ten Feet high, inheriting *Terra Magellanica*, in America.

PATART' } is Flemish Money, Value 6
PARTART, } Liards French.

PATAVINITY [*patavinitas*, L.] the Stile and affected Phrase of the City of Padua in Italy, for which *Livy* is censured.

PATCH [perhaps of *patagium*, F. or any one Thing sewed upon another] a Piece sewed upon a worn out Garment; also a small Spot of black Silk put on the Face.

To **PATCH** [*patchare*, Ital.] to mend with Patches.

A **PATCHER**, one who patches.
PATCH-Work, Work consisting of a Number of different coloured Patches tacked together.

PATE [probably of *tho*, F. the Head, *T* being changed into *P*] the Head.

PATE, a Brock or Badger. *N. C.*

PATE [in Fortification] a Platform of an oval Figure, encompassed with a Parapet.

PATEE' [in Heraldry] as a *Cross Patee*, i. e. a Sort of Cross, whose Ends are brood and opened, but narrower towards the Centre.

PATEFACTION, a laying open. *L.*

PATEL'LA [in Anatomy] the Whistle-bone of the Knee. *L.*

PA'TENT [*patens*, L.] lying open. *F.*

PA'TENTEE, a Person to whom the King has granted his Letters Patent.

PA'TENTS [*literae patentes*, L.] Writings sealed open with the broad Seal of the Kingdom, Writs bestowing exclusive Privileges.

PATER-Noster [i. e. our Father] the Lord's Prayer, so called from the first two Words of it in Latin.

PATER'NAL [*paternus*, F. of *paternus*, L.] fatherly, belonging to a Father.

PATER'NALLY, in a fatherly Manner.

PATERNITY [*paternitas*, F. of *paternitas*, L.] Fatherhood, or the Quality of a Father.

PATH [*path*, Sax. *pat*, Belg. *pfes*, Term of *hatters*, *L.* to beat] a Track or beaten Way.

PATH of the Verten [in Astronomy] a Circle described by any Point of the Vertex of the Earth, turning round its Axis.

PATHE'MA [*pathema*, Gr.] Passion, or Suffering.

PATHEMA [among Physicians] all preternatural Conturbations wherewith our Body is molested.

PATHE'TICAL } [*patheticus*, F. of *patheticus*, L. of *pathos*, Gr.] moving the Passions or Affections.

PATHE'TICALLY, in an affecting Manner.

PATHE'TICK Nerves [among Anatomists] the fourth Part which arises from the Top of the *Medulla oblongata*.

PATHICKS [of *pathos*, Gr. to suffer] those that suffer themselves to be abused by Men contrary to Nature, Sodomites.

PATHOGNOMONICK [of *pathos*, and *gnomonis*, Gr.] is a proper and inseparable Sign of such and such Disease.

PATHOL'OGIST, one who treats of Pathology.

PATHOLOGY [*pathologicus*, F. *pathologia*, L. of *pathos*, Gr.] is that Part of Physick, which treats of the preternatural Constitution of a Man's Body, discovering the Causes, Nature, and Difference of Diseases.

PATHOPOE'IA [*pathopoeia*, Gr.] the rising of a Passion. *L.*

PATHOPOE'IA [in Rhetorick] a Method by which the Mind is moved to Anger, Hatred, Pity, &c.

PA'TIBLE [*patibilis*, L.] sufferable.

PATIBULAR [*patibularis*, F. of *patibulum*, L.] belonging to a Gallows.

PA'TIENCE [*patientia*, L. of *pati*] a Virtue enabling to bear Afflictions and Pains with Calmness of Mind. *F.*

PA'TIENT [*patiens*, L.] enduring, suffering, which quietly bears Afflictions or Injuries. *F.*

PATIENT [among Physicians] is one under the Direction of a Physician or Surgeon, in order to be cured of some Distemper.

PATIENT [among Philosophers] is opposed to *Agent*, or that which acts.

PA'TIENTIE Musculus [in Anatomy] the Muscle of Patience, so called from its great Service in Labour, and is the same as *Lower Scapula*.

PATIENTLY, meekly, mildly.

PATINE,

P A T

PATINE, a Sort of Plate or Saucer with which the Chalice is covered at Mass.

PATISE, a reddish Colour.

PATISON [*q. d. Patrick's Son*] a Surname.

PATLY, sily. seasonably.

PATNESS, Fineness. Seasonableness.

PATONCE [*in Heraldry*] as a Cross Paton, is a Cross whose Ends are broad and hooked, as it were, three Ways.

PATRIA, one's Country, or Birth-place.

PATRIA [*in Law*] the Neighbourhood.

PATRIARCH [*patriarche, F. patriarcha, L. of πατριάρχης, Gr.*] a chief Father, or the first Father of a Family or Nation.

PATRIARCH [*among Ecclesiasticks*] is a Dignity in the Church above an Archbishop, of which there were anciently five, *viz.* at Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Antioch.

PATRIARCHAL [*patriarchalis, L.*] belonging to a Patriarch. *F.*

PATRIARCHATE [*patriarchatus, F. of patriarchatus, L.*] the State, Dignity, or Jurisdiction of a Patriarch.

PATRICIANS [*among the Romans*] were Noblemen who were descended of Senators, and the Founders of the Commonwealth.

PATRICK [*of patricius, L. a Senator*] the proper Name of a tutelar Saint of Ireland.

PATRIMONIAL [*patrimonialis, L.*] belonging to an Estate of inheritance. *F.*

PATRIMONY [*patrimoine, F. of patrimonium, L.*] an Inheritance or Estate left by a Father to his Son.

St. Peter's PATRIMONY, a Province in Italy, which, with its Profits and Dependancies, is united to the See of Rome.

PATRINUS, a Godfather. *O. L.*

PATRIOT [*patriota, L. of πατριώτης, Gr.*] a Father of his Country, a publick Benefactor.

PATRIOTIC, deyoted to the Love of his Country.

PATRIOTISM, the acting like a Father to his Country, publick Spiritdness.

PATRIPASSIANS, Christian Hereticks, who held that the Father and the Holy Ghost suffered as well as the Son.

To PATRISATE [*patrifatum, L.*] to take after one's Father.

PATROCINATION, a defending or protecting; a maintaining the Right of any one. *L.*

PATROCINY [*patrocinium, L.*] Patrocination, patronising.

PATROL [*patrouille, F.*] a Night-watch of about five or six Men, commanded by a Sergeant, who are sent from the Guard to walk in the Streets, and prevent Disorders in a Garrison.

To PATROL [*patrouiller, F.*] to walk up and down as before; also as the Outguards

P A V

of an Army do upon the Approach of an Enemy.

PA'TRON [*patronus, L.*] a powerful Friend, Protector, or Advocate. *F.*

PATRON [*in Law*] one who has the Right of Presentation to a Benefice.

PATRON [*in Civil Law*] one who has made his Slave or Servant free.

PATRON [*among the Moors*] one who has been a Christian Slave.

PATRON Paramount, the King, who is said to be so to all the Benefices in England.

PATRONAGE [*patronatus, L.*] Defence, Protection; also the Right of Presentation to a Benefice. *F.*

PATRONAL [*patronalis, L.*] belonging to a Patron.

PATRONESS [*patronne, F. of patrona, L.*] a female Patron.

To PATRONISE [*patronari, L.*] to protect or defend.

PATRONYMICKS [*patronymica, L. of πατρονυμικά, Gr.*] Names of Men derived from their Fathers, or Ancestors.

PATTA COON, a Spanish Coin in Flanders, worth about 4 s. 8 d. Sterling.

PATTEE, a little Pie.

PATTEEN of a Pillar, its Base.

PATTEN } [*patin, F. patine, Dan. pa-*
PATTIN } [*cini, Ital.*] a sort of wooden Shoe with a Supporter of Iron.

PATTEN Maker, one whose Employment is to make Pattens.

To PATTER and pray, to repeat many Pater-Nosters. *O.* To make a Clatter.

PAT'TERN [*patron, F.*] a Model or Plan.

To PATTERN, to match, to serve a Pattern.

PAT'TRIN, to say a Pater-Noster. *Ch.*

PA'VADE, a Dagger. *O.*

PA'VAGE, a Toll or Contribution towards repairing or maintaining Pavements and Causeways.

PA'VAN [*pavan, F.*] a grave Spanish Dance; also the lowest Sort of instrumental Musick. *Span.*

PAUCILOQUOUS [*pauciloquus, L.*] speaking but few Words.

PAUCILOQUY, a speaking a few Words.

PAUCITY [*paucitas, L.*] Fewness.

PAUDISHAW [*i. e.* an Expector of Princes, or Injuries] a Title given to the Grand Signior.

To PAVE [*paver, F. of pavire, L.*] to lay a Way with Stones.

A PAVEMENT [*pavimentum, L.*] a Causeway or paved Floor.

PAVER, one who lays Stones.

PAVESA'DO, } a Target, a Defence in
PAVOISA'DE, } a Gallie, to cover the

Slaves which row on the Benches.

PAVESE } [*pavis, F.*] a large Shield
PAVISE } which covers the whole Body.

P A W

P E A

A PA'VIER [*un pavier*, F.] a Maker or Mender of Pavements.

PAVILADE, a Shelter for Rowers in a Galley.

PAVILION [*pavillon*, F.] a Tent or Tabernacle of State.

PAVILION [in *Architecture*] the main Part of a Building.

PAVILION [among *Sailors*] the Flag of a general Officer in a Fleet.

PAUL [*Paulus*, L. Πάυλος, Gr. i. e. little] a proper Name.

St. PAUL's, a stately Edifice, the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of London. first erected A. D. 610, by King *Ethelbert*, burnt by Lightning, and re-edified, *Annus* 1087, destroyed again in the Conflagration of this City, 1666, and now rebuilt with more Magnificence than before.

PAUNCH [*panse*, F. *panse*, Du. *panz*, Teut. *pancis*, Ital. *pancen*, L.] the Belly, Intestines, or Guts of an Animal.

PAUNCH [in a *Ship*] Masts made of Sinker, fastened to the Main and Fore-yards, to keep them from galling against the Mast.

For Paunches make lean Pates.

The Edge of this Proverb is turned upon Excess in Eating and Drinking, as an Enemy to the Clearness of Understanding and Vivacity of Wit; it is either transferred from, or at least is confirmed by, the Latin, *Pinguis venter non gignit tantum sensum*, and the Greek, Πάχια γαστήρ λεπτόν ἔτιχεν ἴδεν.

To PAUNCH, to take out the Bowels.

PAUN'ON [by *Antoninus* called *ad pantes*, L. i. e. a Town upon the Bridges] in *Lincolnshire*.

PAUPER, a poor Man or Woman, the Paupers of the Parish.

Forma PAUPERIS [Law Phrase] as to sue in *forma pauperis*, is when the Judge assigns an Attorney to maintain the Cause of a poor Person without Fees. L.

PAUSE [*pause*, L.] a Rest, a Stop, an Intermision. L.

PAUSE [in *Musick*] is an artificial Discontinuance of the Sound or Voice.

To PAUSE [*pauser*, F. *pausum facere*, L.] to make a Stop, also to consider.

PAUSER, one who makes Stops.

A PAW [*patron*, C. Br. *pate*, F. *pata*, Ital. of *patris*, Gr. to tread] the Foot of a wild Beast.

To PAW, to draw the Fore foot along the Ground; also to fawn or flatter.

A PAWL [in *Guiney*] a small Piece of Money equal to an *Ajper* in *Turkey* or three Farthings *Englisb*.

PAWL [in a *Ship*] a small Piece of Iron bolted to one End of the Beams of the Deck, so as to keep the Capstan from recoiling.

To PAWL the Capstan [Sea Term] to stop it with the Pawl.

To PAWN [*paude*, Belg. *pfancken*, Teut.] to pledge.

A PAWN [*paude*, L. S. and Belg. *pfanck*, Teut.] a Pledge; also a Term used in Play.

A PAWN-BROKER [*pauber*, Belg.] one who lends Money upon Goods.

PAX, Peace, L. [among the *Papists*] an Image given to be kissed, when they go to the Offering.

To PAY [*payer*, F.] to discharge a Debt.

To PAY [perhaps of *main*. Gr.] to bear.

To PAY the Scaus of a Ship [of *pair*, F. Pitch] to lay them over with hot Pitch.

PAYABLE, to be paid. F.

PAY CHAP [Sea Term] that is, at the turning the Anchor out of the Boat, runs it over-board faster.

PAY more Cable [Sea Term] i. e. let out more Cable.

PAY'ING [Sea Term] is laying over the Seams of a Ship a Coat of Pitch.

PAY [paye, F.] Wages, Hire, Payment.

PAY-Day, Day on which Debts are to be paid.

PAY'NIMS. See *Painims*.

PAYTRELL [*pairel*, F. of *pastrack*, L.] the Breast-plate of a Horse's Furniture.

PEA [*pira*, Sax. *pisum*, L.] a well known Pulse.

PEA [in *Doomsday Book*] a Hill.

PEACE [*paix*, F. of *paax*, L.] Agreement, Rest, Quietness.

PEACE [in a Law Sense] is a quiet and inoffensive Behaviour towards King and Subject.

PEACE of God and the Church [Old Phrase] the Time of Vacation from Law-suits between Terms.

Clerk of the PEACE, is an Officer who draws up the Processes, reads the Indictments, and enrolls the Acts in a Session of Peace.

PEACE of the King, that Peace and Security both for Life and Goods, which the King affords to all under his Protection.

PEACE'ABLE [*paixible*, F.] peaceable, still, quiet, calm.

PEACE'ABLENESS, the being peaceable.

PEACE'ABLY, in a peaceable Manner, quietly.

PEACEFUL, quiet, mild.

PEACEFULNESS, Quietness, Inoffensiveness.

He that would live at Peace and Rest, Must hear, and see, and say the best.

This Distich is a Dehortation from *Censoriousness* and *Detraction*; it teaches not to expose and *brag*, but to cover and estimate the Imperfections and Failings of others, under the Penalty of procuring our own *Disquietude*, and risking our *Tranquillity*. Whether it be originally *Englisb*, *French*, *Italian*, or *Latin*, I shall not determine; but they all have it in a Distich.

Oy, voy, & te las, & tu vout vivre en pais. French.

Ode, vide, tace, seu vni vider in pace. Italian.

PEA

Aut, uide, tact, et tu vis vivere in pace.
Latin.

PEACE-Maker, one who makes Peace, one who loves to reconcile Persons at Variance.

PEACH [*pacbe, F. pefcha, Ital. of Perficum, L. fe. Malum*] a delicious Fruit.

PEACOCK [*papa, Sax. pantin, Belg. and L. S. pflaw, Teut. paou, F. of paou, L.*] a very fine Bird.

PEAG'KIRK [of *Peat*, a holy Virgin, Sister to St. *Gusblack*, and *Kirk*] a Town in *Northamptonshire*.

PEAK [*peac, Sax. pice, Span. y. d. the Pike, or Point*] the sharp Point of any Thing, the Top of an Hill.

The Devil's Arse in the PEAK, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyshire*.

PEAK'ING [probably of *piquants*, Span. *picnise, Ital. small*] of a peuling sickly Constitution, that does not thrive.

PEAK'INGNESS, Sickness.

PEAL [*Minbew* derives it of *appellor, F. to call; others from πάλλω, Gr. to vibrate, or agitate*] a great Noise; particularly of Bells or Thunder, &c.

To PEAL, to play solemnly and loud, to assail with Noise.

PEAL the *Pat*, cool the *Pat*. *N. C.*

PEAN [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field of a Coat of Arms is *Sable*, and the powdering &c.

PEAR [*perse, Sax. pere, Dan. perra, Belg. and L. S. pairs, F. of perum, L.*] a well known Fruit.

PEAR-Bit, a Sort of Bit for Horses.

PEAR-Main, a Kind of Apple.

PEARCH } [*perche, F. percha, Ital. of*
PERCH } [*perica, L.*] a Seat for Fowls to rest upon; also a Rod or Pole with which Lead is measured, containing 16 Feet and a Half.

PEARCHE } [*peris, Gr.*] a Fresh-water
PERCH } Fish.

To PEARCH [*percher, F.*] to light or sit upon as a Bird does.

PEARL [*perls, F. perla, Span.*] a Gem that is bred in Shell-fish.

PEARL [in *Heraldry*] the White or Silver Colour in the Coats of Barons, &c.

PEARL [among *Hunters*] that Part of a Deer's Horn which is about the Burr.

PEARL [among *Oculists*] a Web on the Eye.

PEARL [among *Printers*] a very small Sort of Printing letter.

PEASANT [*peisant, F. of pais, the Country*] a Countryman, a Clown.

PEASANTRY, the Country-people.

PEASE [*pisra, Sax. pois, F. pisum, L. of view, Gr.*] a well known Pulse.

To PEASE, to stay. *C.*

PEASE Bolt, } Pease-Straw. *C.*

PEASE-Hawm, }

PEASE-Cod, the Husk or Shell of Pease, the Pease in the Shell.

PEC

PEAT, a Sort of Fuel, dug out of moorish Ground.

PEAT [*peit, F.*] a little Darling or Fondling.

PEASE [for *Poise*] Weight. *Spanc.*

PEB'LES, Stones for paving.

PECCABLE [*pecco, L.*] incident to Sin.

PECCADILLO [*peccadillo, Span. peccadillo, F.*] a small Fault or Crime, a pardonable Sin. *Span.*

PECCANCY, evil Quality, Disposition to ill.

PECCANT [*peccans, L.*] committing a Fault, offending. *F.*

PECCANT Humours [with *Physicians*] Humours of the Body that contain some Malignity, or else abound too much.

PECCA'VI [*i. e. I have offended, L.*] as, *I'll make him cry Peccavi, i. e. I'll make him acknowledge his Fault.*

PE'CHY [*peche, F. a Fault*] a Surname.

PE'CIA, a small Piece of Ground. *O. L.*

PECK, a dry Measure containing two Gallons.

To PECK [*pecken, L. S. picquar, F. pecken, Teut.*] to strike with the Bill as Birds do.

PECKER, one that pecks.

PECTINEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, arising from the outward Part of the *Os Pubis*. *L.*

PECTINIS *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Os Pubis*. *L.*

PECKLED, diversified with Spots.

PECTINATED, formed like a Comb.

PECTORAL [*peccoralis, L.*] belonging to the Breast, stomachick. *F.*

A PECTORAL [*peccorale, L.*] a Breast-plate.

PECTORAL Muscle [in *Anatomy*] that which moves the Arm to the Breast.

PECTORALS [*peccoralis, L.*] Medicines for Diseases in the Breast.

PECTORIS *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Sternum*. *L.*

PECTUS [in *Anatomy*] the Fore part of the Breast and Chest, reaching from the Neck-bone to the Midriff. *L.*

PE'FUL [at *Japan, Java, &c.*] is 100 Catty; or 132 *lb.* Avoirdupois.

To PECULATE [*pecculatum, L.*] to rob or cheat the Public.

PECULATION [*pecculate, F.*] a robbing or cheating the Public. *L.*

PECULIAR [*peccularis, L.*] particular, singular, private, proper.

A PECULIAR, is a Parish or Church exempt from the Ordinary, and the Bishop's Court.

PECULIARITY [*peccularitas, L.*] Peculiarities.

PECULIARLY, particularly, singularly.

PECULIARNESS, the being peculiar.

P E D

Court of PECULIARS, a Court which takes Cognisance of Matters relating to Parishes which are exempt from the Bishop's Jurisdiction.

PECUNIA Sepulchralis, Money in old Time paid to the Priest at the opening of the Grave, for the Benefit of the departed Soul.

PECUNIARY [*pecuniarie*, F. of *pecuniaris*, L.] enriched, or full of Money.

PECUNIOSITY [*pecuniositas*, L.] Fullness of Money.

PECUNIOUS [*pecuniosus*, F. of *pecuniosus*, L.] of or belonging to Money.

PEDAGE [*Old Law*] Money given for passing through a Forest.

PEDAGOGICAL, belonging to a Schoolmaster.

PEDAGOGUE [*pedagogus*, L. of *paidagōgē*, Gr.] an Instructor, or Teacher of Youth.

PEDAGOGY [*pedagogia*, F. *pedagogia*, L. or *paidagōgia*, Gr.] Instruction, Discipline.

PEDAL [*pedalis*, L.] belonging to a Foot in Metre.

PEDALE, a Foot-cloth, a Carpet laid on the Ground to tread on. *O. L.*

PEDALS [*pedales*, L.] low Keys of some Organs, to be touched with the Foot.

PEDANEUS [*pedaneus*, L.] going on Foot; as a *pedaneus* Judge.

PEDANT, a paltry Schoolmaster; a conceited Pretender to Scholarship. *F.*

PEDANTICALLY, in a pedantic Manner.

PEDANTICK [*pedantique*, F.] that is, of a Pedant; Pedant like.

PEDANTICKNESS, the being conceited, or ostentatious.

PEDANISM, the Profession or Practice of a Pedant.

To **PEDANTISE** [*pedantiser*, F.] to play or act a Pedant's Part.

PEDANTRY [*pedanteria*, F.] the ridiculous Way and Humour of a Pedant.

PEDDERTON [so called from the River *Pedrid*] a Town in *Somersetshire*, formerly famous for the Court of King *Isa*, our first Saxon King.

To **PEDDLE**, to be busy about Trifles.

A **PEDERAST** [*pederaste*, F. *pederastes*, L. of *paidagōgic*, Gr.] a Sodomite.

PEDERASTY [*pederastia*, L. of *paidagōgic*, Gr.] Buggery.

PEDERERO [*petardo*, Ital.] a sort of Cannon used in Ships.

PEDESTAL [*q. d. piedestal*, F. *pedestallo*, Ital. of *ped*, a Foot, and *pulvis*, a Stand. *pedestella*, L.] that Part of a Pillar which serves to support it.

PEDICULATION, a particular Foulness of the Skin, very apt to breed Lice; said to have been the Dilemper of the *Egyptians*, and one of the ten Plagues.

PEDICULE [*pediculus*, L.] a little Foot.

P E E

PEDICULE [among *Botanists*] the Foot-stalk of any Plant.

PEDICULOSITY [*pediculosis*, L. *Lousiness*].

PEDIGREE [of *dégré de péree*, F. the Degree of Fathers; or *perado gradus*, from deriving Degrees] Descent from Ancestors, Stock, Race.

PEDILUVIUM [from *pedes*, the Feet, and *lavo*, to wash, L.] a Bath for the Feet.

PEDIMENT [in *Archit. Scenae*] the same as Fronton.

PEDLER [*Misheva* derives it from *alla à pied*, F. to go a Foot, but *Slimmer* from *petteler*, Teut. a Beggar, because they offer to, and endeavour to prevail with People to buy their Goods] one who sells small Wares about the Streets.

PEDLERY, Things sold by Pedlars.

PEDLING, small, trifling, of little Value.

PEDOBAPTISM [of *paidōv*, and *βαπτισμός*, Gr.] Infant Baptism.

PEDOBAPTIST, one who maintains Infant Baptism.

PEE-Wars, Pulse, as Pease, Beans, &c.

PEECE, a Fort or Piece of Strength. *Spencer*.

PEED, blind of one Eye. *N. C.*

PEEK, a Grad, &c. See *Pique*.

PEEK [in a *Ship*] a Room in the Hold, which reaches from the Bits forward to the Stern.

To *ride a PEEK* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said so to do, when she lies with her main Fore-yards hoisted up, having one End of the Yards brought down to the Shrouds, and the other raised up on End.

To *be a PEEK* [of an *Anchor*] is when the Cable is perpendicular between the Haul or Hole through which it runs out, and the Anchor.

To *PEEK the Miffen* [*Sea Term*] is to put the Miffen yard right up down by the Mast.

PEEL [*pele*, a Shovel, F.] a Sort of Shovel to set Bread in an Oven; a thin Beers for carrying Pies, &c.

PEEL [among *Printers*] an Instrument of Wood to hang up the printed Sheets to dry.

PEEL [of *pellis*, L.] the Rind or Coat of Fruit.

To **PEEL**, to pull or take off the Rind.

PEELER, one who strips.

PEELING, a losing sort of Apple, that makes excellent Cyder.

To **PEEP** [*peper*, F. of *pepire*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

To **PEEP** [*Mer. Cas* derives it from *pepius*, Gr. but *Skinner* of *epipiscen*, Du. to stir up the Eyes upon something] to look through a Hole, to grow out, as Herbs, Horns, Teeth, &c.

PEEPER, one who peeps.

PEEPING, sleeping slowly. *O.*

PEEP Hole, a small Hole to look through.

PEER

PEL

PEER [probably of *Boog*, *Sax.* *Metz*, *Dan.* *berg*, *Teut.* a Heap, &c. or of *Pope*, *Sax.* the Foot of a Hill] a Mole or Rampart raised in a Harbour, to break the Force of the Sea, and for the better Security of Ships that ride there.

PEER [in *Architecture*] a sort of square Pillar or Buttress.

To **PEER**, to leer or peep at.

PEERS [of *par*, *F.* *par*, or *paras*, *L.*] the Nobles or chief Lords of Parliament.

PEERS [in *Law*] Jurymen impannelled upon an Inquest.

PEERAGE [*paire*, *F.*] the Dignity of a Peer.

PEERAGE, a Tax for the Maintenance of the Pier of an Harbour.

PEER'DOM, the Dignity of a Peer, annexed to a great Fee.

PEERESS, a Peer's Lady.

PEER'LESS, that which has no Peer or Equal, incomparable.

PEER'LESSLY, incomparably.

PEER'LESSNESS, incomparableness, Matchlessness.

PEE'VISH [q. d. *beevis*, of a Bee] fretful.

PEE'VISH, witty, subtil. *N. C.*

PEEVISHLY, fretfully.

PEEVISHNESS, fretfulness, Crossness.

A PEG [probably of *Puc*, *Sax.* a little Needle] a small pointed Piece of Wood for several Uses.

To **PEG**, to fasten with a Peg.

PEGASUS, the winged Horse, a northern Constellation. *L.*

PEG'GING [among *Sow-gelders*] a Term used when they cure Hogs of the Disease called the *Gbarre*.

PE'LA, a Pile, a Port. *O. L.*

PELA'GIÆ [among *Naturalists*] Shell-fishes, very rarely found near the Sea-shore.

PELA'GIANS, the Followers of *Pelagus* or *Morgan*, a Briton, who denied original Sin, and held many other erroneous Opinions.

PELF [probably of *pela*, or *peo*, *Sax.* much Money, or of *peuff*, *F.* Frispry] Wealth, Stock, Riches unjustly heaped up; also paltry Stuff.

PELF [in *Falcoery*] the Refuse and broken Remains of a Fowl, left after the Hawk is relieved.

PELICAN [*pelicanus*, *L.*] a Water-fowl.

PELICAN [among *Chymists*] a blind Alembick, a chymical Vessel.

PELID'NUS [with *Physicians*] a black and blue Colour in the Face, which often happens to melancholy Persons. *Gr.*

PELL, a House. *O.*

PELL [*pellis*, *L.*] a Skin of a Beast.

PELL'AGE, Custom or Duty paid for Skins of Leather.

PELLAMOUNTAIN, an Herb.

PEN

PELLETS [*ballete*, *F.* *pelle*, *Span.* but *Mirfous* derives it from *pellendo*, *L.* driving out] little Balls.

PEW'LETS [in *Heraldry*] the same as *O-gresses*.

PEL'LICLE [*pellicula*, *L.*] a little Skin, a Film, or Fragment of a Membrane.

PELLIPARIUS [q. d. *pellis parator*, *pellis*, *L.*] a Skinner or Carrier. *O. L.*

PEL'LITORY of *Spain*, an Herb. *Pyrrabrum*. *L.*

PELLITORY of the *Wall*, an Herb so called from growing on Walls. *Paritaria*, *L.*

PELL-MELL [*pelo melle*, *F.* of *pelus*, Locks of Wool, and *males*, mingled together] confusedly, without Order.

PELL MELL [q. d. *pellere malleo*, to drive with a Mallet] the Place for exercising this Game at *St. James's Park*, and also a Street near it. See *Palle Mailla*.

Clerk of the PELLs, an Officer of the Exchequer, who enters every Bill in a Parchment Roll called *pellis receptorum*.

PELLUCID [*pellucidus*, *L.* of *per*, *i. e.* *walde* and *lucidus*] clear, bright, transparent.

PELLUCIDNESS, Transparency.

PELT [*pyloche*, *Sax.* *pelty*, *Belg.* and *Teut.* or *pellis*, *L.*] the Skin of a Beast.

PELT Monger, one who deals in Skins.

PELT-Wool, Wool pulled off the Pelt or Skin of a dead Sheep.

To **PELT** [*polderen*, *Teut.* to beat] to throw Stones, Snow Balls, &c. at a Person; to annoy by discharging small Shot; also to fret and fume.

PEL'VIS [among *Anatomists*] the Place at the Bottom of the Belly, wherein the Bladder and Womb are contained. *L.*

PELVIS Renum [among *Anatomists*] a membranous Vessel, which receives the Urine, and pours it into the Bladder. *L.*

PELFU'RE, rich Fur.

PEMPHIGODES [*πεμφιγώδες*, *Gr.*] a kind of spotted and stultent Fever.

PEN [*penna*, *L.*] a Quill cut to write with.

PEN [*pýndan*, *Sax.* to shut in] a Fold for Sheep, a Coop for Fowl; also a Pond Head to keep in Water to drive the Wheels of a Mill.

PEN [of *pen*, *C. Br.* a Head] a Surname.

PEN [of *pen*, *C. Br.*] a Top of a Mountain; a Village in *Surrey*, where the Britains received a great Overthrow from *Xenowakb*, a *West Saxon*, and *Canutus* the *Dane* from *Edmund* *Ironside*.

To **PEN** [of *penna*, *L.*] to write down.

To **PEN** *up*, to inclose or shut up.

PEN-Man, an Artist in fair Writing.

PEN Stock, a Flood gate placed in the Water of a Mill-pond.

PEN'AL [*penalis*, *L.*] belonging to or inflicting Punishment.

PEN'ALTY [*penalitas*, *L.*] a Fine imposed by way of Punishment.

PEN'ANCE

PEN'ANCE [*penance*, O. F. *penitence*, F. of *penitencia*, L.] any sort of Mortification enjoined by the R^{eligious} Priests.

PEN'BANK, a Beggar's Can. *Can.*

PENCE, the Plural of *Penny*.

PEN'CIL [*penel*, Teut. *pencon*, F. of *penicillum*, L.] a small Instrument used in Drawing, Painting, &c.

PENCIL of Rays [in *Opticks*] is a double Cone of Rays joined together at the Base.

PEND'ALE, hanging, that deserves hanging. *F.*

PEND'ANT, hanging, left undecided.

PENDANT Feathers [in *Falcons*] those which grow upon a Hawk's Thigh.

PEND'ANTS [*pendula auribus*, F.] Jewels which Women hang on their Ears.

PENDANTS [of a *Ship*] are Streamers or long Colours which are hung at the Head of Masts, or at the Yard arm Ends, either for Ornament, Distinction of Squadrons, or Signals.

PENDANTS [in *Botany*] are the male Part of a Flower called *Apices*, placed on the Top of those Threads which are termed by *Botanists* *Stamina*, and scatter, when ripe, the seminal Dust, which impregnates the Seed, and renders it fit for Vegetation; as in the Middle of Tulips and Lilies.

PENDENNIS [*pendennis*, C. Br. i. e. the Head of the Town] a Castle in *Cornwall* built by King *Henry VIII.* in the Port of *Palmerst.*

PEND'ENT [*pendens*, L.] hanging down.

PENDING, during, depending.

PENDULOUS [*pendulus*, L.] hanging down; also doubtful.

PENDULOUS Heads [in *Botany*] those Flowers which hang downwards.

PENDULUM [*pendula*, F.] is a Weight hanging at the End of a String, Wire, or Chain, by the Vibrations or Swings of which to and from, the Parts or Differences of Time are measured; also a Clock, Watch, or Movement, whose Motions are regulated by such a Device. *L.*

Royal PENDULUMS, are Clocks whose Penanisms bring Seconds, and go eight Days.

PENNER'RIUS, a Pennon, or Insigne-bearer. *O. L.*

PENETRABILITY, Aptness to be pierced.

PENETRABLE [*penetrabilis*, L.] that may be penetrated, pierced, or dived into.

PENETRABLENESS, Capableness of being penetrated.

PENETRANT [*penetrans*, L.] piercing, subtil, quick.

To **PENETRATE** [*penetrare*, F. *penetratum*, L. q. d. *penitus intrare*] to get or pierce into or through, to dive into.

PENETRATION, a penetrating or piercing into, Quickness of Wit. *F. of L.*

PENETRATION of Bodies [among *Philosophers*] is when two Bodies are in the same

Place, so that the Parts of the one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Dimensions or Places of the Parts of the other.

PEN'ETRATIVE, which easily penetrates, or is of a piercing Quality. *F.*

PEN'ETRATIVENESS, the being apt to penetrate.

PEN'GUIN, an outlandish Bird.

PENICILLUS [among *Surgeons*] a Tent for Wounds.

PEN'DIUM, a Medicine for all Disorders of the Lungs.

PENINSULA [*peninsula*, F.] a Tract of Land surrounded with Water, except in one Place, where it is joined to the Continent by a narrow Neck of Land.

PENINSULATED [*peninsulatus*, L.] almost moated round.

PENIS [in *Anatomy*] a Man's Yard. *L.*

PENIS Carabii [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Canarian*. *L.*

PENIS Mithriacis [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Chidris*. *L.*

PEN'ISTONE, a sort of coarse Woolen-Cloth.

PENITENCE [*penitentia*, L.] Repentance, Sorrow, or Contrition for sin.

PENITENT [*penitens*, L.] repenting, sorrowful for having committed any Sin.

PENITENTIAL [*penitential*, F. of *penitentiatus*, L.] belonging to Repentance.

A **PENITENTIAL** [an *penitenciar*, F.] a Book which directs how to enjoy Penance.

A **PENITENTIARY** [*penitenciar*, F. *penitentiaris*, L.] a Priest who imposes Penance on an Offender; also a Place for hearing Confessions.

PENITENTLY, in a repenting Manner, with Contrition.

PEN'KNIFE [of *penne*, L. and *kniff*, Belg. and Dan.] a small Knife for making or mending of Pens.

PEN'NANT [in a *Ship*] is a Rope to hold up a Boat, or Merchandise, into or out of a Ship.

PEN'ATA Folia [among *Botanists*] winged Leaves, are such Leaves as grow directly out against another on the same Rib or Stalk.

PEN'NER, a Case to put Pens in.

PENNYLESS, moneyless, wanting Money.

PEN'NON, a Flag or Banner ending in a Point. *F.*

PENNON [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of such a Flag.

PEN'NY [*pennus*, Sax. *penning*, L. S. *penning*, Teut.] a Coin, in value the 12th Part of a Shilling.

PENNY-Post, a Post-office for conveying Letters to all Parts within the Bills of Mortality.

PENNYROYAL, or *Podding-grass*, an Herb.

PENNY Weight, an *English* Troy Weight containing twenty-four Grains.

Penny wife and Pound foolish.

This Proverb severely lashes such Persons who are thrifty to an Error in small, but necessary Expences; but profusely extravagant in unnecessary ones; intimating, That the Wisdom of such Parsimony is no less foolish, than the saving of a Cask of Wine at the Top, while they are turning it out at the Bung-hole. *Ad mensuram aquam bibentis, sine mensura offam comedentes.* Latin. Μέτρησθε μέτρον; ἀκέραιον μὴ ἔσθε βίβωσθε, Gr.

PENNYWORTH, what has the Value of a Penny.

PEN'SA, a Weight of Salt, Cheese, &c. containing 256 lb. O. L.

Ad PENSAM, the full Weight of 25 Ounces Troy, which was formerly paid into the Exchequer for a Pound Sterling.

PEN'SIL [*penſilis*, L.] hanging.

PENSIL'ITY [*penſilitas*, L.] Hangingness.

PENSION, a Salary, or yearly Allowance. F. of L.

The **PENSION** [*of Gray's Inn*] an Assembly of the Members of that Society who meet to consult about the Affairs of the House.

To **PENSION**, to allow a Maintenance.

PENSION Writ, an Order of that House against such as are in Arrears for Pensions and other Duties.

PENSIONARY [*in Holland*] the chief Minister in the Government of each City.

PENSIONER [*penſionaire*, F. *penſionarius*, L.] one who receives a Pension; also one who is maintained in a College or Hospital at the King's Charge.

PENSIONER [*in the University of Cambridge*] a Scholar who pays for his Commons.

The King's **PENSIONERS**, } a Band of
Gentlemen **PENSIONERS**, } Gentlemen
who, armed with Partizans, attend as a Guard upon the King's Person in the Palace.

To **PEN'SITATE** [*penſitatum*, L.] to weigh, consider, or ponder in the Mind.

PEN'SIVE, sad, heavy, sorrowful, thoughtful. F.

PEN'SIVELY, thoughtfully, sorrowfully.

PEN'SIVENESS, Thoughtfulness, Sorrowfulness.

PENT [*of pinban*, Sax.] shut up. Spenc.

PENTACA'PSULAR [*with* and *capsular*] having five Cavities.

PENTACHORD [*with* and *χορδή*] an Instrument with five Strings.

PENTEDROUS [*with* and *ἵδρα*] having five Sides.

PENTAGON [*pentagonus*, F. *pentagonus*, L. of *πεντάγωνον*, of *with*, five, and *γωνία*, a Corner, Gr.] a geometrical Figure, having five Sides and five Angles.

PENTAGONAL, } belonging to a Pen-
PENTAGONOUS, } tagon, or having five
Sides and five Angles.

PENTAM'ETER [*πεντάμετρον*, of *with*, and *μέτρον*, a Measure, Gr.] a Greek or Latin Verse, which consists of five Feet. L.

PENTAPETALOUS Plants [*among Botanists*] are such as have a Flower consisting of five Leaves.

PENTAPTOTON [*πεντάπλοη*, Gr.] a Noun that has but five Cases. *Gram.*

PENTASTICH [*πεντάστιχον*, L. of *πεντάστιχος*, Gr.] a Stanza or Division in a Poem, consisting of five Verses.

PEN'TATEUCH [*πεντατευχος*, L. of *πεντάτευχος*, of *with*, and *τεύχος*, a Volume, Gr.] the five Books of *Moses*.

PENTECON'TARCH [*πεντακονταρχος*, L. of *πεντάκονταρχος*, of *πεντήκοντα*, fifty, and *ἀρχος*, a Ruler, Gr.] a Captain who has the Command of fifty Men.

PENTECOST [*πεντηστή*, F. *pentecoste*, L. of *πεντήκοντη*, Gr. i. e. the fiftieth Day after *Easter*] the Festival of *Whitsunide*.

PENTECOSTALS, Offerings made at *Whitsunide*, by the Parishioners to the Priests.

PENTEPHAR'MACON [*of with*, five, and *φάρμακον*, a Remedy, Gr.] any Medicine consisting of five Ingredients.

PENTHEM'ERIS [*πενθήμερον*, Gr.] Part of a Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of two Feet and a long Syllable, &c. *Gram.*

PEN'THOUSE [*appendis*, F. *pendere*, Ital. *appendix*, of *pendere*, L. to hang] a Shelter over a Door or Window.

PENTICE, a Penthouse; also a Shed.

PENUL'TIMA [*in Grammar*] i. e. *penultima* the last Syllable of a Word (see *NOE*. L.)

PENUMB'RA [*in Astronomy*] is a faint kind of Shadow, or the utmost Edge of the perfect Shadow, which happens at the Eclipse of the Moon; a partite Shadow. L.

PENUR'IOUS [*of penuria*, L.] covetous, niggardly, faucy; also nice.

PENURIOUSLY, sparingly, covetously.

PENURIOUSNESS, Niggardliness.

PEN'URY [*penuria*, L.] extreme Want of Necessaries.

PE'ONY [*peonia*, L. of *παιονία*, Gr.] a Flower of two Sexes, both Male and Female.

PEOPLE [*populus*, F. *popel*, the Populace, Teut. of *populus*, L. the whole Body of Persons who live in a Country, or make up a Nation.

To **PEOPLE** [*populus*, F. *populare*, L.] to stock with People.

PEPAS'MUS [*πενταμοσμος*, Gr.] the Ripening of preternatural Humours.

PEPAS'TICKS [*πενταμοσμοι*, Gr.] Medicines that allay and digest Crudities.

PEPO'ZIANs, a Sect of Christian Heretics who sprung up in the second Century, a Branch of the *Montanists*.

PEP'PER [*peper*, L. S. and Belg. *peffer*, Teut. *poivre*, F. of *piper*, L.] an Indian Spice.

PEPPERCORN, the least Trifle, a Thing of the meanest Value.

PEPPER W'eat, an Herb. *Lepidium*, L.

PEPPERY, hot as Pepper.

PEP'SIS [*πέσις*, Gr.] a boiling or scething. **PEPSIS**

P E R

P E R

PEPSIS (among Physicians) the Concoction or Fermentation of Victuals and Humours in a human Body.

PEP'TICK [*pepticus*, L. of *πεπτικός*, Gr.] that serves to concoct or digest.

PERAC'TER, a mathematical Instrument for surveying. L.

PERACUTE [*peracutus*, L.] very sharp.

To PER'AGRATE [*peragratum*, L.] to travel or wander about.

PERAGRA'TION, a travelling or wandering about; a Ramble or Progress.

PERAGRA'TION *Mensura* [in Astronomy] the Space of the Moon's Course from any Point of the Zodiack to the same again.

To PERAM'BULATE [*perambulatum*, L.] to walk through or about.

PERAMBULA'TION, a walking through, &c. L.

PERAMBULA'TION [of the Forest] is the Walking of Justices or other Officers about the Forest, in order to survey and set down the Bounds of it.

PERAMBULA'TIONE *facienda*, is a Writ commanding the Sheriffs to make Perambulation, and set down the Bounds of two or more Manors, whose Limits are not well known.

PERAMBULA'TOR [among Surveyors] a Rolling Wheel for measuring Roads, Streets, &c.

PERCAPTU'RA, a Wear, or Place in a River made up with Banks, Dams, &c. for preserving and catching of Fish.

PERCASE, by Chance. O.

To PER'CEIVE [*appercevoir*, F. of *percipere*, L.] to discover, spy, or find out, so apprehend.

PERCEIV'ABLE } [*perceptibilis*, L.] that
PERCEPTIBLE } may be perceived.

PERCEIV'ABLENESS, } the being capa-
PERCEPTIBLENESS, } ble of being perceived or discovered.

PERCEPTIBLY, in a Manner to be perceived.

PERCEPTION, the perceiving or having a clear and distinct Apprehension of Objects. F. of L.

PERCEPTIVE, capable of perceiving.

PERCEPTIV'ITY, the Power of perceiving.

PERCH [*perche*, F. *partica*, L.] a Measure of 16 Feet and a half.

PER'CHERS, *Paris Candelas*, anciently used in England; also the larger Sort of Wax Candles, which were usually set upon the Altar.

To PERCH. See *To Pearch*.

PER'CIPIENT [*perceptans*, L.] perceiving, having the Power of Perception.

PER'CIVAL [of *Percheval*, a Village in Normandy] a Surname.

To PER'COLATE [*percolatum*, L.] to strain through a Sieve, &c.

PERCOLA'TION, a straining thoroughly. L.

PERCONTATION, a strict Enquiry. L.

PERCUS'SION, a striking or knocking. L.

PERCUTIENT [*percutions*, L.] having Power to strike.

PER *Deliquium*, by Melting [among Chymists] as Salt of Tartar dissolved in the Air, is called Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*. &c. L.

PER *Distensum*, by Descent [among Chymists] a particular Manner of Distillation. L.

PER'DIE [*per Dies*, F. *Per Dies*, Spa.] an Oath. Spans.

PER'DIFOLS [of *perdere*, to lose, and *folia*, Leaves] such Trees or Plants as lose their Leaves in Winter, or after they have done flowering.

PERDIT'ION, utter Ruin or Destruction. L.

PERDONA'TIO *Uligaria*, a Pardon for one who is outlawed. O. L.

PERD'UE, lost, forlorn. F.

A PERDUE, a Soldier placed in a dangerous Post. F.

To lie PERDUE, to lie flat upon the Belly, to lie in wait closely.

PERDUES, the forlorn Hope of an Army.

PERDURABLE, continuing, lasting very long, capable of holding out a long Time. *Shaks/p.*

PERDURA'TION, lasting very long.

PEREGAL [*ega*, F.] equal. *Spec.*

To PER'EGRINATE [*peregrinatum*, L.] to travel into distant or foreign Countries. *Shaks/p.*

PEREGRINA'TION, a travelling in foreign Countries. L.

PER'EGRINE [*peregrinus*, L.] foreign, outlandish.

PEREGRINE [among Astrologers] a Planet is said so to be, when found in any Sign where it has none of its essential Dignities.

PEREGRINE [among Falconers] a Hawk of the Falcon-kind.

PERENNIAL [*perennis*, L.] lasting all the Year.

PERENNIAL [by some *physical Writers*] is applied to Fevers which have no Intermission.

PERENN'ITY [*perennis*, L.] Lastingness, long Continuance, Perpetuity.

PEREMPTORY [*peremptorius*, F. of *peremptorius*, L.] absolute, express, final, determinate, positive.

PEREMPTORY *Action* [in Law] is a determinate and final Act, which cannot be renewed or altered.

PEREMPTORILY, positively, absolutely. L.

PEREMPTORINESS, Positiveness.

PERERRA'TION, a wandering up and down.

PERFECT [*perfectus*, L.] complete, entire; accomplished, excellent.

PERFECT

PERFECT Flowers [among *Florists*] are those which have the finely coloured small Leaves called *Petals*, with the *Stamens*, *Apiculi*, and *Stylus*.

PERFECT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such whose aliquot Parts joined together exactly make the whole Number.

To **PERFECT** [of *perfectio*, L. *q. d.* to go through with] to make perfect, to finish.

PERFEC'TION, Accomplishment, Excellency, the State or Condition of that which is perfect. *F. of L.*

PERFECTLY, completely.

PERFECTIONAL, making perfect.

PER'FECTNESS, the being perfect or complete.

PERFID'IOUS [*perfidus*, *F. perfidus*, L.] false, treacherous, deceitful.

PERFIDY, } [*perfidus*, *F. of perfidus*, *F. of perfidus*, *F. of perfidus*, L.] Breach of Faith or Trust, Falseness, Treachery.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, } [*perfidus*, *F. of perfidus*, *F. of perfidus*, *F. of perfidus*, L.] Breach of Faith or Trust, Falseness, Treachery.

PERFIDIOUSLY, treacherously.

PERFLA'BLE [*perflabilis*, L.] open to the Wind, that may be blown through.

PERFLA'TILE [*perflabilis*, L.] blowing through or strongly.

PERFORANS Musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Finger so called, because the Tendons of it run through those of the *Perforatus*. *L.*

PERFORANS pedis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the lesser Toe, the Tendons of which pass through the Holes of the Tendons of the *perforatus pedis*. *L.*

To **PERFORATE** [*perforatum*, L.] to pierce through.

PERFORATED [among *Botanists*] is when the Leaves of any Plant seem full of little Holes.

PERFORATED [in *Heraldry*] the piercing, or passing of one Ordinary in part through another.

PERFORATION, a boring through.

PERFORATION [among *Surgeons*] the penetrating by an Instrument into any of the greater Cavities; the opening an Abscess by an Instrument; also an Erosion of the Bones, that eats through them.

PERFORATOR, that which bores.

PERFORATUS Musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Fingers, so called, because its Tendons are perforated to admit those of the perforating Muscle. *L.*

PERFORATUS Pedis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the lesser Toes, so named, because its Tendons are perforated like those of the Fingers. *L.*

PERFORCE, by Violence, violently. *SB.*

To **PERFORM'** [*q. d.* to dispatch in the Form or Manner proposed] to do, to fulfil, to bring to pass.

PERFORMABLE, practicable.

PERFORM'ANCE, a performing; also a Work done.

PERFORMER, one who executes a Thing. To **PERFRICATE** [*perfricatum*, L.] to rub or chafe thoroughly, or all over.

PERFRICA'TION, a rubbing or chafing thoroughly. *L.*

To **PERFUME** [*perfumare*, *F. profumo*, *Ital.*] to give a sweet Scent to.

PER'FUME [*perfumare*, *F. profumo*, *Ital.*] any Thing that sends forth a sweet Scent; as Civet, Musk, &c. also the Scent itself. *Sp.*

PERFUM'ER [*perfumare*, *F.*] one who makes and sells Perfumes.

PERFUNCTORILY, negligently.

PERFUNCTORY [*perfunctorius*, L.] done carelessly, or slightly.

PERHAPS [of *per*, L. and *hap*, or *happen*] it may be so.

PERHYEMATION, a staying the whole Winter at any Place. *L.*

PERIAM'MA } [*περιεμπνομα*, *Gr.*] a Medicament, which being tied about the Neck, is believed to expel Diseases.

PERIAN'HIA [of *περι*, about, and *ανθη*, a Flower, *Gr.*] so *Botanists* call those little green Leaves that encompass the Bottom of a Flower.

PERICAR'DIAN, } belonging to the Pericardium.

PERICAR'DICK, } [*περικαρδιον*, of *περι*, about, and *καρδια*, the Heart, *Gr.*] a double Membrane, which surrounds the whole Compass of the Heart.

PERICAR'DIUM [*pericardium*, *F. of περικαρδιον*, of *περι*, about, and *καρδια*, the Heart, *Gr.*] a double Membrane, which surrounds the whole Compass of the Heart.

PERICAR'PIUM [*περικαρπιον*, of *περι*, and *καρπος*, the Wrist, *Gr.*] a Medicine applied to the Wrist to cure an Ague, &c.

PERICLISIS [*περικλασις*, *Gr.*] such a total Fracture of a Bone, as quite divides it, and forces it out through the Flesh into the Sight. *A Galen.*

PERICLITA'TION, Hazard, Jeopardy.

PERICRANIUM [*pericranium*, *F. of περικρανιον*, of *περι*, and *κρανιον*, *Gr.*] is a Membrane which in folds the skull, and covers it all, except where the temporal Muscles lie.

PERIDROMIS [*περιδρομις*, *Gr.*] an open Gallery, encompassing a Square of Buildings, or a public Place.

PERIER'GY [*περιεργη*, *Gr.*] any needless Caution or Trouble in an Operation.

PERIGÆ'UM } [*perigæum*, of *περιγειον*, of *περι*, and *γη*, the Earth, *Gr.*] that Point in the Heaven, in which the Sun or any Planet is at its least Distance from the Centre of the Earth. *L.*

PERIHELION [*perihelium*, *F. of περιηλιον*, and *ηλιος*, *Gr.* the Sun] that Point of a Planet's Orbit, in which it is nearest to the Sun.

PER'IL [*periculum* L.] Danger, Hazard.

PER'ILIOUS [*periculosus*, *F. of periculosus*, L.] dangerous, full of Perils.

PERILOUSLY, dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS, Dangeroufness, Hazardoufness.

PERIMETER [περιμετρος, Gr.] a Verse which has a Syllable above the just Measure. *Gram.*

PERIMETER [in *Geometry*] the Compass or Sum of all the sides which bound any Figure.

PERINÆUM [περιναειον, Gr.] a Ligament or Seam, between the Scrotum and the Fundament. *Anat.*

PERINDE *Valere* [Low Term] a Dispensation granted to a Clerk, who being otherwise incapable of a Benefice, is actually admitted to it. *L.*

PERINYCTIDES, little Swellings like Nipples.

PERIOCHA [περιουχα, Gr.] an Argument containing the Sum of a Discourse. *L.*

PERIOD [periode, F. *periodus*, L. of περιουδα, Gr.] a perfect Sentence or Cloze, a full Stop at the End of any Sentence, an End.

PERIOD [in *Arithmetick*] a Distinction made by a Comma, or Point, after every sixth Place or Figure.

PERIOD [in *Astronomy*] the entire Revolution of a Planet.

PERIOD [among *Chronologists*] is a Revolution of a certain Number of Years.

PERIOD [in *Physick*] the Space between the coming of Fits in intermitting Diseases.

PERIODICAL [περιουδικος, F. *periodicus*, L. of περιουδαος, Gr.] belonging to, or that has its Periods.

PERIODICAL [among *Astronomers*] is that which performs its Motion or Course regularly, so as to perform it always in the same Space of Time.

PERIODICAL *Mentib.* See *Mentib of Pe* *migratation.*

PERIODICALLY, at stated Times.

PERIODUS *Sanguinis* [among *Physicians*] a continual Circulation of the Blood through all the Parts of the Body. *L.*

PERIOECI [περιουικα, Gr.] are such Inhabitants of the Earth, as live under the same Parallel, but opposite Semicircles of the Meridian. *Geography.*

PERIOSTEUM [περιουστον, Gr.] a thin Membrane immediately inwrapping all the Bones of the Body, some few excepted. *L.*

PERIPATE'TICK [peripateiticos, L. of περιπατητικος, Gr.] belonging to the Peripateticks.

PERIPATE'TICK *Philosophy.* that Philosophy which is founded upon the Principles of *Aristotle* and his Followers.

PERIPATE'TICKS [peripateiciens, F. *peripateitici*, L. περιπατητικου, Gr. i. e. Walkers about] the Disciples of *Aristotle*, who used to dispute walking.

PERIPHERY [peripheria, F. *peripheria*, L. of περιουφειν, Gr.] the Circumference of a Circle, Ellipsis, Parabola, and other similar Figures.

To **PERIPHRASE** [periphrasē, F.] to use Circumlocution.

PERIPHRA'SIS [periphrasē, F. of περιουφρασις, Gr.] Circumlocution.

PERIPHRA'SIS [in *Rhetorick*] an expressing a Thing in many Words, when a few would have served.

PERIPHRASTICAL [periphrasticus, L. of περιουφρατικος, Gr.] belonging to a Periphrasis.

PERIPLOCA, the Herb called Dog's-bane.

PERIPNEUMONY [peripneumonia, F. περιπνευμονια, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Lungs and Breast, that occasions Shortness of Breath, and generally goes off by Expectoration. *L.*

PERIPNEUMONICAL [peripneumonikos, F. *peripneumonicus*, L. of περιπνευμονικος, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with a Peripneumony.

PERIPTERS [in *Architecture*] a Place encompassed about with Columns without, and a kind of Wings about it. *Gr.*

PERIPY'EMA [περιουπυεμα, Gr.] a Collection of Matter about any Part, as found a Tooth in the Gums.

PERIRRHOEA [περιουρροια, Gr.] a Reflex of Humours from the Habit of the Body into any one of the larger Excretories for its Excretion; as in an Hydropical Case of Water upon the Bowels or Kidneys, where it passes away by Urine or Stool.

PERISC'ELIS [περιουσκελις, Gr.] a Garter; hence a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter is called *Eques periscelidis*. *L.*

PERISC'II } [periscii, L. περιουσκιοι, *Periscians* } περιουσκιοι, and σκοιοι, a Shadow, Gr.] People whose Shadows go round them in a Day, and such are the Inhabitants of the frigid Zone.

PERISCY'PHISM [among *Surgons*] is a Section of laying open the Fore part of the Head or the Skull.

To **PERISH** [perir, F. of perire, L.] to go to Ruin or Decay; to be cast away; to be ruined; to die.

PERT'HABLE [periffabile, F.] apt to perish or come to Ruin.

PER'ISHABLENESS, Capableness, or Liableness to perish.

PERISHING, going to Ruin; of a decaying Nature.

PERISTAL'TICK [περιουσταλτικος, Gr.] or **PERISTALTICK** *Motion of the Guts* [in *Anatomy*] is a sort of Worm-like crawling or quibbling Motion of them, which is made by Contraction of the spiral Fibres, whereby the Excrements are pressed downward and voided.

PERISTAPHILINUS Internus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Uterus*, which draws it forwards. *L.*

PERISTAPHILINUS Externus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Uterus*, which draws it backwards.

PERISTERION, the Herb *Vervain*.

PERISTRO'MATA [*περίστρομα*, Gr.] the Coats which cover the Bowels.

PERISTYLE [*peristylum*, L. of *περίστυλιον*, Gr.] a Place encompassed with Pillars standing round about on the Inside. *Arbit.*

PERISYS'TOLE [of *περίσυστολή*, Gr.] the Time of Rest between the Contraction and Dilatation of the Heart; or a Pause or Intermission between the *Systole* and *Diastole*.

PERITONEUM [*peritoneum*, F. of *περίτονιον*, Gr.] a Membrane which covers the whole *Abdomen* on the Inside, and the Entrails on the Out. *Anat.*

PERITRO'CHIUM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of Wheel placed upon an *Axis* round which is wound a Rope, in order to raise a Weight.

PERIT'TOMA [*περίττωμα*, Gr.] an Excrement in the Body after the Digestion; also the Reliques of a Disease. L.

PERJURA'TION, a being sworn.

PERJURY [*perjura*, F. *perjurium*, L.] *forfearing*, taking a false Oath.

PERJURER, one who takes a false Oath

TO PERJURE [*perjurer*, F. *perjurare*, L.] to swear.

PER'WIG [*peruque*, F.] a Cap of human Hair worn by Men.

PERIWINKLE [probably of *περίωκη*, Gr. a Circuit] a Shell-fish with a wreathed Shell, called a Shell Snail.

PERIZOMA [*περίζωμα*, Gr.] a sort of Girdle for People who have a Rupture.

TO PERK up [q. d. to perch up] to lift up the Head, or appear lively.

PER'KIN [q. d. *Peterkin*, i. e. little *Peter*] a proper Name of Men.

PERLIBRA'TION, an exact Weighing. L.

PERLIGATION, a very hard binding. L.

PER'MANENT [*permanens*, L.] durable, continuing, lasting. F.

PERMANENTLY, durably.

PERMAN'SION, a constant Abiding or Continuing. L.

PERMEABLE, that may be passed through

TO PER'MEATE [*permeatum*, L.] to penetrate into, or through the Pores of any Body.

PERMEA'TION [in *Philosophy*] a piercing into, or passing through. L.

PER Mixture [*Physical Term*] signifies the perfect Mixture of the smallest Particles of several Bodies or Ingredients. L.

PERMIS'SIBLE [*permiscibilis*, L.] which may be mingled.

PERMIS'SIBLE [*permissibilis*, L.] which may be permitted.

PERMISSION [*permisso*, L.] Allowance, Grant of Liberty.

PERMISSIVE, granting Liberty.

PERMISSIVELY, with Allowance.

PERMIS'TION } a thorough mingling

PERMIX'TION } together.

TO PERMIT [*permittere*, F. of *permittere*, L.] to allow, to give Leave, or suffer.

A PERMIT, a Note given by the Officers of the Excise for conveying Spirits, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, from one Place to another.

PERMUTA'TION, exchanging. L.

PERMUTATION [in *Mathematics*] is the same with Alteration, and alternate Proportion.

PERMUTATIO'NE *Archidiaconatus*, & *Ecclesie eidem annexæ cum Ecclesia & Præbenda*, a Writ to an Ordinary, commanding to admit a Clerk to the Benefice, upon Exchange made with another.

TO PERMUTE [*permutare*, F. of *permutare*, L.] to exchange.

PER MY & per teat [*Law Phrase*] a joint Tenant is said to be seized of the Land he holds jointly *per my & per teat*, i. e. to be possessed of every Parcel and of the Whole. F.

PER'NANCY, taking or receiving Tithes in *Pernancy*, is taking such as are or may be paid in Kind.

PERNICIOUS [*perniciosus*, F. *perniciosus*, L. of *per* and *noce*] destructive, mischievous, or very hurtful.

PERNICIOUSLY, hurtfully, destructively.

PERNICIOUSNESS, Hurtfulness, Destructiveness.

PERNICITY [*pernicitas*, L.] extraordinary Swiftness of Motion.

PERNOCTA'TION, a staying out all Night. L.

PER'NOUR of Profits [*Law Term*] a Receiver of Profits.

PER'ONA [in *Anatomy*] the Shin-bone. L.

PERONÆUS Primus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, seated on the *Perone*.

PERONÆUS Secundus, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, arising from the Middle of the outward Part of the *Fibula*; and under the Belly of the *Peroneus primus*; and is set into the upper or outward Part of the *Oss Metatarsi* of the little Toe.

PERORA'TION, the Close of an Oration or Speech. L.

TO PERPEND [*perpendere*, F.] to ponder thoroughly in the Mind, to examine, or try exactly.

PERPEND'ER } [among Builders] a
PERPEND Stone } Stone fitted to the Thickness of a Wall, so as to show its smoothed Ends on both Sides.

PERPENDICULAR [in *Geometry*] is when a right Line hangs by, or a Plain stands so upon another, as to lean no more one Way than it does another.

PERPENDICULAR to a Parabola [in *Conick Sections*] is a right Line cutting that Figure at the Point wherein any other Right Line touches it.

To let fall a PERPENDICULAR [in *Conick Sections*] is to draw a Line perpendicular upon another, from a given Point placed above it.

P E R

A PERPENDICULAR [*perpendicularum*, L.] a Level or Plumb Line.

PERPENDICULARLY, in the Direction of a straight Line.

PERPENDICULUM *Cbronometrum*, the same as *Pentulum*.

PERPENSATION, a due examining of Masters. *L.*

PERPENSION, an undergoing. *L.*

To **PERPETRATE** [*perpetrar*, *F.* *perpetratum*, *L.* of *per* and *perre*] to affect, perform, go through with; to commit a Crime.

PERPETRATION, a Commission of a Crime. *L.*

PERPETRATOR, he who commits an Inhumanity.

PERPETUAL [*perpetuus*, *F.* of *perpetuus*, *L.*] continual, uninterrupted, never ceasing everlasting, endless.

PERPETUAL Glandules [in *Anatomy*] are those which are natural and distinguished from the adventitious ones.

PERPETUAL Pills [among *Physicians*] Regulus of Antimony made into Pills, which being swallowed and voided fifty Times, will purge every Time.

PERPETUALLY, continually.

To **PERPETUATE** [*perpetuare*, *F.* *perpetuatum*, *L.* of *per*, i. e. *per* *intermissione* and *perre*] to make perpetual, to cause a Thing to abide or last for ever.

PERPETUATION, a perpetuating. *L.*

PERPETUITY [*perpetuitas*, *F.* *perpetuitas*, *L.*] Continuance, without Interruption, Everlastingness, Endlessness.

PERPETUITY [in *Law*] is where an Estate is so settled in Tail, that it cannot be made void.

To **PERPLEX** [*perplexare*, *L.*] to entangle or confound, to dispute or trouble.

PERPLEX [*perplexibilis*, *L.*] doubtful, ambiguous intricate.

PERPLEX'ED [*perplexus*, *F.* of *perplexus*, *L.*] confounded, troubled; also difficult, hard to be understood.

PERPLEX'DLY, intricately.

PERPLEX'EDNESS, the being perplexed, Doubtfulness.

PERPLEXITY [*perplexitas*, *F.* of *perplexitas*, *L.*] Doubtfulness, Irresolution, Trouble, Anguish of Mind.

PERPOTATION, a thorough Drunkenness. *L.*

PER quæ Servitius, a Writ judicial, issuing from the Note of a Fine, and lieth for the Cognisee of a Manor, to compel the Tenant of the Lord to an Acknowledgement to him as Lord. *L.*

PERQUISITES [*perquisit*, *L.* of *per* and *quæritus*, of *quæro*] all Manner of Profits arising from an Office or Place besides the Revenue or Salary.

PERQUISITES [in *Law*] any Thing that a Man gets by Industry, or purchases with his Money.

P E R

PERQUISITES [of *Courts*] those Profits that come to a Lord of a Manor, by virtue of his Court Baron, over and above the yearly Revenues of his Land, as Fines of Copyholdes, Harlots, Waits, Strays, &c.

PERQUISITION, diligent Search. *L.*

PERREWRIGHT, embroidered with precious Stones. *O.*

PERRIERS, a sort of great Guns for shooting Stones.

PER'RUKE. See *Perruzig*.

PER'RY [*poire*, *F.* of *pyram*, *L.*] Winter Drink made of Pears.

PERSAUNT [*persaus*, *F.*] piercing. *O.*

PERSCRUTINATION, a searching thoroughly, or all over. *F.*

PER se, by himself, or itself. *L.*

PER se [among *Chymists*] when the Thing is distilled without the usual Addition of other Things with it, it is said to be distilled *per se*.

PER se [in *Logic*] a Thing is said to be so considered, when it is taken in the Abstract.

PERSE [*q.* the Colour the *Perseus* delight in] Sky Colour. *Cbauc.*

To **PERSECUTE** [*persecuter*, *F.* *persecutum*, *L.* of *per* and *sequor*] to oppress, vex, or trouble.

PERSECUTION, any unjust or violent Suit or Oppression. *F.* of *L.*

PERSECUTOR, an Oppressor. *L.*

PERSEVERANCE [*perseverantia*, *L.*] Constancy, Firmness, Resolution to abide in any Way of Living, or in any Opinion.

PERSEVERANT [*perseverans*, *L.*] persevering, constant, steadfast.

To **PERSEVERE** [*perseverare*, *F.* *perseverare*, *L.* of *per* and *severus*, i. e. constant] to continue or be steadfast in a Thing.

PERSEVERER, one who persists in an Attempt.

PERSEVERINGLY, with Perseverance.

PERSEUS, a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere.

PER'SIANS, the Inhabitants or Natives of *Perfia*.

PER'SIAN Wheel, an Engine contrived for the overflowing of Land, which lies on the Borders or Banks of Rivers.

PER'SICH Order [in *Architecture*] is when the Pillars which support the Entablature, are made in the Shape of Men and Women.

To **PERSIST** [*persistere*, *F.* of *persistere*, *L.*] to abide, hold on, and continue in an Opinion, or any Action.

PERSIST'ANCE, persisting, Continuance.

PERSON [*persona*, *F.* of *personus*, *L.*] a Term individually applied to every Man or Woman; also the outward Form and Shape of the Body.

PERSONABLE, having a good Presence, Mein, or Air; comely.

PER

PERSONABLE [in *Law*] enabled to maintain in Court.

PERSONAGE [*personage*, F.] the same with Person, but especially an honourable Person.

PERSONAL [*personnel*, F. of *personatus*, L.] belonging to a Person.

PERSONAL [in *Law*] any moveable Thing belonging to a Man, as Goods and Chattels, &c.

PERSONAL Tribes, are such as are paid out of such Profits as arise by Labour of a Man's Person.

PERSONAL Verb [in *Grammar*] a Verb conjugated with all the three Persons, and in both Numbers.

PERSONAL Estate, any corporeal and moveable Thing belonging to any Man, being alive or dead.

PERSONALITY } the Property of being
PERSONALTY } a distinct Person.

PERSONALITY [in *Law*] an Action is said to be in Personality, when it is brought against the right Person.

PERSONALLY, individually, distinctly.

To **PERSONATE**, to act the Part of another Person.

PERSONATE [*personatus*, L.] a sort of Benefice or Title to a Collegiate Church.

PERSONATI [among *Botanists*] are such Flowers as represent the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.

PERSONS [among *Divines*] Substances, as the three Persons in the blessed Trinity.

PERSONS [in *Grammar*] are three in Number, either Singular or Plural.

PERSONS *no Prebendaries ne seroni charges au quinziemes*, &c. a Writ which lies for Prebendaries, &c. distrained by the Sheriffs for the 15th Part of their Goods, or to be contributory to Taxes.

PERSPECTIVE [*pars perspective*, L.] is an Art which gives Rules for the representing of Objects on a plain Superficies, after the same Manner as they would appear to our Sight, if seen through that Plane, which is supposed as transparent as Glass. F.

PERSPECTIVE Aerial, is a proportional lessening the Tints and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are supposed to be at a very great Distance.

PERSPECTIVE Lineal, is the Diminution of those Lines in the Plan of a Picture, which are the Representation of other Lines very remote.

PERSPECTIVE Military, is when the Eye is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Table or Plane.

PERSPECTIVE Practical, is the Method of delineating that which is apparent to our Eyes, or that which our Understanding conceives in the Forms that we see Objects.

PERSPECTIVE Speculative, is the Knowledge of the Reasons of different Appearances

PER

of certain Objects according to the several Positions of the Eye that beholds them.

PERSPICACIOUS [*perspicax*, L. of *per* and *spacio*] quick-sighted, quick-witted.

PERSPICACITY [*perspicacitas*, F. of *perspicacitas*, L.] Quickness of Sight or Apprehension.

PERSPICIENCE [*perspicientia*, L.] perfect Knowledge.

PERSPICIL [*perspicillum*, L.] a Glass through which Things are viewed; an Optick Glass.

PERSPICUITY [*perspicuitas*, L.] Clearness or Plainness in Writing or Speaking.

PERSPICUOUS [*perspicuus*, L.] that is so clear and transparent, as the Light may be seen plainly through it; also easy to be apprehended, plain.

PERSPICUOUSLY, clearly, evidently.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, Clearness, Evidentness.

PERSPIRATION, a breathing or steaming through. L.

PERSPIRATION [among *Physicians*] a breathing or sweating out of Humours through the Pores of the Body.

To **PERSPIRE** [*perspirare*, L.] to sweat or steam through the Pores.

To **PERSPIRINGE** [*persfringere*, L.] to touch lightly, or to glance upon a Thing in Discourse.

PERSUADABLE, capable of being advised.

To **PERSUADE** [*persuadere*, F. of *persuadere*, L.] to advise, or put one upon.

PERSUASION, persuading; also Advice, Opinion, Belief. F. of L.

PERSUASIVE, apt to persuade. F.

PERSUASIVELY, in a persuasive Manner.

PERSUASIVENESS, Aptness to persuade.

PERSUASORY [*persuasorius*, L.] apt to persuade. F. of L.

PERSULTATION [in *Surgery*] a bursting of Blood through the Vessels.

Pert [*appert*, F. lively, sharp, of *ad* and *peritus*, L. *perit*, C. Br. neat] brisk, lively, pragmatical.

To **PERTAIN** [*pertinere*, L.] to belong to, or concern.

PERTREBRATION, a boring through with an Augre. L.

PERTEREFACATION, a great Fright, a great Affrighting. L.

PERTICATA Terra [*Old Law*] the 4th Part of an Acre of Land.

PERTINACIOUS [*pertinax*, L.] obstinate, stubborn, wilful.

PERTINACIOUSLY, stiffly, obstinately.

PERTINACIOUSNESS, Stiffness, Obstinateness.

PERTINACITY [*pertinacitas*, L.] Obstinacy, Stubbornness.

PERTINENCE, Fitness, or Suitableness.

PERTINENS [*Old Law*] a Kinsman or Kinswoman.

PERTINENT [*partimens*, L.] fit, pat, suitable to the Purpose.

PERTINENTLY, aptly, fully, suitably.

PERTINENTNESS, Suitableness, Fitness.

PERTIN'GENCY [in *Philosophy*] a reaching to.

PERTIN'GENT [*pertingens*, L.] reaching to, touching.

PERT'NESS, saucy Forwardness.

PERTRANSIENT [*pertransiens*, L.] passing or striking through as a Colour does thro' a precious Stone

PERTUISAN. See *Partisan*. F.

TO PERTURB [*perturbare*, L.] to disquiet or disturb.

PERTURBATION, Disquiet, Disorder, Trouble of Mind. F. of L.

PERTURBATOR [*perturbator*, F.] a Disturber. L.

PERFU'SE [*perfusus*, L.] beaten to Pieces, bored through, having Holes.

PERTUSION, Act of piercing through.

PERU, a Province in *America*.

TO PERVUDE [*pervadere*, L.] to go over or through.

PERVER'SE [*perversus*, L.] froward, cross-grained. F.

PERVER'SELY, stubbornly, crossly.

PERVER'SION, a seducing, corrupting, overthrowing, a turning to a wrong Sense.

PERVE'RSENES [*perversitas*, F. of *per-versitas*, L.] Frowardness, Crossness, Ill-nature, Malice.

TO PERVERT [*pervertir*, F. of *pervertere*, L.] to turn upside down; to debauch, to seduce.

PERVESTIGATION, a diligent Search or Enquiry.

PERVICA'CIOUS [*pervicax*, L.] wilful, headstrong stubborn.

PERVICA'CIOUSLY, stubbornly.

PERVICA'CIFY } [*pervicacitas*, L. *per-*
PERVICA'CY } *viciacia*, L.] Stubborn-
ness, Wilfulness, Stiffneckedness.

PERVIGILATION, a careful Watching.

PERVIOUS [*pervius*, L. of *per* and *via*] passible, easy to be passed through.

PERVIOUSNESS, the being passible.

PERUKE [*peruque*, F.] a Cap of false Hairs; a Periwig.

PERUKE Maker, one who makes Wigs.

PERU'SAL [of *per*, L. and *user*, F.] a perusing or reading over.

TO PERU'SE [of *per*, L. and *user*, F.] to look or read over.

PERUVIAN Bark, a Drug commonly called *Jesuits Powder*, brought from *Peru* in *America*.

PES Monete [*Old Records*] signifies a true and reasonable Adjustment of the real Value of all current Coin. L.

PESA [*Old Law*] a Wey, or certain Weight of Cheese, Wool, &c.

PESAGE [*Old Records*] a Custom or Duty paid for the weighing of Wares.

PE'SIL, a Shank of a Sheep. &c.

PE'SARY [*pe'saria*, F.] any oblong Medicine to be thrust into the Neck of the Womb.

PESSONA, Mass of a Forest, or Money taken for feeding Hogs with Mass. O. L.

PEST [*pest*, Teut. *peste* F. of *pestis*, L.] a Plague or Pestilence; also Bane, Ruin; also Perplexity.

PEST House [*pest* Eng. Teut.] an Hospital for those who are sick of the Plague.

TO PESTER [*pester*, F.] to plague, annoy, embarrass, or trouble.

PESTERABLE *Wares*, cumbersome Goods that take up much Room in a Ship.

PESTERER, one who teases and torments.

PESTIFEROUS [*pestiferus*, F. of *pestifer*, L.] bringing the Plague or Pestilence, destructive, deadly.

PESTILENCE [*pestilentia*, Teut. *pestilencia*, L.] the Plague, a Disease arising from an Infection in the Air, attended with Boils, Blotches, &c. F.

PESTILENCE Wort [*pestilentia* Teut.] an Herb.

PESTILENT [*pestilens*, L.] plaguy, destructive, dangerous, mischievous.

PESTILENTIAL [*pestilentialis*, Teut. *pestilential*, F.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of the Plague.

PESTILENTIAL Fevers [among *Physicians*] are such which not only affect the Patient with a vehement Heat, but also with a malignant and venomous Quality.

PESTILENTLY, mischievously.

PBS'TLE [*pestellum*, L.] an Instrument to pound with in a Mortar.

PESTLE of Pork, a Gammon of Bacon.

PET [prob. of *petio*, Ital. *petior*, L. the Breast or Stomach] Disgust or Displeasure.

A PET, a Lamb that is brought up in the House. N. C.

To take PET } [*q d.* to stomach] to be

To be in a PET } offended, to be angry.

PETALA [among *Botanists*] those fine coloured Leaves which compose the Flowers of all Plants.

PETALO'DES [of *πεταλωδες* Gr.] Urine which seems to have little Leaves or Scales in it.

PETARD [of *pet*, a Part, F. *petardo*, Ital. *petardo*, Teut.] an hollow Engine made of Metal, in Form of an high crown'd Hat, charged with fine Powder, and fixed to a thick Plank, called the *Madrer*, in order to break down Gates, Port-Cullices &c.

PETARDEER [*petardier*, F.] one who manages or applies a Petard.

PETECHIS'E, Spots in the Skin like Fleabites, which come out in some Fevers.

PETECHIAL Fever, spotted Fever.

PETER [*πετρος*, of *πετρα*, a Rock, Gr.] one of the twelve Apostles.

P E T

PETERBOROUGH [so called from an Abbey and Church erected there by *Penda* and *Walpbur* Kings of the *Mercii*, in Honour of *St. Peter*] a Bishop's See in *Northamptonshire*, 81 Miles from *London*.

PETER Men, those who formerly used unlawful Engines and Arts in catching Fish in the River *Thames*.

PETER Pence, a Tribute of a Penny for every House, given to the Pope by *Isa* King of the *West Saxons*, *A. C.* 720.

PETER's Pebb, a famous Quarry in *Yorkshire*, whose Stones built the Minister of *St. Peter's* in the City of *York*.

St. PETER's Wort, an Herb. *Ascyron*. *L.*

PETTICO, a running Scab.

PETIT, petty, small. *F.*

PETIT Cape, a Writ where an Action real is brought, and the Tenant appears, and afterwards maketh an Escape.

PETIT Serjeantry, a Tenure holden of the Crown, only by yielding the Sovereign a Buckler, Arrow, or other Service, at the Will of the first Feoffee.

PETIT Treason [in *Law*] is when a Servant kills his Master, a Wife her Husband, a secular or religious Man his Prelate or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

PETITIO Induciarum [in *Civil Law*] the same as *Impar lance* in *Common Law*. *L.*

PETITIO Principii [in *Logic*] begging the Question, is a precarious supposing a Thing to be true, which is uncertain, and it behoves him to prove, *L.*

PETITION, a Request or Supplication by an Inferior to a Superior. *F.* of *L.*

To **PETITION** [*petitum*, *L.*] to present or put up a Petition.

PETITIONER [*petitor*, *L.*] he or she who puts up a Petition.

PETITIONARY [*petitorius*, *L.*] belonging to a Petition or Demand.

PETITS Cbeun [in *Cookery*] a sort of Paste for garnishing. *F.*

PETRA Lanae, a Stone of Wool. *L.*

A PETREL, a Breast plate.

PETRESCENT, growing into a Stone, becoming Stone. *L.*

PETRIFICATION, a changing any Body into a stony Substance, when it had no such Nature before. *F.* of *L.*

To **PETRIFY** [*petrifier*, *F.* *petrificare*, *L.*] to make, turn, or grow into Stone.

PETROBRUSIANS, Followers of *Peter Brugs*, a Priest, who departed from the Church of *Rome*. *A. C.* 1126. They were against Infant Baptism, rebaptized such as had been baptized in Infancy, and are charged with sundry Errors by the *Romish* Writers.

PETROLEUM, Rock oil, a certain Liquor that flows out of a Rock.

PETRONEL, a Sort of Harquebuss, or Hand-gun.

PETROSUM O [among *Anat.*] the inner

P E W

Process of the Bones of the Temples, so called from its Hardness, *Cragginess*, &c.

PETTICOAT [of *petit-cotte*, *F.*] a Garment worn by Women, reaching from the Waist down to the Feet.

PETTIFOG'GER [either of *petit*, *F.* and *foeger*, *Sax.* or *boeghan*, *Du.* to accommodate] an ignorant or troublesome Lawyer or Attorney.

PETTIFOG'GING [of *petit*, *F.* and *foeg*, of *foepgin*, *Sax.* or *boegh*, of *boeghen*, *Du.* or *fuige*, a Conjunction or Mixture, or *fuigen*. *Teut.* to join or intermingle] the Practice of a Pettifogger.

PETTINESS, Littleness.

PETTISH, apt to take Pet, or be angry, forward, peevish.

PETTISHNESS, Peevishness, Stomachfulness.

PETTITOE [*Minstrow* derives it from *la petit oye*, *F.* why not; *petit*, *F.* and *Toss*, *q. d.* little Toss] Pigs Feet.

PETTLE, pettish. *N. C.*

PETTO' [*petto*, *Ital.* the Breast] as to keep a Thing in *Petto*, is to keep it in one's Breast.

PETTY [*petit*, *F.*] little, small, inconsiderable.

PETTY-Bag, a certain Officer in Chancery.

Clerks of the PETTY-Bag, three Officers who record the Return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, make all Patents of Customers, Gaugers, Comptrollers, &c. each Record being put into a little Bag.

PETTY Larceny, small Theft, when the Thing stolen does not exceed the Value of 12 *d.*

PETTY Pattes [among *Confessioners*] a sort of small Pies made of March-pane, and filled with Sweet-meats.

PETTY-Singlers [among *Falkoners*] the Toes of a Hawk.

PETTY Tally [*Sea Term*] a competent Allowance of Victuals, according to the Number of the Ship's Company.

PETULANCY [*petulance*, *F.* *petulantia*, *L.*] Sauciness, Malapertness, Wantonness.

PETULANT [*petulant*, *L.* of *peto*] saucy, wanton, malapert. *F.*

PETULANTLY, wantonly, malapertly.

PETULANTNESS, Wantonness, Malapertness.

PETUS, 7 Peat, a sort of Earth dug up in

PEAT, } small Pieces for Fuel. *O. L.*

PEVETS, the Ends of the Spindle in any

Wheel of a Watch or Clock.

A PEW [*puze*, *Belg.*] a partitioned Seat in a Church.

PEWET, a Bird, a Poet.

PEW-Opener, one whose Business it is to open the Pews.

PEWTER [*peauter*, *Belg.*] a white mixed Metal, well known.

PEW-

PHW:TERER, a Maker of, or Dealer in Pewter.

PHACO'DES [φακώδης, Gr.] so *Hippocrates* calls hypochondriacal Persons, whose Complexions are of a Lentil Colour.

PHACOIDES [φακώδης, Gr.] any Thing in the Shape of a Lentil; and by some *Ovidius* is applied to the Chrystalline Humour of the Eye.

PHACOPTIS'SANA [φακοπτισσανη, Gr.] a Decoction or Liquor of Lentils.

PHÆNOM'ENA [φαινομενα, Gr. of φαίνω, to appear] Appearances or Meteors, or any other Signs in the Air or Heavens. L.

PHÆNOM'ENON [among *Pbilosophers*] any Appearance, Effect, or Operation of a natural Body, which offers itself to the Consideration and Solution of a natural Philosopher.

PHAGED'ÆNA [φαγιδαινα, Gr.] an excruciating Cancer, or insatiable Appetite.

PHAGED'ÆNICKS, Medicines which eat down the superfluous Flesh of Ulcers, &c.

PHAGED'ÆNICK Water [among *Chymists*] a Mixture of sublimed Corrosive, and Lime Water.

PHALACRO'SIS [φαλακρωσις, Gr.] the falling off of the Hair.

PHALAN'GOSIS [φαλαγγισις, Gr.] three Rows of Hair, or when the Hair grows inwards, and is troublesome to the Eyes.

PHALANX [φάλαγξ, Gr.] a military Body of 3000 Foot, set in such Array, that they might encounter their Enemies, Foot to Foot, Man to Man, and Shield to Shield. L.

PHALANX [among *Anatomists*] the small Bones of the Fingers.

PHALE'CIAN [so called of *Pbalecus*] Verses of eleven Syllables.

PHANAT'ICAL, of or belonging to a Fæntick.

PHANAT'ICK [phanatique, F. phanaticus, L. of φαίνω, to appear, Gr.] one that pretends to Revelations, and new Lights, one that hath vain Visions and Apparitions; now a Dissenter from the established Church of *England* is by some so called.

PHANTASM [phantasma, L. of φάντασμα, Gr.] an Apparition, a Vision, Night Ghosts, an idle Concit.

PHANTASMATOG'RAPHY [φάντασμα, an Appearance or Phantom, and γραφή Gr. a Description] a Treatise or Discourse of celestial Appearances, as the Rainbow, &c.

PHANTASTICAL [fantastique, F. phantasticus, L. of φαντασις, Gr.] full of Fancies or Whims.

PHANTASTICAL Colours, such as are produced by a triangular Glass, Prism, &c. or such as appear in the Rainbow.

PHANTAST'ICALLY, whimsically.

PHANTASTICALNESS, Whimsicalness.

PHANTASY [fantasie, F. phantasia, L. of φαντασία, Gr.] an inward Sense, or Imagi-

nation, whereby Things are represented to the Mind, or imprinted on it.

PHANTASY, a Disease in Cats.

PHAN'TOM [φαντασμα, F.] an Apparition, or Ghost.

PHARAOH [φαραω, H. i. e. a making bare] a Title anciently belonging to the Kings of *Egypt*.

PHARE [pharus, L. φάρος, Gr.] a Watch-Tower, a Light house to guide Ships into a Haven.

PHARISA'ICAL [pharisaïque, F.] belonging to the *Pbarisees*; also hypocritical.

PHARISA'ICALNESS, the acting hypocritically.

PHARISA'ISM, the Profession or Opinions of the *Pbarisees*; also Hypocrisy.

PHAR'ISEES [Phariseens, F. Pbarisei, L. φαραισαί, Gr. of φάρι, H. i. e. separated] a Sect of the *Jews* who applied themselves to the Study of the Law in an especial Manner, pretending to more Holiness than others.

PHARMACEUTICE [φαρμακευτικη, Gr.] the Knowledge of Medicines, or Art of compounding them.

PHARMACEUT'ICK [φαρμακευτικος, Gr.] belonging to Medicines or Drugs.

PHARMACOCHY'MIA [φάρμακον, a Medicine, and χημ, to prepare, Gr.] that Part of Chymistry which treats of the Preparation of Medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIST, one who discontents concerning Drugs.

PHARMACOLOGY [of φάρμακον, and λόγος, to say, Gr.] a Treatise concerning the Art of preparing Medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA [pharmaco-poeia, F. φαρμακοποιος, Gr.] a Dispensary or Collection of Medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IIUS [of φάρμακον a Medicine, and ποιέω, to make, Gr.] a Medicinemaker, an Apothecary.

PHARMACOPE'LIST [pharmacopola, F. pharmacopola, L. of φαρμακοποιος, of φάρμακον, and πωλεω, to sell, Gr.] a Seller of Medicines, an Apothecary.

PHARM'ACUM [φάρμακον, Gr.] any sort of Medicine against a Disease.

PHAR'MACY [pharmacie, F. pharmacia, L. of φαρμακία, Gr.] that Part of Physick which teaches the Choice and Preparation of Medicines, the Apothecaries Art.

PHAR'OS [Pharus in *Egypt*] a Light-house; a Lantern from the Shore to direct Sailors.

PHAR'SANG [parasanga, L.] a *Persian* Measure of thirty, forty, or sixty Furlongs.

PHARYNG'Æ'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Pharynx*, dilating it in Deglutition.

PHARYNGE'TRUM [in *Anatomy*] the *Pharynx*, or the Bone *Hyoidea*.

PHARYNGOT'OMY [of φάρυγξ, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] the same as *Laryngotomy*.

PHARYNX [φάρυγξ, Gr.] the upper Part of the *Oesophagus*, consisting of three Pair of *Muscles*.

PHASES [of φάσις, Gr.] Appearances, or the Manner in which Things shew themselves to us.

PHASES [among *Astronomers*] are the several Appearances, or Positions in which some of the Planets shew themselves to us, viz. borned, halved, gibbous, and with a full Light.

PHASMA [φάσμα, Gr.] an Apparition, a Vision or Sight. *L.*

PHEASANT [φεισάντος, *L.* of φασιανός, Gr.] a Sort of Bird well known to Sportsmen.

PHE'ON [in *Heraldry*] is a barbed Head of a Dart or Arrow.

PHY'AL [φυσική, *F.* φυσική, *L.* of φύσις, Gr.] a little Glass Bottle, corruptly called a *Vial*.

PHILADEL'PHIANS [of *Philadelpbia*, *L.* of φιλαδέλφια, of φίλος, a Lover, and ἀδελφός, a Brother, *Gr.* i. e. brotherly Love] a Sect called the Family of Love.

PHILADEL'PHS [φιλάδελφος, Gr.] one that loves his Brethren.

PHILAGATHUS [φιλάγαθος, of φίλος, and ἀγαθός, good, Gr.] a Lover of Goodness.

PHILANTHROPOS [φιλάνθρωπος, Gr.] a Lover of Men; kind, courteous. *L.*

PHILANTHROPY [φιλανθρωπία, *L.* of φιλανθρωπία, of φίλος, and ἀνθρώπος, a Man, Gr.] a Love of Mankind in general, Humanity, Courtesy.

PHILARGYRY [φιλάργυρος, *L.* of φιλάργυρος, of φίλος, and ἀργύρος, Silver, Gr.] a Lover of Money, covetous.

PHILAUTY [φιλαντία, *F.* philantia, *L.* of φιλαυτία, of φίλος, and αὐτός, himself, Gr.] Self-love.

PHILELEUTHEROS [φιλελευθέρος, of φίλος, and ἐλευθερία, Liberty, Gr.] a Lover of Liberty.

PHILE'MON [of φιλῆμα, Gr. a Kiss] a proper Name of Men.

PHILE'TUS [φιλῆτης, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

PHILIA'TROS [φιλιάτρος, of φίλος, and ἰατρός, a Physician, Gr.] a Student in Medicine.

PHILBERT [of ποία, Sax. much, and beorht, Sax. bright, i. e. very bright] a proper Name of Women.

PHIL'IP [φιλιππος, of φίλος, and ἵππος, a Horse, Gr. a Lover of Horses] a Name of Men; also a Gold Coin worth 3 s.

PHILIP'PICKS [Philippica, *L.*] Invectives, so called from *Demosthenes's* Orations against *Philip* King of *Macedon*.

PHILOCHYM'IST, a Lover of Chymistry.

PHILOHISTOR'ICUS [φιλοιστορικός, of φίλος, and ἱστορία, History, Gr.] a Lover of History. *L.*

PHILOLOGER [φιλόλογος, *L.* φιλόλογος, Gr.] a Humanist, a Lover of Letters or Languages.

PHILOLOG'ICAL [φιλόλογικός, *L.* of φιλόλογος, Gr.] belonging to Philology.

PHILOLOGIST, a Critic, an Adept in Literature.

PHILOLOG'Y [φιλόλογία, *F.* philologia, *L.* of φιλόλογος, of φίλος, and λόγος, a Word, Gr.] the Study of Humanity, or Skill in the liberal Arts and Sciences.

PHILOMATH [φιλομαθής, *L.* of φιλομαθής, Gr.] a Lover of Learning, or of the Mathematicks.

PHILOMATHY [φιλομαθία, *L.* of φιλομαθία, of φίλος, and μαθόντες, Learning, Gr.] the Love of Learning.

PHILOMEL [φιλομελή, *L.*] the Nightingale.

PHILONIUM [of *Philo* its Author] an Anodyne Elixessary.

PHILOPSY'CHY [φιλοψυχία, *L.* of φιλοψυχία, of φίλος, and ψυχή, Life, Gr.] the Love of Life.

PHILOSAR'CHY [φιλοσαρχία, *L.* of φιλοσαρχία, of φίλος, and αρχή, Gr.] the Love of Field, Voluptuousness.

PHILOSOPHASTER, a Smatterer in Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHER [φιλοσοφός, *F.* philosophus, *L.* of φιλόσοφος, Gr.] one skilled in the Study of Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL [φιλοσοφικός, *F.* philosophicus, *L.* of φιλοσοφία, Gr.] belonging to Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL Egg [among *Chymists*] is a thin Glass Vessel in the Form of an Egg used in long Digestions.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, in a philosophical Manner.

To **PHILOSOPHISE** [φιλοσοφίζω, *F.* philosophari, *L.* of φιλοσοφία, Gr.] to play the Philosopher, to dispute or argue like a Philosopher.

PHILOSOPHY [φιλοσοφία, *F.* philosophia, *L.* of φιλοσοφία, of φίλος, and σοφία, Wisdom, Gr.] the Knowledge of Things Natural and Moral, grounded upon Reason and Experience.

PHILOSTOR'GY [φιλοστοργία, *L.* of φιλοστοργία, of φίλος, and σorge, natural Affection, Gr.] natural Affection, the Love of Parents towards Children.

PHILOTECH'NUS [φιλοτεχνός, Gr.] a Lover and Encourager of Arts.

PHILOTIMY [φιλοτιμία, *L.* of φιλοτιμία, of φίλος, and τιμή, Honour, Gr.] Love of Honour.

PHILOX'ENY [φιλοξενία, *L.* of φιλοξενία, of φίλος, and ξενία, Hospitality, Gr.] Hospitality, Kindness to Strangers.

PHIL'TER [φιλῆτρον, Gr.] a Medicine
PHIL'TRUM } or Charm to procure Love,
a Love Potion or Powder. *L.*

PHILTRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Hollow dividing the upper Lip.

PHIMOSIS [among *Surgeons*] a Pressure caused by a kind of hard Flesh in the Fundament; also when the *Glass* of the Yard is bound so straitly by the *Præputium*, that it cannot be uncovered.

PHINEAS [ὄνη, *H. i. e.* bold Countenance] the Son of *Eleazar*, the Priest.

PHIZ [a ridiculous Contraction from *Fby. ligament*] the Face.

To **PHLEBOTOMISE** [*phlebotomiser*, *F.* of φλεβοτομή, *Gr.*] to let Blood, to breathe out open a Vein.

PHLEBOTOMIST [*phlebotomus*, *L.* of φλεβοτόμος, *Gr.*] a Blood-letter, a Surgeon.

PHLEBOTOMUM [φλεβοτόμος, *Gr.*] a Fleam or Lance, to let Blood with. *L.*

PHLEBOTOMY [*phlebotomia*, *F.* of *phlebotomia*, *L.* of φλεβοτομία, of φλέξω, the Veins, and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] opening a Vein with a *Lanceet*, to discharge some of the Blood.

PHLEGM [φλέγμα, *F.* phlegma, *L.* of φλίγμα, of φλέγω, to burn, *Gr.*] one of the Humours of the Body.

PHLEGM [among *Chymists*] Water, one of the five chymical Principles; also a watery distilled Liquor, opposed to a spirituous Liquor.

PHLEGM [among *Physicians*] a slimy Excrement of the Blood, often caused by too much vitriol Air; also an Inflammation.

PHLEGM of *Vitriol* [among *Chymists*] the Moisture which is drawn off, when calcined *Vitriol* is distilled in order to procure its Spirit and Oil.

PHLEGMAGOGUES [of φλίγμα, and ἀγωγός, *Gr.* a Leader] Medicines to draw away, or purge Phlegm.

PHLEGMATICK [*phlegmaticus*, *L.* of φλεγματικός, *Gr.*] full of or troubled with Phlegm.

PHLEGMON [φλεγμονή, *L.* of φλέγω, to burn, *Gr.*] a hot Tumour proceeding from an over Affluxion of the Blood to any Part, with Heat, Redness, Swelling, and Pain. *F.*

PHLEGMONODES, the same as *Phlegmon*.

PHLEGMOSIS [φλεγμοσις, *Gr.*] an Inflammation. *L.*

PHLEME [among *Farriers*] an Instrument used in the letting of Blood.

PHLOGISTON [φλογιστόν, *Gr.*] a chymical Liquor, extremely inflammable.

PHLYCTÆNA [φλύκταινα, *Gr.*] a Swelling which arises with Blisters called *Wildfire*, a Pimple, a Pock, with the Matter in it; also a little Ulcer in the cornuous Tunick of the Eye.

PHOE'BUS [φῶς, *Gr.*] the Sun.

PHOENIG'MUS [φοινιγμός, *Gr.*] a Medicine which causes the Body to break out into red Wheals and Pimples.

PHOENIX [phœnix, *F.* φῶνιξ, *Gr.*] a Bird in *Arabia*, about the Bigness of an Eagle, which is reported to live 600 Years; and that there is but one of them in the World at a Time; and that she, having lived that Time, builds her Nest of combustible Spices, which being set on Fire by the Sun, she herself with her Wings, and burns herself in it; and that a Worm rises out of her Ashes, which comes to be a new *Phœnix*.

PHOENIX Insurance Office, an Office in *London* for insuring Houses from Accidents by Fire, so called from its having a *Phœnix* for its Emblem or Device.

PHOSPHORUS [φωσφόρος, of φῶς, Light, and φέρω, bringing, *Gr.*] the Morning Star, or *Venus*.

PHOSPHORUS [among *Chymists*] a Preparation which is kept in Water, and being taken out and exposed to the Air, shines in the Dark, and actually takes Fire of itself.

PHOTINIANS, Christian Hereticks, so called from *Phœnius*, Bishop of *Sirmis*, who renewed the Errors of *Sabellius*, *Cerinthus*, and *Ebion*, and added, that Jesus Christ was not only mere Man, but began to be the Christ, when the Holy Ghost descended upon him in *Jordan*.

PHRASE [φράσις, *L.* of φράσις, *Gr.*] Expression or Manner of Speech

To **PHRASE** it, to express a Thing after a particular Manner.

PHRASE'LESS Hand, a Hand whose Beauty no Phrase can express. *Shakspear.*

PHRASEOLOGY [φρασεολογία, *L.* of φράσις a Phrase, and λογία, a Discourse, *Gr.*] a Collection of *Parables* and elegant Expressions in any Language.

PHRENES [φρενίς, *Gr.*] the Membranes about the Heart; also the *Diaphragm* and *Midriff*.

PHRENETICK [φρενητικός, *L.* of φρενίς, *Gr.*] belonging to, or troubled with the Phrenzy.

PHRENETICK Nerves [among *Anat.*] those which belong to the *Midriff*.

PHRENETICK Veins, the Veins and Arteries, which pass through the *Diaphragm*, *Pericardium*, and *Pericardium*.

PHRENZY [φρενής, *F.* phrenesis, *L.* of φρενίς, *Gr.*] a Disease with a continual Fever, often accompanied with Madness and Anger, proceeding from too much Heat of the animal Spirits.

PHRICE, Horror, Dread, Trembling *O.*

PHRICO'DES, a terrible Fever, wherein Men are troubled with dreadful Imaginations.

PHRO'CIAN, a Star of the second Magnitude in the Constellation *Canis Minor*.

PHRY'GLIAN Mood, a warlike kind of Music, fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, &c. also a sprightly Measure in Dancing.

PHTHAR'TICKS [φθάρτικα, *Gr.*] corrupting Medicines.

PHTHIRIASIS,

PHTHIRIASIS [*φθειρίασις*, Gr.] the scaly Disease; also a scaly scab on the Eye-brow.

PHTHISTICAL [*φθιβιστικός*, F. *phthibificus*, L. of *φθειρίασις*, Gr.] troubled with the Pthitick

PHTHISICK [*φθιβιστικός* F. *phthibifus*, L. of *φθειρίασις*, of *φθίω*, to corrupt, Gr.] a Consumption of the whole Body, arising from an Exulceration of the Lungs, accompanied with a slow continued Fever, ill smelling Breath, and a Cough.

PHTHISTIS [*φθειρίασις*, Gr.] a Consumption.

PHTHORA [*φθορά*, Gr.] Corruption, Destruction.

PHYGETHON [*φύγιθων* Gr.] a Swelling proceeding from an Inflammation of the Glandules.

PHYLACTERIES [*φύλακτῆρες* F. *phylacteria*, L. *φυλακτήρια*, Gr. q d. *Things to be specially observed*] Scrolls of Parchment in which the Ten Commandments, or other Passages of Scripture, were written, worn by the *Pharisees* on their Foreheads, Arms, and Hem of their Garments; also Amulets, or Charms, to be worn externally for the Cure of Distempers; also Preservation against Potion or Witchcraft.

PHYLEREA, a Plant, an Evergreen.

PHYLIS [*φύλλον*, Gr. a Leaf] a proper Name of Women.

PHYMA [*φύμα*, Gr.] a Swelling, especially in the Glandules.

PHYMATODES, a Swelling like the former.

PHYSICAL [*φυσικός*, F. *physicus*, L. of *φύσις*, Gr.] natural, belonging to Natural Philosophy, or the Art of Physick.

PHYSICALLY, agreeable to the Laws of Physick, or Nature

PHYSICIAN [*Physicien*, F.] a Doctor, or Professor of Physick.

PHYSICK [*φυσική*, F. *Ars physica*, L. of *φύσις*, of *φύσις*, Nature, Gr.] is in general the Science of all material Beings, or whatever concerns the System of this visible World; though in a more limited and improper Sense, it is applied to the Science of Medicine, the Art of curing Diseases, or Medicines prepared for that Purpos.

To **PHY-SICK**, to administer Medicines, to purge.

PHYSICKS [*φυσικῆ*, F. *physica*, L. of *φύσις*, Gr.] Natural Philosophy, or the Speculative Knowledge of all Natural Bodies, and of their proper Natures, Constitutions, Powers, and Operations.

PHYSIOGNOMER ? [*φυσιογνομιστής*, F. *physiognomus*, L. of *φύσις* and *γνομία*, Gr.] one skilled in *Physiognomy*.

PHYSIOGNOMICKS [*φυσιογνομικά*, L.] such Signs as are taken from the Countenance of a sick Person, so as to make some Judgment of his Distemper.

PHYSIOGNOMY [*φυσιογνομία*, F. *physiognomia*, L. of *φύσις* and *γνομία*, of *φύσις*, Nature, and *γνομία*, Opinion, Gr.] the Art which teaches to guess the Names, Conditions, or Fortunes of Persons, by a View of their Faces, Rody &c.

PHYSIOLOGER [*φυσιολόγος*, L. of *φύσις*, *λόγος*, of *φύσις*, and *λόγος*, a Discourte, Gr.] one who is versed in Physiologv.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, agreeable to the Constitution of Nature.

PHYSIOLOGY [*φυσιολογία*, L. of *φύσις* and *λογία*, Gr.] Physicks, or Natural Philosophy, as the Science of Natural Bodies, of their various Affections, Motions, and Operations.

PHYSIOLOGY [among Physicians] is that Part of Physick which treats of the Constitution and Structure of a human Body, and its several Parts.

PHYSOCLE [*φυσωκλή*, Gr.] a windy Rustic.

PHYTIVOROUS [*φυτῶν*, Gr. a Plant, and *vorάς*, devouring] that eats or devours Plants.

PHYTOLOGY [*φυτολογία*, of *φυτῶν*, a Plant, and *λογία*, to describe, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of Plants.

PIACHE [*πλαττώ*, Ital. a Place or Square] covered arched Walks, such as in *Covent-Garden*, or about the *Royal Exchange*.

PIACLE [*πιακλή*, L.] an enormous Crime.

PIACULAR [*piacularis*, L.] serving for an Attonement, or that has Power to atone for.

PIA Mater [among Anatomists] the innermost Skin which incloses the Brain.

PIANISSIMO [in Musick Books] signifies extreme soft or low. *Ital.* See *Eco*.

PIANNEB, the lesser Wood Pecker, a Bird.

PIANO [in Musick Books] signifies soft or low. *Ital.*

PIASTER, an Italian Coin, in Value about a Crown English.

PIAZZA, a broad open Place, as a Market-place, &c. also corruptly the Walls about it set with Pillars. *Ital.*

PICA [among Printers] a Letter of which there are three Sorts, *Small*, *Great*, and *Double*.

PICA [among Physicians] a vitiated Appetite, wherein Persons crave Things unfit for Food, as Women with Child, or in the *Chlorosis*. The same as *Malachia*.

PICARD, a sort of Boat of about fifteen Ton, used on the River *Severn*. O. L.

PICARIUM, a Bowl or Cup with two Ears or Handles. O. L.

To **PICK** [*picken*, L. S. and Teut. *perquer*, F.] to gather up, as Birds do Seeds, &c. to gather by little and little, to cull or chuse out.

A PICK [*puc, Sax.*] a Tool used by Carvers, &c.

A PICK [among *Professors*] a Blot occasioned by Dirt on the Letters.

PICK'ADIL, a Segment.

PICKADIL'LY, a great Street near St. James's, built by one *Higgins*, a Taylor, and so called, because he got his Estate by making stiff Collars, in the Fashion of a Band, then called *Piccadillo*, formerly much in Fashion.

PICK'AGE [*Low Term*] Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, in order to set up Booths, Stalls, or Stalls.

PICKAROO'N, a Sort of Pirate Ship.

PICK AX [*q. d.* a Picking-axe] an Instrument for digging.

PICKAPACK, in the Manner of a Pack.

To PICK'ER' } [*pisurare, Ital. picover,*
To PICKER'ON } F. or of *picare*, Span.
a Rogue, Thief) to go a plundering or robbing; also to skirmish, as light Horsemen do before the main Battle begins.

PICKER'EL, a young Pike Fish.

PICKER, one who picks; also a Pick-axe.

PICK'ET [*pic, F.*] is a Stake sharp at one End, and pointed with Iron, to mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification, when the Engineer is laying down the Plan of it; also a Game at Cards.

To stand upon the PICKET [*Military Term*] is when a Horseman is sentenced for some Offence, to stand on the Point of a Stake with one Foot, having the contrary Hand tied up as high as it can reach.

PICKETS, Stakes drove into the Ground by the Tents of the Horse in a Camp, to tie their Horses to; and before the Foot, to rest their Arms about them in a Ring.

PICK'LE } [*picula, Ital.*] a small Pas-
PIGHT'EL } sel of Land inclosed with a
PING'LE } Hedge.

PICK'LE } [*pickel, L. S.*] several Sorts of
Brine, made of Vinegar, Salts, Spices, &c.

To PICKLE [*pickelen, L. S.*] to season, to preserve in Pickles.

PICKLES, Fruits of Plants, &c. pickled for Sauces.

PICKLE HERRING, a Jack padding, a Merry Andrew, a Buffoon.

PICK-LOCK, an Instrument to open Locks.

PICK-PACKET, a Thief who steals out of the Pocket or Purse.

PICK-TOOK, an Instrument to clear the Teeth of any Thing they contract.

To PICK'QUE [*in Mathematic Books*] is to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and distinct Manner. *Ital.*

PICT'S Wall, a famous Wall anciently built by the Romans (first begun by the Emperor *Aldricus*, and afterwards continued by *Severus*) on the northern Bounds of England, to prevent the Inursions of the *Frisks* and *Nets*.

PICTURE [*pictura, L.*] the Image or Representation of a Person or Thing made in Painting or Carving.

To PIDDLE, to eat here and there a Bit; also to stand trifling.

PIDDLER, one who eats fastidiously.

PIE [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of *Blegas, Sax.* to build, *q. d.* a Building made with Paste; why not rather of *paie*, F. bearing the same Signification?] a Dish of Meat or Fruit baked in Paste.

PIE [*pie, F. pica, L.*] a Magpie, a Bird.

PIE [among *Printers*] Letters of several Sorts confusedly mixed together.

A PIECE [*piece, F.*] Part, Portion, Slice; also a Pound Sterling, or 20 Shillings.

PIECE of eight, a Spanish Coin; that of *Seville* and *Mexico*, worth about 4 s. 6 d. 2 farth *English*; that of *Peru*, 4 s. 3 d. 2 farth.

PIECER, one who pieces.

PIECEMEAL, by Pieces.

PIECES [*Military Term*] Field Pieces placed in the Front of an Army, &c. Cannon or great Guns used in Sieges, called *Battering-Pieces*.

PIED [of *pie, F.*] spotted or speckled.

PIEDOU'CHE [*in Architecture*] is a little square Base smoothed and wrought with Mouldings, serving to support a Bust, or Statue drawn half Way, or any small Figure in Relief. *F.*

PIED DROIT [*in Architecture*] a square Pillar partly set within a Wall; also a Part of the *Jaumbs* of a Door or Window. *F.*

PIE'NO [*in Music Books*] signifies full; and is frequently used instead of the Words *Tutti, Grande, or Gros*, as *pieno Choro*, a full Chorus. *Ital.*

To PIEP [*pipere, L.*] to cry like a Chicken.

PIE Powder-Court [*pie powdercourt, F. q. d.* Dusty Foot-court] a Court held in *France*, particularly at *Baribokenew Fair* in *West Smithfield, London* to do Justice to Buyers and Sellers, and to redress Disorders committed in them.

To PIERCE [*percer, F. perciare, Ital.*] to bore through, to breach a Vessel.

PIER'CED [*in Heraldry*] is when an Ordinary has a Hole in it, so that the Field appears through.

PIERCER, one who pierces.

PIE'STRUM [*pieper, Gr.*] an Instrument to beat in *Pieers* the Bones of the Head in drawing the Child out of the Womb.

PIETANTIA, a Pittance, a Portion of Victuals distributed to the Members of a College, upon some great Festival. *O. L.*

PIETANTIA'R'JUS the Pittance, an Officer in *Cathedral Churches*, who gave out the several Pitches or Seats.

PIE'TY [*pietas, F. pietas, L.*] Godliness, Devotion, natural Affection, Love to one's Country or Parents.

PIFFA'RO, an Instrument somewhat like an *Hautboy*. *Ital.*

PIFFERO, a small Flute or Flageolet. *L.*

To PIFF'LE, to fish. *N. G.*

P I L

A **PIG** [*higgs*, Belg.] a young Swine.
PIG of the *Shoulder*, a young wild Boar of six Year.
PIGEON [*pigeon* F. *pigeon*, Ital.] a Fowl.
PIGEONS *Foot*, an Herb.
PIGER *Hericus* [*Stobful Henry*] a very distilling chymical Vessel. L.
PIGGIN, a wooden Vessel with a Handle holding Liquids.
PIGGOT [Dr. *Tbo. H.* supposes it to be ived of *Bigoz*. F.] a Surname.
PIGHT, proposed, settled, cast. *Spens.*
PIGMENT [*pigmentum*, L.] a Paint where Women colour their Faces.
PIGMY [*pigmeus*, L.] a small Nation, led to be devoured by the Cranes.
PIGSNEV [*piga*, Sax. and *Dan.* a little sid, and *Eye*] a fondling Title given to a young Maid.
PIGNORATION, a pawning. L.
PIGRITUDE [*pigrifudo*, L.] Slothfulness, laziness.
PIKE [*pique*, F. *picca*, Ital.] a long Weapon for a Foot-soldier; armed at the End with little Spear; also a River-fish.
PILASTER [*pilaster*, F. *pilastro*, Ital.] a kind of square Pillar made to jut out of a wall.
PILCH [*pyliche*, Sax. of *pelz*, Teut. a red Gown, or a Lining of Fur] a Piece of apparel to be wrapped about a young Child; or a Covering for a Saddle; also a Fur-wan. *Chauc.*
PILCHARD [of *pilce*, Sax. a hairy Garter, and *Aeris*, Belg. Nature] a Sea fish, somewhat like a Herring, but lesser; also any thing lined with Fur.
PILCROW, a Paragraph. O.
PIL Gawk, one whose Hair is fallen off a Disease; also a Person slighted, and has little or no Esteem.
PILE [*pill*, Belg. *pila*, F.] a Heap of wood, or other Things, laid one above another.
PILE [among *Architects*] a Mass or Stack of Building.
PILE [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary consisting of a twofold Line, in or after the Manner of a edge.
TO PILE, to smale, to heap up.
PILEATED, in the Form of a Hat.
PILEK, one who smalles.
PILES [among *Physicians*] a Disease in the intestines, the *Hæmorrhoids*.
PILES [among *Architects*] great Stakes ranged into the Earth for a Foundation to stand on in marshy Grounds.
PILE WORT an Herb. *Chilistia minor*. L.
PILENTUS, a blunt or blunted Arrow, at had a Fine or Botton fixed near the Point, keep it from going too far into the Mark. L.
TO PILFER [*pilare*, L. or of *Pelf*, Wealth] to steal Things of small Value.

P I M

PILFERER, one who steals little Things.
PILGRIM [*pilgrim*, Belg. *pilgram*, Teut. *peregrin*, F. *pellegrino*, Ital. of *peregrino*, L.] one who travels through foreign Countries, to visit holy Places to pay his Devotions to the Relicks of dead Saints, &c.
PILGRIMAGE [*pilgrimage*, F. *peregrinatio*, L.] a Journey for that Purpose.
PILL [*pill*, Belg. *pilule*, Teut. *pillule*, F. of *pillule*, L.] a solid Medicine made up of several Ingredients like a little Ball.
PILL [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Pelf*.
TO PILL [*pillare*, F. of *pillare*, L.] to rob or plunder, to use Extortion, to fleece. L.
PILLA Terra, a small Piece of Ground. L.
TO PILLAGE, to plunder, rife, rob.
PILLAGE [*pillage*, Ital.] Plundering, Raising, Robbery. F.
PILLAGE [among *Architects*] is a square Pillar that usually stands behind a Column, to bear up Arches; it has a Base and Capital as a Pillar has.
PILLAGER, a Plunderer.
PILLAR [*pillar*, F. *pilaire*, Ital.] a Sort of irregular Column, one of the principal Things in which the Beauty of a Thing consists.
PILLARED, supported by Pillars. ...
PILLED, that has the Wool shorn off, as a *Pilled Ewe*.
PIL'LION [*pelitme*, Belg. *pulvius*, L.] a kind of soft Saddle for Women to ride on.
PIL'LORY [*pilori*, F. *pilastium*, Belg.] a wooden Frame or Engine, on which Cheats and other Offenders stand, to be Examples of publick Shame.
PIL'LOURS, Robbers or Plunderers. O. Also furred Robes. *Chauc.*
PIL'LOW [*pilo* Sax. *pelitme*, Belg. *pulvius*, L.] a Sort of Cushion to lay one's Head on.
PIL'LOW [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber that the Bolt-sprit mast bears or rests upon, at its coming out of the Ship's Hull abaft, close by the Stern.
PILLOWBER, the Cover of a Pillow.
PILO'NTY [*pilofitas*, L.] Hairiness, Roughness.
PILOT [*pilot*, F. *pilato*, Ital. *piloto*, Span. *pilote* Belg.] is one employed to conduct Ships into Roads or Harbours, or over Bars and Sands. &c. also the Steersman, who stands at the Helm, and manages the Rudder.
The PILOT Bird, a Bird about the *Coville* Islands in *America*, that gives Notice to Ships which sail that Way.
PILOTAGE, the Duty or Money paid to a Pilot for steering a Ship.
PIMENTO [*pimenta*, F.] *Jamaica* Pepper.
PIMP [of *pings*, F. of *pings*, Ital. of *Penis*, L. a Man's Yard] a Procurer of, or Attendant upon Whores, &c.
TO PIMP, to play the Pimp.

PIMPERNEL,

PIMPERNEL, sh Herb. *Argemone*.

PIMPLE [*pompette*, F. *pimple*, C. Fr. or rather *papilla*, L.] a little Wheal, or rising in the Skin.

PIMPLED, abounding with Pimples.

PIMPON'PET, a kind of antick Dance; when three Persons hit one another on the Breech with one of their Feet.

PIN [*E pingle* F. of *Spina*, L. a Thorn] a small Brail Uentil for fastening on Clothes in dressing; also a Necessary for various other Uses.

To **PIN** [of *pinan*, Sax. to include] to shut in, also to fasten on; &c.

.. **PIN and Web**; a hotty Induration of the Membranes of the Eye, not much unlike a Cataract.

.. **PIN Wheel** [of a *Clock*] the same with the Striking wheel.

PIN'GON, a Starveling, one that pines away for Hunger. *Cbauc.*

PINCERS [*pincettes*, F.] an Iron Instrument for various Uses.

To **PINCH** [*pincer*, F.] to nip hard with the Fingers; to wring as Shoes do; also to reduce to Extremity; to afflict.

.. **PINCHPENNY**, a Miser.

PINCUSHION, a small Bag to stick Pins in.

PINDAR'ICK, a Sort of Poetry in Imitation of *Pindar*, whose Strains were lofty, and almost imitable.

PINE [*pin*, F. *pinus*, L.] a Pine Tree.

To **PINE** [probably of *pinan*, Sax. to punish, or *pinen*, Belg. *sich peinigen*, to torment one's self, Teut. to torment, to languish, to consume and waste away with Grief.

Its **PINE** to tell [of *pinan*, Sax.] i. e. it is difficult to tell. *N. C.*

PINFOLD [of *pinus*, Sax. to shut up, and *Fold*] a Place to pen up Cattle in.

PINGUEDINOUS [of *pinguedo*, L.] fat, gross, unwieldy.

PINGUE'DO [among *Anatomists*] the Part of Animals lying next under the Skin.

PIN Hole, a very small Hole.

PININ [*pinning*, L. S.] to put to Pain. *Cbauc.*

PINION [*pinon*, O. F. of *pinna*, L.] the Wing of a Fowl; also the Nut or lesser Wheel of a Clock or Watch, that plays in the Teeth of another.

PINION of Report, is that Pinion of a Watch which is equally fixed on the Arbour of the great Wheel.

To **PINION** one, to bind his Hands or Arms fast.

PINK [of *pince*, O. F.] a Flower.

PINK [*pinque*, F.] a Sort of little sailing Ship.

PINK, a Sort of red Colour.

To **PINK** [of *pinkigen*, Belg. *mincken*, Teut.] to wink with the Eye, &c. also to

cut Silk or Cloth with Variety of Figures in round Holes or Eyes.

PINNA *avis* [in *Anatomy*] the upper and broader Part of the Ear. *L.*

PINÆ *nosæ* [in *Anatomy*] the Sides of the Nose.

PIN'NACE [*pinasse*, F.] a small Vessel with a square Stern, going with Sails and Oars, and carrying three Masts; which is used as a Scout for Intelligence, for landing Forces, and the like.

PIN'NACLE [*piracle*, F. *pinacolo*, Ital. of *pinna*, L.] the Battlement, or highest Top of a great Building or Spire; figuratively, Eminence or Height.

Ad **PINNAS** *sibere* [i. e. to drink to the Pin] an old Danish Custom of drinking, which was having a Pin fixed on the Side of a wooden Cup, to drink exactly to the Pin, or soffit something. Hence the Saying, *He is in a merry Pin.*

PINNA'TA *Folia* [among *Botanists*] are such Leaves of Plants as are deeply jagged or incised, and which have their Parts resembling Feathers. *L.*

PIN'NE [in *Falconry*] a Disease in the Feet of a Hawk.

A **PIN** *Paribly Fellow*, a covetous Miser, that pins up his Pantiers or Baskets. *N. C.*

PIN'NER, the Lappet of a Cap, also a Pa-maker.

PIN'SON, a Shoe without Heels, a Pump.

PINT [*pynt*, Sax.] an English Measure for Liquors, two of which make a Quart.

PINTEL [of *pinnt*, Du. and Teut.] a **PINTLE** } Man's Yard.

PINTLE [among *Gunners*] an Iron Pin, which keeps the Cannon from recoiling.

PINTLES [in a *Ship*] the H.ocks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern-post.

PINTLES, the Sight of an *Affoleto*, a mathematical Instrument.

PINTLEDY *pauntedy* [of *pauntler*, F. to pant] as, *My Heart went pintledy pauntedy*, i. e. beat for Fear. *Chauc.*

PIONEER [*pionier*, F.] a Labourer takes up for the Service of an Army, to level Ways, cast up Trenches, and undermine Forts.

PIONINGS, Works of Pioneers. *Spart.*

PION'Y [*paonia*, L. of *crataegia*, Gr.] a **PION'Y** } Plant which bears a very fair red Flower.

PIOUS [*pius*, F. *pius*, L.] godly, religious.

PIOUSLY, godly.

PIP [*pippe*, Belg. and L. S. *pepie*, F. *pippe*, Teut. *pipa*, Ital. of *pituita*, L.] a Disease in Poultry; also any Spot of Mark upon Cars.

PIPE [*pipe*, Sax. *pippe*, Belg. and L. S. *pipeau*, F. *peiffter*, Teut. *ffaro*, Ital.] a Musical Instrument; also a Reed, a Device to smoke Tobacco in; also a Conduit or Channel.

A **PIPE** [*pipa*, Ital.] a Measure of Wine containing 162 Gallons.

P I S

PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] a Roll, otherwise led the *Great Roll*.
 Clerk of the PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] an officer who charges down, in a great Roll, as up like a Pipe, all Accounts and Debts to the King, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office.
 PIPE-Office, a Court in the Treasury, where the Clerk of the Pipe sits as President.
 PIPE Tree, a Tree bearing two Sorts of Apples, the white and the blue.
 PIPPER pipe, *Sax. piffer, F. pfeiffer, ut.*] a Player on a Pipe.
 PIPPERINE [of *piper, L.*] Things partaking of the chief Qualities of Pepper, whether Simple or Compounds.
 PIPPEREDGE Tree, the Barbary Bush. *berisdametorum. L.*
 PIPING, hot, boiling; also weak, sickly.
 PIPKIN, a small Pan.
 PIPPIN, an excellent Apple, of which there are various Sorts.
 PIQUANT, sharp, pungent.
 PIQUANCY, Sharpness, Pungency.
 PIQUE [*picco, Ital.*] Dislike, Splice, rage. *F.*
 To PIQUE, to vex, to irritate.
 PIQUET [of *piquant, F.*] sharp, biting, ping.
 PIQUET, } a certain Game at Cards.
 PIQUET, } *F.*
 PIRACY [*pirataria, F. piratica, L. of piracy, Gr.*] the Trade and Practice of a Pirate.
 PIRATE [*pirata, L. of piracy, Gr.*] who lives by Pillage, and robbing on the Sea. *F.*
 To PIRATE [*pirater, F.*] to rob on the Sea.
 PIRATICAL [*piraticus, L. of piracy, Gr.*] belonging to a Pirate.
 PISCARY, a Privilege of Fishing.
 PISCARY [*piscaria, L.*] a Fish-market, Place for keeping of Fish.
 PISCARY [in Law] a Liberty of Fishing.
 PISCES [among *Astronomers*] one of the twelve Signs in the Zodiac, so called from supposed Likeness to two Fishes. *L.*
 PISCIVOROUS [*piscivorus, L.*] that feeds or feeds on Fishes.
 PISCULENT [*pisculentus, L.*] full of Fishes.
 PISH, an Exclamation expressing Contempt.
 PISHMIRE [probably of *puite, Du. a p, and miste, Du. myce, Dan. sm. Ant.* use it throws up Heaps of Earth] an Ant, very small Cicature.
 To PISS [*pisser, F. pissen, Dan.*] to evacuate Urine.
 PISS [*pis, Dad. pissas, F.*] Urine.
 PISAPHALTUS, the famous Bitumen Sicum.
 PISTACHO [*pistache, F. pistacia, L.*] a Pistachio Nut, a small Nut growing in *Asper Syrio*, of a spicy Smell. *Spenc.*

P I T

PISTIL'LUM [in *Botany*] a Part of some Plants, which in Shape resembles a Pistle.
 PISTOL [*pistolus, F. pistola, Ital.*] a small Sort of Fire-arms.
 To PISTOL, to shoot with a Pistol.
 PISTOLE, a French or Spanish Piece of Gold, worth 17s.
 PISTON [*piston, F.*] the moveable Part of a Machine, as of a Pump or Syringe.
 PIT [pit, *Sax. pēt, Belg. puit, F. of puteus, L.*] a Hole in the Ground, a Well.
 PIT-a-Pat, in a palpating Manner.
 PIT-Fall, a Sort of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.
 To PITCH [*picare, L. paiffer, F.*] to do over with Pitch and Tar.
 PITCH [pic, *Sax. pix, L. pix, F. pitch, Dan.*] an oily bituminous Substance, well known, drawn chiefly from Pine and Fir-trees.
 To PITCH [*figere, L. to fix*] as to pitch a Tent or Camp; also to prove.
 A PITCH, an Iron Bar with a picked End, a Crow.
 A PITCH, a Stature or Height.
 To PITCH [probably of *peser, F. to weigh, or wēlvis, Gr. to fall*] to light upon; also to set a Burthen upon.
 To PITCH [*Sea Term*] when a Ship sails with her Head too much into the Sea, or bears against it so much as to endanger her Top-masts, Mariners say, *She will pitch her Mast by the Board.*
 PITCH [in *Architecture*] the Angle which a Gable End, and consequently the whole Roof of a Building, is set to.
 PITCHER [*pitcher, picker, O. F. pichel, Span. piraro, Ital.*] an earthen Vessel, with a Handle, for containing of Liquors.
 Little Pitchers have great Ears.
 This Proverb is a good Caution to Parents and others, not to use too much Freedom in Discourse before Children; For that their Sense of Hearing is not only so quick, or quicker than that of older People, but also because they have long Tongues as well as wide Ears, and their Innocence often divulges what their Elders would have kept secret; therefore, *Maxima debuit puris reverentia, says Juvenal; and Ce qui l'enfant oit au Foyer est bien est cognu jusque au Monsieur, say the French; and ברוקלא רמזו ברו חמץ יא חמץ מיה, say the Hebrews.*
 PITCHINESS, Blackness like Pitch.
 PITCHING PENCE, a Duty for setting down every Sack of Corn or Merchandizes in a Fair or Market.
 PITCHFORD [of *Pitch and Ford*] from a Spring rising in a private House shape, upon which Pitch continually floateth in *Shrobsbire*.
 PITCH Fork [pig-fork, *G. Br.*] an instrument used by Husbandmen.

PITH

PITH [*pit* or *pitte*, Belg.] the inward Part or Marrow of a Tree, &c.

PITHY, full of Pith or Marrow; Substantial, full of good Matter.

PITIABLE [*pitoyable*, F.] to be pitied.

PITIABLY, in a Manner exciting Compassion.

PITIFUL, inclined to Pity, compassionate, tender-hearted; also that deserves to be pitied, woeful; also sorry, wretched.

PITIFULNESS, Compassion, Tenderness.

PITILESS, not to be moved to Pity, merciful.

PIT'ROUS [*pitoux*, F.] sad, grievous, painful, woeful, wretched.

PITEOUSLY, in a Manner moving Compassion.

PITTA'CIUM [*πυττακιον*, Gr.] a little Cloth spread with Salve, to be laid on a Part affected.

PITTANCE [*pitance*, Fr.] a small Portion; an Allowance to Monks, &c. for a Meal.

PITUITE [*pituite*, L.] Phlegm, Snivel, Snot; it is a moist, viscid, and glutinous Part of the Blood, which is separated by the largest Glands, where the Contortions of the Arteries are greatest, and give the greatest Retardation to the Velocity of the Blood, as in the Glands about the Mouth and Head. F.

PITU'ITOUS [*pituitous*, F. *pituitosus*, L.] full of Phlegm.

PITY [*pitie*, F. *pieta*, Ital. *pietas*, L.] Compassion, Concern of Mind.

To **PITY**, to commiserate.

PIU [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little more, and increases the Strength of the Signification of the Word it is joined with; as,

PIU Allegro, i. e. Play a little more gay, and brisk, than *Allegro* by itself requires. Ital.

PIU Piano [in *Musick Books*] signifies soft and slow. Ital.

PIU Presto, i. e. Play quicker than *Presto* itself requires. Ital.

PIVA, a Hauboy. Ital.

PIVOT, a Piece of Iron like a Top, set into the Sole or Ring at the Bottom of a Gate, so as to bear it up; and give it Motion. F.

PIX [*pixis*, L.] a Chest in which a Popish Host is kept.

PIZZLE [of *Besfel*, L. S. a Nerve, or of *Bills*, q. d. *Pisfe*, or of *Bettische*, Teut. a Scourge, because Bulls Pizzles were used for that End] the grisly Part of the *Penis* of Man or Beast.

Clown PIZZLE, a Disease in Sheep.

PLACABIL'ITY [*placabilitas*, L.] Easiness of being pacified or appeased.

PLAC'ABLE [*placabilis*, L.] easy to be pacified or appeased.

PLAC'ERT } [*Plachart*, Belg.] a Proclamation or Ordinance by the States of *Holland*.

PLA'CARD, a Bill or Paper posted up; a Proclamation, a Libel. F.

PLACARD [in *Law*] is a particular Licence, by which a Man is allowed to shoot with a Gun, or use Games, &c.

PLACE [*Platz*, Teut. *piacazzo*, Ital. or *plaza*, L. of *πλατεια*, Gr. broad, sc. *ββ*, Gr. Way] Space or Room in which a Person or Thing is; also Office or Employment.

PLACE [among *Philosophers*] is either absolute or relative.

Absolute PLACE [of a Body] is that Part of absolute Space which every natural Body takes up.

Relative PLACE, is the apparent or sensible Position of any Body, according to the Determination of our Senses, with respect to other contiguous or adjoining Bodies.

Geometrick PLACE, is a certain Extent wherein each Point may indifferently serve for the Solution of an Indeterminate Problem, when it is to be resolved geometrically.

PLACE Plane [in *Geometry*] is when the Point resolving the Problem, is the Periphery in a Circle.

PLACE Simple [in *Geometry*] is when the Point which resolves any Problem is in a right Line.

PLACE Solid [in *Geometry*] is when the Point that resolves the Problem is in one of the *Conick Sections*.

PLACE Surfsolid [in *Geometry*] is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve in a higher Gender than the *Conick Sections*.

PLACE of the Sun or Planet [in *Astronomy*] is the Sign and Degree of the *Zodiac*, in which the Planet is.

PLACE apparent to a Planet [in *Astronomy*] is a Point in the Starry Heaven, which is found by a right Line passing from the Spectator's Eye, terminated at the other End among the fixed Stars.

PLACE of Units [in *Arithmetick*] is a Number which consists of two, three, four, five, or more Places, that which is outermost towards the right Hand is called the Place of Units.

PLACE [in *Fortification*] is generally taken for the Fortress or Strong-Hold.

Regular PLACE [in *Fortification*] is one whose Angles and Sides are every where equal.

Irregular PLACE [in *Fortification*] is one whose Angles and Sides are unequal.

PLACE of Arms [in *Fortification*] a strong City or Town pitched upon for the chief Magazine of an Army.

PLACE of Arms [of a Camp] a spacious Piece of Ground at the Head of a Camp to draw out the Army in Order of Battle.

PLACE of Arms [in a Garrison] is a large open Spot of Ground in the Middle of the City for the Garrison to rendezvous in upon any sudden Alarm, or other Occasion.

PLACE of Arms of a Troop } [in a Camp]
PLACE of Arms of a Company } is that Spot
 of Ground on which the Troop or Company
 draws up.

PLACE of Arms particular [in Garrison] is
 a Place near every Battalion, where the Soldiers,
 sent from the grand Place to the Quarters
 assigned them, relieve those that are either
 upon the Guard or in Fight.

PLACE of Arms *with us*, is a Place allowed
 to the *Courts Way*, for the planting of Can-
 non, to oblige those who advance in their Ap-
 proaches to retire.

To **PLACE** [*placet*, F.] to order, to dis-
 pose, to put, lay, or set.

PLACENTA *Uterina* [among Anatomists]
 a Part which serves to convey Nourishment to
 the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after
 the Birth.

PLACER, one who places.

PLACID [*placidus*, L.] gentle, mild, pa-
 tient, quiet.

PLACIDLY, gently, mildly.

PLACIDNESS [*placiditas*, L.] Quietness,
 Peaceableness.

PLACITA, Pleas, or Pleadings. L.

PLACITARE, to plead Causes. L.

PLACITATOR, a Pleader. L.

PLACITUM [in Law] a Sentence of
 the Court, an Opinion, Ordinance, or De-
 cree.

PLACK'ET, the open Part of a Woman's
 Petticoat.

PLADAR'OSIS [of *πλαδαρσις*, Gr.] a
 little soft Swelling, which grows under the
 Eye-lids.

PLAGIARIAN [*plagiarius*, L.] belong-
 ing to a Plagiary.

PLAGIARISM, the Practice of a Pla-
 giary.

PLAGIARY [*plagiare*, F. of *plagiarius*,
 L.] one who steals other People's Works, and
 puts them out under his own Name; a Book-
 Thief; also one who steals other Men's Chil-
 dren or Servants to sell them into a foreign
 Country; a Kidnapper.

PLAGUE [*plague*, Belg. *plage*. Teut.
 Torment, Affliction, of *plaga*, L. *πληγή*, Gr.
 a Blow] a Disease commonly mortal; also
 Punishment, Judgment, Scourge.

To **PLAGUE** [*plaghen*, Belg. *plagen*,
 Teut.] to vex, to tease, to torment.

PLAGUY, vexitious, tormenting.

PLAICY [of *placido*, L. from pleasing,
g. d. a pleasant Place, as *Placencia* in Italy]
 a Place in Effect.

PLAID, a striped or variegated Cloth worn
 by *Scottish* Highlanders, &c.

PLAIDURES [in Law] certain Lawyers,
 who being a Sort of Attorneys, used to plead
 on Behalf of their Clients.

PLAIN [*planus*, L.] even, smooth; not
 having any Ornament; clear, manifest; also
 sincere; downright. F.

A PLAIN [*plane*, F.] a flat Country; a
 plain Field.

PLAIN Chart [among Navigators] a Plain,
 or Chart, having the Degrees of Longitude
 thereon made of equal Length with those of
 Latitude.

PLAIN Coat of Arms [in Heraldry] such
 as have no Rebatelements.

PLAN Dealing, acting honestly and up-
 rightly.

PLAIN Sailing, the Method of sailing by
 a Plain Chart.

PLAIN Scale [among Navigators] a thin
 Ruler on which a Line of Chords, Sines, and
 Tangents is marked out for various mathema-
 tical Uses.

PLAIN Table, an Instrument used in sur-
 veying Land.

To **PLAIN**, to complain. *Spes.* To ex-
 plain. *Chauc.*

PLAINLY, sincerely, fairly.

PLIANT [*plains*, F. *placatus*, L.] Com-
 plaint, Lamentation.

PLAINT [in Law] is the exhibiting in
 writing any Action personal or real.

PLAIN'TIFF [*plaintif*, F.] one at whose
 Suit a Plaint is made, a Complainant.

PLAINTIVE, complaining.

PLAIN Work, common Needle-work.

A PLAISTER [*plaster*, Belg. *plaster*,
 Teut. *emplastre*, F. *empistrum*, L. of
ἐμπλαστρον, Gr.] a Medicine spread on Lea-
 ther or Linen, to be laid on a Sore, or pained
 Place, &c.

To **PLAIT** [*pliser*, F. to entangle, or
plaiten, Belg. *plicare*, L. of *πλάττειν*, Gr.
 to twist or fold] to lay in Plaits or Folds.

PLAIFER, one who plaits.

PLAN [of *planum*, L.] a Draught, Model,
 or Ground-plot, a Design or Project of any
 Place or Work.

PLANARY [*planarius*, L.] belonging to a
 Plane; plain, even.

PLANCE'RE [among Architects] the
 under Part of the Roof of the *Corona* or
Drip.

PLANCH'ER, a Plank or Board. F.

PLANCHIA, a Plank of Wood. O. L.

PLANCH'ING, the laying the Floors of a
 Building. F.

PLANE [*plano*, Ital.] a Joiner's Tool to
 smooth Boards with.

PLANE [in Geometry] is a plain Surface,
 all the Parts of which be even between its
 Extremities, or bounding Lines.

To **PLANE** [*planer*, F. *planera*, L.] to
 make smooth with a Joiner's Plane.

To **PLANE** [among Fowlers] to fly or
 hover as a Bird, without moving its Wings.

PLANE Number [so *Arithmetick*] is that
 which arises from the multiplying two Num-
 bers one into another.

Horizontal PLANE [in *Peripetibus*] is such
 an one as lies parallel to the Horizon, and

which passes through the Eye, or has the Eye supposed to be placed in it.

PLANE Problem [in *Mathematics*] is such an one as cannot be solved geometrically but by the Intersection of a right Line and a Circle, or of the Circumference of two Circles.

PLANE } [in *Fortification*] is a Represent
PLAN } tation of a Work in its Height
and Breadth.

PLANE of a Dial, is the Surface upon which any Dial is supposed to be drawn.

PLANE of Gravitation, } [in any heavy
PLANE of Gravity, } Body] is a Plane
supposed to pass through the Center of Gravity of it.

Geometrical PLANE [in *Perspective*] is a plain Surface parallel to the Horizon, placed lower than the Eye.

PLANE of the Horopter [in *Opticks*] is that which passes through the Horopter, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two optic Axes.

PLANE of Reflection [in *Catoptricks*] is that which passes through the Point of Reflection.

PLANE of Refraction [in *Catoptricks*] is a Surface drawn through the incident and refracted Ray.

Vertical PLANE [in *Opticks* and *Perspective*] is a plain Surface which passeth along the principal Ray, and consequently through the Eye, and perpendicular to the geometrical Plane.

PLANE-Tree [plane, F. *platanus*, L.] a tall Sort of Tree.

PLANET [planete, F. *planeta*, L. *πλανήτης*, Gr.] an erratic, or wandering Star, of which there are six primary ones, as *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*; and ten secondary ones, the *Moon*, the four Satellites of *Jupiter*, and the five of *Saturn*.

PLANETARY [planetaire, F. *planetarius*, L. *πλανητικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Planets.

PLANET-struck, blasted, stunned, or amazed.

PLANIFOLIOUS Flowers [among *Botanists*] are such as are made up of plain Leaves, set together round the Centre in circular Rows.

PLANIMETRY [planimetrie, F. *planimetria*, of *planum*, L. and *μετρον*, Gr.] the Art of measuring all Sorts of plain Surfaces.

PLANIPETALOUS [planus, L. and *πίπλον*, Gr.] flat-leaved, as *Dentilyon*, *Succory*.

To PLANISH, to make plain, as *Silver-smiths* and *Pewterers* do.

PLANISPHERE [planisphaerium, L.] the Sphere or Globe described or projected upon a plain Surface. F.

A PLANK [planke, Belg. and L. S. *plancher*, F.] a Piece of Timber sawed for *Carpenters* or *Joiners* Work.

PLANK upon Plank [Sea Term] is when other Planks are laid upon a Ship's Sides after she is built.

To PLANK, to lay with Planks.

PLANE Convex, flat on the one Side, and convex on the other.

PLANT [planta, L.] an Herb, a young Tree to set. F.

To PLANT [planter, F. *plantare*, L. *πλάνκω*, Teut.] to set Trees or Herbs; also to people a Country.

Imperfect PLANTS [among *Botanists*] are such as either really want both Flower and Seed, or else seem to do so.

PLANT'AGENET [of plants, F. and genet, i. e. Green Broom, a Plant or Stalk of the Plant called Green-Broom] a Surname of *J. ffry* Count of *Arjou*, Father of our King *Henry II.* who wore a Stalk of Broom in his Hat; which is said to have taken its Rise on account of one of those Dukes, who, to expiate the Death of his Brother, whom he (to obtain the Kingdom to himself) had put to Death, took a Journey into the Holy Land, and every Night, during his Journey, scourged himself with a Rod of Broom for Penance.

PLANTAIN [plantago, L.] an Herb.

PLANTAR [plantaris, L.] belonging to the Sole of the Foot.

PLANTAR Muscle [in *Anat.*] a Muscle which covers all the Sole of the Foot, whose Office it is to extend it backwards.

PLANTATION [plantage, F.] a Colony or Settlement of People in a foreign Country. L.

PLANTER [planter, F. *planator*, L.] one that plants or sets; also one who improves Ground in the *West-Indies*.

PLANTIGEROUS [plantiger, L.] bearing Plants.

PLANTA *seminalis* [among *Botanists*] the little Herb that lies in Miniature in every Seed. L.

PLASH [plash, Belg.] a Place full of standing Water, a Puddle.

To PLASH [plischen, Belg.] to dash with Water.

To PLASH [among *Gardeners*] to bend or spread the Boughs of Trees.

PLASHY, watery, having a Number of Puddles.

PLASM [plasma, L. of *πλάσμα*, Gr.] a Mould for the casting of Metals, &c.

To PLASTER [plâter, F.] to daub Walls, Ceilings, &c. with Plaster.

PLATER [plâtre, F.] Mortar for plastering.

PLASTERER [plâter, F.] one who plasters.

PLASTICE [πλαστικός, Gr.] the Art of making Figures, in Clay or Earth.

PLASTICK [plastikus, L. *πλαστικός*, Gr.] skilful in making Statues of Earth.

PLASTICK

PLASTICK Virtue [among *Philosophers*] that Faculty which can form or fashion any Thing; a Term invented to express the Faculty of Generation or Vegetation.

PLASTOGRAPHY [*plastographia*, L. of *πλαστογραφία*, Gr.] a counterfeiting or false Writing

PLAT, a Spot of Ground.

To **PLAT**, to weave, to entwine.

PLAT-Band [in *Architecture*] a square Moulding set at the End of an Architrave of the *Doric* Order.

PLATE [pers. Belg. *platte*, F. flat] a flat Piece of Metal; a Dish to eat on; all Vessels made of Silver or Gold are so called.

PLATE, a Sea-Vessel or Hoy. O. L.

PLATES [in *Heraldry*] are the Figures of Balls when they are argent, i. e. of a white Colour.

To **PLATE**, to cover over with a thin Plate of Gold or Silver; also to produce any Metal into Plates, or thin Pieces.

PLAT'EN } [among *Printers*] the Plate of
PLATINE } a Printing press.

PLATFORM [*platforma*, F.] a Model or Pattern of a Thing

PLATFORM [in *Architecture*] a Row of Beams which support the Timber-work of any Roof, and lie on the Top of a Wall where the Entablature ought to be raised.

PLATFORM [in *Fortification*] is a raising of Earth, made level on the Rampart on which Cannon is planted; also a Sort of Balian made on a re-entering Angle when its two Faces make a right Line.

PLATFORM, a kind of Terras-walk on the Top of a Building.

PLATFORM [in a *Man of War*] is a Place in the lower Deck, between the Main-mast and the Cock-pit, called also the *Orlops*, where Provision is made to take Care of wounded Men.

PLAT'ICK Apopt [among *Astrologers*] is a Ray cast from one Planet to another, not exactly, but within the Orb of its own Light.

PLATO, a famous Philosopher, chief of the Academicks,

PLATONICK, belonging to *Plato*, or his Genets.

PLATONICK Bodies [in *Geometry*] are the five regular Bodies, viz. *Tetrahedron*, the *Cube*, the *Octahedron*, the *Dodecahedron*, and the *Icosahedron*.

PLATONICK Love, is a Love abstracted from all corporeal gross Impressions, and sensual Appetites, and consists not in any carnal Fruition, but in Contemplation and Ideas of Mind, so called from *Plato*, that divine Philosopher.

PLATONICK Year, is every 36,000th Year, at which Time some Philosophers imagined that all Persons and Things should return to the same State as they now are.

PLATOON [*peloton*, F. *Military Term*] a small square Body of Musqueteers, such as is drawn out of a Body of Foot, to strengthen the Angles, when they form the hollow Space.

PLATTER [of *platte*, Teut. *plat*, F. of *πλαττίς*, Gr. broad, or *patina*, L.] a broad Dish.

PLATTS [in a *Ship*] flat Ropes made of Rope-yarn to keep a Cable from galling.

PLATTS [among *Navigators*] Brass-compasses made Use of in Maps or Charts.

PLATYCEROTES [*πλατυκερότης*, Gr.] broad horned Beasts.

PLAT Vein [of a *Horse*] a Vein on the Inside of each Thigh.

PLATYCORIA [*πλατυκορία*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eye, that it cannot shut.

PLAUDIT [i. e. clap your Hands] a clapping of Hands in Token of Approbation of any Action, &c. L.

PLAUSIBILITY [*plausibilité*, F.] Plausibleness.

PLAUSIBLE [*plausibilis*, L.] that seems to deserve Applause; seemingly fair and honest.

PLAUSIBLENESS, Speciousness.

PLAUSIBLY, in a plausible Manner.

PLAUSIVE, applauding of, or pertaining to Applause. *Shaksf.*

To **PLAY** [*plægan*, Sax.] to divert by Play; also to trifle, to mock, to game, to wanton, to perorate a Drama, to use a musical Instrument.

PLAY [*plægan*, Sax.] Divertisement.

PLAY-House [*plægh hof*, Sax.] a Theatre. Better play at small Game than stand out.

The Meaning of this Proverb is, that Persons should not indolently sit down in *Indifference*, leave off all *bona Endeavours*, and not do any Thing at all, because they cannot presently attain to what they would; *Qui non potest quod vult, velle oportet quod potest* say the *Latins*; and *עשה אתה לך ענין אשר תוכל*, say the *Hebrews*.

PLAY-Book, Book containing Plays.

PLAY Day, a Day free from Work.

PLAYER, one who acts in a Play.

PLAYSOME, merry, frolicksome.

PLAY-Thing, a Thing to toy with.

PLAYING Hot, boiling hot. S. C.

PLEA [*pleoh*, Sax. *plaidoy*, F.] an Excuse. L.

PLEA [in *Law*] is that which either Party alledgeth for himself in Court. L.

Common PLEAS, are such as are held between common Persons.

PLEAS of the Crown, all such Suits in the King's Name as are against his Crown and Dignity.

Foreign PLEA, is that whereby a Matter is produced in any Court, which may be tried in another.

Clerk of the PLEAS [in the *Eschequer*] an Officer in whose Office the Officers of that

Court ought to sue or be sued upon any Action.

To **PLEAD** [*plaidr*, F.] to put in a Plea at Law; to allege, to pretend.

PLEADER [*plaidant*, F.] a Counsellor at Law; a Barrister.

PLEADINGS [in Law] all the Sayings of the Parties before the Court, or Declarations.

PLEAS'ANCE, Pleasure. *Spenc.*

PLEAS'ANT [*plaisant*, F. *placere*, L.] delightful, agreeable, cheerful, merry.

PLEASANTLY, agreeably, gaily.

PLEASANTRY, Merriment.

To **PLEASE** [*plaire*, F. *placere*, L.] to content or satisfy; to delight, to honour, to be pleased or be willing.

PLEASINGLY; in an agreeable Manner.

PLEA'SUREABLE, pleasant, agreeable.

PLEA'SURE [*plaisir*, F.] Content, Delight; Joy; also Will; also a good Turn.

To **PLEASEURE** [*donner du plaisir*, F.] to give Content, or do one a Pleasure.

PLEBANA'LIS Ecclesia, a Mother-church which has one or more subordinate Chapels. *O. L.*

PLEBANI'IA [*O. L. Records*] the same as *Plabanalis Ecclesia*.

PLEBEI'AN [*plebeius*, L.] one of the Commons; a mean Person.

PLEB'ITY [*plebitas*, L.] Meanness of Quality, a mean Person.

A **PLECE** [of Place, *Sax.*] a Place. *N. G.*

PLEDGE [*pliega*, F. *plagus*, L. Barb.] Pawn, Surety, Bail, Proof.

To **PLEDGE** [*pliger*, F.] to leave for a Pledge to pawn.

To **PLEDGE** one [in Drinking] is to be Surety to one for the rest of the Company that he shall receive no Harm while he is drinking. Custom occasioned by the Practice of the *Dances*, heretofore in this Kingdom, who frequently used to stab, or cut the Throats of the Natives while they were drinking.

PLED'GES [in Law] Sureties which the Plaintiff finds to prosecute his Suit.

PLED'GERY } [*plegiatus*, F. *plegium*, L.] Suretiship, an undertaking or answering for.

PLED'GET } [among Surgeons] a flat Tent

PLEG'ET } made not to enter into, but to be laid upon a Wound, as after letting Blood. &c.

PLE'GIS acquitrandis, a Writ that lies for a Surety, if he pays not the Money at the Day. *L.*

PLEIA'DES [*pleias*, L. of *Πλειάδες*, Gr.] the seven Stars in the Neck of the Bull. *F.*

PLE'NARINESS, Fulness.

PLENA'R (Y [in Law] a Term used when a Benefice is supplied.

PLE'NARY [*pleniere*, F.] full, entire.

PLENILU'NARY [of *plenilunium*, L.] belonging to the full Moon.

PLENIPOTENCY [of *plenus*, full, and *potentia* Power] full Power.

PLENIPOTENTIAL [of *plenus*, and *potentialis*, L.] belonging to a Plenipotentiary.

PLENIPOTENTIARY [*plenipotentiarius*, F.] an Ambassador, or Commissioner, who has full Power and Authority from his Prince or State, to treat with others about a Peace, or conclude upon all Points contained in his Commission.

PLENISTS [of *plenus*, L. full] a Sect of Philosophers, who admit of no Vacuum.

PLENITUDE [*plenitudo*, L.] Fulness. *F.*

PLENITUDE [among Physicians] the Issue with Plethory.

PLENTY [*plenitas*, L.] Fulness.

PLEN'TEOUS } [of *plenus*, or *plenitudo*,

PLEN'TIFUL } L.] abundant, having sufficient of.

PLENTIFULNESS, Abundance.

PLENTIFULLY, abundantly.

PLENTY [*Plente*, *O. F.* *plenitas*, or *plenitudo*, L.] Abundance, great Store.

PLEONASM [*pleonasmus*, F. *pleonasmus*, L. of *πλεονασμός*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, where a Letter or Syllable is added, either at the Beginning, Middle, or End of a Word.

PLEONASM [in Rhetoric] a Figure whereby some superfluous Words are added to express the Earnestness of the Speaker, and a greater Certainty of the Matter.

PLEROPHORY [*plerophoria*, L. of *επιπλοποιία*, Gr.] the greatest Height of Faith, applied to one's own Case.

PLEROTICKS [*pletorica*, L. *πληρωτικά*, of *πληρώω*, to fill up. Gr.] Medicines which breed Flesh, and fill up Wounds.

PLESAUNCE [*plaisance*, F.] Pleasure or Delight. *Chauc.*

PLETHORA } [*πληθώρα*, Gr.] it when

PLETHORY } the Vessels are fuller of Humours than is agreeable to a natural State of Health, and arises either from a Diminution of some natural Evacuitions, or from Debauch, and feeding higher, or more a Quantity than the ordinary Powers of the *Viscera* can digest and secrete.

PLETHORICK [*pletoricos*, L. *πληθωρός*, Gr.] troubled with a Plethory.

PLEVIN [*plevina*, F. *plevina*, L.] a Warrant or Assurance. *L. T.*

PLEU'RA [*pleura*, F. *πλευρά*, Gr.] a double Membrane, which covers all the inward Cavity of the *Thorax*. *L.*

PLEU'RISY [*pleuresie*, F. *plevitis*, L. *πλευρίτις*, Gr.] an Inflammation of the *Membrana Pleura*, and the intercostal Muscles, accompanied with a continued Fever, Stictes in the Side, and Difficulty of breathing.

PLEURO Pneumony a Mixture of a Pleurisy and a *Peripneumony* together.

P L O

PLEURORTHOPNÆA [of *πλευρική*, *πλευρά*, Straight, and *πνοή*, Breath, Gr.] a Disease in the Side, when the Sick cannot breathe, unless he sits up.

PLEX'US *Cebroides* [in *Anatomy*] an admirable Texture of small Arteries in the Brain like a Net. *F.*

PLEXUS Reticularis [in *Anatomy*] the Nettle Union; it is just over the Pineal Gland. *L.*

PLIABLE, flexible, easy to bend. *Fr.*

PLIABLY, flexibly.

PLIABLENESS, easiness to be bent.

PLIANT [of *plier*, *F.*] easy to be bent or managed.

PLICA, a Disease among the *Polanders*, which causes their Hair to cling together like a Cow's Tail. *L.*

PLICA Terra, a small Portion or Spot of Ground. *Q. L.*

PLICATURE [*plicatura*, *L.*] a Fold, or Folding.

PLIGHT [*Plicht*, *L. S.* and *Teut.* *Plicht*, *Belg.* or rather of *plicatura*, *L.*] State and Condition of Body. *Aditum.*

PLIGHT [in *Law*] an Estate within the Habit and Quantity of the Land.

PLIGHT [*plücken*, *L. S.*] plucked. *O.*

To **PLIGHT** [*plichte*, *Belg.* *plichten*, *Sax.* *Clerpflichten*, *Teut.*] to engage or promise solemnly.

PLIM'OUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Plim*, or it may be taken of *πλημύρα*, *Gr.* the Tide] a famous Sea-port in *Devonshire*.

PLINTH [*plintus*, *L.* *πλίνθος*, *Gr.*] the lowestmost Part of the Foot of a Pillar, being the Form of a Tile or square Brick. *F.*

PLITE, an ancient Measure, such as our Yard or El.

PLICE [*πλίση*, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Rhetoric*, in which a Word is by Way of Emphasis, so separated, that it expresses not only the Thing signified, but also the Quality of it.

To **PLOD** [of *ploughen*, *Belg.* to plow] to labour earnestly in a Business.

PLODDER, one who toils without Genius.

PLOD'DING, industrious, diligent in contriving.

PLONK'ETS, a kind of coarse woollen Cloth. *An. 2. R. III. c. 8.*

PLORABUND [*plorabundus*, *L.*] making great Lamentation.

PLOT [contracted of *Complot*, *F.*] a Design or Device; a Conspiracy; also a Spot of Ground; also a Sea-chart.

To **PLOT** [*comploter*, *F.*] to combine or conspire; also to contrive.

A **PLOTTER**, a Conspirator.

PLOT'NON. See *Platoon*.

PLOUGH [*pluvius*, *F.*] a Sort of Fowl.

PLOUGH [*plug*, *Dan.* *plough*, *Belg.*

PLOW [*plug*, *Teut.*] a well known

Instrument for tilling the Ground.

P L U

PLOUGH [among *Navigators*] an Instrument of Box or Pear Tree, for taking the Altitude of the Sun or Stars, in order to find the Latitude.

PLOUGH [among *Bookbinders*] a Tool to cut the Leaves of Books smooth.

PLOUGH [*Law Term*] a Hide of Land.

PLOUGH Land, a certain Quantity of arable Land, near an hundred Acres.

PLOUGH Monday, the next *Monday* after *Twelfth-day*, when the Ploughmen in the North Country draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg *Plough-Money* to drink.

PLOUGH Boy, a Boy employed about the Plough.

PLOUGH Man, one who ploughs.

PLOUGH Share, a sharp Piece of Iron in a Plough, that cuts the Ground.

To **PLOW**, to turn up the Earth with a Plough; also to rear, to furrow.

To **PLUCK** [*pluccian*, *Sax.* *plucken*, *L. S.* *plucken*, *Teut.* *plucker*, *Dan.*] to pull away by Force, or with a Twitch.

A **PLUCK** [not unlikely of *plucken*, *L. S.* because they are plucked from the Inside of these Animals] the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep.

PLUCKER, one who plucks.

A **PLUG** [*plugghe*, *Belg.*] a great wooden Peg, to stop the Bottom of a Cistern, Cask, Pipe, &c.

To **PLUG**, to stop up.

PLUM [of *Plummer*] so, to fall down plum, is to fall down perpendicularly.

PLUM'AGE [of *pluma*, *L.* a Feather] the Feathers of a Bird, or a Bunch of Feathers. *F.*

PLUM'AGE [among *Falconers*] the Feathers under the Wing of a Hawk.

PLUMB [*Plomb*, *Sax.* *plupme*, *Belg.* *pflaume*, *Teut.* *plumme*, *Dan.* *prunum*, *Lo.*] a Fruit well known.

PLUMB Line [of *plumb*, *F.* *plumbum*, *L.*

PLUMB Rule [Lead] a Plummet, used by Carpenters, &c. to find whether a Pillar or Wall stand upright.

PLUMBA'GINE [of *Plumbago*, *L.*] Lead naturally mingled with Silver.

To **PLUMB**, to sound, to search by a Line.

PLUMBER, one who works upon Lead.

PLUM'BUM Ustum [among *Chymists*] a Composition made of two Parts of Lead and one Part of Sulphur. *L.*

PLUME [*pluma*, *L.*] a Set of Ostrich Feathers prepared for Ornament; or any Bunch of Feathers. *F.*

PLUME [among *Botanists*] is that Part of the Seed of a Plant, divided at its loose End into several Pieces, like a Bunch of Feathers, which in its Growth becomes the Trunk.

PLUME [in *Corn*] is that Part which shoots out towards the smaller End of the Seed, which thence by some is called the *decipire*.

PLUME

P N E

PLUME [in *Falconry*] the general Colour, or Mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk.

PLUME Altum, a Mineral, a Kind of Chalk.

PLUME Striker, a Flatterer, a Pickthank.

To **PLUME** [*plumer*, F.] to pluck the Feathers off. *Falconry*.

To **PLUME** [*plumar*, L.] to shoot forth Feathers, to value one's self upon.

PLUM'IGEROUS [*plumiger*, L.] that beareth Feathers.

PLU'MING [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk seizes on a Fowl, and plucks the Feathers from its Body.

PLUMIPEDE [*pluma* and *pes*, L.] a Bird that has Feathers on its Feet.

PLUM'MET [*plombans*, F. *plumbam*, L.] a Pumb-line used by Carpenters, Malons, &c. aifs to found the Depth of the Sea.

PLUMOSITY [*plumifera*, L.] Fulness of Feathers.

PLUMP [*Shiner* derives it of *Panna*, F. an Apple, *g. d.* as round as an Apple] full and round in Flesh.

To **PLUMP**, to fall like a Stone; also to make fat.

To **PLUNDER** [*plunder*, Belg. *plundern*, Test. *plunder*, Dan.] to rob, spoil, or take away by Violence.

To **PLUNGE** [*plunger*, F.] to dip over Head and Ears.

PLUNGE, Trouble, Incumbrance.

PLUN'GEON, a Diver, a Water-Fowl. F.

PLUN'KET Colour, a Sort of blue Colour.

PLU'RAL [*pluralis*, L.] belonging to many.

PLURALLY, in a plural Sense.

PLU'RALIST, a Clergyman who has several Benefices.

PLURALITY [*pluralitas*, F. *pluralitas*, L.] greater Part, or greater Number.

PLURALITY of Benefices, is when a Person has a, 3, or more spiritual Livings.

PLU'RIES, is a Writ which goeth out after two former Writs that had no Effect; the first is called *Capias*, the second *Sicut alius*, and the third *Phylis*.

PLUSH [*peluche*, F.] Cloth made either of Silk, as *Velvet*, or of Hair, as *Shag*.

PLUSH [among *Batonists*] the Middle of Roses, Anemonies, &c. which some call *Thram*, or *Thrummery Head*.

PLU'VIAL [*pluvialis*, L.] rainy, belonging to the Rain.

PLU'VIOUS [*pluvius*, F. *pluviosus*, L.] that abounds in, or causes Rain.

To **PLY** [*plere*, F.] to bend or give way; to give one's Mind to; to be intent upon; to attend at a certain Place, in order to get a Fare, as Porters, Coachmen, &c.

PLYERS, a Sort of Tongs or Pincers.

PNEUMATICAL ? [*pneumaticus*, L. *arv-*

PNEUMAT'ICK [*pneumaticus*, Gr.] belonging to the Wind, Air, or Spirits.

P O E

PNEUMAT'ICKS, is that Part of Natural Philosophy which teaches the Properties of the Air.

PNEUMATOCE'LE [*πνευματωδης*, Gr.] a windy Rupure in the Scrotum.

PNEUMATO'DES [*πνευματωδης*, Gr.] a fetching the Breath short.

PNEUMATOLOGY [of *πνευμα*, a Spirit, and *λογος*, Gr. to say] an Account of Spirits.

PNEUMATOMPHALUS [*πνευματωμαλον*, Gr.] a swelling in the Navel, occasioned by Wind. L.

PNEUMATO'SIS [*πνευματωσις*, Gr.] the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the cortical Substance of the Brain.

To **POACH** [*pocher*, F. to beat one's Eyes black and blue] to destroy Game by unlawful Means; also to boil Eggs.

POA'CHER, one who takes Game in an unlawful Way.

PO'CARD, a Water-Fowl.

POCK [*Pocca*, Sax. *poche*, Belg.] a Scab, or Dent of the small Pox, &c.

POCK'ET [*Pocheba*, Slav. *poche*, Belg. *poche* or *pochette*, F.] a little Bag commonly worn in a Garment.

To **POCKET**, to put in the Pocket.

POCKET-Book, a small Book accommodated to the Pocket.

A **POCKET of Wool**, the Quantity of half a Pack.

POCKET Hays [among *Fowlers*] short Nets for taking of Pheasants alive.

POCK'IFIED, ? that has got the *Lues Ven-*

POCK'Y, *Scurvy*, or *French Pox*.

PO'CO [in *Maqick Books*] signifies a *Teufel*, and is just the contrary to *pro*, and therefore lessens the Strength of the Signification of the Word joined with it.

POCO ALLEGRO, directs to play not quite so brisk as *Allegro* requires if it stand alone.

POCO Pis Allegro, signifies a little more brisk.

POCO Mene Allegro, signifies a little less brisk.

POCO Largo, signifies not quite so slow, as the Word *Largo* requires when it stands alone.

POCO Presto, signifies not quite so quick as *Presto*, if it stands alone, requires.

POCU'ENT [*potivum*, L.] fit for Drink.

POD [probably of *Podet*, or *Podet*, Lat. a little Habitation] the Husk of any Pulse.

PODA'GRA [*ποδαγρα*, of *πους*, a Foot, and *αγρα*, a Capture, Gr.] the Gout in the Feet.

POD'DERS [of *Pod*] poor People employed to gather Pease-cods.

POD'ESTA, } a Magistrate in several

POD'ESTATE, } free Cities of Italy. Ital.

PO'EM [*poema*, F. *poema*, L. *ποιημα*, Gr.] a Piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse.

PO'ETRY

POETRY } [*poë*, F. *poëte*, L. *poëta*, Gr.] Poetry, the Art of making Verses.
 POETASTER [*poëtares*, F.] a palty Poet, a pitiful Rhymers. L.
 POETESS [*poëtesse*, F. *poëtiſſa*, L.] a female Poet.
 POET [*poëte*, F. *poeta*, L. *poëtaris*, Gr.] who writes or makes Verses.
 POETICAL } [*poëtiqus*, F. *poëticus*, L.]
 POET'ICK } [*poëtiqus*, Gr.] belonging to Poetry.
 POETICAL *riſing and ſetting of the Stars*, peculiar to ancient Poets, who referred the riſing and ſetting of the Stars to that of the Sun.
 POETICALLY, having the Qualities of Poetry.
 To POETISE [*poëtiſer*, F. *poëtaris*, L. *poëtiſeo*, Gr.] to make Verſes, to play the Poet.
 POGG, a Cold in a Horſe's Head.
 POIGNANCY, Sharpneſs, the Power of ſolating.
 POIGNANT [*poignant*, F.] ſharp, tart, biting, ſatyrical.
 To POINGTEN [*pointre*, Fr.] to prick with a Point.
 POINT [*Point*, Fr. of *punctum*, L.] the top End of any Thing; an Head or chief Part; a Mark of Diſtinction; alſo a Sort of Lace. F.
 POINT [in *Geometry*] is the Beginning of Magnitude, and is conceived ſo ſmall, as to have no Dimenſions at all.
 POINT [in *Navigation*] one 32d Part of Mariners Compaſs, or 11 Degrees 15 Minutes; the utmoſt End of the Cape or Head Land, running up into the Sea.
 POINT of *Concourse* [in *Opticks*] is that Point where the viſual Rays, inclining towards each other, meet together, and are reſolved in the Middle.
 POINT of *Concurrence* [in *Poſſpective*] is the ſame as the principal Point.
 POINT of *Incidence* [in *Opticks*] that Point on the Surface of a Glaſs, or rather Body, on which any Ray of Light falls.
 POINT *Senſible* [according to Mr. Locke] is the ſmalleſt Particle of Matter or Space that can diſtinctly be diſcerned.
 POINT *Blank* [*Point en blanc*, F. in *Cannon*] is when the Piece being levelled, the Shot goes directly forward, and not in an oblique Line.
 POINT *Blank*, directly, poſitively, abſolutely.
 POINT *Champaign* } [in *Heraldry*] an Abatement due to one who killed his Priſoners in War, after Quarter demanded.
 POINT *Dexter parted Ten* [in *Heraldry*] an Abatement due to a Braggadochio.
 POINT *In* [in *Heraldry*] when two Points

are borne in a Coat of Arms, ſo as to have their Points meet together.
 POINT *In Points Sanguine* [in *Heraldry*] is a Mark of Diminution, which belongs to one that is lazy or ſlothful.
 POINT *Plain Sanguine* [in *Heraldry*] is an Abatement belonging to a Lyar.
 POINTS [in *Heraldry*] are alſo ſeveral Places in an Eſcutcheon, which have different Names, according as they are diverſely ſituated, viz. the *Honneur Point*, the *Dexter*, *ſiniſter*, or *Chief Point*, &c.
 At POINT *Devise*, exactly. O. R.
 To POINT, completely, as, *armed to Point*, completely armed. *Space*.
 To POINT [*pointre*, or *pointre*, F.] to make ſharp at the End.
 To POINT [*pointre*, F.] to mark with Points or Steps; to ſhew with the Finger.
 To POINT a *Cannon* [*pointre*, F.] to level it againſt a Place.
 POINT [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to ſeparate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and direct Manner. *Ital*.
 POINTED, having a Point, ſharp.
 POINTEDLY, in a pointed Manner.
 POINTEDNESS, Sharpneſs.
 POINTER, any thing that points; alſo a Dog that points out the Game.
 POINT'EL, a Pencil, or Writing-pen. O.
 POINT'ING *the Cable* [Sea Term] is unravelling it at the End, and leſſening the Yards, and twiſting them again, making all faſt with a Piece of Marline, to keep it from unravelling out.
 POINTS of *Station* [in *Aſtronomy*] thoſe Degrees of the Zodiack, by which a Planet ſeems to ſtand quite ſtill, and not to move at all.
 To POISE [*poſer*, F.] to weigh with the Hand, to bring it to an equal Balance.
 POISON [*poison*, F. of *pois*, L.] whatever is able to deſtroy the orderly Diſpoſition of the Body, or to hinder the natural Courſe of the Spirits.
 To POISON [*empoisonner*, F.] to give Poison, to infect.
 To POISON a *Piece* [among *Gunners*] is the ſame as to clog and to nail it.
 POISONER, one who poisons.
 POISONOUS [of *empoisonné*, F.] belonging to, or full of Poison.
 POISONOUSNESS, the Quality of poisoning.
 POITREL [q. d. *portale*, L.] a Bread-plate, or an Horſe's Bread-leather. F.
 POITREL, a Tool uſed by Engravers.
 POKE [*poeca*, Sax.] a Bag.
 To POKE [*pocher*, F.] to grabble or fool with the Finger or any Tool.
 To buy a Pig in a POKE, a Proverb applied to ſuch Perſons as buy a Thing unſeen.
 POKER, the Iron Bar with which Men ſtir the Fire.

POKES, Gowns with long Sleeves.

POLEAR [*polare*, F. *polaris*, L.] belonging to the Poles of the World.

POLAR Circles [in *Astronomy*] are two lesser Circles of the Sphere parallel to the Equinoctial, one 23 Degrees from the North Pole, and the other 23 Degrees from the South Pole.

POLAR Dial, is one whose Plate is parallel to some great Circle that passes through the Poles.

POLAR Projection, a Representation of the Globe of the Earth, or Heaven, drawn on the Plate of one of the Polar Circles.

POLARITY, the Property of the Loadstone in pointing at the Poles of the World.

POLE [*polus*, L. *pole*, Sax.] a long Stick; in Measure, a Rod or Perch. F.

POLE [in *Mathematics*] is a Point 90 Degrees distant from the Plane of any Circle, and in the Axis or Line perpendicularly raised to the Center.

POLE of a Glass [in *Opticks*] is the thickest Part of a Convex, or the thinnest of a Concave Glass.

POLES of a Dial, are the Zenith and Nadir of that Place in which that Dial would be a horizontal one.

POLES of the Zodiac, the same.

POLES of the Equator, the Poles of the World.

POLES of the World [in *Astronomy*] are the two Ends of the imaginary Axis, about which the Sphere of the Universe is conceived to move.

POLEACRE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowl.

POLE-Axe [q. d. *Polonian Axe*, because much used by the *Polanders*, or from *Poll*, the Head, q. d. an Axe with a Head] a Sort of Axe.

POLE-Cat [q. d. *Polonian Cat*] because *Poles* abound with them.

POLE Star, a Star near the Pole, by which Navigators compute their Northern Latitude; also *Cynosure*, *Loadstone*.

POL'DERS, old Trees usually lopped.

POLECLIPT, clipt in the Head. *δβακλῆσπ.*

POLEDAVIES, a coarse Canvas.

POLEIN', a sharp or picked Top on the fore Part of the Shoe.

POLEME, a Sort of Shoe picked and turned up at the Toe.

POLEMICAL } [of *πολεμικός*, Gr. War]

POLEMICK } belonging to Controversy and Dispute.

POLEMICALLY, in a hostile Manner.

POLEMICKS [τὰ *πολεμικά* Gr.] Disputations, Treatises or Discourses about controversial Points.

POLEMSCOPE [*πολεμῶσπ.* and *σκοπῶσπ.* Gr.] an oblique perspective Glass, for seeing Objects that do not lie directly before the Eye.

POLETA, the Ball of a Dog's Foot. O. L.

POLICE, the Regulation and Government of a City or Kingdom. F.

POLICY [*politique*, F. *politia*, L. *πολιτικά*, Gr.] Craft, Sobriety; a prudent management of Affairs; also the Art of governing a Kingdom or Commonwealth.

POLICY [of *Insurance*] an Instrument or Writing given by Insurers to make good the Thing insured.

POLISH, Gloss, artificial Brightness.

To POLISH [*polir*, F. *polire*, L.] to smooth; to make clear or bright; to burnish; to civilize; to refine one's Manners.

POLISHABLE, that may be polished.

POLISHER, one who polishes.

POLITE [*politus*, L.] well polished; accurate; neat; genteel; accomplished.

POLITELY, genteelly.

POLITENESS, Elegance of Manners.

POLITICAL [*politicus*, F. *politicus*, L.] of *πολιτικός*, Gr.] belonging to Politics, or Policy.

POLITICAL Arithmetick, the Application of arithmetical Calculations to the Extent and Value of Lands, Number of People, Taxes, &c. of any Commonwealth.

POLITICALLY, prudently, relatively to civil Government.

POLITICIAN [an *politique*, F. *politico*, L. of *πολιτικός*, Gr.] a Statesman.

POLITICKS [*politica*, L. τὰ *πολιτικά*, Gr.] the Art of Government, or Books which treat upon those Subjects.

POLITURE [*politura*, L.] a polishing or trimming; Politicness, Nearness.

POLITY [*politia*, L. of *πολιτία*, Gr.] the Art of Government.

POLL [poll, Du.] the Head.

POLL [in *Elections*] a setting down the Names of those who have a Right to vote in choosing a publick Magistrate.

To POLL, to shave the Head.

To POLL [at an *Election*] to give in the Names, to set down the Names, and reckon up the Number of the Voters.

POLL-Tax, a Tax when every Subject is assessed by the Head or Poll, to pay a certain Sum of Money.

POLLARD, a Chevin or Chob-fish.

POLLARD, Bran with some Meal in it.

POLLARD [among *Hunters*] a Stag or Male Deer, which has cast his Head.

POLLARD } [among *Gardeners*, &c.]

POLLLENGER } an old Tree which has been often lopped.

POLLARDS, an ancient spurious Coin in *England*.

To POLLAVER [perhaps of *πολλά*, Gr. many Things, and *aver*, F. to aver; or of *Palabras*, Words, *Span.* q. d. a Dealer in smooth Words] to play the Sycophant, to flatter, or soothe.

POLLEN, signifies a finer Powder than what is commonly understood by *Ferina*.

POLLER,

POLLER, one who polls at an Election.
POLE END, a Disease in the Nape of a Horse's Neck.
 To **POLLUTE** [*polluer*, F. *polluer*, L.] to defile or make filthy; to corrupt or stain.
POLLUER, a Defiler.
POLLUTION, Uncleanliness, Defilement. F. of L.
POLLUTION Nocturnal, an involuntary voiding of the Semen in the Night, during Sleep.
POL'LUX [*πολλύδης*, Gr.] a fixed Star in the Sign Gemini.
 To **POLT**, to beat back, or thresh. O.
POLTRON, a Coward, a Hen-beasted Fellow. F.
POLTRONERY [*poltronerie*, F.] Cowardice.
POLYACOUS'TICKS [of *πολύς*, many, and *κρούστος*, Gr.] Instruments contrived to multiply Sounds.
POLYAN'THOS } [of *πολύς*, many, and
POLYANTHIUM } *ἄθος*, a Flower] any Plant bearing many Flowers.
POLYCHRESTON [*πολυκρήστος*, F. *ωλύκρηστος*, of *πολύς*, and *κρησός*, profitable, Gr.] a sovereign Oil for many Diseases. L.
POLYCHRESTON [among *Chymists*] a general Furnace, which may be used in most Operations; a kind of chymical Salt used in Medicine.
POLYCHRO'NIOS [*πολυχρόνιος* of *πολύς*, and *χρόνος*, Time, Gr.] a Disease which afflicts the Patient for a long Time.
POLYEDRON [*πολύεδρον*, Gr.] a solid Body consisting of many Sides. Geom.
POLYD'ORE [*Πολύδωρος*, L. of *πολύδωρος*, of *πολύς*, and *δωρον*, a Gift, Gr. i. e. magnificent, liberal, well accomplished] a Man's Name.
POLY'GAMIST [*Polygamus*, L. of *πολύγαμος*, Gr.] one that hath had more Wives or Husbands than one at once.
POLY'GAMISTS, a Sort of Christian Heretics in the 16th Century, Followers of *Bernardine Ochymus*, who held it was lawful for a Man to have as many Wives as he pleased.
POLY'GAMY [*polygamie*, F. *polygamia*, of *πολυγαμία*, of *πολύς*, and *γάμος*, Marriage, Gr.] the having more Wives or Husbands than one at the same Time.
POLYGAR'CHY [*πολυγαρχία*, of *πολύς*, and *ἀρχή*, Dominion, Gr.] a Government which is in the Hands of many.
POLY'GLOT [*polyglotte*, F. *πολυγλωσσος*, of *πολύς*, and *γλῶσσα*, the Tongue, Gr.] that is of many Languages, as the *Polyglot Bible*, &c.
POLY'GLOTTA, the *American Mock-Bird*, so called because it imitates the Notes of all Birds, and also surpasses all in the sweetness of its Voice.
POLY'GON [*polygonus*, F. *polygonus*, L.

πολυγωνος, of *πολύς*, many, and *γωνία*, a Corner, Gr.] having many Corners.
POLY'GON [in *Fortification*] a Spot of Ground, having many Sides and Angles fortified according to the Rules of Art.
Regular POLY'GON [in *Geometry*] is that whose Sides and Angles are all equal one to another.
Irregular POLY'GON [in *Geometry*] is a Polygon whose Sides and Angles are unequal.
Exterior POLY'GON [in *Fortification*] is the Outlines of all the Works drawn from one utmost Angle to another.
Interior POLY'GON [in *Fortification*] is the main Body of the Works or Place, excluding the Out-works.
POLY'GONAL Numbers [in an *Arithmetical Progression*] are such as are the Sums of a Rank of Numbers beginning with Unity, and so placed that they represent the Figure of a Polygon.
POLY'GRAM [*polygrammus*, L. *πολύγραμμος*, of *πολύς*, and *γραμμή*, a Line, Gr.] a Figure consisting of a great Number of Lines.
POLY'GRAPHY [of *πολύς*, and *γράφω*, Gr.] the Art of writing in several Manners of Cyphers.
POLYHYM'NIA [*πολυμνία*, of *πολύς*, and *ὑμνος*, a Hymn, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the President of Hymns and Songs played on the Lute, &c.
POLY'LOGY [*polylogia*, L. of *πολλολογία*, of *πολύς*, and *λογος*, a Word, Gr.] much talking.
POLY'LOQUENT [*polylogus*, L.] talkative, full of Talk.
POLY'MATHY [*πολύς*, and *μάθησις*, Gr.] the Knowledge of many Arts and Sciences.
POLY'MOR'PHUM Os [among *Anatomists*] the fourth Bone of the Foot, so called from the Diversity of its Shape. L.
POLYNO'MIAL [*polynomus*, L. of *πολυώνυμα*, Gr.] having many Names.
POLYNOMIAL Roots [in *Algebra*], are such as are composed of many Names, Parts, or Members.
POLY'PET'ALOUS [of *πολύς*, and *πέταλον*, a Leaf, Gr.] having many Leaves.
POLY'PETAL Flowers [among *Florists*] are such as consist of more than six distinct Flower Leaves.
POLYPHAR'MICAL [*Polypbarmicus*, L.] of *πολύφαρμάκιος*, of *πολύς*, and *φαρμακον*, a Medicine, Gr.] abounding with Medicines.
POLY'PHONES [of *πολύς*, and *φωνή*, the Voice] Instruments to multiply Sounds.
POLY'PODY [of *polypodium*, L. *πολυπόδιον*, Gr.] Oak Fern, an Herb.
POLYPTO'TON [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure, in which several Cases of the same Noun, or Tenses of the same Verb, are used in the conjoined Clauses.

POLYPUS [*polype*, F. *ωλυπος*, of *ωλυδς*. and *πυς*, a Foot, Gr.] a Fish, or any Animal that has a great many Feet; a Poulcrontrel L.

POLYPUS [among *Surgeons*] a Lump of spongy Flesh arising in the Hollow of the Nostrils; also a Concretion of gummy Blood in the Heart and Arteries.

POLYPYR'FNOUS [of *polyporus*, F. of *ωλυδς*, and *πυριον* of *ωρυον*, Bread Corn, Gr.] that hath Plenty of Grain.

POLYPYR'NOUS Fruits [among *Botanists*] such either of Trees or Herbs as contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within them.

POLYPHAGY [of *ωλυδς*, and *φαγία*, Gr. eating] great eating.

POLYSAR'CHY [of *ωλυδς*, and *σαρχη*, Flesh, Gr.] Bigness or Grossness of Body.

POLYSCOPES [of *ωλυδς*, and *σκοπη*, a Looking-Glass, Gr.] multiplying Glasses, such as represent one Object to the Eyes as many.

POLYSPAST [*περυσπαστον*, L. *ωλυσπαστον*, Gr.] a Windlass with many Pulleys and Truckles. *Mechanicks*.

POLYSPAST [among *Surgeons*] a Machine for reducing Joints.

POLYSPER'MOUS [of *ωλυδς*, much, and *σπηρμα*, Seed, Gr.] having many Seeds.

POLYSPER'MOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] such Plants which have at least more than four Seeds in each Flower.

POLYSYLLABICAL [of *poly syllable*, F. *poly syllabus*, L. of *ωλυσυλλαβον*, Gr.] belonging to a Polysyllable.

POLYSYLLABICAL Echoes, are those Echoes which repeat many Syllables or Words distinctly.

POLYSYLLABLE [*poly syllabum*, L. *ωλυσυλλαβον*, Gr.] a Word that consists of more than three Syllables. *Gram*.

POLYSYN'DETON [*ωλυσυνιδητον*, Gr.] a Figure in Speech, which abounds with Conjunctions copulative. L.

POLYTHEISM [*ωλυδς*, and *θεος*, Gr.] the Doctrine of Plurality of Gods.

POMACE [*pomaceum*, L.] the Dross of Cyder Pressings.

POMADA, an Exercise of vaulting the wooden Horse, laying only one Hand over the Pommel of the Saddle. *Ital*.

POMADE [*pomade*, F. *pomatum*, L.] an Ointment made of Apples.

POMANDER [q. d. *Pomme d'Amber*, F. an Apple of Amber] a little round Ball made of several Perfumes; a Musk Ball.

To **POME**, [*pomere*, F.] to grow into a round Head, as a Cabbage, &c.

POME *Appase*, a small Apple of a pleasant Taste, and grateful Scent, newly propagated.

POME Citron [q. d. *Pomum Citreum*, L. i. e. a *Citron Apple*] a Fruit somewhat like a Lemon, but much larger.

POMEGRAN'ATE [q. d. *Pomum Graua-*

tum, L. or *Granata*, a kernelled Apple, as of *Granada* in Spain] a round Fruit full of Grains and Kernels.

POMELEGRYSE, the Dapple-grey Colour. O.

POME Paradise, the Fruit otherwise called the *Juba Apple*.

POMEROY, a good tasted Apple of a pulpy substance, but not very juicy.

POMEWATER, a large Apple full of sweet Juice.

POMEY [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of an Apple or Ball, always of a green Colour.

POMIFEROUS [*pomifer*, L.] bearing Apples.

POMIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as bear the largest Fruits, covered with a thick hard Rind or Bark.

POMIFEROUS Trees [among *Botanists*] are such as have their Flower on the Top of their Fruit, and their Fruit shaped like an Apple.

POMMEL [*pommella*, F.] a round Ball set on the Top of a Building.

POMMEL [*pommeau*, F.] the round Knob of a Saddle-bow, or Knob on the Hilt of a Sword, &c.

To **POMMEL**, to beat or bang soundly.

POMP [*pompe*, F. *pompa*, L. of *ωπυρα*, Gr.] State or Grandeur; Pageantry, such as is used at common Shews; also the Vanity of worldly Things.

POMPETS, Printers Ink balls.

POMP'HOLOG'DES [*ωπυρολογιδες*, Gr.] Urine with many Bubbles.

POMP'HO'LYX [*ωπυρολυξ*, Gr.] a small Spark, which, whilst brass is trying, flies upwards, and sticks to the Roof and Walls of the Work-house.

POMP'PION [*pompon*, F. *pepon*, Ital. of *πεπο*, L. of *ωπυρα*, Gr.] a Pompkin, a Sort of large Fruit.

POMP'POUS [*pompeum*, F. *pompus*, L.] full of Pomp.

POMP'POUSLY, in a pompous Manner, magnificently.

POMP'POUSNESS, Magnificence, Splendour.

POMPOSIT [*pompositas*, L.] Pompousness.

POMUM Adami, i. e. *Adam's Apple*, so called from an Opinion, that a Piece of the forbidden Fruit stuck in his Throat [among *Anatomists*] a Protuberance on the Fore Part of the Throat. L.

POND [*Mispro* derives it of *Band*, because there the Water is bound up. Dr. H. observes, that it was anciently pronounced *Pand*, q. d. of *Paudere*, L. to open. Bot. *Stinner* derives it from *pyndan*, Sax. to shut in] a Pool of standing Water.

To **PONDER** [*ponderare*, L.] to weigh in the Mind, to consider.

PONDERABLE [*ponderabilis*, L.] that may be weighed.

PONDERER,

P O N

PONDERER, one who ponders.
 PONDEROSITY } [*ponderositas*, L.]
 PONDEROUSNESS } Weightiness, Heaviness.
 PONDEROUS [*ponderosus*, L.] weighty, essential, massy.
 PONDEROUS [in *Astrology*] tho' the Planets which move slowly, like a Man under a yoke, are said to be *ponderous*.
 PONDUS, a Duty paid to the King according to the Weight of Merchandizes. *O.*
 PONDUS *Regis*, the Standard Weight appointed anciently by our King. *L.*
 PONDWEED, a Plant.
 PONE, a Writ whereby a Cause is removed in a County or inferior Court into the *Com. Pleas*.
 PONE *per Vadium*, is a Writ to the Sheriff, to take Surety of one for his Appearance at Day assigned. *L.*
 PONENDIS in *Affisis*, a Writ founded upon Statutes, which shew what Persons Sheriff ought to impeach upon Assizes and Juries, and what not. *L.*
 PONENDUM in *Ballium*, a Writ commanding a Prisoner to be bailed in Cases liable. *L.*
 PONENDUM *Sigillum ad exceptionem*, the writ requiring Justices to set their Seals to exceptions brought by Defendants. *L.*
 PONIARD [*poignard*, F.] a Dagger.
 Po PONIARD, to stab with a Dagger.
 PONK, a nocturnal Spirit. *Sponc.*
 PONS *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] a Heap of innumerable small Springs proceeding from the solid Substance of the Brain. *L.*
 PONS *Varioli* [in *Anatomy*] a Process in the Brain, thus called because *Variolus* was first who took Notice of it. *L.*
 PONTAGE [*pontagium*, L.] a Contribution for the repairing and re-edifying of dikes; also a Bridge Toll.
 PONTIUS *reparandus*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to charge one or more to repair a Bridge, to whom it belongs. *L.*
 PONTIFF, a High-priest; the Pope.
 PONTIFICAL [*pontificalis*, L.] belonging to a High priest Pope, or Prelate. *F.*
 A PONTIFICAL, a Book of Pontifical rites and Ceremonies. *F.*
 PONTIFICALIA, pontifical Ornaments, wherein a Bishop performs divine Service, in which when he has on, he is said to be in *pontificalibus*.
 In PONTIFICALIBUS, a Term applied to one dressed in his best Cloaths. *L.*
 PONTIFICALLY, in the Manner of a Pontiff.
 PONTIFICATE [*pontifex*, F. *pontificatus*, L.] the Popedom, or Dominion of the Pope of Rome.
 PONTON, a Sort of Boat or Lighter to make a Bridge with.

P O P

PON'TONS [in *Military Affairs*] a floating Bridge of great Boats with Boars laid over them, and Rails on the Sides, for passing an Army over a River.
 PONY, a small Horse.
 A POOL [pul, Sax. pool, C. Br. *palus*, L. which *Minshero* derives of *waldig*, Gr. Mud] a Current of Water kept together, and fed by Springs.
 POOLER, } an Instrument with which
 PO'LER, } Tanners stir up the Owlser of Bark and Water in the Pits.
 POOL'S Hole, a Place in *Derbyshire*, near to which is a little Brook which contains both hot and cold Water.
 POOLEVIS, a Disease in Horses.
 POOP [*poppe*, F. of *puppis*, L.] the Stern or uppermost Part of a Ship's Hull.
 To POOP [*poppe*, Belg.] to break Wind backwards softly.
 POOPS, Guips in drinking. *N. C.*
 POOR [*paovre*, F. of *pauper*, L. *paupis*, Gr.] needy, indigent, necessitous.
 POORMAN'S Sauce, a Shalot or Escchalot, with Salt, Pepper, Vinegar, and Oil.
 To POP, to move, or put out and in suddenly or unexpectedly.
 POPE [*pape*, F. *papa*, I. al. and L. *papa*, Gr. i. e. Father] a Name anciently given to all Bishops; but about the End of the Eleventh Century, *Gregory VII.* ordered the Name of Pope should peculiarly belong to the Bishop of Rome.
 POPE'DOM, the Office and Dignity, or Jurisdiction of the Pope.
 POPELOF, a Puppet or young Wench. *Chauc.*
 POP'ERY, the *Papists* Religion.
 POPINJAY [*popjay*, F. *poppeys*, Span. *popgas*, Dan.] a Parrot of a greenish Colour.
 POP'LAR [*populus*, L.] a Tree that delights to grow in marshy Ground.
 POPLES [among *Anatomists*] the Jointing where the Thigh is joined to the Leg-Bone, called *Tibia*, the *Ham*.
 POPLI'ICK Vein [in *Anatomy*] a Vein coming of a double crural Branch, which covered with Skin, reaches down the Back of the Leg to the Heel.
 POPPY [*poppe*, Sax.] a Plant of great Efficacy to cause sleep. *Popover*, L.
 POPULACE, } the common or meaner
 POPULACY, } Sort of People, the Vulgar. *F.*
 POPULAR [*populaire*, F. of *popularis*, L.] belonging to, or in request among the common People.
 POPULARIS *Morbus*, the popular Disease, is the same as Epidemick. *L.*
 POPULARIFY [*popularitas*, L.] an endeavouring to please the People, the affecting of popular Applause.
 POPULARLY, in a popular Manner.
 To POPULATE [of *populari*, L.] to unpeople
 M m m m a people

people or lay waste a Country; used by some to stock a Country with People.

POPULATION, an upper pling, a laying waste; also a peopling. *L.*

PORCA [in *Old Records*] a Ridge of Land lying between two Furrows.

PORCARIA [*Domjday Book*] a Swine-fly.

PORCELAIN } [*porcelaine*, *F.*] the chalky

PORCELAIN } Earth of which *China Ware* is made; also the Vessels of Ware made of that Earth.

A PORCH [*porche*, *F.* *porticus*, *L.*] the Entrance of an House.

PORCUPINE [*porc epis*, *F.* *espinoerco*, *Span.*] a Creature about the Bigness of a Rabbit, armed with sharp Darts and Prickles, resembling writing Pens. *Ital.*

To **PORE** [not improbably of *ωῦρ*, *Gr.* blind, or of *appare*, *Ital.* because poreblind People put Things they look at close to their Eyes] to look close to any Thing.

PORF—blind. See *Purblind*.

PORES [*pori*, *L.*] Holes in the Skin so small that they cannot be perceived, through which Sweat and Vapours pass insensibly out of the Body.

PORES [with *Philosophers*] small Interstices, or void Spaces between the Particles of Matter that constitute every Body, or between certain Aggregates and Combinations of them.

PORIME [among *Geometricians*] a Theorem, or Proposition, so easy to be demonstrated, that is almost half evident.

PORISMA [*ωροισμα*, *Gr.*] a general Theorem of the Mathematicks, found out by means of, and drawn from another Theorem already demonstrated; also a general Theorem, discovered by finding out some geometrical Plans.

PORIS'TICK Method [in *Mathematicks*] a Method whereby it is determined when and what Way, and how many different Ways, a Problem may be solved.

PORK'IT [*porcellus*, *L.*] a young Hog.

POROCELE [*ωροκηλη*, *Gr.*] a Rupture proceeding from hard Matter.

POROMPHALON [of *ωροπις*, a Stone, and *μυφαλον*, *Gr.*] a brawny piece of Flesh or Stone bunching out of the Navel.

POROSIS [*ωροσις*, *Gr.*] the breeding of callous or hard Matter; also a knitting together of broken Bones.

POROSITY [*porositas*, *L.*] a being porous, or full of Holes.

POROTICKS [of *ωροισμα*, *Gr.*] Medicines which convert Part of the Aliment into callous or hard Matter.

POROUS [*porus*, *F.* of *porosus*, *L.*] full of Pores.

POROUSNESS, the Quality of being porous.

PORPHYRY [*porphyre*, *F.* *porphyritis*, *L.* of *ωροφυρις*, *Gr.*] a kind of fine reddish Marble spotted with white.

PORPOISE [*q. d. porcus piscis*, *L.* *Deppyn*, *Sax.*] a Sea-Hog.

PORRA'CEOUS [of *porrum*, *L.*] resembling a Leek, or of belonging to a Leek.

PORRECTION, a stretching out. *L.*

POR'RET [*porrum*, *L.*] a Scallion.

POR'RIDGE [*porrum*, *F.* *porrum*, *L.*] a Leek, an Herb frequently put in Broth; a liquid Food of Herbs, Flesh, &c.

PORRIDGE-Pot, the Pot in which Porridge is boiled.

POR'RINGER [of *Porringo*, *F.*] a small deep Dish for liquid Things.

PORT [*portus*, *L.* of *porta*, a Gate] an Inlet of the Sea between the Land, where a Ship may ride secure from Storms. *F.*

PORT [of *portare*, *L.* to carry] Meis, Behaviour. *R.*

PORT [among *Sailors*] a Larboard or left Side of a Ship.

To heel a **PORT** [*Sea Phrase*] is said of a Ship when she does not sail upright, but leans to the left Side.

PORT [of *Oporto*, a Haven in *Portugal*] a sort of Wine.

PORT-Loft [in a Ship] the Gun-Walk; hence when a Yard lies down on the Deck, they say, *The Yard is down a Port-Loft*.

The **PORT**, the Court of the Emperor of the *Turks* at *Constantinople*.

PORT-Holes [in a Ship] square Holes through which the great Guns are thrust out.

PORT-Men [in *Spain*] twelve Burgesses; the Inhabitants of the *Cinque Ports*.

PORT-Ropes [in a Ship] those which serve to hale up the Ports of the Ordnance.

PORT the Helm [*Sea Phrase*] to put the Helm on the left Side of the Ship.

To **PORT** [*portare*, *L.*] to carry.

PORT'ABLE [*portabilis*, *L.*] that may be borne or carried.

PORTABLE Barometers, an Instrument to make Observations on the Weight of the Air. See *Barometer*.

PORTERAGE, Money exacted for carrying Goods.

PORT'AGE [*portaggia*, *Ital.*] Money paid for the Carriage of Goods, &c.

PORTAL [*portail* *F.* *portello*, *L.*] a lesser Gate, where there are two of a different Bigness; also a kind of Arch of a Joiner's Work before a Door.

PORTANCE [of *porter*, *F.* of *portare*, *L.*] Behaviour, Carriage. *Shakspe.*

PORT'ATIVE [*portativus*, *L.*] that may be carried from Place to Place.

PORTAUNCE [of *se porter*, *F.* to behave one's self] Behaviour. *Spens.*

PORT'ASS } a Playst-Book. *F.*

PORTESSE }
PORT'Cutlice [of *porte*, a Gate, and *Cutlice*, *F.* a Gutter or Groove] a channel in Grooves, a falling Gate or Door like a Herrow, hung over the Gates of fortified Places, and

and let down to keep an Enemy out of a City. Also the Name of one of the Pursuivants of Arms.

PORTUGUE', a Gold Coin, value 3*l.* 10*s.*

To PORIEND' [*porienders*, L.] to forebode, foreshew, or betoken.

PORTENTIOUS [*portentus*, L.] betokening some future good or ill Luck.

PORTER [*portier*, F. *portarius*, L.] a Door-keeper.

PORTER [*porteur*, F. *portator*, L.] one who carries Burthens.

PORTER (of the Door of the Parliament-House) an Officer who belongs to that high Court, and has many Privileges.

PORTER (in the Court of Justice) an Officer who carries a white Wand before the Justice in Eyre.

PORTERAGE, Money exacted for carrying Goods.

PORTES'S [of *porter*, to carry, F.] a Prayer Book, or Pocket-Book of Devotion. *Spenc.*

PORT-FIRE, a Composition of Meal-Powder, Sulphur, and Salt Petre, drove into a Cafe of Paper, to serve instead of a Match to fire Guns.

PORT'CLAVIE [of *porteur* and *glavie*, F. a Sword] one who carries the Sword before a Prince or Magistrate.

PORT'GREVE } [of *Porte* and *Levepa*,
PORT'REVE } *Sax.* Grade, Belg. *Greff*,
Teut.] the Title of the Governor of some Sea-port Towns, and anciently of the chief Magistrate of London.

PORTICO [in *Architecturæ*] is a long Place covered over with a vaulted or plain Roof, and supported with Pillars. *Ital.*

PORT'IFORUM, the Banner in Cathedrals, anciently carried in the Front of a Procession.

PORTION, a Lot or Share of any thing, also a Woman's Dowry. *F. of L.*

To PORTION, to give a Dowry.

PORTIONERS [in *Law*] the several Ministers who serve a Parsonage alternately, or by Turns; also Partners of Land, &c.

PORT'LAND [of the Port of *Weymouth*, which is over against it, or of *Portus*, a noted *Saxon* Pirate] an Isle in *Dorsetshire*.

PORTLAND [possibly heretofore remarkable for some noted Port of Trade, and Land] a Place in *Hampshire*, anciently called *Portsey*, and *Portchester*.

PORT'LINESS [of *se porter*, F.] a being portly, majestic, or comely.

PORT'LY [of *se porter*, F.] stately, majestic.

PORTMAN'NIMOTE } [Old Records] the
PORTMOTE } Portmote Court,
held in any City or Town.

PORTMAN'TEAU [*portmancau*, F.] a Cloak-bag to carry Necessaries in a Journey.

PORTMOTE, is a Court kept in Sea-port Towns.

PORT Nails [in a Ship] such as are used to fasten the Hinges to the Ports.

To PORTRAY' [*portraire*, F.] to draw or paint to the Life; to set out in a lively Manner.

PORTRAIT, a Drawing.

PORTRAITURE [*pourtraiture*, F.] a Picture, a painted Resemblance.

PORTOISE [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to ride a *Portoise*, when the rides with her Yards struck down to the Deck.

PORTRAIT, pourtrayed. *Chauc.*

PORTSALE, a Sale of Fish presently after the Return into a Haven; an Outcry, or publick Sale of any Commodity.

PORTSLADE [either of *Sleb*, *Sax.* a Valley, *q. d.* a Port or Haven in a Valley or Bottom; or as *Comden* will have it, a Way leading to the Port] a Village in *Suffax*.

PORTSMOUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the Port] a famous Sea-port and Fortification in *Hampshire*.

PORT'SOKEN, is the Soke or Liberties of any Town or City; the Name of one of the Wards in London.

POR'TUS Biliaris [in *Anatomy*] a Channel which passes directly from the Liver to the *Ductus Communis*.

POR'WIGLE, a Tadpole or young Frog.

POSAUNE [*posanne*, Teut.] a Sackbut, an Instrument of Musick, made use of as a Base to a Trumpet.

POSE [of *Lepe-re*, *Sax.*] a Rheum in the Head. *C.*

To POSE [probably of *poser*, F.] to puzzle, or put to a Non-plus.

POSITED [*positus*, L.] put, placed, laid.

POSITION, a putting, placing, &c. *F. of L.*

POSITION [*Arith.*] a Rule in which any Supposition or false Number is taken at Pleasure, to work the Question by.

Single POSITION [*Arith.*] as when, by one Position, we have Means to discover the true Resolution of the Question.

Double POSITION [*Arith.*] when two false Positions must be made, in order to solve the propounded Question.

POSITION [in *Astrology*] is the Respect which a Planet has to other Planets and Parts of the Figure.

POSITION [in *Logick*] is the Ground-work upon which an Argument is raised.

POSITION [in *Philosophy*] the Property of Place, expressing the Manner of any natural Body's being in a particular Place.

POSITIONAL, relating to Position.

POSITIVE [*positivus*, L.] absolute, permanent, certain, sure, true. *F.*

POSITIVE Degree [in *Grammar*] the first Degree of Comparison, which signifies the Thing

Thing simply and absolutely, without comparing it with others.

POSITIVE Divinity, is that which is agreeable to the Positions and Tenets of the Fathers of the Church.

POSITIVE Quantities [in Algebra] such as have a real and affirmative Nature, as having or being supposed to have the Affirmative Sign + before them.

POSITIVELY, peremptorily, absolutely.

POSITIVENESS, Peremptoriness.

POSITIVITY, Peremptoriness, Confidence of Assertion.

POS'NET [of *business*, F.] a Skillet, a Kitchen Vessel.

POSSE, to be able; also a Possibility; as, a Thing is said to be in *Posse*, when it may possibly be. L.

POSSE Comitatus [Power of the County] the Aid and Assistance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, &c. in a County above the Age of 16 Years.

POS'SED, tossed, pushed. O.

To **POSSESS** [*posseder*, F. *possessum*, L.] to have, enjoy, or be Master of.

POSSESSION, the Possession or absolute Enjoyment of any Thing. F. of L.

POSSESSION [in Law] is taken for Lands and Inheritances, or for the actual Enjoyment of them.

POSSESSIVE [Gram.] belonging to or implying Possession; as Pronouns Possessive.

POSSESSIVES [in Grammar] are such Adjectives as signify the Possession of, or Property in some Thing.

POS'SET [probably of *poets*, L.] Milk turned with Ale, &c.

POSSIBILITY [*possibilitas*, F. of *possibilitas*, L.] a being possible. a Likelihood.

POSSIBLE [*possibilis*, L.] that may be done, or may happen, likely. F.

POSSIBLY, perhaps.

POST [*postis*, F. *postis*, L.] a Stake driven into the Ground.

POST [*postis*, F. of *postis*, L.] an Appointment, Station or Stand, Place, Employment, &c.

POST [Military Affairs] any Spot of Ground that is capable of lodging Soldiers.

Advanced POST [Military Affairs] is a Spot of Ground before the other Posts, to secure those behind.

To **POST** [*postis*, F.] to put in a Post, to place in a Station.

To **POST** [with Merchants] to put an Account forward from one Book to another.

A **POST** [*in posse*, F.] a Messenger that carries Letters; hence to *ride Post*, is, generally speaking, to ride with a Letter Carrier.

To **POST** it, to go or ride Post.

POST'AGE, Money paid for the Carriage of Letters and Packets.

POST Boy, a Boy who rides Post.

POST-Office, an Office for conveying Let-

ters and Packets to several Parts of England, or beyond Sea.

POST, a Latin Preposition, signifying after; and is used in several compound Words; as,

POST Brachialis [among Anatomists] are four small Bones which make up the Palm of the Hand.

POST Communion, the Office said at Church after the Communion.

To **POST Date a Writing**, to set a new or false Date upon it.

POST-Diem [Law Term] the Return of a Writ after the Day assigned, or the Fee of 4 d. for such a Default. L.

POST Divisions, those Generations which succeeded one another since Noah's Flood.

POST Dissisin, is a Writ which lieth for him who having recovered Lands or Tenements upon Defaults of Retention, is again disseised by the former Disseisur.

POST Fine [Law Term] is a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine formerly acknowledged.

POST Term [in Law] the Return of the Writ after the Term; or the Fee of 1 s. 3 d. to the *Custos Brevium*, for filing such a Suit after Term.

POSTEA [in Law] a Certificate of the Proceedings upon a Trial by *Nisi Prius*.

POSTERIOR [*posterior*, F. of *posterior*, L.] that comes after, latter.

POSTERIORITY [*posteriorité*, F. of *posterior*, L. the latter] a being after or behind.

POSTERIORITY [in Law] as a Man holding Lands, &c. of two Lords, is said to hold of the Junior or Latter by *Posteriority*, and of the Ancienter by *Priority*.

POSTERIORES [*posteriores*, L.] the Back Parts, the Breach.

POSTERITY [*posterité*, F. of *posteriorum*, L.] Offspring, Issue, Children, those that shall be born in future Time, or after Ages.

POSTERN [*posterno*, F.] a Back-door or Postern-gate.

POSTERN [in Fortification] a small Door in the Flank of a Bastion, or other Part of the Garrison, to march in or out unperceived by the Enemy, either to relieve the Work or make Sallies.

POSTHUMOUS [*posthume*, F. *posthumeum*, L.] a Child born after the Death of its Father; Works published after the Author's Decease.

POSTIL [*postilla*, L.] a short Note or Explication upon any Text.

POSTIL'LION [*postillion*, F.] a Post's Guide or Fore-runner; also he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach-Horses, when there are six.

POSTLIM'INOUS, belonging to.

POSTLIM'INY [of *postliminium*, L.] the Return of one thought to be dead; also restored to his House by a Hole through the Wall,

Well, and not by going over the Threshold, but being thought ominous; also a returning from Exile or Captivity.

POST-*Master*, one who has the Charge of conveying Letters.

POSTMERIDIAN [*postmeridianus*, L.] one in the Afternoon.

POST *Nati*, such as were born in Scotland, after the Defeat of the Crown to King James I. concerning whom it was resolved that such persons were Aliens in England. L.

To POSTPONE [*postponere*, F. of *postponere*, L.] to set behind, to make less Account of, to leave or neglect.

POSTRIDUAN [*postriduanus*, L.] done the next Day after.

POSTSCRIPT [*of post and scriptum*, L.] something added after the End of a Letter, or other Writing.

POSTVENTIONAL [*of post and venire*, L.] coming, or that is come after.

POSTVENTIONAL Change of the Moon among *Astrologers* is a Change happening after some great Moveable Feast, Planetary Specter, &c.

POSTULATES [*postulata*, L.] Demands or Requests; fundamental Principles in any Art or Science, which are taken for granted, and being such easy and self-evident Propositions as need no Explication or Illustration to render them more plain.

POSTULATES [in *Mathematicks*] are such easy and self-evident Propositions as need no Explication or Illustration to render them intelligible.

POSTULATION, a requiring or demanding. L.

POSTULATION [in *Law*] a Demand made on the unanimous voting a Person to an Office or Dignity, of which he is not capable, by the ordinary Canon or Statute.

POSTURE [*postura*, L.] the Position or Arrangement of the Body; the State of Affairs.

POSTURE [*postura*, L.] Disposition; as the *Posture of the Soul*.

POSTUREMASTER, one who teaches or raises artificial Contentions of the Body.

POSEY [*of ponsa*, for *compounds*, putting together, *Skiner*] a Nolegay, a Device or Motto for a Ring.

POSEY [q. d. *poesis*, i. e. Poetry] the Description of a Ring.

POT [*pot*, F. *potte*, Ital. of *potus*, L. sink, or *ωρπιον*, Gr.] a Vessel to put Liquor. &c. in; also a Sort of Head-Piece.

POT-*Ashes*, all sorts of Ashes mingled together for the making of green Glass, &c.

POT-*pourroy* [in *Cookery*] a Hotch-potch.

To POT, to preserve in Pots.

POTABLE [*potabilis*, L.] drinkable, that may be drank. F.

POTAGE, Porridge or Broth made of the Juice of Meat, Herbs, Roots, &c.

POTANCE } is that Stud in a Pocket-
POTENCE' } Watch, wherein the lower
Pevet of the Verge plays, and one of the
Crown-wheels runs. F.

POTARGO, a *West Indian Pickle*.

POTATION, a Drinking. L.

POTATOES [*potates*, Span. *patate*, Ital. of *Battara*, American] a sort of Root first brought from the *West Indies*.

To POTE [*of potere*, F.] to push or put out. N. C.

POTENCY [*potency*, F. *potentia*, L.] Power, Might.

POTENT [*potens*, L.] powerful, mighty.

POTENT } [in *Heraldry*] as a Cross-Po-
POTENCE } tent, i. e. a Cross, the Ends
of which resemble the Top of a Crucifix.

POTENTATE [*potentatus*, F.] a Sovereign Prince, or one that has a great Power and Authority.

POTENTIAL [*potentia*, F. *potentials*, L.] having a Power or Possibility of acting or being.

POTENTIAL *Cantury* [among *Surgeons*] is a Caustick made of Lime-stone, and other Ingredients.

POTENTIAL *Coldness* [among *Physicians*] a relative Quality, signifying that such a Thing is not cold to the Touch, but in its Effects and Operations, if taken inwardly, which some Drugs, Simples, or Medicines are supposed to be endued with.

POTENTIAL *Mood* [in *Grammar*] a Mood signifying Possibility, denoted by *may*, *can*, &c.

POTENTIALITY } [*potentia*, L.]
POTENTIALNESS } Power or Possibility of acting or being.

POTENTLY, powerfully.

POTESTATE [*potestas*, Ital. of *potestas*, L.] a chief Magistrate.

POTHECARY, an Apothecary.

To make a POTHER [*poteren*, Belg.] to make a Noise or Bustle.

POT-House, a Place where earthen Ware is made, also an Ale-house.

POTION, a physical Mixture to drink. F. of L.

POT'SHERD [of *Pot* and *Sherd*; *Sax.*] a Piece of a broken earthen Vessel.

POTTAGE [*potagio*; Ital. of *potando*, drinking, L.] Broth of Meat, &c. boiled.

A POTTER [*potter*, F.] a Maker; or Seller of earthen Vessels.

To POTTER [*poteren*, Belg.] to stir or disorder any Thing.

POTTERY, a Manufactory of earthen Ware.

POTTLE, an *English* Measure, containing two Quarts.

POTULENT [*potulentus*, L.] much in Drink, fit to drink.

POUCH [*pocca*, *Sax.* *poche*, F.] a Bag or Purse, a Pocket,

POUCHES

POUCHES [*among Mariners*] small Bulk-Heads or Partitions in a Ship's Hold.

A POUND, a Bile or Ulcer. S. C.

POUNDER [*poudre*, F. *pulvis*, Teut.] See *Powder*.

POVERTY [*pauperté*, F.] Indigence, Necessity, Want.

POVERTY-Struck, afflicted with Poverty.

POULETS Mignons [*in Cookery*] a Dish of roasted Chickens larded and barded. F.

POULET [*poulet*, F.] a young Chicken.

POULTERER [*pouletier*, of *poulet*, F.] one that sells Poultry.

POULTICE } [*pultis*, F. *puls*, L.] a Me-

POULTIS } dicine made of several In-

gredients boiled together, and applied to the Parts affected to assuage a Swelling. &c.

POULTRY [*of poulet*, or *poulerdes*, F. or *pulli Gallinacci*, L.] all sorts of Fowls, especially tame ones.

POUNCE, a sort of Powder made of Gum Syndrac, which rubbed on Paper makes it bear Ink.

POUNCE [*in Falconry*] the Talon or Claw of a Bird of Prey.

Strong POUNCED Eagle, an Eagle having strong Talons or Claws.

To POUNCE, to cut and jag in and out. O.

POUND [*pond*, or *pund*, Sax. *penb*, Belg. *pfund*, Teut.] a Weight containing 16 Ounces *Avoirdupois*, &c. 12 Ounces *Troy*; also a certain Sum used in accounting, 20 Shillings.

A POUND [*of pynban*, Sax. to shut in] an Inclosure to keep Beasts; especially a Place where Cattle distrained for Trespas are detained till they are redeemed.

To POUND [*punan*, Sax.] to beat in a Mortar.

To POUND [*pynban*, Sax.] to shut up in a Pound.

POUNDAGE, the Fee paid to the Keeper of a Pound for Cattle.

POUNDAGE, a Duty of 1s. for every 20s. Value of Merchandise, imported or exported, paid to the King.

POUNDA'GIUM [*Old Law*] the Liberty of pounding Cattle.

POUNDER, a great Gun; also a large Pear.

POUPETON [*in Cookery*] a Ragoo of Bacon, Pigeons, Quails, &c. dressed in a Stewpan. F.

POUPETON [*in Cookery*] a Mese made of Slices of Bacon, Veal-flakes, &c. and a good Sauce. F.

To POUR [*Minfrow* derives it of *hozett*, Belg. to lighten a Vessel] to empty out of a Vessel, or cause to run, or flow forth.

POURCONTREL. See *Porpoise*.

POUR *Fari proclama*, &c. a Writ commanding the Mayor, Sheriff, &c. that none cast Filth into the Ditches or other Places adjoining. F.

POURFIL [*pourfil*, F.] side Face; as *A Face drawn in pourfil*; i. e. side ways.

POURMENADE [*promenade*, F. to walk out] a Gallery or Place to walk in.

POURPARTY [*in Law*] to make *Part-party*, is to sever and divide those Lands of Partners, which before Partition they held jointly, and *pro indiviso*.

POURPRESTURE [*of pourpris*, F. an Inclosure] is when a Man taketh to himself any Thing that he ought not; an Encroachment on the Highway, as setting out Shop windows or Stalls further than is allowable by Law.

FOUR Seign Terre le Femme, &c. is a Writ whereby the King seiseth upon Land, which the Wife of his Tenant deceased had for her Dower, &c. F.

To POURTRAY. Vide *Portray*.

To POUT [probably of *beater*, F. to thrust out, *g. d.* to thrust out the Lips] to look lony or gruff.

POWDER [*poudre*, F. *pulvis*, L.] any Thing that is ground or beat very small.

To POWDER, to make small as Dust, to sprinkle with Powder.

POWDER-Mill, a Mill where Gunpowder is made.

POWDER Chests [*Sea Term*] Boards joined in Form of a Triangle, filled with Gunpowder, Pebbic stones, &c. set on Fire when a Ship is boarded by any Enemy, which soon make all clear before them.

POWDER Room [*in a Ship*] a Room in the Hold where the Powder is stowed.

POWDERINGS [*in Architecture*] Devices used for the filling up any void Space in carved Work, in Escutcheons, Writings, &c.

POWDERY, small like Powder.

POW'EL [*q. d. ap Howel*, i. e. *Howel's Son*] a Surname.

POWER [*puvoir*, F. of *possam*, or *potestas*, L.] Ability, Authority, Force, natural Faculty; a sovereign Prince or State.

POWER [*in Algebra*] is the Result or Product of a certain Number of Multiplications, where the Multiplier is the same Quantity continually.

POWER of the County [*Posse Comitatus*] the Aid and Attendance of all above the Age of 16 Years (that are capable of bearing Arms) when any Force is used in Opposition to the Execution of Justice.

POWERFUL, potent, mighty.

POWERFULLY, mightily.

POWERFULNESS, Mightiness, Efficacy.

POWERS [*in Mechanics*] are any Thing applied to an Engine therewith to move any Weight, and are the six Faculties of that Art, viz. *Balance, Lever, the Wheel, Wedge, Screw, and Pulley*.

POWERS [*in Pharmacy*] are the Result of a Combination or Union of the essential Oils with the Spirit of a Plant, wherein, it is supposed, are contained all its principal Virtues.

POWERS

POWERS [in *Divinity*] are the sixth Order of the Hierarchy of Angels.
POWT [put, *Sax.*] a sort of Fish; a Scamprey; also a Bird; also a young Turkey, &c.
POX [poccap, *Sax.*] Pustules, exanthemata's Eruptions; also the Venereal Disease.
POY [*Appoy*, Span. *Appoy*, F. of *Appoy*, F. to support] a Pois used by Ropencers to poise themselves with.
POYNING's Law [so called from Sir *Ed. Poyning*, then Lieutenant of *Ireland*] an Act of Parliament made under *Henry VII.* whereby the Laws of *England* became of Force in *Ireland*.
PRACTICABLE [*practicable*, F.] that may be practised or done.
PRACTICABLENESS, the being capable being performed.
PRACTICAL } [*praticus*, F. *practicus*, L.
PRACTICK } of or pertaining to Practice.
PRACTICALLY, in Practice.
PRACTICE [*practica*, F. *practico*, L. of *praxis*, Gr.] actual Exercise, especially that the Profession of a Physician, Surgeon, Lawyer; also Custom, Usage, Device, Invention.
PRACTICE [in *Arithmetick*] a Method for more easy and speedy resolving Questions the Rule of Three.
PRACTICE [in *Law*] the Way of a sort of Judicature of proceeding in Law suits.
PRACTICK [*praticus*, F.] the practical part of any Art or Science.
TO PRACTISE [*praticus*, F.] to put into Practice, to exercise a Profession.
TO PRACTISE upon, to endeavour to bring to pass, to win, or draw into one's Hands, to tamper with, to corrupt or bribe.
PRACTITIONER [*practico*, F.] one that exercises Law, Physick, Surgery, &c.
PRÆCIPE in *Copie*, a Writ issuing out from the Court of Chancery, for a Tenant or hold of the King in Chief, as of his own, and not of any Honour, Castle, or manor. L.
PRÆCIPE quod reddat, a Writ of great Difficulty, both in its Form and Use, extending well to a Writ of Right, as to others of this Sort. L.
PRÆCIPITATION. See *Precipitation*.
PRÆCOGNITA, Things known before. L.
PRÆCONOMY } [*præconium*, L.] a Re-
PRÆCONY } port, Commendation.
PRÆCORDIA, the Parts about the Heart. Heart strings; also the Bowels contained the Chæra. L.
PRÆDATORIOUS [*prædatorius*, L.] of robbing Nature.
PRÆDATORY [*prædatorius*, L.] belong to Robbing, Pillaging, Plundering.
PRÆFINE [*Law Term*] the Fine which

is paid upon suing out the Writ of Covenant.
PRÆPARANTIA [among *Physicians*] Medicines which digest or ripen.
PRÆPARANTIA Vasa [among *Anatomists*] the spermatick Veins and Arteries, which go to the Testicles, and Epididymis. L.
PRÆPOSITUS Vile [*Law Term*] the Constable of a Town; also a Bailiff or a Lord of a Manor.
PRÆPUCE [*præputium*, L.] the Foreskin which covers the Head of a Man's Yard; also the Forepart of the Clitoris in Women.
PRÆSEPIA [in *Anatomy*] the Holes of either Jaw, in which the Teeth are set. L.
PRÆSIDIUM [in *Physick*] a Remedy. L.
PRÆSTIGIÆ, certain magical Instruments or Tricks, whereby some pretended to drive away Diseases, &c.
PRÆTER Naturam [among *Physicians*] against Nature. L.
PRÆT. NAT. } are sometimes put for
P. NA. } *Præter natural*.
PRÆTOR, a Magistrate in *Rome*, who took Care of the Administration of Justice, and of the Sacrifices, and presided over Games.
PRÆTORES Æreii, the Officers of the *Roman* Treasury or Exchequer. L.
PRÆTORES Ceresis, *Prætors* in *Rome*, whose Business it was to see that the City was supplied with Corn. L.
PRÆTORIAN [*prætorianus*, L.] belonging to a *Prætor*.
PRÆTORIANI, the *Prætorian* Guard, a Body of 10,000 Men, who attended on the Emperor's Person. L.
PRÆTORIUM, the Judgment Hall, where the *Prætor* administered Justice; also the *Prætor's* Palace; also the Tent or Pavilion of the Army.
PRAGMATICAL } [*pragmaticus*, F.
PRAGMAT'ICK } [*pragmaticus*, L. of
πραγματικός, Gr.] over busy in other Men's Affairs, saucy, arrogant.
PRAGMATICAL [among *Philosophers*] practical, mechanical, problematical.
PRAGMATICALLY, impertinently.
PRAGMATICALNESS, Pertness, Fondness of intermeddling.
PRAGMATICAL Sanction, a Letter written to any particular Body of Men by the Emperor, in answer to their Request, to enquire or know the Law of them.
TO PRAISE [*præiser*, F. *preisen*, Teut. *preisen*, Dan. *Mer. Caf.* *preisen*, of *πραΐσις*, Gr.] to give Praise, to commend; also to appraise or value Goods.
PRAISE [*preisen*, Teut.] Commendation, giving Glory to God.
PRAISER, one who applauds.
PRAISEWORTHY, deserving of Praise.
PRAME, a flat-bottomed Boat.
PRANCE, a Horse's Gait.
TO PRANK up [*Prangen*, Teut.] to set off, trick or trim.

A PRANK [*Spouck*, Belg. *Spunk*, Teut. *Gr. L. S.* Orientation; but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *ωπαίνω*, Gr.] a screw or unloosey Tweak.

To **PRANK** *it*, to play merry Pranks. *Sbahefp.*

To **PRATE** [*pratte*, Belg. *Minfrow* derives it of *παζω* and *ωπαρίσω*, Gr.] to talk over-much, idly, or saucily.

PRATER, one who talks over-much.

PRATIQUE } (among *Merchants*, &c.) a
PRATICK } Licence to traffick or trade, granted to Masters of Ships in the Ports of *Italy*.

PRATING *Cheat*, a Tongue. *Cont.*

To **PRATTLE** [of *praten*, L. S. with the frequentative Argument *the*. as in *twarte*, &c.] to talk or chat as Children do.

PRATTLER, a talkative Person.

PRAVITY [*pravitas*, L.] Corruption of Manners, Lewdness, Naughtiness.

To **PRAUCE** } [*Minfrow* derives it of
To **PRANCE** } [*spanzen*, Teut. to make a Noise, or blow tumultuously; *Shianor*, of *spangen*, Teut. to shew ostentatiously] to rear upon the hinder Legs, as a Horse, &c.

PRAWN, a sort of small Shell-Fish.

To **PRAY** [*prier*, F. *precari*, Ital. *precare* L.] to entreat or beseech.

A **PRAYER** [*prarie*, F. *precis*, L.] a Request or Desire, especially such as are made to Almighty God.

Common PRAYER, the Public Divine Service, with the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*.

PRAYER-Book, Book of Devotions.

To **PREACH** [*precher*, F. *predicare*, L.] to deliver a Sermon or Discourse; to insist upon a Doctrine or Tenet.

PREACHER [*predicatur*, F. *predicator*, L.] one who preaches.

PREACHING, Crowding. *Spene.*

PREACHMENT [*precho*, F. *predicatio*, L.] a Sermon.

Leave off your PREACHMENTS, i. e. forbear talking so much at large.

PRÆ-ADAMITES, People fancied by some to have lived before *Adam*; also such as are of that Nation.

PREAM'BLE [*præambula*, F. of *præambula*, L.] the Introduction or Beginning of any Discourse.

PREAM'BULARY [*præambula*, L.] Fore-running.

PREAMBULATORY, belonging to a Preamble, Fore-running.

PREASE, Crowds. *Spene.*

PREBEND [*prebend*, F. of *præbenda*, L.] originally it was an Endowment in Land, as Pension-Money to a Cathedral or Conventual Church in *præbendam*, that is for the Maintenance of a Secular Priest or Regular Canon, who was a *Præbendary*, as supported by the said Prebend.

Simple PREBENDS, are those which yield no more but the Revenue.

PREBENDS [with *Dignity*] are such as have Jurisdiction joined with them.

PREBEND'ARY [*prebendier*, F. *præbendarius*, L.] a Clerk or Person who enjoys a Prebend.

PRECA'RIÆ, Day's Works, which the Tenants of some Manors were obliged to do in Harvest Time for their Lords. *O. L.*

PRECA'RIOUS [*precaire*, F. *precarius*, L.] got by Favour, or held upon Courtesy, or another's Will and Pleasure.

PRECA'RIOUS [in *Civil Law*] granted to one upon Emptreaty, to use so long as the Party thinks fit.

PRECA'RIOUSLY, uncertainly.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS, Uncertainty.

PRECA'RIMUM *Nomen* [*Old Law*] a precarious Title to an Estate. *L.*

PRECAUTION [*precautio*, L.] Forewarning, a Caution or Heed given or taken beforehand. *F.*

To **PRECAUTION** [*precautioner*, F.] to forewarn.

PRECEDANTHOUS, going before.

To **PRECE'DE** [*preceder*, F. *precedere*, L.] to go first or before; to excel or surpass.

PRECE'DENCE, } a taking Place before

PRECE'DENCY, } another.

PRECE'DENCE [*precedens*, L.] foregoing. *F.*

A **PRECE'DENT**, an Example. *F. of L.*

A **PRECE'DENT** [in *Law*] an original Writing or Deed to draw others by.

PRECE'DENTLY, beforehand.

A **PRECE'DENT Book**, a Book containing Precedents or Draughts of Deeds, Conveyances, &c. for Attorneys.

PRECE parium [in *Law*] is the Continuance of a Suit by the Consent of both Parties. *L.*

PRECE'LENCY [*precellere*, L.] Excellency above another Thing.

PRECE'LING, Pre-eminence. *Chanc.*

PRECE'NTOR [*precentor*, F. *precentor*, L.] the Chanter, who begins the Tune in a Cathedral.

PRECEPT [*precepto*, F. *preceptum*, L.] a Command, Rule, Instruction, Lesson.

PRECEPT [in *Law*] a Command in Writing sent out by a Magistrate for the bringing a Person or Record before him; also a Provoocation whereby one Man invites another to commit a Felony, &c.

PRECEPTAL, of or pertaining to Commands.

PRECEPTIVE [*preceptivus*, L.] belonging to Precepts.

PRECEPTORIES [*preceptoria*, L.] Offices anciently possessed by the more eminent Sort of Templars, whom the chief Masters created.

PRECEPTOR [*praecceptor*, L.] a Teacher, a Tutor.

PRECESSION [of *praecissio*, L.] an advancing or going before.

PRECESSION of the Equinoxes [*New Astronomy*] is the advancing or going forward of the Equinoctial Points.

PRECHMENT, a Sermon. *Chauc.*

PRECINCT [of *praecinctus*, L.] a particular Jurisdiction, within which several Parishes are comprehended; in the City of London, a Division or Part of a Ward, some being divided into 6, 8, 10, or more Precincts; also a Parcel of Land encompassed with some River, Hedge, &c.

PRECINCT Meeting, is an annual Meeting of the Inhabitants of a Precinct before St. Thomas's Day, to nominate proper Persons to serve Ward Offices for the Year ensuing.

PRECIOUS [*preciosus*, F. *preciosus*, L.] that is of great Price or Value.

PRECIOUSLY } [*preciositas*, L.] being }
PRECIOUSNESS } precious.

PRECIOUSLY, valuably.

PRECIPE in *Capite*, a Writ which lieth where the Tenant who holdeth of the King in Chief, is put out of his Land. *L.*

PRECIPICE [*praecipitium*, L.] a steep Place, dangerous to go upon, a downright Pitch, or Fall. *F.*

PRECIPIANT [*praecipitans*, L.] dangerous, rash, unadvised.

PRECIPIANTLY, rashly.

PRECIPIATE [*praecipitans*, F. *praecipitans*, L.] over-hasty.

To PRECIPIATE [*praecipitans*, F. *praecipitans*, L.] to throw or cast down headlong, to hurry or over-hasten.

To PRECIPIATE [among *Chymists*] is to separate a Matter which is dissolved, so as to make it settle at the Bottom.

PRECIPIATE [among *Chymists*] any Substance which is got out of the Pores of the *Membrum* in which it was dissolved, and by some Means is made to fall down to the Bottom of the Vessel.

Green PRECIPIATE [among *Chymists*] is a Mixture of the Dissolution of Mercury with Spirit of Nitre.

Red PRECIPIATE, is a Mercury dissolved in Spirit of Nitre, and then after the Moisture is evaporated, the Fire is increased gradually, till the Matter turns red.

White PRECIPIATE, is Mercury dissolved in *Aqua fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre, till it sinks to the Bottom, and is of a white Colour.

PRECIPIATION [*praecipitatio*, L.] Hurry, too great Haste, Rashness. *F.*

PRECIPIATION [among *Chymists*] the sinking down of the Particles of any metalline or mineral Body.

PRECIPIOUS [*praecipus*, L.] over hasty, rash.

PRECISE [*precisus*, F. *praecisus*, L.] stiff, formal, finical, affected; exact, particular, scrupulous. *F.*

PRECISELY, exactly, strictly.

PRECISENESS, Strictness, Exactness.

PRECISIAN, one who is over-scrupulous in point of Religion.

To PRECLUDE [*praeccludo*, L.] to shut out or hinder by Anticipation.

PRECOCCIOUS [*praecocce*, F. *praecocius*, L.] ripe before the Time.

PRECOGNITION [*praecognitionis*, F. *praecognitio*, L.] Foreknowledge, antecedent Examination.

To PRECONCEIVE [of *pra* and *conceivere*, F. of *pra* and *concipere*, L.] to take up beforehand.

PRECONCEIVED [*praecconceptus*, L.] conceived or taken up before; as a preconceived Opinion.

PRECONCEPTION [of *pra* and *conceptio*, L.] a Prejudice or Notion taken up beforehand.

To PRECONISE [*praecconferre*, F. *praecconferre*, L.] to make a Report in the Pope's Consistory, that the Party presented to a Benefice is qualified for the same.

To PRECONSIGN, to make over beforehand.

A PRECONTRACT [of *pra* and *contractus*, L.] a Bargain made before another, or a former Bargain.

PRECURSOR [*praecursor*, F. *praecursor*, L.] a Forerunner, a Messenger sent before.

PREDATION, a plundering. *L.*

PREDATORY [*praedatorius*, L.] of or belonging to robbing.

PREDECEASED, deceased or dead before. *Shakespeare.*

PREDECESSOR [*praedecessor*, F. of *praedecessor*, L.] one who was in Employment before one.

PREDECESSORS [*praedecessores*, L.] Antecessors or Forefathers.

PREDESTINARIAN, one who believes Predestination.

To PREDESTINATE [*praedestinare*, F. *praedestinatum*, L.] to decree or ordain what shall come hereafter.

PREDESTINATION [*praedestinatio*, L.] a fore-ordaining or appointing. *F.*

To PREDETERMINE [of *pra* and *determinare*, F. of *pra* and *determinare*, L.] to determine beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, a determining beforehand.

PRE'DIAL Tithes [*Law Term*] are those which are paid for Things arising and growing from the Ground only.

PREDICABLE [*praedicabilis*, L.] that may be told or spoken of abroad. *F.*

PREDICABLE [in *Logic*] is a common Word or Term, which may be attributed to more than one Thing.

P R E

PREDICABLE [in *Logick*] are called *Universals*, and are five, *viz.* *Genus, Species, Proprium, Differentia, and Accidens.*

A PREDICAMENT [*pradicamentum, L.*] a certain Class, or determinate Series or Order in which simple Terms or Words are ranged. *F.*

PREDICAMENTS [in *Logick*] are in Number 10, *viz.* *Substance, Accident, Quantity, Quality, Relation, Action, Passion, the Situation of Bodies as to Place, their Duration as to Time, and their Habit or external Appearance.*

To be in the same PREDICAMENT, is to be under the same Circumstances, or in the same Condition.

PREDICANT [*pradicans, L.*] preaching; also one that affirms any Thing.

PREDICANT Friars, such as by their Orders are allowed to preach, *Dominicans.*

To PREDICATE [*pradicatum, L.*] to publish or affirm any Thing of a Subject.

PREDICATE [*pradicatum, L.*] the latter Part of a logical Proposition.

PREDICATION [*pradicatio, L.*] a Preaching; also a crying up. *F.*

To PREDICT [*pradire, F. pradicium, L.*] to foretel Things to come.

PREDICTION [*pradicio, L.*] a foretelling Things to come.

PREDIGESTION, Digestion too soon performed.

To PREDISPOSE [of *prs* and *disposer, F.* of *pra* and *dispositum, L.*] to dispose before hand.

PREDOMINANCY [of *predominer, F.*] a being predominated.

PREDOMINANT, bearing chief Sway, or overruling. *F.*

To PREDOMINATE [*predominer, F.*] to over-rule, to bear chief Sway or Rule.

PREDY [*See Term*] ready.

PREDY Ship [*See Term*] a Ship having all her Decks cleared, her Guns, Small-shot, &c. well fitted for a Fight.

PRE-ELECTION, a choosing beforehand.

PRE-EMINENCE } [*prae eminentia, L.*]
PRE-HEMINENCE } an advantageous Quality or Degree above others. *F.*

PRE-EMINENT, advanced above the rest.

PRE-EMPTION [of *pra* and *emptio, L.*] a first buying, or buying before others.

To PREEN [*preunen, Dut.*] to trim the Feathers of a Bird.

To PRE-ENGAGE [of *pra* and *engager, F.*] to engage beforehand.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT [of *pra* and *engagement, F.*] an Engagement or Promise beforehand.

To PRE-ESTABLISH, to settle beforehand.

To PRE-EXIST [of *pra* and *existere, F.* or *pra* and *existere, L.*] to exist, to have a being beforehand.

PRE-EXISTENCE [of *pra* and *existentia, L.*] the State and Condition of those Souls that pre-exist. *F.*

P R E

PRE-EXISTENT [of *pra* and *existere, L.*] existing, or being before. *F.*

PREFACE [of *praefatio, L.*] a Speech preparatory to a Discourse or Treatise.

PREFATORY [*praefatio, L.*] that is in the Form or by way of Preface.

PREFECT [*praefectus, L.*] a Magistrate among the Romans. *F.*

PREFECTURE [*praefectura, L.*] the Government or chief Rule of the City or Territory. *F.*

To PREFER [*praefere, F.* of *praefere, L.*] to esteem above, or set more by; to advance or promote; to bring in, speaking of a Bill, Indictment, or Law.

PREFERABLE, } that is to be preferred
PREFER'ABLE, } or made choice of before another. *F.*

PREFERABLY, in Preference.

PREFERENCE [of *praefere, L.*] a Choice made of, or a Value put upon a Person or Thing before another. *F.*

PREFER'MENT [of *praefere, L.* or *praefere, F.*] a being preferred, Promotion, Advancement.

PREFIGURATION, a Representation beforehand.

To PREFIGURE [of *pra* and *figurare, F.* or *praefigurarum, L.*] to represent by Figure, to signify before.

PRE'FINE [in *Law*] that Fine which is paid in suing out the *Writ* of *Covenant.*

To PREFIX [of *pra* and *ponere, F.* *praefixum, L.*] to put before, to appoint.

PREFULGID [*praefulgidus, L.*] very bright.

PREGNANCY [*praegnatio, or of praegnum, L.*] a being pregnant or great with Child; Quickness of Apprehension, Ripeness of Judgment.

PREGNANT [*praegnans, L.*] being great with Child; of a prompt and ready Wit. *F.*

PREGNANT [in *Botany*] full, as a Bulb, Seed, or Kernel, which is ready to sprout.

PREGNANTLY, fruitfully, fully.

PREGRAVATION [*praegravatio, L.*] a great grieving, or over-burdening.

PREGRES'SION [*praegratio, L.*] a going before.

PREGUSTA'TION [*praegratio, L.*] a tasting beforehand.

To PREJUDGE [*praeruler, F. praedecerni, L.*] to judge before.

PREJUDICATE [*praedecernere, L.*] proceeding from Prejudice.

PREJUDICATION [*praedecernitio, L.*] a judging beforehand; a Proceeding at Law. From *Præjudicatio* comes,

PRE'JUDICE [*praedecernitum, L.*] a rash Judgment before the Matter be duly weighed, considered, or heard; Prepossession; also Damage, Injury. *F.*

To PRE'JUDICE [*praedecernere, F. praedecernere, L.*] to injure or hurt; to bias a Person in his Sentiments of a Person, &c.

PRE-

P R E

PREJUDICIAL [*prejudicialis*, F.] hurtful, disadvantageous.
PREJUDICIALLY, hurtfully.
PREKE, a kind of Fish.
PRELACY } [*praelature*, F. *praelatus*, L.] the State or
PRELATURE } Dignity of a Prelate.
PRELATESHIP }
PRELATE [*Prelatus*, F. *Praelatus*, L.] a dignified Clergyman, as an *Archbishop* or *Bishop*.
PRELATICAL, of a Prelate.
PRELATION [*praelatus*, L.] Preference.
PRELECTION [*praelatio*, L.] a Lecture Lesson, a Reading or Discourse, made in public upon any Art or Science.
PRELIBATION [*praelibatio*, L.] a Fore-rite.
PRELIMINARY [*preliminaire*, F. of *praeliminarius*, of *limen*, L. a Threshold] set after the Entrance, that goes before the main matter.
A PRELIMINARY [*preliminarius*, F.] the first Step in Navigation, Treaty, or important business.
TO PRELUDE [*preludere*, F. of *praeludere*, L.] to flourish before, or make a Show.
PRELUDE [*praeludium*, L.] a Flourish of Musick before the playing of a Tune, or an entrance into any Business. F.
PRELUDIO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Prelude; the first Part or Beginning of a piece of Musick, and is much the same as *verture*. Ital.
PRELUDIOUS [of *praeludere*, L.] preparatory.
PREMATURE [*pramaturus*, L.] ripe before due Time and Season, untimely, coming too soon. F.
PREMATURELY, too soon, too hastily.
PREMATURITY [*pramaturitas*, L.] the State or Condition of that which is premature.
TO PREMEDITATE [*prameditari*, F. of *prameditatum*, L.] to think upon or contrive beforehand.
PREMEDITATION [*prameditatio*, L.] the Art of premeditating. F.
TO PREMISE [*pramissum*, L.] to speak or treat of before, by way of Preface or Introduction.
PREMISES [*pramisses*, F.] Things spoken of or rehearsed before.
PREMISES [in *Law*] the Land, &c. before mentioned in an Indenture, Lease, &c.
PREMISES [in *Logic*] the two first Propositions in a Syllogism.
PREMIUM [*pramium*, L.] a Reward.
PREMIUM [among *Merchants*] the Sum of Money which is given for the insuring of Ships, Goods, Houses, &c.
TO PREMONISH [*pramonere*, L.] to forewarn.
PREMONITION [*pramonitio*, L.] a giving Warning or Advice beforehand.
TO PREMONSTRATE [*pra* and *monstrare*, L.] to show beforehand.

P R E

PREMONSTRATENSES [*premonstrer*, F.] an Order of White Friars observing St. *Augustine's* Rules.
PREMUNIEN'TES, Writs sent to every Bishop to come to Parliament, warning him to bring with him the Deans and Archdeacons, one Proctor for each Chapter, and two for the Clergy of his Diocese.
PREMUNIRE [*Law Term*] is the Punishment of the Statute of *Præmunire*, made *Anno 16 Richard II.* by which the Usurpations of the Pope, and other Abuses are restrained; the Penalty was Banishment, Forfeiture of Lands, Goods, Chattels, &c. the like Penalty is imposed upon Persons attainted in *Præmunire*, by Statutes lately made.
To incur a PREMUNIRE } is to involve
To fall into a PREMUNIRE } one's self in Trouble.
PREMUNPTION [*præmunitio*, L.] a fortifying or fencing beforehand.
PRENDER, the Power or Right of taking a Thing before it is offered. F. L. Y.
PRENDER de Baron [*Law Term*] is an Exception to disable a Woman from pursuing an Appeal of Murder against the Miller of her former Husband. F.
PRENOMINATION [*prænominationis*, L.] a nominating or naming before.
PRENOTION, Foreknowledge. L.
PRENTICE [*apprentis*, of *apprendre*, F. to learn, *apprentenderis*, L.] one who is bound to a Master for a certain Term of Years, generally seven, to learn his Trade or Art.
PRENUNCIATION [*prænucciatio*, L.] a telling beforehand.
PREOCCUPATION [*præoccupatio*, L.] a possessing or enjoying before; also Prepossession or Prejudice.
PREOCCUPY [*præoccupari*, F. *præoccupare*, L.] to possess before another; also to prejudice.
TO PREOMINATE [*pra* and *ominare*, L.] to prognosticate, to tell a future Event by Omens.
TO PREORDAIN [*præordinare*, L.] to ordain beforehand.
PREORDINATE [*præordinatus*, L.] fore-ordained.
PREORDINATION, the Act of ordaining beforehand.
PREPARATION, a preparing or making ready beforehand; also Provision made for some Enterprize or Design. F. of L.
PREPARATION [among *Physicians*] is the Manner of compounding and ordering of Medicines.
PREPARATIVE [*preparativus*, F.] that serves to prepare.
PREPARATIVELY, beforehand, previously.
PREPARATORY [*preparatorius*, F. of *præparatorius*, L.] that pertains to a Preparation.
 To

TO PREPARE [*preparor, F. preparare, L.*] to get or make ready, to provide, to fit or make up.

PREPAREDNESS, State of Preparation.

PREPAREA, one who prepares, or makes ready.

PREPENSE [*of pro and pensere, F. of pro and pensare, L.*] store-thought, premeditated, as *Malice prepense*.

TO PREPONDERATE [*preponderatum, L.*] to outweigh, to be of great Importance.

PREPONDERANCY, an outweighing, a being of greater Importance, a pondering or considering beforehand, *L.*

PREPOSITION [*prepositio, L.*] one of the eight Parts of Speech in Grammar, so named, because set before a Noun, &c. *F.*

PREPOSITOR [*propositor, L.*] a Scholar appointed by the Master to oversee the rest.

TO PREPOSSESS [*of pro and possider, F. of pro and possiduum, of possider, L.*] to fill one's Mind beforehand with Prejudice, to bias.

PREPOSSESSION, Prejudice. *F. of L.*

PREPOSTEROUS [*preposterus, L.*] having the wrong End forward, topsy-turvy, unnatural.

PREPOSTEROUSLY, absurdly.

PREROGATIVE [*prærogativa, L.*] a peculiar Pre-eminence, or Authority above others, or a special Privilege.

The King's PREROGATIVES, these Rights of Majesty, which are peculiar to him, and inseparable from his Person.

PREROGATIVE of Archbishops, a special Pre-eminence which the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York* have in certain Cases, above ordinary Bishops.

PREROGATIVE Courts, a Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* by his Prerogative, wherein all Wills are proved, and all Administrations taken out.

PRESA [*in Music Books*] a Character in Music, called a Repeat. *Ital.*

PRESAGE [*presagium, L.*] a Sign or Token shewing what will happen. *F.*

TO PRESAGE [*presager, F. presagire, L.*] to apprehend beforehand, to divine, to foretell or betoken.

PRESBYTER [*πρεσβύτερος, Gr.*] an ancient and reverend Person, a Priest; also a Lay-elder. *F.*

PRESBYTERIAL, belonging to a Priest or Elder. *F.*

PRESBYTERIAN, *adject. of*

PRESBYTERIANS [*Presbyterians, F. Presbyteri, L. πρεσβύτεροι, Gr.*] a considerable Party of Nonconformists, so called from their admitting of Lay-elders into their Church-government.

PRESBYTERIUM, the Choir or Chancel of the Church. *O. L.*

PRESBYTERY [*Presbyterat, F. Presbyterium, or Presbyterium, L. πρεσβυτήριον, Gr.*] Eldership, Priesthood; also a Government of a Church by Elders.

PRESBYTIA [*πρεσβυτία, Gr.*] Diminution of Sight in Things nigh at Hand, usual even old Men, when the Balls of the Eyes are so flat, that the visual Rays pass the *Rasura*, before they are united.

PRES'CIENCE [*prescientia, L.*] Foreknowledge. *F.*

PRESCIENT, knowing beforehand.

TO PRESCIND [*prescindere, L.*] to cut before, to divide or break off.

TO PRESCRIBE [*prescribere, F. prescribere, L.*] to order or appoint beforehand.

TO PRESCRIBE against an Action [*Law Phrase*] is not to be liable to it for want of being sued within the Time limited by the Law.

PRESCRIPT [*prescri, F. prescriptum, L.*] an Ordinance or Order.

PRESCRIPTION, a prescribing, ordering, a determining, limiting. *F.*

PRESCRIPTION [*in Law*] a Right or Title to any Thing, grounded upon a continued Possession of it beyond the Memory of Man.

PRES'ENCE [*presentia, L.*] a being present; also Mein or Looks. *F.*

PRESENT [*presens, L.*] that is in a certain Place, at Hand, or in Sight, or that is of the Time wherein we live. *F.*

PRESEN: *Tense* [*in Grammar*] a Tense which speaks of the Time that now is.

A PRESENT, a free Gift. *F.*

TO PRESENT [*presenter, F. presens, L.*] to make a Present, to offer or give a Gift.

PRESENTATION [*presentatio, L.*] the Act of presenting. *F.*

PRESENTATION [*in Law*] the offering a Clerk to the Bishop by the Patron to be instituted in the Benefice of his Gift.

PRESENTEE [*in Canon Law*] is the Clerk who is so presented by the Patron.

PRESENTLY, at present, immediately, soon after.

PRESENTMENT [*presentment, F.*] a Declaration or Report made by the Jurors or other Officers, of an Offence iniquitable in the Court to which it is presented.

PRESERVATION [*preservatio, L.*] a preserving or keeping.

A PRESERVATIVE [*preservativus, F.*] a Remedy made use of to keep off a Disease.

PRESERVE, Fruit preserved in Sugar.

PRESERVER, one who preserves.

TO PRESERVE [*preserver, F. preserver, L.*] to keep, to defend, to guard.

TO PRESIDE [*presider, F. of presidere, L.*] to have an Authority or Rule over, to have the Protection or Management of Persons or Things; to be the chief in an Assembly.

PRESIDENCY [*presidence, F. presidencium, L.*] the Place or Office of a President.

PRESIDENT [*preses, L.*] a Governor, Overseer, or chief Manager. *F.*

PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT [in *Law*] the King's Lieutenant of a Province.

The Lord PRESIDENT [of the King's Council] an Officer of the Crown, who is to attend the Sovereign, to propose Business at the Council table, and to report the several Transactions there managed.

PRESIDENT [i. e. Example]. See *Precedent*.

PRESIDENTSHIP, Office of President.

To **PRESS** [*presser*, F. *pressen*, Tent. *pressum*, Sup. L.] to squeeze close together; also to urge.

A **PRESS** [*press*, F. *pressum*, L.] a Crowd, a Throng; also an Instrument for pressing, &c.

PRESSING to Death. See *Pain fort & dure*.

PRESS'MAN, one who forces another into Service; one who works at a Printing-press.

PRESSURE [*pressura*, F.] an urging Affliction or Misfortune, a pressing Calamity.

PRESSURE [in *Cartesian Philosophy*] a kind of Motion which is imparted and propagated through a fluid Medium.

PREST [of *prest*, F. of *præsto*, L. ready] a Duty in Money, to be paid by the Sheriff, upon his Account in the Exchequer, or for Money left in his Hands.

PREST Money [*prest*, F. *præsto*, L. ready at Hand] Earnest-money commonly given to a Soldier, when he is hired, so called, because it binds the Receiver to be ready for Service at all Times appointed.

PRESTATION Money, paid annually by the Archdeacons to their Bishops.

PRES'IGES [*præstigia*, L.] Illusions, impostures, juggling Tricks.

PRESTIGATION [*præstigi*, F.] a deceiving, a cozening, or juggling.

PRESTIGIOUS [*præstigijsus*, L.] deceitful, cozening, juggling.

PRESTISSIMO [in *Music Books*] signifies extreme fast or quick. *Ital.*

PRESTO [among *Jugglers*] quickly, speedily. *Span* or *L.*

PRESTO [in *Music Books*] signifies fast or quick.

PRESTO PRESTO, signifies very fast or quick.

Mer **PRESTO**, not too quick. *Ital.*

Non troppo **PRESTO**, not too quick. *Ital.*

PRES'ION [q. d. *Priggs Town*] a Town in Lancashire, 214 Miles from London.

PRES'T Sail [among *Sailors*] a Ship at Sea, said to carry a Press Sail, when she carries it about the can possibly crowd.

To **PRESUME** [*presumer*, F. *presumere*, L.] to imagine, think, conjecture, or suppose; to take too much upon; to be proud, solemn, bold, or saucy.

PRESUMPTION [*presumptio*, F. *presumptio*, L.] Conjecture, Guess, Suspicion, oddness, Assumingness.

PRESUMPTION [in *Law*] is threefold. **PRESUMPTION Violent**, as if one being killed in a House, and a Man is seen to come out of it, and no other Person was at that Time in the House. This often serves for full Proof.

PRESUMPTION Probable, which is but of small Effect.

PRESUMPTION Small or Raso, which is of no Force at all.

PRESUMPTIVE [*presumptif*, F.] that is presumed or supposed.

PRESUMPTIVE Heir, the next Relation or Heir at Law.

PRESUMPTUOSITY [*presumptuositas*, L.] Presumptuousness.

PRESUMPTUOUS [*presumptuosus*, F. *presumptuosus*, L.] proud, haughty, self-conceited.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, arrogantly, confidently, rashly.

To **PRESUPPOSE** [*presupponere*, F.] to suppose beforehand, to take for granted.

PRESUPPOSITION, a supposing beforehand. *F.*

PRET'NCE [*præsentari*, L.] Opinion, Conceit, Shew, or Colour.

To **PRETEND** [*pretendere*, F. *pretendere*, L.] to use a Pretence; to make as if; to affirm or maintain.

PRETENDED, counterfeited, supposed, reputed.

PRETENDED Right [in *Law*] when one is in Possession of Lands or Tenements, and another claims it, and sues for it, the pretended Right; and Title is said to be in him that does to claim and sue.

PRETENSION, Claim, or laying Claim to. *F.*

PRETERIMPERFECT Tense [in *Grammar*] a Tense which signifies the Time not perfectly past; as *docui*, I taught or did teach, or I was teaching, &c.

PRETERIT, past.

PRETERITION [*præteritio*, L.] a passing by, or Omission.

PRETERITION [in *Rhetoric*] is when the Orator seems to pass by, or to be unwilling to declare that, which at the same Time he insists upon.

PRETERMISSION [*prætermisio*, L.] an omitting; letting a Thing pass; a passing over.

To **PRETERMIT** [*prætermittere*, L.] to leave undone, neglect, omit, or pass over.

PRETERNATURAL [of *præter* and *naturalis*, L.] beside or out of the Course of Nature, extraordinary.

PRETERNATURALLY, in an unnatural Manner.

PRETERPERFECT Tense [in *Grammar*] a Tense which speaks of the Time perfectly past; as *docui*, I have taught.

PRETER-

PRETERPLUPER TENSE [*in Grammar*], a Tense which signifies the Time more than perfectly past, with the Sign *had*; as *duceram*, I had taught.

PRETEXT [*prætextus*, F. *prætextus*, L.] a colourable Excuse, Pretence, Cloak, or Shew.

PRETIOSITY [*præstigias*, L.] Preciousness, a being valuable.

PRETOR [*prætor*, L.] the Ruler of a Province in the Roman Empire.

PRETORIAN [*prætorianus*, L.] belonging to a Pretor.

PRETTINESS, Elegance of Beauty.

PRETTILY, elegantly.

PRETTY [*præte*, Sax. adorned, *præte*, Ital. *Minstrow* derives it of *præchtig*, Teut. *præchtig*, Belg. proud] handsome, comely.

To **PRETYPEIFY**, to signify beforehand by Types.

To **PREVAIL** [*prevailoir*, F. of *prevallere*, L.] to have the Advantage over, to have the better of, to be of greater Force, to carry it against.

PREVALENCE } [*prævalentia*, L.] a be-
PREVALENCY } ing prevalent.

PREVALENT [*prævalens*, L.] powerful, prevailing, effectual.

PREVALENTLY, powerfully.

To **PREVARICATE** [*prevariquer*, F. *prevaricatum*, L.] to shuffle and cut, to play fast and loose, to make a Shew of doing a Thing, and to act quite contrary.

PREVARICATION [*prevaricatio*, L.] Deceit, Double dealing. F.

To **PREVARICATE** [*in Law*] is to work in Collusion in Pleading, to betray a Cause to the Adversary.

PREVARICATOR [*prevaricator*, F. *prevaricator*, L.] one who prevaricates, or deals treacherously.

PREVARICATOR [*in Cambridge*] a Master of Arts chosen at a Commencement, to make an ingenious satyirical Speech, reflecting on the Misdemeanors of the principal Members.

To **PREVENT** [*prevenir*, F. *prevenire*, Sup. of *prevenire*, L.] to come before, to outstrip, to be beforehand with, to get the Start of, to hinder, to keep off Danger or Mischief, &c.

PREVENTER Rope [*in a Ship*] a small Rope made fast over the Ties to secure the Yards.

PREVENTION [*præventio*, L.] a preventing, a Hindrance. F.

PREVENTIONAL Full Moon [*among Astrologers*] is that full Moon which comes before any great moveable Feast, or planetary Aspect.

PREVENTIVE [*preveniens*, F. of *prevenire*, L.] that serves to prevent.

PREVENTIVELY, by way of Prevention.

PREVIDENCE [*prævidentia*, L.] a foreseeing.

PREVIOUS [*prævius*, L.] leading the Way, or going before.

PREVIOUSLY, antecedently.

PREY [*præda*, F. *præda*, L.] Spoil, Plunder, that which is caught by wild Beasts, or Men, by Violence, Craft, or Injustice.

PRIAPISM [*priapismus*, F. *priapismus*, L. of *πριαπις*, Gr.] a continual involuntary Erection of the Yard, without Lust, so called from *Priapus*.

PRIAPUS, an obscene Deity of the Heathens, feigned by the Poets to be the Son of *Venus* and *Bacchus*; to have been born with prodigious large Genitals, and to preside over Vineyards and Gardens.

PRICE [*pris*, F. *pretium*, L.] the Estimate, Value, or Rate of any Thing.

PRICE Current, a weekly Account published in *London*, of the current Value of the Commodities.

PRICE [q. d. *ap Rice*, i. e. the Son of *Ric*] a Welsh Surname.

PRICHARD [q. d. *ap Richard*, i. e. the Son of *Richard*] a Welsh Surname.

A **PRICK** [*pricke*, Sax. *pricke*, Den] a Point; a Wound with a pointed Weapon.

To **PRICK** [*prucken*, Sax.] which *Minstrow* derives of *prick*, to make a Hole with a Point; also to set down a Tune or Song.

To **PRICK** [*among Hunters*] to tract the Steps of a Hare.

To **PRICK the Chart** or *Plot* [*among Navigators*] is to make a Point in the Sea-Chart, whereabouts the Ship is at present, or is to be at such a Time, in order to a Coast to be steered.

PRICK Posts [*among Builders*] are such as are framed into the Breast-jummers, between the principal Posts, for strengthening the Case of the House.

PRICK Wood, a Sort of Shrub. *Euphyas vulgaris*, L.

To **PRICK up** [*of pricken*, Belg.] to dust or trim up.

PRICK'ER [*among Hunters*] a Mantling on Horseback.

PRICK'ET, a Sort of Basket.

PRICK'ET [*among Hunters*] a young male Deer of two Years old, beginning to put forth the Head, a Spitter.

PRICK'ETH [*among Hunters*] when a Hare beats in the plain Highway, or hard Heathway, where the Footing may be perceived, it is said *she pricketh*.

PRICK'ING on the Plain, riding on the Plain. *Spenc.*

PRICK'LE [*prickele*, Sax. *prichel*, Belg.] a sharp-pointed Thing, as a Thorn, &c.

PRICKLY, abounding with sharp Points.

PRICK Loose, a Nick-name for a Trollop.

PRIDE [*prædo*, Sax. *pryd*, C. Br. Beauty] Haughtiness, Lustiness, Vanity.

PRI

To **PRIDE** *one's self* [prouder, Sax.] to be proud in, or to be proud of.

PRIDE *Gavel* [in *Rodiley*, in *Gloucestershire*] Rent paid to the Lord of the Manor by some tenants for the Liberty of fishing for Lamprays in the River *Severn*.

A **PRIEST** [*prêtre*, F. *prophete*, Sax. *preff.* Dan. *preffter*, Teut. of *presbyter*, L.] a Clergyman.

PRIESTCRAFT, religious Frauds.

PRIESTHOOD [*presbiterio*, Sax.] the Office or Dignity of a Priest.

PRIESTLY, like a Priest, sacerdotal.

PRIESTRIDDEN, servilely oppressed by the Priesthood.

To **PRIEVE**, to prove. *Spenc.*

To **PRIG** [*g. d.* to *prog*] to scold. *Can.*

PRIG, a little impertinent Fop.

PRIGGING, siding. *O.*

PRIGS, Thieves. *Can.*

PRIG-STAR, a Rival of Love. *Can.*

PRIG-NAPPER, a Horse-Dealer. *Can.*

To **PRIL**, to gore. *O.*

PRIM, affected, formal.

To **PRIM**, to set the Mouth conceitedly, or to be full of affected Ways.

PRIMA [in *Musick Books*] signifies the first, or Number one.

PRIMA [among *Printers*] is the first Word which begins the Sheet.

PRIMACY [*primarie*, F. *primatus*, L.] is the Office or Dignity of a Primate, the first Place, or chief Rule, especially in ecclesiastical Affairs.

PRIMEVAL [*primævus*, L.] that is of the first or more ancient Time.

PRIMEVÆ *Via*, first Passages; the Stomach, intestines, and their Appendices. *L.*

PRYMAGE, a Duty paid to the Mariners, or loading a Ship, at the setting forth from any Haven.

PRIMA Naturalis [among *Philosophers*] the same as *Atom*.

PRIMARY [*primarius*, L.] first in Order, principal, chief.

PRIMARY Planets [among *Astronomers*] are the three upper Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*; but a primary Planet more properly is one that moves round the Sun as its Centre; whereas a secondary Planet moves round some other Planet.

PRIMATE [*primas*, F. *primas*, L.] the first or chief Archbishop.

PRIME [*primus*, L.] first, chief, singular, excellent.

PRIME Figure [in *Geometry*] is that which cannot be divided into any Figure except itself.

PRIME Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such which have no other common Measure besides Unity, as 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.

PRIME Verticals [*Dialling*] direct, erect North or South Dials, whose Planes lie parallel to the prime vertical Circle.

PRI

PRIME [*primus*, L.] the Flower or Choice, when a Thing is in its greatest Beauty or Perfection.

PRIME Numbers [*Arithmetick*] Numbers made only by Addition of Units, as 3, 5.

PRIME [in the *Roman Church*] one of the seven canonical Hours.

PRIME [of the *Moon*] is the new Moon at her first appearing from 6 to 9, or about three Days after the Change.

PRIME [of a *Gun*] the Powder which is put in the Pan or Touch-hole.

To **PRIME** [of *primus*, L. the first, *q. d.* to put in the first Powder] is to put Powder into the Pan or Touch-hole of a Gun or Piece of Ordnance.

To **PRIME** [among *Painters*] is to lay on the first Colour.

PRIMER } [among *Gunners*] is a pointed Iron, to pierce the Cartridge through the Touch-hole of a great Gun.

PRIMER } [of *primus*, *q. d.* *primus* *liber*, L.] a little Book in which Children are first taught to read; also a Sort of Popish Prayer Book.

PRIMER [among *Printers*] Printing-Letters of two Sorts, *viz.* Great-Primer, a pretty large sized Letter, add Long-Primer, a smaller Size.

PRIMEIRO [*primiero*, Ital.] an ancient Game at Cards.

PRIMER Seisin [*Law Term*] a Branch of the King's Prerogative, whereby he had the first Seisin or Possession of all Lands and Tenements throughout the Realm, till the Heir do his Homage, or come to Age. Now disannulled. *F.*

PRIMEVOUS [*primævus*, L.] of the first Age.

PRIMOGENIOUS [*primogenius*, L.] first in its Kind, original.

PRIMING Horn [among *Gunners*] a Horn full of Touch-powder, to prime the Pieces, worn by the Gunner by his Side, when a Ship is in Fight.

PRIMITIÆ, the first Fruits of the Year, which are offered to God.

PRIMITIÆ [in *Law*] all the Profits of every Church living for one Year, after it becomes void, belonging to the King.

PRIMITIVE [*primævus*, L.] of or belonging to the first Age, ancient. *F.*

PRIMITIVE [*Gram*] an original Word from which others are derived.

PRIMITIVELY, originally.

PRIMITIVENESS, a being original.

PRIMNESS Demureness.

PRIMOGENITURE [of *primus* and *genitura*, L.] the first Birth, the Title and Privilege of an elder Brother in Right of his Birth. *F.*

PRIMORDIAL [*primordialis*, L.] primitive, original. *F.*

PRIM'ROSE [*prima rosa*, L.] an early Spring-flower.

PRIMUM Mobile [*i. e.* the first Mover] according to the *Ptolemaick* Astrology, is the ninth or highest Sphere of the Heavens, and the farthest from the Centre, containing all the other Spheres within it, and giving Motion to them, from whence it has its Name, turning itself, and them, quite round in the Space of 24 Hours. L.

PRINCE [*princeps*, L.] one who governs a State in Chief, or is descended from such, as is the Prince of *Wales* in *England*. It is used also for a Principal, Chief, or most excellent Person; as *Archiebald the Prince of Scots*.

PRINCES Feather, a Flower.

PRINCESS [*princeps*, F. *principissa*, L.] a Prince's Lady, Consort, Wife.

PRINCIPAL [*principalis*, L.] chief, main. F.

PRINCIPAL Point [*in Perspective*] the Point where the principal Ray falls on the Table.

PRINCIPAL Ray [*Perspect.*] the perpendicular Ray which goes from the Beholder's to the vertical Plane or Table.

A **PRINCIPAL**, the Head of a College in an University; also the chief Person in some of the Inns of *Chancery*.

PRINCIPAL, the Sum of Money borrowed or lent distinct from the Interest.

PRINCIPAL Posts [*in Architecture*] are the Corner-Posts, which are tenoned into the Ground plates below, and into the Beams of the Roof.

PRINCIPALITY [*principatus*, F. *principatus*, L.] the Dominion or Jurisdiction of a Prince.

PRINCIPALITIES [among *Divines*] one of the Orders of the Angels.

PRINCIPALLY, chiefly.

PRINCIPLE [*principes*, F. *principium*, L.] the first Cause of the Being or Production of any Thing; a Motive or Inducement.

To **PRINCIPLE**, to fix in any Tenet, good or ill.

PRINCIPLES [*in Arts and Sciences*] the first Grounds and Rules of them, called otherwise *Elements* and *Radiments*.

Architectonick **PRINCIPLES**, } are the four
Peripatetic **PRINCIPLES**, } Elements,
Water, Air, Earth, and Fire.

Epicurean **PRINCIPLES**, are, *Magnitude, Figure, and Weight.*

PRINCIPLES [*in Mathematicks*] are reckoned of three Sorts, *wiz. Definitions, Axioms, and Postulates.*

PRINCIPLES [among *Moralists*] *Maxims* or undoubted Truths; good practical Rules of Action; as a Man who acts according to the known Parts of Religion and Morality, is said to be a *Man of Principles*.

PRIN COCK [*g. d. fraxax*, L.] a Youngster, too soon ripe-headed.

PRIND'LE [*of pradiolum*, L.] a small Farm as *Comden* conjectures, a Surname.

To **PRINT** [*printere*, Belg.] to practise the Art of

PRINTING, an Art, as some say, first invented by *Lawrence Coster of Haerlem in Holland*; or as others say, by *Johannes Gutenberg in Germany*; and brought into *England* by *Caxton* and *Turner*, who were sent by King *Henry VI.* to learn it. One of the first Books now extant is *Tully's Offices*, printed *Ann. 1465.* and kept in the *Bodleian Library* at *Oxford*.

PRINTER, one who prints Books, one who stains Linen with Figures.

PRINTLESS, that which leaves no Impression.

PRIOR, before, in Order or Dignity.

PRIOR [*prior*, F.] the Head of a Priory.

A **PRIORESS** [*priores*, F.] a Nun set in Dignity to an Abbess.

PRIORITY [*of prior*] a being first in Order, Rank, or Dignity.

PRIORITY [*in Law*] Antiquity of Tenure in Comparison of another not so ancient, thence to hold by *Primity*, is to hold of one Lord more anciently than another.

PRIORS *Abbots*, Priors born in *France*, and Governors of religious Houses erected by *Oratorian* Men here in *England*.

PRIORSHIP, the Office and Quality of a Prior.

PRIORY [*priore*, F.] a religious Community under the Direction of a Prior or Priors.

PRI'SAGE, the King's Custom or Sum of lawful Prizes, usually one Tenth.

PRI'SAGE [*of Wines*] a Custom for the King to challenge two Tuns of Wine at his own Rate, which is 20s. per Tun out of every Ship loaded with Wine less than 20 Tuns. It is now received by the King's own Butler, and called *Butterage*.

PRISCILLA [*of prisca*, L. ancient] a proper Name for Women.

PRISCILIANISTS, Christian Heretics. *Anno 338.* Followers of one *Priscilianus* a Spaniard, who, besides those of the *Goths*, taught several other Errors.

PRISE [*prisae*, F.] the Act of taking; also a Prize.

PRISER [*Old Statute*] the Things taken of the King's Subjects by *Parveyans*, with a Toll or Custom due to the King.

PRISER, one that fights Prizes; or warlike for Prizes, &c. *Shakespeare*.

PRISM [*prisae*, F. *prisma*, L. of *crispus*, Gr.] a geometrical Figure or solid Body, bounded by several Planes whose Bases are Polygons equal, parallel, and alike-figured; also a thin Glass, in Form of a triangular Prism, through which the Sun's Rays being transmitted, are refracted into the vivid Colours of the Rainbow.

Triangular

Triangular PRISM [in *Geometry*] a kind of Prism, whose two opposite Bases are Triangles alike, parallel and equal.

PRISMATICAL, belonging to Prisms.

PRISMOID [in *Geometry*] a solid Figure contained under several Planes, whose Bases are right angled Parallelograms, parallel, and alike situated.

To **PRISON**, to refrain from Liberty.

PRISON [prison, F.] a Place to confine Debtors or Malefactors, a Gaol or Jail.

PRISONER [prisonnier, F.] a Person imprisoned.

PRISON-HOUSE, Place of Confinement.

PRISTINE [pristinus, L.] ancient, former, accustomed, wonted.

PRIVILEGE, a Corruption of *Privilegium*.

PRIVACY [privauté, F.] Familiarity, Retirement, Secrecy.

PRIVADO, Span. a private Friend. *Span.*

PRIVATE [privatus, L.] retired, concealed.

To be **PRIVATE**, to be privy to a Secret.

PRIVATEER, a Ship fitted out by one or more private Persons, with a Licence from the Prince or State, to make Prize of an Enemy's Ship and Goods.

PRIVATELY, secretly.

PRIVATENESS, State of being private.

PRIVATION, a depriving, a bereaving, or taking away; Lack, Want, being without. *F. of L.*

PRIVATION [in *Law*] is when a Bishop or Parson is, by Death, or any other Act, deprived of his Bishoprick, Church, or Benefice.

PRIVATIVE [privativus, L.] that deprives or takes away. *F.*

PRIVATIVENESS, the Faculty of depriving or taking away.

PRIVET, a Sort of ever-green Shrub. *Lignum, L.*

PRIVILEGE [privilegium, L.] a special prerogative, Advantage, or Pre-eminence above others.

PRIVILEGE [in *Law*] is a special Grant or Right whereby either a private Person, or particular Corporation, is freed from the Rigour of the Common Law, and this is either real or personal.

PRIVILEGE Real, is that which is granted to a Place; as to the Universities, that none may be called to the Courts at *Windsor*, or held in other Courts on any Contract or Agreement made within their own precincts.

PRIVILEGE Personal, is that which is allowed to any Person against or beyond the Course of Common Law; as a Member of Parliament, who may not be arrested, nor any of his Servants, during the Session of Parliament.

To **PRIVILEGE**, to exempt.

PRIVILEGED [privilegius, F.] who has the Benefit of, or enjoys some Privilege.

PRIVILY, secretly.

PRIVITY [privatus, F.] private Knowledge; as a Woman is said to do a Thing without her Husband's Privy.

PRIVITY [in *Law*] private Familiarity, inward Relation; thus, if there be any Lord or Tenant, and the Tenant hold of the Lord by certain Services, there is a Privy between them in respect of the Tenure.

PRIVITIES, the privy or secret Parts of the Body.

PRIVY [le privé, F.] an House of Office. A **PRIVY** [in *Law*] one who is Partaker, or has an Interest in any Action or Thing.

PRIVY Seal, the King's Seal, which is first set to such Grants as pass the Great Seal of England.

The Lord **PRIVY Seal**, a great Officer, who keeps the King's Privy-Seal, and is, by Office, next in Dignity to the Lord President of the Council.

PRIZE [une prise, F.] that which is taken, any kind of Booty; a Benefit-Ticket in a Lottery; a Reward proposed to one that shall do a Thing best; also a Trial of Skill at Sword-playing.

To **PRIZE** [priser, F.] to value, rate, or set a Prize upon; to esteem or make account of.

PRIZE-Fighter, one who fights for a Reward.

PRO, for, to argue *pro* and *con*, or *contra*, for and against a Matter.

PROBABILITY [probabilité, F. probabilitas, L.] Likelihood, Appearance of Truth; according as Mr. *Locke* has defined it, Probability is the Appearance of Agreement or Disagreement of two Ideas by the Intervention of Proofs, whose Connection is not constant and immutable, or at least is not perceived to be so, and is enough to engage the Mind to judge the Proposition to be true or false, rather than the contrary.

PROBABLE [probabilis, L.] likely, or like to be.

PROBABLY, likely.

PROBACY, Proof by Witnesses. *Chanc.* **PROBATE** [of Testaments] proving of Wills of Persons deceased, in the Spiritual Court, either in common Form by the Oath of the Executor, or to avoid future Debates by Witnesses also.

PROBATION, Proof, Trial, or Essay. *F. of L.*

PROBATION [in the *University*] the Trial of a Student about to take his Degrees.

PROBATIONARY, belonging to Probation.

PROBATIONER [in the *University*] a Scholar who undergoes a Probation.

PROBATOR [in *Law*] is an Accuser, one who undertakes to prove a Crime charged upon another; properly an Accomplice in the Crime. *L.*

PROBATORY [*probatorius*, L.] that proves or trieth.

PROBATUM EST [*i. e.* it is approved] a Term often set at the End of a Demonstration, or Receipt for the Cure of some Disease. *L.*

PROBE [of *probare*, L. to try] a Surgeon's Instrument to search the Depth, Windings, &c. of a Wound

To **PROBE**, to search, to try by an Instrument.

PROBER, one who probes.

PROBERT [*q. d. op Robert*] a Welsh Name.

PROBITY [*probitas*, F of *probitas*, L.] Uprightness Integrity, Goodness.

PROBLEM [*problema*, F. *problema*, L. *πρόβλημα*, Gr.] a Proposition relating to Practice, or which proposes something to be done; as to bisect a Line given, to draw a Circle through any three Points &c.

PROBLEMATICAL [*problematicus*, F. *problematicus*, L. *πρόβληματικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Problem.

PROBLEMATICAL Resolution [in Algebra] the Method of solving difficult Questions by certain Rules called Canons.

PROBLEMATICALLY, uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS, an Elephant's Trunk. *L.*

PROBROUS [*probrus*, L.] full of Dishonesty, infamous, detestatory, reproachful.

PROCA'CIDITY [*procaritas*, L.] Sauciness, Malapertness.

PROCA'RACTICK [*προκατακτικόν*, Gr.] which foregoeth, or gives beginning to another, or which is outwardly impulsive to Action.

PROCATARCTICK Cause [among Physicians] the first or beginning Cause of a Disease, which co-operates with others which follow; as excessive Heat in the Air, or a violent Fit of Passion, which may corrupt or breed ill Juices in the Blood, and cause a Fever.

PROCEDENDO, a Writ, whereby a Cause before called from an inferior Court, to a superior, as the *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, &c. by Writ of Privilege of *Cartisari*, is cleared, and set down again to be tried in the same Court, where the Suit was first begun; it appearing that the Defendant had no Cause of Privilege, or that the Matter in the Bill is not well proved.

To **PROCEED** [*proceder*, F. *procedere*, L.] to come from, or be derived, to spring, or have its Rise from; also to go forward, to act or deal.

PROCEED' [with Merchants] that which arises from a Thing; as the *Next Proceed*.

PROCE'DURE, a Course of Pleading, a going on in any Affair. *F.*

PROCEL'LOUS [*procellosus*, L.] tempestuous, stormy.

PROCELEUSMATICUS [*προκελευσματικός*, Gr.] a Foot consisting of four Syllables, as, *Homericus*.

PRO

PROCRITY [*procris*, L.] Tallness, Height, Length.

PROCCERS [among Glass Workers] Iron hooked at the Ends.

PROCCSS [*proccus*, F *proccus*, L.] a going forward, a continued Series, or Order of Things.

PROCCSS [in Chymistry] the whole exact Course of an Operation or Experiment.

PROCCSS [among Anatomists] the Knob or bunching out Part of a Bone.

PROCCSS [in Law] is the Matter of proceeding in every Cause, or the Beginning or principal Part of it.

PROCCSS, or Harangue, a long Discourse. *Chauc.*

PROCCSSION, a solemn March of the Clergy and People of the *Romish* Church, in their Ornaments, Habits, with Musick, &c. Also the Visitation of the Bounds of a Parish in *Regation Week*, performed by the Minister, Parish-Officers, and the Children. *F.* of *L.*

PROCCSIONAL, of or pertaining to a Procession. *F.*

PROCCSSUM Continuando, a Writ for the continuing of a Process, after the Death of a Chief Justice, &c.

PROCCSSUS Ciliaris [among Anatomists] Muscular Filaments in the Eye, whereby the Pupil is dilated and contracted. *L.*

PROCCSSUS Peritonæi [among Anatomists] two Pipes on each Side of the *Os Pubis*, reaching to the Skin of the *Scrotum*, through the Holes of the Tendons of the oblique and transverse Muscles.

PROCCSSUS Styloformis [among Anatomists] an outward Process of the Bones of the Temples, long and slender, having the Bone called *Hyoideis* tied to it.

PROCCSSUS Zygomaticus [Anatomy] an outward Process of the Bones of the Temples running forward, and joining with the Bone of the upper Jaw, by which Juncture, the Bridge called *Zygoma*, reaching from the Eye to the Ear, is formed. *L.*

PROCCHEIN Any, *i. e.* a Friend near at hand. *F.*

PROCCHEIN Any [in Law] he that is next in kin to a Child in Non-age, and allowed by Law to manage his Affairs.

PROCCRONISM [*προχρόνισμος*, Gr.] an Error in Chronology; a setting things down before the real Time they happened.

PROCCIDENCE [*procidencia*, L.] a falling down of a Thing out of its Place.

PROCCIDENTIA Ani [among Physicians] is a falling out of the lower End of the *Rectum Intestinum*. *L.*

PROCCIDENTIA Uteri [among Physicians] is a relaxing of the inner Tunic of the *Vagina* or Womb. *L.*

P R O

PROCIDUOUS [*procidans*, L.] that falls out of its Place.

PROCINCI' [*procinctus*, L.] ready at hand.

To PROCLAIM' [*proclaimer*, F. of *proclamare*, L.] to publish with a loud Voice, to declare solemnly.

PROCLAIMER, one who proclaims.

PROCLAMATION, is a Notice publicly given of any Thing, whereof the King thinks to advertise his Subjects.

PROCLAMATION [of a *Fine*] is a Notice given openly and solemnly at all the Assizes in the County, within one Year after the ingrossing it.

PROCLAMATION [of *Rebellion*] a public Notice given by an Officer, that a Man who does not appear upon an Attachment in Chancery, or a *Subpoena*, shall be accounted a Rebel, unless he surrender himself at a Day assigned.

PROCLINIA'TÆ, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who denied the Incarnation of our Saviour, the Resurrection of the Body, and the general Judgment.

PROCLIVE [*proclivus*, L.] inclined or hanging downwards; ready, bent to, easy.

PROCLIVITY [*proclivitas*, L.] Aptness, Propensity, Inclination to a Thing.

PROCON'DYLI [in *Anatomy*] the Bones of the Fingers next the Back of the Hand. L.

PRO-CONFESSO [i. e. as though it had been confessed, L.] when after a Bill has been exhibited in Chancery, the Defendant appears upon an *Habeas Corpus* issued out to bring him to the Bar, and the Court has assigned him a Day to answer, which he not doing till the Time expired, a second *Habeas Corpus* is granted, and a farther Day appointed; upon which Day, if the Defendant does not answer the Bill, upon the Plaintiff's Motion, it shall be taken *pro Confesso*, i. e. as if it had been confessed by the Defendant's Answer.

PROCON'SUL, a Roman Magistrate, sent to govern a Province with Consular Power; which Government was to last but one Year; his Equipage, which consisted of Pavilions, Carriage-Horses, Mules, Clerks, Secretaries, &c. was provided at the Charge of the Public.

To PROCRASTINATE [*procrastinatum*, L.] to put off from Day to Day, to delay or defer.

PROCRASTINA'TION, a putting off till To-morrow; a delaying, a deferring.

PROCRASTINA'TOR, one who defers from Day to Day.

To PROCREATE [*procreare*, F. *procreare*, L.] to beget.

PROCREA'TION, a begetting of Children. F. of L.

PROCREATIVE, productive.

PROCTOR [*procurator*, L.] an Advocate; one who undertakes to manage a Cause for another in the Ecclesiastical Court, &c.

P R O

PROCTOR [in the *West of England*] a Collector of the Fruits of a Benefice for another.

PROCTORS [in the *University*] two Persons chosen out of the Students, to see good Orders and Exercises duly performed there.

PROCTORS [of the *Clergy*] Deputies chosen by the Clergy of every Diocese to sit in the lower House of Convocation; also those who are chosen to appear for the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

PROCLUCA'TION, a trampling under Foot, a spurning. L.

PROCUMBENT [*procumbens*, L.] lying along.

PROCUMBENT *Leaves* [among *Botanists*] Leaves of Plants, which lie flat on the Ground.

PROCURABLE, to be procured, obtainable, acquirable.

PROCURACY, the Writing or Deed whereby one is made a Procurator.

PROCURA'TION, a Power by which one is intrusted to act for another. L.

PROCURATION, a Composition paid by the Parish Priest to an Ecclesiastical Judge, to commute for the Entertainment which was otherwise to have been procured for him at his Visitation.

PROCURATOR, a Factor or Solicitor, one who looks after another Man's Affairs; also a Government of a Country under a Sovereign.

PROCURATOR of St. Mark [at *Venice*] a Magistrate who is next in Dignity to the Duke or Doge.

PROCURATOR, one who gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for a Parson. O. L.

PROCURATOR *Monasterii*, the Advocate for a religious House, who was to solicit the Interest, and plead the Causes of the Society.

PROCURATO'RES *Ecclesie Parochialis*, the Church-Wardens, whose Office is to act as Proxies and Representatives of the Church.

PROCURA'TORY [*procuratorium*, L.] the Instrument whereby any Person constitutes or appoints his Proctor to represent him in any Court or Cause.

To PROCURE' [*procurer*, F. *procurare*, L.] to get for another, to help; also to act as a Pimp or Bawd.

PROCURER, one who procures.

PROCURESS, a Bawd, a Pimp.

PROCYON [among *Astronomers*] a fixed Star of the second Magnitude, going before the Dog Star; the lesser Dog Star.

PRO'DES *Homines* [i. e. *Wise Men*] a Title given to the Barons or other military Tenants, who were called to the King's Council, to give Advice according to the best of their Prudence and Knowledge. F.

PRODIGAL [*prodigac*, F. *prodigalis*, L.] lavish, profuse, wasteful, riotous, also vainglorious, foolish.

To be **PRODIGAL** [*prodigac*, F. from *pro* and *ago*, q. d. *subo dromab* or *consumit ab* before him] to spend lavishly, &c.

PRODIGALITY [*prodigalis*, F. of *prodigalitas*, L.] Profuseness, Lavishness.

PRODIGALLY, profusely, extravagantly.

PRODIGENCE [*prodigalis*, L.] Wastefulness, Profuseness, Lavishness.

PRODIGIOUS [*prodigiuss*, F. of *prodigiussus*, L.] preternatural, contrary to the Course of Nature, monstrous, excessive, wonderful, extraordinary.

PRODIGIOUSLY, enormously, astonishingly.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, Enormity of Magnitude.

PRODIGY [*prodige*, F. *prodigium*, L.] an Effect beyond Nature, a monstrous or preternatural Thing.

PRODITION, Treason, Treachery. L.

PRODITORIOUS [*proditorius*, L.] Traitor-like, treacherous.

PRODRIARIUS Canis [in *Old Records*] a setting Dog, a Lurcher.

PRO'DROMUS [*προδρομος*, Gr.] a Forerunner, a Harbinger.

PRO'DROMUS Marbus [among *Physicians*] is a Disease which foreruns a greater; as the Strainness of the Breast is the *Prodromus* of a Consumption. L.

To **PRODUCE** [*producere*, F. of *producere*, L.] to yield or bring forth; to cause; to expose to View; to shew.

PRODUCE, that which any Thing yields or brings.

To **PRODUCE** [in *Geometry*] to draw out further, till it have an appointed Length.

PRODUCE [*produit*, F. *productio*, of *producere*, L.] Fruit, Effect; as the *Product* of the Earth, of a Wit, &c.

PRODUCT [in *Arithmetick*] is the Number sought or arising from the Multiplication of several Numbers given; so if 4 be given to be multiplied by 3, or 3 by 4, the *Product* is 12. It is also termed the *Rectangle* and *Fa.S.*

PRODUCT [in *Geometry*] is when two Lines multiplied by one another, the *Product* is always called a *Rectangle*.

PRODUCTION, a bringing forth, or lengthening; *Product* or *Fruit*.

PRODUCTIONS [in *Anatomy*] the Parts of Bones that bunch a little out.

PRODUCTIONS [among *Naturalists*] the Works and Effects of Nature and Art.

PRODUCTIVE [of *producere*, L.] apt to produce or bring forth.

PROE'THESIS [*προεπιθεσις*, Gr.] a running out first or before. L.

PROE'THESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, whereby the Speaker defends himself, or another Person, as unblameable, by an Answer

containing a Reason of what he and another has said or done.

PROEGUMENA [*προεγουμενα* alria, Gr.] a precedent Cause.

PROEGUMENA [among *Physicians*] an intercadent, internal Cause of a Disease in the Body, occasioned by another Cause.

PRO'EM [*προεμ*, F. of *proemium*, L. of *προεμια*, Gr.] a Preface, or an Entrance into a Discourse.

PROEPI'ZEUXIS [*προεπιζηυσις*, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when a Verb is put between two Nouns, which ought to be placed at the End.

PROFANA'TION, an unhallowing or polluting, or turning Holy Things to common Use. F. of L.

To **PROFANE** [*profaner*, F. of *profanus*, L.] to abuse holy Things, to pollute or unhallow.

PROFANE [*profane*, F. *profanus*, L. q. d. *quod pro*, *extra famam agitac*] unhallowed, ungodly, ungodly.

PROFANELY, impiously.

PROFANENESS, Impiety, Immorality.

PROFECTIONS [among *Astrologers*] concluded regular Progressions of the Sun, and other Significators of the *Zodiac*, according to the Succession of the Signs; allowing to each *Profession* the whole Circle and one Sign over; as if the Sun in the first Year be in 30 Degrees of *Aries*, the next Year it will be in 30 Degrees of *Taurus*.

To **PROFER** [*proferre*, F. *proferre*, L.] to offer to give.

Profer'd Service sings.

This Proverb indicates the Perversity of such Persons who condemn all Civilities that are offered to them voluntarily, and set a Value upon none but what are obtained with Difficulty; it is also frequently applied in the Way of Trade, where Persons commonly suspect some Defect in profered Commodities, and value them at but a very low Rate; and *Merk ultronea patet*, say the *Latins*; and *Mercandise offers est a demi vendue*. F.

PROFER, an Offer or Tender.

PROFER [in *Law*] the Time for taking the Accounts of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Exchequer, viz. twice a Year.

To **PROFESS** [*professio*, F. of *pro* and *fater*, q. d. *to confess openly*] to profess or declare solemnly; to make one's self known to be of (such a Religion, Sect, or Party; to exercise publicly a particular Society or Calling.

A **PROFESS'ED Monk or Nun**, one who having made the Vow, is admitted of a Religious Order.

PROFESSEDDLY, avowedly.

PROFESS'ION, a Condition of Life, Calling, or Trade, a Man is of; also a declaring openly, professing, acknowledging, owning. F. of L.

PRO

PROFESSOR [*professor*, F.] one that professes any Religion or Persuasion. L.
PROFESSOR [in an *University*, &c.] a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in public Schools.
PROFESSORSHIP [*professoratus*, F.] the Office of a Professor.
PROFICIENCY [of *proficere*, L.] the State and Quality of a Proficient.
PROFICIENT [*proficiens*, L.] one who has made a good Progress in any Art or Science.
PROFICUOUS [*proficuum*, L.] advantageous, useful.
PROFILE [*profilio*, Ital.] side-ways.
PROFILE [among *Painters*] a Term signifying a Head or Face set side ways, which, as on Coins and Medals, is said to be in *Profile*, or side-View.
PROFILE [in *Architect.*] is a Draught representing the Breadth, Depth, and Height of a Building or Fortification, but not in the Length, which properly belongs to a *Plan*, or Ground plot; so that it is in a Manner the same with the Prospect of a Place or Building viewed side-ways, and expressed according to the Rules of Perspective; improperly the Outlines of any Figure.
 To **PROFIT** [*profiteri*, F.] to make a Progress, to improve, to get Profit or Advantage, to be useful.
 To **PROFIT by**, to make a Benefit of.
PROFIT, Advantage, Gain, Interest. F.
PROFITABLE, beneficial, useful, advantageous.
PROFITABLENESS, Utility.
PROFITABLY, beneficially, usefully.
PROFITLESS, unprofitable.
PROFITROLLS [in *Cookery*] small round Leaves; served and set in the Middle of Potatoes. F.
PROFLIGACY, Licentiousness of Morals.
PROFLIGATE [*profligatus*, L. of *pro* and *fligo*, q. d. one who runs out against every body] wicked, lewd, debauched to the highest Degree.
PROFLIGATELY, licentiously.
PROFLUENCE [of *profluentia*, L.] a flowing plentifully, Abundance, Store.
PROFLUENT [*profluentis*, L.] flowing plentifully.
PROFOUND [*profundus*, F. *profundus*, L.] deep; also great and eminent, as *profound Learning*, *profound Researches*.
PROFUNDITY [*profunditas*, F. *profunditas*, L.] Deconvess, Depth.
PROFUNDUS Musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle, which bends the Fingers. L.
PROFUSE [*profusus*, L.] lavish, wasteful, riotous.
PROFUSELY, lavishly.
PROFUSION, } pouring out; Lavish-
PROFUSENESS, } ness, or squandering
 away Money. F. & L.

PRO

To **PROG** [of *procurare*, L.] to use all Endeavours to get or gain.
PROGENITORS [*progenitores*, L.] Ancestors, Forefathers.
PROGENY [*progenies*, L.] an Offspring, or Issue.
PROGNOSIS [*prognosis*, Gr.] Foreknowledge, Foreboding. L.
PROGNOSIS [among *Physicians*] is the same as prognostick Sign.
 To **PROGNOSTICATE** [*prognosticare*, F. *prognosticatum*, L.] to foretell, to conjecture, to guess.
PROGNOSTICATION, a foretelling.
PROGNOSTICATOR [*prognosticatur*, F.] one who foretells future Events.
PROGNOSTICK [*prognosticque*, F. *prognosticus*, L. of *προγνωσκω*, Gr.] a boding Sign, or Token of something to come.
PROGNOSTICKS [among *Physicians*] are the Signs by which they discover what is like to become of a sick Person, in respect to Recovery or Death.
PROGRAM [*programmata*, F. *programma*, L. of *προγραμμα*, Gr.] an Edict or Proclamation set up in a public Place; also a Bill pasted up or delivered by hand to give Notice of some Speech or Ceremony, of something to be performed in a College or School in an *University*.
PROGRESS [*progrez*, F. *progressus*, L.] a proceeding or going forward in any Undertaking; also a Journey taken by a Prince or Nobleman.
PROGRESSION, a going on, an advancing. F. of L.
PROGRESSION [In *Mathematics*] a Consequence or Train of Quantities, which follow one another, and keep a certain Reason or Proportion among themselves.
PROGRESSION *Arithmetical*, a Consequence or Train of Numbers or Quantities in continued arithmetical Proportion.
PROGRESSION *Geometrical*, is a like Train of Numbers or Quantities in geometrical Proportion continued.
PROGRESSIONAL, pertaining to Progression. F.
PROGRESSIVE, which proceeds or goes on. F.
PROGRESSIVELY, by regular Advances.
 To **PROHIBIT** [*prohibere*, F. *prohibitum*, L.] to forbid, to bar, to keep from.
PROHIBITED Goods, such Commodities as are not to be brought or conveyed out of the Nation. See *Contraband*.
PROHIBITIO de vasto directa parti, a Writ directed to a Tenant forbidding him to make Waste upon the Land in Controversy during the Suit. L.
PROHIBITION, a Forbidding, an Hindrance. F. of L.
PROHIBITION [among *Astrologers*] is when two Planets are applying to an Aspect,

and in the mean Time another Planet interposes either in Aspect or Body.

PROHIBITION, the Name of a Writ lying for one impleaded in the Court-Christian, for a Cause belonging to the Cognizance of the King's Court.

PROHIBITORY [*prohibitorius*, L.] that prohibits, forbids, or hinders.

To **PROJECT** [*projectus*, L.] to throw out, to cast forward; also from *projector*, F. to scheme, to form in the Mind, to contrive.

PROJECT [*projet*, F. of *projectus*, L.] Design, Purpose, Contrivance.

PROJECTED [*projectus*, F. *projectus*, L.] designed or contrived.

PROJECTED [in a *Mathematical Sense*] drawn upon a Plane.

PROJECTILE [of *projectivus*, L.] any Thing thrown or cast off with a Force.

PROJECTILES [among *Philosophers*] are projected Bodies, *i. e.* such as being put into a violent Motion, are cast off from the Place where they received their Quantity of Motion, and afterwards move at a Distance from it; as a Stone thrown out of one's Hand by a Shing, an Arrow from a Bow, a Bullet from a Gun, &c.

PROJECTION, a projecting. F. of L.

PROJECTION [among *Chymists*] is when any Matter to be calcined or fulminated, is put into a Crucible, Spoonful by Spoonful.

PROJECTION of the Sphere [in *Astronomy*] is a describing of the Lines and Circles of the Sphere, or so many as are requisite, in *plans*, or on a flat Surface.

PROJECTION Geometrick [in *Astronomy*] is where the Plane of Projection is parallel to a great Circle of the Sphere, or any Parts of them, upon the Plane of some Circles.

PROJECTION Orthographick [in *Astronomy*] is a Projection wherein the Eye is supposed to be at an infinite Distance from the Circle of the Projection.

PROJECTION Stereographick [in *Astron.*] such as supposes the Eye to be in the Pole of the Place of Projection, 90 Degrees distant from, and perpendicular to it.

Period of PROJECTION [among *Airby-mists*] a sort of Matter much boasted of, and said to be the Seed of Gold itself, having the Faculty of multiplying, or increasing Gold.

PROJECTOR, one who projects or contrives any Design.

PROJECTURE [*projectura*, L.] is the jutting or leaning out of any Part of a Building, the Coping of a Wall, &c.

PROJECTURING Table [in *Architecture*] is that which juts out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedestal, or any Part, to which it set as an Ornament.

PROIN [among *Falcoons*] a Hawk is said to *Proin*, when she dresses or sets in Order her Wings.

PRO Indiviso [*Law Term*] is a Possession of Lands or Tenements, belonging to two or more Persons, of which none knows his respective Portion or Share.

PROLA'BIA [among *Anatomists*] the utmost bunching out Parts of the Lips.

To **PRO'LATE** [*prolatum*, L.] to pronounce, to alter.

PRO'LATE Spheroid [*Geometry*] a Solid produced by the Revolution of the Semi Ellipsis about its longer Diameter.

PROLEGO'MENA [*prolegomena*, F. *προλεγόμενα*, Gr.] preparatory Discourses, Prefaces or Preambles, which the Reader ought first to be acquainted with, the better to understand any Book or Science. L.

PROLE'PSIS [*προληψις*, Gr.] a Figure of Construction in *Grammar*, in which the Whole does duly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the Parts of the Whole are reduced to the same Verb or Adjective, with which they do not agree.

PROLE'PSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure by which we prevent what might be objected by the Adversary, by making the Objections ourselves.

PROLEPTICAL } [*prolepticos*, L.] be-
PROLEPTICK } longing to the Figure
Prolepsis.

PROLEPTICK Disease [among *Physicians*] a Distemper which always anticipates or seizes the Patient sooner the next Day than it did the Day before.

PROLIFICAL } [*prolifus*, F.] fit for
PROLIFICK } Generation, apt to breed or bring forth.

PROLIFICALY, fruitfully.
PROLIFICK Signs [among *Astrologers*] are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

PROLIFICA'TION, a making fruitful.
PROLIX' [*prolixus*, F. of *prolixus*, L.] long, tedious, or large in Speech.

PROLIXITY [*prolixitas*, F. *prolixitas*, L.] Tediousness, Length of a Discourse.

PROLIXLY, tediously.
PROLIXNESS, Tediousness.

To **PROLLE**, to look out, properly in order to pilfer. *Cb.*

PROLOCU'TOR, a Chairman or Speaker of each House of Convocation, or of a Synod. L.

PROLOCU'TORSHIP, the Office of a Prolocutor.

PROLOGUE [*prologus*, L. of *προλογος*, Gr.] a Preface, properly a Speech before a Stage-play. F.

To **PROLONG'** [*prolonger*, F. *prolongare*, L.] to lengthen out, to make a Thing last longer.

PRO'LONGA'TION, a lengthening out. F. of L.

PROMENADE, a Walk in the Fields. F.
PROMINENCE [*prominentia*, L.] the jutting of a Thing out or over.

PROMINENT

P R O

PROM'INENT [*prominens, L.*] jutting it, or standing forward.
PROMISCUOUS [*promiscuus, L.*] mingled together, confused.
PROMISCUOUSLY, indiscriminately, without Selection.
 To **PROMISE** [*promittere, F. promittere, L.*] to make a Promise, to engage, or give one's Word.
A PROMISE [*promissa, F. promissum, L.*] Assurance by Word of Mouth, to do any thing.
PROMISE [in Law] is when a Man binds himself, by his Word, to perform such an Act as is agreed on and concluded with another, upon a valuable Consideration.
PROMISER, one who promises.
PROMISSORY, of, or concerning a Promise; so a Promissory-Note, is a Note promising to pay a Sum at an appointed Time.
PROMISORS } [among Astrologers] are
PROMITORS } certain Directors, so called, because they promise in the Radix nothing to be accomplished when the Time the Direction is fulfilled.
PROMONTORY [*promontoria, F. promontorium, L.*] a Mountain, Hill, or any high ground running out a great Way into the Sea.
 To **PROMOTE** [*promovere, F. promovere, L.*] to advance or prefer, to further or carry on.
PROMOTER [*promotor, F. promotor, L.*] one who promotes or carries on a Business.
PROMOTERS } [in Law] Informers,
PROMOOTERS } who, for prosecuting others as offend, have Part of the Fines for their Reward; though chiefly belonging to the Spiritual Courts, the Exchequer, and King's Bench.
PROMOTION, Preferment, Advancement. F. of L.
PROMOTIVE, that which advances.
PROMPT [*promptus, F. of promptus, L.*] ready, quick, nimble. F.
PROMPT Payment, ready Money.
 To **PROMPT** [q. d. *promptum facere*] to let or whisper one; also to put one upon.
PROMPTER, at a Play-house, one who rates to the Actors, when they mistake or get out.
PROMPTITUDE } [*promptitudo, L.*] Readiness,
PROMPT'NESS } dexterity, Quickness. F.
PROMPTUARY [*promptuarium, L.*] a store-house, Buttery.
 To **PROMULGATE** } [*promulgatum, L.*]
TO PROMULGE } to publish or proclaim.
PROMULGATION, a publishing, &c.
PROMULGATOR, one who publishes or announces.
PROMONAS [*promonades, Gr.*] a Church, or a Portico to a Palace. L.
PROMOTORES Musculi [in Anatomy] two muscles which move the Radius, one whereof is round, the other four square. L.

P R O

PRONE [*pronus, L.*] bending forward, or hanging the Face downward; also inclined to a Thing.
PRONESS [*proneitas, L.*] Inclination, Readiness, Propensity.
PRONG [*Minibea* derives it of Orange, Belg. to comets] a Pitchfork. C.
PRONOMINAL [*pronominalis, L.*] belonging to a Pronoun.
PRONOUN [*pronomén, L. quod pro nomine ponitur*] a Personal Noun, as I, Thou, He, &c.
 To **PRONOUNCE** [*pronunciare, F. pronunciare, L.*] to utter or speak, to pass one's judgment.
PRONOUNCER, one who pronounces.
PRONTO [in Music Books] signifies quick or nimbly, without loss of Time. Ital.
PRONUNCIATION, Utterance of Speech, speaking out Delivery. F. of L.
PRONUNCIABLE [*pronunciabilis, L.*] which may be pronounced.
PROOF [*prova, F. prova, Ital.*] a Trial or Essay; an Argument or Reason to prove a Truth; Testimony. Mak.
PROOF, impene rable, able to resist, also the first Sheet done at a Printing Press.
 To **PROP** [*stoppen, L. S.*] to support or bear up.
A PROP [*stoppe, L. S.*] a Supporter, or Underlet.
TO PROPAGATE [*propagatum, L. of pro and panto, q. d. to fix at a Distance*] to cause to multiply or increase; to spread abroad.
PROPAGATION, a spreading abroad or increasing; also the Generation and Multiplication of Creatures. F. of L.
PROPAGATOR, one who spreads abroad.
PRO Partibus Liberandis, a Writ for the Partition of Lands between Co-heirs.
PROPELLED [of *propellere, L.*] driven or thrust far off or forward.
PROPEMPTICON [of *propepticon, Gr.*] a farewell or sending away.
PROPENSE [*propensus, L.*] prone, inclinable to.
PROPENSTON } [*propensitas, L.*] Inclination,
PROPENSITY } nation of Mind, Propensities, Propensity. F.
PROPER [*proprie, F. proprius, L.*] peculiar, convenient, fitting.
PROPER [Heral] when a Thing is borne in the Colour it grows in, or is made of.
PROPER [q. d. *proprie, of processus, L.*] tall in Stature.
PROPERATION, a hastening. L.
PROPER Fraction [Arithmetick] a Fraction more or less than Unity, having the Numerator less than the Denominator.
PROPER Motion [among Astrologers] is the Motion of a particular Plane from West to East.
PROPER Name, that which is peculiar to certain Persons and Things.

PROPER Navigation, is the guiding of a Ship to a proposed Harbour, where the Voyage is performed in the vast Ocean.

PROPERLY, fitly, strictly.

PROPERNESS [q. d. *Properitas*, L.] Tallness.

PROPERTY [*propriet*, F. of *proprietas*, L.] natural Quality or Virtue; Right or Due which belongs to every Man, rightful Possession of a Thing; also a walking Horse, Tool, or Blind.

PROPERTY } [in *Law*] is the highest
PROPRIETY } Right or Title that a Man has, or can have to any Thing, and no ways depending upon another Man's Courtesy; also Quality.

PRO'PHASIS [*προφήσις*, Gr.] an Excuse, Pretence, or Colour.

PROPHASIS [among *Physicians*] a Foreknowledge of Diseases.

PROPHECY [*prophetia*, F. *propheta*, L. *προφήτεια*, Gr.] a Prediction, or Foretelling.

TO PROPHECY [*prophetisere*, F. *propheta*, L. *προφήτίζω*, Gr.] to foretell Things to come, to expound divine Mysteries.

PROPHESIES } [in *Law*] are taken for
PROPHECIES } wisely foretelling of Matters to come, in certain hidden and enigmatical Speeches.

PROPHELACTICK [*προφελαντικόν*, Gr.] that Part of Physick which prevents or preserves from Diseases.

PROPHET [*propheta*, F. *propheta*, L. *προφήτης*, Gr.] one who foretells future Events; a Person inspired by God to reveal his Will, warn of approaching Judgments, &c.

PROPHETESS [*prophetissa*, F. *propheta*, L. of *προφήτις*, Gr.] a Woman who prophesies.

PROPHETICAL } [*prophetique*, F. *pro*
PROPHETICK } *pheticus*, and *propheticus*, L. of *προφήτικος*, Gr.] belonging to a Prophet or Prophecy.

PROPHETICALLY, in a predictive Manner.

TO PROPINE [*propinare*, L.] to drink to one. *Cheer*.

PROPINQUITY [*propinquitas*, L.] Nearness, Nighness.

PROPIIABLE [*propitiabilis*, L.] that may be atoned, pacified, or appeased.

TO PROPITIATE, to render propitious, to appease.

PROPIATION [q. d. *propitium facere*] an Atonement. F. of L.

PROPIIATORY [*propitiatorius*, F. of *propitiatorius*, L.] that serves, or is of Force to propitiate or atone.

The **PROPIIATORY** [of *propitiatorium*, L.] the Mercy-Seat; a Table or Cover lined on both Sides with Gold Plates, set over the Ark of the Covenant among the Jews.

PROPIIIOUS [*propice*, F. *propitius*, L.] favourable, kind, merciful.

PROPIIIOUSLY, favourably, kindly.
PROPIIIOUSNESS, Disposition to Mercy, Favourableness.

PROPLASM [*proplosma*, L. of *προπλασμα*, Gr.] a Mould in which any Metal, or soft Matter, which will afterwards grow hard, is cast.

PROPLASTICK [*προπλαστικόν*, Gr.] the Art of making Moulds for casting. L.

PRO'POMA [*προπόμα*, of *προπιω*, Gr.] a first Draught taken before Meat, or a Drink made of Wine, Honey, or Sugar; a Whet.

PRO'PONENT [*proponens*, L.] one that makes a Proposal.

PROPOREITAS [*Law Term*] the Declaration, Deliverance, or Verdict of a Jury.

PROPORTION, Agreement, Agreeableness, Answerableness. F. of L.

PROPORTION [in *Arithmetic*] is the Relation which all the Work has to its Parts, and that every one has separately to the whole Building.

PROPORTION [in *Mathematics*] is the Similitude or Likeness of *Ratio's*, when several Quantities or Numbers are compared one to another, with respect to their Greatness or Smallness.

PROPORTION [in *Quality*] is either the Relation or respect that the Reasons (*Ratio's*) of Numbers have one to another, or else that which their Differences have one to another.

PROPORTION Arithmetical, is when several Numbers differ according to an equal Difference, as 3, 7, 9, 13, the Excess being 4.

PROPORTION Geometrical, is a Similitude of Geometrical *Ratio's*; thus these four Numbers, 2, 4, 8, 16, are in Geometrical Proportion, the Ratio of 2 to 4, being the same with that of 8 to 16.

TO PROPORTION [*proportionare*, F.] to make answerable, to commensurate.

PROPORTION Harmonick [in *Geometry*] that wherein the first Term is to be the last in a Geometrical Ratio, equal to that of the Difference of the two first, to the Difference of the two last, dividing, &c. by the Means of Compasses and Scaling Rules.

PROPOR'TIONABLE, agreeable to the Rules of Proportion.

PROPORTIONABLY, agreeably to the Rules of Proportion.

PROPORTIONAL Scales, are the artificial Logarithms placed on Lines for the Ease of multiplying.

PROPORTIONAL [*proportionalis*, F.] of like Proportion.

PROPORTIONALITY, a Likeness of Proportion.

PROPORTIONALS [in the *Mathematics*] Numbers or Quantities which are in mathematical Proportion.

To **PROPORTIONATE** [*proportionare*, F.] to make answerable or commensurate.

PROPOSAL [*Propos*, F.] Proposition or Offer.

To **PROPOSE** [*proferre*, F. q. d. *ponere pro oculis alicuius*] to speak, to offer, to declare; to move or make a Motion.

PROPOSER, one who offers a Thing to be considered.

PROPOSITION, a Thing proposed to be proved, made out, or demonstrated; any Thing predicated of any Subject. F of L.

PROFOTISMA [*propotisma*, Gr.] the taking of a Dose of Physick. L.

To **PROPOUND** [*proponere*, L.] to propose or set on Foot some Discourse, or some Question or Doubt to be resolved.

A **PROPOUNDER**, one who propounds Matters.

PROPOUNDERS [in Law] are Monopolizers or Ingrossers of Commodities.

PRO-PREFECT, an Officer under the Prefect, a Deputy Prefect.

PRO PRETOR, a Deputy Pretor.

PROPRIETARY } [*Proprietaire*, F. *Proprietarius*, L.] an Owner, one who has a Property in any Thing.

PROPRIETA'TE *probando*, a Writ for him who will prove a Property before the Sheriff. L.

PROPRIETY [*Proprieté*, F. *Proprietas*, L.] proper Sense.

PROPRIETY [of Speech] is the Properties, the peculiar Phrases or Expressions in a Language.

PROPT [for *propped*] sustained by some Prop.

PROPTOSIS [*proptosis*, Gr.] the falling down of some Part of the Body. L.

To **PRO-PUGN** [*propugno*, L.] to defend, to vindicate.

PROPUGNER, a Defender.

PROPY'LEUM [*propyleum*, Gr.] the Porch of a Temple or great Hall. L.

PROPULSION, a beating off. L.

PROROGATION, a deferring or putting off, especially of a Session of Parliament, to a certain Time appointed by the King; in which Case all Bills passed in either or both Houses, that have not had the Royal Assent, must begin afresh at the next Meeting, but not so in an Adjournment.

To **PROROGUE** [*prorogare*, F. of *pro* and *rogare*, q. d. *to demand a longer Time*, L.] to put off till another Time, also to prolong.

PRORUPTION [*prorupere*, L.] the Act of bursting out.

PROSA'ICK [*prosaicus*, F. *prosaicus*, L.] being in or belonging to Prose.

To **PROSCRIBE** [*proscribere*, F. *proscribere*, L.] to outlaw, to banish; to sequester and seize one's Estate; to post up in Writing, and publish any Thing to be sold.

PROCRIBER, one who proscribes,

PROSCRIPTION, a Banishment, Outlawry; a Confiscation of Goods, and setting them to open Sale. F. of L.

PROSE [*Prosa*, L. *quod prosa via progressiva*] the plain and usual Way of Expression, opposed to Verse; a Part of the Popish Mass in Latin Verse. F. of L.

To **PROSECUTE** [*prosequi*, F. *prosequantur*, L.] to pursue, carry on, or go on with, to sue one at Law.

PROSECUTION [*prosecutio*, F. *prosecutio*, L.] a Following, Pursuit, Continuance.

PROSECUTOR, one who follows a Cause, or sues in another's Name. L.

PROSELYTE [*propheta*, L. of *προφήτης*, Gr. *one come over*] a Stranger converted to any Religion.

To **PROSELYTE**, to bring a Person over to one's Persuasion.

PROSEMINATION [*proseminatus*, L.] Propagation by Seed.

PROSODY [*prosodia*, L. *προσῳδία*, Gr.] that Part of Grammar which teaches to accent right, or shortly to distinguish Syllables either long or short.

PROSODIAN, one skilled in Prosody.

PROSONOMASIA [*προσωνομασία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when Allusion is made to the Likeness of a Sound in several Names or Words. L.

PROSOPOEIA [*προσοπίη*, F. *προσωποποιία*, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, wherein the Speaker addresses himself to Things inanimate, as if they were living, and makes them speak as if they had rational Souls. L.

PROSPECT [*prospectus*, L.] a View or sight afar off; an Aim or Design.

PROSPECTIVE *Glass*, a Glass set in a Frame, to view Things at a great Distance.

To **PROSPER** [*prosperare*, F. of *prospere*, L.] to make prosperous, to give success, to succeed, or be successful.

PROSPERITY [*prosperitas*, F. of *prosperitas*, L.] Flourishingness in the World, Success, Happiness.

PROSPEROUS [*prosperus*, F. *prosperus*, L.] favourable, thriving, fortunate, lucky.

PROSPEROUSLY, successfully.

PROSPHEROMENA [*προσφρηματα*, Gr.] Meats or Medicines, taken inwardly. P. T.

PROSPHYSIS [*προσφυσίς*, Gr.] a Coalition or growing together of two Parts, as when two Fingers grow to each other.

PROSPICIENCE [*prospicio*, L.] looking forward.

PROSTATÆ [among Anatomists] are two conglomerate Glands situated at the Neck of the Bladder.

PROSTERNATION, an overthrowing, a beating or bearing down. L.

PROSTHESIS [*προσθησις*, Gr.] the Fore-side of the Breast; also a fleshy Part in the Hollow of the Hands and Feet. L.

PROSTETHIS [among *Surgons*] that which fills up what was wanting, as when fistulous Ulcers are filled up with Flesh.

PROSTHAPHÆRIS [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and mean Motion of the Planets; also the Angles made by the Lines of the Planet's mean Motion.

PROSTHESIS [with *Grammarians*] a Figure when a Letter or Syllable is added to the Beginning of a Word, as *teluli* for *tuli*.

PROSTITUTE [*prostituere*, F. *prostituere*, L. q. d. *pro omnibus statueri*] to expose oneself open to every one that comes; to yield up one's Honour or Body to Lust, sensual Pleasure, or mercenary Interest.

A PROSTITUTE [anc. *Prostituta*, F. *Prostituta*, L.] a common Whore.

PROSTITUTION, the Act of prostituting.

PROSTOMIA [*προστώμια*, Gr.] the surrounding Part of the Lips.

PROSTRATE [*prostratus*, F. *Prostratus*, L. q. d. *prostratus*] laid flat along.

To **PROSTRATE** [*prostrare*, F. *prostrare*, L.] to throw one's self down, or cast down on the Ground.

PROSTRATION [*Prostrationem*, F. *Prostratio*, L.] laying flat along, a falling at one's Feet.

PROSTYLE [*Prostylus*, L. *προστώμια*, Gr.] a Building that has only Pillars in the Front.

PROSYLLOGISM, is when two or more Syllogisms are connected together.

PROTASIS [*πρωτασια*, Gr.] a Maxim or Proposition; the first Part of a Stage play, which explains the Argument of the Piece.

PROTALICK [*Protalium*, L. *προτάλιος*, Gr.] belonging to a Protalis.

To **PROJECT** [*Protectum*, F. *Protectum*, L. q. d. *pro tegere*] to defend, maintain, governance.

PROTECTION, Defence, Shelter.

PROTECTOR [in *Law*] that Safety and Benefit that every Subject has by the Law.

PROTECTIVE, defensive.

PROTECTOR [*Protector*, F.] a Defender, one who undertakes to defend the Assisted and M. frable.

PROTECTOR [of a *Kingdom*] one made choice of to govern it, during the Minority of a Prince.

PROTECTORATE, Protectorship; the Office, Jurisdiction, or Dignity of a Protector.

PROTECTRESS [*protectrix*, F.] a Defenderess.

To **PROTEND** [*protendere*, L. q. d. *pro tendere*] to stretch out at length.

PROTERVE [*Protervus*, L.] forward.

PROTERVITY [*Protervitas*, L.] Forwardness, Waywardness, Peevishness.

To **PROTEST** [*Protestari*, F. *Protestari*, L. q. d. *se pro teste probare*] to make a Protest, solemn Promise, or Declaration.

To **PROTEST** [in *Law*] is to affirm o-

peally, that one does not at all, or at least but conditionally yield himself to any Act, or to the Proceedings of a Judge, &c.

A PROTEST, a Declaration against a Person charged with Payment of a Bill of Exchange, for refusing to pay it.

PROTESTANCY } the Religion or
PROTESTANTISM } Principles and
Doctrines of Protestants.

PROTESTANTS [*Protestantes*, L.] a Name given to the first Reformers in *Germany*, on account of the public Protestation they made at *Spires* in *Germany*, ann. Chr. 1528, to appeal from the Decrees of the Emperor *Charles V.* to a General Council.

PROTESTATION, a free and open Declaration of one's Mind; a protesting against; a solemn Vow, or Assurance.

PROTESTER, one who protests.

PROTEUS [*Πρωτεύς*, Gr.] a Sea Deity, who, as the Poets feign, could change himself into what Shape he pleased; from whence crafty and deceitful Persons, who can comply with all Humours and Dispositions, are called *Proteus's*.

PROTHYRIS [*προθύρις*, Gr.] a Coin, or Corner of a Wall, a Crow Beam or overthwart Rafter.

PROTHONOTARY } [*Prothonotarius*, F.
PROTONOTARY } [*Protonotarius*, L.]

a chief Scribe or Secretary; a chief Clerk of the King's Bench and Common Pleas; in the last there are three, who enter and enroll all Declarations, Pleadings, Recognizances, &c. in that Court, and make out all judicial Writs; in the King's Bench there is one who records all civil Actions, &c.

PROTHYRUM [*προθύριον*, Gr.] a Porch at the outward Door of a House, a Portal.

PROTOCOL [*Protocollo*, F. *Protocolum*, L. *προτάλλω*, Gr.] the first Draught of a Deed, Contract, or Instrument.

PROFO Forester [*Profo Foresterius*, L.] he whom our Kings use to make Chief of *Windsor Forest*, to hear all Causes of Death or Maim, or of Slaughter of the King's Deer in the Forest.

PROTOL'OGY [*Protologia*, L. of *προτάλλω*, of *πρωτό*, the first, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a Preface.

PROTOMAR'TYR [*προτομάρτυρ*, of *πρωτό*, and *μάρτυρ*, a Martyr, Gr.] the first Witness or Martyr who suffered Death in Testimony of the Truth, as *Abel* in the *Old Testament*, and *St. Stephen* in the *New*.

PROTOPATHY [*Protopathia*, L. of *προτοπαθία*, of *πρωτό*, and *πάθος*, Affection, Gr.] a primary or original Disease.

PROTOPLAST [*Protoplastus*, L. of *προτοπλάστω*, of *πρωτό*, and *πλάσσω*, to form, Gr. i. e. first formed] a Title given to *Adam* our Forefather; also the first Former of all Things.

PROTOTYPE [*prototypus*, L. of *πρωτύπος*,

PRO

view, of *probatum*, and *probatum*, a Type, Gr.] in original Type, the first Pattern or Model of a Thing. F.

PROTOTYPON [in Grammar] a primitive or original Word.

To PROTRACT [*protractum*, L. q. d. *protractum*] to delay or prolong the Time, or draw out its Length; also to lay down the draught of a Map. &c.

PROTRACTER, one who delays.

PROTRACTING [among Surveyors] laying down the Dimensions of a Place by Help of a Protractor.

PROTRACTION, a putting off, a deferring or delaying. L.

PROTRACTING-Pis [among Mathematicians] an Instrument to prick off Degrees and Minutes from the Protractors.

PROTRACTIVE, of a protracting Quality, fit or proper for drawing out into any Length.

PROTRACTOR, an Instrument used by Surgeons to draw out any foreign or disagreeable Bodies from a Wound or Ulcer, in the manner as the Forceps is used.

PROTRACTOR, an Instrument to lay down Angles of any assigned Quantity or Degrees; or to find the Quantity of Degrees any angle contains. L.

PROTREPTICON [*protrepticon*, Gr.] an Exhortation, a Persuasion.

To PROTRUDE [*protrudere*, L. q. *protrudere*] to thrust or push forward.

PROTUBERANCE [of *protuberans*, L.] rising or swelling out; also the Process or knob of a Bone.

PROTUBERANT [*protuberans*, L.] bunching or standing out.

PROUD [proud, Sax.] puffed up with pride.

PROUDLY, arrogantly.

To be PROUD [proud, Sax.] to be puffed up in Mind.

To PROVE [*probo*, L.] to make Trial, succeed.

PROVEABLE, capable of Proof.

PROVEDITOR [*providitor*, F. *providitor*, Ital.] a Provider, a great military Officer in Italy, an Overseer joined to the General of an Army.

PROVENDER [Proviand, Belg. and L. *provender*, F. *proventus*, L.] Food for Cattle. To be PROVENDER *pricked*, to be pained, or saucy by too high Feeding.

PROVER [in Law] or Approver, a Person who having confessed himself guilty of any, accuses another of the same Crime.

PROVERB [*proverbe*, F. of *proverbium*, a common old pithy Saying.

PROVERBIAL [*proverbialis*, L.] belong to a Proverb. F.

PROVERSIALLY, after the Manner of a verb.

To PROVIDE [*providere*, F. *providere*, to furnish with, take Care of, provide.

PRO

PROVIDENCE [*providentia*, L.] Foresight, Forecaſt, Weariſneſs; more eſpecially the Foreſight or ſupreme Intelligence of God, and his Government of all created Beings. F.

PROVIDENT [*providens*, L.] having good Forecaſt, wary, ſaving thrifty.

PROVIDENTIA [in Old Records] Proviſion of Meat and Drink. L.

PROVIDENTIAL, belonging to Divine Providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, in a providential Manner.

PROVIDER, one who provides.

PROVINCE [*provincia*, L.] a conſiderable Part of a County or Kingdom; alſo the Extent of the Jurisdiction of an Archbiſhop; alſo Office or Buſineſs. F.

PROVINCE *Raſe* [either of *Provincia* in France, or, as *Shinner* ſays, of *provincia*, F. the Layer of the Vine] a kind of Rbſe, a Flower.

The United PROVINCES [of the *Netherlands*] the Northern Provinces of the Low Countries, which made a firm and perpetual Alliance at *Utrecht*, A. C. 1579.

PROVINCIAL [*provincialis*, L.] belonging to a Province. F.

A PROVINCIAL [*provincialis*, L.] a chief Governor of all the Religious Houſes of the ſame Order in a Province. F.

A PROVINCIAL Synod, an Aſſembly of the Clergy of a particular Province.

To PROVINCIALATE, to turn to a Province.

To PROVINCE [*provincer*, F.] to lay a Vine Stock or Branch in the Ground to take Root.

PROVISION, any Thing got or procured which is neceſſary for the Subſiſtence of Life; a providing or taking care of. F. of L.

PROVISION [in *Canon Law*] the Pope's providing a ſpiritual Living for a Biſhop, before the Death of an Incumbent.

PROVISION [in *Traffick*] the Wages due to a Factor.

PROVISIONAL [*proviſional*, F.] done by or belonging to a Proviſo.

PROVIſO, a Clause, Caveat, or Condition, made in any Deed or Writing, without the Performance of which the Deed becomes void. Ital.

PROVIſO [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to moor a *Proviſo*, when ſhe has one Anchor out, and a Hawſer aſhore, being moored with her Head to the Shore with two Cables.

PROVIſOR [in a College] a Title of Dignity, a Patron or chief Governor.

PROVIſOR *Monafterii*, the Steward or Treafurer of a Religious Houſe. O. L.

PROVIſOR [*proviſor*, F.] he who ſeeth to the Sec. of *Rome* for a Proviſion; the Patron or chief Governor in ſome Colleges.

PROVIſORS, Acts made in the Parliament at *Oxford*, Anno 1258, to reſtrain the exorbitant Uſe of arbitrary Power.

PRO-

PROVOCA'TION, an urging, incensing, exciting, or stirring up. *F. of L.*

PROVOCATIVE, apt to provoke, or stir up.

A PROVOCATIVE, a Medicine which strengthens Nature in order to *Veacry*.

PROVOCATORY [*provocatus*, *L.*] of or belonging to Provocation.

To **PROVOKE** [*provocare*, *F. provocare*, *L.*] to anger, urge, move, or stir up.

To **PROVOKE** [among *Physicians*] to dispute or cause.

PROVOKER, one who excites Anger.

PROVOST [*Provost*, *Diobols*, *Teut.* *Provost*, *Dan.* *provost*, or *provost*, *F. provosta*, *Ital.* all of *provostus*, *L.*] a President of a College, a chief Magistrate of a City.

PROVOST [in *France*] a Magistrate whose Office is to take Cognizance of Enemies, and such as commit Outrages, as Robbers, &c.

PROVOST Marshal [at *Land*] an Officer whose Business is to seize and secure Deserters, and other Criminals; as also to set Rates on Provisions in the Army.

PROVOST Marshal [at *Sea*] an Officer of the Royal Navy, who has the Charge of the Prisoners taken at *Sea*.

PROVOST of Merchants [at *Paris*] the chief Magistrate of the City.

PROVOST [of the *Mint*] an Officer appointed to approve all the *Monnyers*, and to oversee them.

PROVOSTAL [*provostalis*, *F.*] belonging to a Provost.

PROVOST'SHIP, the Office or Dignity

PROVOST'RY, } of a Provost.

PROW [*prous*, *F. proda*, *Ital. prova*, *L.*] the Forepart of a Ship, *i. e.* that Part of the Forecastle that is aloft, and not in the Hold; properly that between the Chace and the Loof.

PROW, Honour. *C. Valiant. Spes.*

PROWEST, most valiant. *Spes.*

PROWES [*provessa*, *F.*] Valour, a valiant or mighty Act.

To **PROWL** [probably of *proyerer*, *F. Dim.* of *proier*, to prey] to go about niching or pilfering; also to gaze after Gain.

PROWLER, one who wanders about far Plunder.

To **PROXIMATE** [*proximatum*, *L.*] to approach or draw near to.

PROXIME [*proximas*, *L.*] next, immediate.

PROXIMITY [*proximitas*, *F. of proximitas*, *L.*] Nearness, Neighbourhood, Kindred, Alliance.

PROXY [*procuratio*, *L. Mer. Caf.* derives it of *πρωξενος*, *Gr.*] a Deputy, one who does the Part of another, or acts for him in his Absence.

PROXY [among *Civilians*] the Commission of a Proctor from his Client to manage a Cause in his Behalf.

PRUCE, Paulish Leather. *Dryd.*

A PRUDE, a precise Woman, with false Affection. *Fr.*

PRUDENCE [*prudencia*, *F. of prudentia*, *L.*] Wisdom in managing Affairs.

PRUDENT [*prudens*, *L.*] discreet, wisely managing.

PRUDENTLY, discreetly.

PRUDENTIAL, wise, discreet.

PRUDENTIALLY, agreeably to Prudence.

PRUDERY [*pruderia*, *F.*] an affected or conceited womanish Reserve, a Shyness.

PRUDISH, squeamish, affectedly coy.

PRUNE [*prunum*, *L.*] a Plum, a dried Plum. *F.*

To **PRUNE** [in *Gardening*] to trim Trees by cutting off the superfluous Twigs and Branches.

To **PRUNE** [in *Falconry*] as, the Hawk prunes, *i. e.* picks herself.

PRUNEL [*prunella*, *L.*] an Herb.

PRUNELLO [*Brignoles*, the Name of a Place whence they are brought] a sort of Plums; also a Sort of Silk.

PRUNIPEROUS Trees [among *Botanists*] such whose Fruit has a Stone in the Middle, and is soft on the Outside.

PRUNING Chissel, an Instrument for pruning Trees.

PRURIENCY, an itching Desire.

PRURIENT [*prurientis*, *L.*] itching, or having an itching Desire.

PRURIGINOUS [*pruriginosus*, *L.*] full of the Itch, itchy.

PRURITUS [*pruritis*, *F. of pruritus*, *L.*] the Itch, a Disease, any Dryness or Roughness of the Skin, caused by sharp Humour, which stagnate in, and corrode the Military Glands. *I.*

PRUTAN'NICK Tables, Astronomical Tables for finding the Motions of the heavenly Bodies, named by *Erasmus Reinoldus*, and dedicated to *Albert*, Marquis of *Brandenburg* and Duke of *Prussia*.

To **PRY** [*praver*, *F. to make a Trial of*] to search, enquire, or dive into

PRY'AN Tie, is a Sort of Tie found mixed with a gravelly Earth, sometimes white, but usually red.

PSALM [*psalms*, *F. psalmus*, *L. ψαλμους*, *Gr.*] a Hymn upon a sacred Subject.

PSALMIST [*psalmiste*, *F. ψαλμιστας*, *L. ψάλτης*, *Gr.*] one who makes or sings Psalms.

PSALMODY [*psalmodia*, *F. ψαλμοδία*, *L. ψαλμοδία*, of *ψαλμους*, and *ὀδη*, a Song. *Gr.*] a singing of Psalms, a singing and playing together on a musical Instrument.

PSALMO'GRAPHER [*psalmographus*, *L. ψαλμογράφος*, *Gr.*] a Writer of Psalms.

PSALMO'GRAPHY [*psalmographia*, *L. ψαλμογραφία*, of *ψαλμους*, and *γράφω*, to write, *Gr.*] a writing of Psalms.

PSAL'TER [*psalterium*, *F. psalterium*, *L. ψαλτήριον*, *Gr.*] a Book of Psalms, a Collection of *David's* Psalms.

PSALTERY [*ψαλτήριον*, F. *psalterium*, L. *ψαλτήριον*, Gr.] a kind of musical Instrument.

PSAMMIS'MUS [*ψαμμισμός*, Gr.] a th of dry and warm Sand, to dry the Feet dropical Persons.

PSAMMO'DEA [of *ψαμμοῦς*, Gr.] sand and gravelly Matter in the Urine.

PSAM'MOS [*ψάμμος*, Gr.] Sand or Gravel, that which breeds in Mens Bodies.

PSUDA'NGELIST [*ψευδανγέλιος*, L. *ψευδιστάς*, of *ψεύδομαι*, and *ἀγγέλιος*, Angel, Gr.] a false Messenger.

PSUDAPOS'TLE [*ψευδοπόστολος*, L. *ψευδοστόλος*, of *ψεύδομαι*, and *ἀπόστολος*, Apostle, Gr.] a false Apostle.

PSUDISOD'OMON [of *ψεύδος*, false, *ἴσος*, equal, and *δομά*, a Building, Gr.] a kind of Building, whose Walls are made of one of an unequal Thickness.

PSUDO ADEL'PHUS [of *ψεύδομαι*, false, and *ἀδελφός*, a Brother, Gr.] a false Brother.

PSUDODIPTERON [in *Architectura*] a temple which is surrounded but with one Row of Pillars, at the Distance of two Rows, &c.

PSUDOG'RAPHY [*ψευδογραφία*, L. of *γράφω*, of *γράφω*, and *γραφω*, to write, Gr.] false Writing, a counterfeit Hand.

PSUDOL'OGY [*ψευδολογία*, L. of *ψεύδομαι*, of *ψεύδομαι*, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a speaking or lying.

PSUDO MARTYR [*ψευδομάρτυρ*, Gr. *ψεύδομαι*, and *μάρτυρ*, a Martyr] a counter-Martyr, a false Witness.

PSUDO-MEDICUS, one who pretends to be a Physician, a Quack.

PSUDOM'ENOS [*ψευδομένος*, Gr.] a mistical Argument, a Fallacy in Reasoning.

PSUDONYMUS [*ψευδώνυμος*, L. of *ώνυμος*, of *ψεύδομαι*, and *ὄνομα*, a Name, Gr.] that has a counterfeit Name.

PSUDOPERIP'TERON [in *Architectura*] a temple where the Side Pillars were set in Wall in the Inside, so as to enclose the temple usually allowed for the Porticoes of the *pteron*. Gr.

PSUDO PHISOS'OPHER [*ψευδοφίλοσοφος*, L. of *ψευδοφίλοσοφος*, of *ψεύδομαι*, and *σοφός*, a Philosopher, Gr.] a false or counterfeit Philosopher.

PSUDO-PHILOSOPHY [*ψευδοφιλοσοφία*, L. of *ψευδοφίλοσοφος*, Gr.] false or counterfeit Philosophy.

PSUDO-PORTICUS, a false Porch, and L.

PSUDO PROPHET [*ψευδοπροφήτης*, L. *ψευδοπροφήτης*, of *ψεύδομαι*, and *προφήτης*, a her., Gr.] a false Prophet.

PSUDO STELLA [among *Astronomers*] a Comet or *Phaenomenon* newly appearing it seems like a Star. Gr. and L.

EUDOTHYRUM [*ψευδοθύρον*, of *ψεύδομαι*, *θύρον*, a Door, Gr.] a Pedicel-Gate, L.

PSHAW, an Expression of Contempt.

PSOAS Magnus [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Loins which proceeds from all the Vertebra's or turning Joints of the Loins, and their transverse Processes, which in the lower Belly, inserted into the lower Part of the Trochanter of the Thigh-bone, L.

PSOAS Parvus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh inserted into that Part of the Share-bone, which is joined to the *Os Ilium*.

PSORA [*ψώρα*, Gr.] Scabbiness, Mange, &c.

PSORI'ASIS [*ψωρίασις*, Gr.] a dry itching Scab, accompanied often with an Exulceration.

PSO'RICKS [*psorica*, L. *ψωριάς*, Gr.] Medicines good against Scabbiness.

PSOROPHTHAL'MY [*psorophthalmia*, L. *ψωροφθαλμία*, of *ψώρα*, a Scab, and *φθαλμία*, a Disease in the Eye, Gr.] a Scab and inflammation of the Eyes with itching.

PSYCHAGO'GICA [of *ψυχή*, the Soul, and *ἀγωγός*, a Leader, Gr.] Medicines which suddenly raise the Spirits in Faintings.

PSYCHOL'OGY [*ψυχολογία*, of *ψυχή*, and *λογία*, a Discourse, Gr.] an Account or Treatise of the Soul or Mind.

PSYCHOM'ACHY [*ψυχωμαχία*, L. *ψυχμαχία*, of *ψυχή*, and *μαχία*, a Combat, Gr.] a Combat between the Soul and Body.

PSYCHROLUS'IA [*ψυχρολύσις*, of *ψυχρός*, and *λύσις*, Solution, Gr.] Cold, Cold-baths.

PSYCHROPH'OBIA [*ψυχροφοβία*, of *ψυχρός*, and *φοβία*, Fear, Gr.] a Fear or Aversion to cold Things.

PSYDRA'CIUM [*ψυδράκιον*, Gr.] a little Ulcer in the Skin or the Head; also little Pimples, which break out upon the Skin, by Reason of the Winter's Cold.

PTAR'MICKS [of *πίτταμα*, Gr.] Medicines which cause sneezing.

PTERNA [*πίτερον*, Gr.] the second Bone of the Foot.

PTE'RON [*πίτερον*, Gr.] the Wing of a Bird.

PTE'RON [in *Architectura*] the Wing or Isle of a Building.

PTERY'GIUM [*πτέρυγιον*, Gr.] a little Wing.

PTERY'GIUM [among *Anatomists*] the Wing or round Rising of the Nose, or Eye, the Process of the *Sphenoides*, or Wedge-like Bone.

PTERYGO'IDES [*πτέρυγιος*, Gr.] the Wing like Processes of the *Sphenoides*.

PTERYGO'DEUS Externus } [in *Anato-*
PTERYGO'DEUS Internus } *my*] two Processes, arising from the *Processus Pterygoideus* of the same *Sphenoides*.

PTERY-

PTERYGOPALATIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Garganus*, arising from the Proofs of the *Sphenoides*

PTERYGOPHARYNGEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle taking its Rise from the *Pterygoid-Process* of the *Sphenoides*, and the Ends of the *Os Hyoides*.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS Externus [of *Wharton*, a Wing, and *capall*, Gr. the *Uvula*] in *Anatomy*, a Muscle which moves the Piece of Flesh in the Mouth, called the *Uvula*.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS Internus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle having its Insertion in the Forepart of the *Uvula*.

PTISAN [*ptisan*, L. of *arrisim*, Gr.] a Kind of cooling Phruick Drink.

PTOLEMÆICK System [of the *Heavens*] was that System which was invented by *Ptolemy*.

PTYELISM, Salivation, Effusion of Spit-
tle.

PTYELISMUS [*πτυελισμὸς*, Gr.] a too great Spitting.

PTY'LOSIS, a Disease when the Brims of the Eye-lids are grown thick, and the Hairs of the Eye-brows fall off.

PTIS'MAGOGUE [from *πτίσις*, to spit, and *γὰρ*, to lead, Gr.] that which discharges the Spittle, whether it amounts quite to a Salivation or not.

PUBLE, fat, full, usually spoken of
Corn, &c. *N. C.*

PUB'ERTY [*puberté*, F. of *pubertas*, L.] the Age of 14 Years in Males, and 12 in Women.

PUBESCENCE, Ripeness of Age.

PUBESCENT [*pubescens*, L.] arriving at Puberty.

PUBLICAN [*publician*, F. *publicanus*, L.] a Farmer of publick Rents and Revenues; also a Keeper of a publick House, a Victualler, an Alehouse-keeper.

PUBLICA'TION, a making public, a giving public Notice of a Thing. *F. of L.*

PUBLICK [*public*, F. *publicus*, L.] common, belonging to the People, manifest, known to any Body.

The **PUBLICK** [*le public*, F.] the General-
ruler of the People.

PUBLICKLY, openly.

PUBLICKNESSE, State of being open to all.

PUBLICK-Spirited, actuated by the publick Good.

PUBLICITY [*publicité*, F. *publicitas*, L.] Publickness.

To **PUB'LISH** [*publier*, F. *publicare*, L.] to make publick, to spread abroad.

A PUB'LISHER [*publieur*, F.] one who makes publick; who publishes new Books.

PUC'ELAGE, a Maidenhead; Virginity. *F.*

PUC'ELL, a Virgin or Maid. *Chauc. F.*

PUCHIA, a Pouch. *Pursh. O. L.*

PUCK, a fancied Spirit common in Ro-
mances.

PUCK FIST, } a kind of Mushroom full
PUFF-BALL, } of Dust. *C. Crepinus Lep-
pis. L.*

To **PUCKER** [*Stinner* inclines to derive it of *πυκνῶ*, or *πυκνίω*, Gr. to thicken] to shrink up, to lie uneven, as Cloaths are apt to do.

PUCKER, a Nest of Caterpillars, or such like Vermine. *C.*

A PUD'DER [of *pettere*, Belg. to make a Noise] Noise, Bustle.

PUD'DING [*boudin*, F. of *botulus*, L. of *boyau*, F. *budella*, Ital. Intestines] a sort of Food well known, chiefly in *England*, as Hog's Puddings, &c.

PUDDING of the Anchor [*Sea Term*] the binding Ropes about the Anchor rings.

PUDDINGS [in a *Ship*] Ropes nailed on the Arms of the Mast and Fore Yard near the Ends, to save the Rabouts from falling.

PUDDING-Grass, Penny-royal. *Polyg-
onum. L.*

PUDDING-Time, Dinner-Time.

PUDDLE [from *Pool*] a small dirty Lake or Plesh.

To **PUDDLE**, to pollute with Dirt, &c.

PUDDLY, miry, abounding with Puddles.

PUD'DOCK, a small Inclosure. *C.*

PUDEN'DA, the privy Parts; also an Ar-
tery of the *Penis*. *L.*

PU DIBUND [*puhibundus*, L.] bashful, shame-faced.

PUD'ICA *Planta* [among *Botanists*] the sensitive Plant. *L.*

PUDICITY [*puicité*, F. of *puicitas*, L.] Chastity, Modesty.

PUD'ICOUS [*puicus*, F. of *puicitas*, L.] chaste, modest.

PUERILE [*puerilis*, F. of *puerilis*, L.] be-
longing to a Child, childish.

PUERIL'ITY [*puerilité*, F. of *pueritia*,
L.] Boyishness, Childishness.

PUER'ITY [*pueritas*, L.] Childhood, In-
fancy.

PUER'PEROUS [*puerpera*, L.] that bear-
eth Children.

PUET, a kind of Bird.

To **PUFF** [of *puffer*, Dan.] to blow or part
by Reason of Shortness of Breath.

A PUFF [of *puff*, Belg. the Swelling of the
Cheeks] a Blast or Breath of Wind; also an
Utenil for powdering the Hair.

A PUFF [in a *Gaming House*] one who is
hired to play to decoy others.

PUFFER, one that puffs.

A PUFF'ING [*puffino*, Ital.] a sort of Coat
or Sea Gull, a Bird.

PUG, a Nickname for a Monkey or Dog.

PUG'GERED, as, the red pugged *Arm*
of a Turkey, i. e. the *Wattles*.

PUGGY [of *puge*, Sax. *puge*, Dau. a lit-
tle Maid] a soothing Word to a little Child,
or a Paramour; as, *My little Puggy*.

PUGH [q. d. *ap Hugb*, i. e. the Son of *pb*] a *W^{id}* Surname.

PUGIL [in *Medicina*] a small Handful, or such as may be taken up at once between two Fingers and a Thumb. *L.*

PUGNA'CITY [*pugnacitas*, *L.*] Eagerness of fight.

PUISNE, pony, a Law Term for younger; a *puiss^e Counsellor*. *F.*

PUISSANCE, Power, Force, Might. *F.*

PUIS'SANT, powerful, mighty. *F.*

PUKE, a Sort of Colour.

A PUKE, a Vomit.

To PUKE [*puycbe*, Belg. to thrust forth] is ready to vomit or spue.

PULCHRITUDE [*pulchritudo*, *L.*] Fairness, Beauty.

To PULE [*piuler*, *F.*] to cry like a Child; to whine, to cry.

PULCICOSITY [*pulicositas*, *L.*] Abundance or full of Fleas.

PULCICOUS [*pulicosus*, *L.*] full of, or abounding with Fleas.

PULING [*piuler*, *F.* to sing small] sick-pooling, crazy.

A PULK, a Hole of standing Water. *N. C.*

To PULL [*pullian*, *Sax.* *pulla*, Belg. *pi*, *Dan.*] to pluck, draw, hale, &c.

PULL, the Act of Pulling.

PULLA, a Pool, or Lake of standing Water. *L.*

PULLATION, hatching Chickens. *L.*

PULLEN [*poulin*, *O. F.*] Poultry.

PULLER, one who draws.

PULLET [*poulet*, *F.*] a young Hen.

PULLET [in a *Ship*] a close Room in the Id.

PULLEY [*poulic*, *F.* of *pull*, *Eng.*] one of the Mechanick Powers; a Wheel, which means of a Rope running in its Channel, sees up great Weights.

PULLEY Piece, an Armour for the Knees; that Part of the Boot which covers the knee.

To PUL'ULATE [*pulluler*, *F.* *pullulatio*, *L.*] to spring or come up young, to bud.

PULMONARIA Arteria [in *Anatomy*] a Vessel in the Breast which conveys the Blood from the right Ventricle of the Heart to the lungs. *L.*

PULMONARIA Arteria Venosa [in *Anatomy*] a Vessel that having received the Blood from the Pulmonary Artery, discharges it into the left Ventricle of the Heart.

PULMONARIUS, one who is diseased in the Lungs. *L.*

PULMONARY [*pulmonarius*, *L.*] belonging to the Lungs.

PULMONICK [*un pulmonique*, *F.*] a connective Person.

PULP [*pulpa*, *L.*] that Part of Fruit which is good to eat.

PULP [in *Pharmacy*] the soft Part of

Fruit, Roots, &c. which is extracted by soaking or boiling.

PULPIT [*pulpitum*, *L.*] anciently that higher Part of a Stage, on which the Musicians were; a Desk to preach or make an Oration in.

PULPOSITY [*pulpositas*, *L.*] Fulcra of Pulp Substance, &c.

PULPOUS [*pulposus*, *L.*] full of Substance, fleshy, nourishing, rich.

PULPY, soft.

PULSATION, a knocking or striking, the beating of the Pulse. *F.* of *L.*

PULSE [*puls*, *L.*] all Sorts of Grain contained in Hoods, Hulks, or Shells.

PULSE [*pulsus*, *L.*] a beating or knocking against.

PULSE [among *Physicians*] the beating of the Arteries.

PULSE [among *Naturalists*] is the Stroke with which any Medium is affected by the Motion of Light, Sound, &c.

PULSION [*pulsio*, *L.*] the driving or forcing any Thing forward.

PULVERIZATION [*pulverizatio*, *L.*] a reducing to Powder.

To PULVERIZE [*pulveriser*, *F.* *pulverizare*, *L.*] to reduce any Body to Powder.

PULVERULENT [*pulverulentus*, *L.*] full of Dust or Powder, dusty.

PULVIL [*pulvillum*, *L.*] sweet Scents. *Gay.*

PULVIS Fulminans [among *Chymists*] a Composition, which being put in a Shovel over a gentle Fire, will go off with a Noise like that of a Musket.

PULVINATA [in *Architectura*] a Freeze which swells out like a Pillow. *L.*

PUMICATED [*pumicatus*, *L.*] made smooth, like, or with a Pumice Stone.

PUMICE Stone [*pumex*, *L.*] a spongy crumbling Stone, used in engraving, polishing, &c.

PUMP [*pompe*, Belg. *pumpe*, *Dan.* and *L. S.*] an Engine for drawing Water.

To PUMP [*pompe*, Belg.] to draw Water, &c. to sift a Person by a sly Enquiry.

The **PUMP Sucks** [*Sea Term*] is when the Water being out, it draws up nothing but Wind and Froth.

PUMP-Broke [in a *Ship*] the Pump-Handle.

PUMP-Can, a Vessel to pour Water into a Pump, to fetch it and make it work.

PUMP Dale } [in a *Ship*] the Trough in
PUMP-Vale } which the Water that is pumped out runs, and so out at the Scupper-Holes.

PUMPER, one that pumps.

PUMPS, a Sort of Shoes with turned Soles.

To PUN [*punian*, *Sax.*] to pound or beat; also to quibble or play with Words.

To PUNCH [*poing-nner*, *F.*] to bore with a Punch; to thrust one with the Fist, Elbow, &c.

PUN

A PUNCH [*poinçon*, F.] a Tool to make Holes with, &c.

PUNCH, a Composition made of Brandy, Lemons, Water, Sugar, &c. for common Drinking.

PUNCH } a short and thick
PUNCHINEL/LO } Fellow; a Stage-puppet

PUNCH'INS [in *Architecture*] are short Pieces of Timber, placed to support some considerable Weight.

PUNCH'INS [*poinçon*, F.] a Vessel of Wire containing 34 Gallons.

PUNCHION [*poinçon*, F.] a Chisel.

PUNCTATED Hyperbola [in *Mathematicks*] is an Hyperbola, whose oval Conjugate is infinitely small, that is, a Point.

PUNCTILIO [*puntillo*, Span. *pointille*, F. *punctulum*, L.] a little Point or Trifle.

PUNCTILIOUS, very nice and exact, standing upon Punctilio's.

PUNCTUAL [*punctual*, F.] that does a Thing, as it were, to a Point given.

PUNCTUALITY [*punctualité*, F.] Exactness.

PUNCTUALLY, exactly.

PUNCTUALNESS, Exactness.

To PUNCTUATE, to point in writing.

PUNCTUATION [*punctuation*, F.] the Method of Pointing and making Stops in Writing.

PUNCTUM Lacrymalis [among *Anatomists*] a Hole in the Nose by which the Matter of Tears passes to the Nostrils. L.

PUNCTUM Salientis, a little Speck or Cloud which appears in a broad Egg, and seems to leap before the Chicken begins to be hatched. L.

PUNCTUM Lineans [in *Mathematicks*] is that Point of the generating Circle, which, in the Formation of either simple Cycloids or Epicycloids, produces any Part of a cycloidal Line. L.

PUNCTURE [*punctura*, L.] a Prick or Pricking, any Wound made by a pointed Instrument.

PUNCTURE [among *Surgeons*] a Fracture of the Skull-Bone by a pricking Instrument.

PUNDBRËTCH [pund bnech, Sax.] an unlawful taking Cattle out of a Pound.

PUNFAL'DA, a Pound, a-Pinfold. O. L.

PUN'DLE, an H-shaped, and ill-dressed Creature; as, *she is a wery Pundle*.

PUN'GENCY [of *pungens*, L.] a Pricking or Stinging.

PUN'GENT [of *pungens*, L.] pricking, sharp.

PUN'GER [*pugurus*, L.] a Sea Crab-fish.

PUNICE, a Wall louse, a Bug.

PUNICK [*punicus*, of *puni*, the Carthaginians, who were accounted a perfidious People] as, a *Punick Faith*, Falshood, Treachery, Perjury.

PUR

To PUNISH [*punir*, F. of *punire*, L.] to inflict bodily Pain upon one who has committed an Offence; to correct, to chastise.

PUN'ISHABLE [*punissable*, F.] fit to be punished.

PUNISHABLENESS, Liableness to Punishment.

PUNISHER, one who punishes.

PUNISHMENT [*punition*, F. *punisio*, L.] Correction, Chastisement.

PUN'ITIVE, relating to, or of the Nature of Punishment.

PUN'ITORY Interest [in *Civil Law*] is such Interest of Money as is given for Delay or Breach of Trust.

PUNK [*Skinner* derives it of *pong*, Sax. a Leather Wallet. *q. d.* an old shrivelled Where, like a Piece of shrivelled Leather] an ugly ill-favoured Strumpet.

PUN'TER, a Term at the Game of Backet.

PUNTO, a Point. *Ital.*

PUN'NSTER, a low Wit, a Quibbler on Words. *Addison*.

PUN'NY [*puisse*, F.] little, peaking, weakly; also younger; as a *Puny Judge*.

To PUP, to bring forth Whelps.

PUP'IL [*papilla*, F. *papilla*, L.] a fatherless Child, one under Age or Ward; also a Tutor's Scholar at the University; also the Apple of the Eye.

PUP'PIS Vena [among *Anatomists*] a Vein which spreads itself about the hinder Part of the Head.

PUP'PY [of *puppe*, L. S. and Teut. *puppe*, F. of *poppis*, L.] a little Infant or Baby, a Whelp of a Bitch, &c. also an unexperienced raw Fellow.

PURA Eternosyva [*i. e.* pure Alms] a Tenure or holding of Lands in Scotland, peculiar to Churchmen. L.

PURBLIND [*q. d.* *pur blind*] short-sighted.

To PURCHASE [*pourchasser*, F.] to obtain or get by buying, &c.

To PURCHASE [in *Law*] is to get Lands with Money, &c. or by any other Agreement.

To PURCHASE [among *Sailors*] is to draw; as they say, *the Captain purchases space*, *i. e.* draws in the Cable space.

PURCHASE, Bargain, Boot.

PURCHASER, one who purchases.

PURE [*purus*, L.] simple, uncompounded; chaste, clean, neat; mere, downright.

PURE Hyperbola [in *Mathematicks*] is one without an Oval, Node, Spike, or conjugate Point.

PURELY, cleanly, merely.

PUR'FILE [*purfile*, F.] a sort of Trimming for Women's Gowns; also an Ornament about the Edges of musical Instruments, such as Viola, Violins, &c.

PUR'FLED [of *purflor*, F.] flourished with a Needle. *Spens.*

PURFLEW [in *Heraldry*] a Term made use of to express Ermines, Peans, or any other Furs, when they make up a Bordure round a Coat of Arms; as, *He bears Gules, a Bordure Purflew Verry*, meaning, that the Fur of the Bordure is *Verry*.

PURGANTIA [among *Physicians*] purging Medicines. L.

PURGA'TION, a Scouring or Cleansing. F. of L.

PURGATION [among *Physicians*] a purging by Stool.

PURGATION [in *Law*] is the clearing one's self of a Crime.

PURGATION [Canonical] is when the Party suspected makes Oath, in the Spiritual Court, that he is clear of the Crime laid to his Charge, and brings Neighbours to swear upon their Consciences, that he swears truly.

PURGATION *Vulgar*, was either by Combat, or Trial by Fire or Water.

PUR'GATIVE, that is of a purging Quality, apt to purge. F.

A PURGATIVE [purgatif, F.] a purging Medicine.

PUR'GATORY [purgatoire, F. *purgatorium*, L.] an imaginary Place of Purgation for the Souls of the Faithful, according to the *Roman Catholic* Creed, where they are to be purified by Fire before they are admitted to the State of perfect Bliss.

PURGATORY [purgatorius, L.] of a purging Quality.

To **PURGE** [purger, F. *purgare*, L.] to cleanse the Body from ill Humours; also to clear one's self of a Crime.

A PURGE, a cleansing Medicine.

PURGER, one that purges.

PURIFICA'TION, the Act of purifying and cleansing. F. of L.

PURIFICATION [among *Chymists*] the cleansing of a Metal, &c. from the Mixture of other Metals.

PURIFICATION [of the *Virgin Mary*] a Festival called *Candlemas-Day*.

A PURIFICA'TORY [purificatoire, F. of *purificatorium*, L.] a Linen Cloth with which a *Romish* Priest wipes the Chalice and his Fingers after the Absolution.

PURIFIER, one who makes clean.

To **PURIFY** [purifier, F. *purificare*, L.] to make pure or clean.

To **PURIFY** [in *Alchemy*] is to separate Gold and Silver from other Metals, that are mixed with them.

PUR'IM [פּוּרִים, H. i. e. Lots] a Feast among the *Jews*, appointed by *Mordecai*, in Memory of their Deliverance from *Haman's* Conspiracy.

PURIST [puriste, F.] one who affects to speak or write neatly and properly.

PURITANS [puritans, F. of *purus*, L.] a Nickname given formerly to the Dissenters from the Church of *England*.

PURITANICAL, of or *Puritans*.

PURITANISM, the Doctrin

PURITY } [puritas,] }
PURE'NESS } being pur

clear; Honesty, Innocency, &

PURL [Contract. of *purfle*,] a kind of Edging for Bon-lace.

PURL, Ale or Beer in which is infused.

To **PURL** [prolignare, L.] murmuring Noise, as a Stream

To **PURLOIN'** [purloigner,] to filch.

PURLEU' } [pour lieu, F.] }
PURLIEU' } near any Fore

anciently Forest, is afterwards the same by Perambulation.

PURLIEU *Man*, who has I Purlieu, and 40s. a Year Free

PUR'LINS [in *Architecture*] ber which lie across the Roste to keep them from sinking in their Length.

PUR'PARS [Old Law] is an Estate, which being held Copartners, is by Partition all of them.

PUR'PLE [pourpre, F. of *porpora*, Gr.] a purple Colour; of an Archbishop, Bishop, & Magistrate.

PUR'PLE } [in *Heraldry*]
PUR'PUR } signifying of a little Black.

PURPLE *Fever*, a Fever w Skin, particularly in the Face

PUR'PORT [q. d. quod scribitur] Meaning; the Tenor or Writing.

PUR'POSE [propos, F. of *proponere*, L.] to determine, Resolution; also Sub Discourse.

To **PURPOSE** [proposere,] Sup. of *proponere*, L.] to determine to resolve.

PURPOSELY, designedly.

PURPRI'SUM [Old Law] closure; the whole Compass of

PURR, a Bird; also small

To **PURR**, to make a Noi

PUR'REL [Old Law] a L made at the End of *Kersey* Cl

PUR'ROCK, a small Inck Land. O.

PURSE [bourse, F. *bursa*, It of *βύρα*, Gr. a Hyde] a li

Money in; also a Gratificatio given by the Grand Signior.

PURSE *Net* [among *Hun* Nets to take Hares and Rabb

PURSE-Proud, one arroge his Money.

PUR'SER [in a King's Sbi

who has the Charge of the Victuals, and is to see that they be good, well laid up, and stored. He keeps a List of the Ship's Company, and sets down exactly the Days of each Man's Admittance into Pay.

PURSEVANT } [*poursuivant*, F. a Messenger attending upon the King in the Army; also at the Council-Table in the Exchequer, and elsewhere, to bring upon any Message.

PURSEVANTS at Arms, the Marshals who attend the Heralds, and usually succeed them when they die, or are preferred.

PUR'SINFES } [in *Horfus*] a Disease, PUR'SIVENESS } a Shortness of Breath.

PURS'LAIN' [*portulaca*, L.] an Herb for Salads

PUR-U'ANCE, what follows, Consequence, a *postulac*.

PURSU'ANT [*poursuivant*, F.] following, according, or agreeable to.

To PURSUE [*pour suivre*, F. *persequi*, L.] to follow, or run after, to go on with, to carry on.

PURSUER, one who pursues.

PURSUIT' [*poursuite*, F.] running after, Diligence, or Trouble to get any Thing.

PUR'Y [*purff*, F.] over fat, short, or broken winded.

PUR'TENANCE, what belongs to a Thing.

PURVEY'ABLE, careful, provident. *Cbauc.*

To PURVEY' [*pourvoyer*, F.] to provide.

PURVEY'ANCE, providing of Corn, Fuel, Victuals, &c. for the King's House.

PURVEY'OR [*pourvoyeur*, F.] an Officer to whom is committed the Purveyance.

PURVIEW' [*pourvueque*, F. *Law Term*] the Body of an Act of Parliament, beginning with, *Be it enacted*

PURULENCY, Disposition to form Matter.

PURULENT [*purulentus*, L.] full of corrupt Matter, mattery. F.

PUS, Corruption, or thick Matter, which issues out of a Wound or Sore. F. of L.

To PUSH [*pusher*, F.] to thrust or shove.

A PUSH [of *πυρα*, of *πυραω*, Gr.] to inflame. See *Passule*.

PUSHERS, Canary Birds that are new-fown, and cannot feed themselves.

PUSILLANIMITY [*pusillanimitas*, F. of *pusillanimitas*, L.] faint-heartedness, Want of Courage or Generosity.

PUSILLAN'IMOUS [*pusillanimo*, F. *pusillanimus*, L.] faint-hearted, cowardly.

A PUSLE [*puelle*, Du.] a dirty Wench.

PUS'MA [in *Rhetorick*] an earnest Question.

PUSS, a Name given to a Cat.

PUS'TULE [*pusula*, L.] a Push, a Blister, little Wheel on the Skin. F.

PUSTULOUS. [*pusulosus*, L.] full of Wheels or Blisters.

To PUT [*Misbro* derives it of *putr*, F. *Skinner of boufer*, F.] to lay, place, dispose; also to repose, to trust, to expose; also to add, to produce, to oblige, to propose, &c.

To PUT upon, to impose upon.

PUTAGE [*Law Term*] Whoredom, *Putanisms*. F.

PUT'AIGNE [*putain*, F.] a Whore. *Chauc.*

PUTANISM [*putanism*, F.] a Whore's Trade or Way of Life.

PUTATIVE [*putativus*, L.] reputed, supposed, commonly taken for, in Opposition to, evident, or unquestionable. F.

PUTID [*putidus*, L.] mean, low, worthless

PUTIDITY [*putiditas*, L.] Stinkingness.

PUT'LOCK } a short Piece of Timber to PUT'LOG } be put in a Hole in building of Scaffolds.

PUTNEY [of *Put. Belg.* a Well, and *Ga. Sax.* Water] a Town in *Surry*, on the Bank of the River *Thames*.

To PUT over [among *Falconers*] a Term used of a Hawk, when she removes the Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traversing with her Body, but chiefly into her Neck.

PUTREFACTANTIA [in *Physick*] such Things as cause the Flesh to putrify. L.

PUTREFACTION [among *Chymists*] is the dissolving of a concrete or a solid Body with a moist Heat.

PUTREFACTIVES, the same as *putrefactantia*, which see.

PUTRESCENCE [of *putrescere*, L.] *Botanico's*, Corruption.

PUTRID [*putride*, F. *putridus*, L.] corrupt, rotten.

PUTRID Fever, is that kind of Fever, where the Humours, or Part of them, have so little circulatory Motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and putrify.

PUTRIDNESS, State of being putrid.

To PUTRIFY [*putrifer*, F. *putrefacere*, L.] to corrupt or rot, to grow rotten.

PUTTING-STONE, a large Stone, by the throwing of which the Strength is tried.

A PUT'OCK *Candle*, the least in the Pound, put in to make Weight. *N. C.*

PUT'OCK, a long-winged Kite.

PUT'OCKS [in a *Ship*] small Shrouds which go from the Main, Fore, and Mizzen Masts to the Round Top of those Masts, for the Men to get into the Tops or Caps of those Masts.

PUT'Y, Powder of calcined Tin; also a Composition used by Painters to fill up Holes in Wood, and by Glaziers to fasten Glass in Windows.

PUT'RA [*Old Law*] a Custom of taking Mens, Horses, and Dog's Meat off the Tenants *gratis*, within the Bounds of a Forest, claimed by the Keepers of Forests.

A PUZZLE, a dirty Slut. See *Passu*.

P Y R

To PUZZLE [*g. d. to posse, or to posse*] to confound, to put to a *Non-plus*.

PUZZLER, one who confounds.

PYCNOSTYLUS [*πυκνοστάλιος, Gr.*] a Building, the Pillars whereof stand so very close, that their Distance from one another is only a Diameter and half of the Column. *L.*

PYCNOTICKS [*pycnotica, L. πυκνοτυκτα, Gr.*] Medicines which are of a thickening Quality.

PYE [*pye, of pica, L.*] a Magpie, a Bird; also a Dish of baked Fruit, Meat, &c.

PYE'BALD, of two Colours.

PYE'LOS [*πυελος, Gr.*] a Cavity in the Brain, through which the Phlegm passes to the Palate and Nostrils.

PYG'ME [*πυγμα, Gr.*] the Length from the Elbow to the End of the Hand, when the Fist is closed.

PYG'MIES, very small People.

PYG'MY. See *Pigmy*.

PYLORUS [*πυλωρος, Gr.*] a Keeper of a Gate, a Porter. *L.*

PY'LORUS [in *Anatomy*] the lower Orifice of the Ventricle, which lets the Meat out of the Stomach into the Intestines.

PYNANDE [of *peinigen, Teut.*] to cause Pain, to torture] painful.

PYRAMID [*pyramide, F. pyramis, L. πυραμις, Gr.*] an Obelisk, &c.

PYRAMID [among *Geometricians*] is a solid Figure, whose Sides are bound by plain Triangles, and ending in a Point at the Vertex, the Base whereof may be a Triangle, a Square, &c.

Optick PYRAMID [in *Opticks*] the Figure which the Rays drawn out in Length from any Object, through any transparent Medium (where they end in a Point) make to the Eye.

PYRAMIDS [of *Egypt*] vast Piles of Building, which were raised up Spire ways, and served as Monuments for the Kings of that Country; anciently accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World.

PYRAMIDAL } [*pyramidalis, L.*] be-
PYRAMIDICAL } longing to, or in the Form, resembling a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDA'LES Musculi [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the Nostrils and the Abdomen, which take their Names from their Figure resembling a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDA'LIA [in *Anatomy*] the Pyramidal Vessels, certain Vessels which prepare the Semen.

PYRAMIDALIS *Succenturiatus Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muscles of the lower Belly, lying in the *Rectum*. *L.*

PYRAMIDOG'RAPHY [of *πυραμις, a Pyramid, and γραφή, Description, Gr.*] a Description of Pyramids.

PYRE [*pyra, L.*] a Pile to be burnt.

PYREO'IDES [*πυρεοειδης, Gr.*] a Process of the second Vertebra of the Back.

P Y U

PYRETICKS [of *πυρετις, Gr. a Fever*] Medicines which cure Fevers.

PYRETOL'OGY [*πυρετολογία, of πυρετις, and λογια, Discourse, Gr.*] a Discourse, Description, or Treatise of Fevers.

PYRIFOR'MIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its resembling a Pear.

PYRITES [*πυριτης, Gr.*] the Firestone. PYROB'OLI [*πυροβολαι, of πυρ, Fire, and βολη, a Cast, or βਾਲω, Gr.*] certain Fireworks used by the Ancients. *L.*

PYROE'NUS [of *πυρ, Fire, and εν, Wine, Gr.*] rectified Spirit of Wine.

PYROMANCY [*pyromantia, L. of πυρομαντεια, of πυρ, and μαντεια, Divination, Gr.*] a Soothsaying by Fire.

PYROTECHNY [*πυροτεχνια, F. of πυρ, Fire, and τεχνη, Art, Gr.*] the Art of making Fire-works; also the Art of Chymistry, which makes use of Fire as the chief Instrument in its Operations.

PYROTECH'NICK, of *Pyrotechny*.

PYROTICKS [*πυροτικα, L. of πυροτις, Gr.*] Causticks, Medicines, which applied to the Body, grow violent hot, and cause Redness, Blisters, Ripeness, &c.

PYRR'HONISM, the Doctrine of *Pyrrho*, the Greek Philosopher, the first Founder of the Sect of the *Scepticks*, who taught that there was no Certainty of any Thing.

PYRRICH'US [*πυρριχης, Gr.*] a Foot in *Greek or Latin Verse*, consisting of two short Syllables.

PYTHAG'ORAS [of *πυθαγορας, to enquire, and αγαρη, a Sermon*] a famous and learned Philosopher at *Samos*, who lived *Anno Mundi* 3360, about the Time that *Nebuchadnezzar* besieged the Temple of *Jerusalem*; he, for Modesty sake, called himself *φιλοσοφος*, a Lover of Wisdom, whereas the learned Men before him were called *σοφοι, i. e. Wise Men*. He travelled for Knowledge as far as *Egypt* and *Babylon*, and at last set up in *Italy*. He held the Transmigration of Souls, and forbade the eating of Flesh.

PYTHAGORE'AN } belonging to *Pytha-*
PYTHAGOR'ICAL } *goras* the Philosopher, or referring to the Transmigration of the Soul from one Body to another.

PYTHAGORE'AN System [in *Astronomy*] is the same as the *Copernican*.

PYTHAGOR'ICK *Tetractys*, was a Point, a Line, a Surface, and a Solid.

PYTHON [*πυθων, Gr.*] a familiar or prophesying Spirit; and one possessed with it. *F. of L.*

PYTHONESS [*pythonisse, F. of pythonissa, L. πυθωνισσα, Gr.*] a Woman so possessed, a Prophetess, a Sorceress

PYUUCUS [*πυυλις, Gr.*] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith corrupt Matter is evacuated.

PYX [*pyxis*, L. of *ωρεξ*, Gr.] a Vessel in which the Host is kept in Popish Countries.
PYXIS [among *Anatomists*] the hollow Part of the Hip-bone.
PYXIS Nautica, the Mariners Compass.
 L.

Q

Q Is often an Abbreviation of Question; also of *Quasi*, L. as if, though.

Q. D. is an Abbreviation of *quasi dicitur*, L. as if it were said.

Q. E. D. [among *Mathematicians*] stands for *Quod erat demonstrandum*, L. i. e. which was to be demonstrated.

Q. PL. [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *Quantum placet*, L. i. e. as much as you please.

Q. S. [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *Quantum sufficit*, i. e. as much as will do, or a sufficient Quantity.

QUAB [quab, Belg. quappe, Teut.] a Fish, otherwise called a Water-weasel.

QUACK } [Quack-salver, Teut.]
QUACK-SALVER } a Mountebank, a bold and ignorant Pretender to the Art of Physick.

To **QUACK** [quacken, Teut.] to make a Noise like a Duck.

QUACK'ING Boat, a Duck. *Cont.*
QUACKING of Titles [among *Book-sellers*] the putting new and different Titles to Books that have not had a good Sale, and publishing them for new.

QUADRAGATA Terra, a Team of Land, or as much as may be tilled by four Horses.

QUADRAGESIMA, the fortieth. L.
QUADRAGESIMA Sunday [9 d. forty Days from *Easter*] the first Sunday before Lent.

QUADRAGESIMAL [quadragesimalis, L.] belonging to Lent. *F.*

QUADRAGESIMALS, Mid-Lent, Contributions, Offerings made by the People to their Mother Church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

QUADRANGLE [quadrangulus, L.] a Figure in Geometry having four Angles and as many Sides. *F.*

QUADRANGULAR [quadrangulaire, F. of *quadrangularis*, L.] belonging to, or in the Form of a Quadrangle.

QUADRANT [quadrans, L.] a fourth Part.

QUADRANT [in *Mathematics*] is an Arch containing the fourth Part of a Circle or 90 Degrees.

QUADRANT [among *Mathematicians*] is an Instrument of great Use in practical Geometry, Navigation, &c.

QUADRANT [among *Gamers*] is an Instrument for levelling, mounting, or lowering a Piece of Ordnance.

QUADRANT of Altitude [in an *Artificial Globe*] a thin Brass Plate divided into 90 Degrees, and fitted to the Meridians.

QUADRANTAL [quadrantal, L.] belonging to a Quadrant.

A **QUADRANTAL**, a Figure which is every way square like a Dye. L.

QUADRANTAL Triangle [in *Geometry*] a spherical Triangle, having a Quadrant for one of its Sides, and one right Angle.

QUADRANTA Terra, the fourth Part of an Acre of Land. *O. L.*

QUADRATE [quadratus, L.] four-square. To **QUADRATE** [cadere, F. *quadratum*, L.] to agree with or answer.

To **QUADRATE a Piece** [among *Gamers*] is to see that it was duly placed, or well poised upon the Carriage.

QUADRATE Line of Shadows [on a *Quadrant*] is a Line of Natural Tangents placed on the Limb of it, for the more ready measuring of Heights.

QUADRATES [among *Printers*] are certain Pieces of Metal to fill up the void Space at the End of short Lines.

QUADRATICK, four-square.
QUADRATICK Equations [in *Algebra*] square Equations, or such wherein the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a Square.

QUADRATICK Equations [in *Algebra*] square Equations, or such wherein the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a Square.

QUADRA'TRIX, a Square, or squared Figure.

QUADRATURE [quadratura, L.] a Square, or the squaring of any Thing.

QUADRATURE of the Circle [among *Mathematicians*] is the finding of some other right-lined Figure equal to the Area of a Circle, or right Line equal to its Circumference.

QUADRATURE of a Figure [in *Mathematics*] is the finding of a Square equal to the Area of it.

QUADRATURE of the Parabola, the same as *Parabolick Space*; which see.

QUADRATURES of the Moon [in *Astronomy*] are the Medial Points of her Orbit, lying between the Points of Conjunction and Opposition.

QUADRATUS Femoris [among *Anatomists*] is a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its square Figure. L.

QUADRATUS Gnae [among *Anatomists*] is a large square Muscle spread over the whole Region of the Face. L.

QUADRATUS Lumborum [among *Anatomists*] is a short thick Muscle, situate in the Region of the Loins.

QUADREN'NIAL [quadrennis, L.] belonging to the Space of four Years.

QUADRIGEM'INI [in *Anatomy*] four small Muscles which turn the Thigh to the Outside.
 QUA-

QUA

QUADRILATERAL [*quadrilaterus*, L.] having four Sides.
QUADRILATERAL Figures [in *Geometry*] are Figures whose Sides are four right Lines, making as many Angles.
QUADRILLE, a Game at Cards.
QUADRIN, a Mite, a small Piece of Money, in Value about a Farthing.
QUADRINO'MICAL Root [among *Algebraists*] is a Root which consists of four Names or Parts.
QUADRIPAR'TITE [*quadrupartitus*, L.] divided into four Parts.
QUADRIPARTITION [in *Mathematicks*] a dividing by four, or taking the fourth Part of any Number or Quantity. L.
QUADRIPH'Y'LOUS [*quatuor*, L. and *pollus*, Gr.] having four Leaves.
QUADRIREME [*quadriremis*, L.] a Galley or Vessel with four Oars on a Side.
QUADRISY'LLABLE [*quadrisyllabum*, L.] a Word consisting of four Syllables.
QUADRIVIAL [*quadriualis*, L.] consisting of four Ways or Turnings.
QUADRUPEDE [[*quadrupeda*, F. of *quadrupes*, L.] a four-footed Beast.
QUADRUPEDAL [*quadrupedus*, L.] having four Feet.
QUADRUPE'DAL } Signs [in *Astronomy*]
QUADRUPE'DIAN } Signs which represent the Figure of four-footed Beasts.
QUADRUPLE [*quadruplex*, L.] four Times as much, four-fold. F.
QUADRUPPLICATE, a Thing folded, or repeated four Times. F.
QUADRUPPLICATION, a doubling of a Thing four Times. L.
QUÆPLEURA, a Writ which lies where an Inquisition has been made by the Escheator of such Lands and Tenements as a Man lies seized of, when all that was in his Possession was thought not to be found by the Office.
QUÆRE } [of *querere*, L. to seek] a
QUÆRY } Doubt.
QUÆSTY, an Indulgence or Remission of Penance, which was exposed to Sale by the Popes. O. L.
QUÆSTUS [in *Law*] Land gained by Labour and Industry, which does not descend by hereditary Right.
To QUAFF [of *capere*, *Sax.* nimble, *q. d.* to drink briskly, to drink large Draughts, to sip].
QUAFFER, he who quaffs.
QUAGGY, boggy. *Isot.*
QUAGMIRE [*Misbro* derives it of *quæ*, to shake, *q. d.* quaking Mire] a marshy or boggy Place.
QUAIL [*quaglia*, Ital.] a Bird.
To QUAIL [*coagulare*, L.] to curdle as Milk.
To QUAIL [*quæle*, Belg. *sch quælen*] to sigh, *Spen.*

QUA

To QUAIL [*cpellan*, *Sax.*] to crush, to quell.
QUAIL-pipe, a Pipe with which Fowlers allure Quails.
QUAINT [*Coist*, F.] neat, fine, accomplished; also odd, strange.
QUAINTLY, neatly, exactly.
QUAINTNESS, Oddness, affected Primness.
To QUAKE [*Cpacan*, *Sax.*] to tremble, to shake or shiver.
QUA'KERISM, the Doctrine or Opinion of the Quakers.
QUA'KERS, a modern Sect, who took their Name first from their strange Gestures and quaking Fits.
QUALE JUS, a Writ Judicial, which lieth where a religious Person has Judgment to recover Lands, &c. to enquire whether the Party hath any Right to recover such Lands, &c. L.
QUALIFICA'TION, a particular Faculty or Endowment. F. of L.
To QUALIFY [*qualifer*, F.] to give one a Qualification to make him fit; also to temper, appease, or pacify.
QUALITY [*qualitas*, F. of *qualitas*, L.] Condition, Nature, Inclination, Habit; also Title of Honour, noble Birth.
QUALITY [among *Philosophers*] any Property or Affection of a Being whereby it affects our Senses so and so, and acquires such a Denomination.
The four first QUALITIES } [among *Naturalists*]
QUALITIES } [*naturæ*]- are Heat, Cold, Moisture, and Dryness.
The four second QUALITIES [among *Chymists*]
QUALITIES are Volatility, Fixity, Corrosiveness, and Corruptibility.
Occult QUALITIES [in *Philosophy*] the Ancients did so term those Qualities, of which no rational Solution or Account could be given in their Method, or according to their Principles.
Sensible QUALITIES [in *Philosophy*] are such as are the more immediate Objects of our Senses.
QUALM [*cpelame*, Death, of *cuetlan*, *Sax.* to kill; *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *uompan*, Gr. Conception] a fainting Fit; also a Scruple of Conscience.
QUALM'ISH, troubled with, or subject to Qualms.
QUAM *diu se bene gesserit* [i. e. as long as he shall behave himself well] a Clause frequently used in Letters Patent for the Grant of Offices, particularly in those of the Judges.
QUANDARY [*Qu'en dirai je*, F. i. e. what shall I say?] a Study or Doubt what to do, Suspense of Mind.
QUANTITY [*quantitas*, F. of *quantitas*, L.] any Thing that is susceptible, or more or less of Number or Measure, as Signals, Extent, Number.

QUANTITY [among *Grammarians*] is the Measure of Syllables, as to their being pronounced long or short.

QUANTITY [among *Logicians*] one of the Universals, Predicaments, &c.

QUANTITY [among *Mathematicians*] is whatsoever is capable of being estimated, numbered, or measured.

Moral QUANTITY, is that which depends upon the Manners of Men, and the free Determinations of their Wills, as the Prices and Value of Things, &c.

Natural QUANTITY, what Nature furnishes us with in Matter and its Extensions, and in the Powers and Forces of natural Bodies, as Gravity, Motion, Light, &c.

Rational QUANTITY, is that arising from the Operation of the Understanding only, such as the Largeness or Narrowness of the Mind's Capacity.

QUANTITY Discrete, is that whereof the Parts are not united together by a common *Vinculum* or Band, as Number.

QUANTITY Continued, is that whereof the Parts are knit together within some common Term or Terms, as *Magnitude*.

QUANTITY Permanent, is Extension in Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

QUANTITY Successive, is that which is applied to Time and Motion.

QUANTITY Transcendental, the Continuation of any Being, Existence, Time, &c.

The **QUANTITY of Matter** [in any mixed Body] is the Measure which arises from the joint Consideration of its Magnitude and Density.

The **QUANTITY of Motion** [in any Body] is the Measure which arises from the joint Consideration of the Quantity of Matter in, and the Velocity of the Motion of that Body.

QUANTITIES Compound [in *Algebra*] are such as are joined together by the Signs + and -, and are expressed either by more Letters than one, or else by the same Letters unequally repeated, thus $a + b - c$ and $bd - cd$ are compound Quantities.

QUANTITIES Simple [in *Algebra*] are such as have but one sign, whether Positive or Negative.

QUANTUM, the Quantity or Amount, *L.*

QUANTUM meruit [*i. e.* as much as he deserved] an *ACTION* on the Case grounded on a Promise of paying a Man so much as he should deserve.

QUARANTAINÉ [*i. e.* forty] a denying Entrance into a healthful Place for 40 Days, to those Persons that are supposed to come from any infected Place. *F.*

QUARANTAINÉ [in *Law*] the Benefit which the Law of *England* allows to the Widow of a landed Man deceased, of continuing forty Days after his Decease in his capital Messuage or chief Mansion-house.

QUARANTAIN [among *Ecclesiastics*] the Season of *Levy*, which is the 40 Days preceding *Easter*.

QUA'RE *jeoit infra Terminum*, a Writ for a Lessee cast out of his Farm before his Term is expired.

QUARE *impedit*, a Writ for one disturbed in the Right of his purchased Adowson against him who disturbs him. *L.*

QUARE *incumbens*, a Writ against a Bishop's conferring a Benefice within six Months after a Vacancy, while two others are contending at Law for the Right of Presentation.

QUARE *intrahit Matrimonio non satisfacto*, a Writ which lies against a Tenant, who after a conveyable Marriage offered to him by his Lord, marrieth another, and entereth his Land, without Agreement made with his Lord and Guardian. *L.*

QUARE *non admittit*, a Writ which lies against a Bishop who refuses to admit his Clerk, who has recovered in a Plea of Adowson. *L.*

QUARE *obstruunt*, a Writ lying against him who fences up his Ground, so that they who have a Right cannot pass. *L.*

QUARE *non permittit*, is a Writ which lieth for one who hath a Right for a Turn to present against the Proprietary. *L.*

QUARELIS [*Carreaux*, *F.* *Quadrils*, *O. F.* *Quadrilli*, *Ital.*] short, thick, square Darts, shot out of Cross-bows. *Chauc.*

QUARENTE'NA, a Furlong, a Quantity of Land containing 40 Perches. *O. R.*

QUARENTE'NA *habenda*, a Writ for a Widow to enjoy her Quarantain.

QUARE'RIA, a Quarry of Stone. *O.*

QUAR'REL [*querelle*, *F.*] Strife, Brawle, Dispute.

QUARREL of *Glass* [*quarreas*, *F.*] a Pane, or square Piece.

QUARREL [in *Law*] any *ACTION* real or personal.

To **QUARREL** [*quereller*, *F.*] to fall out, to dispute, to find Fault with.

QUARRELLER, one who quarrels.

QUAR'RELOUS, quarrelsome, full of Complaint. *Shakspeare.*

QUARRELSOME [*quarrelleux*, *F.*] apt to quarrel.

QUARRELSOMENESS, Disposition to quarrel.

QUAR'RINGTON [*Devonshire*] a very fine early sort of Apple.

QUARRY [*Carriere*, or *Quarriere*, *F.*] a Place where Stones are digged out; also an Arrow with a square Head.

QUARRY [among *Falconers*] any Fowl flown at and killed.

QUARRY [*Hunt.*] a Reward given to Hounds after they have taken the Game.

To **QUARRY** [*Hunting Term*] to feed upon the Quarry.

QUART

QUART [q. d. *quarta pars*, L. the fourth Part] an *English* Measure, the fourth Part of Gallon. *F.*

QUART [at the Game called *Piquet*] a Sequence of four Cards. *F.*

QUARTIA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
QUARTO } four, or the fourth in Num-
ber. *Ital.*

QUARTAGOTTA, a small Bassoon. *It.*

QUARTAN *Ague* [*quartana*, L.] an *Ague* whose Fit returns every fourth Day.

QUARTATION [among *Refiners*] a Way of purifying Gold, by melting three Parts of Silver with one of Gold, and then casting the Mixture into *Aqua fortis*, which dissolves the Silver, and leaves the Gold in a black Powder at the Bottom.

QUARTELOIS, Surtouts or upper Garments, with Coats of Arms quartered on them; the Habit worn anciently by *English* Knights in warlike Expeditions.

QUARTER [*quartier*, *F.* *quarta pars*, L.] the fourth Part of any Thing.

QUARTER of a Hundred [in Weight *A-weirdupois*] is 28 Pounds.

QUARTER [in *Measure*] is eight Bushels, or the fourth Part of a Chaldron.

QUARTER [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber four square, and four Inches thick.

QUARTEK [in *Heraldry*] is a Partition made of just the fourth Part of a Field made by two right Lines, *It.* bears *Argent* a *Quarter* *Sils.*

QUARTER [*quartier*, *F.*] is the sparing of the Lives, and giving good Treatment to a conquered Enemy.

QUARTER [of a Ship] is that Part of the Ship's Hull which lies from the Steerage-room to the Transom.

FLAT QUARTER } a Ship is said to
BROAD QUARTER } have a *Flat* or
Broad Quarter, when the Tuck or Trussing of it lies deep in the Water.

QUARTER, at a *Siege* is an Encampment upon any of the chief Avenues or Passages near the Place besieged, to prevent Relief or Convoys.

To **QUARTER** [*quartier*, *F.* of *quarta pars*, L. a fourth Part.] to break or cut into Quarters or four Parts.

To **QUARTER** *Soldiers*, to provide Lodgings for them.

QUARTER *Bullet*, a Bullet quartered into four or eight Parts.

QUARTER *Days*, the Days which begin the four Quarters of the Year, *viz.* the 25th of *Mar.* b. called the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin *Mary*; the 24th of *June*, Midsummer day, or the Feast of *St. John Baptist*; the 29th of *September*, *Micbaelmas* day, or the Feast of *St. Michael* the Archangel; the 25th of *December*, *Christmas* day, or the Nativity of *Christ*.

QUARTER *Deck* [of a Ship] that aloft

the *Steerage*, reaching to the Round houses.

QUARTERAGE, Money paid quarterly.

QUARTERING [*Sea Term*] when a Ship under Sail goes at large, neither by a Wind nor before a Wind, but, as it were, betwixt both, the Seamen say, *the Ship goes Quartering*; also when a Snip sails with a Quartering Wind.

QUARTERING [in *Gunnery*] is when a Piece of Ordnance may be so traversed as to shoot on the same Line at the same Point of the Compass, as the Ship's Quarter bears.

QUARTER *Master* [at Land] one whose Office is to see out for good Quarters for the whole Army, or any Part thereof.

QUARTER *Master-General*, one who provides Quarters for the whole Army.

QUARTER *Master* [of a Regiment of Foot] one who provides Quarters for his Regiment, every Regiment having one.

QUARTER *Master* [of a Troop of Horse] one who provides Quarters for his Troop, every Troop having one.

QUARTER *Master* [at Sea] an Officer whose Business it is to rummage, stow, and trim a Ship in the Hold; to overlook the Steward in the Delivery of Victuals to the Cook, pumping and drawing out Beer, &c. and to mind the Ship's Loading; these are more or fewer, according to the Ship's Burden.

QUARTER *pierced* [in *Heraldry*] is a Term used, when there is a Hole or square Figure made in the Middle of a Cross.

QUARTER *Round* [in *Architecture*] a Member or Ornament in Cornices of the *Ionick Corinthian*, and *Composite* Orders.

QUARTER *Sessions*, a Court held quarterly by the Justices of the Peace for every County, to determine in civil and criminal Causes.

QUARTER *Staff*, a long Staff used by Foresters, Park keepers, &c.

QUARTER *Wind* [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind comes in from the Main-mast Shrouds, even with the Quarters.

QUARTER *Day*, the Day on which a Quarter of a Year ends.

QUARTERLY, every Quarter of a Year.

QUARTERLY [in *Heraldry*] the dividing a Shield into four equal Parts.

QUARTERN, a Measure, the fourth Part of a Pint.

QUARTERS, the Place or Places where Troops are lodged.

Winter **QUARTERS**, the Place where Troops are lodged during the Winter; the Space of Time between two Campaigns; as, *The Winter Quarters will be but very short.*

QUARTERS [of Refreshment] a Place or Places where Troops that have been harassed are put in to recover Strength and Health, during some Time of the Campaign.

QUARTERS [in a Clock] are little Bells which sound the Quarters of an Hour.

QUARTILE Aspect [among Astrologers] is an Aspect of the Planets when they are 90 Degrees, or three Signs distant from each other.

QUARTO, a Book whereof four Leaves make a Sheet.

QUARTODECIMA'NI, Christians in the second Century, who maintained that Easter ought always to be kept upon the 14th of the Month of the first Month, in Conformity to the Custom of the Jews.

QUARTZUM, a Metallic Stone.

TO QUASH [quassen, Belg. quatschen, to squeeze, crush, *Tent. cassier*, F. *quassier*, L.] to overthrow, to make void, to spoil or bring to nothing, to spoil, or defeat.

QUASI Modo Sanday [of *Quasi modo geniti*, &c. being the first Words of the Latin Hymn sung at the Mass on that Day] Low Sunday, or the next after Easter.

TO QUASATE [*quassatum*, L.] to shake or brandish.

QUASATION, a shaking or brandishing.

QUARTER Cousins [*quatre Cousins*, F. i. e. fourth Cousins] the last Degree of Kinred; whence, when Persons are at Variance, it is said, they are not Quarter, or Cater Cousins.

QUARTERINARY [*quaternarius*, F. *quaternarius*, L.] belonging to a Quaternion.

QUATERNIO, a Book or Volume in Quarto. O. L.

QUATERNION, the Number Four, as a Quaternion or File of four Soldiers.

QUATRAIN, a Staff of four Verses. F.

QUATUOR, Four, L. [in *Musick Books*] signifies Musick composed for four Voices. Ital.

QUAVER, a Measure of Time in Musick, being half a Crochet; also a Shake or Trill in Singing.

TO QUAVER [of *quater*, L. to shake] to run a Division with the Voice, to sing with a tremulous Voice.

QUAVIVER [of *Aqua Viva*, L. i. e. living or running Water] a sort of Fish delighting in Water of a strong Stream, a Sea dragon.

QUAY [kap, Belg. L. S. and *Tent.*] a broad Space of Ground upon the Shore of a River or Harbour, paved for the loading and unloading of Goods.

QUEACH, a Place full of Shrubs, and Brambles, a thick bushy Plot of Ground, full of shrubs and brambles.

QUEAN [of *quene*, Sax. *quinde*, Dan. a Woman, *q. d. a common Woman*, or *quene*, Belg. a prating Woman, or *quene*, Sax. a barren Cow, because Harlots are for the most part barren] a Whore, a Drab, a Jade, a nasty Slut.

QUEASY, sickish at Stomach, apt to vomit.

TO QUECK, to shrink, to show Pain. Bacon.

QUED, the Devil. O.

TO QUEEM ? [specimen, Sax. *Er's begu*, To *QUEME* ? men, to be obsequious to another, *Tent.*] to please. *Spruc.*

QUEEN [of *quene*, Sax. a Wife, or *Benigen*, *Tent.*] the Wife or Consort of a King, or a Sovereign Princess that holds the Crown by Right of Blood; also a Term at Cards or Chess play.

QUEEN-Dowry, the Widow of a King who lives upon her Dowry.

QUEEN'S College, a College in Oxford, so called from *Queen Philippa*, Wife to King Edward III. founded by *Roberts de Escusfeld*, her Chaplain, A. D. 1340

QUEEN Guild, a Royal Revenue belonging to every Queen in England, owing her Marriage to the King, arising from Fines, Offerings, Grants, Pardons, &c.

QUEEN'S Swan-Herd, a Keeper of the Royal swans.

TO QUEEN It, to take upon a Person's self the State, Majesty, and Dignity of a Queen *Shakspe.*

QUEER, odd, fantastical, sorry. *Cant.*

QUEERLY, oddly, awkwardly.

QUEERNESS, Oddness, singularity, Awkwardness.

QUEST [of *questus*, L. a Complaint] a Ring dove.

QUE Estate [in Law] is a Plea whereby a Man intittling another to Land, &c. saith, that the same Estate he had, he had it from him.

QUE est mesme, a Term of Law in any Action of Trespas, &c. signifying a direct justification of the very Act complained of, by the Plaintiff as a Wrong. F.

QUEINT, quenched, also strange. O.

QUEINTISES, Devices, Oddnesses. O.

TO QUELL [spellan, Sax. to kill, *quira*, *Tent.* to afflict] to restrain or keep under, to conquer, to subdue, *Spas.* To destroy, to kill. *Chauc.*

QUEM Redium reddat, a Writ to cause a Tenant to atton. L.

TO QUENCH [of *quencan*, Sax.] to put out or extinguish; also to cool.

QUENE [in *Heraldry*] the Tail of a Bear.

QUENTIN, a Sort of Linen Cloth.

QUERELA coram rege & consilio, a Writ calling one to justify a Complaint, made before the King and Council. L.

QUERELA Fresca Fortis, a Writ of fresh Force.

QUERULOUS [*querulus*, L.] full of Complaints. *Chauc.*

QUERULOUSLY, complainingly.

QUERULOUSNESS, Disposition to complain.

QUE'RENT [*quarent*, L.] a Loquizer, one who comes to consult an Astrologer.

QUE-

QUI

QUERIMONIOUS [of *querimoniosus*, L.] complaining, making moan.

QUE'RIST [of *querere*, L.] an Inquirer.

QUERISTA, a Querister, a Boy who sings in the Choir of a Church. *O. L.*

QUE'RK, } a Cavil, Shift, a Fetch.

QUIRK, }

QUE'RN [epcynn, *Sax.* *Spann-querne*, Dan.] a Hand-mill.

QUERN, a Churn. *Shaksfp.*

QUERPO. See *Corpo*.

QUER'RIES [of *curies*, F. Stables] the Groom of the King's Stables.

QUER'ROUR, one that works in a Quarry.

A Gentleman of the QUE'RY [*Ecuyer*, F.] a Gentleman whose Office is to hold the King's Stirrup, when he mounts on Horseback.

QUER'ULOUS [*querulus*, L.] apt to complain, mournful, duciful.

To **QUER'Y** [*querere*, L.] to put a Question.

To **QUEST** [of *questus*, L.] to search after. *Mit.*

QUE'SITED [among *Affrlogers*] the Thing or Person enquired after. *L.*

QUEST [of *an Oven*] the Side of it. *N. C.*

QUEST, Exploit. *Spenc.*

To **QUEST** [of *quester*, F. *questum*, L. to seek] to go in Quest of, or seek out, as hunting Dogs do; to vent or wind, as a Spaniel does.

QUESTA [*Old Law*] an Inquest or Inquiry made upon the Oath of a Jury.

QUEST Men. Persons chosen yearly in every Ward, to enquire into Abuses and Misdemeanors especially such as relate to Weights and Measures.

QUESTED Pies. &c. Pies crushed by each other. *N. C.*

QUESTION [*questio*, L.] a Demand to which the Answer is required, a Doubt. *F.*

To **QUESTION** [*questioner*, F. of *questuari*, L.] to ask Questions, to call in question, to doubt.

QUESTIONABLE, that may be called in question, doubtful.

QUESTIONER, one who makes Enquiries.

QUESTIONIST [at Cambridge] one who is a Candidate for his Bachelor of Arts Degree.

QUESTOR [*questor*, L.] a publick Treasurer, the Chamberlain of a City.

QUESTUS [in *Law*] Land which does not descend by hereditary Right, but is acquired by our own Labour and Industry.

QUESTUS off nobis, a Writ against him to whom the Thing was alienated that causeth the Nuisance.

To **QUETCH**, to budge or stir, to crev.

QUE'VE de Hirone [in *Portification*] a kind of Out-work called a Swallow tail. *F.*

QUIA Improvida, a *Superfedas* granted for a Clerk of the Chancery, sued against the Privilege of that Court. *L.*

QUI

QUIB a Sarcasm, a bitter Taunt.

To **QUIB'BLE**, to pun or play with Words, to equivocate; to move as the Guts do.

QUIBBLE, an Equivocation.

QUIBBLER, one who puns, one who equivocates.

To **QUICK**, to stir. *Spenc.*

QUICK [epick *Sax.* *quick*, Belg.] agile, nimble, brisk.

To **QUICKEN** [epiccan, *Sax.* *quicken*, Du.] to make or become alive, as a Child in the Womb; also to hasten.

QUICK Broom, a kind of wild Ash.

QUICKLIME, Lime unquenched.

QUICKLY, speedily.

QUICK Sands, the Sands which shake and tremble, and often swallow up what is passing over them.

QUICK Scab, a Distemper in Horses.

QUICK-Silver [*Quecksilber*, Teut.] Mercury, a fluid Mineral possessed of many Virtues and Qualities.

QUID'DANY } [of *Cyd-nium*, or *Cydonia*]

QUID'DENY } *sum.* L. *quidic*, a Quince, Teut.] a Conserve of Quinces.

QUID'DITY [of *quid*, L. *wha*] the Essence or Being of a Thing; also a Quirk or subtle Question.

QUID juris clamet, is a Writ for the granting of a Reversion, when the particular Tenant will not attorn. *L.*

QUID pro quo [in *Law*] the reciprocal Performance of both Parties to a Contract.

QUID pro quo [among *Physicians*] is when a Medicine of one Nature and Quality is substituted for another. *L.*

QUIDE or *Qid*, the inner Part of the Throat in Beasts.

QUIESCENCY, a State of Rest.

QUIESCENT [*quiescens*, L.] at Rest.

QUET [*quies*, L.] that is at Rest, peaceable; also Rest or Peate.

QUETARE [*Old Records*] to quit or discharge. *L.*

QUETE CLAMARE [in *Law*] to quit Claim, to renounce all Pretensions of Right.

QUETISM, the Doctrine or Opinion of the *Quetists*.

QUETISTS, a Sect of religious Persons among the *Roman* Catholics, who hold that Religion consists in the Rest and internal-Recollection of the Mind.

QUETUS off [i. e. he is acquitted] a Term used by the Auditors of the Exchequer, in Acquittances to Accompts, &c.

A QUILL [*Manfrew* derives it of *kiefel*, Teut. of *coulin*, ...] a Stalk, a Feather, &c. pulled from the Wing of a Fowl.

QUILLET [*quidlibet*, L.] Subtlety, Niceness.

A QUILT [*coiffre*, of *couette*, F.] a Covering for a bed.

To **QUILT**, to stretch one Cloth upon another, with some soft Thing betwixt them.

QUI

QUINARIUS, the Number Five. *L.*
QUINCKROUGH [*i. e.* the *Queen's Brough*] a Cattle in *Kent*, built by *Edward III.* in Honour of his Wife *Philippa*.
QUINCE [*malum cotoneum, L.*] a Sort of Apple with a downy or cottony Coat, of a sharp acrimonious Taste.
QUINCUNX, five Ounces or Inches. *L.*
QUINCUNX [in *Astrology*] an Aspect when Planets are distant five Signs.
QUINDECAGON [of *quindecim, L.* and *ἑκαγών, Gr.*] a plain geometrical Figure with 15 Sides and Angles.
QUINQUAGESIMA Sunday [so called from its being about the 50th Day before *Easter*] *Sabbath Sunday*.
QUINQUE, Five [in *Musick Books*] signifies Musick composed for five Voices. *Ital.*
QUINQUE ANGLED Figure [of *quinque* and *angulus, L.*] a geometrical Figure having five Angles.
QUINQUENNIAL [*quinquennialis, L.*] belonging to the Space of five Years.
QUINQUINA, a Drug called the Jesuits Bark. *F.*
QUINSEY [*quinque, F.* of *ἄνεμος, Gr.*] a Disease in the Throat.
QUINT, a sequence of five Cards of the same Colour in the Game called *Piquet*. *F.*
QUINT EXCITE, the last Call of a Defendant, sued to, or Outlawry. *O. L.*
QUINT } signifies five, or fifth. *Ital.*
QUINTO }
QUINTAIN, a Sport yet in Use at Marriages in *Shropshire*, and elsewhere, in which they run a Tilt on Horse-back with Poles, against a thick Post fixed in the Ground; and he who breaks most Poles has the Prize, formerly a Peacock, now a Garland.
QUINTAL [*q. d. centale, of centum, L.* 100] an hundred Pound Weight.
QUINTESSENCE [of *quinta essentia, i. e.* the fifth Essence] the purest Substance drawn out of any natural Body; a Medicine made of the efficacious active Particles of its Ingredients, separated from all Feces or Dregs; the Spirit, chief Force, or Virtue of any Thing.
QUINTESSENTIAL, of *Quintessence*.
QUINTILE [in *Astrology*] the Position of two Planets distant from one another, a fifth Part of a Circle, or 72 Degrees. *L.*
QUINTILINIANS [so called of *Quintilla*, whom they followed as a Prophet:] Christian Hereticks, Followers of *Montanus*, among whom Women were Priests and Bishops, and the Eucharist Bread and Chalice.
A QUINTAIN, a Measure. *Shakesp.*
QUINTUPLE [*quintuplus, L.*] five-fold, or five Times as much as another.
QUINZAIN, a Staff of 15 Verses. *F.*
A QUIP, a Gibe, Jeer, or Flout.
QUIRE [*chorus, F. chorus, L.*] of *Xp̄o, Gr.*] that Part of a Church where Divine Service is performed.

QUO

To **QUIRE** it, to sing in Concert as the Choir does. *Shakesp.*
QUIRE of Paper [*paper, F.*] consists of 24 or 25 Sheets.
QUIRIST'FER [*chorista, L.*] one who sings in the Choir of a Cathedral, &c.
A QUIRK, a Sift or Cavi.
QUIS REL., a proud, twatling Gossip.
QUIT'RON [probably of *quæstionaria, Lat. barb.*] one that goes about begging Alms, under Pretence of preaching and selling local-genes. *Chanc.*
QUIT [*quite, F.*] left or forsaken.
To QUIF [*quitter, F.*] to leave or part with, leave off, or give over.
QUITCH-Grass an Herb.
QUIT-Claim [in *Law*] is the releasing a Man from any Action one hath or might have against him.
QUIT-Rent [in *Law*] a small Rent of Acknowledgment, payable by the Tenants of most Manors.
QUITE [of *quite, F.* of *quies, L.* wholly, thoroughly, altogether.
QUITTED, requited. *Spenc.*
QUITTASOLE, an Umbrello. *Spenc.*
QUITTER, the Matter of a Sort or Uker.
QUITTER Bone [with *Farmers*] a hard round Swelling on the Crone, between a Horse's Heel and the Quarter.
QUIVER [*coceps, Sax.*] a Case for Arrows.
To QUIVER, to shiver or shake.
To QUOB, to move as the Embryo does in the Womb.
QUO Jure, i. e. by what Right he challenges common Pasture. *L.*
QUO Assigns, a Writ which lies for one who has a Grant for Horse boot and Hay but, in another Man's Wood. *L.*
QUO Warranto, a Writ against him who usurps a Franchise of the King's of him who intrudeth himself as Heir into Land. *L.*
QUOD Clerici Beneficiati, &c. a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the Chancery from Contribution towards the Professors of the Clergy in Parliament. *L.*
QUOD Clerici non eligantur in Officio Balivi, a Writ that lies for the Clergyman who is about to be made a Bailiff, Beadle, or such like Officer. *L.*
QUOD ei deserviat, a Writ that lies for a Tenant against him who entered and took away the Land recovered. *L.*
QUOD permittat, a Writ for his Heir that is disseised of his Common of Pasture, against the Heir of the Disseisor.
QUOD Persona nec Prebendarii a Writ which lies for spiritual Persons disseised in their spiritual Possessions for a Payment of a Tax called the 25th, with the rest of the Parish.
QUOD LIBET [*i. e.* what you please, or every Thing] a Quirk or Quibble. *L.*

QUOD

R A B

R A C

QUODLIBETS } [in the
QUODLIBETICAL Questions } Schools at
in University] Questions ingeniously disputed
pro and con.

QUODLIBETARIANS, such as follow
their own Fancies.

QUOIF. See *Coif*.

QUOIL, a Stir or Tumult. See *Coil*.

QUOIL } [of *huller*, Teut. a Collar] the
COIL } Ring of a Cable, &c. when the
Turns are laid upon one another.

To **QUOIL** [*Sea Term*] to lay the Turns
of a Rope round after such a Manner.

QUOIN } (*of coin*, F. *conus*, L.) a Wedge
COIN } fattened on the Deck close to
the Breech of the Carriage of the great Guns,
to keep them up firm to the Ship's Sides.

QUOINS [*in Printing*] small Wedges of
Wood, used in locking up Forms.

QUOINS [*Ar. bite*] Stones and Bricks
placed in the Corners of a Building.

QUOINS, short, three edged Quoins,
to put between Casks.

QUOIT [*Coete*, Belg.] a round Iron to
play with.

QUOOK, did quake. *Spene*.

QUORUM [*i. e.* of which] a Justice of
the Quorum, so called, as being particularly
named in the Commission to be one before
whom all the Matters of Importance must be
transacted.

QUOTA [*cautio*, Fr.] a Share or Contri-
bution.

QUOTATION [*citatio*, L.] a quoting or
citing.

To **QUOTE** [*color*, F. *citare*, L.] to cite,
alledge or bring in an Author or Passage.

QUOTER; one who cites Authors.

QUOTH [of *Czechan*, Sax. to say] faith.

QUOTIDIAN [*quodidien*, F. *quodidians*,
L.] that happens every Day, daily.

QUOTIENT [*quodiens*, L.] a Number that
shows Quotie, or how many Times the Divisor
is contained in the Dividend. F.

R

R, in a Physician's Bill, stands for *Recepta*,
L. Take.

R frequently stands for *Res*, a King.

To **RA'BATE** [*rabarre*, F.] a Hawk is
said to *rabate*, when by the Motion of the
Hand, she leaves pursuing her Prey or Quarry,
and recovers the Fish.

RAB'BET [*Rabbe*, Belg. *Minshaw* derives
it of *רבה*, H. to multiply, but *Shinner* of *ra-
pidus*, L. because of their Agility and Swift-
ness] a Coney.

To **RAB'BET** [among *Carpenters*, &c.] is
to channel Boards.

RABBETING [with *Shipwrights*] the
letting in the Planks into the Keel.

RAB'RI } [*רבי*, H. *i. e.* Master, or *רבי*]
RAB'BIN } a Doctor or Teacher of the

Jewish Law.

RABBINICAL, of the Rabbies.

RAB'BINIST [*Rabbinus*, F.] one who
follows or is skilled in the Doctrines or Opini-
ons of the Rabbins.

RAB'BLE [of *rabula*, Belg. to prate, or
rabula, L. a Brawler, or *Αραξ*, Gr. a Tu-
mult] the Dregs of the People

RAB'DOMANCY [*Ραβδουμαντεια*, Gr.] Di-
vination by Rods or Staves.

RAB'ID [*rabidus*, L.] mad, furious; en-
raged.

RABINET, a small Piece of Ordnance,
between a Falconet and a Base.

RABIOUSITY [*rabiositas* Ital.] Madness,
Furiosity, Outrageousness.

RABIOUS [*rabiosus*, L.] mad, outrage-
ous, ravenous.

RACCOURCI [*in Heraldry*] shortened,
not touching the Sides of the Escutcheon.

RACE [*race*, F. *razza*, Ital. *radix*, L.]
Lineage, Family, Stock; the Root, as of
Ginger. F.

RACE, the Course or Running of Persons
on Foot or on Horseback, striving who shall
get to the Goal before the other.

RACE Horse, a Horse that runs for Prizes.

RACEMATION, a gathering of Grapes.
L.

RACEMIFEROUS [*racimifer*, L.] clus-
ter-bearing.

RACER, one who runs for a Prize.

RACHA [*ראקה*, H.] shallow, empty.

RACHAEL [*רחל*, H. *i. e.* a Sheep] one
of Jacob's Wives

RACHET [*Law Term*] a Fine paid for
the Redemption of a Thief. F.

RACK of Mutton [*הקצא*, Sax.] a Neck
or Scrag of Mutton.

RACK [*racke*, Belg. or of *racku*, to
stretch, Teut.] because that Engine stretches
every Limb of the Body, so as to put it out of
Joint a torturing Engine, so as to force a
Confession from an Offender.

RACK [*in Horsemanship*] a Pace in which
a Horse neither trots nor ambles, but is be-
tween both

RACK, a wooden Frame to hold Fodder
for Cattle, or to put Bottles in.

To **RACK** [*racke*, Belg.] to torture Of-
fenders upon the Rack; also to harass by
Exaction.

RACK-Rent, Rent raised to the utterm-
ost.

To **RACK Wines** [of *peccan*, Sax.] to
cure] to draw them off from the Lees.

RACK-Pinnac, the Second Voyage made
into France for racked Wines.

RACK'ET,

R A D

R A G

RACKET [*raguette*, F. *racchetta*, Ital.] an Instrument to throw the Ball with at Tennis play; also a Star, a Noise or Disturbance.

RACCOON, a Creature in *New England*. like a Badger, with a Tail like a Fox.

RACY [spoken of Wine] a Wine that still retains its rich Flavour; this Word is used in Distinction to what is called a dry Wine.

RADEVORE, Tapestry.

RADIÆUS *Externus* and *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] are two Muscles of the Wrist, one of which serves to bend it, and the other to stretch it out.

RADIAL *Curves* [in *Geometry*] Curves of the spiral Kind, whose Origins all terminate in the Centre or the including Circle and appear like so many Semidiameters.

RADIANCE } [of *radiance*, F.] Bright-
RADIANCE } ness.

RADIANT [*radiatus*, F. *radiant*, L.] emitting forth Rays, bright, shining, sparkling.

RADIATE *Flowers* [among *Botanists*] such whose Flower leaves grow in the Manner of Rays.

RADIATING *Point* [in *Opticks*] is that Point from which the Rays of Light issue, or are darted out.

RADIATION, a darting or casting forth Rays or Beams of Light.

RADICAL [*radicalis*, L.] belonging to the Root, inbred.

RADICAL *Asture* [among *Physicians*] the fundamental Juice of the Body said to nourish and preserve the natural Heat, as Oil doth the Lamp.

RADICAL *Question* [among *Astrologers*] is a Question proposed when the Lord of the Ascendant and Lord of the Hour are of one Nature and Triplicity.

RADICAL *Sign* [in *Algebra*] the Sign of the Root of any Number or Quantity, as $\sqrt{\quad}$ is the Mark which expresses the Root, &c.

RADICALITY, a being radical, or a Quality which has a Relation to a Root.

RADICALLY, originally, primarily.

To **RADICATE** [*radicatum*, L.] to take Root; to plant deeply and firmly.

RADICATED [*radicatus*, L.] rooted, or that has taken Root.

RADICLE [*radicula*] [among *Botanists*] that Part of the Seed of a Plant, which upon its Vegetation becomes its Root.

RADISH [*radix*, Six *radix*, F. *rapba* *rus*, L. *radis*, Gr.] a Root well known.

RADIUS [among *Anatomists*] is the upper and lesser Bone of the Arm; also the greater Bone of the Leg.

RADIUS [among *Astrologers*] is the Configuration or Aspect of two Stars.

RADIUS [in *Geometry*] is a right Line drawn from the Center of a Circle to its Circumference.

RADIUS [in *Opticks*] a straight Line full of Light, or an Enlightening made by a right Line.

RAD'NIGHTS, were certain Servitors who held their Land by serving their Lord on Horseback.

RADIX [in *Anatomy*] the Sole of the Foot.

RADIX [in *Astrology*] the Ground work from whence is inferred the Reason of computing the Motions of the heavenly Bodies, relating to such a Person or Thing.

RADIX [among *Grammarians*] a primitive or original Word.

RADLINGS, Windings of a Wall. N. C.

RAERS [of a Cart] the Rails on the Top of it.

To **RAFF**, to sweep; to huddle.

To **RAFFIE** [*raffie*, F.] to play with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greatest Pair or Pair Royal, wins.

RAFFLE NET, a Sort of Fishing.

RAFT, a Float boat of Timber.

RAFT, heretofore, *devised*. *Spence*.

RAFTER [*rafter*, Sax.] a Piece of Timber to building *Du*.

RAFTERS strengthened with Rafter.

RAFTICK *Quoins*, Stones and Bricks which stick without the Brick work (their Edges being scraped off) in the Corner of any Building.

RAFUL *Knave*, Rabble *O*.

RAG [*rag*, Saxon. *turn*, *Etymology*, C. B. *Junius* derives it of *ragua*, or *rago*, or *rago*, Gr.] a Tatter, an old Piece of Cloth.

RAG [among *Hunters*] is a Company or Herd of young Cols.

RAG-Belts [in a *Skin*] Iron Pins full of Jays or Barbs on each Side.

RAGE [*rage*, F. *rabbia*, Ital. of *rabies*, L.] Fury, Madness.

To **RAGE**, to play the Rogue. *Chaucer*.

RAGEFUL, angry, passionate.

RAGERIE, Roquery, wanton Tricks. *Chaucer*.

RAGGAMUFFIN, a sorry, rascally, or ragged Fellow.

RAGGED [*ragged*, Six.] torn, beset with Rags, jagged, or notched.

A **RAGGED** *Hawk* [among *Falcoons*] is a Hawk that has its Feathers broken.

RAGGEDNESS, State of being ragged.

RAGGOU'LED, or *couped*, a Term applied to a Branch that is sawed from the Tree, or to a Stock, so separated from the Root.

RAGGU'LED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Outlines of an Ordinary are ragged or notched after an irregular Manner.

RAGMAN, a Statute appointed by King *Edward III.* for hearing and determining all Complaints.

Complaints done five Years before; also one who deals in Rags.

RAGOO' [*ragoo*, F.] a high-seasoned Dish of Meat.

RAGUNCES, a Sort of precious Stones.

RAG'WORT, an Herb. *Jacoben. L.*

RAIDE, Drest. *Shakspe.*

RAILS [perhaps of *Reigen*, Teut. to sell] a wooden Fence to inclose a Place.

To RAIL, to run along. *Spenc.*

To RAIL [*railer*, F. to scide, to grate, *Regier*, Dan. to cackle] to scold, to use with opprobrious Words.

RAIL [*raeg*, Sax.] a Garment; as a Night-rail.

RAIL, a certain Bird so called.

RAILER, one who employs abusive Language.

RAILERY } [*raileris*, F.] Scolding or
RAILING } opprobrious Language.

RAIMENT [q. d. *arrayment*, of *arrayer*, which *Minferu* derives of *Aray*, Gr. to fit, or rape, Teut. Orer] Attire, Garment.

To RAIN [*rennen*, Sax. *regnen*, Teut. *regner* Dan.] to fall down in Drops.

RAIN [*ren*, Sax. *regen*. Teut. *regn*, Dan.] a Vapour exhaled by the sun, which falls upon the Earth.

A RAIN Bow [*renboga*, Sax. *regenbogen*. Teut.] a Meteor of divers Colours.

RAIN DEER [*Pranag*, Sax. *rangier*, F. *renthier*, Teut.] a Sort of Stag, which the Laplanders, and other Northern People, make use of in travelling.

RAININESS, a Disposition to rain.

RAINY [*renig*, Sax. *regnig*, Teut.] moist with, or apt to rain.

RAIP, a Rod to measure Ground.

To RAISE [of *Arisan*, Sax. *riisen*, Belg. *riisen*, Dan.] to lift, or lift up; to levy or gather, prefer or advance.

To RAISE a Siege [*Military Term*] to quit, or leave it off.

RAISED in Fleß [among *Falcoyers*] is when the Hawk prospers or grows fat.

RAISE t, one that raises

RAISIN, a dried Grape. *F.*

RAISING [in *Horsemanship*] is one of the three Actions of a Horse's Legs, the other two are the Stay and the Thread.

RAIS'Y, or RESTY, a Term used of a horse when he will stand still, and will not go backwards, or forwards.

To RAIT, to put ino Water, to season, a Timber, Flax, &c. *N. C.*

RAKE [*raec*, Sax. *Raecte*, Belg. *Recken*, Teut.] a Tool in Husbandry.

A RAKE [*raax*, Gr. *ρακ*, *H.*] a profligate Man.

RA'KE-SHAME, or RAKE-HELL, a scolding Fellow.

To RAKE [*Raecte*, Belg. *Recken*, Teut. *raecier*, F.] to gather with a Rake.

The RA'KE [of a Ship] so much of her Hull as hangs over both Ends of her Keel.

The RA'KE [of the Rudder] the hindmost Part of it.

RA'KEE' [*Falconry*] a Term used of a Hawk that flies out too far from the Fowl.

RAKESTALE [*Reckenstiel*, Teut.] a Handle of a Rake. *O.*

RA'KER, one who cleanses the Streets.

RA'KING a Horse, drawing his Ordure with the Hand out of his Fundament.

RAKING Table [among *Architects*] a Member hollowed in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

RAKISH, loose, lewd, dissolute.

RAKISHLY, dissolutely.

RAKISHNESS, Disposition to Lewdness and Debauchery.

RA'LLERY [*ralleris*, F.] a close or secret Jibe, pleasant drolling, or playing upon another in Discourse.

To RALLY. [*rallier*, F.] to play and droll upon, to banter, or jest.

To RALLY [*rallier*, F.] to gather together dispersed Troops.

RALPH [of *rao*, Counsel, and *ulph*, Sax. Help, *Radolphus*, L.] a Name of Men.

RAM [*ram*, Sax. *Ram*, L. S. one Belg. *Ramm*, Teut.] a Male Sheep; also a warlike Engine made use of anciently to batter Walls, &c.

To RAM [perhaps of *Dramman*, Sax. to trouble, or *Rammten*, Teut. to make a Noise in moving] to bear or drive in.

RAM's Head, an Iron Lever, to heave up great Stones with.

RAM's Head [in a Ship] is a great Block or Pulley into which the Ropes called Halibards are put.

RAM'ADAM, the *Mohometan* Lent.

RA'MAGE [of *ramus*, L. a Branch] Boughs or Branches of Trees.

RAM'AGE, the Chirping, Singing, or Warbling of small Birds. *F. Chauc.*

A RAM'AGE Hawk, one that is wild and coy, as having been long among the Boughs preying for itself.

RAMAGE [in *Falconry*] a Falcon retains this Name till he has left the *Ayrie*, being so called in *May, June, July, and August*.

To RAM'BLE [q. d. *re ambulare*, L.] to go up and down, to go astray.

RAMBLER, one who rambles, a Rover.

RAMBOO'ZE, } a Drink chiefly drank at
RAMBUZE, } *Cambridge* made of Wine, Ale, Eggs, Sugar, and Rose water.

To RAME, to teach. *N. C.*

RAM'EKIN [*ramekin*, F.] toasted Bread and Cheese, a *Wish* Rabbit.

RAMENTS [*ramenta*, L.] Scrapings, Shavings.

RAM'EQUNS [in *Cookery*] small Slices of Bread covered with a Farce of Cheese, &c. baked in a Pie-pan.

RAMIFI-

RAMIFICATION, a Collection of small Branches issuing out of large ones. *L.*

To **RAMIFY**, to be parted into Branches
RAMILIA, the Branches or Heads of Trees cut off or blown down. *O. L.*

RAMIST, a Follower of Peter Ramus, a noted Writer.

RAMMER, an Instrument for driving Stones or Piles into the Ground; also a Rammer of a Gun.

RAMMISH, that smells rank like a Ram or Goat.

RAMMOLADE [in *Cooking*] Sauce made of Parsley, Anchovies, Capers, Chibbols, Pepper, Salt, &c.

RAMOSE } [*ramosus, L.*] full of Boughs
RAMOUS } or Branches.

RAMOSITY [*ramositas, L.*] Fullness of Boughs.

To **RAMP**, to rove, frisk, or jump about.

To **RAMP**, to paw like a mad Horse.
Spenc.

RAM/PANT, ramping, wanton.

RAMPANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Beast of Prey is reared on his hinder Legs, in a fighting Posture.

RAMPALLION, a mean Wretch. *Shakes.*

RAMPART } [*rampart, F.*] is a great
RAMPIER } mostly Bank of Earth, raised about the Body of a Place.

RAM/PICK, a Tree which begins to decay at the Top through Age. *S.*

RAMPIONS, a Root proper for Sallads.
Repancius, Esculentus, L.

RAM/SEY [of *Es, Sax.* Water, or an Isle, and *Ram, q. d. Ram's Isle*] in *Huntingdonshire*.

RAM/SONS, the Herb *Buckrams, Allium ursinum, L.*

RAM/MUS [among *Anatomists*] any Branch of the greater Vessels.

RAMUS Anterior [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the subcutaneous Vein, which passes under the Muscles of the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna, L.*

RAMUS Posterior [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the subcutaneous Vein of the Arm, running near the Elbow. *L.*

To **RANCH** [from *Wranch*] to sprain.

RANCID [*rancidus, L.*] mouldy, musty.

RANCIDITY [*ranciditas, L.*] Mouldiness, Mustiness.

RANCOROUS, spiteful, malicious.

RAN/COUR [*rancour, F. of rancor, L.*] conceited or secret Grudge, Spite, Spleen, an inveterate Hatred which a Man keeps in his Breast till he finds an Opportunity of Revenge.

RAND [*rann, Teut.* a Margin] the Edge of the upper Leather, a Seam of a Shoe.

A **RAND** [of *Beef*] a long fleshy Piece cut from between the Flank and Buttock.

RAN/DAL [*Cambden* takes it to be a Corruption of *Randapud*, and derives it of *reiu, Teut.* pure, and *ulpn, Sax.* help] a proper Name.

RAN/DOM [*random, O. F.* uncertainty, *randello, Ital.* unadvisedly] without Aim, rashly, inconsiderately.

RANDOM [in *Gunnery*] a Shot made when the Muzzle of a Piece of Ordnance is raised above the horizontal Line, and is not designed to shoot directly forward.

RAN-FORCE Ring [of a *Gun*] that which is next before the Touch-hole.

To **RANGE** [*ranger, L.*] to dispose, or place in its Rank or Order; to rove or stray about; also to sift through a Sieve.

RANGE [*rangé, F.*] a Row or Rank, a Ramble or Jaunt; also a Beam which is between two Horses in a Coach.

RANGE [in *Gunnery*] is the Line a Shot goes in from the Mouth of a Piece

RANGER [of a *Forest*] an Officer whose Business it is to walk daily through the Forest or Park, and to prevent all Trespassers done in his Bailiwick at the next Forest Court.

RAN/GES [in a *Ship*] two particular Pieces of Timber.

RAN/GLE [among *Falconers*] is when Gravel is given to a Hawk to bring her to her Stomach.

RANGLEER, a kind of Stag so called by reason of his lofty Horns resembling the Branches of Trees.

RAN/INÆ Vena [in *Anatomy*] the Frag-Veins, certain Veins which appear under the Tongue. *L.*

RANK [of *runkern*, the Shoots of a Vine, &c. *Teut.* *rancidus, L.*] stinking, noisome, smelling strong.

RANK [*panc, Sax.*] that shoots forth too many Branches or Leaves, over-fruital.

RANK, full; as a *River Rank, i. e. full.* *Sb.*

RANK as a *Root* [*Old Phrase*] hoarse as a Rock.

A **RANK** [*Military Discipline*] the straight Line which the Soldiers of a Battalion or Squadron make as they stand Side by Side.

To **RAN/KLE** [*rancere, L.*] to grow rank, to fester; to breed Corruption.

RANKNESS, strong Odour, also Luxuriance of Growth.

RANNY, the Shrewmouse.

To **RAN/SACK** [*q. d. reinsacker, of re Neg. in and sacus, L.* to rob, *i. e. Sack*] to plunder or rifle.

RAN/SOM [*ranson, F.*] Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the Liberty of a Prisoner of War, or for the pardoning some notorious Offender.

To **RANSOM** [*ransoner, F.*] to pay a Ransom for, to redeem.

RANSOMER, one who pays a Ransom.

To **RANT** [*rantsien, Belg.*] to rage, rave, or swagger.

A **RANT**, an extravagant Flight in Expression, Poetry, &c.

RANTERS, a Sect called the Family of Love; also ranting Fellows.

RA'NTIPOLE, wild, roving, rakish.
RANU'LA [in *Anatomy*] a swelling under the Tongue. *L.*

RANU'LES [among *Anatomists*] the Branches of the outward Juglar Veins which run to the Tongue. *L.*

RANUN'ULUS, a Flower called a Crow-foot. *L.*

To **RAP** [*Þreppan, Sax. Þawt's, Gr.*] to strike.

To **RAP out Oaths**, to swear very much and passionately.

RAPACIOUS [*rapace, F. rapax, L.*] ravenous, greedy.

RAPA'CITY } [*rapacitas, F. ra*
RAPA'CIOUSNESS } [*pacitas, L.*] Ravenousness, Extortion, Greediness.

RAPA'CIOUSLY, greedily.

RAPE [*rape, L.*] a wild Radish; also the Stalk of Grapes dried.

RAPE [*rape, F. of rapere, L.*] the Act of Violence committed on the Body of a Woman; also the carrying away a young Virgin with Intent to ravish her.

RAPE Wine, a sort of small Wine, made of Rape, or the Pulp of expressed Grapes.

RAPES [in *Suffins*] certain Divisions of the County, much the same as an Hundred.

RAPE [of the Forest] a Trespass done in it.

RAPHA'EL [רפאל, *Heb.*, i. e. the Healing of God] the Name of an Angel.

RAPID [*rapide, F. rapidus, L.*] swift, quick, that has a boisterous or violent Motion.

RAPIDITY } [*rapiditas, F. rapiditas, L.*]

RAPIDNESS } Quickness, Softness.

RAPIDLY, quickly.

RAPIER [*rapiere, F.*] a long Sword, made only for thrusting.

RAPINE [*rapina, L.*] Robbery, Pillage, or taking a Thing by open Force. *F.*

RAPPAREE'S, certain *Irish* Robbers.

RAPSODY [*rapsodia, F. rapsodia, L. of rapsodia, Gr.*] a Connection together, or Repetition of a vast Number of Heroick Verses; but more commonly a tedious and impertinent spinning out of a Discourse, to no Purpose or Benefit to the Reader.

RAPT [*raptus, L.*] ravished, transported.

RAPTOR, a Seizer or Taker away by Force. *L.*

RAPTOR [*Low Term*] a Ravisher of Women.

RAPTU Heredit, a Writ for the taking away an Heir holding in Soccage. *L.*

RAPTURE [*raptura, L.*] an Extasy or Transport of Mind.

Poetical **RAPTURE**, the Heat of a Poet's Fancy.

RAPTURED, transported, ravished.

RARE [*rarus, L.*] that happens but seldom, uncommon, excellent, singular, scarce, hard to be got. *F.*

RARE [*Physical Sense*] thin, rarish.

RAKE [in *Philosophy*] thin, not compact.

RARE Bodies [in *Philosophy*] such whose Parts are not so closely connected together, but take up more Room, in Proportion to their Matter, than other Bodies do.

RAREFACI'ENTIA [in *Physick*] rarefying Medicines; such as by dispersing the Humours, enlarge the Pores of the Body. *L.*

RAREFACTION, a separating the Parts of a Body, and making them take up more Room than they did before. *F. of L.*

RAREFACTIVE, that rarefies.

RARE Lines. See *Rattlings*.

RA'REESHOW, a Show carried in a Box.

RAREFI'ABLE, capable of being rarefied.

To **RAREFY** [*rarefier, F. rarefacere, L.*] to make thin.

RA'RELY, seldom.

RA'RENESS, scarcity.

RA'RITY [*raritas, F. of raritas, L.*] a rare Thing, Curiosity; also a Rareness, Uncommonness, Scarcity.

RA'RITY [among *Philosophers*] Thinness, opposed to Density or Thickness.

RA'SANT Line of Defence [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from the Point in the Curtain, raising the Face of the Bastion, and therefore shews how much of the Curtain will clear and scour the Defence.

RAS'BERRY. See *Raspberry*.

RAS'CAL [*racaille, F. of Paula, Gr.* according to *Cassanbon*] a Rogue, a Villain, a paltry Fellow.

RASCAL Deer [of *pascal, Sax.*] a lean Deer.

RASCALITY [probably of *racaille, F. Riff Raff*] the base Rabble, Scum or Dregs of the People,

RAS'CALLY, roguish, knavish.

To **RASE** [*raser, F.*] See *Race*.

RASH [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Ραΐδαος, Gr.* impetuous; but *Comden* of *Σαυός, Gr.* bold] over-hasty, unthinking, or precipitate.

A **RASH**, red Spots upon the Skin, which come out after a Surfeit.

RASH'LY, precipitately, with thoughtless Haste.

RASHNESS, Hastiness, Precipitateness.

RA'SION, a scraping, a shaving. *L.*

RA'SIS, a kind of hard Pitch.

RAS'KEL, Trath, Trumpery. *C.*

RA'SOR [*rasoir, F. rasum, L. to shave*] an Instrument to shave with.

RASP [*raspa, Ital. raspe, F.*] a sort of File.

To **RASP** [*raspen, Teut. raspere, Ital. rasper, F.*] to file, to pare into Shavings.

RASPATORY, an Instrument to chip Bread with, also a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape foul and itchy Bones.

RASP'BERRY, a Fruit of an agreeable Taste, and fine Flavour, rough on the Outside like a Rasp.

RA'SURE [*rasura, L.*] a shaving or scraping, a Dash through Writings.

A **RAT** [*rat, F. ratia, Span. ratas, Teut.*

ratte, L. S. *roste*, Dan.] an amphibious kind of Animal, infesting Houses, Ships, &c.

RAT'ABLE, capable of such a set Value.

RATAFI'A, a delicious Liquor made of Apricots, Cherries, &c. with their Kernels, bruised and infused in Brandy.

RATALITY, according to a certain Rate, by equal Proportions.

RATAN', a Sort of Indian Cane.

RATCH [in *Clock Work*] a Sort of Wheel which serves to lift up the *Devents* every Hour, and to make the Clock strike.

RATCHETS [in a *Watch*] are the small Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which stop it in winding up.

RATE [of *rata*, *fc. portione*, L. of *Le-pæde*. Sax. Condition.] Price, Value, Proportion, Tax, Rank.

To **RATE**, to set a Price or Value upon, to tax or assess.

To **RATE** [of *Iratus*, L. angry, or *pathe*, Sax. fierce, or *rotelen*, L. S.] to reprove or chide.

RATE TIRE, a Duty paid by the Owners of Cattle when kept in a Parish for less than a Year.

RATEE'N [*ratine*, F.] a Sort of Stuff.

RATH [*path*, Sax.] early, ripe. *Spenc.*

RATHER [*pathon*, Sax.] to be more willing.

RATIFICATION, a ratifying or confirming F. of L.

RATIFICATION [in *Law*] the establishing a Clerk in a *Prebend*.

To **RATIFY** [*ratifier*, F. *ratificare*, L.] to confirm or establish, especially by a public Act.

RATIO, Reason, Consideration, Regard. L.

RATIO [with *Mathematicians*] the Rate or Proportion which several Quantities or Numbers have to one another.

RATIO [in *Arithmetick*] is the mutual Habitude or Relation of two Quantities of the same Kind to one another.

RATIOCINABLE [*ratiocinabilis*, L.] that hath the Use of, or done with Reason.

To **RATIOCINATE** [*ratiocinari*, F. *ratio-cinari*; L.] to reason.

RATIOCINATION, a rational debating, arguing, disputing, a reasoning; the Art of exercising the Faculty of Reasoning. F. of L.

RATIOCINATIVE [*ratiocinatio*, L.] belonging to Ratiocination.

RATION, a Share or Proportion of Meat, Drink, or Forage given to Seamen or Soldiers, to subsist themselves and their Horses for one Day. F.

RATIONABILI Parte Bonorum, a Writ for a Widow claiming her Thirds. L.

RATIONABILIBUS Divisi, a Writ for the settling the Boundaries between two adjoining Lordships or Manors. L.

RATIONABILITY [*rationabilitas*, L.] Reasonableness.

RATIONAL [*rational*, F. *rationalis*, L.] endowed with Reason, reasonable.

RATIONAL Quantities [in *Mathematick*] are those between which there is any expressible Reason, or Proportion.

RATIONAL Way of erecting a Figure [in *Astrology*] a particular Method of distributing the Space of 12 Hours.

RATIONAL'E, a rational Account. L.

RATIONALIST, one who is governed in his Disquisitions by Reason.

RATIONALLY, reasonably, in a manner agreeable to Reason.

RATIONALITY [of *rationalis*, L.] Reasonableness, the Property of being a reasonable Creature.

RATIO'NIS Os [among *Spaniards*] the Bone of the Forehead. L.

RAT-LINES [in a *Ship*] are those Lines which make the Ladder Steps to get up the Shrouds and Puddocks.

RAT'ESPANE, Poison for Rats, Arsenick.

RAT'S Tail, a venomous Disease in Horses.

A RAT'TLE [*ratel*, Belg.] a Child's Toy.

A RAT'TLE, a silly, talkative Person.

To **RAT'TLE** [*broutan*, Sax. *ratel*, Belg.] to make a Noise.

To **RAT'TLE** [*ratulen*, Teut. to shake] to scold at.

To **RAT'TLE** in the *Sheard* [spoken of a Horse] is when he makes a Noise in the skinny Part of his Yard.

To **RAT'TLE** [of a *Goat*] to make a Noise through the Desire of Copulation.

RATTLEHEADED, silly, giddy.

RATTLE Snake, a large Snake in *Virginia*, having a Rattle in his Tail.

RAT'TLING-Cove, a Coachman. *Cont.*

RAT'TLING Mampers, Beggars at *Coche* *es.* *Cont.*

RATTLINGS. See *Ratlines*.

RATO'ON, a *West India* Fox.

To **RAV'AGE** [*ravager*, F.] to ransack, to lay waste.

RAVAGE, Waste, Spoil, Havock. F.

RAVAGER, one who ransacks.

RAUCITY [*raucitè*, F. *raucitas*, L.] Hoarseness.

To **RAVE** [*raver*, F. *reves*, Du. of *rabies*, L.] to be light-headed, to talk idly, to be delirious.

To **RAVEL** [*ravelen*, Du.] to frind up, in a hard-twisted Thread.

To **RAVEL out**, to run into Threads, as slight Cloth not closely woven does.

RAVEL Broad, a middle Sort of *Bread*. *Cont.*

RAVELINS [in *Fortification*] are Works raised on the Counterscarp, before the Curtain of a Place, and serve to cover the Gates of the Town and the Bridges; they consist of two Faces, forming a saliant Angle, and

are defended by the Faces of the neighbouring Bastions.

RA'VEN [*rave*, Du. *roove*, Teut. *rassa*, Dan. *raepen*, *Sax.* of *raepian*, to snatch, from its Rapacity] a Bird well known.

RAVEN'ING, Rapine, a greedy eating.

RAVENISH, black as a Raven. *Cbauc.*

RAVENOUS [of *raepen*, *Sax.* of *rapina*, L. of *ravissans*, F. of *ravineus*, F.] violent, greedy, gluttonous.

RAVENOUSLY, greedily, voraciously.

RAVENOUSNESS, voraciousness.

To **RAVIN** [of *raepian*, *Sax.* to snatch] to devour, or eat greedily.

RAVING, raging, delirious.

RA'VISHABLE, ravenous. *Cb.*

To **RAV'ISH** [*ravir*, F. of *rapere*, L.] to take or snatch away; to commit a Rape upon a Woman; also to please exceedingly, to charm.

RA'VISHMENT [*ravissement*, F.] the Ravishing of a Woman; also a Rapture or Transport of Joy.

RAVISHMENT de Garde, a Writ for him who took from the Guardian the Body of his Ward. *F.*

RAVISSANT [in *Heraldry*] the Posture of a Beast of Prey springing forward to catch the Thing desired.

To **RAUK**, to snatch. *N. C.*

RAUNSONDE, to put to Ranfom. *Cb.*

RAW [*hresp*, *Sax.* *raww*, Belg. *rob*, Teut.] spoken of Meat uncooked; of a Sore, having the Skin flayed or rubbed off.

RAW'BONED, having large Bones without much Flesh on them.

RAW'LINGS [of *raoul*, F. *radolph*, by adding the Patronimick Termination *ings*, q. d. *Ralph's* Son] a Surname.

RAW'NESS, the State of being raw.

To **RAY**. See *To Res.*

RAY [*rais*, F. *rais*, L.] the Fish Thorn-back.

RAY [*rays*, *rayon*, F. *radius*, L.] a Beam of the Sun, or any Star.

RAY [in *Opticks*] is a Line supposed to pass through the Eye towards the Object, or from the Object towards the Eye, and is termed a visual Ray.

Common **RAY** [in *Opticks*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of Concourse of the two optical *Axes*, through the Middle of the Right Line, which passes by the Centre of the Eye.

RAY Principal [in *Perspectiue*] is the perpendicular Distance between the Eye and the vertical Plane or Table.

RAY [of *Reflection*] is the Right Line whereby Reflection is made.

RAY [of *Refraction*] is the Right Line where the Ray of Incidence changes in Rectitude, or is broken in traversing the second Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

RAY of Incidence [in *Catoptricks*] is a

Right Line that falls from some Point of an Object upon the Surface of a Looking Glass, &c.

RAY of Incidence [in *Dioptricks*] is a Ray of Light that passes in a right Line, from a certain Point of the visible Object in one Medium, until it meets with a second Medium.

RAY Cloth, Cloth that was never coloured nor dyed.

RAY, Array. *Spenc.*

RAY Grass, a sort of Grass, good to improve cold clayey Ground.

RAY'MUND [of *rein*, pure, and *munt*, a Mouth, *Teut.* i. e. one who abstains from wanton Discourses] a Surname of Christian Name.

RAYONNANT [in *Heraldry*] darting forth Rays.

RAYS or Beams of the Sun, or *Rays of Light*, [among *Philosophers*] are either, according to the *Atomical Hypothesis*, those very minute Particles or Corpuscles of Matter which, continually issuing out of the Sun, do thrust one on another all round in physically short Lines; or else, as the *Cartesians* assert, they are made by the Action of the Luminary on the contiguous *Æther* and Air, and so are propagated every way in straight Lines through the Pores of the Medium.

RAYS Convergent [in *Opticks*] are those which going from divers Points of the Object, incline towards one and the same Point tending to the Eye.

RAYS Divergent [in *Opticks*] those which going from a Point of the visible Object, are dispersed, and continually depart one from another, according as they are removed far from the Object.

RAYS Parallel [in *Opticks*] those that keep an equal Distance from the visible Object to the Eye, which is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Object.

To **RAZE** [*razer*, F.] to lay even with the Ground, to pull down.

RA'ZORS [among *Hunters*] the Tusks or Teeth of a Boar.

RAZOUR. See *Rasor*.

RE'ACCESS, access a fresh.

To **REACH** [*raechen*, *Sax.* *recken*, L. *S.* *reichen*, Teut.] to be extended; to take or lay hold of, to bring; also to strain to Vomit.

REACH, the Distance as far as a Line can be extended, a Bow, Gun, &c. can carry, or a Man can come at. Hence,

REACH [in a *figurative Sense*] Capacity, Power.

REACH [*Sea Term*] the Distance between any two Points of Land that lie in a right Line one from the other.

To **REACT**, to return the Action.

REACTION [among *Philosophers*] is, The Reaction, or Reciprocal Motion of one Part of Matter against another.

To READ [*riēdan, Sax.*] to read a Book, or a Writing.

To READ [*Arēdan, Sax. rēdi, Belg. rāben, Teut.*] to guess, to divine or fore-tel.

READ? [*riēb, Sax. rāib, Teut.*] Coun-REDE } sel or Advice. O. A Proverb, Doctrine, or Prophecy. *Spenc.*

READE'PTION, Recovery, Act of Re-gaining.

READ'ER, one who reads.

REA'DILY, easily.

REA'DINESS, Facility, State of being ready.

To RE-ADJOURN' [*readjourner, F.*] to adjourn again.

READMIS'SION [of *re* and *admissio*, L.] the act of re-admitting.

To RE-ADMIT [of *re* and *admittere*, L.] to admit or receive again.

READ'ING [*Cambden* derives it from *redin*, C. Br. Fern, which growth thereabouts in great Abundance; but *Le'land* from the meet-ing together of other Waters with the River *Rhea*] a Town in *Berkshire*.

RE'ADORN, to adorn anew.

READY [*Repa-da, and riēb, Sax. rēwud, C. Br.*] prepared; also prompt, or inclined to.

To make READY [*Repa-drian, Sax. be-ru-den, L. S. berysten, Teut.*] to prepare.

REAFAN [so called from a Raven em-broidered upon it by King *Ladbroke's* Daugh-ter] the Banner or Flag of the *Danes*.

RE'AFFORESTED [*Law Term*] made Forest again.

REAKS [of *rex, L.*] a King, or piece, *Sax.* Dominion, as to *play Reaks*, i. e. to domineer or hecor, to shew mad Pranks.

REAL [*realis, L.*] that is indeed true.

REAL'GAR, red Arsenic.

REAL'ITY [*realis, F. realitas, L.*] real Existence; the Truth of the Matter.

REAL'ITY? [in *Law*] is opposed to Per-REALTY } sonality.

To REALIZE, to cause a being real, to admit as a Reality.

REAL'LY, truly.

REALM' [*royaume, F. roma, Ital. of reg-num, L.*] a Kingdom.

REAM [*riem, Belg. rāme, F.*] a Quantity of 20 Quires of Paper.

To REAN'IMATE [of *re* and *animatum*, L.] to revive, to put into Heart again.

REAN'IMATION, revival, restoration to Life.

To REAP [*riēpan, Sax.*] to cut down Corn.

A REAPER [*riēpan, Sax.*] one who cuts down Corn.

REAR [*arriere, F.*] the hindermost Part of an Army.

REAR [hnepe, Sax.] thin, rawish, as *Eyes, &c.* boiled rear.

REAR-Admiral, the Admiral of the third Squadron of a Royal Fleet.

REAR-Guard, the last of three Lines of an Army drawn up in Battalia.

REAR Half Files [*Military Term*] the three hindermost Ranks when a Battalion is drawn up six deep.

REAR Rank [*Military Term*] the last Rank of a Battalion or Squadron.

To REAR [*Arēpan, Sax.*] to raise or set up an End; also to train or bring up a Child.

To REAR a Boar [*Hunting Term*] is to dislodge him.

To REAR an End [in *Horseman'ship*] is when a Horse rises so high before, as to en-danger his coming over upon his Rider.

REAR'WARD, the last Troop; the End; a Train behind.

To RE-ASCEND [of *re* and *ascendere*, L.] to ascend or get up again.

REASON [*raison, F. ratio, L.*] thinking; that Faculty of the Soul whereby we judge of Things; the Exercise of that Faculty; Ar-gument, Proof, Cause, Matter.

REASON [in *Arithmetick*] the Reason or Rate betwix two Numbers, is a certain Pro-portion, especially the Quotient of the Antecedent, divided by the Consequent.

REASON [in *Geometry*] is the mutual Hab-it or Comparison of two Magnitudes of the same Kind one to the other, in respect to their Quantity.

REASON [among *Logicians*] an Argument either necessary or probable; or a proper An-swer to this Question, Why is it so?

To REASON [*raisonner, F. ratiocinari, L.*] to discourse upon, or about a Thing, to dispute, to argue.

REASONABLE [*raisonable, F. ratiocabilis, L.*] agreeable to the Rules of Reason; just, right, reasonable.

REASONABLE Aid [*Law Term*] a Duty claimed by the Lord of the Fee of his Tenants, to marry his Daughter, or make his Son a Knight.

REASONABLY, justly, rationally, mod-erately.

REASONER, one who reasons.

REASONING, arguing or debating upon.

To RE-ASSE'MBLE [*reassembler, F.*] to summon again; to meet together again.

To RE-AS'SERT, to affirm anew.

To RE-AS'SIGN [*reassigner, F.*] to assign again.

A RE-ASSIGNA'TION, a new Assign-ment. F.

To RE-ASSUME [of *re* and *assumere*, L.] to retake, or take upon one's self again.

A RE-ASSUMPT'ION, a taking again, a re-assuming.

RE-ATTACH'MENT [*Law Term*] a se-cond Attachment of one formerly attached, and dismissed the Court without Day.

REA'TE, long small Grass that grows in Water, and complicates itself together.

To RE-BAPTIZE [of *re* and *baptizare*, L.] to baptize again.

RE-BAPTIZERS, a Sect in the third Century, who re-baptized all Hereticks, contrary to the Custom of the Church.

To **REBA'TE** [*rabbatre*, Fr.] to channel, to chamfer; to blunt, to check.

To **REBATE** [in *Traffick*] to discount in receiving Money, as much as the Interest comes to, for the time it is paid before it becomes due.

To **REBATE** [in *Heraldry*] is to set a Mark of Dishonour on an Escutcheon.

REBA'TE } [*rabat*, F.] the Act of
REBA'TEMENT } rebating, a Discount upon the Payment of ready Money.

REBATEMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Diminution of Figures in a Coat of Arms.

REBA'TO, a Head-dress.

REBECCA [רֵבֶקָה, H. Fat and Full] the Wife of Isaac.

REBECK [*rebet*, F.] a musical Instrument, having three Strings.

REBEL [*rebellis*, F. *rebellis*, L.] one who openly rebels against the Prince or State.

REBEL [in a *Law Sense*] one who wilfully breaks the Law, or a Villain who disobeys his Lord.

REBEL [*rebellis*, F. *rebellare*, L.] to rise up in Arms, to revolt against one's Sovereign.

REBEL'LIION [q. d. *bellum resaccere*] a rising, or taking up Arms against the supreme Power. L.

REBEL'LIIOUS [*rebellis*, F. *rebellis*, L.] apt to rebel, disobedient.

REBELLIIOUS Assembly [in *Law*] a gathering of twelve or more Persons, intending to change any Laws, Statutes, &c. destroy Enclosures, break down Banks, &c.

REBELLIOUSLY, in a rebellious manner.

REBELLIOUSNESS, State of being rebellious.

REBEL'UM [*Old Law*] a Rejoinder, Replication to an Answer in a Court of Equity.

To **REBEL'LOW**, to echo back a loud Noise.

REBINARE Terram, to give a second stirring or ploughing to Land that lies fallow. O. L.

REBISO'LA [with *Chymist.*] a Medicine for the Jaundice, made of Urine.

REBOA'TION, an echoing or resounding. *Shakespeare*. L.

To **REBOUND** [*rebondir*, F.] to leap back, to bounce up again as a Ball does.

REBUFF' [*rebuff*, Ital. *rebuffade*, F.] a notable Repulse or Opposition, a rough Denial, a disdainful or snappish Answer.

To **REBUILD**, to build up again.

To **REBU'KE** [*rebuucher*, F. to stop the Mouth] to reprove or check.

REBU'KER, one who reprimands.

RE'BUS [*rebus*, L. to Things] a Device or Symbol represented in a Picture, with a Motto alluding to one's Name.

RE'BUSES [in *Heraldry*] such Coats as

bear a Resemblance to the Surname of the Person, as three Castles for *Castleton*, &c.

To **REBUT** [*rebondir*, F.] to rebound, recoil, repeat. *Spence*.

REBUT'TER [*Law Term*] is when the Donee repelleth the Heir, by virtue of a Warrant made by the Donor. F.

To **RECAL'CITRATE** [*recalcitratum*, L.] to kick backwards, or to kick back with the Heel. Z.

To **RECA'L** [of *re* and *callis*, Belg.] to call back, or call home.

RECALL, Revocation.

To **RECA'NT'** [*recantare*, L.] to recal what one has said or written before.

RECA'NTA'TION, a revoking, or unsaying. L.

To **RECAPA'CITATE** [of *re* and *capacitas*, L.] to put one again into a Capacity of doing any thing.

To **RECAPIT'ULATE** [*recapituler*, F. *recapitulatum*, L.] to rehearse briefly, or sum up the Heads of a former Discourse.

RECAPITULATION, a recapitulating.

RECAPIT'U.ATORY, repeating again.

RECAP'TION [*Law*] a second District of one formerly distrained for the same Cause; a Writ lying for the Party thus distrained, in order to his obtaining a Remedy.

To **RECA'RRY**, to carry back.

To **RECE'DE** [*recedere*, L.] to go back or retire, to depart from.

RECEIPT [*racette*, F. *receptum*, *receptio*, L.] the Act of receiving; an Acquittance for Money received; a Medicine prescribed for the Cure of Diseases.

RECEIVABLE [*recevable*, F. *receptabilis*, L.] that may be received.

To **RECEIV'E** [*recevoir*, F. *recipere*, L.] to take what is given, paid, or put into one's Hand; also to entertain or harbour; to admit or allow of; to embrace or follow; also to bear or suffer.

RECEIV'ER [*receveur*, F.] a Person who receives; also the Name of a chymical Vessel.

RECEIVER [of the *Fines*] an Officer who receives the Money of all such who compound with the King.

RECEIVER General [of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*] an Officer who gathers in all Fines, Forfeitures, Assessments, &c. within that Dutchy.

The Receiver is as bad as the Thief.

Though this Maxim seems more censorious than the Law, which inflicts only Transportation on the Receiver, and Death on the Felon; yet it is true in Fact, because such Persons are, in their Principles, as dishonest, though they have not Courage to venture their Necks in the Employment; according to the *Greek*, ἀρσίνους κλέμης καὶ δειλάματος καὶ κλέψης.

RECE'NCY, newness.

RECI'NSION

REC'NSION [*recensio*, L.] Enumeration, Review.

RE'CENT [*recens*, L.] new, fresh, lately done or happened. F.

RE'CENTLY, newly.

RECEP'TABLE [*receptabilis*, L.] that may be received.

RECEP'TACLE [*receptaculum*, L.] a Place to receive or keep Things in, a Warehouse or Storehouse; also a Nest, or lurking Hole.

RECEP'TACULUM *Cystris* [among *Anatomists*] a Cavity into which all the Lacteal Veins empty themselves. L.

RECEP'TARIII *Medici*, those who set up for Physicians upon the Stock only of many Receipts, without being able to reason on their Properties or Efficacies.

RECEP'TION [in *Astrology*] an accidental Dignity happening in two Planets when they are received into each others Houses.

RECEP'TIVE, apt or fit to receive.

RECEP'TIVITY, a being receptive.

RECES'S } [*recessus*, L.] a retreating or
RECES'SION } withdrawing; a Place of

Retreat or Retirement.

RECES'SION of the *Equinoxes* [New *Astronomy*] is the going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds.

RECITATIVO. See *Recitatif*.

RECEVOIR'S, large Basins, Cisterns, or Receptacles for Water.

To **RECH'ASE** [*recaffar*, F.] to drive back to the Place where the Game was first started or roused.

To **RECH'ANGE'** [in *Commerce*] a second Payment of the Price of Exchange.

RECH'ARGE, a second Charge.

To **RECHE** [of *peccan*, Sax.] to care for, to value, or regard. *Chauc.*

RECHEAT [among *Hunters*] a Lesson which Huntsmen wind with the Horn, to call the Hounds back from a false Scent.

RECH'LESS [*peccelap*, Sax.] careless, negligent, improvident.

RECIDIVA'TION, a relapsing or falling sick again.

RECIDI'VOUS [*recidivus*, L.] falling back.

RECIDI'VUS *Morbis* [among *Physicians*] a Relapse, or falling back into the same Distemper in which one was before. L.

RE'CIPE [i. e. Take] a Physician's Bill, ordering what Medicines and their Quantities the Apothecaries should make up for a Patient.

RECIP'IENT [*recipiens*, L.] a Receiver, a Vessel made fast or luted to the Back of an Alembick, Retort, &c. to receive the Matter which is raised or forced over the Helm by the Fire. F.

RECIP'ROCAL [*reciproque*, F. of *reciprocus*, L.] mutual, interchangeable, that is returned on both Sides.

RECIP'ROCAL [in *Logic*] is said of Terms which may have the same Signification, and may be turned either Way.

RECIP'ROCAL *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are such as have the Antecedents and Consequents of the *Ratio* in both Numbers.

RECIP'ROCAL *Proportion* [in *Arithmetic*] is when, of four Numbers, the fourth is less than the second, by so much as the third is greater than the first.

RECIP'ROCALLY, interchangeably, mutually.

To **RECIP'ROCATÉ** [*reciproquer*, F. *reciprocatum*, L.] to requite, to be even with.

RECIP'ROCA'TION, an Interchanging, or returning like for like. F. of L.

RECIP'ROCOR'NOUS [*reciprocicornis*, L.] that hath Horns turned backward and forward again, as Rams have.

RECIS'ION, a cutting or paring off; a disannulling and making void F. of L.

A **RECIT'AL** } [*recit*. F. *recitatio*, L.]

A **RECITA'TION** } the Act of Reciting, or making a Report; a Rehearsal; a saying without Book.

RECITA'TIVE [*recitativ*, F.] belonging to Recitation.

RECITATIVE *Musick*, a Sort of Singing that comes near to plain Pronunciation, after the Manner that Dramatick Poems are rehearsed on the Stage.

RECIT'ATIF } [in *Musick Books*] signi-

RECITATIVO } fies the Adagio in great Parts in Cantatas, Motets, and Operas; a particular Way or Manner of singing, which those grave Parts require. *Ital.*

RECITATIVE *Style*, a Way of writing fitted for that Purpose.

To **RECIT'E** [*reciter*, F. of *recitare*, L.] to relate or rehearse.

RECIT'o, in an Abbreviation of *Recitation*, which see. M

To **RECK**, to reckon, *Spes*. To cast. O.

RECK, *Care*. O.

RECKLESS [*peccelap*, Sax.] careless, heedless.

RECKLESSNESS, carelessness.

REC'ANS, Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire. N. C.

RECKETH, valueth, thinketh, reflecteth. *Sbatasp.*

To **RECK'ON** [*peccan*, Sax. *reckan*, Belg. *recknen*, Teut.] to cast up, or count; to choose, to believe, or think.

Of that reckons without his Book, will reckon again.

This, though a Tippling Proverb, has a farther Meaning than Persons making their own Reckoning at a Tavern or Alehouse, and is usually applied to such Persons, who are apt to be partial in their own Favour, flattering themselves with the Advantages they fancy to be on their Side in any Affair, and making no Allowance for the Disadvantage that will or may attend them; so, *Cbi fa conto senza l'Hoste conta due volte*, say the *Italians*; and *Qui*

compte sans son Hôte il lui convient compter deux fois, say the French.

Reckon not your Chickens before they are hatched.

This Proverb took its Rise from the *Vanity* of *anticipating* our *Enjoyments* before we come at them; we are always *brooding* in our *Desire*, and *hatching* in our *Minds*, what we would have to *come to pass*, before Things are *ripe* for it; and this *Hastiness* oftentimes makes us *overshoot* our *Reason*, and forfeit our *Prudence*, in reckoning that our own that is not so much as in *Being*. But this Proverb deborts us from speaking confidently of our having, or as good as having *Things* in our *Power* or *Possession*, which are far off still, only in *Expectancy*, and depend wholly upon *Providence*; and not, as the *Latins* say, *Autu victoriam canere triumphum*: And the *Greeks*, Προτις φωνης αυταυτι τον λογισμα.

A RECK'ONING [*rekening*, Belg. *rekbuning*, Teut.] an Account.

RECKONING [in *Navigation*] the Estimate of the Quantity of a Ship's Way berwixt Place and Place.

To RECLAIM' [*reclaimare*, Ital. of *re* and *clamare*, L.] to demand back, to reduce to Amendment of Life, to recal or turn back from evil Courses, to take up, to leave off Vices.

To RECLAIM [*Falconry*] as to *reclaim a Hawk*, is to tame or make it gentle.

To RECLAIM, a Partridge is said to *reclaim*, when she calls back her young ones.

RECLAIMER, one who *reclaims*, or reforms.

RECLAIMING, demanding back again; recalling from bad Courses.

RECLAMA'TION, a crying out against.

RECLINATION of a Plane [in *Dialling*] is the Quantity of Degrees which any Plane lies or falls backwards from the vertical or upright Plane. F. of L.

RECLYNING Plane [in *Dialling*] a Plane which leans from you when you stand before it.

RECLINED [*reclinatus*, L.] lying upon the Back.

To RECLINE [*reclinare*, L.] to lean backwards.

A RECLU'SE [*reclus*, F. *reclusus*, L.] shut up; also a Monk or Nun that is shut up, and may not stir out of the Religious House.

REC°, is an Abbreviation of *Recitative*, which see.

To RECOGITATE [*recogitatum*, L.] to consider or think upon over again.

RECOGNISANCE } [*reconnaissance*, F. *re-*
RECOGNIZANCE } [*reconnaissance*, F. *re-*
or Obligation, acknowledged in some Court of Record, or before some Judge.

RECOGNIZANCE of *Affine*. [Law Term]

the Verdict of twelve Men impanelled upon a Jury, when a Man is attainted of *Discidion* and *Robbery*.

To RECOGNISE [*reconnoitre*, F. *reconnoitre*, L.] to take Knowledge of, to acknowledge.

RECOGNIZEE' [in *Law*] the Person to whom one is bound in a Recognizance.

RECOGNISOR' [in *Law*] one who enters into such a Bond or Obligation.

RECOGNITION, Acknowledgment, Examination, Review. L.

RECOGNITIONE per *Vim & Duriciam facta*, a Writ to send for a Record touching a Recognizance, which the Recognisor affirms to have been acknowledged by Hardship and Force.

RECOGNITIONEM *Adullanda*, &c. a Writ for annulling a forged Recognizance.

RECOGNITORS [in *Law*] a Jury impanelled upon an Affize.

To RECOIL' [*reculer*, F.] to fly or draw back as a Gun does.

A RECOIL [*recul*, F.] the Motion or Run which a Cannon takes backward when fired.

To RECOIN, to coin over again.

RECOINAGE, coining anew.

To RECOLLECT' [*se recolliger*, F. *recolligere*, L.] to reflect in one's Mind, to call a Thing to Mind.

RECOLLEC'TION, a searching after, a calling or bringing to Mind those *Ideas* of which the Mind had formerly thought.

RECOLLECTS [*Recolletti*, F.] a Branch of the *Franciscan Friars*.

To RECOMFORT, to comfort again.

RECOMF'ORT, to comfort again.

To RECOMMENCE [*recommencere*, F.] to commence, or begin again, or anew.

A RECOMMENCE'MENT, a beginning a Thing anew.

To RECOMMEN'D [*recommendar*, F. *recommendar*, L.] to commit to one's Favour,

Protection, or Care.

RECOMMENDABLE [*recommendabile*, F.] that deserves to be, or may be recommended.

RECOMMENDA'TION, a commending or setting forth any Person to another.

RECOMMEN'DATORY, which serves to recommend.

RECOMMENDER, one who recommends.

To RECOMMIT, to commit anew.

RECOMPACT, to join anew.

RECOMPENCE, Requital, Reward, Amends, a Gift or Advantage arising to one upon Account of some Service done, or good Action performed. F.

To RECOMPENSE [*recompensare*, F. *recompensare*, L.] to requite, to make amends.

RECOMPENSER, one who rewards.

To RECOMPOSE [*recomposere*, F.] to settle or quiet anew; to form or adjust anew.

RECONCILE'ABLE

RECONCILE'ABLE [*reconciliable*, F.] that may be reconciled.

RECONCILEABLENESS, Possibility of being reconciled.

To **RECONCILE** [*reconciliat*, F. *reconciliare*, L.] to make those Friends again who were at Variance; to make to agree what seems contrary.

RECONCILEMENT } a making those
RECONCILIATION } Friends which were at Variance. F. of L.

RECONCILER, one who reconciles.

RECONCILIATORY, belonging to Reconciliation.

To **RECONDE'NSE**, to condense anew.

RECONDITE [*reconditus*, L.] secret, hidden.

RECONDITORY [*reconditorium*, L.] a Store-house.

To **RECONDUCT'** [*recondire*, F.] to conduct or lead back again.

To **RECONNOITRE**, to examine in order to make a Report.

RECONVENTION [*Civil Law*] a contrary Action brought by the Defendant.

To **RECONVEY**, to convey again.

To **RECORD'** [*recorder*, F. *recordare*, L.] to register or enrol.

To **RECORD** [among *Fowlers*] to begin to sing, to tune Notes as a Bird does.

RECORD [*recordum*, L.] Testimony, Evidence, Witness; a publick Act enrolled; or an authentic and uncontrotable written Testimony, contained in Rolls of Parchment, and preserved in Courts of Record.

RECOR'DA, Records containing the Judgments, in Pleadings and Suits tried before the Barons of the Exchequer, L.

RECORDA'RE facias, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to remove a Cause from an inferior Court to the King's Bench or Common-Pleas. L.

RECORDATION, a remembering.

RECOR'DER, a judicious Person, for the most Part well skilled in the Law, whom the Mayor, or any Magistrate of any City or Town Corporate having a Court of Record, associates to himself, for his better Direction in the Execution of Justice, and Proceedings according to Law.

RECOR'DO & processu mittendo, a Writ to call a Record, and the whole Process, out of an inferior Court, into the King's Bench Court.

To **RECOU'CH**, to lie down again.

To **RECOV'ER** [*recovir*, F. *recuperare*, L.] to get again, to restore to Health, to be on the mending Hand.

RECOVERABLE [*recovrable*, F.] that may be recovered.

RECOVERY [*recouvement*, F. *recuperatio*, L.] a regaining or getting again, &c. Remedy, Help.

RECOVERY [in *Law*] is an obtaining any Thing by Judgment or Trial at Law.

True RECOVERY [in *Law*] is an actual or real Recovery of any Thing, or the Value of it by Judgment.

Feigned RECOVERY } is a certain Form,
Common RECOVERY } or Course in Law, for the better assuring one's Title to Lands or Tenements.

To **RECOUNT'** [*reconter*, F. *recountare*, Ital.] to relate.

To **RECOUP'** [*recuper*, F.] to cut again, to reply quickly and sharply, to defalk or discount.

A **RECOUPE'** [in *Law*] is a quick and sharp Reply to a peremptory Demand.

RECOU'SE [*recurs*, F. of *recursus*, L. a running back] Application, Refuge, Address; also Passage, Return.

RECREANT [*recidante*, Ital. *q. d. recidax*, L.] a faint-hearted or cowardly Fellow; out of Hope, untrusty. *Spem*.

To **RECREATE'** [*recreat*, F. *recreatum*, L.] to refresh, to divert, or delight.

RECREATION [*q. d. a creating anew*] a pleasing Divertisement after Labour; Refreshment, Pastime. F. of L.

RECREA'TIVE, which serves to recreate, diverting, pleasant. F.

RECREAUNT, one who betrays his Trust; cowardly, an Infidel.

RECRENTIALS [of *re* and *credentic*, L.] an Answer to the credential Letter of an Ambassador.

RECREMENT [*recrementum*, L.] any superfluous Matter in the Blood or Body, or any of its Parts.

RECREMENT [with *Chymists*] a Term used when any Liquor is distilled over again several Times.

RECREMENTITIOUS [*recrementitius*, L.] dreggy, coarse.

RECREMENTS [in *Physick*] such Juices as are separated in the several Glands of the Body for proper and peculiar Uses; as the Spirits, the Lympha, the Gall, &c.

To **RECRIMINATE** [*recriminor*, F. *recriminatum*, L.] to return an Accusation or Reprach; to charge one's Accuser, or lay the Fault that he is accused of to him that accused him.

RECRIMINATION, and Accusation in which the Party accused charges the Accuser with the same Fault, or some other. F. of L.

RECRIMINATOR, one who returns a charge.

RECRUDES'CENCE [of *recrudescere*, L.] a growing fresh, new, or love again.

RECRUESCENCE [with *Physicians*] is when a Disease being about to end, begins to grow worse again.

To **RECRUIT'** [*recruter*, F.] to supply or fill up, to re-enforce.

RECRUIT [*recrui*, F.] new or fresh Supply.

RECRUITS

RECRUITS [*Military Term*] are new Men raised to strengthen the Force on Foot.

RECTA *Directrix* [in *Conick Sections*] a Line made by the mutual Intersection of the verticle Plane with that of the Base. L.

RECTAN^GGLE [or *rectus* and *angulus*, L.] a right or straight Angle, made by the falling of one Line perpendicularly upon another. F.

RECTA^GGLE [in *Geometry*] besides the preceding, is a Parallelogram, the Angles whereof are right.

RECTANGLE [in *Arithmetick*] is the Product that arises from the Multiplication of two Lines one by another.

RECTAN^GLED Triangle, is a Triangle that has one right Angle.

RECTAN^GULAR [in *Geometry*] a Figure is said to be rectangular when one or more of the Angles are equal.

RECTAN^GULARLY, with right Angles.

RECTA *Prisca Regis*, a Right the King claimed, of taking out of every Ship laden with Wines, one Butt before the Mast, and another behind it. L.

RECTA^TION, a Claim of Right, or any Appeal to the Law for the Recovery of such a claimed Right.

RECTIFI^ABLE, that may be put right, or reduced to its proper State.

RECTIFICA^TION, a rectifying or making right. F. of L.

RECTIFICATION [with *Chymists*] is the distilling a Spirit over again, in order to make it more fine and pure.

RECTIFICATION of Curves [in *Mathematicks*] is the assigning or finding a straight Line equal to the curved one.

RECTIFIER, a Person who rectifies.

RECTIFIER [with *Navigators*] an Instrument to find the Variation of the Compass, and to rectify the Ship's Course.

RECTIFY [*rectifier*, F. *rectificare*, L.] to set to rights again, to correct or mend.

To **RECTIFY** [with *Chymists*] is to distill any Spirit over again, in order to make it more pure.

To **RECTIFY a Globe**, is to bring the sun's Place on the Ecliptick on the Globe to be Brass Meridian.

To **RECTIFY a Natioity** [among *Astronomers*] is to bring the estimated Time of a Person's Birth to the real and true one.

RECTILINEAL Angle } [*rectilineus*, F.

RECTILINEAR Angle } *rectilineus*, L.]

an Angle consisting of right Lines.

RECTI Minores [in *Anatomy*] are two small Muscles of the Head, set into the Middle of the *Os Occipitis*. L.

RECTITUDE [*rectitudo*, L] Rightness, rightness. L.

RECTITU^DINESS [in *Law*] Rights legal Due belonging to God or Man.

RECTITY [*rectitas*, L.] Rightness, Evenness.

RECTO, a Writ of Right, trying both for Possession and Property, and if the Cause be lost, there is no Remedy.

RECTO de Advocations Ecclesie, a Writ for him that claims the Advowson to himself and his Heir in Fee. L.

RECTO de Dote, a Writ whereby a Woman demands her whole Dowry.

RECTO de Dote unde nihil habet, a Writ whereby a Woman having a Dowry assured, she demands her Thirds. L.

RECTO de custodia terre & heredis, a Writ for the Guardian in Soceage, or appointed by the Ancestor's Will, against a Stranger that enters upon the Land, and takes the Body of the Heir. L.

RECTO de rationabili parte, a Writ for a Copartner to recover his Share. L.

RECTO quando dominus remittit, is when the Lord in whose Seignory the Land lies, remits the Cause to the King's Court. L.

RECTO sur disclaimer, a Writ which lies where a Lord avows upon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaims to hold of him.

RECTOR [*rector*, F.] a Governor or Ruler; also the Parson of a Parish Church, the Principal of a College, &c.

RECTO^RIAL, belonging to a Rector or Rectory.

RECTORY [*rectorat*, F. *rectoria* L.] a Parish Church, Parsonage, or Living, with all its Rights, Glebes, Tithes, &c.

RECTUM, a Trial in common Course of Law. O. L.

RECTUM Intestinum [among *Anatomists*] the straight Gut. L.

RECTUS in Curia [*i. e.* right in Court] signifies one who stands at the Bar, and no Man objects any Thing against him; also one that has reversed an Outlawry. L.

RECTUS Femoris [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, inserted in the upper Part of the Bone called Tibia. L.

RECTUS Internus Major [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle in the Head, inserted into the fore Appendix of the *Os Occipitis*. L.

RECTUS Internus Minor [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle in the Head, inserted into the *Os Occipitis*, under the former. L.

RECTUS Lateralis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head, implanted in the *Os Occipitis*, in the Space made by the *Processus Mammillaris* and *Scyloides*.

RECTUS Major [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head, inserted in the hinder Part of the *Os Occipitis*. L.

RECTUS Musculus [among *Anatomists*] one of the Muscles of the lower Belly.

RECTUS Palpebrae Superioris, a Muscle that lifts up the upper Eye-lid.

RECUBATION [*recubo*, L.] lying or leaning.

To **REQUIRE** [*requer*, F.] to recoff. Spas.

RECUL'VER [Reculj, Sax.] a Place in *Kent*.

RECUM'BENCY [of *recumbens*, L.] a lying or depending upon.

RECUM'BENT [*recumbens*, L.] in a lying Posture.

RECUPERABLE [*recuperabilis*, L.] recoverable. *Chauc.*

RECUPERATION, a recovering. *L.*

RECUPERATORY [*recuperatorius*, L.] belonging to Recovery.

To **RECUR'** [*recurrir*, F. *recurrere*, L.] to give back, or return.

To **RECURE** [*recurare*, L.] to recover, to repair. *Spens.*

RECUR'ENCE, a turning back.

RECUR'RENT [*recurrens*, L.] running back.

RECUR'RENT Nerves [with *Anatomists*] a Branch of the *Par vagum*, first ascending, and afterwards descending, and imparted to the *Larynx*.

RECUR'SION, a running back. *L.*

RECURVA'TION, a bending backwards. *L.*

RECUR'VITY [*recurvitas*, L.] a bending backwards.

RECUS'ANCY [of *recusare*, L. to refuse] Nonconformity to the Established Church.

RECUSANTS [*recusantes*, L.] Roman Catholics who refuse to submit to the Discipline of the Church of *England*.

RECUS'ION [*recusatio*, L.] a shaking again, or beating back.

RED [neb, Sax. *rood*, L. S. *roth*, Teut. *rod*, Dan. *rudd*, C. Br. *rouge*, F.] a lively Colour representing the Quality of Fire.

RED Gum, a Distemp' to which new-born Children are subject.

RED Shank [neb *Scanco*, Sax.] a Bird.

RED Shanks, the Herb *Arifsmart*. *N. S.*

RED Start [neo *Stert*, Sax.] a Bird.

RED Streak [neb *Spice*, Sax.] an Apple.

RED Water [in a *Horse*] that which issues from a Wound or Sore.

REDAN' ? [in *Fortification*] an indented

REDANT' } Work made in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw, with saliant and re-entering Angles. *F.*

RED BRIDGE [neb *ponb*, Sax. i. e. Bridge of Reeds] in *Hampshire*.

To **REDAR'GUE** [*redarguo*, L.] to refute.

RED'COAT, a name of Contempt for a Soldier.

To **REDDEN**, to grow red. *Pope.*

REDDEN'DUM [to be yielded or paid] a Law-word used for the Clause in a Lease, &c. whereby the Rent is reserved to the Lessor.

REDDITA'RIMUM, a Roll or Rental in which the Rents and Services of a Manor are set down. *O. L.*

REDDITA'RIVUS, a Renter or Tenant. *O. L.*

REDDITION, a giving again, or restoring; the Surrender of a Place.

REDDITION [in *Law*] a judicial Acknowledgment that the Land or Thing in Question belongs to the Demandant.

RED'DITIVE [*redditivus*, L.] belonging to Reddition; the Answer to the Question.

RE'DDLE, a Sort of red Mineral.

REDE [neb, Sax.] Advice, Counsel, Help.

REDELES, helpless. *O.*

To **REDEEM'** [*redimere*, q. d. *re-emere*, L.] to buy off, purchase again, recover.

REDEEM'ABLE, that may be redeemed.

REDEEM'ABLENESS, a being capable of Redemption.

REDEEM'ABLES, Things sold with a Reserve of the Equity of Redemption.

REDEEM'ER [*redemptor*, F. *redemptor*, L.] a Ransomer, a Saviour.

To **REDELIVER** [of *re* and *delivere*, F.] to deliver, or give up again.

To **REDEMA'ND** [*redemandor*, F.] to ask, to require again.

REDEMP'TION, a ransoming or delivering. *F. of L.*

REDEMP'TIONAL [*redemptioalis*, L.] of or belonging to redeeming.

REDHIB'ITION [*Civil Law*] an Action to make void the Sale of certain Goods, and to oblige the Seller to take them back again.

REDICU'LUS, a certain imaginary Deity, worshipped by the *Romans* for frightening *Haribal* from *Rome*.

To **REDIN'TEGRATE** of *redintegratio*, L.] to restore or make new, or begin afresh.

REDIN'TEGRATED [*redintegratus*, L.] begun afresh, or renewed.

REDINTEGRA'TION, a making whole again, a renewing.

REDINTEGRATION [with *Clymists*] a restoring any mixed Body, whose Form is destroyed, to its former Nature and Constitution.

REDISSEIS'IN, a second Disfeisin.

REDIT'TA [in *Masick Books*] signifies to repeat. *Ital.*

REDIT'UARIES, a Branch of the *Franciscan* Friars.

RED'NESS, Quality of being red.

RE'DOLENCE, a sweet Smell. *Chauc.*

RE'DOLENT [*redoleus*, L.] yielding a sweet Smell or Scent.

REDONA'TION, a restoring or giving back that which is taken away. *L.*

To **REDOU'BLE** [*redoubler*, F. of *reduplicare*, L.] to double again, to encrease, to grow violent.

REDOUB'TABLE, feared, honoured, revered. *Chauc. Fr.*

REDOUB'TED [*redoubté*, F.] dreadful, much feared.

REDOUBTS [in *Fortification*] small Forts of a square Figure, which have no Defence but in the Front.

To **REDOUN'D** [*redound*, F. *redundare*, L.] to bound over and above, to turn to.

REDOUR, turning or doubling. *O.*

To REDRES'S [*redresser*, F.] to set to Rights again, to reform.

REDRES'S [of *redresser*, F.] Amends.

To REDRESS a Stag [among Hunters] is to put him off his Changes.

To REDSEA'R, when Iron is too hot, it will break under the Hammer, *i. e.* to red-star.

REDUB'BERS [Law Term] are such as buy stolen Cloth, knowing it to be stolen, and turn it into some other Form or Colour that it may not be known.

To REDUCE [*reduire*, F. *reducere*, L.] to bring back, restore, subdue, or bring under Subjection, to bring or turn into.

REDUCER, one that reduces.

REDUCIBLE [*reductibile*, F.] that may be reduced.

REDUCING Scale, a mathematical Instrument to reduce any Map or Draught.

REDUCT' [among Chymists] a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are reduced again to their *Regulus*, or pure Substance.

A REDUCT' [*reduit*, F.] an advantageous Piece of Ground, entrenched and separated from the rest of the Camp by a Foss, for an Army to retire to in case of a Surprise. *Military Term*.

REDUC'TION, a reducing or bringing back, *F of L*.

REDUCTION [in *Arithmetick*] is a reducing of Money, Weights, Measures, &c. into their least or greatest Parts.

REDUCTION *Ascending* [in *Arithmetick*] is a reducing a lower Denomination into a higher, as Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, Shillings into Pounds; and the like in Weights, &c.

REDUCTION *Descending* [in *Arithmetick*] is reducing a higher Denomination into a lower, as Pounds into Shillings, Shillings into Pence, &c. and the like of Weights, &c.

REDUCTION of Equations [in *Algebra*] is he reducing them into proper Order or Disposition for an Equation.

REDUCTION [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the Argument of Inclination and the Eccentricity Longitude.

REDUCTIVE, that serves to reduce. *F*.

REDUNDANCY [*redundance*, F. *redundantia*, L.] an overflowing, abounding, or exceeding Superfluity.

REDUNDANT [*redundans*, F. *redundans*, L.] overflowing, abounding, exceeding superfluous.

REDUNDANT Nouns [in *Grammar*] are those that have a Number or particular Case more than usual.

REDUNDANTLY, superfluously.

REDUPLICATION [*reduplicatus*, L.] doubled again.

REDUPLICATION, a redoubling. *L*.

REDUPLICATION [in *Rhetorick*] a Fi-

gure wherein a Verse ends with the same Word that the following begins.

REDUPLICATIONE, that redoubleth, or may be redoubled often.

REDUPLICATIONE *Propositions* [in *Logic*] those in which the Subject is repeated.

REE, a Portuguese Coin, 100 of which are equal to Sixpence *English*.

To REE } to agitate Corn in a Sieve, so
To RAY } that the chaffy or lighter Parts may gather to one Place. *C*.

REE, as, *All is on a Ree* [of *pin*, Gr] to show] all is on the River, or overflowed with Water. *Effx*.

To RE-ECHO, to return an echo.

REED [hyead, Sax. *Rebt*, Teut.] a Plant growing in feany or watery Places; Straw bound up for thatching.

REED, a Jewish Measure of three Yards three Inches.

To RE-EDIFY [*re-edifier*, F. of *re* and *edificare*, Lat.] to rebuild, or build up again.

REEF [*S a Term*] a particular Way of rolling or tucking up a Sail.

REEFED *Top-mast* [Sea Term] is when the lower Part of the Top-mast being crooked and cut off, the Remainder is set up in the Step again.

REEK [hyec, Sax.] a Mow or Heap of Corn, Hay, &c.

REEK [pec, Sax. *raech*, Teut.] a Steam or Vapour.

To REEK [pecan, Sax. *rauchen*, Teut.] to cast a Steam or Smoak.

To REEK, or wear away, as, *His Sickness reeks him*, *i. e.* wastes or wears him away.

REEK *Stawal*, a Frame of Wood set on Stones upon which a Mow of Hay or Corn, &c. is raised. *C*.

To RE-ENJOY, to enjoy again.

To RE-ENTER [*retrare*, F. of *re* and *intrare*, L.] to enter upon, to take Possession of again.

To REEL [*rolle*, Belg.] to stagger.

A REEL [reel, Sax.] a Device to skain Yarn, &c. *O*.

RE-ELECTION, a repeated Election.

To REEM [of hyeman, Sax.] to cry, lament, or bewail. *Langsh*.

To RE-ENACT, to enact a new.

To RE-ESTABLISH [of *re* and *stabilis*, of *stabilire*, L.] to establish or settle again.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, Settlement anew.

REEVE [of *Levepa*, Sax.] the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manor.

To REEVE [probably of *reapian*. Sax. *raffen*, Teut. to snatch] a Term used by Sailors, for to put in or pull through.

REEVES [of *vepe* or *Levepa*, Sax. a Tax gatherer] a Sirname.

RE-EXAMINATION, a second Examination.

To RE-EXAMINE [of *re* and *examine*, For *examinare*, L.] to examine again or anew.

RE-EXTENT' [*Law Term*] a second Extent on Lands and Tenements.

REFECTION, a refreshing, a Repast, or Meal. *F of L.*

REFECTIVES [*refectiva, L.*] Medicines which refresh and renew Strength.

REFECTORY } [*refectoire, F. refect-*
REFECTUARY } *orium, L.*] a Dining-room; a Room in a Monastery, where the Friars or Nuns eat together.

To **REFELL'** [*refellere, L.*] to disprove by Argument, to confute.

To **REFER'** [*referre, F. referre, L.*] to send back, to direct to a Passage in a Book; to leave to one's Judgment or Determination.

REFEREE', an Arbitrator, to whom a Law-business, or any Matter in Difference, is referred.

REFERENCE [of *referee, F. or referre, L.*] a Mark in a Book directing the Reader to the Margin, or some other Place; also a giving up a Matter to be determined by Arbitrators.

REFERENDARY [*referendarius, F. referendarius, L.*] an Officer in the Court of Chancery; the Master of Requests.

REFER'ABLE, that may be referred to.

To **REFINE'** [*raffinare, F. raffinare, Ital.*] to make finer, to purge and purify.

To **REFINE upon**, to handle nicely, to make critical Remarks upon.

REFINEMENT, a purifying again, or being purified.

REFINER, a Purifier.

REFINING, the Art of separating other Bodies from Gold and Silver.

To **REFIT'** a Ship [*reficere, L.*] to fit it out again; to make it fit for further Service.

To **REFLECT**: [*reflektir, F. reflektir, L.*] to beat or send back Light or Heat.

To **REFLECT upon a Person**, to speak ill of, to censure, to reproach.

To **REFLECT upon a Thing**, to think seriously on it.

REFLEX [*reflexus, L.*] directed backward.

REFLECTION, } a beating or returning
REFLEXION, } back; also Meditation, Consideration; also Reproach, Censure. *F. of L.*

REFLECTION [in *Catoptricks*] is when a Ray of Light, falling on a hard or polished Body, is turned back in the Air, in an Angle equal to that of its Incidence.

REFLECTION [in *Natural Philosophy*] is the Regress or Return that happens to a moving Body, upon its meeting another Body which it cannot penetrate.

REFLECTION [in *Metaphysics*] is that Notice which the Mind takes of its own Operations, and the Manner of them.

Ray of REFLECTION, } is that by which
REFLECT Ray, } the Reflection is made upon the Surface of the reflecting Body.

REFLECTION [of the *Blow*] is her third Inequality of the Motion.

REFLECTING Dials } are such as are
REFLEXIVE Dials } made by a little Piece of a Looking-glass Plate, so placed as to reflect the Rays of the Sun on the Top of the Ceiling, &c. where the Dial is drawn.

REFLECTIBILITY, an Aptness or Capacity of being reflected.

REFLEXIVE, capable of reflecting, apt to beat or return back.

REFLORES/CENCE [*reflorescent, L.*] a beginning to flourish or blossom again.

To **REFLOW'** [*refluere, F. refluxere, L.*] to flow back.

REFLUENT [*refluens, L.*] flowing back.

REFLUX [*refluxus, L.*] a flowing back, the ebbing of the Sea or Tide.

To **REFOCILLATE** [of *refocillatum, L.*] to refresh or cherish.

REFOCILLA'TION, a refreshing, &c.

To **REFORM** [*reformare, F. reformare, L.*] to put into the old, or into a better Form; to mend; also to take up or amend from ill Courses.

To **REFORM** [in *Military Affairs*] is to reduce a Body of Men, either by disbanding the whole, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the rest.

To **REFORM** [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said so to do, when she prunes or picks her Feathers.

REFORM' [*reformare, F.*] reforming, Reformation; a disbanding some Part of an Army.

REFORMA'DO, an Officer, who having lost his Men, is continued in whole or half Pay; a Volunteer in a Man of War Ship.

REFORMA'TION, the Act of reforming, an Amendment of Manners, Errors or Abuses; also the Period when Religion was reformed from the Corruption of Popery. *F. of L.*

REFORM'ED [*Las Reformas*] the Protendants of the Reformed Religion.

REFORM'ER [*reformateur, F. reformator, L.*] a Person who reforms.

REFORM'ISTS, Monks whose Discipline or Rules have been reformed.

To **REFRACT'** [of *refragari, or refractus, L.*] to beat back again, to resist.

REFRACTORINESS, invincible Obstinacy.

REFRACTORY [*refractorius, F. refractorius, L.*] obstinate, warily, headstrong.

REFRACT'ED [*refractus, L.*] broken or beat back again, as a refracted Beam or Ray of Light.

REFRACT'ED Angle [in *Opticks*] the Angle which is contained between the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

REFRACTED Dial, such as shews the true Hour only by the Means of some refracting transparent Fluid.

REFRACTION Astronomical, the Refraction produced by the Atmosphere, whereby the Star appears more elevated above the Horizon than really it is. F. of L.

REFRACTION [in *Dioptricks*] is the Variation of a Ray of Light from that right Line in which its Motion would have continued, were it not for the Resistance made by the Thickness of the Medium through which it passes.

REFRACTION [in a *Philosophical Sense*] Incurvation or Change of Determination in the Body moved, which happens to it just when it enters; or, in some Cases, rather before it enters a different Medium.

REFRACTION Horizontal, is that which makes the Sun or Moon appear just on the Edge of the Horizon, when they are yet somewhat below it.

REFRACTION from the Perpendicular, [in *Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclined from a thicker Medium into a thinner, as from Glass into Air, in breaking departs farther from the Perpendicular.

REFRACTION to the Perpendicular [in *Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclined from a thinner or more diaphanous Medium, upon a thicker or less transparent one, in breaking comes nearer the Perpendicular.

REFRACTIVE, of or belonging to Refraction.

REFRA'GABLE [*refragabilis*, L.] that may be withstood or opposed.

To **REFRAIN'** [*refræner*, F. *refrænare*, Ital. of *re* and *frænare*, L.] to bridle, to forbear, to keep one's self from,

REFRAN'GIBILITY [of *re* and *frangi bilis*, L.] the Quality of what is refrangible.

REFRAN'GIBLE [of *re* and *frangibilis*, L.] capable of being refracted.

REFRENATION [with *Astrologers*] is when a Planet, applying to another by Conjunction of Aspect before it draws near, becomes retrograde. L.

To **REFRIEVE**, to refrain for Fear. O.

To **REFRESH'** [*refraichir*, F. *refrescare*, Ital. *refrigerare*, L.] to recruit one's self, to renew or revive.

REFRESH'ER, one that refreshes.

REFRESH'MENT [*refraichissement*, F.] that which serves to refresh.

REFRET' [*refretin*, F.] the Burden of a Ballad or Song.

To **REFRIDEN**, to cool. O.

To **REFRIGERATE** [*refrigeratum*, L.] to refresh, to cool.

REFRIGERATION, a cooling, &c. F. of L.

A **REFRIGERATIVE**, a cooling Medicine. F.

REFRIGERATORY [*refrigeratorium*, L.] cooling.

A **REFRIGERATORY** [*refrigeratorium*, L.] that Part of an Alembick which is placed about the Head of a Still, and is filled with Water to cool it.

A **REFRINED Hawk** [with *Falconers*] one who sneezes, and casts Water through her Nostrils.

RENT [*beraubt*, Teut.] bereft, deprived. Spenc.

REFUGE [*refugium*, L.] a Place of Safety to fly to. F.

REFUGEE' [*refugie*, F.] a French Protestant, fled for Refuge from the Persecution in France.

REFUL'GENCE [*refulgentia*, L.] Brightness, Splendor.

REFULGENT [*refulgens*, L.] shining, glittering, bright.

REFULGENTLY, very splendidly.

REFUL'US [*Aquæ* [Old Law] High-water, the Return of a Stream, when it is stopped for the Use of a Mill.

To **REFUND'** [*refunder*, F. *refundere*, L.] to pay or give back Money that has been paid wrongfully; also to pay back the Costs and Charges of a Law-suit.

REFU'SAL [*refusus*, F.] a refusing, a Denial.

To **REFU'SE** [*refusor*, F. *refutare*, L.] to deny the granting of a Suit, or the doing of any Thing.

REFUSE [*refus*, F.] the Dross of Metal, Ore, or any other Thing, that comes away in the trying of it; where it is generally taken for the worst of any Thing, after the best has been taken out.

REFUSER, one who denies.

REFUTAL, Refutation.

REFUTAN'TIA, an Acquittance or Acknowledgment for renouncing all future Claim. O. L.

REFUTATIO Feudæ, the Loss of a feudal Tenure by forfeiting. C. L.

REFUTATION, a disproving by Arguments, what has been alleged by another. F. of L.

To **REFUTE** [*refuter*, F. *refutare*, L.] to disprove, or convince by Reason.

To **REGAIN'** [*regagner*, F.] to gain a second Time, to get again.

REGAL [*regalis*, L.] royal, belonging to the King or Queen.

REGAL of France, a costly Ring offered by a King of France to St. Thomas of Canterbury, worn afterwards by King Henry the VIIIth.

REGAL Fishes, such Fishes as by the King's Prerogative belong to him, as Whales, Sturgeons, &c.

To **REGA'LE** [*regaler*, F.] to treat, feast, or entertain.

A **REGA'LE** ? [*regal*, F.] a noble Entertainment or Treat.

REGALE [among *Chymists*] a Kind of Cement with which Gold is purified.

REGALE *Episcoporum*, the temporal and legal Privileges of Bishops. *O. L.*

REGA'LIA, the Rights of a King or Queen; the Ensigns of the royal Dignity.

REGAL'ITY [*regalias, L.*] Royalties, Grandeur, Sovereignty.

To **REGARD'** [*regarder, F.*] to look upon with Concern, or Heed; to have Respect to.

REGARD', Consideration, Respect, Account. *G.*

REGARD [*of a Forest*] the overseeing and viewing of it; also the Comp's of it.

REGAR'DANT [*in Heraldry*] a Lion, or such Kind of Beast of Prey, painted as looking behind him.

REGAR'DED, respected.

REGAR'DER [*of a Forest*] an Officer whose Business it is to take the Regard of it, and overlook all the other Officers.

REGAR'DFUL, mindful, heedful.

REGAR'DFULLY, attentively, affectionately.

REGAR'DLESS, unmindful.

REGAR'DLESSLY, inattentively.

REGAR'DLESSNESS, Negligence.

REG'EL, a fixed Star in *Orion's* Foot.

REG'ENCY [*regence, F.*] the Government or Governors of a Kingdom, during the Minority or Absence of a Prince, by one or more of the Subjects.

To **REGEN'ERATE** [*regenero, F. regeneratum, L.*] to beget again, to cause to be born again.

REGEN'ERATE [*regeneratus, L.*] born a second Time, new-born.

REGINERA'TION [*with Divines*] a new and spiritual Birth. *F. of L.*

RE'GENT [*regens, L.*] ruling or governing.

A **RE'GENT** [*an regent, F.*] one who governs the Kingdom during the Minority of a Sovereign Prince, or under one who is incapable of reigning.

To **REGER'MINATE** [*regerminatum, L.*] to spring or bud out again.

REGERMINA'TION, sprouting again.

RE'GIBLE [*regibilis, L.*] easy to be ruled, governable.

RE'GICIDE [*of rex and cado, L.*] a King-killer, a Murderer of Kings. *L.*

RE'GIMEN } [*regimen, L. regime, F.*]

RE'GIMENT } Government, Rule.

REGIMEN [*with Grammarians*] the Cases of a Noun governed by a Verb, or Participle.

REGIMEN [*with Physicians*] the Method to be observed by a Patient, with respect to his Diet, &c.

REGIMENT [*Military Term*] a Body of several Companies of Foot Soldiers, or Troops of Horse commanded by a Colonel.

REGIMENTAL, belonging to a Regiment.

REGIO *Assensa*, a Wit whereby the King

or Queen gives royal Assent to the Election of a Bishop.

RE'GION [*regio, L.*] a Country, Coast, or Quarter. *F.*

REGION [*with Geographers*] a large Extent of Land, inhabited by many People of the same Nation.

REGION *Elementary*, a Sphere bounded by the Orb of the Moon, comprehending the Atmosphere of the Earth.

REGION *Ethereal* } [*in Cosmography*] is
REGION *Celestial* } that vast Extent of the Universe, that contains the Heavens with all their Host.

REGION *Planetary* [*with Astrologers*] that Part of the Heavens where the neighbouring Planets move.

REGIONS [*in Astronomy*] are certain particular Divisions of the Air.

Upper REGION of the Air [*with Astronomers*] is that Part of it which is above the Tops of the highest Mountains.

The Middle REGION of the Air, is that which reaches from the Tops of the highest Mountains, down to the lower Region of the Air.

Lowest REGION of the Air, that Part of it which we live in, and which is bounded by the Reflection of the Sun-beams.

Lowest REGION [*among Anatomists*] the lowest Part of the Abdomen, which is distinguished into three Regions, the Lower, Middle, and Upper.

RE'GISTER [*registre, F. registrum, L. q. d. iterum gestum*] a Memorial or Book of public Records.

A **REGISTER** [*registarius, L.*] an Officer who keeps Registers.

REGISTER of a Parish Church, a Book wherein Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials are registered.

REGISTER [*among Chymists*] a Contrivance in Furnaces to make the Heat immediately more intense or remiss, by letting more or less Air come to the Vessel.

To **make REGISTER** [*among Printers*] is to make the Pages and Lines fall exactly one upon another.

To **REGISTER**, to record or enter into a Register.

REGISTRY [*registrum, L.*] the Office where Records are kept; also the Books and Rolls there kept, especially those wherein the Proceedings of the Chancery, or any spiritual Court, are recorded.

REGIUS Professor, [*i. e. the King's Professor*] a Title of every Reader of the five Lectures in the University, so called from King *Henry VIII.* who founded them. *L.*

REGIUS Morbus, the King's Evil. *L.*

REG'LET. See *Rigler*.

REG'NANT [*regnans, L.*] principal, chief, governing.

REG'NARDISM, the Subtlety of *Ryward*, or a Fox, Craftiness.

REG'NT,

REG'NI, an ancient People of Britain, who formerly had the Shires Surrey and Suffex, and Part of Hampshire in Possession.

REG'OLA [in *Musick Books*] a Rule or Canon. *Ital.*

To REGORGE [*regorger*, F.] to bring or cast up, to vomit.

To REGRAFT [*regresser*, F.] to graft again.

To REGRANT, to grant back.

REGRA'TE, Regret, Sorrow; also E. *freem. O.*

REGRA'TER } [*regrater*, F.] a Huck-
REGRA'TOR } ster, or one who trimmeth up old Wares for Sale; but it is commonly taken for him who buys and sells any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair, or within five Miles thereof.

To REGRATE [*regrater*, F.] to drive a Huckster's Trade.

REGRA'TERIA, a selling by Retail.

RE'GRESS [*regres*, F. *regressus*, L.] returning or coming back.

REGRES'SION, State of going back.

To REGRET' [*regrettar*, F.] to lament, or grieve for,

REGRET' [*regretta*, *Ital.* of *re neg.* and *gratum*, L.] Grief, Sorrow, Reluctancy, Unwillingness to do a Thing. *F.*

REG'ULA [in *Old Records*] the Book of Rules or Orders of a Monastery.

REG'ULAR [*regulier*, F. of *regularis*, L.] according to Rule, orderly.

REGULAR Body [in *Mathematicks*] is a Solid, the Surface whereof is composed of equal and similar Figures.

REGULAR Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Sides and Angles all equal one to another.

REGULARITY [*regularité*, F.] Agreeableness to Rules, Exactness, strict Order.

REGULARLY, exactly, agreeably to Order.

REG'ULARS, such as live under some Rule of Obedience, and lead a monastick Life, &c. regular Clergy.

To REG'ULATE [*reguler*, F. *regulatum*, L.] to set in Order; to govern, direct, or guide; to frame or square; to determine or decide.

REGULA'TION [*reglement*, F.] the Act of regulating. *L.*

REGULA'TOR, one who regulates or directs. *L.*

REGULATOR [among *Watchmakers*] a small Spring belonging to the Balance of Pocket-Watches.

RE'GULUS } [among *Chymists*] is the pur-
RE'GULE } est Part of any Metal or Mineral, when the Fæces or Dregs are taken away.

To REGUR'GATE [of *re* and *gurgitatum*, L.] to swallow again.

REGURGITA'TION, Resorption; a swallowing back.

REHABILITA'TION [in the *Canon Law*] is a re-enabling or restoring to a former Ability. *L.*

To REHE'AR, to hear again.

REHEAR'SAL, Relation, Report; also private practising, as the Rehearsal of a Play, &c.

To REHEAR'SE [of *re* and *hear*] to relate or tell.

To REHEARSE, to practise in private, in order to publick Performance.

REHOB'AM [רְהוֹבָאִם, *H. i. s.* the Breach of the People, King Solomon's Son.

To REJECT' [*rejetter*, F. *rejectionem*, L.] to cast off, to refuse, to slight or despise.

REJECTA'NEOUS [*rejectionis*, L.] cast away, unprofitable, nothing set by.

REJEC'TION, a rejecting or casting off. *L.*

REIGHT [*gerichter*, Teut.] reached. *O.*

To REIGN [*regner*, F. *regnare*, L.] to rule as a King or Sovereign; to be in Vogue.

REIGN, Royal Authority; the Time of a King's Reign.

To REIMBARK' [*rembarquer*, F.] to take shipping again.

REIMBARKA'TION [*embarkement*, F.] a going on Ship-board again.

To REIMBODY, to embody again.

To REIMBURSE [*rembursier*, F.] to pay back again, to repay.

REIMBUR'SEMENT, a paying back. *F.*

REIMPR'ESION, a second Impression or Edition of a Book.

REIN, Government. *O.*

REINARD [*Rennard*, F.] a Fox.

REINARD [*rein*, Teut. uncorrupt, and *ard*, Du. Nature, honestly minded] a proper Name.

REINARD } [of *riin* and *abt*, Teut. HO-
REY'NARD } nour, *q. d.* one whose good Name is unstained] a Surname.

To REINFEC'T [of *re* and *infeculum*, L.] to infect or corrupt again.

REINFEC'TA, the Business not being done, without Success. *L.*

To REINFOR'CE [*renforcer*, F.] to add new Force or Strength, to recruit.

REINFOR'CED Ring [of a Cannon] is that which is next after the Trunnions, betwixt them and the Vent.

REINFORCE'MENT [*renforcement*, F.] Recruit, Supplv.

To REINGRA'TIATE one's self with one, is to get into his Favour again.

REINS [reins, F. of *renas*, L.] the Kidneys; certain Bowels, whose Office is to strain the Urine, and cause it to run through the Vessels called *Ureters*, into the Bladder.

REINS [probably of *regere*, L. to rule] the Leather-thongs of a Bridle, or two long Slips of Leather, one to each Side of a Curb or Snaffle, which the Rider or Driver holds in his Hand to keep a Horse in Subjection.

To REINSE'RT, to insert again.

To REINSPI'RE, to inspire anew.

To REINSTA'L, to seat, or put again in Possession.

To RE-INSTA'TE [of *re, is, and statuo, L.*] to restore to the former State and Condition.

To REIN'TEGRATE [*reintegrer, F.*] to restore one to his own.

To REINVEST, to invest anew.

To REJOICE [*rejoir, F.*] to fill with Joy, to delight, to be merry or glad.

REJOICER, one who rejoices.

To REJOIN' [*rejoindre, F.*] to join again, to get together again, to reply.

REJOIN'DER [in *Law*] is an Answer or Exception to a Replication; a second Answer. *F.*

REJOLT [*rejoiller, F.*] Shock, Succession.

To REJUM'BLE, as, it *rejumblés* in my Stomach, *i. e.* it rises or works in my Stomach. *N. C.*

REIT, Sedge, or Sea-weed. *O.*

To REITER'ATE [*reiterer, F. of reiteratum, L.*] to do the same Thing over again.

REITER'ATION, Repetition.

To REKE [*rekan, Sax.*] to care for. *O.*

REKELA'GIS, Rakings, Revellings. *G.*

REKIL'NESS, Rashness. *O.*

To REKINDLE, to set on Fire again.

To REJU'DGE, to re-examine, to review, to make a new Trial.

REJUVENES'CENCY [of *rejuvenescere, L.*] to grow young again.

To RELAP'SE [of *relapsus, L.*] to fall sick again, to commit the same Fault.

A RELAP'SE [of *re and lapsus, L.*] a falling or sliding back, most commonly into a Disease or Sickness. *F.*

To RELA'TE [*relatus, Ital. of relatum, L.*] to tell or give an Account of; to belong to, to be agreeable or answerable.

To RELA'TE, to bring back again. *Sp.*

RELAT'ER, one who relates.

RELAT'ERS, they who stand at Advantage with Darts to kill Deer. *O.*

RELATION, Rehearsal of some Adventure, Battle, Siege, &c. *F. of L.*

RELATION [in *Logick*] one of the ten Predicaments or Accidents belonging to Substance.

RELATION, Respect, Regard.

RELATION *Inharmonical* [in *Musical Compositions*] is a harsh Reflection, or flat against Sharp in a cross Form, *viz.* when some harsh and displeasing Discord is produced in comparing the present Note with that of another Part.

RELATIONS, Kindred, Kinsmen, or Kinwomen.

RELATIVE [*relativus, L.*] having Relation or Nearness to some other Things.

RELATIVE Gravity, the same with Specific Gravity; which see.

RELATIVE Propositions [among *Logicians*] are those which include some Relation and Comparison.

RELATIVE Terms [in *Logick*] where there is a Sort of Opposition, yet such as that the one cannot be without the other.

A RELATIVE [with *Grammarians*] is a Word foregoing, called the Antecedent.

RELATIVELY, with relation to.

RELATIVENESS, a State of being relative.

To RELAX' [*relaxare, L.*] to loosen or slacken; to yield or give way.

RELAXANTIA [among *Physicians*] loosening Medicines. *L.*

RELAXATION, loosening, slackening; a Respite or Breathing-time. *F. of L.*

RELAXATION [in *Anatomy*] a Dilatation of the Parts or Vessels of the Body.

RELAXATION [in *Law*] a Release or Discharge; an Abatement or releasing Canonical Punishments.

RELAY' [of *rallier, F.*] a Place where the Dogs are placed in Readiness to be cast off when the Game comes that Way; or the sitting of fresh Dogs upon a wild Beast.

RELAY [*relais, F.*] fresh Hounds or Horses; also the Stage or Place where they are kept.

To RELEASE' [*relachare, or relachis, F. rilasciare, Ital. relaxare, L.*] to set at Liberty, to let go free from.

A RELEASE [*relaxatio, L.*] a Discharge, a setting at Liberty, a general Acquittance.

A RELEASE [in *Law*] a Deed by which Actions, Estates, Rights, &c. are extinguished, transferred, or abridged.

A RELEASE'MENT [*relachement, or relachissement, F.*] a releasing or discharging.

RELEASER, one who discharges.

To REL'EGATE [*relegere, F. relegare, L.*] to banish for a Time only.

RELEGA'TION, a Banishment. *L.*

To RELENT' [*relentir, F. rallentare, Ital.*] to wax soft, to grow pitiful and compassionate; to sweat or give like Marble; to abate, as the Extremity of Heat and Cold.

RELEVANT, relieving. *F.*

RELEVA'TION [*relevement, F.*] a raising or lifting up again. *L.*

To RELEV'ISH [in *Law*] is to admit one to Manoeuvre upon Surety.

RELI'ANCE, Dependence.

RELICKS ? [*reliquie, F. reliquia, L.*]

RELIQUES } Remains of the Bodies or Cloaths of Saints, preserved by *Roman Catholics* with great Veneration.

A RELICT [*relicta, L.*] a Widow.

RELICTA *Verificatio* [*Law Phra'sis*] is when a Defendant relinquisheth his Plea or Proof, and thereupon Judgment is entered for the Plaintiff.

RELIEF' [*relevatio, of relevo, Ital.*] charitable Assistance, Comfort, Succour, Supply, *F.*

RELIEF [*relevamen, or relevium, L.*] a Fine formerly paid to the King by every one that came to an Inheritance of Land held in Capite, or Military Service.

RELIEF. See *Relievo*.

RELIEF of a *Harre*, that Place where the goes in to feed in the Evening.

To RELIEVE [*reliever*, F. of *relevare*, L.] to supply the Wants and Necessities of another; to succour.

To RELIEVE the Guard } [*Military*
To RELIEVE the Trenches } [*Pbraje*] is to bring fresh Men upon the Guard or Trenches, and to send those to Rest, who have been upon Duty before.

RELIEVER, one that relieves.

RELIEVO [in *Masonry*, *Carving*, &c.] imbossed Work; the protuberant setting or standing out of any Figures or Images above the Plan on which they are formed; it is distinguished into *Alto*, where it rises much, or after the Life; and *Basso*, when it rises but a little.

Alto RELIEVO [i. e. *High Relief*] when the Work is much raised.

Basso RELIEVO [i. e. *Low Relief*] when the Work is but little raised.

RELIG'ATION, a binding fast, a tying back. L.

RELIG'ION, the Worship of a Deity. Piety, Godliness. F. of L.

RELIG'IONIST, a Professor, or strict Observer of Religion.

RELIG'IOUS [*religieux*, F. *religiosus*, L.] belonging to Religion, devout, godly.

RELIG'IOUSLY, devoutly, piously.

RELIG'IOUSNESS, devoutness.

To RELIN'QUISH [*relinquere*, L.] to forsake, to yield up, or part with.

REL'QUARY [*reliquaire*, F.] a Shrine or Casket, in which the Reliques of diseased Saints are kept.

REL'QUATOR [*reliquataire*, F.] one who is behind-hand in his Accounts.

To REL'ISH [*Minsbew* derives it of *releber*, F. to lick again] to have a good Savour, to give a Relish or Taste; to like or approve.

REL'ISHABLE, that relishes or tastes well; that may be liked or approved.

To REL'IVEN, to live again. *Spenc.*

RELLO'LEUM [among *Cbymists*] a certain peculiar Virtue of a Plant, or other mixed B.dy.

To RELUCT' [*reluctare*, L.] to be averse to, to strive against.

RELUC'TANCE [*reluctatio*, L.] a wrestling or striving against, Aversion, Unwillingness.

RELUC'TANT, averse, indignant.

RELUC'TANTLY, unwillingly.

To RELUC'TATE, to be averse to.

To RELUME, to light anew, to rekindle.

To RELY' [of *re* and *lye*] to trust to, to depend upon.

To REMAIN' [*remansere*, L.] to be left, to stay or be behind.

REMAIN'DER, that which remains or is left.

REMAINDER [in *Law*] is an Estate limited to Land, Tenements, and Rents, to be left after the expiring of another particular state.

REMAINDER [in *Mathematicks*] is the Difference, or that which is left after the taking of a lesser Number or Quantity from a greater.

The REMAINS [*remanentia*, L.] all that is left after a Person or Thing.

To REMA'KE, to make anew.

To REMAN'CIPIATE [of *remancipatum*, L.] to sell or return a Commodity to him who first sold it.

To REMAND' [*remandere*, F. of *reman-dare*, L.] to command back again.

REMAN'ENT [*remanens*, L.] remaining.

To REMARK' [*reмарquer*, F.] to observe, to take Notice of

A REMARK [*remarque*, F.] Note or Observation; Note or Worth.

REMARK'ABLE [*remarquable*, F.] worthy of Remark, observable, notable.

REMARK'ABLY, notably, observably.

REMARK'ABLENESS, Worthiness of being observed.

REMARK'ER, Observer.

To REMBLE [q. d. *remobiliare*, L.] to move or remove. *Linc.*

To REME, to take away, to deny. *O.*

REMEDI'ABLE, capable of being remedied.

REMEDI'LESS [of *remede*, F. of *remedium*, L. and *lessi*] that is not to be remedied, past Remedy.

REMEDI'LESSLY, incurably.

REMEDI'LESSNESS, State of being incurable.

REM'EDY [*remede*, F. *remedium*, L.] Medicine, Physick, Cure, Help.

To REMEDY [*remedier*, F.] to help.

To REMEMBER [*remember*, O. F. *remembrare*, Ital. *rememorare*, L.] to call to mind, to have in one's Memory.

REMEMBRANCE [*remembranza*, Ital. *rememoratio*, L.] remembering, Memory. F.

REMEM'BRANCER, one who puts in Mind.

REMEMBRANCERS [of *the Exchequer*] three Clerks there, viz.

The REMEMBRANCER [of *the King*] who enters into his Office all Recognizances taken between the Barons for any of the King's Debts.

REMEMBRANCER [of *the Lord Treasurer*] one whose Office is to put the Lord Treasurer, and the rest of the Judges in that Court, in remembrance of such Matters as are for the King's Benefit.

REMEMBRANCER [of *the first Fruits*] an Officer who takes all the Compositions and Bonds for first Fruits and Tenths, and makes Process against such as do not pay them.

REMERCY'D [*remerci'd*, F.] thanked. *O.*

REMES, Realm's. *O.*

To REME'W, to refuse. *O.*

REMIG'ATION, a rowing. *L.*

To RE'MIGRATE [*remigro*, L.] to remove back again.

To REMIND', to put one in Mind of.
 REMINIS'CENCE [*reminiscentia*, L.] the Faculty or Power of remembering or calling to mind. F.

REMISS' [*remis*, F. *remissus*, L.] negligent, slack, careless.

REMIS'SIBLE, that may be remitted or forgiven; pardonable. F.

REMISSION, Forgiveness, Pardon. F. of L.
 REMISSION [among *Naturalists*] the Abatement of the Efficacy and Power of any Quality.

REMISSION [among *Physicians*] is when a Distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.

REMISS'LY, negligently.

REMISS'NESS, Slackness, Carelessness.

REMISSNESS, Carelessness, Negligence, Coldness.

To REMIT' [*remittere*, F. *remittere*, L.] to send back, to return, to slacken, to abate, grow less; also to forgive.

REMIT'MENT, } a Return of Money,
 REMIT'TANCE, } &c.

REMIT'TER [in *Law*] the Restoration of a Man to his best and more ancient Title.

REM'NANT, that which remains, or is left of any Thing.

REMOLA'DE, a Charge or Sort of Poul-tice for Horses.

REMON'STRANCE, a Complaint backed with Reasons; an expostulatory Declaration; more especially made to a Prince or Superior. F.

REMON'STRANTS, a Sect of *Arminians*, in *Holland*, so called from a Writing presented by them to the States of *Holland*, in the Synod of *Dordt*, A. C. 1611, concerning Pre-destination.

To REMON'STRATE [*remonstrare*, F. of *re* and *monstratum*, L.] to shew by Reason and Instances, to make appear.

REMORA, the Sea-Lamprey, a Fish; also a Let or Obstacle. L.

REMO'RA [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument to set a broken Bone. L.

To REMORD', to cause Remorse. O.

REMO'RSE [*remorde*, F. of *re* and *merfus*, L.] Check, or Sting of Conscience.

REMORSE'LESS, pitiless, unmerciful.

REMO'TE [*remotus*, L.] far distant.

REMO'TELY, distantly.

REMO'TE'NESS, distance.

REMOVE'ABLE [of *removere*, L.] that may be removed.

REMO'VAL, Removing, Change of Place or Abode.

To REMO'VE [*removere*, L.] to carry or go from Place to Place, to take away.

REMO'VER, one who removes.

To REMOUNT' [*remounter*, F.] to mount again, to set or get up again.

To RIMOUNT *Cavalry* [*Military Term*] to furnish Troopers, whose Horses have been killed or disabled, with new Horses,

REMPLE' [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* filled up, denotes that the Chief is filled up with a square Piece of another Colour.

REMU'ABLE [*remuer*, F.] removable, ready, unconstant. O.

To REMUNERATE [*remunerer*, F. *remuneratum*, L.] to recompense or reward.

REMU'NERABLE, that may be reward'd.

REMUNERA'TION, a recompensing or rewarding. F. of L.

To REMURMUR [*remurmuro*, L.] to repeat in low, hoarse Sounds.

RENAL *Artery* [among *Anatomists*] an Artery said to rise out of the *Aorta*, and to enter the Kidneys.

RENARD [*renard*, F.] a Fox.

RENAS'CENCY [*renaissance*, F. of *renasce*, L.] a growing again.

RENAVI'GATE [*renavigatum*, L.] to sail back.

RENAVIGA'TION, a sailing back. L.

To RENCOUNTER [*rencontrer*, F.] to meet, or meet with.

A RENCOUNTER [*rencontre*, F.] an accidental Meeting, an unexpected Adventure.

To REND [*rennan*, *Sax.*] to tear or pull to pieces.

RENDER, one who tears.

To RENDER [*reddere*, F. *reddere*, Ital. of *reddere*, L.] to return, to yield or give up, to translate out of one Language into another.

To RENDER, to separate, or dispose. C.

RENDEVOUS' } [*rendevous*, F.] a

RENDEZVOUS } Place appointed for meeting, or a Meeting-place for an Army.

RENDS, the Seams between the Planks of a Ship.

RENEGA'DE } [*renegar*, F. of *re* and
 RENEGA'DO } *negando*, L.] one who has denied, or renounced the Christian Religion. Ital.

To RENE'GE [of *re* and *negare*, L.] to deny. *Shaksp.*

RENES *Succenturiati* [with *Anatomists*] a Pair of glandulous Bodies placed above the Kidneys.

To RENEW' [*renoueller*, F. *renouere*, L.] to begin anew or afresh.

RE'NEW'ABLE, capable of being renewed.

RENEW'AL [*renouement*, F.] the Act of renewing.

RENGED, compassed about. O.

REN'IMED [*q. d.* Running Mead] a Place betwixt *Windsor* and *Straines*, famous for the Meeting of the Barons against King *John*.

RENI'TENCY [of *reniti*, L.] a resisting or striving against.

RENI'GENCY [with *Philosophers*] that Resistance there is in solid Bodies, when they prets upon, or are driven one against another.

RENKS, Ranks. O.

REN'NET

REN'ETING } a Sort of Pippin.

RENNET. See *Rennet*.

REN'NISH, furious, passionate. N. C.
 RENNS

R E

RENNS [of *rennen*, Teut.] runs. *Spenc.*
 To RENO'DATE [*renodatum*, L.] to tie again; to tie a double Knot; to unite.
 To RENO'ME [of *renom*, F.] Renown.
 To RE'NOVATE [*renovo*, L.] to renew, to restore to the first State.
 RENOVA'TION, a renewing, a making new.
 REVELANCES, Renewings. *O.*
 To RENOUN'CE [*renocer*, F. of *renunciare*, L.] to forsake, to quit Claim, or deny, absolutely to disown.
 RENOUN' CER, one who disclaims.
 RENOWN' [*renom*, F. of *re* and *nomen*, L.] Fame, great Reputation or Note.
 RENOWN'ED [*renomus*, F.] famous, very much noted.
 REN Radder, run readily. *O.*
 RENT [*rente*, F. *reditus*, L.] a Sum of Money issuing yearly out of Lands or Tenements.
 RENT'AL, an Account of Rent. &c.
 RENT Charge [*Law Term*] is where a Man makes over his Estate to another, yet reserves for himself a Sum of Money to be paid annually, with a Clause of Distress for Non-payment.
 RENT Sack [i. e. dry Rent] is that which a Man who makes over his Estate, reserves yearly to be paid him without any Clause for Distress.
 RENT Service [*Law Term*] is when a Man holds Lands, &c. of his Lord by Fealty and a certain Rent; or by Fealty Service, and Rent.
 RENTS of Affix [*Law Term*] were fixed and determined Rents, anciently paid by Tenants in a set Quantity of Money or Provisions.
 RENTS resolute [*Law Term*] such Rents as were anciently payable to the Crown from Lands of Religious Houses.
 RENT'ER Warden, an Officer who receives the Rents or Profits belonging to a Company or Corporation.
 RENT'Y, handsome, well-shaped, spoken of Horses and Cows. *N. C.*
 RENVER'SED [*renversé*, F.] overturned, turned upside down, perverted. *Sp.*
 To RENUM'ERATE [*renumeratum*, L.] to pay back.
 RENUNCIATION [*renociation*, F.] a renouncing or disclaiming a Thing. *L.*
 RE [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of *Recitativo*; which see.
 To RE-OBTAIN' [of *re* and *obtinere*, L.] to get again.
 RE ORDAIN, to ordain over again.
 RE-ORDINATION, Ordination a second Time, there being a supposed Defect in the first.
 To REPAIR' [*reparare*, F. of *reparare*, L.] to mend, to restit.
 To REPAIR [*reparare*, F.] to go or betake one's self to.
 REPAIR, amending, restituting.

R E

REPAIRS [*Hunting Term*] the Haunts or Places that the Hare runs to.
 REPAIR'ER [*reparateur*, F. *reparator*, L.] a Restorer, a Maker new of a Thing.
 REPAIR'ERS, Artificers who chase Figures, and beautify Sword-hilts.
 REPAN'DLITY [*repanditas*, L.] Crookedness, or swagging in the Back.
 REPAN'DOUS [*repandus*, L.] bent or bowed backwards.
 REPAR'ABLE, capable of being repaired.
 REPAR'ABLY, in a manner capable of being repaired.
 REPARA'TION, a mending of Things fallen to Decay, a making Satisfaction for Damages done, &c.
 REPARATIONE Facienda, a Writ, when one joint Tenant is willing to repair, and the other not, against him who is not.
 REPAR'TEE' [*repartie*, F.] a quick Reply, a witty sharp Answer.
 REPARTITION, a dividing or sharing again. *F.*
 REPARTITION, the regulating of a Tax, so that none can be overburdened.
 To REPASS' [*repasser*, F.] to pass over again.
 REPAST' [*repas*, F. q. d. *repastus*, L.] a single Meal.
 To REPAST [*repastre*, F.] to feed, to feast.
 REPASTUM [*Old Law*] one Meal's Meat, given to servile Tenants, while they were to work for their Lord.
 To REPAY' [*repayer*, F.] to pay back again.
 REPAY'MENT, a paying back, or over again.
 To REPEAL' [*repeller*, F. q. d. *re apellare*, L.] to revoke or make void a Law.
 REPEAL'ABLE, capable of being repealed.
 To REPEAT' [*repetere*, F. of *repetere*, L.] to say the same Thing over again.
 REPEAT'ER, one that repeats.
 To REPE and Renee, to rap and rend, i. e. to procure by any Means. *O.*
 To REPEAT', a Term used at the Game called Piquet.
 To REPEL' [*repellers*, L.] to beat or drive back.
 REPEL'LANCE, a repealing or disannulling.
 REPEL'LENTS [*repellentia*, L.] Medicines which allay the Swelling of a Part, and drive the Humours another Way.
 REPEL'LER, one that repels.
 To REPENT' [*repentir*, F. of *re* and *penitere*, L.] to be sorry for what one has done or omitted.
 REPEN'TANCE [q. of *re* and *penitentia*, L.] a Sorrow for past Decays or Omissions, *F.*
 REPEN'TANT, penitent. *Clau.*
 To REPEOPLE [of *re* and *peupler*, F.] to people, or stock with People.

REPERCUSSION, a driving back, or striking back. *F. of L.*

REPERCUSIVE, which striketh or rebueth back. *L.*

REPERTITIOUS [*repertitius, L.*] that which is found, a Foundling.

A REPERTORY [*repertoire, F. repertorium, L.*] a Book in which Things are methodically placed for the more ready finding them.

REPEATUR [in *Musick Books*] signifies let it be repeated, or repeat. *Ital.*

REPIANO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
REPINO } full, and is used to distinguish those Violins in *Concertos*, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play throughout the whole *Concerto*.

REPEITION, a Rehearsal, a saying over again. *F. of L.*

REPLENATION, a redeeming of a Pledge. *L.*

TO REPLENE [*of re and pliner, Dan.*] to torment, to grieve, or trouble at.

REPLENER, one who murmurs.

TO REPLATE [*replate, F.*] to put again in the same place.

TO REPLANT [*replanter, F.*] to plant again.

REPLEADER [*of re and plaider, F.*] to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.

REPLEGIA'RE [*Law Term*] is to replevy, or return a *Duitrais*.

REPLEGIARE de averiis, a Writ to release Cattle distrained, upon Surety to answer the Suit.

TO REPLENISH [*rempir, O. F. replere, of re and plenus, L.*] to fill.

REPLETE [*repletus, L.*] full, filled, replenished.

REPLETION, a being stuffed or filled, a Surtout. *F. of L.*

A REPLEVIN } releasing of Cattle, or
A REPLEVY } other Goods distrained by virtue of a Writ called *Replegiare*, upon Surety to answer the Distrainer's Suit.

TO REPLEVINISH [*Law Term*] to let one to Marge or Bail upon Surety.

TO REPLEVY [*replevare, L.*] to recover by a Pledge to redeem a Pledge.

REPLICA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to repeat, *Ital.* as *Se replica, si place*, i. e. repeat if you please.

REPLICATION [*replique, F.*] a making a Reply, a Plead Answer.

REPLICATION [in *Law*] the Plaintiff's Reply to the Defendant's Answer.

REPLICATIO [in *Musick Book*] signifies repeat or play again. *Ital.*

TO REPLY [*replique, F. of replicare, L.*] to answer.

A REPLY [*replique, F.*] an Answer.

REPLYER, one who replies.

TO REPOLISH [*repolir, F.*] to polish again.

REPOUNCES, a Sort of small wild Rattles. *F.*

TO REPORT [*rapporter, F. reportare, L.*] to tell, to relate.

A REPORT [*rapport, F.*] Talk, Tale, Story, Relation, Account, Reputation; also the Noise of a Gun that is discharged.

REPORT [in *Law*] is a Relation of Cases judicially debated or adjudged in any of the King's Courts of Justice.

REPORTER, one who relates.

TO REPOSE [*se reposer, F.*] to put or lay upon; to commit or leave a Thing to one's Care.

TO REPOSE [*se reposer, F.*] to take one's Rest.

REPOSE [*rejas, F.*] Rest, Sleep, Quiet, Peace.

REPOSE [in *Painting*] is the Place where the *Majis* or great Lights and Shadows are represented.

REPOSEDNESS, Quietness, the being at Rest.

REPOSITION [*of re and positio, L.*] a settling again.

REPOSITION [among *Surgens*] the reducing or setting of a Member dislocated.

REPOSITION [*of the Forests*] an Act whereby several Forest Grounds made *Perches* were laid to the Forest again.

REPOSITORY [*repositorium, L.*] a Store-house, or Place where Things are laid up.

TO REPOSSESS [*of re and posside, F. or possidere, L.*] to put or go into Possession again.

REPREFE, Reproof. *O.*

TO REPREHEND [*reprehendere, L.*] to reprove or rebuke, to blame.

REPREHENDER, Blamer.

REPREHENSIBLE, that may be reprehended, reprovably. *F.*

REPREHENSION, a reprovng, Reproof, Reprimand. *F.*

REPRESA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Repeat, or to repeat; a Character used to shew where the Repeat begins. *Ital.*

TO REPRESENT [*representare, F. representare, L.*] to make appear, to shew; to lay before; to supply one's Place, to describe or express.

REPRESENTATION [*representatio, L.*] a representing, Portraiture, Figure.

A REPRESENTATIVE [*representator, L.*] one who represents the Person of another. *F.*

REPRESENTATIVE, serving to represent. *F.*

REPRESENTMENT, a representing, a Representation.

TO REPRESS [*reprimer, F. repressum, L.*] to restrain, to keep back, to curb, or quell, to stop or stay.

REPRES'SION, Act of restraining.

REPR'ES'SIVE, having the Power to restrain.

To REPRI'EVE [of *reprendre*, F.] to take back, or respite a Malefactor for some Time.

A REPRI'EVE [*repit*, F.] a Warrant for the suspending the Execution of a Malefactor.

To REPRIMAND' [*reprimander*, F.] to reprove sharply and with Authority.

A REPRIMAND' [*reprimande*, F.] Reproof, Check, Rebuke.

To REPRINT' [*re-imprimer*, F. *re-imprimers*, L.] to print again.

REPRI'SALS [*reprisailles*, F.] a taking again, a seizing upon an Equivalent for the Loss sustained upon another's Account, or by another.

REPRI'SE, a reasking; also the Burden of a Song or Ballad. F.

REPRI'SES [*Laco Term*] Allowance and Duties paid annually out of a Manor and Land; as Rent-charges, Annuities, &c.

To REPROA'CH [*reprocher*, F.] to upbraid or twist, to lay to one's Charge, or tax.

A REPROACH [*reproche*, F.] an upbraiding. Disgrace, Shame.

REPROACH'ABLE, that deserves Reproach. F.

REPROACH'FUL, abusive, shameful.

REPROACH'FULLY, abusively, shamefully.

REPROBATES [*les reprovez*, F. *reprob*; L.] those whom (as some believe) God has predestinated to Damnation; also very wicked or lewd Persons.

To REPROBATE [*reprobatum*, L.] to reject, or cast off utterly.

REPROBATE'NESS, State of Reprobation.

REPROBATION, a casting out of Favour, a rejecting. F. of L.

To REPRODUCE [*re and produco*, L.] to produce again.

REPRODUCTION, a producing again, or anew. L.

REPROOF' [*of reprover*, F.] Rebuke, Check.

REPROVE'ABLE, worthy of Reproof.

To REPROVE [*reprover*, F.] to check, to chide.

REPROV'ER, Rebukes.

To REPRUNE, to prune a second Time.

REP-SILVER, Money anciently paid by servile Tenants to their Lords, to be quit of the Duty of reaping their Corns.

REP'TILE [*reptile*, L.] a creeping Thing, any Thing that crawls upon its Belly. F.

REP'TIOUS [*reptitius*, L.] creeping.

REP'TON [probably of *rein*, Teut. clean, and *don*, Sax a Town, *q. d.* clean Town] a Town in *Derbyshire*, memorable for the Overthrows of *Eitelbald* and *Burthead*, two Kings of the *Mercii*.

REPUBLICAN [*republicain*, F.] a Commonwealth's Man.

REPUB'LICK [*republique*, F. of *repubblica*, L.] a Commonwealth, a free State.

To REPUDIATE [*repudier*, F. *repudium*, L.] to reject, put away, or divorce.

REPUDIATED [*repudians*, L.] put away, divorced.

REPUDIATION, a putting away, a Divorce. F. of L.

To REPUGN [*repugner*, F. *repugnans*, L.] to be against, or contrary to, to clash with.

REPUGNANCY [*repugnance*, F. *repugnancia*, L.] Aversion, Opposition, Contrariety.

REPUGNANCY [*repugnans*, L.] that clashes with, contrary to.

REPUGNAN'LY, by way of Opposition, or Contradiction.

To REPUL'LULATE [*repullulatum*, L.] to bud forth, to spring up again.

To REPUL'SE [*repulsum*, L.] to thrust or turn away, to reject or despise.

A REPULSE [*repulsa*, L.] a Refusal or Denial.

REPUL'SION, Act of repelling.

REPUL'SIVE, having the Power to drive back.

REPUTABLE, of good Report.

REPUTATION } Fame, Report, Credit,
REPUTE } Esteem. F. of L.

To REPUTE [*reputare*, F. *reputare*, L.] to think, count, or look upon.

REQUEST' [*requette*, F.] Supplication, Petition.

REQUEST' [among Hunters] is putting the Dogs afresh upon the same Scent.

To REQUEST [*requetere*, F. *requisitum*, L.] to intreat or humbly desire.

To be in REQUEST, to be much sought after, to be highly esteemed.

The Court of REQUESTS, a Court much the same as the Chancery, now quite laid aside.

To REQUI'CKEN, to re-animate.

REQUIEM [*i. e.* Rest] of *requiem aeternam dona ti Domine*, Part of the Prayer in Latin, as to sing a Requiem, i. e. to sing a Mass for the Rest of the Souls of deceased Persons. L.

To REQUIRE [*requerir*, F. *requirere*, L.] to ask or demand preumptively, or with Authority.

REQUISITE [*requis*, F.] necessary, convenient.

REQUISITELY, in a requisite Manner.

REQUISITENESS, Necessity.

REQUIT'AL, Reward, Acknowledgment. F.

To REQUITE, to reward, or make Amends for.

RERE-boiled, half-boiled. C.

RERE-County [in the Statutes of Westminster] some publick Place appointed for the Re-

cept of the King's Money, after the County-Court is dooe.

RERE-Mouſe, a Bat.

RERE-Ward [*Arriere Garde*, F.] the Rear of an Army.

RES Naturales [*Physical Term*] natural Things, which are reckoned Three in Number, viz. Health, the Cauſes of Health, and its Effects. L.

RES non Naturales [among *Physicians*] Things not natural, which are reckoned ſix, viz. *Air, Meat and Drink, Sleeping, and Watching, Motion, and Reſt*; Things which are let out of, or retained in the Body, and the Affections or Paſſions of the Mind; theſe are ſo called, becauſe when they exceed their due Bounds, they often occaſion Diſeaſes. L.

RES præter Naturam [*Physical Term*] Things beſide Nature, viz. Diſeaſes with their Symptoms, Cauſes, and Effects.

RESALE, Sale at ſecond hand.

To **RESALUTE**, to ſalute again.

RESALUATION, a ſaluting again.

RESARCELE'E [in *Heraldy*] a ſmaller Croſs charged on one that is larger.

RESCIT' [*Law Term*] an admitting of a third Perſon to plead his Right in a Cauſe already begun between two others.

RESCIT of Homage, the Lord receiving Homage of his Tenant at his Admiſſion to the Land.

To **RESCIND'** [*reſcindere*, F. *reſcindere*, L.] to cut off, to diſannul, to repeal.

RECISSION } a cutting off, a diſannul-
} ling or abolishing. F. of L.

RECISORY [*reciſſare*, F. *reciſſorius*, L.] making void or repealing.

RESCRIBENDARY, an Officer in the Court of *Rome*, who ſets a Value upon Indulgences and Supplications.

To **RESCRIBE** [*reſcribo*, L.] to write over again.

RESCRIPT [*reſcrit*, F. *reſcriptum*, L.] a Writing, an Answer to a Letter, &c.

To **RESCUE** [*reſcurre*, F.] to ſave or deliver, to free from an Oppreſſor.

A **RESCUE** [*Law Term*] a Reſiſtance againſt lawful Authority.

RESCUE, Help, Deliverance.

RESCUER, one who delivers.

RESCUSSOR [*Law Term*] he who commits an unlawful Reſcue.

RESCUSSU, a Writ which lies for a Reſcuer, or Reſcuſſor.

A **RESEARCH'** [*reſercha*, F.] a ſtrict Inquiry; a diligent ſeeking after.

RESEARCH [in *Muſick*] a Sort of Prelude.

RESEARCHING [in *Sculpture*] the repairing of a caſt Figure with proper Tools, or the finiſhing it with Art and Exactneſs.

RESEIZURE, a ſeizing a ſecond Time.

RESEMBLANCE [*reſemblance*, F.] Likeneſs, Agreeableneſs.

To **RESEMBLE** [*reſembla*, F.] to favour or be like.

To **RE END'** [of *repentant*, Sax.] to lead back, or again. *Shakespeare*.

To **RESENT'** [*reſentir*, F.] to be ſenſible of, or to ſtomach an Action or Affront.

RESENT'FUL, eaſily provoked.

RESENTMENT [*reſentiment*, F.] a ſenſible Apprehenſion of an Injury; alſo of Good.

RESERATION, an unſeruing. F.

RESERVATION, a reſerving or keeping in ſtore; a Reſerve or Reſtriction. F. of L.

RESERVATION [in *Law*] a Rent Service, which the Granter in any Deed obliges the Grantee to perform to him.

RESERVE [*reſervatum*, L.] ſomething kept to be uſed as there ſhall be Occaſion; alſo Exception or Limitation. L.

To **RESERVE** [*reſervec*, F. *reſervare*, L.] to keep in ſtore, to lay up, to ſave.

To **RESERVE** [in *Law*] to keep or provide; as when a Man lets his Land, and reſerves a Rent to be paid to himſelf.

Body of RESERVE, the laſt of the three Lines of an Army drawn up for Battle.

RESERVE Pear, a Pear more beautiful to the Eye than pleaſing to the Palate, ripe in *July*.

RESERVED [*reſeruat*, F. *reſervatus*, L.] grave, cloſe, not free in Diſcourſe; laid up, kept cloſe.

RESERV'EDLY, not in an open Manner.

RESERVOIR, a Place where any Thing is kept in ſtore.

RESET' [in *Law*] the receiving or harbouring an outlawed Perſon.

RESETTER, a Receiver of an outlawed Perſon.

To **RESETTLE** to ſettle again.

RESIANCE, Reſidence, Abode, or Continuation in the ſame Place. L. T.

To **RESIDE** [*reſider*, F. *reſidere*, L.] to ſtay, continue, or abide; alſo to be lodged or placed in.

RESIDENCE, continual dwelling or ſojourning in a Place, Abode, or Dwelling-Place; the Abode of a Perſon on his Benefice. F.

RESIDENCE [in *Chymiſtry*] the Setting.

RESIDENT [*reſidens*, L.] reſiding, dwelling.

A **RESIDENT**, a Miniſter of State, ſent to continue ſome Time in the Court of a foreign Prince or State.

RESIDENTIARIUS [*Old Law*] a Canon inſtalled to the Privileges and Profits of Reſidence.

RESIDENTIARY, of a Reſident.

A **RESIDENTIARY**, a Reſident.

RESIDUAL [*reſiduum*, L.] Reſidue or Remainder.

RESIDUAL Figure [in *Geometry*] the remaining Figures after the Subtraction of a leſſer from a greater.

RESIDUAL,

RESIDUAL Root [in *Algebra*] a Root composed of two Parts or Members, only joined together by the Sign.

RESIDUE [*le residue*, F. *residuum*, L.] the Rest, the Remainder.

To **RESIGN** [*resigner*, F. *resignare*, L.] to render, to yield, or give up.

RESIGNATION, a voluntary resigning, surrendering, or giving up. F. of L.

RESIGNATION [among *Divines*] an entire Submission to the Will of God.

RESIGNATION [in *Law*] the giving up a Benefice into the Hands of the Ordinary.

RESIGNEE [in *Law*] the Party to whom the Thing is resigned.

RESIGN'EDLY, submissively.

RESIGNER, the Person resigning.

RESIGN'MENT [*resignatio*, L.] the Act of resigning or giving up.

To **RESILE** [*resilio*, L.] to start back, or spring back.

RESIL'ENCY } [of *resilire*, L.] the State
RESIL'ITION } or Quality of that which is resilient.

RESIL'IENT [*resiliens*, L.] leaping back, rebounding, or recoiling.

RESIN, Rosin, a fat and sulphurous Juice, owing partly spontaneously, and partly by Incision, out of several Trees. L.

RESINA Auri [among *Chymists*] a Crocus, or Extract drawn from Gold. L.

RESINA Terræ Potabilis, Sulphur sublimed and reduced to a Liquor. L.

RESINA'CEOUS [*resinaceus*, L.] rosin, yielding Resin, partaking of its Nature.

RESINE [among *Chymists*] an artificial Resin drawn from any Plant or Drug that abounds with resinous Particles.

RESINIFEROUS [*resinifer*, L.] bearing Resin.

RESINOUS [*resineus*, F. *resinosus*, L.] full of Resin.

RESINOUSNESS, Quality of being resinous.

RESIPIS'ENCE [*resipiscencia*, L.] Repentance, Amendment of Life. F.

To **RESI'T** [*resister*, F. *resistere*, L.] to withstand, to oppose.

RESIST'ANCE [*resistentia*, L.] the Act of resisting or withstanding. F.

RESISTANCE [among *Philosophers*] the Property of solid Bodies, which resist and oppose whatever comes against them.

RESISTANCE of the Medium [in *Philosophy*] the Opposition against, or Hinderance of the Motion of any natural Body moving in a Fluid.

RESIST'IBLE, capable of being resisted.

RESIST'LESS, incapable of being opposed.

RESOL'VABLE [*resolubilis*, L.] that may be resolved.

To **RESOL'VE** [*resoudre*, F. *resolvere*, L.] to solve or clear a hard Question; to soften or melt; to design or purpose; or reduce or turn into.

A RESOLVE [*resolutio*, L.] Inattention, Design, Debate, Deliberation.

RESOL'VEDNESS, firm Disposition.

RESOLVEND' [in *Aritmetick*] a Term in the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, &c. signifying the Number arising from increasing the Remainder after Subtraction.

RESOLVENTS [*resolvens*, L.] Medicines which dissolve and disperse.

RESOLVENTS [in *Chymistry*] Liquors for the dissolving of Metals and Minerals.

RESOLV'ER, one who cherishes a strong Resolution.

RESOL'UBLE, that may be melted or dissolved. F.

RES'OLUTE [*resolu*, F.] fully resolved, stout, bold.

RES'OLUTELY, determinedly.

RES'OLUTENESS, a full Purpose to do a Thing; Courage, Bravery.

RESOLU'TION, a full Purpose or Intent to do a Thing; also Assurance, Boldness, or Courage; also the solving or clearing of a Matter; also the reducing Matter to its first Principles. F. of L.

RESOLUTION [among *Chymists*] a violent separating the Parts of mixed Bodies, by Means of a dissolving Ingredient.

RESOLUTION [among *Mathematicians*] a Method by which the Truth or Falseness of a Proposition is discovered, in an Order contrary to that of *Synthesis* or *Composition*.

RESOLU'TIVE, that is of a dissolving Quality. F.

RES'ONANCE, sounding back.

RES'ONANT [*resonans*, L.] sounding, or ringing again with an Echo.

To **RESORT** [*of resortir*, F.] to repair or betake one's self to.

RESORT [*resort*, F.] a meeting together of People.

To **RESOUND'** [*resonner*, F. of *resonare*, L.] to ring or echo again.

RESOUR'CE [*ressource*, F.] something to apply back in for Succour.

RESPECT' [*respectus*, L.] Esteem, Honour, Regard, Relation. F.

To **RESPECT'** [*respecter*, F. *respectare*, L.] to show Respect; to consider or regard; to concern.

RESPECT'ABLE [*respectabilis*, L.] to be respected or revered. F.

RESPECT'FUL [*respectuosus*, F.] full of Respect, submissive.

RESPECT'FULLY, civilly, obligingly.

RESPECT'IVE, particular, relative. F.

RESPEC'TIVELY, particularly.

RESPEC'TU Computi, &c. a Writ for the respiting of a Sheriff's Account. L.

RESPER'SION, a besprinkling. L.

RESPIRA'TION, breathing; an alternate Dilatation and Contraction of the Chest, whereby the Air is taken in by the Windpipe, and then driven out again.

To RESPI'RE [*respirer*, F. *respirare*, L.] to take or fetch Breath; to breathe.

To RES'PITE, to give some Respite, to put off.

RES'PIT } [*respite*, F.] Breathing-time,
RES'PITE } Delay, Forbearance.

RESPLEN'DENCY [*resplendentia*, L.] great Lustre or Brightness.

RESPLEN'DENT [*resplendissant*, F. *resplendens*, L.] shining or glittering.

RESPLEN'DENTLY, brightly.

To RESPOND' [*respondere*, F. *respondere*, L.] to make or give an Answer.

RESPON'DEAT Superior [*Law Phrase*] is where the Sheriffs of London are removable for Insufficiency, it is said, *Respondent Superior*, &c. Let the Mayor and Commonalty of that City answer for it.

RESPONDENT [*respondens*, L.] a Student in an University, who answers an Adversary in a Disputation.

RESPONDENT [in *Canon Law*] he who makes Answers to such Questions as are demanded of him.

RESPON'SAL [*responsale*, L.] an Answer made by the Parish-clerk and People during the Time of Divine Service.

RESPONSA'LIS [in *Law*] is he that gives an Answer, or appears in Court for another at the Day assigned. L.

RESPONSE [*responsum*, L.] an Answer; also the same as Responsal.

RESPON'SIBLE [*responsabile*, F.] apt or able to answer for a Matter, or pay Money; answerable, accountable.

RESPON'SIBLENESS, Answerableness, Qualification to answer.

RESPON'SION, certain Accounts made to the Knights Templars, by such as occupied their Lands or Stocks.

RESPON'SIVE, answering.

RESPONS'ORY Song, an Anthem in which the Choristers sing by Turns.

RESPO'RT, Respect or Case. O.

REST [*regere*, F. *regere*, Ital. *rast*, Teut.] the Remainder, or what is left.

REST [next, Sax. *raht*, Teut. *rahte*, Belg. *razus*, Ital.] Quiet, Peace, Sleep.

To REST [*rester*, F. *restare*, Ital.] to remain, or to be left.

To REST upon [*arrestare*, F.] to lean or stay upon, as, to rest a *Musket*, &c.

To REST [next, Sax. *rahten*, Teut and L. S.] to take Rest, to ease when weary, to sleep, to be quiet or still.

REST [in *Musick*] the same as *Pause*.

REST-HARROW, an Herb. *Annonis*, L.

RESFAG'NANT [*refragmans*, L.] marshy, overflown.

RESTAGNATION, an overflowing or running over, a being all in a Plash.

RESTITUTION, a restoring, or Re-establishment. F of L.

REST'IBLE [*resibilis*, L.] that which is renewed or repaired every Year.

RESTINCTION, a quenching or putting out. L.

RESTINCTION [in *Chymistry*] the quenching of any Metal or Mineral in some exalting Liquor, to bring it to a greater Perfection.

RESTITUTION, a restoring or giving back again. F. of L.

RESTITUTION [among *Philosophers*] the returning of the elastic Bodies to their natural State, which is called the *Motus of Restitution*.

RESTITUTION [in *Law*] the settling of one in Possession of Land, &c. who has been unlawfully dispossessed of them.

RESTITUTIONE *extracti ab Ecclesia*, a Writ to restore a Man to the Church or Sanctuary, from which he had been forced away, being suspected of Felony. L.

RESTITUTIONE *in Integram*, a Writ the Bishop to remove the Temporalities or Barony of his Bishoprick.

RES'TIVE } [of *refere*, L. to with'stand]
RES'TY } drawing back; as a Horse; headstrong, stubborn.

RES'TIVENESS, a being restive.

RES'TLESS, that cannot be quiet.

RESTLESS'NESS, Uneasiness.

RESTORATION [*restauratio*, F.] a replacing in a former State.

RESTORATIVE [*restorativus*, L.] of a restoring or strengthening Quality.

RESTORATIVE [among *Physicians*] a Medicine for restoring Strength.

To RESIO'RE [*restaurare*, or *refirmare*, L.] to re-establish or settle again, to give up again, to return; to set again in its first State or Condition.

RESTOR'ER, one who restores.

To RESTRAIN [*refreindre*, F. *refringere*, L.] to keep in, to bridle or curb.

RESTRAIN' [refrictio, L.] is when any Action is hindered or stopped, contrary to the Inclination or Choice of the Mind.

To RESTRICT', to limit, to confine.

RESTRICT' Line [in *Palmsistry*] is that which distinguishes and separates the Hand from the Arm.

RESTRICTION, Restraint, Limitation, Stint. F. of L.

RESTRICTIVE [of *restrictivus*, L.] of a binding Quality.

RESTRICTIVELY, with Limitation.

To RESTRIN'GE [*refringere*, L.] to bind hard, to make coercive.

RESTRIN'GENT [*refringens*, L.] of a binding Quality.

RESUL ALLAH [*i. e.* the Messenger of God] a Title the *Turks* give to *Mahomet*.

To RESULT' [*resulter*, F. of *resultare*, L.] to follow, to accrue, to arise from.

RESULT' [*resultat*, F.] Conclusion, Upshot, or Issue of Business.

RESULT'ANCY [*resultans*, L.] a rebounding back.

RESULT'ANT

RESULT'ANT [*resultans*, L.] resulting.
RESUM'ABLE, capable of being resumed.
To RESUME' [*resumer*, F. of *resumere*, L.] to take up again, as to *resume a Discourse*, &c.
RESUM'MONS, a second Summons to answer an Action.

RESUMPTION, a resuming or taking up again.

RESUMPTIVES, Medicines serving to restore decayed Nature.

RESUPINE [*resupinus*, L.] with the Face upwards

RESUPINATE [*resupinatus*, L.] lying with the Face upwards.

RESURRECTION, a rising again from the Dead. F. of L.

To RESUSCITATE [*of resuscitatum*, L.] to raise up again, to revive or renew.

RESUSCITATION, a raising up again.

To RETAIL [*retailer*, F.] to sell by Parcels.

RETAILER, a Seller of Things in small Quantities.

To RETAIN' [*retiner*, F. *retinere*, L.] to keep or hold back a Thing once delivered, and afterwards demanded again; to keep in Mind, to remember.

RETAIN'ABLE, that may be retained.

RETAIN'ER, one who does not continually dwell in the House of his Lord, but only uses his Name or Livery, or attends sometimes upon special Occasions.

A RETAINING Fee, a Fee given to a Serjeant or a Counsellor at Law, to keep him from pleading for the adverse Party.

To RETAKE, to take again.

To RETALIATE [*of retaliatum*, L.] to do like for like, to return.

RETALIA'TION, a doing like for like.

To RETARD' [*retarder*, F. *retardare*, L.] to delay, to hinder or stop.

REGARDA'TION [*retardament*, F.] a hindering or delaying. L.

To RETARD [*Old Law*] to implead or prosecute at Law.

To RETCH [*recken*, L. S. and Teut. *recher*, Dan.] to stretch.

To RETCH [*hæccan*, Sax.] to strain, to vomit.

RETCHLESS, slothful, lazy, careless. O.

RETCHLESNESS, Carelessness. O.

RETE [among *Anatomists*] the Caul that covers the Bowels. L.

RETE Mirabile [in *Anatomy*] a fine Plexus, or weaving together of many small Arteries in the Brain. L.

RETE Penny [in *Old Records*] Rate Penny; a customary Due of a Penny from every Person, paid to the Parish-priest.

RETENEMEN'TUM [*Law Term*] Restraint, Detainment.

RETENTION, a Faculty of the human Mind, whereby it retains those simple Ideas, which before it received by Sensation or Reflection. F. of L.

RETENTION [*of Urine*, &c.] the Stay or holding of it in the Bladder, &c.

RETEN'TIVE, apt to retain, or hold in.

RETENTIVENESS, Aptness to retain.

RET'ICENCE [*reticentia*, L.] Concealment, passing over in Silence. F.

RET'ICENCE, a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby Mention is obliquely made of a Thing, in pretending to pass it over unmentioned.

RETIC'LE [*reticulum*, L.] a small Net.

RETICULARIS Plexus [in *Anatomy*] the folding of the carotid Artery in the Brain, resembling a Net. L.

RETIC'ULUM [among *Anatomists*] the Caul or inner Skin that covers the Bowels; also one of the four Stomachs of Animals which chew the Cud.

RETIFOR'MIS Tunica [in *Anatomy*] a Coat of the Eye, so called, because it resembles a Net.

RETINA, one of the inner Tunicks of the Eye.

RET'INACLE [*retinaculum*, L.] a Stay or Hold.

RETINEN'TIA [*Old Law*] the Retinue of a Prince or Nobleman.

RETIN'VE [*of retinse*, O. F.] a Train of Attendants.

RETIRA'DE [in *Fortification*] a Trench with a Parapet. F.

RETIRA'DE Campare, a Retrenchment consisting of two Faces, making an entering Angle.

To RETI'RE [*retirer*, F.] to withdraw, to depart, or go away.

RETI'RED [*retiré*, F.] solitary, lonely; also withdrawn, departed.

RETI'REDNESS, Privacy, Retreat, Solitude.

RETI'REMENT, Privacy, private Life, a retiring from Company.

RETOLD, related again.

RETORNEL'LO, is a *Retornel* in Musick; so they call those short Symphonies for Violins, Flutes, or other Instruments, which either begin a few Bars before a Song, and sometimes play a few Bars here, and there in the Middle of a Song; and which also often play a few Bars after a Song is ended. *Ital.*

RETOR'TION, the returning of an Argument. F.

A RETOR'T [*retorte*, F. *retortum*, L.] a chymical Vessel, of a round Figure, with a hollow Beak or Nose wreathed backward.

To RETOR'T [*retortor*, F. of *retortum*, L.] to throw back, or return.

RETOR'TER, one who retorts.

To RETOSS, to toss back.

To RETOUCH [*retoucher*, F.] to improve by new Touches.

To RETRACT [*retracter*, F. *retractare*, L.] to recant or unsay.

RETRACT'ION, a retracting, a revoking one's Opinion.

RETRACT } a Prick in a Horse's Foot
RETRAIT'S } with a Nail, &c.

X x x x RETRACTION

RETRACTION [in *Anatomy*] the contracting or shortening of a Part.

RETRA'HENS *Auricularum* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Ear inserted to the Middle of the *Conecha Auricularis*. L.

RETRAI'G, Picture, Portrait. *Spenc.*

RETRAX'IT, a Term in Law, when the Plaintiff or Demandant comes into Court, and says *he will proceed no farther*. L.

A RETRE'AT [*retraite*, F.] a retiring or going away; a retiring Place; also a Beat of Drum so called.

RETREAT [in *Architecture*] a diminishing or making small.

To **RETREAT**, to retire from a Place.

RETREATED, retired.

To **RETREN'GH** [*retrencher*, F.] to cut off, to abridge, to diminish, to lessen; also to cast up a Retrenchment.

RETRENCHMENT [*retrenchement*, F.] a cutting off, or paring away.

RETRENCHMENT [in *Fortification*] any Work raised to cover a Post, and fortify it against an Enemy.

RETRENCHMENT Particular [in *Fortification*] is that which is made in Bastions after some Part of them is won.

RETRIBUTION, a making Recompence or Requital. F. of L.

To **RETRIEVE** [*retrovolver*, F. *retrovolvere*, Ital.] to recover, get again, or repair.

To **RETRIEVE** [in *Falconry*] the springing or finding Partridges again, which have been once sprung, is *Retrieving*.

RETRIEV'ABLE, recoverable.

RETRIMENT [*retinimentum*, L.] Drops or Dregs.

RETROAC'TION, a driving back. L.

RETROAC'TIVE, driving back. L.

To **RETROCE'DE** [*retrocedere*, F. *retrocedere*, L.] to go backward.

RETROCES'SION, a going backwards. F. of L.

RETROCES'SION of the Equinoxes [*Astronomy*] the going backward of the Equinoctial Point of the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

RETROCUPOLA'TION, a coupling backwards.

RETRODUCTION, a leading or bringing back.

RETROGRADA'TION [in *Astronomy*] a going backwards. F. of L.

RETROGRADE [*retrogradus*, L.] going backwards. F. of L.

RETROGRADE [in *Astronomy*] a Planet is so called, when it appears to move contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

To **RETROGRADE** [*retrograder*, F. *retrogradi*, L.] to turn back, to go backwards.

RETROGRES'SION, a going backwards.

RETROMIN'GENCY, a falling backwards. L.

RETROMIN'GENTS [*retro mingentes*, L.] Animals that stale backwards.

RETROPANNA'GIUM [*Old Law*] the turning of Hogs into a Forest after the Mast or Acorns are taken.

To **RETROSPECT** [*retrospectum*, L.] to look backward.

RETROSPECTION, a looking backwards. L.

RETROSPECTIVE, looking back.

To **RETUND** [*retundo*, L.] to blunt, to turn.

To **RETURN** [*retourner*, F.] to send or come back, to restore; to requite, to give an Answer.

A RETURN' [*retour*, F.] coming back, an Answer or Acknowledgment.

RETURN'ABLE, that may be returned.

RETURN'ER, one that returns.

RETUR'NO babendo, a Writ for the Return of the Cattle (distrainted and replevied) to him that has proved his Distress lawfully. L.

RETURN [in *Law*] a Certificate from Sheriffs and Bailiffs, of what is done in the Execution of Writs, &c. directed to them.

RETURNS of a Trench [in *Fortification*] are the Turnings and Windings which run from the Lines of the Trench.

RETURNS } Days in each Term pe-
RETURN Days } culiarly set apart for the
 several Parts of Proceedings in any Cause to be determined, wherein *Crasmo* signifies the Morrow after the Day annexed; *Octavo*, eight Days after (inclusive); *Quindeno*, 15 Days after; *Tres*, three Weeks after; *Menje*, that Day Month; *Quinque*, that Day five Weeks.

RETUR'NUM Averiorum, a Writ for the Return of Cattle to the Defendant, when the Plaintiff doth not declare. F.

RETURNUM irreplegiabile, a Writ for the final Restitution of Cattle to the Owner, found by the Jury to be unjustly distrainted. L.

To **REU**, to sift. O.

REUBEN [רִבְעֵן], H. i. e. the Son of Vision] Jacob's eldest Son by *Leah*.

To **REVE** [of *rauben*, Teut.] to betray. O.

REVE, the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manor.

To **REVEAL'** [*reveler*, F. of *revelare*, L.] to lay open, disclose, or discover.

REVEAL'ER, one who discovers.

REVEIL'LE [*reveil*, F.] the Beat of a Drum in the Morning, which summons Soldiers from their Beds.

To **REVEL** [of *reveller*, F. to waken or keep awake] to make merry, especially in the Night-time; to riot.

REVEL rout, a riotous Concourse or Assembly of People.

RE'VELS, Dancing, Masking, Dicing, singing Comedies or Farces at Noblemens Houses, or Inns; of Court.

Major of the REVELS, an Officer who has the ordering or chief Command in their Pastimes.

REVELA'TION, a discovering, laying open, or revealing. F. of L.

R E

To REVENGE [*venger*, F.] to punish for an Injury done.
 REVENGE [*vengance*, F.] taking Satisfaction for an Affront or Injury done.
 REVENGEFUL, full of Revenge.
 REVENGEFULLY, in a vindictive Manner.
 REVENGETFULNESS, a Temper given to Revenge.
 REVENUE [*revenu*, F.] the annual Profits of Lands, &c.
 To REVERB' [of *re* and *verbum*, L.] to repeat, to return, to reply, &c. *Shaksf.*
 To REVERBERATE [*reverberer*, F. *reverberatum*, L.] to strike or beat back.
 To REVERBERATE [among *Chymists*] to cause the Flame of a Fire to beat back or down on the Metal.
 REVERBERATION, a beating back.
 REVERBERATORY, serving to reverberate.
 A REVERBERATORY [*reverberatorium*, L.] a Sort of strong Furnace used for the calcining of Minerals, &c. by a reverberating Flame.
 To REVERE [*reuerer*, F. *reuereri*, L.] to stand in Reverence, to honour with awful Respect.
 To REVERENCE [*reuerer*, F. *reuereri*, L.] to honour or respect.
 REVERENCE [*reverentia*, L.] submissive Carriage towards Superiors; also a Bow in Token of Respect. F.
 REVEREND [*reverendus*, L.] worthy to be revered or honoured. F.
 REVERENT } [*reverendus*, L.] re-
 REVERENTIAL } spectful, awful.
 REVERENTIALLY, awfully.
 REVERENTLY, respectfully, awfully.
 REVERER, one who venerates.
 REVERIES [of *reuer*, to rave, or be light-headed] Deliriums, idle Talking, Conceit, or Fancy. F.
 To REVERSE [*reuerfer*, F. *reuerfum*, L.] to repeal, to make void.
 To REVERSE, to return. *Spenc.*
 A REVERSE [*reuerfer*, F.] that which is on the Back, or behind; also a Change.
 A REVERSE [*Fencing*] a back Stroke.
 REVERSED, repealed, abolished.
 REVERSED [in *Heraldry*] turned backward, or upside down.
 REVERSAL, Change of Sentence.
 REVERSABLE, that may be reversed. F.
 REVERSION, a returning, a coming back again. F.
 REVERSION [in *Law*] is when the Possession of an Estate which was parted with for a Time, returns to the Donor, or his Heirs; also the Right which a Person has to any Inheritance of Place or Profit, after the Decease of another.
 REVERSION of *Series* [in *Algebra*] is a Method to find a Number from its Logarithm being given.
 REVERSIONARY, that comes by Succession.

R E

To REVERT [*revertere*, L.] to return, as an Estate or Honour does to the Crown.
 REVERTIBLE, returnable.
 REVES, Rents, Tithes. O.
 To REVEST [*revestire*, F. *revestire*, L.] to clothe again. *Spenc.*
 REVESTIARY } [of *revestire*, L.] the
 REVESTRY } Place where the Church-vestments are kept.
 REVICTION, a coming to Life again.
 To REVICTUAL, to furnish with fresh Victuals or Provisions.
 REVIEW [*reue*, F.] a second looking over, or Examination.
 A REVIEW *Military*, the Appearance of a Body of Troops under Arms, to be viewed.
 Bill of REVIEW [in *Chancery*] a Bill taken out when a Cause has been heard, but some Errors in Law appear, or some new Matter is discovered after the making of the Decree.
 REVIEWER, one who reviews.
 To REVILE [of *re* and *vilis*, L.] to reproach, to taunt, or rail at.
 REVILER, one who reviles.
 REVISAL, a second Examination.
 To REVISE [*revisum*, L.] to review, to look over again.
 A REVISE' [among *Printers*] a second Proof of a printed Sheet.
 REVISER, one who revises.
 To REVISIT [*revisiter*, F.] to visit again.
 To REVIVE [*revire*, F. of *re* and *vivere*, L.] to bring to Life again, to renew; to come to Life again, to recover.
 To REVIVE [with *Chymists*] is to restore a mixed Body, which lies disguised by Things mingled with it, to its natural Form and Condition.
 Bill of REVIVER [in *Chancery*] is when a Bill has been presented against one in that Court, and before the Cause is heard, either Party dies, a Bill is brought to revive the Cause.
 REVIFICATION [among *Chymists*] the procuring again some Metals in their natural State, from the Mixtures they have been blended into by some Preparation, as Quick-silver is revived from Cinnabar, &c.
 REVIVING [in *Law*] a renewing of Rents and Actions, after they are extinguished.
 To REUL, to make rude, to behave one's self unmannerly. N. C.
 A REUL'ING Lad, a Rigsby. N. C.
 REUNION [*reunion*, F.] the Act of reuniting or re-joining.
 To REUNITE [*reunir*, F.] to unite or join together again Things which were separated.
 REVOCABLE [*revocabilis*, L.] that may be repealed or reversed.
 REVOCATION, a repealing or revoking. F. of L.
 REVOCATION [in *Law*] is the calling back of a Thing granted.
 To REVOLVE [*revolvere*, F. of *revocare*, L.]

to call back again, to repeal or make void, to renounce an Error.

To REVOLT' [*revolter*, F.] to rebel or rise against a sovereign Prince or State.

A REVOLT' [*revolte*, F.] Rebellion, Rising.

REVOLT'ER, one who deserts a Party.

To REVOLVE [*revolvare*, L.] to cast about in one's Mind.

REVOLUTION, a rolling back, a notable Turn of Affairs, or Change in Government. F of L.

REVOLUTION [in *Astronomy*] the turning round, or Motion of any Body, till it return to the same Place it was in before.

REVOLUTION of the Anomaly [in *Astronomy*] is the Return of a Planet to any Point of its Eccentric, after it has departed from it.

The mean REVOLUTION of a Planet [in the Zodiac] is the Return of the Line of the mean Motion of the Planet from any one Point of the said Zodiac to the same Point again.

The true REVOLUTION of a Planet [in the Zodiac] is the Return of the Line of the true Motion of that Planet, from any Point of the said Circle to the same Point again.

REVOLUTIONERS, Approvers of the great Turn of Affairs after the Abdication of King James.

REVOLUTIONIST, one who approves of a Revolution.

REVULSION [among *Physicians*] the forcing of Humours to contrary Parts. F. of L.

REVULSORIA [among *Physicians*] is when the Course of the Blood, which gushes out at one Part, is turned another Way by opening a Vein in a remote Part.

To REUSE, to extol or commend highly. N. C.

To RE'VY [*revivre*, F.] a Term used in a Game at Cards.

REW, rank, spoiled. O.

To REW'IN [*rewen*, Teut.] to take Pity. O.

To REWARD' [of *re* and *peap*'s, Sax.] a Recompence.

REWARD'ER, one who recompences.

REW'ET, the Lock of a Gun.

RHABBARATE [*rhabarbara*, L.] tinctured with Rhubarb.

RHABDOIDES [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Sagittal Sutura*.

RHABDOL'OGY [*ῥαβδολογία*, Gr.] the Art of numbering or computing by *Napier's* Rods or Bones.

RHABDOMAN'CY [*ῥαβδομαντία*, Gr.] a soothsaying by a Rod or Wand. L.

RHACHI'TIS [*ῥαχίτις*, Gr.] the Rickets, a Disease.

RHAGA'DES [*ῥαγάδες*, Gr.] a little Ulcer in the Fundament. L.

RHAGOIDES [*ῥαγοίδες*, Gr.] the third Coat of the Eye, otherwise called the *Uvea Tanica*,

RHAN'DIX, a Part in the Division of a County in *Wales* before the Conquest.

RHAN'TERS [among *Anatomists*] the inward Corners of the Eyes.

RHAPSODY [*ῥαψῳδία*, L. of *ῥαψῳδία*, Gr.] a confused Collection of Poems; or a Contexture of a great Number of Heroick Verses, especially *Homer's* Poems.

RHEG'MA [*ῥήγμα*, Gr.] a breaking or RHEX'IS } bursting of any Part, as of a Bone, the inner Rim of the Belly, &c.

RHETOR'IANs, Hereticks in the Fourth Century, who maintained that all Hereticks had Reason on their Side, of what Sect they were.

RHETOR'ICAL [*ῥητορικὸς*, L. of *ῥητορικός*, Gr.] of Rhetorick, eloquent.

RHETOR'ICALLY, figuratively, like an Orator.

To RHETOR'ICATE [*ῥητορικίζω*, L. of *ῥητορικός*, Gr.] to use rhetorical Figures, to speak like an Orator.

RHETORICATIONS, Turns of Rhetorick.

RHETOR'ICIAN [*ῥητορικός*, F. *rhétor.*, L.] one skilled in, or a Professor of, Rhetorick.

RHET'ORICK [*ῥητορική*, F. *rhétorique*, L. *ῥητορική*, Gr.] the Art of speaking well and eloquently.

RHEUM [*ῥεῦμα*, F. *rhuma*, L. of *ῥέω*, of *ῥέω*, to flow, Gr.] a Diffusion of Humours from the Head upon the Parts beneath, as upon the Eyes or Nose.

RHEUMATICK [*ῥευματικός*, L. of *ῥεῦματινός*, Gr.] troubled with Rheum; also belonging to the Rheumatism.

REUMATISM [*ῥευματισμός*, F. *rhumatismus*, L. of *ῥεῦματινός*, Gr.] wounding Pains in the Body, often accompanied with a small Fever, Inflammation, Swelling, &c.

RHINE Land-Rod [in *Fortification*] a Measure of 12 Feet.

RHINE Grove [in *Germany*, *Rhinus* Græs, Teut.] the Count *Palatine* of the Rhine.

RHINO'CEROS [*ῥινόκερος*, of *ῥίς*, the Nose, and *κέρας*, a Horn, Gr.] a large Beast in *India*, having a Horn upon his Nose.

A RHIZOTOMIST [*ῥιζοτομίστης*, L. of *ῥίζοτομος*, Gr.] a Cutter of Roots.

RHOMBOIDAL, belonging to the Rhomboides.

RHOMBOIDES [*ῥομβοειδής*, Gr.] a Kind of Mussel-fish.

RHOMBOIDES [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles of the Shoulder-blade, so called from their Figure.

RHOMBOIDES [in *Geometry*] a Quadrilateral Figure, whose opposite Sides and Angles only are equal.

RHOMB'US [*ῥόμβος*, F. *rhombus*, Gr.] a Turbot-fish.

RHOMBUS [among *Surgeons*] a Sort of Bandage resembling the Figure of a

RHOMBUS [in *Geometry*] a Parallelogram

gram that has all its Sides equal, but not all its Angles.

RHONCHISONANT [*rhoachifonus*, L.] imitating the Noise of snorting.

RHU'BARB [*rbubarbe*, F. *rubarbarum*, L.] the Root of a Plant, good to purge Cholera and Phlegm.

RHYA'S [*ῥυα*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eyes, that causes continual watering.

RHYME [*ῥυθμος*, L. of *ῥυθμῶς*, Gr.] Metre or Verse, the Likeness of Sound and Termination at the End of Verses.

It's neither Rhyme nor Reason.

This old Saying is usually applied to such Persons as are impertinent, either in Discourse or Writing: and it is, indeed, an intolerable Fault to be either; for, though Rhyme be but a Jingle, it affords Delight by the Musicalness of its Cadence, when, for want of both Rhyme and Reason, it neither delights the Sense, nor improves the Understanding. It is probable it had its Original from the famous Sir Thomas Moore, Lord Chancellor of England, in the Time of King Henry VIII. of whom it is storied, that an Author asking Sir Thomas's Judgment of an impertinent Book he had written, he bid him turn it into Verse; which he did, and shewed it to Sir Thomas, who replied, *Why, ay, now, 'tis something like, now 'tis Rhyme, but before 'twas neither Rhyme nor Reason.*

RHYM'ER, one who makes Rhymes.

RHYPAROG'RAPHER [*rhyparograpfus*, L. of *ῥυπαρογραφος*, of *ῥυπαρος*, filthy, and *γραφος*, a Writer, Gr.] a Writer, or Painter of Trifles, or base Things.

RHYP'TICKS [*rhypptica*, L.] cleansing or scouring Medicines.

RHYTHM [of *ῥυθμῶν*, Gr. to bring to a Calculation] it is used to signify a certain Number of Pulses in any given Time.

RHYTH'MICAL [*rhhythmicus*, L. *ῥυθμικός*, Gr.] of or made in Rhyme.

RIB [*ribba*, Sax. and L. S. and Belg. *rippe*, Teut.] a Side-bone of the Body.

RIB [in *Artery*] a hard Goose Quill, which lies between the Feathers.

To **RIB-roast**, to beat or bang soundly.

RIB'ALD, noisy, impudent, &c. as Ribald Crows. *Shaksf.*

RIB'ALDRY [*ribande*, F. a Whore] Debauchery, or obscene Talk.

RIB'AULD, a luxurious Spendthrift, a Whoremonger. F. *Spenc.*

RIB'BAND } [of *re* and *band*, or *band*] a
RIB'BON } narrow Sort of Silk for
Head-ornaments, &c. F.

RIB'BON [in *Heraldry*] the eighth Part of a Bend.

RIB'BLE RABBLE [of *rabbelen*, Belg. to prate] Dregs of a Mob.

RIB'BLE, a Fiddle, or Chittern. O.

RIBS [in a *Ship*] are the Timbers of the Futtocks when the Planks are cut off.

RIBS of the *Parrels* [in a *Ship*] certain little long Pieces of Wood belonging to the Parrels of the Yards.

RIC [*ryc*, Sax. *reich*, Teut.] a Kingdom.

RIC [in *Falconry*] a Swelling in a Hawk's Head, a Disease.

RICE [*risus*, Teut. *ris*, F. of *oryza*, L.] a Sort of Indian Pulse or Grain.

RICE [among *Husbandmen*] the Shrouds or Tops of Trees, small Twigs. O.

RICER'CATE [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Kind of extempore Prelude or Overture; the same that the *Englsh* call a *Voluntary*. Ital.

RICH [*ryc*, or *ryce*, Sax. *riche*, F. *reich*, Teut. *reck*, L. S. *recte*, Ital.] that has great Revenues or Incomes; plentiful, very precious.

RICH'ARD [*Verfogan* derives it of *ryc*, Sax. *rich*, and *Heart*, i. e. liberal-bearded; but *Skinner* of *ryc*, Sax. and *ard*, Nature, Belg.] a proper Name of Men.

RICH-BOROUGH [formerly called *Richberge*, in the *Saxons* *Reptumub*, C. Br. *Rych Calyth*, i. e. the sandy Ford] a Place in *Kent*.

RICH'ES [*richeffe*, F. *ricchezza*, Ital.] a vast or great Estate, Wealth.

RICHES [among *Hunters*] a Company of Martens or Sables.

RICH'LY, wealthily, splendidly, magnificently.

RICH'NESS, Opulence, State of being rich.

RICH'MOND [of *ryc*, Sax. *rich*, and *mont*, Peace, or *mund*, a Mouth, Sax.] a Town in *Surrey*, near the *Thames*.

RIC } [*hryc*, Sax.] a Heap of Corn or
RICK } Hay, piled up in the open Field.

RICK'ETS [*rickitis*, of *ῥιχτις*, Gr. the Back-bone] a Disease common to Children.

RICK'ELY, having the Rickets, also crazy.

RIC'TURE [*riatura*, L.] a gaping.

To **RID** [*hryc'dan*, or *hry'dan*, Sax.] to free from or disengage; also to gain Ground in walking.

RID'DANCE, ridding or clearing, Dispatch, Deliverance Disincumbrance.

RID'DELED [of *ridder*, to wrinkle, F.] plaited, wrinkled. O.

A **RID'DLE**, [*riadel*, Sax. *retzel*, or *retzel*, Teut.] a Sieve, an oblong Sort of Sieve to separate the Seed from the Corn. S. C.

A **RIDDLE** [of *aradban*, Sax. to guess] a hard Question, a dark Saying.

To **RIDDLE**, to fit in a Sieve.

To **RIDE** [*reiten*, Teut. *rydan*, Sax. *reiden*, Du.] to go on Horseback, in a Coach, Wagon, &c. also to manage a Horse.

To **RIDE** [of a *Ship*] a Ship is said to ride, when she is held in so fast by her Anchors, that she does not drive away by Wind or Tide.

To **RIDE** a *Peck* [*Sua Pbrasa*] is to ride with one End of the Yards pecked up, and the other End hanging down.

To **RIDE** a *Cross* [*Sea Phrase*] is to ride with the Main-yards and Fore-yards hoisted up; both Yards and Arms being topped alike.

To **RIDE** a *Shot* [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship rides with two Cables fastened together that it may be double in Length, which is called a Shot.

To **RIDE** a *thwart* [*Sea Phrase*] to ride with the Ship's Side upon the Tide.

To **RIDE** *between Wind and Tide*, is when the Wind has equal Force over the Ship one Way, and the Tide the other Way.

To **RIDE** *Hawse-fall* [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship falls so deep into the Sea with her Head, in Strefs of Weather, that the Water breaks into her Hawies.

To **RIDE** *Portoise* [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Yards are down or struck upon the Deck.

To **RIDE** *Wind Road* [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Wind has more Power over the Ship in her riding than the Tide has.

A **RIDE** of Hazel or other Wood; a whole Clump of Sprigs growing out of the same Root.

RIDEAU, a Curtain or Cover. *F.*

RIDEAU [in *Fortification*] a rising Ground commanding a Plain; also a Trench covered with Earth, in Form of a Parapet, to cover the Soldiers. *F.*

RIDERS [*Sea Term*] great Timbers bolted on other Timbers to strengthen them, when a Ship is but weakly built.

RIDGE [hpug, *Sax.* *ryg*, *Dan.* a Back] the Top of a Hill, House, &c. also a Piece of Land between two Furrows.

RIDGE'ED, having Ridges.

RIDGE'ES [*Architct.*] the Spaces between the Channels of Timber or Stone wrought.

RIDGE-Band, a Part of a Horse's Harness, which runs across his Back.

RIDGE'Gully, Goldsmith. *Conv.*

RIDGE'EL } [of *rejiciendo*, *L.* with
RIDGE'LING } *Dim. ling*] the Male of any Beast that has been but half gelt.

RIDGE'Y, that has Ridges.

To **RIDICU**'LE [*ridicullifer*, *F.*] to render ridiculous, to make a *May-game* of.

RIDICU'LE [*Ridiculum*, *L.*] that which is ridiculous, Jest, Mockery, a Laughing-stock.

RIDICU'LOUS [*ridicule*, *F.* *ridiculosus*, *L.*] fit to be laughed at, impertinent.

RIDICU'LOUSLY, in a ridiculous Manner.

RIDICU'LOUSNESS, Quality of being ridiculous.

RYDING-Clerk, one of the six Clerks in Chancery.

RIDING-COAT, a large Coat to shield a Rider from Cold and Rain.

RIDINGS [in *Yorkshire*] Divisions, in Number three, West-Riding, East-Riding, and North-Riding.

RIDIT'TA, signifies the same as *Reditta* and *Replica*; which see. *Ital.*

A **RIDOT**'TO, an Entertainment of Singing, Music, &c. an Opera.

RIENS *arriere* [*Law Phrase*], a Kind of Plea used to an Action of Debt, upon Arrerages of Account. *F.*

RIENS *passé par le fait* [*Law Phrase*] is a Form of an Exception taken in some Cases to an Action. *F.*

RIENS *per Descend* [*Law Phrase*] is a Form of pleading, when an Heir is sued for the Debt of his Ancestor, and hath not Effects in his Hand. *F.*

RIER County, a Place appointed by the Sheriff (after his Court is ended) for the Receipt of the King's Money.

RIF'FE [nyf, *Sax.*] frequent, common.

RIFENESS, Commonness, Frequency.

To **RIF**'FLE [*rifler*, *F.* *ruffels*, *Belg.*] to pillage or rob.

RIF'FLER, Pillager.

RIFLE'TUM, a Copice or Thicket, a Place full of Bushes or Thorns. *O. L.*

RIF'FLING } [of *rasser*, *F.*] is, when
RAFF'LING } a Company of Persons stake down a Piece of Money against a Commodity, and he that throws most upon the Dice takes it.

RIF'RAF [*Minstrew* derives it of *riften* *raffen*, *Belg.*] Reuse or Dregs, Scum of Things.

To **RIFT** [*rif ver*, *Dan* of *Reaptas*, *Sax.* to snatch] to split, to cleave.

A **RIFT**, a Cleft, Chink, or Crack.

RIFT [of a Horse's Hoof] that Part of it which is pared or cut off.

RIFTS [in Horses] a Disease, when Corruption lodges in the Palate of the Mouth.

To **RIFT** [*raefrow*, *Dan.*] to belch. *Lin.*

RIG, a Horse, which having one of his Stones cut out, has got a Colt.

A **RIG** [of *ridendo*, *L.* Laughing] a wroton, ramping Girl.

To **RIG** about, to be wanton, to ramp.

To **RIG** a Ship [of *pihtan*, *Sax.*] to furnish a Ship with Tackling.

RIGADOO'N, a Sort of a French Dance.

RIGA'TION, the sprinkling or moistening any Thing. *L.*

Well **RIGGED**, a Ship is said so to be, when her Ropes are of a fit Size, in Proportion to her Burden. *Metaph.* A Person well dressed.

Over **RIGGED**, a Ship is said so to be, when her Ropes are too big for her.

RIG'GING, is all the Cordage or Ropes whatsoever belonging to the Masts or Yards, or any Part about the Ship.

RIG'GISH, rampant, ruttish, &c. *Shakl.*

To **RIG**'GLE, to move backward and forward.

RIGHT [nyge, *Sax.* *recht*, *L. S.* and *Test. ritto*, *Ital.*] Justice, Equity, Reason, Authority, Privilege.

RIGHT [in *Law*] any Title or Claim, by virtue of a Condition, Mortgage, &c.

RIGHT

RIGHT [raht, Sax. *recht*, Teut. *rehtus*, L.] straight, honest, just, true, proper, natural.

RIGHT Angle [in *Geometry*] is when one of its Legs stands exactly upright upon the other, and leans no more one Way than another.

RIGHT-angled Figure [in *Geometry*] a Figure whose Sides are at right Angles, or stand perpendicularly one to another.

RIGHT-angled Triangle, is that which has one right Angle.

A RIGHT Line [in *Geometry*] is a Line which lies equally between its Points, without bending or turning any way.

RIGHT Sailing, is when a Voyage is performed in some one of the Cardinal Points.

RIGHT Sphere [in *Astronomy*] that which has the Poles of the World in its Horizon, and the Equator in the Zenith.

RIGHT the Helm [Sea Phrase] is to keep the Helm even with the Middle of the Ship.

To **RIGHT one**, is to do him Right or Justice.

RIGH'TEOUS, just, upright, equitable, reasonable.

RIGH'TEOUSLY, justly, equitably.

RIGH'TEOUSNESS, justice, Goodness, Virtue, Honesty.

RIGH'TFUL [rihtful, Sax.] that is grounded on just Right, lawful.

RIGH'TFULLY, according to Equity.

RIG'ID [rigid, F. *rigidus*, L.] exact in the observing of Rules and Discipline; strict, austere, severe.

RIGIDITY } [rigidité, F. *rigiditas*, L.]
RIG'IDNESS } Severity, Strictness.

RIG'IDLY, strictly, severely.

RIG'LETS [among *Printers*] thin Slits of Wood, put betwixt Lines in Poetry, or to lessen or enlarge Margins, &c.

RIG'OL, a Musical Instrument, a *Clavichord*, or what makes merry or diverts; also a *Diadem*. *Shakes.*

RIG'OR [Rigor, F.] a great stiff Cold, Roughness, Stiffness; a convulsive Shuddering, occasioned by Cold, or an Ague Fit. L.

RIG'OROUS [rigoroux, F. *rigorofus*, L.] full of Rigour, over-harsh.

RIG'OROUSLY, severely, cruelly.

RIG'OUR [rigor, F. *rigor*, L.] Severity of Manners and Disposition; Sternness, Harshness, utmost Extremity.

RIG'OROUSNESS, Over-harshness.

A RILL [a Contraction of *Rivulus*, L.] a Rivulet or little Brook.

To **RILL**, to run in small Streams. *Prior.*

RILL'Y, full of Rills.

A RIM [rima, Sax.] the Border or Edge of any Thing.

RIMA [in *Surgery*] a Fissure or Cleft of a Bone. L.

RIME [hime, Sax. *rim*, L. S. *Reiff*, Teut.] a falling Mist, which dissolves by Degrees; a Hoar Frost.

RIME } [rime, Sax. *rim*, Teut. *rim*,
RHIME } F. *rima*, Ital. *rihmins*, L. of
[rhime, Gr.] the Likeness of Sound at the
End of Words.

Doggerl RIME, paktry, pitifal Rhime, best adapted to Burlesque Poetry.

RIMO'SE [rimofus, L.] full of Clefts or Chinks.

RIMOSITY [rimofitas, L.] a being full of Clefts or Chinks.

RIMPELED, rumpled, withered.

RIM'Y [of hime, Sax.] hazy, foggy.

RIND [rind, Sax. *rinde*, Teut.] the Skin of any Fruit that may be pared off.

To **RIND** [Berin'dan, Sax.] to take off the Rind.

RIN'DLE [Rinne, Teut.] a small Gutter.

To **RINE** [Rinnan, Sax.] to touch. N. C.

A RINER, a very good Cast at Bowls. *Ch.*

RING [hring, Sax. *ring*, Dan. *ringh*, Belg. *rink*, Teut.] an Ornament for the Finger, &c.

To **RING** [rungan, Sax. *Rlingen*, Teut.] to make a Sound as a Bell, or any Vessel of Metal.

RING of Saturn [in *Astronomy*] a solid circular Arch and Plane, like the Horizon of an artificial Globe, which entirely encompasses that Planet, but does not touch it.

RING-Bolts [in a *Slip*] Iron Pins, which serve for bringing the Planks to.

RING-Bone [in a *Horse*] a callous Substance growing on the Hollow of the Pastern, above the Cornet.

RING-Dove [Ringel Taube, Teut.] a Wood-Pigeon.

RING-head, an Instrument to stretch Woollen Cloth with.

RING-Leader, one who is the Head of a Party or Faction.

RINGLET, a small Ring, a Circle, a Curl.

RING-broken [spoken of *Cattle*] marked with round Streaks.

RING-Tail, a kind of Kite with a whitish Tail.

RING-Walk [Hunt. T.] a round Walk.

RINGWOOD [Regenwood, anciently the Metropolis of the *Regni*, q. d. the Wood or Forest of the *Regni*, into which they fled for Protection] in *Hampshire*.

RING-Worm, a Species of Tetter.

To **RINSE** [rinser, F. *renser*, Dan.] to wash lightly, to wash the Soap out of Linen after the Lather.

RIO'T [riote, F.] Excess, Luxury, Debauchery; also Rout, Rabble, Tumult.

RIOT [in *Law*] denotes the forcible doing an unlawful Act, by three or more Persons met together for that Purpose.

To **RIO'T** [rioter, F.] to make a Riot, to live riotously.

RIO'TING, Excess, Debauchery.

RIO'TISE, Riot, Debauchery. *Spem.*

RIO'TOUS [rioteux, F.] given to Luxury; lewd, disorderly, tumultuous.

RIO'T-

RYOTOUSLY, disorderly.
RYOTOUSNESS, an irregular Course of Life, Luxury, Debauchery.

To **RIP** [*hryppan*, *Sax.*] to cut up.

RIPA'RIÆ [*Old Law*] any Waters which run between Banks.

RIPA'RIOUS [*riparius*, *L.*] belonging to Water-Banks.

RIFE [*ripe*, *Sax.* *riipe*, *L.* *S.* *reif*, *Teut.*] come to Maturity; as Fruits, &c.

To **RIP'EN** [*riifew*, *Teut.* *riipan*, *Sax.*] to grow to Maturity.

RIPE'NESS, Maturity.

RIPIANO, the same as *Repiano*, *Ital.* which see.

RIP'ERS, Men who bring Fish from the Sea-coast, to sell in the inland Parts.

RIP'PER, one who tears open.

A **RIP'PER**, a Pedlar, Dorser, or Badger. *Suff.*

RIP'PLE, to fret on the Surface, as Water swiftly running.

To **RIP'PL** *Flax*, to rub or wipe off the Seed-vessels. *N. C.*

RIP'PRESA, the same as *Represa*, *Ital.* which see.

RIP'T [*rypt*, *Sax.*] unsewed, cut open.

RIP-TOWEL, a Gratuity or Reward given to Tenants, after they had reaped their Lord's Corn.

To **RISE** [*ripen*, *Sax.* *riifien*, *Belg.* *riifer*, *Dan.*] to spring up, to proceed or come from, to get up, to swell.

RISE, Cause, Occasion, Preferment; the Head or Spring of a River.

To **RISE** the Tacks [*Sea Phrase*] to hoist the Ropes called Tacks.

RIS'IBLE [*risibilis*, *L.*] capable of laughing.

RISIBILITY [*risibilitas*, *L.*] the being capable of laughing.

RIS'ING [*of the Sun*] its appearing above the Horizon.

RISING in the Body, a Disemper in Cattle.

RISING Timbers [*in a Ship*] the Hooks placed on the Keel of a Ship.

RISING [*heretofore used for a Castle called Rising-Castle, from its Situation*] in *Norfolk*.

RISING [*so called from its Effects of making the Dough rise*]. Yeast or Barm. *C.*

RIS'INGS [*in a Ship*] are those thick Planks which go fore and aft, on which the Timbers of the Decks bear.

RISK ? [*risque*, *F.*] Hazard, Venture, RISQUE } Peril.

To **RISK** ? [*risquer*, *F.*] to venture or To **RISQUE** } hazard.

RISK'ER, one who hazards.

RISSO'LES [*in Cookery*] a sort of minced Pies made of Capons Breasts, Calves Udder, Marrow, &c. fried.

RIT'E [*rit*, *F.* *ritus*, *L.*] an Order to be observed on solemn Occasions, a Church ceremony.

RITERNEL'LO, the repeating six Notes at the End of a Song, or of a Complet of Verses at the End of a Stanza. *Ital.*

RITORNEL'LO, the same as *Retornello*. *Ital.* which see.

RITUAL [*ritual*, *F.* *rituale*, *L.*] a Book containing the particular Rites and Ceremonies of a Church.

RITUALIST, a Stickler for Ceremonies in religious Worship.

RIVAGE, a Toll anciently paid to the King in some Rivers for the Passage of Boats. *F.* The Sea-shore. *Chanc.*

RIVAL [*rivalis*, *L.* *q. d.* *qui juxta eandem rivum pascit*] one who stands in Competition with another, especially in Love-Affairs.

To **RIVAL**, to stand in Opposition, to compete, to emulate.

RIVALRY [*rivalitas*, *F.* *of rivalitas*, *L.*] Competition.

RIVALSHIP, State of Competition.

To **RIVE** [*riifew*, *Dan.*] to cleave slender, or in Pieces.

To **RIVEL** [*genpleo*, *Sax.*] to contract into Wrinkles.

RIVELING, turning in and out. *O.*

RIVEN, rent, split, torn. *Spenc.*

RIVER [*riviere*, *F.* *of rivus*, *L.*] a great Stream of Water running from its Spring-head till it fall into the Sea.

RIVER-God, a God who presides over a River.

RIVERS [*i. e.* *de Ripariis*, *L.* of the Banks] a Surname.

RIV'ET, a Pin clenched at both Ends.

A **RIV'ULET** [*rivulus*, *L.*] a little River or Brook.

RIX'ATION, scolding or brawling. *L.*

RIX'DOLLAR [*Reichsballer*, *Teut.*] a German Coin, worth 4 s. 6 d.

ROACH [*hrocc*, *Sax.*] a Kind of Fish.

A **ROAD** [*of rōdan*, *Sax.* to ride, *rom*, *F.*] a Highway to travel in.

A **ROAD** [*among Sailors*] a Place near the Land, where the Ships may ride at Anchor.

A **Bold ROAD**, a broad high Campaign Road.

A **Good ROAD** [*among Sailors*] a Place where neither Sea nor Wind has much Power over the Ship.

A **Wild ROAD** [*among Sailors*] one which has but little Land on any Side.

ROAD'ER [*among Sailors*] a Ship that rides at Anchor in a Road.

To **ROAM** [*of roam*, *Eng.* or *romare*, *Ital.* or *Roma*, *L.* *Rome*, *q. d.* to wander to Rome for the Sake of Religion] to range and ramble up and down.

A **ROAM'ER**, a Rambler up and down.

ROAN [*rouen*, *F.* *romo*, *Ital.* *of rōvus*, *L.*] a certain Colour in Horses, a bay, black, or Sorrel Colour, intermixed all over with white or grey Hair.

To ROAR [Ryran, Sax.] to cry out like a Lion, to make a Noise as the Sea.

ROAR'ING, making a great Noise.

To ROAST [rosten, Germ. geroyt, Sax.] to dress Meat by turning it before the Fire; to impart dry Heat.

To rule the ROAST, to govern absolutely.

To ROB [rauben, Teut. robber, or derober, F. q. d. to disrobe, ruypan, or rucpian, Sax.] to plunder or take away by Force.

ROB, inspissated Juice.

ROBBER, one who robs.

ROBBERY [robberie, O. F. Ranberet, Teut. resp. Sax.] a taking away by Force.

ROBBINS [See Term] small Ropes put through the Oylet Holes of the Sails, to tie the Sails to the Yard.

ROBE, a long Vest or Gown, which covers the whole Body.

To ROBE, to invest.

ROBBERSMEN } [Old Saxon] a Sort of
ROBERTSMEN } Thieves, so called from Robin Hood.

ROBERT [Cambden derives it of rove, Couplet, and Beorht, Sax. famous] a proper Name of Men.

ROBERT'Sauce [in Cookery] a Sauce made of Onion, Mustard, Butter, Pepper, Salt, and Vinegar.

ROBIGALIA, Feasts in May, in Honour of Robigus, a Roman Deity, thought to preserve the Corn from being robiginous, i. e. blighted.

Many talk of Robin Hood, who never shot in his Bow.

[This Robin Hood was a famous Robber, and storied to be an expert Archer in the Time of Richard the First, about the Year 1200; his principal Haunt was about Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire.] This Proverb is applicable to all ignorant Pretenders and Braggadochio's, either in Knowledge or Business. It intimates, that Bragging and Boasting are common Importunencies in Conversation, equally among Travellers and Soldiers, as well as Poets and Painters, who never out-did Nature yet, but only in the Lye. But they who pretend themselves to be what they are not, will always be prating about what they do not know. So, *Non omnes qui Citharam tenent, Citharædæ sunt, sed the Latins; πολλοὶ μὲν τὰρ ἔθνοντο μὲν, καὶ οὐκ ἦν τε Γαῖης, the Greeks; and Multi parlan di Orlando, ubi non videtur mai suo brando, the Italians.*

Robin Hood's Pennyworth.

This Proverb is usually applied to such as, having gotten any Thing dishonestly, sell it at a Price much below the Value, according to the Proverb, *Lightly come, lightly go;* and Robin Hood is alluded to, because, being an expert Archer, and so coming easily by it, he could afford to sell Venison as cheap as Neck Beef; according to the *Latin: Aurea pro Æreis;* and the *Greek, χρυσία χαλκίαι.* But others, on

the contrary, apply it to such as would buy lumping Pennyworths, still alluding to Robin, but upon another Consideration, viz. his being a Robber; who, though as Cambden calls him *Prædonem mitissimum*, the most gentle and generous of Thieves, when C. sh. run low, would have what he wanted at his own Rate, which his Chapmen were forced to take, or else he would have it for nothing.

ROBIN, a Sort of Pear, called also the Muscat Pear of August.

ROBIN Red Breast, a Bird.

ROBORANTIA [among Physicians] strengthening Medicines that comfort the Heart. L.

ROBORATION, a strengthening. L.

ROBOR'EAN [roboreus, L.] of the Nature of, or belonging to Oak.

ROBUST' [robustus, F. of robustus, L.] strong like Oak, strong limbed, lusty.

ROBUST'EUS [robustus, L.] strong like an Oak.

ROBUST'NESS, great Strength.

ROCAMBOLE, the Seed of Spanish Garlick.

A ROCELO' [of roc, Sax. of rock, Du.] a great loose Coat or Cloak.

ROCHE, a Rock. F.

ROCHE Allum [q. d. Rock Allum] a Mineral Salt of a very binding Quality.

ROCHESTER [Wrope Ceastre, Sax. probably so called of rocbe, F. a Rock, and Ceastre, Sax. a Castle or City] a City in Kent.

ROCH'ET [rochetto, Ital.] a Kind of Lawn Garment worn by Bishops, resembling a Surplice, but gathered at the Wrists. F.

ROCK [rocbe, or roc, F. rocca, Ital. rupes, L.] a Mass of Stone rooted in the Ground, or in Mountains.

ROCK [rock, Belg. and Dan. rocken, Teut. rocca, Ital.] an Instrument used in spinning Flax.

To ROCK, to be violently agitated, to reel to and fro. *Yvng.*

ROCKADIL'LO, a Sweatmeat. Span.

ROCK'ETS [rochetti, Ital.] Fireworks made of Paper, filled with Nitre, Charcoal, and Sulphur.

ROCK'Y, abounding with Rocks.

ROD [rode, Du. radius, L.] a Land-measure of 26 Feet and a half.

ROD [Rodsbeu derives it of Ραδός, Gr.] a Wand or small Stick, a Bundle of small Sprigs of Birch, to correct Children with.

ROD Knights } Servitors who held Land
RAD Knights } by serving their Lord on Horseback O. S.

ROD Net [among Foxers] a Net to catch Blackbirds or Woodcocks.

Or makes a Rod for his own Back.

This Proverb is usually applied to such Persons who, for Want of Penetration into the
Y y y Consequences

Consequences of Things, and of the Qualification of knowing Men, are often prevailed on, by the Artificers of designing Persons, to do those Things, which will in the Consequence sensibly affect themselves, while they design them only for others, deeming themselves secure: as also such revengeful Spirits, who persecute their private Resentments against others with such an unwary Precipitateness, that the heaviest Part of the Punishment frequently falls to their Share. *Ὅτι αὐτῶν καὶ τὸ χεῖρ ἀπὸ, ἄλλω πείσαν, say the Greeks; and Ἐπι σπῆντι τὴν σιλαίαν λαλαίς. In tuum ipsius caput lunam deducit.* Latin.

RÖD'ERICK [of note, Counsel, and rich, Sax. rich] a Name of Men.

RODGÉ, a Water-Fowl, something like a Duck, but lesser.

A RODOMONTA'DE [*Redomontado*, Sp. *rodomontado*, F.] a vain glorious Bragging or Boasting

To **RODOMONTA'DE**, to brag, to boast ostentatiously.

RODUNDEL' LUS [*Old Law*] a Roundel, an old riding Cloak.

A ROÉ [ra, Sax. *reb*, Teut.] a kind of Deer.

ROE *Buck* [noah *beop*, Sax. *raabuck*, Dan. *roe* *böck*, Teut.] a kind of Deer.

ROES [raun, Dan. *rogbe*, Belg. *rogen*, Teut.] the Sperm or Seed of Fishes.

ROFE, did tend and rive. O.

RO'GAL [*regalis*, L.] belonging to *Regus*, or a great Funeral Pile.

ROGATION, an asking. L.

ROGATION-Weeks [of *rogando* *Deum*] in the Week preceding *Whitsuntide*, so called from the extraordinary Prayers performed on the *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, and Abstinence from eating Flesh: 1. As a Preparation for the Devotion of *holy Thursday*. 2. Because of the Fruits of the Earth, which are then tender, that they might not be blasted. 3. Because of Campaigns, which are usually opened about that Time. It was first instituted by *Mamertus*, Bishop of *Vienne* in *France*, about the Year 452.

RO'GER [of *rub*, Teut. *Rest*, and *gard*, a Keeper; but *Kilian* derives it of *rub*, and *geren*, Teut. to desire, *q. d.* one desirous of Rest] a proper Name of Men.

ROGER, a Cloak Bag. O.

RQGETH, rocketh, joggeth.

To **RO'GITATE** [*rogitatum*, L.] to ask often.

RO'GUE [some derive it of *rogus*, F. impudent; *Minsheu* from *roggh*, Sax. to malign or hate; but *Skinner*, rather of *ρακος*, Gr. or *רָקָה*, Heb. Evil] a Villain, Knave, Cheat; also a sturdy Beggar; also a Word, of Familiarity; as, a pretty *Rogue*.

RO'GUERY, Villainy, Knavery; also Drolling, Raillery.

RO'GUELY, knavish, wicked; also pleasant, wanton.

RO'GUISHLY, knavishly.

RO'GUISHNESS, Knavishness, Waggingness.

To **ROIL**, to rage. O.

ROIN, a Scar or Scab. O.

To **ROIST**, to swagger or boast. O.

A ROIS'TER [*rufus*, F. a Clown] a rude boisterous Fellow.

ROIS'TERER, bullying, noisy, &c. *Shakspeare*.

ROIS'TON [*q. d.* *Roisin's Town*, from *Roisin*, a pious Lady, who, in the Time of the *Normans*, set up a Crucifix there] a Town in *Hertfordshire*.

A ROKE [of *Roak*, L. S. Smoke] a Sweat, as, to be all in a *Roke*.

A ROLE [*Role*, Belg. *Roller*, Teut. *Roll*, F. *Rotulus*, L.] a Bundle of any Thing rolled up; also a List of Names.

A ROLL [among *Lawyers*] a Sheet of Paper, or Skin of Parchment rolled up.

ROLL [of *Parchment*] the Quantity of 60 Skins.

ROLL [in a *Ship*] a round Piece of Wood or Iron, into which the Whip-staff is set.

To **ROLL** [*rollen*, Belg. L. S. and *Tent. rouler*, F.] to make up into a Roll; also to draw a Roller or Rolling-Stone, &c. over any Thing to make it smooth and even.

Riddie ROLL [in *Law*] a small Piece of Parchment added to some Part of a Roll or Record.

ROL'LER, a Swathing Band for young Children; also a round Piece of Wood for removing great Stones; also for other Uses.

A Rolling Stone gathers no Moss.

There are a Set of People in the World of so unsettled and restless a Temper, and such Admirers of Novelty, that they can never be long pleased with one Way of Living, so as to continue long in one Habitation, but before they are long entered upon one Business, slip into another; and before they are well settled in one Habitation, remove to another; so that they are always busily beginning to live, but by reason of Fickleness and Impatience, never active at a Way of Living: Such Persons fall under the Doom of this Proverb, which is designed to fix the Volatility of their Temper, by laying before them the ill Consequences of such Fickleness and Inconstancy. *Naxam osulum non obducitur musco, say the Latins; ἀνεὶς ἀυλιδεπῆρος τοῦ ψῆου; ἢ πῆσι, the Greeks; Pietro qui roule amasse point de mousse, the French; and Pietra mossa non fa muschio, the Italians.*

To **RO'GITATE** [*rogitatum*, L.] to ask often.

RO'LING-PIN, a round Piece of Wood with which Paste is made.

ROLLING-Press, a Press to print on Copper-plate.

The **ROLLS**, the Office where the Chancery-records are kept.

ROLLS of Parchment, Skins of Parchment sewed together, and rolled up, on which are inscribed

ingrossed all Acts of Parliament. The several Skins in a Roll are called *Presses*.

ROM'AGE, Disturbance; as the *Romager of the Land*. *Shakesp.*

LA ROMAIN, a *French Grain*, of quick Growth, and good Food for Cattle, called *French Tares* or *Vetches*.

ROMAN [*Romain*, *F. Romanus*, *L.*] belonging to the City or Church of *Rome*.

ROMAN Beam, a sort of Balance or Stilbards, otherwise called a *Stilbeer*.

ROMAN Catholics, such as follow the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *Rome*.

ROMAN Indiction, a Circle or Revolution of 15 Years, or 35 Years, at the End of which the *Romans* exacted their several Tributes, 1st of Gold, 2d of Silver, 3d of Brass and Iron.

ROMAN Letter, a sort of upright Letter, the Character that this Line is printed with.

ROMAN Order [of *Architecture*] the same as the *Composite*; which see.

ROMAN'CE [*roman*, *F. romanzo*, *Ital.*] a feigned Story, a Tale of a Tub, mere Fiction.

To **ROMAN'CE** [*parler Roman*, *F.*] to tell a magnificent Lie; to forge.

A **ROMAN' CER** [*romancier*, *F.*] a Teller of Lies or false Stories.

ROMAN' CIST, a Writer of Romances.

ROMANIST, a Papist, one who belongs to the Church of *Rome*.

ROMANS [*Romani*, *L.*] the People of *Rome*.

ROMAN' TICK [*romantique*, *F.*] belonging to, or that favours of a Romance.

ROMAN' TICKLY, in a romantick Manner.

ROMBOY' LED, with a Warrant. *O.*

ROME [*Roma*, *L.*] the chief City of *Italy*.

ROMER, wider. *O.*

ROME Scot } a certain Tribute former-
ROME Feib } ly paid to *Rome*.

ROMIN, to roam or wander. *Cbauc.*

ROMISH, of the Church of *Rome*.

ROMP, a rude, boisterous Girl; also, rough, rude Play.

ROMPEE' [in *Heraldry*] is when a Chevron is drawn in an Escutcheon broken, or with an Opening in the Middle.

ROM'ULUS, Grandson of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*, by his Daughter *Syva* and *Mars*, who being expelled on the Banks of *Tiber*, was nourished (they say) by a Wolf, and at last was hurried away in a Whirlwind; the Founder of the City of *Rome*.

RONDEAU' [in *Musick Books*] is a Name that is applied to all Songs or Tunes that end with the first Part or Strain, whether they be *Minuets*, *Sarabands*, *Gavots*, *Jigs*, or any other Kind of Air; and for that Reason they have either the Letters *D, C,* or the Words *DA CAPO* at the End of them; which signify, that the first Part may be begun again; and there is also commonly the Word *FIN*, *FINE*, or *FINIS*, at the End of the first Part, which signify that it must be concluded

there. And if these Words are not there; either there is, or ought to be, a Character or Mark over the last Note of the said first Part, that signifies the Word *FIN*, &c. *Ital.*

RON'DEL [in *Fortification*] a Tower sometimes erected at the Foot of the Bastions.

RON'NION, a fat bulky Woman.

RONTS, young Bulls. *Spenc.*

RONTON, a Rake, &c. *Shakesp.*

RONVIL'LE, a fine Pear that comes to its full Ripeness in *January* and *February*.

ROOD [of *Roads*, *Belg. Rad*, *Eng. radius*, *L.* of *'Paedog. Gr.*] the fourth Part of an *Acrr*, containing 40 *Perches*.

ROOD [*rode*, *Sax.*] a Cross.

ROOD Loft, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was placed, or the Image or Relicks of a Saint.

ROOF [*hrop*, *Sax. Minsbew* derives it of *'Opson*, *Gr.*] the Top of a House or Coach; the Palate of the Mouth.

ROOF Trees [in a *Ship*] are small Timbers that bear up the Gratings from the Half Deck to the Forecastle.

ROOF'Y, having Roofs.

A **ROOK** [*hroc*, *Sax. Roek*, *Belg.* probably of *raucus*, *L.* hoarse] a Carrion Fowl, resembling a Crow; also a notorious Cheat, or sharpening Fellow.

ROOK'ERY, a Nursery of Crows.

ROOK'Y, many. *N. C.*

ROOM [*rum*, *Sax. Ruum*, *Belg.* large, *Raum*, *Teut.* Space; *Mer. Cos.* derives it of *'Pymn*, *Gr.* a street] an Apartment in a House.

ROOM'ER [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be a *Roomer*, when she is very large.

ROOM'NESS, Abundance of Space.

ROOM'Y, capacious, large.

ROOP, Hoarieness. *N. C.*

ROOR, an Uproar. *O.*

A **ROOST** [*hropt*, *Sax.*] a Perch or Place for Fowls to rest on.

To **ROOST** [*Roosten*, *Belg.*] to rest as Fowls do.

A **ROOT** [*roed*, *Dan. radix*, *L.*] that Part of a Plant which grows downwards; the Rise or Beginning of a Thing.

To **ROOT**, to fasten in the Earth, to impress deeply, to eradicate, to destroy.

ROOT [among *Mathematicians*] is a Number or Quantity considered in order so be multiplied once, or more Times by itself, to make thereby Products called Powers.

ROOT [in *Grammar*] an original Word.

Square ROOT [in *Arithmetick*] a Number, which being multiplied by itself, produces a Power called a Square; so 4 is the Square Root of 16.

Cube ROOT, is a Number which, multiplied twice by itself, produces a Power called a Cube; so 4 is the Cube Root of 64.

ROOT'Y, abounding with Roots.

ROPE [*rape*, *Sax. Rosp*, *Belg.*] a Cord.

ROPEYarn, the Yarn of any Rope untwisted.

To ROPE, to run thick and ropy, as some Liquors do.

To OPEN, to reap. O.

ROPES, Guts. N. C.

ROPES, Guts prepared and cut out for Black Puddings. S. C.

ROPE-WEED, an Herb.

RO'PINNESS, Glutinousness.

RO'PY, clammy, slimy, or glutinous.

ROQUE'LAURE, pronounced *Rohela*, a large look worn by Men.

RORA'TION [*ros, L.*] a Falling of Dew.

RORID [*roridus, L.*] dewy, moist.

RORIF'EROUS [*rorifer, L.*] Dew-bringing.

RORIF'LUOUS, flowing with Dew.

ROS [among *Physicians*] a kind of Moisture whereby all the Parts of a living Creature are nourished.

ROS *Vitrioli* [among *Chymists*] the first Phlegm that is distilled from Vitriol in *Balneo, Martia. L.*

ROS'AMUND [of *Rosa* and *Mundi, q. d.* the Rose of the World, or *Rosa, L.* and *mundus, Sax.* a Mouth, from her rosy-coloured Lips] commonly called *Fair Rosamund*, Daughter to *William Lord Clifford*, and Mother to *William Longspur*, the first Earl of *Salisbury*, and Parramour to that Puffant Monarch *Henry the Second*, who, by his own Right, adjoined *Anjou, Main*, and *Tourain* in *France*; by his Wife, *Aquitain* and *Poitou*, and by Conquest, *Ireland*, to the Crown of *England*; and commanded from the *Pyrenean Mountains* of *France* to the *Orcaides* in *Scotland*. She has this Epitaph answerable to her Beauty;

Hic jacet in Tumba Rosa Mundi, non Rosa Munda;

Non redolens, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

ROSA'LIA, a Disease common to Children, not unlike the Measles.

RO'SARY [*rosaire, Ferrarium, L.*] a Man's with Prayers to the Virgin *Mary*, a Set of Beads called *Fifticens*, containing 15 *Pater Nosters*, and 150 *Ave Maria's*.

Arch Confraternity of the ROSARY, an Order instituted by *St. Dominick*.

RO'SA SOLIS, a pleasant Liquor made of Brandy, Cinnamon, &c.

RO'SCID [*rosidus, L.*] abounding with Dew.

ROSE [*rosa, L.*] a Flower called the Flower of *Venus*, consecrated by *Cupid* to *Harpocrates*, the God of Silence.

ROSE'NOBLE, coined by King *Edward III.* 1350, called then the *Penny of Gold*, and current at 6s. and 8d. which our *Alchymists* or *Hermesitic Philosophers* affirm, was of Gold made by the Powder of Projection or *Philosophers Stone*, by *Raymundus Lullius*, while he was in the Tower of *London*; and they go about to prove it from the Inscription; for as upon the one Side there is the King's Image in a Ship, to

notify that he was Lord of the *Sea*, with his Titles; so, on the Reverse, there was a *Crois Fleury* with *Lionceaux* inscribed, *Jesus annos transiens per Medium eorum ibat*, which they profoundly expound, as *Jesus passed through through the Middt of the Pharisees*; so that Gold was made by a secret and invisible Art amidst the Ignorant; but others say, that the Text was only an *Amulet* used in that credulous warfaring Age, to escape Danger in Battle.

ROSE Royal, an ancient Gold Coin, in value L. 2, 10s.

Golden ROSE, a Rose which the Pope usually blesses at Mass upon a Sunday in *Levi*.

Under the ROSE, privately, secretly; also not to be divulged.

ROSE'MARY [*rosmaria, F. of rosmarinum, L.*] a Plant well known.

ROSE Pear, a Fruit that ripens in *August* and *September*.

RO'SEATE, rosy.

RO'SERY, a Plantation of Roses.

ROSICRU'CIANS, Chymists who call themselves Brothers of the Rosy Crofs.

RO'SIERE, a Rose Tree. *Spenc.*

RO'SIL, or ROSILLY Soil, Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy. S. C.

RO'SIN [*rosine, F. of resina, L.*] an oily Juice, that runs out of Pine Trees.

RO'SION, a gnawing. L.

ROSLAND [of *Rhos, Brit.*] heavy Lead, or full of Ling; also watery or moorish Land.

RO'SSALIA, red fiery Spots breaking out all over the Body.

RO'STRATED [*rostratus, L.*] adorned with Beaks of Ships.

ROSTRIFOR'MIS Processus [among *Anatomists*] a Process of the Shoulder-Blade, and of the lower Jaw-Bone. L.

ROSTRUM [among *Chymists*] the Beak of an Alembick; also the Beak of a Bird, the Beak of a Ship.

RO'SY, like a Rose, fragrant as a Rose.

To ROT [pogan, *Sax. rotie, Belg.*] to putrefy, perish, or consume away.

ROT [*rot, Belg.*] a Disease in Sheep.

ROTA *Aristotelia* [i. e. *Aristotle's Wheel*] a Wheel considered as moving along a Plane till it has made one entire Revolution L.

ROTA'TION, a turning round like a Wheel. L.

ROTA'TOR Major and Minor [in *Anatomy*] are two *Apophyses*, in the upper Part of the Thigh Bone, called *Trochantera*.

ROTE [of *rota, L.* a Wheel] as, to say a Lesson by rote, i. e. to say it readily, as a Wheel turns round.

RO'TGUT, bad Beer. *Harvey.*

RO'THER Beasts, horned Beasts. N. C.

RO'THER Soil } the Dang or Soil of such

RO'NOCH } Cattle. N. C.

RO'THER Nails, such as have a very fall Head, and are used to fasten the Rudder leas in Ships.

ROT'TEN [of *rotan*, *Sax.* of *rotten*, *Belg.* to rot] unsound, perished by corruption.

ROT'TENNESS [in a *Horse*] a Disease, when the inward Parts are so wasted that they are past Cure.

ROT'ULI Placitorum [*Old Law*] Court-Rolls, or Records upon Roll. *L.*

ROT'TULUS Wintonia [in *Domesday Book*] so called, because it was formerly kept at *Winchester*. *L.*

ROTUND' [*rotundus*, *L.*] round.

ROTUND'ITY [*rotunditas*, *L.*] Roundness.

ROTUN'DUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *radius*, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand downwards. *L.*

ROU, ugly, froward. *O.*

ROUSE [of *Roux*, *F.* red-haired] a Surname.

To **ROVE** [*roder*, *F.*] to ramble about.

ROUE, the Iron Pin, to which the Clinch Nail is fastened.

A **RO'VER** [*Rodeur*, *F.*] a Rambler.

A **ROVER** [*Roifver*, *Dan.*] a Pirate Ship.

ROUGE, red. *F.*

ROUGE Cross } [among *Heralds*] the

ROUGE Dragon } Names of two of the Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms.

ROUGH [*hruh*, *Sax.* rough, *Teut.* *roide*, *F.* probably of *rudis*, *L.*] uneven, rugged; severe, harsh; hairy, or bristly.

ROUGH'CAST, a rude Model, also a Kind of rough Plaster.

ROUGH-DRAUGHT, a first unfinished Sketch.

ROU'GHLY, rudely, uncivilly, harshly to the Ear, austere to the Taste.

ROUGH'INGS, later Pasture, or Grass which comes after mowing. *C.*

ROUGHT, had Pity on. *O.*

To **ROUL** [*Military Term*] Officers of equal Quality, who mount the same Guard, and take their Turns in relieving one another, are said to *roul*.

ROULA'DE, a trilling or quavering. *F.*

ROULA'DES [in *Cookery*] Veal Stakes dressed after a particular Manner. *F.*

ROUNCE, a little Poney or Tit. *Chauc.*

ROUNCE, the Handle, a Part of the Printing-press.

ROUN'CEVAL Peas [of *Rounceval*, a Place at the Foot of the *Pyrenean Hills*] a kind of large delicious Pease.

ROUND, [*Rond*, *F.* *rund*, *Dan.* *Rotundus*, *L.*] in form of a Circle or Ball.

ROUND, a Ring or Circle.

ROUN'DEL [*rondel*, *F.*] a Song beginning and ending with the same Sentence. *Chauc.*

ROUND-Heads [in the Time of the *Civil Wars*] a Name given to the Parliament Party, who usually wore short Hair.

ROUND-House [in a *Ship*] is the uppermost Room or Cabin in the Stern of a Ship, where the *Master* lies.

ROUND-House [of a *Parish*] a Prison to secure those who commit Disorders in the Night.

ROUND in ? [*Sea Term*] to let rise the **ROUND ast** } Main or Fore-Tack, &c., when the Wind lurches upon them.

A **ROUN'DER**, a Circuit or Circumference of a Thing.

ROUNDS [among *Masons*] are the broken Pieces of Statues.

ROUNDS [among *Military Men*] a Watch which goes in the Night about the Ramparts of a fortified Place, or about the Streets of a Garrison.

ROUND'ELAY [of *Round and Lay*, a Song, *Rondeau*, *F.*] a Shepherd's Song, sung by several in their Turns, or as in a Round.

To **ROUND one in the Ear** [of *Junian*, *Sax.* to mutter, *ruent*, *Belg.* *reaner*, *Teut.* to whisper] to chide sharply.

ROUND'ISH, somewhat round, inclined to a round Form.

ROUND'LY, in a round Form.

ROUND'NESS, the Quality of being round.

ROUN [in *Horses*] a fresh Colour.

ROUP, a filthy Boil, or Swelling in the Rump of Poultry. *C.*

To **RORI** it, to gnaw. *O.*

To **ROUSE** [of *rusan*, *Sax.*] to wake, to rise or stir up.

To **ROUSE up a Horse** [*Hunting Phrase*] to raise him from his Harbour.

To **ROUSE** [with *Falcons*] is when a Hawk lifts up and shakes himself.

To **ROUSE** a *Hawker* or *Cable* [*Sea Phrase*] used for hauling in Part of the Hawker or Cable which lies slack in the Water.

A **ROUS'ING Lye**, an atrocious one.

ROUS'OLET, a Kind of delicious small Pear.

ROUT [*rot*, *Dan.* *roite*, *Teut.* *rhaud*, *C.* *Br.* *V'ffius* and *Menagius* derive them of *P'p'us*, *Gr.*] a Multitude or Throng of People, Company, or Flock, a Squabble, a Noise, also a Defeat of an Army.

A **ROUT of Wolves** [among *Hunters*] a Herd of these wild Beasts.

To **ROUT** [of *ruen*, *L.* *S.* to make a rattling Noise, or *hruan*, *Sax.* to snort or sneeze] to snore, to be low. *N. C.*

To **ROUT** [of *roel*, *Belg.* a Beak or Snout, or of *hruan*, *Sax.* *Wreuter*, *Belg.*] to root up the Ground as Swine do.

To **ROUT** [*mettre en deroute*, *F.*] to put an Army to Flight.

ROUTE [*Route*, *F.*] a Road or Way; especially that taken by Military Forces.

ROUT'FUL, sorrowful. *O.*

A **ROW** [*rybe*, *Teut.*] an Order or Rank, Things ranged in a Line.

To ROW [*nopan, Sax. Roide. Belg. Ruyen. Dan.*] to carry a Boat along.

ROW [of *Rür, F.* a Street] a Surname.

ROWEL [of *Roue, Roule, F.*] the Goad or Pricks of a Spur.

A ROWEL [among *Surgeons*] a Sort of Issue made by drawing a Skain of Silk or Thread through the Nape of the Neck.

He looks one Way, and robs another.

We are beholden to *Watermen* for this Proverb, who first helped us to the Hint, but yet they are not the Mark it aims at; for while they so do, they are but doing their Duty, and contentedly go backwards themselves to be p their *Passengers* forward in their Journey: But the Point of it is directed at *Sycophants*, and hollow-hearted *Hypocrites*, who, while they pretend to be carrying on the Interest of their *Friends*, mean nothing less, and see at the same Time undermining them. *Alia manu fert lapidem, altera ostentat alera, says Plautus; ἄλλῃ μὲν ἔχει τὸν λίθον, ἕτερον δὲ ἐκθέσκειν, Aristo.*

ROWENA [*rowena, Sax. of rowen, Du. Peace, and pinnam, Sax* to acquire] a beautiful Daughter of *Henriffus*, General of the *Saxons*, who having the Isle of *Tbanet* given him by King *Vortigern*, for assisting him against the *Picts* and *Scots*, obtained as much Ground as he could encompass with an Ox Hide to build a Castle, which being finished, he invited King *Vortigern* to Supper; after Supper, *Henriff* calls for his Daughter *Rowena*, who, richly attired, and with a graceful Mien, enters with a golden Bowl full of Wine in her Hand, and drinks to King *Vortigern* in the *Saxon* Language, saying, *Wær Heal Blifþu Kyning, i. e. Be of Health Lord King*; to which he replied, *þuinc Heal, i. e. Drink Health*; which I think is the first Health we find in History, and claims the Antiquity of about 1300 Years. *Vortigern*, enamoured with her Beauty, married her, and gave her and her Father all *Kent*.

ROWEN, rough Pasture full of Stubble and Wreeds. C.

ROWEN Hay, letter Hay.

ROWING [of *Clotis*] is the smoothing of them with a Roller, &c.

ROWLAND [*Cambden* derives it of *row, Sax. Counsel, and Land, g. a Counsellor* to his Country; but *Verleagan of Row. Belg. Peace, and Land, g. d. Peace-maker* of his Country] a proper Name of Men.

Obey him a Rowland for his Disber.

See this Proverb in Letter O, under *Oliver*; *Rowland*, viz. General *Menk*, or as others explain it, King *Charles* the Second, who, as some say (though not very beautiful himself, yet got very fine Children) judiciously was called *Rowley*, alluding to a Stallion of that

Name kept in the *Musee*, which, tho' ill favoured himself, yet got very fine Colts; as it is reported the Lord *Rochester* told his Majesty, when he asked him the Reason of that Nickname.

To ROWNE [*rownan, Sax.*] to whisper. ROWN'ING, Silence, whispering in the Ear. O.

ROW'PAUD, calling. O.

To ROWT [of *rowtan, Sax.*] to low like an Ox or Cow. N. C.

ROWTY [spoken of *Corn* or *Grass*] over-rank and strong.

ROYAL [*royal, F. regalis, L.*] belonging to a King, kingly.

ROYAL Assent, the Assent of the King to an Act of Parliament.

ROYAL Exchange, a stately Pile of Building in the City of *London*, which was first founded by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, a Merchant, Anno 1565; but being burnt down, Anno 1666, is now built of excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a high Tower or Steeple, in which is an harmonious Chime of 12 Bells, and for Arch-work, that it is the noblest Structure for a Meeting place of Merchants in the World.

ROYAL Parapet [in *Fortification*] a Breast-work raised on the Edge of the Rampart towards the Country.

ROYAL Poverty, a modern Nickname for the Liquor called *Geneva*, or *Genevre*; because when Beggars are drunk, they are as great as Kings.

ROYAL Society, a Society incorporated by King *Charles* II. under the Name of the President, Council and the Fellows of the Royal Society for the Improvement of natural Philosophy.

The ROYAL [Hunting Term] one of the Starts of a Stag's Head.

A ROY'ALIS T [an *Royalist*, F.] one who is of the King's or Queen's Party, or maintains his or her Interest; a royal Person.

ROY'ALLY, regally, like a King.

ROY'ALTY [*royaute, F. regalias, L.*] royal [gnity, Kingship].

ROY'ALTIES, the royal Rights or Privileges of a King or Queen.

The Ensigns of ROYALTY [in *England*] are the Crown, Sceptre, Cross, St. *Edward's* Staff, &c. used at the Coronation of our Kings and Queens.

To ROYNE [*royner, F.*] to bit or gnaw. Spenc.

ROYNES [in *Old Records*] Currents, Streams, or Passages of running Water.

To RUB [*reiben, Teut. rēwro, Gr.*] to wipe hard.

RUB'BER, one that rubs; also the Instrument with which one rubs.

RUB'BISH [probably of *rudera, L.* or *rumo, Gr.* Filth] the Refuse of Building, as Brick, Mortar, Dirt, &c.

RUBICAN, a mixed roan Horse.
RUBICUND [*rubicund*, F. *rubicundus*, L.] Blood-red, ruddy.
RUBID [*rubidus*, L.] of a red Colour, reddish.
 To **RUBIFY**, to make red.
RUBIGINOUS [*rubiginosus*, L.] rusty, foul.
RUBICO, Mildew [with *Botanist*] a Disease in Plants, L.
RUBIOUS, of, pertaining to, or like a Ruby.
 To **RUBRICATE** [of *rubicatum*, L.] to make or colour red.
RUBRICK [*rubrica*, L.] Directions given in the Liturgy, so called, because formerly written or printed in red, the Office itself being in black Letters.
RUBRICK [in the *Canon Law*] a special Title or Sentence of the Civil or Canon Law.
RUBY [*rubis*, F. of *rubre*, L.] a transparent Gem, of a Blood-red Colour.
RUBY [in *Heraldry*] the red Colour in the Arms of Noblemen.
RUCK, a Bird of a prodigious Strength and Bigness, which is said to be able to toss up a Lion with its Talons, &c.
 To **RUCK**, to squat down. N. C.
RUCK'ING, lurking. O.
RUCTATION, a belching or breaking Wind upwards.
RUDDER [*roeder*, Sax. *roeder*, Belg. and L.S.] a Piece of Timber which is hanged on the Stern-posts, and serves to direct the Course of a Ship.
RUD'DER, a Sieve for separating Corn from Chaff.
RUD'DINESS, the being of a fresh or red Colour.
RUD'DLE, a Sort of red Chalk.
RUD'DOCK, a Robin-red-breast; and a Land-Toad.
RUD'DY [of *rudu*, Sax. Redness, *rubidus*, L.] of a Blood red Colour, fresh coloured.
RUDE [of *ra*, Sax. fierce, or rather of *rudis*, L.] rough, coarse, unpolished; clownish, ignorant, saucy, uncivil.
RUDE'LY, unmanerly.
RUDE'NESS [*rudess*, F.] Incivility; Sauciness; Ignorance.
RUDGE-Bone, the Rump bone. O.
RUDGE washed Kersey [of *rugbe*, Belg. the Bark] a Sort of Kersey Cloth made of Fleece Wool, only washed upon the Sheep's Back.
RUDIMENT'AL, rough, imperfect, just attempted.
RUDIMENTS [*rudimenta*, L.] the first Principles of any-Art or Science.
RUE [*rue*, F. *reyew*, C. Br. *ruta*, L. of *ru*, Gr. *ruis*, Teut.] an Herb well known.
 To **RUE'**, to sit, *Deverb.* To pity. Cb.
 To **RUE** [of *repoyss*, Sax. *rouw*, Belg. *reuen*, Teut.] to repent of, or be much concerned for.
RUE'FUL, sad, woeful,

RUE'FULLY, mournfully.
RUE'FULNESS, Mournfulness.
RUE'L Bone, the Whirl-bone of the Knee. O.
RUFF [*ruff*, Belg. to wrinkle] an old-fashioned Ornament for the Neck; also a getting the better at a Game of Cards; also a Kind of Fish; also a Kind of Bird.
 To **RUFF** [at Cards] to trump.
 To **RUFF** [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *ruff*, when she hits the Prey, but does not truss it.
A RUFF'IAN [*ruffian*, F. *ruffian*, Span. *ruffiano*, Ital. *ruffier*, Dan. a Lecher, *rufvere*, Dan. a Robber] an Assassin, a desperate Villain.
RUFF'IAN, the Devil. Cant.
RUFFIANS Hall, *Smithfield*, where Trials of Skill were plaid by ruffianly People.
 To **RUFFLE** [*rufflen*, Belg. to fold into Ruffles, to rumple] to put into Disorder or Confusion.
RUFFLE, plaited Linen used as an Ornament; also Disturbance, Contention, Tumult.
RUFFLER, a notorious Rogue. Cant.
RUFF PECK, Bacon. Cant.
RUFTER Hood, a Hood to be worn by an Hawk when he is first drawn.
RUG [either of *rocc*, Sax. *rock*, Teut. a Coat, or *rooc*, Sax. *Pyxis*, Gr.] a shaggy Coverlet for a Bed.
RUG'GED [*hruge*, Sax. *rugosus*, L.] rough, uneven; also severe, cross.
RUG'GEDLY, roughly, unevenly.
RUGOSE [*rugosus*, L.] wrinkly.
RUGO'SITY, a being rough, Fulness of Wrinkles or Furrows.
RUIN [*ruine*, F. of *ruina*, L.] Fall, Decay, Destruction, Undoing, Overthrow.
 To **RUIN** [*ruiner*, F. *ad ruinam redigere*, L.] to bring to Ruin, destroy, lay waste, or spoil.
RUINOUS [*ruinens*, F. *ruinosus*, L.] falling to Decay, ready to fall.
RUINOUSLY, destructively.
RULE [*regle*, F. *regula*, L.] a Law or Principle to go by; also Command, Sway.
 To **RULE** [*regler*, F. *regularis*, L.] to draw Lines with a Rule, to govern.
RULE [in *Arithmetick*] is a Method of resolving arithmetical Questions.
RULE of Three } [in *Arithmetick*] so
RULE of Proportion } called, because by means of three Numbers given, it finds out a fourth, which hath the same Proportion to one of those Numbers given, as they have one to the other.
RULER, a Governour; also an Instrument by which Lines are regulated.
RUM, a spirituous Liquor distilled from the steeping of Sugar Canes, in the *American* Sugar Plantations.
RUM, gallant. Cant.
RUMB } [*Rombus*, L. of *Ρόμβος*, Gr.]
RHOMB } the Angle which a Ship makes in

In her sailing, with the Meridian of the Place where she is; one Point of the Mariners Compass, or 12 Degrees and a Quarter. *F.*

RUMB Line [in Navigation] a Line described by the Motion of the Ship on the Surface of the Sea, so as to make the same on equal Angles with every Meridian.

Complement of the RUMB, the Angle made with any Circle parallel to the Equator by the Line of the Ship's Course.

RUM booting-wine, Bunches of Grapes. *Cant.*

RUMBOYL, the Watch. *Cant.*

RUM-Cully, a rich Fool. *Cant.*

RUM-Dropper, a Vintner. *Cant.*

RUM-Gutlets, Canary. *Cant.*

RUM Hooper, a Drawer. *Cant.*

To **RUM'BLE** [*rummelen*, Belg. *rummelen*, Teut.] to make a hollow Noise.

RUM'BLER, one that rambles.

RUMINANT [*ruminans*, L.] chewing the Cud.

RUMINANT Animals, such as chew the Cud, as Oxen, Sheep, Deer, &c.

RUMINANT Signs [in Astrology] those Signs in the Zodiac that are represented by Animals endowed with that Quality.

To **RUMINATE** [*ruminare*, *F. ruminatum*, L.] to chew the Cud; to weigh in the Mind, to study, to think seriously upon.

RUMINATION, a Ruminating. *L.*

To **RUM'MAGE** [probably of *reuerne*, Teut. to empty, or *raum*, Space, *g. d.* to make Room for] to remove any Goods or Luggage from one Place to another, to clear a Ship's Hold of Goods.

RUM'MER [*g. d.* a *Roemer*, from *Room*] a broad-mouthed large Drinking-vessel; or such an one filled to the Brim.

RUM'NEY [formerly called *Romenal*, perhaps from the *Romans* who first landed on that Shore] a Place in *Kent*, 61 Miles S. E. from *London*.

RUM'MOUR [*Rumor*, a *ruendo*, L.] Report, Fame, Bruit, common Talk.

RUM'MOURED, generally talked of.

A **RUMP** [*rump*, Dan. *runpff*, Teut.] the Tail piece, especially of a Bird, or of an Ox, Sheep, &c.

RUM Padders, Highwaymen. *Cant.*

To **RUM'PLE** [*rumpeln*, Belg.] to make into Rumples or Crasles.

A **RUM'PLE** [*hympel*, Sax. *rompel*, Belg.] a Fold in a Garment, &c. made by tumbling and towing.

RUM-Pille, *London*. *Cant.*

RUM'SEY [*runpsey*, Sax.] a Town in *Hampshire*, 61 Miles S. W. by W. from *London*, memorable for a Nunnery of veiled Nuns, erected there by King *Edgar*.

To **RUN** [*runnan*, Sax. *runnen*, Belg. *rennen*, Teut.] to move with a swift Pace.

To **RUN Goods**, to land them clandestinely, without paying the legal Customs.

RUN'AGATE [of *run* and *gate*, or *reynolds*, Span.] a rambling or cooing Fellow.

A **RUN'AWAY**, one who runs away from his Master's Service.

RUNCA'TION, a Wedding. *L.*

RUNCH'ES } Cartock dry and withered.

RUNCH'-Ball } *N. C.*

RUNC'ULUS } [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Sotter-

RUNC'INUS } ter-horse, or Load-horse; a Cart-horse.

RUN'DLE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a round Ball or Bollet.

RUN'DLET [*g. d.* *Roundlet*] a Cask for Liqueur from 3 to 30 Gallons.

RUNE [*runa*, Dan.] a Water-course *N. C.*

RUNCE, a Flasket. *N. C.*

RUNGS [of a Ship] Ground Timbers, or Timbers that constitute the Floor of a Ship, and are bolted to the Keel.

RUN'LET. See *Rundlet*.

RUN'NEL, Pottery Wood, so called, from running up space.

RUN'NER [of a Gaming House] one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out.

RUNNER, the upper Saddle of a Mill.

RUNNER [on Shipboard] a Rope with a Block or Pulley at one End, and a Hook at the other, for hoisting of Goods.

To *overhaul the RUNNER* [*See Pulley*] is to pull down the hooked End, to hitch it into the Sling.

RUN'NET [as some say, from *Rennet*, a Town in *Normandy*] the Maw of a Cat, commonly made Use of to turn Milk into Curds, Cheese, &c.

RUN'NING Knot [in Hunting] Collar for catching Hares and Conies.

RUN'NION, pantry, scoury Wretch.

RUNT [of *rand*, Belg. an Ox, *rand*, Teut.] a Scab or Welsh Cow, &c. with a short Fellow.

RUNTS, Canary Birds above three Years old.

RUPEE', an Indian Coin, value 2s. 3d.

RU'PTA [*Old Law*] a Troop or Company of Soldiers.

RUP'TILE, easy to be broken.

RUP'TION, a breaking or bursting. *L.*

RUP'TORY, a corrosive Medicine or Counterstick.

RUP'TURE [*ruptura*, L.] a Breaking, a Rent, Breach of Friendship or Treaty. *F.*

RUPTURE [in Surgery] a Burstness, or burst Belly.

To **RUP'TURE**, to break, to burst.

RUR'AL [*ruralis*, L.] belonging to the Country. *F.*

RUR'AL Dean, formerly he who, under the Bishop and Archdeacon, had the peculiar Care and Inspection of the Clergy and Laity of a District, now called *Deanery*.

RURICO'LIST [*ruricola*, L.] an Husbandman.

RURIGENOUS [*rurigeno*, L.] born in the Country.

RUSCA *Apium*, a Hive of Bees. O. L.

RUSCA *Butiris*, a Tub of salted Butter.

RUSH [*rake*, Sax.] a Sort of Plant growing in Water.

To **RUSH** [*hroogan*, Sax. or *rasselen*, to make a rattling Noise, Teut.] to enter into, or issue forth, hastily and violently.

To **RUSH** in [*inperan*, Sax.] to enter violently and hastily.

RUSHCANDLE, a small Candle formed from a Rush.

RUSH-Growns [among *Archers*] the same as *Bobtail*.

A RUSH'ING [*hrypoca*, Sax.] an Irruption.

RUSHLIGHT, the same as *Rushcandle*.

RUSHY, abounding with Rushes.

RUSK, hard Bread for Stores.

RUS'SEL [of *roux*, F. red, or *rousseau*, and *el*, Dimin. i. e. somewhat reddish] a Surname.

RUS'SET [*rouset*, F. *rassate*, Ital. of *ruffus*, L.] a dark brown Colour.

RUSSETIN [*ruffetin*, F.] a Sort of Apple.

RUST [*rost*, Szw. *rost*, Bel. *rost*, Dan. and Teut.] a Sort of Cruel which groweth upon Iron, &c.

To **RUST** [*rusten*, Belg. *rosten*, Teut.] to contract Rust.

RUSTICAL } [*rufique*, F. *ruficus*, L.]

RUSTICK } Country-like, clownish, unmannerly.

RUSTICATED [*ruficatus*, L.] made or become clownish.

RUSTY [*rufficité*, F. of *ruficitas*, L.] Clownishness, Downrightness.

RUST'INESS, State of being rusty.

To **RUSTLE** [*hryrtlan*, Sax. *ruffale*, Belg. *rasselen*, Teut.] to make a Noise as Armour or new Garments do.

RUSTRE [in *Heraldry*] a square Figure like a Mafcle, only the Mafcle is pierced square, the Rustre is pierced round.

RUSTY [*ruffig*, Teut.] covered with Rust.

RUT, the Copulation of Deers, wild Boars, &c.

RUT [of *rota*, L.] the Mark or Track of a Wheel in the Road, &c.

To **RUT** [*rut*, F. *Menagius* derives it of *rugitus*, L. roaring, or *ruendo*, L. rushing, sc. into *Veneris*, or of *rotte*, Belg.] to cry like a Deer for the Desire of Copulation.

RUT of the Sea [among *Mariners*] the Sea or Waves dashing against any Thing.

RUTHIE [*rews*, Teut.] Pity, Compassion. O.

RUTH'LESS, relentless, pityless.

RUT'TISH, wanton, lecherous.

RY'AL [*real*, Span.] a Spanish Coin, worth 6 Pence & Farthings English Money.

RYE [*ryge*, Sax.] a coarse Kind of Bread, Corn; also a Kind of Grass.

RYMMERS about [*Ancient Deeds*] Vagabonds, or idle roaming Fellows.

S.

S Sometimes stands for *Socius*, L. a Companion, or *Societatis*, L. of a Society, as R. S. S. signifies *Regia Societatis Socius*, a Fellow of the Royal Society.

S. S. S. signifies *Stratum super Stratum*, i. e. Layer upon Layer, and is used for laying or packing up Things in a Vessel.

S. [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Solo*, and is put in Pieces of Musick of several Parts, to signify that, in such Places, the Voice or Instrument performs alone, *Ital.*

S. [among *Physicians*] is a Characteristick Note of Weight and Measure, and stands for *Scmis*, L. and signifies half what went before.

S. N. Sometimes stands for *Salvator Noster*, L. i. e. our Saviour.

S. N. [among *Physicians*] stands for *secundum Naturam*, i. e. according to Nature.

SABAO'TH [שבתות, H. i. e. Armies] as the Lord or God of Sabaoth, the Lord of Hosts.

SAB'ATANS, Soldiers Boots.

SAB'ATHIANS, a Sort of Christian Hereticks, so called, from one *Sabbathias*, a Jew, and afterwards an heretical Bishop, in the 4th Century.

SABBATA'RIANS, a Name given to some Anabaptists, or rather Baptists, who observe *Saturday* as a Sabbath.

SAB'BATH [שבת, H. i. e. Rest, *Sabbath*, F. *Sabbatum*, L.] the 7th Day of the Week, observed as a Day of Rest, in Commemoration of God's resting after the sixth Day of Creation; or the first Day of the Week among Christians.

SABBATH Day's Journey, a Measure of 720 English Paces and three Feet, or of 2000 Cubits, or 3648 Feet.

SAB'BATH-BREAKER, one who profanes the Sabbath Day.

SAB'BATICAL } [*Sabbaticus*, L.] belong-

SAB'BATICK } ing to the Sabbath.

SABBA'TICAL Year [among the *antient Jews*] every seventh Year, in which it was not lawful to till the Ground, and Slaves were set at Liberty.

SAB'BATINE [in the Colleges of *Paris* in *France*] a Disputation upon any Part of *Logic* or *Moral Philosophy*.

SAB'BATISM [*Sabbatismus*, L. *sabbatizatio*, Gr.] a rigid keeping of the Sabbath.

SAB'BATUM [in *Doomsday-Book*] Piece or Quiet.

SAB'E'ANS, a Christian Sect, who patched up *Christianism*, *Judaism*, *Mahometanism*, and *Heathenism* Superstition together; they received Baptism in Commemoration of *John's* baptizing

baptizing, but do not administer in the Name of the Trinity; they own four Sacraments, *Baptism*, the *Eucharist*, *Orders*, and *Matrimony*; the *Ministers* and *Layty* are allowed each of them two Wives.

SABELLIANS, a Sect of Christian Hereticks, Followers of one *Sabellius*; who taught there was no Distinction between the Persons of the Trinity, but that they were all one, as the Body, Soul, and Spirit makes but one Man.

SABINE [*sabine*, F.] a Plant.

SABLE [*le sebelier*, F. *sabel*, Teut.] a rich Fur, of Colour between Black and Brown.

SABLE [in *Heraldry*] the Black Colour in the Arms of Gentlemen; in those of Nobility they call it a *Diamond*, and in the Coats of Sovereign Princes, *Saturn*.

SABLIERE, a Sand or Gravel Pit. F.

SABIERE [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber as long as the Beam, but not so thick.

SABRE [*sabre*, F. *sebel*, Teut.] a Sort of Scymetar, Hanger, or broad Sword.

SABULANARIUM, a Liberty to dig Gravel or Sand within a certain Precinct.

SABULOSITY [*sabulositas*, L.] Sandiness.

SABULOUS [*sabulosus*, L.] full of gross Sand, gravelly, sandy.

SAC [*saca*, Sax.] a Royalty of Privilege touching Pleas, a Correction of Treasons of Men within a Manor. O. I. T.

SACCHARINE [of *saccharum*, L.] Sugar-like.

SACCHARUM [*σακχαρον*, Gr.] Sugar, a Kind of Honey with a gummy Substance, formerly found in Reeds, but now the Juice of certain *Indian Canes* or Reeds, refined and hardened by boiling and baking.

SACCHARUM Saturni [among *Chymists*] Sugar of Lead. L.

SACCOPHORI, a Sect of *Messalian* Hereticks, so called, from their covering themselves with Sacks.

SACCULI Adiposi [in *Anatomy*] certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Spaces between the Muscles. L.

SACCULI Medicinales [among *Physicians*] several Simples tied up in little Bags, to be applied to the Parts aggrieved. L.

SACCULUS Chyliferus } [in *Anatomy*] a
SACCULUS Respirans } P. s. g. e. which is the Beginning of the *Ductus Thoracicus*. L.

SACCULUS Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the Skin or Bag that encompasses the Heart; the same with *Pericardium*. L.

SACCUS [in *Anatomy*] the Gut, otherwise called *Rectum*.

SACCUS cum Brochia [*Oli Records*] a Custom of holding Land by the Service of finding a Sack and a Broach to the King, for the Use of his Army.

SACER Ignis [i. e. sacred Fire] a Kind of Inflammation, otherwise called *St. Anthony's Fire*.

SACER Musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the *Osi Sacrum*, and running under the *Longissimus Dorsi*. L.

SACER Morbus, an Epilepsy, so named, upon the Apprehension that something supernatural is concerned in its Production or cure. L.
SACERBORCH } [*sacerburgh*, Sax. of
SICK'ERBORCH } *scher*, and *borge*, Teut. i. e. sure to be depended on] a sufficient Pledge or Surety.

SACERDOTAL [*sacerdotalis*, L.] belonging to a Priest, priestly. F.

SACHEM, a great Prince or Ruler among the *West-Indians*.

SACK [*sac*, Sax. *far*, F. *Sack*, Teut. *Sack*, C. B. *sacco*, Ital. *sacus*, L. of *canes*, Gr. of *σῦ*, H.] a Bag made of coarse Cloth to put any Thing in.

SACK [*per*, Sac.] a Wine called *Canary*, brought from the *Canary Islands*; also a Wine brought to us from *Malaga* in *Spain*.

SACKCLOTH, a Kind of coarse Cloth.
To **SACK** [*sacker*, *sacker*, Gr. *g. d.* to carry off the Sacks] to plunder or pillage, to lay waste or destroy.

SACK of Cotton, a Quantity from one hundred Weight and Half to 400 Weight.

SACK of Wool, 26 Stone; each Stone 14 Pounds.

SACKS of Earth [in *Fortification*] are for several Uses; as, to make Entrenchments in Haste, to place on Parapets, or at the Head of Breaches, or to repair them when beaten down.

SACK'BUT [*sequibute*, F. *sacabute*, *de sacor del buche*, Span. to fetch the Breath from the Bottom of the Belly, because it requires a strong Breath] an Instrument of Wind-Musick.

SACKCLOATH, coarse Cloth, of which Sacks are made.

SACKFULL, full to the Top.

SACKLESS [*sackless*, Sax.] guiltless, innocent. N. C.

SACRIFIELD Rents [in the Manor of *Clutton* in *Somersetshire*] certain small Rents, paid by some Tenants to the Lords of that Manor.

SACRAMENT [*sacramentum*, L. *quod sacratur fide interposita*] a Sign of an holy Thing, containing a divine Mystery, with some Promise annexed to it; an outward visible Sign of an inward and spiritual Grace.

SACRAMENTAL [*sacramentalis*, L.] belonging to the Sacrament.

SACRAMENTALIA [*Old Law*] certain Sacrament-offerings, heretofore paid to the Parish-Priest at *Easter*, &c.

SACRAMENTALLY, after the Manner of the Sacrament.

SACRAMENTARIANS [*sacramentaria*, F.] they who hold Errors about the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a Name falsely given by the *Papists* to the *Protestants*, and chiefly to the *Calvinists*.

SACRAMENTQ

SACRAMEN'TO *recipiendū quod vidua Regis, &c.* a Writ of Commission to one for taking an Oath of the King's Widow [i. e. the Widow of a Tenant to the King], that she shall not marry without the King's Licence. *L.*

SACRAMEN'TUM [in *Law Records*] an Oath, the common Form of all Inquisitions made by a legal Jury.

SACRAMEN'TUM *Altaris*, the Sacrament of the Mass, or what we now call the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *L.*

SACRED [*sacra*, *F. facer*, *L. holy*] that deserves Veneration; not to be injured, or broken.

SACRED Writ [*Scriptura Sacra*, *L.*] the Books of Holy Scripture.

SACREDLY, holily, religiously.

SACREDNESS, H. linefs.

SACRI'FICAL, of or belonging to a Sacrifice.

A SACRIFICE [*sacrificium*, *L.*] an Offering made to God. *F.*

SACRIFICER, one who sacrifices.

SACRIFEROUS [*sacrifer*, *L.*] bearing holy Things.

To SACRIFICE [*sacrifier*, *F. sacrificare*, *L.*] to offer up in Sacrifice, to devote or give one's self to it; to quit or leave a Thing upon some Consideration.

SACRIFICIAL } [*sacrificialis*, *L.*] be-
SACRIFICAL } longing to Sacrifices, or
sacrificial Meats, &c.

SACRILEGE [*sacrilegium*, *L.*] the stealing of sacred Things, Church-robbing; an Alienation to Laymen, and to profane and common Purposes, of what was given to religious Persons, and to pious Uses. *L.*

SACRILEGIOUS [*sacrilegus*, *L. qui sacra legit*, i. e. *furator*] belonging to, or guilty of Sacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, in a sacrilegious Manner.

SACRISTAN [*sacrifian*, *F. sacrificarius*, *L.*] a Sexton, or Vestry keeper.

SACROLUMBUS [in *Anatomy*] a Musclicraving from the superior Part of the *Os Sacrum*, posterior Part of the *Ium*, and from all the Spines and transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the *Loina*. *L.*

SACRUM *Os* [among the *Anatomists*] the broadest of all the Bones in the Back, that sustains all the other *Vertebrae* and turning Joints, and in Shape somewhat resembles a Triangle.

SACY'FOREST [*q. d. Saly*, of *salicetum*, *L.* a Place where Willows grow] a Forest in *Northamptonshire*.

SAD [*Misbrew* derives it of *sat*, *Teut. full*, i. e. of *Tears*, or *sebatte*, *Teut. a Shadow*; because sorrowful Persons affect Solitude] sorrowful, melancholy, dull.

SAD Colour [of *satur*, *L.*] full, or by how much a Colour is the deeper or fuller it tends to Sadness or Blackness] a deep or dark Colour.

To SAD'DEN, to make uneasy or melancholy.

SAD'DLE [*Sadl*, *Sax. Sadel*, *C. Br. and Dan. fattel*, *Teut. fella*, *L.*] a Seat for Horsemen.

To SAD'DLE, to put on a Saddle, to embarrass, also to oppress.

SAD'DLER, one who makes Saddles.

SAD'DUCEES [*Sadduceus*, *Gr.* so called from *צדק*, *Sadock*, their first Founder; or, as some say, of *צדק* *Justice*] a Sect among the *Jews*, who received only the five Books of *Moses*, denied the Being of Angels and Spirit, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Resurrection of the Body.

SAD'DUCISM, the Principles and Doctrines of the *Sadducees*.

SAD'NESS, Grief, Dejection.

SAFE [*saf*, *F. salvus*, *L. sds*, *Gr.*] out of Danger, secure, trusty.

A SAFE [*sawe*, *F.*] a Sort of Cupboard to keep Victuals in, contrived with Holes to let in Air.

SAFE-Conduet [*sause conduit*, *F.*] a Security given by the King under the broad Seal, or some other Person in Authority, to any Person, for his quiet coming into, or passing out of, the Realm.

SAFE-Guard [*sawve garde*, *F.*] Protection given by a Prince or Magistrate, &c. to those who implore Aid against Oppression.

SAFE-Guard [in *Military Affairs*] a Protection given by a Prince or his General, to some Part of the Enemy's Country, to secure it from being ravaged by his Men, &c. also Soldiers left in such Places for that Purpose.

SAFE'GUARD, a Sort of Dust-gown, or Riding-garment worn by Women; also a coloured Stuff Apron; also a swathing-band for Children.

SAFE-Pledge [*Law Term*] a Security given for a Man's Appearance at a Day assigned.

SAFE'NESS, Freedom from Danger.

SAFETY, Freedom from Danger, Security.

SAF'FLOW, Bastard Saffron.

SAF'FRON [*saffron*, *F. saffrono*, *Ital.*] a Plant bearing a blue Flower, the Pistillum or middle Part, which is a deep Yellow, is taken out, dried and pressed into flat Cakes, and is much esteemed for its Virtue, as a great Chearer of the Heart; in *L.* called *Crocus Autumnalis*.

SAFFRON of Gold [among *Chymists*] a Chymical Preparation of Gold, that fired makes an Explosion like Gun-powder, called *Aurum Fulminans*.

SAFFRON Walden [of *Saffron*, *W. ll.* and *ben*, a *Dale*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Essex*, 35 Miles N. by E. from *London*, so called from the great Store of *Saffron* growing there.

To SAC, to hang down on one Side.

To SAC, to waver, to be dismay'd, &c. *Sbakefprare*.

SAGA'CIOUS [*sagax*, L.] quick of Apprehension, subtle, shrewd.

SAGA'CIOUSLY, shrewdly, acutely.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS, Acuteness, Shrewdness.

SAGA'CITY [*sagacitas*, F. *sagacitas*, L.] Sharpness of Wit, Quickness of Apprehension or Understanding.

SAGA'MORE, a King or Supreme Ruler among the *Indians*.

SAG'AN [among *Chymical Philosophers*] are imaginary Spirits of the four Elements.

SAG'APENUM [*Sagapenum*, Gr.] the Gum of the Plant Fennel Giant.

SAGE, prudent, wise, discreet. F.

A SAGE, a wise Man, or great Philosopher. F.

SAGE [*sage*, F. *salvia*, L.] a sweet-smelling, wholesome Herb, comfortable to the Brain and Nerves, purifying the Blood, good for Wounds, &c.

SAGEBA'RO, ? a Justice, or one who

SACHBA'RO, } hears Causes. O. L.

SA'GELY, wisely.

SA'GENESS [*sageffe*, F.] Gravity or Prudence.

SAGE'ROSE, a Sort of Flower.

SAGHE [*ryge*, Sax. *sage*, Teut.] a Saw. N. C.

SAGI'TTA, an Arrow; also a Northern Constellation, consisting of eight Stars. L.

SAGI'TTA [among *Botanists*] the upper Part of a Coin, or Sprig of a Tree. L.

SAGI'TTA. [in *Geometry*] is the versed Sine of an Arch. L.

SAGITTA'LIS Sutura [in *Anatomy*] is that Suture of the Skull which begins at the *Coronal*, and ends at the *Lambdoidal Suture*. L.

SAGI'TTARY [*sagittarius*, L.] i. e. the Archer or Bowman] the Name of one of the Signs of the Zodiac.

SAGITTIFEROUS [*sagittifer*, L.] Shaft-bearing.

SAG'UM, a Sort of woollen Coat, or Cassock for Soldiers, which the *Greeks* and *Romans* used, and particularly the *Gauls*. L.

SAICK [*saique*, F.] a Sort of Merchantships, used chiefly in the *Mediterranean*; as also among the *Turks*.

SAID, Preterite of *To say*.

TO SAIG'NER a Mote [*Military Term*] is to empty or take the Water out of it by Conveyances under Ground, that it may be passed over more easily, after having laid Hurdles or Bull-rushes upon the Mud that remains.

TO SAIL [*seglian*, Sax. *seyle*, Belg. *segeles*, Teut. *seyle*, Dan.] to swim or pass thro' the Sea.

Main-SAIL, that which belongs to the Main-yard.

Fore-Top SAIL, that which is peculiar to the Foretop Mast-yard.

SAILS [*segel*, Sax. *segel*, Belg. *seyl*, Dan. *segel*, Teut.] large Pieces of double Canvas,

which catch the Wind, and serve to give Way to the Ship; every Yard has its proper Sail, which takes its Name from the Yard.

SAILS [among *Falconers*] the Wings of a Hawk.

Aft-SAILS, are those of the Main and Mizen Masts, which serve to keep a Ship to the Wind.

Head-SAILS, such as belong to the Fore-mast and Bolt-sprit, and are used to keep a Ship from the Wind, and flat her off.

SAIL'ING, See *Mercator's* and *Plain Sailing*.

SAIL'ORS, Seamen employed in ordering the Sails, getting the Tacks on board, and steering the Ship.

SAIM [*Saim*, Ital.] Lord.

SAI'NGARAZ [in *Cookery*] is Rabbits dressed à la *saingaraz*, i. e. larded, roasted, and put into a Ragoo of Gammon.

SAINT'FOIN, Grass, otherwise called Holy Grass, Meddick Fodder, Trefull, &c. much approved of for improving Land.

SAINT [*saintus*, L.] a holy or godly Person. F.

SAIN'TS [in *Hebrew*] those blessed Spirits, whom God has admitted to partake of his everlasting Glory.

SAIN'TS [in the *Romish Church*] those whom the Pope has canonized.

SAINT Anthony's Fire, a hot cholic Blood, rising to a Tetter.

TO SAINT, to make holy.

SAIN'TSHIP, Quality of a Saint.

SAIN'TLY, like a Saint.

SAKE [*saca*, Sax. *sake*, Belg.] Cause, as for my Sake, &c.

SAKE'BERE, he that is robbed of his Goods. O.

SAKER [*sacre*, Span.] a Kind of Boat; also a Sort of great Gun.

SAKER Extraordinary, is 4 Inches Diameter at the Bore, and 10 Feet long, its Load 5 lb. its Shot 3 Inches one Quarter Diameter, and about 7 lb. Weight.

SAKER Ordinary, is 3 Inches 3 Quarter Diameter at the Bore, 9 Feet long, its Load 4 lb. its Shot 3 Inches and a Half Diameter, and 6 lb. Weight.

SAKER Leaf Size, is 3 Inches and a Half Diameter at the Bore, 8 Feet long, its Load near 3 lb. and a Half, its Shot 4 lb. 3 Quarter, and 3 Inches Diameter.

SAKER'ET, the Male of a Saker Hawk.

SAL Alkali [of the Herb *Kali*, Arab.] is Ingredient used in making Glass.

SAL AMMO'NIACK } [*Natural*] is Sort
SAL ARMO'NIACK } of Salt, taken from the Sulphur Pits of *Pozzuolis* in Italy.

SAL ARMONIACK [*Artificial*] is Sort of Salt made of five Parts of human Urine, one of Sea-Salt, Soot, &c.

SAL Gemma, a Salt so called from its transparent and crystalline Brightness. L.

SAL Lambret [among *Chymists*] a Sort of very sharp and eager Salt.

SAL Petre, Salt-petre, a Kind of Salt extracted out of the Earth, abundantly impregnated with the Spirit of the Air. L.

SAL Polychrestum [σαλλοδύχρητος, Gr.] a Preparation of Salt-petre, made by burning equal Parts of it with Sulphur. L.

SAL Prunella, a Preparation of Salt-petre with Flower of Brimstone.

SALA'CIOUS [sal'ace, F. of *salax*, L.] lustful, lecherous, wanton.

SALA'CIOUSLY, lustfully.

SALA'CITY [salacitas, L.] Lechery, Lustfulness, Wantonness.

SAL'AD [salade, F.] a Sallet of Green Herbs.

SALAMAN'DER [salamandre, F. *salamandra*, L. σαλαμάνδρα, Gr.] a spotted Creature like a Lizard, which will for some Time endure the Flames of Fire.

SALAMANDER's Blood [among *Chymists*] the red Vapours which, in Distillation of Spirit of Nitre towards the latter End, fill the Receiver with red Clouds.

SAL'ARY [salaire, F. *salarium*, L.] at first signified the Rents and Profits of a *Sale*, or House, but now Wages to Servants.

SAL'ARY [in *Law*] is a Consideration made to a Man for his Pains and Industry in another's Business.

SALE [of *Callan*, Sax.] a putting up to be sold, selling.

SALE'ABLE, that is fit to be sold.

SALE'ABLENESS, Fitness for Sale.

SALE'B'ROUS [salubrosus, L.] rough, uneven.

SALEW'D [salute, F.] saluted. Spenc.

SALE'NA, a Salt Pit, Vat, or House.

SALES'MAN, one who sells Cloaths, or other Commodities.

SAL'ANT Angle [in *Fortification*] is an Angle which carries its Point outwards from the Body of the Work.

SAL'IENT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Lion or other Beast is drawn in a leaping Posture. L.

SAL'IGOT, the Plant *Walter Caltrop*.

SAL'II [among the *Romans*] Priests of *Mars*, who went dancing along the Streets in their Processions. L.

SAL'INE [salinus, L.] salt, brinish. F.

SAL'INOUS [salinus, or salinosus, L.] salt, full of Salt.

SAL'IQUE Law [in *France*] a Law made, as some say, by King *Pharamond*, or as others, by *Philip the Long*, by which the Crown cannot fall from the *Lance* to the *Distaff*, i. e. cannot be inherited by Women. So called, as some say, from the Words *Si aliqua*, so often mentioned therein; or, as others say, from the River *Sala*, near which the *Franks* anciently inhabited.

SAL'ISBURY } [σαλιςβυρις, or Sea-
SAR'ISBURY } ποταμος, Sax. q. d. dry

Town, for the old Town stood upon a Hill, where no Water was, but it is now situate in a Valley, a little Brook runs through the Streets; a City and Bishop's See in *Wiltshire*, 70 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

SALI'VA, Spittle. L.

SALIVA'RIOUS [salivaricus, L.] like Spittle.

To **SAL'IVATE** [salivatam, L.] to gather or make Spittle, to cause to spit, to flux.

SALIVA'TION [among *Physicians*] is an Evacuation of Spittle, or drawing Humours out of the Mouth by salivating Medicines, which are commonly Mercurial Preparations. Salivation is also sometimes taken for a preternatural Increase of Spittle. F. of L.

SALE'NA [among *Chymists*] a Sort of Salt-petre.

SAL'LET [salade, F.] a Dish of raw Herbs.

SAL'LGOT. See *Saligot*.

SAL'LOW [saule, F. *salix*, L.] a Kind of Willow-Tree.

SAL'LOW [saute, F.] pale.

SAL'LOWNESS, livid Paleness.

SAL'LY [saillie, F.] the issuing out of the Besieged from their Town or Fort, a falling upon the Besiegers, in their Works, to nail their Cannon, and to hinder the Progress of their Approaches; also a Flash of Wit, a Transport or sudden Fit of Passion, Heat, &c. Rant or Flight.

To **SAL'LY** [salter, F. of *salire*, L.] to issue forth as above.

To cut off a **SAL'LY** [Military Term] to get between those that made it, and Home.

A **SAL'LY** [among *Ringers*] a particular Way of ringing a Bell.

SALLY Port, a Door through which a Sally is made.

SALMAGUN'DI } [in *Cookery*] an
SALMINGON'DIN } Italian Dish, or a

Hotch-potch of several Sorts of cold Meat. This Word had its Origin from *Catherine de Medicis*, Queen of *France*, whose Head-cook's Name was *Gendi*, and who used to wait upon her at Table; and the loving her Victuals pretty high seasoned, would often call for Salt, *Salmi Gondi*; whence this relishing Dish has obtained its Name.

SAL'MO, a Psalm or spiritual Song. L.

SALMOD'IA [in *Musical Books*] signifies to sing Psalms or spiritual Songs. Ital.

SAL'MON [saumon, F. *salmo*, L.] a large well-known Fish.

SALMON-PEEL, a young Salmon.

SALMON-Pipe, a Sort of Device or Engine to catch Salmon in.

SALMON sc'w'e [in *Law*] the young Fry of Salmon.

SALMON-Trout, a large Trout resembling a Salmon.

SAL'PICON [in *Cookery*] a Ragoo or Farce made of Gammon, Capon, Livers, fat Pallets, &c. F.

SALSAMENARIOS [*salsamentarius*, L.] belonging to salt Things.

SALSAPARILLA, the rough Bind-weed of Peru.

SALSIFIE, the Plant otherwise called Goat's Beard. *Tagepogon*, L.

SALSPONENT [*salsipennis*, L.] ruling the Sea.

SALSOACID [*salsus and acidus*, L.] having a Taste of Saltneis and Surnels.

SALSUGINOUS [*salsuginosus*, L.] full of Saltneis.

SALSURE [*salsura*, L.] a salting.

SALT [*sal*, F. *sal*, L. *pealz*, Sax. *salz*, Teut.] the third of the five chymical Principles, and the first of those termed *Hypostatical*, being an active Substance, said to give Bodies their Consistence, and to preserve them from Corruption; as also to occasion all the Variety of Taste, and it is of three Sorts, *Fixed*, *Volatile*, and *Essential*.

Fixed SALT [among *Chymists*] is made by reducing the Matter to Ashes, and boiling them in a good deal of Water.

Volatile SALT [among *Chymists*] is that which is chiefly drawn from the Bodies of Animals, and from some fermented and putrefied Parts of Plants.

Essential SALT [among *Chymists*] is drawn from the Juice of Plants by Crystallization.

SALT of *Gast* [among *Chymists*] is the Scum which is separated from the Matter before it is vitrified, or changed into Glass.

SALT of *Saturn* [among *Chymists*] is the Body of Lead, opened and reduced to the Form of Salt, by distilled Vinegar.

SALT of *Sulphur* [among *Chymists*] is the Salt called *Sul Polybrestum*, soaked with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduced to an acid Salt, by evaporating all the Moisture.

SALT of *Tartar* [among *Chymists*] is made by powdering what remains of it in the Retort, after the Distillation, or else by calcining bruised Tartar, wrapt up in Paper till it turns white.

SALT *Petra* [of *sal* and *petra*, L. of *wirpa Gr.* a Rock] a Kind of Mineral Salt, the main Ingredient of Gunpowder, and that which makes it take fire.

To SALT, to season with Salt.

SALTPIT, Pit where Salt is got.

SALTA'TION, a dancing or leaping. L.

SALTATORIUM [Ola *Law*] a Deer-leap, or Place to keep Deer in.

SALTATORY [*saltatorius*, L.] belonging to leaping or dancing.

SALTER, one who deals in Salt, or Salt-Fish.

SALTIER [in *Heraldry*, *Sautoir*, F.] one of the Ordinaries, in Form of St. Andrew's Cross.

SALTIMBAN'CO, a Mountebank. *Ital.*

SALTISH [*saltisus*] somewhat salt.

SALT'MASH [of *Sale* and *Mash*] a Siss-nance.

SALTNESS, Taste of Salt.

SALTS [*sauts*, F. *saltus*, L.] the leaping and prancing of Horses.

SALTUARI [*saltuarius*, L.] a Forester.

SALTUOSE [*saltuosus*, L.] full of Forests or Woods.

SALTUS, a Forest, L. [in *Law Records*] high Wood, in opposition to Coppice, or Underwood.

SALT'Z } [among *Chymists*] a Pickle
SUL'TZ } made of Salt dissolved by the Coldness or Moisture of a Cellar.

SALT-S'VEER, a Penny paid to the Lord by the Tenants, to be excused from the Service of carrying his Salt from the Market to his Larder.

SALVABILITY, in a Condition to be saved, or a Possibility of being saved.

SALVA Guardia [Low *Term*] a Security given by the King to a Stranger, fearing the Violence of some of his Subjects, or seeking his Right by Course of Law.

SALVAGE [in *Civil Law*] a Reward allowed to a Ship that has saved or rescued another from Enemies or Pirates. F.

SALVAGIUS, savage, wild. O. L.

SALVATELLA [in *Anatomy*] that Vein, which from the Veins in the Arm is terminated in the little Finger.

SALVATION [among *Divines*] a being saved from endless Misery, and admitted to a State of everlasting Happiness. F. of L.

SALVATORY [among *Surgens*] a Box to hold Salve, Ointments, &c.

SALUBRIOUS [*salubre*, F. *saluber*, L.] wholesome, healthful.

SALUBRITY [*salubritas*, F. *salubritas*, L.] Wholesomeness, Healthfulness.

SALVE, God save you; or, I wish you Health. L.

To SALVE [*salvare*, L.] to save or preserve; also to palliate an Offence.

To SALVE a *Ship* or *Goods*, i. e. to save or preserve them.

To SALVE a *Matter*, to make up or accommodate an Affair or Difference.

SALVE [*Scalp*, Sax. *salve*, Belg. *salva*, Teut.] an Unguent, or Medicinal Composition for Plasters, &c.

SALVEDICTION, a wishing Health to others. L.

SALVER [in *Law*] one who has saved a Ship, or its Merchandize.

SALVER, a Piece of wrought Plate, to set Glasses of Liqueur upon.

SALVIA'FI, a sort of Pear.

SALVO, an Exception, a Come-off.

SALUTA'TION, Saluting, Greeting.

SALUTARINESS, Wholesomeness.

SALUTARY Diseases, such as are curable, and leave the Constitution better than before.

SALUTATORS, i. e. *Saluters*; a Set of Enthusiasts or Impostors in Spain, of the Order of St. *Katharine*, who pretended to the

Cure of many Distempers, by touching or breathing only upon the Patient.

To SALUTE [*salute*, F. *salutare*, L.] to shew Respect and Civility either in Words or Ceremonies; also to kiss.

A SALUTE [*salut*, F.] an outward Mark of Civility. a Bow or Congee, a Kiss.

A SALUTE [in *Military Affairs*] a Discharge of Guns in Honour of some Persons of Quality.

SALUTER, one who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS [*salutifer*, L.] bringing Health or Safety.

SALUTIFEROUS [*salutigerus*, L.] bringing Commendation from one.

SAM, the same; also together. *Spenc.*

SAMARA, the Seed of an Elm.

SAMARITANS, a People of *Samaria*, in *Syria*, also a Sect among the *Jews*, who rejected all the Scriptures, save only the five Books of *Moses*, denied the Resurrection, but held there were Angels.

SAM'AR, a sort of long Robe.

SAME [*samo*, Goth. *samar*, Swed.] not different: of the like Kind, Sort, or Degree.

SANBENITO, a Coat of coarse Sackcloth, in which Penitents are reconciled to the Church of *Rome*; also a Coat of coarse Canvas, painted with Devils and ugly Shapes, which Persons condemned for Heresy by the *Spanish* Inquisition, wear when they go to Execution.

SAM'ECHE [among *Cbymists*] Tartar, or the Salt of it.

SAM'NESS, a being the same.

SAM'ITE [I conjecture *Spencer* means Velvet, which in the *Teut.* is called *sammitt*] Sattin. *Spenc.*

SAM'LET, a young Salmon.

To SAM'ME Milk, to put the Runnet to it, to curdle. *N. C.*

SAM'PHIRE } [*Misbrow* derives it of
SAMP'IRE } *Saint Pierre*, F. *q. d.*
St. *Peter's* Herb] a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea; it is usually pickled and eaten for a dainty Dish.

SAMP'LAR [*exemplaire*, F. *exemplar*, L.] a Pattern or Model; also a Piece of Work by young Girls for Improvement.

SAM'PLE [*exemplum*, F. *exemplum*, L.] some Part of a Commodity given as a Pattern to shew the Quality or Condition of it.

SAM'POGNA. See *Zampogna*.

SAMP'SON [שמשון, H. i. e. his Son, or repeating of a Name] a Judge of *Israel*.

SAMPSUCHINON [Σαμψυχιδιον, Gr. *sampsuchus*, L.] an Ointment wherein *Margoram* is the chief Ingredient.

SAM'UEL [שמעאל, i. e. heard of God] a Prophet, &c.

SANABLE [*sanabilis*, L.] that may be healed or cured.

SANATIVE, of a healing Quality.

SANATIVENESS, Aptness to heal.

SANATIVE Waters, are Mineral Waters of any Kind.

SANBALLAT [סנבלל, Heb. i. e. a Bramble hid in secret] an Enemy to the *Jews*, about to rebuild the Temple, &c.

SANCE Bell [*q. d.* Saints Bell, or the *sanctus* Bell, rung usually when the Priest said, *Sanctus, sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth*] a little Bell used in Churches.

SANCTIFICATION, a hallowing or making holy. F. of L.

SANCTIFIER, he that sanctifies.

To SANCTIFY [*sanctifier*, F. of *sanctificare*, L.] to make holy: also to separate.

SANCTILOQUENT [*sanctiloquus*, L.] speaking holy or divine Things.

SANCTIMONIOUS [*sanctimonialis*, L.] pertaining to Holiness, faintly.

SANCTIMONY [*sanctimonia*, L.] Holiness, Devoutness.

SANCTION, a decreeing, enacting, or establishing any Decree or Ordinance; also the Decree or Ordinance itself.

SANCTIFY [*sainteté*, F. of *sanctitas*, L.] Holiness.

SANCTUARY [*sanctuaire*, F. *sanctuarium*, L.] a holy or sanctified Place; in the *Old Law*, it was the most holy Place of the *Jewish* Tabernacle; also a Place privileged for the Safeguard of Offenders Lives; or a Place of Refuge.

SANCTUM *sanctorum*, [i. e. the Holy of Holies] the innermost and holiest Place of the *Jews* Temple, where the Ark of God was kept.

SAND [sanb, Sax. *sand*, Du. *Dan.* and *Teut.*] fine Gravel.

SAN'DAL [andale, F. *sandalum*, L.] a Sort of Slipper; an Attire for the Feet; also a Kind of Shoe open at Top, and fastened with Latches.

SAN'DALI, a Kind of Wool brought out of *India*.

SANDARACK [among *Cbymists*] a Mineral not much unlike white Arsenick.

SAND Bags, are Bags holding about a cubick Foot of Sand or Earth, and are used to repair what is beaten down in Sieges.

SAND Blind, purblind, or short-sighted.

SAND Eel, an Eel which lies in the Sand.

SAN'DERS, a Sort of *Indian* Wood.

SAND'EVER [iun de verre, F. i. e. Glass, Grease] the Dross of Glass.

SAND'GAVEL, a Duty paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Rodley* in *Gloucestershire*, by his Tenants, for Liberty to dig up Sand for their Use.

SAND'LING, a Sea Fish.

SAN'DON [i. e. *Sandy Town*] in *Kent*.

SA'NDY, abounding with Sand.

SAN'DYX, Ceruse burnt till it resembles red Arsenick in Colour; or a red Earth, probably the red Oipment.

SANE [*sanus*, L.] sound, whole in his Senses.

SANE'LY,

SANELY, in a sound Manner.

SANE'NESS, Soundness.

SAN'GIACK, a Turkish Governor of a City or Province.

SAN'GLANT, bloody. F.

SANGL'ER, a wild Boar. F.

SAGUIFICA'TION, is the turning of Chyle into Blood, which is performed in all the Parts of the Body, and not in any one particular Part. F. of L.

SANGUIF'UOUS [*sanguine fluxus*, L.] flowing with Blood.

SAN'GUINARY [*sanguinaire*, F. of *sanguinarius*, L.] blood-thirsty, cruel.

SAN'GUINE [*sanguineus*, L.] full or abounding with Blood; also of a ruddy Complexion; also brisk, forward, vigorous. L.

SAN'GUINE [in *Heraldry*] the surly Colour.

SANGUINE'NESS, Ardour of Mind, Vehemence.

SANGUIS Calceus, whatever is of as quick and sharp a Taste as *Calca*. L.

SANGUISU'GA, a Blood-sucker, or Leech. L.

SAN'HEDRIN [סנהדרין, *Heb.* of Συνεδριον, Gr.] the supreme Council or Court of Judicature among the Jews, consisting of the High Priest, and seventy Seniors or Elders; this was, as it were, their Parliament, to consult about, and decide the greatest Matters that could arise in their Ecclesiastical or Civil Commonwealth.

SAN'ICLE [*sanicula*, F. *sanicula*, L.] the Herb *Self-heal*, of great Use in outward or inward Wounds, Eruptions of Blood, Ulcers, and the bloody Flux.

SAN'IES [*sanis*, F.] corrupt Blood, Matter issuing out of a Wound or Ulcer. L.

SAN'ITY [*sanitas*, L.] Health, Soundness.

SANS, without, F. As *sans* Ceremony.

To **SAN'TER** [*saints terra*, F. of *sancta terra*, L. *i. e.* the Holy Land, because when there were frequent Expeditions to the Holy Land, many idle Persons went from Place to Place upon Pretence they had taken the Cross upon them, or intended to do so, and go thither] to wander up and down.

SAP [*Sarpe*, Sax. *sap*, Belg. *saffi*, Teut.] the Juice of Trees, which, arising from the Root, runs to the End of the Branches, and serves for their Nourishment; also the softest and whitest Part of Timber.

Green **SAP**, the thickened Juice of the Buckthorn Berry.

To **SAP** } [*saper*, F.] to undermine or
To **SAPE** } dig into.

A **SAP** } [*Fortification*] a digging at the
A **SAPE** } Foot of a Work to undermine it; a deep Trench cut in order to make a Passage into a Covert Way, &c. F.

SAP'PA, an old Form of Medicine, like *Res*, which is a Juice boiled up to some Consistence, strictly that of Grapes.

SAP'PE *Sapientia* [among *Chymists*] common Salt. L.

SAPH'ENA [of *Σαπη*, Arab. or probably of *Σαπη*, easy to be seen, Gr.] the Central Vein, a Vein which goes down under the Skin of the Thigh and Leg, and turns towards the upper Part of the Foot, where it leads forth several Branches.

SAPHE'TA [in *Architecture*] is the Board over the Top of a Window, placed parallel and opposite to the Window-Board at Bottom.

SAP-Green, a painted Colour, made of the Juice of Buckthorn Berries.

SAP'ID [*sapidus*, L.] tasteable, of as high Relish.

SAP'IDNESS, Tastefulness.

SAP'IENCE [*sapientia*, L.] Prudence, Wisdom. F.

SAP'IENT [*sapiens*, L.] wise, sage.

SAP'IENTIÆ *Dentes*, Teeth so called, because they appear not till Persons are grown to Years of Discretion; the two hindermost Grinders in each Jaw-bone. L.

SAP'IENTIP'OTENT [*sapientipotens*, L.] mighty in Wisdom.

SAP'LESS [*saploos*, Dut.] wanting Sap.

SAP'LING, a young Tree full of Sap.

SAP'ONA'CEOUS [*sapo*, L.] soapy, having the Qualities of Soap.

SAP'OR, Savour, Taste, Relish. L.

SAPORIF'ICK [*g. of saporificus*, L.] creating Taste.

SAPORIF'ICK *Particles* [with *Philosophers*] such as by the Action on the Tongue occasion that Sense we call Taste.

SAP'OROUS *Bodies* [with *Philosophers*] are such as are capable of yielding some Kind of Taste.

SAP'PHICK *Verse* [so called of one *Sappho*, a famous Poetess of *Mitylene*, the first Inventress] a Verse in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry.

SAP'PHIRE [*saphir*, F. of *saphirus*, L. of *σάπφειρος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a blue Colour, with golden Sparkles.

SAP'PINES, the being sappy.

SAP'PY, abounding with Sap.

SAR'ABAND [*sarabande*, F.] a Musical Composition always in triple Time, and commonly played very grave and serious; also a Dance of the same Measure.

A *Saraband* and *Minuet* are very much alike in some Respects, excepting the different Time or Movement they are played in; and a *Minuet* and *Passépied* differ in the same Manner.

SARAH [סרה, *Heb.* *i. e.* Dame or Mistress] a Woman's Name.

SARAZAN'TICK, like a *Saracen*.

SAR'CASM [*sarcasme*, F. *sarcasmi*, L. of *σάρκασμος*, Gr.] a biting or nipping Jest, a bitter Scoff or Taunt.

SARCASTICAL } scoffing, satirical,
SARCAST'ICK } done by way of

Sarcasm.

SARCAST'ICALLY, in a taunting Manner.

SAR'CEL

SAR'CEL [in *Falco*] the Pinion of a Hawk's Wing.

SAR'CENT [Saracinetto, Ital. *q. d. Saracen's Silk*] a thin Silk so called.

To SAR'CNATE [*sarcinatum*, L.] to load; also to sew, to mend Cloaths.

To SAR'CLE, to weed Corn.

SAR'LING Time [of *sariler*, F. to rake or weed] is the Time when Husbandmen weed Corn.

SARCOCE'LE [*σαρκόκλη*, of *σαρξ*, Flesh, and *κλή*, a Swelling, Gr.] a Rupture which consists of a fleshy Swelling of the Testicles. L.

SARCOCOL'LA [of *σαρκός*, and *κόλλα*, Gr. 'Glue'] a Gum which drops from a Tree of the same Name in *Persea*.

SARCOE'PIP'LO'CELE, a carnosous omental fleshy Rupture. Gr.

SAR'COMA [*σαρκώμα*, Gr.] a fleshy Excrescence in any Part of the Body.

SARCOM'PHALUM [*σαρκόμφαλος*, of *σαρξ*, and *ὄμφαλος*, the Navel, Gr.] is a fleshy Excrescence of the Navel.

SARCOPHA'GUS } [*σαρκόφαγος*, of
SARCOPHA'GUM } *σαρξ*, Flesh, and
φάγω, to eat, Gr.] a Sort of Stone, of which
anciently Coffins were made, so called, be-
cause it quickly consumed the dead Bodies. L.

SAR'COSIS [*σαρκώσις*, Gr.] a breeding of
Flesh.

SAR'COTICKS [*sarcotica*, L. *σαρκωτικά*,
Gr.] Medicines which fill up Wounds or
Ulcers with Flesh.

SARCULA'TION, a weeding, or plucking
up of Weeds. L.

SARCULATU'RA, a weeding of Corn.
O. L.

SAR'DEE ? [*Sardellen*, Teut. so called,
SAR'DINE } because plenty about *Sardi-*
nia] a sort of Fish.

SARDONIAN Laughter } [so called of
SARDON'ICK Laughter } *Sardinia*, and
said to be caused by eating a certain venomous
Herb growing there] an immoderate and dead-
ly Laughter, an involuntary Shew of Laughter,
occasioned by a convulsive Distortion of the
Muscles of the Mouth.

SARDONYX [*sardon*, F. *σαρδόνυχος*, Gr.]
a precious Stone, partly the Colour of a
Man's Nail, and partly of a Cornelian Col-
our. L.

SARDONYX [in *Heraldry*] the Murry
Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

SARE [*sebr*, Teut.] Sore. O.

SARGAS'SO, the Sea *Leulie*.

A SARK [Sync. Sax.] a Shirt.

SARKEL'LUS [Old Law] a sort of un-
lawful Engine for destroying Fish.

SARMENT'OUS [*sarmentosus*, L.] twiggy
or branching.

SARN, Pavement or Stepping-stones.

SARPLAR of Wool [of *serpillars*, F.] or
half a Sack, contains 40 Tods.

SARPLIER [*serpillars*, F.] a Piece of
Canvas to wrap Wares in; packing Cloth.

SARRASTINE [in *Fortification*] a kind of
Post-cullice, otherwise called a *Hearic*, hung
over the Gate of a Town with a Cord, to be
let fall upon any sudden Surprise.

SARSAPARIL'LA, a Plant of *Peru*, and
Virginia, a Sudorifick of great Efficacy in the
Gout and Venereal Distempers, &c.

SAR'SENET. See *Sarcenet*.

A SARSE [say, F.] a Sort of Sieve.

To SARSE [jesser, F.] to sift through a
fine Sieve.

SART, a Piece of Wood Land turned into
Arable.

SARTO'RIOUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of
the Leg, by which we throw one Leg over
another, or cross the other. L.

To SARVE a Rope [*Sea Pbrasse*] is to lay
on Linen, Yarn, Canvas, &c.

SASH [probably of *seffa*, Ital.] a Sort of
Girdle, worn by Military Officers.

SASH Window [of *chassis*, F. a Frame, as
fenetre chassis, F.] a Window made of large
Squares in wooden Work.

SASHOONS, Leather put about the small
of the Leg under a Boot.

SAS'SAFRAS } [*saxifraga*, L.] the Bark
SAX'AFRAS } and Root of a Tree grow-
ing in *America*, which have an aromatick
Smell and Taste, and are much used in Phy-
sick.

SASSE [jasse, Belg.] a Sluice or Lock,
especially in a River that is cut with Flood-
gates to shut up or let out Water, for the
better Passage of Boats and Barges.

SA'TAN [שטן, Heb. an Adversary] the
Devil.

SATAN'ICAL, of Satan, devilish.

SATCH'EL [*sachel*, Teut. *sacculus*, L.]
a little Sack or Bag.

SATCHEVEREL [of *sant*, F. a Forest,
and *chevrol*, F. a young She-goat] a Surname.

To SATE, to glut, to eat immoderately.

SATEL'LITE *Instruments*, a Mathematical
Instrument, invented by Mr. *Romer*, Mathe-
matician to the King of *France*, and may be
added to a Watch. Its Use is to assist in find-
ing the Longitude both by Sea and Land, by
Jupiter's Satellites.

SATEL'LITES, Life-guards, or Officers
attending upon a Prince. F. of L.

SATELLITES [in *Astronomy*] small se-
condary Planets, which are, as it were, rolled
about, or waiting upon other Planets.

SATELLITES [of *Jupiter*] little wander-
ing Stars or Moons, which move round the
Body of *Jupiter*, first discovered by *Galilaus*,
by the Help of a Telescope.

SATELLITES [of *Saturn*] five small Stars
that roll about *Saturn*, in the like Manner
discovered by *M. Cassini*, A. D. 1684.

To SATIATE [*satiatum*, L.] to satisfy,
to cloy, or glut.

SATIETY [*satiété*, F. of *satietas*, L.]
Fulness, Glut, Surfeit.

SAT'IN [*satin*, F.] a soft, close, shining Silk.

SA'TIRA, a broad Dish or Platter. *Q.*

SA'TIRE. See *Satyr*.

SATIR'ICAL, of or belonging to Satire, sarcastical, opprobrious.

SATIR'ICALLY, with Invektive.

SA'TIRIST, one who satirises.

To SA'TIRIZE, to last with satirical Invektive

SATISFACTION, a being satisfied; Content, Pleasure, Payment, Atonement, Amend, Reparation of Damage. *F.* of *L.*

SATISFACTORY [*satisfaisire*, *F.*] sufficient to satisfy, to give Satisfaction.

To SAT'ISFY [*satisfaire*, *F.* *satisfacere*, *L.*] to fill with Meat; to humour, please, or content; to pay, to discharge a Debt; also to convince.

SA'TION, a sowing. *L.*

SAT'TEN } [*satini*, Teut. *satini*, *F.* *satino*,

SAT'TIN } Ital.] a sort of Silk.

SAT'TINE T, a thinner and slighter Sort of Sattin.

SA'TRAP [*σατραπης*, *Gr.*] the chief Governor of a Province in *Persia*.

SA'TRAPY [*σατραπια*, *L.* of *σατραπια*, *Gr.*] the Jurisdiction or Government of a *Satrapa*; a Lord Lieutenant or President of a Country.

SATURAN'TIA [among *Physicians*] Medicines which qualify sharp Humours.

To SA'TURATE, to fill till no more can be imbibed.

SATURDAY [*Σαττηρα*, *Sax.* of *Σαττηρ*, *Saturn*, an Idol worshipped by the ancient *Saxons*] the 7th Day of the Week.

SATURDAY-SHIP [in the North of *England*] a Space of Time of old, in which it was not lawful to catch *Salmon*.

SATURNETY [*saturitas*, *F.*] Fulness, Excess, Glut.

SATURN [*Σαturna*, *L.*] the most ancient of the *Heathen Gods*, held to be the Son of *Caelus* and *Vesta*, deposed by his Son *Jupiter*.

SATURN [in *Astronomy*] the highest of the Planets, but the slowest in Motion, according to some, 71 Times, according to others, 91 Times bigger than the Earth.

SATURN [by *Astrologers*] is reckoned an Enemy to Man, and all living Creatures, and therefore termed the greater Infortunate.

SATURN [among *Alchymists*] Lead.

SATURN [in *Heraldry*] the black Colour in the Coats of several Princes, answering to *Diamond* in Escutcheons of Noblemen, and *Sable* in those of Gentlemen.

SATURNALIA [among the ancient *Romans*] solemn Feasts and Sacrifices in Honour of *Saturn*, kept five Days, beginning the 17th of *December*.

SATUR'NIA [among *Chiromancers*] the Line which goes through the Middle of the Palm of the Hand, to the Root of the middle Finger, called the Line of *Saturn*.

SATUR'NINE, belonging to, or of the

Nature of the Planet *Saturn*; barren, dull, heavy, melancholy.

SA'TYRS [*Satyræ*, *Fr.* of *σατυρ*, *Gr.*] fabulous Demi-Gods, among the ancient *Heathens*, half Beasts, half Men, having Horns and Goats Feet, imagined to prebide over Forests.

SA'TYR [*satyra*, *F.* *satyra*, *L.* *satyra*, *Gr.*] a Kind of Poetry, sharply invektive against Vice and vicious Persons; a Lampoon; also all Manner of Discourses, wherein any Person is sharply reproved.

SATYR'IASIS [*σατυριασις*, *Gr.*] the restless Extension of the Penis; the Swelling of the Glandules behind the Ears; a sort of Leprosy called also *Satyrismas*, *L.*

SATYR'ICAL [*satyricus*, *F.* *satyricus*, *L.* *σατυρικος*, *Gr.*] belonging to *Satyr*, sharp, severe, nipping, censorious.

To SAT'YRIZE, [*satyrifer*, *F.*] to moly after a Satyrical Manner, to lampoon.

SATYRIST [*satyrista*, *L.* of *σατυρικος*, *Gr.*] a Writer of Satyrs.

SAV'AGE [*savage*, *F.* *sabotico*, Ital. *q. d. silvaticus*, *L.* living in the Woods] wild, fierce, barbarous.

SAV'AGES, wild *Indians*.

SAV'AGELY, barbarously, cruelly.

SAV'AGENESS, Wildness, Cruelty.

SAV'AGERY, Savageness. *Sabotage*.

SAVA'NA, a Pasture Ground in *America*, *Spas*.

SAUCE [*sauce*, *C. Br.* *sauce*, *Fr.* *salsa*, Ital. of *salsus*, *L.*] pickled Roots, Herbs, Salads, &c.

SAUCE Alone, an Herb. *Alliaria*, *L.*

SAUCE'BOX, a pert petulant Fellow.

SAUC'ER [*sauce*, *F.*] a little Dish to hold Sauce; also for setting a Tea-cup upon.

SAUC'ILY, impudently.

SAUCINESS, Pertness, Forwardness, Petulance.

SAUCIS'SE, Sausage. *F.*

SAUCISSE [among *Gardeners*] a long Train of Powder sewed up in a Roll of pitched Cloth, about two Inches Diameter, in order to fire a Bomb-chest. *F.*

SAUCIS'SON, a thick Sort of Sausage. *F.*

SAUCISSONS [in *Fortification*] Faggots or Fascines made of great Boughs of Trees bound together; the Use whereof is to cover Men, or to make *Epaulements*, &c. *F.*

SAUCY [*salsus*, *L.* or of *sauce*, *Eng.*] pert, pragmatical, unmannerly.

To SAVE [*servare*, *F.* *salvare*, *L.*] to deliver, keep or preserve, to spare.

SAVE, used adverbially, signifies, *Except*, *Milit.*

SA'VE-ALL, a small Pan to save the Ends of Candles.

SA'VE'R, Preserver.

SA'VE'R Default [*Law Term*] is when a Man having made a Default in Court, cometh afterwards, and giveth a good Reason why he did it. *F.*

SA'VE'R

SAVIN [*sabina*, L.] a Plant, good for Cure of Ulcers, &c.
SAUF and **SAUGH**, fallow. N. C.
SAVING, preserving, sparing.
SAVING, except, save that.
SAVINGLY, frugally.
SAVINGNESS, Frugality, Parsimony.
SAVIOUR [*saviour*, F. *salvator*, L.] a son who saves and delivers.
SAUL [שׂוּל, *Heb.* i. e. asked or lent; a Grave] the first King of Israel.
SAUNKE-FINE [*Law Term*] the final of the Lineal Race, or Descent of Kind. F.
SAUNTER [of *sauter*, or *sauteller*, F. *lance*, *g. d.* to dance to and fro, or of *sainte*, F.] to go idling up and down. See, to *saun*.
SAUNTERER, Idler, Loiterer.
SAVOUR [*savour*, F. *sapor*, L.] Taste, Relish, Scent or Smell.
SAVOUR [*savourer*, F. *saporare*, L.] taste or relish.
SAVOURINESS, pleasing Flavour.
SAVORY [*savourus*, F. *saporus*, L.] being a good Savour, Taste, or relishing.
SAVOURY [*savouris*, F.] a Winter Pot-herb, good in Physick for Diseases of the stomach, to provoke Urine and the Courses.
SAVOYS [of *Savoy* in *Italy*, from whence brought] a Sort of fine Cabbage.
SAURPOOL, a sinking Puddle. N. C.
SAUSAGE } [*sauissis*, F. *salsicia*, Ital.
SAUCIDGE } mixed meat made into a Sort of Pudding in Hogs Guts.
SAW [*saga*, *Sax.* *saga*, *Teut.* *g. d.* *sag*] old or grave Saying, a Proverb, a Maxim.
SAW [*sagen*, *Teut.*] to out with a saw.
SAW [*saga*, *Teut.*] an Instrument with which for cutting Wood.
SAW-FISH, a Sea Fish so named, as having sharp-toothed Bones, like a Saw, in his Fore-dorsal, about three Foot long.
SAWS, Proverbs or grave Sayings.
SAW-WORT, an Herb having Leaves notched about like the Teeth of a Saw. *Serratula*.
SAWSTANY, red faced. S.
SAXIFRAGE [*saxifraga*, the Stone-taker, L.] an Herb good for the Stone, a name common to various Plants, to which the Virtue is attributed. F.
SAXIFRAGA [with *Physicians*] Medicines which break the Stone in human Bodies.
SAXONS [*Saxones*, *Scots*, *Sax.* so called, some say, from their empoled Swords called *saxor*] a warlike People, who, with the *Poles* and *Jews* their Neighbours from *Yarls*, a Province in *Denmark*, got footing in *Britan*, A. C. 440, subdued most Part of this island, and divided it into seven petty Kingdoms, called the *Saxons* Heptarchy, which were united under King *Egbert*, A. C. 819, by

the Name of England. i. e. the Land of the *Angles*.
SAXON LAGE [*Saxen Laga*, *Sax.*] the Law of the *West Saxons*, which was of Force in nine Counties, *viz.* *Kent*, *Surry*, *Suffex*, *Berkshire*, *Hampshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, and *Devonshire*.
SAY [*sayette*, F.] a thin Sort of Stuff.
TO SAY [*Segan*, *Sax.* *sagen*, *Teut.* *sayt*, *Belg.*] to speak, or relate.
SAY of it [*essayer*, F.] taste of it. *Suffolk*.
TO TAKE SAY [*Hunting Term*] to draw a Knife leisurely down the Belly of a dead Deer that has been taken by hunting, to discover how fat it is.
SAY'ING, Expression, a noted Remark.
SCAB [of *scabies*, L.] a dry Scurf of a Pimple, Wheal, Sore, or Wound.
SCAB-BARD [*Minstrow* derives it of *scabbe*, *Belg.* a Cover] the Sheath of a Sword.
SCAB-BED Heels, a Distemper in Horses called the *Frush*.
THE SCABBED SHEEP mats a whole Flock.
 This Proverb is applied either to such Persons who, being vicious themselves, labour to debauch those with whom they converse; or to such, who, not careful enough in preserving their own *Virtue*, expose themselves to the Contagion of *Vice*, by associating with those who are vicious; it admonishes of the Danger of such Society, it being like an infectious Distemper, and therefore ought to be carefully and industriously avoided. It is a trite Truth, and has the Testimony of several Nations to confirm it. *Grex totus in agris unius scabies cadit, & porrigine porci*, *Juvenal.* *Χαλεπὸν συναντῆσαι καὶ ἀνίωνα τῶν ποδῶν*, *Plotsch.* *Il ne faut qu'une brebis regnerse pour gaster toute le Troupeau*, *French.* *Una pecora infata n'ammorba una fenna*, *Italian.* *טוב לביטא לא כשי לא כשי*, the *Hebrevet*.
SCAB-BINESS, the being scabby.
SCAB-BY [*scabiosus*, L.] scabbed, full of Scabs.
SCABEL-LUM [in *Architecture*] a Kind of Pedestal usually square.
SCAB'IOUS [*scabiosa*, L.] an Herb so called from its Virtue in curing the Itch.
SCAB'ROUS [*scabrous*, F. *scabrosus*, L.] rough, rugged, unpolished.
SCAB'ROUSNESS, Ruggedness.
SCACUR-CULE [with *Chymists*] a Spirit drawn out of the Bone of the Heart of a Hart.
SCAD'LE [spoken of young Horses that fly out] that will not abide touching. N. C.
SCAFE [spoken of Boys] wild.
SCAF-FOLD [*schafaw*, F. *seaver*, *Belg.*] a Place

a Place raised higher than the Ground or Floor, for the better Profane.

To SCAF'FOLD, to construct Pieces of Timber into a Scaffold.

SCAF'FOLDING, slight Building.

SCA'LA [in *Anatomists*] the Canal or Cochlea of the Ear.

SCALA'DO [*escalada*, Span. *scalata*, Ital.] the mounting of a Wall of a fortified Town or Castle with Scaling Ladders.

AD SCA'LAM, a Phrase made use of in the ancient Way of paying Money into the Exchequer, where 20 s. and 6 d. was told for a Pound Sterling. L.

To SCALD [*scaldare*, F. *scaldare*, Ital.] to burn with hot Liquors.

A SCALD Head [*q. d.* a scaly Head, or of *secale*, a Rind, for it is a continued Rind, or Crust of Scurf] a scurfy or scabbed Head.

To SCALE [*escalader*, F. *scalare*, Ital. *per scalas ascendere*, L.] to ascend a Wall, &c. by Ladder, or take by *Scalado*.

To SCALE [*schaller*, Dan.] to take off the Scales of Fishes, &c.

SCALE [among *Mathematicians*] the Degree of an Arch of a Circle, or of Right Lines drawn or engraved upon a Ruler, as Sines, Tangents, Secants, &c.

SCALE of the Gamut } [*of scala*, a Lad-
SCALE of Musick } der, L.] a Kind of Diagram, consisting of Lines and Spaces, where by an artificial Voice or Sound may either ascend or descend.

The plain SCALE, and the Diagonal, serve to represent any Numbers or Measures, whose Parts are equal one to another.

SCALE of Miles [in a Map] a Scale for the measuring the Distance of one Place from another.

To SCALE, to weigh in Scales. Sb.

SCALE'NI [among *Anatomists*] three Muscles of the Thorax, so called from the Inequality of the Sides.

SCALE'NUM [*σκαλίον*, Gr.] a scalenous Triangle, one that has three Sides unequal to one another.

SCALES [*escalle*, F. *scoglie*, Ital.] of a Fish, &c.

SCALES [Scale, Sax.] a Balance to weigh Things in.

SCALES [*of de l'ecelle*, F. or *de la Scala*, Ital.] a Surname.

SCALINGA, a Quarry or Stones, Scales or Slates. O. L.

SCALL [*q. d.* scald] Scurf on the Head.

SCAL'LION [*scalogna*, Ital. *q. d.* an Onion of *Ascalon*, a City of *Palestina*] a Kind of small Onion.

SCAL'LOP. See *Scollop*.

SCALP [*scelpe*, Belg. *scalpta*, Ital.] a Husk, the Skin covering the Skull-bone.

SCAL'PER } [*scalprum*, L.] an

SCAL'PING. Iron } Instrument to scrape corrupted Flesh from the Bones.

To SCALP, to deprive the Skull of its Teguments.

SCA'LY, abounding with Scales.

To SCAM'BLE [of *σκαμβός*, Gr. oblique] to rove and wander up and down.

A SCAM'BLING Town, a Town wherein the Houses Stand at a Distance one from the other.

SCAMIL'LI Imperes [*Archibute*] Zoon or Blocks, which serve to raise the rest of the Members of any Pillar or Stone.

SCAM'MONY [*scammunia*, L. *σαμμία*, Gr.] a purging resinous Gum brought to us from the Coast of *Barbary*.

To SCAM'PER, to run away in a Hurry.

SCAMMOZZI's Rule, a two-foot just Rule, fitted for the Use of Builders, and first invented by a famous Architect of that Name.

SCAM'NUM Caducium } [Old Law] a

SCAM'NUM Caducium } Ducting-Book

SCAM'NUM Hippocratis [i. e. Hippocrates's Bench] an Instrument six Ells long, used in setting of Bones.

To SCAN [*scander*, F.] to canvass a Business, to examine thoroughly.

To SCAN a Verse [*scandere*, L.] to measure or prove it according to the Number of its Feet.

SCAN'DAL [*scandale*, F. *σκάνδαλον*, L. of *σκάνδαλος*, Gr.] a Stumbling-block, or Offence, bad Example, Shame, ill Name.

To SCAN'DAL } [*scandalizo*, F.

To SCAN'DALIZE } *scandalizo*, L.

of *σκανδαλίζω*, Gr.] to give Offence, to set a Scandal upon one.

SCAN'DALOUS [*scandalosus*, F.] giving Offence, defaming, abusive, shameful, &c. graceful.

SCAN'DALOUSLY, shamefully, &c. gracefully.

SCAN'DALUM *Magnatum* [i. e. Scandal of Great Men] an Offence done to the Person of any Peer or great Officer of the Realm by scandalous Words or Reports, &c. also the Writ that lies for their recovering of Damages thereupon.

SCAN'SION [in *Grammar*] the scanning of a Verse.

SCANT, less than is requisite, scarce.

SCANT'ILY, niggardly, penuriously, indelicately.

SCANT'INESS, the being scanty

SCANT'LING [*εσκαντίον*, F.] Six and Measure.

SCANT'Y, short or scarce; also that has not Stuff enough shlowed, or too strait, *Scanting of a Garment*.

SCANTILA'TUM [in *Anatomy*] a Denudation of the Glands of the Penis, when the Prepuce will not draw over it.

To SCAPE, to escape, to avoid, to elude. Also to get away from Hurt or Danger. Dryd.

SCA'PEGRACE, a vulgar Word for a Profligate.

SCAPHA [in *Anatomy*] the inner Rim of the Ear. *L.*

SCAPHOYDES [σκαφοειδής, *Gr.*] the 3d one of the *Tarsus* in the Foot, joined to the Ankle-Bone, and three hinder Bones.

SCAPULA [in *Anatomy*] the hinder Part of the Shoulder; the Shoulder-blade, a broad one of a triangular Figure. *L.*

SCAPULAR [scapularis, *L.*] belonging to the Shoulder-blade.

SCAPULARIS *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] the Scapular Vein which arises from the Muscles serving the *Scapulas*. *L.*

SCAPULARIS *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein which arises from the Muscles which lie in the hollow of the *Scapulas*. *L.*

A SCAPULARY [scapulaire, *F.*] a long narrow Piece of Stuff worn by Monks, and uns, over the rest of their Habit, hanging down from the Shoulders to the Feet.

SCAPUS [in *Architecture*] the Shaft or Rank of a Pillar between the Chapter and a Pedestal.

SCAPUS [among *Botanists*] the upright stalk of a Plant.

SCAR [scarre, *F.*] Scarf, *Sax.* Εσχάρα, *r.*] the Seam or Mark of a Wound.

SCAR [of *Carrre*, *Sax.*] a steep Rock, the Crest of a Rock. *N. C.*

SCAR, Care or Value. *Shaksfp.*

SCARAB [scarabée, *F.*] an Insect with eathed Wings.

SCARAMOUCH, a famous Italian Buffoon or Posture-master, who acted in *England* 173.

SCARBOROUGH [of *Scarp*, sharp, and *burg*, *Sax.*] a Town or Fort, *i. e.* a Town or Fort by a sharp peaked Rock] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 169 Miles North from *London*.

SCARCE [of *scarce*, *F.* *scars*, *Belg.* *sparg*] rare, uncommon, difficult to come by; so hardy.

SCARCELY, rarely, uncommonly.

SCARCENESS, Rarity, Uncommonness.

SCAR/CITY, Penury, Rareness, &c.

SCARCEHEED, Scarcity. *O.*

To SCARE [scerere, *Ital.* to frighten] to put Fear, to frighten.

SCARE-Crow, a Figure made of Straw or louts, set up in Gardens or Fields to scare away the Birds.

SCARF [probably of *Scorpe*, *Sax.* Cloth, or scarf, *Teut.* a Segment, or scarf, &c.] an Ornament of Silk, &c. for Women, military Officers, and Divines.

SCARF Skin [with *Anatomists*] the outward skin, which serves to defend the Body, which being full of Pores, discharges Sweat, and her Moisture.

SCARFED, adorned with a Scarf.

SCARFED [Scar Term] pierced, fastened, joined in.

SCARIFICA'TION, a cutting or lancing, mostly practised in Cupping. *F.* of *L.*

SCARIFICATORIUM, an Instrument with a Number of Points set in a Plain, which are all struck into the Part at once in scarifying. *L.*

SCARIFIER, one who scarifies.

To SCARIFY [scarifier, *F.* or scarificare, *L.*] to lance or open a Sore, to make an Incision in any Part of the Body.

SCAR/LET [scarletto, *Ital.* oscarlate, *F.*] a bright red Colour.

SCARP [scarpe, *F.*] the Slope of that Side of the Ditch which is next to the Place, and looks towards the Field. *Forsif.*

SCARPE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a Scarf, such as is worn by Military Officers, being a Subdivision of the Band.

POT-SCARS [of pot, *L. S.* and *schoben*, *Teut.*] Pot-shoulders, or broken Pieces of Pot. *N. C.*

SCARS/DALE [Scarsdæle, *Sax.* Scars or Rocks, and Dale] a Valley in *Dumfriesshire*; also a Sirname.

SCATCH [scache, *F.*] a Sort of a Bit for Horses.

SCATCH/ES [scassus, *F.*] Snirts.

SCATE [scatsie, *Belg.*] a Sort of Patten to slide with upon the Ice; also a Sea-fish.

To SCATE, to slide on Scates.

SCATERBROUS [scaterbrosus, *L.*] bubbling out, like Water out of a Spring; abounding.

SCATH [Scæth, *Sax.* scade, *Teut.*] Hurt, Damage, *Sp.* Mischief, Loss, Wrong, Prejudice. *Shaksfp.*

To SCATH [Scæthian, *Sax.* scaden, *Teut.*] to injure, hurt, or do Damage to.

SCATH/LESS [Scæthless, *Sax.*] undamified, unhurt. *O.*

SCATH/NESS [Scæthelcygge, *Sax.*] Injury, Damage, Hurt.

To SCAT/TER [scatter, *Belg.*] to disperse, to dissipate, &c.

SCATU'RIENT [scaturiens, *L.*] running over, issuing as Water out of a Spring.

SCATURI'GINOUS [scaturiginus, *L.*] overflowing, full of Springs.

SCAV'AGE } [of *Scavian*, *Sax.* to
SCEV'AGE } shew] a Roll or Custom

SCHE'WAGE } exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. off Merchant-strangers, for Wares shewed or offered to Sale within their Liberties, by Statute of 9th *Henry VIII.*

SCAVENGER [Scapan, *Sax.* scaven, *Teut.* to scrape or brush] a Parish officer annually chosen to see that the Streets be cleaned from Dirt and Filth, who hires Rackets and Carts to clean the Streets.

SCAW/RACK, a Sort of Sea-weed.

SCELETON. See *Skeleton*.

SCEL'LUM [scellum, *Belg.* scelum, *Teut.*] a Rogue.

SCELOTYR'BE [σκολοτύρβη, *Gr.*] a wandering Pain in the Legs, proceeding from the *Scurvey*; a Medicine against it

SCENE [scena, *L.* of *scenæ*, *Gr.* the Front

Front or Fore-part of a Theatre on which Plays are acted. *F.*

SCENES, the changing of Persons in every act of a Comedy; also the Picture representing Lands, Ships, Buildings, &c. round about the Stage.

SCENERY, the Appearance of Place or Things, &c.

SCENICAL } [*scenique*, *F.* *scenicus*, *L.*
SCENICK } of *scenae*, *Gr.*] of or belonging to a Scene.

SCENOGRAPHICAL } [*scenographicus*,
SCENOGRAPHICK } *L.* of *scenographia*, *Gr.*] belonging to Scenography.

SCENOGRAPHY [*scenographicus*, *F.* *scenographia*, *L.* of *scenographia*, *Gr.*] is the Representation of a Building or Fortress, as in Perspective, with its Shadows and Dimensions.

SCENOGRAPHICK Projection, is the Transcription of any given Magnitude, into the Plane which intersects the Optick Pyramid at a proper Distance.

SCENOGRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is that Side that descends from, or makes Angles with, a straight Line imagined to pass through the two outward Convex Points of the Eyes, and is generally called by Workmen, the Return of the Foresight.

SCENOPE'GIA [*scenopegia*, *Gr.*] the Feast of Tabernacles, kept by the Jews, in Memory of their Travels through the Wilderness, where they lived 40 Years in Tents.

SCENT [*scent*, *F.*] Smell, Odour, good or bad.

To SCENT, to smell; also to perfume.

SCENT'LESS, destitute of Smell.

SCEPPE, a Bushel. *O.*

SCEPTICAL } [*scepticus*, *F.* *scepticus*, *L.*
SCEPTICK } of *scepterum*, *Gr.*] of the Scepticks, or Scepticism; contemptive, that is in Doubt or Suspense, doubtful.

SCEPTICISM, the Doctrines and Opinions of Scepticks.

A **SCEPTICK** [*sceptique*, *F.* *scepticus*, *L.* *scenitico*, of *sceniticos*, *Gr.* to look out, observe, contemplate] a Sect of Philosophers who contemplated and considered Matters, but doubted of every Thing, and would admit of no Determination. Thence the Term is applied to those who maintain that there is nothing certain, nor any real Knowledge at all to be had, but that a Man ought to doubt and disbelieve every Thing.

SCEPTRE [*scepter*, *F.* *scepterum*, *L.* *scenitico*, *Gr.*] a Royal Staff or Baton born by the King when he appears in Ceremony; (figuratively) Royal Authority, Power.

SCEPTRED, bearing a Sceptre.

SCHAR'PENNY } a small Duty an-

SCHAR'PENNY } ciently paid by Tenants, that they might be excused from penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound, to whom their Dung did belong.

SCHEDULE [*schedula*, *L.* *scenitico*, *Gr.*]

a Scroll of Paper or Parchment, an Inventory of Goods annexed to a Will, Lease, or other Deed, which contains some Particulars left out in the main Writing.

SCHEMATISM [*schematismus*, *L.* of *scenitico*, *Gr.*] Form or Figure, the Habit or Constitution of the Body.

SCHEME [*schemus*, *L.* *scenitico*, *Gr.*] a Model, Draught, &c. the Representation of any Astronomical or Geometrical Figure or Problem by Lines, or of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment.

SCHEME [with *Astrologers*] a Representation of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment, or any Astrological Figure of the Heavens, called *Schemus-Celi*.

SCHEM'ER, Projector.

SCHE'REN-Silver } Money paid of it
SHEA'RING-Silver } to the Lord of the Manour by the Tenant, for the Liberty of shearing his Sheep.

SCHE'NIS [*scenitico*, *Gr.*] the Habit or Constitution of the Body, as it is fleshy or lean, hard or soft, thick or slender.

SCHE'NIS [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure, when by a certain Affectation or Inclination of the Inverberary is signified on Purpose to be answered in *Latin* called *Additio*.

SCHET'ICK Fever, is opposed to the Herctick Fever, because it is seated mostly in the Blood, and is easily cured.

SCHIR'HOMA } [*schirrhoma*, *L.* of *schirrhosus*, *Gr.*]

SCHIR'ROSIS } an Induration of the Glands from gritty obstructed Matter, as it happens frequently to the Liver in a Jaundice.

SCHIR'ROUS, belonging to a *Schirrhoma*.

SCHIRRUS [*schirrus*, *Gr.*] a hard immovable Swelling that resists the Touch, and is without Pain.

SCHISM [*schisma*, *F.* *schisma*, *L.* *scenitico*, *Gr.*] a Division or Separation from the Christian Church, without just Cause.

SCHISMATICAL } [*schismaticus*, *F.*
SCHISMATICK } [*schismaticus*, *L.* of *schisma*, *Gr.*] inclining to, or guilty of Schism.

SCHISMATICALLY, in a schismatical Manner.

A **SCHISMATICK**, a Separatist, or one who separates from the Christian Church without any just Cause.

To **SCHISMATIZE** [*schismaticus*, *L.*] to tend from the Church.

A **SCHOL'AR** [*scholar*, *F.* *scholaris*, *L.* *scholar*, *Teut.*] one who learns any Thing at School or elsewhere; also a learned Person.

SCHOLASTICAL } [*scholasticus*, *F.*
SCHOLASTICK } [*scholasticus*, *L.* of *schola*, *Gr.*] of a Scholar or School, &c.

SCHOLASTICALLY, agreeably to scholastick Directions.

SCHOLASTICK Divinity, School Divinity, which consists of nice and disputable Points.

SCHOLI'AST [*scholiastes*, *F.* *scholasticus*, *L.*]

.. σχολιας, Gr.] one who makes Notes upon an Author, a Commentator.
SCHOOLIUM [*scholæ*, F. σχολιον, Gr.] a Note, brief Exposition, short Comment.
SCHOLIUM [among *Mathematicians*] a Remark made as it were by the bye, on any Proposition before treated of. L.
A SCHOOL [*schule*, Teut. *schola*, L. *schola*, F. σχολη, Gr.] a Place wherein any Language, Art, or Science, is taught.
TO SCHOOL, to check or chide severely, or reprehend.
SCHOOLMASTER, Preceptor of a school.
SCHOOLMEN [*schulmannen*, Teut.] Persons skilled in School-Divinity.
SCHOOLMISTRESS, Governess of a school.
SCIAGRAPHY } [*sciagraphia*, L. of
SCIOGRAPHY } *σκιαγραφία*, of *σκια*,
 Shadow, and *γραφον*, Description, Gr.] the first rude Draught of a Thing; also the Art of Dialling.
SCIAGRAPHY [in *Architecture*] the Draught of a Building cut in its Length or Breadth, to shew the Inside of it.
SCIAGRAPHY [in *Astronomy*] the Art of finding out the Hour of the Day or Night by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.
SCIATHE'RICAL } [*sciathericus*, L. of
SCIATHE'RICK } *σκιανηρος*, Gr.] of or belonging to a Dial.
SCIATICA [*sciatica*, F. λαγονια, Gr.] the Hip Gout. L.
SCIATICK Pain [*Anatomy*] a Vein seated about the outer Part of the Ankle.
SCIDA'CEUM [among *Surgeons*] the Fracture of a Bone longwise.
SCIENCE [*scientia*, L.] Knowledge, Learning, Skill; properly that which is founded upon clear, certain, and self-evident Principles. F.
The VII Liberal SCIENCES are, Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, Music.
SCIENTIFICAL } [*scientificus*, F.] that
SCIENTIFICK } causeth or promoteth Knowledge.
SCIENTIFICALLY, in a scientifick Manner.
SCILED [q. d. sealed] closed. O.
SCIM'ETAR, a Kind of broad and crooked sword used by the *Turks*.
SCHINK, a cast Calf.
TO SCINTILLATE [*scintillatum*, L.] to sparkle, &c. or to glister.
SCINTILLA'TION, a sparkling as Fire.
SCI'OLIST [*sciolus*, L.] a Smatterer in any Kind of Knowledge or Learning.
SCIO'MACHY [*scia* and *μαχη*] Battle with a Shadow.
SCIO'MANCY [*sciomania*, L.] of *σκιανηρος*, of *σκια*, and *μανια*, Divination, Gr.] a Divination by Shadows; a calling up of Ghosts by Magick.

SCION [*scion*, F.] a Graft, or young Shoot of a Tree.
SCIOPT'RIK [of *scia*, and *οπτικη*, Gr. to see] a Sphere or Globe of Wood, with a circular Hole through it, and a Lens placed therein. It is so fitted, that, like the Eye of an Animal, it may be turned round every way, and is used in making Experiments in a darkened Room.
SCIOPT'RICKS, a Part of *Opticks*. See *Obscura Camera*.
SCIO'THERICK [*sciathericus*, L. *σκιανηρος*, Gr.] investigating Shadows.
SCIO'THERICK Telescope, a mathematical Instrument for observing true Time, for adjusting Pendulum Clocks, Watches, &c.
SCIRE facias, a Writ calling one to shew Cause why Judgment, passed at least a Year before, should not be executed.
SIRO'NA, the Dew of Autumn. *Paracelsus*.
SCISCITA'TION, an enquiring. L.
SCIS'SURE [*scissura*, L.] a Cut or Cleft, Rent or Chap.
SCLEROPHTHAL'MY [*sclerophthalmia*, L. *σκληροφθαλμία*, of *σκληρος*, hard, and *φθαλμία*, a Disease in the Eyes, Gr.] is a hard Blearedness of the Eyes, accompanied with Pain.
SCLERO'SIS, [*σκληρωσις*, Gr.] a hard Swelling of the Spleen.
SCLERO'TICKS [*sclerotica*, L. *σκληρότιμα*, of *σκληρόν*, to harden, Gr.] hardening Medicines.
TO SCOAT } [a *W'ord*] is to stop it,
TO SCOTCH } by putting a Stone or a Piece of Wood under it.
SCOBS [among *Chymists*] Pot Ashes, or the Scoria of any Metal.
TO SCOFF [*scoppo*, Belg, probably of *σκαπτο*, Gr. or rather of *scopsion*, Teut.] to deride, to mock at.
A SCOFF, a Derision, a Mock.
A SCOF'FER, one who derides another.
SCOF'FINGLY, in derision.
TO SCOLD [*schelde*, Belg. *scholten*, Teut.] to chide, wrangle, quarrel, to use angry or reproachful Words.
SCOLI'ASIS [in *Anatomy*] a Distortion of the Back-Bone.
SCOOL, a Shell of Fish. O.
SCOL'LOP [*scollus*, F. of *Scale*, See. the Shell of a Fish] a Shell Fish; also a Sort of indenting of any Thing.
SCOLOPEN'DRA [*scolopendra*, F. of *σκολοπενδρα*, Gr.] a venomous Worm, having eight Feet and a forked Tail; also the Name of several sorts of Insects.
SCOLOPOMACH'E'RION [*σκολοπομαχηριον*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Knife, with which Wounds in the *Tborax* are widened.
SCONCE [*schoncke*, Belg. *schoncken*, Teut. *skantz*, Dap.] a small Fort, built for Defence of some Pass, River, &c.
SCONCE, a branched Candlestick.

To

To **SCONCE** [at the University of Oxford] is to set up so much in the Buttery Book upon one's Head, to be paid as a Punishment for some Duty neglected, or some Offence committed; to set a Fine upon.

A **SCOOP** [*scoupe*, Belg.] a wooden Shovel to throw up Water with.

To **SCOOP**, to lave out Water, also to cut hollow.

SCOOPER, a Water Fowl.

SCOPE [*scopus*, L. *σκοπος*, Gr.] the End or Mark at which one aimeth, a Prospect, Aim, End, or Purpose.

SCOPER-HOLES. See *Scupper Holes*.

A **SCOPPERLOIT**, a Time of Idleness, a Play Time. N. C.

SCOP'ULOUS, [*scopus*, L.] Rocky.

SCORBUTICAL [*scorbutique*, F. *scorbuticus*, L.] belonging to, or troubled with the Scurvy.

To **SCORCH** [*scorcher*, F. *scorticare*, Ital.] to bark Trees, because the Skin, like to Bark being parched, falls off] to dry or parch with Fire or Heat.

A **SCORE** [*Minibrew* derives it of *scorre*, Belg. a Fissure, because on Scores or Tallies Notches are cut] an Account or Reckoning; also an Account or Consideration.

A **SCORE**, twenty.

SCORE [among Musicians] the original Draught of the whole Composition, in which the several Parts are distinctly marked.

SCOR'IA, Dross, Retirement of Metals. Lat.

SCORN [*scornen*, Belg. *cornu*, F.] Contempt.

To **SCORN** [*scornen*, Belg. *cornu*, F. to break the Horns or Corners] to contemn, to despise, &c.

A **S'ORN'ER**, a Despiser or Contemner.

SCORN'FULL, full of Scorn, disdainful.

SCORN'FULLY, disdainfully, contemptuously.

SCORN'FULNESS, Disdainfulness.

SCOR'PION [*scorpio*, L.] a venomous Insect; a Fish; one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

SCORZONERA, the Plant called also *Spanish Salisfe*.

To **SCOSS** or **SCOURSE**, to change. O.

SCOT [*Scauw*, Sax. *scots*, Teut.] a Part, Portion, Shot, or Reckoning.

SCOT and **LOT** [*Scauw* and *Lot*, Sax.] a customary Contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their Ability.

SCOT-ALE, the keeping of an Alehouse within a Forest by an Officer of the same.

To **SCOTCH**, to make little Incisions.

SCOTCH'COLLOPS, Slices of Veal fry'd after the Scotch Manner.

SCOT-FREE [*scots-free*, Teut.] excused from paying his Club or his Reckoning; free from Punishment.

SCOT'IA [*σκότια*, Gr.] a Member hol-

lowed like a Demi-channel, between the *Torus* and the *Astragal*; the Roundel on the Base or Bottom of Pillars. *Archit.*

SCOT'ISTS, Divines who follow the Opinions of *Scotus*, or *Johannes Duns* called the *Subtil Doctor*, the Opposer of the *Thomists*.

SCOT'OMY [*scotomia*, L. *σκοτία*, Gr.] a Dizziness or Swimming of the Head, causing a Dimness of Sight.

SCOTS, the People of Scotland.

SCOT'TERING [in *Herefordshire*] a Custom among the Boys at the End of Harvest, of burning a Wad of Peas Straw.

SCOV'EL, an Oven Mop.

To **SCOUL** } [either of *Sceal* Eng. *See*.

To **SCOWL** } [squin-eyed, or *scold*, Teut.] to knit one's Brows, to look gruff or crabbed, to put on a sour Look, or grim Countenance.

SCOUN'DREL [*scoundrulo*, Ital. or of *condere*, L. to hide, *g. d.* one who, conscious of his own Baseness, hides himself] a very Rogue, a pitiful rascally Fellow.

To **SCOUR** } [*schuren*, Teut. *surv*,

To **SCOWR** } Dan.] to cleanse or make clean, to purge by Stool; also to rob on the Sea.

To **SCOUR** the Length of a Line [Military Term] is to take a Line with the Shot, so that every Bullet which comes in at one End sweeps all along to the other, and leaves no Place of Security.

SCOUR'ER, one who cleans by Scouring.

SCOUR'ING [in *Horses*] a Looseness, a Disease.

SCOURING Long *Songbe*, a Disease in Cattle.

SCOURINGS [with *Farriers*] gentle purging Medicines for Horses.

SCOURGE [*scaurget*, F. *scoraggia*, Ital.] a Whip made of Thongs, &c.

To **SCOURGE** [*scaurget*, F. *scoraggia*, Ital. *corr.* of *corrigo*, L.] to whip, to chastise, to punish.

A **SCOURG'ER**, a Chastiser.

To **SCOURSE**, to exchange one thing for another. *Ainw.*

SCOUT [*scauw*, Belg. *ofcauto*, F.] a Centinel who keeps Guard in an advanced Post.

To **SCRABBLE** [*krabbelen*, Belg. *krappen*, Teut. to tear with the Nails] to feel about with the Hands.

LEAN SCRAG, a Boy which is nothing but Skin and Bones.

SCRAG of Mutton [of *Graig*, Scotch] the lean bone Part of the Neck.

SCRAG'GEDNESS, Leanness.

SCRAG'GY, very lean.

To **SCRALL**. See *Scrawl*.

To **SCRAM'BLE** [of *krabbelen*, Belg. of *Sepeopan*, Sax. to scrape] to snatch eagerly, to strive, to catch or lay hold of; also to climb up.

SCRAM'BLER, one who scrambles.

To **SCRANCH**, to crash with the Teeth, to make a Noise in eating.

SCRAN'NEL, grating by the Sound.

To **SCRAPE** [*Scrapen*, *Sax. scharpen*, *S. Arab.*, *Dan.*] to shave or rasp off.

SCRAPE [*Skrap*, *Swed.*] Difficulty, Perplexity, Distress.

SCRA'PER, one who scrapes, a wretched idler.

SCRAPS [*q. d.* Scrapings] small Bits.

SCRAT, an Hermaphrodite, one who is f both Sexes. *O.*

To **SCRATCH** [*kratzen*, *Teut. kratzen*, *Dan.*] which *Minsheu* derives of *κράσσειν*, *Gr.*] to tear with the Nails.

SCRATCH *Work*, a Way of Painting in fresco, by preparing a black Ground, on which is placed a white Plaster.

SCRATCH'ER, one that scratches.

SCRATCH'ES [in *Horses*] a Disease, Chaps between the Heel and Joint of the Pastern.

To **SCRAWL** [*of krabbelen*, *Du.*] to write fter a sorry careless Manner.

SCRAWL'ER, a bad Writer.

SCRAY, a Sea Swallow, or Bird.

SCRE'ABLE [*screabilis*, *L.*] which may e spit on.

To **SKREAK** [*of skriger*, *Dan.*] to make Noise like a Door whose Hinges are rusty, or a Wheel that is not well greased.

SCREAM, a shrill Cry.

To **SCREAM** [*screemen*, *Belg.*] to cry out, specially in a Fright.

SCRE'ATION, a Spitting. *L.*

To **SCREECH** [*kreif, beu*, *Hessian Dia.* to cry out with a loud Voice] to hoot or howl like a Screech Owl.

SCREECH-OWL, an Owl that hoots in the Night.

To **SCREEK**. See *To skrek*.

SCREEN [*scerniculum*, *L. scherm*, *Teut.*] Device to keep off the Wind, or the Heat of the Fire; a Frame for sitting Gravel, Corn, &c.

To **SCREEN** [*scernere*, *L.*] to sift through a Screen; to shelter, protect, or defend.

A **SCREW** [*Eschrou*, *F. schroev*, *Belg.*] an Instrument for several Uses.

To **SCREW** [*schraeven*, *Belg. schrauben*, *Teut.*] to press, to force with a Screw.

To **SCRIB'BLE** [*scribaillet*, *F. of scribo*, *L.*] to scratch or dash with a Pen; also to write ill, spoken of an Author.

A **SCRIB'BLER**, a mean or pitiful Writer.

SCRIB'BLE *Scrabble*, sorry or pitiful Writing.

SCRIBE [*scriba*, *L.*] a Writer or Penman, a Secretary, a Notary, a Scrivener.

SCRIBES [among the *Jews*] a Sect which managed the Affairs of the *Synagogue*, and expounded the Law to the People.

SCRIMER [*scrimur*, *F.*] a Gladiator, *Sbakesp.*

SCRIMP'NESS, Scantiness.

SCRINE, a Coffin or Chest. *Spens.*

SCRIN'IUM, a Coffin or Casket to hold Jewels; a Cupboard to put Books or Papers in, an Office or Chamber. *L.*

SCRIN'IUM *Dispositivium*. [among the *Romans*] was the Office or Chamber where the Emperor's Commands and Orders were dispatched. *L.*

SCRIN'IUM *Epistolarium* [among the *Romans*] the Office of those who wrote the Emperor's Letters. *L.*

SCRIN'IUM *Libellorum* [among the *Romans*] the Office of Requests, where the Petitions, presented to the Emperor to beg some Favour of him, were usually kept. *L.*

SCRIN'IUM *Memoriae* [among the *Romans*] a Place where Minutes were kept to put an Officer in Mind of the Prince's Orders, to the End he might afterwards dispatch Letters Patent at large for the same.

SCRIN'IUM *Vestimentorum* [among the *Romans*] the Wardrobe where the Emperor's Cloaths and Robes are kept.

SCRIP [*Minsheu* derives it of *strips*, *L.* because Wallets were anciently made of Bulrushes; but *Skinner* of *Scrape*, *Sax.* commodious, *q. d.* commodious for travelling] a Budget or Bag; a little Piece. *O.*

SCRIPTURE [*scriptura*, *L.*] a Writing, but emphatically the Holy Scripture, the Writings of the *Old* and *New Testament*.

SCRIPTURAL [*scripturalis*, *L.*] belonging to the *Holy Scriptures*.

SCRIP'TURISTS [*scripturatus*, *F.*] those who ground their Faith on the *Scriptures* only.

SCRITCH-OWL [*scricciola*, *Ital. q. d.* Shrieking Owl] a Night Bug,

SCRITORY. See *Scrutator*.

SCRIV'ENER [*scrivano*, *Ital: scribo*, *L.*] one who draws up and engrosses Writings.

SCRIV'ENISH, Subtily. *O.*

SCRO'BICLE [*scrobiculus*, *L.*] a little Ditch.

SCROBICULOUS *Cordus* [in *Anatomy*] the Heart-pit, or Pit of the Breast.

SCRO'FULA } hard Glandules or
SCRO'PHULA } Swellings of the Glandules of the Neck and Ears, the King's Evil. *L.*

SCRO'FULOUS } [*scrofulosus*, or *scro-*
SCRO'PHULOUS } *phulosus*, *L.*] belonging to the King's Evil; hard, full of Kernels, or Swellings of the Glandules.

SCROLL [a Corruption of *Roll*, as *Minsheu* thinks], a Slip or Roll of Parchment.

SCROLL [in *Architecture*]. See *Voluta*.

SCROOBY GRASS, Scurvy - Grass, *Cochliaria*. *L.*

SCROTOCE'LE [of *stratum*, and *Kulla*, *Gr.*] a Rupture of the *scrotum*.

SCRO'IVUM, the Bag which contains the Testicles of the Male, which is composed of two Membranes besides a Serp-Skin. *L.*

SCROFUM *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Skin which

which encompasses the Heart, the same as *Pericardium*. L.

SCROYLS, Corsairs, insolent Fellows, Rebels. *Sbaksjs*.

A SCRUB [*Scrope*, *Sax.*] a Brush or Broom much worn. *Metaph.* a sorry Fellow. To SCRUB [*Scroopan*, *Sax.* *scrappen*, *Teut.*] to rub hard.

SCRUBBED [*scrubber*, *Dan.*] worn out, also slovenly, mean habited.

SCRUFF, little Sticks, Coals, &c. which poor People gather by the Side of the Thames for Fuel.

SCRUPLE [*scrupula*, *F.* *scrupulus*, *L.*] Doubt, Niceness in Point of Conscience.

SCRUPLE [with *Apotecaries*] the third Part of a Dram, or so Grains Weight.

SCRUPOSE [*scroposus*, *L.*] full of Gravel Stones; also difficult.

SCRUPULOSITY } [*scrupulositas*, *L.*
SCRUPULOUSNESS } a scrupulous Humour, Nicety, a being scrupulous.

SCRUPULOUS [*scrupuleus*, *F.* *scrupulosus*, *L.*] full of Scruples, nice, precise.

SCRUPULOUSLY, carefully, nicely, doubtfully.

To SCRUISE, to press or thrust hard, to crowd.

SCRUTABLE [*scrutabilis*, *L.*] that may be searched.

SCRUTATION, a searching. L.

SCRUTINE'ER, one who makes a Scrutiny.

To SCRUTINIZE [of *scrutinium*, *L.*] to make a strict Enquiry into, to examine thoroughly.

SCRUTINY [*scrutin*, *F.* *scrutinium*, *L.*] a strict Search or diligent Enquiry into a Thing; also a Perusal of Suffrages or Votes at the Election of Magistrates.

SCRUTO'IR } [*scrivoir*, *F.* *scriptorium*,
SCRITORE } L.] a Sort of large Cabinet with a Door opening downwards for the Conveniency of Writing.

A SCRY of Fowl, a great Flock.

A SCUD, a sudden Shower of Rain.

To SCUD away } [*schudden*, *Belg.* to trem-
To SCUDLE } ble, of *schutsen*, to shake,
Teut.] to run away all of a sudden.

SCUFFLE [*q. d.* to shuffle, which *Mer. Caf.* derives from *scuffilus*, *Gr.* to handle roughly, a Quarrel with Fighting, a Fray.

SCULK [Hunting Term] a Company, as a Scul of Fowls.

To SCULK [of *schudden*, *Belg.* to hide, or *err.* of *abscondere*, *L.*] to hide one's self, to lurk here and there.

SCULK'ER, one who sculks.

SCULL [*schedel*, *Teut.*] the Bone of the Head; also a little Oar to row with.

SCULL-CAP, a little small Cap.

SCULLS of Friars [Old Phrase] a Company of Friars or Brothers.

SCULL of Fishes [of *Scoli*, *Sax.*] a Shoal of Fishes.

A SCULLER, a Boat rowed with Sculls, also the Waterman.

SCULL'ERY, a Place to wash and scull in.

SCULLION [conillon, *F.* or of *culina*, *L.* a Kitchen] a Drudge who does the meanest Services in a Kitchen.

SCULP [*sculptura*, *L.*] a Cut, Print, or engraven Picture.

To SCULP [*sculps*, *L.*] to carve, to engrave.

SCULPTOR [*sculptor*, *F.*] a Carver, or Engraver. L.

SCULPTURE [*sculptura*, *L.*] the Art of carving Figures in Stone, Wood, &c. also a printed Picture.

To SCULPTURE, to engrave.

SCUM [*sum*, *Dan.* *schuum*, *Teut.* *scum*, *F.*] Froth, Dross; the Dregs of the People.

To SCUM [*scumer*, *F.*] to take off Froth, Dross, &c.

SCUM'BER [among Hunters] the Dreg of Fox.

To SCUM'MER [*scummer*, *Dan.*] to squirt a watery Substance out of the Body. O.

SCUPPER Holes [of *schoppen*, *Belg.* *schupfen*, *Teut.* to draw off] little Holes made through the Ship's Sides, through which the Water that comes from the Pump, or any other Way, is carried off into the Sea.

SCUPPER-Leathers [to a Ship] Leathers nailed over those Holes.

SCUPPER Nails, short Nails with broad Heads to fasten the Scupper Leathers.

SCURF [*schurf*, *L.* *S.* *Scorpa*, *Sax.*] a whitish scaly Swelling, raised in the Skin of the Head.

SCUR'FINNESS, being full of Scurf.

SCUR'FY, having much Scurf.

SCURRIL'ITY [*scurrilitate*, *F.* *scurrilitas*, *L.*] Buffoonery, saucy, drolling, or scolding, also Scandal.

SCUR'RILOUS [*scurrile*, *F.* *scurrilis*, *L.*] railing, saty, abusive, scandalous.

SCUR'RILOUSLY, abusively, reproachfully.

SCUR'RILOUSNESS, a being full of Scurrility.

The SCURVY [*scorbut*, *F.* *scorbutus*, *L.*] a Disease, the Symptoms of which are yellow Spots on the Hands and Face, Weakness of the Legs, stinking Breath, &c.

SCURVY-Grass, an Herb so called from its particular Virtue in curing that Disease. *Cochlearia*. L.

SCURVY, bad, naughty, untoward, sary, pitiful.

SCUT [Coyt, *Sax.* *cutte*, *Belg.* the Femur Privities] the Tail of a Hare or Cooney. It means also a loose Woman, which last I think rather to be derived from the *Teut.* *scut*, a Filly.

SCUTAGE [*scutagium*, *L.* of *scutum*, *L.* *Schild*, *Teut.* *q. d.* Shield Money] a Tax

granted to King Henry III. for his Expedition to the Holy Land.

SCUTA'GIO *babendo*, a Writ to Tenants, who held by a Knight's Service, to attend the King to the Wars. *L.*

SCUTCHEON [*scuffon*, *F. succione*, Ital. of *scutum*, *L.* a Shield] the Ground on which a Coat of Arms is painted.

SCUTCHEON [*Archibitecture*] the Key or Centre Stone in a Building; also a small Plate of Brass or Iron set before a Lock.

SCUTCHEON [among Gardeners] a Bud to be grafted.

SCUTIF'EROUS [*scutifer*, *L.*] bearing a Shield.

SCUTIFOR'ME *Oz* [among Anatomists] the Whistle-bone of the Knee. *L.*

SCUTIFORMIS *Cartilago* [*Anatomy*] one of the five Cartilages of the Larynx, so called from having the Shape of a Shield. *L.*

SCUTELLATED [*scutella*, *L.*] divided into small Surfaces.

SCUT'GLE [*Scuzel*, *Sax.*] a Dust Basket; a wooden Trough in a Mill, through which the Flower falls into a Tub; the Bowl on the Top-mast of a Ship.

SCUTTLES [in a Ship] little square Holes cut in the Deck, enough to let a Man through; they serve to let People down upon Occasion; these little Windows cut out in Cabins to let in Light.

SCUTUM, a Buckler; [in *Anatomy*] the Knee-pan, or round Bone of the Knee. *L.*

SCYLID [of Scyllan, *Sax.*] hid, covered, withdrawn. *Cboac*,

SCYL'LA, a Rock over against the Gulph *Charybdis*, so that the Passage there is dangerous for Ships; whence the Proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdis*; to avoid Scylla, he falls into Charybdis; or in English, He leaps out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire.

SCYMITAR, a crooked *Parthian* Sword.

SCYPHUS [in *Anatomy*] the Infundibulum or Funnel of the Brain. *L.*

SCY'REGEMOT [*Sciepmot*, *Sax.*] was formerly a Court held twice a Year by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Aldermen, where all Laws were given in Charge to the Shire.

SCYTAL'IDES [*Σκυτάλης*, *Gr.*] the three small Bones in each Finger.

SCYTHE [*Συθε*, *Sax. Sens*, *Teut.*] an instrument for mowing Grass.

SDEIN, Disdain. *Spenc.*

SEA [*See*, *Sax. see*, *Belg. See*, *Teut.* and .. *S.*] that general Collection of Waters which encompasseth the Earth, and has several Names given it, according to the Countries it passes, as *British Sea*, *Irish Sea*, &c.

SEA Board [*Sea Term*] toward the Sea.

SEA Bind Weed, an Herb. *Corvolvulus veritimus*. *L.*

SEA Cock, SEA Beam, SEA Devil, SEA Wagon, several Sorts of Fishes,

SEA Charts } a Geographical Description
SEA Card } of Coasts, with the true Distances, Heights, &c.

SEA Coal, Coal conveyed by Sea.
SEA Drags, are what hang over Ships at Sea, or the Boat when it is towed.

SEA Gate [among Sailors] when two Ships are brought close to one another by means of a Wave, they say, *they lie aboard one another in a Sea Gate*.

SEA Longs, the Froth of the Sea.
SEA Marge, a Cliff, or the Banks of the Sea. *Shalep*.

SEA-NAVEL, a small Shell-Fish, resembling a Navel.

SEA Tars [among Sailors] the Gale of Wind which comes off from the Sea.

SEA Yoke, a sort of Tackle used when the Sea is so rough that Men cannot govern the Helm with their Hands.

SE'AH [סאה, *H.*] an Hebrew Measure about two Gallons and four Pints.

SEA-FARING, living chiefly at Sea.
SEA-GIRT, surrounded by the Sea.

SEAL [*Seal*, *Sax.*] Time, Season. *Eff.*

SEAL [*Seal*, *Sax. segel*, *Teut. Seel*, *F. Sigillum*, *L.*] the Print of a Coat of Arms, or some other Device made in Wax, and set to any Deed or Writing; the Piece of Metal, &c. on which the Figure is engraven.

To SEAL [*segelen*, *Du. Seeler*, *F. Sigillare*, *L.*] to set a Seal to a Writing, &c.

To SEAL *Hermetically* [in *Chymistry*] is to stop the Mouth or Neck of a Glass Vessel, with a Pair of Pincers heated red hot.

A SEAL, a Sea Calf, the Skin of which is used in making Watch-Cases, &c.

SEAL'ER [in *Chantry*] an Officer who seals the Writs and Instruments there made.

SEAM [Seam, *Sax. Saum*, *Teut.*] a Row of Stitches with a Needle.

SEAM [Seime, *Sax. seim*, *C. Br.*] Fat, Tallow; also the Fat of a Hog fry'd.

SEAM of Corn, [of Seam, *Sax.* probably of *σάμμα*, *Gr.* a Load] eight Bushels. *Eff.*

A SEAM [of Wood] a Horse Load. *Suff.*

SEAM [of Glass] 120 Pounds.

SEAMS [of a Ship] are Places where her Planks meet and join together.

The SEAMS [in *Harfers*] a Disease.

SEAM'LESS, without a Seam.

SEAM'STER } [Seamerpe, *Sax.*] a
SEAM'STRESS } Man or Woman that
sews or makes up Linen Garments.

SEAM } [of *Sageua*, *L. sayaw*, *Gr.*] a
SEAN } Sort of large fishing Net.

SEAN Fish, a Fish taken with such a Net.

To SEAR [Seapan, *Sax. sffer*, *F.*] to burn with a hot Iron, or a Wax Candle.

SEAR [either of *Seapan*, *Sax. Zepic*, *Gr.*] dry, consumed. *Spenc.*

SEAR Cloth [Seapciab, *Sax.* of *Cera*, *Wax*, *L.* and *Glob*] a Plaster for Pains, Aches, &c.

SEAR-Leaves, Leaves of a Tree withered or dead, as at the Fall of the Leaf,

SEAR *Wood*, dead Boughs cut off from Trees of a Forest.

To **SEARCE** [*sasser*, F.] to sift finely. *Boyle*.

To **SEARCH** [*sercher*, or *chercher*, F.] to seek, look for, or be in quest of.

A **SEARCH** [*recherche*, F.] a seeking after, a looking for, &c.

A **SEARCHER** [*chercheur*, F.] one who searches, seeks, and looks for.

A **SEARCHER**, an Officer whose Business is to examine, and by a peculiar Seal to mark the Defects of woollen Cloth.

SEARSE } [of *fas*, F.] a fine Hair Sieve.

SEASNAPLE, a kind of Shell-fish.

SEASON [*saison*, F.] one of the four Quarters of the Year, which are *Spring*, *Summer*, *Autumn*, and *Winter*; also a proper Time to do any Thing in.

SEASONABLE, that which is done in Season, opportune, convenient.

SEASONABLY, opportunely.

SEASONABLENESS, Opportuneness.

To **SEASON** [*assaisoner*, F. *jeasonare*, Ital. *saizen*, Teut.] to salt, or give any Thing a Relish with Salt, Spice, &c.

SEASONINGS [in the *West Indies*] an aguish Distemper, which Foreigners are subject to at their first coming.

SEAT [*Seatole*, Sax. *sedes*, Dan. *siz*, Teut. *sedes*, L.] any Thing to sit on.

To **SEAT**, to place on Seats, to settle, to fix.

SEATER [*Sæton*, Sax.] an Idol worshipped by our Saxon Ancestors on *Saturday*. The Form of this Idol was an old Man on a Pillar standing on a Fish, a Pail of Water in his Right hand, full of Fruits, and a Whale in his Left.

SEATON [*q. d.* Sea-Town] in *Devonshire*, 120 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

SEAVES, Rushes. *N. C.*

SEAVY-Ground, such as is overgrown with Rushes.

SEAX [*Sæx*, Sax.] a Sword made like the Scythe, used by the old Saxons.

SEBASTIAN [*σβαστιανος*, Gr. reverend or maistical] a proper Name of Men.

SEBERT [a Contraction of *Sigbert* *Verigan*] a King of the *East Saxons*, the first of them that embraced Christianity.

SECANT [*secans*, L.] cutting.

SECANT [in *Geometry*] a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the Circle, through one End of a given Arch or Angle, till it meets or cuts another Line, called a Tangent, raised on the Outside, at the other End.

To **SECEDE** [*secedo*, L.] to withdraw from Fellowship.

SECEDER, one who withdraws from a Court or Society, on account of its Proceedings.

To **SECE'RN** [*secerno*, L.] to separate finer Matter from the grosser.

SECESSION, a going aside, a retiring, a revolting. *L.*

SECESSION [among *Physicians*] the going off of a Disease by Secretion.

SECESSION [of *Parliament*] the Adjournment or breaking up of it. *L.*

SECH'IN [*sachen*, Teut.] to seek out. *Cbauc.*

SECKINGTON [*Seckbunt*, of *Seck*, a Flight, and *Dunt*, Sax.] a Tower at Hill in *Warwickshire*.

To **SECLUDE** [*secludere*, L. of *se*, L. *seorsim* and *claudo*] to shut apart from others, to shut out.

SECLUSION, the Act of secluding. *L.*

SE'COND [*secundus*, L.] the last of two.

A **SECOND** [in *Astronomy*] the 60th Part of a Minute.

A **SECOND**, one who backs or defends another.

To **SECOND** [*secundo*, F.] to aid and assist another; to favour, to countenance.

SECONDA } the Second, or two in
SECONDE } Number. *L.*

SECOND Captain, one whose Company has been broke, and he joined to another.

SECOND Deliverance, a Writ issue after the Return of Cattle replevied, for replevying of the same Cattle again, by reason of some Fault in the Party that replevied.

SE'CONDHAND, any received from the first Possessor.

A **SE'CONDARY** [*secundarius*, L.] the second Man in any Place, he who is next to any Chief Officer, as of the Compter, who is the next Man to the Sheriff, &c.

SE'CONDARY [among *Philosophers*] the same with *Second*, as *Secondary Causes*.

SE'CONDARY Circles [in *Astronomy*] are Circles of the Sphere at Right Angles, as the *Azimuths* or vertical Circles, in respect to the Horizon; the *Meridian* and *Hour Circles*, in respect to the Equinoctial, &c.

SE'CONDARY Circles [in Reference to the Equinoctial] are Hour Circles.

SE'CONDARY Circles [in Reference to the Horizon] are *Azimuths*, or vertical Circles.

SE'CONDARY Circles [in reference to the *Ecliptick*] are such as, falling through the Poles of the great Circle, are at right Angles thereto, as the Circles of Longitude of the Sun.

SE'CONDARY Planets [in *Astronomy*] such as move round others, whom they respect as the Centre of their Motion.

SE'CONDINE. See *Secundine*.

SE'CRECY } [of *secretus*, L.] Pri-
SE'CRETNESS } vacy, the keeping of a

Matter Secret.

SE'CREMENT, the separated Part.

A **SE'CRET** [*secretum*, L.] a Thing which few People know, or that ought to be kept private. *F.*

SE'CRET [*secretus*, L.] private, hidden, close, or that keeps Counsel. *F.*

SE'CRETARISHIP, Office of Secretary.

SECRETARY [*secretaire*, F. *secretarius*, L.] one who is employed in writing Letters, Dispatches, &c. for a Prince of particular Society.

To **SECRETE** [*secretum*, L.] to separate.
SECRE'IED, hid, concealed, put out of the Way.

SE'CRETLY, privately.

SE'CRETNESS, Privacy.

SECRE'TION [among *Chymists*] is the Separation of one Fluid from another, in the Body of an Animal or Vegetable. L.

SE'CRETORY, that performs Secretion.

SECT [*secte*, F. of *secta*, L.] a Party professing the same Opinion.

SECTA ad Curiam, a Writ lying against him who refuseth to perform his Suit, either to the County or Court Baron. L.

SECTA facienda per illum, &c. a Writ to compel the Heir to perform Service for all the Copartners. L.

SECTA Molentini, a Writ against him who having used to grind his Corn at one Mill, leaveth it, and goeth to another. L.

SECTA unica tantum facienda, &c. a Writ for that Heir who is distrained by the Lord in more Suits than one, upon account of the Land of several Heirs descended to him. L.

SECTA'RIAN [*sectarius*, L.] belonging to a Sect.

SECT'ARY [*sectaire*, F. *sectarius*, L.]. a Follower of a particular Sect or Party.

SECTATOR [*sectator*, L.] a Follower, an Imitator.

SECTIO Casaria [among *Andromis*] the same as *Hyperotomatocia*. L.

SECT'ION; a cutting or dividing; also a Part cut off. F. of L.

SECTION [of a Book] a certain Division in the Chapters.

SECTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the cutting one Plane by another, or of a Solid by a Plane.

Conick SECTION; is the Figure made by the solid Body of a Cone's being supposed to be cut by a Plane; and these Sections are generally accounted four, the *Circle*, *Ellipsis*, *Hyperbola*, and *Parabola*.

SECTION [*Architettura*] the Draught of the Heights and Depths, or a Building raised on a Plane, as though the whole Fabrick were cut asunder, to discover the Inside.

SECTIS non faciendis, a Writ which lieth for a Woman who ought not to perform Suit or Court for her Dower. L.

SECTIVE [*sectivus*, L.] that is or may be cut.

SECTOR [*sector*, F.] an Instrument used in all the practical Parts of the *Mathematicks*. L.

SECTOR [of a Circle] a Portion comprehended between two Radii or Semidiameters, and the Ark of the Circle, making an Angle at the Centre.

SECTOR [of a Sphere] is the Conick Solid, whose *Vortex* ends in the Centre of the Sphere, and its Base is a Segment of the same Sphere.

SECULAR [*seculaire*, F. *secularis*, L.] be-

longing to the Space of 100 Years; also Temporal, belonging to this World, or Life; also that is convenient in this World, without being engaged in a Monastick Life; as,

A **SECULAR Priest**, one who takes upon him the Care of Souls, and doth not live under any Rules of religious Orders.

SECULAR Games [among the *Romans*] solemn Feasts celebrated at the End of every Age or 100 Years.

SECULARISA'TION, secularizing. F.

SECULAR'ITY [*secularitas*, L.] Worldliness; also a secular Life; or the Condition of a secular Person.

To **SECULARIZE** [*seculariser*, F.] to make secular, or, to secularize a Monk.

SECULARNESS; Worldliness.

SECUNDA Superiori'ationi Pasturae, a Writ where Measurement of Pasture hath been made; and he, who first surcharged the Common, doth again surcharge it. L.

SECUN'DANS [*Mathematicis*] an infinite Series or Rank of Numbers, which begin from nothing, and proceeds as the Squares of Numbers in Arithmetical Proportion, as 0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, &c.

SECUN'DARY [*secundarius*, L.] an Officer next under the chief Officer.

SECUN'DARY Fever, is that which arises after a Crisis, or the Discharge of some morbid Matter, or after the Declension of the Small Pox and Measles.

To **SECUN'DATE** [*secundatum*, L.] to prosper.

SECUNDA'TION, a seconding, a forwarding, a prospering. L.

SECUN'DINES [*secundines*, F. *secundinae*, L.] the After-birth or Burden, i. e. the Placenta or Womb-cake with the Membranes including the Fetus before its Birth, and which are extracted after it is born.

SECUN'DUM Naturam [i. e. according to the Course of Nature] is a Phrase used by Physicians, when all Things are duly performed, as in a State of Health.

SECURE [*securus*, L.] that is out of Danger, safe, fearless or careless.

To **SECURE** [*securare*, L.] to make secure, to save, shelter, or protect; also to apprehend or lay hold of.

SECURELY, safely.

SECURITATE Pacis, a Writ against him who threatens another with Death and Danger. L.

SECURITATEM Invenlendi quod, &c. a Writ against any of the King's Subjects, to stay them from going out of the Kingdom. L.

SECUR'ITY [*securitas*, F. *securitas*, L.] Safety, the being out of Danger; also Surety for the Payment of Money; Bail; also Carelessness, Unconcernedness.

SEDAN [of *sedes*, L.] a close Chair in which Persons of Quality are carried.

SEDA'TE [*sedatus*, L.] quiet, composed, undisturbed in Mind.

SEDA'TELY, quietly, composedly.

SEDA'TENESS, a due Composure of Mind.

SEDA’TIVE [*sedativus*, L.] of a quieting, allaying, or allwaging Quality.

SE DEFENDEN’DO [*i. e.* in defending himself] a Plea for one who is charged with killing another, saying, he was forced to do it in his own Defence; yet must he procure his Pardon from the Lord Chancellor, and forfeit his Goods to the King.

SE’DENTARY [*sedensivus*, F. *sedentarius*, L.] that is much given to sitting; that fits much, or works sitting.

SE’DENTARY Parliaments [in France] such as are fixed and settled in a Place.

SE’DENTARINESS, the Condition of one who sitteth much.

SEDE [of *Smg*, Sax. *sed*, Belg. of *seconde*, L. a cutting] a Kind of Weeds.

SEDO’Y, abounding with Sedge.

SEDIMENT [*sedimentum*, L.] the Settlement or Dregs of any Thing. F.

SEDIMENT of Urine [among Physicians] certain Parts of the nourishing Juice, which being separated from the Blood with the Serum, by reason of their Weight, sink to the Bottom of the Urine.

SEDI’TION [of *sed*, *i. e.* *seorsum*, and *len*, L. going] Mutiny, Strife, popular Tumult; Uproar, F. of L.

SEDI’TIOUS [*seditionus*, F. *seditiosus*, L.] apt or tending to raise Sedition; factious, mutinous.

SEDI’TIOUSLY, mutiniously.

TO SEDU’CE [*seducere*, F. *seducere*, L.] to mislead or deceive; to corrupt or debauch.

SEDUCE’MENT } the Act of seducing or
SEDUC’TION } misleading, F. of L.

A SEDUC’ER [*seductor*, F. *seductor*, L.] one who misleads.

SEDUC’TIVE [*seductivus*, L.] apt to seduce or mislead.

SEDU’LITY [*sedulitas*, L.] continual Care, Diligence.

SEDULOUS [*sedulus*, L.] very careful, or diligent, industrious.

SEDULOUSLY, diligently.

SEDU’LOUSNESS, Diligence, Assiduity.

SEDU’WAL [*Syrtipale*, Sax.] the Herb Setwal or Valerian.

SEE [of *sedes*, L.] a Seat, the Dignity or Seat of an Archbishop or Bishop.

TO SEE [*Scon*, Sax. *seer*, Dan. *seben*, Teut.] to perceive with the Eyes.

SEED [*Sæb*, Sax. *seed*, Dan. *saad*, Belg. *saat*, Teut. *saamen*, L.] that Matter which in all Plants and Fruits is disposed by Nature for the Propagation of the Kind.

SEED [of *Animals*] a white, hot, spirituous Humour, made out of the thickest Part of the Blood in the Testicles and Epididymus.

SEED [in a figurative Sense] is the Cause which produces some Effects, as the Seeds of War, Virtue, Vice, &c.

TO SEED, to grow to such Maturity as to shed the Seed.

SEED-CAKE, a Cake, so called from the Seeds that are mingled with it.

SEED-LEEP } a Vessel or Hopper in which
SEED-LIP } Husbandmen carry their

Seed-corn at the Time of sowing.

SEED Bedding [in Cattle] a Disease.

SEED’LINGS [in Botany] Roots of Gill-flowers which come from the Seeds sown; also the young tender Shoots of Plants that are newly young.

SEEDSMAN, he who scatters the Seed.

SEED’Y, having Seeds, running to Seed.

SEEING-Glass, a Looking-glass, N. C.

TO SEEK [*suchen*, Teut. *gesecken*, Sax.] to search or look for, to endeavour after; also to be at a Loss, to be without Knowledge or Experience.

To SEEL [or *pyllan*, Sax. to give away] a Ship is said to *seel*, when the tumbles suddenly and violently, sometimes to one Side, and sometimes to another, when a Wave passes from under her Sides faster than she can drive away with it.

LEE-SEEL [*See Term*] is when a Ship thus rolls to the Leeward.

SEEL’ING [among Falconers] is the running of a Thread through the Eye-lids of a Hawk when first taken, so that she may see very little or not at all, to make her the better endure the Hood.

SEELY, silly, Spence.

To SEEM [*seemler*, F.] to appear.

To SEEM [*saemen*, Teut.] to become.

SEEM’LY [*xiemlich*, Teut.] becoming, decent.

SEEM’LINESS, Comeliness.

SEEN, a Cow’s Teat or Pap. G.

SEER, several, divers, O.

SEER [*g. d.* Fore-Seer] a Prophet.

To SEE’SAW, to move with a reciprocal, ting Motion.

To SEETHE [*seethen*, Sax. *seden*, L. S. and Teut.] to boil.

SEGGE [*segg*, Belg.] to say, to speak, Chauc.

SEG’GRUM, an Herb.

SEG’HIL [of *Sacce*, a Fight, or Sign, Victory, Sax. and Hill] in Northumberland.

SEG’MENT [*segmentum*, L.] a Piece cut off from something.

SEGMENT of a Circle [in Geometry] is a Figure terminated by a right Line less than the Diameter and Circumference, or it is a Figure contained between a Chord and an Arch of the same Circle.

SEGMENT of a Sphere [in Mathematics] is a Portion of it cut off by a Plane, in any Part except the Centre, so that the Base of each Segment must always be a Circle, and its Surface a Part of that of the Sphere; the whole Segment being either greater or less than an Hemisphere.

SEGMENT Leaves [in Botany] Leaves of Plants cut and divided into many Shreds.

SEG’NITY [*segnitas*, L.] Slothfulness.

To **SE'GREGATE** [*segregatum*, L.] to separate or put apart.

SE'GREGATION [*q d.* a taking out of the Flock] a separating, severing, putting apart. L.

SE'GREIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term used of *Griffins* drawn in a leaping Posture.

SE'GIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term used of a Lion or other Beasts, sitting like a Cat, with his Fore-feet straight. F.

SEIGN'IOR } Lord, Master. *Ital.*

SIGN'OR }

SEIG'NIOR [in *Law*] the Lord of the Manor or Fee.

GRAND SEIGNIOR [*i. e.* Great Lord] the Emperor of the *Turks*.

SEIGNIO'RAGE [*seigneurieage*, F.] a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth Allowance of Gold or Silver brought in the Mass, to his Exchange for Coin.

SEIGNIORY [*seigneurie*, F.] the Jurisdiction or Power of a Lord, Lordship.

SEIMBOLE, half a Tun, or a Pipe of Wine.

SEI'MOUR [*de Sancto Mauro*, L. or *Saint Moor*, F.] a Surname.

SEINE [*regne*, *Sax.*] a Net used in Fishing.

SEINT [*of ceinture*, F.] a Girdle. *Chauc.*

SEI'OUR, to sojourn. *Chauc.*

SER'ASIS [in *Pharmacy*] an Inflammation in the Head, proceeding from excessive Heat.

SEISIN [*Law Term*] Possession of, or a Right to Lands and Tenements.

SE'ISIN in Fact [*Law Term*] is an actual taking Possession in Person.

SEISIN in Law, is when something is done which the Law accounts a Seisin.

SEISI'NA Habenda, &c. a Writ for Delivery of Seisin to the Lord of his Tenements, after the King hath had the Year, Day, and Waste.

To **SE'JUGATE** [*sejugatum*, L.] to separate, or put apart.

SEI'ZABLE, that may be seized.

To **SEIZE** [*saizo*, F.] to take into Custody or Possession by Force, or wrongfully; to detain, to attack, to lay hold of, or catch.

To **SEIZE** } [*Sea Term*] to make fast or

To **SEASE** } bind; especially to fasten two Ropes together with Rope-Yarn.

SEI'ZED of } [*Law Term*] possessed of.

SEI'ZED of }

The **SEI'ZING** [of a Boat] is a Ropetied to a Ring or little Chain in the Foreship of the Boat, by which means it is fastened to the Side of the Ship.

SEIZING [in *Falconry*] a Hawk's taking any thing in her Claws, and holding it fast.

SEI'ZURE, seising, taking into Custody, Attachment, Distress.

SEJUNCTION [*sejunctio*, L.] a parting or putting asunder.

SE'KEL, in like Manner. O.

SE'LAH [*שלו*, H.] a Note of Musick in the Psalms of *David*.

SE'LANDEK, a stabby Disease in Horses.

SEL'BY [of Sel, *Sax.* Good, and By, an Habitation] a Place famous for a Convent or Abbey, the Abbot whereof had the Title of Baron of the Realm: a Surname.

SEL'DOUTH [of Selb, seldom, and outh, known, *Sax.*] uncommon.

SEL'DOM [*Seloon*, of Selb, rare, and *one*, *Sax.* *sefras*, *Teut.*] done not often.

SEL'DOMNESS, the not happening often.

SELECT' [*selectus*, L.] chosen out of others, Choice.

To **SELECT'** [*selectum*, L.] to pick out, to cull.

SELECT'LY, in a select Manner.

SELECT'NESS, Choiceness.

SELE'NI'US [*σεληνιος* *λεος*, Gr.] a Mirrour Stone, or *δυσκου* Glass, the Brightness of which was heretofore thought to increase and decrease according to the Course of the Moon.

SELENOG'RAPHY of [*σεληνη*, the Moon, and *γραφειν*, Description, Gr.] a Description of the Face of the Moon, as distinguished by Spots, &c. which may be seen by the Help of the Telescope.

SELEU'CIANS, Hereticks in the primitive Church, who held that the Body of Christ ascended no higher than the Sun; that the Deity was corporeal; and that the Matter of the Universe was co eternal with him.

SELF [*Silp*, *Sax* *selff*, *Dan* *self*, *Belg* *saig*, *Teut.*] one's own Person.

SELF Heal, a Wound Herb. *Prunella*, L.

SELF'ISH, minding chiefly his own Interest.

SELF'ISHLY, in a selfish Manner.

SELF'ISHNESS, the being selfish.

SELF'SAME, the very same.

SE'LIBRA, half a Pound, or 6 Ounces, L.

SE'LION, a Ridge of Land which lies between two Furrows.

To **SELL** [*pyllan*, *Sax.*] to give for a Price.

SELL [*sella*, L.] a Saddle. *Spenc.*

SELL [*Arbitraturs*] the lowest Piece of Timber in a Timber-building, or that on which the whole Superstructure is erected.

SELL, Self. N. C.

SEI'LA Carnis [among the *Romans*] the Carule Chair, or Chair of State, adorned with Ivory, in which the great Magistrate had a Right to sit and be carried in a Chariot. L.

SEI'LA Equinis. } [in *Anatomy*] a Part

SEI'LA Sphenoides } of the Brain made of the four Processes of the *Ossis Sphenoides*; it contains the *Glandula Pituitaria*, and in Brutes the *Rete Mirabile*. L.

SEL'LENGER [of *Saintleger*, which comes from *Saint Leodeger*] a Surname.

SEL'LERY [*σεληνη*, Gr.] a Salad Herb.

SEL'LANDER } [*in Harfes*] a dry Scab
SEL'LANDER } growing in the very Best
SO'LANDER } of the Ham of the Hind-
 der Leg.

SEL'LA Solida, a Chair or Seat made of a Piece of Wood, on which the *Roman* Augurs or Southsayers sat, when they were taking their Observations.

SELT, Chance. *N. C.*

SEL'VAGE [*as Skinner thinks, q. d. Salvage*, because it preserves and strengthens the Garment] the outward Edge of Linen Cloth.

SELVE Movement, Movement. *O.*

SELY, *HiN.* *O.*

SEMARE [*St. Medard*] a Surname.

SEMAR'TON [*St. Martin*] a Surname.

SEM'BLABLE [*q. d. similibris, L.*] seeming, likely. *F.*

SEM'BLANCE, Likeness of Appearance, *F.*

SEM'BLATIVE [*of semblant, F.*] resembling, like to.

SEM'BLAUNCE, the same. *Spenc.*

SEMBLAUNT, a Look. *O.*

TO SEM'BLE [*semblar, F.*] to represent, to make a Likeness.

SEME of Corn, is eight Bushels.

SEME'IOSIS [*σπασμοσις, Gr.*] a noting or marking.

SEMEIOSIS [*in Physick*] an Observation whereby some Things being discovered, they find out others that were unknown.

SEMEIO'TICA [*σμειωτικα, Gr.*] is that Part of Physick which treats of the Signs of Health and Sickness, enabling the Physician to make probable Guesses about the Constitution of his Patient.

SEMELIHRED, Seemliness, Comeliness, *O.*

SEMEN'IFEROUS [*of semen, Seed, and fero, to bear*] bearing Seed.

SEMENTINE [*Ferie*] among the *Romans* certain Fasts appointed in Seed-Time, in order to pray the Gods to vouchsafe them a plentiful Harvest.

SEMEN Venaris [*among Chymists*] the Scum of Brags. *L.*

SEMETS [according to *Dr. Grew*] the Apices of the Attire of a Plant.

SE'MI [*semis, L.*] a Half.

SEMI Arian, the Arian Sect was divided into two principal Parts; the one of which sticking more closely to the Opinion of their Master, maintained that the Son of God was unlike the Father; and the other refused to receive the word *substantial*, yet acknowledged the Son of God of a like Substance or Essence with the Father, and therefore were called *Semi-Arians*.

SEM'BRIEF [*in Musick*] a Note of half the Quantity of a Brief or Breve.

SEMICIR'CLE, one half of a Circle, bounded by the Diameter and half the Circumference; also a Mathematical Instrument, being half the Theodolite.

SEMICIR'ULAR, made in Shape of, or belonging to, a Semi-circle.

SEMICIRCUM'FERENCE, half the Circumference.

SEMICO'OLON, a Stop or Point in a Sentence, between a Comma and a Colon, marked thus (;)

SEMICOMBUST' [*semicombustus, L.*] half burned.

SEMICON'GIUS, a Measure of half a Gallon. *L.*

SEMICONSPICUOUS [*semiconspicuous, L.*] half or partly visible.

SEMICOPE, a short Clock. *O.*

SEMICU'BI'CAL Paraboloid [*in Geometry*] a Curve or crooked lined Figure, whose Ordinates are in Sub-triplicate of the Duplicate Proportion of the Diameter, i. e. the Cubes of the Ordinates are as the Squares of the Diameter.

SEMICU'BIUM, a half Bath, in which the Patient sits only up to the Navel in Water.

SEMI'DIAM'ETER [*in Geometry*] is a Line drawn from the Centre of a Circle to any Point of its Circumference.

SEMI'DIAP'ASON [*in Musick*] a defective or imperfect Octave.

SEMI'DIAP'ENTE [*in Musick*] the lesser Third, having its Terms as 6 to 5.

SEMI'DIAP'HANOUS [*from semi and diaphanous*] half transparent.

SEMI'FIBULA'TUS [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Body, the *Peroneus Secundus*. *L.*

SEMI'IS'TULAR Flowers [*in Botany*] such whose upper Parts resemble a Pipe cut off obliquely, as *Birchwort*.

SEM'IFORM [*semiformis, L.*] half-formed, imperfect.

SEMIGLO'BULAR, of the Form of half a Globe.

SEMILU'NAR Valves [*in Anatomy*] Valves thus called from their Resemblance in Shape to a Half-moon.

SEMIMA'RES, half Males, a Name given to those that have been castrated, as Eunuchs, Geldings, &c. *L.*

SEMIMARI'NE [*Semimarinus, L.*] half Marine.

SEMIMEMBRANO'SUS [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, being half tendinous and Membrane like, lying immediately under the *Seminerosus*.

SEM'INAL [*seminalis, L.*] sordy.

SEMINAL Leaves [*among Botanists*] are two small, plain, soft, and undivided Leaves, that first shoot forth from the greatest Part of all sown Seeds; which Leaves are generally very different from those of the succeeding Plant in Size, Figure, Surface, and Position.

SEM'INALITY, a being seminal.

SEM'INARIST [*seminaire, F.*] one brought up in a Seminary.

SEMINARY

SEMINARY [*feminaria*, F. *feminarium*, L.] a Seed Plot, or Nursery for the raising of young Trees or Plants.

SEMINARY [in *Papists* Countries] a School, or College for training up of Priests to propagate their Doctrine in *England*, and other Protestant Countries, thence called *Seminary Priests*.

SEMINARY [figuratively] a School or College which is a Nursery for Learning.

To **SEMINATE** [*feminatum*, L.] to sow.

SEMINATION [with some Physicians] the Emission of the Male Seed into the Womb by Coition. L.

SEMINATUM, a sowing. L.

SEMINIFICK, bearing Seed.

SEMI-NERVOUS } in [Anatomy] a
SEMI-TENDINOUS } Muscle of the
Thigh, so named from being half-tendinous and Nerve-like. L.

SEMIOPA'COUS [*semi* and *opacus*, L.] half-dark.

SEMIPE'DAL, consisting of a Foot and a half in Measure. L.

SEMIPELAGIANS, a Sort of Christian Hereticks, who endeavoured to find a Mean between the *Pelagians* and the *Ortodox*. They agreed with the *Pelagians* in the Power of Free-will, at least as to the beginning of Faith and Conversion.

SEMIQUA'DRAT } [in Astronomy] an
SEMIQUARTILE } Aspect invented by
Kepler, when two Planets are distant one from the other 45 Degrees.

SEMIQUA'VER [in *Musick*] a Note half the Quantity of a Quaver.

SEMIQUINTILE [in *Astrology*] an Aspect of the Planets, when they are distant one from the other 36 Degrees.

SEMISEXTILE [in *Astrology*] an Aspect of the Planets, when they are 30 Degrees distant one from another, and it is thus marked (SS).

SEMISPEC'ULUM [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument to widen a Wound in the Neck of the Bladder or Womb.

SEMISPHERICAL, of or belonging to, or like the Half of a Sphere.

SEMISPHEROIDAL, formed in the Fashion of a half Spheroid.

SEMISPINA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle inserted to the upper Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the Breast.

SEMITER'TIAN *Ague*, a sort of *Ague*, partaking of a Tertian and Quotidian.

SEMITONE [in *Musick*] a half Tone.

SEMIVOW'ELS [in *Grammar*] certain Consonants, so called because they have half the Sound of Vowels.

SEMIS } [among *Apothecaries*] half an

SEMISSIS } Ounce. L.

SEM'ITA luminosa [i. e. the shining Path] a bright Track in the Heavens, which a little before the Vernal Equinox, may be seen about

fix o'Clock at Night towards the End of *February*, and Beginning of *October*. L.

SEMIUS'TULATE [*femiusulatus*, L.] half born, or consumed by Fire.

SEM'IT, limber. N. C.

SEMPERVI'RENT [of *semper*, always, and *virens*, being green] Ever green.

SEMPERVIVUM [with *Botanists*] the Herb Sengreen, *Aggreen*, or *Houssleek*. L.

SEMPITERNAL [*sempiternalis*, F. *sempiternus*, L.] continual, perpetual, endless, everlasting.

SEMPITER'NITY [*sempiternitas*, L.] Everlastingness.

SEMPSTRESS [σεμπερστρε, *Sax.*] a Woman who lives by her Needle, & c. by sewing.

SEMPT, sowed. O.

SENA [of *Sen*, *Cbald.*] the Leaves of a Shrub grown in the Levant.

SENACHERIB [סנחריב, H. i. e. the Bramble of Destruction] a King of *Assyria*.

SENARY [*senarius*, L.] consisting of six.

SEN'ATE [*senate*, F. *senatus*, L. of *Senex*, L.] properly the supreme Council among the ancient *Romans*, or the Place where they assembled; the Parliament or Bench of Aldermen in a City.

SEN'ATE-HOUSE, Place where the Senate is held.

SEN'ATOR [*senator*, F.] a Member of the Senate, a Parliament Man, an Alderman. L.

SEN'ATORIAN [*senatorialis*, F. *senatorijs*, L.] belonging to a Senator.

SEND [Benban, *Sax.* *sender*, Dan. *senden*, Teut.] to cause a Person to go, or a Thing to be carried.

To **SEND** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to send much, when she falls deep a-stern, or a-head into the Hollow between two Waves.

SENDAL, a Sort of thin *Cyprus* Silk.

SENDER, one who sends.

SENECHAL'LO et *Mareschallo quod non tenent*, &c. a Writ to the Steward and Marshal of *England*, prohibiting them to take Cognizance of any Action in their Court, that concerned Freehold, Debt, or Covenant. L.

SEN'ESCHAL } [*Seneschal*, F.] the Lord
SEN'ESHEL } High Steward; also the
Head Bailiff of a Barony.

SEN'ESCHAL [in *France*] the chief Justice or Magistrate of a certain Precinct.

SENE'SCENT [*senescens*, L.] waxing old, growing in Years.

SENFY, Note, Sign, Likelihood, Appearance. N. C.

SENGREEN, the Herb *Houssleek*. *Sempervivum Majus*. L.

SE'NIOR, Elder. L.

SENIORITY [of *senior*, L.] Eldership.

SENIORITY [with *Military Men*] the Order of Time since the first raising of a Regiment, or an Officer's receiving his Commission.

SE'NA

SEN'NA [*Senna*, L.] a Physical Tree.
SEN'NIGHT [contracted of *seven Nights*] a Week.
SEN'OCULAR [*seni and oculi*, L.] having six Eyes.
SEN'LY [of St. *Livy*] a Surname.
SEN'T'LO [of St. *Loyd*] a Surname.
SEN'T'LOW [of St. *Loup*, i. e. St. *Louis*] a Surname.
SENSA'TION [among *Philosophers*] that Perception the Mind has, when any Object strikes the Senses, or the perceiving Things by the Senses; this is performed by the immediate Action of the finer and more fluid Parts of Bodies upon the Organs of Sense. The Impulse communicated by these subtiler Parts of Bodies upon the Organs fully disposed, is thro' them transmitted to the Nerves, and by them to the Brain. L.
SENSE [*sens*, F. *Sensus*, L.] the Faculty of a living Creature, whereby it receives the Impression of outward Objects; also an Affection or Passion of the Soul, Judgment, Reason, Meaning, Signification.
Common SENSE, those general Notions arising in the Minds of Men, by which they apprehend Things after the same Manner.
SENSE'LESS, which hath no Sense, or Feeling; also void of Reason, foolish.
SENSE'LESSLY, foolishly, stupidly.
SENSE'LESSNESS, the being void of Reason; Foolishness, Stupidity.
SENSES, the five natural Senses, *Hearing, Feeling, Seeing, Tasting, and Smelling.*
SENSIBILITY [*sensibilis*, F. *sensibilitas*, L.] the Quality of being sensible.
SENSIBLE [*sensibilis*, L.] that falls within the Comprehension of the Senses, that may be perceived or felt; also that feels, apt to perceive, apprehensive; also that is of good Sense or Judgment. F.
SENSIBLY, perceptibly, intelligently.
SENSIFEROUS [*sensifer*, L.] that causeth Feeling or Sense.
SENSINE, since then. N. C.
SENSITIVE [*sensitivus*, L.] that has the Faculty of feeling or perceiving; as the *sensitive Soul*. F.
SENSITIVE Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as contract their Leaves and Flowers when touched, as if they were really sensible of the Contact, but as soon as the Hand is removed, spread themselves open, and flourish again.
SENSORIUM *Commune* [in *Anatomy*] the Seat of Common Sense, that Part of the Brain, where the Nerves, from the Organs of all the Senses, are terminated or end, which is the Beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata*.
SENSORY [*sensorium*, L.] the Organ or Instrument of Sense; as the Eye of seeing, the Ear of hearing, &c.
SENSUAL [*sensualis*, F. *sensualis*, L.] voluptuous, given to sensual Pleasures.

SENSUALIST, a Voluptuary, an Epicure.
SENSUALITY [*sensualitas*, F. *sensualitas*, L.] Libertinism; a gratifying of the Senses, a giving up one's self to unlawful Pleasures.
SENSUALLY, voluptuously, in a sensual Manner.
SENSUALNESS, the being too much addicted to gratify the Senses.
SEN'TEN, sent. O.
SEN'TENCE [*sententia*, L.] a Number of Words put together, a wise or witty Saying; a Decree of a Court of Justice. F.
TO SENTENCE [*sententiar*, F.] to pronounce Sentence upon.
SENTENTIOSITY, Sententiousness.
SENTENTIOUS [*sententiosus*, F. *sententiosus*, L.] full of pithy Sentences.
SENTENTIOUSLY, in short Sentences.
SENTENTIOUSNESS, the abounding with pithy Sentences.
SENTIENT [*sentiens*, L.] perceiving, or having Perception.
SENTIMENT, Opinion, Judgment. F.
SEN'TINEL [*sentinella*, F.] a private Soldier upon Guard.
SEN'TINEL *Perdue*, a Sentinel placed near the Enemy in a dangerous Post. F.
SENTRY-BOX, a Box for the Accommodation of a private Soldier upon Guard.
SENVY [*Senep*, Sax. *Sinapi*, L. *senava*, Gr.] the Plant of whose Seed Mustard is made.
SEN'ZA [in *Musick Books*] signifies without, as *Senza Strumenti*, without Instruments. Ital.
SEO'FRID [of Seo, the Sight, and *fred*, or *frede*, Peace, Sax.] a King of the *Eng Saxons*.
SEPARABIL'ITY, a Possibility of being separated, or the Quality of that which is separable.
SEPARABLE [*separabilis*, L.] that may be separated. F.
SEPARATE [*separé*, F. *separatus*, L.] distinct or particular.
TO SEPARATE [*separer*, F. *separatum*, L.] to part, divide, or put asunder.
SEPARATELY, apart, distinctly.
SEPARATORS, the four middle Teeth of an Horse, so called, because they separate the Nippers from the Corner Teeth.
SEPARA'TION, the Act of separating or putting asunder. F. of L.
SEPARATION [with *Astrologists*] is when two Planets have been in Conjunction or partile Aspect, and the lighter, by reason of its swifter Motion, is going out of the Moiety of both their Orbs.
SEPARATIST, one who separates himself from the established Church.
SEPARATORY [among *Chymists*] a Vessel to separate Oil from Water. SEP'ARA-

SEP'ARATORY [*separator*, L.] a Surgeon's Instrument to pick Splinters, or Bone out of a Wound.

SEPI'ACE, if you please. *Ital.*

SEP'ILIBLE [*sepihilis*, L.] that may be buried; also hidden and concealed.

SEP'IMENT [*sepimentum*, L.] a Hedge or Fence.

To **SEPOS'ITE** [*seposum*, L.] to put aside, or part.

SEPOS'ITION, a setting aside or apart. *F.*

SEPHY'ROS [with *Physicians*] an hard and dry Imposthume; an hard Inflammation of the Womb. *Arab.*

SEPTAN'GLE [in *Geometry*] a Figure having seven Angles and as many Sides; the same as an *Heptagon*.

SEPTAN'GULAR [*septangulus*, L.] that has seven Angles, and as many Sides.

SEPTEMBER [*septembre*, *F.* or *septem*, L. seven] a Month, so called, because the seventh Month from *March*.

SEPTEMF'LUOUS [*septemfluus*, L.] dividing or flowing into seven Streams.

SETEMP'EDAL, [*septempedalis*, L.] belonging to seven Feet, or seven Foot long.

SEPTENARI'OUS [*septenarius*, L.] of SEPTENARY } the Number 7.

A **SEPTENARY** [*septenaire*, *F.* *septenarius numerus*, L.] a Number of 7; seven Years of one's Life.

SEPTEN'NIAL [*septennis*, L.] of the Space or Age of seven Years.

SEPTENTA'RIOUS [in *Astronomy*] a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of thirty Stars. *L.*

SEPTEN'TRIO, the North; also a Northern Constellation of seven Stars, called *Charles's Wain*. *L.*

SEPTENTRION'AL [*septentrionalis*, L.] Northern, belonging to the North.

SEPTENTRIONAL Signs [in *Astronomy*] the first six Signs of the Zodiac; so called, because they decline from the Equator towards the North: *Boreal Signs*.

SEP'TICA [*Σεπτικα*, *Gr.*] such Things as, by a mischievous Heat and Sharpness corrupt and rot the Flesh, which are otherwise termed *Putrescentia*. *L.*

SEPTE'ME, a Sequence of seven Cards at the Game of Picquet.

SEPTIFA'RIOUS [*septifarius*, L.] of seven different Sorts or Ways.

SEPTIFO'LIOUS Plants [of *septifolium*, L.] such as cometh of seven Leaves.

SEP'TIFORM [*sepiiformis*, L.] that has seven Shapes.

SEPTILA'TERAL [*septem and lateris*, L.] having seven Sides.

SEPTIMA'NE [*septimannus*, L.] of the Order of seven; and belonging to a Week.

SEPTINA'RIAN, a Weekly Officer in Monasteries.

SEPTUAGE'NARY [*septuagenaire*, *F.* *septuagenarius*, L.] of the Number 70.

SEPTUAGES'IMÆ, the third Sunday before the first Sunday in *Lent*; so called because it was about 70 Days before *Easter*.

SEPTUAGES'IMAL [*septuagesimus*, L.] belonging to *Septuagesima*.

The **SEPT'UACINT** [so called, because it is said to have been translated by 72 Jewish Rabbies at the Appointment of *Ptolemy King of Egypt*] the most authentick *Greek Translation* of the *Old Testament*.

SEPTUM Auris [among *Anatomists*] the Drum of the Ear. *L.*

SEPTUM Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the fleshy Part that divides the right *Ventricle* of the Heart from the left.

SEPTUM Lucidum } [in *Anatomy*] a
SPEC'ULUM Lucidum } kind of Partition which distinguishes the *Ventricle* of the Brain, so named from its Thinness and Transparency. *L.*

SEPTUM Narium [among *Anatomists*] that Part which separates the *Nostrils* one from another. *L.*

SEPTUM Transversum [in *Anatomy*] the *Diaphragm* or *Midriff*. *L.*

SEPTUN'CIAL [*septuncialis*, L.] belonging to seven Ounces.

SEP'UNX, a Weight of seven Ounces. *L.*

SE'PTUPLE [*septuplex*, L.] seven Times as much.

SEPUL'CHRAL [*sepulchralis*, L.] belonging to a *Grave*, or *Sepulchre*. *F.*

SBPUL'CHRE [*sepulchrum*, L.] a Burying-place, *Grave*, or *Tomb*. *F.*

SEPUL'TURE [*sepultura*, L.] a Burying or *Burial*, an *Interment*. *F.*

SEQUACIOUS [*sequax*, L.] easily following.

SEQUA'CITY [*sequacitas*, L.] a following.

SEQUA'TUR *sub suo periculo*, a Writ that lieth where the *Summons ad Warrantandum* is awarded, and the *Sheriff* returneth that he hath nothing whereby he may be summoned; then goes out an *Alias*, and *Pluries*, and if he do not come in at the *Pluries*, this Writ is issued forth.

SE'QUEL [*sequela*, L.] a Consequence or Conclusion, a continual Succession.

SEQUE'LA Molendini, is owing Suit, or being bound to grind Corn in a particular Mill: *L.*

SE'QUENCE [*sequentia*, L.] a following of Things in Order just one after another; also a Set of Cards of the same Sort of Colour. *F.*

SE'QUENCES, Verses answering one another.

SE'QUENT [*sequens*, L.] following.

To **SEQUESTER** [*sequester*, *F.* *sequestrare*, L.] to separate, sever, or put asunder; to withdraw or retire from the World.

To **SEQUESTER** [in the *Civil Law*], a Widow is said to *sequester*, when she disclaims

to have any thing to do with the Estate of her deceased Husband.

To SEQUESTER [in *Common Law*] is to separate a Thing in Dispute from the Possession of the contending Parties, or the true Proprietor or Owner.

To SEQUESTRATE, to dispose apart, to separate.

SEQUESTRA'TION [in *Civil Law*] the Act of the ordinary disposing of Goods and Chattels of a deceased Person, whose Estate no Man will meddle with

SEQUESTRATION [in the Time of the *Civil Wars*] a seizing upon the Rents or Estates of *Delinquents*, for the Use of the Commonwealth. *F. of L.*

SEQUESTRATION [in *Common Law*] is the disposing of a Thing contended for, out of the Possession of either of the contending Parties.

SEQUESTRATION, is also the gathering of the *Fruits* of a void Benefice to the Use of the next Incumbent.

SEQUESTRA'TOR } the third Person to
SEQUESTREE' } whom the keeping a Thing in Controversy is committed.

SEQUESTRO *habendo*, a judicial Writ for dissolving the Bishop's Sequestration of the Fruits of a Benefice, &c. *L.*

SERAG'LIO, the Palace of the Grand Seigneur, and other *Eastern* Princes, where their Concubines are kept. *Ital.*

SER'APH a *Turkish* Gold Coin, worth about 5s. Sterling.

SER'APH [שרפ, *H.*] one of the Orders of the Angels, called in the plural Number *Seraphim*.

SERAPHICAL } [*Seraphique*, *F.*] belong-
SERAPH'ICK } ing to, or becoming the *Seraphim*.

SER'APHIM [שרפים, *H.*] the highest Order of Angels.

SER'APIES, Household Gods among the ancient *Egyptians*, some of whose Idols they placed in their famous Pyramids, to preserve the Corpses deposited there, and transport their Souls to Heaven.

SERASQU'ER, a Generalissimo, or Commander in Chief of the *Turkish* Forces in *Europe*.

SERAVIT'IAN *Marble* [so called of *Seravittia*, a Town in *Italy*] a Sort of Marble having Ash-coloured Spots.

SER'CIL *Feathers* [among *Falconers*] those Feathers of a Hawk, which are called Pinions in other Fowl.

SERE' [among *Falconers*] the yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

SERE', withered. *Spencer*.

SERRED *Pockets*, locked up. *Ø.*

SERENA'DE [*Serenate*, *Ital.*] Night-Musick, played by a Lover at his Mistress's Door, or under her Window. *F.*

To SERENA'DE, to entertain with nocturnal Musick, *Spæll*.

SERENA'TA, a Concert of Musick performed in the Middle of the Night or Morning early, in the open Air or Street. *Ital.*

SERE'NE [*Serein*, *F.* *Serenus*, *L.*] clear, fair, without Clouds or Rain; calm, quiet.

MOST SERENE, a Title of Honour given to *Sovereign* Princes, and to some Commonwealths.

SERE'NELY, calmly, tranquilly.

SERENITY [*Serenitas*, *F.* *Serenitas*, *L.*]

SERENESS [*Serenitas*, *F.* *Serenitas*, *L.*] clearness of the Sky; fair Weather, Calmness of Mind; also a Title given to chief Magistrates of Commonwealths, &c.

SERGE [*Serge*, *Teut.*] a Covering, a sort of Woollen Stuff. *F.*

SER'GEANT [*Sergent*, *F. g. d.* *Servites*, *L.*] an Officer who arrests People for Debt.

SER'GEANT [a *Military Officer*] an inferior Officer in a Company of Foot or a Troop of Horse.

SER'GEANT at Law } a learned Lawyer
SER'GEANT of the Coif } of the highest Degree under the Judge in the Common Law, as a Doctor in the Civil.

SERGEANT at Arms, an officer appointed to attend the Person of the King, to arrest Traitors and Persons of Quality.

SER'GEANTS [of the Mace] Officers who attend the Lord Mayor of London for Household Service, or Matters of Justice.

SER'GEANTY [*Common Law*] a Service which cannot be due to any Lord from his Tenant, but only to the King or Queen.

Grand SERGEANTY, is where a Man holds certain Lands of the King by the personal Service of carrying his Banner, Lance, leading his Horse, being his Champion, Carver, &c. at his Coronation.

Petty SERGEANTY, is where one becomes Tenant to the King by yielding him annually some small Thing toward his War, as a Buckler, Bow, Arrow, &c.

SER'ICATED [*Sericated*, *L.*] clothed in Silk.

SER'IES, is an orderly Process, or Continuance of Things one after another; Order, Course.

Infinite SERIES [in *Algebra*] are certain Progressions, or Ranks of Qualities orderly proceeding, which make continual Approaches to, and, if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is inquired after.

SER'IOUS [*Serius*, *F.* *Serius*, *L.*] sober, grave, important, sincere, earnest.

SER'IOUSLY, sincerely, gravely, soberly.

SER'IOUSNESS, Gravity, Solemnity.

SERL'S *Scale*, a Mathematical Instrument used in Dialling.

To SERMO'CINATE [*Sermocinatum*, *L.*] to talk or hold Discourse.

SERMOCINA'TION, a talking or holding a Discourse. *L.*

SER'MON [*Sermo*, *L.*] a public Discourse upon a Text, &c.

SERMO'NIUM [in *Old Records*] a Sort of Interlude, or historical Play, which the inferior Orders of the Clergy, assisted by Boys and Children, used to act in the Body of the Church, suitable to the Solemnity of some high Procession-day.

To **SER'MONIZE** [*sermoneo*, F.] to preach a Sermon.

SER'MOUN'GAIN, an Herb.

SER'ON [of *Amunds*] the Quantity of two Hundred Weight.

SEROSITY [*serosus*, F.] Waterishness, Wheyishness, a watery Matter.

SEROSITY [among *Physicians*] the thinner Part of the Mass of Blood.

SEROTINE [*serotinus*, L.] late in the Evening.

SEROUS [*serenus*, F. *serosus*, of *serum*, Whey, L.] belonging to the Humour called *serum*, waterish; more especially applied to the thinner or watery Part of the Mass of Blood.

SERPENT [*serpens*, L.] a venomous Creature; also a Northern Constellation; also a Sort of Fire-work or Squib. F.

SERPENT, a Musical Instrument serving as a Basis to the Cornet. F.

SERPENTARY [*serpentaria*, F. *serpentaria*, L.] the Herb Dragon-wort.

SERPENTARY Wood, a Sort of Wood growing in the *East-Indies*, going in and out.

SERPENTINE [*serpentinus*, L.] belonging to a Serpent, or winding about. F.

SERPENTINE Line, a crooked winding Line, inclosing itself continually.

SERPENTINE Powder, a weak Sort of Gun-powder that is not corned, and will not keep long at Sea.

SERPENTINE Stone [of *serpentinus*, L. and *Seen*, Stone, L. S.] a greenish Sort of Marble speckled with Black, plentifully found in the North East Parts of *Germany*; it turns very well in a Lathe, and has its Name from a Virtue attributed to it, viz. that it detects Poison by changing its Colour, if any be poured upon it, or into any Vessel made of it.

SERPENTINE Verses, Verses which begin and end with the same Words; as, *Ambo formatus eratibus, Arcades ambo*.

A **SERPENTINE** [among *Chymists*] is a long winding Worm or Pipe of Lead or Pewter, which is placed in a Tub of Water in the Distillation of Spirits.

SER'PET, a Sort of Rush; also a Kind of Basket. O.

SER'PHERA [in *Chymistry*] a Medicine that dissolves the Stone in a Man's Body.

SER'PIGO, a Tetter or Ring-Worm. L.

SER'PILLUM, a Kind of wild Betony.

SERRA'TION [in *Surgery*] the Sawing of a Bone. L.

SERRA'TUS Major Anticus [among *Anatomists*] is a Muscle arising from the Root of the *Scapula*, which is inserted to the eight upper Ribs, by certain fleshy Portions which resemble the Teeth of a Saw. L.

SERRATUS Minor Anticus, a Muscle which takes its Rise from the Process of the Shoulder-Blade, called *Caracoides*, and is let into the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Ribs. L.

SERRATUS Superior Posticus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Chest, which is continued not only from the Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins, but also from all those of the *Thorax*; that hath a jagged Termination at the bending of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and the End of the 12th Ribs. L.

SERRATUS Inferior Posticus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Chest, which lies immediately under the *Rhomboides*, springs from the two lower Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the Neck, and the three upper ones of the Chest, but is implanted at the bending of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Ribs. L.

SER'RIED [of *serre*, F.] closely joined, or standing close together.

To **SERR** } to press close; to drive hard
To **SER'RY** } together.

SER'VAGE, Service. F.

SER'VANT [*servantus*, F. *servus*, L.] one who serves another.

To **SER'VE** [*servir*, F. *servire*, L.] to attend to or wait upon; to do Service or Kindness.

To **SERVE** a *Battery* [*Military Term*] to see that the Guns play well.

To **SERVE** a *Rye* [*Sea Term*] to roll upon it Spun Yarn, Canvas, or the like, to keep it from fretting or galling.

SER'VICE [*servitium*, L.] the State or Condition of a Servant, Office, or good Turn; also a Course, or certain Number of Dishes served up at a Table. F.

Divine SERVICE, Adoration or profound Reverence given to God; the Form of Public Worship in the Church, particularly the Common Prayer, with other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church.

SERVICE Personal, is that which is due from a Thing to a Person.

SERVICE Predial, are Rights that one Estate sometimes owes to another.

SERVICE Royal, the Rights and Privileges that within such a Manour belong to the King or Lord of it.

SERVICE, a Sort of Fruit, called also a *Serb Apple*.

SER'VICEABLE [*serviabilis*, F.] ready to serve one, or to do him a good Turn, profitable, useful.

SER'VICEABLENESS, the being capable of doing Service, Usefulness.

SERVICE Tree, a Sort of Tree that bears Berries called *Services*.

SERVIEN'TIBUS, certain Writs which relate

relate to Servant's and Masters breaking the Statute Laws made against their Abuses, *L.*

SERVILE [*servilis, L.*] belonging to a Servant, or to Bondage, slavish, mean, pitiful, base. *F.*

SERVILITY } [*servilitas, L.*] the
SERVILENESS } Quality or Condition of a Servant, Slavishness; also slavish Humour, mean Spirit.

SERVILELY, slavishly.

SERVING Man's Fry, the Herb Rue. *Rosa. L.*

SERVITIUS acquirendus, a Writ judicial that lies for one distrained for Service to *F.* who owes and performs to *R.* for the Acquittal of such Services.

SERVITIUM [in *Law*] that Service which the Tenant owes to his Lord upon account of his Fee. *L.*

SERVITIUM infrascriptum [*Law Term*] is that Service which is due to the King. *L.*

SERVITIUM inrascriptum [*Law Term*] is that Service which is owing to the chief Lord of the Manour. *L.*

SERVITIUM Regale [*Law Term*] Royal Services, or the Rights and Prerogatives, that within such a Manour did anciently belong to the King, if Lord of it, which were generally reckoned to be six in Number, viz. 1. Power of Judicature, in Matter of Property. 2. Power of Life and Death; in Felonies and Murder. 3. A Right in Waifs and Strays. 4. Assessments, or Laying on of Taxes. 5. Of coining Money. 6. Assize of Bread, Beer, Weights, and Measures. All these entire Privileges were annexed to some Manours in their Grants from the King, and were sometimes made over to religious Houses.

SERVITOR [*servitor, F.*] a serving Man or Waiter.

SERVITOR [in an *University*] a Scholar who attends or waits upon others for his Maintenance.

SERVITOURS [of *Bills*] Servants of Messengers belonging to the Marshal of the King's Bench, who were sent abroad with Bills or Writs to summon Men to that Court; but now commonly called *Tip-Staffers*.

SERVITUDE [*servitudo, L.*] Bondage, Slavery, Thralldom. *F.*

SERUM [among *Physicians*] a watery, thin, yellowish Humour in the Blood, with a moderate Quantity of Salt and a little Sulphur, which is the Vehicle of it, that conveys it through the several Parts of the Body, and separates from it after it has stood some Time after Blood-letting.

SERYS, the Skin of a Hawk's Feet. *O.*

SESAMOIDEA Ossa [among *Anatomists*] are certain small Bones in the Joints of the Hands and Feet, so called from their Likeness to *Sesamum Seeds*.

SESA'MUM, a Sort of *Indian Corn*.

SEQUI, as much and half as much. *L.*

SEQUIAL'TERA [according to *Helment*] a Fever, also called a *Semitercian*.

SEQUIAL'TERAL Ratio } [in the
SEQUIAL'TERAL Proportion } *Arithmeticks*] is when any Number, Line, or Quantity, contains another once, with an Addition of its Multiety or Half.

SEQUIAL'TERAL Proportion [*Mat. 1*] a triple Measure of three Notes, or two such like Notes of common Time.

SEQUIPEDAL [*sequipedalis, L.*] containing a Foot and a Half in Length.

SEQUIQUADRATE } [among *Astronomers*]
SEQUIQUADRATE } is 20 Degrees of the Planets where they are 135 Degrees distant from each other.

SEQUIQUINTILE [among *Astronomers*] an Aspect when two Planets are 225 Degrees one from another.

SEQUIQUINTIAN Proportion [in *Music-mathicks*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a third Part of it more.

SESS. Rate, Tax.

SES'SILIS [among *Physicians*] a Name given to a low flat Tumour, or the Eruptions in the Small Pox, when they rise not well, and are indented at the Top. *L.*

SES'SION, a Sitting or Meeting of a Council, Assize, &c. *F. of L.*

SES'SION [of *Parliament*] the Time from the first Sitting of Parliament, till it be prorogued or dissolved.

Court of SESSION [in *Scotland*] consists of 15 Lords or Senators, who sit 4 Months in Winter, and 2 in Summer, for determining Civil Causes, &c.

SESSION [*Law Term*] the Sitting of Justices in Court upon Commissions.

Quarter SES'SIONS } the Assizes that are
General SES'SIONS } held 4 times a Year in all the Counties in *England*, to determine Civil and Criminal Causes.

Petty SES'SIONS } kept by the High
Statute SES'SIONS } Constable of every Hundred, for the placing and ordering of Servants, &c.

SESTA, the sixth. *Ital.*

SESTER'TIUM [among the *Romans*] was a Sum about *8l. 1s. 5d.* Half-penny, English Money.

SESTER'TIUS [among the *Romans*] a Coin worth about *1d. 3 Farthings*, and 3 Quarters of a Farthing, English Money.

To **SET** [*Serwan, Sax. sette, Belg. serzen, Teut. arsette, Dan.*] to put, lay, or place, &c.

To **SET the Land Sun.** } [*See*
To **SET the Ship by the Compass** } *Piraj*]

is to observe how the Land bears upon any Point of the Compass; or upon what Point of the Compass the Sun is; or when two Ships sail in Sight of one another, to mark upon what Point the chased bears, which is termed, *To set the Chase by the Compass.*

To SET *the Miffen* [Sea Term] is to put the *Miffen-Sail* aboard.

To SET *Tauight the Shrouds* [Sea Term] is to make them tiffir when they are too flack.

SET *Belts*, Iron Pins for closing the Planks of a Ship, &c.

SET-FOIL [of *Septem Folia*, L.] an Herb, *Tormentilla*. L.

SETA'CEOS [*setaceus*, L.] full of Briffles, briffly.

SETH'ANS, certain Christian Hereticks, a Branch of the *Valentinians*, who held that *Cain* and *Abel* were created by two *Angels*, and that *Abel* being killed, the Supreme Power would have *Seib* made as a pure Original; and also that the *Angls* by their mutual Impurities caused the Flood, which destroyed their Offspring; but some of them, having crept into the Ark, gave a new Origin to wicked Men.

SET'IGEROUS [*setiger*, L.] bearing Briffles, briffly.

SETON' [*setaceum*, L.] an Issue in the Neck, when the Skin is taken up and run through with a Needle, and the Wound kept open with a Skein of Silk or Thread.

SETE'E, a large long Seat with a Back.

SET'ER, a setting Dog to catch Fowl with; a Follower or Assistant to a Bailiff or Serjeant; a Companion of Sharper; a Pimp.

To SET'ER, to cut the Dewlap of an Ox or Cow, into which they put *Helieboraster*, by which an Issue is made which causes ill Humours to vent themselves. N. C.

SET'ERWORT, an Herb. N. C.

SET'ING [in *Astronomy*] the Descent of a Planet below the Horizon.

SETTING [*Cock-fighting*] when a Cock has fought till he is not able to stand, then he is set to the other Cock, Back to Back, and if he does not strike, the Battle is lost.

SETTING-Dog, a Dog trained up for setting Partridges, Pheasants, &c.

SETTING Down [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk is put into a Mew.

SET'TLE [*Setl*, *Sax. seffel*, *Teut.*] a wooden Bench, or Seat with a Back to it.

SET'TLE Bed, a Bed turned up so as to form a Seat, a Half Canopy Bed.

To SET'TLE [of *p-ban*, *Sax.* or *sedes*, L. or *Setl*, *Sax.* a Bench or Seat, or rather of *שרת*, to plant] to fix one's Abode, to establish, to adjust, to rest or subside as Liquors do.

To SET'TLE a Deck, is to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was at first.

SET'TLEMENT, a fixed Place of Abode, a settled Revenue; also that which sinks to the Bottom of Liquors.

SETTLES, Grafts. O.

SEV'ANTLY, well, honestly. O.

SEVEN [*Septon*, *Sax. seven*, L. S. *seven*, *Teut.* of *septem*, L. of *Septu*, Gr.] the Number 7.

SEVENFOLD, repeated seven Times.

SEVENTEEN, Seven and Ten.

SEV'ENTH, the Ordinal of Seven.

SEV'ENTY, Seven Times Ten

To SEV'ER [of *separare*, L.] to part asunder, to separate.

SEV'ERAL [q. *separates*, or of *separare*, L.] many, divers, sundry.

A SEV'ERAL, a Particular.

SEV'ERALLY, distinctly, particularly.

SEV'ERALTY, Diversity.

A SEV'ERAL Tail [*Law Term*] is that whereby Land is given, or entailed severally to two men and their Wives, and to the Heirs of their Bodies begotten.

SEVERAL Tenancy [*Law Term*] a joint or common Possession in several Persons; or a Writ which is laid against two Persons as joint who are several.

SEVERANCE [of *severare*, L.] the singling or severing two or more who are joined in one Writ.

SEVERANCE in Debt [*Law Term*] is when two or more Executors are named Plaintiffs; and one refuses to prosecute.

SEVERANCE [of *Corn*] is the setting out of the Tithe from the rest of the Corn; also the cutting it, and carrying it off from the Ground.

SEV'ERE [*severus*, L.] rough, sharp, harsh, crabbed, strict, cruel. F.

SEV'ERELY, rigidly, cruelly.

SEV'ERNESS, Sternness, Harshness, Cruelty.

SEV'ERANS, Hereticks who condemned Marriage and eating of Flesh.

SEV'ERITY [*severitas*, F. of *severitas*, L.] Austerity. Sourness, Gravity, Strictness.

SEV'IL Hole [of a *Horse Bit*] a Hole at the lower End on the Outside of the Line of the Banquet.

SEVOCA'TION, a calling aside. L.

SEV'UM [among *Physicians*] the State of the Caul, Swet, Fallow.

SEW, a Cow when her Milk is gone.

To SEW [*sepan*, *Sax. syer*, *Dan.*] to flitch with a Needle; also to drain or empty a Pond.

To go SEW [spoken of a Cow] to go dry. *Suff.*

To SEW [of *securare*, L.] a Ship is said to be sewed, when she comes to lie on the Ground, or lie dry.

To SEW, to follow. *Spenc.*

SEWED, placed, following. O.

SEW'EL [*Hunting Term*] what is set on, hung up to keep a Deer out of any Place.

SEW'ER [*sewer*, F.] an Officer who comes in before the Meat of a King or Nobleman, and places it upon the Table; a common Sewer, or Passage to carry off Water or Filth.

Clerk of the SEWERS, an Officer belonging to the Commissioners of Sewers.

Commissioners of SEWERS, Persons appointed by Act of Parliament, to see that Canals, Drains,

Drains, Ditches, and common Sewers be kept and maintained.

SEW'ET [*saif*, F. of *seum*, L.] the Kidney-st of Beasts.

SEX [*sex*, F. of *seus*, L.] the different Nature of Male and Female, which distinguishes one from another.

SEXAGE'NARY [*sexagenaire*, F. *sexagenarius*, L.] belonging to the Number 60.

SEXAGENARY *Aritmetick*, is that which proceeds by Sixties, as the Division of Circles, &c. into 60 Degrees, every Degree into 60 Minutes, every Minute into 60 Seconds.

SEXAGENARY Tables [among *Astronomers*] are Tables made up of proportional Parts, so as to shew the Product of two Sexagenaries that are to be multiplied, or the Quotient of two to be divided.

SEXAGES'IMA, the Second Sunday before Lent, or the next to *Shrove-Sunday*, so called, as being about the 60th Day before *Easter*. L.

SEXAGES'IMAL *Fractions*, are such as always have 60 for their Denominator.

SEXANG'LE [*sexangulus*, L.] a Figure consisting of six Angles.

SEXANG'ULAR, having six Angles.

SEXEN'NIAL [*sexennalis*, L.] that is of six Year's Continuance, or done every sixth Year. F.

SEX'TAIN, a Stanza, a Staff containing six Verses.

SEX'TANT [*sexans*, L.] an astronomical Instrument, being the 6th Part of a Circle; it has a Limb divided into Degrees, and is used as a Quadrant.

SEX'TARY, a Pint and an Half.

SEX'TILE [*sextilis*, L.] an Aspect when two Planets are distant 60 Degrees, or one-sixth Part of the Zodiac. F.

SEX'TON [*sacristanus*, F. *sacrista*, L.] an Officer who looks to a Parish-church, keeps the Minister's Vestments, &c.

SEX'TRY, a Ventry. O.

SEX'TUM, the Title of the third Volume of the Canon Law. L.

SEX'TUPLE [*sexduplus*, L.] sixfold, or six Times as much.

SEYSO, the Season of the Year. O. L.

To SHAB, to play mean Tricks.

SHAB'BILY, meanly, beggarly.

SHAB'BINESS, Meanness of Habit.

SHAB'BY [probably, *g. d. scabby*, *sc.* like a scabby Sheep] ragged, slovenly, mean habited.

SHACK, the Liberty of Winter-pasture. O.

SHACK [in *Norfolk*] a Custom to have the Liberty of Common for Hogs, in all Men's Grounds, from the End of Harvest till Seed-time.

SHACK [in *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*] the Liberty of Winter-pasture, which Lords of the Manor have to feed their Flocks of Sheep at

Pleasure upon their Tenants Land, during the six Winter-months.

To go a SHACK, to go fret at large.

SHACK'ING Time, the Season when Malt is ripe. C.

To SHACKLE, to fetter.

SHACKLES [*peccal*, *Sax.*] Fetters for Malefactors in Prison.

SHACKLES [of a Ship] a Sort of Rings which serve to shut up the Port-holes, having a Billet through them.

SHAD [*shade*, *Dan.*] a Sort of Fish.

SHADE [*shade*, *Sax.* *schatten*, *Teut.*] a Place sheltered from the Sun; also an Ornament for a Woman's Head.

SHADE of Exuberance [among *Astronomers*] the Shadow made by the greatest bunching-out Part of a globous Body.

To SHADE, to overspread with Opacity, to shelter, to protect, to paint with different Gradations of Colours.

SHA'DINESS, the being shady.

SHA'DOW [*shade*, *Sax.* *schaduw*, *Belg.* *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *axia*, *Gr.*] the Representation which any Thing makes of itself, being interposed between the Sun or a Light, and any solid Body; also a Place sheltered from the Sun.

To SHA'DOW [*schaduw*, *Sax.* *schaduw*, *Belg.*] to make a Shade, to intercept the Light or Brightness of the Sun, or any luminous Body, from any Person or Thing; to screen, or cover.

SHADOWY, belonging to a Shadow.

SHA'DRACH [שדרך, *H. i. e.* little tender Dung] one of the three Men who were preferred in the fiery Furnace.

SHADY [*schadig*, *Sax.* *schadig*, *Teut.*] shadowy, making a Shade.

SHAFFA *Sagittarum*, a Sheaf of Arrows, 24 in Number. O. L.

SHAFT [*scapt*, *Sax.*] a Cast of Arrows.

SHAFT [in *Architecture*] the Body of a Pillar, the Spire of a Church Steeple, the Tunnel of a Chimney.

SHAFT [*schaf*, *Belg.* which *Fr. Jes.* derives of *scavrus*, *Gr.* to dig] a Hole like a Well, made by Miners to fret the Works from the Springs that rise in them.

SHAFT'MENT [*scapt-mont*, *Sax.*] a Measure of about half a Foot, commonly taken on a Hand of the largest Size, from the Top of the Thumb held out straight, to the lowermost Corner of the Palm.

SHAFTS'BURY [*scapt*, *Sax.* a Shaft of Arrow, and *burg*, a Town, or, as *Caesars* will have it, *Spire Steeple*] a Town in *Devonshire*, 88 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

SHAG [*scaga*, *Sax.*] a Sort of hairy Staff, also a Sort of Sea-fowl.

SHAG'GED [*scagget*, *Sax.*] hairy, having long rough Hair.

SHAG'GY, rough, hairy.

SHAG'REEN [*chogrin*, F.] a Sort of rough grained Leather; as a *Shogreen Case*.

or *peapan, Sax.* to cut in Pieces] a Kind of Sea-wolf, the most ravenous of Fishes, which will chop a Man in two at a Bite; whence it is commonly used for a sharpening Fellow, who lies upon the Catch.

To SHARK *up and down* [of *cherber, F.* to seek] to go shifting and shuffling about, SHARNEBUDE, a Beetle. O.

SHARP [reappp, Sax. *sharp, Dan. scharp, Belg. scharp, Teut.*] keen, smart, shrill, severe, biting, nipping, violent, quick, subtle.

To SHARP *one*, to trick or cheat him out of a Thing; to sponge upon.

To SHARPEN [reapppan, Sax. *scharffen, Teut.*] to make sharp, to whet.

A SHARPER, one who lives by his Wits, a Rook, a Cheat.

SHARPENING Corn, } a customary Pre-
SHARPING Corn, } sent of Corn, which Farmers, in several Parts of England, make to their Smiths about *Christmas*, for sharpening their Plough-irons, Harrows, &c.

SHARPLY, smartly, severely.

SHARPNESS, Keeness, Smartness, Severity.

SHARP-SET, very eager, very hungry.

SHARP-SIGHTED, endued with a sharp and penetrating Sight.

SHARP-WITTED, witty, sagacious.

SHASH [of *seffa, Ital.*] the Linen of which a *Turkish* Turbant is made, a Girle of Silk, &c. to tie about the Waist.

To SHATTER [probably of *schetteren, Belg. schutteren, Teut.*] to shake or break to Pieces. To damage or impair.

SHATTER-brained, crazy-headed.

SHA'VALDRIES, Feats of Chivalry.

To SHAVE [reapan, Sax. *schave, Belg.*] to shear or pare; to trim or barb; to cut off the Hair with a Razor.

SHAVE Grass, the Herb called Horse-Tail.

SHAV'ER, a Barber; also a crafty Fellow.

SHAV'ING, a thin Slice.

SHAW [of *scaps, Sax.* a Shadow] a Tuft of Trees which encompasses a Close, a Shade. C. Also a Surname.

SHAW-Bander, a Kind of Viceroy or great Officer among the *Persians*.

SHAW-Fowl, an artificial Bird made by Fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

A SHAWEL [of *schauffel, Teut.*] a Shovel to winnow withal. *Suff.*

SHAW Zanek, the Grand Signior's Son. *Persian Lan.*

SHAWN, a musical Instrument, a Sort of Psaltery.

To SHEAD [of *reaban, Sax.*] to distinguish. *Leucob.*

SHEADING, a Tything or Division in the *Ile of Man*.

To SHEAF, to bind up into Sheaves.

SHEAF [reappp, Sax.] a Bundle of Corn in the Straw or Hawim.

To SHEAL, to separate the Parts of a

Thing; also to take out of the Shell. A. C.

To SHEAR, to reap. N. C.

To SHEAR [reapppan, Sax. *scheeren, Teut. scharren, Belg.*] to snip or cut with Shears.

SHEAR-Grass, a Kind of Herb.

A SHEAR-Man, a Shearer of Cloth.

SHEARS [reaps, Sax. *scheere, Teut. scharre, Belg.*] large Scissors for cutting or clipping.

SHEARS [among *Sailors*] two Yards set up on End at some Distance, and bound across each other next to the Top; their Use is to take out and put in a Mast, and to hoist Goods in or out of Boats that have no Masts.

SHEAR-Hooks [in a *Ship*] are Iron hooks let into the Main and Fore Yard Arms, in order to cut and tear the Enemy's Shrouds, Sails, or Rigging.

SHEAR Banks [in a *Ship*] a Sort of Knot to shorten the Rope called a Runner.

To SHEAR [*Sea Term*] to swim to and again, as a Ship is said to *shear*, when she goes in and out, and not right forward.

SHEARD [reappp, Sax.] a Fragment.

SHEAR'ER, one who clips off the *Fleec* of Sheep.

SHEAT, } a young Hog. C. Also a Kind
SAUT, } of Fish.

SHEATS [in a *Ship*] Ropes bent to the Clew of the Sails, which serve in all the lower Sails, to bale ast, or round off the Clew of the Sail; but in the Top-sails they are made use of to bale home, i. e. down the Foot of the Sail to the Main or Fore Yard Arm; also those Planks under Water which come along the Ship's Run, and are closed into the Stra-post.

Falsh SHEAT, a Rope bound to the Clew of the Sail above the Shear-block, to secure and ease the Sheat, lest it should break when there happens an extraordinary Gust, or stiff Gale of Wind.

SHEAT-Anchor, the biggest Anchor in a Ship, which is the Mariners last Refuge, when, in Strefs of Weather, they are forced to ride on a Lee-Shore.

SHEAT-Cable, the principal and biggest Cable.

To ease the SHEAT [*Sea Term*] is to vent it out, or to let it go gently.

To let fly the SHEAT [*Sea Term*] is to let it run out of itself as far as it will go, so that the Sail will not hang loose, and held so Wind.

The SHEATS are said to be *down*, when they are not haled home, or close to the Blocks or Pullies.

To tally the SHEATS [*Sea Term*] is when the Seamen would have the Sheats of the Fore or Main Sail haled ast.

SHEATH [reappp, Sax. *sheide, Dan. schelde, Teut.*] the Case for a Sword, Knife, &c.

To SHEATHE a Sword, is to put it up in the Sheath.

To SHEATHE a *Ship* [*Sea Term*] is to cañe that Part of it which is under Water, with something to keep the Worms from eating into her Planks, and then nailing on firm new Boards, but sometimes with milled Lead.

A SHEATH *Fish* [so called from its being covered with a thin Shell like a Sheath] a delicate *Indian Fish* of the Colour of a Muscle.

SHED [*g. d.* a Shade] a Penthouse or Shelter made of Boards.

To SHED [probably of *preadan*, *Sax.*] to spill, to send forth, as to shed Tears; also to cast the Teeth, Horns, &c.

SHED [of *preozan*, *Sax.* to distinguish, of *be'den*, *Teut.* to separate] Difference between Things. *N. C.*

SHED *Rivers with a Waver*, *i. e.* winning a Cast that was very good, *i. e.* to strike off one that touches, &c. *Chefb.*

SHEDDING of Seed, a Disease in Horses.

To SHEED, to depart. *O.*

To SHEEN, to shine. *Shaksfp.*

SHEEN [*sheon*, *Teut.*] hair, shining. *Sp.*

SHEEN [so called from its shining] the King's Country-h use upon the River of Thames in *Surry*, now called *Richmond*.

SHEEP [*preap*, *Sax.* *shearp*, *Belg.* *sheap*, *S.*] a very useful Creature, which yields both wool and Raiment.

SHEEPFOLD, an Inclosure for Sheep.

SHEEPHOOK, a Hook by which Shepherds catch hold of the Legs of their Sheep.

SHEEPISH [*i. e.* like a Sheep] faint-hearted, simple, silly.

SHEEPISHNESS, Faint-heartedness, Silkeness.

SHEEP'S Head, a *Virginian Fish*, of which ro h may be made like that of Mutton; also meer Blockhead, or heavy dull Fellow.

SHEEP'SHEARING, Time of shearing sheep.

SHEER [*preyne*, *Sax.*] altogether, quite; so spoken of Cloth, thin.

SHEER over, clear over. *Milton.*

To SHEER, to reap. *N. C.*

To SHEER [among Sailors] a Ship is said *shear*, or go *sheering*, when, in her sailing, she is not steadily steered.

SHEET [*preat*, or *prece*, *Sax.*] a large linen Cloth to lay on a Bed.

SHEKEL [שֶׁקֶל, *H.*] a Jewish Silver Coin, worth about half a Crown *English*, and another out half that Value; also a Gold Coin in value about 1 l. 16 s. 6 d.

SHELDAPLE, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SHELD, flocked, parti-coloured. *Suff.*

SHELDRAKE, a Water-fowl.

SHELF [*rylf*, *Sax.*] a Board fastened to a wall to lay things on; also the Till of a sailing vessel.

SHELF } [of *selb*, *Teut.* crooked] a
SHELVE } Heap of Sand in the Sea.

SHELL [*preala*, or *preyl*, *Sax.* *selb*, *Belg.* *sla*, *Teut.*] the woody Husk or Cover of

Nuts, and of Stones in Fruit; also the crustaceous Covering of Fish, &c.

To SHELL [*prealan*, *Sax.* *selben*, *L. S.* *selalen*, *Teut.*] to take off the Shell or Husk.

SHELL-FISH, Fish inclosed in a Shell.

SHELLTER [of *preala*, *Sax.* a Shell] a safe Place against ill Weather, Lodging; also Protection, Refuge.

To SHELLTER one, to receive one into his House, to defend or protect him.

SHELL'VING, flouting.

SHELL'VY, rocky, full of Banks.

SHEM'MERING [of *schimmeran*, *Teut.*] glimmering. *O.*

To SHEND [*preentan*, *Sax.* *schenden*, *Teut.*] to blame, to disgrace, to spoil. *Sp.*

SHEND, blamed. *Spanc.*

SHENE, shining. *Cbauc.*

SHENG'ER, a small Salmon that is spawned before the Spawner finds its Way to the Sea.

SHENT, a Barrow Pig. *O.*

SHEP'EN, simple, fearful. *O.*

SHEP'EN, Sheep-cote. *O.*

SHEP'HERD [*Sceap-hyrp*, *Sax.* *sheapf-birt*, *Teut.*] one who looks after Sheep.

SHEP'HERDESS, a Country Lass that tends Sheep.

SHEPHERDS-ROD, an Herb, called in Latin *Virga Pastoris*.

SHEPHERDS Bodkin, Needle, Purse, several Sorts of Herbs.

SHEEP'PY [*Sceap-ey*, or *Sceap Ige*, *Sax.* *i. e.* the Sheep's-Isle, from Sheep that abundantly multiplied therein, called also *Ovini*, from *Ovis*, *L.* a Sheep] an Isle in the County of *Kent*.

SHERBET' [*serbato*, *Ital.*] a pleasant Liqueur much in Use among the *Turks* and *Persians*, who make theirs generally of Violet Vinegar and the Juice of Pomegranates, and these with Sugar they form into a Kind of spongy Loaves, which almost immediately dissolve in Water. It is a *Persian* Word, whence the *Italian* is borrowed, as well as our Mixture of Water, Lemons, and Sugar, designed for Punch.

SHERBURN [*Sceip-burn*, *Sax.* *i. e.* the clear Fountain] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, 110 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

SHERD, Piece of broken earthen Ware.

A SHERIFF [*Scein-Drif*, *Sax.* *q. d.* a Shire Reeve, or Governor of the Shire] a chief Officer appointed by the King yearly in every Suite, but they are two in *Middlesex*, chosen by the Citizens of *London*.

SHERIFFALTY, } the Office of a Sheriff,
SHRIEVALTY, } at the Time during which that Office is held.

SHERIFF-TOOB, an ancient Tenure by the Service of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff at his County-courts.

SHERIFFWICK, the Jurisdiction of a Sheriff.

SHER'MAN [*q. d.* Sheerman] one who sheers Worsted, Fustians, &c.

SHERMANS Craft, *i. e.* } an Art used
SHEERMAN'S Craft, } at Norwich,
 where Wo-sters, Stamins, Fustians, and other
 woollen Cloths are sheered.

SHER'RY [of *Xeres*, a Town in *Andalusia*, in *Spain*] a Sort of Wine.

SHER'WOOD [*q. d.* Sheerwood] in *Nottinghamshire*.

To **SHET'TEN**, to shut in. *O.*

To **SHEW** [*Scapian*, *Sax.* *schewen*, Teut.] to let see, to discover, to make known, to prove or make appear; also to appear or look to make a Shew as if.

A **SHEW** [*schaw*, Belg.] Appearance, publick Sight; Presence or Colour.

SHEW'ING [in *Law*] a being quit of Attachments in any Court, and before whomsoever, in Plaint shewed and not avowed.

SHEWT of *Blood* [of *schutzen*, Teut. to shed] a Disease in Beasts when they cast Blood at their Mouths.

SHIB'BOLETH [שִׁבְּוֶלֶת, *H.*] an Ear of Corn.

A **SHIDE** [of *scidan*, *Sax.* of *shyden*, Teut. to divide] a Shiver or Segment.

A **SHIELD** [*scyld*, *Sax.*] a kind of Buckler wherewith Foot-Soldiers were armed in former Times; it is also figuratively taken for Protection or Defence.

To **SHIELD** [*scyldan*, *Sax.*] to protect or defend.

To **SHIEVE** [*Sea Term*] to fall astern.

To **SHIFT** [*Misbew* derives it of *schaffen*, Teut. to do; but *Skinner* of *scyftan*, *Sax.* to divide] to escape, get off, evade; to dodge, as wild Beasts do when hunted; to divide, to distribute. *Civ.*

A **SHIFT** [*scift*, Teut. a Business, according to *Misbew*] a Smock; a Trick or Device to escape or get off.

To **SHIFT** [*scippare*, Ital.] to make a Shift for.

To **SHIFT**, to bestow. *O.*

SHIFT'ABLE, capable of being shifted. *Shatoff*

A **SHIFTER**, a Fellow who knows all Manner of Shifts and subtle Tricks.

SHIFTERS [*Sea Term*] Men on board a Man of War, who are employed by the Cooks to shift or change the Water in which the Flesh or Fish is put and laid, in order to fit it for the Kettle.

SHIFT'ING [in *Kent*] the Partition or dividing of Land among Coheirs, where it is of Gravelkind Nature

SHIFT'LESS, helpless, devoid of means to act.

SHILOH [שֵׁלֹה, *H. l. e.* sent] a Name appropriated in Scripture to our Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ*.

SHIL'LING [pulling, of *scyll*, a Shield, *Sax.* because anciently coined with the Form of a Shield on it] a Silver Coin, in Value

12*d.* and of which 20 make a Pound Sterling; although, among our *Saxon* Ancestors, it consisted but of 5*d.*

A **SHILLING Scots** [*schilling*, *L. S.*] in Value one Penny *English*.

To **SHIMPER**, to shine. *Suff.*

A **SHIN** [*scina*, *Sax.* *schine*, Teut.] the fore Part of the Leg, or that next to the Foot.

To **SHINE** [*scinean*, *Sax.* *schineen*, Teut.] to look bright; to cast a Lustre.

It is good to make Hay while the Sun shines.

Though this good, honest, industrious Proverb is made a *flaking Horse* to the greatest Villanies, and is wire-drawn to countenance a thousand base Practices, as the *temporizing* and *trimming* of Turn-coats, *cheating*, *hypocrites*, *Drunkennes*, *Lasciviousness*, and all the Iniquities upon the Face of the Earth, Persons having hold of *Opportunity* of satiating their insatiable Appetites under the Umbrage of it; yet, notwithstanding all Misapplications, the true Meaning of it is highly moral. It is a great Encouragement to *Virtue* and *Godliness*; it teaches us to let no Time (which often seems to be put into our Hands by good Providence) slip through our Fingers, of *servicing* God, and doing good to ourselves and our Neighbours; for that the Sun will not stand still for us, as it did for *Joshua* in *Gibeon*, nor slacken its Course for such slow, negligent, idle, trifling, insignificant Mortals as we are, upon the little Occasions of Ambition, Preferment, Learning, or Livelihood; it therefore teaches to be active and vigorous, to take Time by the Forelock, which is bald behind, and being past, cannot be laid hold on; according to the *Latin*, *Tempus capillata est, post est occasio calva*; and the *Greek*, *Ουκ οτι Σηροσ εσταται ποσειδωνος αλδα*.

SHINGLE [*sherdil*, Teut. *Misbew* derives it of *scindendo*, *L.*] a Lath or Cleft of Wood to cover Houses with.

SHINGLES [*q. d.* *cingula*, *L.* Girdler] a Disease, a spreading Inflammation about the Waist, which kills the Patient if it get quite round.

SHIN'Y, luminous, splendid.

SHIP [*schip*, Belg. and *L. S.* *schiff*, Teut. *scip*, *Can*] a Sea boat, or Vessel for sailing.

To **SHIP**, to put aboard a Ship.

SHIP'BOY, a Boy that serves on Ship-board.

SHIP-Money, a Tax anciently laid upon the Ports, Cities, &c. of *England*, and revived by King *Charles I.* but declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, by Stat. 17 *Charles I.*

SHIPPEN [of *scypene*, *Sax.*] a Cow-House, an Ox-stall. *N. C.*

SHIPPER [*schipper*, Belg. and *L. S.* *schiff*, Teut.] the Master of a Ship, commonly pronounced *Skipper*.

SHIPTON

SHIP-TON [*q. d.* Sheep-Town] in *Warwickshire*.

SHIP-WRECK, the Loss of a Ship at Sea, by a Wreck.

SHIP WRIGHT, one who builds Ships.

SHIRE [*ryne*, of *rynan*, *Sax.* to divide] a Portion or Division of Land; of which Divisions there are 40 in *England*, and 12 in *Wales*, and 24 in *Scotland*, besides *Stewartries*, *Bailliarics*, and *Constabularies*.

SHIRE-Clerk, an under Sheriff, or his Deputy, or Clerk of the County-court.

SHIRT [*hirt*, *Dan.* *ryne*, *Sax.*] a Linen Garment, worn by Men next their Skin.

To SHIRT, to fit with a Shirt.

SHIRT Band, a Band, *Yorksh.*

SHIRTLESS, having no Shirt.

SHIT-TIM, a precious Wood which grows in *Arabia*, hard, tough, without Knots, and very beautiful.

A SHUTTLE COCK [of *proctan*, *Sax.* to thoo, or *shy*, *Teut.* to shake, and *Cock*] a feathered Cock to play with.

To SHIVER, [*shibaweren*, *Teut.*] to shake for Cold or Fear.

To SHIVER [*shelware*, *Belg.*] to break into Shivers or Pieces, also to shake with Cold.

A SHIVER [*shelwar*, *Teut.*] a Piece of Cleft or Wood.

A SHIVER [in a Ship] a little round Wheel, in which the Rope of a Block or Pull runs.

SHOAD, the Tin Stones in *Cornwall*, which are torn off from the Vein of Ore by Rains, or Currents of Water.

SHOAL. See *Shale*.

SHOARS [*shosse*, *Belg.*] Props to set or bear up any Thing of Weight which leans forward; also a Land adjoining to the Sea.

To SHOAR [*shosse*, *Belg.*] to underprop.

SHOCK [*schock*, *Belg.* *schokel*, *Teut.*] Brunt, Onset, Blow, Disaster; Encounter, or Engagement in a Fight.

A SHOCK [*schock*, *Teut.*] of Sosp-boxes, wooden Hags, Gins, &c. is 10 in Number.

A SHOCK [among Husbandmen] several Sheaves of Corn set together.

To SHOCK [*schock*, *Belg.* *schokolen*, *Teut.*] to clash with, to dash against, to oppose, or be contrary to; to put into a Commotion.

SHOD [*schod*, *Sax.*] fitted with Shoes.

SHODE, a Bush of Hair. *O.*

SHOE [*schu*, *Sax.* *schuh*, *L. S.* *schub*, *Teut.*] Attire for the Feet.

To SHOE [*schu*, *Sax.* *schumachen*, *Teut.*] to put on Shoes.

SHOE'BERRY [of *schu*, a Shoe, and by *jug*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Effax*.

SHOE'MAKER [*schuemaeker*, *Belg.*] a Maker of Shoes.

To SHOGG [*schogel*, *Teut.* but *Misprover* derives it of *jagen*, *Teut.* to drive] to jogg, joggle, to make to vacillate to and fro.

A SHOGG [*schockel*, *Teut.*] the Meeting of two hard Bodies, which strike against one another with Violence; a Shake or Concussio.

A SHOLE [*schole*, *Sax.*] a Company of Fishes.

SHOLES [*q. d.* Shallows] Flats in the Water.

SHONDE [*schande*, *Teut.*] Shame. *C.*

SHONE, Shoes. *Chauc.*

SHOO'BERRY-Nest, Part of a great Flat which begins below *Lee Town*, about a Mile from the Shore, and runs down the River *Thames*, to the North-east End of the *Whittaker*.

SHOODS, Oat-Hulls. *Derbysh.*

SHOLING [*Sea Term*] as good footing, i. e. a safe or convenient going in with the shore, when the Water grows shallow by Degrees, and not too suddenly, nor is sometimes deep, and sometimes shallow, &c.

To SHOOT [*schutzen*, *Sax.* *schieten*, *L. S.*] to discharge Shot or Arrows; to grow up as Plants do; to fall like a Star.

A SHOOT, a young Sprout or Bud; a young Pig that has done suckling.

A SHOOT [*schuss*, *Teut.* of *schoben*, *Sax.*] a shooting with Guns or Bows.

A SHOOT [*Hunt.*] a young Boar.

To SHOOT [*Sea Term*] the Ballast is said to shoot, when it runs from one Side of the ship to the other.

SHOOTER, one who shoots.

SHOOTING-Stick [among Printers] used in locking up Pages in a Chase or Frame.

SHOP [*schop*, *Sax.*] an Office for selling Wares.

SHOPBOARD, Bench on which Business is done in a Shop.

SHOPBOOK, Book in which a Tradesman enters his Accounts.

SHOPKEEPER, a Tradesman who keeps a Shop.

SHOP-Lifter, one who cheapening Wares, under Pretence of buying, takes an Opportunity to steal.

SHOPMAN, an Underling in a Shop.

SHO'RAGE, a Duty paid for Goods brought on Shore.

SHORE [*schore*, *Sax.* *schore*, *Belg.* but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *oppositum*, *Gr.*] a Coast or Tract of Land on the Sea-side.

A SHORE [*schore*, *Belg.*] a Prop to support any Part of a Building.

A SHORE [*schore*, *Sax.* to divide] a Cleft or Cranny. *O.*

SHOREHAM [*Scopesham*, *Sax.* *q. d.* Shore Town] a Port in *Suffex*, 46 Miles S. by W. from *London*.

To SHORE UP [*schore*, *Belg.*] to underprop.

SHORES [in a Ship] Pieces of Timber set to bear up others.

Common SHORE [corrupted for *Sower*] which see.

SHORLING [of *schewen*, Teut. to *shorn*] a Sheep's Skin after the Fleece is shorn off.

SHORT [*scortz*, Sax. *court*, F. *cortus*, L. *fort*, L. S.] of small Length; also defective, scanty, narrow, brittle, &c.

To **SHORT'EN** [*scortzian*, Sax.] to make short.

SHORT'HAND, compendious Writing.

SHORT'LY, speedily.

SHORT'NESS, Brevity.

SHORT'SIGHTED, one whose View is confined within a narrow Compass.

SHOT [*schot*, Belg. *schots*, Teut.] the going out of an Arrow, or Bullet, or Reach of a Bow, Gun, &c. as far as it can carry; all Sorts of Bullets for Fire-arms.

SHOT of a Cable [*Sea Term*] is the fastening of two Cables together, that a Ship may ride safe in deep Waters.

SHOT [*scoten*, Sax.] hit or wounded by a Shot.

SHOT? [*scote*, Sax. a Part or Portion]

SCOT } a Reckoning, Club, or Score, in a Victualling house, &c. or the Money paid for it.

SHOT by the Board [*Sea Term*] is when a Vessel is broken by the Enemy's Shot.

SHOT Flagon { in *Derbyshire* } a Flagon which the Host gives to his Guests, if they drink above a Shilling.

SHOT in Years, advanced in Years. *Sp.*

SHOT'TEN (spoken of Fish) [of *schutzen*, Teut. to pour out] having spent the Roe, spawned.

SHOT'TEN Milk, curdled, turned to Curds or Whey.

To **SHOVE** [*scopen*, Sax. *schoyde*, Belg. *schiben*, Teut. *Mar. Cas.* derives it of *Isuv*, Gr.] to push or thrust.

SHOVEL [*scopal*, Sax. *schoeffel*, Belg. *bauffel*, Teut.] an Instrument for digging, &c.

SHOVELER, a Fowl of the Duck Kind.

SHOULD [*scoldan*, Sax.] ought; of the Verb *shall*.

SHOULDER [*sculdon*, Sax. *skulder*, Dan. *scholder*, L. S. *schulter*, Teut.] a Part of the Body joining to the Arm.

SHOULDER of a *Bush* [in *Fortification*] is where the Face and Flank meet.

SHOULDER [in *Archery*] the Part of the Arrow-head a Man may feel with his Finger before it comes to the Point.

SHOULDER Pige [in *Horses*] a Disease when the Pitch or Point of the Shoulder is displaced, which makes the Horse half downright.

SHOULDER Pinc, a Disease in Horses.

SHOULDER Splating, } a Hurt which be-

SHOULDER Torn } falls a Horse by some dangerous Slip, so that the Shoulder parts from the Breast.

SHOULDER Wrench [in *Horses*] a Strain in the Shoulder.

SHOUL'DRED Head [among *Archers*] a Sort of Arrow-head between blunt and sharp, made with Shoulders.

SHOUL'DERING [in *Fortifications*] a Retrenchment or Work cast up for a Defence on one Side, whether it be made of Heaps, or Baskets full of Earth, Faggots, &c. also a Demi-bastion, consisting of one Face and Flank; also a square Orillon in the Bastions near the Shoulder, to cover the Cannon of a Casemate.

SHOULDERING Piece [*Architecture*] a Member, otherwise called a *Bracket*.

To **SHOUT**, to set up a loud Halloo or Huzza; to cry in Triumph.

To **SHOW**. See *To Show*.

A SHOWEL, a Blind for a Cow's Eye made of Wood. *S. C.*

A SHOWER [*scuy*, Sax. *scheyre*, Belg.] a Distillation of Rain; any Thing falling thick.

SHOWERY, rain.

SHOW'Y, gawdy, appearing fine.

SHRAPE, } a Place baited with Chaff or

SCRAPE, } Corn, to entice Birds. *C.*

SHRA'PING, scraping. *O.*

To **SHREAD** [*scrapian*, Sax.] to cut in small Pieces.

A SHREAD [*Scrapen*, Sax.] a small cutting of any Thing.

A SHREW [of *scheyren*, Teut. to make a bawling] a folding contentious Woman; also a Villain.

SHREW Mouse [*shumuse*, Dan.] a Field-mouse, of the Bigness of a Rat, and Colour of a Weasel, very mischievous to Cattle, which going over a Beast's Back, will make it lame in the Chine, and its Bite causes the Beast to swell to the Heart, and die.

SHREWD [of *scheyren*, Teut. to bewitch] bewitched, impious, vile, wicked, having the Qualities of a Shrew.

SHREWD [probably of *scheyren*, Teut.] cunning, subtle, smart, witty.

SHREWD, artful, sly.

SHREWD'LY, sily, scotely.

SHREWD'NESS, Slyness, Acuteness.

SHREWS'BURY [of *scrybe*, a Shrew, and *byrig*, a Town, Sax.] the County Town in *Shropshire*, 178 Miles N. W. from London.

To **SHRIEK** [*schryger*, Dan. or *schryen*, Teut.] to cry out as one in imminent Danger.

To **SHRIEK?** [among *Hunters*] to cry or To **SHRIKE** } make a Noise as a Badger does at Rutting-time.

A SHRIEK [*shicis*, Ital.] a vehement Outcry.

SHRI'ET } [*scryet*, Sax.] Confes-

SHRIVING } sion of Sins made to a Priest.

SHRIGHT, a shrieking or crying out; also shrieked. *Spenc.*

SHRILL, a sharp Noise.

SHRIL'LING, shrill. *Spenc.*

SHRILL'NESS, Acuteness of Voice.

SHRIMP [probably of *schrimp*, Teut. a Wrinkle, because of its wrinkled Back] a small Sea-fish; also a little short Fellow.

A SHRINE [*Γρησαν, Sax. eschin, F. febrin, Teut. scrinium, L. a Desk or Cabinet*] a Case to hold the Relicks of a Saint, or a Place where Prayers and Offerings are made to some Saint.

To SHRINK [*Γρησαν, Sax. schrinnen, Teut.*] to contract, or lessen in Length or Breadth.

To SHRIVE [*Γρησαν, Sax.*] to make Confession to a Priest; also to hear a Confession.

To SHRIVE, to meat, to reveal. *Sb.*

SHRIVE [of *scriben, Teut.*] to write, lifted up in a Roll. *Shake's p.*

To SHRIV'EL [probably of *sel rampen, Teut. or scrompale, Belg.*] to wrinkle, to run up in Wrinkles and Scrolls.

SHROUD [*Γρησε, or Γρηστis, Sax. to clothe*] a Garment to wrap a dead Corpse in.

SHROVE-TIDE [*q. d. Shrive-tide, or the Time of Shrivng or confessing of Sins, see Shrove above*] the Time just before Lent, when our Ancestors used to confess their Sins, in order to a more strict keeping the ensuing Lent Feast.

SHROVE-Tuesday, the Day before the first Day of Lent.

SHROVE-Mouse. See *Sbrow Mouse.*

SHROWDS [in a *Ship*] those great Ropes that come from either Side of all the Masts, being fastened below to the Ship's Side by the Chains, and aloft over the Head of the Masts.

SHROWD, a Shelter, a Cover.

To SHROWD [*Γρησων, Sax.*] to cover, to shelter.

To SHROWD [in *Husbandry*] is to cut off the Head-branches of a Tree.

To SHRUB *one*, to cudgel or bang him soundly.

A SHRUB [*Γρησε, Sax.*] a Dwarf-tree; also a little sorry Fellow.

SHRUB Nigb'stade, a Plant. *Solanum, L.*

SHRUB'BY, abounding with Shrubs.

To SHRUG [probably of *scroden, Belg.*] to shrew, to shrink up the Shoulders.

SHRUG, an Elevation of the Shoulders.

A SHUCK, an Husk, or Shell, as *Beans, Beans, Bean Shells. S. and E. C.*

To SHUD'DER [*scudder, Belg. scutteren, Teut.*] to shiver or shake with Cold, or a Fright.

SHUD'DERING, shivering, trembling. *Milton.*

To SHUFFLE [*Minglerow* derives it of *schellen, Teut.* to thrust; but *Skinner* rather of the Noun *Shovel*] to mingle the Cards in any Game; to dodge, to shift off.

SHUFFLER, one who shuffles,

To SHUN, to shove. *Suff.*

To SHUN [*aprunan, Sax. or of scwren, Teut. but Mer. Cas. of avun, Gr.*] to avoid, to keep off from.

To SHUNT, to avoid.

To SHUT [*Γρησαν, Sax.*] to inclose, to stop up.

To get SHUT of a Thing [of *scetan, Sax. of scyden, Teut.* to separate or disjoin] to get rid of, to clear one's self of a Thing.

SHUTTERS, Frames of Wood to put before Windows.

A SHUT'TLE [*Γρησεcl, Sax.*] an Instrument used by Weavers.

SHY [*scwre, Teut. to avoid, or scifo, Ital.*] reserved, coy, wary, suspicious, jealous.

SHY'LY, coyly, modestly.

SHY'NESS, Coyness, Reservedness.

SIAGONA'GRA [*σιανοναγρα, of σιαγος, a Jaw, and αγρα, Capture, Gr.*] the Gout in the Jaw.

SIB [*Γρη, Sax.*] Kindred: hence the Word *Goffe, q. d. Kindred of God, for a Godfather or Godmother.*

SIB'D a-kin, as *No Sole sib'd, nothing a-kin. N. C.*

SIB'BERED } [of *rybbe, Sax. Kin-*
SIB'BEREDGE } dred] the Banas of Matrimony. *Suff.*

SIBILA'TION, a hissing. *F.*

SIBYLS [*Σιβυλλαι, Gr. i. e. God's Council*] certain Virgin Prophetesses among the ancient Heathens, who, as they believed, were inspired by *Jupiter*, and are thought by some to have prophesied concerning our Saviour's Nativity.

Book of the SIBYLS, Books among the Romans, committed to the Custody of two Persons of the Patrician Order, called *Dumviri Sacrorum*, in which their Predictions were written, which were had in so great Authority among them, that they did nothing of Moment in Peace and War, without consulting them.

SIC' CITY [*scicite, F. scicitas, L.*] Dryness.

SICE-POINT [*le six, F. of sex, L.*] at Dice is the Number Six.

SICERY [*scierlich, Teut.*] surely. *N. C.*

SICHE'TUM } a small Current of Water
SICET'TUS } that uses to be dry in the Summer; also a Water-furrow or Gutter. *O. L.*

SICK } a little dry Water-Course which
SIKE } is dry in Summer-time. *N. C.*

SICK [*scoc, Sax. scich, Teut. scich, Belg.*] indisposed in Body.

To SICK'EN, to grow weak, or fall sick.

SICK'ER, sure, firm.

SICK'ERLY [of *scurus, L. scierlich, Teut.*] surely. *N. C.*

SICK'LE [*scicol, Sax. scicle, L. S. scibel, Teut. of secando, L. cutting*] a Hook for reaping Corn.

SICK'LIKE, such like. *O.*

SICK'LINESS, the being sickly.

SICK'LY [*Seeclie, Sax.*] unhealthy, languishing.

SICK'NESS, Indisposition of Body.

SIC'UT *Alas*, a second Writ sent out, when the first was not executed, so termed

ed from those two Latin Words contained in it.

SIDE [Sæpe, Sax. *side*, L. S. *latus*, Teut. *side*, Dan.] the Side of any Thing.

SIDEBOARD, a Table on one Side of the Room subservient to the dining Table.

SIDE-BOX, Box on one Side of the Theatre.

SIDE, long; as *My Coat is very side*, i. e. very long; also proud, steep. N. C.

To **SIDE-wind**, to be of the same Side or Party, to take Part with.

SIDES of *Horn-works*, &c. [in Fortification] are the Ramparts and Breast-works which inclose them on the Right and Left, from the Gorge to the Head.

SIDE-LAYS [among Hunters] is when Dogs are set in the Way to be let slip at a Deer as he passes by.

SIDE/LING, fireworks, awry.

SIDE/LONG [sidelinks, Belg.] oblique, askew, sloping.

SID'ENHAM [probably of pure, Sax. long, and ham, Sax. a Town] a Town belonging to *Downshire*.

SID'ER. See *Cider*.

SID'ERAL [sideralis, L.] belonging to the Stars.

SID'ERATED [sideratus, L.] blasted, Planet-struck.

SIDERA'TION, the blasting of Trees or Planets with an eastern Wind, or with excessive Heat or Drought; also a being benumbed, as when one is suddenly deprived of the Use of his Limbs and all Sense; a being Planet-struck. L.

SIDERA'TION [among Surgeons] is an entire Mortification of any Part of the Body, the same as *Spæctelus*.

SIDE'RIAL } [siderius, L.] belonging to
SIDE'RIAN } the Stars.

SID'ERIAL Year [among Astrologers] is the Space of Time in which the Sun, going from one fixed Star, returns to the same again, which consists of 365 Days, 6 Hours, and near 10 Minutes.

SID'ERITE [siderites, L. sideratus, Gr] an Iron-like Stone, or the Load-stone drawing Iron.

SIDE'SMEN, Parish-officers who assist the Church-wardens.

SID'DINGS, or **SIDLINGI** [O'd Records] Sidelings, Balks between or on the Sides of the Ridges of ploughed Lands.

SIDE/WAYS, along the Side, by the Side.

SID'Y, surly, moody. *Sciff*.

SIEF *Album*, a Medicine for the Eyes.

SIEGE [with *Fowlers*] sitting as a Heron at Siege.

A **SIEGE** [Siege, F. a Seat] is the Encampment or sitting down of an Army before a Place in order to take it by Force; the whole Time of lying before it; or any Thing that is done for taking it.

To lay **SIEGE** to a Place [affigere, F.] to besiege it, as above.

A **SIEVE** [rebe, or rye, Sax. *seve*; Teut.] a Vessel or Tool for separating the coarser Part of any Thing from the finer.

To **SIFT** [siftan, Sax. *sifren*, L. S.] to separate the finer Part of any Thing powdered by a Sieve; also to examine inquisitively and sily into a Matter.

SIFTER, one who sifts.

SIG [sicche, Teut.] Urine, Chamber-tee. S. C.

SIGEBERT [of Sige, Victory, and beohyt, Sax. famous] a King of the East Angles.

To **SIGH** [seopian, Sax. *sach*, Belg.] to fetch Breath deeply, by reason of Trouble of Mind, or Distemper of Body.

A **SIGH** [sachte, Belg.] such a drawing the Breath as above.

SIGHT [Lep:8, Sax. *sichte*, Belg. or *secht*, Teut.] the Sense of Seeing; also a Show or Spectacle.

SIGHT/LESS, without Sight, blind.

SIGHT/LINESS, Comeliness, Agreeableness.

SIGHT/LY, comely, agreeable, or pleasing to the Sight.

A **SIGIL** [sigillum, L.] a Charm to be worn for curing Diseases, averting Injuries, &c.

SIGIL/LUM *Hermetis* [among Chymists] an extraordinary Way of luting Glasses.

SIGISMUND [either of Sige, Victory, and Mund, Sax. Peace, i. e. one who procures Peace, yet so as by Victory; or as *Sigegan* and *Janies*, of *sige*, Teut. Victory, and *Mund*, a Mouth, *g. d.* one who conquers his Enemies by good Words and fair Means] a Christian Name of Men.

SIG/LES [of *sigla*, L.] Cyphers, Initial Letters put for the whole Word; as R. S. S. i. e. *Regis Societatis Socius*.

SIGMOIDALES [in *Anatomy*] certain Valves of the pulmonary Artery, shaped like a Half Moon; they separate to give Passage to the Blood from the right Ventricle of the Heart to that Artery, but they shut the Passage, and are closed up by the Blood, if it endeavours to return.

SIG/MOIDES [in *Anatomy*] are the Apophyses or Proceffer of the Bones, in Figure representing the Letter S, or *Sigma* of the ancient Greeks; also the Valves of the *Aorta*, or *Great Artery*, which hinder the Blood running back to the Heart.

SIGN [signe, F. *signum*, L.] a Mark or Token; Footstep; Representation; Miracle; Wonder.

To **SIGN** [signer, F. *signare*, L.] to put a Seal or set a Name or Mark to any Deed or Writing; to subscribe to.

SIGN Manual, a setting one's Hand and Seal to a Writing.

A **SIGNAL**

A SIGNAL, a Sign or Token given for the doing or knowing a Thing.

SIGNAL, notable, remarkable, special, famous.

SIGNALLY, notably, remarkably.

To **SIGNALIZE** [*signaler*, F.] to make famous by some notable Action.

SIGNATORY [*signatorius*, L.] that is used or serveth to seal with.

SIGNATURE [*signatura*, L.] one's Hand or Mark set to a Writing.

SIGNATURE [among *Printers*] the Letters of the Alphabet they set at the Bottom of every printed Sheet, as A, B, C, &c.

SIGNATURE [among *Naturalists*] the Resemblance of a Vegetable or Mineral to any Part of a Man's Body.

SIGNS } Signs, Notes, Marks, or Charac-
SIGNO } ters, of which in Musick there are upwards of 50 different Sorts.

SIGNET, a Seal set in a Ring. F.

The *Privy SIGNET*, one of the King's seals, with which his private Letters are sealed; as also Grants, and other Things which afterwards pass the Great Seal.

Clerk of the SIGNET, an Officer who continually attends upon the Principal Secretary of State, who always has the keeping of the Privy signet for the sealing of such Letters, Grants, &c. L.

SIGNIFER, one who carries the Colours, a Standard-bearer, &c.

SIGNIFER [among *Astronomers*] the Zodiacal Circle; so called from its having or carrying the 12 Signs.

SIGNIFICANT [*de excommunicato capiendi*,] Writ issuing out of the Chancery, upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary against a Man who stands obstinately excommunicated 10 Days, for the imprisoning of him without Bail or Mainprize, until he submit himself to the Authority of the Church.

SIGNIFICANCY [*significantis*, L.] the being significant.

SIGNIFICANT [*significans*, L.] that expresses much, or is to the Purpose; clear, effectual, expressive.

SIGNIFICANTLY, expressively.

SIGNIFICATION, Meaning, Sense. L.

SIGNIFICATIVE [*significativus*, L.] significant. F.

SIGNIFICATOR [among *Astrologers*] a Planet which signifies something remarkable in Nativities, &c.

SIGNIFICATORY, that which signifies.

To **SIGNIFY** [*signifier*, F. of *significare*, L.] to mean or imply a certain Sense; to notify, to give Notice of; to be a Sign of, or preface.

SIGNIOR [*signeur*, F. *signore*, Ital. of *senior*, L.] a Lord or Master.

SIGNIORY, Lordship.

SIGN-POST, any Thing on which a Sign hangs.

SIGNS [*signa*, L.] Marks, Tokens, Resemblances.

SIGNS Algebraical, are certain particular Marks, as (+) which signifies more, or that the Quantities between which it stands are to be added; and (—) signifying less, which implies Subtraction; and (x) or into, which signifies Multiplication; and one Letter below another, as $\frac{a}{b}$ which denote Division, that a

is to be divided by b, &c.

SIGNS Astronomical } are the Twelve
SIGNS Celestial } Constellations of the Zodiac, which are supposed to resemble living Creatures, as *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pices*. These were first called Signs by the ancient Astronomers, as being Marks to distinguish whereabouts the Sun is throughout his whole yearly Course.

SIGNUM, in *Saxon* Times before the Invention of Seals, was a (+) and usually, prefixed to the Name of a subscribing Witness in Charters and other Deeds, as (+), *Signum Roberti Episcopi Linc. &c.*

SIGNUM MORBI [among *Physicians*] the Symptom of a Disease.

SIKE [*sick*, Teut.] such. O.

A **SIKE**, a Quillet or Furrow. C.

To **SIKE**, to fight. O.

SIKE Master [of *maßer*, Teut. a Pattern or Model] *Man*, i. e. such Kind of Men. O.

SIKER [*siker*, Belg.] sure. Spent.

SILCESTER [Selcester, *Sax.* a great or fair Town] in *Hampshire*.

SILE [of *Syl*, *Sax.*] Filth, so called because it subsides at the Bottom.

To **SILE** [of *syl*, *Sax.* or *suyl*, L. S. a Threshold] to sit down; to sink or fall to the Bottom. N. S.

SILENCE [*silentium*, L.] Cessation of Noise or Speaking.

To **SILENCE**, to impose or command Silence; to put to a Nonplus; to suspend a Church-Minister.

SILENT [*silens*, L. *silentium*, F.] who holds his Peace, or says nothing, that makes no Noise, still, quiet.

SILENTIARY [*silentarius*, L.] a Gentleman-Usher, who takes care that Silence be kept at Court, or elsewhere.

SILENTLY, without Noise.

SILENTNESS, being silent, Stillness.

SILICIOUS [*silicis*, L.] stony, belonging to a Flint.

SILICULOSE [*silicula*, L.] husky; full of Husks.

SILIGINOUS [*siliginus*, L.] of fine Flour.

SILYQUA [among *Botanists*] the Seed-Vessel, Husk, Pod, or Shell of such Plants as are of the Pulse-kind.

SILYQUA [among *Gold-Finers*] a Weight called a Carat of which 6 make a Scruple.

SIL'QUOUS [*siliquesus*, L.] husky, that has Huxks.

SILK [*Scot. Sax. Silke*, Dan.] a Yarn for weaving, &c. spun by Worms.

SILK Mercer, one who deals in Silk.

SIL'KEN, made of Silk, also soft.

SILK Thrower, or **Throwster**, one who winds, twists, and spins or throws Silk, in order to fit it for Use.

SILK-Weaver, one who weaves silken Stuffs.

SILK-WORM, the Worm that spins Silk.

SILK'Y, made of Silk, soft like Silk.

SILL [*ryl, Sax. seil, F. solam*, L.] the Threshold of a Door.

SIL'LABUB } [*Misobow* supposes it to
SIL'LIBUB } be a Contraction of *swil-
ling Bubbles*] a potable Liquor made by milking a Cow, into Cyder, Sugar, Spice, &c.

SIL'LIBAUK, a Syllabub. *Lincoln.*

SIL'LYHOW [*felig, happy, and heax, Sax.*] a Membrane that covers the Head of the Fœtus.

SIL'LNFS, Foolishness.

SIL'LOGISM. See *Syllogism*.

SIL'LOH [*in Fertrification*] a Work raised in the Middle of a Mote or Ditch, for a Defence, when it is too wide. *F.*

SIL'LY [*af fillus, L. of σιλλή, Gr.*] a Taunt or Scoff; but *Skinner* rather of *selig*, Teut. pious, because such are commonly plain-hearted] simple, foolish.

SILPHS. See *Syphi*.

SIL'VAN [*silva*, L.] woody.

SIL'VER [*reolgerp, Sax. silwer, Belg. sil-
wer, Teut. and L. S.*] a white Metal, next in Value to Gold.

SILVER [*rylfner, Sax. silwers, Teut.*] of or belonging to Silver.

SILVER-bush, a rare Plant so called.

SILVER-Sickness } [*Law Term*] is when
SILVER-Squint } a Lawyer is bribed by the adverse Party, feigns himself sick, or not able to speak.

SILVER-Smith [*reolgerp-m'ð, Sax. sil-
farcbinid, Teut.*] one who makes Vessels of Silver, &c.

SILVER Spoon-head [among *Archers*] the Head of a Sort of Arrow, resembling the Head of a Silver-spoon.

SILU'RES, the Name of the People who anciently inhabited *South Wales*.

SIM'ARE, a Woman's Gown with long Sleeves. *F.*

SIMEON [*שמעון, Heb. i. e. Hearing*] a Man's Name.

SEMILA [*seminal*, Teut.] a Manchet or white Loaf. *O. L.*

SIM'LLAR [*similais, F. similaris*, L.] of like Nature.

SIMILAR Arks of a Circle [*in Geometry*] are such as are like Parts of the whole Circumference.

SIMILAR Boies [among *Philosophers*]

such as have their constituent Particles of the same Kind and Nature one with another, as to their sensible Qualities.

SIMILAR Figures [*in Geometry*] are such, the Angles whereof are respectively equal, and the Sides about those equal Angles are proportional.

SIMILAR Numbers [*in Arithmetick*] such Numbers as may be ranged into the Form of similar Rectangles or Squares, whose Sides are proportional; such are 12 and 48; for the Sides of 12 are 6 and 2, and the Sides of 48 are 12 and 4.

SIMILAR Parts [*in Anatomy*] such as though they be divided into several Pieces, yet they will be all of the same Nature, Substance, and Denomination one with another, as every Particle of a Bone is Bone.

SIMILAR Polygons [*in Geometry*] such as have their Angles severally equal, and the Sides about these Angles proportional.

SIMILAR Rectangles [*in Geometry*] are such as have their Sides about the equal Angles proportional.

SIMILAR Segments of a Circle [*in Geometry*] such as contain equal Angles.

SIMILAR solid Numbers [*in Mathematics*] are such whose little Cubes may be so ranked as to make similar and rectangular Parallelepipeds.

SIMILAR Triangles [*in Geometry*] are such as have all their three Angles respectively equal to another.

SIMILAR Light [*in Opticks*] is such whose Rays are equally refrangible.

SIMILARITY, Likeness.

A **SIM'ILE**, a Similitude, a Parable. *L.
SIMIL'ITUDE [*similitudo*, L.] Likeness, Resemblance, Comparison. *F.**

SIM'TAR } [*sim'tarra*, Ital.] a sort
SCIM'TAR } of broad Sword used by the *Turks*.

To **SIM'MER**, to boil gently.

SIM'NEL [*sim'ia*, L. *Σιμηνάς*, Gr. not unlikely, or *semel*, Teut. fine Bread] a Cake or Bun made of fine Flour.

SIM'ON [*שמעון, Heb. i. e. Hearing*] a proper Name to a Man.

SIMON ISLIP, the first Erector of a Printing-press in *England*, A. C. 1471.

SIMONI'ACAL [*simoniaque*, F. *simoniaeus*, L.] belonging to, or done by *Simony*.

SIMONIACKS, Practisers in *Simony*.

A **SIM'ONIST** [*simoniaque*, F.] one who is guilty of *Simony*.

SIM'ONY [*simonia*, F. *simonia*, L.] the buying and selling of Church-livings, or other Spiritual Things for Money; so called from *Simon Magus*, who offered Money to the Apostles, that he might have Power to give the Holy Ghost to any he should lay his Hands on.

SIMOS'ITY [*simositas*, L. *Σιμοσις*, Gr.] a being crooked nosed.

To SIM'PER [from Simbelan, Sax. to p. Holidays, Skinner] to smile or look pleasantly.

SIMPHON'IA. See *Symphonia*.

SIM'PLE [*simplex*, L. q. d. *fine plica*] pure, mixed, uncompounded, plain, void of Ornament; also downright, void of Deceit, harmful; also silly or foolish, F.

SIMPLE Quantities [in *Algebra*] are such as not consist of more Parts than one, con- tained by the Signs + and —.

SIMPLE Problem [in *Geometry*] is that which is capable but of one Solution.

SIM'PLENESS, Simplicity, Foolishness.

SIM'PLER ? one who has Skill in Sim-

SIM'PLEST } ples, or a Gatherer of Herbs.

SIM'PLES, Physical Herbs, probably so called, as being the chief Ingredients of which compound Medicines are made.

SIM'PLETON, a half-witted Person.

SIM'PLEX Beneficium [Old Law] a lesser dignity in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, *Sine Cura*, a Pension of a Parish Church, any other Benefice, opposed to a Cure of souls. L.

SIMPLEX *Judiciarius*, a puny Judge that is not chief in any Court. L.

SIMPLICIA [among *Physicians*] Simples, or Medicines which are uncompounded.

SIMPLICITY [*simplicitas*, F. *simplicitas*,] Singleness, Plainness, plain Dealing, upright Honesty; also Foolishness, Indif- ference.

SIMPLING, gathering of Simples, or Physical Herbs in the Fields.

SIMP'LY, singly, merely, foolishly.

SIMP'SON, the Herb Groundsel. *Senecio*, *Suff*.

A SIMUL'ACRE [*simulacrum*, L.] an image.

To SIM'ULATE [*simular*, F. *simulatum*,] to dissemble or feign.

SIM'ULATION, a feigning, a counter-acting, a Colour or Pretence. F. of L.

SIMULTA'NEOUS [*simultaneus*, L.] bearing a private Grudge.

SIN [sinne, *sund*, Teut. *sonde*, Belg.] Of- fence, Transgression against God's Law.

To SIN [*sundigan*, Teut. *synder*, Dan. which *Minsbew* derives of *sinu*, Gr. to hurt] offend, to provoke God, to transgress the Law of God.

A SIN'APISM [*sinapismus*, L. *σιναισιμας*, r.] a Medicine of Mustard to raise Blisters, &c.

SINCE [*sint*, Teut. Dr. *Tb. H.* derives it *subsecne*] from that Time, because that.

SINCE'RE [*facerus*, L.] honest, true- hearted, plain, downright. F.

SINCERE'LY, honestly, plainly, without deceit.

SINCER'ITY [*sinceritas*, F. *sinceritas*, L.] upright-ness, Plainness, Honesty.

SINE ? [*sinus*, L.] is a Right Line Right SINE } drawn from one End of an

Ark, perpendicular upon the Diameter drawn from the other End of that Ark, or is half the Chord, or twice the Ark. *Geom*.

SINE Complement of an Ark [*Geometry*] the Sine of what that Ark or Angle is less than 90 Degrees, or what is greater than 90 De- grees, when it exceeds them.

SINE versed of an Ark [*Geometry*] an Ark or Angle less than 90 Degrees, being that Part of the Diameter which is comprehended between the Ark and the Right Line.

SINE *Assensu Capituli* [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies against a Dean, Bishop, Prebendary, &c. or Master of an Hospital, that alienates or disposes of Land holden in Right of his House, without the Consent of his Chapter or So- ciety. L.

SINE CURE [*sine Cura*, L.] a Benefice without Cure of Souls, or any Employ- ment.

SINE DIE [*Law Term*] dismissed the Court; when Judgment is given against the Defendant, it is said, *Eat inde sine die*, i. e. Let him go hence without a Day. L.

SIN'EW [*ἴσιον*, Sax. *senne*, Dan. *senne*, Teut.] the tendinous Part of a Muscle.

SIN'EWINESS, muscular Strength.

SIN'EW *shrinking* [in *Castle*] a Disease.

SIN'EWEY [*rinchwe*, Sax.] having strong Tendons.

SIN'FUL [*sinfulle*, Sax.] impious, wick- ed.

SIN'FULLY, wickedly, impiously.

SIN'FULNESS, Wickedness, Impiety.

To SING [SIN'gan, Sax. *singen*, Teut.] to make Melody with the Voice.

To SING'E [SIN'gan, Sax. *sengen*, Teut] to scorch, to burn lightly.

SING'ER, one whose Profession is singing.

SING'ING-MASTER, one who teaches singing.

SIN'GLE [*singularis*, L.] simple, alone.

A SIN'GLE [among *Hunters*] the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

To SINGLE out [of *simpulans*, or *singulus*, L.] to pick out, or set apart from other Things, or Persons.

SING'LENESS, Simplicity, Sincerity.

SIN'GLY, individually, separately.

SIN'GULAR [*singulare*, F. *singularis*, L.] particular, special, rare, extraordinary, choice, odd, affected.

SINGULAR Number [in *Grammar*] a Number whereby a Noun Substantive is ap- plied to signify one Person or Thing, as *Homus*, a Man.

SINGULAR'ITY [*singularitas*, F. of *singula- ritas*, L.] a being singular; Uncommon- ness, Excellency; a particular Way, Affected- ness.

SIN'GULARLY, particularly, also in a singular Sense.

SIN'GULARNESS, Singularity.

SIN'GULTS [*singultus*, L.] Sighs. Sp. SING.

SINGULTUS, the Hiccough, a convulsive Motion of the upper Orifice of the Stomach. L.

SINICAL Quadrant [among Mathematicians] an Instrument used in taking Altitudes and Distances, as well as for solving some Questions in Astronomy.

SINISTER [*sinistre*, F. properly on or towards the Left Hand] unlucky, unfortunate, untoward, indirect, unfair, dishonest, unjust. L.

SINISTER Aspect [among Astrologers] is an Appearance of two Planets, happening, according to the Succession of the Signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same Degree as Gemini.

SINISTER Chief Point [in Heraldry] the next to the middle Chief on the Left Side.

SINISTER Base Point [in Heraldry] is next the Base Point at the Bottom of the Escutcheon on the Left Side.

SINISTER SIDE of an Escutcheon [in Heraldry] the Left Side.

To **SINK** [*sinken*, Sax. *sinken*, L. S. and Teut.] to fall or settle to the Bottom, to fall or faint; to plunge under Water.

To **SINK a Deck**, to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

SIN'LESS, without Sin.

SIN'NER [*sonder*, Teut. *sondaer*, Belg.] an impious Person; a Transgressor of the Laws of God.

SIN'NET [among Sailors] a Line made of Rope Yarn, to bind about Ropes to keep them from galling.

SINNONOMNES, a Writ of Affociation, whereby, if all in Commission cannot meet at the Day appointed, it is allowed, that two or more of them may dispatch the Business. L.

SIN'NIA [among Paracelsian Chymists] the white Glew in the Joints.

SIN-OFFERING, an Offering to expiate Sin.

SIN'OPER [*sinopis*, L. *sinovic*, Gr. *sinoper*, Teut. *si-ople*, F. in Heraldry, the French Word signifies Green; Vermilion, this is either natural, and called Native Cinnabar, found in Quicksilver Mines; or factitious, which last is produced by subliming Mercury sublimate corrosive and Brimstone together.

To **SINUATE** [*sinuo*, L.] to bend in and out.

SINUOSITY [*sinuositas*, F. *sinuositat*, L.] a being full of Turnings and Windings.

SIN'VOUS [*sinuex*, F. *sinuosus*, L.] crooked, that has many Turnings and Windings.

SINUS [in Anatomy] any Cavity or hollow Space in or between the Vessels of any animal Body.

SINUS [among Naturalists] Clefts or Fissures which are between the Strata or Layers of the Earth in Mines, &c.

SINUS [among Surgeons] is when the Beginning of an Imposthume or Ulcer is narrow, but the Bottom large.

SINUS Meningium [in Anatomy] are certain Cavities, or hollow Parts in the Brain, which Gallen calls the Ventricles of the thick Membrane. L.

SINUS Ossium [in Anatomy] are those Cavities of a Bone which receive the Heads of other Bones.

SION [*Siyon*, Heb. Dryness] a Mountain in Judca.

SION COLLEGE, a College in London near Cripplegate, founded by Thomas White, D. D. for the Use of the Clergy of the City and Liberties, with Apartments for the Maintenance of 20 poor People.

SIP, a small Draught.

To **SIP** [*šippen*, Belg.] to drink a little, or drink a small Quantity.

SIPHON [*σιφων*, Gr.] an incurvated or crooked Glass Tube for drawing Liquors out of one Vessel into another without raising the Lees or Dregs. L.

SIP'PER, one who sips.

SIP'PETS [*g. d. seppets*] little Sops.

A **SIP'QUIS** [*i. e.* if any one, *scilicet* occurrit, shall find] a Paper or Bill set up in some open Place, to proclaim any Thing that is lost, &c.

SIRECOGNOSCAT, a Writ that lies for a Creditor against his Debtor, who, before the Sheriff, in the County Court, has acknowledged himself to owe his Creditor such a Sum, received of him in *Pecuniis Numeratis*, i. e. in Money numbered. L.

SIR [*Sieur*, or *Sire*, F. *Ser*, Ital. *Sr*, C. Br.] an Appellation of Honour to a Man.

SIRE [of *Sire*, F. a Master] a Father, a Male Beast that engenders. O.

SIRENS [*σirenes*, F. and L. of Ζευς, Gr.] fabulous Sea Monsters or Mermaids, said to allure Persons by their melodious Singing; hence a Woman having a charming Voice is said to sing like a Siren.

SIRI'ASIS [*σiriacus*, Gr.] a great Heat of the Brain and its Membranes.

SIRIUS [*σirius*, Gr.] the Dog Star.

To **SIR'NAME** [*sirommer*, F. *sirom*, Teut.] to give the Family Name to a Person.

SIR'NAME [*sirom*, F. *g. d.* the Name of a Sire or Father] a Family-Name.

SIRONES, little Pusles in the Palm of the Hand, or Sole of the Foot, containing small Insects or Worms.

SIR'RAH [*Sir ba!* L.] a Compellment of Reproach.

SIR'UP, [*sirup*, F.] See Syrup.

SIR'KIN, a Greenfinch, a Bird.

SIS'TER [*Spurter*, Sax. *siſter*, L. S. *siſter*, Dan.] a Female born of the same Father and Mother, or one of them.

SIS'TERHOOD, Relationship of a Sister.

SIS'TER-IN-LAW, A Husband or Wife's Sister.

SISTERLY, like or becoming a Sister.

SISTRUM [*Σίστρον*, Gr.] a sort of Musical Instrument of an oval Shape, like a Racket, used by the Ancients.

To **SIT** [*sittan*, Sax. *sitta*, L. S. *sitman*, Teut. of *sedere*, L.] to repose upon a Seat; also to settle, to abide.

SITE [*situs*, L.] the Situation of any Place, Territory, or Building, or the Part of Earth it stands upon.

SITE [*Logick*] that Predicament which declares a Subject to be so placed.

SIT'FAST [of a Horse] a horny Knob in the Skin.

SITH } [*sathan*, Sax.] since, after,

SITHENCE } *Spen*.

SITH [*sith*, Sax.] Time.

SITHCUND'MAN [*sithcundman*, Sax.] such a Gentleman as had the Office to lead the Men of the Town or Parish; or a Man who had so much Land as he might be capable of Knight's Service.

A **SITHE** [*sithe*, Sax. *sense*, Teut.] an Instrument for mowing Grass.

SITIC'ULOUS [*siticulosus*, L.] very thirly.

SITUATE [*situs*, F. *situs*, L.] situated, seated.

SITUATION, the Manner of being situated, or seated. F.

SIVE [*sive*, Sax. *sive*, L. S. *sive*, Teut.] an Instrument or Vessel to sift with.

SIX [*six*, Sax. *sex*, L. 'Eξ, Gr. *sexis*, Teut.] the Number 6.

SIXAIN [*Military Term*] an Order of Battle for Six Battalions. F.

SIXPENCE, half a Snilling Sterling.

SIXTH [*sixta*, Sax. *sixieme*, F. *sexies*, Teut.] the Vith, 6th.

SIXTH'LY, in the sixth Place.

SIX'TERN [*sixtyne*, Sax. *sechzehn*, Teut.] XVI. 16.

SIXTEENTH, the Sixth from the Tenth.

SIXTY [*sixteg*, Sax. *sechzig*, Teut.] LX. 60.

SIZE [probably of *Incisa*, L. says *Skinner*, of *Affixe*, of *Affoir*, F.] Proportion, Bigness, Stature, Length.

SIZE [of *fixa*, Ital.] a Gluish Composition used by Plasterers, Painters, &c.

SIZE [at the University of Cambridge] is so much Bread or Beer, set upon any of the Scholars Names in the Buttery Book, as amounts to the Value of a Farthing, and is noted with the Letter S.

To **SIZE** [among *Artificers*] to do or draw over with Size.

To **SIZE** [at Cambridge] to score, as Students do in the Buttery Book, which at Oxford is called to *battle*.

SIZE'ABLE, which is of a fit convenient Size.

SIZ'EL [among *Minters*] the Remainder of the Bars of Metal, after the round Pieces of Money have been cut out, according to their respective Sizes.

SP'ZER [at Cambridge] a 'Scholar' of the lowest Rank; the same as *Servitor* at Oxford.

SIZE'LY, nice, proud, coy. N. C.

SIZIE'ME [*sixime*, F.] a Sequence of six Cards at the Game of Picquet.

SI'ZINESS, Glutinousness.

SI'ZY, glutinous.

SKAD'DLE [of *scade*, Sax. perhaps of *scaden*, to do Damage or Mischief. Teut.]

Hurt, Damage; ravenous, mischievous.

SKAD'DONS, Embryos of Bees.

SKAFFAUT, an Engine of War, for Defence of the Soldierly. *Chanc.*

A **SKAIN** } [*scaine*, Sax.] an Irish short

SKE'IN } Sword.

A **SKAINE** [*scaigne*, F.] a Length of Thread, Yarn, &c. as it is wound on a Reel.

SKAR'FED [*Sea Term*] when one Piece of Timber is let and fastened into another.

To **SKATCH** a Wheel, to stop the Wheel of a Cart or Waggon, by putting a Stone or Piece of Wood under it.

SKATE [*scota*, Sax. *scade*, Dan.] a sort of Fish.

SKAT'ER, one who skates.

SKATH'Y [of *scath*, Sax.] ravenous, mischievous. N. C.

A **SKEEL**, a Collock. N. C.

SKEE'LING, an Isle or Bay of a Barn. *Suff.*

SKEF'INGTON [of *scap*, Sax. a Sheep, and Town] the Name of a Village.

SKEG, a sort of wild Plumb of a reddish Colour, growing in Hedges.

The **SKEG** [in Ships] that small and slender Part of the Keel, which is cut slanting, and left a little below the Stern post.

SKEG'GER [probably of *Scægga*, Sax.] a Kind of small Salmon.

SKEG'GER Trout, a kind of Fish, or Salmon.

SKELETON [*squelette*, F. *sceleros*, L. of *σκαερος*, Gr.] of a Man or Animal, is when the Bones are cleared, and put together again in their natural Order.

SKELE'TA [*Old Records*] a little Bell for a Church-steeple.

SKEL'LARD, wrapped, cast, become crooked. *Derbysh.*

SKEL'LET [of *Esquelette*, says Dr. *Yb. H.*] a small Vessel with Feet for boiling.

A **SKEL'LUM** [*skelm*, Belg. *scelm*, Teut. and L. S.] a Rogue.

SKEPE, a flat and broad Basket to winnow Corn in. C.

To **SKER**, to glide or move swiftly. *Sb.*

To **SKERE** [*schuren*, L. S.] to make clean, scour. *Chanc.*

SKETCH [*esquisse*, F.] the first Draught of a Fancy, especially in Painting and Drawing.

To **SKTECH** [*esquisse*, F.] to chalk out, to design.

SKET'LOE [of *scath*, Sax.] Loss, Harm, Wrong, Prejudice.

SKEW [*schew*, Teut. *schef*, L. S.] as 10 lock.

look a-Askew, to squint or leer, or look at contemptuously, or disdainfully.

SKEWER [*schewer*, Dan.] a long slender wooden Pin, used by Butchers, &c.

To **SKEWER**, to fasten together with Skewers.

SKEYN. See *Skein*.

To **SKID** a *Wheel*, to stop a Wheel of a Wagon at the Descent of a Hill. S. C.

A **SKIFF** [*esquif*, F. *sciffo*, Ital. of *Scappa*, L.] a Shallop, or the lesser of two Ship-Boats.

SKIL'FUL, experienced in.

SKIL'FULLY, expertly, dexterously.

SKIL'FULNESS, the being experienced.

SKILL [*Skil*, Dan. *Minislow* derives it of *scbola*, or *scia*, L. but seems rather to be of *כח* to be wise] Capacity, Knowledge, Experience.

SKIL'LED, that has Skill, or is well versed in.

To **SKIM** [*escumer*, F.] to take off the Top, Froth, or Cream of liquid Things.

To **SKIME**, to look a-squint, to glee. N. C.

SKIM'MER, a Vessel pierced with Holes to take off the Skum.

SKIM MILK, Milk from which the Cream has been taken.

The **SKIN** [*Aind*, Dan. *schinde*, Belg.] the Hide of an Animal; also the outward Rind of Fruit.

To **SKIN** [*finden*, L. S. and *Teut.*] to flay off the Skin.

Heart is my *Whitt*, but nearer my *Skln*.

Some Friends are nearer to a Man than others: Parents and Children than other Relations; Relations than Neighbours, and Neighbours than Strangers; but, above all, a Man is nearest to himself, *Charity begins at Home*; but this Charity at Home stands in a slippery Place, upon the Brink either of an ungenerous *Self-Love*, or of a foreign extravagant *Affection*, and it is very apt to slide into one or other of these discommendable Extremes. The Adage indeed intimates, that we ought to value our Bodies more than our Goods; to part with our Clothes off our Backs, rather than have our Skin stripped over our Ears; that our Charity and Hospitality should commence at our own Houses, for the Entertainment of our Families, Relations, and Friends. It does not mean, that it ought always to lie sneaking at Home, and never shew itself abroad; it should be as extensive as the Light, and bestow here and there a kind Ray upon Strangers, as well as on Bosom Friends and Acquaintances, according to our Circumstances, though not so as to make a Man a *Felo de se* by his good Offices to others. *Ma chemise m'est plus proche que ma Robe*, F. *Tunica pallio propior*. Latin. *Plus press est la Chair que la Chemise*, F. *Αμωρπτον η γουνα μωρπον*. Gr.

A **SKINK**, a four-footed Serpent, a Kind of Land Crocodile.

To **SKINK** [*scencan*, Sax. *schinken*, L. S. and *Teut.*] to serve Drink at Table.

SKINK'ER [of *scinker*, Dan. *schink* *Teut.*] a Butler or Cup-Bearer.

SKIN'NER, one who deals in Skins.

SKIN'NINESS, the being skinny, Leanness.

SKIN'NY, having much Skin, lean.

To **SKIP** [of *esquiver*, F. to fly back, or *squittare*, Ital. to dance] to leap or jump to and fro.

A **SKIP**, a Leap or Jump.

A **SKIP** } a Basket, but not one to be carried in the Hands. S. C.

A **SKIP** } *Jack*, a pitiful Fellow that skips or scampers up and down, a Larquey.

A **SKIP KENNEL**, a Foot Boy.

A **SKIP'PER** [*schipper*, Belg. and L. S.] a Master of a Ship; also a Ship-Boy.

SKIP POUND [q. d. *Ship Pounds*] is the Dividend of a Last of Corn, laden in a Ship, and contains from 300 to 400 lb.

To **SKIR**, to glide, or move swiftly. *Shakspeare*.

To **SKIR'MISH** [*escarmoucher*, F. *escarmar*, Span. *scharmaccia*, Ital. *scharmisse*, Belg. *scharmatzen*, Teut.] to fight in Confusion, or without Order, as struggling Parties do before the main Battle is joined.

A **SKIR'MISH** [*escarmoucher*, F. *escarmar*, Span. *scharmaccia*, Ital. *scharmisse*, Belg. *scharmatzen*, Teut.] a small Encounter of a few Men, when they fight in Confusion, without observing Order.

SKIR'RET [*schervole*, Ital. *chirivolo*, Sp. or of *suyster-foer*, Belg. Sugar-sweet] the Plant *Skirwert*, whose Root is something like a Parsnip, counted a great Dainty, and strengthening Food.

SKIR'IS, the Part of a Garment below the Waist; the Borders of a Country.

SKIT, a Whim or Fancy.

SKIT'TISH [*Skinner* derives it of *εσκινος*, Gr.] jadish or resty, as some Hoels are; also humorous, fantastical, wanton, frisking.

SKIT'TISHLY, wantonly.

SKIT'TISHNESS, wanton Sprightliness.

SKLEIR [not unlikely of *schleyer*, Teut. a Hood] a Scarf. O.

SKLEND'RE, slender. O.

To **SKLE'REN**, to cover. O.

To **SKREAM** of human, Sax. *scramen*, Ital. *schreyen*, Teut.] to squall out, to make a shrill sudden Noise with the Voice.

A **SKREEN** [*escrein*, F. *Somatus* derives it of *repumbe*, Sax. *Minislow* of *securincium*, L.] a Device to keep off the Wind, Hair, &c. See *Screen*.

To **SKREEN** [probably of *schirmen*, Teut.] to defend or protect from; also to sift through a Screen.

SKROW, furly, *dogged*. Suff.

To **SKUE**, to go sliding along; to waddle. SKULIN,

SKULL, the Bones of the Head.

SKUP'PER Holes. See *Stopper Holes*, or *Scupper-Holes*.

SKUTE [*Buyte*, Du.] a little Boat.

SKY [*Ay*, Dan. or of *Finan*, to shine, or *peca*, *peca*, to behold, or of *peca*, *Sax.* a Shadow, to which *onia*, Gr. alludes] the Azure Concave which surrounds the Earth.

SKY-LARK, a fine singing Bird.

When the Sky falls, we shall catch Larks.

The Lark is a lofty Bird, and soars, perhaps, as high as any of the Inhabitants of the airy Region; and if there be no other Way of coming at them, till the Sky, falling down on their Heads, bears them down into our Hands, we shall be little the better for them. This Proverb is usually applied to such Persons who buoy themselves with vain Hopes, but in Embryo, ill conceived, and as likely not to go out half their Time, or not to last till their Accomplishment; as fondly as the Lrd, who, seeing the Lord Mayor in his pompous Procession, said, *See what we must all come to! Ad illos redit qui dicunt, Si Caelum ruat: Lit. ἄπ' αὐτοῦ πῶς οὐκ ἐπιπέσει τὸ οὐρανὸν ἢ γὰρ αὐτὸς.* Greek.

SKYEY, of or belonging to the Sky.

SKY-COLOURED, Azure, like the Colour of the Sky.

SKY-LIGHT, a Window placed in the Ceiling of a Room.

SKY-ROCKET, a Fire Work, made to mount into the Sky.

SKY'VENAGE, the Precincts of the Town of *Calais* in *France*, so called while it was in the Possession of the *English*.

SLAB, the outside sappy Plank, fawn off from the Sides of a Timber Tree.

A SLAB, a Puddle. See *S'abby*. C.

SLAB, a Table of Marble for Hearths.

To SLAB'BER. See *Slaver*.

SLAB'BERER, one that slabbers.

SLAB'BY [of *slabbe*, Belg.] plashy, full of Dirt.

SLACK [*Slac*, *Sax.* *slack*, Belg. *schlapp*, Teut. and *L. S. lasche*, F. *laxus*, L.] loose, not tight; also slow.

To SLACK'EN [*placian*, *Sax.*] to let loose Cord, &c. that is tight, to grow remiss.

SLACK'LY, loosely, remissly.

SLACK'NESS, Looseness, Remissness.

SLADE [*plabe*, *Sax.*] a long flat Piece or Slip of Ground. O.

SLAG [*schake*, Teut.] the Recrement or Dross of Iron.

SLAIE, a Weaver's Reed.

To SLAKE, to quench.

SLAM [either of *schlam*, Teut. Mud, *g. d.* to overwhelm with Mud, or of *scalgen*, Teut. to smite] the winning of all the Tricks at Cards.

SLAM, a Substance in the making of *Alkermes*, produced often by the over or under calcining it.

A SLAM Fellow [*slance*, F.] a tall slim Fellow. See *Slim*.

SLAN'DER [*schlander*, F. of *schanden*, to scandalise, Teut. *schaldum*, L.] a Reproach, Scandal, Backbiting, speaking Evil of.

To SLAN'DER [*schlander*, F. *schanden*, Teut. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Andropus*, Gr.] to backbite, to speak Evil of.

SLAN'DERER, one who reviles or calumniates.

SLAN'DEROUS, apt to slander or rail at; foul-mouthed, abusive.

SLAN'DEROUSLY, reproachfully.

SLAN'DEROUSNESS, Reproachfulness.

SLANK [probably of *schlange*, Teut. a Snake, because of its Length and Slenderness] slim, slender; a Sort of Sea-wood.

SLANTI } [probably of *slangbe*, Belg.

SLANT'ING } a Snake] glancing or deviating aside, not straight.

To SLAP, to strike, to give one a Buffet or Blow, commonly with open Hand, or some broad, flat Thing.

A SLAP [*schlapp*, Teut. *Alapa*, L.] a Buffet or Blow.

SLAP-DASH, all at once.

SLAPE, slippery. N. C.

SLAPE ALE, pale Ale, as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scurvy-Grass, or any other Liqueur.

A SLAP'EL, a Piece, Part, Portion. *Sass.*

To SLASH [probably of *schleiffen*, Teut. to rend, to tear asunder] to cut, or dash against. N. C.

SLATCH [*Sea Term*] is when the middle Part of a Cable or Rope hangs slack without the Ship, or in the Water, they say, *Hale up the Slatch of the Rope*, &c.

SLATE [Dr. Th. H. derives it of *eslat*, F.] a soaly Sort of stony Substance, for roofing Houses, and other Uses.

SLAT'ER, one who covers with Slates or Tiles.

SLAT'TERN [*slodde*, or *slorke*, Belg.] a flattering Woman, i. e. one who does not dispose Things in their Places, but leaves all at Random; also one who is not tight, neat, and careful in her Apparel.

A SLAVE [*esclave*, F. *esclava*, Span. *esclave*, Teut. *g. d.* a *Sclavonian*, of which a great Number was taken Captives by the *Germans* and *Venitians*] a perpetual Servant, a Drudge, a Person in the absolute Power of a Master.

To SLAVER [of *slabbe*, or *slabber*, Belg. *g. d.* of *dislabiare*] to let the Spittle run out of the Mouth.

SLAUGHTER [*slæhte*, *Sax.* *schacht*, Teut.] a Slaying or killing.

To SLAY [*slægan*, *Sax.* *schlagen*, Teut.] to kill.

A SLAY [*Slac*, of *slægan*, *Sax.*] an Instrument

Instrument belonging to a Weaver's Loom, also to a Stocking Frame.

To SLEAK *out the Tongue*, to put it out by way of Scorn. *Gloss.*

SLEASY *Holland* [*Silefia Holland*] a Sort of Cloth made in *Silefia* in *Germany*; but the Term is commonly used for a thin light *Holland*.

SLEAVE, a Kind of Fish.

SLEAVED, as *Sleaved Silk*, is such as is wrought fit for Use.

SLEAZY, slight or ill wrought, as some Sorts of *Linen Cloths* are.

SLECK, small *Pit-Coal*. *N. C.*

To SLECK [*i. e.* to slake] to quench or put out Fire; also to allay Thirst.

SLED ? [*sedde*, *Belg.* *schlitten*, *Teut.*

SLEDGE } [*sede*, *Dan.*] a sort of Carriage without Wheels, whereon to lay a Plough, or other weighty Things, to be drawn, or such on which Traitors are usually drawn to the Place of Execution. It signifies also a genteel Carriage without Wheels, used by the Nobility and Gentry in cold Climates to divert themselves in Winter upon the Snow.

A SLEDGE [*Slebg*, *Sax.*] a Smith's large Hammer, to be used by both Hands in beating out Iron upon the Anvil.

To SLEECH, to dig up Water. *N. C.*

SLEEK, smooth, glossy.

To SLEEK, to make glossy.

To SLEEP [*slapan*, *Sax.* *slape*, *Belg.* *schlaffen*, *Teut.*] to take Rest by sleeping.

SLEEP, [*slap*, *Sax.* *slape*, *Belg.* *schlaff*, *Teut.*] Rest taken by sleeping.

SLEEPER, one that sleeps.

SLEEPERS [in a Ship] are those Timbers which lie before and behind in the Bottom, their Use being to strengthen and bind fast the Timbers called *Futtocks* or *Rungs*; as also to line out, and make the narrowing of the Floor of the Ship.

SLEEPINESS, the being much inclined to Sleep.

SLEEPLESS, without Sleep.

SLEEPY, inclined to Sleep.

SLEEPY Evil [in Swine] a Disease.

SLEEPY Graves [*Slapignava*, *Sax.*] a Tomb or Sepulchre.

SLEET [probably of *slæde*, *q. d.* sliding or slippery Rain] Rain and Snow falling together.

To SLEET a Dog, is to set him at any Thing, as Swine, Sheep, &c.

SLEETINESS, the being sleety.

SLEET'Y, abounding with Sleet.

SLEEVE [*slæp*, *Sax.* *slowe*, *Du.*] that Part of a Garment that covers the Arm.

SLEEVELESS [*q. d.* lifeless] without Sleeves; impertinent, as a *slawless Errand*, a trifling Errand.

SLEIGHT, Dexterity.

SLENDER [*slender*, *Belg.*] slim, not thick, or large about in Bulk.

SLENDERNESS, Slimeless.

SLENDERLY, Slimly.

SLEPEN [*schlafen*, *Teut.*] to sleep. *Ch.*

SLEPT, Preterite of *sleep*.

To SLEY, to part into Threads.

ASLICE [*slize*, *Sax.*] a thin or broad Segment.

To SLICE [*slizan*, *Sax.*] to cut into Slices.

SLICK [*sliebt*, *Belg.* *schlicht*, *Teut.* *slak*, *Sax.*] smooth.

To SLICKEN [*sliechten*, *Belg.* *schleimen*, *Teut.*] to smoothe or make slick.

SLICK'NESS, Smoothness.

SLIDDER, Slippery, falling. *O.*

To SLIDE [*slidan*, *Sax.* *slidden*, *Du.*] to glide along, to move on Ice.

A SLIDE [*slide*, *Sax.*] a Place from to slide on.

A SLID'ER, one who slides.

SLIDING of Courage, easily daunted. *O.*

SLIDING Rule } mathematical Instru-

SLIDING-Scal } ments to be used with out Compasses in Gauging, &c.

SLIGHT [*sliebt*, *Teut.*] light, mean, not elaborate, not strong or serviceable.

A SLIGHT, cunning Trick, Dexterity; also Disesteem.

To SLIGHT [*sliechten*, *Belg.*] to take little Notice of, to disesteem; also to do Work slightly.

SLIGHTLY, gently, also negligently.

SLIM, slender.

SLIM [of *schlim*, *Sax.* *schlim*, *Teut.*] naughty, crafty. *Lincolnsh.*

SLIME [*slim*, *Sax.* *slim*, *L. S.* *slim*, *Teut.* *slimas*, *L.*] soft Mud; also a clammy or gluish Humour.

SLIMING [in Falconry] is said of a Hawk's moting longways, in an entire Substance, without dropping any Thing.

SLIMNESS, the being slim.

SLIMY [*slimig*, *Sax.* *schleimig*, *Teut.* *slimus*, *L.*] full of Slime; rosy.

SLINNESS, Craftiness, Reservedness.

To SLING [*slingbe*, *Belg.* *schlingt*, *Teut.* *slinger*, *Dan.*] to cast or throw with a Sling; to fix into hooked Ropes any great Bundles or Vessels of Commodities, for heaving and removing them by Cranes.

A SLING [*slingbe*, *Belg.* *schlingbe*, *Teut.* *slinge*, *Dan.*] an Instrument to throw Stones with; also another used by Brewers Servants to heave Barrels out of a Dray, and for other Uses.

SLINGING the Yards [Sea Phrase] is when the Yards are fast bound aloft to the Cruis, and to the Head of the Mast, by any Rope or Chain; which is done, that if the Tide should happen to break, or be shot into Pieces in a Fight, the Yard might nevertheless be kept from falling down on the Hatches.

To SLINK [of *slincan*, *Sax.*] to steal or sneak away.

A SLINK [of *slank*, *Belg.*] a Cast Call.

To SLIP [*slippan*, *Sax.* *slipper*, *Belg.* *schliffen*, *Teut.*] to slide, to fall, to mistake.

A SLIP, a Sliding, a Fall, a Mistake; a narrow Piece rent or cut from any Thing; a Twig and Sprig pulled off from a Branch.

A SLIP-

A SLIPPER [slipper, Sax.] a Sort of
of Shoe to be worn within Doors, or in dry
laces.
SLIPPERINESS, the being slippery.
SLIPPERY, apt to make one slip.
SLIP/SHOD, having the Shoes barely slip-
id on.
SLIP/SLOP, bad Liquor.
To SLIT [slitan, Sax. *slider*, Dan.] to
t a Thing according to the Grain; as
ood, Whalebone, &c.
A SLIT [phuc, Sax. *schlitt*, Teut.] a Cut
Slice.
To SLIVE [of *sløver*, Dan.] to creep, or
about dishonestly.
To SLIVER [slipan, Sax.] to cut into
ivers or thin Slices.
A SLIVERLY Fellow, a subtle, crafty
llow; a Knave. *Lincolnsh.*
SLOATES of a Cart, those Under-pieces
ich keep the Bottom of the Cart together.
SLOCK'EN [g. d. *slackened*] softened, as
ken with *overmuch Meisurs*. O.
SLOCK'ER, or } one that enticeth away
SLOCK'STER, } another Man's Servants.
SLOE [pla, Sax. *schoben*, L. S. *slæ*, Belg.
in, Dan.] a Sort of small black wild
mb.
SLOE-WORM [slap-pynn, Sax. g. d.
w-Worm, because it is slow in Motion]
Insect.
SLO/GARDB, Sloth, Sluggishness. *Ch.*
A SLOOP, a small Sea Vessel.
SLOP, bad watshy Liquor.
To SLOP [probably of *slabbe*, Belg.] to
h with Water.
To SLOPE, to take an oblique Direction.
SLOPING } slanting, cut sideways or
SLOPE } slanting.
SLOP'INGLY, obliquely.
SLOPPY, abounding with Wet, plashy.
SLOPS [of *slabbe*, Belg.] a wide Sort of
ethes worn by Seamen.
SLOPS [Schoppi, Ital.] physical Potions.
To SLOT [of *sluyte*, Belg. of *schliessen*,
it.] to shut a Door. *Lincolnsh.*
The SLOT of a Deer [of *slot*, Belg.] a
m among Hunters for the View or Print
Stag's Foot in the Ground.
The SLOTE of a Ladder or Gate, the flat
o or Bar. *N. C.*
LOTH [probably of *schloofen*, Teute ne-
ent, or of our *Slow*] Idleness.
LOTH'FUL, lazy, drowsy, idle.
LOTH'FULLY, lazily.
LOTH'FULNESS, Idleness, Laziness,
nifness.
A SLOTT'ERN } [*slodde*, or *slotten*, Du.]
A SLAT'ERN } See *Slattern*.
LOUCH [probably of *loff*, Dan.] a great
erly Fellow, a Country Bumpkin.
To SLOUCH, to have a downcast Look, also
nock a Hat and wear it down.
LOUCH'ING, clownish, awkward in Be-
our,

SLOVEN [sluff, Du. or of *schlank*, Teut.
careless] a nasty, beastly Fellow.

SLOV'ENLINESS, Nastiness, Clownish-
ness.

SLOV'ENLY, nasty, clownish.

SLOUGH [of *plog*, hollow, or *lah*, Sax.
a Lake] a deep and muddy Place.

SLOUGH [probably of *lub*, Sax. a Lake]
the Damp in the Coal-mine, so called because
of its Moisture.

A SLOUGH, a Husk. *N. C.*

SLOUGH, the Scar of a Wound, or a Piece
of corrupt Flesh cut out of a Sore; also the
spongy or porous Substance in the Inside of the
Horns of Oxen or Cows.

SLOUGH of a wild Bear, the Soil or Mire
wherein he wallows, or the Place in which
he lies in Day-time.

SLOUGH-SHOOR, a Rent formerly paid to
the Castle of *Wigmore*, instead of some Days
Work in Harvest, performed for the Lord of
the Manor.

SLOUTH [probably of *plog*, Sax. concave
or hollow, g. d. a hollow Skin] the Cast skin
of a Snake.

SLOUTH [Hunting Term] a Herd or Com-
pany, as a *Sloath of Bears*, i. e. a Company
of Bears.

SLOUTH-HOUND. See *Slurb Hound*.

SLOW [slap, Sax.] dilatory, tedious in
Motion.

SLOW in Motion [in *Astrology*] is when a
Planet's daily Motion happens to be less than
its mean Motion.

SLOW'LY, dully, tediously.

SLOW'NESS, Dullness, Tediousness.

SLO'WORM [Slappynn, Sax.] a small
Viper.

To SLUB'BER over [*Shinner* chuses to de-
rive it of *schlyten*, Teut. or of *lubricate*, L.] to
do carelessly, or without Application.

SLUBBERDEGULLION, a paltry, dirty
Wretch. *Hudib.*

A SLUICE [*sluyft*, Du. *escluse*, F. *schluse*,
Ital. *schluse*, Teut.] a Frame of Wood set in
a River to keep out the Water; a Vent or
Drain for Water on Land.

To SLUICE, to open a Drain.

SLUG [of *schlagen*, to smite] a heavy
Sort of great Gun; a Sort of Shot for a
Gun.

A SLUG [of *sluggen*, Du. to set slothfully]
a Ship that sails heavily; also a Sort of Snail
without a Shell.

A SLUG'CARD [*sluggerig*, Du.] a sloth-
ful, drowsy Person.

SLUG'GISH, slothful.

SLUG'GISHLY, slothfully.

SLUG'GISHNESS, slothfulness.

To SLUMBER [plumeyan; Sax. *schlappen*-
ren, Du. *slimmer*, Dan.] to sleep unsoundly, to
doze.

SLUMBER, light and gentle Sleep.

To SLUMP, to slip or fall plump down into
any wet or dirty Place. *N. C.*

To **SLUR** [*slouren*, Du.] to draw along unceremoniously; to soil or dawdle; to bespatter.

A **SLUR**; a Misfarrriage, or Mark of Ignominy.

A **SLUT** [*slodde*, Du. or probably of *lutum*, L.] a nasty, flatteringly Woman.

SLUTH Hound, a Dog in Scotland that has an excellent Sense of Smelling.

SLY [*schlaw*, Teut. *Mislaw* derives it or *schleichen*, Teut. to creep] craftily reserved in Words or Deeds, hypocritically designing, fraudulent.

SLY'LY, artfully, insidiously.

To **SMACK** [*smæc*, Sax. *schmæken*. Teut. *smægen*, Dan.] to take a Taste, or Relish of with the Smack of the Lips.

A **SMACK** [*smæc*, Sax. *smack*. Belg. *schmack*, L. S. *smars*, Dan.] a Taste, Relish, Smattering.

A **SMACK** [*schmæc*, Teut.] an eager Kiss with a Noise made by the Lips.

SMACKS, small Vessels with one Mast, which attend Men of War in carrying the Men or Provisions on Board.

A **SMACK'ERING** [*smæcken*, L. S.] a longing for or being desirous of; as to have a *smackering* after a Thing.

A **SMACK'ING-COACH**, a Coachman. *Cont.*

SMACK'A, a Smack or little Ship. *O. R.*

SMALL [*smæl*, Sax. of *smala*, Dan. *smabl*. Du. *schmal*, Teut. narrow, scant] little.

SMALL Coal, Coal from Wood, used in lighting Fires.

SMALL Craft [*Sea Term*] all such Lines, Nets, and Hooks, as are used to catch Fish; also all Manner of small Sea-vessel, as Catches, Hoys, &c.

SMALL Piece, a Scotch Coin, in Value 2 d. Farthing *Englsh*, of which three make a Noble.

SMALL-Pox, a Disease, the epidemical Distemper of England.

SMALLAGE, a wholesome Herb often put into Broth. *Aptum*, L.

SMALL'NESS, Littleness.

SMALT [*schmælc*, Teut.] a blue Colour in Powder used in Painting; blue Enamel.

SMARAGDINE [*smaragdinus*, L. of *σμαραγδίνος*, Gr.] a precious Stone, transparent, of a lovely green Colour, very beneficial to the Eyes.

To **SMART** [*smæc*, Sax. *smæc*, Belg. *schmertzzen*, Teut.] to be painful as a Sore.

A **SMART** [*smerte*, Dan. *schmerzen*, Teut.] a Pain, as of a Wound or Sore.

SMART, brisk, quick, witty, biting, sharp, violent.

SMART'LY, briskly, sharply.

SMART'NESS, Briskness, Sharpness.

To **SMARTLE away**, to waste away. *N*

SMATCH, an ill Taste, a Twang.

A **SMAT'ERER** [of *smæc*, Sax. to

taste] one who has some Smatch or Twang of Learning.

A **SMAT'ERING** [*smæc*, Sax.] a superficial or slight Knowledge.

To **SMEAR** [*smæran*, Sax. *smæren*, Du. *schmierzen*, Teut.] to dash about with Grease, Soot, Dirt, &c.

SMECTYM'NUS, a Word made out of the first Letters of the Names of five Presbyterian Ministers, viz. *Stephen Marshall*, *Edward Calamy*, *Thomas Young*, *Matthew Broome*, and *William Spanglow*, who wrote a Book against Episcopacy, and the Common Prayer, A. C. 1641, whence they and their Followers were called *Smectymnians*.

SMBOMA [*σμύσμα*, Gr.] Soap, or any Thing that scours; a Wash-ball.

SMEG'MATICK [*smegmaticus*, L. *σμηγματικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to Soap, soapy.

To **SMELL** [*smælow* derives it of *schmæcken*, Teut. to taste; but *Smell* of *smæl*, Du. warm, or *smælen*, Du. to make small; because Odours are hot, and dissipate themselves; or Scent, into small Particles] to perceive Scent by the Nostrils.

SMELL'ING, is probably occasioned by the Effluvia of odorous Bodies mingling themselves with the Air entering by the Nostrils, which are covered with a very nervous and sensible Coat; and there, insinuating themselves into the Processes of the olfactory Nerves, do move them variously, according to their various and different Natures, and so communicate to the Brain such corresponding Motions, as enable the Soul to judge differently of the Bodies emitting such Effluvia; hence when the Effluvia produce a grateful Sensation, we say it hath a *sweet Smell*, but when a disagreeable one, we say it *stinks*.

SMELLING-CHEAT, a Garden or Nursery.

A **SMELT** [*smælt*, Sax. Dan.] a Fish.

To **SMELT** [*schmæten*, L. S. *schmelzen*, Teut.] (among Refiners) to melt Metal in the Ore in a Furnace, called a *Smelting-Furnace*.

To **SMERK** [*smærcan*, Sax.] to look or look pleasantly.

SMETH, an Ointment to take away Hair.

To **SMICK'ER** [*smæc*, Sax.] to look amorously or wantonly.

SMICK'ET, a Woman's Shift.

To **SMILE** [*smiler*, Dan.] to look pleasantly, to laugh silently.

SMILE, a gentle, pleasurable Laugh.

SMIL'INGLY, with a pleasing Look.

SMIR'ED [*smæran*, Sax. *gleichmirt*, Teut.] snouted. *O*.

To **SMITE** [*schmitten*, L. S. *Fr. frapper* derives it of *smætan*, Gr.] to strike or hit.

To **SMITE** [*Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *smite*, when she wipes her Beak after feeding.

SMIT'ER, one who smites.

SMITH [*smið*, Sax. *smid*, Belg. and Dan. *schmied*, Teut.] one who works Iron.

SMITHERY

SMITHERY [of *smith* or *re*, *Sax.* *schmiederey*, *Tcut.*] the Trade of a Smith.

To follow **SMITHERY** [*smithan*, *Sax.* *mede*, *Belg.* *schmieden*, *Teut.* *smider*, *Dan.*] to work Iron.

A **SMITHY** [*schmiede*, *Teut.*] a Smith's shop.

SMITING [of *smitten*, *Sax.* to infect] infectious. *Liquoribus.*

SMITING Line [in a Ship] is a small line fastened to the Miffen Yard-arm, which serves to loose the Miffen-sail, without striking down the Yard; for being pulled hard, it breaks all the Rope Yarns with which the sail was furled; whence

SMITE the Miffen [*Sea Phrase*] is to pull her Ropes that the Sail may fall down.

SMOCK [*smock*, *Sax.*] a Linen innermost Garment worn by Women.

SMOCK FACED, having a palish or womanish Complexion.

SMOCK'LESS, without a Smock, frack-sked.

SMOKE [*smoc*, *Sax.* *schmooek*, *L. S.*] the body Exhalation which ascend from Fire.

To **SMOKE** [*smocan*, *Sax.* *smook*, *Belg.* *smocken*, *L. S.*] to send forth an Exhalation; to smoke Tobacco.

SMOKE Farthings, an yearly Rent anciently paid for the customary Dues, offered by the Inhabitants of a Diocese at *Westminster*, when they made their Processions to the Mother or Cathedral Church.

SMOKE Silver Money formerly paid to **SMOKE Penny** the Ministers of several parishes instead of Tythe-wood.

SMOK'ER, one who smokes.

SMOK'NESS, the being smoky.

SMOK'Y, abounding with Smoke.

SMOOG'D, smoked. *Shake'p.*

SMOOTH [*smathe*, *Sax.* *seek*] even, not rough.

To **SMOOTH** [*smathan*, *Sax.*] to make smooth, plain, or even.

SMOOTH Boiling of Sugar [in *Confectionery*] is when the Sugar is boiled to such a Degree, that a Person dipping the tip of his finger into it, and after applying it to his Thumb, a small Thread or String sticks to it, which immediately breaks, and remains on a Drop upon the Fingers.

SMOOTH-FACED, having a mild plausible Air.

SMOOTH'LY, evenly, without Hindrance.

SMOOTH'NESS, Evenness.

To **SMOOTH'ER** [*smoosian*, *Sax.* *smoos*, *Belg.* *deschmooseren*, *Teut.*] to suffocate.

A **SMOOTH'ER**, a great Vapour or smoke.

SMOPPLE, brittle; as smopple Wood, smopple Pissocust, &c. *N. C.*

To **SMOULD'ER**, to burn without Vent.

SMUG [*smicpe*, *Sax.*] spruce, neat.

To **SMUG up one's self** [*schmucken*, *Teut.*

smucker, *Dah.*] to trim, to set one's self off to the best Advantage.

To **SMUG'GLE** [*smuckele*, *Belg.* *schmuckelen*, to sewn and flatter, *Teut.* *smuggeler*, *Dan.*] to handle, feel, kiss amorously; also to run Goods ashore, or bring them in by Stealth.

SMUG'GLERS, such as run ashore undertaxed Goods.

SMUG'NESS, Neatness, Spruceness.

To **SMUT** [*besmutzen*, *Sax.* *smutten*, *Belg.* *schmutzen*, *Teut.*] to daub with Soot.

SMUT [*smutte*, *Belg.* *schmutz*, *Teut.*] the Soot of a Chimney; also a Disease in Corn; also obscenity.

To **SMUTCH**, to black with Smoke.

SMUT'TILY, blackly, obscenely.

SMUT'TINESS, the being daubed with Soot; Obscenity.

SMUT'TY, daubed with Soot; obscene and Discreet.

SMY'THIETH, forgetful as a Smith. *Ec.*

SNACK, Share; as, to go *Snacks* *with* *one*.

SNACK'ET, a Help for a Caseiment.

A **SNAFFLE** [of *snavel*, *Belg.* *snabel*, *Tent.* a Beak] a sort of Horse's Bit.

A **SNAG** [*schuake*, *Teut.*] a Snail. *Suff.*

A **SNAG**, a Knot, Knob or Branch. *Suff.*

SNAG'GER, a forked Instrument to pierce Eels.

SNAG'GLE Tool [of *schuakle*, *Teut.* a Beak, or *naag*, *Teut.* a Nail] having the Teeth standing out.

SNAIL [*snag*, *Sax.* *snagel*, *Dan.*] an Insect hurtful to Garden plants.

SNAKE [*snaca*, of *psican*, *Sax.* to creep; *snaker*, *Belg.*] a sort of Serpent.

SNAKE'ROOT, a Plant growing in America.

SNAKE'Wood, a Herb, otherwise called *Adders-worm*, and *Bilwort*. *Bifortia*, *L.*

To **SNAP** [*schnappen*, *Teut.* *snapper*, *Dan.* *bapper*, *F.*] to break in two, to catch; also to snub or speak roughly.

A **SNAP**, a Sort of Noise; also a Morfel or Bit; also a Kind of fishing for Pike.

To **SNAP** [*knacken*, *Teut.*] to make a Noise by hitting the Fingers one against the other, or against the Ball of the Thumb.

SNAP Dragon, a Sport; a Flower. *Antirrhinum*. *L.*

A **MERRY SNAP** [of *knapp*, *Teut.* cheerful, or *kaaps*, *Sax.* a Boy, because they are merry] a merry Fellow.

SNAP'HANCE [*Schnapshahn*, *Teut.*] a Firelock, a Gun that strikes Fire without a Match.

To **SNAP** [of *schnappen*, *Teut.*] to make a sudden Motion or Catch from one's Mouth, as Dogs do, when any Thing is thrown at them, or Fishes at the Bait] to check. *N. C.*

SNAPPED, nipped with Cold, spoken of Fruits and Herbs. *N. C.*

SNAP'PER, one who snaps.

SNAP'PISH, surly, crabbed, rude, rough.

SNAPPISHNESS, Surliness, Peevishness.
SNAPSACK. See *Knapsack*.

A SNARE [of *snare*, Belg. a Rope or Nerve, of *bejchenaar*, Dan.] a Gin or Trap to catch Birds or Beasts; also a Wire-gin or Stall-net to catch Fish.

To **SNARE**, to prune Timber-trees.

To **SNARE** [*bejchenaar*, Dan.] to insure, intangle, or take in a Snare. See *to insure*.

To **SNARL** [of *snarlan*, Teut.] to grin like a Dog; also to be intangled, as a Skein of Thread. &c.

SNARLER, one who growls and murmurs.

The **SNAT**, the burnt Wick or Snuff of a Candle. *N. C.*

To **SNATCH** [*snappen*, Teut.] to catch suddenly; to wrest or take away eagerly, or by Force.

SNATCH Block [in a Ship] a great Block or Pulley, having a Shiver cut through one of its Cheeks, for the ready receiving in of any Rope; it is chiefly used for the Fall of the Winding-tackle, which is let into the Block, and then brought to the Captain.

To **SNATHE** [of *schneiden*, Teut. to cut] to prune Trees. *N. C.*

SNEAD } the Handle of a Scythe.
SNEATH } C.

To **SNEAK** [*snican*, Sax. *sniger*, Dan.] to creep up and down shamefully, to lurk about, to act mean-spiritedly.

SNEAKINGLY, meanly, abjectly.

SNEAKINGNESS, Baseness, Niggardliness.

SNEAKS } a sneaking, sly Fellow,
SNEAKS'BY } who scarce dares show his Head; a miserly, niggardly Person.

To **SNEAK**, to check or chide. *N. C.*

SNEAP'ED, beaked, billed, &c. having Bill or Beak, as *snapp'd Birds*.

SNEB, Check, Rebuke. *Spenc.*

To **SNECK** the Door, to latch it. *N. C.*

SNACK'ET of a Door, a String that draws up the Latch. *N. C.*

To **SNEE** } to abound or swarm, as he
 To **SNIE** } swarms with Lice.

To **SNEER**, to laugh foolishly, or scornfully.

To **SNEEZE** [*niezen*, Sax. *niesen*, Teut.] *neser*, Dan.] an Action well known.

SNEEZING-Powder [*nieze-puiver*, Teut.] Snuff.

SNEEZING-Weed, an Herb so called from its Faculty of causing one to sneeze. *Plantarica*, L.

SNELL [*snell*, Du. *schnell*, Teut. *Isnell*, F. (swift and nimble)] a Name.

SNET [Hunting Term] the Fat of all Sorts of Deer.

SNEV'ER, slender. *N. C.*

A SNEVER Spawt, a slender Stripling. *N. C.*

To **SNIBB** [*snibbe*, Du.] to check, to reprimand.

To **SNICK'ER**, } to laugh privately, to
 To **SNIG'GER**, } laugh in one's Sleeve.

To **SNIP** [*snippen*, Du.] to cut with Scissors or Shears.

SNIP, a vulgar Word for a Taylor.

SNIPPER, one that snips.

SNIPE [*snipe*, Sax. *snippe*, L. S. *schnepp*, Teut.] a Kind of Fowl.

To **SNITE** [*schneizen*, Teut. *snider*, Dan.] to blow the Nose.

A SNITE, a Bird, called also a Bail.

SNITHE WIND [of *snitan*, Sax. to cut, of *schneiden*, and *wind*, Teut.] a cutting Wind. *Lincolnsb.*

SNITING [in *Falconry*] is the *Snoring*, as it were, of a Hawk; or when a Hawk, as it were, wipes her Bill after feeding.

To **SNITTLE** [of *snitan*, Sax. *schneiden*, to cut in Pieces, Teut.] to eat, to kill.

SNIV'EL [*snovel*, Sax.] Snot.

To **SNIV'EL**, to run at the Nose.

SNIV'ELLER, a poor mean Creature.

SNIV'ELLING [of *snovel*, Sax. Snot, Snivel] peaking, snooty-nosed, childish, peevishness, as a *snivelling Fellow*.

SNOD, neat, handsome. *N. C.*

SNOD'DE, a smooth Roll or Bottom of Thread, Silk, &c. *Old Rec.*

SNOG'LY, handsomely, as *snogly good*, handsomely dressed. *N. C.*

SNOG Malt, smooth, with few Corns.

To **SNOOK**, to lie lurking for a Thing.

To **SNORE** [*schwoeren*, Dan. *schworen*, Teut.] to make a Noise through the Nostrils in sleeping.

To **SNORT** [*snorber*, Dan.] to make a Noise like a Horse when frightened.

SNOT [*snote*, Sax. *schnot*, Teut. *not*, Belg. and Dan. *Junius* derives it of *not*, Gr.] a Sort of Phlegm voided at the Nose.

SNOTTY, dabbled with Snot.

SNOUT [*schnaute*, Teut. *snout*, Belg. *snade*, Dan.] the Nose of a Beast, Fish, &c.

SNOW [*snap*, Sax. *snarow*, Belg. *sn*, Dan. *schnee*, Teut.] a Meteor well known in northerly and southerly Climates, especially beyond the Tropicks.

To **SNOW** [*snup*, Sax. *schnezen*, Teut. *snur*, Dan. *sniger*, F. *snigere*, L.] to dip in Snow.

SNOW Apple, a Kind of Apple.

SNOW-BALL, Snow formed by the Hand into a Ball.

SNOWDEN [of *snap*, Sax. Snow, and *den*, Sax. a Den, because of the Snow always seen upon the Top of it] a Hill in *Carnarvonshire*.

SNOW-Drops, a Flower.

SNOWY, white like Snow.

To **SNUB** [of *snuffe*, Belg.] to take out up sharply; to keep under, or in Subjection.

SNUBS, Knots in Wood. *Spenc.*

A SNUDGE

A SNUDGE [of *ynoon*, *Sax.* to creep] an old Cornudgson or clost-fitted Fellow, a creeping Fellow.

To **SNUDGE** along [of *sniger*, *Den.* or *ynoon*, *Sax.* to creep along] to walk looking downward, and poring, as though the Head was full of Buhnets.

SNUFF [of *snopel*, *Sax.* *schnuppnide*, *Teut.* *snuff*, *Belg.* *Snoot*, *g. d.* *Snoot-Po-er*; because it brings it away] a sneezing Powder.

To **SNUFF** [*snuffe*, *Belg.* *schnuuffen*, *Teut.*] to take Snuff, also to take Exceptions at.

To **SNUFFLE** [*snuffele*, *Belg.* *schnuuffen*, *Teut.*] to make a Noise in Respiration through the Nose, to Cuck in the Nose.

A SNUFFLING Fellow } [*snufflung*,
A SNIV'LING Fellow } *Sax.*] a snooty-nosed, mean, law spirited, sneaking Fellow.

SNUG, lying close, hidden.
To **SNUG'GLE**, to lie close together.
SNURL, a Rheum or Cold in the Head.

N. C.

SNUSH, Snuff.

SNUT-Nosed, flat-nosed.

A SO } [of *seau*, *F.* a Pail or Bucket]

A SOA } a Tub with two Ears, to carry on a Staff. **N. C.**

SO [*so*, *Sax.* *so*, *Teut.* *so*, *L. S.* and *Belg.*] thus, in like Manner.

To **SOAK**, to lie drenched in Moisture.

SOAK'ER, a hard Drinker.

SOAM, an Horse-load. **W. C.**

SOAP. See *Sope*.

To **SOAR**, to fly aloft.

SOAR'AGE [in *Falconry*] the first Year of a Hawk's Age.

SOAR-Hawk [with *Falconers*] a Hawk so called from the first taking her from *Eyrie*, till she has mewed or cast her Feathers.

SOAVE, sweet, agreeable. *Ital.*

SOA'VEMENTE, sweetly, agreeably. *Ital.*

To **SOB** [*sopeian*, *Sax.* to lament. *Martinius* derives it of *sopein*, *Gr.*] to sigh in Weeping or Lamentation.

SO'BER [*sobra*, *sobrius*, *L.*] moderate, temperate, modest, grave, serious.

SO'BERLY, temperately, calmly.

SOBRI'ETY } [*sobrietas*, *F.* *sobrietas*, *L.*]

SO'BERNESS } a Virtue by which one abstains from eating and drinking more than is requisite or fit for Nourishment; Moderation, Temperance, prudent Carriage.

SOC [*Old Law Term*] a Power or Liberty of Jurisdiction.

SOCA, a Signiority, or Lordship, endowed by the King with Liberty of holding a Court of Tenants called *Socmen*. **O. L.**

SOC'AGE } [of *Soc*, *F.* a Plough-share,

SOC'AGE } or *foca* or *foene*, *Sax.* a privilege] a Tenure of Land by inferior Services in Husbandry, to be performed to the lord of the Fee.

SOC'AGER } [in *Old Law*] a Tenant
SOCK'MAN } who holds Lands and
SOKE'MAN } Tenements by Socage,

SO'CIABLE [*sociabilis*, *L.*] delighting in, or fit for Company and Conversation.

SO'CIABLENESS [*sociabilitas*, *L.*] a being sociable or social.

SO'CIABLY, in a sociable Manner.

SOCI'ETY [*societas*, *F.* *societas*, *L.*] Company, Fellowship, Conversation; also a Company of several Persons joined together for some common Interest, or to assist one another in the Management of any particular Business.

The **Royal SOCIETY**, a Fellowship of noble, learned, and ingenious Men, founded by King *Charles II.* under the Name of the *President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London*, for improving natural Knowledge, *viz.* *Mathematical, Physiological, Mechanical, and Chymical*; who for some time met at *Gresham College in Bishopsgate-Street*.

SOCIN'IANISM, the Opinions and Principles of the *Socinians*.

SOCIN'ANS, a Sect so called from one *Laelius Socinus*, their Author; afterwards promoted by *Faustus Socinus*, at *Sienna*, 1555. He asserted that Christ was mere Man, and had no Existence before *Mary*, denied the Personality of the Holy Ghost, original Sin, Grace, Predestination, the Sacraments, and Immensity of God.

SOCK, the Shoe of the ancient Comedians.

SOCK'ET [*socchete*, *F.* a Trunk or Stalk]

Part of a Candlestick; also a Piece of Metal at the Bottom of a Pike, Halberd, &c.

SOCKETS [in a *Ship*] are the Holes which the Iron Pin of the Guns, called Muzzling Pieces and Fowlers, are let into.

SOCK'MEN [*Socmanni*, *O. L.*] a Sort of Tenants who tilled the inland or peculiar Demesnes of their Lord; but, after the Conquest, those who held by no servile Tenure, but paid their Rent as a *Soke* or Sign of Freedom, were so called.

SOCKS [*socci*, *L.*] Clothing for the Feet.

SUC'NA [*focae*, *Sax.*] a Privilege, or Liberty and Franchise.

SO'COME [*Old Law Term*] a Custom of grinding at the Lord's Mill.

Bond **SOCOME**, is when the Tenants are bound to grind at the Lord's Mill.

Loose **SOCOME**, is when they do it freely, out of Love to their Lord.

SOCQUE, a Sandal or wooden Shoe worn by Friars called *Recollats*. **F.**

SO'CRATES [of *oson*, to save, and *soo-tes*, to hold] an excellent and learned *Greek* Philosopher, who lived about 428 Years before Christ, in the Time of *Haggai* and *Zerubbabell*, the Prophets, whom the Oracle of *Apollo* pronounced the wisest Man upon Earth. He was most noted for the Study and Practice of Moral Philosophy, for which being envied, his Enemies accused him of Contempt of their

Gods, for which he was condemned to die; but soon after, the *Arabians* shewed their Sorrow for the Loss of him, by slaying his Accusers, and erecting Statues in Honour of him.

SOD [*sode*, Du. *Terra suda*, Ital.] a Sort of Turf, or the Superficies of a Heath pared off.

SODALIS, a Companion, an Associate. *L.*

SODALITIOUS [*sodalitius*, *L.*] belonging to Society.

SODALITY [*sodalitas*, *L.*] Fellowship, Society.

SOD'DEN, boiled.

To **SODER** [*souder*, *F.*] to cement with mettlick Matter.

SOD'OM [*סודו*, *Heb.*] one of the five Cities in the Land of *Canaan*, which were utterly destroyed by Fire.

SOD'OM Apples, Apples said to grow about *Sodom*, which appear fair to the Eye, but being full of Boot and Smoke, they crumble away at the first Touch.

SOD'OMITE [*sodomita*, *L.*] one who commits the Sin of Sodomity; a Buggerer. *F.*

SODOMITICAL [*sodomiticus*, *L.*] belonging to Sodomity.

SOD'OMY [*sodomie*, *F.* *sodomia*, *L.*] Buggery, a Sin of the Flesh against Nature, so called because committed by the Inhabitants of *Sodom*.

SOF'A, a Sort of Alcove much used in the Eastern Countries, being an Apartment of State, raised about two Feet above the Floor, and furnished with rich Carpets and Cushions, where Persons of the greatest Honour are entertained.

SOF'EES [among the *Turks*] a Sect accounted religious *Puritans*, who commonly read in the Streets and public Places, being always very busy with their Beads, that Notice may be taken of their counterfeit Devotion; when they speak, it is but two Words at a Time, *Allah Ekbar*, i. e. God is Great; or *Subboun Allah*, i. e. God is pure; or *Ysghif Allah*, i. e. God defend.

SOFT [*zagt*, *ax.* *soft*, *Belg.* *saufi*, *Teut.*] yielding to the Touch; also silly.

To **SOFT'EN** [*saufigen*, *Teut.*] to make soft.

SOFT'ISH, somewhat soft, silly.

SOFT'LY, gently, tacitly, mildly.

SOFT'NER, one that makes soft.

SOFTNESS, the being soft.

SOIL [*solage*, *F.* *solum*, *L.*] Ground considered with respect to its Quality or Situation; Country.

To **SOIL** *Milk*, to cleanse or strain it. *N. C.*

A **SOIL** *Dish*, a straining, &c. *Dish*.

SOIL [*Hunting Term*] the Mire in which a wild Bear wallows.

To **take SOIL** [*Hunting Term*] to run into the Water, as a Deer when close pursued.

To **SOIL**, to dung, muck, dirty, foul,

SOIL'URE, a Belt. *Shaks'p.*

To **SOJ'OURN** [*sojournar*, *F.* *sojournar*, Ital. *q. subdiurnare*, *L.*] to tarry, stay, or continue for some time in any Place; to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

SOIT [*soit d'oit commun il est desiré*, *F.*] it is to be done as it is desired. a Form used when the King gives his Royal Assent to a private Bill preferred in Parliament.

SO'KA [*σοκρα*, *Grec.*] the Privilege of **SO'KE**; Tenants excused from customary impositions; the Territory in which the chief Lord exercised his Liberty of keeping Courts within his own Territory or Jurisdiction; a Quit-rent or Payment made to the Lord by his Tenant for acting in the Quality of a *Sachan* or *Freeholder*.

SOKE, *Reeve*, the Rent-gatherer in the Lord's *Soke*.

To **SOKE** [*σοκαν*, *Grec.*] to steep; also to drain or empty one's Pocket.

SOKEMANRY, the free Tenure, or holding Land by *Sokeage*.

SO'KEMEN. See *Sachman*.

SOK'EN, Trade, Dealing *O*.

SOK'ER, a Toper, a hard Drinker.

SOL [*soliel*, *F.*] the Sun, the King of the Planets, the Eye of the World, and Fountain of Light. *L.*

SOL [among *Chymists*] Gold.

SOL [among *Heralds*] the Gold-colour in the Coats of sovereign Princes.

SOL [in *Musk*] the Name of one of the Notes in the Gamut.

SOL'ACE [*solacium*, *L.*] Comfort, Consolation, Delight.

To **SOL'ACE** [*solacior*, *O. F.* *solacium*, Ital. of *solari*, *L.*] to afford Solace or Comfort, to recreate one's self.

SOLACE [among *Printers*] is when one Man affronts another, the offended Person asks Leave of the rest of his Fellow Workmen to *solace* him, which, if granted, he spends 6*d.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* on them; and if the Offender refuses to spend double as much, after an Hour's Consideration, he is excluded from receiving Part of any Benefits which shall accrue to his said Fellow Workmen, or holding Society with them, till he has done.

SOLACHS, the Grand Signior's Foot-Guards, being about 300 in Number, who attend upon him, armed with Bows and Arrows.

SOL'E'US [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle which helps to stretch out the Foot. *L.*

SOLA'NDER, a Disease in a Horse.

SOL'AR [*solaire*, *F.* *solaris*, *L.*] belonging to the Sun.

SOLAR Month [among *Astronomers*] is that Time in which the Sun runs over one Sign of the Zodiac.

SOLAR Year [among *Astronomers*] is either *Tropical* or *Sidereal*; the *Tropical* is the Time the Sun employs in going through the

Zodiac, or returning to the same Equinoctial Point, which is about 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 16 Seconds. It is something longer in finishing the Solar, Astral, or Sidereal Year.

The SOLAR, or Sidereal, or Astral Year, is the Space the Sun takes up in coming back to any particular fixed Star, which is a little longer than the other, viz. about 365 Days, 8 Hours, and 9 Minutes.

SOLA'RJUM, a Sun-dial. L.

SOLARIUM, a Place raised and exposed to the Sun, where Peop^e is used to walk; a Terrace-walk. L.

SOLARIUM [in ancient Writings] an upper Room or Garret, which in some Part of England is still called a Spar.

SOLD, the Perfect and Participle of Sell.

SOLDAN, a Mahometan Prince, as the Soldan of Egypt.

To SOLDER } [solder, F. solders, Ital.

To SODDER } of soldare, L.] to join,

or fasten with Solder.

SOLDIER } [soldier, F.] a Composition

SODDER } used by Plumbers, Silver

Smiths, and other Artificers in the working

and binding of Metals.

SOLDIER [soldier, O. F. of sold, Root.

Hire, soldaro, Ital. soldado, Span.] one who

serves in the Wars, for certain Pay.

SOLDIERY [la soldatesque, F.] the Mil-

litia, or Body of Soldiers.

SOLE [of the Foot, solis, Teut. solas, L.]

the Bottom, or hollow Part of the Foot, from

the Heel to the Toes.

SOLE of the Foot [in a Horse] is, as it

were, a Plate of Horn, which encompassing

the Flesh, covers the whole Bottom of the

Foot.

SOLE [solus, L.] only, or alone.

SOLE Tenant [Law Term] a Man or

Woman who holds Lands in his or her own

Right, without any other joined with them.

SOLEATED [solatus, L.] shod, having

Shoes on.

SOL'ECISM [solacism, F. solacismus, L.

solacismus, Gr. the Word is derived from

the Soli, a People of Asia in Greece, who

being transplanted to Cilicia, in Lesser Asia,

quite lost the Purity of their Mother-tongue,

inasmuch that they became notable for their

rude Pronunciation and uncouth Expression]

an Impropriety of Speech, contrary to the Rules

of Grammar.

SOLE'LY, singly, alone.

SOLE'MN [solemnis, L.] celebrated in

due Order at some stated Time; done with

Reverence.

SOLE'MNLY, gravely, reverently.

SOLE'MNESS, the reverential doing of a

Thing.

SOLE'MNITY [solemnitas, F. solemnitas,

L.] a solemn Action, the Pomp or celebrating

of an anniversary-Feast.

SOLEMNIZA'TION, solemnizing.

To SOL'EMNIZE [solemniter, F. solemnizare, L.] to celebrate, to do or set forth after a solemn Manner, as to solemnize a Victory, a Marriage, &c.

SOL'EN [sola, Gr.] an oblong, hollow chiralurgical Machine, in which a broken Leg or Thigh is placed; a Cradle.

To SOLI'CIT [solicito, L.] to importune, to excite, to implore, to attempt, to disturb.

SOLICITA'TION, Importunity, earnest Invitation.

SOLICIT'OR, one who importunes, also the Name of an Officer in Chancery.

SOLICIT'OUS, anxious, extremely careful.

SOLICITOUS'LY, anxiously.

SOLICIT'UDE, extreme Anxiety.

SOLICIT'RESS, female Petitioner.

SOL'ID [solidus, F. solidus, L.] massive, hard, firm, strong; real, substantial, sound, lasting.

A SOLID [among Geometricians] is a Magnitude which has three Dimensions, viz. Length, Breadth, and Thickness, and is often used in the same Sense as Body.

SOLID Angle [in Geometry] is one made by the meeting of three or more Planes, and those joining in a Point like that of a Diamond well cut.

SOLID Numbers [in Arithmetick] are such as arise from the Multiplication of a plain Number by any other whatsoever; thus, 18 is a solid Number, made of 6 multiplied by 3, or of 9 multiplied by 2.

SOLID Problems [in Mathematics] are which cannot be geometrically solved but by the Interfection of a Circle, and a Conick Section, or by the Interfection of two other Conick Sections, besides the Circle.

SOLIDA'TA, the Pay of a Soldier. G.

SOLIDATION, a making solid or firm.

SOLIDITY [solidus, F. soliditas, L.] Firmness, Soundness, Massiveness.

SOLIDITY [Figuratively] Soundness of Judgment, Depth of Learning, &c.

SOLIDITY [in Architecture] the Choice of a good Foundation, and sound Materials to work with.

SOLIDITY [in Philosophy] a Quality of a natural Body opposed to Fluidity, which consists in the Parts of Bodies being woven and entangled one with another, so that they cannot spread themselves several Ways, as fluid Bodies do.

SOLIDITY of a Body [Geometry] is the Number of little, determinate, solid Measures which are contained in it.

SOL'IDO, as a Bond in Solido, i. e. a Bond or Writing obligatory for the whole.

SOLIDUS, anciently a whole Piece of Gold Coin, now taken for a Shilling. L.

SOLIFID'IAN [of solus and fides, L.] one who holds, that Faith only, without Works, is necessary to Salvation.

SOLILOQUY [*soliloque*, *F. soliloquium*, *L.*] a discoursing or meditating alone with one's self.

SOL'PEDE [*solipes*, *L.*] whiple-footed.

SOL'ITARINESS, Condition of being solitary.

SOLITARILY, in a lone State.

SOL'ITARY [*solitaires*, *F. solitarius*, *L.*] lonesome, unfrequented, retired, private; also that loves to be alone.

SOLITARY Sparrow, a Sparrow naturally given to Melancholy, living lonesome in By-places.

SOL'ITUDE [*solitudo*, *L.*] a Desert, or uninhabited Place; also a Retirement or solitary Life. *F.*

SOL'AR [*soller*, *Teut. of solarium*, *L.*] an upper Room of a Houfe.

SOLLICHO, Grief, Sorrow. *Ital.*

SOLLICITATION, an intracating earnestly; an importuning or pressing; Motion, Inducement, Influence. *F. of L.*

SOLLICITOR [*solicitour*, *F. sollicitator*, *L.*] one who sollicitis.

SOLLICITOR [*in Law*] one employed to take care of, and follow Suits in Law.

SOLLICITOUS [*solicitus*, *L.*] full of Care and Fear; much troubled or concerned about a Business.

SOLLICITUDE [*solicitudo*, *L.*] great Care, Trouble, Anxiousness of Mind. *F.*

SOLO [*in Musick Books*] stands for singly or alone. It is frequently used in Pieces of Musick of several Parts, when one Part is to perform alone, as *Flauto solo*, the Flute alone, *Organo solo*, the Organ alone, and *Violino solo*, the Violin alone.

SOLO [*in Musick*] is also used to distinguish those Sonatas, for one Violin and a Bass, or one Flute and a Bass, from those with two Violins and a Bass, or two Flutes and a Bass. And so the 5th Opera of *Corelli's* Sonatas, which are composed for one Violin and a Bass, are commonly called *Solos*, to distinguish them from the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Operas, which are composed for two Violins and a Bass. *Ital.*

SOL'OMON [סלמון. *Heb. s. e. Peaceable*] King David's Son.

SOLO'MON's Seal, an Herb. *Polygonatum*, *L.*

OLON, one of the seven wise Men of Greece, and a Lawgiver to the *Athenians*, who lived *Anno Mundi* 3391, about the Time when *Tarquinius Priscus* reigned in *Rome*. *Crasus* asked him, who in the World was more happy than he? he answered, *Tellus*, who though he was poor, yet was a good Man, and content with what he had, died well; and in a good Age; for that till one be dead, he cannot be called happy; as *Crasus* afterwards found true by Experience.

SOLS, a French Coin of 2 Deniers, where-
SOUS, of 20 make a *Libre*, valued at 3-5ths of a Farthing *English*.

SOL'STICE [*solstitium*, *L. q. satis facis*] is the Time when the Sun being come to either of the Tropical Points, or got furthest from the Equator, seems for some Days to be at a Stand before it returns back, which happens twice a year, in the Summer and Winter.

The *Summer SOLSTICE* { [in Northern Countries] is when the Sun entering the Tropick of Cancer, on June 22, makes the longest Day and the shortest Night.

The *Winter SOLSTICE* { [in Northern Countries] is when the Sun comes to the Tropick of Capricorn, which is on the 22d of December, and makes the longest Night and shortest Day; for under the Equator there is no Variation, but a continual Equinox or Equality of Days and Nights.

SOLSTITIAL [*solstitialis*, *L.*] belonging to the Solstice. *F.*

SOLSTITIAL Colours. See *Colours*.

SOLUBILITY, the being able to be dissolved.

SOLUBLE [*solubilis*, *L.*] that may be unloosed or dissolved. *F.*

SOLUBLE [among *Physicians*] loose, or apt to go to Stool.

SOLUBLE Tartar [among *Chymists*] a Salt chymically prepared, by boiling 6 Ounces of Cream of Tartar, with 4 Ounces of fixed Salt of Tartar.

SOLVIBLE [*solvibilis*, *L.*] that may be resolved or explained; that is able to pay. *F.*

To **SOLVE** [*solvete*, *L.*] to resolve or decide.

SOLVENCY, the being able to make Payments.

SOLVENDO esse [*in Law*] signifies that a Man hath wherewith to pay, or is a *Perpetuo solvent*. *L.*

SOLVENT [*solvens*, *L.*] able to pay.

A **SOLVENT** [among *Chymists*] any Menstruum or corrosive Liqueur, which will dissolve Bodies. The same as *Dissolvent*.

SOLUTIO Chymica, is a resolving any mixed Body into its Chymical Principles, Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Earth, and Water. *L.*

SOLUTIO Continui [among *Surgeons*] is a dissolving of the Unity and Continuity of Parts, as in Wounds, Fractures, &c. *L.*

SOLUTION, a Loosening. *F. of L.*

SOLUTION [of *Questions*] the unfolding explaining, or answering them.

SOLUTION [*in Mathematicks*] is the answering any Question, or the Resolution of any Problem.

SOLUTIONE Fidei Militis Parliamenti, a Writ of the Knight of the Shire, or Burgess in Parliament, to recover his Allowance, if it be denied. *L. T.*

SOL'UTIVE, which loosens the Belly; or a *Solutive Medicines*.

SOMATO'LOGY [*σωμα* and *λογος*] the Doctrine of Bodies.

SOME [from, same, *Sax. Mer. Cas.* derives it of *σωμα*, Gr. a Body] a Part of the whole.

SOME'BODY, some Person, any one not specified.

SOMERSETSHIRE, *Somersetshire*, of *Somerset*, *Sax.* which was formerly the County Town] a Western County of England.

SOME'THING, some one Thing partly.

SOME'TIMES, at particular Times, now and then.

SOME'WHAT. Part of a Thing, partly.

SOME'WHERE, in some Place.

SOMNAM'BULO [of *somnus* and *ambulo*, L.] one who walks in his Sleep.

SOMNIC'ULOUS [*somniculosus*, L.] drowsy, sleepy.

SOMNICULOSITY [*somniculositas*, L.] Sleepiness, Drowsiness.

SOMNIFERA, Medicines which bring or cause Sleep. L.

SOMNIFEROUS [*somnifer*, L.] bringing Sleep.

SOMNIF'ICK [*somnificus*, L.] causing Sleep.

SOMNI'FUGOUS [*somnifugus*, L.] driving away Sleep.

SOMNO'LENCE [*somnolentia*, L.] Drowsiness, Sleepiness.

SOMNOLENTIA Continua [with *Physicians*] constant Drowsiness, or Inclination to Sleep. L.

SOME *White* [from *phyle*, *Sax.*] sometimes, one Time or another.

SOME'WILNE, some one. O.

SON [*Sons*, *Sax. Sons*, Belg. *Sohn*, Teut. *Son*, Dan.] a Term applied to a male Child in respect of the Parents.

SONA, a Sound, or Sounds, which is the proper or chief Object of Musick, and which, if performed in an agreeable Manner, one after the other, is then called Melody; but if one with another, in an agreeable Manner, it is called Harmony. *Ital.*

SONA'TA, a Musical Composition for Instruments.

SONE'NESS, a Noise. O.

A SONG [*Sang*, *Sax. Song*, L. S. *Gesang*, Teut. and *Dah.*] a Verse or Composure sung; or of Birds, &c.

SON'CAL } a handful of gleaned Corn.

SON'CLE } *Harfordshire.*

SONG'STER, a Strger of Songs.

SONG'STRESS, a Female Singer.

SON-IN-LAW, a Person married to one's daughter.

SON'NET [*sonetto*, *Ital.*] a Sort of *Italian* poem, consisting of 14 Verses, all whose Rhymes answer one another. F.

SONORIF'ICK [*sonorus* and *facio*, L.] producing Sounds.

SON'OROUS [*sonorus*, F. *sonorus*, L.] sounding, or making a loud Noise.

SON'OROUSLY, very loudly.

SON'OROUSNESS, Loudness of Sound, Harmoniousness.

SON'SHIP, Relation of a Son.

SON'TICK [*soniticus*, L.] hurtful. O.

SOOL } any Thing eaten with Bread

SOWL } N.C.

SOON [*sons*, *Sax.*] quickly.

SOON, the Evening. N.C.

SOOP } [*sops*, F. *suppe*, Teut.] Pottage,

SOUP } especially made after the French Way.

To **SOOP UP**. See *Sap up*.

SOOT [*Soot*, *Sax.*] Smoke condensed.

SOOT'ERKIN, a kind of false Birth, said to be produced by the Dutch Women from sitting over their stoves.

To **SOOTH** [*soothian*, *Sax.*] to assent to, flatter, or encourage

In **SOOTH**, } of *Soot*, *Sax.* true indeed,

For **SOOTH**, } verily, truly, spoken by way of Taunt.

SOOTH'LY, } True, or Truth. *Sp.*

SOOTH'LICK, } True, or Truth. *Sp.*

To **SOOTH'SAY**, to forest by divination.

SOOTH-SAYER [of *Soot*, true, and *Soga*, a Testimony, *Sax.*] a Diviner.

SOOT'INESS, the being doub'd with Soot.

SOOT'Y, danted or abounding with Soot.

SOP [*sops*, Belg. *soga*, Span. *soppe*, *Ital.*] Bread soaked in Broth, Gravy, Dripping, Wine, or any other Liquor.

To **SOP** [*sops*, Belg.] to dip into, or soak in Broth, &c.

SOPE [*Sape*, *Sax. sache*, Dan. *sopo*, L. S. *seife*, Teut. *sopo*, L.] a Composition for cleaning and scouring, &c.

To **SOPE** [*sapan*, *Sax. sepon*, L. S. *seifra*, Teut.] to daub with Sope.

SOPE Wort, an Herb which puts forth jointed Stalks with Leaves like Plantain. *Saponaria*. L.

SOPH, a Sophister; one two Years at the University.

SOPHI [*i. e.* pure and holy] a Title of the supreme Monarch of *Persia*.

SOPHIA [*Sopha*, Gr. *si* & *Wisdom*] a proper Name of Woman.

SOPHISM [*sophisma*, F. *sophisme*, L.] *Sopha*, Gr.] a cunning or shifting Argument or Speech.

SOPHISM [in *Logic*] a subtil, but false and deceitful Argument.

A **SOPHIST** } [*sophiste*, F. *sophista*, L.

SOPHIS'TER } [*sophistes*, Gr.] a subtil cavilling Disputer; also a young Student at the University of *Cambridge*.

SOPHISTICAL [*sophisticus*, F. *sophisticus*, L. *sophisticus*, Gr.] belonging to a Sophism; captious, deceitful.

SOPHIST'ICALLY, in a captious Manner.

SOPHIS'TICATED [*sophisticatus*, L.] adulterated; it is used more especially of

Wines and chymical Preparations, that are not made good in their several Kinds, &c.

To SOPHISTICATE [*sophisticar*, F.] to debase, corrupt, or spoil Liguors, &c. by mingling.

SOPHISTICATION, an Adulteration or Falsifying.

SOPHISTRY [*sophisterie*, F. *sophistica*, L. *σοφιστηριον*, Gr.] the Art of circumventing or deceiving by false Arguments.

SOPHRO'NIA [*σοφρονη*, Gr. i. e. Prudence and Temperance] a Name of Women.

SOP'INESS, the being smeared with Sope.

SOP'ITED [*sopitus*, L.] laid to sleep.

SOP'ORAL Arteries [among Anatomists] the Carotic Arteries, so called, because, if tied, they immediately incline the Person to sleep.

SOP'ORATIVE, causing Sleep.

SOPORIFEROUS [*soporifer*, L.] bringing Sleep.

SOPY, befmeared with Sope.

SOR'BILE [*sorbilis*, L.] that may be, or is easily supped.

SOR'BONIST, a Divine belonging to the College of Sorbonne in France.

SOR'BONNE [so called from the Village of Sorbonne near Paris] a Society or Corporation of Doctors of Divinity, in the University of Paris, founded by the French King St. Lewis IX. and Ralph de Sorbonne, his Confessor. A. D. 1264.

SOR'BONNIQUE, an Act of Divinity, so called, because it was held in the Hall of the Sorbonne.

SORBS [*sorba*, L.] the Berries of the Service-tree, good to purge watery Humours, and against the Scurvy.

SOR'CKER [*forcier*, F.] one that uses Witchcraft, a Wizard, Magician, Enchanter.

SOR'CKERESS [*forciera*, F.] a Witch, or Hag.

SOR'CERY [*forcere*, F.] Witchcraft, or Enchantment, a Magical Art that works by the Assistance and Ministry of the Devil.

SORD, Sorrel-coloured. O.

SOR'DENT [*surdus*, F.] a little Pipe or Sordine put into the Mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound lower.

SOR'DID [*fordide*, F. *fordidus*, L.] foul, filthy, base, miserably, vitious, paltry.

SOR'DIDLY, dirtily, meanly.

SOR'DIDNESS [*forditas*, L.] Filthiness, SORDIDITY } Baseness.

SORE [*fore*, Belg. *jaar*, Dan. *sebrvar*, Teut.] an Ulcer or Wound that is raw or painful.

SORE, or SORELY [*forren*, Sax. *jaare*, Dan. *sebrvar*, Teut.] great, vehement, much.

SORE [among Hunters] a Male-Deer in its fourth Year. O.

SORE a Cold, very cold. C.

SORE Age [among Falconers] the first Year of every Hawk.

SORE, Hawk, a Hawk is so called from the first taking her from the Egry, till she has mewed or cast her Feathers.

SOREL [among Hunters] a Male Falow Deer of three Years old.

SORELY, grievously, greatly.

SORE'NESS, Painfulness.

SOR'UNG [Hunting-Term] the Feeding of a Hare in the open Field.

SOR'ORICIDE [*fororicida*, L.] one that killeth his Sister.

SOR'ITES [*σοριτες*, Gr.] an Argument or imperfect Syllogism, consisting of several Propositions heaped up together, in which the Predicate of the former is still made the Subject of the latter, till, in Conclusion, the last Predicate is attributed to the first Subject; as, A Horse is an Animal, an Animal is a Body, a Body is a Substance; therefore a Horse is a Substance.

SORN [Scottish and Irish] an arbitrary Exaction, by which a Chiefstain lived at pleasure in free Quarters among his Tenants; also one who obtrudes himself upon another for Rent and Board, is said to *sorn*.

SOR'RAGE, the Blades of green Corn, Wheat, Rye, Barley, &c.

SOR'RANGE, any Disease, or Sore that happens to Horses.

SOR'REL [*Sure*, Sax.] a Herb of a pleasant sharp Taste used in Salads. *Acetosa*, L.

SOR'REH, [*for, fore*, and *forat*, E. *jaure*, Ital.] a reddish Colour in Horses.

SOR'RILEY, meanly, abjectly.

SOR'RINESS, Meanness, Paltriness.

SOR'ROW [*Sarp*, Sax. *forge*, Care, Teut.] an Uneasiness in Mind, upon the Thought of Goods lost, or the Sense of an Evil, either present or in Expectation.

To SOR'ROW [*forrgan*, Sax. *forren*, to be full of Care, Teut.] to grieve or be uneasy in Mind.

SOR'ROWFUL [*forrigfauld*, Dan.] full of Grief.

SOR'ROWFULLY, mournfully.

SORROWFULNESS, the being much afflicted with Sorrow.

SOR'RY [*forrog*, Sax.] that grieveth, or is much concerned; also paltry or pitiful, of little Value.

SORS, the principal Money lent upon Uter, distinct from Interest. O. R.

SORT [*forte*, Ital. *fora*, L.] a Kind, Manner, Way, Fashion. F.

SORT of Balances [among Tradesmen] a four Dozen in Number.

To SORT [*assortir*, F.] to dispose Things in their proper Classes.

SORT'LEGE [*sortilegium*, L.] a Sooth-saying, or Divination by Lots; Sorcery.

SORT'ING Kestey, a Kind of Card.

SOR'US Accipiter, a Sore-hawk. L.

SOR'RY, a kind of Mineral, a Sore made of Chalchitil or Cadmia.

SOSMENU' TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies hold out the Sound of a Note firmly in an usual and steady Manner. *Ital.*

SOSP'RO [in *Musick Books*] a little Character called a Rest. *Ital.*

A **SOSS**, a mucky Puddle. *N. C.*

To **SOSS**, to throw one's self abruptly into a stir.

SOT [ꝛob, *Sax. fot. F. a Fool*, probably *ἄσῳπος, Gr.*] one who is void of Wit or sense, a blockish dull Fellow; also a Drunkard.

SOTE, [*for, L. S.*] sweet. *O.*

SO'THALE, an Entertainment anciently made by Bailiffs, to those of their Hundred, Gain.

SO'TH'FAST [ꝛobꝛꝛ, *Sax.*] true, faithful.

SO'TTISH, silly, also inclined to Drunkenness. See *Sot*.

SO'TTISHLY, in a stupid Manner.

SO'TTISHNESS [*stotise, F.*] Drunkenness, Stupidity.

SOUCE [*sout, salt, Belg. saltre, Teut. of sou, L.*] a Sort of Pickle for Hogs Flesh, &c. To **SOUCE**, to pickle.

SOVEN'ANCE, Remembrance.

SOV'ERIGN [*souvrain, F. souvrano, O.*] absolute, chief, supreme; also excellent its Kind.

A **SOV'ERIGN**, an absolute Monarch or Prince; also a gold Coin current at 22 s. 6 d. the Time of King *Henry VIII.*

SOV'ERIGNTY [*souveraineté, F.*] the Power or Quality of a sovereign Prince, supreme Power.

SOUGHT, searched out.

SOUL, [*sapi, or sapul, Sax. sel, Dan. Belg. secle, Teut.*] the Principle of Life; the immortal Part of Mankind capable of dying and suffering after the Separation of the Body.

SOUL'D, inspired with a Soul. *O.*

SOUL-Foot, Money paid the Priest at the ringing of a Grave.

SOUL-Less [*Sapul-less, Sax.*] dead, without Life; also dull, stupid.

SOULESCAT, a Legacy anciently bequeathed at Death by our zealous Ancestors to Parish-priest, instead of any Tithes that it be forgotten.

SULK, wretched. *O.*

SUL-Cakes, Cakes given to the poor on *All-Souls-Day*.

SOUND [*Sund, Sax. fund, Dan. gesond, gesund, Teut.*] entire, whole, healthy, discreet; right or true.

SOUND [*son, F. of sonus, L.*] the Act of Hearing, caused by the tremulous Motion, or shaking of the Air, so that if Motion be uniform, it produces a musical Sound; but if *difform*, it yields a Noise. Mr *Holder's* Definition.

To **SOUND** [*sonder, F. sonare, L.*] to make a Sound, &c.

A **SOUND** [in *Geography*] is any great Inlet of the Sea, between two Head-lands, where there is a Passage through, as *Plymouth Sound, &c.*

The **SOUND** [*fund, L. S. and Dan. the Sea*] the Straights of the *Baltic Sea*, between *Denmark and Sweden*, so called by way of Eminency, as being the largest and most remarkable of all others.

To **SOUND** [*sonare, L.*] to make or yield a Sound or Noise.

To **SOUND** [*sonder, F.*] to try the Depth of the Waters of the Sea; to pump or sift one.

SOUND ? [among *Hunters*] a Hurd or **SOUNDER** } Company of Swine.

SOUNDING Line [*sonde, F. or of Sont, Sax. a Messenger*] a Line 120 Fathoms in Length, for sounding the Depth of the Sea.

To **SOUND the Pump** [*Sea Term*] to measure what Depth of Water there is in it.

SOUND'LY, healthily; also, extremely.

SOUNDNESS, Healthiness, Solidity of Judgment.

SOUP [*suppe, Teut.*] strong Broth.

SOUR [*Sup, Sax. juer, Belg. jur, L. S. and C. Br. sur, F. sawer, Teut.*] sharp or acid in Taste, crabbed in Looks or Temper.

To **SOUR** [*roggan, Sax.*] to grow sour, acid, or sharp in Taste.

To **SOUR a Person**, to do him a Displeasure or Injury.

SOURCE [*source, F.*] the Spring-head of a River; the Place from whence it takes its Rise, and flows; and the original Cause, or Root of any Thing. *F.*

SOUR-CROUT, a Kind of pickled Cabbage. To **SOURD**, to arise or proceed. *O.*

To **SOURDE** [*sourder, F.*] to proceed, to spring. *Chauc.*

SOUR'ISH, a little sour.

SOUR'LY, crabbedly.

SOUR'NESS, Crabbedness.

SOUS, a French Penny. *F.*

SOUSE, the Offal of Swine. *O.*

To **SOUSE**, to strike with sudden Violence, as a Bird does its Prey; also to pickle.

SOUSE'E [in *Cookery*] a Jelly made of Hogs Ears and Feet, sliced and stewed in Vinegar and Sugar. *F.*

SOUT'AGE, a Tax of 40s. heretofore laid on every Knight's Fee. *O. R.*

SOUTAGE, coarse Cloth for Bagging; Hop-Bags.

SOUTH [*Suð, Sax. suyd, Belg. sud, Teut. sud, F.*] that Part which is opposite to the North.

SOUTHAMPTON [of *South and Anton*, the Name of a River] a famous Sea-port in *Hampshire*, 75 Miles S. W. from London.

SOUTH'ERLY } *Suðenne, Sax.* toward, }
SOUTH'ERN } or of the South.

SOUTH'ERN Wood, a Plant. *Abrakomus, L.*

SOUTH'ING, tending southerly.

SOUTH'SAWS, true Speeches. *O.*

SOUTH'WARK [*Souþwerc, Sax.*] a Borough Town adjoining on the South-side of London.

SOUTH-WIND [*Suthwund, Sax.*] the Wind which blows from the South.

SOU'VENANCE, Remembrance. *Spenc.*

SOW [*ruge, Sax. sowa, Belg. saw, Teut. sa, L. ova, Gr.*] a female Swine; an Insect; a large Tub with two Ears; also a great Lump of smelted Iron or Lead.

To **SOW** [*Sapen, Sax. saen, Teut. saeden, Du. saer, Dan.*] to sow Corn.

To **SOW** [*Sispan, Sax. sjar, Dan. saer, L.*] to sew with a Needle.

SOW Back'd Horses [among *Farrriers*] such as have straight Ribs, but good Backs.

SOW Broad, an Herb. *Cycloren, L.*

To **SOWE** [*of saeu, F. a Seal*] to Seal.

SOW-TRIFLE, an Herb. *Sanches.*

SOW'ER, one who sows.

SOW'INS, Flummery made of sour'd Seeds and Oat-meal.

To **SOWEL one by the Ears**, is to pluck one by the Ears. *Lincolnsb.*

SOWLE-GROVE, the Month of February, so called by those of *South Wales*.

SOWNE [in the *Encyclopaedia*] scribble, or that may be collected.

SOW'NER [*suar, L.*] a Shoemaker or Cobler. *O.*

SOYL [*solum, L.*] Earth, Ground, Mold, Dung.

To **SOYL** [*suillor, F. fogliare, Ital.*] to soul.

SPACE [*spatium, L.*] Distance either of Time or Place.

SPACE [in *Philosophy*] Distance considered every Way, whether there be any solid Matter in it or not; and is either *absolute* or *relative*.

Absolute SPACE [in *Philosophy*] considered in its own Nature, and without any Regard to any Thing external, always remains the same, and is immovable.

Relative SPACE [in *Philosophy*] is that moveable Dimension or Measure of the former, which our Senses define by its Position to Bodies within it, and this the Vulgar use for immovable Space. *Relative Space*, in Magnitude and Figure, is always the same with *Absolute*, but it is not necessary it should be so numerically.

SPA'CIOUS [*spacium, F. spaciosus, L.*] that is of a large Extent, or takes up a great deal of Ground; broad, wide.

SPA'CIOUSLY, largely.

SPA'CIOUSNESS, Largeness, Wideness.

A SPACT Lad or Wench, one apt to learn, ingenious. *N. C.*

SPADE [*Spas, Sax. spada, Dan. spate, Teut. which Minshew derives of Spacia, L. spada, Gr.*] a Shovel for digging the Ground; also one of the Figures on a Pack of Cards.

A SPADE [*of spada, L.*] one that is gold-ed, either Man or Beast.

A SPADE } [*Stinson* inclines to derive
A SPAY'AD } it of *spawa, F.*] a Dog of three Years old.

Cutting SPADE, a Tool with which they cut Hay-Reeks or Corn-Mows; also one of the Figures on Part of a Pack of Cards.

SPAD'ERS, Labourers who dig in the Mines in *Charnoll*.

SPAGIR'ICA MEDICINA. See *Chemical Physick*.

SPAGIR'ICAL } [*spagirique, F. spagiri-*
SPAGIR'ICK } *cus, L.*] belonging to Chymistry, rhyckal.

SPAGIRICK Art [*spagirique, F. spagiri-*, *L. of swas, and ayupar, Gr.* to extract, and to collect] the Art of Chymistry, which teaches how to separate and extract the pure Part of Substances of mixed Bodies.

SPA'GIRIST [*spagirique, F. spagiri-*, *L.*] one who professes or practises Chymistry.

SPA'HI, a *Turkish* Horseman completely armed.

SPA'LES [*of spauls, O. F.*] Shoulder Spac.

SPALT, a white, scaly, shining Stone, used to promote the Fusion of Metals.

SPAILS [*of spalten, Teut.* to cleave] Chips of Wood.

A SPAN [*Span, Sax. spann, Teut. span, F. spanna, Ital. spiranno, L.*] a Measure containing 9 Inches, or 3 Handfuls.

To **SPAN** [*Spannan, Sax. spanna, Teut.* to extend] to measure with the Hand.

To **SPAN a Child**, to wean it. *N. C.*

SPAN new, very new, that was never used or used. *S. C.*

SPAN'CEL, a Rope to tie a Cow's Hind-Legs. *C.*

A SPAN'GLE [*spange, Belg. spang, Dan.*] a small round thin Piece of Gold, Silver, or Tinsel.

SPANG'LED, set off with Spangles.

SPANG'LING, glittering. *Michon.*

SPAN'IEL [*spannau, F. q. d. Canis Hispanicus, L.* a *Spanish* Dog] a Sort of Dog.

SPA'NISH [*Hispanicus, L.*] belonging to the Country of Spain.

SPANISH, a Sort of Earth used in the making of Bricks.

SPANISH Flax, a Kind of green Flax used in the Composition of Blistering Plaster *Cantharides, L.*

SPANISH Pick-Tooth, an Herb.

SPANISH Wool, red Wool colour'd in Spain, for the painting the Face.

To **SPANK** [*of span, Sax.*] to slap with the open Hand.

SPANK'ING, large, jolly, spruce, as a *spanking* Lads.

SPAN'NER, the Lock of a *Cambian* or *Fulec*.

A SPAR [*spart, Teut. sparre, Belg.*] a Bar of Wood; also *Musary Glofe*.

To SPAR [ῥαπειραν, *Sax.*] to shut as a Door, &c.

SPAR [among *Miners*] Stones like Gems found in Lead Mines.

SPARS, the Spokes of a Spinning Wheel.

SPAR'ABLES [q. d. *Sparrow Bills*, Dr. Th. H. or of ῥαπειραν, *Sax.* to fasten] small Iron Nails for Shoes.

SPAR'ADRAPUM [among *Surgeons*] a Piece of Linen tinged on both Sides either with a thick Ointment or Plaster. L.

SPAR'AGUS. See *Asparagus*.

To SPARE [ῥαπειραν, *Sax.* *spabren*, Teut. *spargen*, F. *parcere*, L.] to save, to husband; to favour, to forgive, to pardon.

SPARE, thin, lean; that is spared or saved.

To SPARE a Game Cock, is to breathe him, to embolden him to fight.

SPARE-Deck, the Innermost Deck in some great Ships, called also the Orlop

*'Tis too late to spare, when all is spent.

Some Persons are too much for *Enjoyment*, in the *Present Taste*, that they cannot think of being *thrifty*, but in *future*; and by that Means, often from an opulent Fortune, precipitate themselves into a Condition of Indigence. To such this Proverb is a good Admonition to Frugality and Providence, and not by Excesses and Luxury to out-run the Constable; and not to forget Parsimony while we have something left to spare. It likewise holds good in a Thriftiness of our Time, not to be continually procrastinating and putting off necessary Duties, till we have no time left us to perform them in. *Sera in fundo parsimonia*, says *Seneca*: Δουρί δὲ ἐπινοήματι κούδῳ, says *Hesiod*.

SPARGANOSIS [σπαργανωσις, Gr.] an Extension of the Breasts, caused by too great Abundance of Milk.

SPAR'HAWK [Σπαρτὴ ἁετος, *Sax.*] a Kind of short-winged Hawk.

SPARING [among *Cock-fighters*] the fighting a Cock with another to breathe him.

SPARK [Σπάρκ, *Sax.* *spark*, Belg.] a very small Part of Fire; also a brisk young Gallant, or Lover.

SPARK'ISH, fine, spruce, genteel, gay, gallant.

SPARK'ISHNESS, Gaiety, Briskness.

To SPARK'LE [ῥαπειραν, Teut. or of ῥαπειρε, *Sax.*] to cast forth Sparks of Fire; to knit in a Glass, and send forth small Bubbles, &c. to glance with the Eye.

SPARK'LINGLY, with lively Lustre.

To SPARRE } [of ῥαπειραν, *Sax.*] to
To SPAR } search out by the Track,
to ask, inquire, to cry at the Market-place.
N. C.

SPAR'RID, barred, bolted, locked. Cb.

SPAR'ROW [Σπαρρα, *Sax.* *sparring*, Teut.] a common small Bird,

SPARROW-GRASS. See *Asparagus*.

SPARROW-Net, a Net for catching Sparrows.

SPARROW-Hawk [Σπαρτὴ ἁετος, *Sax.* *sparker*, Teut.] one Sort of Hawk.

SPAR'RY, consisting of Spar.

SPARTH, a double Ax or Spear. O.

SPASM [ῥαπειρε, F. *spasmus*, L. *σπασμὸς*, Gr.] the Cramp, a Disease; the shrinking or plucking of the Sinews.

SPAS'MATICK [ῥαπειρε, L. of *σπασμὸς*, Gr.] troubled with the Cramp.

SPASM'ODICKS [of *σπασμὸς* and *ἰδίων*, Gr. Grief or Pain] Medicines against Convulsions.

SPASMOL'OGY [of *σπασμὸς* and *λογία*, Gr. to say] a Discourse or Treatise of the Cramp.

SPAS'MUS [according to *Cardan*] a convulsive Motion whereby the Member becomes rigid and inflexible; also another Kind which he calls *Tetanus*, by which he understands sudden Convulsions and Motions, which cease and return alternately.

SPAS'MUS *Cynicus*, the Dog Cramp. L.

SPAT, the Spawn of Oysters; also a Sort of Mineral Stone.

SPATÆ *Placitum* [Old Law] Pleas of the Sword, or a Court-martial, for the speedy Execution of Justice upon Military Offenders.

SPA'THE [ῥαπειρε, L. *σπάθη*, Gr.] an Instrument broad at the lower End, to take up Conferences, Electuaries, &c.

To SPAT'TER [ῥαπειρε, *Sax.*] to dash or sparkle upon.

SPAT'TER-dashes, a Sort of light Boot without Shoes.

SPAT'ULA, a Spatle or Slice, an Instrument for spreading Salves and Plasters; a wooden Instrument used by Confectioners and Cooks to stir Syrups or Liquors. L.

SPAV'IN [ῥαπειρε, F. *spavin*, Ital.] a Disease in Horses when the Feet swell; a Stiffness in the Ham, which makes them to halt.

A SPAUT, a Youth. N. C.

A SPAW, a Spring of Water passing through the Mineral, receiving its Tincture.

To SPAWL [ῥαπειρε, Du. *spiten*, Teut.] to spit.

SPAWN [probably of *spawne*, Du. *jaice*, &c. or *spaw*, *Sax.* a Dog or Pap] the Semen or Milt of Fish.

To SPAY [of *spado*, L.] to castrate a Female.

To SPEAK [ῥαπειρε, *Sax.* *spreke*, L. S. *sprechen*, Teut.] to utter Words, to talk, to discourse.

SPEAK'ER, one who speaks.

SPEAKER of the House of Commons, a Member chosen by the House, and approved by the King, who is, as it were, the Common Mouth of the rest.

SPEAKER of the House of Peers, is usually the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

SPEAL [probably of *spille*, Teut. a Spindle for Spinning] a Splinter. *N. C.*

SPEAR [*speare*, *Sax.* *spear*, Teut.] a Pike or Lance pointed with Iron.

SPEAR-BIRD. See *King's Panslons*.

SPECHT. [*specht*, Teut.] a Bird.

SPECIAL [*specialis*, L.] particular, singular, excellent, extraordinary. *F.*

SPECIALITY [*specialité*, *F.* of *specialitas*, L.] a Bond, Bill, or such like Deed under Hand or Seal.

SPECIALITY, special or particular Acquaintance with any Person. *O. R.*

SPECIES [*specie*, *F.*] a Kind or Sort; also Money paid in Tale; also Images or Representations of Objects. *L.*

SPECIES [in *Algebra*] are those Letters, Notes, Marks, or Symbols, which represent the Quantities in any Equation or Denomination.

SPECIES [in *Logic*] is one of the five Predicables.

SPECIES [in *Metaphysics*] is an Idea that relates to one more general one, to which it is subservient, having under it *Individuals* and *Singulars*.

SPECIES [in *Physick*] simple Ingredients in the Druggists and Apothecaries Shops, out of which compound Medicines are made.

SPECIES [among the Writers on *Pharmacy*] some Aromatick or Purging Powders, which were formerly kept ready prepared in the Shops to make up Electuaries, Pills, Tablets, &c.

Visible SPECIES [in *Philosophy*] are those wonderfully fine, superficial Images of Bodies, which the Light produces and delineates in their Proportion and Colours in the Bottom of our Eyes.

SPECIFIC } [*specificus*, *F.* special, particular, that belongs to the Character of a Thing, and distinguishes it from another of a different Species or Kind.

SPECIFICALLY, in such a Manner as to constitute a Species.

SPECIFICA'TION, an expressing, declaring, or particularizing. *F.*

SPECIFICK Gravity [among *Philosophers*] is the peculiar Gravity that any Species of natural Bodies have, so as to distinguish them from all other natural Bodies of different Kinds.

SPECIFICK Medicines, are such as have a particular Virtue against some Diseases; as *Quina*, or the Jesuit's Bark, to cure Agues or intermitting Fevers.

To **SPECIFY** [*specificus*, *F.* *specificare*, L.] to particularize or mention in express Terms, to express in particular.

SPECIL'LUM, a Surgeon's Instrument usually called a Probe; a little Looking-Glass. *L.*

SPECIMEN, an Example, Essay, Proof, a Model or Pattern. *L.*

SPECIOUS [*speciosus*, *F.* *speciosus*, L.]

fair in Appearance, plausible, seemingly just and allowable.

SPECIOUS Algebra, the modern *Algebra*, practised by Species or Letters of the Alphabet, was first introduced by *Vieta* about the Year 1590; and by it he made many Discoveries in the Process of *Algebra*, not before taken notice of.

SPECIOUSLY, with plausible appearance.

SPECIOUSNESS, Plausibleness of Appearance.

A **SPECK** [*speccus*, *Sax.*] a small Spot.

SPECK'ED, having Specks, spotted.

SPECK'LED, having many Speckles or Spots.

SPECK'LEDNESS, Spottedness.

SPECT'ABLE [*spectabilis*, L.] to be looked on.

SPECTACLE [*spectaculum*, L.] a publick Shew or Sight. *F.*

SPECTACLES [of *spectanda*, L.] Glasses to help the Sight. *F.*

SPECTATIVE [*speculatio*, L.] belonging to Speculation, speculative, contemplative.

SPECTA'TOR [*spectator*, *F.*] a Beholder or Looker-on.

SPECTA'TRESS [*spectatrix*, *F.* *spectatrix*, L.] a Female Beholder.

SPECTRE [*spectrum*, L.] a frightful Apparition, a Ghost, a Spirit, a Vision. *F.*

To **SPECULATE** [*speculari*, *F.* *speculari*, L.] to contemplate, observe, or view; to consider seriously, to meditate upon.

SPECULA'TION, Contemplation, &c. a Notion; also the Theory or Study of an Art or Science, without regard to the Practice of it. *F.* of *L.*

SPECULATIVE, belonging to Speculation, apt to speculate; studious in the Observation of Things Divine or Natural. *Speculative* is also opposed to *Practical*.

SPECULATIVELY, theoretically, ideally.

SPECULATOR, a Theorist, a Contemplator.

SPECULUM [*Astrology*] a Table framed after they have erected the Figure of a Nativity, containing the Planets and Cosps, with their Aspects and Terms.

SPECULUM Ani [among *Surgeons*] is an Instrument to dilate the Fundament, to extract Bones, or any Thing that may be there lodged. *L.*

SPECULUM Matricis [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument to open the Womb. *L.*

SPECULUM Oris [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument to screw up the Mouth that the diseased Parts of the Throat may be discerned, or for the Conveyance of Nourishment or Medicines.

SPEECH [*spece*, *Sax.*] Language, Discourse.

SPEECH'LESS, without speaking, unable to speak.

SPEED [*spid*, Belg. *swid*, Gr.] Diligence, Haste, Dispatch.

To **SPEED**, to hasten, also to succeed.

SPEED, a Distemper incident to young Cattle.

The more Haste, the less Speed.

This Proverb is a good Monition to Calmness and Sedateness in the Management of any Business; it is a Reprehension to pretentious and hurrying Tempers, who frequently, by Over-Eagerness, mar what is under their Hands; it is much the same in Sense with our common Proverb, *Haste makes Waste*; and there are several Proverbs in several Languages, to the same Purport: *Zgi snap se haste an chevinant, an beu chemis se fourwegs fourvent*, say the French; *Qui nimis properat, minus proficit, and Nimium properans, minus proficit*, say the Latins: And it is likewise answered to the *Festina lente*: And accordingly, *Curry a whilk, that we may make an Egg the sooner*, was the common Saying of Sir *James Foulis*. *האזהרה, היאזקיהו תופה, תיארנו, אל תה צריזתה*, which is much of the same Import as *Celeritas festinus caecos parturient Caudas*, among the Latins.

SPEEDILY, quickly, hastily.

SPEEDINESS, Quickness, Hastiness.

SPEEDWELL, the Herb *Primula Veronica*.

SPEEDY [*spedigh*, Du.] quick, hasty, swift.

SPEAKING up of the Ordnance [in Gunnery] is when a Quoin is fastened with Spikes close to the Breech of the Carriages of the Great Guns, to keep them close to the Ship's Side.

A **SPEER**, a Chimney-pot. *N. C.*

To **SPELL** [*spelen*, Fr. *spellian*, Sax. to tell or relate] to name the letters of a Syllable or Word.

A **SPELL** [*spel*, Sax.] a Sort of Charm to drive away a Disease, by banging a Sentence or Word written upon a Piece of Paper about the Patient's Neck.

SPELLS, a History, Tale. *Chauc.*

To **SPELL** [*Sea Term*] to let go the Sheets and Bowlings of a Sail, and to brace the Weather Brace, that the Sail may lie loose to the Wind.

To **do a SPELL** [*Sea Phrase*] is to do any Work by Turns in a short Time, and then leave it.

To **give a SPELL** [*Sea Phrase*] is to be ready to work in such a one's Room.

Fresh SPELL [*Sea Term*] is when fresh Men come to work, especially when the Rowers are relieved with another Gang.

SPELT [*spelze*, Teut.] a Sort of Corn.

To **SPELT**, to split, to break. *Morl.*

SPELTER, a Sort of imperfect Metal, the same as *Zink*,

SPENCER [*le dispensier*, F. i. e. Steward] a Sirname.

To **SPEND** [*spenban*, Sax. *spendieren*, Teut. *spendern*, Ital. *dispendere*, L.] to lay out, to consume or waste; to pass away Time.

SPENDING the Mouth [*Hunting Term*] spoken of Hounds barking.

SPENE, a Cow's Feet or Paps.

SPENDTHRIFT, an extravagant Prodigal.

SPENT [*Sea Term*] the same as broken down; as a Mast or Yard, which is broken down by foul Weather, is said to be *spent*.

When a dog over the Devil's Back, will be spent under his Tail.

This Proverb is used of such covetous Persons, who have, by unjust, fraudulent, and oppressive Methods, amassed to themselves worldly Riches. It intimates that such ill-gotten Wealth is commonly wasted by a profuse Hair in Riot and Luxury, and seldom descends to the third Generation. *Male parva male dilabuntur*, say the Latins. *האזהרה, היאזקיהו תופה, תיארנו, אל תה צריזתה*, the Hebrews.

SPERABLE [*sperabilis*, L.] that may be hoped for.

SPERAGE. See *Sparrow-Grass*.

SPERM [*sperma*, F. *sperma*, L. *σπέρμα*, Gr.] the natural Seed of any Animal; also the Spawn or Milt in Fish.

SPERMA Ceti [i. e. Whale's Seed] an oily Substance drawn from the Brains of a certain kind of Whale, and well purified.

SPERMATIGAL [*spermatique*, F.] of **SPERMATICK** } or full of Sperm.

SPERMATICK Parts, are those concerned in secreting the Seed.

SPERMATICK Vessels and Parts [*Anatomy*] the Arteries and Veins, which bring the Blood to, and convey it from, the Testicles; also the Vessels through which the Seed passes. Also all whitish Parts of the Body, which, because of their Colour, were anciently thought to be made of the Seed: Of this Sort are the Nerves, Bones, Membranes, Gristles &c.

To **SPERMATIZE** [*spermatizer*, F. *spermatizare*, L. *σπέρματιζω*, Gr.] to throw out Sperm.

SPERMATOCE'LE [of *σπέρματος*, and *κύημα*, Gr.] a Rupture caused by the Contraction of the Vessels which eject the Seed, and its falling down into the Scrotum.

To **SPERSE** [*spersas*, L.] to disperse, to scatter.

SPERST, dispersed. *Spenc.*

To **SPET**, to bring or pour abundantly. *Milt.*

To **SPEW** [*spaan*, Sax. *spöyren*, Teut. *spewen*, Dan.] to vomit.

SPHACELIS'MUS [*σφάκελισμός*, Gr.] a gangreening, corrupting, or perishing of any Part of the Body.

SPHACELATED, affected with a

SPHA-

SPHA'CELUS [*σφαῖλα*, Gr.] a perfect Mortification of a Part, when the native Heat is wholly extinguished, and all *Serua* taken away, not only in the Skin, Flesh, Nerves, and Arteries, but in the very Bones, being insensible of the Knife and Fire; called also *Necrosis* and *Sideratio*.

SPHÆR'AMACHY [*σφαῖρα*, and *μαχη*, Gr.] a playing at Tennis, Hand-Balls, or Bowls.

SPHÆROCE'PHALUS, a Sort of Thistle having Heads like Spheres.

SPHAGITIDES [*σφαγιτις*, Gr.] the Jugular Veins; two great Veins on each Side of the Throat, which nourish all the Parts of the Neck and Head.

SPHENOIDALIS Sutura [in *Anatomy*] the Suture of the Skull, which furrows the Bone called *Os Sphenoides*, separating it from the *Os Occipitis*, the *Os Petrosum*, and the *Os Frontalis*.

SPENOIDES [*σπενόεις*, Gr.] a Bone of the *Cranium*, common both to the Skull and the upper Jaw, which is seated in the Middle of the Beds of the Skull, and joined to all the Bones of the *Cranium* by the *Sphenoidal Suture* except in the Middle of its Sides.

SPHENOPALA'TINUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Gargeryna*, which arises from a Process of the *Sphenoides*, and is inserted to the hinder Part of the *Gargeryna*.

SPHENOPHARYNGÆ'I [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the inner Wing of the *Os Sphenoides*, or *Os Coniforme*, thence passing downwards into the Gullet, which they serve to widen.

SPHENO PTERYGO PALATINUS. See *Pterygo-palatinus*.

A SPHERE [*sphæra*, L. of *σφαῖρα*, Gr.] any solid round Body, conceived (according to the Rules of Geometry) to be formed by the Circumvolution of a Semicircle round about its Diameter. *F.*

SPHERE [figuratively] the Compass or Reach of one's Power or Knowledge.

SPHERE [with *Astronomers*] the whole Frame of the World, as being of a spherical or round Figure, and more strictly the *Primum Mobile*, which encloses all the other Orbs and heavenly Bodies.

SPHERE Direct, } is when both Poles of

SPHERE Right, } the World are in the *Horizon*, and the Equinoctial passes through the *Zenith*; so that the Equator, and all its Parallels, such as the Tropicks and Polar Circles, make right Angles with the *Horizon*, and are divided by it into two equal Parts; so that the Sun, Moon, and Stars ascend directly above, and descend directly below the *Horizon*; as at all Places situated just under the Equinoctial Line.

Oblique SPHERE [*Astronomy*] such a Situation of the World, as that the Axis of it inclines obliquely to one of the Sides of the

Horizon, one of the Poles being elevated less than 90 Degrees above it, and the other depressed as many below it. This Position happens to all Places wide of the Equator, and in such Places the Sun and Stars ascend and descend obliquely, and some of them never ascend at all.

Parallel SPHERE, is when one Pole is in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, the Equator being also parallel to the *Horizon*, and all the Parallels of the Equator being also parallel to the *Horizon*. This Position is peculiar to those Parts which lie directly under the North and South Poles; in which places all the Stars in their Course, neither ascend above the *Horizon*, nor descend below it, but move in a Road parallel to it.

Material SPHERE, a Mathematical Instrument representing the principal Circles of the Sphere, for the more easy conveying an Idea of the Motions of the Heavens, and the true Situation of the Earth.

SPHERE of Activity of any natural Body [among *Philosophers*] is that determinate Space of Extent all round about it, to which, and no farther, the Effluvia continually emitted from that Body do reach, and where they operate according to their Nature.

SPHERE of a Planet [*Astronomy*] the Orb or Compass in which it is conceived to move.

SPHERE of a Planet's Activity [*Astronomy*] the Extension of a Planet's Light and Virtue, so far as it is capable of making or receiving a Planetary Aspect.

SPHERICAL } [*sphæricus*, F. *sphæricus*,
SPHER'ICK } L. of *σφαῖρικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or round like a Sphere.

SPHERICALLY, is the Form of a Sphere.

SPHER'ICK Geometry, } is the Art of de-
SPHE'RICK Projection, } scribing on a Plane, the Circles of a Sphere, or any Parts of them in their just Position and Proportion, and of measuring their Arcs and Angles when projected.

SPHERICAL Triangle, the Portion of the Surface of a Sphere, included between the Arches of three great Circles of the Sphere.

SPHERICAL Angle, is the mutual Aperture or Inclination of two great Circles of the Sphere, meeting in a Point.

SPHERIS'TICUS [*σφαιριστικός*, Gr.] one who exercises that Game at Balls we commonly call Racket.

SPHEROID [in *Geometry*] a Solid Figure made by the Plane of a *Semi-Ellipse*, turned about one of its Axis, and is always equal to two-thirds of its circumscribing Cylinder.

SPHEROIDES [in *Anatomy*] Parts that approach near to a Sphere in Shape.

SPHEROIDICAL, of or like a Spheroid.

SPHER'ULE, a little Sphære. *Staph.*

SPHINC'TER [*σφινκτερ*, Gr.] a Name common to several Muscles, which bind, strengthen, or draw together any Part. *L.*

SPHINC'TER

SPHINCTER Ani [in *Anatomy*] a large, thick, fleshy Muscle, which encompasses the *Anus*, or End of the straight Gut, and serves to keep in the Excrements. *L.*

SPHINCTER Vaginae [*Anat.*] a Muscle lying immediately under the *Cervix*, which strengthens the Neck of the Womb.

SPHINCTER Vesicae [*Anat.*] a Muscle seated in the upper Part of the *Glandula Prostatra*, whose Contraction hinders the involuntary Efflux of the Urine.

SPHINX, a Beast like an Ape, a Monkey, a Marmoset.

SPHINX [with *Poets*] a monstrous Witch or Hag near *Thebes*, said to have a Head and Face like a Girl, a Body like a Dog, Wings like a Bird, and Claws like a Lion; which put forth Riddles, and killed those who could not expound them.

SPHYGMICA [*Σφυγμια*, *Gr.*] that Part of Physick which treats of Pulses, or those Medicines which move them.

SPHYGMUS [*Σφυγμα*, *Gr.*] the Pulse, the beating of the Heart and Arteries.

SPICA, properly the Top of any Herbs; chiefly used for those of the Lavender Kind. *L.*

SPICATA, a Term given by Physicians to some Compositions that take in such Ingredients as are called *Spica*.

SPICATE [*spicatus*, *L.*] in the Form of an Ear of Corn.

SPICATO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and distinct Manner. *Ital.*

SPICE [*spices*, *F.*] *Indian Drugs*, Cloves, Mace, &c.

To **SPICE**, to season with Spices.

A **SPICE** of a *Dismemper* [of *species*, *L.*] the Beginning or Remains of it.

SPICE, Raisins, Plums, Figs, and such like Fruit. *Yorksh.*

SPICERY [*Spicery Laden*] the Commodity of Spices, or a Place where Spices are kept.

SPICIFEROUS [*spicifer*, *L.*] bearing Ears of Corn.

SPICING Apple, the meanest of all Apples that are marked red.

SPICK and **SPAN**, a vulgar Phrase for quite new.

SPICK/NEL, an Herb, otherwise called *Mew*, *Baldmoney*, and *Bearwort Maum*.

SPICOSITY [*spicositas*, *L.*] a bearing Spikes, or being picked like an Ear of Corn.

SPICY, fragrant, aromack.

SPIDER [*q. d. spinner*, of its *spinning*, or of *spyder*, *Dan.*] an Insect well known.

SPIGGOT [of *spiker*, *Du.*] a Stopple for a Tap.

SPIGUR/NEL [so called from *Galfridus Spigurdnel*, who was appointed for that Office by King *Henry III.*] he that hath the Office of sealing the King's Writs.

SPTKES ? [of *spica*, *L.*] an Ear of Corn.
SPEEKS } which is sharp or pointed at the End, large, long, Iron Nails, with flat Heads, used to fasten Planks of Timber.

SPIK'ED [among *Sailors*] the Touch-Hole of a Gun is said to be *spiked*, when Nails are purposely driven into it, so that no Use can be made of it by an Enemy.

SPIK'ED [*spicatus*, *L.*] sharp-pointed.

SPIKE'NARD [*spicardis*, *L.*] a sweet-smelling Plant.

A **SPILL**, a small Gift in Money.

To **SPILL** [*spellan*, *Sax.* *spillen*, *Belg.*] to let Water or Liquor accidentally drop out of a Vessel.

To **SPILL**, to spoil, to corrupt, to destroy.

To **SPIN** [*spinnan*, *Sax.* *spinnen*, *Teut.* *spinder*, *Dan.*] to make Yarn, &c.

To **SPIN out**, to burst out, as Blood out of a Vein, &c.

SPINA Ventosa [in *Anatomy*] an Ulceration, in which are Bones eaten by malignant Humours, without any Pain of the *Periosteum*, or Membrane that covers it.

SPINÆ Dorsi [in *Anatomy*] are the hinder Prominences or Knobs of the Vertebrae, or turning Joints of the Back. *L.*

SPIN'AGE [*spinnere*, *F.* *spindie*, *Belg.* *spinnachia*, *Ital.*] a Pot Herb well known.

SPINA'LIS Colli [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle accompanying the Spines of the Neck; it arises from the five superior transverse Processes of the *Vertebra* of the *Thorax* and inferior ones of the Neck, and is inserted into the inferior Part of the *Vertebra* of the Neck laterally.

SPINA'TI [in *Anatomy*] Muscles whose Office is to bend and stretch out the Body backward, move it obliquely. *L.*

SPIN'DLE [*Spindel*, *Sax.* and *Teut.* *Mtr.* *Cal.* derives it of *spindrac*, *Gr.*] an Instrument used in spinning.

SPINDLE [in a *Ship*] the main Body of the Capstan or Draw-Beam in a Ship.

SPINDLE, the Axis of a Wheel of Clock or Watch.

To **SPINDLE** [among *Gardeners*] to put forth a long and slender Stalk.

SPINDLE-TREE, a Shrub. *Euthymus Theophrasti*, *L.*

SPINE [*spina*, *L.*] the Backbone; also the upper Part of the Share-bone.

SPIN'ET [*spinetto*, *Ital.*] a musical Instrument, a Sort of small Harpsichord.

SPINETTO, a Spinet. *Ital.*

SPIN'GARD, a Sort of Brass Gun. *O.*

To **SPINGE**, to spriddle. *O.*

SPINIFEROUS [*spiniifer*, *L.*] Thorn-bearing.

SPINK, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SPIN'NER, one who spins.

SPINOS'ITY [*spinositas*, *L.*] Thorniness; also Difficulty.

SPIN'OUS or **SPINY** [*spinicus*, *L.*] thorny.

SPIN'STER, a Title given in Law to all unmarried Women, from a Viscount's Daughter to the meanest.

SPIRACLE [*spiraculum*, L.] a Pore, or breathing Hole.

SPIRAL [*of spira*, L.] turning round like a Screw. *F.*

SPIRAL Line [in *Geometry*] is a curved Line which winds and turns round, seeming to be almost a Circle; only it does not meet to run again into itself, but keeps on at a proportionate Distance, like the coiling of a Rope, or the Folds of a Serpent when it lies close in several Turns.

Proportional SPIRALS [in *Geography*] are such Lines as the Rhum Lines on a Terrestrial Globe.

SPIRAL'LY, in a spiral Form.

SPIRA'TION, a Breathing. *F.* of L.

SPIRE [*spira*, Ital.] a Scepter that rises tapering by Degrees, and ends in a sharp Point at Top.

To **SPIRE** [*of spirare*, L.] to breathe.

To **SPIRE** [*epicr*, *F. spirare*, L.] to grow up into an Ear as Corn does.

SPIR'IT [*esprit*, *F. spiritus*, L.] an immaterial Being, a Substance distinct from Matter; also Virtue or supernatural Power that enlivens the Soul, or the Soul itself; also the Ghost of a dead Body; also Wit, Liveliness, Genius, or Disposition.

SPIRIT of Mercury [with *Chymists*] is one of the five Principles, which may be separated from a mixed Body by Fire. 'Tis subtle, light, penetrating, and active, and hath its Particles in a very quick Motion; this is that which probably causes the Growth and Increase of all Bodies on the Earth in which it settles.

SPIRIT of Salt [among *Chymists*] is made of a Paste composed of one Part of Salt, and three of Pottery Earth, distilled over a reverberatory Fire.

SPIRIT of Salt dulcified, is when equal Parts of this, and Spirits of Wine, are mingled together, and digested by a gentle Heat for about three or four Days.

SPIRIT of Sulphur [with *Chymists*] is the acid Part of Brimstone changed into a Liquor by means of Fire; it is commonly called Oil of Sulphur for Campanum.

Universal SPIRIT [among *Chymists*] is the first Principle in Chymistry, which can be admitted for the Composition of mixed Bodies; which being spread out through all the World, produces different Things according to the several Matrices or Pores of Earth in which it settles.

SPIRITS [in an *Animal Body*] were reckoned of three Sorts, the *Animal Spirits of the Brain*, *Vital in the Heart*, *Natural in the Liver*. Late Authors distinguish them only into two Kinds, the *Vital and Natural* (which are the same) in the Mass of Blood.

The *Animal SPIRITS* [among *Naturalists*]

are a very thin Liquor, which distilleth from the Blood to the external or cortical Substance of the Brain exalted into Spirit, and thence through the modular Substance of the Brain, the *Corpus Callosum* and *Medulla oblongata*, are derived, into the Nerves, and in them perform all the Actions of Sense and Motion.

The *Vital SPIRITS* } [among *Naturalists*]
The *Natural SPIRITS* } [*ratists*] are the most subtle Parts of the Blood, which cause it to act and ferment, so as to make it fit for Nourishment.

To **SPIRIT away**, to entice or convey away secretly.

SPIR'ITED, lively, vivacious, full of Fire.

SPIR'ITEDNESS, Vivacity, Sprightliness.

SPIR'ITLESS, destitute of Spirits.

SPIRITS } [in *Music Books*] *Spiritus*
SPIRITOSO } has with Life and Spirit.

SPIRITUAL [*spirital*, *F. spiritalis*, L.] that consists of Spirit without Matter; also *Ecclesiastical*, in opposition to *Temporal*; also devout, pious, religious.

SPIRITUALITIES [*spiritualia*, L.] the Profits which a Bishop receives from his *Spiritual Livings*, and not as a *Temporal Lord*, even the Revenues which arise from his *Vicariates*, the ordaining and instituting of *Priests*, *Prebation-money*, &c.

SPIRITUALITY [*spiritualitas*, *F.*] Spirituality, Devotion.

SPIRITUALIZATION [*spiritualisatio*, *F.*] the Extraction of the most pure and subtle Spirits out of natural Bodies.

To **SPIRITUALIZE** [*spiritualisare*, *F.*] to explain a Passage after a *Spiritual Manner*; to give a mystical Sense.

To **SPIRITUALIZE** [in *Chymistry*] is to reduce a compact mixed Body into the Principle called *Spirit*.

SPIRITUAL'IST, a Contemplator, a Theorist, one absorbed in *spiritual Meditation*.

SPIRIT'UALLY, in a *spiritual Manner*.

SPIRIT'UOUS [*spirituosus*, *F.*] full of Spirit.

To **SPIRIT** [*spreyen*, *Du.*] to spring out in a sudden Stream, &c.

SPIR'NET, a Sort of Filtering-net.

SPISS [*spissus*, L.] thick, gross.

SPIS'ITUDE } [*spissitas*, L.] Thickness
SPIS'ITY } or Grossness.

To **SPIT** [*spetzen*, *Sax. spetzen*, *Teut. spyster*, *Dan. sputare*, L.] to evacuate Spittle.

A **SPIT** [*Sireu*, *Sax. spit*, *Belg. spier*, *Teut.*] an Instrument for roasting Meat.

SPITCHCOCK'BEL, a large Sort of Eel, that is usually roasted.

SPIT-DEEP, as much Ground in Depth as may be dug up at once with a Spade.

SPITE [*spit*, L. S.] Malice.

SPITEFUL, full of Malice.

SPITEFULLY, maliciously.

SPITEFULNESS, the being spiteful.

SPIT'TAL. [*Contract of Hospitals*] a

Manufactory

Mention for poor or sick People. See Hospital.

SPITTER [among Hunters] a red Male Deer near two Years old, whose Horns begin to grow up sharp and spit-wise.

SPITTLE [*Speichel*, Teut. *spatum*, L.] the Moisture of the Mouth.

SPLAN'CHNICA [*σπλῆγχνικα*, of *σπλῆγχνω*, to operate upon the Bowels &c.] Medicines proper for Diseases of the intestines.

SPLAN'CHNOLOGY [*σπλῆγχνολογία*, of *σπλῆγχνω*, the Entrails, and *λογος*, a Word, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise, or Description, of the Entrails of a human Body, &c.

To **SPLASH**, to dash any Liquid upon.

SPLASH'Y, wet, watery.

To **SPLAT** a Pike } [in Carving] is to
To **SPLAY** a Braam } cut it up.

SPLAY-Footed, one who turns his Toes such outward.

SPLAY'ING of the Shoulder, a Disease in horses caused by a Slip, so that the Shoulder parts from the Breast, and leaves a Rift in the Film under the Skin, and makes a Horse ail his Legs after him.

SPLEEN [*splen*, L. of *σπλήν*, Gr.] a Spleen under the short Ribs, which is a Receptacle for the Salt and earthy Excrements of the Blood, that there, by the Assistance of the animal Spirits, it may be volatilized, and turning into the Blood may help its Fermentation; also a Disemper in that Part; also hatred, Grudge, Spite.

SPLEEN WORT, an Herb. *Scolopendrea*.

SPLE'GET, a Tent for a Wound.

SPLEN'DENT [*splendens*, L.] bright, shining.

SPLEN'DID [*splendide*, F. *splendidus*, L.] various, magnificent, noble, stately.

SPLEN'DIDLY, brightly, luminously.

SPLEN'DIDNESS, Brightness, Gloriousness.

SPLEN'DOUR [*splendeur*, F. *splendor*, L.] at Light or Brightness; also Glory, Magnificence.

SPLEN'ETICK [*spleneticus*, of *σπληνιτις*, Gr.] belonging to the Spleen; also sick of the Spleen, troubled with a Disease or illness of that Part.

SPLEN'ETICK Artery [among Anatomists] greatest Branch of the *Cœliaca*, an Artery which goes from thence to the Spleen, and ends there.

SPLE'NICA, Medicines against the Spleen.

SPLENICA Vena [in Anatomy] the left Vein of the *Vena Porta*, which is bestowed in the Stomach and Caul, a Part of the Colon and the Spleen.

SPLENICAL [*splenique*, F. *splenicus*, L.] [*σπληνικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or proper for the Spleen.

PLENII Musculi [in Anatomy] Muscles

that arise from the four upper Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the Back, and from the two lowest of the Neck, which, ascending obliquely; adhere to the upper transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Neck, and are inserted into the upper Part of the *Occiput*; their Use is to pull the Head backwards to one Side. L.

SPLENIUM [*σπληνίς*, Gr.] a long Plaster of Cloth to be laid on the Body of one sick of the Spleen; also a Bolster made of Linnen doubled several Times, which is used upon Wounds, Ulcers, and Fractures.

SPLENT } [in a Horse] a hard Swelling
SPLINT } on the Bone of the Leg.

SPLENTS [in Surgery] Pieces of Wood used in binding up broken Limbs; also the Pieces of a broken Bone.

To **SPLICE** [*splitzen*, Du.] to join one Rope to another, by interweaving their Ends, or opening their Stands, and with a Fid to lay every Strand in order one into another.

To **SPLICE** [among Gardeners] is to graft the Top of one Tree into the Stock of another, by cutting them sloping, and fastening them together.

SPLIN'TER, a thin Piece of Wood.

SPLIN'FER [*splinter*, Belg. *splind*, Dan. *splitter*, Teut.] a small Shiver of Wood.

To **SPLIT** [*splitte*, Belg. *splitter*, Dan.] to cleave or cut asunder, also to perplex a Cause or Law-suit, by raising new Difficulties.

SPLIT [Sea Term] a Sail is said to be split, when it is torn.

SPLIT'TER, one who splits.

SPLUT'TER, Tumult, Bustle.

SPO'DIUM [*σποδιον*, Gr.] the Cinders after the melting of Iron or Brass; also Ivory calcined in an open Fire. L.

To **SPOIL** [*spolier*, F. *spoliare*, L.] to rob or plunder.

To **SPOIL** [Spilian, San. *spille*, Belg.] to mar or damage.

SPOIL'ER, a Plunderer, Pillager.

SPOILS [*spolia*, L.] Plunder, that which is taken by Violence.

SPOKES [Spæcan, Sax.] the Rays of a Wheel.

SPOKES'MAN [of Spæcan, Sax.] one who speaks in the Behalf of another.

SPOLIA'TION, a spoiling or robbing. L.

SPOLIATION [in Law] a Writ which lies for an Incumbent against another in any Case, where the Right of Patronage comes not in Debate.

SPON'DEE [*spondens*, L. of *σπονδαίος*, Gr.] a Foot of Latin or Greek Verse, consisting of two long Syllables, as *Cælum*.

SPONDYLES [*spondyli*, L. of *σπονδύλιος*, Gr.] the Cheek-Bone.

SPONGINESS, Softness, like a Sponge.

SPONGIOUS [*spongiosus*, L.] spongy; or like a Sponge.

SPONGIOUSNESS, the being spongy.

SPON'GOIDEA *Offa* [in *Anatomy*] the same with the *Cerebriformia*. L.

SPON'SAL [*sponsalis*, L.] belonging to a Spouse or Marriage.

SPON'SION, an Engagement, Promise, or Obligation. L.

SPON'SOR, an Undertaker or Surety for another; a Godfather. L.

SPON'SUS, a Bridegroom [among *Cy-mists*] Mercury, so called as the Husband to Sulpbur, to express their Fitness to join or be joined one with another. L.

SPONTANE'ITY, Voluntariness.

SPONTA'NEOUS [*spon-taneus*, F. *spon-taneus*, L.] free, acting of its own Accord.

SPONTA'NEOUSLY, voluntarily.

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS, Voluntariness.

SPOOL [*spohl*, Du.] a small Case or Reed to wind Yarn on, &c.

To SPOOM, to pass swiftly. Dryd.

A SPOON [*spoon*, Belg.] an Utensil for eating liquid Things.

SPOON'ING [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship, being under Sail, is put right before the Wind, which is generally done in some great Storm: when they find the Ship too weak to endure the lying under the Sea, and when there is Danger left she should bring her Masts by the Board, by her violent feeling or rolling about, and so founder; they generally set up the Fore-sail to make her go the steadier, and this is termed *Spooning the Fore Sail*.

SPORA'DES [in *Astronomy*] such Stars as were never yet ranked in any particular Constellation. L. of Gr.

SPORA'DICI *Merbi* [among *Physicians*] are those Diseases which are rise in many Places, or which (though different in Nature) seize several People at the same Time, and in the same Country.

SPORT [of *diperte*, Ital. according to *Skinner*] Pastime, Divertisement.

To SPORT [of *se dipertare*, Ital.] to divert with Play, to play.

SPORT'FULL, frolicksome, wanton.

SPORT'IVE, frolicksome, gay, merry.

SPOR'TULA [*sportula*, Teut. *Old Records*] Gifts, Gratuities, Salaries. L.

SPOT [probably of *spit*, Teut. Ignominy] a Speck, Stain, or Colour, Dirt, &c.

SPOT'LESS, immaculate, free from Impurity.

SPOT'TED, having Spots or Specks.

SPOT'TY, full of Spots.

SPOTS in the Sun [in *Astronomy*] certain opacous or shady Masses, which sometimes appear sticking to the Sun's Body, whose various Figures or Motions may be discerned by means of convenient Telescopes.

A SPOUSE [*spouse*, F. *sposus*, Ital. *sponsus*, L.] a Bridegroom or Husband, a Bride or Wife.

SPOUS'AGE, betrothing.

SPOUS'AL, betrothing.

SPOUSE *Breach*, Adultery, or Incontinence between married Persons, opposed to simple Fornication. O. L.

A SP U [*spuyt*, Belg.] a Pipe to carry off Water.

SPOUT [at *Sea*] a Mass of Water, collected between a Cloud and the Surface of the Sea, in Shape of a Pillar or Water-fountain. These Spouts frequently happen in the *West-Indies*, and bring Ships that are near them into great Danger, unless they be dispersed and broken by Shot from great Guns.

S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, L. *The Senate and People of Rome*.

A SPRAIN [more properly *Strais*, probably of *estrain*, or *errain*, F. a wringing hard] a violent Contortion or wresting of the Tendons of the Muscles, occasioned by some sudden Accident.

To SPRAIN. See *To Strain*.

SPRAINT, sprinkled. O.

SPRAINTS, the Dung of an Otter.

A SPRAT [*spret*, Dan.] a small Fish.

To SPRAWL [*sprield*, Belg. a Grass-Plot] to lie on the Ground, to stretch out at full Length.

SPRAY, a Bough or Sprig. O.

SPRAY [of the *Sea*] a Sort of watery Mist like a small Rain, occasioned by the dashing of the Waves, which flies some Distance, and wets like a small Shower.

To SPREAD [*spreden*, Belg. *schieden*, L. S. *sprader*, Dan. to sprinkle] to lay open, to expand, to cover over.

SPREADER, a Publisher, a Propagator.

SPREN, Broken-Wood, or Wind-fall.

SPRENT, springed, leaped. O.

SPRIG [*Spitic*, Sax. *brig*, C. Br.] a small Twig or Branch of a Plant; it signifies somewhat more than a Slip; as having more Leaves and small Twigs on it than a Slip, and being generally of some Growth and Maturity.

SPRIG'GY, having several Sprigs.

A SPRIGHT [q. d. *Spiris*] a Phantom or Hobgoblin.

SPRIGHT'FULL, brisk, lively.

SPRIGHT'FULLY, alertly, briskly.

SPRIGHT'FULNESS, Briskness, Liveliness.

SPRIGHT'LINESS, Liveliness.

SPRIGHT'LY [q. d. *sprihtfully*] full of Spirit and Life, lively, brisk.

SPRIGHTS, short Arrows formerly used in Sea-fights, which had wooden Heads made sharp; they were discharged out of Musquet, and passed through the Sides of a Ship when Bullets could not enter.

A SPRING, a Piece of tempered Steel useful in several Machines to give them Motion.

A SPRING [*Spring*, Sax. *springt*, Belg. of *springen*, Teut.] a Fountain, Original; a Principle of Motion; one of the Seasons of the Year; a Device for catching of Fowls.

Barren SPRINGS, are such as usually flow from Coal-mines, or some sulphureous Mineral.

ral, which being of a blackish and harsh Quality, instead of nourishing Plants, kill them.

SPRING *Abour* [of a *Watch*] the Part in the Middle of the Spring-box, about which the Spring is wound or turned.

SPRING-Box [of a *Watch*] the Box which contains the Spring, being a Case or Frame shaped like a Cylinder.

SPRING-Tides, the Tides at New and Full Moon, which flow highest, ebb lowest, and run strongest.

To **SPRING** [*springen*, *Sax.* *springen*, *L. S.* and *Teut.* *springen*, *Dan.*] to sprout or shoot forth like Plants or Flowers; to arise, come, or sprout out, as a River of Water does; to arise or proceed, to take a Run or Leap.

To **SPRING** a *Mast* [*Sea Term*] when a Mast is only cracked, but not broken in any Part, it is said to be *spring*.

To **SPRING** [in *Fowling*] to raise a Partridge or Pheasant.

To **SPRING** a *Leak* [*Sea Term*] is to begin to leak.

SPRINGAL [of *springing*, *q. d.* a young *Shoat*] a Scripling or young Man.

SPRINGE [*springen*, *Sax.*] a Snare or Device made of twisted Wire to catch Birds or small Beasts.

SPRINGINESS, the being springy or elastic.

SPRINGY Bodies } [among *Philosophers*]

ELASTIC Bodies } such as having had their Figure changed by the Stroke or Percussion of another Body, can recover again their former Figure, which Bodies not so qualified will not do: thus, if a Piece of Steel be bent any Way, it will return to its former Straightness, but a Piece of Lead will stand bent in any Form.

SPRINGOLDS, or *Springalds*; warlike Engines.

To **SPRINKLE** [*sprinkeln*, *Belg.* *springen*, *Teut.* *befpringen*, *Dan.* *Ooppringen*, *Sax.*] to bedew with some Liquor, to wet with Drops of liquor.

SPRINKLER, one who sprinkles.

A **SPRINKLING**, a wetting by Drops here and there.

SPRIT Sail [*spring*, *Du.*] the Sail which belongs to the Bolt-sprit Mast.

To **SPROUT** [*spnyuan*, *Sax.* *springen*, *Belg.* *springen*, *Teut.*] to bud forth as Plants.

SPROUTS [*springen*, *Sax.* *springen*, *Belg.* *springen*, *L. S.*] a Sort of young Cole-worts.

SPRUCE, neat, or fine in Garb.

SPRUCE Beer [*springen-beer*, *Teut.*] a Sort of Physical Drink, good for inward Bruises, &c.

SPRUCE-Leather, i. e. *Prussian* Leather.

SPRUCELY, neatly, finely.

SPRUCENESS, Neatness, Fineness in Dress.

SPRUNT, very active or brisk, wonderful, lively.

A **SPUD**, a short sorry Knife; a little despicable Fellow.

SPUL/ERS of *Yarn* [not unlikely of *spindle*, a *Bobbin*, *Teut.*] Men employed to see if it be well spun, and fit for the Loom.

To **SPUME** [*spuma*, *L.*] to froth or foam.

SPUME [*spuma*, *L.*] Froth, Foam, Scum of Gold or Silver.

SPUMIFEROUS [*spumifer*, *L.*] bearing Froth.

SPUN Yarn [among *Sailors*] the Yarn of untwisted Ropes, whose Ends are scraped and beaten thin, in order to be let into the End of other Ropes, and so made as long as Occasion shall require.

SPUNGE [*spongia*, *L.*] a Substance which grows under the Rocks, a Sea-fungus or Mushroom.

SPUNGE [among *Farriers*] that Part of a Horse's Shoe next the Heel.

A **SPUNGE** [in *Gunnery*] a Rammer or Staff, with a Piece of Lamb-skin about the End of it, for scouring great Guns before they are charged with fresh Powder.

To **SPUNGE**, to clear a great Gun with a Sponge, in order to prevent any Sparks of Fire from being lodged in it, which would endanger the Life of him that should load or charge it again.

To **SPUNGE**, to wash or rub a Thing over with a Sponge.

To **SPUNGE upon**, to eat or drink at the Cost of another without Invitation.

SPUNG'ING-House, a House where Persons arrested for Debt are kept for some Time, either till they agree with their Adversary, or are removed to a closer Confinement.

SPUNGINESS, the being of a spongy Nature.

SPUNGY [*spongium*, *F.* *spongifer*, *L.*] hollow like a Sponge.

SPUNK, Touchwood, half-rotten Wood, Match for Guns; also a Substance which grows on the Sides of Trees.

A **SPUR** [*spura*, *Sax.* *spuhr*, *Teut.* *sporen*, *F.*] a Device to make a Horse go.

To **SPUR** [*spure*, *Belg.* *spocken*, *Teut.*] to prick a Horse with a Spur; to put or egg on, or to put forward.

SPUR-Rial, a Sort of Gold Coin current in the Time of King *James I.*

SPURGALLED, hurt with the Spur.

SPURGE [*spurge*, *F.*] a Plant; the Juice of which is so hot and corroding, that it is called *Devil's Milk*, which, being dropped upon Warts, eats them away. *Tyridimasis*. *L.*

SPURGE Flax, a Kind of Shrub.

SPUR'GET, a Peg or Piece of Wood to hang any Thing upon. *N. C.*

SPUR'IOUS [*spurius*, *L.*] base-born, base-farldy, not genuine, false, counterfeit.

SPURIOUS Diseases [among Physicians] are such as degenerate from their Kind, as a Pleurisy, &c.

SPURIOUS Flesh [among Anatomists] the Flesh of the Lips, Omins, Glans Penis, &c. that is of a Constitution different from all the rest.

SPURIOUSLY, illegitimately, falsely.

SPURIOUSNESS, the being false or counterfeit.

To **SPURK** up, to spring up strait, to bristk up. S C.

SPURKETS [of a Ship] are the Spaces between the upper and lower Futtocks, or compassing Timbers, or betwixt the Timbers called Rungs on the Ship's Sides, afore and aft, above and below.

SPUR'LING [esperlan, F.] a small Sea-fish.

To **SPURN** [Spohnan, Sax.] to kick at.

SPUR'NER, one who spurs.

SPURRE-Way, a Horse-way through a Man's Ground, which one may ride in by Right of Custom. O.

SPUR'RY, a Sort of Herb. *Spergula*. L.

To **SPURF** [sprutzen, Teut.] to bust out, as Liquor out of a Bottle, &c.

A **SPURT**, a Start or sudden Fit.

SPU'TATIVE [of sputare, L.] spitting much.

To **SPUT'ER**, to speak hastily and loudly.

SPUT'ERER, one who sputters.

To **SPY** [espier, F. spyder, Dan. Spysian, Sax.] to discover with the Eye.

A **SPY** [espion, F.] one who clandestinely searches into the State of Places or Affairs, especially as to what passes in an Army.

A **SQUAB**, a soft stuffed Cushion, or Stool; also a thick fat Man or Woman.

A **SQUAB Rabbit**, *Chicton*, &c. one so young as scarce fit to be eaten.

SQUAB'BLE, a Quarrel, Brangle, or Dispute.

SQUAB'LED [among Printers] is when several Lines are mixed one with another.

SQUAB'BLER, a litigious quarrelsome Person.

SQUADRON [escadron, F. *squadron*, Ital. q. d. *Acies quadrata*, L.] a Body of Horse fr m 100 to 200 Men.

A **SQUADRON** [of Ships] a certain Number, especially of Men of War, or a Troop.

SQUAL'ID [squalidus, L.] foul, nasty, filthy, ill-favoured.

SQUALID'ITY [squaliditas, L.] Filthiness, Nastiness, ill-favouredness.

SQUALL [Sea Term] a sudden Storm of Wind or Rain.

To **SQUALL** [schellen, T.] to bawl out.

SQUALLEY, a Note of Faultiness in the making of Cloth; also inclinable to sudden Storms.

SQUAME'OUS [squamosus, L.] scaly, or like Scales.

SQUAM'GEROUS [squamiger, L.] Scale-bearing, or having Scales.

SQUAMO'SA Ossis [Anatomy] the Bones of the Skull behind the Ears. L.

SQUAMOSA Sutura [Anatomy] one of the Seams or Sutures of the Skull, so called, because the Parts of the Bones are joined together slope, and like Scales. L.

SQUA'MOUS [squamosus, L.] scaly, that has Scales.

To **SQUAN'DER** [beraubenden, Teut. *squandere*, Ital. of *expendere*, L.] to lavish, to spend or waste.

SQUAN'DERER, a prodigate Spender.

SQUARE [carré, F. *quadratus*, L.] consisting of four equal Sides, and so many Right Angles.

A **SQUARE** [carré, F. *squadra*, Ital. *quadra*, L.] such a Figure as above.

To **SQUARE** [carrer, F. *squadrare*, Ital. *quadrare*, L.] to make square; to suit.

A **SQUARE**, as Instrument used by Masons, Carpenters, &c. for squaring.

To **SQUARE**, to quarrel. *Shakspe.*

A **SQUARE** [among Astronomers] an Aspect between two Planets, which are distant 90 Degrees one from another, which is counted an unfortunate Aspect.

Hollow SQUARE [Military Term] a Body of Foot drawn up, with an empty Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, faced and covered every Way by Pikin to oppose the Horse.

SQUARE Number [in Arithmetick] any Number which is squared and multiplied by itself, as 2 by 2, which is 4: 3 by 3, which is 9, &c.

SQUARE Root [in Arithmetick] the Side of a Square Number.

A **Long SQUARE** [in Geometry] a Figure that has four Right Angles, and four Sides, but two of the Sides are long, and the other short.

To **SQUARE the Sail-Yard** [Sea Phrase] is to make them hang right across the Ship, and one Yard-arm not traversed more than the other.

SQUARING [in Mathematicks] the making a Square equal to any Figure given; thus the squaring of a Circle is the making a Square equal, and exactly correspondent to a Circle, or the finding out of the Area or Content of some Square, that shall be exactly equal to the Area of some Circle; a Problem which has hitherto puzzled the ablest Mathematicians, although they have come near enough to the Truth for any Use.

SQUASH, an American Fruit like a Pom-pion; also a little Animal.

To **SQUASH**, to push or bruise flat.

To **SQUAT** [squattare, Ital.] to sit or cover down.

To **SQUAT**, to bruise or make flat by beating fall. *Suffex.*

To **SQUEAK** [of quacken, Teut.] or *squattare*, Ital.] to make a shrill Noise, to cry out.

SQUEAK'ER, one that squeaks.
 To **SQUEAL** [*sqwala*, *Swealdis*] to cry with a sharp shrill Voice.

SQUEAM'ISH [q. d. *qualmisch*, *tsammis*, Dan.] weak-stomached.

SQUEAM'ISHNESS, the being of a weak Stomach.

To **SQUEEZE** [*Cpyran*, *Sax.* or as *Min-brew* will have it, of *quassare*, *L. quassibus*, *Teut.*] to press close together.

SQUEEZE, a hard and sudden Pressure.

SQUIB [in a *Gaming House*] a Sort of Puff of a lower Rank, who has half the Salary the Puff has given him to play.

SQUIBS, a Sort of Fireworks.

A **SQUILL** [*squille*, *F. squilla*, *L.*] a Sea Onion, a Physical Herb.

SQUINANCY [*sqinancia*, *F. squinancia*, *L.*] a Swelling or Inflammation in the Throat, which often stops the Breath, and hinders the swallowing of Meat.

To **SQUIRE** [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of *scutan*, *Sax. sceton*, or why not of *schelen*, which signifies to look awry; though even this last is not a natural Etymon, *T.*] to look awry.

To **SQUIRE**, to wait upon a Person.

A **SQUIRE** [*escuyer*, *F.*] the next Degree of Honour below a Knight.

To **SQUIRM**, to move very nimbly about, spoken of an Eel. *S. C.*

A **SQUIR'EL** [*sciurus*, *F. sciurus*, *L. Zuisper*, *Gr.*] a Sort of Wood Weasel.

SQUIRT, an Engine from which a quick Stream is ejected.

To **SQUIRT** [*springen*, *Dan. springen*, *Gr.* to leap] to spirt out.

SQUIR'ER, one that squirts.

To **SQUITTER** [probably of *schertere*, *Belg.* q. d. *scutter* or *stutter*] to void the Excrement with a Noise.

SQUIT'ER [with *Tinners*] the Dross of Tin.

A **SQUOBBLE**. See *Squabble*.

STAB, a Puncture with a sharp Instrument.

To **STAB** [probably of *stossen*, or *stoslen*, to thrust, *Teut.*] to wound by a Thrust with a Dagger, Sword, &c.

STAB'BER, one that stabs.

STABLE [*stabilis*, *L.*] firm, fixed, sure, steady, lasting. *F.*

A **STABLE** [*stabilum*, *L. stall*, *Teut.*] a Place to keep Horses in.

STABILITY } [*stabilis*, *F. stabilitas*,
STABLENESS } [*L.*] Firmness, Sureness, Continuance.

STABLE Stand [*Old Law*] one of the four Evidences, whereby a Man is convicted of intending to steal the King's Deer, i. e. when he is found standing in a Forrest with his Bow bent, ready to shoot, or close by a Tree with Greyhounds ready to let slip; the other three being *Back Berend*, *Bloody-band*, and *Dog-draw*.

When the Steed's Sole, but the Stable-door.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a careless Groom, but has more extended Aim; it intimates, that it is mighty Imprudence to neglect the weighing of all the Circumstances of an Action, both as to Time and Place, before we venture upon doing what perhaps we may repent of in the Event, to our great Shame and Damage. This is generally the Wisdom of the World, when the Thing is over, we are as wise as Experience can make us. Almost all the Misadventures of Mankind are for want of thinking; Afterwit is commonly dear bought, and we pay for it either with Misfortune, Anxiety, or Sorrow; for there is no unthinking a Misfortune, after it has befallen us for want of Precaution and Foresight; an After-thought may enhance our Trouble, but cannot relieve our Distress; it may prevent like Inconvenience for the future, but it cannot make any Satisfaction for what is past. *Serrar la Stella quando i'ban perduti buoni*, say the Italians. *Il est tenu de fermer l'estable quand les Chevaux en sont allés*, the French. *Quando-quidem accepto clauden's est janua damno*, the Latins. And *Προσθετε τις μετὰ τὰ πράγματα*, the Greeks.

To **STABULATE** [*stabilatum*, *L.*] to keep up, as Cattle in a Stall.

STACCA'DO, a Pale or Fence.

STA'CHIA [*Old Law*] a Dam made up of Stakes, Earth, Stones, &c. to stop a Water-Course.

A **STACK** [*stacca*, *Ital.*] a Pile of Hay, Wood, &c. of 3 Foot long, as many broad, and 12 high.

STACCA'TO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
STOCCA'TO } the same as *spiccato*, *Ital.* which see.

To **STACK**, to pile up Wood, Hay, &c.

To **STACK** [spoken of a Horse] to stumble, as *this Horse's Leg sticks*.

STACTE [*σάκτῃ*, *Gr.*] the Gum or creamy Juice issuing out of Myrrh Trees.

STAD [q. d. *bestad*] *encumber'd*. *O.*

A **STAD'DLE**, a Mark or Impression made by any Thing lying upon it. *N. C.*

STAD'DLES, young tender Trees. See *Stadils*.

STAD'DLES, the Marks of the small Pox. *N. C.*

STA'DIUM, a Roman Measure, now taken for a Furlong. *L.*

STADTHOLDER [*Stadt* and *Houden*, *Du.*] the chief Magistrate of the United Provinces.

STADLE, a Staff. *Spem.*

STAFF [*Staff*, *Sax. Staff*, *Belg. stab*, *Teut.*] a Stick to walk with.

STAFF [in *Poetry*] a particular Number of Verses in a Psalm or Poem.

A **STAFF**

A STAFF of Cocks [among Cockfighters] a Pair of Cocks.

STAFF-Tree, a Sort of Bush which holds its Leaves in Winter.

STAFFORD [of *Stafy*, Sax. and Ford] the County Town of *Staffordshire*, 104 Miles N. W. from London.

A STAG [probably of *Strican*, Sax. to prick, from its Readiness to push with its Horns] a Red Male Deer, 5 Years old.

STAG-BEETLE, an Insect.

STAG-Beil [in *Harvis*] a Disease, a Palsy in the Jaw.

A STAGE [probably of *Strigan*, Sax. or *stagen*, Teut.] to ascend, to mount, because it is raised above the Level, a Place where the Players act in a Theatre.

A STAGE [probably of *stade*, F. *stadium*, L.] a Journey by Land, or such a Part of it where a Person inos, or takes fresh Horses.

STAGE-COACH, a Coach that goes regularly its Stages,

STAGE-PLAYER, an Actor of Plays.

STAGER, an Actor, also an old Practitioner.

STAG'GARD [among Hunters] a young Male Deer of four Years old, of the Red Deer Kind.

To STAG'GER [*stagers*, Belg.] to trip or reel; to waver or be in Doubt.

STAG'GERS [in Horses] a Disease somewhat of the Nature of the *Vertigo*.

STAGI'RIUS [Old Law] a Canon who kept his fixed Residence in a Cathedral Church.

STA'GIRITE, *Asiatick*, so called from *Stagira*, a Town in *Macedonia*, where he was born.

STAG'MA [in *Chymistry*] Juices of Plants mixed together in order to Distillation.

STAG'NANT [*stagnans*, L.] standing, as the Water of Ponds or Pools.

To STAG'NATE [*stagnatum*, L.] to stand still as Water; to wait a free Course, to stop at Blend when grown thick.

STAD, grave, sobri.

STAD'NESS, Gravity, Sobriety.

To STAIN [*stainere* thinks from *teindre*, F.] to spot, defile, or daub, to die Colours, to blur or blemish one's Reputation.

STAIN'ANT *Coicurs* [in *Heraldry*] are tawny and murrey.

STAIN'ER, one that stains.

A STAIR [Swæreg, Sax.] a Step to ascend by

STAIR/CASE, that Part of a House where the Stairs are made.

STAKE, a small Anvil used by Smiths.

A STAKE [*staca*, Span.] a Stick in a Hedge; Pledge laid down on a Wager.

STAL'ACTITES [*σταλακτή*, Gr.] a Spar in the Shape of an Icicle.

STALD'INGS, a Sort of old Money.

STALE, that is not fresh, old; as *stale Water*, a *stale Maid*, &c.

To STALE [*stale*, Belg. *stollen*, Teut.] to make Water, spoken of Cattle.

STALE [*stalla*, Belg. but *Stalliger* derives it of *Stabulum*, L. a Stable, because when Horses come into a Stable, they usually stale] the Urine of Cattle.

STALE [*stale*, Sax. *stet*, L. S.] a Handle; also the round Step of a Ladder.

STALE, a living Fowl put in any Place to allure other Fowls, a decoy Fowl.

STA'LENNESS, the being of long Continuance.

STALES [Stale, Sax.] Theft, Tricks, Sp.

To STALK [Stactan, Sax.] to walk softly, as Fowlers do; to go stately, or strut.

A STALK [*stale*, Belg. *stiel*, Teut. *Stängel*, Gr.] the Stem of a Plant, &c.

STALK'ERS, a Sort of Fishing-Nets. Q.

STALK'ING Hedges, an artificial Hedge, used by Fowlers, to hide them from being seen by their Game.

STALKING-Horse, a Horse made use of in Tunnelling for Partridges, a Person employed as a Tool to bring about a Business; a Thing used for a Pretence.

STALL [Stal, Sax. *stall*, Dan. and Teut. *stalle*, Ital.] a Stable for Cattle; a little Shop, &c. or the Fore Part of a Shop.

To STALL, to put into a Stall, also to glut or cloy.

STALL-Boat, a Sort of Fisher-Boat.

A STALL-Wimper, a Bastard. Cant.

STA'LLAGE, Money paid for setting up Stalls in a Fair or Market; or the Right of doing it.

STA'LLING Kes, a Broker's, or any House that receives stolen Goods. Cant.

STA'LLION [*stallion*, F. *stallion*, It. prob. of Seal, a Horse kept in a Stable] a Stone-Horse kept to cover Mares; a Man kept by a lustful Woman to satisfy her lewd Desires; a Gallant or Bally.

STA'MINA [in *Anatomy*] are the Solids of a Human Body. L.

STA'MINA [among Botanists] the little fine Threads or Hairs which grow up within the Flowers of Plants encompassing round the style, and on which the Apices grow at the End.

STA'MINOUS [*staminus*, L.] that has in it, as it were, Threads.

STAM'INEOUS Flowers [among Florists] imperfect Flowers which want the fine-coloured Leaves called *Petalas*, and consist only of the *Stylus* and the *Stamine*.

STA'MMEL, a great bounding Mare; an over-grown bouncing Wench.

STAM'WOOD, the Roots of Trees grubbed up. C.

To STAM'MER [*stammeren*, Teut.] to stutter, to falter in one's Speech.

A STAM-

A STAMMERER [*stamper, Sax.*] a Stutterer, one who falters in his Speech.

To STAMP [*stampen, Belg. stampen, Dan.*] to beat the Ground with the Foot.

To STAMP [*stampen, F. estamper, Ital.*] to fix a Stamp or Effigies upon.

A STAMP [*stampen, F. estampa, Span. Stampa, Ital.*] a Mark or Impression.

STAMPER, an Instrument for stamping.

STAMPERS, Shoes or Carriers. *Cont.*

STAMPS, Legs. *Cont.*

To STANCH [*stanchen, F. sagnars, L.*] to stop a Flux of Blood; to cease to flow or run.

STANCH [probably of *stanchin, Sax.*] substantial, solid, good, sound.

STANCHNESS, Firmness, Substantialness.

STANCHIONS [*stanchions, F.*] Supporters in Building.

STANCHIONS [in a Ship] Pieces of Timber to support the Waste-trees.

To STAND [*standan, Sax. staba, L. S.*] to bear upon, or be supported by the Feet; also to stop or halt.

A STAND [*stand, Sax.*] a Pavle or Stay, Doubt or Uncertainty; also a Frame to set any Thing upon.

STANDARD [*standart, F. standard, Ital.*] the chief Ensign of a Royal Army or Fleet; the standing Measure of the King or State, to which all Measures are framed; the standing Alloy of Gold and Silver, as it is settled in the King's Mint.

STANDARD-BEARER, one that carries the Standard.

STANDARD-HILL, in Essex, so called because William the Conqueror set up his Standard on this Hill, before he joined Battle with Harold.

STANDARD-Grass, a Sort of Herb.

STANDER, one that stands.

STANDILS ? Trees reserved at the fell-
STANDARD] ing of Wood for Growth for Timber.

STANDING Part of the Sheet [See Term] is that Part which is made fast to a Ring at the Ship's Quarter.

STANDING Lifts [in a Ship] the Lifts for the Sprit-sail Yard.

STANDING-Ropes [in a Ship] are those which do not run in any Block, but are set *tau't*, or set slack, as Occasion serves, as Sheet-slays, Back-slays, &c.

STANDING Part of a Tackle, is the End of the Rope where the Block is seized or fastened.

STANDISH [of *stanch*, and *Dish*.] a standing Iokhorn.

STANES [of *stana, San. stana, L. S. Stones*] a Town in *Middlsex*, 15 Miles W. S. W. from London.

STANFORD [of *stana, Sax.* a Stone, and *Ford, g. d. Stony-ford*] a Place in *Lincolnshire*, 69 Miles N. N. W. from London.

STANG [*stang, Sax. stange, Teut. stang, C. Br.*] a Cowl-huff. *N. C.* Also a Perch, or Pole.

STANK, weary, weak, or faint. *Spenc.*

A STANK, a Dam or Bank to stop Water. *N. C.*

STANLEY [of *stana, a Stone, and leag, a Field, g. d. Stony-field*] a Surname.

STANNARIES [*stannaria, L.*] the Mines and Works where Tin is digged and purified, as in *Cornewall*, and other Places.

STANTON [of *stana, a Stone, and ton, Sax.* a Town, *g. d. Stony-town*] a Surname.

STANZA, a Stave of Verses, being an entire Strain. *Liol.*

STAPES [in *Anatomy*] a little Bone in the inner Part of the Ear. *L.*

STAPHYLOMA [*σταφυλον, G.*] a Disease in the Eye, affecting the two Tunicks, the *Cornea* and *Uvea*. *L.*

STAPHYLOPARTES [with *Sarganus*] an Instrument to raise up the *Uvula* when it is loosed. *Gr.*

STAPLE [*stapel, F. stapel, Teut. and Dan.* a Market or Fair] a City or Town where Merchants jointly lay up their Commodities for the better vending thereof by the Great; a public Storehouse.

STAPLE Commodities [probably of *stapul, Sax.* a Basis or Foundation] are such as are vended abroad in Fairs or Markets; also good and saleable Commodities, not easily subject to perish.

STAPLE'S INN, an Inn of Chancery by *Holborn-Barrs*, so called because formerly a Staple for Merchants.

A STAR [*stern, Sax. stella, Belg. stern, Teut. Stella, L. stern, Gr.*] a luminous Globe in the Heavens.

STAR of Babelhem, a Plant.

STAR-BOARD [*sternboord, Sax.*] the Right-hand Side of a Ship or Boat.

STAR-Chamber, a Chamber in *Westminster-Hall*, so called because the Ceiling of it was adorned with the Figures of Stars where the Lord Chancellor formerly kept a Court, in order to punish Riots, Forgeries, &c.

STAR-Fort [in *Fortification*] a Work having several Faces, made up from 5 to 8 Points; with Sufficient and Re-entering Angles, that flank one another on every one of its Sides, containing from 15 to 25 Feet thorns.

STAR-Read, the Doctrine of the Stars. *Astronomy. Spenc.*

STAR-Redoubt, a small Fort of 4, 5, 6, or more Points.

STAR-Wort, an Herb. *Stellaria, L.*

STARCH Wort, an Herb. *Antirrhinum, L.*

STARCH [*starch, Teut.*] a sort of this Paste for stiffening Linnen.

STARCH'LY, affectedly.

STARCH'NESS, Stiffness, Affectedness.
 A STARE [*prep*, *Sax. staar*, *Teut.*] a Starling, a Bird kept for whistling.
 To STARE [*preppan*, *Sax. Belg.*] to look steadfastly, to have a wild Look.
 STAR'ER, one who looks with eager Eyes.
 STAR-GAZER, one who contemplates the Stars.
 STAR-FISH, a Fish branching out into Points.
 STARK [*prepp*, *Sax. stark*, *Du.* and *Dan.*] rigid, severe; also straight or tight; also thoroughly, as *Stark Mad*.
 STARK [of *star*, *stiff*, *Teut.*] stiff, weary. *N. C.*
 STARK'INESS, Stiffness.
 STARK'Y, being stiff.
 STAR LIGHT, Light of the Stars.
 STAR'LESS, without Stars.
 STAR'LIKE, resembling a Star.
 STAR'LING [*prepp* *ing*, *Sax.*] a small singing Bird.
 To START [*Start*, *Belg. Skinner* derives it from *prepp*, *Sax*] to give a sudden Leap, to make a sudden Motion with the Body, to begin to run.
 A START [*Belg. start*, *L. S.*] a long Handle of any Thing, a Tail. *N. C.*
 To START a Mare [*Hunting Term*] to force her to leave her Seat.
 START'ING [among *Brewers*] is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed, to revive it again, also the filling their empty Buts with Beer newly brewed.
 START'ISH, somewhat apt to start.
 To STAR'GLE, to cause to start, or surprize by Fright; to start or tremble for Fear.
 START'UP, a Sort of high Shoe, also one who abruptly gets a name.
 To STARVE [*preppan*, *Sax.* to kill, *Beve*, *Belg.* to die; but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *prepp*, *Gr.*] to kill or perish with Hunger, Cold, &c.
 A STARVELING, a meagre or very lean Person.
 STADT'HOLDER [*stadtholder*, *Teut.*] a Governor of a Province, chiefly that of *Holland*.
 STATE [*staer*, *Belg. status*, *L.*] Condition, Circumstance, Pomp, Magnificence, Majesty.
 To STATE, to regulate, adjust, settle.
 STATE'LINESS, majestic Appearance.
 STATE'LY [*statelick*, *Belg. statlick*, *Teut.*] pompous, majestic.
 STA'TER [with *Apothecaries*] a Weight of an Ounce and an half.
 STATES *General* [*General staten*, *Belg.*] an Assembly of the Deputies of the several *Dutch* Provinces.
 STATES'MAN, a Politician, a Minister of State.
 STA'TICKS [*statique*, *F. statica*, *L.* of *car. x.*, *Gr*] a Science treating of Weights,

shewing the Properties of Heaviness and Lightness, Equilibriums of natural Bodies, &c. a Part of Mechanicks.
 STA'TION, a standing Place; a Road for Ships; Post, Condition, Rank. *F.* of *L.*
 STATION, [among *Mathematicians*] a Place where a Man fixes himself and his Instruments, to take Angles or Distances, as in Surveying.
 STATION [among *Roman Catholics*] a Church or Chapel appointed to pray in, and gain Indulgences.
 STATION of the Planets [in *Astronomy*] two Points in which the Planets are farthest removed from the Sun on each Side.
 STATION Staff, a mathematical Instrument used by Surveyors.
 STA'TIONARY [*stationaire*, *F. stationarius*, *L.*] settled in a Place.
 STATIONARY [*Astronomy*] a Planet is said to be *Stationary*, when it is about either of the Points called Stations; so that to an Eye placed on the Earth, it appears for some Time to stand still, and have no progressive Motion forward in its Orbit.
 STA'TIONER [*stationarius*, *L.* a *station*, *F.* because formerly they kept their Shops together in one Station or Street] a Seller of Paper, Books, a Book-binder, &c.
 STA'TUARY [*statuaire*, *F. statuaris*, *L.*] a Carver of Statues and Images.
 STA'TUARY [*statuaris*, *L.*] the Art of making Statues.
 A STA'TUE [*statua*, *L.*] a standing Image of Metal, Stone, Wood, &c. *F.*
 STA'TURE [*statura*, *L.*] natural Height, Size or Pitch. *F.*
 STATUS de *Manerio* [in *Old Records*] all the Tenants and legal Men within the *Manors* of a Manour, assembled in their Lord's Court, to do their customary Suit, and enjoy their Rights and Privileges.
 STA'TUTABLE, according to the Act of Parliament relating to the Matter.
 STA'TUTE [*statut*, *F. statutum*, *L.*] a Law, Ordinance, or Decree.
 The STATUTE [of *England*] the Statute Laws, the Acts of Parliament made and established by the King and the three Estates of the Realm.
 STATUTE Merchant, a Bond acknowledged before one of the Clerks of the Statute-Merchant, the Mayor of a City and Town-Corporate, and two Merchants appointed for that Purpose; the Execution of this Bond is first to take the Debtor's Body, if it be to be found, or else to seize upon his Lands and Goods.
 STATUTE-Sessions, certain petty Sessions in every Hundred, for deciding Differences between Masters and Servants; the rating of Servants Wages, and bestowing such People in Service, as, being fit to serve, refuse to seek or get Masters.
 STATUTE Staple, a Bond or Record acknow-

acknowledged before the Mayor and one of the Constables of the Staple; by virtue of which Bond the Creditor may immediately have the Execution upon the Debtor's Body, Land and Goods.

STATUTE Staple Improper, is a Bond of Record, acknowledged before one of the Chief Justices, or else before the Mayor of the Staple the Recorder of London.

STATUTES [*statuta*, L.] Acts of Parliament.

STATUTO Mercatorio, a Writ for the imprisoning of him who has forfeited a Bond called *Statute Merchant*, till the Debt be satisfied. L.

STATUTO Stapule, a Writ for seizing the Body and Goods of him who forfeits *Statute Staple*.

STATUTUM de Laborariis, a Judicial Writ against Labourers who refuse to work according to the Statute.

To STAVE [prob. of *stave*, Belg.] to beat to Pieces, as a Ship, Barrel, Cask, &c.

A STAVE, a Board of a Barrel, &c.

Cart STAVES, those that hold the Cart and the Racers together, which make the Cart's Body.

STAVERS [in a Horse] the Stagers.

STAVES *Acra*, an Herb. *Staphys agria*. L.

STAW'D, stowed. N. C.

To STAY [*stegan*, Sax. *staba*, L. S. *stanc*, Dan. of *stare*, L. of *stava*, Gr.] to continue in a Place, to stop.

To STAY [*stayer*, F.] to support, to bear up.

A STAY [*stays*, Du. *steyt*, F.] a Prop, a Support; also a Stop, Let, or Hindrance.

STAY'ED, serious, composed.

STAYED'NESS, Gravity of Carriage.

STAY'ER, Supporter.

STAYS [in a Ship] are Ropes which keep the Mast from falling aft.

To STAY a Ship, i. e.

To bring a Ship upon the STAYS, } is to manage her Tackle and Sails so that she cannot make any Way forward.

Back STAYS [in a Ship] Ropes which go on either Side of the Ship, and keep the Mast from pitching forward or overboard.

STAYS, a Sort of Bodice for Women.

STAY'MAKER, a Maker of Womens Stays.

STEAD [*stæva*, Sax.] Place, Room.

To STEAD a Person, to stand him in stead. *Shakelp*.

STEADFAST [*staisfast*, Teut.] firm, constant.

STEAD'FASTLY, firmly.

STEAD'FASTNESS, Firmness, Constancy.

STEAD'ILY, firmly.

STEAD'INESS [*stædbiness*, Sax. *stædigheite*, Teut.] Constancy, Firmness.

STEAD'Y [*stædig*, Sax. of *stæva*, Place, *stædig*, Du. *stædig*, Teut.] firm, constant, sure.

STEADY [*Sea Term*] is when the Commander would have the Steersman to keep the

Ship constant in her Course, from making *Tows*, or going in and out.

STEAKS [*Stace*, Sax. of *stube*, Pieces, Teut.] Slices of Meat to fry or boil.

To STEAL [*Stelan*, Sax. *stehlen*, Teut. Mer. Cas. derives it of *cræpaw*, Gr.] to take away unlawfully, privily, or violently.

One Man had better steal a Horse than another look over the Hedge.

This Proverb does not justify stealing at all; it means very honestly, and is only a smart Turn upon all partial Proceedings, as well in private Judgment as publick Trials. It intimates, that when great Rogues are in Authority, and have the Laws against Oppression and Robbery in their own Hands, little Thieves only go to Pot for it; and that inferior Pirates are punished with Death or the Gallows, while great Offenders live safe and secure under the Helm of Government. This proverb is for doing all People Justice alike, from the Highest to the Lowest, and in all Cases whatsoever, either of *Desert* or *Demerit*. We live indeed in a thieving, cheating, and plundering Age; *Coxening* is become a topping Trade, only we have got a genteler Way of stealing now than only to take a Man's Horse from under him on the Highway, and a little loose Money out of his Pocket; our *Raparets* are Men of better Breeding and Fashion, and scorn to play at such small Game, they sweep away a noble Estate with one slight Broth, and bid both the *Gallows* and *Horse-pond* Desiance; and the Mob is not always just in this Point, for one Pick-pocket deserves a Horse-pond as well as another, without any regard to Quality or fine Cloaths. But, *Dat veniam Corvis, vexat Conspira Columbas*, say the *Latins*.

He steals a Goose, and gives the Giblets in Alms.

This Proverb points at such Persons, who by Acts of Injustice, Oppression, and Fraud, amass to themselves large Estates, and think to atone for their Rapine by doing some charitable Acts while they are alive, or when they can no longer possess them, by leaving their Lands in *Mortmain* to pious and charitable Uses, as building and endowing Hospitals, Almshouses, and other Acts of Beneficence (commendable indeed, when done from a truly Christian Charity); but they who think, by thus paying *Paul*, to atone for their robbing *Peter*, entertain an Opinion highly disparaging to the Justice of the Almighty. Parallel to this is the *Hebrew* Adage,

נבא בנורד ודמקא לביטא

The **STEAL** [of *stæl*, L. S. *tiel*, Teut.] the Handle of any Thing. N. C.

STEALTH, Theft, Stealing, secret Act.

To STEAM [*steman*, Sax.] to send forth a Vapour, as hot as boiling Liquor.

A STEAM [*πρῆμα, Sax.*] the Vapour of hot Liquor.

STEAMINESS, the steaming with Steam or Vapours.

STEAMY, full of Steam.

A STEAN [*Stean, Sax. stean, L. S. stean, Teut.*] a Stone.

STEATOCELE [*of steatid and cele, Gr.*] a Rupture or Tumor of the Scrotum, of a fatty or Suet-like Consistence. *L.*

STEATOMIA [*στέατομα, Gr.*] a pretumescence Swelling in the Scrotum, of a fatty or Suet-like Consistence. *L.*

STEATOMATOUS, of a Steatomia.

STECADO, the Lilt, a Place called in for beholding a Combat or Duel. *Span.*

STECADO [*in Fortification*] a Sort of Gate or Fence before Trenches.

STEDE [*stede, Teut.*] a Place. *O.*

STEDFAST [*of steda, and fast, Sax.*] firm, sure, constant, immovable. *O.*

STESHOP, Firmness, or Sureness. *O.*

STEE, a-Ladder. *N. G.*

STEED [*staid, Sax.*] a Horse; a Race or War-horse.

STEELE [*stael, Dan. stael, Do. stael, Teut. steel, Gr.*] a Sort of refined and hardened Iron.

To **STEELE**, to point or edge with Steel; also to harden.

STEELY, made of Steel, also hard.

STEELYARD, a Sort of Balance for weighing.

To **STEEM**, to bespeak a Thing. *N. G.*

A **STEENKIRK**, a Neckcloth.

STEEP [*steepe, Sax. stippo, Belg.*] to sink or drench in Liquor.

STEEP Tubs [*at Saw*] Vessels for watering Wood or Fish.

STEEPNESS, the being difficult of Ascent.

STEEPLY, difficult of Ascent.

STEEPINGS, a Sort of Gold Coins.

STEEPLE [*steeple, Sax.*] that Part of a Church where the Bells, &c. are.

A **STEER** [*steepe, or steyne, Sax. steer, Teut.*] a Bullcock, or young Ox.

To **STEEER** [*steeper, Sax. steer, Belg. steer, Dan. steer, Teut.*] to guide a Ship, also to manage an Affair.

STEERAGE, Steering; also a Place in a Ship, before the Bulk-head of the great Cabin, where the Steersman stands and lodges.

STEERLESS, without Steerage. *Ch.*

STEERSMAN [*steeerman, Sax. steerman, P.*] he who guides or steers a Ship.

STEEVE [*Sax Term*] the Bowprit of a Ship is said to **steeve**, when it does not stand upright, or strut enough forwards.

STEEVING, is stowing Cotton or Wool, by forcing it with Screws.

A **STEG**, a Gander. *N. G.*

STEGNOGRAPHY [*stegno, covert or private, and γραφῆ, Gr. Writing*] the Art of Secret writing; Characters, or Cyphers known only to the Persons that correspond one with another.

STEGNOSIS [*stegnosis, Gr.*] a stopping up the Pores of the Body.

STEGNOTICKS [*stegnosis, L. stegnotica, Gr.*] binding Medicines.

STELLAR [*stellatus, L.*] starry.

STELLATE [*stellatus, L.*] starry, marked with Spots like Stars.

STELLATE Plants [*among Botanists*] are such as have their Leaves growing, or the Scalks at certain Intervals in the Form of a Star with the Points, as *Cress-wort, Bladder, &c.*

STELLATION, an adorning with Stars.

STELLID, sturd; contained. *Shakspr.*

STELLIFEROUS [*stellifer, L.*] bearing Stars.

STEL/LIO, a spotted Lizard that casts her Skin (a foreign Remedy for the Falling Sickness) every half Year, and commonly devours it.

STEL/LIONATE [*in Civil Law*] all kind of Oaths and laws with Prohibit in Bargaining, and all Sorts of Frauds which have no peculiar Names in Law, as the selling or mortgaging a Thing twice; paying Broke Money; exacting a Debt when it has been already paid.

A **STEM** [*stam, Teut. of stamma, L. Mar. Cas. derives it of stapes, Gr.*] the Staff of an Herb, Flower, or Fruit; the Stock of a Tree; also a Race or Pedigree.

The **STEM** [*of a Ship*] is the great Piece of Timber which is wrought compassing from the Keel below, and serves to guide the Ship's Rake.

To **STEM**, to oppose, to put a Stop to.

To **STEM**, to bespeak a Thing. *N. G.*

STENCH [*stencen, Sax.*] a Stink, a bad Smell.

STENCORIASIS [*stencorialis, Gr.*] a Disease in the Eye, when the Apple of Sight is strained or weakened.

STENOGRAPHY [*steno, narrow, and γραφῆ, Gr.*] the Art of short Writing.

STENOTHRACES [*steno, narrow, and θραξ, of thrac, stait, and Supel, the Breast, Gr.*] those who have narrow Chests, and on that account are liable to Phisical Affections, &c.

STENT, firm. *Spenc.*

STENTOR'IAN Voice [*so called from Stentor, a Greek mentioned by Homer, who is said to have had a Voice louder than fifty Men together*] a roaring loud Voice.

STENTOROPHONICK Tube [*an Instrument invented by Sir Samuel Morland*] a speaking Trumpet.

STEP [*stap, Sax. step, Belg. steps, Teut.*] a Pace, a Measure of two Feet; also a Degree of Stairs, a Round of a Ladder.

STEP and LEAP, one of the seven Arts, or artificial Motions of a Horse.

STEP [*in a Ship*] that Piece of Timber whereon the Masts and Capstans do stand at Bottom; any Piece of Timber having the Foot of another Timber standing upright fixed into it.

To **STEP** [*stappan, Sax.*] to go by Steps, to set one Foot before the other.

STEP [*precop, Sax. Stef, Du. and Teut.*] rigid, severe, cruel. Hence,

STEP-Dame, } [*precop-moep, Sax.*
STEP-Mother, } [*stef-moder, L. S.*
Strief-mutter, Teut.] a Mother-in-law.

STEPHEN [*Stephan, Gr. a Crown*] a proper Name of a Man.

STEPPING-Stone, a Stone placed in mirey or wet Places on which to step.

STERCORANISTS [*of stercus, L. Dung*] those who believed Sacramental Bread and Wine so far digested, as that some Part of it was turned into Excrement.

STERCORATION, a dunging, mixing, or covering with Dung. *L.*

STERCORARY [*stercorarius, L.*] that feeds upon Dung.

STERCOROUS Fluxus [among Physicians] a Looseness in which much liquid Ordure is often voided, proceeding from excrementitious Meats corrupted in the Stomach, or a great Quantity of Excrements heaped up in the Entrails. *L.*

STERE'LICH, earnestly. *O.*

STEREOGRAPHICK Projection of the Sphere, a Projection of the Sphere upon a Plane, where the Eye is supposed to be in the Surface of the same Sphere it projects.

STEREOGRAPHY [*stereographia, L. of stereopsis, of stereos, solid, and grapho, Description, Gr.*] the Art of representing Solids on the Plane.

STEREOMETRY [*stereometria, L. of stereometria, of stereos and metron, to measure, Gr.*] a Science shewing how to measure solid Bodies, or to find their solid Contents.

STER'IL [*sterilis, F. fertilis, L.*] barren or unfruitful dry, empty, shallow.

STERILITY [*sterilitas, F. sterilitas, L.*] Barrenness, Unfruitfulness, Dryness, Poverty.

To **STER'ILIZE**, to render barren.

STER'LING [so called from *sterlings*, i. e. *Prussians* and *Pomeranians*, who in old Times were Artists in fining Gold and Silver, and taught it to the *Britons*] a general Name or Distinction for the current lawful Money in *England*.

STERLING-Penny, the smallest *English* Coin before the Reign of King *Edward I.* marked with a Cross, or Stroke equisidial, so that upon Occasion it might be cut into half for half-pence, or into Quarters for Farthings.

STERN [*precopie, Sax. probably of firm, Teut. the Forehead*] severe, crabbed, grim.

STERN [*Hunting Term*] the Tail of a Greyhound, or Wolf.

STERN [*groenue, San. hier, Belg.*] the hindermost Part of a Ship; but strictly taken, only the outermost Part behind.

STERN Chace, the Quass placed on a Ship's Stern.

A **STERN Chace** [*See Term*] is when one

Ship pursuing another, follows the chased a-stern, directly upon one Point of the Compass.

STERN-Fast [of a Ship] a fastening of Ropes, &c. behind the Stern, to which a Cable or Hawser may be brought or fixed, in order to hold her Stern-fast to a Wharf.

STERN'LY, sourly, severely.

STERN'NESS, Sourness, Severity.

STERNOHYO'DES [of *sternis*, the Breast, and *tyoides, Gr.*] that Pair of Muscles which arise from the inner Part of the *Clavicula*, and have their Insertion at the Root of the Fore-bone of the *Oss Hyoides*.

STERNOHYO'DES [of *sternis, Supra*, a Door, and *tyoides, Gr.*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the upper and inner Parts of the *Sternum*, and inserted to the *sternal* or *Scutiform* Cartilage.

STERNUM [*sternon, Gr.*] the Breast-bone, the great Bone in the foremost Part of the Breast, joined to the Ribs, which consists of three or four Bones, and often grows into one Bone in those that are come to Ripeness of Age. *L.*

STERNUTATION, Sneezing, which is a forcible drawing out of the Head some sharp Matter, which twitches and disturbs the Nerves and Fibres. *L.*

STERNUTATIVE, apt to provoke Sneezing. *F.*

ASTERNUTATORY [*sternutatoire, F. sternutatorium, L.*] a Medicine which will cause Sneezing.

STER'LING, sudden, unexpected. *Ob.*
To **STERVE** [*precoppan, Sax.*] *sterde, Belg. sterwen, Teut.*] to die, to kill, to perish. *Franc.*

STE'VEEN [*Stoven, Sax.*] Sound, Noise. *Spens.*

To **STEW** [*stewer, Dan. stover, F.*] to boil gently, and a considerable Time.

STEW, a Place to keep Fish in alive for present Use.

STEW'S [of *stewe, F. stufa, Ital. stue, Dan.* a Hot-house] Brothel houses, those Places heretofore permitted to Women of professed Incontinency, suppressed by King *Henry VIII.* *A. D. 1546.*

A **STEW'ARD** [*Steward, Sax.*] an Officer of Account within his Jurisdiction.

STEWARD [of a Ship] an Officer who receives all the Victuals from the Purser, sees it well stowed in the Hold, looks to it when there; also the Bread, Candle, &c. and shares out the Proportions of all the several Meats on the Ship.

Lord High STEWARD [of *England*] an Officer who is only appointed for a Time to officiate at a Coronation, or upon the Trial of some Nobleman for High Treason; which being ended, his Commission expires; so that he breaks his Wand, and puts an End to his Authority.

STEWARD'SHIP, Office of a Steward.

ST'IBIAL

STIBIAL [*stibium*, L.] antimonial.
Harvey.

To **STICK** [*stican*, *Sax.* *sticken*, *Dan.* *sticken*, *Teut.*] to thrust a pointed Weapon into.

To **STICK** [*stican*, *Sax.*] to cleave to.

A **STICK** [*stiek*, *Belg.* *sticken*, *Teut.*] a Piece of a Bough, a Staff.

To **STICK**'LE, to contest, to altercation, &c.

A **STICK**'LER [of *stican*, *Sax.* &c. to cleave to] a busy Body in public Affairs, a zealous Person.

STICK'LER, an Officer formerly who cut Wood for the Priority of *Ederose*, within the King's Park at *Carendon*. O. R.

STIC'TICUM *Emplastrum*, a Plaster for healing and closing up of Wounds. L.

STICK'Y, glutinous.

STIFF [*stiff*, *Sax.* *stiff*, L. S. *stiff*, *Teut.*] not pliant, rigid.

A **STIFF** Gale [*S. T.*] a strong Wind.

To **STIF**'FEN [*stifan*, *Sax.* *stiffen*, *Teut.*] to make or grow stiff.

STIFF'LY, inflexibly, rigidly.

STIFF'NECKED, obstinate, refractory.

STIFF'NESS, Inflexibility, Rigidity.

To **STIF**'LE [*stouffer*, *F. Mer. Cas.* derives it of *στυφω*, *Gr.*] to suffocate; also to suppress or conceal a Matter.

STIF'LE Joint [of a Horse] the first Joint and bending next the Buttock, and above the Thigh.

STIF'LED Horse, whose Leg-bone is put out, or the Joint much hurt.

STIG'AND [of *stigan*, *Sax.* *stigen*, *Teut.* to climb, *q. d.* the Climber] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Time of *William the Conqueror*.

STIG'MA, a Mark with a hot Iron, or a Mark of Infamy. L.

STIG'MATICAL } [*stigmaticus*, L. of
STIG'MATICK } *στυγματικός*, *Gr.*]
branded with Infamy or Disgrace.

To **STIG**'MATIZE [*stigmatizer*, *F. stigmare*, L. *στυγματίζω*, *Gr.*] to brand or mark with a hot Iron, to set a Brand or Infamy upon, to defame, to slander.

STIL'BON [*stibon*, glittering, *Gr.*] the Planet *Mercury*, because it twinkles more than the rest of the Planets.

STILE [*stigel*, *Sax.* a Step] an Entrance into a Field, Lane, &c. made to go up with Steps.

STILE in Writing. See *Style*.

STILES [with Joiners] the upright Pieces which go from the Bottom to the Top in any Wainscot.

STILL [*stille*, *Sax.* *still*, *Belg.* *still*, *Teut.*] quiet, not noisy.

To **STILL** [*stellan*, *Sax.* *stillen*, *Teut.* *stiller*, *Dan.*] to quiet, make still, to suppress a Noise.

STILL'NESS [*stilla*, *Teut.*] Quietness.

STILL'BORN [*stille Bopene*, *Sax.*] born dead, abortive.

STILL'YARD [*q. d.* *Steel-Yard*, so called

from the great Quantities of Steel sold there] a Place in *Thames Street*, *London*, where the Company of *Easterlings*, or *Hanse Merchants*, had their Abode.

To **STILL** [of *stillare*, to fall Drop by Drop, L.] See to *Distill*.

A **STILL** [of *stillando*, L.] an Alembic, &c.

STILL, until now, till this Time.

STILL'TIOUS Oils [*stillitium*, L.] Oils drawn out of mixed Bodies, by Force of Fire, and distinguished from those that are made by Expression.

STIL'LATORY, a Place to put a Still in.

STILLET'TO, a Dagger or Turk. *Ital.*

STIL'LING, a Stand or wooden Frame to set a Vessel on in a Cellar, &c.

STILTS [of *stiltzen*, *Teut.* *stelen*, L. S. or *Stælcen*, *Sax.* to go with Struts] worn on the Feet for going through dirty places.

To **STIM**'ULATE [*stimulatum*, L.] to move or stir up, to spur or egg on.

STIMUL'ATION, a pushing or egging on a Property in angular Bodies, whereby they cause Vibrations, Inflation of the Fibres, and a greater Deviation of nervous Fluids into the Part affected.

A **STING**, a Sort of little Spear in some Insects, serving as a defensive Weapon.

To **STING** [*stingan*, *Sax.* of *στίζω*, *Gr.*] to wound, or put to Pain with a Sting.

STING'ILY, niggardly.

STIN'GINESS, Niggardliness, Covetousness.

STIN'GO, old strong Beer.

STIN'GY, niggardly, covetous, miserly.

To **STINK** [*stincan*, *Sax.* *stinken*, *Teut.* *stinken*, *Dan.*] to send forth an ill Smell.

A **STINK** [*stenc*, *Sax.* *stank*, *Teut.*] an ill Smell.

STINK'ARD [of *stenc*, and *aerd*, *Belg.* Nature, *stucker*, *Teut.*] a stinking, nasty Fellow.

To **STINT** [*stintan*, *Sax.*] to bound or confine, to restrain or curb.

A **STINT**, a Bound, a Limit.

STI'ONY [of *στις*, *Gr.*] a Disease within the Eye-lids.

STIP'ATION, guarding, environing. L.

STI'PEND [*stipendium*, L.] Salary, Hire, Wage, Pay.

STIPEN'DIARY [*stipendiarius*, L.] that serves for Hire or Wages.

STI'PONY, a Sort of sweet Liquor.

STIP'TICAL } [*stipicus*, L. *στυπτικός*,
STIP'TICK } *Gr.*] stopping, more espe-

cially of Blood; binding.

To **STI**'PULATE [*stipuler*, *F. stipulatum*, L.] to covenant, bargain, or agree.

STI'PULATION, a covenanting, agreeing; an Agreement on Words and Clauses to be put into a solemn Contract. F. of L.

To **STIR** [*stiran*, *Sax.*] to move.

A **STIR** [*stirnung*, *Sax.*] a Bustle, a Commotion, a Disturbance.

STI'RIOUS

STIRIOUS [*stirio*, L. an Icicle] hanging, or being in Drops like Icicles.

STIRK } [*stirpe*, Sax.] a young Steer,

STURK } Ox, or Heifer. *Luncaf.*

STIR'ER, an Exciter, an Instigator.

STIR'UP [*stirap*, Sax.] an Iron fastened to the Saddle to rest the Foot in.

STIRRUP [in a *Ship*], is a Piece of Timber put under the Keel, when some Part of it is lost or beaten off.

A **STITCH** [*stiche*, Sax. *stich*, Teut.] the Sewing with a Needle; also a sharp pricking Pain.

To **STITCH** [*stichen*, L. S. and Teut.] to sew with a Needle.

STITCH-Wort, an Herb good against Stitches and Pains in the Side. *Caryophyllus bolleus glaber*. L.

STITHE [of *stith*, Sax. *stiff*, Teut.] strong, stiff, as *Stitbe Cheese*. N. C.

STITHY [*stith*, Sax.] a Smith's Anvil; also a Disease in Oxen.

STIT'LE-Back [*sticling*, Teut.] a little Sort of Fish.

To **STIVE**, to stuff up close; to make hot or sultry.

STIV'EN, Sternness. N. C.

STIVER [*stiver*, Belg.] a Coin, in value 1 and a 5th of a Penny. *Englsh.*

STIVES, Stews, where lewd Women prostitute themselves.

STOAK'ED, stocked or stopped.

STOAKED [*Sea Term*] when the Water in the Bottom of the Ship cannot come to the Pump, they say, *the Ship is stoaked*.

STOAK'ER, one who looks after the Fire in a Brewhouse.

A **STOAT** [*stut*, Sax.] a Stallion Horse; also a Sort of Rat.

STOCCA'DO [*stocata*, Ital.] a Stab or Thrust with a Weapon. *Spenc.*

STOCK [*stocce*, Sax. *stock*, L. S. and Teut.] the Stump or Stem of a Tree; a Fund of Money; a Part of a Tally struck in the Exchange.

STOCK [*stoc*, F. *stocco*, Ital. *stock*, Du. *stock*, Teut.] a Race or Family.

STOCK [of Cards] the Cards not dealt.

STOCK-Dove, a Fowl.

STOCK-Drawers, Stockings. *Can.*

STOCK'EN Apples, a Fruit much esteemed in Cyder Countries.

STOCK-Fish [*stock visb*, Belg. *stock fish*, Teut.] a Sort of Fish dried in frosty Air without being salted.

STOCK Gilliflower, a Plant of which there are various Sorts both single and double.

To **ST'OCK**, to supply, to furnish.

STOCK'ING, the covering of the Leg.

STOCK'JOBBER, one who gets Money by buying and selling in the Funds.

STOCK' STILL, motionless.

STOCKS [*stocce*, Sax. *stock*, Belg. and Teut.] an Engine for the Punishment of Malefactors; also a Frame of great Timber for building and repairing Ships.

STO'ICISM [*stocicismus*, L.] the Maxims and Opinions of the Stoicks.

STO'ICKS [*stocicens*, F. *stoci*, L. *stocis*, Gr.] a Sect of Philosophers at Athens, Followers of *Zeno*; so called from *Zeno*, Gr. a Porch, because he taught in a common Porch of the City. They held that a wise Man ought to be free from all Passions, never to be moved either with Joy or Grief, esteeming all Things to be ordered by an inevitable Necessary Fate.

STO'KER. See *Stoker*.

STOLE [*stola*, L. *stola*, Gr.] a Royal Robe, or long Garment.

Groom of the STOLE, the Head-Officer belonging to the Bed-Chamber of a King or Prince.

STOLE, an Ornament worn about the Neck of a Priest, and across the Breast, denoting the Yoke of Christ, and the Cord that bound him; a Tipper.

STO'ID [*solidus*, L.] foolish.

STOLIDITY [*soliditas*, L.] Foolishness.

A **STOL'Y House**, a cluttered dirty House. *Suff.*

STO'MA [*stoma*, Gr.] the Mouth of a Vein or other Vessel.

STOM'ACACE [*stomachus*, Gr.] a Soreness in the Mouth, Rankness of the Gums.

STOM'ACH [*stomachus*, L. of *stomaxos*, Gr.] that Part of the Belly which receives and digests the Food; also the Appetite to Meat; also Cholera or Passion, a testy and refractory Humour.

To **STOMACH** [*stomachare*, L.] to be angry, to resent a Thing.

STOM'ACHER, a Covering worn by Women on the Breast.

STOM'ACHFUL [*stomachabundus*, L.] that hath a great Spirit; dogged, peevish, loth to submit.

STOM'ACHFULNESS, the being full of Repentment.

STOMACH'ICAL } [*stomachal*, F. *stomachicus*, L. *stomachus*, Gr.] of, or good for the Stomach.

STOMACH'ICKS [*stomachica*, L.] Medicines good for the Stomach.

STOMACHOSITY [*stomachositas*, L.] Anger or Indignation.

STOM'ACH-Skins, a Disease in young Fowls, occasioned by thin Skins that breed in their Stomach.

STONE [*stean*, Sax. *stain*, Dan. *stain*, Teut.] a hard Mineral that may be broken or crumbled into small Parts.

STONE-Break, *Crap*, *Wert*, [*stane-top*, Sax.] several Sorts of Herbs.

STONE-Cutter, a Hewer of Stones.

STONE-Cray, a Distemper in Hawks.

STONE-Falcon, a Sort of Hawk, which builds her Nest in Rocks.

STONE-Henge, an admirable Pile of vast Stones, upon *Salisbury Plain*, in *Wiltshire*,

wis'd within the Compass of a Ditch, as it were a Crown, with three Ranks, one within another, some of the Stones being 28 Feet high, and 7 broad, upon the Heads of which others tie across with Mortises, so that the whole Frame seems to hang. As to the Design and Antiquity of it, Authors are not agreed; but some think, they were set up for Monuments of famous Men that were there slain.

STONE of Wool, 14 lb. Stone of Beef, at London, 8 lb. in Hertfordshire, 12 lb. Stone of Glass, 5 lb. of Wax, 8 lb.

To STONE [*steinen*, Sax. *steinigen*, Teut.] to throw Stones at.

STONED [*U-steinet*, Sax.] pelted with Stones, or put to Death by stoning.

STONE-MOUNT, Building of Stone.

STONY' [*sternig*, Teut.] full of Stones.

STOOD, crompt. N. C. As sheep are said to be *stood*, whose Ears are crompt; and, Men who wear their Hair very short.

STOOK, a Shock of Corn of 12 Sheaves.

A STOOL [*Stole*, *San stool*, Dan. *stol*, Teut. *stol*, C. Br. *Mar. Cab* derives it of *stool*, Gr.] a Thing to sit upon.

STOOM'ING [*of Wine*] is putting Bags of Herbs or other Ingredients in it.

To STOOP [*stoep*, Belg.] to bow or bend downwards, to cinge or condescend.

To STOOP [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to stoop, when being upon her Wing she sends down violently to strike the Fowl.

A STOOP [*Stoppa*, Sax.] two Quarts.

To STOP [*stoppe*, Belg. *stapper*, Dan. *stopper*, F.] to stay, to hinder, to keep from going forward.

STOPPER [in a Ship] a Piece of Cable made use of to stop the Halliards, or the Cable, that it may not run out too fast.

STOPPING is the Bally, a Disease to which Poultry are subject.

STOPPLE [*stoppl*, Teut.] a Stopper of a Cask, Bottle, &c.

STORAGE, Warehouse-room.

STORAX [*Storaq*, Gr.] a Gum of a Syrian Tree, that is very sweet-scented, and is much used to Physick.

STORE [*stær*, C. Br.] Abundance; all Provision or Ammunition laid up.

To STORE [*steyren*, Belg. *steyren*, Teut.] to lay up; also to furnish with.

STOREHOUSE, Magazine.

STORER, one who lays up.

STORAGE [*Storaq*, Gr.] natural Affection.

STORK [*Storq*, Gr. natural Affection, because of the great Care it takes of its Dam when grown old] a Fowl.

STORCKS BILLS [*storch schindel*, T.] an Herb; also an Instrument used by Surgeons.

A STORM [*stromm*, *Sea*, L. S. B. and Dan. *storm*, C. B. *sturm*, T. *sturm*, Ital.] blustering Weather, a Tempest, Bustle, Noise, Assault, or sudden Attack; also Trouble.

To STORM [*storme*, Belg. *sturmes*, Teut.]

to charge, to attack a fortified Place furiously; also to brawl or scold.

STORM'INESS, Temperousness.

STORM'Y [*stormig*, Belg. *sturmig*, Teut.] boisterous, tempestuous.

To STOR'Y, to relate; also to range one under another.

A STOR'Y [Contrast of History] a Relation, a Tale, a Lie.

A STORY [Slop, Sax.] a Floor of a Building.

A STOT [*Stoeb*, Sax.] a young Heifer or Bullock, N. C.

A STOTE, a Kind of stinking Ferret.

A STOVE [*stove*, Sax. *stove*, Belg. *stove*, Teut. *stufa*, Ital. *stove*, F.] a Stew or hot Bath; a Room made with an Iron Device in it to cause sweating, or in northern Countries for Warmth; also a Conveniency to burn Sea-coal in a Chimney.

STOVE [with *Confectioners*] a Closet well stopped on all Sides with several Stories or Rows of Wire Shelves, one above another, for the drying of Sweet-meats.

STOV'EL, Straw or Fodder for Cattle.

STOUND [*Stoeb*, Sax. *stunde*, Teut.] Hour, Time, Season; also Misfortune. 6s.

STOUND, a Vessel that sways on Land.

STOUND. See Line.

A STOUND, a little white. Suff.

STOUNDEMEEL [of *stound meel*, Sax.] various, changeable by Turns. 6s.

STOUNDS, Sorrow, Dumps, Fits. 6s.

STOUR, a Fight, an Assault. 6s.

STOURMINSTER [of the River *Stour* and a Minister there] a Town in *Derbyshire* 94 Miles W. S. W. from London.

STOUT [*stout*, B.] lusty, hardy, bold, courageous.

STOUT'LY, lustily, courageously.

STOUT'NESS, Courageousness, Bravery.

STOUTS, Shocks or Brunts. 6s.

STOW [Stop, Sax. a Place] a Name.

To STOW [*stouwe*, Belg.] to place Ware, Provisions, &c. in a Warehouse, or in the Hold of a Ship.

STOW'AGE, Money paid for laying up Goods; also the Place where laid up.

STOW your Words, speak warily. Cant.

STOWERS, Shocks or Brunts. 6s.

STOWK [perhaps of *Stock*, a Stick, T.] a Handle to any Thing. C.

STOWR, a Hedge-stake; also the Round of a Ladder.

STRA'BISM [*Strabismus*, L. *Strep-Carpus*, Gr.] a squinting, or looking askint. L.

To STRAD'DLE [o. d. to stride or stride] to spread the Legs wide.

STRAD'DLING [a Corruption of *Engloring*] a Surname.

To STRAG'GLE [*stragolare*, Ital. *straggle* derives it of *extrahendo*, L. *Spasmus* from *Strep*, Sax. *strey*] to go from one's Company, to wander.

STRAG'GLER, Wanderer, one that has left his Company.

STRAIKS [in *Gunnery*] are Plates of Iron which serve for the Rounds of a Wheel of a Gun-Carriage.

STRAIGHT [Sepace, Sax. *fracks*, T.] right, direct, extended.

STRAIGHT [*fracks*, T. and L. S.] presently, by and by, anon, in a little Time.

To **STRAIGHT'EN**, to make straight.

STRAIGHT'NESS, the being straight, or direct.

STRAIGHT'WAY, directly, immediately.

To **STRAIN** [*efraindre*, F.] to press or squeeze; to press any Liquor through a Sieve, Cloth, &c. to raise the Voice high; to exert vehemently.

To **STRAIN** [of *fringo*, L.] to constrain. *Cheuc.*

A **STRAIN**, a vehement Effort.

A **STRAIN**, a violent Extortion of the Sinews beyond their Strength; a Sprain.

A **STRAIN** [Sepenge. of Sepynah, Sax. to procreate] a Breed of Horses; a Tune; a Flight of Speech.

To **STRAIN** [*Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *strain*, when she catches at any Thing.

A **STRAIN** [among *Hunters*] the View or Tract of a Deer.

STRAINER, an Instrument of Filtration.

A **STRAIT** [*efrait*, F.] a great Pressure, a Difficulty, Distress, extreme Want.

A **STRAIT** [*Hydrography un Estroit*, F. *Stretto*, Ital.] a narrow Arm of the Sea, shut up on both Sides by Lands, affording a Passage from one great Sea to another.

STRAITLY, narrowly.

STRAIT-Laced, constrained, confined.

STRAIT'NESS, Narrowness, Difficulty.

STRAITS, a narrow Kersey Cloth.

A **STRAKE** [*frack*, L. S. *frick*, Teut.] the Line or Track which a Wheel or any Thing else leaves behind it.

STRAKE [in a *Ship*] a Seam between two Planks.

To **STRAKE**, to save. *O.*

A **STRAND** [*Stran'd*, Sax. *Teut. L. S.*] a high Shore or Bank of the Sea, or of a great River; whence a Street on the North West of London, lying near the Bank of the River *Thames*, is called the *Strand*.

A **STRAND** [among *Sailors*] a Twist of a Rope.

STRAND and *Stream*, Freedom from Custom and all Imposition upon Goods or Vessels by Land or Water. *O. R.*

STRANDED [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship, either by Tempest or ill Steerage, is run a-ground, and so perishes.

STRAN'DY [spoken of *Children*] restive, passionate. *O.*

STRANGE [*efrange*, F. q. d. *extraneus*, L.] unusual, uncommon, wonderful.

STRANGE'LY, unusually.

STRANG'NESS, Uncommonness; also Shyness.

STRAN'GER [*efranger*, F. *extraneus*, L.] a Man born out of the Kingdom; one with whom we have no Acquaintance.

A **STRAN'GER** [in *Law*] one who is not privy or Party to an Act.

To **STRAN'GLE** [*efranglar*, F. *frangulieren*, Teut. *frangulare*, L.] to choke or strangle.

STRAN'GLES, a Disease in Horses, attended with a running at the Nose.

STRAN'GLE-Weed, a Kind of Herb.

STRAN'GURY [*franguria*, of *εφραγγια*, Gr.] a Disease when the Urine is voided by Drops, and with Pain, and a continual Inclination to make Water.

A **STRAP** [*Stripp*, Teut. *Strap*, Do. *Strappa*, Ital. F. *Junius* derives it of *εραπια*, Gr. but *Mer. Caf.* of *εραπια*, Gr. flexible] a Thong of Leather.

A **STRAP** [in a *Ship*] is a Rope which is spliced about any Block, and made with an Eye, to fasten it any where on Occasion.

STRAP [among *Surgeons*] is a Sort of Band to stretch out Members in the setting of broken or disjointed Bones.

STRAPPA'DO, a Kind of Rack, a Punishment inflicted by drawing the Criminal up on high, with his Arms tied backwards. *Ital.*

STRAPPING, huge, lusty, bouncing.

STRATA [among *Naturalists*] Layers, or Beds of different Kinds of earthy Matter, lying one over another. *L.*

STRAT'AGEM [corruptly for *Strategem*, *Stratagem*, F. *Stratagema*, L. of *επαρταγισια*, Gr.] a politic Device or subtle Invention of War.

STRATAGEM'ICAL, of or belonging to a Stratagem.

SRATARITH'METRY [of *εραπια*, an Army, *αριθμος*, Number, and *μετρον*, Measure] the Art of drawing up an Army, or any Part of it, in any Geometrical Figure; and also of expressing the Number of Men contained in such a Figure, as they stand in Array, either near at hand, or at a Distance assigned.

STRATIFICATION [in *Chemistry*] a putting different Matters Bed to Bed, or one Layer upon another, in a Crucible, in order to calcine a Metal, &c. *L.*

To **STRATIFY** *Gold and Cement* [among *Refiners*] to lay a Bed of Cement, and then a Plate of Gold, and then another, and so on, till the Crucible is full.

STRATOC'RACY [*εραρατος*, an Army, and *αριστια*, Power, Gr.] Military Government, or a Commonwealth that is governed by an Army, or by Soldiers.

STRATTON [q. d. *Strait Town*] a Market-Town in *Cornwall*, 147 Miles W. by S. from London.

STRATUM *super Stratum*, Layer upon Layer, Rows over one another.

STRAUGHT [*gestrecker*, Teut.] stretched out. *O.*

STRAW [*Strep. Sax. strob*, Teut.] Stubble, the Stalk of Corn.

STRAW [*Military Term*] a Word of Command for Soldiers, when they have grounded their Arms, so that they be ready to return to them upon the first Firing of a Gun, or Beat of Drum.

STRAW'BERRY [*Strepasberran*, Sax.] a Fruit well known.

STRAW-coloured, of the Colour of Straw.

STRAW Worm [*strob-worm*, Teut.] a Sort of Insect.

STRAWY [*Strepene*, Sax.] full of, or strewed with Straw.

To **STRAY** [*of Strep. Sax. away*, or *straviare*, Ital.] to wander from the Company.

A **STRAY**, a Beast taken wandering from its Pasture.

To **STREAK** [*stricken*, L. S. *stricare*, Ital.] to make Lines or Streaks.

STREAK'INESS, the being full of Streaks.

STREAK'Y [*streiffig*, Teut.] abounding with Streaks.

A **STREAM** [*Stream*, Sax. *strom*, L. S. *strom*, Teut.] a running Water, the Current or Course of a River.

To **STREAM** [*Strepman*, Sax. *stromen*, L. S.] to run in a Stream.

STREAM-anchor [*Sea Term*] a small Anchor made fast to a Stream-cable, for a Ship to ride by in gentle Streams.

STREAMER [likely of *strimen*, a Tract, Teut. because it forms by its Motion various Tracts in the Air] a Flag, or Pendant in a Ship.

STREAM-Works, certain Works in the Tin-mines, where the Miners follow the Veins of Metal by cutting Trenches.

STREAM'Y, abounding with Rills.

To **STRECK** [*strecken*, Teut.] to strike, *Sp.*

STREET [*Strepce*, Sax. *stratt*, Belg. *strade*, Dan. *straas*, Ital. of *strata*, L. S. *Via*] a paved Way in a City, &c. built on both Sides.

STREET-Gavel, the Sum of 2 s. anciently paid by every Tenant of the Manour of *Chobling n'ir Suffx.*, to the Lord, for his going out and returning it to it.

STREET-Walker, a public Prostitute.

STRENE, Race, Descent. *Spenc.*

STRENGTH [*Strepngth*, Sax.] Ability, Power.

STRENGTH'ENER, that which gives Strength

STRENUOUS [*strenuus*, L.] stout, valiant, active, vigorous.

STRENUOUSLY, actively, earnestly, assiduously

STRENUOUSNESS, Vigorqueness, Valiantness,

STREP'EROUS [*strepens*, L.] hoarse jarring; also noisy.

STRE'PEROUSNESS, Noisiness.

To **STREP'ITATE** [*strepitatum*, L.] to make a great Noise, to mutter.

STREP'ITUS Judicialis [*Old Law*] the Circumstances of Noise, Crowd, and other Formalities at a Trial in a publick Court of Justice, &c. *L.*

STRESS [*Strepce*, Sax. Violence] a Storm, or foul Weather at Sea; also the main Point in a Business.

To lay a **STRESS** upon, to insist or rely on.

To **STRETCH** [*Strepcan*, Sax. *stretchen*, L. S. and Teut. *strecken*, Dan.] to reach out, to draw into a Length.

STRETCH'ERS [in a *Beat*] those wooden Staves which the Rowers set their Feet against.

To **STREW** [*Strepian*, Sax. *strewen*, Teut.] to scatter abroad or upon.

STREW'ED [*Strebbe*, or *strep'te*, Sax. *gestrewet*, Teut.] scattered here and there.

STR'Æ [among *Naturalists*] are the small Hollows or Chamferings in the Shells of Cockles, Scallops, and other Shell fish.

STR'ATED, chamfred, channelled.

STRICKEN, beaten, smitten; also advanced, as *stricken in Tears*.

STRICKLE } [of *Strepican*, Sax. to
STRICKLESS } strike, *strib-belen*, Teut.]
A Thing to cover the over Measure of Corn, &c.

STRICT [*strictus*, L.] close, exact, positive, punctual, rigid, severe.

STRICT'IVE [*strictivus*, L.] gathered or cropped with the Hand.

STRICT'LY, exactly, severely.

STRICT'NESS, Exactness, Severity.

STRICT'URE [*stritura*, L.] a Spark from a red-hot Iron; but it is chiefly used in a figurative Sense, as *brutes bear some Strictures of Ratiocination*.

STRIDE [*Strepce*, Sax.] two Steps, or a Measure of five Foot.

To **STRIDE** [*Strepce*, Sax.] or of *scriiden*, L. S.] to step wide, or bestride, to lay the Leg over a Horse.

A **COCK'S-STRIDE** [*Skinner* derives it of *strepnd*, Sax. of *strepnan*, Sax. to procreate] the Tread of a Cock in an Egg; also the wide Step of a Cock.

STRID'ENT [*stridens*, L.] making a Noise, gnashing with the Teeth.

STRID'ULOUS [*stridulus*, L.] crashing or screeking.

STRID'ULOUSNESS, the being stridulous or noisy.

STRIFE [of *striben*, Teut.] Contention, Endeavour.

The **STRIG**, the Foot-stalk of any Fruit. *Suff.*

STRIG'MENT [*strigmentum*, L.] Scrapings, Recrement.

To **STRIKE** [*strepican*, Sax. *strichen*, Dan.] to beat or hit; to affect or make an Impression

Impression on the Mind; to make even Measure with a Strickle.

To STRIKE Sail [*stricken*, L. S.] is to let down, or lower the Sail.

A STRIKE [*stribe*, Teut.] a Strickle to measure Corn, &c. also a Measure containing four Pecks.

A STRIKE [of *Flax*] as much as is heckled at one Handful.

STRIK'ER, one that strikes.

STRIK'ING, affecting, signal.

A STRING [*pseng*, Sax. of *stringere*, L. *stringere*, Belg. *stringa*, Ital. all of *stringendo*, L.] any Thong, Thread, Line; &c. to tie with.

To STRING, to file on or string, to make tongs, to furnish with Strings.

STRING *that Lamprey* [in *Carving*] cut it up.

STRING Halt [in *Horses*] a sudden twitching up the hinder Leg.

STRIN'GENT [*stringens*, L.] binding, forcing, forcible.

STRING'INESS, the being full of Strings.

STRINGS [*stringe*, Dan.] the Cords of a Musical Instrument.

STRING'Y, full of Strings.

To STRIP [*stroope*, Belg.] to pull off the Cloaths, Skin, Hide, &c.

A STRIP, a small Piece of Cloth, &c.

STRIP [in *Law*] Spoil, Destruction, as to make *Strip and Waste*.

A STRIPE [*strepo*, Belg. *streiff*, Teut.] a Blow or Lash; also a Streak in Silk, Cloths, or Stuffs.

STRIPE [of *stirps*, L.] Race, Kindred. *Cb.*

STRIP'LING [*g. d.* Tripling, says *Minshaw*, a *tripudiando*, L. Dancing] a young Man, or Youth.

To STRIVE [*streben*, Teut. and L. S. *strider*, Dan. *effrimer*, L.] to endeavour earnestly, to contend, to combat with.

STRIV'ER, one who endeavours.

A STROAK [*pspicke*, Sax. *strecke*, Belg. *strib*, Teut.] a Streak, Line, or Dash.

A STROKE [*strecb*, Teut.] a Blow.

To STROKE [*pspiccan*, Sax. *strecben*, Teut. *strocicare*, Ital. *stager*, Dan.] to rub or feel gently with the Hand.

STRO'KAL, an Iron Instrument used in making Glass.

To STROLL, to rove or ramble about.

STROLL'ER, one who rambles about.

STROM, an Instrument to keep the Malt in the Vat. *N. C.*

STROMA'TICKS [of *σπόμενα*, Gr.] Books on several scattered Subjects.

STRONG [*psrang*, Sax. *stren*, Dan. *strenus*, L. *επνεος*, *Hefycb.* but *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *εστρεγγυατος*, Gr.] able, lusty, stout, or of great strength.

STRONG'HAND, great Force, Might.

STRONG'LY, lustily, stoutly.

STRONG'WATER, distilled Liqueur.

STROPHE [*στροφή*, Gr.] the first of the three Members of a *Greek* Lyrick Poem.

STROUDS [*Sea Term*] the several Twists at the End of a Cable or Rope.

To STROUT, to swell out, to puff out.

To STROUT, to range, to wander. *Gay.*

To STROW, to spread by scattering.

STRUCTURE [*structura*, L.] a Fabrick or pile of Building. *F.*

STRUCTURE [in *Philosophy*] the Combination of all those Qualities of Matter in any natural Body, which distinguish it from others.

STRUCTURE [in *Rhetorick*] is a Disposition of the Parts of a Discourse.

STRUDE }

STRODE } a Stock of breeding Mares.

STRUG'GLE, an earnest or violent Striving.

To STRUG'GLE [*Mer. Caf.* derives it of *επσχυομαι*, Gr.] to strive one's self violently, to wrestle, to strive earnestly.

STRU'MA, a Swelling in the Neck, &c. the King's Evil. *L.*

STRUMA'TICK [*strumaticus*, L.] belonging to, or troubled with, such Swellings.

STRU'MOUS, is applied to such Swellings of the Glands as happen in the *Struma*.

A STRUM'PET [*Minshaw* derives it of *trumper*, *F.* to deceive, or of *stout pot*, Belg. of *stout*, Filth, Dung, and *pot*, a Pot, *g. d.* a common Jacks, &c.] a common Harlot.

STRUNT, a Tail or Rump, especially of a Horse. *N. C.*

STRUNT'ED Sheep, Sheep with their Tails cut off.

STRUSH'INGS, Orts. *N. C.*

To STRUT [*g. d.* stretch out, *Minshaw*; or of *strutzen*, Teut. or of *psopre*, Sax. the Tail, *g. d.* to erect the Tail] to walk after a proud and stately Manner.

STRUT'TINGLY, proudly, stately.

STRUT } [at *Liñol* in England] an

STROUT } Hoop Petticoat.

A STUB [*stovbe*, Sax. *stobbe*, Belg. *stipes*, L.] a Stump or Stock of a Tree, &c.

STUB'BED, short and well set.

STUB'BEDNESS, the being short and thick.

STUB'BING [in *Husbandry*] the pulling Shrubs, Brooms, &c. out of the Land.

STUB'BLE [*stopper*, L. S. and Teut. *stovbe*, *F.* *supple*, Ital. of *stipula*, L.] short straw left after the Corn is reaped.

STUB'BORN [*g. d.* stout born, *Minshaw*, or of *εσθις*, Gr. thick, *Mer. Caf.*] obstinate, inflexible.

STUB'BORNLY, obstinately.

STUB'BORNNESS, Obstinacy.

A STUCK'LING, an Apple-pasty or *Pye*. *Suff.*

STUC'CO, a fine Plaster for Walls. *Ital.*

STUD [*studd*, Sax.] a Nail embossed in any Thing; a Sort of Button.

A STUD [*stueb*, Sax. *stutery*, Teut.] a Stock of breeding Mares.

STU'DING-Bails [on *Ship Board*] are Bolts of Canvas extended in a fair Gale of Wind along the Side of the Main Sail, and boomed out with a Boom.

STU'DENT [*an student, F. studens, L.*] one who studies any Art or Science, especially at an University.

STU'DENT [*studens, L.*] studious. *Cb.*

STU'DIOUS [*studiosus, F. studiosus, L.*] much given to study; also earnest for, desirous of, regardful.

STU'DIOUSLY, with Study, diligently.

STU'DIOUSNESS, the being very studious.

STU'DY [*studium, F. studium, L.*] Application of Mind to learn, or do any Thing; also a Closet to study in, a Library.

To **STU'DY** [*studium, F. studere, L.*] to apply the Mind to, to contrive.

STUFF [*stoff, Du. stoff, F. stoffa, Ital. stoff, C. Br.*] Matter; also thin woollen Cloths; also a general Name for all Kinds of Works made of Gold, Silver, Silk, Wool, Hair, Cotton, or Thread.

To **STUFF** [*either of Stuff, as above, or as Mar. Caf. conjectures, of στυψω, Gr.*] to cram or fill.

STUF'NET, a Posnet or Skillet. *Suff.*

STUKE [*stuc, F. stucco, Ital.*] Mortar

STUCK } made of Chalk and White Marble, pounded together and sifted, fit for the making of Imagery; Plaster of Paris.

A **STULL**, a Launchon; a great Piece of Bread, Cheese, or other Victuals. *Effus.*

STULM, a Shaft to draw Water out of a Mine.

STULTILOQUENCE [*stultiloquentia, L.*] foolish Talk.

STUM, the Flower of Wine, set a-working.

To **STUM**, to put Ingredients in Wine decayed, to revive it, and make it brisk.

To **STUM'BLE** [*stamma, Swed. q. d. to tumble*] to falter, to fall in going.

A **STUMP** [*stump, Belg. stump, Dan. stumpf, Teut.*] a broken Piece of a Tree, standing out of the Ground; also that Part of a broken Tooth that remains in the Jawbone.

To **STUMP** [*stumper, Dan. stumpfen, Teut.*] to cut off a Stump; also to brag or boast.

A **STUMPER**, a Boaster or Bragger.

STUMP'Y, thick and short, stiff; also a-bounding with Stumps.

To **STUN** [*stunner, F. getton, Sax. or-ffanen, Teut.*] a Noise] to render stupid by a Blow or Noise.

STUNT [*stuntes, Sax.*] a Fool; sullen, angry. *Lincolnsb.*

To **STUNT** [*stunta, Islandick*] to hinder from Growth.

STUNT'ED, hindered in the Growth.

STUPEFACTION, a making stupid; dull,

or senseless; an extraordinary Astonishment. *F. of L.*

STUPEFACTIVE [*stupescens, F.*] that is of a stupifying Quality; as a *stupescitive Medicine, L.*

STUPEN'DIOUS } [*of stupere, L.*] pro-
STUPEN'DOUS } digious, wonderful, a-
frostishing.

STUPEN'DOUSLY, prodigiously.

STUPEN'DIOUSNESS, Wonderfulness.

STUPES [with *Surgens*] Pledges of Tow, &c. dipped in hot Liquors, to be applied to the Parts affected.

STU'PID [*stupidus, F. stupidus, L.*] blockish, dull, senseless.

STU'PIDLY, foolishly.

STU'PIDNESS, Dulness, Blockishness.

STU'PIDITY [*stupiditas, F. stupiditas, L.*] Dulness, Blockishness, Senselessness.

To **STU'PIFY** [*stupidus, F. stupescere, L.*] to make stupid, dull, or senseless, to benumb, to astonish or dismay.

STU'POR [*stupor, F.*] Lack of Sense or Feeling, Insensibleness, Stupidity. *L.*

To **STU'PRATE** [*stuprator, L.*] to ravish a Woman.

STUPRA'TION, deflowering or ravishing a Woman, committing a Rape.

STUR'BRIDGE [of *Sture* the Name of a River, and *Bridge*] a Town near Cambridge, where a great Fair is kept every Year in September.

STUR'DILY, lustily, obstinately.

STUR'DINESS, Lustiness, Obstinateness.

STUR'DY [*Mar. Caf. derives it of στυς, Gr. corpulent*] strong, lusty, bold, valiant; also a Disease in Cattle.

STUR'GEON [*sturgion, F. sturis, L.*] a Fish.

STURK [*Suyre, Sax.*] a young Ox or Heifer.

To **STUR'KEN**, to grow, to thrive. *N. C.*

STUR'RY, inextinguishable, sturdy, stiff. *S. C.*

To **STURT**, to straggle. *O.*

To **STUTTER** [*stutter, Teut.*] to speak hastily and brokenly, to hammer.

STUTTERER, one who stutters, or hammers.

STUT [*Stuz, Sax.*] a Gast. *O.*

A **STY** [*stye, Sax. stig, Dan.*] a Place for keeping or fattening Swine in.

A **STY** [*Mar. Caf. derives it of στυς, Gr. but Skinner of στύγιον, Sax.*] a Kind of Swelling upon the Eye-lid.

STY'GIAN [*Stygias, L.*] belonging to the River Styx, which the Poets feign to be the River of Hell; also infernal.

STY'GIAN Liquors [with *Clysters*] acid Spirits, so named of their Efficacy in dissolving or dissolving mixed Bodies.

STYLE [*stylus, L. of ἕντυλον, Gr.*] a Manner of Writing, a Way of Expression. *F.*

STYLE [in *Chronology*] a particular Method

thead of reckoning the Year, according to the *Old* or *New Style*.

NEW STYLE, the New Computation of Time according to the Settlement of Pope Gregory XIII. which now goes 11 Days before the Old; the first Day of the Month, among those that go by the *Old Style*, being the 12th with those that observe the *New*; so that their fixed Festivals fall 11 Days before the other. This Style is used in most Places beyond Sea, and now used by us.

OLD STYLE, is the Computation of Time according to the Settlement of *Julius Cæsar*: this Style was used in *England* and some other Protestant Countries; but, for the Conveniency of Trade, &c. was altered by Act of Parliament in 1752. So that the *New Style* is now almost universal.

STYLE [in *Dialing*] a Line whose Shadow on the Plate of the Dial shews the true Hour-line, and is the upper Edge of the Gnomon, Cock, or Needle.

STYLE [among *Botanists*] is that middle prominent Part of the Flower of a Plant which adheres to the Fruit or Seed, being usually long and slender, whence it takes its Name.

To **STYLE**, to call, to term, to name.

STYLOBA'TA [Στυλοβάτη, Gr.] the Pedestal of a Column or Pillar, the Base on which it stands. *L.*

STYLOCERATOHYOIDES [of στυλός, a Pillar, κέρα, a Horn, and υοίδης, Gr.] are Muscles of the *Oi Hyoides*, which draw upwards the Tongue and *Larynx*; as also the Jaws in Deglutition, or in the Act of swallowing.

STYLOGLOS'SUM [of στυλός, and γλῶσσα, Gr. the Tongue] is the Pair of Muscles which lift up the Tongue.

STYLOIDES [Στυλοειδής, Gr.] certain Processes of Bone, shaped like a Pencil, and fixed in the Root of the Skull.

STY'LOPHARYNGÆUS [of στυλός, and φάρυγξ, Gr. a Gaping] a Pair of Muscles which dilate the *Gullet*, and draw the *Fauces* upwards.

STYM'MA [Στύμμα, Gr.] is that thick Mass which remains after the steeping of Herbs, Flowers, &c. and pressing out the Oil.

STYPTICK [στυπτικόν, F. *stypticus*, L. of Στυπτικόν, Gr.] that is of a binding Quality or Nature.

STYPTICK Water [among *Chymists*] a Liquor made of Colcothar calcined, or Vitriol dissolved, with burnt Alkum, Sugar Candy, the Urine of a young Man, &c. for stopping the Flux of Blood.

STYX, a poisonous Fountain of *Arcadia*, feigned by the Poets to be a River of Hell, by which the Gods swore, and he that swore falsely was banished from Heaven and Nectar for 1000 Years.

SUA'DA, the Goddess of Eloquence. *L.*

SUA'SIBLE [*suasibilis*, L.] that may be persuaded.

SUA'SION, a persuading. *L.*

SUA'SIVE, belonging to Persuasion.

SUA'SORY [*suasorius*, L.] tending to persuade.

SUAVIA'TION, an amorous kissing. *L.*

SUAVIL'OQUENCE [*suauiloquentia*, L.] sweet and pleasant Talk.

SUAV'ITY [*suauius*, F. *suauietas*, L.] Sweetness, Pleasantness.

SUBA'CID [*sub* and *acidus*, L.] sour in a small Degree.

SUBAC'TION, a kneading or working; a bringing under or subduing. *L.*

SUBACTION [among *Apotbecaries*] is the working or softening of Plasters.

SUBAL'BID [*subalbidus*, L.] whitish.

SUBAL'PINE [*sub Alpinus*, L.] that lies, lives, or grows on or under the Mountains called the *Alps*.

SUBAL'TERN [*subalterne*, F.] that succeeds by Turns, that is appointed or placed under another.

SUBALTERN Propositions [in *Logick*] are such as differ only in Quantity, and agree in Quality; as, *Every Triangle is right angled, some Triangles are right angled.*

SUBALTERNs [*subalternes*, F.] inferior Judges or Officers.

SUBAQUA'NEOUS [*subaqueus*, L.] that lies under Water.

SUBCARTILAGINE'UM [among *Anatomists*] the upper Part of the Belly under the Cartilages or Gristles of the Chest, the same as *Hypochondria*.

SUBASTRIN'GENT, astrigent in a small Degree.

SUB-CHANTOR, an Under-Chantor, an Officer in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, who begins the Anthem in the Absence of the Chantor.

SUBCINERITIOUS [*subcineritius*, L.] baked under the Ashes.

SUBCLA'VIAN Vessels [in *Anatomy*] are the Veins and Arteries that pass under the *Clavicles*.

SUBCLA'VIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the lower Side of the *Clavícula*, near the *Acronium*, and descends obliquely to be inserted in the upper Part of the first Rib near the *Sternum*.

SUBCONSTELLATION [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Constellation.

SUBCON'TRARY Position [*Geometry*] is when two similar Triangles are so placed, as to have the Angle at the Vertex common, and yet their Bases not parallel.

SUBCONTRARY Propositions [in *Logick*] are such as differ in Quantity, and agree in Quality; as, *Some Man is a Creature, some Man is not a Creature.*

SUBCONSEQUENT'IALLY, by way of Consequence from a former Consequence.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Basilick Vein that runs towards the inner Condyle, or Joint of the Arm. *L.*

SUBCUTANEOUS [*subcutaneus*, L.] lying under the Skin.

SUB-DEAN, a dignified Clergyman, next to the Dean.

SUBDECUPLE [*sub* and *decuplus*, L.] containing one Part of ten.

SUBDELEGATE *Judge*, a Judge appointed under another, a Deputy.

To **SUBDELEGATE** [*subdelegare*, F. *subdelegatum*, L.] to substitute or appoint another to act under one's self.

SUBDE'ND [spoken of *Verse*] low, grovelling, mean.

SUBDITIOUS [*subditivus*, L.] that is put in the Room of another, that is not what he pretends to be; fished, forged.

To **SUB-DIVIDE** [*subdiviser*, F. of *sub*, and *dividere*, L.] to divide the Parts of any Thing already divided.

SUBDIVINE, which is divine, but in an inferior Degree, as Angels, the Soul, &c.

SUB-DIVISION, a second Division under another.

SUB'DOLOUS [*subdolosus*, L.] subtil, crafty, deceitful, sly.

To **SUBDU'CE** [*subducere*, L.] to draw away privately, to seduce.

SUBDU'CTION, a taking privately from, a Subtraction, an Abatement.

To **SUBDU'E** [*subdere*, L.] to bring under, master, conquer, mortify.

SUBDU'ER, a Conqueror.

SUBDU'PLE Proportions [in *Mathematicks*] is when any Number or Quantity is contained in another twice; thus 3 is said to be subduple of 6, and 6 is duple of 3.

SUBFUMIGATIONS, a Ceremony used by Sorcerers to drive away evil Spirits by burning Incense.

SUB'JECT [*sujet*, F. *subjectus*, L.] bound, obliged to some Dependence; liable, apt, inclinable, wont, or used to be.

A **SUB'JECT** [*sujet*, F. *subjectus*, L.] one who is under the Dominion of a sovereign Prince.

A **SUB'JECT** [*sujet*, F. *subjectum*, L.] a Matter treated of, or that about which a Science is conversant.

SUB'JECT [with *Philosophers*] the Subject to which Qualities are joined.

To **SUB'JECT** [*subjectum*, Sup. of *subjicere*, L.] to make subject, to bring under, to make liable, to oblige.

SUBJECT'ION [*subjectio*, F.] being subject; obedient to a Superior; great Dependence; Slavery; Obligation; Necessity. L.

SUBJECT'IVE [*subjectivus*, L.] of or relating to the Subject.

To **SUBJOIN'** [of *sub* and *joindre*, F. *subjungere*, L.] to annex, join, or add to.

SUBITANEOUS [*subit*, F. *subitaneus*, L.] sudden, hasty.

SUBITO [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick and nimble; *Voi subito*, turn over quick, without Loss of Time. *Ital.*

To **SUBJUGATE** [*subjugare*, F. *subjugatum*, L.] to bring under the Yoke, to subdue.

SUBJUGATION, subduing, taking.

SUBJUNCTION [in *Rhetorick*] the same as *Hyponexis*.

SUBJUNCTIVE Mood [in *Grammar*] a Mood so called, because it has some Condition joined to what is affirmed.

SUBLASSARIANS [of *sub*, after, and *lappus*, L. the Fall] a Sect who held that God's Decree of Reprobation was made after the Fall of Adam.

SUBLAXATION [with *Surgeons*] an imperfect Dislocation, when a Bone has got but a little out of its Place. L.

SUBLEVATE [*sublevatum*, L.] to lift up, to succour, or ease.

SUBLEVATION, a lifting up, easing, or succouring. L.

SUBLIGACULUM [with *Surgeons*] a Sort of Truss used in Ruptures. L.

To **SUBLIGATE** [*subligatum*, L.] to bind underneath. L.

SUBLIGATION, a binding or tying underneath. L.

To **SUBLIMATE** [*sublimare*, F. *sublimatum*, L.] to raise any volatile or light Matter, by Means of Fire, to the Top of the Cucurbit, or into its Head.

SUBLIMATE [*sublimatum*, L.] Mercury sublimite.

SUBLIMATE Corrosive [with *Chymists*] a strong, corrosive Powder, made of Quick-silver, impregnated with Acids, and then sublimated up to the Top of the Vessel. F. of L.

SUBLIMATION [with *Chymists*] differs little from Distillation, except that in Distillation only the fluid Part of Bodies are raised; but in this the solid and dry; and that the Matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but in Sublimation is only made of solid substances.

SUBLIMATORIES, subliming Pots. Ck.

SUBLIME [*sublimis*, L.] high, lofty, great; or, a sublime Style, Notion, &c.

To **SUBLIME** [*sublimare*, F.] to raise, to refine; the same as *sublimare*.

SUBLIMELY, loftily.

SUBLIMING Pots, Vessels used for subliming mixed Bodies. See *Alludels*.

SUBLIMIS [*Anatomy*] the Name of one of the Muscles that bends the Fingers.

SUBLIMITY } [*sublimité*, F. *sub-*
SUBLIMENESS } *mitas*, L.] Height
or Loftiness.

SUBLIMY, the same as *Sublimite*.

SUBLINGUALLES [with *Anatomists*] certain small Glands which run on each Side the Tongue near its Tip. L.

SUBLITION [in *Painting*] the laying the Ground Colour under the perfect Colour. L.

SUBLUNARY [*sublunaire*, F. *sublunaris*, L.] under the Orb of the Moon.

SUBMARINE [*sub* and *mare*, L.] lying or acting under the Sea.

To **SUBMERGE** [*submergere*, F. *submergere*, L.] to drown, dip, or plunge under Water.

SUBMER'SION, a plunging under Water, drowning, sinking, or dipping. *F. of L.*
SUBMIS'SION, a yielding to; Respect. Humbleness. *F. of L.*

SUBMIS'S } [*submissus*, *L.*] humble,
SUBMIS'SIVE } lowly, respectful.
SUBMIS'SIVELY, in a Way of Submission.

SUBMIS'SIVENESS, Humbleness, Lowliness.

To **SUBMIT** [*submittere*, *L.*] to be subject, to humble one's self, to yield, to leave or refer to another.

SUBMULTIPLE *Number or Quantity* [among *Mathematicians*] is that which is contained in another Number or Quantity, a certain Number of Times exactly; thus 4 is the Submultiple of 24, being contained in it just six Times.

SUBMULTIPLE Proportion [*Mathematicis*] the Reverse of multiple Proportion.

SUBNERVATE, to cut the Sinews of the Thighs or Legs, to hamstring. *O. L.*

SUBNORMAL [in *Mathematicis*] is a Line determined, in any Curve, the Intersection of the Perpendicular to the Tangent in the Point of Contact with the Axis.

SUBORDINATE [of *sub* and *ordinatus*, *L.*] inferior, placed under another.

To **SUBORDINATE** [*subordonner*, *F.* of *sub* and *ordinatum*, *L.*] to place or set under another.

SUBORDINATELY, in a descending Series.

SUBORDINATION, Dependence of Persons or Things with respect to, or upon one another. *F.*

To **SUBORN** [*subornare*, *F.* *subornare*, *L.*] to put one upon bearing false Witness, or any mischievous Design; to send one privily, and instruct him what to do or say.

SUBORNATION, a setting up or hiring false Witnesses, also the enticing thereto. *F. of L.*

SUBORNATION [in *Law*] a secret or underhand preparing or instructing; a bringing a false Witness; also the enticing or alluring to do such an Act.

SUBPOENA [*i. e.* under the Penalty, as *sub poena centum librarum*, *i. e.* under the Penalty of forfeiting 100 Pounds] a Writ to call a Man, under the Degree of Peerage, in *Chancery* only, where the Common Law fails, and has made no Provision; a Writ for the summoning of Witnesses, to testify in other Courts. *L.*

SUB Reader, an Under-Reader in the Inn of Court, who reads the Text of Law the Reader is to discourse upon, and assists him in the Reading.

SUBREPTION [*subreptio*, *L.*] obtaining a Favour by Surprize or unfair Representation.

SUBREPTIVIOUS. See *Surreptitious*.

SUBRIGUOUS [*subriguus*, *L.*] wet, moist, watery underneath,

SUBRISION, a smiling. *L.*
 To **SUBROGATE** [*subroger*, *F.* *subrogatum*, *L.*] to substitute or put in Place of another.

SUBROGATION [*Civil Law*] putting another Person in the Place and Right of him who is the proper Creditor. *F. of L.*

SUBSANNATION, a mocking at. *L.*
SUBSCAPULARIS [*Anatomy*] is the Muscle of the Arm which fills up the inward hollow Part of the Shoulder-Blade.

To **SUBSCRIBE** [*scribere*, *L.*] to sign or set one's Hand to a Writing; also to consent, to submit to.

SUBSCRIBER, one who subscribes.

SUBSCRIPTION, a signing or setting one's Hand to the Bottom of a Writing. *L.*

SUBSCRIPTION [among *Bookellers*] is when the Undertakers propose Advantages to those who take so many Books at a certain Price, and lay down Part of the Money before the Impression is finished.

SUBSECTION [*sub* and *sectio*, *L.*] a Section of a Section.

SUBSEQUENT [*subsequens*, *L.*] immediately following, or coming next after. *F.*

SUBSEQUENTLY, so as to follow together.

To **SUBSERVE** [*subservire*, *L.*] to promote or help forward.

SUBSERVIENCY, a being subservient.

SUBSERVIENT [*subserviens*, *L.*] servicable, helpful.

SUBSEQUENTIAL Proportion. See *Seqential*.

To **SUBSIDE** [*subsistere*, *L.*] to sink or become lower; as the Streams *subside* from their Banks.

SUBSIDENCE [*subsidentia*, *L.*] the settling to the Bottom, as Settlement in Urine, &c.

SUBSIDIARY [*subsidiari*, *F.* *subsidiarius*, *L.*] that is given or sent to the Aid and Assistance of another; helping.

SUBSIDY [*subsidium*, *F.* *subsidium*, *L.*] an Aid, Tax, or Tribute, granted by the Parliament to the King upon an urgent Occasion, and imposed upon the Subjects, according to a certain Rate on Lands or Goods.

To **SUBSIGN** [*subsigno*, *L.*] to sign under.

To **SUBSIST** [*subsistere*, *F.* *subsistere*, *L.*] to stand or be, to have a Being; to live, to hold out, to continue.

SUBSISTENCE [*subsistentia*, *F.* *subsistentia*, *L.*] Being, Abiding, Continuance, Food, Livelihood.

SUBSISTENCE-Money, Half-pay given to Soldiers for their present Support.

SUBSORTITION, a chusing by Lot to fill up the Place of them that were before refused.

SUBSTANCE [*substantia*, *L.*] Essence or Being; Matter, Reality; Estate, Goods, Wealth; also the most material Points of a Discourse

Discourse; the best and most nourishing Parts of a Thing. *F.*

SUBSTANTIAL [*substantial*, *F.* *substantialis*, *L.*] essential, real, strong, solid, pithy, rich, wealthy.

SUBSTANTIALLY, solidly, really.

SUBSTANTIVE [*in Grammar*] as a *Noun-substantive*, a Word which denotes the absolute Being of a Thing, and which, joined with a Verb, serves to make a perfect Sentence. *F. of L.*

TO SUBSTITUTE [*substituer*, *F.* *substituere*, *L.*] to put in the Room of another.

A SUBSTITUTE [*substitute*, *F.* *substitutus*, *L.*] a Deputy, one who supplies the Place of another.

SUBSTITUTION [*in Algebra or Fractions*] is the putting in the Room of any Quantity of an Equation, some other Quantity which is equal, but expressed after another Manner. *F. of L.*

TO SUBSTRACT. See *To subtract*.

SUBTRACTION, an under-pinning, groundfelling, or laying the Foundation of a House. *L.*

SUBSTRALAR Line [*in Dialing*] is that Line on the Plane of a Dial, over which the Style stands at right Angles with the Plane.

TO SUBSULT [*subsultare*, *L.*] to leap under or about.

SUBSULTATION, such a Leaping.

SUBSULTORY, leaping under, or up and down.

SUB-SUPRA Particular Proportion [*in Mathematicks*] is contrary to *super-particular Proportion*.

SUBTANGENT [*in any Curve*] is the Line which determines the Interfection of the Tangent in the Axis.

SUBTEGULA'NEOUS [*subtegulaneus*, *L.*] under the House-eaves or Roof.

TO SUBTEND' [*sub and tendere*, *L.*] to be extended under.

SUBTENSE [*in Mathematicks*] is a right Line connecting the two Extremities of an Ark or other Curve-line; or a right Line drawn within a Circle at each End, and bounded in the Circumference, cutting the Circle into two equal Parts, to both which it is subtended.

SUBTERDUCTION, a private leading away, or stealing.

SUBTER'FLUOUS [*subterfluous*, *L.*] that flows or runs under.

SUBTERFUGE [*subterfugium*, *L.*] Evasion, Escape, Shift, a Hole to creep out at.

SUBTERRA'NEOUS } [*subterraneus*, *L.*
SUBTERRA'NEAN } [*subterrains*, *F.*] is whatsoever is within the Surface, Bowels, Caverns, or hollow Places of the Earth; that lies under Ground.

SUBTERRANETTY, a being subterraneous.

SUBTILE } [*subtil*, *F.* and *subtilis*, *L.*]
SUBTLE } crafty, cunning, sharp, quick,

ready; also thin, pure, fine, separated from its grosser Parts.

SUBTILE'LY, cunningly, artfully.

SUBTILIZA'TION [*subtilization*, *F.*] the Act of subtilizing.

TO SUBTILIZE [*subtilizer*, *F.*] to make subtle or thin; also to use Subtilties, Tricks, or Shifts.

SUBTLY, craftily, slyly, artfully.

SUBTLETY } [*subtilite*, *F.* of *subtilis*,
SUBTILITY } *L.*] Craft, Sharpness of Wit; a subtle Trick, a cunning Fetch, a Quirk.

TO SUBTRACT [*subtractum*, *L.*] to deduct or take from.

SUBTRACTION [*in Arithmetick*] is the taking one Thing from another, to find the Remainder. *L.*

SUBTRACTION Compound [*Arithmetick*] a Method of taking a Sum compounded of several different Species, from another Sum compounded likewise of the same Sorts of Species; as Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, out of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

SUBTRAHEND' [*subtrahendum*, *L.*] the lesser Number, which is to be taken or subtracted out of a greater.

SUBTRIPLE Proportion [*in Arithmetick*] is when one Number is contained in another just three Times, as 2 is said to be Subtriple of 6, and 6 is the Triple of 2.

SUBVENTA'NEOUS [*subventaneus*, *L.*] under the Wind; also addled, as a subventaneous Egg, i. e. an addled Egg.

SUBVENTION, Supply, Aid, Subsidy. *F. of L.*

SUBVER'SION, turning upside down, or overthrowing; the Ruin or Destruction of a State or Kingdom. *F. of L.*

SUBVER'SIVE, tending to overturn.

TO SUBVERT' [*subverter*, *F.* of *subverto*, *L.*] to overturn, overthrow, or ruin; as to *subvert the Government*.

SUBVERTER, one who overthrows.

SUBURBANITY [*suburbanitas*, *L.*] the Neighbourhood of them that dwell without the City.

SUBUR'BIAN [*suburbanus*, *L.*] belonging to the Suburbs.

SUBURBS [*suburbia*, *L.*] that Part of a City or Town which lies without the Walls or Bounds of it.

SUBU'BERES [*of sub, under, and ubere*, the Breast, *L.*] sucking Infants.

SUBULTURIAN [*subulturinus*, *L.*] living by Rapine like a Vulture.

SUC'GAGE, the same as *Apocryphism*.

SUCCEDA'NEOUS [*succedaneus*, *L.*] succeeding or coming in the Room of another; as a *succedaneous Medicine*, is the Medicine used after or instead of another.

SUCCE'DENT [*succedens*, *L.*] succeeding, following after.

SUCCE'DENT Houses [among *Astrologers*] are the Second, Fifth, Eighth, and Eleventh; 52

So termed because they follow or succeed Angles in a Figure of the Heavens, yet not so much in Order, as in Dignity and Condition.

To SUCCEED [*succedere*, F. *succedere*, L.] to follow, to come next after, to come in the Place of another; to speed well or prosper; to come to pass or fall out.

SUCCESSION, one who sings the Bass or lowest Part in a Concert of Musick. L.

To SUCCENTURIATE [*succenturiatum*, L.] to fill up the Number of a Band of Soldiers.

SUCCESS [*succere*, F. *successus*, L.] the Event or Issue of a Business either good or bad; but it is most commonly taken for a happy Issue, or good Luck.

SUCCESSFUL, fortunate, lucky.

SUCCESSFULLY, fortunately, luckily.

SUCCESSFULNESS, the being fortunate or lucky.

SUCCESSION, a succeeding or coming after; a Series or continued Order of Time.

SUCCESSION of the Signs [in *Astrology*] is that Order in which they are usually reckoned, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. it is otherwise termed *Consequents*.

SUCCESSIVE [*successivus*, L.] that succeeds, or follows one after another.

SUCCESSIVELY, in a regular Series, without Intermission.

SUCCESSOR [*successor*, F.] one who succeeds another in his Place or Estate. L.

SUCCIDUOUS [*succidans*, L.] ready to fall.

SUCINCT [*succinctus*, L.] brief, short, comprehended in a few Words. F.

SUCINCTLY, briefly, concisely.

SUCINCTNESS, Brevity, Comprehensiveness.

SUCCINEOUS [*succineus*, L.] belonging to Amber.

SUCORY [*scibarium*, L. *suxumum*, Gr] an Herb good to cool, and open Stoppages in the Liver; wild Endive.

SUCOTRINE Aloe, is the finest Sort that comes from the Isle *Sucotra*, on the Coast of *Arabia*; and from its Colour is called *Aloe Hepatica*, or Liver-coloured Aloe.

To SUC'COUR [*succurrere*, L. *succourir*, F.] to assist, help, or relieve.

To SUC'COUR [Sea Term] to strengthen or make more firm, as to succour a *Mast*, *Cable*, &c.

To SUC'COUR a Place, is to raise the Siege of it, by driving the Enemy from before it.

SUC'COUR [*succors*, F.] Help, Relief, Supply.

SUC'COURER, Helper, Assistant.

SUC'COUS [*succosus*, L.] juicy, full of Juice.

SUC'CUBUS [*succuba*, F.] a Demon which is supposed to assume a Woman's Shape to lie with a Man. L.

SUC'CULA [in *Mechanick*] a bare Axis or Cylinder with Staves in it to move it round with any *Tympanum*. L.

SUC'ULENCY, a being succulent.

SUC'ULENT [*succulentus*, L.] full of Juice, juicy. F.

To SUC'CUMB [succumbere, F. *succumbere*, L.] to fall down, to sink, or fall under; as, to succumb under the Weight of Afflictions.

SUC'CUS Pancreaticus [with *Anatomists*] the Pancreatic Juice. L.

SUC'CUSSION } [with *Physicians*] such
SUCUS'SION } a shaking of the nervous Parts as is procured by strong Stimuli, or Stimulatores, Friction, and the like, which are commonly used in Apopleckick Affections.

SUCUS'SION [in *Philosophy*] a violent jolting or shaking. L.

SUCH [pyyle, Sax. *salch*, Du. *selch*, Teut.] like this.

To SUCK [succan, Sax. *soogben*, Du. *sauzen*, Teut. *sucer*, F. *succare*, Ital. of *sugere*, L.] to draw in with the Mouth, &c.

SUCK'ERS of Trees [in *Husbandry*] unprofitable Shoots, which spring out of the Root or Side of the Stock.

SUCK'STONE, a Sea Lampry, a Fish.

To SUCK'LE [of *puccan*, &c. as above] to give Suck.

SUCK'LING, a young Creature yet fed by the Pap.

SUC'TION, a Sucking. L.

SUD [Sea Term] the South Wind. F.

SUDA'TION, a Sweating. F.

SUD'ATORY [*sudatorius*, L.] belonging to Sweating, a Sweating House.

SUD'DEN [pöden, Sax. *soudain*, F. *subitaneus*, L.] coming unexpected, hasty, quick.

SUD'DENLY, hastily, quickly.

SUD'DENNESS, Hastiness.

SUDIM'INA [among *Physicians*] certain red and angry Pimples in the Skin, like Millet Grains; frequent in Children and Youth, especially those who are of a hot Temper, and have much Exercise; they break out in the Neck, Shoulders, Breast, Arms, &c. and mostly about the Privates, &c.

SUDORIFEROUS } [*sudorifera*, F. *sudorificus*, L.] pro-
SUDORIF'ICK } voking or causing to sweat.

SUDORIF'ICKS [*sudorifica*, L.] Sweating Medicines, the same as *Hydroticks*, and *Dia-phoreticks*.

SUDS [of *Esopben*, *sodden*, of *peoson*, Sax. to bell] the Soapy Liquor in which Cloaths are boiled.

To SUB [of *suiver*, F. q. d. *sequi*, L.] to prosecute at Law; to intreat earnestly; to put in or stand for an Office, &c.

To SUE among *Falcoons*] a Hawk is said to sue, when she whets her Beak.

SU'ET, a hard Sort of Fat,

SU'ETY, consisting of Suet, also like Suet.

To SUFFAR'CINATE [*suffarcinatum*, L.] to stuff.

SUFFEC'TION, a substituting. L.

To SUFF'FER [*suffris*, F.] to undergo, endure, lie under any Pain, Grievance, or Inconvenience; also to bear, give leave, permit.

SUFF'FERABLE, that may be endured or suffered.

SUFF'FERABLY, tolerably.

SUFF'ERANCE [*Souffrance*, F. *Sufferentia*, L.] Allowance, Permission, Leave, Forbearance; a Suffering or bearing Pains or Affliction; also Affliction itself.

SUFFEREN'TIA *Paces* [*Old Law*] a Sufferance or Grant of Peace or Truce.

SUFFERER, one who suffers.

SUFFERSU'RÆ, certain Pustules or Wheals, in Children occasioned by Heat.

To SUFF'CE [*suffra*, F. *sufficere*, L.] to be enough; to satisfy, to afford Satisfaction.

SUFF'CIENCY [*suffisance*, F. *sufficiencia*, L.] a being sufficient; Ability, Capacity.

SUFF'CIENCY, Pride, Conceit, or Presumption. *Sir William Temple*.

SUFF'ICIENT [*suffisant*, F. *sufficiens*, L.] that suffices, or is enough to satisfy Necessity; able, capable.

SUFF'ICIENTLY, well enough, fully, satisfactorily.

SUFEMEN'TUM } a Perfume which is
SUFITUS } burnt or smoked.

Powder compounded of odoriferous Plants, Gums, &c. which, thrown upon the Coals, smell pleasantly. L.

To SUFF'LATE [*sufflatum*, L.] to puff or blow up.

To SUFFOCATE [*suffocare*, F. *suffocatum*, L. of *sub* and *focus*] to stop the Breath, to stifle, smother, or choke.

SUFFOCATION, a Stifling, a Stoppage of the Breath, a smothering. L.

SUFFOLK [*Suffolc*, *Sax.* q. d. South-folk, in Opposition to those of *Norfolk*] a Southern County of *Britain*.

SUFFOSSION, an undermining. L.

SUFFRAGAN [*suffraganeus*, F. *Suffraganeus*, L. q. d. Assistant] a Bishop's Vicar, or a Bishop that is subordinate to an Archbishop.

To SUFFRAGATE [*suffragor*, L.] to vote with.

SUFFRAGE [*suffragium*, L.] a Vote given at an Election in favour of any Person; Approbation or Allowance in general.

SUFFRU'TEX [among *Botanists*] a low, woody, perpetual Plant, which sends forth no Leaves from its Root, and begins to be branched from the Bottom of its Stalk, as *Lavender*, *Rue*, *Sage*, &c.

To SUFFU'MIGATE [*suffumigatum*, L.] to smok underneath.

SUFFUMIGATION, a smocking or fuming underneath.

SUFFUMIGATION [in *Physic*] is an external Remedy, consisting of a Decoction of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. the Smoke of which is conveyed into the Body from a close Stool, for Diseases of the Bowels, Fundament, or Womb.

To SUFFUSE [*suffusus*, L.] to spread over with Vapour or Tincture. *Pope*.

SUFFU'SION, a pouring upon, or spreading abroad. L.

SUFFUSION [among *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, called a Pin or Web.

SUG, an Insect, called a Sea Flea.

To SUG [*sugere*, L.] to soak in Water.

SUG'AR [*sucra*, F. *Zucchero*, Ital. *Zucker*, Teut. *Sucker*, Dan. *Sowgar*, C. Br. *Saccharum*, L. *σακχαρον*, Gr.] a sweet Juice drawn out of Canes, growing in the *West-India*, which being bruised and pressed, are put into Vessels, where the Liquor is boiled several Times, till it is brought to a Consistence, &c.

SUG'ARY, sweet, like Sugar.

To SUGGEST [*suggerere*, F. *suggestum*, L. of *sub* and *gero*, q. d. to assist underneath] to prompt, to put into one's Mind, to put upon, to egg on.

SUGGESTED, tempted, provoked, prompted. *Shakespeare*.

SUGGESTION, a prompting or putting into one's Mind, an Insinuation. L.

To SUGIL'LATE [*sugillatum*, L.] to beat black and blue.

SU'ICIDE [*suicidium*, L.] Self-killing, Self-murder.

To SUIT, to fit, to dress, also to agree.

SUIT [*suire*, F.] a prosecuting a Person at Law, being the same as Action, either real or personal.

SUIT, a Petition, Request, or Motion.

SUIT of Courts } [Low Term] Attendance

SUIT Service } which Tenants owe to the Court of their Lord.

SUIT Covenant, where the Ancestor of one Man has covenanted with the Ancestor of another to sue to his Court.

SUIT Custom, when I and my Ancestors have been possessed of our own and our Ancestors Suit, Time out of Mind.

SUIT Real, } is when Men come to

SUIT Regal, } Court called the Sheriff's Turn or Lect.

SUIT of the King's Peace, is the pursuing a Man for Breach of the King's Peace, by Treasons, Insurrections, or Trespasses.

SUIT Silver [in the Honour of *Char* in *Shropshire*] a Rent paid by the Freeholders, to excuse them from Appearance at the Court-Baron.

SUIT'ABLE, agreeing, matching.

SUIT'ABLENESS, Agreeableness.

SUI'ABLY, agreeably.

SUIT'OR, one who courts a Woman, or sues for any Place or Office.

To **SÜTTOR**, to woo or court a Woman.
SULCATED, furrowed.
SULCUS *Aqua* [Old Law] a small Brook or Stream of Water.
SULL, a Plough. *W. C.*
SULL *Puddle*, a Tool to cleanse the Plough from the Clods of Earth. *W. C.*
SUL'LEN [q. *solaneus*, *L. i. e.* affecting Solitude] dogged, stubborn, peevish.
SUL'LENLY, stubbornly.
SUL'LENNESS, Doggedness, Stubbornness.
 To **SUL'LY** [*Souiller*, *F. Sogliare*, *Ital. Seg- len*, *Teut.*] to defile, dirty, daub or foul, to blemish one's Reputation.
 To **SULLY** *the Fancy*, to fill it with filthy, nasty, or impure Thoughts.
SULPHUR [in *Chymistry*] the second Hypostatical or active Principle; a liquid clammy Substance which soon takes Fire, and rises up like Oil after Distillation.
SULPHUR *vivum*, the greyish Sulphur as it comes from the Earth. *L.*
Flower of Sulphur [among *Chymists*] the purest part of Sulphur, that sticks to the Head of the Alembick.
SULPHUR of Antimony [among *Chymists*] a Chymical Medicine made of the Regulus of Antimony, boiled in Water, and strained, afterwards pouring Vinegar on it, so that the Reddish, or Gold-coloured Powder, will sink to the Bottom of the Vessel, which is called *Golden Sulphur of Antimony*.
SULPHUREOUS [*sulphure*, *F. Sulphureus*, *L.*] belonging to, or full of Sulphur.
SUL'TAN, the Grand Signior, or other *Mabometan* Prince.
SULTA'NA, the Grand Signior's Consort, the Sultanes.
SULTA'NAS, *Turkish* Ships so called.
SULTANIN, a *Turkish* Gold Coin, worth about 8s. *English* Money.
SULTRINESS, excessive Heat.
SULTRY [q. *d. Sveltry*] excessive hot, speaking of the Weather. See *Sveltry*.
 To **SUM**, to compute, to collect Particulars into a Total, &c.
SUM } [*summe*, *F. summa*, *L.*] a certain
SUMM } Quantity of Money; the Substance of a Discourse; an Abridgment of a Book.
SUM [in *Arithmetick*] the Number which arises from the Addition of two or more Numbers together.
SUM of an Equation [in *Algebra*] is when the absolute Number being brought over to the other Side, with a contrary Sign, the whole becomes equal to (o.)
SUM'ACH, } a rank smelling Shrub, that
SUM'ACK, } bears a black Berry, used by Curriers in dressing Leather.
SUM'AGE, } a Toll paid for a Horse-
SUM'AGE, } Carriage; also an Horse-Load.
SUM'MA [in *Ancient Deeds*] any Load or Burden of a Horse,

SUM'MARILY, concisely, briefly.
A SUM'MARY [*un sommaire*, *F. summarium*, *L.*] a brief gathering of a Matter in a few Words, an Abridgment.
SUM'MARY [*summaire*, *F. summarius*, *L.*] concise, short, brief, abridged.
SUMMARY *Arithmetick*, the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion.
SUM'MED [among *Falcons*] is when a Hawk has her Feathers, and is fit to be taken from the Eysr or Mew.
 To **SUM'MER**, to pass the Summer; also to keep warm. *Shakespeare*.
SUM'MER [*Sumen*, *Sax. sommer*, *Teut. and Dan.*] one of the four Seasons of the Year.
SUM'MER [q. *d. trabs summaria*, *L.*] a main Piece of Timber that supports a Building, an Architrave between two Pillars.
SUMMER-HOUSE, a small Edifice in a Garden, used in Summer.
SUMMER sault [*soubresault*, *F.*] a Feat of Activity shown by a Tumbler.
 To **SUMMER** *stir*, to fallow or till land in the Summer. *C.*
SUMMER Tree [*Archeet*] a Beam full of Mortises for the Joists to lie in.
SUM'MIST, an Abridger.
SUM'MIT } [*summeté*, *F. summitas*, *L.*]
SUM'MITY } the higher Part or Top of a Thing.
SUMMITALES [in *Botany*] the Tops of Plants. *L.*
 To **SUM'MON** [*sommer*, *F. summonere*, *L.*] of *sub* and *monere*, q. to give one private Notice, to call to appear before a Judge or Magistrate, to demand the Surrender of a Place.
SUMMO'NEAS, a Writ Judicial of great Diversity, according to the divers Cases wherein it is used.
SUM'MONER, } a Petty Officer who calls
SUM'ONER, } a Man to any Court of Justice, especially the Ecclesiastical Court; an Apparitor.
SUMMONI'TOR, an Apparitor, who is to cite Offenders to appear at a certain Time and Place, to answer to the Charge exhibited against them. *L.*
SUM'MONS [*summonisio*, *L.*] is a citing to a Court of Judicature.
SUM'MONS *ad warrantizandum*, is the Summons whereby a Vouchee is called.
SUM'MONS *in Terra Petita*, a Summons made upon the Land, which the Party sending the Summons seeks to have. *Lat.*
SUM'MUM Bonum [*i. e.* the chiefest Good] that which by its Enjoyment renders truly and completely happy. *L.*
SUM'PTER Horse [*sommer*, *Du.* a Burden, *saumpfard*, *Teut.*] a Horse which carries Necessaries for a Journey.
 To **SUMPTIFY** [*sumptificare*, *L.*] to make great Costs and Charges.

SUMPTUARY [*sumptuarius*, F. *sumptuarius*, L.] belonging to Expenses.

SUMPTUARY *Laws*, Laws made to restrain Excess in Diet or Apparel, which were repealed in *England*, *Anno* 1. *Jac.* 1.

SUMPTUOUSITY [*sumptuositas*, F. *sumptuositas*, L.] Sumptuousness, Coarseness, Stagnation, Magnificence.

SUMPTUOUS [*sumptuosus*, F. *sumptuosus*, L.] rich, costly, stately, magnificent.

SUMPTUOUSLY, richly, magnificently.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, Coarseness, Magnificence.

The **SUN** [*Sunne*, *Sax.* *son*, *Belg.* *sonne*, *Teut.*] the Illuminator of the Day, a glorious Planet, the Spring of Light and Heat.

SUNBURNT, tanned, discoloured by the Sun.

SUN'DAY [*Sunnen*, *Danz.* *Sontag*, *Do.* *Sonndag*, *D.n.* *Sonday*, *Teut.*] the fifth Day of the Week, so called from its being set apart by our *Saxon* Ancestors for the worshipping the Idol of the Sun.

SUN'DAY *Letter*, the Dominical Letter.

SUNFLOWER, an Herb. *Res Solis*.

SUN'RAY [*Sunbein*, *Sax.*] divers.

A **SUNDIAL**, a Plate on which the Shadow points out the Hour.

SUN'FLOWER, a Plant, so called from its turning itself towards the Sun.

SUN'NY, exposed to the Sun.

SUN'RISE, Appearance of the Sun.

SUN'SET, setting of the Sun.

SUN'SHINE, Light of the Sun.

SUN'SHINY, having the Light of the Sun.

SU'ONA, } *Son Sonata. Ital.*

SU'ONO, }

SUONATA } [*in Music Books*] is the

SONATA } Name of certain Pieces of Instrumental Musick well known. They are of two Sorts, one for Churches and Chapels, called *Sonata di Chiesa*, or Church *Sonatas*; the other for Chambers or private Concerts, called *Sonata di Camera*, or Chamber *Sonatas. Ital.*

SUONATINA, a little, short, plain, and easy *Sonata. Ital.*

SUPERABLE [*superabilis*, L.] that may be overcome or surpassed.

To **SUP** [*supan*, *Sax.* *suppen*, *Da.* *suppen*, *Teut.*] to drink by little and little.

To **SUP** [*supper*, F.] to eat a Supper, an Evening Meal.

To **SUPERABOUND** [*superabundare*, F. *superabundare*, L.] to be over and above, to be superfluous.

SUPERABUNDANCE [*superabundantia*, F. *superabundantia*, L.] very great Plenty, Superfluity, Excess.

SUPERABUNDANT [*superabundans*, F. *superabundans*, L.] overflowing in Plenty, excessive, enough, and too much.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, more than sufficiently,

To **SUPERADD** [*superaddere*, L.] to add over and above, to give a Vantage.

SUPERADDITION, Addition to something else.

SUPERAFFUSION, a pouring upon. L.

SUPERANNUATED [*superannuatus*, F. *superannuatus*, L.] grown out of Date, worn out with Age, past the best.

SUPERANNUATION [*superannuatio*, L.] a being grown out of Date, &c.

SUPER'B [*superbe*, F. *superbus*, L.] proud, haughty, arrogant.

SUPER'BLY, arrogantly, magnificently.

SUPERBIL'OUENCE [*superbiloquentia*, L.] a speaking proudly.

SUPERBIPARTIENT *Number* [*in Arithmetick*] a Number which divides another Number, not exactly into two Parts, but leaves something over and above.

SUPER'BUS [*in Anatomy*] the Muscle *Attollens*, thus called because it lifts up the Eyebrows, and gives an Air of Pride. L.

SUPERCAR'GO, one employed by the Freighters of a Ship to go a Voyage, to oversee the Cargo or Lading, and to dispose of it out and in to their best Advantage. *Ital.*

SUPER'CHERY [*supercherie*, F.] Superfluity; also an Injury or sudden Assault.

SUPERCILIOUS [*supercilius*, L.] of a four Countenance; of an affected lofty Carriage, proud, arrogant, haughty.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, haughtily.

SUPERCILIOUS'NESS, Haughtiness, Contemptuousness.

SUPERCIL'IUM [*in Anatomy*] the Lip or Side of a Cavity, at the End of a Bone, particularly the Cartilage or Gristle of the *Coccyx*, or Hip-bone.

SUPER'DAINTY, over dainty, too dainty.

SUPER'EMINENCE [*supereminencia*, L.] singular Excellence, Authority or Prerogative above another.

SUPER'EMINENT [*supereminens*, L.] excelling above another.

To **SUPEREROGATE** [*supererogare*, L.] to give or do more than is required.

SUPEREROGATION [*supererogatio*, L.] a giving or doing more than is required; a performing more good Works than one is bound to do.

SUPEREROGATORY [*supererogative*, F.] belonging to Supererogation.

SUPERFETATION [*superfetatio*, L.] a second conceiving before the first young is brought forth, so that both Conceptions are in the Womb together, a breeding young upon young, as Hares and Conies do.

SUPERFICIAL [*superficialis*, F.] belonging to a Superficies, or Surface, outward, or light, slight, imperfect.

SUPERFICIAL *Content*. See *Area*.

SUPERFICIAL *Wound* [with *Surgens*] one that lies only in the Skin, and does not reach very deep.

SUPERFICIALLY, slightly, imperfectly.
SUPERFICIALNESS, Slightness, Imperfectness.

SUPERFICIARY [*superficiarius*, L.] he that pays a Quit-rent for a House, built upon another Man's Ground.

SUPERFICIES [*superficies*, L.] the Surface, or outermost Part of a Thing; the Outside. L.

SUPERFICIES [in *Geometry*] is a Magnitude bounded by Lines, or an Extension which has Length and Breadth, but no Depth or Thickness.

SUPERFINE [*superfina*, F.] very fine or thin.

SUPERFLUITY [*superfluitas*, F. *superfluitas*, L.] that which is superfluous or more than needs, Overplus, Excess.

SUPERFLUOUS [*superflus*, F. *superfluus*, L.] over much, more than needs, enough and to spare; also unnecessary, idle, needless, unprofitable.

SUPERFLUOUSLY, needlessly.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, the being superfluous, needless.

SUPERGEMINALIS [with *Anatomists*] a winding Vessel joined to the Testicles, the same as *Epididymis*. L.

SUPERHUMANNE [of *super* and *humans*, L.] more than human; above Man's Capacity or Reach.

SUPERHUMERALIS [in *Anatomy*] the upper Part of the Shoulder. L.

To **SUPERINDUCE** [*superinducere*, L.] to bring in over and above, or draw any Thing over another; to lay upon, to cover.

SUPERINDUCTION, an adding, or bringing in, over and above, &c.

SUPERINJECT [*superinjectum*, L.] to cast, or lay over or upon.

SUPERINSTITUTION [*Lexo Term*] one Institution upon another; as when a Clerk is advanced and instituted into a Benefice upon one Title, and another is likewise instituted to it by the Preferment of another Patron. L.

To **SUPERINTEND** [of *super* and *intendere*, L.] to oversee, or have the chief Management of Affairs.

SUPERINTENDENCY [*superintendence*, F.] the Place, Office, or Dignity of a Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT [among the *Lutherans* in *Germany*] a Sort of Bishop or dignified Clergyman.

SUPERINTENDENT [of *super* and *intendere*, L. *surintendant*, F.] one who oversees or governs.

SUPERIORITY [*superioritas*, F.] Pre-eminence, Excellence above others, also a being Superior of a Monastery.

SUPERIOR [*superior*, F. *superior*, L.] upper or uppermost, prevailing; that is, above others in Authority, Dignity, Power, Strength, Knowledge, &c.

SUPERIOURS [*superiores*, L.] our Betters, Governors, Magistrates, &c.

SUPERIOURS [in *Printing*] small Letters or Figures placed over a Word, which directs, by a like Letter or Figure, to the Citation in the Margin.

SUPERIOURS [in *Astronomy*] the Planets *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*, so called by way of Eminence, because their Orbs are above the Sun.

SUPERLATION } [*superlativus*, L.] of
SUPERLATIVE } the highest Degree, very eminent or extraordinary. F.

SUPERLATIVE Degree [in *Grammar*] the highest Degree in Comparison, usually expressed in *England* by putting the Particle *est* at the End, or *most* before the Adjective, as *biggest*, *most Noble*, &c.

SUPERLATIVELY, eminently.

SUPERLATIVENESS, the being most excellent or eminent.

SUPERLIAMINA [among *Surgeons*] upper Swathes or Bands. L.

SUPERLIQULA [with *Anatomists*] the Cover of the Wind Pipe.

SUPERLUNAR [*super* and *lunar*, L.] not sublunary; placed above the Moon. *Pope*.

SUPER'NAL [*superanus*, L.] that comes from above.

SUPER'NALLY, descending from above.

SUPERNATA'TION [with *Philosophers*] a floating or swimming at Top. L.

SUPERNAT'URAL [*supernaturalis*, F. of *super* and *naturalis*, L.] that is above the Course, Strength, or Reach of Nature.

SUPERNATURALTTY, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPERNAT'URALLY, in a manner above Nature.

SUPERNAT'URALNESS, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPER'NITY [*supernitas*, L.] being above or aloft.

SUPERNU'MERARY [*supernumeraire*, F. *supernumerarius*, L.] that is above the limited or usual Number; also an Officer in the Excise.

SUPERONERATIONE Pastura, a Writ against one who is impleaded in the County for the over-burthening a Common with his Cattle, in case he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the Cause removed to the King's Court at *Westminster*.

SUPERPARTICULAR Proportion [*Mathematicks*] when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a certain Part whose Name is $\frac{1}{2}$, so that the Number which is so contained in the greater is said to be to it in *super, articula Proportion*.

SUPERPARTI'INT Proportion [in *Mathematicks*] is when one Number or Quantity containing another once, and some Number of *Aliquot Partes* remaining; as 1 Two Thirds, 1 Three Fourths, and the like.

SUPER-

SUPERPON'DERANT [*superponderans*, L.] weighing over and above.

SUPER PRÆROGATIONE REGIS, a Writ lying against the King's Widow marrying without his Leave.

SUPERPURGATION, an overmuch purging by Stool. L.

SUPERSCAPULARIS Inferior [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that helps to draw the Arm backwards; the same as *Infra-spinatus*.

SUPERSCAPULARIS Superior, the same as *Supra-spinatus*.

To **SUPERSCRIBE** [*super scribere*, L.] to write over or on the Outside of a Letter, Deed, &c.

SUPERSCRPTION [*superscription*, F.] a Writing on the Outside of a Letter; also that which is written on the Outside of a Letter, a Direction. L.

To **SUPERSEDE** [*super sedere*, F. *super sedere*, L.] to omit the doing of a Thing, to suspend, put off, or stop an Affair or Proceeding, to countermand.

SUPERSEDEAS, a Writ to stay the doing of that which otherwise ought to be done according to Law, were it not for that Reason on which the Thing is granted. L.

SUPER SERVICEABLE, more than serviceable enough. *Shakspe.*

SUPER Statuto, & *Edwardi III.* a Writ which lay against the King's Tenants, holding in chief, which alienated the King's Land without his Licence. L.

SUPER Statuto de Articulis Clavi, a Writ against the Sheriff, or other Officer that distrains in the King's Highway, or in the Glebe Land, anciently given to Rectories.

SUPER Statuto de York, &c. a Writ lying against one who uses Viſqualling either in Grofs or by Retail, in a City or Borough Town during the Time he is Mayor.

SUPER Statuto facto pour Seneschal, &c. a Writ lying against the Steward or Marshal, for holding Pleas in his Court, for Freehold, Trespass, or Contracts not made within the King's Household.

SUPER Statutum Edwardi III. versus Ser-vantes, &c. a Writ which lies against him who keeps another Man's Servant, departed out of his Service against Law.

SUPERSTITION [of *super* and *sto*, q. d. too great Nicety as to Things above us] a being over scrupulous and nice in divine worship; too much Ceremony in divine Worship; mistaken Devotion. F. of L.

SUPERSTITIOUS [*superstitiosus*, F. *superstitiosus*, L.] addicted to Superstition, bigotted, over-nice.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, over scrupulously, **SUPERSTITIOUSNESS**, the being over scrupulous or bigotted.

To **SUPERSTRUC'T** [*superstruere*, L.] to build upon, or to build one Thing upon another.

SUPERSTRUCTURE [of *super* and *struc-*

tura, L.] that which is built or raised upon some Foundation.

SUPERTRIPARTIENT *Number* }
SUPERTRIPARTIENT *Quantity* }

[in *Mathematicks*] is that which divides another Number or Quantity into three Parts, but leaves some Remainder.

SUPERVACANEOUS [*supervacaneus*, L.] superfluous, unprofitable, needless, that serves to no Use or Purpose, unnecessary.

To **SUPERVENE** [*supervenire*, F. *supervenire*, L.] to come unlooked for, to come upon a sudden, to come in unlooked for, & unsuspected.

SUPERVENIENT Signis [*Physick*] such an arise at the Declension of a Distemper.

A **SUPERVENTION** [*supervenit*, L.] a coming upon one suddenly.

To **SUPERVISE** of *super* and *videre*, *visum*, L.] to oversee.

SUPERVISOR, an Overseer or Surveyor. L.

SUPERVISOR [of a *Will*] one that is appointed to assist the Executor, and see that the Will is justly performed.

To **SUPERVIVE** [*super* and *vivo*, L.] to outlive, to overlive.

SUPINATION [*supination*, F.] lying with the Face upwards.

SUPINATOR Radii Brevis [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Bone of the Arm called *Radius*, arising from the upper and outward part of the *Ulna*. L.

SUPINATOR Radii longus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Radius*, arising from the upward and outward Part of the Shoulder-bone, below the End of the *Deltoides*.

SUPINE [*supinus*, L.] idle, careless, negligent, retchless.

SUPINELY, carelessly, negligently.

SUPINES [in *Grammar*] Terminations of the Verb which have the Signification of an Infinitive Mood, the one in *um*, which has an active Signification, the other in *a*, which has a Passive.

SUPINITY } [*supinitas*, L.] Sloth,
SUPINESS } Negligence, Carelessness.

To **SUPPEDITATE** [*suppeditare*, L.] to find, supply, or furnish, as to *suppeditare* Matter.

To **SUPLANT** [*supplanter*, F. *supplantare*, L.] to trip up one's Heels; to deceive, to beguile, to undermine.

SUPLANTALIA [among *Physicians*] Plasters applied to the Feet, for the most Part made of Leaven, Mustard, wild Radish, Salt, Soap, Gunpowder, &c. L.

SUPLANTER, one who supplants.

SUPLER [*supple*, F.] soft or limber, pliant; also submissive, complaisant.

To **SUPLER**, to make limber or pliant.

SUPPLENESS, Limberness, Pliantness.

SUPPLEMENT [*supplementum*, L. of *sub* and *pleo*] any Addition that is made to supply something deficient before, particularly an Addition to a Treatise. F. Google

SUPPLEMENT of an Arch [in Geometry] is the Number of Degrees that it wants of being a Semi-Circle; as Complement signifies what an Arch wants of being a Quadrant.

SUPPLE'TORY [of *Supple's*, L.] that serves to supply some Imperfection of Defect.

SUPPLIANT } [Suppliant, F. *supplicans*, L.] a Petitioner, or humble Suitor.

To **SUPPLICATE** [Supplier, F. *supplicatum*, L. of *sub* and *plico*, q. d. to bend downwards] to make humble Request, or beg, to entreat or beseech earnestly.

SUPPLICA'TION, humble Suit, Petition; earnest and submissive Prayer. F. of L.

SUPPLICAT'OR, one who supplicates or entreats.

SUPPLICA'VIT, a Writ out of the Chancery, for taking the Surety of the Peace against a Man, and was heretofore called *Breve de Mimus*.

SUPPLICE [supplicium, L.] Punishment. To **SUPPLIER**, to make Supplication.

SUPPLO'SION, a Stamping or Noise made with the Feet. L.

To **SUPPLY** [Supplier, F. *supplere*, L.] to make up what is wanting; to fill up one's Place; to furnish with Necessaries.

SUPPLY, Aid, Relief.

SUPPLIES [in War] Recruits of Forces, the furnishing an Army with fresh Men.

To **SUPPORT** [Supporter, F. *supportare*, L.] to bear or prop up; to protect or uphold; to feed or maintain; to countenance, favour, or back; to assist.

SUP'PORT [supportatio, L.] that which upholds or bears up a Burden or Weight; a Prop, Defense, Protection. L.

SUPPORT'ABLE, that may be endured or suffered; tolerable. sufferable. L.

SUPPORT'ABLY, in a Manner that may be borne.

SUPPO'RTABLENESS, Capableness of being borne.

SUPPORT'ED of the Pale [in Heraldry] is when any Beast is drawn upon the Pale of an Escutcheon.

SUPPORT'ERS [in Architecture] Images to bear up Posts, &c. in a Building.

SUPPORTERS [in Heraldry] some Kind of savage Beasts, as Lions, Tygers, Griffins, Eagles, &c. which, in Achievements, are drawn standing on each Side of the Shield or Escutcheon, and seem to support it; which Achievement is allowed to none under the Degree of a Knight Banneret.

SUPPOS'ABLE, that may be supposed.

To **SUPPOSE** [supponer, F. *supponere*, L.] to imagine, to think, to grant, or take for granted; also to produce a false Thing instead of a true.

SUPPOS'ER, one that supposes.

SUPPOSITION, } Imagination; also

SUPPOS'AL, } a Thing taken for

granted; an uncertain Allegation. F. of L.

SUPPOSITIOUS [suppositivus, L.] put in the Room of another, that is real or proper; false, counterfeit, forged.

SUPPOSITIOUSLY, counterfeitedly, spuriously.

SUPPOSITIOUSNESS, State of being counterfeit or false.

SUPPOSITORY [suppositoire, F. *suppositorium*, L.] a solid Medicine put up the Fundament to loosen the Belly; it is usually made of purging Powders, Honey, Salt, and other Ingredients.

To **SUPPRESS** [supprimer, F. *suppressum*, L.] to keep under; to put a Stop to, to smother; take away or put down an Office; to conceal, to pass over in Silence.

SUPPRESSION, a putting a Stop to, smothering, concealing, &c. F. of L.

SUPPRESSION of the Courses [in Women] is when they are stopped, and have not a free Passage.

SUPPRESSION of Urine, a Difficulty in making Water.

SUPPRESSIONIS Ignis [with Chymists] a Fire made above the Head.

SUPPRESS, to suppress.

To **SUPPURATE** [suppurare, F. *suppuratum*, L. of *sup* and *purare*] to run with, or void Matter, as a Sore does.

SUPPURATION, opening of a Boil, or Imposthume, a gathering of Matter. F. of L.

SUPPURATIVE, that brings to Suppuration, that makes a Sore run.

SUPPURGATION, a too often Use of purging Medicines.

SUPPUTATION, a counting, casting up, a Reckoning. F. of L.

SUPRALAPSARIANS [of *supra* and *lapsus*, L.] those who hold that God passed his Decree of Election and Reprobation before the Fall of Adam.

SUPRAMUN'DANE [of *supra* and *mundanus*, L.] above the World.

SUPRASCAPULARIS inferior [in Anatomy] a Muscle in the Arm, the same as *Infraspinatus*. L.

SUPRASCAPULARIS superior } [in Anatomy] a Muscle so called from its being placed above the Spine of the Shoulder-Blade.

SUPREMACY [supremacie, F.] Sovereignty, the most transcendent Height of Power and Authority, more especially the supreme or chief Power of the King or Queen of England in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SUPREME [supremus, L. highest, chiefest, most eminent, advanced to the highest Degree of Authority or Dignity. F.

SUPREME'LY, most eminently.

SUPREMITY [supremitas, L.] the last End, the State of Men after Death.

SU'RA

SURA [in *Anatomy*] the lesser Boot of the Calf of the Leg. *L.*

SURAL Vein [in *Anatomy*] a Vein which runs down the Calf of the Leg.

SURA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the crural Vein, spreading itself into the Branches, one outward, and the other inward.

SURANTLER [among *Hunters*] the upper Antler on a Deer's Head.

SUR'BATE } [of *sur* and *batre*, *F.*] a

SUR'BATING } Bruise under a Horse's Foot, often occasioned by travelling too long unshod.

SUR'BET, wearied. *Spent.*

To **SURCEASE** [of *surcoir*, *F.* *q. d. supercessare*, or *supercedere*, *L.*] to give over, to leave off doing a Thing.

To **SURCHARGE** [*surcharger*, *F.*] to over-load, to over-charge.

SURCHARGE [in *Traffick*] Charge in any Thing which is over and above that which is just; Charge upon Charge. *F.*

SURCHAR'GER [of *surcoir*] he who puts more Beasts into the Forest than he hath a Right to do. *F.*

SURC'INGLE [*surcumbia*, *Ital.* *q. d. supercingulum*, *L.*] a Girdle with which the Clergymen of the Church of England usually tie their Cuffs; a Sort of upper Girth or Harness for Horses.

SUR'CLE [*surculus*, *L.*] a Shoot, a Twig, a Sucker.

SUR'COAT [of *sur*, *F.* and *coat*, *q. d. superior Coat*] a Coat of Arms to be worn over other Armour; a Sort of upper Garment.

SUR cui in Vita, a Writ for the Heir of a Woman whose Husband has alienated her Lands in Fee, and she brings not the Writ *Cui in Vita* for the Recovery of it; in which Case the Heir may have this Writ against the Tenant after her Decease.

SURCULA'TION, pruning or lopping of Trees. *L.*

SURCULO'SE [*surculosus*, *L.*] full of Shoots, Slips, or Sprigs.

SUR'CLUS, a Shoot, Set, or Slip; a Scyon or Graft; a young Twig or Branch of a Tree. *L.*

SURD [*surdus*, *L.*] deaf; also void of Sense or Reason.

SURD [in *Mathematicks*] a *Surd* or *Irrational Root*, is a square Root, Cubic Root, or any other Root which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational Number.

SURD'ITY [*surdité*, *F.* *surditas*, *L.*] Deafness, Dullness.

SURDS [in *Geometry*] are Figures incommensurable to the rational Square or Lines which have not any common Measure with the rational Line given.

SURE [*sur*, *F.* *securus*, *L.*] false, secure, trusty, faithful.

SURE'LY, certainly, faithfully.

SURE'NESS, Certainty, Faithfulness.

SURE'BY [*q. d. Sure-bay*, *Ptolemy* calls it *Ἐσπασσων*, *Gabranovicorum*] in *Turkibire*.

SURE'TISHIP, the being Surety for another.

SURE'TY [*securité*, *F.* *securitas*, *L.*] Safety, Security, Bail.

SURETY [of the Peace] is an Acknowledgment of the Bond to the King, taken by a competent Judge of Record, for the keeping of the Peace.

SURETY of the good Abearing, differs from the Surety of the Peace, in this respect, that whereas the Peace is not broken without an Affray or Assault, yet the good Abearing may be violated by the Number of a Man's Company, or by his or their Weapons and Benefits.

SUR'FACE [*q. d. super facies*, *L.* *superficies*, *F.*] the bare Outside of a Body, the Superficies.

SUR'FACE [in *Geometry*] is Quantity extended in Length and Breadth only, without Thickness, the same as *Superficies*.

A plain **SURFACE** [in *Geometry*] is made by the Motion of a Right Line, always keeping in the same Plane, whether it be a Square or a Circle.

Curved **SURFACE** [in *Geometry*] is convex above or without, and concave below or within; which Surface may be produced either by the Motion of a right Line, or of a curve or crooked Line, or of a curved Line or a right one.

To **SUR'FEIT** [of *supersare*, *Ital.* to oppress, *q. d. supersarcere*, *L.*] to cause an Indisposition in the Body by overcharging the Stomach; to cloy.

A **SUR'FEIT** [*q. d. surfait*, *F.*] an Indisposition caused by Excess in eating, drinking, and overcharging the Stomach.

A **SUROE** [of *surge*, *L.*] a Billow or Wave of the Sea, especially such as beats upon the Shore.

To **SURGE** [*surgere*, *L.*] to rise up in Surges or Waves.

To **SURGE** [*Sea Phrase*] when Men heave at the Capstan, and the Cable happens to slip back a little, they say, *the Cable surges*.

SURGEON [*chirurgus*, *F.* *chirurgus*, *L.* of *χειρουργος*, *Gr.*] one who is skilled in, or professes Surgery.

SUR'GERY [*chirurgia*, *F.* *chirurgia*, *L.* *χειρουργία*, *Gr.* of *χειρ*, a Hand, and *εργον*, Work, *q. d. manual Operation*] an Art which teaches how to cure the outward Diseases of a human Body, by the Help of the Hands. The several Parts of Surgery are, *Anaplastica*, *Dieresis*, *Diastasis*, *Excursus*, and *Synthesis*. Also a Room where Surgeons keep their Medicines and Instruments, and perform their Operations.

SUR'GICAL, of or belonging to a Surgeon, corruptly for Chirurgical.

SUR'KNEY,

SURK'NEY, a Kind of a white Garment like a Rocket.

SUR'LILY, morosely, crossly.

SUR'LINESS [of *sawer*, Teut. Sour.] Moroseness, Crossness.

SUR'LY [Sup'lic, Sax.] morose, crabbed, dogard.

SUR'MICHA [Old Law] a Loaf of coarse white Bread.

To **SURMISE** [surmiser, F. obfol.] to imagine, suppose, or think, to have a Suspicion of.

A **SUR'MISE** [surmise, F. obfol.] an Imagination, Supposition, or Suspicion.

To **SUR'MOUNT** [surmonter, F. surmontare, Ital.] to overcome, to get the better of, to surpass or outdo.

SURMOUNT'ED [surmonté, F.] overcome, undone, &c.

SURMOUNTED [in Heraldry] is when one Ordinary is borne upon another.

SUR'NAME [of sur, i. e. super and name] the Name of the Family a Person is descended from.

To **SUR'PASS** [surpasser, F.] to go before, to exceed or excel.

SUR'PLICE [surplis, F. q. d. superpellium, L.] a Linen Vei'tment worn by Clergymen when they officiate at divine Service.

SUR'PLUS, the same as *Surplusage*.

SUR'PLUSAGE [surplus, F.] that which is over and above.

SURPLUSAGE [in Common Law] a Superfluity or Addition more than needeth, which sometimes caueth the Writ to abate.

SURPRI'SAL } [surprise, F.] a sudden

SURPRIZE } assaulting or coming upon a Man unawares, Amazement, Astonishment.

To **SURPRISE** } [surprendre, F.] to

To **SURPRIZE** } take napping, or in the Deed doing; to lead one into an Error by causing to do a Thing over-hastily; to amaze or astonish.

SURPRI'SING [surprenant, F.] which causes Surprise, wonderful, strange.

SURPRIZ'INGLY, strangely, wonderfully.

SUR'QUEDRY [of surquider, O. F.] Pride, Presumption; an over wearing Conceit of one's Knowledge. O.

SURREBUTTER [Law Term] a second Rebuttal; a rebutting more than once.

SURREJOIN'DER [surjoindre, F. obfol.] a second Defence of the Plaintiff's Action opposite to the Defender's Rejoinder, called *Triplacatio* by the Civilians.

To **SURRENDER** [surrendre, F. obfol.] to yield or deliver one's self up; to give up a Thing; to lay down one's Office.

A **SURRENDER**, a resigning or giving up.

SURREN'DER [in Law] is a Tenant's yielding up his Lands to him that has the next Remainder or Reversion.

SURREP'TION, a Stealing upon one, a Surprise.

SURREPTITIOUS [surreptitius, L.] stolen, or done by Stealth or Surprise.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, by way of Stealth.

SUR'REY [of Su8, Sax the South, and nes, Sax. a River, according to Camden] a Southern County of Britain.

To **SUR'ROGATE** [surroger, F. surrogatum, L.] to depute or appoint in the Room of another, most commonly said of a Bishop, or Bishop's Chancellor.

SURROGA'TION, the Act of appointing a Deputy.

To **SURROUND'** [surronder, F. obfol.] to go round or encompass.

SUR'SANURE [q. d. sursum sanatum, L.] a Sore, whole without, and festering inwardly. *Cbauc.*

SURSI'LE, such Penalties as are laid upon those who pay not their Duties or Rent for Castleward at their Days. F.

SURSO'LID [in Algebra] is the fifth Power from any given Root, either in Specie or Numbers.

SURSOLID Problem [in Mathematicks] is that which cannot be resolved but by Curves of a higher Gender than the Conic Sections.

SURTOUT' [sur tout, F.] a great upper Coat.

SURTOUT [among Confectioners] as *Pistachies in Surtout*, is the Kernels of Pistachio Nuts prepared after the same Manner as Almond Sugar-plums.

SURTOUT [in Cookery] as *Pigeons dressed in Surtout*, is farced, roasted with Veal-collops, and served up in a Ragoo. F.

To **SURVE'NE** [survenir, F.] to supervene; to come as an Addition. *Harvey.*

To **SURVEY'** [of survoir, F. obfol. q. d. supravidere, L.] to view or look upon all Sides, to oversee; to measure Land.

A **SURVEY'**, a general Review; a Draught of one's Land; a Description of a Country.

SURVEYER, or **SURVEY'OR**, a Measurer of Land; Overseer of the Customs, Land, Buildings, &c.

SURVEYER [of the Melting] an Officer of the Mint, whose Business is to see the Bullion cast out, and that it be not altered after the Delivery of it to the Melter.

SURVEYER of the Navy, an Officer whose Business is to know the State of all Stores, and see all Wants supplied; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards of Ships; to audit the Boatswains, &c. Accounts.

SURVEYER of the Ordnance an Officer whose Charge is to survey all the King's Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper of the Tower of London; to allow all Bills of Debt; also to keep a Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Work.

SURVEY'ING [of Land] the Art of measuring

furing the Areas or superficial Contents of Lands, Grounds, Fields, &c. by the Help of proper Instruments.

SURVEYORSHIP, the Office of a Surveyor.

To **SURVEYEN** [*surveiner*, F.] to overlook; to have in View

SURVIVANCE [*survivaunce*, F.] an out-living one.

To **SURVIVE** [*surviver*, F. *q. d. supra-vivere*, L.] to out-live.

SURVIVOR [*survivant*, F.] one who outlives another.

SURVIVOR [in Law] is the longer Liver of two joint Tenants.

SURVIVORSHIP, the Condition, State, or Circumstances of a Survivor.

SUSAN'NA [לילית, Heb. i. e. a Lilly] a Name of Women.

SUSCEPTABLE [*susceptum*, L.] capable of receiving an Impression or Form. F.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, Quality of admitting, Capability.

SUSCEPTIBLENESS, the being capable of receiving an Impression.

SUSCEPTION, the undertaking of, or Capableness of a Thing. L.

SUSCIPIENT [*suscipiens*, L.] capable of receiving, undertaking.

To **SUSCITATE** [*susciter*, F. *suscitatum*, L.] to raise up or quicken.

SUSCITATION, a raising up or quickening. F. of L.

SU'SHIN, a Sort of old Corn.

To **SUSPECT** [*suspicare*, L.] to fear or mistrust.

SUSPECTFUL, apt to suspect or mistrust.

SUSPECTFULNESS, the being too apt to mistrust others.

SUSPEN'SE [*suspense*, F. *suspensio*, L.] Doubt, Uncertainty of Mind.

To **SUSPEND** [*suspendere*, F. *suspendere*, L.] to delay, put off, or stop; deprive of an Office for a Time, or to forbid the Exercise of it; to wave or avoid giving one's Judgment.

To **SUSPEND** [in Law] signifies a temporary Stop of a Man's Right.

SUSPENDED [*suspendu*, F. *suspensus*, L.] hanged up; put out of Office for a Time.

SUSPENSION, a hanging up, Cessation or ceasing for a while; also the being suspended from an Office. F. of L.

SUSPENSION [in Common Law] is a temporary Stop of a Man's Right, as when a Signiority or Rent, &c. by reason of the Unity of Possession, or otherwise, lies dormant for some Time.

SUSPENSION [in Canon Law] the lesser Excommunication.

SUSPEN'SOR *Testiculi* [in Anatomy] a Muscle called also *Cremaster*.

SUSPEN'SORIUM [in Anatomy] a Ligament of the *Penis*, which arises from the Fore-part of the *Os Pubis*, and is fixed to the upper Part of the *Dorsum Penis*.

SUSPEN'SORY [*suspensoire*, F. *suspensorium*, L.] a Sort of Truss or Bandage; also a Cord hung up in a Bed for a sick Person to catch and turn himself.

SUSPICION, Jealousy, Fear, Conjecture, Distrust. F. of L.

SUSPICIOUS [*suspitioneux*, F. *suspiciosus*, L.] full of Suspicion or jealousy, distrustful, jealous; also that may be suspected or feared.

SUSPICIOUSLY, distrustfully.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, Distrustfulness.

SUSPIRAL [*suspinal*, F.] a Spring of Water paining under Ground towards a Conduit or Cistern; also a Breathing-hole, a Vent or Air-hole.

SUSPIRATION a Sighing. O. L.

SUSSEX [Sūsex, Sax. *q. d. South Saxony*, or the Country of the *South Saxons*] a Southern County of England.

To **SUSTAIN** [*soutenir*, F. *sustentare*, L. of *sub* and *teneo*] to uphold or support, to bear, hold, or keep up, to strengthen or nourish, to bear or endure.

SUSTAIN'ABLE, capable of being sustained.

SUSTAIN'ER, one who supports.

SUSTENANCE, Nourishment, Food.

SUSURR'ATION, a Whispering. L.

To **SUSURR'ATE** [*susurratum*, L.] to whisper or speak low.

A SUITE } [of *suire*, F.] a complete Set
SUIT } of Garments.

To **SUIT** [of *suite*, or *suivre*, F. to follow] to fit or agree with.

SUTHWELL [i. e. the South Well] Bede calls it *Fovul Fingacster* a Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 94 Miles N. N. W. from London, where St. Pauline, Archbishop of York, baptized the People of that Country in the River Trent.

A SUT'LER [*suttelac*, Belg. *fudeler*, Tent.] one who sells Provisions to Soldiers in a Camp or Garrison.

SUT'LE Weight [among Merchants] the pure Weight of Commodities, after the Deduction of the Allowance for Tare.

SUTTON [*q. d. South Town*] in *Dorsetshire*.

SUT'URE [*sutura*, L.] a Seam or Stitch.

SUTURE [in Anatomy] the closing of the Skull Bone like the Teeth of Saws set one on another.

SUTURE [among Surgeons] a sewing together the Lips of a Wound.

SUTURES [among Naturalists] the Closure with which the Shells of Fishes are joined one into another.

English SUTURES } [in Anatomy] are
False SUTURES } those Seams of a

Skull whose Figure resembles the Scales of a Fish, and are joined together by going one over the other.

To **SURE**, to assure, to enforce.

SWAB, a Cod of Beans.

SWAB'BER, an inferior Officer on board a Ship

To **SWASH**, to make fly about, as Water; to dash as Swords.

SWASH BUCKLER [*swadderen*, Du. to make a Noise or Bawling, and *Buckler*] a vain glorious Sword-player, a mere Baggadocio, a vapouring Fellow.

SWATH [*Spelele*, of *Spele*, Sax. to roll up or make into Bundles, *swaddle*, or *swade*, Belg.] Grass or Corn as it is laid in Rows by the Mower from the Scythe. *Kent*.

To **SWATHE'** [*Spele*, Sax.] to bind up with Straws, to swathe.

A **SWATHIE** [*Spele*, Sax. *swaddle*, Belg.] a Roller or Swathing-band for young Children.

SWATHIE, *Caln. N. C.*

A **SWATHIE** *Book*, a Swath of new mown Grass or Corn. *N. C.*

SWATHE [among *Surgeons*] a long or broad Band to bind up any wounded or diseased Member or Part.

To **SWATHE** away, to waste. *N. C.*

To **SWAY** [*swaichen*, Teut. to move] to hold a Sceptre; to govern; to weigh down.

SWAY, Command, Power, Rule.

SWAYING [in *Horses*] a hollow sinking down of the Back-bone.

To **SWEAL** [*Spelen*, Sax. to inflame] to melt away wastefully, like bad Candles.

To **SWEAL** a *Hip*, to finge him. *C.*

A **SWEAM** [*schwamen*, to swoon, Teut.] a Quail or sudden Fit of Sickness.

SWEAMISH, *sweamish*; modest. *N. C.*

To **SWEAR** [*Speitan*, Sax. *swere*, Belg. *sweren*, Teut.] to take an Oath before a Magistrate, or solemnly; also to swear profanely.

SWEARER, one who deals in profane Oaths.

To **SWEAT** [*Speitan*, Sax. *swere*, Belg. *schweizen*, Teut. *suocer*, Dan. *schwytzen*, C. Br. *suare*, L.] to perspire through the Pores of the Body by reason of Heat.

SWEAT [*Speitan*, Sax. *swere*, L. S. and *Feig. fibruis*, Teut. *schwitz*, C. Br. *suare*, L.] Moisture perspired through the Pores of the Body.

SWEATER, one who sweats.

SWEATH, the same as *Sweath*. *Kent*.

SWEATING *Sickness*, a Disease which began in *Spines*, and over-run the whole Kingdom, *N. C. 1551*.

SWLATY [*Spierig*, Sax. *swetig*, L. S. *swetion*, Teut.] wet with Sweat.

SWLATNESS, the abounding with Sweat.

To **SWEB**, to swoon. *N. C.*

To **SWEEP** [*Speitan*, Sax.] to cleanse with a Broom, Brush, &c.

To **SWEEP** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *swep*, when she wipes her Beak after she has fed.

SWEEP [of the *Ship*] the Mould where she begins to compass at the Rung-heads; the Scuticular or oval Line made by

Compasses, Haws, or any Motion, or Vibration.

SWEEP [among *Alchemists*] a relating Furnace.

SWEEP-NET, a Sort of Fishing Net.

SWEEP'AGE, a Crop of Hay in a Meadow.

SWEEPER, one that sweeps.

SWEEPING [*Sea Term*] is drawing along the Ground at the Bottom of the Sea, with a three-flak'd Grappel, to find some Cable that is fast from an Anchor.

SWEET [*Spere*, Sax. *suere*, Belg. *su*, L. S. *sub*, Teut. *suavis*, L. which *Juvius* derives of *Hduc*, Gr.] pleasant in Taste, as Honey, &c.

After sweetest Meat comes sour Sweet.

This Proverb is an excellent Monition to *Temperance and Sobriety*; for that whatsoever is *excessive and unreasonable*, either in our *Actions* or our *Passions or Appetites*, in either drinking or eating to *Gluttony*; either in point of *Wit*, *Wit*, or *Wantonness* to *Intemperance*; or *Luft*, *Leachery*, or *Lewdness* to *Iniquity*, will certainly make the sweetest Meat we can eat rise as sour as a Crab in our Stomachs; for that there is a rank *Poison* in the Tail of all unlawful Pleasures, a bitter Sweet, or a deadly four Dyeg in the Bottom of the Vessel, which will be *Wormwood and Gall* in the *Belly*. *Poss gaudia Lycus*, say the *Latins*; and *δυσγαστρις πικρυσσιν*, say the *Greeks*.

SWEET'BREAD, that Part of the *Intrah* otherwise called the *Pancrreas*.

SWEET-BRIAR, an odoriferous Shrub.

To **SWEETEN** [*suften* or *versuften*, Teut.] to make sweet.

A **SWEETHEART**, a Lover or Suitors.

SWEETING, a Sort of sweet Apple.

SWEETISH [*sußig*, Teut.] somewhat sweet.

SWEETISHLY, pleasant in Taste.

SWEETLY, in a sweet Manner, pleasantly.

SWEETNESS [*sußigkeit*, Teut.] the being of a sweet Quality.

A **SWEETNER**, one who decoys Persons to game.

SWEET-WILLIAM, a beautiful Plant.

To **SWELL** [*Spellan*, Sax. *swellen*, L. S. *swellen*, Teut.] to rise up as a Tumour; to puff or blow up one's self, to look big.

SWELLED Pizzle, a Disease in Horses.

A **SWELLING** [*Spell* or *Spyle*, Sax.] a Tumour or Rising of the Belly.

SWELT, burned. *Spenc.*

To **SWELTER** [*Speitan*, Sax. to sit, *Speitan*, Sax. to inflame, *swete*, Belg. to paint, *spole*, Sax. Heat] to broil with excessive Heat.

SWELTRY [of *spole*, Sax. Heat] extremely hot.

To

To SWEL'VEN [of *schwelgen*, gluttonizing, *Teut.*] to swallow. *O.*

SWEPE, } an Engine having cross Beams
SWPE, } to draw up with.

SWERD, the Superficies of the Ground with Grass.

SWERE [Sproy, *Sax.*] the Neck. *Cb.*

To SWERVE [*schwerffen*, *Teut.*] to wander from.

A Bed SWERVER, one incontinent to his Bed, a Rover, Debaucher, &c. *Stakep.*

SWEVEN [Spreen, *Sax.* of *schwoeben*, to hover, *Teut.*] a Dream. *C.*

SWIFT [Spise, *Sax.*] quick or nimble.

SWIFT [among *Astrologists*] a Planet so said to be swift in Motion; when it exceeds or moves faster by its own proper diurnal or daily Motion, than its mean diurnal Motion.

SWIFTERS [in a Ship] are Ropes belonging to the Main Mast or Fore Mast, which serve to strengthen the Shrouds, and keep the Masts stiff.

SWIFTING of a Ship [*Sea Term*] encompassing her Gun-wale round with Ropes, to strengthen her in Streets of Weather; to bring her a ground upon a Career.

SWIFTING [of the Capstan Bars] is fraining a Rope all round the outer End of the Capstan Bars, in order to strengthen and make them bear all alike and together, when the Men heave or work at them.

SWIFTING the Masts, is a particular Manner of easing and strengthening them, when a Ship is either brought a-ground or on a Career.

SWIFTLY, quickly, nimbly.

SWIFTNESS, Nobleness.

SWILK [*sol b*, *Teut.*] such.

To SWILK'ER Ore, to dash over. *N. C.*

To SWIO [*swiga*, *Inndick*] to drink by large Draughts.

To SWILL [*spilzen*, *Sax.* *swelpe*, *Belg.* *schwelgen*, *Teut.*] to gulp or swallow down greedily, to drink hard.

SWILL Bowl, a luffy Toper.

SWILL, Hog wash. *C.*

SWILL, a Washing-tub with three Feet; also a Shade or Shadow. *S. C.*

SWILL Pore, a Diling, or Child born when the Parents are old.

SWIL'LER, a great Drinker.

To SWIM [Spimman, *Sax.* *schwimmen*, *Teut.* *swimmer*, *Dan.*] to pass along in, or float on the Water.

SWIM'MER, one that swims.

A SWIMMING in the Head [*swime* *knede*, *Belg.* *schwindel*, *Teut.*] a Vertigo or Giddiness.

SWIMMINOLY, smoothly, prosperously.

To SWIN'DLE, to get Money on false Pretences.

SWIN'DLER, one who gets Money by false Pretences. These Words, it is said, were first used by Lord Mansfield.

SWINE [Ssyn, *Sax.* *swin*, *L. S.*

schwein, *Teut.* *svin*, *Dan.*] Hog, either Boar or Sows.

SWINE-HERD [Ssyn-hyrte, *Sax.* *schwein-hirt*, *Teut.*] a Keeper or Feeder of Swine.

Herd of SWINE [*spyn-hooge*, *Sax.* *berd* *schweine*, *Teut.*] a Flock or Company of Swine.

SWINE-CRUE, } a Swine-Sty, or Hog-
SWINE-ERNE, } Sty. *Q.*
SWINE-Hulk, }

SWINE-CRAW [of *Craven*, *Dan.* the Nose] a Swine's Snout. *N. C.*

SWINE-Pipe, a Bird of the Thrush-Kind.

SWIN'IGH [*swinisch*, *Teut.*] like a Swine, filthy.

SWINSH'LY, filthy.

SWENISHNESS, Fickleness.

To SWING [*spangan*, *Sax.* *swingen*, *L. S.* *swing*, *Teut.* *swinger*, *Dan.*] to vibrate, or move to and fro hanging.

SWING-Wheel [in a Royal Pendulum-Clock] is the Wheel that drives the Pendulum; in a Watch it is called the *Crown-Wheel*.

To SWINGE [*spigan*, *Sax.*] to whip or bang severely, to chastise severely.

SWING'ER, one that swings.

SWIN'GING, hugely exceeding great.

To SWIN'GLE, to beat; also to dangle; to swing in Pleasure.

SWINGLE-STAFF, a Stick to beat Flax with.

SWINK, Labour. *Spec.*

SWIRE, an Engine for drawing up Water; also another for throwing Granadoes.

SWIP'PER, nimble, quick. *N. C.*

A SWITCH, a small Wand used as a Whip.

To SWITCH, to lash.

SWITH [*spis*, *Sax.*] quickly. *Spec.*

SWITHIN [Cambden derives it of *spis*, gravity, and *peah*, high; *Sax.* formerly called *Switbeahn*] a famous Bishop of Winchester, celebrated for his Piety, and on that account canonized for a Saint.

To SWIVE [*swoben*, *Teut.* to agitate] to copulate with a Woman.

SWIV'EL, a Sort of Metal Ring that turns about either Way.

To SWIZ'ZEN, to fringe. *N. C.*

SWOB'BER, a Sweeper of the Deck; also four Cards used in the Game of Whist.

SWOLE-HOT, (stry hot. *O.*

A SWOL'ING [of Land] as much as one Plough can till in a Year; a Hide of Land; but some say an uncertain Quantity.

To SWOON [*spynan*, *Sax.* or as *Dr. Tb. H.* of *poppan*, *Sax.* a Dream, *schwinden*, to vanish, *Teut.* *svinder*, *Dan.*] to faint away, to suffer a *Deliquium* of the Spirit.

To SWOOP [among *Fowlers*] to fly down hastily, and catch up with the Talons, as Birds of Prey do.

To SWOP. See to *Swop*.

SWORD

SWORD [*spōrde*, Sax. *swōrd*, Dan. *schwerdt*, Teut.] an offensive Weapon.

SWORD-Bearer, an Officer who carries the Sword of State before a Magistrate, particularly before the Lord Mayor of London.

SWORD of Bacon [*spōrde*, Sax. *swaerde*, Belg. *schwerte*, Teut.] the Rind or Skia of Bacon.

SWORD-FISH [*schwardt fisch*, Teut.] a Sea Fish having a Bone five Foot long like a Sword, with Teeth on either Side, at the End of the Upper Jaw, and is at perpetual Enmity with the Whale, which it often wounds to Death.

SWORD-GRASS [*schwardt-grass*, Teut.] a Kind of Sedge.

SWORD-SLIPPER [*q. d. schwardt-schliffen*, Teut. *i. e.* Sword-grinder] a Sword Cutter. N. C.

To SWORL [*schwurren*, Teut.] to snarl, as a Dog does. *Suff.*

SWORN [*geschworen*, Teut.] having taken an Oath.

SWORN Brothers [*geschworenes bruder*, Teut.] Soldiers of Fortune, who used to engage themselves, by mutual Oaths, to share the Rewards of their Services.

SWOTE, Sweet. O.

SWUM [*Er. schwam*, did swim, Teut.] did swim.

SWUNG, did swing.

SYB and som, Peace and Security. O.

SYBARITICAL [of the *Sybaris*; Inhabitants of the City of *Sybaris*, who were arriv'd to the Height of Luxury and Voluptuousness, that they taught their Horses to dance to the Sound of the Flute, so that the *Cretans*, who waged War with them, bringing a great Number of Pipes into the Field of Battle, made their Horses fall a dancing, and so broke their Ranks, by which means they utterly overthrow them] effeminate, wanton, luxurious.

SYCOMA } [*συκώμα* and *συκός*, Gr.] a
SYCOSIS } Flethy Substance, Wart, or Ulcer growing about the Fundament, so called from its Resemblance to a Fig.

SYCOMORE [*sycomorus*, L. of *συκός*, a Fig, and *μορέα*, a Mulberry Tree] a Fruit like Figs; also a Sort of Maple, with Leaves like those of the Fig-Tree. F.

SYCOPHANCY [*sycofantia*, L. of *συκοφαντία*, Gr.] false Dealing, false Accusation, Tale-bearing.

SYCOPHANT [*sycofanta*, L. of *συκοφάντης*, of *τα συκοφαντία*, Gr.] an Informer among the ancient *Albanians*, who gave Notice of the Exportation of Figs contrary to the Law; a false Accuser, a Tale-Bearer, a Pick-thank, a Flatterer.

To SYCOPHANTIZE [of *συκοφαντίζω*, Gr.] to accuse or slander falsely, to deal deceitfully.

SY'DER, a Sort of Drink made of the Juice of Apples.

SYDER'ATION, Blasting of Trees with great Heat and Drought; also a Corruption not only of the solid Parts, but Bones also. L. **SYDERO'SE** [*syderosus*, L.] Plaster-Stroke.

SYLLA'BICAL [*syllabique*, F. *syllabicus*, L. *συλλαβιακός*, Gr.] of Syllables.

SYLLA'BICALLY, in a syllabical Manner.

SYL'LABLE [*syllaba*, L. of *συλλαβία*, Gr.] an articulate or complete Sound, made of one or several Letters. F.

SYLLEP'SIS [*συλλήψις*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, where two Nominative Cases Singular, of different Persons, are joined to a Verb Plural, as, *Tu & ille estis in tuto*. L.

SYL'LOGISM [*sylogismus*, F. *sylogismus*, L. *συλλογισμός*, Gr.] an Argument of Logic, consisting of three Propositions, wherein some Things being supposed, or taken for granted, a Conclusion is drawn different from the Thing supposed.

SYLLOGISM Categorical, is one wherein both the Propositions are positive, as, *Every Man is a living Creature*, &c.

SYLLOGISM Hypothetical, is when one or both Propositions are upon Supposition, as, *If a Man be a Man, he is a living Creature*, &c.

SYLLOGIS'TICAL [*sylogisticus*, L. of *συλλογιστικός*, Gr.] belonging to Syllogisms, or Logical Disputations.

SYLLOGIS'TICALLY, by Way of Syllogism.

To SYL'LOGIZE [*συλλογίζω*, Gr.] to reason by Syllogism.

SYL'PHIS, a Sort of Fairy Nymphs. L.

SYLVA *Cadua*, a Wood under 20 Years Growth, Underwood. L. T.

SYLVAN } [*ylvaticus*, L.] belong-
SYLVA'TICK } ing to the Woods or Forests.

SYMBOL [*symbole*, F. *symbolum*, L. of *σύμβολον*, Gr.] a Badge, Sign, or Mark, an Emblem, or Representation of something; a Mystical Sentence; a Motto or Device; as, two Hands joined or clasped together, are a Sign or Symbol of Union or Fidelity.

SYMBOL [among *Divinus*] the Apostles Creed, or Sown of Christian Belief.

SYMBOLS [in *Algebra*] Letters, Characters, Signs, or Marks, by which any Quantity is represented, or which denote Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, &c.

SYMBOLICAL [*symbolique*, F. *symbolicus*, L. *σημαβολικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or of the Nature of a Symbol; mystical.

SYMBOLICALLY, mystically.

SYMBOLISM } [by *Anatmisis*] is said
SYMBOLE } either of the Fitness of the Parts with one another, or of the Consent between them, by the Intermediation of the Nerves.

To SYM'BOIMIZE, to signify some hidden Thing by certain outward Signs, as an Eye symbolizes Watchfulness.

To **SYMBOLIZE** with [*symbolizer*, F.] is to agree in any Thing with, to partake of each other's Qualities: As *Air* and *Fire* are symbolizing Elements.

SYMBOLOGRAPHY [of *σύμβολον*, and *γραφῆς*, Gr. Description] Description of Symbols.

SYM'MACHY [*symmachia*, L. *συμμαχία*, Gr. of *συν*, and *μαχη*, a Fight, Gr.] Aid or Assistance in War.

SYM'METRAL [*symmetrus*, L. of *συμμετρος*, Gr.] commensurable.

SYM'METRY [*symmetria*, F. *symetria*, L. of *συμμετρία*, of *συν*, and *μετρον*, Measure, Gr.] a due Proportion or Uniformity of each Part in respect to the whole.

SYM'METRY [among *Physicians*] good Temper of Body.

SYMPATHETICAL } [*sympathetique*,
SYMPATHE'TICK } F. of *συν*, and
παθῆς, Gr. suffering] pertaining to, or partaking of Sympathy.

SYMPATHETICK *Ints.* are such as can be made to appear or disappear by the Application of something that seems to work by Sympathy.

SYMPATHETICK *Powder*, a Powder chymically prepared from Green or Blue Vitriol; or else only opened by the Sun-beams piercing into it, and imperfectly calcining it: which is said to cure Wounds at a Distance, being spread on a Linnen Cloth dipt in the Blood of the Wound:

SYMPATHE'TICALLY, by way of Sympathy.

To **SYMPATHIZE** [*sympathizer*, F. *συμποθῆναι*, Gr.] to agree or be affected with, to have a mutual Affection or Fellow-feeling.

SYMPATHY [*sympathie*, F. *sympathia*, L. of *συμπαθία*, of *συμπαθεω*, to suffer with, Gr.] the natural Agreement of Things; a Conformity in Nature, Passions, Dispositions, or Affections; a Fellow-feeling, Compassion.

SYMPATHY [in *Physick*] is an Indisposition of one Part of the Body caused by the Disease of the other.

SYMPE'SIS [*συμπέσις*, Gr.] a Concoction or ripening of those Humours that are growing into an Inflammation.

SYM'PHONY [*sympbonie*, F. *sympbonia*, L. of *συμφωνία*, of *συμφωνειν*, to agree in one Sound, Gr.] a melodious Harmony or musical Concert, by which it is to be understood Airs in 2, 3, or 4 Parts, for Instruments of any kind; or the instrumental Parts of *Songs*, *Operas*, *Operas*; or *Concertos*.

SYM'PHYSIS [with *Surgeons*] the joining of two Bones, when neither has a proper distinct Motion, and is either without any Medium; or else with one that ties them fast together; as a Cartilage or Gristle, a Ligament of *Flesh*, &c.

SYM'PLO'CE [*συμπλοκή*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when several Sentences or Clauses are the same Beginning and the same Ending.

SYMPO'SIACK [*συμποσιακῆς*, Gr.] relating to Merry-making.

SYMPTOM [*symptome*, F. *symptoma*, L. of *συμπτῆμα*, of *σύμπτω*, to happen together, Gr.] a preter-natural Disposition of the Body, occasioned by some Disease; also a Sign or Token discovering what a Distemper is, or indicating what will be the Issue of it, or the Means of Cure.

SYMPTOMA'TICAL [*symptomatique*, F. *symptomatus*, L. *συμπτωματικός*, Gr.] belonging to, attended with, or caused by some Symptoms.

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY, by way of Symptom.

SYNAC'TICS [*συνακτικά*, Gr.] Medicines that contract any Part.

SYN'ÆRESIS [*συναίρεσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, a clapping together of two Syllables or Vowels into one.

SYNAGO'GICAL, belonging to, or of a Synagogue.

SYN'AGOGUE [*synagoga*, L. of *συναγωγή*, of *συναγειν*, to gather together, Gr.] a Congregation or Religious Assembly among the *Jews*, or the Place where they meet. F.

SYNALOEPHA [*συναλοιφή*, Gr.] a Contraction of two Vowels into one in the *Latin* Verse, when any Word ends with a Vowel, and the next Word begins with another Vowel. L.

SYNAR'THROSIS [*συναρτηρωσις*, of *συναρθεῖν*, Gr.] a close joining of Bones that are void of any sensible Motion. L.

SYNASTO'MOSIS. See *Anastomosis*.

SYNATHROESMUS [*συναθροῖσμος*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, when several Matters of different Natures are heaped up together. L.

SYN'AXIS [*σύναξις*, Gr.] a gathering together, a Congregation; also the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. L.

SYN'CAMPE [of *συν*, and *καμπῆς*, Gr.] a Bending or Bowing.

SYNCAMPE [in *Anatomy*] the Flexure or Bend of the Arm, where the lower Part is joined to the upper.

SYNCATEGO'REMA [*συνατεγορημα*, Gr.] a Word in Logic that imports somewhat with another; as, *all*, *none*, *certain*, &c. which signify little in themselves, but add to the Force of other Words. L.

SYNCATEGOREMATICAL [*syncategorematicus*, L. of *συνατεγορημα*, Gr.] belonging to such a Term, that has no predicamental or Self-Signification.

SYNCHON'DROSIS [of *συν* and *χονδρία*, Gr.] that Sort of Articulation of the Bones where their Extremities are joined to one another by Means of an intervening Cartilage. L.

SYN'CHORESIS [*συναχώρησις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, wherein an Argument is scoffingly yielded into, and then marred by a Retort upon the Object. L.

SYN'CHRISM [*συναχρίσμα*, Gr.] a Kind of liquid or spreading Ointment. L.

SYN-

SYNCHRONICAL [*συνχρονος*, Gr.] being, or done together at the same Time, contemporary, of one Time or Standing.

SYNCHRONISM [*συνχρονισμος*, of *συν* with, and *χρονος*, Time, Gr.] the being or happening of several remarkable Things or Transactions at the same Time.

SYNCHISIS [*συνχισις*, Gr.] a positing together, Confusion. *L.*

SYNCHISIS [in *Grammar*] a confused and disorderly placing of Words in a Sentence.

SYNCHISIS [with *Surgeons*] a preternatural Confusion of the Blood or Humours in the Veins.

SYNCHISIS [*Rhet.*] a Fault in Speech, when the Order of Things is disturbed.

SYN'CLAR [i. e. *domine Clara*, F. of *St. Clara*] a Surname.

SYNCOPA'LIS Febris, or the swooning Fever, is that in which the Patient often swoons and faints away.

To **SYN'OPATE** [*synopatum*, L. of *συνελεω*, Gr.] to cut or take away, to shorten.

SYN'OPTATION [in *Musick*] is when a Note of one Part ends or breaks off upon the Middle of a Note of another Part.

SYN'COPE [*συνωπη*, of *συνελεω*, to fall down, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, whereby one or more Letters are taken out of a Word, as, *Amorant* for *Amorantus*. *F.* of *L.*

SYNCOPE [in *Musick*] is the driving a Note; as when an odd *Crotchet* comes before 2 or 3 *Minims*, or an odd *Quarter*, between 2 or 3 or more *Crotchets*.

SYNCOPE [in *Physick*] is a sudden fainting or swooning away; a hasty Decay of all the natural Faculties and Strength, with a very weak or no Pulse, and a Loss of Sense and Motion.

SYN'CHRISIS [*συνχρησις*, Gr.] a Figure whereby contrary Things and different Persons are compared in one Sentence. *Rhetorick.*

SYNCRITICA [*συνκριτικα*, Gr.] relaxing, loosening, or opening Medicines. *L.*

SYNDES'MUS [*συνδεσμος*, Gr.] a joining together, a Band or Tie. *L.*

SYNDES'MUS [in *Anatomy*] is a Ligament for the closing together of Bones and other Parts.

SYNDESMUS [in *Grammar*] a Pair of Speech called a Conjunction, by which the Clauses of a Sentence are joined.

SYN'DICH [*syndic*, F. *syndicos*, L. of *συνδικος*, Gr.] a Person deputed to act for any Corporation or Community.

SYN'DICK [in *Switzerland*, &c.] a Magistrate much the same in Power with an Alderman in *England*.

To **SYN'DICATE** [*σύν*, and *δικάω*] to judge; to pass Judgment; to censure.

SYN'DICATE } [*syndicat*, F.] the
SYN'DICKSHIP } Place or Dignity of a Syndick, or the Time of being in that Office.

SYNDROME [*συνδρομη*, Gr.] a Concourse, a running or meeting together of many in the same Place.

SYNDROME [among *Physicians*] a Concurrence or meeting together of several Symptoms in the same Disease.

SYNECH'DOCHE [*συνεχδοχη*, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when the Ablative Case is changed into the Accusative. *L.*

SYNECH'DOCHE [in *Rhetorick*] a Trope whereby the Whole is put for a Part, or a Part for the Whole; or a Cause for the Effect, or the contrary.

SYNECH'RHONESIS [*συνεχηρηνσις*, Gr.] clapping together of Vowels, when two Syllables are pronounced as one.

SYNED'RENONTA [*συνεδρηνonta*, Gr.] common Symptoms in a Disease, which either take their Rise from the Nature of it, or of Necessity accompany it, yet signify the Greatness, Continuance, &c. of it.

SYN'GRAPHA [*συνγραφα*, Gr.] a Deed or Writing under the Hand and Seal of both Parties. *L.*

SYNIMESIS [of *συνεμα*, Gr.] the uniting of Bones together by a Membrane, as in Infants the Bones of the *Sinciput* with the *Os Frontis*.

SYNNEU'ROSIS [*συννευρωσις*, Gr.] an Articulation of Bones by a Ligament.

SYNO'CHUS [*συνωχος* of *συνωχω*, or *συνωχω*, to continue, Gr.] a continued or intermitting Fever, which lasts many Days.

SYN'OD [*synode*, F. *synodus*, L. *συνodus*, Gr.] a Meeting or Assembly of Ecclesiastical Persons, to consult concerning Religion and Church-Affairs; and is either.

A *General SYNOD*, where Bishops, &c. of all Nations meet.

A *National SYNOD*, where those of one Nation only meet.

A *Provincial SYNOD*, where those of one Province only meet; or,

A *Diocesan SYNOD*, where those of but one Diocese meet.

SYNO'DAL } [*synodique*, F. *syno-*
SYNO'DICAL } *dis*, and *synodus*, L. *συνωδικος*, Gr.] belonging to, done in a Synod.

SYNO'DICAL Instrument, the solemn Oath which was taken by

SYNO'DAL Witnesses, who were the Urban and Rural Deans, so called from their giving Information, and attesting the Decisions, of the Clergy and Laity of the Episcopal Synod, whose Authority came, in Process of Time, to be devolved on the Church-Wardens.

SYNO'DAL, a Pecuniary Rent paid to the Bishop at the Time of the annual Synod by every Parochial Priest.

SYNO'DALS Provincial, the Canons or Constitutions of a Provincial Synod.

SYNO'DICAL [with *Apollonius*] belonging to the Course of the Moon.

SYNO'DICAL Month } [In *Astronomy*] is
SYNO'DICK Month } that Space of Time
 considered between the Moon's parting from
 the Sun at a Conjunction, and her returning to
 him again; and this Month consists of about 29
 Days, 12 Hours, and some Minutes.

SYNO'DICAE Revolution [in *Astronomy*] is
 that Motion to which the Moon's whole Body
 is carried along with the Earth round the Sun.
SYNO'DICALLY, by the Authority of a
 Synod.

SYNO'DUS [in *Astrology*] a Conjunction of
 two or more Planets, or their meeting by Beams
 in other Aspects.

SYNOE'EFOSIS [συνωστισις, Gr.] a Fi-
 gure in *Rhetorick*, whereby contrary Qualities
 are united and attributed to the same Person or
 Thing. L.

To **SYNON'OMISE**, to express the same
 Thing in different Words.

SYNON'YMA [συνωνυμα, Gr.] Words of
 one and the same Signification. L.

SYNONYMAL } [synonyme, F. synonymy-
SYNONYMOUS } mus, L. συνωνυμοι,
 Gr.] of the same Name or Signification.

SYNONYMY [synonymie, F. synonymia, L.
 συνωνυμια, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when
 divers Words of the same Signification are
 made use of to amplify a Matter.

SYNOPSIS [συνopsis, Gr.] a short View or
 epitome of Things together; an Abstract or
 abridgment.

SYNOVIA among *Anatomists*] the glewy
 matter between the Joints.

SYN'TAGMA [συντάγμα, Gr.] a disposing
 or placing Things in an orderly Manner; a
 treatise or Discourse on a Subject.

SYN'TASIS [συντασις, Gr.] a preternatural
 distension of the Parts.

SYNTA'TICAL [from *syntax*] conjoined;
 tied to each other; also relating to the Con-
 struction of Speech.

SYNTAX [syntaxe, F. syntaxis, L. συν-
 ταξις, Gr. Order, Construction; that Part
 of Grammar which teaches how regularly to
 in the Words and Sentences together.

SYNTEC'TOE, is a Kind of Looseness that
 occurs from the melting away of the Sub-
 stance of the Body by a violent hot Distemper
 the solid Parts, such as sometimes happens
 an Inflammation of the Bowels; and is a
 heaviest burning Fever, Hedick or Pestilen-
 tial, in which a fat Matter, as it were mixed
 with Oil or Grease, is voided by Stool.

SYNTE'NOSIS [of συντενωσις, Gr.] the
 union of two Bones, which are joined by a
 tendon; as the Knee-pan to the Thigh-bone
 & Tibia.

SYNTE'RESIS [synteresis, L. of συντεροσις,
 .] Remorse, Sting, or Prick of Conscience.

SYNTERE'TICKS [of συντεροτικα, Gr.] that
 part of Physick which gives Rules for the Pre-
 servation of Health.

SYNTE'XIS [συντεξις, Gr.] a deep Con-
 ception, a lingering Sickness.

SYNTHESIS [συνθεσις, of συνθεσις, to
 compound, Gr.] joining together.

SYNTHESIS [among *Grammarians*] a Fi-
 gure; in which a Noun collective singular is
 joined to a Verb or Particle Plural, and of a
 different Gender.

SYNTHESIS [in *Mathematics*] is the
 Method of demonstrating Propositions from
 their first Principles, or pre-demonstrated Pro-
 positions.

SYNTHESIS [in *Surgery*] is that Method
 whereby the divided Parts are reunited; also
 the Frame of the whole Body, more strictly
 than of the Bones.

SYNTHETICAL [συνθετικα, Gr.] be-
 longing to Synthesis.

SYNTHETICAL Method of Enquiry [a-
 mong *Mathematicians*] is when the Artist
 pursues the Truth chiefly by Reasons drawn
 from Principles before established, and Pro-
 positions formerly proved, and proceeds by a
 long regular Chain, till he comes to the
 Conclusion; as is done in the Elements of
Euclid, and the Demonstrations of the Ancients.
 This is called *Composition*, and is opposed to
 the Analytical Method, which is called *Re-
 solution*.

SYNTHETICALLY, by way of Synthe-
 sis.

SYNULOTICKS [*Synlotica Medicamenta*,
 L.] Medicines which bring Wounds or Sores
 to an Escar.

SY'PHILIS [of συφιλια, Love, of
 Friendship, Gr.] the *Lues Venerea*.

SY'PHON, a Tube or Pipe of Glass, or
 Metal, which is usually bent to an acute
 Angle, having one Leg shorter than the other.
 They are used frequently to draw off Liquors
 out of one Barrel or Vessel into another, with-
 out raising the Lees or Dregs, and are called
Cranes. L.

SYRINGE [syringus, F. syrix, L. of
 σφινξ, Gr.] an Instrument used in injecting
 Liquor into the Ears, Fundament, &c.

SYRINGE [among *Confectioners*] an Instru-
 ment for making March panes, &c.

To **SYRINGE** [syringus, F.] to squirt
 Liquor into the Ears, Sores, &c.

SYRINGOTOMATA [of σφινγοτομη, a Pistu-
 la, and τμηω, to cut. G.] Surgeons Knives
 with which they open Fistulas.

SYRINGOTOMIA [of σφινξ, and τομη,
 Gr.] the cutting of a fistula.

SYRITES [of σφινξ, Gr.] a Kind of Stone
 found in the Bladder of a Wolf.

SYRITES [σφινξ, of σφινξ, Gr.] danger-
 ous Gulphs in the farthest Part of *Africa*. full
 of Quick sands, called the Greater and Lesser
Syrtes; whence the Word is taken for any
 Quick sands or Shalves in the Water, made by
 the Drift of Sand or Gravel.

SYR'UP [βροχ, F. syrupus, L. σφινξ,
 Gr.] a Composition of a thick Consistence,
 made of the Juice of Herbs, Flowers, or Fruits
 boiled up with Sugar.

SY'SOR, one of the Affize or Jury. O.
 SY'SSARCOSIS [*Συσσάρκωσις*, Gr.] the Connection of Bones by Means of Flesh.

SYSTEM [*systeme*, F, *systema*, L. of *συστημα*, of *συνεστημι*, to put together, Gr.] properly a regular, orderly Collection or Composition of many Things together; a complete Treatise or Body of any Art or Science.

SYSTEM of the World [*Astronomy*] the general Fabric and Constitution of the Universe, or an orderly Representation of it, according to some noted Hypothesis.

The Copernican SYSTEM, is a System wherein the Sun is supposed to be placed in the Middle of the World; next to the Sun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Moon, perform a joint Course; then Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn make the Revolution about the same Centre. This is the same with the Pythagorean System, revived by Nicholas Copernicus, and now generally maintained by Astronomers.

The Ptolemaic SYSTEM [so called from Ptolemy] is the System wherein the Globe of the Earth is fixed in the Centre of the Universe, the Sun, Moon, and Stars, performing their Course round it every Day, each in their several Orbits, and different Distances from it.

The SYSTEM of Tycho Brahe [a Danish Nobleman] is a System which makes the Earth the Centre of the Sun and Moon, and of the Orb of the fixed Stars; but the Sun the Centre of the other four Planets, which he accounts eccentrick to the Earth, and constantly moving in the Liquid Aether or Sky about the Sun, &c.

The Solar SYSTEM [according to the New Astronomy] is the joint Union, or orderly Disposition of all the Planets, which move round the Sun as their Centre, in determined Orbits, never going farther from it than their proper and usual Bounds.

SYSTEM [in Music] an Extent of a certain Number of Chords, having its Bounds towards the Graves and Acutes which has been differently determined by the different Progress made in Music, and according to the different Divisions of the Monochord.

Or, SYSTEM [of Music] is a Treatise of Music, or a Book treating of Music in all its several Parts, both Mathematical and Practical.

SYSTEM [of Philosophy] is a regular Collection of the Principles and Parts of that Science into one Body, and a treating of them dogmatically, or in a scholastic Way. in Contradiction to the Way of Essay, in which the Writer discovers himself more freely, loosely, and modestly.

SYSTEMATICAL [*systematicus*, L.] belonging to, or reduced to a System.

SYSTEMATICALLY, by way of System.

SYSTOLE [in Anatomy] is the Contraction of the Ventricles of the Heart, whereby

the Blood is forcibly driven into the great Artery, as the Dilatation or widening of these Parts is called Diastole.

SYSTOLE [in Grammar] a Figure in Prosodia, by which a long Syllable is made short.

SYSTYLE [in Architecture] is a Building where the Pillars stand thick, but not quite so thick as in the Pycnostyle, the Intercommunication being only two Diameters of the Column.

SYXHEN'DEMEN [*πυξήνδεμεν*, of *πυξ*, Sax. 6, hindene, Sax. 2 Society, and *Μην*, Sax. i. e. 600 Men] Men worth 600 Shillings, 30 l. In the Time of our Saxons Ancestors, all Men were ranked into three Classes, the Lowest, the Middle, and the Highest, and were valued according to the Class they were in; that is, if any Injury was done, Satisfaction was to be made according to the Value or Worth of the Man to whom it was done. The Lowest were called *πυξήνδεμεν*, Sax. i. e. valued at 200 Shillings; the Middle, *πυξήνδεμεν*, i. e. valued at 600 Shillings; and the Highest *πυξήνδεμεν*, i. e. valued at 1200 Shillings.

SYZEUG'MENON of *συν*, and *ζευγω*, Gr.] a Musical Note called *B-fa-bi-mi*.

SYZY'GIA [*συσζυγία* Gr.] joining together. L.

SYZY'GIA [among Astronomers] is the Intercourse of the Planets one with another, or the mingling together of their Beams.

SYZYGIA [among Astronomers] is the Conjunction of any two Planets or Stars, when they are both supposed to be in the same Point in the Heavens, or when they are referred to the same Degree of the Ecclyptick, by a Circle of Longitude passing through them both.

SYZYGIA [Grammar] the coupling of different Feet together in Greek and Latin Verse.

SYZYGIA [among Anatomists] is that Pair of Nerves which conveys Sense from the Brain to the rest of the Body.

T A

T. Frequently is put for Theologia, L. or T. D. Theologia Doctor, Doctor of Divinity.

T. [in Music Books] is an Abbreviation of the Italian Word Tutti, i. e. all, or altogether, which see.

T. is the Brand of one convicted of any Felony (save Murder), and having the Benefit of the Clergy, i. e. burning in the Hand.

TAB, the Latchet of a Shoe. N. C.

TABAC'CO [so called from the Island *Tobago* in the West Indies] a well known Plant, brought into England from thence by Sir Francis Drake, Ann. Dom. 1585.

TAB'ARD

TAB'ARD } [probably of *tabberd*, L. S.
TABERD } a Woman's Gown] a short
 own that reaches no farther than the middle
 of the Leg, a sort of Jacket or Sleeveless Coat;
 Herald's Coat.

St. **TABB'S** [i. e. the Church of *Ebba*;
 daughter of *Edelford*, King of *Northumber-
 d.*] a Town in the County of *Northumber-
 d.*

TAB'BY [*tabbi*, *tabbino*, Ital. *tabais*, F.] a
 sort of waved or watered Silk, also brindled.
TABEFAC'ION, a consuming or wasting
 away. L.

To **TAB'EFY** [*tabere*, L.] to pine, con-
 sume, or waste away.

TABELLARIOUS [*tabellarius*, L.] belong-
 ing to Letters, or a Letter-carrier.

TAB'ER. [*tabour*, F.] a small Drum.

TAB'ERN [of *taberna*, L.] a Cellar, N.

To **TAB'ERNACLE**, to enshrine, to
 consecrate.

TAB'ERNACLE [*tabernaculum*, L. Dim.
taberna] a Pavilion or Tent; a wooden
 vessel for Divine Service. F.

TAB'ERNACLE [among *Roman Catholics*]
 the vessel in which the Sacrament is put on
 the Altar.

TAB'ERNACLE [of the *Jews*] a Tent in
 which the Ark of the Covenant was kept.

The Feast of **TAB'ERNACLES**, a Feast kept
 by the *Jews* for seven Days together, in re-
 membrance that their Fathers lived for a long
 time in Tents, after their Departure out of
 Egypt.

TAB'ERNACULUM [*Old Records*] a public
 Place or Place of Entertainment.

TAB'ERNA'RIUS [*tabernarius*, L.] be-
 longing to Taverns or Shops.

TABES Dorsalis, a Consumption in the
 middle of the Back-bone. L.

TAB'ID [*tabidus*, L.] wasting away.

TABID'NESS, Consumptiveness.

TABIFICK [*tabificus*, L.] consumptive,
 leading into a Consumption, wasting.

TAB'ITERS } [in *Queen's College* in
TABARDEE'RS } *Oxford*] Bachelors.
 Bachelors so called from *Taberd*, a short Gown
 which they are obliged to wear.

TAB'ITHA [תביתא, Syr. i. e. a Roebuck]
 proper Name of a Woman.

TAB'LATURE, a Musick Book, directing
 the way on the *Lute*, *Viol*, &c. L.

TAB'LATURE [in *Anatomy*] a Division or
 opening of the Skull Bones.

TAB'LE [of *vapl*, Sax. *taffel*, Teut. *ta-
 bl*.] a Piece of Household Stuff well
 polished; also an Index or Collection of the
 principal Matters contained in a
 Book. F.

TAB'LE [in *Architecture*] is a smooth and
 level Part of a different Figure, but most
 commonly in the Form of a Rectangle or
 square.

TABLE of *Apelles*, a pictured Table, repre-
 senting the Excellency of Sobriety on the one
 Side, and the Deformity of Intemperance on
 the other.

TABLE Projecting [in *Architecture*] is
 that which sets out beyond the naked Face of
 a Wall, Pedestal, &c.

A **Raking TABLE** [*Architecture*] is that
 which is hollowed in the Square of a Pedestal,
 or elsewhere.

To **TAB'BLE**, to board, to entertain or be
 entertained at one's Table.

TAB'LE-BEER, small Beer used at Meals.

TAB'LE-CLOTH, Linen spread on a Table.

TAB'BLER, one who boards with another.

TAB'BLE TALK, Discourse at Meals.

TAB'BLE Rents, Rents paid to Bishops or
 Religious Persons, and reserved for their Table
 or House-keeping.

TAB'BUS TABLES [of *Brass*] Roman Laws
 brought from *Abens* to *Rome* by the *Decem-
 viri*.

TABLES of Houses [*Astrology*] Tables ready
 drawn up for the Assistance of Practitioners in
 setting a Figure.

TABLES Astronomical, the Tables of the
 Motions of the Planets.

TABLES Logarithmical, Tables of Traverses,
 which serve for the easy and ready Solution of
 Problems in Navigation.

TABLES of Sines, Tangents, and Secants,
 [in *Trigonometry*] are proportional Numbers,
 calculated from, and depending on, the given
 Quantity of the Radius; whence any other
 Sine may be found.

TAB'LES, a certain Game so called.

TAB'LETS [among *Apothecaries*] are solid
 Electuaries, much of the same Nature with
 Lozenges. Also little Tables.

TAB'LING of Fines [*Law Phrase*] a mak-
 ing a Table with the Contents of every Fine
 passed in any one Term for every County where
 the King's Writ runs.

TAB'BOR [*tabourine*, F.] a small Drum.

Privilege of TAB'BOURET [in *France*] a
 Privilege for some great Ladies to sit in the
 Queen's Presence on a Stool. F.

To **TAB'ULATE** [*tabulatum*, L.] to floor
 or board; also to reduce to Tables or Synopses.

TABULA'TION, a fastening together of
 Boards, &c. a making of a Floor. L.

TABULATU'RA } is the old way of
TAB'ULATURE } writing Musick with
 Letters instead of Notes.

TACAMAHA'CA, a Resin brought from
New Spain.

TAC'E, *Lat.* } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
TAC'ET, *Ital.* } to hold still, or keep Si-
 lence.

TAC'ES [of *attache*, F.] Armour for the
 Thighs.

TACHE [or *attache*, a fixing, F.] a Hook,
 Buckle, or Clasp.

TAC'ES; *Franks*. O.

TACHYGRAPHY [*ταχυγραφία*, of *ταχυς*, swift, and *γραφία*, Writing, Gr.] the Art of swift Writing.

TACIT [*tacite*, F. *tacitus*, L.] silent, implied or meant, though not expressed.

TACITLY *fiacily*.

TACITURNIFY [*taciturnitas*, F. of *taciturnitas*, L.] a being silent, or of few Words; a close or reserved Humour.

To TACK [of *attacher*, F.] to sew slightly, or join together.

A TACK, a small Nail.

To TACK about [*Sua Pbrale*] is when the Ship's Head is to be brought about, so as to lie a contrary Way.

TACKS [in a Ship] Ropes for carrying forward the Clews of the Sails, to make them stand close by a Wind.

TACKLE } [in a Ship] is the Furni-
TACKLING } ture and Ropes of a Ship, whereby she is fitted for sailing.

TACKLES [in a Ship] small Ropes which run in three Parts, having a Pennant with a Block at one End, for heaving of weighty Things in and out of the Ship.

The TACKLES [of a Boat] Tackles which serve to hoist the Boat in and out.

Gunner's TACKLES [in a Ship] the Ropes with which the Ordnance are hoisted in and out.

TACTICAL [*tacticus*, L. of *τακτικός*, Gr.] belonging to Martial Array.

TACTICK [*tactica*, F.] the Art of marshalling Soldiers in an Army; the Art of making the Machines of the Ancients, for casting of Darts, Stones &c.

TACTILE [*tactilis*, L.] that may be touched. F.

TACTILE Qualities [among Philosophers] are such as have a primary Relation to our Sense of Feeling.

TACTION, a Touching or Feeling. F. of L.

TADCASTER [*tape*, a Toad, and *Caster*, a Castle, Sax. perhaps because the Ditch or Trench around it might abound with Toads] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 142 Miles N. N. W from *London*.

TADDY, a pleasant Liquor issuing out of a Sponge Tree in *America*.

TADPOLE [*tape*, a Toad, and *phila*, a young one, Sax.] a young Frog, consisting only of Body and Tail.

TÆNIA [among Physicians] a broad Worm like a Piece of Tape, for which Reason it is called the Tape-worm.

TÆNIA [in Architecture] a Member of the Dorick Capital, resembling a square Pillar, serving instead of a Cymatium, being made fast, as it were, to a Capital below the Triglyphs, whereof it seems the Base.

TAFFEREL [in a Ship] the upper most Part, Frame, or Rail abaft over the Poop.

TAFFETY [*taffetas*, F. *taffeta*, Ital. *taffetas*, Span.] a Kind of Silk.

TAG [of *attache*, F.] a Point of a Lace; also a young Sherp. Kent.

To TAG, to fit any Thing with an End; also to append or join one Thing to another.

TAIL [*cauda*, Lat. *zagal*, Teut. *zogl* Goth. *Minibow* derives of *vidas*, Gr. an Egg, F. *Junius*, of *Seyalac*, sharp, because it ends in a Point; others of *regenda*, L. from covering the Fundament] the Train of a Beast, Fowl, Fish, &c.

For TAIL [in Law] is a Fee opposed to Fee Simple, and which it is not in the Man's Power to dispose of.

TAIL, a Tally or Piece of Wood cut into N tches.

TAIL, after Possibility of Issue extinct, is, where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and one of them outlives the other without Issue begotten between them: in this Case, the Survivor shall hold the Land for Term of Life, as Tenant in Tail, after Possibility of Issue extinct.

TAIL General [in Law] is that whereby Lands and Tenements are limited to a Man and his Issue by his Wife.

TAIL Special [in Law] is when Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man and his Wife, and the Heirs of their particular Bodies.

TAIL of the Trenches [Military Term] is the first Work the Besiegers make at the Opening of the Trenches at the Head of the Attack, and is carried on towards the Place.

TAIL'AGERS, Tax, or Toll Gatherers.

TAILBOIS [of *tailer*, to cut, and *bois*, a Wood, i. e. a Carpenter] a Surname.

TAIL'OR [in Architecture] is the square Stone on the Capital of a Pillar. F.

Keenish long TAILS, the *Keenish* men are said to have had long Tails for four Generations; by way of Punishment, as some say, for the *Keenish* Pagans abusing *Abbot* the Monk and his Associates, by beating them, and opprobriously tying Fish tails to their Backsides; in Revenge of which, such Appendants grew to the hind Parts of all that Generation. But the Scene of this huge Wonder was not in *Keat*, but at *Leam*, in *Derbyshire*, many Miles off. Others again say, it was for cutting off the Tail of *Saint Thomas of Canterbury's Horse*, who, being out of Favour with King *Henry II.* riding towards *Canterbury* upon a poor sorry Horse, was so served by the Common People. *Grævis Judæus apellis*.

TAILLE, the same as *Trow*, which see *Tal*.

TAIL'OR [*tailleur*, F.] a Maker of Garments.

To TAILOR [of *tailleur*, F. to cut out] to cut out, or make Garments.

TAINCT,

TANCT, a small red Spider, troublesome to Cattle in Summer Time.

TAINT } [*teint*, F.] attainted, con-
TAINTE } victed of a Crime.

TAINT [of *teint*, F.] a Conviction, a Spot or Blemish in Reputation.

To **TAINT** [of *teindre*, F. to dye or stain, of *tingere*, L.] to corrupt, to spoil, to bribe, to attain.

TAINT [either of *teint*, F. or *ταλας*, Gr. *Actinotus purpureus*] corrupted as Meat, smelling rank.

TAINT'ED, convicted of a Crime, having an ill Smell.

To **TAKE** [*tager*, Dan. *tacke*, Belg. or of *attaquer*, F. *M. Cas.* derives it of *τίμας*, Gr.] to lay hold on, to receive.

To **TAKE** and *leave* [*Sea Phrases*] Sailors say, *A Ship can take and leave upon her when she will*, when she sails so well that she can come up with another, or outfall her at Pleasure.

TAK'EL, a Feather or Arrow. *O.*

TAK'ER, one that takes.

TAL'BOG [probably of *taql*, a Tail, and *Bugan*, *Sex.*] a Dog with a turned-up Tail.

A **TALB** [*talv*, of *talvan*, *Sex.* to tell, or *talv*, Belg. and Dan. Speech] a Story, a Relation, a Fable.

TALE [*Taxel*, *Sex.* *zahl*, Teut.] Number, Reckoning, Computation.

TALENT [*talentum*, L. of *τάλαντον*, Gr.] a Jewish Coin, in Silver, of our Money worth 34*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

TALENT [of Gold] worth 5475*l.* reckoning Gold at 4*l.* the Ounce.

TALENT of Silver [among the Greeks] worth in our Money, reckoning Silver at 5*s.* the Ounce, 193*l.* 15*s.*

TALENT [a Jewish Weight] being reduced to English Troy-Weight, contains 189 lb. 8 oz. 15 Penny-Weights, 17 Grains, and 3-7th.

Common Attick **TALENT**, is 56 lb. 11 oz. and 17-7th Grains, Troy Weight.

Egyptian TALENT, equal to 75 lb. 12 oz. 14 Penny-weights, 6 Grains.

The **TALENT** [of Alexandria] contains 91 lb. 15 Penny-weights, Troy.

The **TALENT** [of Antiochia] contains 341 lb. 6 oz. 4 Penny-weights, 6 Grains, Troy.

TALENT, Capacity, Genius.

TALES [in Law] a Supply of Jurymen for them that appear not, or have been challenged as not indifferent Persons.

TAL'ION Law [*Lex Talionis*] a Punishing the Offender in the same Manner as he served others.

TAL'ISMAN [of *ταλίσμα*, Greek, or *טלסם*, Chaldee] a Magical Image or Figure made under certain Constellations, according to the keeping or wasting of which, the Person represented by-it, is said to be preserved or wasted away.

TALISMAN'ICAL [*talismanique*, F.] belonging to Talismans.

TALIS'MANIST [*talismaniste*, F.] one who makes or gives Credit to Talismans.

To **TALK** [of *wellan*, *Sex.* *taler*, Dan. which *M. Cas.* derives of *τάλλω*, or *τάλλω*, Gr.] to speak or discourse.

TALK [*talks*, *Sex.* *talv*, Dan. and Belg.] Speech, Discourse.

TALK [*talkum*, L. Barb.] a Sort of white and transparent Mineral, of which a curious Preparation is made to beautify the Skin.

TALK'ATIVE, full of Talk.

TALK'ATIVENESS, the being talkative.

TALL [*tall*, C. Br. which *Davis* derives of *τάλλω*, H. he elevated; *M. Cas.* of *τάλλω*, Gr. so great; but *Stinner* rather of *taille*, F. Stature, *τάλλω*, *Sex.* comely] high in Stature.

TALK'ER, one that talks, a Prater.

TAL'LAGE, Custom or Impost. F.

TALLA'GIUM [*taxere* [*Old Law*] to give up Accounts in the Exchequer.

TALLIA'RI [*de certo tallagio* [*Old Records*] to be assessed at a certain Rate towards the Tallage or Tax formerly laid by the King on his Barons and Knights.

TALL'NESS, the being of a tall or high Stature.

TAL'LOW [*talgb*, Belg. *talv*, Dan. *talik*, Teut.] the Fat of Beasts melted.

TALLOW-CHANDLER, one who makes Candles.

TALL Wood, a long Kind of Shiver risen out of the Tree, which, shortened, is made into Billets.

TAL'LY [of *taille*, F. to cut or notch, q. d. *Bois taillé*, i. e. cleft Wood] a cleft Piece of Wood, to score an Account upon by Notcher, such as is given by the *Exchequer*, to those that pay Money there upon Loans.

To **TAL'LY**, to score on a Tally, also to answer exactly.

TALLY the Sheets [*Sea Phrases*] a Word of Command, when the Sheets of the Main-sail, or Fore-sail, are to be haled off.

TAL'LY-Man, one who sells Cloths, &c. to be paid by the Week.

TAL'MUD [*תלמוד*, H.] a Book in Seven Folio Volumes, containing the Body of the Jewish Law, especially the Ceremonious Part, composed by their Rabbins, and of great Authority among them.

TALMU'DICAL, of the *Talmud*.

TAL'MUDIST [*talumidite*, F.] one who studies, or is skilled in the *Talmud*.

TAL'ON [of *talov*, F. a Hoel] a Claw of a Bird of Prey.

TALON [in Architecture] a small Member made up of a square Fillet, and a straight Cy-matium.

TALPIA

TAL'PIA [in *Surgery*] a Tumour that feeds upon the Skull, under the Skin.

TAL'US [Fortification] the Slope given to the Rampart or Wall, that it may stand faster.

TALUS [in *Masonry*] as the *Talus* of a Wall, is when its Thickness is lessened by Degree.

TALUS Exterior [in *Fortification*] is the Slope given to the Place on the Outside, towards the Country.

TALUS Interior, the Slope of the Inside of the Work next the Town.

TAL'SHIDE, } a long Kind of Wood given
TAL'WOOD, } out of the Tree, which, when dried, is made into Billets.

TAM'ARIND [*tamaris*, F. *tamarinda*, L.] a Sort of India Fruit, good to quench Thirst.

TAM'ARISK [*tamaris*, F. of *tamariscus*, L.] a Shrub with a red Bark and Leaves like Heath.

TAMBARINE, a Musical Instrument.

TAM'BOUR, a Drum, a fine Sieve. F.

TAM'BOUR [among *Architects*] an Ornament in the Chapters of Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order.

TAME [tame, Sax. *tam*, Dan. *tam*, L. S. *mahn*, Teut.] gentle, not wild.

To **TAME** [tame, Sax. *tamm*, Belg. *zab-mere*, Teut. *domere*, L. of *pacare*, Gr.] to make gentle, to subdue or bring under.

TAME'LY [*zabmig*, Teut.] gently, without Resistance.

TAME'NESS [*zabmigheit*, Teut.] Gentleness, the being tame.

TAM'ERLANE, a *Scythian*, who having vanquished and taken prisoner *Bajazet*, Emperor of the *Turks*, carried him about in an Iron Cage.

TAM'ERTON [of the River *Tamora*, and *tan*, Sax.] a Town in *Cornwall*.

TAM'MY [of *tamir*, a Sieve, F.] a Sort of a thin transparent Staff to trace the outlines of a Picture through.

TAM'INY, a woollen Stuff.

To **TAMPER** with [probably of *tempere*, L.] to practise upon, or endeavour to draw in or bring over to something, &c.

TAM'PION } [probably of *tampere*, F. a
TAM'KIN } Bung] a Stopple made for

TOM'KIN } the Mouth of a Great Gun.

TAM'POY [in the *Molucca* Islands] a Sort of Drink made of Gilliflowers.

TAM'WORTH [of the River *Tama* and *port*, Sax. an Isle, also a Country House]

a Town in *Staffordshire*, 89 Miles N. W. from London.

To **TAN** [Gestannan, Sax. *taner*, F. *taner*, Belg.] to prepare or consolidate and harden Hides by Tanning.

TAN, the Bark of a Young Oak beaten small, used by Curriers, &c.

TAN'ACLES [probably of *tanailles*, F.] Instruments of Torture like Pincers.

TANE, taken, O.

A TANG [*tangh*, Belg. sharp, *τάγγα*, Gr.] a rank Taste.

TAN'GENT [*tangente*, F. of *tangere*, L. i. e. touching] is a Right Line drawn without a Circle, perpendicular to some Radius or Semi-diameter.

TAN'GENT [of a *Parabola*, or other *Conic Section*] is a Right Line drawn so as to cut the Axis produced, and touch the Section in one Point without cutting it.

TANGIBILITY, the being tangible. L.

TAN'GIBLE [*tangibilis*, L.] that may be touched, sensible to the Touch.

TAN'GLE, a Sea-weed, such as is an Oysters, and grows on Rocks by the Sea-side, between high-water and low-water Mark.

TAN'GLED, entangled like Threads, &c.

TAN'ISTRY, an ancient Custom in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, that a Man of ripe Age is to be preferred before a Child; an Uncle before a Nephew, &c.

TANK [*tangue*, O. F.] a Cistern to keep Water in; a little Pool or Pond.

TANK'ARD [*Misfaw* supposes it to be derived of *Canbarus*, L. Dr. Tb. H. of the Twang or Sound the Lid makes] a drinking Pot with a hinged Cover.

TAN'NER [*tanner*, F. *tanner*, Belg.] one who tans Hides for Leather.

A TAN'QUAM [in the *Universities*] a Person of Wit and Learning, that is fit Company for Fellows of Colleges, &c.

TAN'SY [*tanaisie*, F. *tanacetum*, L. of *ἄθανασία*, Gr. Immortality] an Herb.

To **TANTALIZE** [of *Tantalus*, L. of *Ταλάνταρος*, Gr. i. e. most unhappy; a King of *Phrygia*, who, as the Poets feign, discovered the secrets of the Gods to Men, and therefore is said to be thus tormented in Hell: He stands up to the Chin in a pleasant River, and a Tree of fair Fruit hanging over him, and yet is always plagued with Hunger and Thirst; for when he either stoops down to drink, or reaches out his Hand to take an Apple, they both retire that he cannot reach the one, or take the other.] To deceive under specious Shew; or to make one eager for a Thing, and yet not suffer him to enjoy it.

TAN'TALISM, a Punishment like that of Tantalus.

TAN'TAMOUNT [of *tan* so much, and *montans* or *moner*, F. to mount] that amounts, or is worth so much.

TANTIV'Y [q. d. *tanta vi*, i. e. with great Might] a full Gallop, or full Speed.

A TAN'IVY, a Nick-name given to a worldly-minded Churchman, who bestirs himself for Preferment.

TAN'TRELIS, idle People. N. C.

To **TAP** [*tappan*, Sax. *tappen*, L. S. *kopffen*, Teut.] to broach a Vessel.

To **TAP** one [*taper*, F. *tappe*, Belg. *τίπτει*, Gr.] to give a light Blow.

To **TAP** [Hunting Term] a Hare is said to tap or beat, when he makes a Noise.

To TAP a Tree [among Husbandmen] is to in it round about the Root.

A TAP [tappe, Sax. tappe, L. S. tap, n. tappa, Ital.] a Faucet and Spigot, to w Liquors out of Vessels.

TAPAS'SANT [among Hunters] lurking squatting.

TAPE [Minsbew derives it of αἴμα, Gr. Skinner rather from εἴσπη, F. coarse up, of which it is probably made] a Sort Ribbon made of Flax.

A TA'PER [tappe, Sax. which Minsbew ives of τάπος, Gr. a Burial, because used Funerals] a Torch or Flambeau; also a g large Wax Light.

TA'PER } Broad beneath and sharp
TAPER'ING } towards the Tops.

TAPER-Bored [of a Piece of Ordnance] is en it is wider at the Mouth than towards Breech.

To TAPER, to grow smaller.

TA'PERING [See Term] is when a Rope ny Thing is much bigger at one End than s at the other.

TA'PESTRY [tappestric, F. tapexmaria, l.] Manufacture in Worsted, Silk, Silver l Gold Thread, worked into Figures to rn a Room, by covering its Walls.

TAPIN'AGE [en tipinois, F.] Secresy, nefs, Cbauc.

TA'PY [taper, F. or se taper, F.] to lie as a Deer does.

TAP'STER [tappester, or tappeyster, Sax. per, Belg. and L. S.] a Drawer of Drink at Inn or Alehouse.

TAR [tepe, Sax. taer, Belg. taer, L. S. e, Dan.] a Sort of liquid Pitch.

To TAR, to besmear with Tar.

To TAR [probably of xerres, Teut. to l or hale] to set on, to provoke, &c. thsp.

TAR, a Seaman; a Sailor in Contempt.

TARAN'TARA [a sono] a Word of En- ragement to Battles sounded by Trumpets.

TARAN'TATI, those that are bit by the antula.

TARAN'TISM, a Distemper arising from Bite of a Tarantula.

TARAN'TULA [so called of Tarento, a y of Naples, where they abound] a venous Ash-coloured Spider, speckled with little ite and black, or red and green Spots, whose e is of such a Nature, that it is said to be d by Mosick.

TAR'AXIS [τάραξις, Gr.] a Perturbation he Humours of the Eyes, Stomach, or the rails.

TAR'DIGRATE [tardigradus, L.] Slow- ed.

TARDIL'OQUY [tardiloquentia, L.] Slow- s of Speech or Discourse.

TAR'DILY, slowly.

TAR'DINESS, Slowness, Disinclination to

TAR'DIFY [tardius, F. of tardus, L.] Slowness, Slackness; also Gulliness.

TAR'DO [in Musick Books] signifies Slow; much the same as Largo, Ital. which see.

TAR'DY [tardis, F.] dull, slow; also guilty, found tripping in a Fault.

TARE [of tarare, Ital. to subtract] the Weight or Allowance made to the Buyer for the Weight of the Cask, Chest, Bag, &c. in which Goods are packed up.

TARE [of flax] the finest dressed Part.

TARES [of tarum, L. S. nabren, Teut. to consume, because they consume the Corn] a Sort of Vetches growing among it.

TAR'GET [targis, Sax. targa, F. targa, Ital. tarsis, Teut. which Tacbarus derives of תרף, Chald. but Menagius, of targus, L.] a great Shield or Buckler.

TAR'GUM [תרומה, Chald.] the Chaldoe Paraphrase of the Old Testament.

TAR'IFF [tarif, F.] a Custom-Book; a Book of Rates agreed on between Princes or States, for Duties to be laid upon their respective Merchandizes.

A TARN, a Lake or Pool. N. C.

To TAR'NISH [setornir, F. ternira, Ital.] to lose its Lustre or Brightness, as Plate does; to grow dull.

TARPAUL'IN } [of tepe, Sax. and
TARPAUL'ING } pallium, L. a Cloak,

g. d. a tarred Garment] a Piece of Canvas well tarred over to keep the Rain from any Place; also a Person bred at the Sea, and skilled in maritime Affairs; a downright Sea- man.

TAR'RAGON [tarrogona, Span. of Tar- ragona in Spain, where it abounds] the Herb Dragon-wort, a Sallad-herb.

TAR'RAS [tarass, F. Skinner derives it of terras, Belg.] a Sort of Plaster or strong Mortar; a rising Place to walk on; the flat Roof of a House.

TAR'RIER, a small Sort of Dog that hunts the Fox or Otter out of the Hole.

TAR'RIANCE, Delay.

To TAR'RY [taris, C. Br. tarder, F. tardare, Ital. and L.] to loiter or lag; to abide or continue.

TARS [teop, Sax. taer, Belg. tarba Teut.] a Man's Yard.

TAR'SEL, a Kind of Hawk.

TAR'SUS [in Anatomy] the Space between the lower End of the two Foot Bones of the Leg, and the Beginning of the five long Bones which bear up the Toes.

TART [teapit, Sax. which Mr. Cas. derives of Αλαστις, Gr.] sharp, eager in Taste; also sharp in Words.

A TART [tarte, F. torta, Ital. tartis Dan. torib, C. Br.] a Pie made of Fruit.

TAR'TANE, a Ship of great Bulk used in the Mediterranean Sea. F.

TAR'TAR [tartarum, L.] a Sort of Salt, arising from the reaking Wines, that hardens in- to a Crust, and sticks to the Side of the Vessel.

TARTAR,

TARTAR, a Native of *Tartary*.

TARTAR Vitriolate [among *Chymists*] is a Preparation made by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, and reducing it to a very white Salt.

Cream of TARTAR [*Cremor tartari*, L.] is a Skin which swims on the Top of Liqueur in which Tartar has been boiled.

Salt of TARTAR [among *Chymists*] is made of Tartar washed, purified, and calcined in a Chymical Furnace.

OIL of TARTAR, the Salt of Tartar dissolved by setting it in a Collar in a Glass-veffel.

TARTARE, or a *la tartare* [in *Cookery*] is a particular Way of dressing Chickens, after they have been breaded and boiled. F.

TARTAREAN [*tartarus*, L.] belonging to *Tartarus*, a deep Place in Hell; also hellish, devilish.

To TARTARIZE [*tartarifer*, F.] to refine or purify by the Means of Salt of Tartar.

TARTAROUS [*tartarus*, F.] belonging to, or full of Tartar.

TARTLY, Sharply.

TARTNESS, Sharpness.

TARTURE [*tartus*, F.] an Hypocrite.

TASK [*Old British*] Tribute; and thence probably our Word *Task*, for the Duty or Work imposed upon any Person.

TAVCO, a Sort of Clay for making Malt-ings-pots.

A TASK [*task*, F. of *taxare*, L. of *tolere*, Gr.] a determined Portion of Work laid upon or required of a Person.

TASKMASTER, one who imposes Tasks.

TASSEL [*stercor*, F. *tasulo*, Ital.] a Male-hawk.

TASSEL [*tasetta*, F. *tasche*, L. S. and *Tout*, a Sort of Purse or Pouch] a pendent Handle hanging down from a Cushion, or such like Thing; also a small Ribbon of Silk, sewed on a Book to be put between the Leaves.

TASSELS, a Kind of hard Bar, used by Cloth Workers in dressing Cloth.

TASSELS [*Archibute*] Pieces of Boards that lie under the End of the Mantle-piece;

TASSATURA, the Keys of Organs and Harpsichords. Ital.

TASSUM, a Mow of Corn. O. L.

To TASTE [*taster*, F. *tasare*, Ital. to feet; *tasen*, Teut. to touch lightly] to prove or try the Taste of a Thing by the Palate or Tongue.

To TASTE, to smell. N. C.

TASTE [*tas*, Belg.] Savour, Relish; also the Sense of Tasting, a light Touch.

TASTER, one who tastes.

TASTEFUL, savoury, relishing.

TASTELESS, without Taste.

TASTELESSNESS, Indisidness.

TASTO [in *Musick Books*] to touch, signifies that the Notes must not be held out their

full Strength, but only just touched. This chiefly respects the Organ or Harpsichord, in playing a thorough Bass. Ital.

TATCHE [*tacca*, Sax. to teach] Craft O.

A TATCH [*attache*, F.] a Sort of fastening, a Loop or Button. &c.

TATCH [*Old Law*] a Privilege of some Lords of Manours of having their Tenants Sheep folded at Night upon their Ground.

TATTOUS, an *American* wild Beast, covered with Scales like Armour.

TATTER-DE-MALLION, a ragged shabby Fellow.

TATTERS [of *tartarus*, Sax. *tattre*, Ital.] Rags, Clothes hanging in Rags. O.

To TATTER, to tear, to rend.

To TATTLE [*tattarus*, De.] to chat, or prate.

TATTLE, a Prater.

TATTOO [q. d. *taptoe*] the Beat of a Drum at Night, for Soldiers to repair to their Quarters in a Garrison, or to their Tents in a Camp.

TAUDRY } [as Dr. Tb. W. says, from
TAWDRY } certain Knots and Ribbons
bought at the Fair kept in *Bedley's* or *Eibels-
dred's* Chapel] ridiculously gay.

To TAVE [*taven*, Teut.] to rave as People delirious in a Fever.

TAVERN [*taverna*, F. *taverna*, Ital. *taberna*, L.] a House where Wine is sold.

TAVERNER, one who haunts Taverns; a common Drunkard.

TAUGHT [q. d. *tight*, or of *toon*, Sax. to draw] tight, stiff. See *Tern*.

TAUGHT [of *tauch*] instructed.

TAVISTOCK [of the River *Tam*, and *Strop*, Sax. a Place] a Town in *Downshire*, 166 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

To TAUNT [*Minervo* derives it of *taure*, L. but *Skinner* of *tauser*, F. to scold at] to joke sharply upon, revile, rail at.

A TAUNT, a reproachful, abusive, or biting jest.

TAUNT [See *Tern*] when the Masts of a Ship are too tall for her; the Sailors say, *She is taunt-masted*.

TAUNTING, reviling, railing at.

TAUNTINGLY, revilingly, scoffingly.

TAUNTINGNESS, Railery.

TAURICORNOUS [*tauricornis*, L.] having Bull's Horns.

TAURIFEROUS [*taurifer*, L. *tauriferus*, Gr.] bearing or nourishing Bulls.

TAURIFORM [*tauriformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Bull.

TAUROCOL'LA [of *ταῦρος*, a Bull, and *κόλλα*, Grew, Gr.] a gley Substance made of a Bull's Hide.

TAURUS [in *Astronomy*] the 12 Sign of the Zodiac, which the Sun enters in *April*.

TAUTOLOGICAL, belonging to, or full of Tautologies

TAUTOLOGICAL Echoes, are such Echoes

repeat the same Sound or Syllable many times.

TAUTOLOGIST, one who repeats the me Thing over again.

TAUTOLOGY [*tautologia*, L. of *ταυτολογία*, of *ταύτα*, the same Things, and *λογος*, to say, Gr.] a saying or repeating the me Thing over again.

To TAW [*ταυριαν*, Sax. *tauw*, Belg.] to a or dress Leather.

TAW [*Heraldry*] the Ordinary reckoned among the Crosses, so called from its Figure resembling the Capital Letter T. *Greek*.

TAWDRY. See *Taudry*.

To TAWN, to swoon. *N. C.*

TAWN'INESS, the being tawny.

TAWNY [*τανδ*, F. *toncy*, Du.] of a med, yellowish, or dusky Colour.

TAWNY [*in Heraldry*] a Colour the same *tenne*.

To TAX [*ταξω*, F. *taxare*, L. of *ταξω*, *Salmastus*] to lay a Tax upon; also to ac-
se or charge one with.

A TAX [*ταξω*, F. *taxatio*, L. of *ταξω*, Gr.] Tribute or Duty rated on Land, &c.

TAX'ABLE, that may be taxed, liable to taxes.

TAXATIO *Bladorum* [*Law Term*] an imposition laid upon Corn. *L.*

TAXATIO *Norwicensis*, the Valuation of arch-livings, anciently made for the Pope *Walter Bishop of Norwich*.

TAX'ATION, an Imposition, or laying Taxes, a Valuation. *F. of L.*

TAX'ERS [*taxatores*, L.] two Officers *seen* annually in the University of *Cambridge* to look after the true Gage of all rights and Measures.

TEA, a known Liquor made of the Leaves a *Chinese* Shrub.

To TEACH [*teachon*, Sax. which *Mor.* derives of *didacatus*, Gr.] to instruct in science, Trade, Mystery, &c.

TEACH'ABLE, capable of being taught.

TEACH'ABLENESS, Capableness of being taught.

TEACH'ER, one who teaches.

TEAGUE, a Name of Contempt given to *Irish*.

TEAL [*tealingb*, Belg.] a wild Fowl.

TEAM [*tyme*, Sax.] a certain Number of Horses or other Beasts, for drawing a Waggon, Cart, &c. also a Flock of Ducks.

TEAM and THEAM [*Old Records*] a salary granted by the King's Charter to a Lord of a Manour, for the restraining and punishing of Bondmen and Villains in his Court.

TEAM'FUL, brimful. *N. C.*

To TEAR [*tepan*, Sax.] to scold, to pull pieces.

To TEAR and *Koar* [*tiere*, Belg.] to make a noise in crying.

TEAR [*tean*, Sax. *zabre*, Teut. *trare*, &c.] a watery Drop in the Eye, proceeding from Grief, &c.

TEAR'ER, he who tears.

TEAR'FUL, weeping, pathetic.

To TEASE } [*tepan*, Sax. *teufe*, Belg.]

To TEAZE } to tease or tose Wool; also to disquiet continually.

TEASER, one that torments by Importunity.

TEASTIL [*teap*, Sax.] a Fuller's Thistle.

A TEAT [*teute*, Sax. *teute*, Du. *teib*, C. Br. *teste*, L. S. *testa*, F. *testa*, Ital.] a Nipple, Breast, or Dug.

A TECH, a Touch. *G.*

TECH'NICAL [*technicus*, L. *τεχνικος*, of *τεχνη*, Gr. Art] Artificial, belonging to the Terms and Rules of Arts and Sciences.

TECHNOLOGY [*technologia*, L. or *τεχνολογια*, Gr.] a Description of Arts, especially mechanical.

TECH'Y [probably of *Touch*, q. d. one who cannot bear to be touched] forward or apt to find Fault with every Thing.

TECTON'ICK [*tectonicus*, L. of *τεκτωνικος*, Gr.] belonging to a Building.

TECTON'ICK [*tectonicus*, L. of *τεκτωνικος*, Gr.] the Art of Building.

To TED. See to *Tede* Grass.

A TED'DER. See *Tetter*.

TEDE [*teda*, L.] a Torch. *Spenc.*

TE DEUM, a Hymn of Thanksgiving, used in Churches upon solemn Occasions, so called from its first Words in *Latin*.

To TEDE Grass, to turn and spread abroad the new-mown Grass. *S. and E. C.*

TEDIFEROUS [*tedifer*, L.] Torch-bearing.

TEDING-PENNY. See *Teding-Penny*.

TE'DIOUS [*tediosus*, L.] over-long, long-winded, irksome, wearisome.

TE'DIOUSLY, irksomely.

TE'DIOUSNESS, Irksomeness.

To TEAM [of *team*, Sax. an Offspring] to bring forth, or produce plentifully.

To TEAM out [*tommer*, Dan.] to pour out. *Lincolnsh.*

TEEMING, frequently pregnant.

TEEN [of *tynan*, Sax. to enrage] angry. *F. C. Sorrow. Spenc.*

TEEN, Trouble, Mischief.

To TEEN [of *tynan*, Sax.] to excite or provoke. *Spenc.*

TEEN'AGE, Brush-wood for Hedges, &c. *C.*

TEENS, Years reckoned by the Termination *Tenn*, as *thirteen*, &c.

TEES [called by *Ptolemy* *Tuaric*, Gr.] a River in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

TEETH [*teg*, Sax.] See *Tooth*.

To TEETH, to breed Teeth.

TEGG [among *Hunters*] a Doe in the second Year of her Age.

TEGUMENT [*tegumentum*, L.] a Covering.

TEIGUEMOTH [*i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Teigue*] in *Devonshire*.

BISHOP'S TEIGUETON, a Place of Refuge

page or Sanctuary in former Times, a Village upon the River *Temsworth*.

TEIL Tree [of *silia*, L.] the same as *Lindin-tree*.

TEINE [in *Hebrews*] a Disease which makes them pant and lose their Breath.

TEINT [aint, F.] Complexion, Colour of one's Face.

TEINT [in *Painting*] an artful or compound Colour.

TELAMONES [Architecture] Images of Men, which seem to bear up the Out-jettings of Cornices in the Roman Buildings.

TELEPHIUM [among *Sargolum*] a great Ulcer, and of difficult Cure; so named from *Telephus*, who received a Wound from *Achilles*, which proved incurable.

TELESCOPE [of *τῆλε*, of *πίσω*, to perfect, and *σκοπεῖν*, a Looking-glass, Gr.] an Optical Instrument, consisting of two or more Glasses, placed in Tubes of various Lengths, for observing Objects at a Distance; its chief Use is for Astronomical Observations.

Aerial TELESCOPE, an Instrument made for the Night, and to be used without a close Tube. F.

Reflecting TELESCOPE, a Sort of Telescope invented by *Sr Isaac Newton*.

TELESCOPICAL Stars, are those which are not visible to the naked Eye, and can be discovered only by a Telescope.

TELEFEROUS [telifer, L.] Dart-bearing.

To TELL [tellan, or tyllan, Sax. teller, Dan. *zahlen*, Teut.] to count or number.

To TELL [tellan, Sax. *taler*, Dan.] to relate, to make known.

To TELL no Store [Old Phrase] to account as nothing.

TELLER, one who tells or numbers.

TELLERS [in the *Exchequer*] 4 Officers whose Business is to receive and pay all the Monies on the King's Account.

TELL-TALE, one who carries officious Intelligence.

To TEMEN [of *zahlen*, Teut. to tame] to bind or lay. O.

TEMENTALE [Old Law] a Tax of 2 s upon every ploughed Land.

TEMERARIOUS [temerario, F. *temerarius*, L.] rash, hasty, unadvised.

TEMERITY [temeritas, F. *temeritas*, L.] Rashness, Unadvisedness.

TEMESE [temis, F.] a small fine Sieve. N. C.

TEMESFORD [the Ford of the Thames and Ouse] in *Bedfordshire*.

TEMPER [temperies, L.] Constitution of Body, natural Disposition, Humour.

To TEMPER [temperare, F. *temperare*, L.] to moderate or qualify, to mingle.

TEMPERAMENT [temperamentum, L.] a proportionable Mixture of any Thing, but more especially of the Humours of the Body; the Habitude of natural Constitution of the

Body; also a Medium or Means found out in a Business of Controversy.

TEMPERANCE [temperantia, L.] Moderation, Sobriety, Restraint of Affections or Passions. F.

TEMPERANTIA [Physical Term] Medicines which allay sharp Humours; either Sweeteners or Correctors, and such as bring the Body to a due Temperament. L.

TEMPERATE [temperatus, F. *temperatus*, L.] that is in good Temper, neither too hot nor too cold; moderate, sober.

TEMPERATELY, moderately.

TEMPERATENESS, Moderation, Freedom from Excess.

TEMPERATURE [temperatura, L.] the same as *Temperament*: it is frequently applied to the Air, and signifies the Quality of it, as Heat, Cold, Moistness, Dryness, its Gravity, Elasticity, &c. F.

TEMPERIES [with *Physicians*] that Diversity in the Blood of different Persons, whereby it is more apt to fall into some different Combinations in one Body than another. L.

A TEMPEST [tempesta, F. *tempesta*, L.] Wind accompanied with Rain or Hail, even blowing so violently, that it is not possible for a Ship to bear any Sail.

To TEMPEST, to disturb, to raise a violent Commotion.

TEMPESTIVE [tempestivus, L.] feasible, timely, done in time.

TEMPETUOUS [tempetuosus, F. *tempestuosus*, L.] stormy, boisterous.

TEMPETUOUSLY, boisterously.

TEMPETUOUSNESS, Storminess, Boisterousness.

TEMPLARS. See *Knights Templars*.

TEMPLE [templum, L.] antiently a public Building erected for the Service of a false Deity; a Church or Place set apart for the Worship of the true God.

The TEMPLE, a famous College of the Students of the Law in *Westminster, London*; formerly the Residence of the *Knights-Templars* in *England*.

TEMPLE Bruer [of temple and bruer, F. a Place where Heath, Briers, &c. grow] in *Lincolnshire*.

The TEMPLES [tempora, L.] a hard Part of the Skull, in the Middle between the Ears and the Eyes. F.

TEMPORAL [temporalis, F. *temporalis*, L.] that continues for a certain Time; secular - Opposition to spiritual; also belonging to the Temples of the Head.

TEMPORALE Augmentum [in *Grammar*] an Increase or Alteration of the Quantity of the first Vowel or Diphthong in several Tenses in a *Greek Verb*.

TEMPORALIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the upper Jaw, which together with its Partner draws the lower Jaw upwards.

TEMPORALITIES [of *temporalitas*, F.]

: Temporal State of the Church, or Church-
in.

TEMPORALITIES [of Bishops] the
temporal Revenues, viz. Lands, Tenements,
and Lay-tees belonging to them, as they are
Lords and Barons of Parliament.

TEMPORALLY, in respect to this Life.

TEMPORALS, things fleeting and perish-
able.

TEMPORARY [temporarius, L.] that lasts
a Time; fleeting, perishable.

To TEMPORISE [temporiser, F.] to ob-
vise or comply with the Time.

A TEMPORISER [temporisaur, F.] a
me-servant, one who alters his Principles or
Practices according to the Times.

TEMPORUM *Offa* [among Anatomists]
: Bones of the Temples. L.

To TEMPT [tentat, F. tentare, L.] to
seduce or entice.

TEMPTATIO, an Essay or Trial. O. L.

TEMPTATION [tentatio, F. tentatio, L.]
tempting, analluring or Enticement, a pro-
vocation or trying.

TEMPTATION [among Divines] the
means which the Devil makes use of to tempt
mankind.

TEMPTER, one that tempts, the Devil.

TEMPTINGLY, by way of Enticement.

TEM'PUS [Pinguinis et Firmationis, the
season of the Buck and Doe. O. L.

A TEMSE [tems, Belg. tamsis, F.] a fine
sieve, a small Sieve. N. C.

TEMSE BREAD, sifted Bread. S. C.

TEM'ULENCY [temulentia, L.] Drunk-
ness:

TEM'ULENT [temulentus, L.] drunken.

TEN [tyn, or tten, Sax. tien, Belg. teben,
at.] X, 10 in Number.

TENABLE, holdable, or capable of De-
fence; when applied to a Town or Place of
War; also that may be maintained or held,
speaking of an Opinion; that may be held
with safety. F.

TENACIOUS [tenace, F. tenax, L.] hold-
fast; close-held, covetous; also said of
words which stick fast or are clammy.

TENACIOUSLY, closely, covetously.

TENACIOUSNESS, Closeness, Covetous-
ness; also Clamminess.

TENACITY [tenacitas, F. tenacitas, L.] a
firmness in Opinion; Niggardliness.

TENACITY [among Physicians] that Pro-
perty in viscid Substances by which they ad-
here together.

TENAILLE [in Fortification] a Kind of
Work, longer than broad, whose long
sides are parallel.

TENAILLE Single [in Fortification] is a
Work whose Front consists of two Faces, and
has a re-entering Angle. F.

TENAILLE Double, is a Work the Front
of which having four Faces, forming two re-
entering, and three salient Angles. F.

TENAILLE in the Foss [in Fortification] is

a low Work raised before the Curtain, in the
Middle of the Foss.

TENAILLE of the Place [in Fortification]
is what is comprehended between the Points
of two neighbouring Bastions, as the Faces,
the Flanks, and the Curtain.

TENANCIES [Low Term] Dwelling-
houses held of others.

TENANT } [tenant, F. tenans, L.] and
TENANT } who holds or possesses Lands,
&c. by any Kind of Right, either in Fee, for
Life, Years, or at Will.

TENANT by Charter [Low Term] is he
that holds Lands by Feoffment or Donation in
Writing.

TENANT by Copy } one admitted
TENANT by Court Roll } Tenant of
Lands, &c. in a Manour, demised, according
to the Custom of that Manour:

TENANT in Demesne, is he who holdeth
Demesne of a Manour for a Rent without
Service.

TENANT in Dower, is a Woman possessing
Land by virtue of her Marriage-Portion or
Jointure.

TENANT of the King, is he who
holds of the King's Person, or has some Hon-
our.

TENANT by the Verges [in Ancient Demesne]
is he who is admitted by the Rod in the Court
of ancient Demesne.

TENANT Particular, is one who holds
Lands, &c. only for a Term.

VERY TENANT, is one who holds im-
mediately of his Lord.

TENANTABLE, fit to be occupied by a
Tenant.

TEN'ANTRY, State of being Tenants; in
the same Manner as Peasantry.

TE'NAR [in Anatomy] the Muscle which
draws the Thumb from the Fingers.

TENCH [tance, Sax. tance, F.] a delici-
ous fresh-water Fish.

To TEND [tendere, L.] to incline or move
towards, to draw or aim at, to look to, to take
care of, to wait upon.

To TEND [in Law] to endeavour, offer,
or shew forth.

TENDEHEVED, the Head of ten Fam-
ilies. O.

TEN'DENCY [of tendens, L.] Inclination,
Aim, Drift.

TEN'DER [tendre, F. tener, L.] soft, feeble,
nice, scrupulous, kind, good-natured.

A TEN'DER [of attendere, F. to wait upon]
a Vessel that attends upon others of a larger
Size; also a Nurse which looks to sick Per-
sons.

A TENDER [of tendere, L. to hold out,
&c.] an Offer.

To TENDER [of tendere, L.] to offer, or
endeavour the Performance of any Thing.

To TENDER a Person [probably of at-
tendir, or tendresse, F.] to treat with great
Tenderness, to make much of.

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&c.] an Offer.

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endeavour the Performance of any Thing.

To TENDER a Person [probably of at-
tendir, or tendresse, F.] to treat with great
Tenderness, to make much of.

TEN'DER-HEARTED, having an affectionate Disposition.

TEN'DERING [among *Hunters*] the soft Tops of a Deer's Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

TEN'DERLY, softly, kindly, scrupulously.

TEN'DEREMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies tenderly or gently; that is, to sing or play after a sweet, gentle, or affecting Manner. *Ital.*

TEN'DERNESS [*tendresse*, *F.* *teneritas*, *L.*] Softness, Delicacy; also Endearingness, or making much of.

TEN'DINOUS [*tendinosus*, *L.*] sinewy, consisting of Tendons.

TEN'DON [*tendon*, *F.* of *tendo*, to stretch out, *L.*] the Extremity of a Muscle, where its Fibres run into a strong springy Chord. *L.*

TEN'DRIL [*tendron*, or *tendrillon*, *F.*] a little Gristle; also a young Shoot or Sprig of a Tree.

TENE, Sorrow. *O.*

TEN'EBRÆ ? [*i. e.* Darkness] a Service **TEN'EBRES** ? performed in the Church of *Rome*, on *Wednesday*, *Thursday*, and *Friday* before *Easter*, in Representation of the Agony of Christ in the Garden. *F.* and *L.*

TEN'EBROUS [*tenebræus*, *F.* *tenebrosus*, *L.*] full of Darkness, gloomy.

TEN'EMENT [of *teneo*, *L.*] properly a House or Homestead.

TENEMENT [in a *Law Sense*] a House or Land which a Man holds of another. *F.*

TENEMENTARY Lands, Lands that the *Saxon Thanes*, or Noblemen, let out to Tenants for arbitrary Rents and Services.

TENEMENTIS Legalis, a Writ for a Corporation to hear Controversies touching Tenements devised by Will.

TENENT'IBUS in *Affixis*, &c. a Writ lying for him to whom a Disseisor has made over Land which he disseised of another, that he be not disturbed for the Damages awarded.

TENES'MUS [*Tenesmus*, *Gr.*] a continual Inclination to go to Stool, attended with an Inability of voiding any Thing.

TENET [*i. e.* he holdeth] a Doctrine or Opinion. *L.*

TEN'NE ? [in *Heraldry*] tawny; a Coat of Arms made of red and yellow in the Coats of Gentry.

TEN'NIS, a Sort of playing at Ball.

TEN'ON [in *Architecture*] the square End of a Piece of Timber fitted into a Mortise. *F.*

TENOR [in *Law*] the Substance, or true Intent or Meaning of a Writing, &c. *L.*

TEN'ORE [in *Musick*] the first Mean or middle Part next the Bass.

TENORE, a Part of *Musick* called *Tenor*. *Ital.* thus, *Tenore Viola*, is a *Tenor Viol*; *Tenore Violino*, a *Tenor Violin*; *Tenore Ripieno*, the *Tenor* that plays in some Part only; *Tenore Concertante*, the *Tenor* that plays throughout. *Ital.*

TENORE *Indicamenti mittendo*, a Writ whereby the Recorder of an Indictment, and the Process upon it, is called out of another Court into Chancery. *L.*

TENORS'TIA, one that has a *Tenor Voice*, *i. e.* a Voice proper for a *Tenor*. *Ital.*

TEN'SARE [*Old Low*] to fence or hold in.

TENSE [*tensus*, *L.*] stretched, stiff, not lax.

TENS'NESS, Contraction, *Tensio*.

TENS'ES [*q. d.* *tensus*, of *tempus*, *L.*] the Distinctions of Time in a Verb.

TENS'ION [among *Philosophers*] a bending or stretching out. *F.* of *L.*

TENS'ORES [*q. d.* *extensores*, *L.*] thick Muscles which serve to extend the *Toga*.

TENT [*state*, *F.* *tentorium*, *L.*] a Sort of Booth for Soldiers to lie in.

TENT [either of *tendere*, to stretch, *L.* or *tentare*, to try, *L.*] a Roll of Lint to be put into a Wound.

TENT [among *Lapidaries*] is what they put under Table-diamonds when they set them in Work.

To **TENT**, to tend or look to. *N. C.*

TENT'ATION, an essaying or trying. *F.*

TENT'ED, covered with Tents.

TENT'ER [*telpe*, *Sax.* of *tentado*, *L.*] a Stretcher, or Frame for stretching Cloth, used by Clothiers.

TENTHS, a yearly Tribute that all Ecclesiastical Livings pay to the King.

TENT'IFF, careful. *O.*

TENU'IOUS ? [*tenuis*, *L.*] slender, thin, **TENU'OUS** } subtle, fine.

TENUITY [*tenuité*, *F.* of *tenuis*, *L.*] Smallness, Slenderness, Thinness.

TEN'UERE [of *teneo*, *L.*] the Manner whereby Lands or Tenements are held of their respective Lords.

TEPEFACT'ION, a making warm. *L.*

TEPID [*tepidus*, *L.*] lukewarm, cold and slack, indifferent.

TEPID'ITY [*tepiditas*, *L.*] Lukewarmness, Indifference.

TER'APHIM [תְּרָפִים, *Heb.*] Images or Idols.

TERATOL'OGY [Τεραλις, and τερων, *Gr.*] Bombast.

A TERCE [*ters*, *F.*] a Wine Vessel, containing 34 Gallons.

TERCE [in *Scotts Law*] the third Part of the Husband's Estate which falls to his Wife.

TER'CET [in *Musick*] a Third.

TER'EBINTH [*terebinthus*, *L.* of *τερεβινθος*, *Gr.*] the Turpentine Tree.

TER'EBINTHINE [*terebinthina*, *L.* of *τερεβινθος*, *Gr.*] of or like, relating to, or yielding Turpentine.

TERE'BRA [among *Surgeons*] a Trepan.

To **TERE'BRATE**, to bore, to perforate.

TERE'BRATION, a boring or piercing. *L.*

TERES Major [*Anatomy*] a round muscle

Muscle of the Arm, arising from the lower Corner of the Shoulder-blade. *L.*

TERES *Minor*, a Muscle of the Arm, arising from the lower Part of the inferior *Costa* of the Shoulder-blade. *L.*

TERGIFOETOUS *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are such as bear their Seeds on the Backs of their Leaves. *F.*

To TERGIVER'SATE [*tergiverser*, *F.* *tergiversatum*, *L.*] to shuffle, to use Fetches or hits.

TERGIVERSA'TION, Shuffling or Flinching, a Fetch or Shift. *F.*

TERGIVERSA'TOR [*tergiversatur*, *F.*] Shifter, &c. *L.*

TERM [*terminus*, *F.* *terminus*, *L.*] a particular Word or Expression; a Bound or Limit; limited or set Time.

TERM [in *Geometry*] is the Extremity or end of a Magnitude.

TERM [in *Law*] a fixed and limited time, when the Courts of Judicature are open for all Law Suits; and there are four of those a Year.

HILARY-TERM, begins *January* the 13th except it be *Sunday* and ends *February* the 1st.

EASTER-TERM, begins the *Wednesday* straight after *Easter-day*, and ends the *Monday* after *Ascension day*.

TRINITY-TERM, begins the *Friday* after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends the *Wednesday* fortnight after.

MICHAELMAS-TERM, begins *October* the 29d (except it be *Sunday*) and ends *November* the 28th.

TERM of Progression [in *Mathematicks*] every Member of that Progression.

TERMS of an Equation [in *Algebra*] are the several Names or Members of which it is composed.

TERMS [among *Astrologers*] certain Degrees of the Signs in which Planets are observed to have their Virtues increased.

TERMS [among *Physicians*] are Women's monthly Courses.

TERMS, are Articles and Conditions; the Terms or Parts of an Affair.

TERMS of Proportion [in *Mathematicks*] such Numbers, Quantities, or Letters, as compared with one another.

To TERM, to call or name.

TER'MAGANT [probably of *ter magna*, *thrice great*] a ranting, lusty, bold woman.

A TERM'ER, he who holds for a Term of Years or Life.

To TER'MINATE [*terminer*, *F.* *termina*, *L.*] to limit or bound; to determine or de-

TERMINA'TION [among *Grammarians*] the last Syllable of a Word.

TER'MINER [of *terminer*, *F.* to determine or decide] as a Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer, i. e. of hearing and determining, on the pleas of Malefactors.

TER'MINI *Censuales* [Old Law] Rent Terms, the four Quarterly Festivals on which Rent is usually paid. *L.*

TERMIN'THUS [*Τίπιδος*, *Gr.*] a Swelling in the Thigh, with a black sinus at the Top. *L.*

TER'MON *Land*, Glebe Land, or Land belonging to the Church. *O. L.*

TER'MOR [Law Term] one who holds Lands or Tenements for a Term of Life.

TER'NARY [*ternaire*, *F.* *ternarius*, *L.*] of or belonging to three, threefold.

A TERNARY [*ternaire*, *F.* *ternis*, *L.*] the Number Three.

TER'NION [*ternio*, *L.*] the Number 3.

TERNS, large Ponds. *N. C.*

TERP'SICHOIRE [*Τερψιχόρη*, *Gr.*] one of the Nine Muses, to whom is attributed the Invention of Dancing and Balls.

TERRA [in *Doomsday Register*] arable or ploughed Land.

TERRA *Damnata* ? [among *Chymists*] is

TERRA *Mortua* } that earthy Part, or thick drossy Matter, which remains after the Distillation of Minerals. *L.*

TERRA *excultabilis* [Old Law] Land that may be tilled or ploughed. *L.*

TERRA *extendenda*, a Writ for the *Exchequer* to find the true Value of Lands.

TERRA *firma* [among *Geographers*] the Continent, or Main-Land.

TERRA *frusca* [Old Law] such Land as hath not been lately ploughed.

TERRA *gilliflorata*, Land held by the Tenure of paying a Gilliflower. *L.*

TERRA *lucrabilis*, Land that may be gained from the Sea, or enclosed out of a Waste to a particular Use.

TERRA *Magellanica* [so called from *Ferdinand Magellanus* the Discoverer] the Southern Part of *America*. *L.*

TERRA *Normanorum*, Lands in *England*, anciently fortified by *Norman* Noblemen, who took Part with the *French King* in the Time of *Henry III.* *L.*

TERRA *sgillata*, Earth of *Lemnos*, that comes to us sealed, good against Wounds, Fluxes, &c. *Lat.*

TERRA *Vestita*, Land sown with Corn. *Lat.*

TERRÆ *Filius* [i. e. a Son of the Earth] a Scholar in the University of *Oxford*, appointed to make jesting and satirical Speeches.

TERRÆ *testamentales* [Law Term] Lands which were held free from Feodal Services, and devisable by Will.

TERRA 2 TERRA [in *Horseman'ship*] a short and press'd Gallop, with the Croup in; in which a Horse's Legs move more quick than in a Common Gallop.

TERRAGE, a Freedom from the Service of Ploughing, Reaping, &c. for the Lord, or from all Land-taxes.

TERRA'QUEOUS [of *terra* and *aqueus*, *L.*] belonging

belonging to the Earth and Water, mixed, as the *Terraqueous Globe*.

TER'RAR } [*Old Law*] a Book or Roll
TER'RIER } in which the several Lands
of a single Manour, &c. are particularly set
down.

TERRA'RIOUS [*Old Law*] a Land-holder
or Tenant.

TERRA'RIOUS *Carnobialis*, an Officer in a
Religious House, whose Office was to keep a
Terrar of all their Estates.

TER'RASS } [*terraccia, terracid, Ital.*
TER'RACE } of *turris, or terra, L.*] a
Bank of Earth, as an open raised Walk or Gal-
lery in a Garden. F.

TERRE Plain [*in Fortification*] the plain
Space or Walk upon the Ramparts, even with
the Level of the Ground. F.

TERRE Tenant [*Law Term*] a Land-tenant,
he that hath the natural and actual Possession
of the Land.

TER'RENE [*terrenus, L.*] earthly.

TERREL'LA, a Load stone turned into a
Spherical Figure, and so placed, that its Poles
and Equator, &c. correspond to the Poles and
Equator of the World.

TERRES'TRIAL [*terrestre, F. terrestris,*
L.] earthly, belonging to the Earth.

TER'RIBLE [*terribilis, L.*] dreadful, fear-
ful. F.

TERRIBILITY [*terribilitas, L.*] great
Fear or Dread.

TER'RIBLY, dreadfully.

TER'RIBLENESS, Dreadfulness, Formi-
dableness.

TER'RIBER, a Kind of hunting Dog; also
an Auger to bore with.

To TER'RIFY } [*terrificare, L.*] to fright,

To TER'REFY } or make afraid.

TER'RINE [*in Cookery*] a Breast of Mut-
ton stewed with Quails, Pigeons, and Chic-
kens, &c. between two Fires. F.

TERRIS *Basis & Castellis, &c.* a Writ for
a Clerk to recover his Lands or Goods, &c.
having cleared himself of Felony, &c. L.

TERRIS *& Castellis tenentis, &c.* a Writ for
the recovering Lands or Goods, to a Debtor,
who is distrained above the Quantity of a
Debt. L.

TERRIS *liberandis*, a Writ which lies for
a Man convicted by Attaint, to take a Fine for
his Imprisonment, and to deliver him his
Lands, &c. again.

TERRITORY [*territoire, F. territorium,*
L.] a certain Compass of Land, lying within
the Bounds, or belonging to the Jurisdiction
of any State, City, &c.

TER'ROR [*terror, F. terror, L.*] Dread,
great Fear or Fright.

TER'RULENCY [*terrulentia, L.*] an
Earthiness, a Fulness of Earth.

TER'RULENT [*terrulentus, L.*] full of
Earth.

TER'RY [*of tetry, F. probably con-*
tracted of *Theodrick, Germ.*] a Sirname.

TERSE [*tersus, L.*] exact, neat.

TERSE'NESS, Neatness, elegant Exac-
ness.

TER'SION, a cleansing or wiping. L.

TER'SIAN [*tertiana, L.*] a Tertian Ague
and Fever; one which intermits entirely, and
returns again every third Day.

To TER'TIATE a Piece [*in Germany*] is
to round the thickest of the Metal of a Can-
non at the Touch-hole, Trunnions, and Mus-
zle.

TERTIATION, a doing of a Thing the
third Time.

TER'TIUM Quid [*among Chymists*] the
Result of the Mixture of some two Things
which form something very different from
both. L.

TER'ZA [*in Musick Books*] signifies a
third; also the Number 3, as *Terza Opera*,
the 3d Opera; *Terza Violina*, the third Vi-
olin. *Ital.*

IN TERZA } [*in Musick Books*] signifies

IN TERZO } Songs on Tunes in 3 Parts,
the same as *Trio*, which see. *Ital.*

TERZETTO [*in Musick Books*] signifies
little Airs in three Parts.

TES'ELATED [*teffela, L.*] variegated by
Squares.

TESSERACOSTA [*τεσσαράκωστος, Gr.*]
the Forty Days between *Easter* and *May*
Thursday; also the Time of *Lent*.

TEST [*testamentum, L.*] an Oath appoint-
ed by Act of Parliament for renouncing the
Pope's Supremacy, &c.

TEST [*with Chymists and Refiners*] a broad
Instrument made of Bone Ashes, hooped with
Iron, for purifying Gold and Silver, a Furnace
for melting down Iron, &c.

TESTABLE [*testabilis, L.*] that by its
Law may bear Witness.

TESTACEOUS [*testaceus, F. testaceus, L.*]
Shelly, or that has a Shell.

TESTACEOUS Fibres, are such whole
strong and thick Shells are entire, and all of
one Piece.

TESTAMENT [*testamentum, L.*] the
last Will of a Person concerning the Disposal
of his Estate after his Death.

TESTAMENT [*in a Scriptural Sense*] a
Covenant.

TESTAMENTARY [*testamentarius, F.*
testamentarius, L.] belonging to a Testa-
ment.

TESTA'TOR [*testator, F.*] he that makes
or has made his last Will. L.

TESTA'TRIX [*testatrix, F.*] a Woman
who makes a Will. L.

TESTA'TUM [*in Law*] is a Writ after
a *Capias*, when a Man is not found in the
County where the Action was laid.

TESTER [*testiera, Ital.* the Head] the
Tester, or upper Part of a Bed; also a Hea-
d-piece. *Chaucer.*

TES'TES [*among Anatomists*] the Testicles
of a Male or Female.

TESTES Cerebri [*Anatomy*] the two lower and lesser Knobs of the Brain. *L.*

TESTICLES [*testiculae, F. testiculi, L.*] the Organs of Seed in Men and Women.

TESTICULAR [*testicularis, L.*] belonging to the Testicles.

TESTICULOUS [*testiculosus, L.*] that hath great Testicles.

TESTIF, wild, hair-brained. *O.*

TESTIFICATION, an evidencing, or proving by Witnesses.

TESTIFIER, one who bears Witness.

To **TESTIFY** [*testificare, L.*] to witness or certify; to make appear or known.

TESTIMONIAL [*testimonialis, L.*] belonging to Testimony. *F.*

A **TESTIMONIAL** [*testimoniale, L.*] a Certificate under the Hand of a Justice of Peace, the Master and Fellows of a College, or some other Person in Authority. *F.*

TESTIMONY [*testimonium, L.*] Witnessing, Evidence, Proof, Token; a Quotation from an Author.

TESTIMONY [in the *Holy Scriptures*] signifies a Law or Ordinance.

TESTINESS, Peevishness, Moroseness.

TESTO, signifies the Text or Words of Song. *Ital.*

TES'TON, an old Silver-coin, formerly worth 12 d.

TESTU'DINOUS [*testudineus, L.*] belonging to a Tortoise.

TESTU'DO [among *Surgeons*] a soft large swelling in the Head, in Form of an arch'd Dome, or the Back of Tortoise, from whence it takes its Name.

TESTILY, peevishly.

TESTINESS, Peevishness.

TESTU'DINATED [*testudo, L.*] roofed, ched.

TES'TY [*testudo, Ital. of testa, the Head, al.*] peevish, apt to take Pet, morose, snappish.

TETAN'OTHRA [*ἰστανόθρα, Gr.*] a Medicine to smooth the Skin. *L.*

TETANUS [*ἰστανός, Gr.*] a constant contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and flexible. *L.*

TETARTÆUS [*τεταρταῖος, Gr.*] a Tartan Age.

TETE à *Tête*, Cheek by Jowl. *F.*

TET'CHES, Frowardness. *Q.*

A **TET'HER** [q. *tensor, of tensa, L. to ſt*] a Band for Horses.

TET'RACHORD [*tetrabordo, Ital. tetradus, L. of ἰστέραχορδον, Gr.*] a Concord, or Interval, of three Tones.

TET'RACHORDO, the same as *Tetrabordo* ove. *Ital.*

TETRACHYMAG'OGAN [of *τετρας, F. χυμος, a Humour, and αγωγος, a Lead, Gr.*] a Medicine which purges four Sorts Humours.

TETRA'COLON [*τετρακόλον, Gr.*] a

Stanza or Division in *Lyrik Poetry*, consisting of Four Verses.

TETRA'DIAPA'SON [in *Musick*] a Quadruple Diapason, is a Musical Chord, otherwise called a Musical Eighth, or nine and twentieth. *Gr.*

TETRAE'DRON [*τετραῖδρον, Gr.*] one of the five regular Bodies, comprehended under four equal and equilateral Triangles.

A **TETRAE'TERID** [*τετραετηρίς, Gr.*] the Space of Four Years.

TETRAGLOT'TICK [of *τέτρας, and γλῶσσα, the Tongue, Gr.*] consisting of Four Languages.

TE'TRAGON [*tetragonus, L.*] of *τετραγωνος, of τετρας, and γωνια, a Corner, Gr.*] a Square.

TE'TRAGON [with *Astrologers*] a square Aspect.

TETRAGONAL [*tetragonus, F. tetragonus, L. of τετραγωνος, Gr.*] belonging to a Tetragon.

TETRA'GONISM [among *Geometricians*] the squaring of a Circle.

TETRAGONUS [in *Anatomy*] a large square Muscle, called *Quadratus Crur.*

TETRAGRAM'MATON [*ἰστέραγραμματον, of ἰστέρας, and γραμμα, a Letter, Gr.*] the great Name of God (*ωικ. ΠΙΣΤΥ*) so called because consisting of four Letters.

TETRA'LOGY [of *ἰστέρας, and λόγος, a Word, Gr.*] a Discourse in four Parts.

TETRAM'ETRUM [*τετραμετρον, of τετρας, and μετρον, a Measure, Gr.*] a Measure in Verse, consisting of four Metres, or eight Feet.

TETRAPET'ALOUS Flower of a Plant [of *τετρας, and πεταλον, a Leaf, Gr.*] is that which consists of only four single coloured Leaves called *Petala*.

TETRAPHAR'MACUM [*τετραφάρμακον, of τετρας, and φάρμακον, a Medicine, Gr.*] a Medicine consisting of four Ingredients.

TETRAPTOTON [*τετραππτον, of τετρας, and πωσις, Gr. a Case*] a Noun that has only four Cases.

TE'TRARCH [*tetrarches, F. tetrarcha, L. of τετραρχης, Gr.*] a Governor of four Provinces.

TETRARCHY [*tetrarchia, L. of τετραρχια, of τετρας, and αρχη, Dominion, Gr.*] the Jurisdiction and Government of a Tetrach.

TETRAS [*τετρας, Gr.*] the Number Four.

TETRAS'TICH [*τετραστιχον, of τετρας and στιχος, a Verse, Gr.*] a Sentence or Epigram comprised in four Verses.

TETRAS'TYLE [*τετραστυλον, of τετρας, and στυλος, a Pillar, Gr.*] a Building which has four Columns in the Facets before and behind.

TETRASYLLAB'ICAL [*tetrasyllabus, L. τετρασλλαβος, of τετρας, and συλλαβος, a Syllable, Gr.*] consisting of four Syllables.

TETRA'CIPTU

TETRICITY [*tetricitas*, L.] Severity, Sternness, Crabbedness of Countenance.

TETRONYMAL [*tetronymus*, L. of *tetragonus*, of *tetras*, and *onyma*, a Name, Gr.] of four Names.

A TETTER [*τετρη*, Sax. *datras*, F.] a Humour accompanied with Redness and Itching, a Ringworm.

TETTER [in *Horser*] a Disease called a Flying Worm.

TETWICKBURY [of *Trot*, and *Bury*, Sax. *g. d.* the Church of St. *Trot*, an Hermit] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, 73 Miles N. W. from *London*.

TEUTONICK [of *Tentones*] belonging to the Germans, anciently called *Tentotes*.

TEUTONICK Order, an Order of religious Knights, founded A. C. 1198, in favour of the German Nation.

To **TEW** [*τεψαν*, Sax. *nichen*, Teut.] to cog or pull; also to beat Mortar.

To **TEW Hemp** [*τεψαν*, Sax.] to beat or dress it.

TEWEL, a Chimney. O.

TEW'LY, tender, sick. S. C.

TEXT [*texte*, F. *textus*, L.] the very Words of an Author, without any Exposition; also a Portion of the Sacred Writ, chosen for the Subject of a Sermon.

TEXT-Letters, the Capital Letters in all Sorts of Hands.

TEXTILE [*textilis*, L.] woven, embroidered.

TEXTORIAN [*textorius*, L.] belonging to weaving.

A TEXTUARY [*textuarius*, F.] one skilled in the Texts of Scripture; also a Book which contains only the bare Text, without any Gloss or Comment upon it.

TEXTURE [*textura*, L.] Composure; the ordering or framing a Discourse.

TEXTURE [among *Naturalists*] is that peculiar Disposition of the Particles of any natural Body, which makes it to have such a Form, Nature, or Quality.

TEYNTEED [*teintum*, L.] tinted, dipped. O.

THACK Tile, that Sort of Tile which is laid upon the Side of an House.

THALAS'ARCH [*thalassarcha*, L. of *θαλασσοαρχης*, of *θαλασσα*, the Sea, and *αρχης*, a Ruler, Gr.] the Office of an Admiral.

THAL'AMI Nerveum, &c. [with *Anatomists*] are two Prominences of the lateral Ventricles of the *Cerebrum*; out of which the Optick Nerves rise. L.

THAL'IA [*θαλια*] Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Inventress of Geometry and *Music*.

A THAMES [*Thamesis*, L. so called from the meeting together of the Rivers *Tame* and *Jffis* or *Ouse*] the chief River of Great Britain.

THAN [*θανη*, Sax.] a comparative Particle.

THANAGE of the King, a Part of the King's Land, of which the Governor was styled *Thane*. O. R.

THA'NET [*Solimus* calls it *Athanasus*; **THE'NET**] hence *Thanasus*, from the Gr. *θανω*, Death; because, as he relates, it killeth Serpents that are brought into it] an Island in *Kent*.

THANE [Dignity, of *Genias*, Sax to serve, because they were the King's Attendants] a Nobleman, a Magistrate, a Freeman.

THANE Lands, Lands granted by Charters of Saxon Kings to the *Thanes*.

To **THANK** [*Sanctian*, Sax. *danche*, Belg. *danchen*, Teut. *ibanchen*, F. *Theot.*] to give one Thanks.

THANKFUL [*thancfull*, Sax.] full of Thanks, grateful.

THANK'FULLY, gratefully.

THANK'FULNESS, Gratefulness.

THANK'LESS, ungrateful, also not deserving Thanks.

THANK'OFFERING, Offering for Benefits received.

THANKS [*thancg*, Sax. *danck*, Teut. and L. S.] Acknowledgment of a Benefit or Kindness received.

THANKS'GIVING, rendering Acknowledgments for Favours received.

THARK'Y, dark. *Suff.*

THARM [*θεαρμ*, Sax. *darum*, Teut.]

THARN } Gutts wash'd for making Hoag's Puddings. *Lincolnsb.*

THASS'ARE [*Old Law*] to lay up Hay or Corn into a Tass or Mow.

THAT [*what*, Sax. *dat*. L. S. and Belg. *dats*, Teut.] *that*, a Conjunction.

THATCH [*Sac*, Sax.] Straw, &c. in covering Hooses.

To **THATCH** [*Sacrum*, Sax. of *daken*, to cover, Teut.] to cover Hoopes with Thatch.

THA'VIES Inn [in *Holboorn*] one of the Inns of Chancery, formerly the House of *Joh Thavie*, an Armourer.

THAUMATUR'GICKS [*θαυματουργικα*, of *θαυμα*, a Miracle, and *αυτοτροπος*, I myself work, Gr.] a Mathematical Science, giving Rules for making of strange Works; say Ac that does, or seems to do, Wonders.

To **THAW** [*doys*, Belg. *tauen*, Teut.] to give, or melt after a Frost.

A THAW [*dawre*, Belg. *tauw*, Teut. *daw*] a giving or melting after a Frost.

THE [*de*, Belg.] an Article used before Nouns, &c.

THEAT [spoken of *Barrels*] firm, hard, not leaky. N. C.

THEA'TER [*theatre*, F. *theatron*, L.

THEA'TRE [*θεατρον*, of *θεαομαι*, to behold, Gr.] a Playhouse; also the Stage in it; also any Scaffold raised for the beholding any publick Sight or Ceremony.

The **THEATRE** at *Oxford*, a noble Edifice in that City, founded by *Dr. Gilbert Scales*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

THE'ATINES, an Order of religious Persons, established by *J. Caraffa*, Bishop of *Tbrate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

THEA'TRICAL [*theatricus*, L. *θεατρικος*, Gr.] of or belonging to the Stage.

THEA'TRICALLY, in a Manner suitable to the Stage.

THEAVE, a Ewe-lamb of the 1st Year. C.

THE'CA, a Case or Covering. L.

THECH, plain, smooth. O.

THECK, such. O.

THE'DOM, Thriving, Success. O.

THEE [*θε*, Sax. *dy*, Du.] thou.

THEE'VO, a young Plant or Set; also any Branch or Bough of a Tree. O. L.

THEFT [*θεορθε*, Sax. *diebawye*, Belg. *diebery*, Teut. and L. S.] the Act of Stealing; an unlawful or felonious taking away another Man's Goods.

THEFT-BOTE [*θεορθε boze*, Sax.] the maintaining or abetting a Thief by receiving stolen Goods from him.

THEIRS [*θηρα*, Sax.] of them.

THELO'NIO *rationabili*, &c. a Writ lying for one who has the King's Demesne in Fee-farm, to recover reasonable Toll for his Majesty's Tenants there. L.

THELO'NIUM *offendi quiete*, &c. a Writ to free Citizens, &c. from paying Toll. L.

THELO'N'MANNUS [*Old Law*] the Toll-man who receives the Toll.

THELY'GONA [among *Botanists*] a general Name given to all Feminine Plants.

TIBELY'GONUM [*θηλύγονον*, Gr.] an Herb, which steeped in Drink is said to make a Woman conceive a Girl.

THEM [*θεον*, Sax. *dem*, Teut.] the Pronoun *They* in an oblique Case.

A THEME [*θημα*, L. of *θημα*, Gr.] a subject to write or speak upon.

THEME [with *Astrologers*] the Position of the Heavenly Bodies at any Moment, when they require the Success of any Thing either again or proposed.

THEMMA'GIUM [*Old Law*] a Duty anciently paid by inferior Tenants upon account of *Tithes*, which fee.

THEN [*θενne*, Sax. *dan*, Belg. *dann*, Teut.] at that Time.

THE'NAR [*θηναρ*, Gr.] an abducent Muscle which draws away the Thumb.

TENCE, from that Place, from that Time, for that Reason.

TENCE'FOR'TH, from that Time.

TENCE'FORWARD, from that Time and afterwards.

THE'OBALD [of *θεοβ*, the People, and *alb*, bold, Sax. *Cambden*; or *Tendbald*, Du. *irly* virtuous, or valiant, *Vestegan*] a proper Name.

THEOC'RACY [*θεοκρατία*, Gr.] Government by God himself; such as the *Jews* Form Government before they had an earthly King.

THEOCRAT'ICAL, of Theocracy.

THEO'DEN, an under Thane, Husband an, or interior Tenant. Sax.

THEOD'OLITE, an Instrument used in surveying, and taking Heights and Distances.

THEO'DOM, Servitude. Sax.

THEODO'RE [*Theodorius*, L. of *θεοδώρος*, of *θεός*, God, and *δωρον*, a Gift, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

THEODO'RICK [*θεοβ*, the People, and *ric*, rich, *Cambden*] a Christian Name.

THEODO'SIA [*θεοδοσία* of *θεος*; and *δωσις*, a Gift, Gr. the Gift of God] a Christian Name of Women.

THEO'GONY [*theogenic*, F. *θευγονια*, of *θεος*, and *γενν*, Gr. Offspring] the Generation of the Gods. L.

THEOL'OGER } [*theologus*, L. *theologus*]

THEOL'OGIAN } *en*, F. *theologos*, Gr.] a Divine, a Professor of Divinity.

THEOLO'GICAL [*theologique*, F. *theologicus*, L. of *θεολογικός*, Gr.] belonging to Divinity, divine.

THEOLO'GICALLY, Divinely.

THEOL'OGY [*theologia*, F. *theologia*, L. of *θεολογια*, of *θεος*, God, and *λογος*, a Word, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of God and divine Things.

THEOMA'CHY [*θεομαχία*, of *θεος*, and *μαχη*, a Fight, Gr.] a fighting against, or resisting God.

THEOMA'GICAL [*θεος*, divine, and *μαγικη*, Magick, Gr.] belonging to divine Magick, or the Wisdom of God.

THE'OMANCY [*θεομαντια*, of *θεος*, and *μαντια*, Divination, Gr.] a Kind of Divination by calling upon the Name of God.

THEOP'ILUS [*θεοφιλος*, of *θεός*, and *φιλος*, a Friend, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

THEOPHRA'STIC, the Disciples of *Theophrastus Paracelsus*.

THEOR'BO [*teorbe*, F. *tiorba*, Ital.] a Musical Instrument; a large Lute made use of by the *Italians*, for playing a thorough Bass, much the same as *Arclute*, or *Archlute*. Ital.

THE'OREM [*theorem*, F. *theorem*, L. of *θεωρημα*, Gr.] a Mathematical Declaration of certain Properties, Proportions, or Equalities, duly inferred from some Suppositions about Quantity.

A Plain THEOREM [in *Mathematicks*] is such as have a Relation either to a right-lined Surface, or to one bounded by the Circumference of a Circle.

A Solid THEOREM [in *Mathematicks*] is one which treats about a Space bounded by a solid Line, i. e. by one of the three Conick Sections.

A Reciprocal THEOREM [in *Mathematicks*] is a Theorem whose Converse or Contrary is true.

THEOREMA'TICK [*theoreticus*, L. of *θεωρηματικος*, Gr.] consisting of, or belonging to Theorems.

THEORE'TICK } [*theorique*, F. *theoricus*, L. of *θεωρητικός*, Gr.]

THEOR'ICAL } belonging to Theory; speculative.

THEOR'ICK } belonging to Theory; speculative.

THEORETICKS [*θεωρητικῶν*, Gr.] those Things which belong to the Speculative Part of Physick.

THEORIST, one who forms or maintains a particular Theory.

THEORY [*θεωρία*, F. *theoria*, L. of *θεωρεῖν*, of *θεωρεῖν*, to contemplate, Gr.] the Contemplation or Study of an Art or Science without Practice.

THEORIES of the Planets [in *Astronomy*] are Hypotheses, according to which they explain the Reason of the Phenomena, or Appearances of the Planets.

THERAPEUTICKS [*θεραπευτικῶν*, F. *therapeutica*, L. *θεραπευτικῶν*, of *θεραπεύω*, to heal, Gr.] that Part of Physick which shews the Method of curing Diseases.

THERAPHIM } [*תְּרָפִים*, H.] certain
T'ERAPHIM } Idols, or Images made in the Shape of Men.

THERE [*δέρη*, Sax. *daer*, Belg. *dar*, T. and L. S. *der*, Dan.] in that Place.

THEREABOUT, near that Place or Number.

THEREAFTER [*δερπειν*, Sax. *daerpeiter*, Belg.] according to.

THEREAT, at that Place.

THEREBY, by that.

THEREFORE [*daervoor*, Belg. *darfur*, Teut.] for that Cause.

THEREFROM, from that.

THEREOF, of that.

THERI'ABIN, } Oriental Manna.

TENERI'ABIN, }

THEREON [*δερπον*, Sam. *daran*, Teut.] upon that Thing.

THERETO, to that.

THEREUPON, upon that.

THEREWITH [*damit*, Teut.] with that Thing.

THERIACA } [*θεριακῶν*, F. *theriaca*, L.

THERIACE } of *θερίων*, of *βίη*, a Beast, and *αιτιασται*, to cure, Gr.] Treacle; any Medicines against Poisons, or for the curing the Bite of poisonous Animals.

THERIACLE [*θεριακός*, L. of *θερίωνος*, Gr.] that belongs to, or has the Virtue of Treacle.

THERIOMA [*θερίωμα*, Gr.] a wild raging Ulcer; a Symptom of the Venereal Disease, a Shanker.

THERI'Æ [*θερμῶν*, F. *thermæ*, of *θερμῶν*, to make warm, Gr.] hot Baths.

THERMANTICK [*θερμαντικῶν*, L. of *θερμῶν*, Gr. to warm] Medicines which cause Heat.

THERMOMETER [of *θερμῶν*, Warmth and *μέτρον*, a Measure, Gr.] a Tube of Glass, filled with Spirit of Wine, or other proper Liquors; an Instrument to shew the several Degrees of Heat and Cold of a Stove for Plants, or any Room where it stands.

THERMOMETRON [*Physical Term*] that natural Heat which is measured or perceived by the Pulse.

THERMOSCOPE [of *θερμῶν*, and *σκοπεῖν*, Gr.] the same as *Thermometer*.

THESE [of *δεσέ*, Belg. *diets*, Trot.] the Things spoken of last; *these*, the Things spoken of before.

THE'SIS [*θεσις*, F. *thesis*, Gr.] any short Sentence, a Position, a Proposition advanced and to be made good, a Subject to dispute upon. L.

To **THESAU'RIZE** [*θησαυρίζω*, F. *thesauriser*, Gr.] to gather up, or lay up Treasure.

THES'MOTHETE [*θησαυροδότης*, Gr.] a Lawgiver.

THE'FORD [of the River *Thet*, and *ford*] a Town in *Norfolk*, 70 Miles N. N. E. from *London*, formerly a Bishop's See.

THE'THINGA [*θετιγγα*, Sax. *retung*, Teut.] a Tithing.

A **THEW**, a Ducking Stool. O.

THEW'ED, mannered, as, well *themed*, well mannered. *Spenc.*

THEW'ED, cowardly. *N. C.*

THEW'ES, Qualities, Manners, Customs. *Spenc.* Also *Sinews*. *Shakspear.*

THEY [*θῆ*, Sax. *bi*, L.] those Persons.

A **THI'BLE**, a Stick to stir a Pot; also a Dibble or Setting-stick. *N. C.*

THICK [*θῆκε*, Sam. *dick*, L. S. and Teut.] contrary to thin; gross; that has a Dimension in Depth, besides Length and Breadth.

To **THICK'EN** [*θῆκεν*, Dan.] to make thick.

THICK'ET [of *thick*] a Place or Help full of, or thick set with, Bushes or Brambles.

THICK'LY, close together.

THICK'NESS, Closeness, Density.

THICK'SKULLED, stupid, blockish.

THICK'SET, planted close.

THIEF [*θῆφ*, Sax. *dieb*, Teut.] one that steals.

To **THIEVE** [*θῆφω*, Sax. *dieben*, Teut.] to steal.

THIEVERY, Practice of stealing.

THIEVISH [*diebisch*, Teut.] inclined to stealing.

THIEVISHLY, stealingly.

THI'VISHNESS, the being inclined to steal.

A **THIGH** [*θῆγ*, Sax.] a Member of the Body from the Knee to the Groin.

To **THIGH** [in *Carving*] as, to *thigh* the *Woodcock* or *Pigeon*, i. e. cut it up.

THIGHT, well joined or knit together.

THILK, such as this. *Spenc.*

THIL, the Beam or Draught-tree of a Cart or Waggon.

THIL'LER } that Horse that is put un-

THILL Horse } der the Thill.

THIM'BLE, a Metal Instrument to preserve the Finger in sewing with a Needle.

THIN [*θῆνε*, Sax. *duene*, Teut. having little Depth; also (spoken of liquid Things) not of a thick Consistence.

To THIN [*German, Sax. dunnen, Teut.*] to make thin.

THINE [*Gine, Sax. diin, L. S. dein, Teut.*] if, or belonging to thee.

THING [*Thing, Sax. ding, Teut.*] a Matter, Substance, Accident, &c.

THINGUS [*Old Law*] a *Thane*, or *Saxon* nobleman; a Knight or Freeman.

To THINK [*Thincan, Sax. denken, L. S. and Teut.*] to meditate, to suppose, to be of opinion.

THINK'ER, one who resolves a Thing.

THINK'ING, Cogitation, Reflection.

THIN'LY, not thickly.

THIN'NESS, the being thin.

THIRD [*ἄρτιδα, Sax. derde, Belg. tertius,*] next in order to the second.

THIRD-Borrow, a Conkable. O. S.

THIRD-Earing [*Husbandry*] the Tilling or loughing the Ground the third Time.

THIRD'ENDEAL, a liquid Measure, containing about three Pints.

THIRD'INGS [*Law Term*] the 3^d Part of rain growing on the Ground at the Death of a Tenant, and due to the Lord as an Heriot.

THIRD-Penny, the third Part of Fines, &c. arising from Law-suits; of old Times allowed to the Sheriff, the other two for the King's Use.

THIRD'LY, in the third Place.

To THIR'LE [*Syrian, Sax.*] to bore or ill, to pierce through. *Lincolnsh.*

THIR'LEWALL Castle [*Syri,* a Hole, *Syrian, Sax.* to bore through a Wall] a stile in *Northumberland*, so called because the *Asses*, in their Invasion of *England*, made several Holes or Gaps in the Partition-wall which the Emperor *Severus* built for the Division of the two Kingdoms, for the better convenience of entering and retreating.

To THIRST [*ἄρστην, Sax. dursten, S. dursten, Teut.*] to be thirsty.

THIRST [*ἄρστη, Sax. durst, Teut.*] thirstiness, Dryness of the Throat, &c.

THIRST'ILY, dryly.

THIRST'INESS, Dryness, Want of Moisture.

THIRST'Y [*ἄρστηγ, Sax. durstig, T.*] troubled with Thirst.

THIRTE'EN [*ἄρκοττυνε, Sax. dertien,* g.] XIII, or 13.

THIR'TIETH, the Tenth thrice told.

THIR'GY [*ἄρτηγ, Sax. dertich, Belg.* XX. or 30.

THIS [*ἄρ, Sax. dieser, e, es, Teut.*] a son or Thing near one.

THIS'TLE [*ἄρτλε, Sax. distel, L. S. and It.*] a Weed.

THIS'TLE-Take, a Duty of a Half-penny yearly paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Iron*, in the County of *Cheshire*, for every cart driven over the Common, suffered to graze it but a Whistle.

THIS'TLE'WORTH [formerly *Tiffleworth*, *Syriete, Sax.* or *Gisfel, Teut.* a Hostage,

and *πρωτο*, a Court or Hall, because the Hostages from foreign Countries were there kept by the West Saxon Kings] a Village in *Middlesex*, 8 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

THI'THER [*ἄρτερ, Sax.*] to that Place.

THITHER'WARD, towards that Place.

A THI'VEL. See *Thible*.

THLIP'SIS [*ἄρλιψις, Gr.*] a squeezing or crushing; Trouble or Affliction.

THLIP'SIS [*Anatomy*] a pressing together of the Vessels of a Human Body.

THO [*gonne, Sax.*] then, *Sp. thole, Ob.*

THOMES. Fish with broken-Bellies. O.

To THOLE [*of Tholan, Sax.*] to brook or endure. *N. C.*

THOM'AS [*ἄρμας, Gr. ἄρμα, Syr. of ἄρμα, Heb. i. e. double,* called therefore *Διῦμος, Gr. i. e. of two Hearts,* because of his doubting] a proper Name of Men.

THOMAS Aquinas, a School Divine called (by the Papists) the *Anglick Doctor*.

THOMIST'S, Divines who follow the Doctrine of *Thomas Aquinas*.

THONE, damp, moist, wet. *N. C.*

THONG [*ἄρμας, Sax.*] a Strap of Leather.

To cut large Thongs out of another Man's Leather.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a *Cutter* to a Shoemaker, who does not contrive and cut out his Master's Leather to the best Advantage; but it aims at all those Persons, who, *niggardly* to an Excess of their own, would gain the Character of *Generous* or *Charitable* at other People's Expence, and so are very liberal of other People's Pockets to save their own, either in *Donations of Amity* or *Alms*, and do as *Erasmus* says, *Ex alieno tergo lata secare lora*, Latin; and the *French*, *li coupe large carroye du cuir d'autrui*; and the *Greeks*, *ταλλοτριου ἀμας ἄρμας*.

THOR [*ἄρ, Sax.*] an Idol of great Esteem among the ancient Saxons and Teutonicks, equal to *Jupiter* of the Romans. It is either a Contradiction of *Thunder*, because he was their God of *Thunder*; or of *τερον*, to tear, *Sax.* because he may be said to rend the Clouds.

THORA'CICA [of *thorax, L.*] the Breast.

THORACICA Inferior [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, spreading itself upon the Sides of the Breast. *L.*

THORACICA Superior [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, passing to the Paps and Muscles of the Breast.

THOR'A'CK, belonging to, or proper in Disorders of the Breast.

THOR'ALINE [in *Palmistry*] a Mark in the Hand, called also the Line of *Venus*.

THOR'AX [*ἄρμας, Gr.*] the Chest, all that Cavity circumscribed above by the Neck-bone, below by the Diaphragm, before by the

Breast-bone, behind by the Back-bone, on the Sides, by the Ribs. *L.*

A THORN [*ῥορν*, *Sax. torn*, *Dan. doorn*, *Belg. dorn*, *Teut. draen*, *C. Br.*] a Prickle of a Bush; also a Shrub of two sorts, a black and a white.

THORN *Apple*, a Plant bearing white Flowers, succeeded by round prickly green Heads *Stramonium. L.*

THORNBACK, a Fish.

THORNINESS, the abounding with Thorns.

THORNY [of *ῥορνιγε*, *Sax.* the Thorny] *see in Hamstere.*

THORNY [*ῥορνιχ*, *Teut.*] full of Thorns.

THOROUGH [*ῥορν*, *Sax. druch*, *Teut.*] thorough.

THOROUGH-BAST [in *Musick*] that which goes quite through the Composition.

THOROUGH-FARE, a Passage through.

THOROUGHLY, fully, completely.

THOROUGH-TAIL, a Duty anciently paid to the Earls of Richmond.

THORP [*ῥορν*, *Sax. thorf*, *F. thest*, *Ital. dorf*, *Belg. L. S. dorff*, *Teut.*] a Village or Country Town; also a Surname.

THORUCK, an Heap. *O.*

THOSE [*ῥορν*, *Sax. dise*, *Belg.*] Persons or Things at a Distance from one, *these* Things near one.

THOU [*ῥορν*, *Sax. du*, *L. S. and Teut. tu*, *C. Br. tu*, *Lat.*] You, *when applied to one Person.*

To THOU, to treat with Familiarity. *St. J. p.*

THOUGH [*ῥορν*, *Sax.*] although.

A THOUGHT [*ῥορν*, *Sax.*] an Operation of the Mind, an Opinion.

THOUGHTFUL; full of Thoughts, pensive.

THOUGHTFULLY, pensively.

THOUGHTFULNESS, Pensive-ness.

THOUGHTLESS, heedless, careless.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, Heedlessness.

THOUGHTS, the Rowers Seats in a Boat.

A THOUSAND [*ῥορν*, of *πεν*, 10, and *πεν*, 100, *Sax. duysent*, *Belg. tausent*, *Teut. M. L.*] or 1000.

THOUSANDTH, Ordinal of a Thousand.

THOWLS [*ῥορν*, *L. ῥορν*, *Gr.*] wooden Pins in a Boat, through which the Rowers put their Oars or Skulls, when they row.

THRACKSAT [*ῥορν*, *Chymical Term*] the Metal which is yet in the Mine.

THRAGGES, busy Matter. *O.*

THRALL } [*ῥορν*, *Sax.* which

THRALLDOM } [*ῥορν*, *Gr.*] Servitude, Bondage.

THRALL'LED, enslaved. *Spenc.*

THRALLS, Slaves. *Spenc.*

THRAPPLE, the Wind-pipe of a Horse.

THRASONICAL [of *ῥορν*, a notorious Boastfulness in *Terence*] insolently boasting, full of Orantation.

To THRAVE [of *ῥορν*, *Sax.*] to *weave*. *Lincolnsh.*

A THRAVE, 24 Sheaves, or 2 Shocks of Corn set up together. *N. C.*

THREAD [*ῥορν*, *Sax. draat*, *L. S. draut*, *Belg. traed*, *Dan.*] Twine made of Flax, Wool, Silk, &c.

To THREAP

To THREAP DOWN } [*ῥορν*, *Sax.*]

To THREAPEF } to stirr actively; to insist upon a Thing obstinately. *N. C.*

To THREATEN [*ῥορν*, *Sax. drober*, *Dan. droben*, *Teut.*] to use Threats.

THREAT'ENER, Menacer.

THREATENINGLY, by way of Threat.

THREE [*ῥορν*, *Sax. dri*, *C. Br. dry*, *Teut. tres*, *L. τρεῖς*, *Gr.*] III. or 3.

THREEFOLD [*ῥορν*, *Sax. drysfaltig*, *Teut.*] threefold.

THREKE, to thrust. *O.*

THRENO'DY [*ῥορν*, *L. of Spence*, *Gr.*] a mournful or funeral Song.

To THREPE [*ῥορν*, *Sax.*] to assem, to blame. *Cbauc.*

To THRESH [*ῥορν*, *Sax. wrieten*, *Teut.*] to beat the Grain of Corn out of the Ear; also to beat a Person.

A THRESH'ER [*ῥορν*, *Sax. wrieter*, *Teut.*] one that threshes Corn; also a Fish with a broad and thick Tail which serves to beat the Head of a Whale.

THRESH'OLD [*ῥορν*, *Sax. wrieten*] the Ground Timber of a Door.

To THREST, to oppose.

THRICE, three times.

To THRID, to insinuate into a small Aperture.

THRID'BOROUGH. *See Thirdborough.*

THRIFT, Savingness or Sparingness.

THRIFTILY, sparingly.

THRIFTINESS, Sparingness.

THRIFTY, sparing.

To THRILL [*ῥορν*, *Sax. driller*, *Du.*] to drill or bore, to thrust through.

To THRILL, to kill; also to run, as the Blood in the Heart. *Sax.*

THRILL'ING, piercing. *Spenc.*

THRIST'A, a Piece of ancient Money, in Value three Shillings.

To THRING [*ῥορν*, *Sax.*] to thirk. *O.*

THRIP, to beat. *N. C.*

THRIPPLES, the same in an Ox-team as Gart Ladders.

THRIT'ING, the third Part of a County or Shire; also a Court held within that Circuit.

THRIT'ING *Reve*, the Governor of a Thriting.

To THRIVE [q. d. *to drive on*] to grow or increase mightily; to become rich or prosperous.

THRIV'ER, one who prospers.

THRIVINGLY, in a thriving Manner.

THRIVINGNESS,

THRIV'INGNESS, Prosperity.

THRO', through.

THROAT [ἄνωγ, Sax. *troffel*, Teut.] the Wind-pipe, &c.

To **THROB** [*Minstrew* derives it of *ἄρροβις*, Gr.] to beat, pant, or ake, as the Heart sometimes does, or a Swelling.

THROCK'MORTON [q. d. the Rock moor town] a Surname.

To **THROD'DEN**, to grow, to thrive, to wax, to storken. C.

THROM'BUS [among *Physicians*] the Coagulation of Blood into Clots. L.

A **THRONE** [ἄθρονος, L. of *ἄθρονος*, Gr.] a Chair of State raised two or three Steps from the Ground, richly adorned, and covered with a Canopy, for Kings and Princes to sit on at Times of publick Ceremonies. F.

To **THRONE**, to place on a Throne, to introne. *Shakspe.*

THRONES, the third Rank of Angels in the Celestial Hierarchy.

A **THRONG** [ἄθραγγ, Sax. *gedrange*, Teut.] a Crowd or Press of People.

Very **THRONG**, busily employed. N. C.

To **THRONG** [ἄθρινγαν, Sax. *dringen*, Teut. *trenger*, Dan.] to crowd, press close, to get together in great Numbers.

THRONG'INGLY, crowdingly.

A **THROP**, a Sigh. Sp. a village. Ch.

To **THROP'PLE**, to throttle or strangle. *Yorksb.*

The **THROP'PLE** [ἄθροππλεν, Teut.] the Wind-pipe. *Yorksb.*

THROSH'ERE, Quails. O.

A **THROSTLE** [ἄθροστλε, Sax. *tröffel*, L. S. and Teut.] a Thrush.

To **THROW** [ἄθροπαν, Sax.] to hurl or sling; to turn as Throwsters do. N. C.

The **THROT'TLE** [ἄθροττεν, Teut.] the Throat.

THROUGH [ἄθροισ, Teut.] for thorough.

To **THROW**, to work at the Tin-mines. V. C.

THROWS of Women [ἄθροπταν, Sax.] the signs of Child-birth.

THROW'STER [of ἄθροπαν, Sax.] a wifer of Silk, Thread, &c.

THRU'CT, Thruft. N. C.

A **THRUM** [ἄθρομ, Sax.] the End of a Weaver's Warp, &c.

A **THRUSH** [ἄθροισ, Sax.] a singing Bird.

To **THRUST** [of *trudere*, or *trufiare*, L.] push at, to push forwards.

THRUST'ER, a Pusher.

A **THUMB** [ἄθρομα, Sax. *duym*, Belg. *tau*, L. S. *daum*, Teut. the largest, first, and best of the Fingers.

THUM'MIM [ἄθρομ, H. i. e. Perfection] what it was, and of what made, it is y hard to find out; it was not reckoned among the Things wrought by Art, but given God to *Moses*, to put in the Breast-plate of *ron*. See *Urim*.

A **THUMP** [ἄθρομπα, Ital.] a Blow with the Hand.

To **THUMP**, to beat with the Hand.

THUMP'ING, beating; also large, great.

To **THUN'DER** [ἄθρονον, Sax. *donderen*, Dan. *donnern*, Teut. *tonner*, F. of *tonare*, L.] to make a thundering Noise.

THUN'DER [ἄθρονον, Sax. *donder*, Belg. *donner*, Teut. and L. S. *tonere*, F. of *tonitra*, L.] a Noise known by Persons not deaf; a bright Flame rising suddenly, moving with great Violence and Velocity through the Air, and commonly ending with a loud Noise or Rattling.

THUN DERER, one who thunders.

THUN'DERSHOWER, rain attended with Thunder.

THUN'DRINGLY, like Thunder.

THURIF'EROUS [ἄθροισερ, L.] bearing or bringing forth Frankincense.

THURS'DAY [ἄθροιστερας, Sam. *donnerstag*, Teut. *thorsdag*, Dan.] the fifth Day of the Week, so named from the idol *Tbor*, which was worshipped by our Saxon Ancestors.

THURSE-Louse [q. d. *Tbor's Louse*] an Insect.

THUS [ἄθρο, Sax.] so, after this Manner.

To **THWACK** [ἄθροακ, Teut.] to press close, to lay on hard Blows.

THWACK, a hard heavy Blow.

A-**THWART** [ἄθροισ, Dan.] a-cross.

To **THWART**, to contradict, to cross.

THWART'INGLY, with Opposition.

To **THWITE**, to whittle, to cut, to make white by cutting. N. C.

THY, belonging to thee.

THYME [ἄθρομ, F. *thymus*, L. of *θυμαος*, Gr. *thymian*, Teut.] an Herb so called.

THYMI'AMA [ἄθροισαμα, Gr.] Incense, Perfume. L.

THYMI'CK Vein [with *Anatomists*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein.

THYROARY'ÆNOIDES [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of large Muscles arising from the Cartilage called *Scutiformis*, and stretching themselves to the Sides of the *Arysternoides* Muscle.

THYROID'Æ Glandule [in *Anatomy*] two Glandules of a clammy solid Substance, seated at the lower Part of the *Larynx*.

THYROID'ES [in *Anatomy*] a Cartilage of the *Larynx*.

THYR'SUS [ἄθροισ, Gr.] the tapering Stem or Stalk of any Herb.

THYSE'LF, a Pronoun compounded of thy and self.

TIB, a poor sorry Woman.

TIB of the Buttery, a Goose. Cant.

TIB'IA [in *Anatomy*] that Part of the Leg between the Knee and the Ankle; the Bone of the Leg, called also *Facile Majus*. L.

TIBIA'ALIS Anticus, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, so called from its Situation on the Fore-part

part of the *Tibia*; its Use is to pull the Foot upwards and forwards directly. L.

TIBIALIS Posterior [*Anatomy*] a Muscle seated on the Back-part of the *Tibia*. L.

TICH'LING, a setting up of Turf to dry. W. C.

TICK [*tique*, F.] a small blackish Insect; also a Disease in Horses; also sure, Trust; also the Case of Feathers for a Bed.

TICK'TACK [*tristrac*, F. *trische*, or *tracche*, Ital.] a Game at Tables.

A TICK'ET [*tiquette*, F.] a small Note for seeing a Play; for Payment of Seamen's Wages; and quartering of Soldiers, &c.

To **TICK'ET** [*tiquette*, F.] to put a Note upon any Thing, &c.

To **TICKLE** [of *Cizelan*, or *zincelan*, Sax. *kizelen*, Belg. *kizelen*, Teut.] an Action better known than described.

TICKLE, ticklish, slippery. Spenc.

TICKLISH [*titik*, Teut.] easily tickled; hazardous.

TICKLISHLY, in a ticklish Manner.

TICKLISHNESS, Aptness to be tickled; Hazardousness.

TICK'RUN, a Licence. C.

TID [*tydber*, Sax.] tender; soft, nice.

The **TIDE** [probably of *tid*, Sax. *tid*, Belg. and Dan.] the ebbing and flowing of the Sea.

Windward TIDE [*Sea Term*] is when the Tide runs against the Wind.

Leeward TIDE, is when the Wind and Tide go both the same Way.

TIDE Gate [*Sea Term*] that is, when the Tide runs very strong.

TIDE and HALF-TIDE [*Sea Term*] as, to flow Tide and Half-Tide, is when the Tide runs three Hours in the *Offing*, or open Sea, later than it does by the Shore.

To **TIDE it over** [*Sea Term*] is to go over to a Place with the Tide of Flood or Ebb, and to stay all the Time the contrary Tide lasts, and afterwards to come back upon the Return of the Tide.

Neap TIDES, are the Tides when the Moon is in the second and last Quarter, which are neither so high nor so swift as the Spring-Tides.

Spring TIDES, are the Tides at New and Full Moon.

TIDES-MEN, certain Custom-house Officers, appointed to attend upon Ships till the Ships are cleared.

TIDE [*zeit*, Teut.] Time. Spenc.

TIDER, soon, quickly, sooner. N. C.

TIDES, Seasons. Spenc.

TIDE-waiter, an Officer who attends to the landing of Goods.

TID'LY, neatly.

TIDINESS, Neatness, Cleanliness.

TIDY [probably of *tygt*, English, though Mr. Casp. derives it of *tydyer*, Gr.] handy, neat, cleanly, tight in Dress.

To **TIE**. See *To Tye*.

TIERCE, a Sequence of Cards of the same Colour at the Game of Piquet; also a Third in Fencing. F.

TIERCE [in *Musick*] a Third, the Difference of three Notes. F.

TIERCE [among the *Roman Catholics*] one of the Canonical Hours.

TIERCE } [*tiara*, F.] a Liquid Measure
TERCE } containing 24 Gallons.

TIER'CEL [*tercelet*, F.] a Male Hawk.

TIER'CET [of *tierce*, F. a third] a Song of three Stanzas; or a Staff of three Verses.

TIES [in a *Ship*] are those Ropes by which the Yards hang.

TIFF, a small Quantity of Liqueur, as a Tiff of Punch.

TIFFANY [*Shinner* derives it of *teff*, O. F. to adorn] a Sort of light Silk used by Painters for the same Purpose as Tammy.

To **TIFF'LE**, to turn; to stir, to disorder any Thing by tumbling it. N. C.

TIGE [*Architecture*] the Shaft of a Column from the Astragal to the Capital.

TIGER [*tigris*, F. *tigris*, L. of *Tippu*, Gr.] a fierce wild Beast.

TIGH } [*Old Records*] a Cloak or Inclo-
TEACE } sure.

TIGHT [*diibt*, L. S. and Teut.] as a *tight* Coat, one which will not leak.

TIGHT [in Dress] not flatterally.

TIGHT, tied. Spenc.

TIGHT [spoken of a Rope] strait, pulled hard.

TIGHT'LY, neatly.

TIGHT'NESS, Neatness, Straitness.

TIGRESS [*tigress*, F.] a she Tiger.

A TIKE, a small Bullock or Heifer.

A TILE [*tygel*, Sax. *tygl*, Dan. *tygel*, Teut. *tuille*, F. of *tegula*, L.] a square earthen Plate for covering Houses.

A TILL [*Sille*, Sax.] a small Drawer in a Counter or Desk.

To **TILL the Ground** [*tilian*, Sax. *tyt*, Belg.] is to dig or turn it up with a Spade, Plough, &c.

TIL'LAGE, the tilling, digging, or ploughing of Land.

TIL'LER [of a *Ship*] a strong Piece of Wood fastened to a Ship's Rudder; also that which serves for a Helm in a Boat.

TIL'LER, a small Tree left to grow till it is sellable.

TIL'LS, Lentils, a Sort of Pulse.

To **TILT Beer** [of *tella*, Belg. to tilt up] to raise a Cask of Beer, &c. that is near over, to set it sloping.

To **TILT** [*Shinner* derives it of *tealt*, Sax. to vacillate] to run at Tilts, to thrust with Swords or Foils.

TILT [*zelt*, Teut.] a Cloth or Tent to cover a Boat to keep off Rain, &c.

TILT-BOAT, a covered Boat for Passengers, such as that which carries Passengers between London and Gravesend.

TILTH, tilling or improving of Land.

TILTS, an Exercise when two armed Per-

sons on Horseback run against one another with Spears or Lances.

TIMARIOTS [among the *Turks*] those who out of conquered Lands have a certain Portion allowed them to serve on Horseback, and find Arms, Ammunition, &c. at their own Charge, as often and as long as it shall be required.

TIMBER [*tymbre*, *Sax.* *timber*, *Belg.* *timmer*, *L. S.* *zimmer*, *Teut.* or of *TJN*], to sustain Wood for building.

A **TIMBER** of *Shins* or *Furr* [among *Furriers*] is a Number of 40.

TIMBER Measure, 43 solid Feet make a Tun of Timber, and 50 Feet a Load.

TIMBERS of Ermine [in *Heraldry*] the Ranks or Rows of Ermine in Noblemen's Robes.

To **TIMBER** [among *Falconers*] to nestle or make a Nest, as Birds of Prey do.

TIMBER, tender.

TIMBESTERS, Players on Timbrels. *O*

TIMBRE [in *Heraldry*] the Crest which in any Achievement stands a-top of the Helmet.

TIMBREL [*tympanum*, *L.* of *τυμπάνον*, *Gr.*] a Musical Instrument.

TIMBURINS, a Musical Instrument. *Sp.*

TIME [*tymus*, *L.* *tymian*, *Teut.*] a sweet herb.

TIME [*zima*, *Sax.* *time*, *Dan.* *temp*, *F.* *emps*, *L.*] a certain Measure depending on the Motion of the Luminaries, by which the Distance and Duration of Things are measured.

TIME absolute [in *Philosophy*] flows equally in itself, without Relation to any Thing external; and is the same with Duration.

TIME relative [in *Philosophy*] is the sensible and external Measure of Duration estimated by Motion.

TIME [in *Musick*] the Quantity or Length y which is assigned to every particular Note a due Measure, without making it either longer or shorter than it ought to be.

Double TIME [in *Musick*] is when all the notes are increased by 2; as 2 Longs make 1 large, 2 Briefs a Long, &c.

Triple TIME [in *Musick*] is that wherein the Measure is counted by threes; as one Semibreve is equivalent to three Minims, and one Minion to three Crotchets, &c.

To **TIME**, to adapt, to bring or do at a proper Time; to measure harmonically.

TIME'LINESS, Seasonableness.

TIME'LY [*timice*, *Sax.*] opportunely.

TIME'PLEASER, one who complies with the Times, a Time-server.

TIME'SERVER, one who complies with the prevalent Opinions of the Times.

TIMID [*timide*, *F.* *timidus*, *L.*] timorous, fearful.

TIMIDITY [*timiditè*, *F.* *timiditas*, *L.*] timorousness, Fearfulness.

TIMID'LY, fearfully, timorously.

TIMOROUS [in *Musick Book*] signifies

to play with great Fear, or great Care and Caution. *Ital.*

TIM'OROUS [*timorofus*, *L.*] fearful, bashful.

TIM'OROUSLY, fearfully.

TIM'OROUSNESS, Fearfulness.

TIMOTHEANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who held that Christ was incarnated for the Advantage of our Bodies.

TIM'OTHY [*Τιμοθης*, *Gr.*] an Honourer of God a proper Name of Men.

TIM'EOUSLY, in due Time, seasonably.

To **TIN**, to cover with Tin.

TIN [*tin*, *Dan.* and *Belg.* *zinn*, *Teut.* of *stannum*, *L.*] a Metal of which Pewter, &c. is made.

TIN-GLASS, a metallick Substance, smooth, and like Tin.

TIN-WORM, an Insect.

TINKER-MEN, Fishermen who used to destroy the young Fry in the River of *Tbames*.

TINCT [*teint*, *F.* *tinctura*, *L.*] a Colouring, dyed or coloured. *Spenc.*

TINCTURE [*teinture*, *F.* *tinctura*, *L.*] a Colouring, Stain, or Dye; also an imperfect Knowledge or Smattering of an Art or Science.

TINCTURE [among *Chymists*] is a Dissolution of the more fine and more volatile Parts of a mixed Body in Spirit of Wine, or some such proper Menstruum.

TINCTURE [in *Heraldry*] signifies the Colours in an Escutcheon.

TINCTURE of the Moon [in *Chymistry*] a Dissolution of some of the more rarified Parts of Silver made into Wine.

TINCTURED [*tinctus*, *L.*] that has a Tincture.

To **TIND** [*tynan*, *Sax.* *tender*, *Dan.*] to light, as to tind a Candle, Fire, &c.

TIN'DER [*tyndep*, *Sax.* *tinder*, *Dan.* *zunder*, *Teut.*] fine Linen burnt, in order to its more ready taking the least Spark of Fire.

TINE, the Grain of a Fork.

To **TINE** an Egg, to dress it. *C.*

TIN'EA, a Sore or Tetter that discharges a salt Lympha. *L.*

TINE'MAN, an Officer of the Forest, who takes care of Venison in the Night.

TINE'TUM [*Old Law*] Brush-wood for Fencing and Hedging.

TINE'WARD [in the *Isle of Man*] the yearly Meeting of the States.

To **TINGE** [*tirgo*, *L.*] to impregnate with Colour or Taste.

TIN'GED [of *tingere*, *L.*] coloured or dyed rightly.

To **TIN'GLE** [*tinter*, *F.* *tinire*, *L.* or *tinian*, *C. Br.*] to make a Noise at the Ears, or as a small Bell or Vessel of Metal.

TINK'AR [among *Chymists*] Borax or Gold-Solder.

A **TINK'ER** [*a tinienti*, *L.*] a Mender or Mender of Vessels of Brass, Copper, &c.

To **TINK'LE** [*tinere*, *F.*] to make a sharp quick Noise; to clank.

TIN'MAN, a Dealer in Tin Wares.

TIN-PENNY, a certain customary Duty anciently paid to the Tithing-Men.

TIN'SEL [of *stincella*, F. a Spark] a glittering Stuff made of Silk and Copper.

TINTAMAR' [probably q. d. *tinitus Martius*, L.] a confused Noise, a hideous Outcry. F.

TIN-WORM, a small red Worm, round, and having many Legs, much like a Hog-louse, which creeps in the Grass, and poisons the Beasts that eat it.

TINY [*ne*, Dan.] small, slender.

The **TIP** [*tip*, Belg.] the End or utmost Point of any Thing.

TIP-STAVES [so called from their Staves being tipped with Silver] Officers who take into Custody such Persons as are committed by the Court.

TIPPET [*tipper*, Sax.] a Kind of Kerchief for Women's Necks, commonly of Furs; also a long Scarf which Doctors of Divinity wear over their Gowns.

To **TIPPLE** [probably q. d. *supple*, of *sp*] to drink often or much.

TIPPLE, Liquor.

TIP'PLER, a Drinker, Sor.

TIP'SY, a little in Drink, fuddled.

TIRE [*atours*, F. but *Misheuw* derives it of *viapa*, Gr.] a Woman's Head-dress; also the Lion-band of a Cart-Wheel.

TIRE of Guns } [*tuyer*, Belg.] a Row of
TIRE } great Guns placed along
the Ship's Side, either above upon Deck, or below.

To **TIRE**, to dress.

To **TIRE** [*tipian*, Sax.] to weary; to be or grow weary.

TIRING [in *Falconry*] is giving a Hawk a Leg or Wing of a Pullet to pluck at.

TIR'WHIT, a Bird otherwise called a Lap-wing.

TIS'SICK. See *Pbibisick*.

TIS'SUE [of *tissu*, part. of *tiffre*, F.] rich Stuff made of Silk and Silver, or Gold, woven together.

TIT-Lark, a Bird admired for his whistling, turning, and chirping, singing most of any like the *Canary* Bird.

TIT, a little Bird; also a little Horse.

TITE [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be tite or tight, when she is so staunch as to let in but very little Water.

TITH'ABLE, that may be tithed, or is liable to yield Tithes.

TITHE [*teoba*, Sax.] the Tenth Part of all Fruits. &c. the Revenue that is generally due to the Parson of the Parish.

To **TITHE** [*teobing*, Sax.] to take the Tenth Part.

A **TITHING** [*teobing*, Sax.] a Company of ten Men with their Families, all bound to the King for the peaceful Behaviour of each other.

TITHING-MEN: in the *Saxon* Time every

Hundred was divided into ten Districts or Tithings, every Tithing made up of ten Friburghs, each Friburgh of ten Families, and within every such Tithing there were Tithing-men to examine and determine all lesser Causes between Villagers and Neighbours, but to refer all greater Matters to the superior Courts.

TITHING-Penny, a customary Duty paid to the Sheriff by the Tithing Court.

To **TIT'ILLATE** [*tittilla*, L.] to tickle.
TITILLA' FION, a tickling, a pleasing Itch, a Sensation of Pleasure from the Touch of some Parts.

TITINILK [*Old Writ*] a Tale-bearer.
TIT'LE [*titre*, F. *tittulus*, L.] the Inscription of a Book or Act; also a Name of Honour given to Persons according to their Rank or Quality.

TITLE [in *Law*] a Right, a Claim; a just Cause for possessing or enjoying any Thing according to their Rank or Quality.

TITLE of Entry [*Law Term*] is when a Person makes a Feoffment of Land upon a certain Condition, and the Condition is broken; after which the Feoffer has Title to enter upon the Land again.

TITS [probably of *τίτθες*, Gr. small] small Cattle.

TIT'TER, soon, quickly. W. C.

To **TIT'TER** [probably of *tititeres*, to shake or tremble, *Teut.*] to giggle or laugh by Fits.

TIT'TLE, a small Particle, a Print, a Dot.

TITTLE-TATTLE, idle Prate.

TITUBATION, a stumbling, faltering, or nodding. L.

TIT'ULAR [*titulaire*, F. of L.] that bears a Title.

TITULARY, relating to Title.

TIT'YRE, a Nick-name for the Liquor called *Geneva*, probably so called, because it makes Persons merry, laugh, and titter.

TME'SIS [*τμῆσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, by which a compound Word is divided into two Parts, by some other Word which is put in between.

TO [*to*, Sax. R. S. *zu*. *Teut.*] unto.

TOAD [*tao*, Sax.] a well-known Reptile.

TOAD Flax, a Plant.

TOAD-EATER, a Parasite, a dirty servile Sy-cophant.

TOAD-SPOOL, a Plant like a Mushroom.

TOAST [of *tastum*, L.] Bread baked or roasted before the Fire; a Person proposed whose Health is to be drank. See *Tog*.

To **TOAST**, to name a Person whose Health is drank.

TOAST'ER, one who toasts.

TOBACCO [so called of *Tobago*, one of the *Caribbee* Islands in *America*, from whence it was brought into *England* by *Sir Francis Drake*, Anno 1585] an *American* Plant well known.

TOBACCONIST, a Tobacco-seller.

TOR'AF

TOM'AH [תומא, H. i. e. the Goodash of God] a proper Name of Men.
TOCCA'TA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
TOCCA'TO } the same as *Ricercate*, which
 is a Kind of extempore Prelude or Overture;
 used in *English* & Voluntary. *Ital.*
TOD of *Wool*, the Quantity of a *S*.
TODDY, Rum and Water warm, without
 sugar.
TO-DAY [totag, Sax. of *zo* and *tag*,
 eat.] this Day.
TO-MORROW [zo morgen, Sax. *morgen*,
 etc.] the Day after the present.
A TOE [z; Saks. *ten*, L. S. *toe*, Teut.
 with *F. Julius* derives of *Taw*, Gr. to ex-
 tend] a Member of the Foot.
A TOFT [y. d. a Tuft, as *tauffe du Bois*,
 a Grove of Trees.
TOFT, a Messuage or House, or rather a
 place where a Messuage once stood that is fallen
 pulled down. *L. S.*
TOFT-MAN, the Owner of a Toft.
TO'GED [תוגד, L.] dressed in a Gown.
TOGETHER [זוזגזענע, Sax.] in Com-
 pany with.
To TOM [טומ, Sax. *toler*, Dan.] to la-
 bour, to drudge.
TOIL, Labour, Fatigue.
TOILES [*Minshaw* derivative of *toep*, Belg.]
 y-things, Trifles.
TOILES [toiles, F.] Snare or Nets for the
 catching of wild Beasts.
TOI'LET [toilette, F.] a fine Cloth spread
 on a Table in a Bed-chamber, or in a Lady's
 dressing room.
TOIL'SOME, laborious.
TOISE [toise, F.] in Measure containing six
 feet in Length, a Fathom.
TOISON d'OR [in *Heraldry*] a Golden
 fleece. *F.*
TO'KEN [techen, Sax. *tecken*, L. S. *zet-*
ten, Teut.] a Sign, or Mark.
TO'KEN } [zaccan, Sax. *bezeichnen*
BETOKEN } -en, L. S. *bezeichnen*,
 to show or give some Token.
TOLE, to train; to draw back by de-
 ceit. *Locke*.
TOLEDO, a Sword made at Toledo in
 Spain.
TO'LERABLE [tolerabilis, L.] that may
 be endured or borne with; also indifferent,
 equal. *F.*
TO'LERABLENESS, State of being to-
 lerable.
TO'LERABLY, indifferently well.
TO'LERANCE, Power of enduring.
TO'LERATE [tolerare, F. *toleratum*, L.]
 to bear with, to permit, to connive at.
TO'LERATION [tolerantia, F.] a suffer-
 ing-permitting, or allowing of. *L.*
TOLL [zoll, Saks. *zoll*, C. Br. *zol*, L. S.
Teut., sold, Dan. *tolieu*, F. *tolonium*, L.]
 tribute or Custom paid for a Passenger; al-
 though to buy and sell within the Precincts
 of a *Manor*.

To TOLL [of *tolera*, L.] to bar, desert, or
 take away. *L. S.*
To TOLL, a Bell, is to ring it after a par-
 ticular Manner, to give Notice of the Death
 or Funeral of some Person.
TOLL-BOTH [of toll and both, Sax.
 or both, C. Br. *zoll-bude*, Teut.] a Custom-
 house, or Place where Toll is paid; also a
 Prison.
TOLL-CORN, Toll taken at a Mill for
 grinding Corn.
TOLL-HOP, a small Measure, by which
 Toll was taken for Corn sold in open Markets.
TOLL-THROUGH, Money paid for Passage in
 or through some Highways, &c.
TOLL-TRAWSE, an Acknowledgement gi-
 ven for passing through a private Man's
 Ground.
TOLL-TRAY, Toll taken by the Tray or
 Dish.
TOLL-TURN, a TURN paid at the Return of
 Cattle from Fairs or Markets, though they
 were not sold.
TOL'SASTER } a Tribute heretofore paid
TOL'SESTER } to the Lord of the Ma-
 nor for Liberty to brew and sell Ale.
TOLSEY, a Kind of Exchange or Place
 where Merchants meet in *Brussels*, &c.
TOLT [in Law q. d. *tolere loquendum*] a
 Writ whereby a Cause depending in a Court
 inferior is removed to the County-court.
TOLTA [Old Law] Extortion, Rapine,
 Wrong; any thing imposed or exacted un-
 lawfully to Right and Justice.
A TOMB [tombe, F. *tombe*, Ital. of *trapez*,
 Gr.] a Sepulchre of Stone, &c.
TOM'BOY, a wanton, frolicsome Girl.
A TOME [tome, F. *tomus*, L. of *τομος*,
 Gr.] a separate Part or distinct Volume of a
 large Book.
TOMENTOSE [tomentosus, L.] made of,
 or like Flakes of Wool.
TOMENTUM, Flakes, Shear-wood, such
 as is used in stuffing Beds, &c. *L.*
TOMENTUM [among *Botanists*] is that
 soft downy Substance which grows on the Tops
 of some Plants.
TOMIN [among *Jewelers*] a Weight of
 about three Carats.
TOM'KIN } [among *Gunners*] the Stop-
TOM'PION } ple of a great Gun or Mor-
 tar, made to keep out Rain.
TON, a Tone or Sound. *Ital.*
A TON } [tonne, F.] a Liquid Measure
A TUN } containing four Hogheads, 30
 Hundred Weight.
TONDINO, the same as *Astragal*.
TO'NE [tonus, L. *ton*, Gr.] a certain De-
 gree of Elevation or Depression of the Voice, or
 some other Sound.
TONGS [zonge, Sax. *tanabe*, Du. *tang*,
 Dan. *stang*, Teut.] an Utensil belonging to a
 Fire-hearth.
A TONGUE [zung, Sax. *zung*, L. S.
 5 Q and

and *Dan. zunge*, Teut. *tonghe*, Belg.] the Instrument of Speech; also Language.

TONGUE'LESS, without a Tongue.

TONGUE-PAD, a talkative Person.

TONGUE-TIED, having an Impediment in speaking.

TONGUING [with Gardeners] a particular way of Grafting, by making a Slit with a Knife in the bare Part of the Stock downward; and is also called *slipping*.

TONICA [Tonica, Gr.] those Things which being externally applied to the Limbs, strengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

TONIC [among Anatomists] that tremulous Motion or Vibration of the Nerves, and Excite an human Body, which is much altered in their different Tension.

TUNNAGE } a Duty paid to the King for
TUNNAGE } Goods exported or imported in Ships, &c. at a certain Rate for every Tun.

TUNNETIGHT, the Quantity of a Tun in a Ship's Freight or Bulk. O. R.

TONE, a Tone or Sound.

TONSILE [tonsis, L.] that may be trimmed, thorn, or clipped, &c.

TONSILS [tonsilæ, L.] the Almonds of the Ear, two Glands at the Root of the Tongue, on the Side of the Uvula.

TONSURE [tonsura, L.] a shaving or cutting off the Hair.

TOO [to, Sax.] overmuch.

Too much of one Thing is good for nothing.

This Proverb is an Apophthegm of one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. Some attribute it to *Thales*, and some to *Solon*, *andronax*, Gr. It is generally applied by way of *Reprobation* to such Persons who, when by some witty *Drillery* or *Banter*, they find they have diverted the Company, pleased with the Conceit of their own Wit, they either draw it to that Length, 'tis so fine that Nobody can perceive it but themselves; or they carry on the Jest till it grows *troublesome* and *nauseous*, forgetting, that though a little Wit in Company, like Salt at a Table, makes Conversation *relishing*, yet they must love Savoury Bits very well, that can dine out of a Salt-cellar.

Est modus in rebus, sans certi denique finis.

Quæ ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.

Hor.

TOOL [tool, of zylean, Sax. *tuyle*, Belg. to labour] an Instrument of any Sort.

To BLOW [tuyle, Belg.] to blow a Horn, &c.

TOOTH [toð, Sax. *dens*, L.] that where-with an Animal chews Food.

TOOTH-ACH [toþenê, Sax.] a Pain in the Teeth.

TOOTH-DRAWER, one who extracts Teeth.

TOOTH'LESS [toð'les, Sax.] having no Teeth.

TOOTH'ING, a Corner-Stone left for more Building.

TOOTHING, prying, peeping, teaching narrowly. *Spec.*

TOOTH'PICK, an Instrument to clean the Teeth.

TOOTH'WORT, an Herb, *Dentaria*, L.

TOOTH'ISH, an Instrument to cure Teeth.

TOP [top, Sax. *toppe*, C. Br.] the Height, the uppermost End of a Thing.

A TOP [top, Belg. and Dan. *toppe*, F. *toppe*, Teut.] a Play-thing for Boys.

To TOP the Sail Tords [Sea Pilots] is to make them hand even.

TOP, [of a Sail] is a round Frame of Boards lying upon the cross Tree, near the Head of the Mast.

TOP-Awinings [in a Ship] are a Sort of Cloaths hung about the round Top of the Mast for Show.

TOP-Masts [in a Ship] small Masts fixed to the Heads of all the Masts aloft.

TOP Gallant Masts [in a Ship] are those Masts which are over the Top-masts of the Main and Fore Masts.

TOPARCH [toparcha, L. of *toparch*, of *topos*, a Place, and *archos*, a Governour, Gr.] a Governour of any Place.

TOPAZ [topaz, F. *topazus*, L. of *topazus*, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Colour of fine Gold.

TOPAZ [in Heraldry] the Golden Colour in the Coats of Nobility.

To TOPE [tope, F. *Skinner* chuses to derive it from *toppe*, Belg. to rage, *q. d.* to drink till he rave] to drink intemperately.

TOPFUL, full to the Brim.

TOPH [among Surgeons] a Kind of Swelling in the Bones.

TOPHACEOUS [of *topos*, Gr.] gritty, sandy, stony.

TOPHEAVY, having the upper Part heavier than the lower.

TOPHET [toph, Heb. i. e. a Drum] Valley where the *Ammonites* sacrificed their Children to *Moloch*, and caused Drums to be beat to hinder their Cities from being burnt.

TOPHUS [topos, Gr.] any gritty or earthy Matter, abounding in some Mineral Waters, and concreting upon the Sides of Vessels; they are long contained in, or on hard Bones lying in them; whence also, from its Likeness thereto, it is applied to a chalky Substence, or a stony Concretion in any Part of the Animal Body. L.

TOPIARY Works [topiaria, L.] Arbours made of Trees and Twigs cut and planted.

TOPICAL [topique, F. *topicus*, L. of *topos*, Gr.] belonging to, or applied to a particular Place.

TOPICK [topique, F. *topicus*, L. of *topos*, Gr.]

, Gr.] that Part of Logick which treats of Invention, or finding out Arguments.
OPICKS [*topica*, F. *topica*, L. of *topos*, Gr. a Place] Common-places ends of a Discourse.
OP'KNOT, a Knot worn on the Top of the Head.
OP'MOST, highest.
OPOGRAPHICAL } [*topographique*,
OPOGRAPHICK } F.] belonging to topography.
OPOGRAPHY [*topographie*, F. *topologia*, L. of *topographia*, Gr. of *topos*, a Place, and *grapho*, a Description] a Description of a Place, or some small Quantity of it, such as that of a Manor or particular Town.
OP'PING, eminent, noted, chief.
OP'PING the Lifts [*Sea Term*] is hauling up Top-sail Lifts, so that the Terns of Art is Starboard, or Top a Part, i. e. haul upon Starboard or Larboard Lift.
OP'PINGLY, eminently, preposterously.
OPPLE, to fall forward, to tumble down.
OPSY-TURVY [q. d. *Topi in Tarva*, i. e. upon the Ground] upside down.
ORCE [in *Heraldry*] a Wreath.
TORCH [*torche*, F. *torcia*, Ital. of L.] a Staff of Deal on which Wax-candles are stuck, a Flambeau or Link.
ORCH-BEARER, one who carries a Torch.
ORCH-ROYAL [among *Hunters*] the Start of a Stag's Head which grows at the Royal.
TORCH'ER, a Torch-light; also the *Shakep.*
OR'GULAR *Hemiphi* [among *Anatomists*] that Place where the four Cavities of the Brain are joined.
OR'GULARIS, a Prefs or Screw. L.
OR'GULARIS Vena [*Anatomy*] a Vein upon the Inside of the Skull to the Brain.
OR'GUTICE [*Torturatus*, Gr.] the Art of chafing, chafing, engraving, or embossing.
OR'MENT [*tormentum*, L.] violent Pain in the Body suffers; great Grief or Pain of Mind.
TOR'MENT [*tormentis officere*, L.] to torment; to afflict or disquiet, to put to Rack.
OR'MENTING, torturing, painful.
OR'MENTINGLY, painfully.
OR'MENTIL [*tormentilla*, F. *tormentilla*, L.] the Herb Setfoil.
OR'MENTOR, one who torments.
OR'MINA *Alvi*, the Gripping of the Bowels or Wind-cholick.
OR'MINA Hysterica [among *Physicians*] Wind-cholick.
OR'MINA post partum [with *Physicians*] After-pains of Childbed Women. L.
OR'N, rent, See *Tear*.

TORNA'DO, a sudden or violent Storm at Sea. *Span.*
TORPE'DO, a Fish, the Touch of which, while alive, in any way, benumbs the Hand; but when dead, is good Food.
TORPID [*torpidus*, L.] benumbed; slow; heavy.
TORPID'NESS, Sluggishness, Slowness, Inertness.
TOR'RA [*Old Law*] a Mount of Hill.
TORREFACTION, a scorching or parching.
TOR'RENT [*torrent*, L.] a strong Stream or Land-Flood. F.
TORRICEL'LIAN Instrument [so called of *Toricellus*, an *Italian*, the Inventor of it] the Device of the Quicksilver Weather-glass.
TOR'RID [*torridus*, F. *torridus*, L.] burning hot, scorching or parching.
TORRIFIED [*torrefactus*, L.] roasted, dried, parched.
TOR'SION [*torso*, L.] turning or twisting.
TORT [*Law Term*] Injury, Wrong. F.
TORT Feasor [*Law Term*] a Trespasser, a Doer of Wrong. F.
TORTEAUXES [in *Heraldry*] a bearing of round-coloured Figures like Cakes.
TOR'TOISE [*tortus*, F. *tortuga*, *Span.*] a living Creature well known.
TOR'TUOUS [*tortuosus*, F. *tortuosus*, L.] winding, turning in and out.
TOR'TURABLE, that may be tortured.
TOR'TURE [of *torquere*, L.] Torment, Rack, exquisite Torment or Pain.
To TOR'TURE [*tortum*, sup. of *torquere*, L.] to put to great Pain.
TOR'TURER, one who tortures.
TOR'TVITY [*torvitas*, L.] Sourness of Countenance.
TORUS [in *Architecture*] is a round Member, encompassing the Base of a Pillar, between the *Pinnac* and the *Lisp*. L.
TOR'Y, a Word first used by the Protestants in *Ireland*, to signify those *Irish* common Robbers and Murderers, who stood outlawed for Robbery and Murder; now a Nick-name to such as call themselves *High Church men*, or to the Partisans of the *Chevalier de St. George*.
To TOSS, to throw up, to sling.
A TOSS-POT, a hard Drinker.
A TOAST [of *tosus*, L.] Bread toasted at the Fire; also the Nomination of a Person whose Health is to be drank.
TOTAL [*totalis*, L.] wholly, entire, utter. F.
TOTALITY [*totalitas*, F. of *totalitas*, L.] the Total or whole Sum.
TOTALLY, wholly, utterly.
TOTTED [in the *Excchequer*] marked with the Word *Tot*, as a good Debt to the King.
To TOTTER [*cratipsum*, *Sax.* *tottera*, *Belg.*] to shake, to stagger or reel.
TOTTERAY, a customary Payment, an

tiently made of *d.* for every Bushel and half of Corn sold at *Malden in Essex.*

TOTTERED, shaken, tottering, weak, tumbling, &c. *Shakspeare.*

TOTTERINGLY, staggeringly, &c.

TOTTIE, wavering, tottering, dizzy. *Spenser.*

TOTTY, dizzy. *O.*

TOTUM, a Whirl-box, a Kind of Die that is turned round about.

To **TOUCH** [*toucher*, *F.* *tocar*, *Span.* *toucher*, *L.*] to put the Finger, Hand, &c. to; to handle, to lie close to.

A **TOUCH**, a Feeling, a Stroke; also a Trial of Gold or Silver. *F.*

TOUCH [in *Mythology*] an Organ is said to bear a good Touch, when the Keys lie down, and are neither too loose nor too stiff.

TOUCH HOLE, the Hole through which the Fire is conveyed to the Powder in the Gun.

TOUCH'INESS, Disposition to be angry upon the most trifling Occasions.

TOUCH-Stone, a Stone which serves to try Gold or Silver.

TOUCH the Wind [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Steersman at the Helm is bid to keep the Ship as near the Wind as may be.

TOUCH-Wood, a Sort of rotten Wood easily taking Fire.

TOUCH'Y, apt to take Offence.

TO'VET, a Measure of half a Bushel.

TOUGH [*tough*, *Sax.* which *Mer. Caf. de. sives* of *ευαλος*, *Gr.* hard] hard, strong, not brittle or apt to break.

TOUGH'LY, in a tough Manner.

TOUGH'NESS, the being tough.

TOUKED, ducked. *O.*

TOUP'EE, a Curl, an artificial Lock of Hair. *F.*

TOUR, a Travel or Journey about a County. *F.*

TOURNAMENT [*tournamentum*, *L.*] a Tilt, a Mock-encounter.

TOURNIQUET, a Turasile. *F.*

TOURNIQUET [among *Surgeons*] a Gripe sick used in stopping the Flux of Blood in Amputations. *T.*

TOURTEE [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Pastry-work baked in a Pan.

To **TOUSE**, to pull, to tear, to haul.

TOUT *temperat et curare est*, (i. e. that is always ready, and is so at this present) is a Kind of Plea in way of Excuse or Defence to him that is sued for with-holding any Debt or Duty belonging to the Plaintiff. *F.*

TOW [*top*, *Sax.* *town*, *Belg.* *town*, *Dan.* *supra*, *L.* of *ευνω*, *Gr.*] the hard or coarser Part of Hemp or Flax.

To **TOW** [*traha*, *Sax.* *trawer*, *F.* *trawbe*, *Belg.*] to haul or drag a Barge, &c. along the Water.

TOW'AGE [*tau*, *F.*] Money paid to the Owner of the Ground next a River, for towing.

TOWARD [*topropt*, *Sax.*] inclining to.

TOWARD } [*q. d.* towards or ready
TOWARDLY } to do a Thing] exactly, obedient.

TOWARDLINESS, Docility.

A **TOW'EL** [*touuillie*, *F.*] a Cloth to wipe Hands on.

A **TOWER** [*top*, *Sax.* *thorn*, *Teut.* *torre*, *F.* *torre*, *Ital.* *torris*, *L.* of *τῦρῖς*, *Gr.*] a Castle, a Citadel, a Fort.

Hollow TOWER [in *Fortification*] a Rounding made of the Remainder of a Brick to join the *Curtain* to the *Orillon*.

TOW'RING, soaring aloft.

TOWERING *long sought* [in *Coach*] a Disease which proceeds from Leanness.

A **TOWN** [*town*, *Sax.*] a large Space of Ground on which Houses are built close together, and not straggling as in Villages.

TOWN-Clerk, an Officer who manages the public Business of a Town.

TOWN-House, a public Hall belonging to a Town.

TOWN SHIP, the Privilege or Dignity belonging to a Town.

TOW'RUSS [among *Hunters*] a Rocket eager for Copulation, is said to go to his *Tow'ruess*.

To **TOWZ** [probably of *trahere*, *L. S.* to shake] to tug or pull about, to tumble.

To **TOWZ** *Wood*, i. e. to take it, to cut or dress it.

TOX'ICA [of *τοξος*, a Bow, *Gr.*] a particular Sort of Poison, said to be used by *Indians* to their Arrows, in order to render Wounds made by them incurable. *L.*

A **TOY**, a Play-thing, a Trifle.

To **TOY**, to trifle; to dally amously.

To **TOY**, to trifle, to play with.

TOYINGLY, triflingly, wantonly.

TOYLET. See *Tailer*.

TOYLIAR'DUS, a Wedding-day, a *Ram*. *G. L.*

TOZY, soft, like Wool.

TRABEA'TION [*Architecturae*] the same as *Entablature*, viz. the Projecture on the Top of the Walls of Edifices, which supports the Timber-work of the Roof. *F. of L.*

TRACE, a Footstep, Tract, or Print. *F.*

TRACE [among *Hunters*] the Foot-print of a wild Beast.

To **TRACE** [*traher*, *F.*] to follow by the Footing; to discover or find out by the Footsteps; to make a Draught of an *Edifice*, &c. upon Paper.

TRACES [probably *q. d.* *trahere*, of *trahere* to draw, *F.* says *Dr. T. H.*] the Harness or Draught horses.

The **Traces** have always the *Clubs* in their Faces.

This old Saying is founded on a fond and false Tradition, which reports, that ever since Sir *William Tracy* was most active among the four Knights that killed *Thomas Becket* Archbishop.

bishop of *Canterbury*, it is imposed on the
 eyes for miraculous Penance, that, whether
 go by Land or Water, the Wind is al-
 ways in their Faces. If this were so (says Dr.
 Cr.) It was a Favour in a hot Summer to the
 sales of that Family, and would spare them
 Use of a Fan.

RACHOMA [*ῥαχμή*, Gr.] a Scab or
 phiness in the inner Part of the Eye.

RACHOTOMY. See *Branchotomy*.

TRACT [of *tract*, F.] the Print of a
 t; Rut of a Wheel; Rim of a Ship; or
 other Mark remaining of a Thing.

TRACT [*tractus*; L.] an Extent of Ground,
 pace of Time.

TRACT [*tracto*, Sax. *traift*, F. *traictus*,
 a small Treatise or Discourse.

TRACT [*tracting* Term] the Footing of
 ill Beasts.

TRACTABLE [*tractabilis*, F. *tractabilis*,
 that may be handled, easily managed, or
 bred; flexible, gentle.

TRACTABLENESS, Gentleness, the be-
 easily managed.

TRACTABLY, gently, easily managed.

TRACTATE [*tractatus*, L.] a Treatise,
 course, or Essay.

TRACTILE, capable of being drawn out.

TRADE [*tracta*, Ital. *Minflow* derives it
tradendo, L.] a Mechanick Art, Employ-
 at, Dealing, Life, or Way of Living.

To **TRADE**, to have Commerce with, to
 hick.

TRADER, one engaged in Commerce.

TRADES/MAN, a Buyer or Seller by Re-
 ; also a Mechanick.

TRADE-WIND, a Wind which at certain
 seas blows regularly one Way at Sea, very
 riceable in a trading Voyage.

TRADITION, the successive delivering or
 smitting of Doctrines or Opinions to Po-
 ity. F. of L.

TRADITIONAL, } of, or grounded

TRADITIONAL, } upon Tradition.

TRADITIONALLY, by way of Tradit-
 ion.

TRADITIONIST, one who stands for, or
 owns Tradition.

To **TRADUCE** [*traducere*, L.] to defame,
 ak ill of, disparage, or slander.

TRADUCER, one who defames or slan-
 ders.

TRADUCINGLY, slanderously,

TRADUCION, translating or turning
 of one Language into another; also a de-
 cing. F. of L.

TRAFFICK [*trafic*, F. *traffico*, Ital.]
 ide or Commerce, Sale or Exchange of
 ods.

To **TRAFFICK** [*traffiquer*, F. *trafficare*,
 L.] to buy and sell, to deal as a Merchant
 Tradesman.

A TRAFFICKER [*traffiquer*, F.] a Trader.

TRAFFINE [among *Surgeons*] an Instru-
 nt, of the same Use as a *Trepan*.

TRAGACANTH, a Plant; also the Gum
 proceeding from it. L.

TRAGE/DIAN [*tragædus*, L. of *τραγῆδία*,
 a Writer or Actor of Tragedies.

TRAGEDY [*tragædia*, F. *tragædie*, L. of
τραγῆδία, Gr. of *τραγός*, a Goat, and *ᾠδή*,
 a Song, Gr. because the Actors usually had a
 Goat given them for a Reward] a lofty Sort
 of a Play, in which great Persons are brought
 on the Stage; the Subject full of Trouble, and
 the End always mournful.

TRAGICAL } [*tragicus*, F. *tragicus*, L.
TRAGICK } of *τραγικός*, Gr.] belong-
 ing to Tragedies; sad, disastrous, mournful.

TRAGICALLY, mournfully.

TRAGICALNESS, Mournfulness.

TRAGICK POET, a Writer of Tragedies.

TRAGI-COMEDY [*tragicomædia*, F.] a
 Play, partly Tragedy and partly Comedy.

TRAGICOMICAL [*tragicomicus*, F.] be-
 longing to a Tragi-comedy.

TRAGUS [*τραγός*, Gr.] the Protuber-
 ance of the *Auricles*, next the Temple, so
 called because it is sometimes hairy.

TRAJECTION, a darting through.

TRAJECTIOUS [*trajectivus*, L.] an
trajectitious Money or Ware, such as is carried
 over Sea at the Peril of the Creditor.

TRAJECTORY [of a *Planet* or *Comet*] is
 that curved Line which it describes by its Mo-
 tion.

To **TRAIL** [*trayle*, Belg. or of *tramer*, F.
 to draw along] to draw or drag along; to
 hing on the Ground.

TRAILING, hanging on the Ground.

TRAILINGLY, in a trailing Manner.

TRAIL-BOARD [in a *Ship*] is a curved Board
 on each Side of the Berk, which reaches from
 her Main Stem to the Figure or to the Brack-
 ets.

TRAIN, the Attendants of a great Person;
 a Line of Gunpowder; the Trial of a Oowa;
 a Wheedle or Trap. F.

TRAIN [of *Artillery*] the great Guns and
 warlike Stores that belong to an Army in the
 Field.

To **TRAIN** [*traher*, F.] to bring up, to
 instruct.

A **TRAIN**, the Number of Beats which
 a Watch makes in an Hour, &c.

A **TRAIN** [among *Falcons*] the Tail of
 a Hawk.

TRAIN [of *Gunpowder*] a Line of Powder
 so laid as to convey the Fire in a great Quan-
 tity, without hurting him that sets it on Fire.

TRAIN-BANDS, the Foot Soldiers of a
 City or Country.

TRAINEL-NET. See *Framel-Net*.

TRAINING a Load [among *Miners*] is
 searching for, and pursuing a Vein of Ore.

TRAIN-OIL, Oil drawn from the Fat of
 a Whale.

A **TRAITOR** [*traître*, F. *traditor*, L.] a
 Betrayer of his King and Country, one who is
 guilty of High Treason.

TRAITEROUS [*traitor*, F.] belonging to a Traitor, Traitor-like.

TRAITEROUS POSITION, a Tenet which some held by taking Arms by the King's Authority against his Person and those commissioned by him, which is condemned by Statute 14th of Charles II.

TRAITEROUSLY, treasonably.

TRAITRESS, a female Traitor.

TRALATI'IOUS [*tralatitius*, L.] belonging to a Translation, metaphorical; also of no Value or Account.

TRAMBLING *ibi Tis Ore* [among Adversaries] a walking it very clean with a Shovel, and in a Frame of Boards.

TRAM'EL } [*trammel*, F.] a Drag-net.

TRAM'MEL } a Sort of Fishing-net; also a long Net for catching Fowls by Night; also an Instrument to make a Horse amble; also a Device in a Chimney, for hanging Pots over a Fire.

To **TRAM'MEL**, to entangle, to catch.

TRAMMEL-Net, a long Net to catch great and small Fowl in the Night, in champaign Countries.

TRAMONTA'NE [q. d. *Trans Montis*, L.] the North Wind, so called in Italy and on the Mediterranean, because it comes from beyond the Mountains.

To **TRAM'PLÉ** [of *trampian*, Teut.] to tread upon, to tread under Foot.

TRAM'PLER, one who tramples.

TRAM'PLING, treading under Foot.

TRAM'PLINGLY, in a trampling Manner.

TRANA'TION, a swimming or flying over, a crossing athwart; a piercing. L.

TRANCE [*trance*, F. q. d. *transitus Animæ*, L.] a Rapture, Ecstasy, or Transport of Mind.

TRANCHE [*Heraldry*] a particular Way of counterchanging in an Escutcheon.

TRAN'NEL, a sharp Pin.

TRANQUIL'ITY [*tranquillitas*, F. of *tranquillitas*, L.] Calmness, Stillness, Quietness of Mind.

TRAN'QUIL [*tranquille*, F. of *tranquillitas*, L.] quiet, still, calm.

To **TRANSACT** [*transactum*, L.] to manage or dispatch an Affair.

TRANSACT'ION, a Negotiation, dispatching of Business; a Passage, or a Thing in Hand. F. of L.

TRANSA'PINE [*transalpinus*, L.] that is on the other Side of the Mountains in Italy, called the Alps.

TRANSANIMA'TION [*trans* and *anima*, L.] Conveyance of the Soul from one Body to another.

To **TRANSCEND'** [*transcendere*, L.] to surpass, to go beyond.

TRANSCEND'ENCY [*transcendentia*, L.] Excellency, a surpassing.

TRANSCEND'ENT [*transcendens*, F. of *transcendens*, L.] excellent, extraordinary, admirable.

TRANSCENDENT [among Logicians] passing the Predicaments.

TRANSCENDENT'AL Curves [to Mathematics] are such as when their Nature comes to be expressed by an Equation, one of the flowing Quantities is a Curve Line; and if it be a Geometrick Curve, then the transcendental Curve is a Curve of the second Degree or Kind.

TRANSCENDENT'ALS, the most universal Conceptions of Things.

TRANSCEND'ENTLY, excellently.

To **TRANSCO'LATE** [of *trans* and *colatum*, L.] to strain through.

To **TRANSCRI'BE** [*transcribere*, F. *transcribere*, L.] to write or copy out.

TRANSCRI'BER, one who copies out.

TRANSCRI'PT [*transcriptum*, L.] the Copy of an original Writing.

TRANSCRIPTION, the Act of transcribing or copying. F. of L.

TRANSCRIP'TIO Recognitionis, &c. a Writ to certify a Recognition, &c.

TRANSCRIP'TIO pedis finis leuati, is a Writ for certifying the Foot of a Fine levied before Justices in Eyre, &c. into the Chancery.

TRANSCUR'SION, a running or passing from one Place to another. L.

To **TRANS'FER** [*transferre*, F. of *transferre*, L.] to move or convey from one Place to another.

A **TRANS'FER** [among Stock-jobbers] a passing, or making over, Stock, &c. from the Seller to the Buyer.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, a Change of one Figure or Shape into another. F. of L.

TRANSFIGURED [*transfiguratus*, F. of *trans* and *figura*, L.] having its Shape changed.

To **TRANSFIGURE** [*transfigurer*, F. to change the Form, &c.]

To **TRANSFI'X** [*transfixere*, L.] to pierce through.

To **TRANSFORM'** [*transformare*, F. of *trans* and *forma*, L.] to change from one shape to another.

TRANSFORMA'TION, a changing out of one Form into another. F. of L.

TRANSFORMA'TION of an Equation [in Algebra] is a changing of any Equation into one which is more easy.

TRANSFRETATION, a passing over, or crossing a River or the Sea. L.

To **TRANSFU'SE** [*transfusum*, L.] to pour out of one Vessel into another.

TRANSFU'SION, pouring out. F. of L.

TRANSFU'SION of the Blood [among Anatomists] an Invention for conveying the Blood of one living Creature into another.

To **TRANSGRE'SS** [*transgresser*, F. *transgressum*, L. q. d. *to go beyond the Bounds*] to trespass upon a Law or Order.

TRANSGRESS'ION, a going beyond due Bounds, a violating or breaking a Law. F. of L.

TRANSGRESSIVE, culpable, erroneous.
TRANSIENT [*transiens, L.*] passing a-
TRANSIENTLY, *transiens*, by the bye.
TRANSIT [*transitus, L.*] a Pass, or Li-
 ty to pass.
TRANSIT [among *Astronomers*] denotes
 passing of any Planet just by or under any
 Star; or the Moon's passing by, or ob-
 scuring any other Planet.
TRANSITS [among *Astrologers*] are cer-
 tain Familiarities gained by the Motion of the
 Stars, through the radical Figure of a Person's
 Nativity.
TRANSITION, a passing from one Thing
 another, or from one Subject or Point of
 course to another. *F. of L.*
TRANSITION [in *Music*] when a great-
 Note is broken into a lesser, to make smooth
 the Leap, or the Roughness of a Leap.
TRANSITIVE Verbs such as denote the
 acting of some Action, and govern an Accusa-
 tive Case.
TRANSITORILY, speedily, with short
 continuance.
TRANSITORINESS, Fadingness.
TRANSITORY [*transitoire, F. of tran-
 situs, L.*] passing away, fleeting, fading.
TO TRANSLATE [*translatum, L.*] to
 carry out of one Language into another; to re-
 move from one Place to another.
TRANSLATION, a Removal from its
 Place, a rendering out of one Language into
 another, which is so translated.
TRANSLATION [in a *Law Sense*] is the
 moving of a Bishop from one Diocese to an-
 other.
TRANSLATOR, one who translates.
TRANSLOCATION [*trans and locus, L.*]
 moving Things reciprocally to each others
 Places.
TRANSLUCID [*translucidus, L.*] shining
 through.
TRANSMARINE [*transmarinus, L.*] com-
 ing from Parts beyond the Sea.
TRANSMEACTION, a passing through.
TO TRANSMUTE [*transmutare, F.*] to
 transform or change. *Spenser.*
TO TRANSMIGRATE [*transmigratum,*
] to pass from one Place or Body to another.
TRANSMIGRATION, a removing a Ha-
 bitation from one Place to another. *F. of L.*
TRANSMIGRATION [among *Philoso-
 phers*] is the passing of Souls departed out of
 one Body into another.
TRANSMISSABLE, conveyable. *F.*
TRANSMISSION, a sending forward or
 conveying over, a conveying. *L.*
TRANSMISSIVE, transmitted, delivered
 over.
TO TRANSMIT [*transmittere, F. transmit-
 tere, L.*] to convey, deliver, or make over.
TRANSMUTABLE [of *trans and mutare,*
L.] capable of being changed.
TRANSMUTATION, the Act of trans-
 forming or changing. *F. of L.*

TRANSMUTATION [*Geometry*] a Sci-
 ence teaching how to reduce one Figure or
 Body into another of the same Area or Solidity,
 but of a different Form.
TRANSMUTATION [*Chymistry*] the
 changing the Substance, Quality, or Colour,
 of mixed Bodies; there are seven several De-
 grees or Kinds of Transmutation, *Sim. Cal-
 cination, Sublimation, Solution, Putrefaction,
 Distillation, Coagulation, and Tincture.*
TRANSMUTATION of Metals [among
Alchymists] is what is called by them the
Grand Operation, Grand Elixir, or the Secret
of the Philosopher's Stone, which they give out
 to be the Universal Seed of Metals; and
 which, if a little of this Stone or Powder of
 Projection be put into a Crucible of any melted
 Metal, it will (as they pretend) immediately
 change it into Gold or Silver.
TO TRANSMUTE [*transmutare, F. trans-
 mutare, L.*] to change one Matter or Substance
 into another.
TRANSNATAION [*transnatis, L.*]
 a swimming across or over.
TRANSNOMINATION, a changing from
 one Name to another.
TRANSOM [of *transenna, L.*] an over-
 thwart Beam or Brow-post.
TRANSOM [*Mathemat.*] the Vane of an
 Instrument called a Cross-staff; a wooden
 Member to be fixed across it, with a square
 Socket upon which it slides, &c.
TRANSOM [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Tim-
 ber that lies athwart the Stern, between the
 two Fashion-pieces, directly under the Gun-
 room Port.
TRANSPARENCY [of *transparens, L.*]
 a being to be seen through, affording a tho-
 rough Passage to the Rays of Light, very clear
 and bright. *F.*
TRANSPARENCY [in *Heraldry*] the
 same as *Adumbration*.
TRANSPARENT [*transparens, L.*] which
 may be seen through. This, some *Naturalists*
 say, proceeds from the Pores of such Bodies
 being all right and nearly perpendicular to the
 Plane of their Surface, and so consequently do
 let the Rays of Light freely pass through them,
 without being refracted.
TRANSPARENTLY, clearly.
TRANSPICUOUS [*trans and spicio, L.*]
 transparent, pervious to the Sight.
TO TRANSPIERCE [*transpercer, F.*] to
 pierce or run through.
TRANSPIRATION, breathing of Va-
 pours through the Pores of the Skin. *F. of L.*
TO TRANSPIRE [*transpirare, F. transpi-
 rare, L.*] to breathe or come forth by Transpi-
 ration.
TO TRANSPLENT [*transplanter, L. or
 transplantare, L.*] to plant in another Place,
 to remove a Colony or Company of People
 from one Place to another.
TRANSPLENTATION, the removing of
 Plants, Trees, or People, from one Place to
 another. *L.*

TRANSPANTATION [in *Natural Med.*] is the removing of a Disease from one living Creature to another, or from a living Creature to a Plant.

To **TRANSPORT** [*transporter, F. transporters, L.*] to convey or carry over to another Place, to put beside one's self.

A **TRANSPORT**, an Ecstasy, a Rapture, a violent Motion of the Passions, a sudden Rally. *F.*

A **TRANSPORT** Ship, a Vessel to convey Provisions, warlike Stores, Soldiers, &c.

TRANSPORTABLE, that may be transported.

TRANSPORTATION, Carriage from one Place to another.

TRANSPORTER, one that transports.

To **TRANSPOSE** [*transposer, F. of transposition, L.*] to put out of its proper Place, to change the Order.

TRANSPOSITION, a transposing or changing the Order of Things. *F. of L.*

TRANSPOSITO [in *Music*] is Transposition, which is the writing a Song or Tune in any Key or Cliff different from the Key or Cliff it was first composed in; that is frequently done to the greater Convenience of the Voice, or some particular Instrument, as the Flute, which cannot reach so low as the Violin and other Instruments. *L.*

To **TRANSPROSE**, to turn out of Verse into Prose; or the contrary.

To **TRANSVASATE** [*transvaser, F.*] to pour out of one Vessel into another.

To **TRANSUBSTANTIATE** [*transubstantio, F. q. d. trans in Substantiam, L.*] to change into another Substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the Change of the Sacramental Bread and Wine (according to the Papists) into Christ's real Body and Blood. *F. of L.*

TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, one who transubstantiates, or holds the Doctrine of Transubstantiation.

To **TRANSUDE** [of *trans* and *sudare, L.*] to sweat through.

TRANSVERSALIS Abdominis [in *Anatomy*] is one of the Muscles of the Abdomen, so called, because the Fibres run across the Belly; the Use of it is to peel it exactly inward in Expiration. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS Collis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Neck which, when it acts, moves the Neck obliquely backwards, as when we look over the Shoulder. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS pedis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Foot, which brings towards the great Toe that Toe which is next to it. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS Penis [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles arising near the Erectores Penis. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS Sutura [in *Anatomy*] a Suture that runs a-cross the Face. *F.*

TRANSVERSÆ Muscles [in *Anatomy*] certain Muscles arising from the Transverse Processes of the Vertebrae of the Loins.

TRANSVERSE Diameters [in *Geometry*] are Lines belonging to an Ellipsis and Hyperbola.

TRANSVERSELY, in a cross Direction.

TRANSVOLATION, a flying beyond. *L.*

TRANSUMPTION [*trans and sum, L.*]

taking from one Place to another.

TRANTERS, a Sort of Fishermen.

TRANTRY, Money arising by Fines laid upon Ale-sellers, &c. for breaking the Act of Bread and Ale in some Manors.

To **TRAP** [*trappen, Sax. betrappe, Belg. attrapper, F.*] to catch in a Trap, to ensnare.

A **TRAP** [*trappe, San. traps, F.*] a Device to catch wild Beasts, Fowls, &c.

TRAP-DOOR, a Door made in an unexpected Place.

TRAPPINGLY, ensnaringly.

To **TRAPE** [*traben, Teut. draben, Belg.*] to go idly up and down.

TRAPES, a mere Slattern, a dirty Slut.

TRAPEZA [*trapeza, Gr.*] a Table.

TRAPEZIUM [*trapezium, Gr.*] a Quadrilateral Figure in Geometry, contained under four unequal Right Lines.

TRAPEZIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Shoulder-blade, which serves to move it upwards, backwards, and downwards.

TRAPEZOID [in *Geometry*] a Figure which hath all its four Sides and Angles unequal, and no Sides parallel.

TRAPPINGS [*Minshaw* derives it of *trap, F. Cloth*] the Hangings upon a Horse's Back.

TRAPSTICK, a Stick with which Boys drive a small wooden Ball.

TRASH, sorry Fruit, or any bad Commodity.

To **TRASH**, to lop, &c. *Shakspeare*.

TRAVADO, a sudden Whirlwind, or impetuous Storm at Sea. *Spenser*.

TRAVE, a Place inclosed with Ricks.

TRAVISE, for sliding on a newly Horn.

TRAVEL [*travell, F.*] Pains, the Pain or Labour of a Woman in Childbirth.

To **TRAVEL** [*traveller, F.*] to journey, to labour, to take Pains; to be in Pain in Childbirth.

TRAVELLER [*travallieur, F.*] one who goes's Journey, or visits Foreign Countries.

TRAVELS, Journeys, Voyages. *F.*

TRAVERSE [*traversa, Ital. q. d. transversum, L.*] the Way of a Ship when she makes Angles in and out, and cannot keep directly to her true Course. *F.*

TRAVERSE Board [with *Navigators*] a Board on which all the Points of the Compass are set down, with Marks for the Hours a Ship has gone every Point.

TRAVERSE Table [among *Navigators*] Paper upon which are set down the Ship's Traverses or various Courses with the Points of the Compass, &c.

TRAVERSE [in *Fortification*] a Trench with a little Parapet on each Side, which besieged make quite a-cross the Mole of the Place; also a Retrenchment or Line fortified with Faggots, Barrels filled with Earth, &c.

TRAVERSE [in *Heraldry*] a Partition or a-cross an Escutcheon.

To **TRAVERSE** [*traverser*, F.] to go cross through a Country; to cross or thwart.

To **TRAVERSE** [in *Gunnery*] to turn or move a Piece of Ordnance this Way and that Way, in order to bring it to bear.

To **TRAVERSE** an *Indictment*, is to convict or invalidate some Part of it.

To **TRAVERSE** an *Office* [L. T.] to prove that an Inquisition made of Lands, by the Escheator is defective.

To **TRAVERSE** one's *Ground* [*Military*] to go this Way and that Way.

TRAVERSED *Horse*, a Horse that has two Ite Feet, one on either Side.

TRAVERSES, Turnings and Windings, cross Accidents, Crosses, Troubles.

TRAVERSES [in *Fortification*] are Lines which return back from the End of the trenches, and run almost parallel with the trench attacked.

TRAVERSING a *Piece* [*Sea Term*] the moving and laying a great Gun, in order to bring it to be level with the Mark.

TRAVERSELY, by way of Traverse.

TRAVES [of *travas*, Span.] Shackles with Horses are tied to teach them to trot or pace.

TRAVESTED } [*travestis*, F. disguised,
TRAVESTITE } q. d. *transvestitus*, L.]

is more especially applied to an Author, when Sense and Style is altered; as the Poems of *Virgil* and *Ovid* travestied, i. e. turned into leſque Verse.

TRAVELIS'MUS [*τραυματισμος*, Gr.] a smearing Repetition of a first Letter of a word, as *G. G.* good,

TRAUMAT'ICK [*τραυματικός*, of *τραύμα*, Gr.] belonging to, or good for the cure of Wounds.

TRAUMAT'ICK [*τραυματικά*, Gr.] *Vulnaries*, viz. Herbs or Drugs good for the cure of Wounds.

TRAWLER Men, Fishermen who used various Methods of destroying the Fish in the River of *Tbames*.

A **TRAY** [*Minſbew* derives it of *tragen*, it. or of *draepe*, Belg. to carry; *Skinner* derives it of *trayer*, F. a Milk-Pail, or of *trahere*, L. to draw] a sort of Trough cut and hinged out of a Piece of Wood, to carry water, &c.

TRACHEROUS [*Skinner* derives it of *trahere*, F. to cheat] full of Treachery.

TRACHEROUSLY, perfidiously, clandestinely.

TRACHEROUSNESS, Perfidiousness.

TRACHERY [*tracherie*, F.] cheating, clandestine or traitorous Dealing, Disloyalty.

TRACLE [*triacle*, F. *triackle*, L. S. *triacca*, L. *Asplann*, *Snpide*, Gr. a Viper] a mystical Composition made of Vipers and

other Ingredients; also a sort of Syrup drawn from Sugar.

To **TREAD** [*trēban*, Sax. *traten*, Teut. *traden*, L. S. *trader*, Dan. *troedid*, C. Br. to go a-foot] to set the Feet on, to step, to walk.

A **TREAD** [*trit*, Teut. *troed*, C. Br. a Foot] a Step with the Foot; a small rough Consistence in an Egg, called the Cock's Tread.

TREA'DLE, a Foot-board in any Engine to set it agoing.

TREAF, peevish, froward, pettish, very apt to be angry.

TREASON [*trabison*, F.] Disloyalty, Treachery, perfidious Dealing.

HIGH TREASON, } is an Offence against the Security of the Prince, whether it be by Imagination, Word, or Deed; as to compass or imagine the Death of the King, Queen, or Prince; to levy War against them; to adhere to their Enemies; to coin false Money; to counterfeit the King's Great or Privy Seal.

Petty TREASON [in *Common Law*] is when a Servant kills his Master; a Wife her Husband; a secular or religious Man his Prelate or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

TREASONABLE, belonging to, or full of Treason.

TREASONABLENESS, the being guilty of Treason.

TREASONABLY, by way of Treason.

TREASURE [*treſor*, F. *thesaurus*, L. of *θησαυρος*, Gr.] Store of Gold, Silver, Jewels, or Riches hoarded up; also a Thing of great Value or Excellence.

TREASURE Treve [in *Law*] is Money which being found, and not owned, belongs to the King; but in the *Civil Law* to the Finder.

TREASUREHOUSE, Place where the Treasure is kept.

TREASURER [*tresorier*, F. *thesaurarius*, L.] an Officer who has the keeping and laying out the Treasure of a Prince, State, or Corporation.

TREASURERSHIP, Office of Treasurer.

The Lord High TREASURER [of *England*] a great Officer who has the Charge and Management of all the King's Money, &c. in the *Exchequer*, as also the Check of all Officers employed in collecting Imposts, Tributes, or any other Revenues belonging to the Crown.

TREASURER [of the King's Household] a Privy Counsellor, who, in the Absence of the Steward of the King's Household, has, together with the Comptroller and Steward of the *Marſhalſee*, Power to hear and determine Causes about Treason, Misprison of Treason, Murder, &c. committed within the King's Palace.

TREASURY [*tresorerie*, F. *thesaurarium*, L.]

L. of *Synagoga*, Gr.] a Place where the public Treasure is laid up; also the Treasury-office.

Clerk of the TREASURY, an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas, who has the Charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and makes out all the Copies of Records in the Treasury.

To TREAT [*traiter*, F. *traitor*, Span. of *trahere*, L.] to handle or discourse of a Subject; to entertain, to give a Treat or Entertainment; to be upon a Treaty or Bargain; to compound for a Debt.

A TREAT, an Entertainment.

TREATE [*Law Term*] taken out or withdrawn.

A TREAT'ISE [*trahere*, Sax. *traite*, F. *trahatus*, L.] a Discourse upon some particular Subject.

TREAT'MENT. [*traitemet*, F.] Entertainment, Usage.

TREAT'Y [*traite*, F.] a Covenant or Agreement between several Nations for Peace, Commerce, Navigation, &c.

TRE'BLE [*triple*, F. *tripulus*, L.] threefold; also that left or highest of the four Parts in musical Proportion.

TRE'BLY, in a threefold Proportion.

TRE'BUCH } [*tribicetum*, L. barb.] a

TRE'BUCKET } Ducking-stool or Tumbrel.

TRECH'OUR, treacherous, a Traitor. *Ch.*

TREDICILE [in *Astronomy*] an Aspect invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are distant three *Deciles*, or 130 Degrees one from another.

TREDLES of Thread [*Weber-trete*] the Lathes under a Weaver's Loom, which he presses down with his Feet to raise Part of the Warp, and make Room for the Shuttle to pass through.

TRE'DLES [q. d. *tardles*] the Ordure of Sheep, &c.

TREE [*τροειον, τροειον, and τροειον*, Sax.] Thing well known. *Arbor*. L.

TREEKS [of a *Cart*] the Iron Hoops about the Nave.

TREEN of a Tree. *Spenc.*

TREENELS } [in a *Ship*] long wooden
TREN'ELS } Pins with which the Planks are fastened into the Timbers.

TREENWARE [of *terrine*, F.] earthen Vessels. *O.*

TREET [*O. Word of triticum*, L.] Wheat.

TRE'FOIL [*trifolium*, F. *trifolium*, L. of *τροφιλον*, Gr.] three-leav'd Grass.

TRE'GET [of *tribe*, F.] Decret.

TRE'KINGHAM [of three *Danish* Kings there slain in Battle] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

TREL'LIS [*treillis*, F. *trall-werk*, Teut.] a Lattice or Grate; a Frame for Wall-fruit Trees.

TREL'ISED [of *trelliser*, F.] wrought like a Lattice or Grate.

TREMA'GIUM } [*Old Law*] the Season

TREMI'SIUM } for sowing Summer-corn; Barley, Oats, Beans, &c.

To TREM'BLE [*tremble*, F. *tremere*, L.] to shake with Fear or Cold.

TREM'BLER, one who trembles.

TREM'BLING, shaking, fearful.

TREM'BLINGLY, fearfully.

TREMEL'LA } [*trémie*, Fr.] the Hopper

TREMEN'TA } of a Mill into which the Corn is put to fall thence to the Grinding-Stone.

TREMEN'DOUS [*tremendus*, L.] that is much to be feared, dreaded.

TREMEN'DOUSLY, dreadfully.

TREMEN'DOUSNESS, Dreadfulness.

TRE'MOLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to tremble; a particular Grace in Musick. *Ital.*

TRE'MOR, a trembling or shaking, as in an Ague. *L.*

TREM'ULOUS [*tremulus* L.] quaking, quavering.

TREM'ULOUSLY, quakingly.

TREM'ULOUSNESS, the being tremulous.

TREN, an Instrument wherewith Mariners strike and kill Fish at Sea.

TRENCH [*tranchée*, F.] any Ditch or Cut made in the Earth.

To TRENCH [of *trancher*, F. to cut] to fence with Trenches.

To TRENCH *the Ballast* [*Sea Phrase*] is to divide the Ballast into several Trenches in a Ship's Hold.

TRENCH'ANT Sword, the Sword that cuts a Gap or Wound, Indenture, &c. *Sicci-peare*. *F.*

TREN'CHAUNT [*tranchant*, F.] sharp, cutting. *Chauc.*

TRENCH'EATOR [of *trancher*, F. to cut] a Carver. *O. L.*

TRENCH'ER [*tranchoir*, F.] a Sort of wooden Plate to eat Victuals on.

A TRENCH'ER Man, a great Eater.

TRENCH'ES [in *Fortification*] called also *Lines of Approach* and *Lines of Attack*, are a Way hollowed in the Earth in the Form of a Foss, having a Parapet towards the Place besieged; or else it is a Work raised with Fascines, Gabions, Woolpacks, Bains, &c. that can cover the Men; such Lines are cut to defend and cover an army encamped in the Field.

To open the TRENCHES, is to begin to dig or work upon the Line of Approaches.

To carry on the TRENCHES, is to advance them towards the Place.

To TRENCH about, is to fence with Trenches.

TRENCHIA [*Old Law*] a Trench or Ditch newly cut.

TRENCHING Plough, an Instrument for the cutting out the Sides of Trenches and Drains, or the Sides of Turf.

TRENCHING Spade, an Instrument for the cutting of Trenches in watery or clayey Ground.

To **TREND**, to tend; to lie in a particular Direction.

TREYDLE } [prob. of *treibel*, Sax.] a
TREN'DLE } Weight or Post in a Mill;
 effel called a Keever.

TREN'TAL [among *Roman Catholics*] is
 Office for the Dead which lasts 30 Days,
 consists of 30 Masses.

To **TREPAN** [*trepanner*, F. of *τροπανω*,
] to use a Trepan in Fractures of the Skull.

TREPAN [*trepanum*, L. *τροπανος*, Gr.]
 Surgeon's Instrument indented like a Saw,
 upon a broken Skull.

To **TREPAN** [some derive it of *τροπανω*,
 Gr. a crafty Beguiler; others derive it
Trepany in *Sicily*, where some *English*
 ps being friendly invited in, in Streets of
 ather, were afterwards detained, contrary
 the Assurance given them] to ensnare or
 oy.

TREPAN'NINGLY, by way of Trepan.

TREPHINE, a small Trepan.

TREPID [*trepidus*, F.] trembling, quak-
 for Fear.

TREPIDATION, trembling. F.

TREPIDITY, trembling, Fearfulness.

To **TRESPASS** [*trespasser*, F. of *trans* and
us, L.] to commit a Trespas.

TRESPASS, Offence; Sin, Fault, In-
 .

TRESPASS [in *Law*] any Transgression
 of Law, except Felony or Treason.

TRESPASSANTS, Passengers. O.

TRESPASSER, an Offender.

TRESSEL Trees [in a *Ship*] are those Tim-
 of the cross Trees that stand along at
 Heads of the Masts.

TRESSES [*treffer*, F.] Locks of Hair
 ging down loosely.

TRESSURE [in *Heraldry*] is an *Oyle* flow-
 .

TRESTLE [*treseau*, F. *Minshew* supposes
 to be qu. three Sools] a three-footed Stool;
 wooden Frame of a Table, &c.

TRESTORNA'RE [Old *Law*] to divert or
 to another Way.

TRET [of *tritius*, or *atritus*, L. worn] an
 ounce for the Waste or Refuse of any
 commodity. F.

TRIVET, } *τριπυξ*, Sax. *trepe*, F. *tripus*,
TRIVET, } L. *dreyfuss*, of *τριπους*, Gr. of
 e Feet] an Iron Instrument to set a Pot or
 tepan on over the Fire.

TRIVIA } [Old *Law*] a Truce or Trea-
TRUVIA } ty of Peace.

TRUW'ANS, Men of base Quality, Cow-
 . O.

TRAY [of *tres*, L.] the Number three at
 its or Dice.

TRIA [in *Musick Books*] is a Name given
 three Parts of Musick, either for Voices or
 Instruments, or both together. *Ital.*

TRIA prima [among *Chymists*] the three
 essential Principles, viz. *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and

Mercury, of which they say all mixed Bodies
 are made, and into which they may be re-
 solved by Means of Fire. F.

TRIAD [*Triac*, Gr.] the Trinity.

TRIAL. See *Thyal*.

TRIANGLE [*triangulum*, L.] a Figure
 that hath three Angles, and as many Sides.
 F.

TRIANGULAR [*triangulaire*, F. *triangu-
 laris*, L.] belonging to, or made in the Form
 of a Triangle.

TRIANGULAR Compass, a Mathematical
 Instrument with three Legs, to take off any
 Triangle at once.

TRIANGULAR Quadrant, a Sector with
 a loose Piece, to make it an Equilateral Tri-
 angle.

TRIANGULA'RE Officulum [in *Anatomy*]
 a small Triangular Bone which is placed be-
 tween the *Lambdoidal* and *Sagittal* Sutures of
 the Skull. L.

TRIANGULA'RIS [in *Anatomy*] is a Mus-
 cle of the Breast, which lies on each Side of
 the Gristle called *Cartilago cniformis*.

TRIANGULAR Muscle, one which arises
 from the Top of the *Cubitus*, and ends nar-
 row about the Middle of the same.

TRIANGULARIS Pectoris [in *Anatomy*] a
 Muscle arising from the lower Part of the In-
 side of the *Sternum*, and is inserted into the
 Cartilages, where they join the Bones of the
 4th, 5th, 6th, and sometimes 7th Rib; it
 helps to contract the Cavity of the Breast in
 Expiration. L.

TRIANGULARITY [*triangularitas*, L.]
 one of the Triplicities of the Zodiac.

TRIANGULUS Septentrionalis [in *Astro-
 nomy*] a Northern Constellation consisting of
 Six Stars. L.

TRIBE [*tribus*, F. *tribus*, L.] a Company
 of People dwelling together in the same
 Ward or Liberty, a Race or Family.

TRIBES, were the twelve distinct Families
 of the *Israelites*, descended from the Patriarch
Jacob's Twelve Sons.

TRIBLET [with *Goldsmiths*] a Tool used
 in working Rings.

TRIBULATION, great Trouble or An-
 guish, Affliction. L.

TRIBUNAL, a Judgment-Seat, a Court
 of Justice. F. of L.

TRIBUNE, a Magistrate among the *Ro-
 mans*, having considerable Jurisdiction.

TRIBUNI Aerii, the Officers or Recei-
 vers General, who kept the Money designed
 for the Use of War. L.

TRIBUNI Celerum [among the *Romans*] the
 Captains of the Guards.

TRIBUNI Plebis [among the *Romans*] Ma-
 gistrates who were chosen from among the
 People, to defend their Liberties against the
 Power of the Nobility. L.

TRIBUNUS Cohortium Prætorianarum [a-
 mong the *Romans*] the Tribune of the Præto-
 rian

rian Bards, whose Office was to attend upon and guard the Emperor's Person. *D.*

TRIBUNUS *Milium* [among the Romans] an Officer who commanded in Chief over a Body of Soldiers, or a *Master de Camp* of a Legion. *L.*

TRIBUS [among the Romans] a certain Number of People distributed into several Divisions. *L.*

TRIBUTARY [*tributaire*, *F.* *tributarius*, *L.*] that pays Tribute, Tax, Toll, &c.

TRIBUTE [*tribut*, *F.* *tributum*, *L.*] what one Prince or State pays to another as a Token of Dependence; an Assessment of Tax.

A TRICE [as in a *Trice*] a Moment.

To TRICE [Spusean, *Sax.*] to thrust. *Ch.*

TRICENNA'LIA [*Old Law*] Masses said for the Dead, during the first 30 Days after their Decease.

TRICEN'NIAL [*tricennalis*, *L.*] belonging to the Term of 30 Years.

TRICEPS [among Anatomists] a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its three Heads or Beginnings. *L.*

TRICH'IASIS [*Τριχιασις*, *Gr.*] the same as *Phalacogis*; also hairy Urine, such as, by reason of pituitous Humours, Hairs seem to swim in. *L.*

TRICHISMUS [among Surgeons] a very small Fracture of a Bone like a Hair.

TRICHOTOMY, Division into three Parts.

A TRICK [*trickerie*, *F.*] a Wile, a deceitful Action.

To TRICK [*tricker*, *F.*] to cheat or deceive by a Wile.

To TRICK up [*Minfrew* derives it of *τριξ*, *Gr.* the Hair; but *Skinner* father of *intricare*, *L.*] to adorn, to dress trimly.

TRICK'ER, the Catch which disengages the Cook of a Gun.

TRICK'ING, wily, deceitful.

TRICK'INGLY, deceitfully.

TRICK'ISH, knavish, fraudulent.

To TRICK'LE [*Minfrew* derives it of *τριξ*, *Gr.* to run; but *Skinner* of *tractile*, *Belg.*] to run down by Drops as Blood from a Cut.

TRICK'STER, a wily and deceitful Person.

An old Dog will learn no Tricks.

This Proverb intimates, that Old Age is *indocile* and *untractable*; that if ancient Persons have been put in a wrong Way at first, the Force of a long contracted Habit is so strong, and their Indisposition to learn, and *Aversen* to be taught, so violent, that there are no Hopes of reducing them to the Right. *Seneca Philosophus negliget firmatum, say the Romans; and Ne quis iniquitas sua pœnitentia mutabitur, say the Greeks.*

TRICK'SEY, brisk, active, nimble, &c. *Shakspeare*.

TRICOR'PORAL [*tricornis*, *L.*] having three Bodies.

TRICUS'PIDES [*Anatomy*] three Valves placed at the Mouth of the right Ventricle of the Heart, of a Triangular Form. *L.*

TRIDENT [*tridens*, *L.*] the three-pronged Mace of Neptune, the fabulous Deity of the Sea; also any Tool or Instrument with three Fangs or Prongs. *F.*

TRIDENT [among Mathematicians] is that King of Parabola by which *Des Cartes* constructed Equations of six Dimensions.

TRIDENTINE, belonging to the City or Council of Trent in Germany.

TRID'ING [*tribing*, *Sax.*] the third Part of a County or Shire

TRID'INGMOTE, the Court held for a Triding, a Court-leet.

TRID'UAN [*triduarius*, *L.*] of three Days Continuance.

TRIEM'ERIS [in *Prosodia*] a Figure when after the first Foot of a Verse there remains an odd Syllable, which helps to make the next Foot.

TRJEN'NIAL [*trienies*, *F.* *triennis*, *L.*] that continues three Years, or that happens every third Year.

TRIENS, the third Part of a Physical Pound, containing four Ounces. *L.*

TRIER, one who examines.

To TRIFAL'LOW, to till or plow Land the third Time.

TRIF'ID, cut or divided into three Parts.

To TRIFLE [*tröpfeln*, *Belg.* *tricare*, *Ital.*] to spend Time or Pains to little Purpose.

TRIFLER, one who acts or speaks in a trifling vain Manner.

TRIFLES [*Minfrew* derives it of *trice*, *L.*] Jewels. Things of little Value.

TRIFLING, spending Time about Trifles, or to little Purpose.

TRIFLINGLY, in a trifling Manner.

TRIFLINGNESS, the spending Time in Things of no Moment.

TRIFORM [*triformis*, *L.*] having three Forms or Shapes.

To TRIG [*tricker*, *Dan.* *traktor*, *Teut.* to press,] to set a Mark to stand at in playing at Nine Pins; to stop or catch a Wheel.

TRIGAMY [*τριγαμία*, *Gr.*] the having three Husbands or three Wives.

TRIGEM'INUM } [*in Anatomy*] a Mem-
TRIGEM'INUS } cle of the Head, hav-
ing a threefold Beginning, and which forms to be made of three distinct Muscles.

TRIGEN, a Pole to stop a Waggon, &c. from going down a Hill.

TRIGEM [*Minfrew* derives it of *trige*, *L.* of *drigge*, *Belg.* a Hook] an Iron to trig a stay a Wheel; also a Hook which holds the Spring of a Gun-lock.

TRIGLYPH [*triglyphe*, *F.* *triglyphus*, *L.* of *τριγλυφία*, *Gr.*] a Member of a Frieze of the Dorick Order.

TRIGON [*τριγωνία*, *L.* *τριγωνος*, of *τρι*, three, and *γωνία*, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Triangle or Figure

Figure

ture consisting of three Angles; also a triangular Instrument used in Dealing.

TRIGON [in *Astronomy*] a Triguicity, the joining together of three signs of the same nature and Quality, beholding one another in Trine Aspect, and counted according to the four Elements.

TRIGON, a Pole to stop the Wheel of a cart, when it goes too fast down a steep Place.

TRIGONAL [*trigonalis*, L. of *τριγωνος* *r.*] belonging to a Trigon.

TRIGONOCRATORIES [*τριγωνος*, and *αρχος*, Gr. Power] a Name given to the Planets in respect to their being Lords or Governors of those Trigons.

TRIGONOMETRY [*trigonometria*, F. of *τριγωνος*, a Triangle, and *μετρον*, a Measure, *r.*] the Art of measuring Triangles.

TRINKING } [*trinking*, Sax.] contains
TRICKING } three or four Hundreds, or the third Part of a Shire or Province; also a Court held within the Circuit, which is that we now call a *Court-bar*.

TRIJUGUM [*Old Law*] a Trinking or Jodification of three Hundreds.

TRILATERAL [*of tres* and *lateralis*, L.] has three Sides.

TRILL [*trillo*, Ital.] a quivering or shaking with Voice or Instrument, a common Grace in Musick.

To **TRILL** down [*triller*, Dan.] to drop or trickle down.

TRILLION, a Million of Million of Millions.

TRILETTO [in *Musick*] a short or little Trillo.

TRILLS [in a *Cart*] the Sides of it, that a Horse is to stand between.

TRILUMINAR [*triluminaris*, L.] having three Lights.

TRIM [probably of *Truymannes*, Sax.] neat in Cloaths, spruce, fine.

To **TRIM** [*trumenan*, Sax. to build, but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *trivupman*, Gr.] to dress up, or set off, to shave the Beard; also to carry it fair between two Parties.

TRIM [of a *Ship*] her best Picture, Proportion of Ballast, hanging of her Masts, &c. which conduce most to her good Sailing.

To **TRIM** a *Boat* [among *Watermen*] is to set the Passengers so as to keep the Boat even on both Sides.

TRIM'LY, sprucely, neatly.

TRIMMER, one who constantly changes Sides.

TRIMMING, ornamental Decorations of a Vest.

TRIMNESS, Sprucefulness, Neatness.

TRIMA'CRUS [*τριμαχος*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of three long Syllables, as *da-da-da*.

TRIME'TER [in *Grammar*] a Verse consisting of three Measures.

TRIM'ILCHI [*Tri* *Wils*, Sax.] the English Saxons called the Month of *May* by this

Name, because they milked their Cattle three Times a Day in that Month.

TRIMMERS [*Arbitrators*] Pieces of Timber framed at Right Angles to the Joists against the Wall for Chimneys, &c.

TRIMO'RION [*τριμωριον*, Gr.] the joining together of three Astrological Signs that are very near one to another.

TRINE [*tris*, F. *trium*, L. *τριων*, of *επιεις*, Gr.] belonging to the Number three.

TRINE Aspect of two Planets [among *Astrologers*] is when they are distant from one another 120 Degrees, or a third Part of the Zodiac.

TRINE Dimensions, its Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

TRINOLE, a Curtain Rod, a Lath, that reaches from one Bed-post to another. L.

TRINOLE [in *Arbitrators*] a little Member fixed exactly upon every Triglyph under the Plat-head of the Architrave, from whence hang down the *Guis*, or pendant Drops, in the *Doric Order*. F.

TRINITA'RIANS [*trinitaria*, F.] an Order of Monks, who held that all their Churches ought to be dedicated to the holy Trinity, &c. Also those Christians who strenuously contend for the Trinity of Persons in the Godhead.

The **TRINITY** [*trinitas*, F. *trinitas*, L. of *τριων*, Gr.] one only God in three Persons in the Godhead, being one and the self-same for Essence, and for Personality Three, viz. *Father*, *Son*, and *Holy Ghost*.

TRINITY-HOUSE, a Kind of College at *Deptford*, belonging to a Company or Corporation of Sea-faring Men, who have Power by the King's Charter to take Knowledge of those who destroy Sea-marks and to redress their wrongs; as also to correct the Faults of Sailors, &c. and to take Care of divers other Things belonging to Navigation and the Sea; as the examining of young Officers, &c.

TRINITY Sunday, the first Sunday after *Whitsunday*.

TRINITY, the Herb Heart's Ease. *Viola tricolor*. L.

TRINIUMGELD [*Tru-vingeld*, Sax.] a Compensation for great Crimes, which were not absolved, but by paying a Fine thrice nine Times.

TRINK, a Kind of Fish-net. O.

TRINKET [*trinqet*, F. *trincetto*, Ital.] the Top-gallant or highest Sail of any Mast in a Ship.

TRINKETS, Goggles, Toys.

TRINOBAN'TES [not from *Troja Nova*, as some will have it, but rather as *Campania* thence from *tro-mant*, C. Br. a Town in a Valley; for that the Country is lower and lower, as it draws nearer to the *Thames*, in the Manner of a Valley.] The Name of a People who antiently inhabited the Countrey of *Middlesex* and *Essex*.

TRINOC'TIAL [*trinoctialis*, L. of *τριων*, Gr.] belonging to, or of three Nights

TRINOC'L

TRINODIA *Necessitas*, a threefold Imposition, to which all Lands were subject in the *Saxons Time*, viz. towards repairing of Bridges, maintaining of Castles, and repelling of invading Enemies. *L.*

TRINODIA Terra, the Quantity of Land containing three Perches. *L.*

TRIOBOLAR [*triobolaris*, *L.*] vile, mean, worthless.

TRINO'MIAL [*trinomius*, *L.* τριώνυμος, *Gr.*] that consists of three Names or Parts.

TRIPONES [*Βίος ἀπαιτιστός*, *Gr. i. e.* ploughing Oxen] a Constellation of seven Stars in *Ursa Minor* called *Charles's Wain*.

TRIPOURS [*Law Term*] such as are chosen by a Court of Justice, to examine whether a Challenge made to any of the Panned of Jurymen be just or not.

To **TRIP** [*striper*, *Dan.* probably of *tripidiare*, *L.*] to walk nimbly or lightly upon the Toes; also to stumble with the Feet, or scolar with the Tongue.

A **TRIP**, a Stumbling, a false Step; also a short Journey or Voyage.

TRIP [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or Company of Goats.

A **TRIP** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to bear her *Top-sails a-Trip*, when she carries them hoisted up to the highest.

TRIPARTIENT [*tripartiens*, *L.*] any Number which divides another into three equal Parts, without any Remainder; as, four divides twelve just into three Parts.

TRIPARTITE [*tripartitus*, *L.*] divided into three Parts, or made by three Parties.

TRIPARTITION [*in Mathematicks*] is Division by three, or taking the third Part of any Number or Quantity.

TRIPE, Part of the Intrails of Cattle, par-boiled and cleaned for eating. *F.*

TRIPE Madam, a Salid Herb.

TRIPEDAL [*tripedalis*, *L.*] three Foot long, wide, or deep.

TRIPERY [*triperie*, *F.*] a Tripe-house or Market.

TRIPETA'LOUS [*of τρις*, three, and *πέταλον*, a Leaf, *Gr.*] as *Tripetalous Plants*, whose Plants whose Flowers consist of three Leaves called *Petala*.

TRIPH'THONG [*in Grammar*] three Vowels joined together, and making one Sound, as *Eyr*.

TRIP'LE [*triplex*, *L.* τριπλῆς, *Gr.*] Three-fold.

To **TRIP'LE** [*triplex*, *F.* *triplicare*, *L.*] to fold three Times, or make three-fold.

TRIP'LICATE [*triplicatus*, *L.*] tripled

TRIPPLICATE Ratio [*in Mathematicks*] is the Ratio or Reason of Cubes one to another in Terms geometrically proportional; the Ratio of the first to the last is said to be *Triplicate* of the Ratio of the first to the second.

TRIPLICA'TION, a making a Triple, Treeling. *L.*

TRIPLICA'TIO [*Civil Law*] is the time as *Surjoyn* in the *Common Law*.

TRIPLYCITY [*triplicité*, *F.* of *tripliciter*, *L.*] the Quality of that which is triple or three-fold.

TRIPPLICITY [*among Astrologers*] is the Division of the Signs according to the Number of the Elements, each Division consisting of three Signs.

TRIPLOIDES [*of τριπλῆς*, *Gr.*] a Surgeon's Instrument with a three-fold Beak, used for a great Depression of the Skull.

TRIP'LY, in a three-fold Manner.

TRIPPING [*in Heraldry*] is when a Deer is represented in a walking Posture in any Et-catchion.

TRIPPING, faulting, stumbling.

TRIPPINGLY, with Agility.

TRIP'OD } [*tripodium*, *L.* of *tripidon*,
TRIP'OS } *Gr.*] a three-footed Stool,

used by the Priests of *Apollo at Delphus*. The *Prolocutor* in the University of *Cambridge*.

TRIP'OLA [*in Musick*] a Triple; one of the Sorts of Time or Movement of which there are several. *Ital.*

TRIP'OLX [*tripoli*, *F.*] a Stone used by Lapidaries to polish their Jewels; also a Sort of Stone used in polishing Metals.

A **TRIP'TOTE** [*triprotus*, *L.* of *τριπῶτος*, of *τρις*, three, and *πῶτος*, a Case, *Gr.*] a defective Noun in Grammar, which has but three Cases.

TRIPUDIATION, a tripping on the Toes in a Dance. *L.*

TRI'QUETRA, a Triangle or three cornered Figure.

TRI'REME [*triremis*, *L.*] a Galliey with three Banks of Oars on a Side.

TRISA'GIUM [*τριάγιον*, of *τρις*, three times, and *άγιος*, holy, *Gr.*] a Kind of Hymn in the *Greek Church*.

TRISDIPHA'SON [*in Musick*] a Chord, otherwise called a Triple Oct or 15th.

To **TRISE** [*probably q. d.* to trass up, or of *tridicare*, *Ital.*] to hale up any Thing by a dead Rope; that is, one not running in a Pulley.

TRISMEGI'STUS [*τρίς μιστος*, *Gr. i. e.* three times the greatest] a famous *Egyptian* Philosopher called *Hermes*, who lived in the Times of *Moses* and *Pharaoh*, and was a Ruler in *Egypt*, surnamed *Trismegistus*, for being accounted the greatest Philosopher, the chiefest Priest, and the most prudent Prince or King.

TRIS'OS [*τριζω*, *Gr.*] a Convulsion of the Muscles of the Temples, which causes the Teeth to gnash. *L.*

TRIS'PAST [*trispastus*, *L.* of *τριπαστος*, *Gr.*] an Engine consisting of three Pulleys.

TRIST, a Mark.

TRIS'TA [*Law Term*] a Station or Post in Hunting.

TRIS'TA } [*Old Law*] an Immunity
TRIS'TIS } whereby a Man was freed from his Attendance on a Lord of a Forest when

in he went a Husting, so as not to be ob-
d to hold a Dog, follow the Chase, or stand
a Place appointed.

TRIST'FUL, sad, dejected, mournful.

TRISULC [*trifidus*, L.] a Thing of three
sides.

TRISYLLABICAL, belonging to a Tri-
sillable.

TRISYLLABLE [*trifidus*, L. *τριούλ-
λος*, Gr.] a Word of three Syllables.

TRIGÆOPHYES [of *τριταία*, Gr.] an
age that comes every third Day.

TRITE [*tritus*, L.] thread-bare, common.

TRITE [in *Musick*] the third Chord.

TRITE'LY, commonly.

TRITE'NESS, Commonness, the being
rich worn.

TRITHEISM [of *τρίς*, three, and *θεός*,
d, Gr.] the Doctrine of the *tritheists*.

TRITHEITES [*tritheistæ*, L.] of *τρίθισται*,
] a Sort of Hereticks who held that there
were three distinct Godheads in the Trinity of
Persons.

TRITON [of *τρίτων μινύχων*, Gr.] a
famous Sea-Deity, Neptune's Trumpeter;
Fish shaped like a Man; also a Vane or
weather-cock.

TRITONE [in *Musick*] the greater 4th.

TRITURATION [in *Pharmacy*] a Pound-
ing in a Mortar.

TRIVET, any Thing supported by 3 Feet.

TRIVIAL [*trivialis*, L.] common, ordi-
nary, mean. F.

TRIVIALLY, in a mean Manner.

TRIVIALNESS, Meanness.

To TRIUMPH [*triumpho*, F. *triumphare*,
] to make a solemn and pompous Entry;
glory or take Pride in; to subdue or master
one's Passions.

A TRIUMPH [*triumpho*, F. *triumphus*, L.]
solemn Pomp or Shew at the Return of a
victorious General from the Wars.

TRIUMPHAL [*triumphalis*, F. *triumphalis*,
] belonging to a Triumph.

TRIUMPHAL Crown, a Crown which
victorious Generals used to send to the
victorious General to wear on the Day of his
triumphal Entry.

TRIUMPHANT [*triumphans*, F. *trium-
phans*, L.] triumphing.

TRIUMPHANTLY, like a Conqueror.

TRIUMVIR, one of the three Magistrates
that governed the Roman Empire in Chief; or
one of any three Officers who had equal Au-
thority. F. of L.

TRIUMVIRATE [*triumvirat*, F. of *trium-
viratus*, L.] the Office of a *Triumvir*, or of
three in equal Authority.

TRIUMVIRI Capitales [among the Ro-
mans] Officers appointed to take care of Pri-
soners, and see Execution done upon Malefac-
ers.

TRIUMVIRI Mensarii [among the Ro-
mans] the three chief Bankers who had the
charge of the Publick Money.

TRIUMVIRI Monetales [among the Ro-
mans] three Overseers of the Mint, for the
Coining of Brass, Gold, and Silver Money.

TRI'UNE [q. d. *Tres in uno*, L. f. e.
Three in One] a Term applied to God, to ex-
press the Unity of the Godhead in a Trinity of
Persons.

TROAD, Footing. *Spruce*.

To TROAT [Hunting Term] to cry as a
Buck does at Rutting Time.

TRO'CAR [*trois quart*, F.] a Surgeon's
Instrument.

TROCHA'ICK, a Sort of Latin Verse,
consisting of Trochees.

TROCHAN'TER [*τροχαντηρ*, Gr.] the
same as *Rotator*; which see.

TRO'CHAR [*trochar*, F. with *Surgeons*] a
Cane or Pipe made of Iron or Steel, with a
sharp-pointed End, used in tapping those who
are afflicted with the Dropsy.

TRO'CHEE [*trocheus*, L. *τροχαιος*, Gr.]
a Foot in Verse, consisting of two Syllables,
the first long, and the other short.

TROCHLEA'RIS [in *Anatomy*] the upper
or greater oblique Muscle of the Eye.

TRO'CHILE [*Archibuteure*] that hollow
Ring or Cavity that runs round a Column next
to the *Torus*, the same with what is commonly
called the *Casemat*.

TROCHIL'ICK [of *τροχίλιον*, Gr.] the
Art of Wheel-work, or a Mathematical
Science which demonstrates the Properties of
all circular Motions.

TRO'CHILUS [*τροχίλος*, Gr.] that hollow
Ring which runs round a Pillar next to the
Torus. See *Trochile*.

TROCH'INGS [Hunting Term] the small
Branches on the Top of a Deer's Head.

TRO'CHISKS [*trochisques*, F. *trochisca*, L.
of *τροχίσκος*, Gr.] little round or other figured
Medicinal Balls made out of a soft Paste, and
then dried, to hold in the Mouth to dissolve,
as Lozenges, or for the Preservation of Spices
that would otherwise decay.

TROCH'LEA [*τροχίλος* of *τροχίλος*, Gr. to
run] is one of the Six Mechanical Powers, the
same as we call a Pulley. L.

TROCHOL'ICKS [of *τροχος*, Gr. a Pulley]
that Part of Mechanicks that treats of circular
Motion.

TRO'CHUS [*τροχος* *αυτο* *τη* *τροχίση*, Gr.
to run] a Wheel; also a little round Lump of
any Thing.

TRO'CLOID. See *Cycloid*.

TRO'CLUS, an American Bird, the Size
of a Swallow which breeds in Chimneys.

A TRODE, a Path. O.

TROGLO'DYTES, wild Africans.

To TROLL [in *Angling*] to fish for Pike
with a Rod whose Line runs on a Reel.

To TROLL about, to ramble up and down
carelessly.

TROLL Madam, a Game which is com-
monly called Pigeon-holes.

A TROL'LOP, a flatteringly Woman.

TRO'MA

TROMA [*τρομα*, Gr.] a Wound proceeding from an outward Cause.

TROMO'ESIS } [*of τρομος*, Gr.] a trem-
TROMOS } bling or Depravation of
the voluntary Motion of the Senses.

TROM'PERIE, Fraud, Cozenage, Deceit.

TRO'NAG [*of trova*, O. a Beam to weigh with] a Custom or Toll taken for the weighing of Wool; also the Act of weighing it in a publick Market.

TRONA'TOR, an Officer whose Business is to weigh Wool brought into the City of London.

TRONE-Weight, Troy weight.

A **TROOP** [*troupe*, F. *trope*, Span. *of turba*, L.] a Collective, which signifies several Persons gathered together, or going in a Company.

TROOP of Horse, is a small Body of Horse under the Command of a Captain.

Independent TROOP, a Troop not embodied with, or joined to, any Regiment.

The **TROOP** [*Military Term*] as, *To beat the Troop*, is the second Beat of a Drum when the Foot are to march.

To **TROOP**, to get or flock together.

To **TROOP away** } is to get away, or to
To **TROOP off** } run away.

A **TROOPER**, a Name given to every Horse-soldier.

A **TROPE** [*τροπος*, L. of *τροπος*, of *τροπος*, Gr. to turn] an elegant turning of a Word from its proper and genuine Signification to another. *Rhet.*

TRO'PER, a Book of alternate Turns, or Responses in singing Mass. *O. R.*

TROPHIED, decorated with Trophies.

TROPHIES [*in Painting, Graving, &c.*] the Representation of Pikes, Halberds, Drums, Cornets, and other Instruments of War.

TROPHY [*trophia*, F. *trophaum*, L. of *τροφαιον*, Gr.] properly a Monument set up in a Place where Enemies were vanquished, with their Ensigns, warlike Harness, and other Spoils hanging on it; a Sign or Token of Victory.

TROPHY [*in Architecture*] is an Ornament representing the Trunk of a Tree encompassed all round about with Arms or Military Weapons.

TROPHY Money, a Duty of 4*d.* paid annually by House-keepers or Landlords, for the Drums, Colours, &c. for their respective Companies of Militia.

TROPICAL [*tropicus*, L. of *τροπικος*, Gr.] belonging to the Tropicks.

TROPICI Morbi, such Diseases as are most frequent under the Tropicks. *L.*

TROPICKS [*tropici*, F. *tropici*, L. of *τροπικαι αιχλαι*, Gr. of *τροπος*, to turn] are two Circles of the Sphere, parallel to the Equinoctial Line or Equator, and equally distant from it about 23 Degrees 30 Minutes, to which, when the Sun arrives, he returns again to the Equator; so that they see the Bounds of its

Motion towards the North and South. *Astronomy.*

TROPICK of Cancer [*in Astronomy*] is that towards the Arctick or North Pole; so called from *Cancer*, the Sign of the Eclipse the Sun is in when it comes to this Circle, which is on the 22 of *June*, and makes our longest Day and shortest Night.

TROPICK of Capricorn [*Astronomy*] that which is towards the Antarctic or South Pole, so called from *Capricorn*, the Sign the Sun is in when he comes to this Circle, on the 22 of *December*, and makes our shortest Day and longest Night.

TROPOLOGICAL [*tropologique*, F. *τροπολογικος*, L. of *τροπολογος*, Gr.] belonging to Tropology, moral.

TROPOLOGY [*tropologia*, L. of *τροπολογία*, of *τροπος*, a Trope, and *λογος*, a Discourse, Gr.] a figurative Speech; a moral Discourse tending to the Reformation of Manners.

TROS'SERS [*trouffes*, F.] Breaches, Holes.

To **TROT** [*trattare*, F. *trattare*, Ital. *tratten*, Du. which *Salmafius* derives of *trotare*, L.] to go a jolting Pace as a Horse.

An old **TROT**, a sorry old Woman.

TROT [*τροπος*, Sax.] Truth. *O.*

TROTTERS [*of Trot*] Sheep's Feet.

TROTTERS, Curds, &c. *N. C.*

To **TROUBLE** [*troubler*, F. *turbare*, It. *turban*, Teut. *turbare*, L.] to create Trouble, to imbroll, to confound; also to make Water thick or muddy.

TROUBLE [*troubie*, F. *turba*, L. of *τροπος*, or *δαρσος*, Gr. a Tumult] Inconvenience, Misfortune, cross Accident, Sorrow, Disquiet of Mind, Disturbance, Confusion; also Labour or Pains.

TROUBLE'SOME, occasioning Trouble or Perplexity.

TROUBLE'SOMELY, vexatiously.

TROUBLE'SOMENESS, Vexatiousness, Perplexity.

TROUBLES [*the Plural Number*] Disorders in the State, Broils, Civil Wars.

TRO'VER [*of trover*, F. to find] an Action which a Man hath against one, who having found any of his Goods, refuses to deliver them upon Demand.

TROUGH [*τρογος*, Sax. *troeb*, Belg. *trog*, Teut. *trugo*, Ital.] a hollow wooden Vessel to knead Bread in, &c. a Trunk of a Tree made hollow to feed Swine in, &c. a Conveyance for Water.

TROUGH of the Sea [*among Sailors*] the Hollow made between any two Waves in a rolling Sea.

To **TROUL** [*troulen*, to roll, Dan.] to move or utter volubly.

TROU MADAM. See *Trou Madam* or *Pigeon-holes*.

To **TROUNCE** [*Skinner* derives it of *trunc*, F. *truncus*, L.] to harass, punish severely, to sue at Law; also to snuff, bubble, or cheat.

TROUT

TROUT [τρύβη, *Sax. traita, F. trutta,* ..] a delicious Fish.

A TROUT [*Menopius* takes it, *g. d. true* *Druid*; but *Skinner* rather of τρύπα, *Sax. ruff*] a confident Fellow.

TROUTS, Curds taken off the Whey when it is boiled *N. C.*

To **TROW** [τρύπιαν, *Sax. trowen, Teut.*] o believe or trust.

A TROWEL [trulle, *F. trowel, Belg. trul-* a, *L.*] a Tool to spread Mortar with.

To **TROWL away** [troller, *F. drolla, Belg.*] o move or wander about.

TROY, a famous City of the Lesser *Pbry* *ia*, noted for a ten Years Siege in the Writing of *Homer*

TROY WEIGHT [of *Troyes*, a City in *Champagne* in *France*] a Weight of twelve Ounces to a Pound, for the weighing of Gold, Silver, Drugs, &c.

TRUA, a Tray, a wooden Vessel. *L.*

TRUA [*Old Record.*] a Sow or Swine.

TRU'ANT [truada, *F. trowant, Belg.* or of *Suph*, through, and *penban, Sax.* to turn or wander, *Skinner*] a Vagabond, a lazy, loitering Fellow.

To **TRU'ANT** [trander, *F.*] to play the Truant; to absent from School; to loiter.

TRUB-Tail, a little squat Woman.

TRUBS, a Sort of Herb.

A TRUCE [truce, *F. tregua, Ital.* of *truce*, *Teut.* Faith] a Cessation of Arms agreed upon for a Time between two Parties in a State of War.

A TRUCH MAN [trucheman, *F.*] an Interpreter.

To **TRUCIDATE** [trucidare, *L.*] to kill.

TRUCIDATION, a cruel murdering or butchering. *L.*

To **TRUCK** [trouer, *F. truccare, Ital.* *rocar, Span.* which *Mer. Caf.* derives of τράκα, *Gr.*] to barter or exchange one Commodity for another.

TRUCK, Exchange, bartering of one Thing for another.

TRUCK [in a *Ship*] a square Piece of Wood at the Top of a Mast to put the Flag-staff in.

TRUCKS [trucca, *Ital.* or of *trucken*, *Teut.* or, as *Minshew*, of τράκω, or τροχος, *Gr.*] a Kind of Billiards, an *Italian* Game.

TRUCKS [among *Cannons*] round Pieces of Wood, like Wheels fixed on the Axletrees of Carriages to move the Ordnance at Sea.

To **TRUCK'LE** [trucklea, *L.* of τρέχων, *Gr.*] to submit, yield, or buckle to.

A TRUCK'LE [trucklea, *L.*] of τρέχων, *Gr.*] a little running Wheel.

TRUCULENT [truculentus, *L.*] of a cruel, tern, or fierce Look or Disposition.

To **TRUDGE** [truccare, traggiolare, *Ital.*] o trot up and down, to toil and moil about a Business.

TRUDG'INGLY, toilingly, slavingly.

TRUE [τρυπε, or τρυοπε, *Sax. trowen,*

Belg. trow, Teut.] natural, certain, sure; faithful, trusty, unfeigned.

TRUE'BORN, legitimate, having a Right by Birth.

TRUE'BRED, of a right Breed.

TRUE-LOVE [*Jolanum quadrifolium, L.*] See *Herb Paris*.

TRUE Place of a Planet [*Astronomy*] a Place of the Heavens shewn by a right Line drawn from the Centre of the Earth through the Centre of the Planet or Star.

TRUEST [τρυοπερ, *Sax.*] the most true.

TRUEST, Patterns for Women. *Suff.*

TRUF'LES, a Kind of Mushrooms covered with a blackish Skin, without Stalk or Root, growing within the Ground.

TRUGG, a Milk Tray. *Suffin.* A Hod to carry Mortar in; also an ancient Measure of about two Bushels. *C.*

TRUGG-Corn, an Allowance of Corn to the Vicar of *Leinster*, for officiating at some Chapels of Ease in that Parish.

TRUF'ASTIST, truest, sincerest. *Ob.*

To **TRULL**, to trundle. *Suff.*

A TRULL [trulla, *Ital.* which *Mer. Caf.* derives of *Ματρολλα, Gr.*] a sorry Wench, a pitiful Baggage; a vile Strumpet, or dirty Whore.

TRU'LY, sincerely, faithfully.

TRUMP [trump, *Du.*] a small Trumpet for Children, a winning Card.

To **TRUMP**, to play a Trump Card.

A TRUMP'ET [trumpetta, *F. trompeta, Span. trommer, Dan.*] a warlike musical Instrument.

To **TRUMP'ET** [trumpeter, *F.*] to sound a Trumpet; to publish; to set or spread abroad, to proclaim.

TRUMP'ET-Marine, an Instrument with one String, which being struck with a Hair Bow, sounds like a Trumpet.

Speaking TRUMPET, a large Trumpet used at Sea, which makes the Voice sound so loud that a Man speaking in it may be heard above a Mile.

TRUM'PETER [un trompette, *F.*] he who blows or sounds a Trumpet.

TRUM'PERY [tromperie, *F.*] Trash, old paltry Stuff.

A TRUMPH [trionphe, *F. triumph, Teut.* of *triumphus, L.*] a winning victorious Card.

TRUN'GATED [trunkatus, *L.*] cut shorter, maimed, mangled.

TRUNCATED Cone, &c. [in *Geometry*] one whose Top is cut by a Plane parallel to its Base.

TRUNCA'TION, a cutting or chopping off, a maiming. *L.*

TRUNCH'ION [tranchon, *F.* of *truncus, L.*] a Baton or Kind of short Staff, used by Kings and great Officers.

TRUNCHEONS [in *Horses*] thick, short Worms bred in the Maw.

TRUN'CUS [trunc, *F.*] the main Stem or

Stock of a Tree, in Distinction to Limbs or Branches. *L.*

TRUNCUS [*Anatomy*] that Part of the great Artery, and *Vena Cava*, which descends from the Heart to the Iliac Vessels.

TRUNCUS [among *Architects*] Part of the Pedestal of a Pillar.

To **TRUNDLE** [*trendeler, F.*] to roll along.

A **TRUNDLE** [*trümpel, Sax.*] any round Thing that rolls, also a Carriage with low Wheels to draw heavy Burdens on.

TRUNDLE Shot, an Iron Shot about 17 Inches long, sharp-pointed at both Ends, with a round Bowl of Lead cast upon it a Hand's Breadth from each End.

TRUNDLE-Tail, a Wench which runs up and down with a dragged Tail.

TRUNK [*Minstrel* derives it of *truncus, L.*] a Chest or Box usually covered with Leather; the Stem or Body of a Tree; the Body of a Man, having the Head, Arms, and Legs cut off; a Pipe to shoot Pellets; the Snout of an Elephant; a Wooden Pipe for the Conveyance of Water.

TRUNK Roots, Roots growing out of the Trunks of Plants.

TRUNK'ED [among *Heralds*] Trees cut off at each End are said to be *trunked*.

TRUNKS, Pigeon-Holes, a Play.

TRUN'NIONS [of *trogans, F.*] Knobs or Bunches of a Gun's Metal, which bear her upon the Chocks of the Carriage.

TRUN'NION-Ring, the Ring about a Cannon, next before the Trunnions.

TRUPPENY [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *trüppaw, Gr. q. d.* a crafty Fellow] a Name given by way of Taunt to some sorry Fellow, &c. as an *old Trupenny*.

TRU'SION [*truo, L.*] thrusting or pushing.

To **TRUSS** [*trousser, F. tresse, Belg.*] to tie or gird up; to hang upon a Tree; to snatch up.

A **TRUSS** [*trausseau, F. tress, Belg.*] a Bundle; also a Kind of Bandage for Persons that are hurt.

A **TRUSS** [of *Hay*] a Bundle weighing 56 lb.

TRUSS of *Flowers* [among *Florists*] many Flowers growing together on the Head of a Stalk.

TRUSSES [in a *Ship*] are Ropes made fast to the Parrels of a Yard to bind the Yard to the Mast, when the Ship rolls.

TRUS'ING [in *Falconry*] is a Hawk's raising any Fowl or Prey aloft soaring up, and then descending with it to the Ground.

A **TRUSSEL**, a Prop. See *Tressel*.

TRUST [*trupa, Sax. trouwe, Belg.*] Confidence, Assurance, Credit, Tick.

To **TRUST** [*trupian, Sax. trawen, Teut.*] to depend or rely upon, to credit.

TRUSTE'E, one who has an Estate or

Money put into his Hands for the Use of another; a Guardian.

TRUST'ILY, faithfully.

TRUST'INESS [*trüpf, Sax.*] Fidelity, Faithfulness.

TRUSTY [of *trüpf, Sax. traw, Teut.*] faithful, that is true to his Trust.

TRUTH [*trüpf, Sax.*] Truth, Certainty, Fidelity, Faithfulness.

TRUTH [according to *Mr. Locke*] is the joining or separating of Signs, as the Things signified by them do agree or disagree with one another.

TRUTINA Hermetis [*Astrology*] an artificial Method of rectifying a Nativity. *L.*

To **TRUTINATE** [*trutinatum, L.*] to weigh, to examine, to consider, &c.

TRUTINA'TION [of *trutina, L.*] a Pair of Scales] a weighing or balancing; a considering a Thing thoroughly.

To **TRY** [*tentare, L.*] to essay, to prove, to examine.

To **TRY** [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to try, when she has no more Sails aboard but her Main or Mizzen Sail only, she is let alone to lie in the Sea.

If you trust before you try,
You may repent before you die.

Under this proverbial Distich is couched a good Lesson of Caution and Circumspection, not to choose a Friend on a sudden, or make Persons our Intimates, and repose a Confidence in them by entrusting them with our Secrets and private Concerns, before we have experienced their Integrity; it also cautions Persons against too easy a Credulity in being upon the Credit of Persons unknown, without deliberately weighing in their Mind whether the Things are equal in value to the Price of the Purchase. Πιστι χρησιμότερα διαγινώσκοντες, ἀποφεύγετε τινάσιν, Gr. therefore it was an ancient Precept. Μηπιστετε ἀνεπίστωτο, and the Hebrew say, אל תאמין באדם עד תמיתו, אל תאמין באדם עד תמיתו.

TRY'AL [*trintio, O. L.*] Essay, Endeavour, Temptation.

TRYAL [in *Law*] the Examination of Causes Civil or Criminal before a Judge.

TRYPHE'RA [*trüpf, Gr.*] gentian, early Cauticks.

TU'ANT, killing, *F. as, a tuant jof,* is a sharp biting Jest.

A **TUB** [probably of *totbe, Belg.*] a wooden Vessel.

A **TUB** of *Tea*, about 60 Pounds.

A **TUB** of *Campfire*, from 50 to 60 Pounds.

TUBA Eustachiana [in *Anatomy*] is the Canal or Communication between the Mouth and the Barrel of the Ear.

TUBÆ Fallopiæ [among *Anatomists*] two slender Passages proceeding from the Womb; which receive the Eggs from the *Talidica*.

icles, and carry them to the Womb; so
ned from *Fallopian*, an eminent Physician,
o first found them out. *L.*

TUBAL [תובל, *Heb.* i. e. born or
ldly] one of the sons of *Japhet*.

TUBAL-Cain [תובל קין, *Heb.* i. e.
ldly Profession, or Birds Nests of the
orld] the first Inventor of all curious
ith-work.

TUBE [*tubus*, *L.*] a Pipe. *F.*

TUBER [among *Surgeons*] a Bunch or
e ling in a Man's Body. *L.*

TUBER [among *Botanists*] the round
ching out of Roots of some Herbs.

TUBER'CUA [among *Surgeons*] little
ellings or Pusles that suppurate and dis-
erge Pus. *L.*

TUBER'CUA [in *Palms*] the more
inent Muscles or knobby Parts under the
ngers, called by them also *Montes*.

TUBEROSE, a Sort of white, sweet-smel-
g Flower. *F.*

TUBEROS } [*tuberens*, *F.* *tuberosus*,
TUBEROUS } *L.*] full of Bunches or
ots.

TUBEROSITY [*tuberositas*, *F.* *tuberositas*,
] Knotiness, or being full of Knots and
nches; also a bunching out of some Parts
the Body.

TUBEROUS Plants [in *Botany*] are Plants
ll of Bunches or Knots.

TUBERI *laBiferi* [in *Anatomy*] small
pes through which the Milk flows to the
ipples of Womens Breasts. *L.*

To TUBICINATE [*tubicinatum*, *L.*] to
ump.

TUBULA'TION, a making hollow like
pes. *L.*

TUBULI *Vermiculares* [among *Naturalists*]
all winding Cavities on the Outfides of the
ells of the Sea Shell-Fish, in which some
all Worms inhabit and breed. *F.*

TUBULOUS [*tubularus*, *L.*] hollow like
Pipe, abounding in hollow Parts.

A TUCK [*estoc*, *F.* *foca*, *Ital.* a long
word; *tacca*, *C. Br.* a Knife] a Rapier or
ng Sword.

To TUCK, to turn or gather up.

TUCK [of a *Ship*] is the trussing or ga-
tering in of her Quarter under Water.

A TUCK'ER [of *tuck*, *Teut.* *Cloth*] a
gler of Cloth; also a Slip of Linen or Lace
inned along the Top of Womens Stays.

TUCK'SELS, the Teeth called Grinders.

TUEL, the Fundament of a Beast.

TUESDAY [*Tues* 𐌹𐌺, *Sax.* *Veſtegan*
erives it of *Tuisco*, the most ancient and
ular Idol of the *Teutonicks*, or old *Germans*
nd *Saxons*, to whom this Day, *Tuesday*, was
ore especially dedicated; *Skinner* derives it
f *Teon*, *Mars*, and *dag*, a Day, *Sax.* which
seems to be the *foreſaid Tuisco* the third Day
f the Week.

A TUFT [*tuſſe*, *F.* *topff*, *Teut.* signifies
a earthen Pot, also a Boy's Top] a Lock of

Hair; a Thicket of Trees; the Crest of a
Bird, &c.

TUFTAFFETY [from *tuſted* and *taſſety*]
a willous Kind of Silk.

TUFTA [*Old Records*] a Cottage.

TUFT'ED, growing in Clusters.

TUFTY, full of Tufts.

To TUG [*teugen*, of *teon*, *Sax.* to
draw] to pull and hate, to labour hard.

A TUG [*teugung*, *Sax.* *wug*, *Teut.* of
zitzen, to pull] a Pull; also a Waggon to
carry Timber, &c.

TUG'GÆ [*Old Law*] Harness, Traces, or
Ropes for drawing.

TUG'GING, pulling, labouring.

TUG'GINGLY, with Difficulty.

TUIL'ERIES [*i. e.* a Place where Tiles
were formerly made of *tuile*, *F.* a Tile] a
ately *Fabrick*, near the *Lowere* in *Paris*.

TUITION, Care of one's Education,
Guardianship, Protection; Patronage. *L.*

TUKE, a Horse-topping or Foretop.

TU'LIP [*tulipa*, *F.* *tulipa*, *Ital.*] a beauti-
ful Flower first brought out of *Turkey*.

TULIPANTE, a Sash or Wreath worn by
the *Indians* instead of a Hat.

To TULL, to allure. *Chauc.*

To TUM Wool, to mix Wool of divers
Colours.

To TUM'BLE [*tommale*, *Belg.* *tombolare*,
Ital. *tumler*, *Dan.* *tomber*, *F.* which *Meningius*
derives of *τίωμαι*, *G.* a Fall] to throw or
roll down; to touse or tumble; to fall down;
to roll or wallow about.

A TUM'BLER, one who plays tumbling
Tricks; also a Kind of Hunting-Dog; also a
Kind of drinking Cup.

TUM'BLER, a Cart. *Cent.*

TUM'BLINGLY, like a Person tumbling.

A TUM'BREL [*tumberau*, *F.*] a Dung-
Cart; also a Ducking Stool.

TUMEFAC'TION, a Swelling, a causing
to swell. *L.*

TU'MID [*tumidus*, *L.*] swollen, rising up,
puft up, lofty.

TUMID'ITY [*tumiditas*, *L.*] Swelling.

To TU'MIFY [*tumifier*, *F.* *tumefacere*, *L.*]
to cause a Tumour or Swelling; to raise or
swell, also to cause to be puffed up.

TU'MOUR [*tumeur*, *F.* *tumor*, *L.*] a Kind
of Swelling, caused by the settling of Hu-
mours in any Part of the Body.

Natural TUMOUR [among *Physicians*]
such as arise from the four Humours contained
in the Mass of Blood, or else of several at once
mingled together.

Basſard TUMOURS, } those Tumours
Encyſted TUMOURS, } which proceed

from a settling of corrupt Humours; whose
Matter is contained in several proper *Cyſtus*'s
or *ſkinny Bags*.

Critical TUMOURS, Impoſthumes, or such
Tumours as appear at once in acute Diſeaſes,
and put an End to them with good or bad
Success.

Malignant TUMOURS, such Swellings as are accompanied with extraordinary and dangerous Symptoms, whose Consequences are very hazardous, as the *Carbuncle* in the Plague.

Peftilential TUMOURS, Swellings accompanied with a Fever, Swooning, &c. which usually arise in the Time of a Peftilence or Plague.

Venereal TUMOURS, such as appear at the Bottom of the Groin, and proceed from impure Copulation.

TUMPING [among *Gardeners*] a Sort of Fencing for Trees.

TUMULATION, burying, interring.

TUMULOUSE [*tumulofus*, L.] full of Hills.

A TUMULT [*tumultus*, F. of *tumultus*, L.] a Bustle, Up-our, Stir, Hartybarly, Riot, Sedition, Mutiny.

TUMULTUARILY, in a disorderly, turbulent Manner.

TUMULTUARY [*tumultuarius*, F. *tumultuarius*, L.] done in Haste, on a sudden, or in a Tumult; disorderly, confused.

TUMULTUOUS [*tumultuosus*, F. *tumultuosus*, L.] full of Tumult; riotous.

TUMULTUOUSLY, riotously.

TUN [*tun*, Sax.] in the End of Words or Names of Places, signifies a Town, Village, a Dwelling-place.

A TUN [*tonne*, *Sax.* *tonne*, *Teut.* and *Belg.*] a Measure of Capacity and Liquids, containing 272 Gallons.

TUN Weight, 2240 Pounds, whereby the different Sizes and Contents of Ships and Sea-vessels are usually expressed.

A TUN [of *Timber*] 40 solid Feet.

To TUN, to put Liquor into a Tun, &c.

TUN-HOOF, an Herb. *Hedera Terrestrius*, L.

TU'NA, an *American Tree*, on the Leaves of which the costly Worms called *Cochineal* are bred. *Figo de Texas*, Span.

TUN'ABLE [of *tonus*, L.] that may be tuned or put in Tune; harmonious, i. e. agreeable to the Rules of Musick.

TUN'ABLENESS, Harmoniousness.

TUN'ABLY, harmoniously.

TUNE [*ton*, F. *tonus*, L. *tonos*, Gr.] an Agreement in Sound; an Air or Song.

To TUNE, to put into such a State as that the proper Sounds may be produced, &c.

TUNE'FUL, harmonious.

TUNE'LESS, unmusical.

TUN'GRAVE [*tung-grava*, Sax.] a Bailiff of a Manour.

TU'NICA *Vaginalis* [*Anatomy*] is the first of the proper Teguments of the Testicles.

TUNICK [*tuniquus*, F. *tunica*, L.] a Sleeveless Coat; as a Vest and Tunick.

TUNICLE [*tunicelle*, F. *tunicula*, L.] a little Membrane or membranous Coat; a Skin covering any Part of the Body.

TUNISIAN Falcon [of *Tunis* in *Barbary*] a Hawk that makes her Eye there.

TUN'NAGE, an Impost per Tun on Mer-

chandise exported or imported in Ships, at the Measurement or Content of a Ship.

A TUN'NEL [*tonnelle*, F.] a Funnel through which Liquors are poured into a Vessel; also the Funnel of a Chimney.

To TUNNEL [*tonneler*, F.] to fill Vessels with Liquor.

A TUNNEL [among *Falkoners*] a Net to catch Partridges.

TUN'NELLER [in *Falkowry*] one who goes a Fowling with such a Net.

TUNNELLERS [on *Shipboard*] Men who fill Casks with Water.

A TUN'NY [*tunnis*, F. *tonnis*, *Belg.* *thynnus*, L. of *Θύνος*, Gr.] a Sea-fish.

A TUP, a Ram or Male-Sheep.

To TUP, to cover an Ewe.

TUR'BAN [*turban*, F. *turbante*, *Span.* and *Ital.*] a *Turkish Ornament* for the Head, made of fine Linen, wreathed into a Round, broad at the Bottom, to inclose the Head, and lessening towards the Top.

TURBA'RIA [*Old Law*] the Ground where Turves are digged.

TUR'BARY [*Low Term*] a Right to dig Turves on the Ground of another.

Common of **TURBARY** [*Low Term*] a Liberty which some Tenants have of digging in the Lord's Waste.

TUR'BID [*turbidus*, L.] troublesome, disturbed.

TUR'BIDNESS, Muddiness.

To TUR'BINATE [*turbinatus*, L.] in fashion like a Top, to sharpen at one End.

TUR'BINATED [among *Botanists*] these Plants, some of whose Parts resemble a Turbant in Shape, or are of a Conical Figure.

TUR'BITH, an Herb of a violent purging Quality.

TURBITH Mineral [among *Chymists*] is a yellow Precipitate of Mercury.

TUR'BOT [*turbot*, *Belg.*] a broad Sea-fish.

TUR'BRIDGE [*τηροδ βρυγε*, *Sax.* i. e. a secure Town] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 20 Miles W. by S. from London.

TUR'BULENCY, Noisiness, Troublesomeness, Boisterousness, Blusteringness.

TUR'BULENT [*turbulentus*, L.] boisterous, blostering, &c. F.

TUR'BULENTLY, boisterously.

TUR'CISM, the Religion, Principles, or Opinions of the *Turks*.

TURCOISE [*turquoise*, F.] a precious Stone of an azure Colour; so called because brought to us from Turkey.

TURD [*turdus*, *Sax.*] Ordure, Dung.

TURF [*turf*, *Sax.* *torff*, *Teut.* *turf*, L. S.] a Sort of Earth dug for Fuel.

TURFING-Spade, an Instrument used to under-cut the Turf, after it is marked out with a Trenching-plough.

TURGES'ENCE [of *turgescere*, L.] a swelling up, or growing big.

TUR'GID [*turgidus*, L.] swollen, puffed up.

TUR'GIDLY,

FUR'GIDLY, swellingly.
FUR'GIDNESS, the being swelled or Fed up.

FUR'ONES [in *Botany*] are the first tender Shoots which any Plants do annually put forth of the Ground. *L.*

A TURK, a Native of *Turkey*.

TURKEY, a large Country in *Asia*, and o some Part of it in *Europe*.

A TURKEY, a well known Fowl.

TURKEY POUT, a young Turkey.

TURK'ISH, belonging to the *Turks*.

TURKS-CAP, a Flower.

TUR'MERICK, the Root of an Herb growing in *India* and *Arabia*. *Curcuma*, *L.*

TUR'MOIL, a Bottle or Stir.

To **TUR'MOIL**, to toil or rant, or make heavy to do.

TUR'MOILING, toiling.

TUR'MOILINGLY, toilingly.

To **TURN** [*rynnan*, *Sax.* *turnar*, *F.* of *mare*, *Ital.* of *toppon*, *Gr.*] to work as Turners do; also to return; also to change *ies*, &c. to wind round.

A TURN [*tour*, *F.*] a Walk or Course; good or bad Office; also a Turner's Lath.

A TURN [among *Watchmakers*] a Term which belongs to the Movement of a Watch, signifying the entire Revolution or going about any Wheel or Pinion.

TURN [in *Law*] is the County Court, the King's Leet; or the Sheriff's Court, here the Sheriff is Judge, kept every Year vice, after *Easter*, and after *Michaelmas*; after this Court, Peers of the Realm, Clergymen, and such as have Hundreds of their own, are exempted.

One good Turn deserves another.

In this Proverb the Vice of *Ingratitude* is reprimanded; it intimates, that mutual Offices of Love, and alternate Helps or Assurances, are the Fruits and Issues of true Friendship; that it is both meet and comely, and just and equitable, to requite Kindnesses, and to make them amend who have deserved well of us: *Qui plair fait, plair requiert*, say the *French*; and *Gratia gratiam parit*, the *Latin*; and *κατα καρτα αντατα*, the *Greeks*; and the *Hebrews*, לית את כפר פיה רדמת קרבא.

TURN-COAT, one who changes his Religion, or goes over to another Party.

TURNPIKE, a Gate set up in a Road, in order to stop Travellers, Waggon, Coaches, &c. to take Toll of them, towards keeping the Roads in good Repair.

TURNPIKE [in *Fortification*] a Spar of Wood about 14 Feet long, and about 8 inches Diameter, cut in Form of a Hexagon, every Side being bored full of Holes, through which short Pikes are run about six Foot long, pointed with Iron, so that they stand out every Way: their Use is to stop the Enemy, when

set in a Breach, at the Entrance of a Camp, or in a Gap.

TURN'SOLE [*turne sol*, *F.*] a Plant so named, because its Flowers turn towards the Course of the Sun; a Sun-flower.

TURN the *Tap to ride* [*Country Phrase*]. put the Ram to the Ewe to engender,

TURNADO, a Wind which on some Coasts blows all Night from the Shore.

TURN'AMENT [*tourney*, *F.* *tornameuto*, *Ital.*] Jousting or Tilting, a martial Exercise of armed Knights, &c. encountering one another on Horseback, with Spears or Lances; a Sport much in Use in ancient Times, but now laid aside.

TURN'ING Strait [in *Horsemanship*] an artificial Motion taught a Horse in the Manner.

TUR'NIP [of *turn* and *nape*, *Sax.* *nepus*, *L.* *q. d.* round Napes, to distinguish them from the *Napi*, *L.* which were generally long] a Root well known.

A TURNER [*turnar*, *F.* *turnaro*, *Ital.* *turnator*, *L.* *τορνωτης*, *Gr.*] one who turns Vessels or Utensils in Wood or Metal.

TURNE'TUM, a Duty paid to the Sheriff for holding his Turn or County-court. *O. L.*

TUR'NEY, Turnament or Tilting. *O.*

TURN'ING Evil [with *Graziers*] a Disease in Cattle, called the *sturdy*.

TURNING [*Confessionary*] a particular Way of paring Oranges and Lemons.

TUR'NO *Viccomium*, a Writ for those who are called out of their own Hundred into the Sheriff's Turn or Court. *L.*

TUR'NSPIT, one employed to turn a Spit.

TUR'NSTILE, a Turnpike.

TUR'PENTINE [*terabintine*, *F.* *terbinthus*, *L.* *τερβινθος*, *Gr.*] a clear Gum or Resin issuing from several Sorts of Trees.

To **TUR'PIFY** [*terpificare*, *L.*] to make unclean; to defile.

TUR'PITUDE [*terpitude*, *L.*] Filthiness, Baseness, Dishonesty, Villany. *F.*

TUR'REL, a Tool used by Coopers.

A TUR'RET [*tourrette*, *F.* *turricula*, *L.*] a little Tower.

TUR'RETED, like a Tower.

TURRIB'ULUM [*Old Law*] a little Pot to burn Incense in.

TURRIF'EROUS [*turriser*, *L.*] bearing Towers.

TUR'TLE [*turtile*, *Sax.* *tourte*, *F.* *turtur*, *L.*] a Kind of Dove, noted for its kind Disposition and Chastity, living a single Life after the Death of its Mate; also a Sea Tortoise.

TURUN'DA [among *Surgeons*] a Tent put into Wounds or Ulcers.

TURUN'DULA, a small Pellet or Tent.

TUSCAN Order [*Architectura*] so called, because it was invented in *Tuscany*; here the Columns, together with Base and Capital, are to be 7 Modules in Length, and to have the upper Part of the Pillar one 4th less in Diameter than the Bottom,

TUSCAN *Work*, the most simple and rude of the five Orders of Pillars.

TUSH, an Interjection of Slighting or Displeasure.

TUSH'ES [of a *Horse*] four particular Teeth.

TUSHES } (of a *Bear*) [tush, *Sax.*] the
TUSKS } great Teeth that stand out.

TUSK'ED, furnished with Tusks.

To **TUSH** [in *Carving*] as, *Tush that Bar.*

bed, i. e. cut it up.

To **TUS'TLE**, to strive with or buffle, to tumble, resist, or touse.

TUT, a Particle noting Contempt.

TUT, an Imperial Ensign of a Golden Globe, with a Cross on it; a Mound.

TUT Moutbed [tute, *Sax.* a Teat or Nipple, *q. d.* having Lips standing out like Nipples] that has the Chin or nether Jaw standing out further than the upper.

TU'TELAGE, Guardianship, Protection.

TU'TELE [tutele, *L.*] Defence, Protection. *Chauc.*

TU'TELAR } [tutelaire, *F.* tutalaris,
TU'TELARY } *L.*] that projects or performs the Office of a Guardian.

TU'TELAR Angels, Angels which are said to have the Guardianship or Protection of Kingdoms, Cities, and Persons.

TU'TOR [tutor, *F.*] one that instructs another in some Art or Science. *L.*

To **TU'TOR**, to teach Manners; to chide, to school, to rebuke.

A **TU'TOR** [in an *University*] one who takes care to instruct the Youth, who are sent thither from inferior Schools.

TU'TOR [in *Scots Law*] one who has the Charge of a Pupil and his Estate.

TU'TORAGE, Authority of a Tutor.

A **TU'TORESS**, a Female Tutor, a Governess.

TUT'SAN, or *Tusan*, an Herb. *Hypericum maximum, Adonisvum vulgare distum.* *L.*

TUTTY } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
TUTTY } All or All together, and is often found in Musick of several Parts, and especially after the Word *Solo* and *Trio*, and signifies that in such Pieces all the several Parts are to perform together. *Ital.*

TUTTY } [tutie, *F.*] the Sparkles or
TUTTY } Soot of Brass sticking to the Furnace.

TUTTY, } a Nofegay; also a
TUZZIMUZZY, } Jocular or humorous Name for the *Pudendum Mulieb.*

TU'Z, a Lock or Tuft of Hair. *Dryd.*

TWAIN [tuegen, *Sax. twee, L. S.*] two, a Couple or Pair.

TWAIN Nights Guest, one who has lain at a House two Nights, who, if he did any Mischief, himself, not his Host, was answerable for it; whereas, if he had staid longer, his Host was answerable.

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TWAINTE [Old Law] Wood grubbed up, and turned into arable Land.

A **TWANG** [*Minstrel* derives it of *twang, L.* to touch] a Hogoe or ill Taste; a sharp Sound, as of a Bow-string, &c.

To **TWANG**, to sound like the String of a musical Instrument or Whip.

To **TWANK**, to make to sound. *Addis.*

To **TWAT'TLE** [or *schwatzen, Teut.*] to prate, to chatter, to talk much; or as young Children do.

TWAY Blade, an Herb. *Bifolium. L.*

TWEAG } [of *zwiecken, Teut.* to
A **TWEAK** } pinch] Perplexity, Trouble, Vexation.

TWEAG, } to put into a Fret or Per-
A **TWEAK**, } plexity, to pinch.

To **TWEE'DLE** [a *jeu*] to play on a Fiddle or B.g.-pipe.

TWEEZ'ERS, a Sort of small Pincers put in a Case with other Instruments, and usually worn by Ladies on their Sides.

TWYHENDE-MEN [*Saxon Low Ten*] Husbandmen of the lower Order, who were usually valued at 200s.

TWELFTH [twelfte, *Sax. zwelf, Teut.*] the XIth, or 12th.

TWELFTH-DAY } [*zwelften-tag, T.*]
TWELFTH-TIDE } the Festival of *Epiphany*, or Manifestation of Christ to the *Gentiles*, so called as being the 12th Day, exclusively, from the *Nativity* or *Christmas-Day*.

TWELVE [twelf, *Sax. zwelf, Belg. zwolf, Teut.*] XII. or 12.

TWELVE-MEN [*zwelf man no, T.*] (*Law Term*) a Number of 12 Persons, or upwards, to 24, otherwise called the *Jury* inquest, by whose Discretion and Oath, as to Matters of Fact, all Trials pass through all Courts of the Common Law in this Realm.

TWELVE-MONTH [*zwelf monete, Teut.*] the Space of a Year according to the Calendar Months.

TWELVE-PENCE, a Shilling.

TWENTY, twice Tenth.

TWENTY [twentig, *Sax. twenty, Belg. Vingt, F. Vingt, L.*] XX. or 20.

TWI-BILL [of *ey, Sax. two, and Bill*] an Iron Tool used by *Paviors*.

TWICE [of *ey, Sax.*] two times.

To **TWIFAL'LOW Ground** [in *Husbandry*] is to roll or plough it a second Time.

A **TWIG** [twig, *Sax. weig, Teut.*] a small Sprout of a Tree, &c.

TWIG'GY, made of Twigs.

TWI'HINDI [twihindi, *Sax.*] Men valued at 200 Shillings, who were of the lowest Degree; and if such a Man was killed, the Mule was 30 Shillings.

TWIGHT [twicht, *Teut.*] twitted, pulled. O.

TWI'LIGHT [of *ey, Sax. two, and Leob, Sax. Light*] that dubious or half Light, in the Dawn of the Morning just before

ore the Sun-rising, and in the Dusk of the Evening, a little after Sun-setting.

A TWILD, a Quill, a Reed or Spool to wind Yarn on for weaving. *N. C.*

To TWINE [*twinan*, *Sax. twyns*, *Belg.*] to twist Thread.

TWINE [*twyn*, *Sax. twyns*, *Belg.*] small twisted Thread.

TWINGINGLY, twistingly.

To TWINGE' [*twinger*, *Dan. twingen*, *Teut.*] to torment or gripe.

TWINK'ING, winking, twinkling with the Eyes.

TWINK'INGLY, in a twinkling Manner.

To TWINKLE [*Minshew* derives it of *Wink*, *q. d. to wink*; or probably of *pinckian*, *Sax. to move quick*, *winckelen*, *Teut.*] to wink often, to sparkle as some Stars do.

TWINS [*Γεωπιν*, and *Γεωπινα*, *Sax. twilling*, *Teut.*] two Children born at one Birth.

TWINT'ERS [*in Bedfordshire and Lancashire*] Cattle two Winters old.

To TWIRL [*q. d. to whirle*, or of *zuirlen*, *Teut.*] to turn round about quick.

To TWIST [*Γεωπιπιν*, *Sax. severnen*, *Teut.*] to complicate several Lines or Threads together; also to wring round.

A TWIST [*in Architecture*] a Piece of Timber, otherwise called a Girder.

TWIST, the Complication or folding of a Rope; also the Hollow on the Inside of the Thigh.

To TWIST, to fold round.

TWIST'ER, one that twists.

TWIST'ING, folding round.

TWIST'INGLY, in a twisting Manner.

To TWIT [*Ωπιπιν*, *Sax.*] to upbraid with; to wit or hit in the Teeth.

TWIT'TINGLY, upbraidingly.

To TWITCH [*twiccan*, *Sax.*] to pinch or pluck.

TWIT'TEN, Blame. *Spenc.*

TWITCH-Grass, a Weed called also *Quitch Grass*.

To TWIT'TER [*zitteren*, *Teut.*] to quake or shiver with Cold; also to laugh scornfully.

To TWIT'TER Thread or Yarn, is to spin it uneven. *N. C.*

TWIV'EL [*among Carpenters*] a Tool to make Mortoise Holes with.

TWO [*τwa*, or *twy*, *Sax. twee*, *L. S. teu*, *C. Br. duo*, *Teut. deux*, *F. duo*, *L. δύο*, *Gr.*] II. or 2 in Number.

TWO-EDGED, furnished with two Edges.

TWO-FOLD [*twefoldig*, *Sax. twesfoldig*, *L. S.*] double.

TWO-HANDED, bulky, enormous in Magnitude.

TYCHO'NICK System, that System of Astronomy which was advanced by *Tycho Brahe*, a Nobleman of Denmark.

To TYE [*twyn*, *Sax. Minshew* derives it of *Δίω*, *Gr.*] to bind.

TYHTLAD [*Saxon Law Term*] an Accusation for an Offence.

TYKE, a Name for a savage ill-bred Fellow.

TY'LUS [*with Anatomists*] the Brawn or Hardness of the Skin by much Labour. *Gr.*

TYL'WITH, a Tribe or Family branching out of another, which in *English Heraldry* is called the 2d or 3d House. *C. Br.*

TYMBOREL/LA, a Timbrel or Ducking-Stool.

TYMPAN [*tympanum*, *L. of τύμπανον*, *Gr.*] a Timbrel or Drum.

TYMPAN [*among Anatomists*] the Drum of the Ear, *i. e.* that small round, thin, transparent, dry and nervous Membrane of most exquisite Sense, lying over the Hollow of the inner Part of the Ear, and is the Instrument of distinct Hearing.

TYMPAN [*in Architecture*] that Part of the Bottom of the Frontons or Pediments which is inclosed between the Cornices, and answers to the naked of the Frise.

TYMPAN [*with Joiners*] is attributed to the Pannels of Doors, and to the Square or Die of Pedestals.

TYMPAN [*among Printers*] is a Frame belonging to a Printing-Press, and covered with Parchment, on which every Sheet is placed, in order to be printed off.

TYMPAN of an Arch [*Architecture*] a Triangular Table placed in its Corners, and hollowed sometimes with Branches of Laurel, Olive Tree or Oak, or with Trophies, according to the *Ionick* or *Dorick* Order. But the richest are adorned with flying Figures, as Fame, &c. or sitting Figures, as the *Cardinal Virtues*, proper for the *Corinthian* or *Composite* Order.

TYM'PANO [*Musick Book*] a Pair of Kettle Drums, which are often used in Concerto's, as a Bass to a Trumpet.

TYM'PANUM [*τύμπανον*, *Gr.*] a Drum, which among the Antients was a thin Piece of Leather or Skin stretched upon a Circle of Wood or Iron, and beat with the Hand.

TYM'PANUM [*in Mechanics*] a Kind of Wheel placed on an Axis or Cylindrical Beam, on the Top of which are Leavers or fixed Staves, for the more easy turning the Axis about, to raise the Weight required, and is much the same with the *Peritrochium*, but that the Cylinder or Axis of the *Peritrochium* is much shorter and lesser than the Cylinder of the Tympanum.

TYM'PANY [*tympanites*, *L. of τυμπανίτης*, of *τύμπανον*, to beat or sound like a Drum, *Gr.*] a hard-Swelling of the Belly, or a Disease consisting in a constant, equal, hard, resisting Tumour of the *Abdomen*, of dry windy Dropsy, so that the Belly being struck, yields a Sound as it were a Drum.

TYRT, shut up. *O.*

TY'NY, small. *Sbateff.*

TYPE [*τυπος*, *L. of τυπος*, *Gr.*] the Figure or mystical Shadow of a Thing; a Model or Pattern; a Letter to print with.

TY'PICAL, emblematical, figurative.

To TY'PIFY, to figure or shew in Emblem.

TY'PHODES [*τυφός*, *Gr.*] a continual burning

burning Fever, as it were from an Inflammation of the Bowels. L.

TY'PHOMANIA [*τυφομανία*, Gr.] a Delirium with a Frenzy, a Le'chary.

TY'PHON [*τύφος*, Gr.] a violent Whirlwind, a Hurricane; also a fiery Meteor or Impression of the Air.

TYPH-'Wheat, a Kind of Corn much like our Rye.

TYPICAL [*typicus*, L. of *τύπος*, Gr.] belonging to a Type or Figure.

TYPICALLY, in a typical Manner.

TYPO'COSMY [of *τύπος*, a Type, and *κόσμος*, the World, Gr.] a Figure of the World.

TYPO'GRAPHER [*τυπογράφος*, L. of *τυπος*, Gr.] a Printer.

'TYPOGRAPHICAL [*τυπογραφικός*, Gr.] belonging to Typography.

TYPOG'RAPHY [*τυπογραφία*, L. of *τυπος*, of *τύπος*, and *γραφω*, Description, Gr.] Printing, or the Art of Printing.

TYRUS [among Physicians] the Order which intermitting Fevers observe in their increasing and decreasing.

TYRAN'NICAL } [*τυραννικη*, F. tyrannical, Gr.] belonging to Tyranny, imperious, acting like a Tyrant.

TYRAN'NICALLY, like a Tyrant.

TYRAN'NIDE [*τυραννικidium*, L. of *tyrannos*, and *caedo*, to kill, *τυραννικος*, Gr.] the Murder of a Tyrant, or a Tyrant killer. F.

To TYR'ANNIZE [*τυραννισω*, F. of *tyrannos*, Gr.] to play the Tyrant, to oppress or lead it over.

TYR'ANNY [*tyrannia*, F. *tyrannis*, L. of *τύραννος*, Gr.] cruel and violent Government; Empire, or Dominion unlawfully usurped; outrageous Cruelty or Oppression.

A TYR'ANT [*tyran*, F. *tyrannus*, L. of *τύραννος*, Gr.] one who has usurped the Sovereign Power in a State; also a Prince though lawful, that abuses the Royal Power in oppressing his Subjects; one who governs with Cruelty and Injustice.

TY'RETS, Ornaments for Horse-barnets.

TY'RIASIS, the Leprosy.

TY'RO, a new Fresh-water Soldier, a Novice, an Apprentice. L.

TY'ROCINY [*tyrocinium*, L.] the first Exercise of any Thing, an Apprenticeship, Unskilfulness, &c.

TY'RO-IS [of *τύρος*, Gr. Cheese] a curdling of Milk in the Stomach into a Substance like Cheese.

A TYE-TOP, a Garland, a Top-knot for the Heads of Maids, &c. N. C.

V

V In Latin Numbers stands for 5.

V, frequently is set for *Vide*, L. i. e. See.

V, in the West of England, is generally used instead of, F. as *Vatber*, for Father, &c.

VA'CANCY [*vacante*, F. of *vacare*, L.] an empty Space; a void Place or Dignity; also Time or Leisure.

VA'CANT [*vacans*, L.] void, that is not filled up, at Leisure. F.

VAC'ARIOUS [*Old Law*] a Cow-herd or Herdsman, who looks after the common Herd of Cows.

To VA'CATE [*vacare*, F. *vacatus*, L.] to empty, to annul or make void.

VACA'TION, a ceasing from ordinary Business, a being at Leisure.

VACATION [in *Common Law*] the Time between the End of one Term, and the Beginning of another.

VACATION [among *Civilians*] the Time from the Death of a Person till the Benefice is supplied by another.

VACAT'URA [*Law Term*] a Vacancy or Voidance of a spiritual Living that shall happen hereafter.

VAC'ARY } [*vacaria*, L.] a Con-
VAC'CHARY } House; a Dairy or Milk House. O. L.

VAC'HIV'IA [*Old Law*] a Dairy.

VACIL'LANCY, tottering, a State of wavering.

To VACIL'LATE [*vacillo*, F. *vacillans*, L.] to reel, stagger, wobble, or shake.

VACILLA'TION, a Reeling or Staggering, a Wavering; Uncertainty, Irresolution F. of L.

VACUA'TION, an emptying. L.

VACUI Dies [among Physicians] are those Days in which an imperfect and ill Crisis of a Distemper often happens. L.

VACU'ITY [*vacuus*, F. *vacuus*, L.] Emptiness, a void Space.

VAC'UOUS, empty.

VAC'UUM [among Philosophers] a Space void of all Body, L. And thus they distinguish into

VACUUM *diffusivatum*, or *interpersum*, i. e. small void Spaces interspersed about between the Particles of Bodies, L. And

VACUUM *conseruatum*, a larger void Space, made by the meeting together of the several interspersed or disseminated Vacuities. L.

VADA'R'I *aliquem* [*Civil Law Term*] to oblige one to give Security for his Appearance in Court on a certain Day.

To VADE [of *vadere*, L.] to decay; to lose or wax weak; also to vanish or pass away.

VA'DED [of *vadere*, L. to go] gone. Sp.

VADE *Mecum* [i. e. go along with me] a Title given to any little Epitome or Treatise, which a Man may carry in his Pocket.

VADI'ARE *Duellum* [*Old Law*] to wage a Combat.

VADIMO'NIUM [*Civil Law*] a Promise or Bond for Appearance before a Judge at a Day appointed. L.

VADIMONIUM *deferre* [*Old Law*] to make a Detraiter not to appear in Court according to Order. L.

IN VA'DIO *exponere* [Law Term] to pawn, leave a Pledge for returning Money borrowed. L.

VA'DIUM, *Wages, Salary.* L.

VA'DIUM *Mortuum*, Mortgage, Lands immoveable Goods, so pawned or engaged the Creditor, that he has a Right to the Profits for the Use of his Loan or Debt. PER VADIUM *ponere* [Law Term] to be Bail or Security for the Appearance of Offender in some Court of Justice. L.

VA'FRITY [*vafritia*, L.] Craftiness.

VA'FROUS [*vafers*, L.] subtle, crafty, fly.

VAO'ABOND [*vagabandus*, L.] a wandering Beggar, or Idle Person, who has no certain Place of Abode.

VAGAR'IES [*vagationes*, L.] Freaks and antics of wanton People.

VAGINA *Uteri* [among Anatomists] the neck of the Womb.

VAGINIPEN'NOUS *Animals* [*vaginipetis*, L.] such as have their Wings in Sheaths Cases, as the Beetle hath.

VAG'OUS, wandering.

VAG'RANCY [*vago and errans*, L.] a Vagrant, disorderly, or ill Course of Life.

A VAG'RANT [*vago errans*, L.] a Vagabond, a Stroller, an idle Person.

VAG'RANT, wandering, strolling, or roving up and down; also a Vagabond.

VAGUE [*vagus*, L.] wandering at Random, without any Intent or due Order.

A VAIL [*voila*, F. *wiele*, Du. *velum*, L.] Piece of Stuff, Silk, &c. that covers or hides any Thing from being seen.

To VAIL, to cover.

To VAIL *the Bonnet* [*aveller la Bonnet*, F.] put off one's Hat, or shew any Sign of respect.

To VAIL *the Bonnet* [Sea Phrase] to strike it in token of Submission.

VAILS, Profits that arise to Officers or servants, besides Salary or Wages.

VAIN [*vanus*, L.] empty, frivolous, useless, foolish. F.

VAIN-glorious, full of Vain-Glory.

VAIN-glorious [*vana gloria*, L.] boasting in us, to no Benefit or Purpose.

VAIN'LY, emptily, in a useless Manner.

VAIN'NESS, Emptiness, Uselessness.

VAR'RY } [in Heraldry] is when the Field
VER'RY } of a Coat of Arms is chequer'd
two Colours, with the Figure of little
ills.

VAIR'Y Copy [Heraldry] called also *Potent* after *Potent*, is a bearing, when the Field a Coat of Arms is chequered in the Shape Hammers or Mallets, or rather Crutches short at the Top.

VA'IVODE [*Varivod*, Slav.] a Prince of Dacian Provinces.

VALEN'CES } [*Valennius*, Ital.] short

VALE'NS } Curtains for the upper
part of the Furniture of a Bed, Window,

VALE, a Valley; which see.

VALE of a Red Horse in Warwickshire, a Valley in Warwickshire below Edge-Hill, in the Brow of which there is cut out of the Turf the Figure of a Large Horse, which, on account of the red sandy Soil, gives the Vale the Name.

VALE of a Pump [in a Ship] a Trough by which the Water runs from the Pump along the Ship's Side, to the Scupper-Holes.

VALE, Farewell. L.

To VA'LEDICT [*valeditium*, of *valeditio*, L.] to bid farewell.

VALEDICT'ION, a bidding Farewell.

VALEDICT'ORY, belonging to bidding Farewell; as a *valeditory* Speech.

St. VALENTINE, a *Romish* Bishop whose Festival is observed February 14.

VALENTINES [in England] about this Time of the Year the Birds choose their Mates, and probably thence came the Custom of the young Men and Maidens chusing *Valentines*, or special loving Friends, on that Day.

VALENTINES [in the Church of Rome] Saints chosen on Saint Valentine's Day, as Patrons for the Year ensuing.

VALENTINIANS, a Sort of Christian Hereticks, so called from *Valentinus* in the 11th Century. He collected Dreams of certain Gods to the Number of 30, whom he called *Eons*, i. e. Ages, out of *Hesiod's* Fables, of whom he would have fifteen to be Male, and the rest Females; and held that our Saviour (like another *Passover*) sprung out of their Correspondence; dreamed that he passed with a Body brought from Heaven through the Womb of the Virgin, and that all Men would not rise to Life again.

VALE'RIAN, the Herb *Great Serwall*.

VA'LET, a Servitor or mean Servant. F.

VALET de *Chambre*, one who waits upon a Person of Quality in his Bed-chamber. F.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, a sickly Person, or one always anxious about his Health.

VALETU'DINARY [*valetudinarius*, L.] sickly, crazy.

A VALETU'DINARY [*valetudinarium*, L.] an House or Hospital for the Entertainment of sick People.

VAL'ANCE, Valour.

VAL'ANT [*vaillant*, F.] bold and daring in Fight, stout, brave.

VAL'ANTLY, courageously.

VAL'ANTNESS [*vaillantise*, F.] Prowess, Courage, Stoutness.

VAL'ID [*valide*, F. *validus*, L.] strong, mighty, most frequently, authentick, binding, done in due Form; good in Law.

VAN'DITY [*validus*, F. *validitas*, L.] Strength, Power, Force; the Authentickness or binding Force of a Deed, &c.

VAL'LEY [*valis*, F. of *valis*, L.] a hollow Place, or a Spot of Ground surrounded with Hills.

VALLEY of *white Horse* [so called from the Form of a Horse represented upon a white or foamy Bank] a Place in *Berkshire*.

VAL'LOR, } a hollow Mould in which
VAL'LOW, } a Cheese is pressed, called also a *Vate*. C.

VAL'OMBREUX, an Order of Monks, founded by one *Gualbert* a *Florentine*: the Name is derived from the Latin *Valis umbrosa*, the Situation where these Regulars had their first Abode.

VALORE *Maritajii*, a Writ that lies for the Lord to recover Value of Marriage professed to an Infant, and refused.

VAL'OUR [*valeur*, F.] Courage, Stoutness, Bravery.

VAL'OROUS [*valeureux*, F.] valiant, stout, brave.

VAL'OROUSLY, stoutly.

VAL'OROUSNESS, Stoutness, Bravery.

VAL'UABLE, that is of great Value, weighty, important.

VAL'UABLENESS, Preciousness.

VAL'UABLY, Preciously.

VALUATION, [*evaluation*, F.] a putting a Value upon, a Price.

VALUE [*valeur*, F. of *valor*, L.] Worth, Price, Esteem.

To **VAL'UE**, to set a Price upon, to esteem.

VAL'VES [*valvae*, L.] Folding Doors.

VALVES [among *Anatomists*] are a little thin membranous Substance, found in several Vessels of the Body, which, like folding Doors, open and give free Passage to the *Fluids* moving one Way, but will not suffer them to return the same Way, but shut and hinder their Passage.

VALVES [*valvulae*, L.] are found in the *Intestines*, in the small and great Guts, especially in the *Jejunum*, and about the Beginning of the *Ilium*, which are called *Semicircular* from their Figure. The Use of them is to stop the Meat a little, that it may be the better fermented, the Chyle distributed, the adjacent Parts be cherished with Heat; and lastly, that it ascend not again.

VAL'VULA *major*, the upper Part of the *Isthmus*, between the *Testes* and foremost Worm-like Process of the *Cerebellum*. L.

VAL'VULÆ *Cogniventes* [*Anat.*] those Wrinkles which are found in the Guts *Ilium* and *Jejunum*. L.

VAMBRA'CE [*avantbras*, F.] Armour for the Arm.

To **VAMP** [of *avant*, F. before] to mend or furbish up.

VAMP [of *avant*, F.] the upper Leather of a Shoe. &c.

VAMPS. } a Sort of short Sticking or
VAMPAYS } Hose, which come up only to the Ancles.

VAM'PLATE [probably of *avant* and *plata*, F.] a Gauntlet or Iron Glove.

VAN [of *avant*, F. before] the Front of an Army.

A VAN [*vannus*, L. *vanne*, Teut.] a winnowing Fan, a Cribble for Corn. F.

To **VAN** [*vannet*, F. *vannet*, L.] to winnow Corn.

VAN'DALS, an ancient People of *Scythia*, as also *Germany*, famous for their remarkable Conquest, even to the Subversion of the Roman Empire, who coming from *Sweden* and *Denmark*, extended their Victories over *Spain* and *Mauritania*.

VANCOURIERS [*avant couriers*, F.] light-armed Soldiers sent before to beat the Road upon the Approach of an Enemy.

VANE or **FANE** [*vena*, Sax. *vann*, Belg. *fabne*, Teut.] a Weather-cock; a Device erected on the Top of a Pole or Building, to shew the sitting of the Wind.

VANES [among *Navigators*] those Sights made to move and slide upon Four Stars, Cross-ribs, Davis Quadrants, &c.

To **VANG** [of *vang*, Sax] to take, to undertake for, to uncle take for at the Fom, as Godfathers, &c. *Samerferß*.

VANGA, a Spade or Mattock. O. L.

VANGUAR'D [*Ant Gard*, F.] the first Line of an Army drawn up in *Battalia*.

VANIL'OUENCE [*vaniloquentia*, L.] vain Talking.

VANIL'OUQUY [*vaniloquium*, L.] vain Talking.

To **VAN'ISH** [*S'evanuir*, F. *S'evanuir*, Ital. *vanscare*, L.] to disappear, to go out of Sight; to come to naught.

VAN'ITY [*vanitas*, F. of *vanitas*, L.] Vainness, Emptiness, Unprofitableness; Van-Glory, Pride, Presumption.

VAN'NED [*vancé*, F. *vannatus*, L.] lanced or winnowed.

VAN'NUS, a Vane or Weather-cock. O. R.

To **VAN'QUISH** [*vaincre*, F. of *vincere*, L.] to overcome, subdue, or conquer; to get the better of, to worst.

VAN'QUISHER, Conqueror.

VAN'TAGE [*avantage*, F.] that which is given over, or above just Weight or Measure.

VANTA'RIOUS [*Old Law*] a Forevarner or Footman.

VAP'ID [*apidus*, L.] palled or dead, flat, spoken of Liquors.

VAPID'NESS [*apiditas*, L.] Deadness, Flatness, a being palled.

A VA'PORARY [*vaporarium*, L.] a Stew, Stew, Hot-house, or Bagnio.

A VA'PORARY [among *Physicians*] a Decoction of Herbs, &c. poured hot into a Vessel, so that the Patient sitting over it may receive its Fumes.

VAPORATION, a sending forth of Vapors or Fumes. L.

VAPOR'ER, Beaster.

VAPORIFEROUS [*vaporifer*, L.] causing or producing Vapours.

VAPORISH, troubled with Vapours.

VAPOROUS [*vaporosus*, F. *vaporeus*, L.] relating to, or full of Vapours.

VAPOUR [*vapor*, F. *vapor*, L.] a watry exhalation raised up either by the Heat of Sun, or any other Heat.

To **VAPOUR**, to huff, crack, brag, or fl.

VAPOURS [among *Physicians*] a Disease, ed otherwise *Hysterick* or *Hypochondriack* Fits of the Mothrr.

VARIABLE [*variabilis*, L.] subject to variation, changeable, unconstant. L.

VARIABLE Quantities [in *Fluxions*] are those as are supposed to be continually increasing or decreasing.

VARIABLENESS, Changeableness.

VARIABLELY, changeably, uncertainly.

VARIANCE [*variantia*, L.] Enmity, difference, Dispute, Quarrel.

VARIANCE [in *Law*] a Change of Condition after a Thing done; is an Alteration of something formerly laid in Plea.

VARIANT [*variatus*, L.] variable, changeable, fickle, uncertain. F.

VARIATIO [in *Musick*]. See *Variation*.

VARIATION, Change, Alteration. L.

VARIATION of the Needle } is the
VARIATION of the Compass } Turning
Variation of the Needle in the Mariner's Compass more or less in all Places from true North; or more properly, it is the angle which the Needle makes with the Meridian Line, through the Centre of the Compass.

VARIATION of Variation [in *Navigation*] the Variation of the Needle, so called, because it is not always the same in the same Place, but varies in Process of Time in what it was.

VARIATION Oriental [in *Navigation*] is when the Point of the Needle does not turn directly towards the true North, but deviates towards the East.

VARIATION Occidental, is when the Needle deviates towards the West.

VARIATION [in *Musick*]. See *Variation*.

VARIATIONE [in *Musick Books*] signifies Variation, Variety, or Changing. L.

VARICIFORMES Prostratae [*Anatomy*] Vessels near the Neck of the Bladder, so called, because they have many Turnings, so that they may work the Seed the better. L.

VARICOSUM Corpus [in *Anatomy*] that texture or Net-work of Seed-vessels which is let into the Testicles. L.

To **VARIEGATE** [*variatus*, L.] to diversify, or make of different Colours.

VARIEGATED [*variatus*, L.] speckled or diversified with several Colours.

VARIEGATION, a beautifying or diversifying with several Colours.

VARIABLEY [*variety*, F. *varietas*, L.] Diversity, Change.

VARIFORM [of *various* and *forma*, L.] in divers Forms or Shapes.

VARIO'LAE, the Small-Pox, a Disease which consists in a contagious Disorder of the Blood, contracted from the Air or otherwise, accompanied with a continual wandering Fever, a Pain in the Loins and Head, with a breaking forth of Pimples and Wheals which swell and suppurate.

VARIOUS [*varius*, L.] several, diverse, different, changeable.

VARIOUSLY, diversely, differently.

VARIOUSNESS, Diversity.

VARISSE [in *Herps*] an Imperfection upon the Inside of the Ham, a little distant from the Curb. F.

VARIX [*Physick*] a crooked Vein swelling with melancholy Blood, especially in the Leg; a little Dilatation in the Veins where the Blood runs in a Kind of Eddy, and makes a Knot upon the Part.

A **VAR'LET**, anciently signifies a Yeoman's Servant. F.

VARLET [of *vale*, F. *valeto*, Ital.] a sorry Wretch, a Rogue or Rascal. O. F.

VARLETS [*Stat. 20. Ricb. 2.*] Yeomen, or a Yeoman's Servant. F.

VARLETRY, Rabble, Crowd, Populace.

VAR'NISH [*varnis*, F. *varniz*, Span. *vernix*, L.] a Compound of Gums and other Ingredients for setting a Gloss upon Cabinets, Pictures, &c.

VAR'NISH [with *Engravers*]. a Sort of Ground which they lay upon a Copperplate that is to be etched.

To **VAR'NISH** [*varnir*, F.] to do over with Varnish.

VARNISHER, one whose Business is to varnish.

VAR'VELS [*varvelles*, F.] Silver Rings about the Legs of a Hawk, having the Name of the Owner engraven on them.

To **VAR'RY** [*varier*, F. *variare*, L.] to diversify, to change or alter, to be unsteady or fickle.

VAS brevis [in *Anatomy*] a short Vein passing from the Stomach to the Spleen.

VASA [among *Anatomists*] are the Cavities and Pipes in an animal Body, through which the Humours or Liquors of the Body pass, as a Vein, Artery, &c.

VASA deferentia [in *Anatomy*] those Vessels which convey the Semen from the Testicles to the *Vesicula Seminales*. L.

VASA lactea [in *Anatomy*] the milky Vessels in the *Mesentery*, which serve for conveying the white Juice called Chyle. L.

VASA lymphatica [in *Anatomy*] slender and pellucid Tubes arising in all Parts of the Body, which permit a thin and transparent Li-

quor, called *Lymphæ*, to pass through them towards the Heart, &c. L.

VASA præparantia [*Anatomy*] the spermatic Veins and Arteries which go to the Testicles and Epididymes. L.

VASA semipalia } [in *Anatomy*] those
VASA spermatica } Arteries and Veins
which pass to the Testicles. L.

VASCULAR [*vasculum*, L.] full of Vessels.

VASCULIFEROUS Plants [in *Botany*] such as have besides the common *Calix* or Flower-Cup, a peculiar Vessel or Case to contain the Seed, sometimes divided into Cells: these have always a monopetalous Flower, either uniform or difform.

VASE [of *vas*, L.] a Sort of Flower-pot set in a Garden. F.

VASE [in *Architecture*] a Sort of Ornament above the Cornice.

VASIFEROUS [*vassifer*, L.] Vessel bearing.

VASSAL [*vassallo*, Ital which *Speelman* derives of *vas*, *vadis*, L. a Surety] a Slave or mean Servant. F.

VASSAL [in *Common Law*] one who holds Lands of another by Homage and Fealty; also a Tenant or mean Servant. F.

VASSALAGE [*vassalage*, F.] Subjection, or the Condition of a Vassal.

VASSAL'LEUS [*Law Term*] a Vassal.

VASSALDE'RIA [*Old Law*] Vassalage, or the Tenure of a Vassal.

VAST [*vasts*, F. *vastus*, L.] large, huge, great, spacious.

VASTA'TION, a destroying, spoiling, or laying waste.

VASTEL'LUM, a Wastel-bowl. O

VASTI *Musculi* [in *Anatomy*] Muscles which help to stretch out the Legs. See *Vastus externus* and *internus*, L.

VAST'LY, vary largely.

VASTNESS [*vastitas*, L.] Largeness, Greatness, excessive Bigness or Hugeness.

VASTO, a Writ which lies for the Heir against the Tenant for Term of Years, or of Life; or for him in the Reversion or Remainder for making Waste.

VASTUM, a Waste or Common that lies open to all the Cattle of all Tenants, who have a Right to Commoning. O. R.

VASTUM *Fureta vel Bosci* [in *Old Records*] is that Part of a Forest or Wood where Trees were so destroyed that it lay in a manner waste or barren. L.

VASTUS externus [in *Anatomy*] a large Muscle of the Leg, which takes its Rise from the external Part of the great *Trochanter* and *Linea aspera* of the Thigh-bone. L.

VASTUS internus [in *Anatomy*] is also another Muscle of the Leg, which has a large Beginning, continued from the *Linea aspera* of the Thigh-bone. L.

A VAT [pat. *San. Wat*, Belg. *Dat*, L. S. *Fog*, *Tent*.] a Vessel to hold Ale, Beer, Cy-

der, or other Liquors in Brewing, or other Preparations.

VAT'ICIDE [*vates* and *cedo*, L.] a Murderer of Poets.

VATICAN [of *Vaticana*, the Hill where it stands, so called, of *vaticinia*, the Responses of Oracles anciently there received] on which stands a famous Palace of the same Name, close by St. Peter's Church, where the Pope used to reside in Winter, in which is the Cloister of all Popes, being a long Gallery big enough to lodge 60 Cardinals, allowing each two Rooms. The middle of this long Place opens into the *Vatican Library*, famed all over Europe, and founded by Sixtus IV. This is but a small Part of the grand Palace, if we credit what they assure us, viz That this Colossian Edifice contains 5000 Rooms.

VATICINATION, a prophesying, a divining, a foretelling. L.

VAVA'SORY [*vavaforie*, F.] Land held by a Vavasour.

VA'VASOUR } [*vavassour*, F.] anciently
VAL'VASOUR } a Noblesman, next in
Dignity to a Baron.

VA'UDEVIL [*vandeville*, F.] a Song common among the Vulgar; a Ballad.

VAUDOIS, a certain People who adhered to Peter Valde, a Citizen of Lyons in France, who shook off the Superstitions of Rome, A. D. 1260, whose Posterity now inhabit the Vallies of Piedmont.

VAUGHAN [probably of *vachan*, C. B. little, small] a Surname.

A VAULT [*vaulte*, or *voute*, F. *vulva*, Ital.] an arched Building, a round Roof built like an Arch; a vaulted Cellar for Wines, &c. a Place under Ground to lay dead Bodies in; a House of Entertainment.

To VAULT [*vouter*, F.] to cover arch-wise.

To VAULT [*voltiiger*, F. *voldriggiare*, Ital.] to leap or carry one's Body cleverly over any Thing of a considerable Height, resting one Hand upon the Thing itself.

VAULTED, arched.

VAULTER, a Leaper, a Jumper, a Tumbler.

VAUNT, Boast, vain Ostentation.

To VAUNT [*vauter*, F. *vautare*, Ital.] which *Manegius* derives of *vanditare*, L. but D. Th. H. of *vauter*, F.] to boast, brag, glory, or vapour.

VAUNT'INGLY, boastingly.

VAUNT'INGNESS, Boasting, Vain-glory.

VAUNT'LAY [of *vauter*, F. and *lay* in *Hunting*] when Hounds are set in a Residence where a Chase is like to pass, and call off before the rest of the Kennel come in.

VAUNT'OR [*vauter*, F.] a Boaster. Ch.

The VAUNT, the first Beginning. Sb.

VAUX [of *Vaux*, a Town in France] a Surname.

VAWARD, a Vanguard, the Forefront. *Sbalsop*.

VAW-

VAWMURE, a Bulwark or Outwork for Defence against an Enemy.

VAYVO'DE, a Prince or chief Ruler of *Transylvania, Valachia, and Moldavia*, who are tributary to the Grand Signior.

UBACK, U-block, Yew-block. *N. C.*

UBEROSITY [*uberitas, L.*] Pleafifulness, Fertility.

U'BEROUS [*uberofus, L.*] plentiful.

U'BERTY [*ubertas, L.*] Plenty, Fertility, Fruitfulness, Store, Abundance.

UBICA'TION [of *ubi, L.* where] the Where, Residence, or Situation; the being in a Place.

U'BIQUEST [*ubiquiste, F.*] a Divinity-Doctor, who belongs to no particular College in the University of *Paris*.

UBIQUITA'RIANS [of *ubique, L.* every where] a Sect who hold that Christ's Body is every where present as well as his Divinity; most *Lutherans* are so called, because they maintain this Point.

UBI'QUITARY, belonging to *Ubiquity*.

UBI'QUITY [*ubiquite, F. of ubique, L.*] a being in all Places at the same Time.

UB'SFORD } [*i. e.* the Ford of *Ubba* or
UB'FORD } *Uffa*, the first King of the East *Englifs*] a Village in *Suffolk* so called.

U'DDER [*Uden, Sax. and Du. Curer, Teut. Uder, L.*] the Milk-bag of a Cow, &c.

VEA, VEA, VEA [*a Seaman's Cry*] when they work or pull strongly together.

VEAL [*vean, F. veal, O. F. of vitellus, or vitulus, L.*] the Flesh of a Calf.

VEAL Money, an annual Rent paid by Tenants to the Manor of *Bradford*, in *Wiltshire*, to their Lord, instead of a certain Quantity of Veal formerly given in Kind; otherwise called *Veal Noble Money*.

VEA'HONNESS, Hedge-Hogs. *O.*

VECKE [*vecchia, Ital.*] an old Trot, an old Hag. *Chauc.*

VECT'IBLE [*vectibilis, L.*] that is or may be carried.

VECT'ION, a carrying. *L.*

VECT'IS, a Lever, the first of the *Mechanick Powers*, and, by Writers of *Mechanicks*, is supposed to be a perfectly inflexible right Line of no Weight at all, to which are applied three Weights or Powers at different Distances, for the raising or sustaining of heavy Bodies.

VECT'OR [*New Astronomy*] a Line supposed to be drawn from any Planet moving and a Centre, or the Focus of an *Ellipse* that Centre; so called as being the Line which the Planet seems to be carried round its Centre, and by which it describes proportionable *Areas* in proportionable times.

VEDETTE [*Military Term*] a Centinel Horseback detached from the main Body the Army, to discover and give Notice of Enemy's Designs.

VEER [of *levert, Belg.*] to traverse,

To **VEER** [of *virer, F.* to turn about] (*Sea Term*) is when the Wind chops about and changes often, sometimes to one Point, sometimes to another.

To **VEER out a Rope** [probably of *virer, F. q. of gyars, L.*] is letting it go by Hand, or letting it run out of itself.

VEERING [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said To go lost *veering*, when she fails at large with the Sheet veered out.

VEGETABLE [*vegetabilis, L.*] capable of living after the Manner of Trees, Plants, &c. endowed with Moisture, Vigour, Growth, &c.

VEGETABLES [*vegetans, F. vegetabilia, L.*] such natural Bodies as grow and increase from Parts organically formed, but have no proper Life or Sensation.

To **VEGETATE** [*vegetor, F. vegetatum, L.*] to grow, to make lively.

VEGETA'TION, is the Way of Growth or Increase of Bulk, Parts, and Dimension, proper to all Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Herbs, and Minerals. *F. of L.*

VEGETATIVE [*vegetatif, F. vegetativus, L.*] that quickens, or causes to grow.

VEGETATIVENESS, Quality that causes Growth.

VEGE'TE [*vegetus, L.*] lively, quick, sound, that has a growing Life.

VE'HEMENCE } [*vehemens, F. vehemencia, L.*] Passion, Heat; Eagerness, Fierceness, Boisterousness.

VE'HEMENT [*vehemens, L.*] violent, impetuous, fierce, passionate, strong, eager, sharp.

VE'HEMENTLY, violently, eagerly.

VE'HICLE [*vehicle, F. vehiculum, L.*] a general Name for that which serves to carry or bear any Thing along; as the *Scrum* is a Vehicle for the Blood.

VE'HICLE [among *Physicians*] is the Liquor in which any Powder or such like Medicine is mixed, to render it more fit to be swallowed.

To **VEIL**. See *To Veil*.

VEIN [*præa, Sax. veins, F. veine, L.*] as follows.

VEIN [among *Anatomists*] a sanguiferous Vessel, whose larger Branches is the Habit of the Body, especially in the Limbs, run next under the skin, and both there, and also in the Ventrers, serve to convey back again towards the Heart, that Blood which was sent from the Arteries into the respective Parts.

VEIN [among *Miners*] is the particular Nature or Quality of any Bed of Earth that is digged in Mines; in which Sense it is said, *They meet with a Vein of Gold, Silver, Lead, Coals, &c.*

VEIN'INESS, the being full of Veins.

VEIN'Y [*vineux, F. venosus, L.*] belonging to, or full of Veins.

VEJOURS [*Law Term*] such as are sent by

by the Court to take a View of any Place in Question, for the better Decision of the Right; Persons sent to view those who *Effigyn* or absent themselves *de Majo lecti*, whether they be really sick or no; such as are appointed to view an Offence, as a Virgin ravished, a Man murdered, &c.

VELA'MEN [in *Surgery*] the Bagskin or Bladder of an Imposthume or Swelling.

VELAMENTUM *bombeyinum* [in *Anat.*] the Velvet Membrane or Skin of the Guts. *L.*

VELIFEROUS [wellsfer, *L.*] bearing Sail.

VELIFICATION, a sailing forward. *L.*

VELITATION, a skirmishing, a quarrelling or bickering in Words. *L.*

VELI VOLANT [weliwolans, *L.*] flying as it were with full Sails.

VELLUM [velin, *F.* probably of *vittinus*, of a Calf, *L.*] the finest Sort of Parchment, made of abortive Calves Skins dressed.

VELLITY [vellais, *F.* of *velle*, *L.*] a wishing. *F.*

To **VELLULATE** [vellitatum, *L.*] to twitch, pluck, or stimulate.

VELLICATION, a twitching, or giving a sudden Pull. *L.*

VELLICATIONS [among *Physicians*] are certain Convulsions that happen to the Fibres of the Muscles.

VELLING, the ploughing of Turf to lay on Heaps to burn. *N. G.*

VELOCE } [in *Musick Books*]

VELOCEMENT } signifies a quick Movement, and is much of the same Signification with *Præsto*. *Ital.*

VELOCIS'SIMO } [in *Musick-Books*] signifies extreme fast or quick, and is much the same as *Præstissimo*. *Ital.*

VELOCITY [velocité, *F.* of *velocitas*, *L.*] Swiftnes, Nimbiencis.

VELOCITY [in *Natural Philosophy* and *Mechanicks*] that Swiftnes by which a Body passes a certain Space in a certain Time.

VELTRARIA [Old Law] the Office of a Dog-leader or Courser.

VELTRARIUS [veautre, *F.* *vestro*, *Ital.*] one who leads Grey-hounds, or Hunting-dogs.

VELVET [velulo, *Ital.* *velours*, *F.*] a Sort of fine shagged Silk Manufacture.

VELVET-Runner, a Water-Fowl, whose Feathers are black and smooth as Velvet.

VELUM *Quadragesimale* [in *Ancient Records*] a Vell or Piece of Hangings formerly drawn before the Altar in Lent, as a Token of Mourning and Sorrow.

VENA Cava [in *Anatomy*] the largest Vein, so called from its great Cavity or hollow Space.

VENA Porta [in *Anatomy*] the Port Vein, which enters the Liver through two Eminences called *Portæ*, i. e. Gates. *L.*

VENA Pulmonica [Anat.] a small Vein which creeps along upon the *Bronchia* of the *Aëra Arteria* in the Lungs.

VENÆ Lactæ [in *Anatomy*] the *Lactæ*

or *Milky Veins*, so named from the white Colour of the Chyle which is carried by them. *L.*

VENÆ Lymphaticæ [in *Anatomy*] certain Veins which receive the *Lymphæ* from the conglobate Glandules. *L.*

VENÆ Præputii [in *Anatomy*] certain Veins arising from the Capillary Ends of the Artery of the Penis, called *Pudenda*. *L.*

VENÆ Scelis [in *Surgery*] the opening of a Vein, the letting Blood. *L.*

VEN'AL [venalis, *L.*] that is to be sold, that does any Thing for Gain; mean, base. *F.*

VENALITY [venalité, *F.* *venalitas*, *L.*] a being venal; Saleableness.

VENAT'ICK [venaticus, *L.*] belonging to Hunting or Chasing. *L.*

VENATIO [in *Old Records*] the Prey taken in Hunting, Venison.

VENATION, the Exercise of Hunting or Chasing.

To **VEND** [vendre, *F.* *vendere*, *L.*] to sell, to set to Sale, to put off Commodities.

VEN'DEE [Law Term] the Person to whom any Thing is sold.

VEN'DER, a Seller.

VEN'DIBLE [vendibilis, *L.*] that is to be sold; that may be put off, saleable.

VEN'DIBLENESS, the being saleable.

To **VEN'DICATE** [vendicare, *F.* *vindicatum*, *L.*] to challenge or claim.

VENDICATION, a challenging to one's self, a claiming. *F.* of *L.*

VENDITION, a selling or pottling off Commodities, &c. *L.*

VEN'DITIONI *expensæ*, a Judicial Writ, directed to the Under-Sheriff, enjoining him to sell Goods, which by Order he had formerly taken into his Hands, for the satisfying a Judgment given in the King's Court. *L.*

VEN'DITOR *Regis* [Law Term] the King's Seller or Salesman.

VEN'DOR [Law Term] a Seller.

To **VENE'ER**, to make a Kind of Manquery or inland Work.

VENEER'ING [among *Joiners*, *Cabinet-Makers*, &c.] a Sort of inland Wood.

VEN'EFICE, a poisoning. *F.*

VEN'EFICK [veneficus, *L.*] belonging to the Art of making Poison, poisonous.

VENENE'EROUS [venenifer, *L.*] bearing Poison.

VENENOS'ITY [venenositas, *L.*] Fulness of Poison.

VENENOUS [venenosus, *F.* *venenosus*, *L.*] full of Poison.

VEN'ERABLE [venerabilis, *L.*] worthy of Reverence, Honour, Respect.

VEN'ERABLENESS, awful Respect.

VEN'ERABLY, reverently.

To **VEN'ERATE** [venerare, *F.* *venerationem*, *L.*] to reverence, respect, or honour.

VENERATION, Reverence, great Respect.

VEN'ERIAL } [venerialis, *F.* *venereus*,
VEN'REOUS } *L.* of *Venus*, the God-

dess of Lust] pertaining to *Veneris*, lasciv.

VENE'REAL

VENE'RAL Disease [among Physicians] a violent Distemper, commonly called the French Pox.

VENERIS Oeftrum, the Heat of Love, or the utmost Ecstasy of Enjoyment in Coition. L.

VENERIS Oeftrum [in Anatomy] the same as *Chloris*. L.

VENERY [*veneria*, F.] the Act of Copulation, Lustfulness.

VENERY [*venaria*, F. *venatura*, L.] the Art or Exercise of Hunting wild Beasts, which are called Beasts of VenerY.

VENESECTION [*vena* and *sectio*, L.] Blood-letting, Phlebotomy.

VE'NEW. See *Venus*.

TO VENGE [*venger*, F.]. to avenge or punish.

VEN'GEANCE, Revenge. F.

Where Vice goes before, Geugence follows after.

The Notion of Impunity often animates ill disposed Persons to the Commission of flagrant Crimes; which would never have been perpetrated, had the Verity of this Proverb been impressed on the Minds of those Delinquents; for certain it is, however slowly Vengeance may seem to move, it will absurdly overtake the Offender at last; and by how much it is the longer in coming, being once arrived, it will fall on them the heavier, according to that Maxim. *Though Justice has Leaden Feet, it has Iron Hands*; and to *Rare antecessentem sensillum deseruit pede penna claudo*. Hor.

VENIAL [*venial*, F. *venialis*, L.] pardonable, or which may be forgiven, as a *Peccata Sin* or *Fault*.

VENIRE facias, a Writ which lies for the summoning of twelve Men upon the Jury to try the Cause, where the two Parties plead and come to Issue.

VEN'ISON [*venison*, F. which *Salmastus* crives of *venyion*, Gr. that which is caught in Hunting] the Flesh of a Beak, or other wild casts of Chace.

VEN'ITARIUM [so called of *Venite vultus Dominus*, L.] O come let us sing unto the Lord, &c. which was written with musical notes, as it were to be sang in Cathedral churches, at the beginning of Mattins] a ymn-book or Psalter.

VEN'OM [*venim* or *venin*, F. of *venenum*,] a certain malignant Quality in some Creatures and Plants which is dangerous and destructive to others; Poison.

VEN'OMOUS [*venimous*, F. *venosus*, L.] full of Venom or Poison; poisonous.

VEN'OMOUSLY, in a venomous Manner.

VEN'OMOUSNESS, Poisonousness.

VEN'OUS [*venosus*, h.] full of Veins.

VENT [of *ventus* or *ventus*, F. a Rime or

Chink, or of *ventus*, L. Wind] the Air, Wind or Passings out of a Vessel.

VENT [*venta*, F. *venta*, Ital. of *vendere*, L. to sell] the Sale or uttering of Commodities.

VENT [*Gunnery*] the Difference between the Diameter of a Bullet, and the Diameter of the Bore of a Cannon.

To **VENT** [*ventare*, Ital.] to give Vent or Air to a Cask.

To **VENT** [*Hunting Term*] to wind or a Spaniel-dog does; to take Breath like an Otter; to disclose one's thoughts; to let Passions breathe out.

To **VENT** [of *vendere*, L. or *vendere*, E.] to sell Commodities.

To **VENT** [among *Glass-Plate Workers*] is to crack in working.

VEN'TAIL, that Part of a Helmet which is made to lift up. *Spene*.

VEN'TANNA, a Window. *Spanish*.

VENTER [in Anatomy] a considerable Cavity or hollow Space in the Body of a living Creature, and is divided into the *Abdomen*, *Thorax*, and *Cavus*.

VENTER [in Law] a Mother, as a *Brother by the same Venter*; is one by the same Mother.

VENTER, is also one of the four Stomachs of Beasts which chew their Cud.

VENTER Infimus [in Anatomy] the lower Part of the Belly. L.

VENTER Equinus, Horse-dung. L.

VENTE'SIMO [in *Magick Books*] signifies twenty. *Ital*.

VENT'ETH into the Wind, snuffs the Wind. *Spene*.

VEN'IDUCT [of *ventus* and *ductus*, L.] a Conveyance of Wind by Pipes, &c.

To **VEN'TILATE** [*ventilar*, F. *ventilatus*, L.] to fan or winnow; to gather Wind; to give Vent.

VEN'TILATED [*ventilatus*, L.] fanned or cooled.

VENTILA'TION, a fanning or gathering Wind; a winnowing of Corn.

VENTHA'FOR, an Instrument to supply close Places with Air.

VEN'TORIUM [*Old Law*] a Wind Fan for winnowing of Corn.

VEN'TOSE [*ventosus*, F. *ventosus*, L.] windy; also empty, bragging, vaunting.

VEN'TOSE [*ventosus*, F.] a Copping-Glass.

VEN'TOSITY [*ventositas*, L.] Windiness, or Wind pent up in an human Body.

VEN'TOU'SING, Cupping. O.

VEN'TRE inquisitio, a Writ for the Search of a Woman who saith she is with Child, and thereby withholdeth Load from him who is next Heir at Law. L.

VEN'TRICLE [*ventricule*, F. *ventriculus*, L.] the Stomach, a Bowel.

VEN'TRICLE [in Anatomy] any round Concavity in the Body.

VEN.

VENTRICULI Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Brain, four Folds in that Part which receive the ferrous Liquors, and convey it to the Nostrils.

VENTRICULI Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Heart, two large Holes, one on the Right Side, which receives the Blood from the *Mass Cava*, and sends it to the Lungs, and the other on the Left, which receives the Blood from the Lungs, and distributes it through the whole Body by the *Arteries*. L.

VENTRULOQUIST [ventrilopans, L.] a Person who speaks inwardly, or as it were from the Belly, as those who are possessed of an evil Spirit. L.

To **VENTURE** [l'adventurer or aventureur, F. *aventurer*, Span.] to hazard, to run a Risk, to expose to Danger.

Nothing certain, nothing true.

This Proverb, though it does not license an inconsiderate *Rashness* in running *Headwards* maugre all *Probability* of Success; yet it is a Spur to Industry and Resolution in any Under taking; it debars from such a *Phylanthropy* and Cow-heartedness, as to be *inactive* at the *Approach* or *Appearance* of any Danger or Disappointment that may possibly occur, so as to make a Person renounce the very *Hope* of succeeding in a *Preferment*, *Profit*, or *Accommodations* of Life, for want of *Courage* to ask a *Favour*, to demand a *Right*, to defend or fight for *Liberty* or *Property*. *Cbi vos s' av-venturiez, non guadagnate*, say the *Italians*; *Qui ne s'aventure pas, ni a cheval ni a mule*; and nearer the *English* Proverb; *Qui s'hazarderis, gagne de moins*, the *French*; and *Quid a-tunc tentare nobis?* the *Latin*.

VENTURER, one that ventures.

VENTURESOME [adventurous, F.] apt to venture too much, bold, hardy.

VENTURESOMELY, boldly, daringly.

VENTURESOMENESS, Boldness, Daringness.

VENTURINE, Powder made of fine Gold-wire, to be strewn upon the first Layer or *Varnish* laid in *Japanning*.

VENTUROUS, daring, audacious, bold.

VENTUROUSLY, daringly, boldly.

VENUE [in *Law*] the Place next to that where the Thing in Trial is supposed to have been done.

VENU } [in *Fencing*] a Thrust or Push.

VENY }

VENUS, the Goddess of Love and Beauty; also the Evening Star. L.

VENUS [with *Chymists*] Copper Metal.

VENUS [in *Heraldry*] the green Colour in the Coats of *Sovereign Princes*.

VENUS Comb, Herb, Bush, Looking-Glass, Naval-Wart, several Sorts of Herbs.

VENUST [venustus, L.] beautiful.

VEPRECOSE [vepricosus, L.] full of Brambles.

VERACITY [veritas, L.] a saying Truth; the Quality or Virtue of speaking Truth.

VERAMENT [verament, F.] in Truth.
A VERB [verbum, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech in *Grammar*, which signifies *doing*, *suffering*, or *being*, in that Thing or Person to which it is joined.

VERBAL [verbalis, L.] of a Verb; delivered in Words, by Word of Mouth.

VERBALITY, or being, in that Thing or Person to which it is joined.
To **VERBALIZE** [verbalizer, F.] to be tedious in Discourse, to make many Words.
VERBALLY, by Words only.

VERBALS [in *Grammar*] Nouns derived from Verbs.

VERBATIM, in the same Words, or Word by Word. L.

VERBERABLE [verberabilis, L.] that may be beaten; worthy to be beaten.

To **VERBERATE** [verberatus, L.] to beat or strike.

VERBERATION, a beating or striking. L.

To **VERBERATE** [verberatus, L.] to noise abroad.

VERBOSE [verbosus, L.] full of Words, talkative.

VERBOSITY [verbositas, F. *verbositas*, L.] a being verbose, the using many Words.

VERDANT [verdant, F. q. & *viridis*, or *virens*, L.] green.

VERDEGREEN [verdes, or verdigris, F. q. & *viride* *Aris*, L. the Green of *Ars*, Dr. T. H.] a green Substance made of the Rust of Copper, contracted by being treated with the Huffs of pressed Grapes.

VERDEGREEN } [a *Paint*] a Sort of
VERDERET } Magistery made of the common Verdegreen.

VERDELO, a Sort of Green Marble used as a Touchstone for trying Gold and other Metals. *Lead*.

VERDERER, } a judicial Officer of the
VERDEROR, } King's Forest, whose Business is properly to look to the Vert, and see it well maintained; sworn to keep the Offices of the King's Forest, to inquire the Attachment of all Manner of Trespasses committed there.

VERDICT [q. *vere dictum*, L. a true Report] the Jury's Answer upon any Cause committed to their Examination by a Court of Judicature; *Verdict* is also commonly taken to signify one's Judgment or Opinion about any thing.

VERDITER [verditer, F. of *viridis*, L. green or Verdure] one of the three green Colours generally used by Painters.

VERDOUR } [verdure, F.] the Green-
VERDURE } ness of Trees, Herbs, Leaves, &c.

VERDOY [Heraldry] a Border of a Coat of Arms, charged with any Kinds or Parts of Flowers, Fruits, Seeds, Plants, &c.

VERBOT [Old *Records*] a Packet-Boat, or Transport Vessel.

VEREC'TUM

VERECTUM [in *Dumfry Book*] Fallow Ground.

VERECUND [*verecundus*, L.] modest, shamefaced, bashful.

VERECUNDIUM [*Old Law*] Injury, Trespass, Damage.

VEREDICTUM *Affix* [*Law Term*] the Verdict of an Affix.

VERENDA [in *Anatomy*] the Privy Parts of a Man. L.

VERGE [*virga*, L.] a Rod, Switch, or Wand, a Serjeant's Mace; also a Stick or Rod whereby a Person is admitted Tenant to a Lord of the Manor; also the Compass of a Man's Power; also the Spindle of the Balance of a Watch. L.

VERGE [among *Botanists*] the Edge or Outside of a Leaf.

VERGE [of the *Court*] the Compass, or Extent of the King's Court, formerly of 24 Miles Extent, within the Jurisdiction of the Lord High Steward of the King's Household, called so from the Verge or Staff which the Marshal bears.

To **VERGE** [*vergo*, L.] to tend, to bend downward.

VERGENCY [of *vergo*, L.] a bending or declining away, from or to, inclining.

VERGER [*Sergens à verge*, F. of *virga*, L.] one who carries a white Wand before the Justices of either Bench.

VERGER [of a *Cathedral or Collegiate Church*] an Officer who goes before a Bishop, Dean, &c. and carries a Verge or Rod tipped with Silver.

VERGERE, an Orchard.

VERIDICAL [*veridicus*, F. *veridicus*, L.] speaking the Truth.

To **VERIFICATE** [*verificatum*, L.] to prove a Thing true.

VERIFICATION, a verifying or proving, or making good.

To **VERIFY** [*verifia*, F. *verificatum*, L.] to prove or make good.

To **VERIFY** [F. *Law Term*] to record Edicts or Decrees in their Parliaments.

VERI'LAY, a Roundelay, a rustic Song or Dance.

VERILOQUENT [*veriloquus*, L.] speaking Truth.

VERILY, so Truthly, really.

VERISIMILAR, probable.

VERISIMILITTY, [*verisimilitudo*, L.]

VERISIMILITUDE, the Probability or Likelihood of a Thing.

VERTY [*veritas*, F. *veritas*, L.] Truth.

VERJUICE [*verjus*, F.] the Juice of white and unripe Grapes, Crabs, &c.

VERMICEL [*vermicelli*, L.] a kind of Worms, an Ingredient of Soap made by the *Italians*; of fine Flour and Water into a very soft Paste, forced with a Syringe through a very small Pipe, and rolled up so that it resembles thin Worms.

VERMICOLARES [in *Anatomy*] certain

Muscles of the Body, so named from their resembling Worms by their Figure. L.

VERMICULATED [*vermiculatus*, L.] inlaid, embroidered, wrought with Checquer work or Pieces of divers Colours.

VERMICULATION [among *Botanists*] Worm-eating, the breeding of Worms in Herbs, Plants, Trees, &c. L.

VERMICULATION [among *Physicians*] the Gripping of the Guts.

VERMICULE, a small Grub.

VERMICULOUS, abounding with Grubs.

VERMIFORM [*vermiformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Worm.

VERMIFORMIS *Procrustes* [among *Anatomists*] a bunching Knob of the *Cerebellum*, so named from its Shape. L.

VERMIFUGE [of *vermis*, a Worm, and *fuge*, to put to flight, L.] a Medicine that destroys or expels Worms.

VERMILION [*vermilion*, Ital.] a lively deep red Colour; the natural Sort is found under some almost inaccessible Rocks in Spain; the artificial made of a certain red Sand, near *Ephesus*, or of Brimstone mixed with Quick-silver.

VERMILION *Tincture*, a natural red Dye for the Face.

VERMIN [*vermin*, F. of *vermes*, L.] any Kind of hurtful Creatures or Insects; as Rats, Mice, Lice, Fleas, Bugs, &c.

To **VERMINATE** [*verminatum*, L.] to breed Worms.

To **VERMINATE** [among *Physicians*] to have a Gripping or Wringing in the Belly; to bleed or void Worms.

VERMINATION, a breeding Worms, or Bots; most properly in Cattle. L.

VERMINATION [among *Physicians*] the Wringing of the Guts, as if gnawed by Worms; also a spiding of Worms.

VERMINOUS [*verminosus*, L.] full of Worms, Worm-eaten.

VERMINOUS [of *vermis* and *paris*, L.] breeding Worms.

VERMINOUS [of *vermis* and *viduus*, L.] devouring or destroying Worms.

VERNACULAR [*vernaculus*, a, m, n, L.]

proper and peculiar to the Country one lives or was born in, natural.

VERNAGE [from *verna*] sweet Wine, &c.

VERNAL [*vernalis*, L.] of or belonging to the Spring.

VERNAL *Equinox* [in *Astronomy*] the Time when the Sun enters the Equinox in the Spring of the Year, between the end of *March*, making the Days and Nights of an equal Length.

VERNANT [*vernans*, L.] flourishing in the Spring.

VERNICER [of *S. Veronica*, whose Handkerchief is reported, by the *Papists*, to have the impression of Christ's Face upon it, by wiping his Face upon it as he was carrying the Cross] a Cloth or Napkin

whence is represented the Figure of Christ's Face.

VERNILITY [*vernitas*, L.] servile Carriage, flattering Behaviour.

VERNIX, the Gum of the Juniper-tree, or Varnish made of it. L.

VERNOUS Leaves [*vernus*] such Leaves of Plants that come up in the Spring.

VER'NEL } [*verruilla*, F.] a Belt or Ser-
VER'RIL } rei, a little Brass or Iron Ring at the End of a Case, or Handle of a Tool.

VERRIGULAR Tunic [*in Anatomy*] a certain Coat of the Eye, the same with *Ampibloides*.

VERRUCOSE [*verrucosus*, L.] full of Warts.

VER'RY } [*in Heraldry*] is a Sort of
VAR'RY } Chequer in the Field of a Coat of Arms.

VERSABILITY [*of versabilis*, L.] an Aptness to be turned or wound any Way.

VER'SABLE [*versabilis*, L.] that may be turned or wound.

VER'SATILE [*versatilis*, L.] turning easily, apt to be turned or wound any Way.

VERSATILITY, Quality of changing.

VERSE [*vers.* or *versus*, F. *versus*, L.] an Order of Words having a certain Cadence, and measured by a determinate Number of Feet; which in modern Languages for the most Part end in Rhyme; also a small Portion of a Chapter in the Bible; a Sentence or Clause of a Sentence.

VERVED Sign of an Arch [*among Geometers*] is a Segment of the Diameter of a Circle, which is comprehended between the Foot of the Right Line of the Lower Extremity of the Arch.

VERSEMAN, a Poet.

VER'SICLE [*versiculus*, L.] a little Verse.

VERSCOLOURED [*versicolor*, L.] changing Colour; of sundry and changing Colours.

To **VERIFICATE** [*verificare*, L.] to make Veris.

VERIFICATION, a making of Veris, or the Art of making Veris. F. of L.

VERIFIER [*verificator*, F.] a Maker of Veris, a Poet; but the Word is generally taken in an ill Sense, for a poetry Rhymester.

To **VERIFY** [*verifier*, F. *veris facere*, L.] to make Veris.

VERSION, a Translation out of one Language into another. F. of L.

VERST [*of Ruffs*] three Quarters of an English Mile.

VERT [*in Heraldry*] a green Colour in the Coats of Armour of the Gentry; in the Coats of Nobility is called *Emerald*; in those of Kings *Verm*.

VERT [*vert*, F. of *viridis*, L.] every Thing that grows or bears a green Leaf in a Forest; and is capable of covering a Deer; called also *Green Her*.

Over **VERT**, great Woods.

Under **VERT**, under Woods.

Spots **VERT** [*Forest Law Term*] is all Trees growing in the King's Woods within the Forest; and also all Trees growing in other Men's Woods, if they are such as bear Fruit to feed Deer.

VERTE [*in Medical Books*] signifies turn over Leaf, as *verte folia*, turn over quickly. L.

VERTEBR'LES [*in Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles serving to stretch out all the Vertebrae of the Back.

VERT'EBRES [*vertebrae*, L.] the Joint of the Neck and Back-bone of an Animal. There are seven generally counted in the Neck, twelve in the Back, five in the Loins, and many in the Os Sacrum. F.

VER'TEX [*in Mathematics*] the Top of any Line or Figure.

VERTEX [*in Anatomy*] the Crown of the Head, or that Part of it where the Hair runs as it were round a Point.

VERTEX [*in Astronomy*] that Point in the Heavens directly over our Heads.

VERTEX [*of a Cone, Pyramid, &c.*] is the Point of, the utmost Extremity or End of the Arch, or the Top of a Figure.

VERTEX [*of a Conic Section*] otherwise called *Zenith*, is the Point of the Curve where the Axis cuts it.

VERTEX [*in Geometry*] is the Point of any Angle.

VERTEX of a round Glass [*in Optics*] is the same as its Pole.

VERTIBLE [*vertibilis*, L.] that may be turned.

VERTICAL, belonging to the Veris.

VERTICAL [*in Astronomy*] a Star is said to be *vertical*, when it happens to be in the Point which is just over any Place.

VERTICAL Angles [*in Mathematics*] those Angles which, being opposite to one another, touch only in the angular vertex.

VERTICAL Circles [*in Astronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens, intersecting one another in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and consequently are at Right Angles with the Horizon.

VERTICAL Line [*in Conics*] is a Right Line drawn on the Vertical Plane, and passing through the Vertex of the Cone.

VERTICAL Line [*in Dialing*] a Line on any Place perpendicular to the Horizon.

VERTICAL Plane [*in Dialing*] a Plane perpendicular to the Horizon.

VERTICALLY, a being rightly over one's Head.

VERTICALLY, pointedly, at the Point.

VERTICALURE [*in Astronomy*] the Meridian Circle, so called because it passes through the Zenith or Vertical Point.

VERTICIL'ATE [*verticillatus*, L.] knit together as a Joint; apt to turn.

VERTICILLATE Plants [*in Botany*] are such as have their Flowers intermixed with small Leaves, growing in Maner of Whorls about the Joints of the Stalk.

VERTICITY [*of verticilis*, L.] the Property of the Leadstone, or a tumbled Needle, is

point North or South, or towards the Poles of the World.

VERTIGINOUS [*vertiginosus*, F. *vertiginosus*, L.] giddy.

VERTIGO, a Giddiness, Dissinens, or Swimming in the Head. F. of L.

VERTILLAGO [*of vertere*, L. to turn] a preparing of Ground to receive its Seed, by stirring or turning of it.

VERTUE [*vertus*, F. *virtus*, L.] a Habit of the Soul; by which a Man is inclined to be good, and shun evil; moral Honesty, good Principles. See *Virtue*.

VERTUOSO, an accomplished, ingenious, and enterprising Person, one well versed in Natural Philosophy.

VERTUOUS [*vertuosus*, F. *virtuosus*, L.] inclined or disposed to Virtue. See *Virtuous*.

VERVACTUM, Land that hath been Fallow, and is ploughed in the Spring, to be sown next Year. L.

VERVAIN [*vervains*, F. *verbena*, L.] reckoned by the Ancients among the sacred Herbs.

VERVELES, Labels tied to a Hawk. F.

VERVISE, a Sort of Coarse Woolen Cloth, otherwise called *Plankets*.

VERU, a Comet which resembles a Spit, so called by *Astronomers*.

VERULAM [perhaps of *Ebor*, C. Br. Patness, and *Low*, pleasant, from the Pleasantness and Fertility of the Place] a famous City of England in the Time of the Romans, out of the Reins whereof was raised *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*.

VERY [*of vere*, or *re vera*, L.] truly, indeed, in reality.

VERY LORD and *Very Tenant* [*Law Phrase*] are those who are immediate Lord and Tenant one to the other.

VESICÆ [*Old Records*] Bubbles or Tares.

VESICA [*in Anatomy*] a Bladder, a membranous or skinny Part, in which any Liqueur is contained.

VESICA biliaris [*in Anatomy*] the Gall-bladder, which is a hollow Bag, placed in the under or bottom Side of the Liver, and in Figure resembleth a Pear. L.

VESICA distillatoria [among *Chymists*] is a large Copper-vessel tinued on the inside; used in distilling ardent Spirits, so called, because in Figure it is something like a blown Bladder. L.

VESICA urinaria, the Urine-Bladder. L.

A VESICATORY [*vesicatorium*, L.] any Medicine which serves to raise Blisters or Bladders in the Skin. L.

VESICLE [*vesicula*, L.] a small Cuticle filled or inflated.

VESICULA Follis [*in Anatomy*] the Gall-bladder.

VESICULÆ seminales [*in Anatomy*] the seed-bladder, which consists of many little Cells, somewhat resembling a Bunch of Grapes. L.

VESICULAR, hollow.

VESICULARIS [*in Anatomy*] the lowest Part of the Wind-pipe. L.

VESPER, the Evening Star, the Evening; **VESPERIES**, the last Act or Exercise for taking the Degree of Doctor among the Students.

VES'PERS [*in the Church of Rome*] Evening Songs, or Evening Prayers.

Sicilian **VESPER**, *Vespers* so named, on account of a general Massacre of the French by the Inhabitants of the Island of Sicily. A. C. 1582.

VESPERTILIONUM *Ala* [among *Anatomists*] two broad membranous Ligaments with which the Bottom of the Womb is tied to the Bones of the Flank, so called, because they resemble the Wings of a Bat. L.

VESPERTINE [*vespertinus*, L.] belonging to the Evening.

VESPERTINE [with *Astronomers*] a Planet is said to be *vespertine*, when it sets after the Sun.

VESPERUGO [*in Astronomy*] the Evening Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it shines after Sun-set. L.

A VESSEL [*vasello*, F. *vasello*, Ital. of *vasculum*, L.] a general Name of many Sorts of Utenils to put any Thing in.

A VESSEL [*vaisseau*, F.] a Ship, Bark, Hoy, Lighter, &c.

A VESSEL [among *Anatomists*] a small Conduit or Pipe for conveying the Blood or other Humours of the Body.

A VESSEL of Election } [Scripture]
A VESSEL of Reprobation } Term] is an elect or reprobate Person.

VESSEL of Paper, half a Quarter of a Sheet.

To **VESSEL**, to put into a Vessel, to barrel.

VESSELS [among *Architects*] Ornaments generally set over Cornices, so called, because they represent several Vessels, which were in Use among the Ancients.

VESSES, a Sort of Cloth made in *Suffolk*.

VESSIGIONON [*in Horses*] a Disease, a Kind of Wind-gall or Swelling. F.

To **VEST** [*vestire*, to clothe, L.] to bestow upon, to admit to the Possession of Lands or Tenements.

To **VEST** [*in Law*] is to invest, to give Seisin, to put in full Possession of Lands and Tenements.

VESTA, a Heathen Goddess of the Earth or Nature, under whose Name the ancient Heathens worshipped the Earth and Fire; sometimes considered as the Mother, and at other Times as the Daughter of *Saturn*, to whom *Numa Pompilius*, the King of *Rome*, dedicated an everlasting Fire, and appointed the Priestesses, called *Vestales* or *Vestal Virgins*, to keep it, who were very severely punished whenever they let it go out; in which Case it was not to be lighted again by an earthly Fire, but by the Rays of the Sun; and if ever those *Vestal*

Virgin transgressed the Rules of Chastity, they were buried alive.

VES'TA [in *Old Records*] the Vesture or Crop of Corn, &c. upon the Ground.

VES'TAL *Virgins*, a Sort of Nuns appointed for 30 Years to be Priestesses to the Goddess *Vesta*, and to take Care of the Vestal Fire.

VESTE [of *vestis*, L.] a Sort of Waistcoat, a Garment. F.

VES'TIARY [*vestire*, F. of *vestimentum*, L.] a Place in a Monastery, where the Monks Cloaths are laid up; the Friars Wardrobe.

VES'TIBULE [*vestibula*, F. *vestibulum*, L.] a Porch or Entry into a House.

VES'TIBULUM [in *Anatomy*] a Cavity in the Bone of the Ear, called *Or passivum*. L.

To **VES'TIGATE** [*vestigatum*, L.] to trace, or follow by the Track, to seek out or search diligently.

VES'TIGATION, a tracing, a seeking or searching diligently.

VES'TIGE [*vestigia*, L.] Footstep, Traces.

VES'TIGIA of *Tendons* [among *Naturalists*] are the little Hollows in the Shells of Fishes, formed for the fastening the Tendons of their Muscles.

VES'TIMENT [*vestimentum*, F. *vestimentum*, L.] Raiment, Clothing, Habit.

VESTMENT [among *Roman Catholics*] a Priest's upper Garment, worn when he says Mass.

VESTRY [*vestiaris*, Ital. of *vestiarium*, L.] a Room adjoining to a Church where the Priest's Vestments and sacred Utensils are kept; an Assembly of the Heads of the Parish usually held in that Place.

VESTRY Clerk, an Officer or Scrivener who keeps the Parish Accounts.

VESTRY Keeper, a Sexton, whose Office is to look after the Vestry.

VESTRY Men [of a Parish] a select Number of the principal Inhabitants, who annually choose Officers for the Parish, and take Care of its Affairs, so called because they usually meet in the Vestry of the Church.

VES'TU [in *Heraldry*] is when there is in an Ordinary some Division only by Lines, and signifies *clothed*.

VESTU'RA [Old Law], a Crop of Corn or Grass. L.

VESTURA [among the *Fenicks*] the equal Possession of an Estate, &c.

VESTURE [*vestire*, F. of *vestis*, L.] a Garment, any Cloathing.

VESTURE [in Law] an Admittance to a Possession, or the Profit arising from it.

VESTURE of an *Acres of Land* [Old Statute Law] the Profit arising from it.

VETCH'ES [*vicia*, F. *vesicia*, Ital. of *vicia*, L.] Chick-peas, a Kind of Pulse.

VETCHY-BED, a Bed of Pease straw. Sp.

VETERAN [*veteran*, F. *veteranus*, L.] serving long in a Place or Office.

VETERAN Soldier, an old Soldier, one who has served long in the Wars; in *Law* an Officer of twenty Years standing.

VETERINARIA Medicines, Physick for Cattle. L.

VETERINARIOUS, a Farrier or Horse-leech; a Horse-Courser, or one who lets out Horses for Hire. L.

VETERINUS, a Lethargy or drowsy Disease, a conjoined Desire of Sleeping; the Drowsiness, Sluggishness, Slothfulness. G.

VETITUM Nominum [Law Term], an unlawful Name, or forbidden Distress, is when a Bailiff distrains Cattle or Goods, and his Lord forbids him to deliver them to the Sheriff, who comes to replevy them.

VETURINO [in *Italy*] one who lets out Horses, is a Guide to Travellers, and brings back the Horses.

VETUST [*vetustas*, L.] old, ancient.

To **VEX** [*vexa*, F. *vexare*, L. *vexum*, Test.] to tease, to trouble, to oppress, to torment.

VEXA'TION, Disquiet, or Trouble of Mind, Disturbance. F. of L.

VEXA'TIOUS [*vexans*, or *vexandus*, L.] that causes Trouble or Grief; burdensome, troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY, troublefomely.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS, Troublefomness.

VEX'ER, one who vexes.

VEKILLA'TION, a Company under one Standard. L.

V. G. [a Contraction of *verbi gratia*, L. i. e. to instance in a Word] an usual Character for *Maxims*, or for *Instances*.

UG'LILY, in an ugly Manner.

UG'LINESS, Misshapeness, Deformity.

UG'LY [*Ugly* derives it of *ugly*, but Skinner of *Oga*, Horror, *g. d. Ognis*, See. horrible, dreadful] of an ill or deformed Shape or Countenance.

UG'SUMNESS, Terribleness. G.

UG'UALE } [in *Math*]

UG'UALEMENT } signifies equal or equilly. Ital.

VI ET ARMIS [i. e. by Force and Arms, a Law Term] used in an Indictment, to denote the forcible and violent Commission of any Crime. L.

VI licet amovenda, a Writ lying when Debats being between two Parsons or Provosts for a Church, one of them makes a forcible Entry into it, with a great Number of Laymen, and holds the other out. L.

VI licet amovenda, a Writ served when a Bishop has certified into the Court of Chancery, that the Parson of any Church within his Jurisdiction is kept out of his Church or Glebe by a Lay-Force. L.

VIA circuli [among *Astronomers*] in the Space of 45 Degrees, comprehended within the second half of *Libra*, and the whole Sign *Scorpio*, by reason of several ill-boding fixed Stars placed in it. L.

VIA cambata [in *Palmistry*] is the LINE of *Sarum* when parted. L.

VIA lactea [in *Astronomy*] is a white Circle which encompasses the whole Firmament, composed of an infinite Number of small Stars (distinguishable by the Help of a Telescope) but not by the bare Eye, which may be seen in a clear Night, commonly called the Milky Way. L.

VIA lactea [in *Governancy*] is a Line running from that which is termed *Ribbles*; to another which is called *Senial*. L.

VIA prima [among *Physicians*] the Stomach and intestine *Duodenum* and *Trepanum*. L.

VIA regia [in *Law Terms*] the King's Highway or Common road; called the King's High-way, because it is appointed by him; and under his Protection. L.

VIA Solis [among *Astronomers*] the *Ecliptic* Line, so called, because the Sun never goes out of it. L.

VIA Salis [in *Palmistry*] a straight Line which runs downward from the Knob at the Root of the Ring Finger, thro' the Hollow of the Hand. L.

VIAL [*Pbige*, E. of *glass*, Gr.] a small thin Glass Bottle.

VIAND [*vivanda*, F. of *vita*, F. Life, as *vivitas* of *vivanda*, L.] Meat, Food, Victuals.

VYARY [*viarius*, L.] belonging to Ways.

VYATICK [*vaticana*, L.] belonging to a Journey.

VIA TICUM [*vaticum*, F.] all Manner of Provisions for a Journey. L.

VIATICUM [among the *Roman Catholics*] the Sacrament given to dying Persons.

VIBEX [with *Physicians*] a black and blue Spot occasioned by a Flux of Blood.

To **VIBRATE** [*vibratus*, L.] to shake, to brandish; also to swing to and fro.

VIBRATION, a brandishing, a shaking.

VIBRATION [*Mechanicks*] the Swing or regular Motion of a *Pendulum* in a Clock, of which there are 3600 in an Hour; or a Weight hung by a String on a Point.

VIBRATING Motion [among *Naturalists*] a very quick and short Motion of the solid Parts of Bodies, caused by the Pulse or Stroke of some Bodies upon them.

VIBRISANT [*vibrans*, G.] quavering.

VICAR [*Vicarius*, F. *vicarius*, L.] properly one that is in another's Stead or Room, a Deputy; but the Word is chiefly used for the Parson of a Parish where the Tithes are impropriated.

VICAR General, a Title given by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, with a full Power to oversee the Clergy, and to regulate all Matters relating to Church Affairs.

GRAND VICAR to the Pope, a Cardinal who has Jurisdiction over all Secular and Regular Priests, and also over the Jews in the City of Rome, &c.

VICARAGE [*vicaria*, or *vicariat*, F. *vi-*

carium, or *vicaratus*, L.] the Spiritual Cure or Benefice of a Vicar.

VICARAGE endowed, is one which has a sufficient Residue for the Maintenance of the Vicar, when the Benefice is impropriated.

VICARAGE [*Edictum*, *occasions* *vulgaris* *Recognitionis*, &c.] is a Writ that lies for a Spiritual Person in Prison, upon Forfeiture of a Recognition, without the King's Writ. L.

VICARIOUS [*vicarius*, F. *vicarius*, L.] belonging to a Vicar; subordinate.

VICARSHIP, Office of a Vicar.

VICE [*vitium*, L.] an Habit the contrary to Virtue; Sin, Lewdness, Debauchery. F.

A **VICE** [probably of *vicio* or *vicio*, L. instead of another, *q. d.* some Instrument which serves instead of, or does the Office of, a Person] an Instrument used by Smiths and other Artificers to hold Iron or any Thing fast, while they file or work it.

A **VICE** [among *Glassers*] an Instrument with two Wheels, made Use of in drawing their Lead for Glazing-work.

VICE, the Nuel or Spindle of a winding Stair-case. *Chanc.*

VICE [of *vicio* or *vicio*, L. i. e. instead of] in Composition of *English Words* implies a Subordination, or the supplying another's Place; as,

VICE-Admiral, one of the three principal Officers of the Royal Navy, who commands the second Squadron, and has his Flag set up in the Foretop of his Ship.

VICE-Admiralty, Office of Vice-Admiral.

VICE-Chamberlain [of the King's Household] a great Officer at Court next to the Lord-Chamberlain, who, in his Absence, has the Comptrol and Command of all Officers belonging to that Part of the King's Household, which is called the Chamber, or above Stairs.

VICE-Chancellor [of an University] an eminent Professor, chosen annually to manage Affairs in the Absence of the Chancellor.

VICE-Comitus, a Viscount or Sheriff. L.

VICE-Dominus Abbatie seu Ecclesie [*Civil Law Term*] the Law-Advocate, or Protector of an Abbey or Church.

VICE-Dominus Episcopi [*Canon Law*] the Official, Commissary, or Vice-General of a Bishop. L.

VICE-Gerent [*vice gerens*, L.] one who governs or acts for or under another; a Deputy, a Lieutenant.

VICE-Gerency, Office of Vice-Gerent.

VICE-Roy, a Deputy King, one who governs a State instead of a King. F.

VICE-Royalty [*Vice Royauté*, F.] the Place and Dignity of a Vice-Roy.

VICE, a Jester in a Play; also a Spindle in a Press.

VICE versa, on the contrary. L.

VICINARIY [*vicinarius*, L.] belonging to twenty.

To **VICILATE**. See to *Villate*.

VICTIMUM [*Low Word*] the same as *Vene*; which see.

VICINAGE } [*vicinage*, F. *vicinia* or
VICINITY } *vicinitas*, L.] Neighbour-
hood, Nearness.

VICINAL [*vicinalis*, L.] of or belonging to Neighbours.

VICIOUS [*vicinus*, F.] given to Vice, sinful, wicked, naughty, lewd.

VICIOUSLY, wickedly, facetiously.

VICIOUSNESS, Wickedness, Fashions.

VICIS & *venalis mandatum*, a Writ against a Mayor, Bailiff, &c. for not taking care that the Streets be well cleaned.

VICISITUDE [*vicissitudo*, L.] Change or Turn; foccuring of one Thing after another; as the *Vicissitudes of the Seasons*, &c. F.

VICONTIEL } [*Low Term*] belonging
VICOUNTIEL } to the Sheriff, as *Writs Vicontiel*, i. e. such as are triable in the County Court before the Sheriff, and determinable by him without Assize.

VICONTIELS } [*Low Term*] can-

VICONTIEL RENTS } *tain Fama*, for which a Sheriff pays a Rent to the King, and makes the best Profit he can for them.

VICOUNT } [*vicomtes*, F. *viccomes*,
VISCOUNT } L.] originally it signified a Sheriff, or the Governor of a Province, but now a Nobleman next in Dignity to an Earl.

VICOUNTESS } [*vicomtesse*, F. *vic-*
VISCOUNTESS } *comitissa*, L.] the Wife of a Viscount.

VICTIM [*victime*, F. *victima*, L.] a Sacrifice, properly a Beast killed in Sacrifice after a Victory.

VICTOR [*victor*, L.] Conqueror, Vanquisher.

VICTORIACUS, a Roman Coin, worth about 3d. 3grs. *English*, stamped with the Image of Victory.

VICTORIOUS [*victoriosus*, F. *victoriosus*, L.] that has got a Victory or Conquest.

VICTORIOUSLY, like a Conqueror.

VICTORIOUSNESS, the being Conqueror.

VICTORY [*victoria*, F. *victoria*, L.] the Overthrow or Defeat of an Enemy, getting the upper Hand or better of one in any Thing.

To **VICTUAL** [*victum præbere*, L.] to furnish with Victuals or Provisions.

VICTUALLER [*victualis*, F.] one who furnishes with, or provides Victuals; an Ale-house Keeper; a small Ship or Vessel that carries Provisions for a Fleet.

VICTUALS [*victualia*, F. *victus*, L.] Provisions, Food, Things necessary for Life, as Meat, Drink, &c.

VICTUS RATIO [among Physicians] a particular Manner of Living for the Preservation of Health, and Prevention of Disease. L.

VICIAM [in France] the Judge of a Bishop's temporal Jurisdiction.

VIDELICET, *viz.* to wit, that is, L.

VEDUITATIS *Professio*, the making a solemn Profession of living a Chaste Widow, a Custom of old observed in England, attended with divers Ceremonies. L.

VIDUITY [*viduitas*, F. *viduitas*, L.] the State or Condition of a Widow, Widowed.

To **VIDE**, to contrast, to contend.

VENDED [of *vianda*, F.] having plenty of Meat, furnished with Provisions. O.

VIEW [*visus*, F.] the Sight, or the Act of seeing; Prospect, Survey.

VIEW [in Law] the Act of Viewing, is when an Action is brought, and the Tenant knows not what Land the Demandant asks, the Tenant shall *pray the View*.

VIEW [among Hunters] the Print of the Feet of a Fallow Deer on the Ground.

VIEW OF FRANK PLEDGE [Low Term] the Office of the Sheriff, or looking to the King's Peace, and seeing that every Man be in full Pledge.

To **VIEW** [*visit*, F.] to take a View of, to look upon, to examine.

To **VIEW** a Place [Military Term] is to ride about it before the laying of a Siege, in order to observe the Strength or Weakness of its Situation and Fortifications.

VIEWERS [in Law] are such Person who are sent by a Court to view any Place or Person in Question, as to the Situation of a Place, where a Fact was committed, of a Person in case of Sickness, &c.

VIEWLESS, not discernible, unseen.

VIGESIMAL [*vigesimalis*, L.] the twentieth.

VIGESIMATION [among the Romans] putting to Death every twentieth Man.

VIGIL [*vigilia*, F. *vigilia*, L.] the Eves Day next before a Holy Day; so called, because in ancient Times Christians used thus to watch, fast, and pray in Churches.

VIGILANCE } [*vigilantia*, F. *vigilantia*,
VIGILANCY } L.] Watchfulness, good

Head, Application of Mind.

VIGILANT [*vigilans*, L.] watchful, very diligent, careful, circumspect, wary. F.

VIGILANTLY, watchfully, carefully.

VIGILANTNESS, Watchfulness, Carefulness.

VIGILS [*vigilia*, F. *vigilia*, L.] are those Fasts which the Church has thought fit to establish before certain Festivals, in order to prepare the Mind for a due Observation of the ensuing Solemnity.

VIGINTI VIRI, 20 Magistrates of equal Authority.

VIGONNE [*vignon*, F.] a Sort of Spanish Wool, or a Hat made of that Wool.

VIGOROSO } [in *Mythic* Sense]

VIGOROSAMENTE } signifies to play or sing with Strength and Vigour. Ital.

VIGOROUS [*vigorosus*, F. *vigorosus*, L.] lively, lusty, stout, brisk, full of Vigour or Courage, mettlesome.

VIGOROUSLY, lively, stoutly.

VIGOR-

VIGOROUSNESS, *Livelihood, Strength, Vigour*, *F. of vigor, L.*

VIGOUR [*vigour, F. of vigor, L.*] Strength, Stoutness, Sprightliness.

VILE [*vilis, L.*] of no Account, despicable, mean, paltry, base, wicked. *F.*

VILE/LY, meanly, basely.

VIL/NESS [*vilitas, L.*] Meanness, Baseness, Wickedness.

To **VILIFY** [*vilifera, F. of vilis, and facis, L.*] to set light by, to set at naught, to despise, to abuse.

VILITY [*vilitas, F. vilitas, L.*] Vileness, Meanness, Cheapness.

VILL [*villa, F. villa, L.*] a *Law Word*, sometimes taken for a Parish, or a Part of it, and sometimes for a Manour.

VILLA, a Village, a Manour House out of a City, &c. a Farm-House, or Home-Stall, &c.

VILLA Regia, a Title antiently given to those Villages, where the Kings of England had a Royal Seat, and held the Manour in their own Demesne. *L.*

VILLAGE [*villagium, Ital. of villa, L.*] a Number of Country Houses, or Cottages, without any Wall or Inclosure. *F.*

VILLAGER [*villagium, F. villager, L.*] an Inhabitant of a Village.

VILLAIN [*villain, F. villans, Ital. of villanus, L. or of vills, vils, or villa, L.*] formerly a Country Farmer, a Man of low and servile Condition, who had a small Portion of Cottages and Land allotted him, for which he was dependant on his Lord, and bound to certain Work and corporal Service; but now it is most commonly used in a bad Sense, and denotes an utmost Rogue, or pitiful, sordid Fellow.

Pure VIL/LAIN, one whom the Lord might put out of his Lands, Tenements, Goods, and Chattels, at Pleasure, and also might take Redemption of to marry his Daughter, and to make him free. The Law concerning such stands yet unrevoked; but is grown so obsolete, that there are not in England any such Slaves.

VIL/LAIN in Gravel [*Law Term*] one who was immediately bound to the Person of his Lord and Heirs.

VIL/LAIN *Regardant to a Manour* [*Law Term*] one who was bound to his Lord, as a Member belonging and joined to a Manour of which the Lord was Owner. These were the same with the *Pure Villains* above described.

VIL/LAIN Fleas, a Fleace of Wool shorn from a Scabby Sheep. - *O. S.*

VIL/LAINOUS [*of vilain, F.*] base, wicked, shameful, pitiful.

VIL/LAINOUS Judgment [*Law Term*] a judgement or Sentence which casts the Re- proach of Villainy and Shame on him against whom it is given, as a Conspirator, Perjuror, &c.

VIL/LAINOUSLY, in a villainous Man- ner.

VIL/LAINOUSNESS, Wickedness, Baseness.

VILLA'NI [*in old English*] a Sort of servile Tenants, so called because they were *Vills* at *Glaba* amongst the *Latins*; held some Cottages and Lands, which they are charged for with certain fixed servile Offices, and were conveyed as an Estate or Appurtenance of the Manour which they belonged. See *Villain*.

VILLA'NIS Regis substractis reducendis; a Writ to bring back the King's Bondsmen, that have been carried away by others out of his Royal Manours. *L.*

VILL'ANY [*villanus, F.*] Baseness, Wickedness, Lewdness.

VILLENAGE } the meanest Tenure
VIL'LANAGE } anciently belonging to Lands or Tenements; whereby the Tenant was bound to all Manner of servile Work for the Lord, which he commanded, fit for a Villain to do, although every one who held in Villenage was not a Villain or Bondman.

Tenant in VILLENAGE; Tenants of base Tenure, those we now call Copyholders.

VILLI [*in Botany*] a Sort of small Hair, growing on some Trees.

VILLOUS [*villofus, L.*] shaggy, rough.

VIMINAL [*viminalis, L.*] of or belonging to Twigs.

VIMINEOUS [*viminalis, L.*] Shade of Twigs.

VINA'LIA { with the ancient Romans } Feast made at the first broaching or tacking their Wines, St. Martin's Feast.

VIN'CENT [*vincens, of vincere, L. q. d. a Conqueror*] a proper Name of Men.

VIN'CI/BL [*vincibilis, L.*] that may be overcome or vanquished.

VIN'CI/BL/NESS, Liability to be conquered.

VIN'CTURE [*vincitura, L.*] a Binding.

VIN'CU/LUM, a Term in Fluxions, implying that some compound surd Quantity is multiplied into a Fluxion.

VINDE'MIAL [*vindemiatus, L.*] belonging to a Vintage.

To **VINDE'MIATE** [*vindemiatus, L.*] to gather Grapes, or other ripe Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, &c.

VINDE'MIATORY [*vindemiatorius, L.*] belonging to a Vintage.

VINDIA'TRIX, a Vine.

VINDEMIATRIX [*in Astronomy*] a fixed Star of the third Magnitude, in the Constellation *Pegasi*, whose Longitude is 185 Degrees, 25 Minutes, Latitude 10 Degrees, 15 Minutes.

To **VINDE'CAT** [*vindicatus, L.*] to defend, to maintain, to clear or justify, to make an Apology for.

VINDICA'TION, a defending, clearing, or justifying, Defence, Apology. *F. of L.*

VINDICA'TOR, a Person who vindicates, a Defender. *L.*

VINDICTIVE [*vindicatus, L.*] revengeful.

VINDICTIVELY, revengefully.

VINDICTIVENESS, Revengefulness.

A VINE [*Vitis*, *F.* *Vitis*, *L.*] a Plant or Tree that bears Grapes.

VINE-Frotter { an Insect that gnaws
VINE-Grub { Vines.

VINE-Pear, a Pear ripe in *October*.

VIN'EGAR [*vinagre*, *F.* *q. vinum acru*, *L.* sharp Wine] Wine or other Liqueur made sharp for Sauces.

VIN'EROUS, hard to please. *N. C.*

VIN'EW [probably of *foveus*, *F.* of *foveus*, to grow flat, *q. d. vianis*, *L.* having lost the Spirit]. Mouldiness, Hoariness, Mustiness.

VINEYARD [*Wingart*, *Sax.* *Weingarten*, *Teut.* *viingard*, *Dan.* *viingard*, *Du.*] a Piece of Ground set with Vines.

VIN'NET, a Printer's Border, Flower, or Flourish, &c.

A VINIPOSE [*Viniposita*, *L.*] a Wine-bibber, a Drunkard.

VINOLENCY [*vinolentia*, *L.*] Drunkenness.

VIOLENT [*violentus*, *L.*] drunken, or given to drink much Wine.

VINOUS [*vinosus*, *F.* *vinus*, *L.*] of, or that has the Smell or Taste of Wine.

VINTAGE [*vinis*, of *vendange*, *O. F.* of *vindemia*, *L.*] Vine-harvest for Grape-gathering; the Season for such gathering.

VINTAGER [*vinivorus*, *F.*] a Grape-gatherer.

VINT'NER [*vinarius*, *Ital.* *vinarius*, *L.*] a Seller of Wine, a Tavern-keeper.

VINTRY [*vinaria*, *L.*] a Wine Cellar, or a Place noted for the Sale of Wine.

V'NUM Hippocratum [so called of *Momica Hippocrate*, or *Hippocrate's* Sleeve, through which it was strained] Hippocras, a spiced Wine, in which Sugar and Spice have been steeped for some Time.

V'NUM medicatum [among *Physicians*] Wine in which Medicines have been infused for the Use of sick People. *L.*

V'OL [*violla*, *F.* *viola*, *Ital.*] a musical Instrument.

V'OL [of *vellenda*, *L.* pulling] a Term used among Mariners, when a three-footed Rope is bound fast with Nippers to the Cable, and brought to the Jeer Capstan, for the better weighing of the Anchor.

V'OLLA, a Viol, a Musical Instrument, the Neck of which is divided into half Notes by seven Frets fixed thereon, and is commonly strung with six Strings, and sometimes with seven. And they are of several Sorts and Sizes. *Ital.* *Vi.*

V'IOLA Tenora, a Tenor Viol. *Ital.*

V'IOLO Bassa, a Bass Viol. *Ital.*

V'IOLA d'Amore, a Kind of Treble Viol, strung with Wire, and so called, because of its soft and sweet Tone. *Ital.*

V'IOLA Bassarda, a Bassard Viol. *Ital.*

Bass Viola, strung and fretted like a Bass Viol. *Ital.*

V'IOLA Di Gamba, a Bass Viol, which is so called from *Gamba* the Leg; because the common Way of playing upon it is by holding it between the Legs. *Ital.*

V'IOLETABLE [*violabilis*, *L.*] that may be violated.

V'IOLEACEOUS [*violaceus*, *L.*] of a Violet Colour, or like a Violet.

To **V'IOLEATE** [*violare*, *F.* *violare*, *L.*] to infringe, break, or transgress; to ravish or force a Woman.

To **V'IOLEATE Churches**, to commit profane and wicked Actions there.

V'IOLEATION, the Act of breaking, transgressing, &c. *L.*

V'IOLEATOR [*violator*, *F.*] a Transgressor, &c.

V'IOLENCE [*violencia*, *L.*] Vehemence, Boisterousness, Edginess, Earnestness, Force; or Constraint used unadvisedly, Oppression, Outrage. *F.*

V'IOLENT [*violens*, *L.*] forcible, vehement, boisterous, furious, toilsome, hard, strong, sharp. *F.*

V'IOLENT Signs [among *Astrologers*] are such in which the ill-boding Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*, have any notable Dignities; as *Aries*, *Libra*, *Virgo*, *Capricornus*, and *Aquarius*; also those in which there are any violent fixed Stars of Noct; as *Corpus Algid* in *Taurus*, &c.

V'IOLENTLY, forcibly, vehemently.

V'IOLENTNESS, Force, Vehemence.

V'IOLET [*violacea*, *F.* *violacea*, *Span.* of *viola*, *L.*] a Plant bearing a sweet-scented Flower, of which, besides the common, there are several Sorts, as the *Calabria Core* and *Davis's Violet*.

V'IOLET-Apple, a Sort of Apple whose Pulp is delicate.

V'IOLET-Marian, a Flower called also *Canterbury Bell*.

V'IOLET'TA, a small or Treble Viola. *Ital.*

V'IOLIN' [*violina*, *Ital.* *violina*, *F.*] a musical Instrument well known.

V'IOLINIS'TA, one who plays on a Viol or Viola. *Ital.*

V'OLINO, a Violin or Fiddle.

V'IOLENO CONCERTANTE, or *Concertisti*, or *di Concerto*, are Violins, either first or second, which play throughout, to distinguish them from those called *Ripieno*, which play only here and there, and in the full Parts or Obbligato. *Ital.*

V'IOLENO Ripieno, a Violin of the full Parts. *Ital.*

V'IOLIST, one well skilled in playing upon the Violin, or that teaches the Art of playing on it.

V'IOLENCCEL'LO, signifies a small Bass Violin, just half as big as a common Bass Violin.

line, in Length, Breadth, and Thickness, whose Strings being but half the Length of the Bass, makes them just an Octave higher than the Bass; used to play a Bass upon with a common Bass Violin or Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLONE, is a very large Bass Violin or double Bass, being every Way as large again as a common Bass Violin, and the Strings twice as thick, and twice as long, which renders the Sound just an Octave lower than the common Bass Violin. This Instrument is only used at great Concerts, as *Operas*, and other publick Musick. *Ital.*

VIOR'NA [in *Botany*] the Herb called Traveller's Joy.

VIPER [*viper*, F. of *vipera*, L.] a poisonous Reptile of the Serpent Kind, called also an Adder; in some hot Countries its Bite is venomous, though its Flesh is made use of in several Medicines. This Animal, in *Hieroglyphicks*, was made to represent a wicked Angel.

VIPER'NE [*viperinus*, L.] belonging to a Viper.

VIPEROUS [*viperens*, L.] of a Viper-kind, or belonging to Adders.

VIPERS *Bugloss*, an Herb whose Root and Seeds are cordial, and good against Melancholy, called in Latin *viperina*.

VIRAGO, a stout or manly Woman, a Termagant. F. of L.

VIRELAY, a Sort of comical Song, a Roundelay. F. Spent.

VIRENT [*virens*, L.] green; not faded.

VIRGA [in *Old Records*] a Rod or white Staff, such as Sheriffs, Bailiffs, &c. carry as a Badge of their Office.

VIRGA Ulmaria [*Old Law*] a Yard measured according to the legal Ell, or true Standard. L.

VIRGA Ferras, a Yard kept in the *Exchequer*, according to the King's Standard, which formerly was made of Iron, but now of Brass.

VIR'GÆ [with *Meteorologists*] a Meteor representing a Bundle of Rods, made by the Sun-beams obliquely passing through the more loose and open Parts of a watery Cloud, and usually betokens Rain. L.

VIRGILIUS Maro, Prince of the *Latin* Poets, whose Works are written in an elegant, udicious, and, for the most part, lofty and majestic Style.

A **VIR'GIN** [*virgo*, F. of *virgo*, L.] a chaste Maid or Maiden.

VIRGIN Parchment, a very fine Parchment, made of the Skin of a young Lamb.

VIRGINS Flower, a Plant used in covering Arbowes, spreading itself into woody Branches.

VIRGINS Thread, a rosy Dew which flies in the Air, like small untwisted Silk.

VIRGINS Milk, a Sort of Chymical Composition called *Benjamin Water*.

VIR'GIN [*virginus*, L.] belonging to a Virgin or Maid.

VIR'GINAL [*virginalis*, L.] belonging to a Virgin, Virgin-like.

VIR'GINALS [probably so called, because a fit Instrument for Virgins to play upon] a musical Instrument touched after the same manner as the *Harpsichord* and *Organ*.

VIR'GINALITY [*virginalitas*, L.] Maidenliness.

VIR'GINEUS Morbus [among *Physicians*] the Green-sickness. L.

VIRGIN'IA [so called in Honour of our Virgin Queen *Elisabeth*] a Province of Northern *America*, discovered by the Direction, and at the Charge of, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, A. D. 1534.

VIRGIN'IAN Climber, a Plant having Claspers like a Vine.

VIRGINIAN Frog, a Frog 8 or 10 times as big as those in *England*, which makes a Noise like the bellowing of a Bull.

VIRGINIAN Nighthale, a Bird of a Scarlet Colour, with a Tuft on the Head.

VIRGINIAN Silk, a Plant bearing purplish Flowers and long Cods, in which are contained flat Seeds, and fine soft Silk.

VIRGINITY [*virginitas*, F. of *virginitas*, L.] the State and Condition of a Virgin; a Maidenhead.

VIRGO [among *Astrologers*] is reputed to be the House and Exaltation of *Mercury*, of an earthy, cold, and dry Quality.

VIRGO [in *Astronomy*] one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *August*.

VIR'GULA divinatoria, a Hasel Rod in the Shape of the Letter Y, which being cut according to the Time of the Planetary Aspect, and held by the two forked Ends, some pretend will discover Mines.

VIRIDA'RIO eligendo, a Writ for the Choice of a Verdurer in a Forest.

VIRID'ITY [*viriditas*, L.] Greenness.

VIRIL'LE [*virilis*, L.] manly, stout.

VIRIL'IA, the privy Parts of a Man, the cutting off which was Felony by the Common Law, whether the Person consented or not. L.

VIRIL'ITY [*virilitas*, F. of *virilitas*, L.] Man's Estate, Manhood; also Ability to perform the Part of a Man in the Act of Generation.

VIRO'SE [*viriosus*, L.] lustful after a Man; also full of manly Force.

VIRTUNGIANSUS DuSus [of *Virtungius*, who first discovered it] a Canal called also *DuSus Pancreatus*.

VIR'TUAL [*virtualis*, F.] equivalent, effectual, though not formal.

VIR'TUAL Focus [in *Dioptricks*] a particular Part of a concave Glass, called the *Point of Disconvergence*.

VIR'TUALLY, effectually.

VIR'TUE [*virtus*, F. of *virtus*, L.] Efficacy, Power, Force, Quality, Property.

Virtue which parleys, is heat & Surrender.

As in fortified Places besieged by an Enemy, and well provided to hold out, the valiant Soldiers who are resolutely bent to defend, scorn to treat or capitulate with the Enemy, but receive their dishonourable Offers with Contempt and Disdain; so when Virtue (the Fortress of the Soul, which ought to be defended with the utmost Obstinacy) is attacked by bold Assailants, they who are resolutely bent to defend it, will hearken to no Terms, but repulse dishonourable Offers with Indignation. And when once a Woman lends a listening Ear to Offers, though never so high, as to the Surrender of her Chastity, it is Odds if she do not surrender it upon very low Ones in the Upshot. *Virtus quæ facilem pravo præbet aurem, non æque cedit.*

VIR'TUES [in Scripture] one of the Orders of Angels.

Cardinal VIRTUES [among Moralists] are Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude.

VIRTUOSO [*virtuoso*, Ital.] a learned ingenious Man; a Student in Philosophy; one that is well-skilled in the Secrets of Nature, and searches after new Discoveries for the publick Benefit; also a Person who is curious in collecting Rarities, as Medals, Stones, Plants, &c.

VIR'TUOUS [*virtuosus*, F. *virtuosus*, L.] endowed with, or inclined to Virtue.

VIR'TUOUSLY, in a virtuous or pious Manner.

VIR'TUOUSNESS, Piousness.

VIR'TUTE *Officii* [Law Term] a good and justifiable Act, such a one as is done by virtue of an Office, or in pursuance of it. L.

VIR'ULENCE } [of *virus*, L. and F.] a
VIR'ULENCY } poisonous or venomous Quality.

VIR'ULENT [*virulentus*, L.] venomous, infectious, malicious. F.

VIR'ULENTLY, very maliciously.

VIR'ULENTNESS, great Maliciousness.

VIRUS [among Physicians] a Kind of watery stinking Matter, which issues out of Ulcers, being endowed with eating and malignant Qualities.

VIS ablativa [in Law] is the forcible taking away of moveable Things. L.

VIS compulsiva [in Law] is that Force whereby a Man is compelled to do that, which otherwise he would not do of his own free Will. L.

VIS centrifuga [among Philosophers] is that Force by which any natural Body, revolving round about ano her, endeavours to fly off from the Axis of the Motion in a Tangent to the Curve. L.

VIS centripeta [among Philosophers] the Force by which all Bodies (from what Cause sever) tend to the Centre of the Earth, or to any Point as their Centre; of this Kind is Gravity towards the Centre of the Earth, and the magnetical Force by which Iron tends towards the Centre of the Magnet. L.

VIS impulsiva [in Law] is when one Man will not suffer another quietly to enjoy his own Right, or do any Thing within his own Bounds. L.

VIS turbativa [in Law] Disturbance given to a Man in his Possession; as when two strive to possess the same Thing.

VIS centripeta Quantitatis absoluta [among Philosophers] is its Measure greater or less, according to the Efficacy of the Cause which produces it; and that exerts itself on all Bodies in the Regions round about it; as the magnetical Virtue in some Magnets is greater than in others, though of the same Dimensions. L.

VIS centripeta Quantitatis accelerativa [in Philosophy] is its Measure proportionable to the Motion which it generates in a given Time, as the Weight is greater in a great Body, and less in a lesser; and in the same Body, it is greater near the Earth, and less in remote Regions. L.

VIS impressa [in Philosophy] an Impulse, Force, or Action, communicated to, and exercised upon any Body, in order to change its present Situation either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line. L.

VIS infra Motus [in Philosophy] the true Power of Resistance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that State in which it is, either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line; and may be more properly called *vis inertia*. L.

VIS Motus [among Philosophers] is the Power which produces the Motion of any Body from Place to Place; thus Gravity is a *Vis Motus* downwards, or towards the Centre of the Earth. L.

VIS Stimulans, is such a Quality in any Fluid, whereby the Particles of it are adapted to make a real Division, or a violent Infection of the Nerves and membranous Fibres of the Body. Dr. Cheyne.

VIS'AGE [*visaggia*, Ital. of *visus*, L.] Face, Countenance. F.

VIS'ARD [*visere*, F. *visere*, Ital. of *visus*, L.] a Mask for the Face.

VIS'ATED [*visatus*, L.] taken or caught with Bird-dime.

VIS'CERA [*visceris*, F.] the Entrails or Bowels. L.

VIS'ERAL } belonging to the Bowels
VIS'EROUS } or Entrails.

To **VIS'ERATE** [*viseratum*, L.] to embowel, or take out the Bowels.

VIS'ERATION, the Carbage that Hatters give their Dogs. L.

VIS'EROUS

VISCEROUS *Flesh* [among *Anatomists*] such as that of the Stomach and Guts.

VISCID [*viscidus*, L.] glutinous, tenacious.

VISCIDITY, Glutinousness, Tenacity; glutinous Concretion.

VISCOSITY [*viscosus*, F. *viscositas*, L.] Glutinousness; a sticking or glutinous Quality.

VISCOUNT } [*Vicomte*, F. *Visconte*, It.

VICOUNT } [*Vice comes*, L.] a Nobleman; a Person of Honour, next in Degree to a Count or Earl.

VISCOUNTESS [*Viscomtessa*, F. *Viscontessa*, L.] a Viscount's Wife.

VISCOUNTY [*Visconte*, F.] the Territory of a Viscount; a Sort of Lordship or Jurisdiction in *France*.

VISCOUS [*visquus*, F. *viscosus*, L. of *viscus*, L. Bird-lime] clammy, slimy.

VISER [*visere*, F.] the Sight of an Head-piece.

VISIBILITY [*visibilis*, L.] being visible.

VISIBLE [*visibilis*, L.] that may be seen or discerned. F.

VISIBLE *Horizon*. See *Horizon*.

VISIBleness, Capableness of being seen.

VISIBLY, in such a Manner as to be seen.

VISIER [among the *Turks*] a principal Officer and Statesman.

The Grand VISIER } [among the *Turks*] a

The Prime VISIER } principal Officer next under the Grand Seigneur, who governs the whole *Turkish* Empire.

VISION, is a Sensation in the Brain, proceeding from a due and various Motion of the Optick Nerve, produced in the Bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of Light coming from any Object; by which Means the Soul perceives the illuminated Thing, together with its Quantity, Quality, and Modification; Seeing, sight. F. of L.

VISION, an Apparition, Phantasm, or Ghost; a divine Revelation in a Dream.

Clear VISION [in *Opticks*] is caused by a great Quantity of Rays in the same Pencil, enlightening the correspondent Points of the Image strongly and vigorously.

Confused VISION [in *Opticks*] is occasioned, when the Pencils of Rays do intermix one with another.

Direct VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye.

Diffracted VISION [in *Opticks*] is caused when the Pencils of Rays, from each Point of an Object, do determine exactly in correspondent Points the Image on the Coat of the Eye called *Retina*.

Faint VISION [in *Opticks*] is when a few Rays make up one Pencil.

Reflected VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays are reflected from any Body to the Eye.

Refracted VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays pass through different *Mediums*.

VISIONARIES, whimsical, fanciful Persons, Fanaticks. F.

A VISIONARY [*visionaire*, F. of *vision* and *Revelations*].

VISIONARY [*visionaire*, F.] belonging to *Visions*.

To **VISIT** [*visiter*, F. *visitare*, L.] to go to see; also to go about to see whether Things be as they should be.

To **VISIT** [in a *Theological Sense*] to assist, to try by Afflictions.

A VISIT [*visita*, F.] an Act of Civility and Friendship, performed by Friends going to each others Houses.

VISITANT, one who visits another.

VISITATION, a visiting. F. of L.

VISITATION [among the *Clergy*] the Office and Act performed by the Bishop once in three Years, or by the Arch-deacon once a year, in each Diocese, to inspect Affairs relating to several Churches and their Rectors, &c.

The **VISITATION**, the great-Sickness, *Anno Dom.* 1665 and 1666, with which the People of this Kingdom were sorely afflicted; epidemical and pestilential Diseases are called *a Visitation*, from a Supposition of their being sent immediately from Heaven, as a Token of Divine Wrath.

The Feast of the VISITATION of our Lady, a Festival observed in the Church of *Rome*, in Commemoration of the Visit made to *Elizabeth* by the *Virgin Mary*.

VISITATION of Manners, the Recorder's Office was so called in ancient Times.

VISITOR [*visitator*, F.] one who visits a Monastery or religious House. L.

VISNE [of *vicina*, L.] neighbouring Place, or Place near at Hand. L. F.

VISNE, is a Liqueur brought from *Turkey*, made of *Rochee*, a Spirit drawn from *Rice* and a Kind of black Cherry; in Imitation of which many mix *Tent* and *Brandy* together.

VISIVE [*visif*, F.] formed in the Act of seeing.

VISOR [*visere*, F.] a Mask used to disfigure and disguise.

VISORED, masked.

VISO'R'IUM [among *Printers*] an Instrument to which a Leaf of Copy is fixed for the Compositor's more convenient seeing thereof.

VIS'IA; } a Prospect, a straight Walk cut

VIS'ITO, } through the Trees in a Wood. *Ital.*

VISTAMEN'TE [in *Musick Books*] signifies very fast or quick, much the same as *Prato*. *Ital.*

VIS'TO [in *Musick Books*] the same as *Vistamenti*. *Ital.*

VISU Froasi Plegli [*Law Term*] a Writ to exempt one from View of *Frank Pledge*, not resident in the Hundred. L.

VISUAL [*visuel*, F. of *visus*, L.] belonging to the Sight.

VISUAL Point [in *Perspective*] is a Point in the Horizontal Line, wherein all the ocu-

lar Rays unite, and all others that are parallel to it.

VISUAL Rays [in *Opticks*] are those Rays by which any Object is seen.

VISUS, Inspection or View. O. R.

VITAL [*vitalis*, L.] of Life, that has Life in it; that gives, preserves, and supports Life.

VITAL Faculty, an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed whether we design it or no; such as the Motions of the Heart, Perspiration or Breathing, Nutrition, &c. It depends chiefly upon the *Cerebellum*; it is the same with the natural Faculty; though the ancients distinguished them, placing the *natural* in the *Liver*, and the *vital* in the *Heart*.

VITAL Flame, some suppose that there resides in the Heart of Animals a fine, kindled, mild Substance, which they call *Flamma Vitalis*, or a vital Flame; and to its Preservation they judge the Air, taken in by Respiration, to be necessary, as that is to the Conservation of Life.

VITAL Indication [with *Physicians*] such an one as requires the restoring and preserving the natural Strength of the Body.

VITAL Spirits [*Physic*] such as give Life and Motion to the whole Body.

VITALITY [*vitalitas*, L.] the Property, Act, or Capacity of Life.

VITALS } [among *Physicians*] the
VITAL Parts } Parts of the Body which chiefly conduce to the Preservation of Life, viz. the Heart, Brain, Lungs, and Liver.

VITE [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick and lively, much the same as *Presto*. Ital.

VITIABLE [*vitiabilis*, L.] sinful, faulty.

VITIATE [*viciar*, F. *vitiatum*, L.] to corrupt or spoil one's Morals; to deprave; to defile or deflower a Virgin.

VITIATION, a ravishing, deflowering, corrupting, or spoiling. L.

VITIFEROUS [*vitrifer*, L.] that beareth Vines.

VITIGINEOUS [*vitiginosus*, L.] that cometh of a Vine.

To VITILIGATE [*vitiligatum*, L.] to backbite, to detract, to contend.

VITILIGO, a Kind of Leprosy, Morphea L.

VITIOUS [*vicious*, F. *vitiatus*, L.] wicked, bad, lewd.

VITIOUSLY, wickedly, faultily.

VITIOUSNESS, Wickedness, Faultiness.

VITREAL } [of *vitriol*, F. or *vitreus*,
VITREOUS } L.] belonging to Glass,

glassy.

VITREOUS Humour [with *Oculists*] one of the three Humours of the Eyes, so called from its Resemblance to melted Glass.

VITREOUS Tunicle [among *Oculists*] a thin Film or Coat, that is said to separate the *vitreous Humour* from the *CrySTALLINE*.

To VITRIFICATE [*vitrifer*, F.] to turn into Glass.

VITRIFICATION, turning any Body into Glass by Force of Fire, which is looked upon as the last Action of Fire.

To VITRIFY [*vitrifer*, F.] to turn into Glass; also to grow as hard and transparent as Glass.

VITRIOL [*vitriolum*, L. *vitriolo*, Ital.] a Kind of mineral Salt, somewhat like *Ranch Allum*. F.

VITRIOL of Mars [strong *Chymist*] a Preparation made by dissolving Iron or Steel in some proper *acid Menstruum*, then evaporating or drawing off the Moisture, and bringing the Matter to *Crystalks*, by letting it in a cool Place; it is also called *Salt of Steel*.

VITRIOL of the Moon [among *Chymist*] is the Body of Silver chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of a Salt, by the *flux* Points of the Spirit of Nitre.

VITRIOL of Venus [in *Chymistry*] a Preparation made by a Solution of Copper to Spirit of Nitre, evaporated and chrysalized to gain the Salt; called also *Vitriol of Copper*.

VITRIOLATED [among *Physicians* or *Chymists*] turned into Vitriol, or having Vitriol infused into it.

VITRIOLICK } [*vitriolique*, F.] belong-
VITRIOLOUS } ang to, or partaking of,
the Nature of Vitriol.

VITTA [among *Anatomists*] that Part of the Coat called *Auricula*, which sticks to the Infant's Head when it is just born.

VITULINE [*vitulinus*, L.] belonging to a Calf.

VITUPERABLE [*vituperabilis*, L.] that may be blamed, blame-worthy.

To VITUPERATE [*vituperatum*, L.] to blame, to find fault with, to dispraise.

VITUPERATION, a blaming or finding fault with, a dispraising. L.

St. VITUS's Dance [among *Physicians*] so called, because it often seized on those that used to visit the Chapel of *St. Vitus*, near the City of *Ulm* in *Sweden*; the Name of a Sort of Madness, wherein the persons afflicted by not down, but ran up and down dancing Night and Day, till they danced themselves to death, if not forcibly hindered. See more under *Chorea Sancti Viti*.

VIVA Pecunia [O. L.] live Cattle. L.

VIVA VOCE, by Word of Mouth. L.

VIVACE [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Life and Spirit; and by it is commonly understood a Degree of Movement between *Logo* and *Allegro*; but more inclining to the latter than the former. Ital.

VIVACEMENTE, } the same as *Fresco*.
VIVAMENTE, } Ital.

VIVACIOUS [*vivax*, L.] lively, brisk.

VIVACIOUSLY, lively, briskly.

VIVACIOUSNESS, Liveliness, Briskness.

VIVACISSIMO [in *Musick Books*] denotes a Degree or two quicker than *Fresco*, and may be taken as signifying a Movement near as quick as *Allegro*. Ital.

VIVACITY

VIVA'CITY [of *vivacitas*, F. *vivacitas*, L.] Liveliness, Briskness, Sprightliness; also Quickness or Readiness of Wit.

VIVARY [*vivarius*, F. *vivarium*, L.] a Place either of Land or Water, where living Creatures are kept; a Park, Warren, or Fish-pond.

VIVER, the Sea-dragon; a Fish.

The VIVES [*Vivores*, F.] a Disease in Horses.

VIVID [*vividus*, L.] lively, vigorous.

VIVIDLY, lively, alertly.

VIVIDNESS, Alertness, Sprightliness.

To VIVIFICATE [*vivificatum*, L.] to vivify, to quicken or give Life.

VIVIFICATION, a vivifying, &c.

To VIVIFY [*vivifier*, F.] to enliven or quicken.

VIVIPAROUS [of *vivus* and *pario*, L.] that brings forth young Ones living and perfect, by which they are distinguished from *Oviparous* Ones, which lay Eggs, afterwards hatched into living Creatures.

VIVO [*Architectura*] the Shaft of a Column in any of the Orders of Pillars. *Ital.*

A VIX'EN } [q. d. *Foxlin*, a little Fox;
A FIX'EN } but *Skinner* of *Bixin*, and
that of *Bixching*, an irritated or snarling Bitch] a ranting Woman, froward Child; a Fox's Cub.

To VIX'EN, to scold, rant, or rave frowardly.

VIZ [for *Videlicet*, L.] that is, to wit.

VIZ'ARD [*vizara*, Span.] a Mask or false Face put on for Disguise.

VIZI'ER, the Prime Minister of the Turkish Empire.

UL' CER [*ulcers*, F. *ulcus*, L. of *ἔλκος*, Gr.] a running Sore in the soft Parts of the Body, accompanied with Putrefaction, being a preternatural Discharge of Matter of various Kinds, from any Part where there is a Solution or Discontinuance of the Texture.

Cancerous ULCER [among *Surgeons*] a large Ulcer, the Lips of which are swollen, hard, and knotty, with thick Veins, round about, full of dark blackish Blood.

Cavernous ULCER, is an Ulcer whose Entrance is straight, and the Bottom broad, wherein are many Holes filled with malignant Matter.

Corrosive ULCER, is an Ulcer which, by the Sharpness and ill Quality of its Matter, eats through, corrupts, and mortifies the Flesh.

Fistulous ULCER, an Ulcer which has long, straight, and deep Holes, and is very hard on its Sides.

Putrid ULCER, is an Ulcer wherein the Flesh is soft and crasy, and the Matter is slimy and stinking like a dead Carcase.

ULCERATED, turned into an Ulcer.

ULCERATION [*ulceratio*, of *ἔλκος*, Gr.] a breaking out into Ulcers or Sores. F. of *Lp*

UL'CEROUS [*ulcerosus*, L. of *ἔλκος*, Gr.] belonging to, or full of Ulcers.

UL'CEROUSNESS, State of being ulcerous.

ULE [some derive it of *Uchul*, Sax. *Christmas*, others of *Tale*, of the *French Noel*, i. e. *Christmas*, which the *Normans* corrupted to *Noel*, and we to *Ule*] *Christmas*.

ULE Games, Christmas Games or Sports.

ULY'GINOUS [*ulyginosus*, L.] moist, moorish.

UL' LAGE of a *Cask* [among *Gaugers*] is what it wants of being full.

UL'NA, an Ell in Measure. L.

ULNA [in *Anatomy*] the greater Bone of the Arm, lying between the Elbow and the Wrist; also called *Facile majus*.

ULNA ferrea [*Old Law*] the Standard Iron-Ell kept in the Exchequer. L.

ULTA'GIUM, Outrage, Violence. O. L.

ULTE'RIOR [*ulterior*, F.] on the farther Side.

UL'TIMA Basi [among *Painters*] the last Touches with the Pencil.

UL'TIMATE [*ultimus*, L.] final; last, or utmost.

UL'TIMATELY, finally, lastly.

UL'TIMATUM, final Result.

ULTRAMARINE [*ultramarinus*, L.] from beyond Sea; that comes or is brought from beyond Sea.

ULTRAMARINE [among *Painters*] the finest Sort of blue Colour.

ULTRAMONTA'NES [of *ultra* and *montanus*, L.] a Name that the *Litians* gave to all People dwelling beyond the *Alps*.

ULTRAMUNDA'NE [*ultramundanus*, L.] beyond the World, or that Part of it which is visible to us.

ULTRONE'QUE [*ultroneque*, L.] willingly, with a free Will.

UL'TRIFAL, inferior Horsemen, who serve in the Grand Seignior's Court.

UL'VA, Sea-Weed, Sea-grass; Weeds growing in Pools or standing Water. L.

ULULA'TION, a howling like a Dog or Wolf. L.

UMBEL'LA, a little Shadow; an Umbrella, Bongrace, Skreen, Fan, &c. which Women bear in their Hands to shade them. L.

UMBEL'LA'E [among *Botanists*] are the round Tufts or Heads of some Plants. L.

UMBELLIF'EROUS [q. d. of *umbellifer*, of *umbella* and *ferre*, L.] bearing Tufts.

UMBELLIF'EROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] Plants which have round Tufts, or small Stalks standing upon greater; or have their Tops branched and spread like a Lady's Umbrella.

UM'BER [*umbræ*, or *umbra*, F.] a Trout, Fish; also a Colour.

UMBER, a Mongrel Breed of a Goat and a Sheep. L.

UM'BERED [among *Painters*] painted over with a dark yellowish Colour.

UMBERED

UMBERED Face, a Face smeared with Umber, or a yellowish Face. *Shaksfp.*

UMBILICAL } [*umbilicalis*, L.] of or
UMBILICAL } belonging to the Navel.

UMBILICAL Points [with *Mathematicians*] are the same *Foci*; which see.

UMBILICAL Region [among *Anatomists*] is that Part of the *Abdomen* which lies round about the Navel.

UMBILICAL Vein [in *Anatomy*] that which nourishes the Infant in the Womb, and after the Birth closes itself.

UMBILICAL Veins [in *Anatomy*] are the Veins, Arteries, &c. which belong to the Navel; or rather, which are enwrapped in the Navel.

UMBILICUS is an *Ellipse*, &c. [with *Mathematicians*] is that *Focus* about which the Motion of any revolving Body is made, and which it respects as its Centre.

UMBILICATE [*εμφυλωτός*, Gr.] Cutters of Navel-strings, Midwives.

UMBLES } [*umbles*, F.] Parts of the
HUMBLES } Entrails of the Deer.

UM'BO, the Point or prominent Part of a Buckler. L.

UMBO'NE [*Botany*] any pointed Style or Head in the Middle of a Flower. L.

An **UM'BRA**, a Person whom one invited to a Feast carries along with him. L.

UM'BRAOE [*umbrage*, F.] Shadow, Shade, shadowing; also Jealousy or Suspicion; Pretence or Colour.

UMBRA'GEOUS, shady.

UM'KA TILE [*umbratilis*, L.] like or of a Shadow, &c. ly.

UMBRA'Y, upbraided. G.

UMBREL'LO [*umbrella*, F. *umbello*, Ital. of *umbrella*, or *umbrella*, L.] a Sort of Screen that is held over the Head for preserving from the Sun or Rain; also a Wooden Frame covered with Cloth or Stuff, to keep off the Sun from a Window.

UMBRIFEROUS [*umbrifer*, L.] making or casting a Shadow.

UMBRO'SE [*umbrosus*, L.] shady, casting a great Shade.

UMBRO'SITY, Shadiness.

UM'PIRAGE, the Power of deciding a Controversy, in case Arbitrators disagree; the Office of Judgment of an *Umpire*.

UM'PIRE [*Minstrow* derives it of an *Peer*, i. e. a prudent Man, who like a Father, composes Differences] a third Person chosen to decide a Controversy left to Arbitration, in case the Arbitrators should not agree.

UM'STRID, astride. N. C.

UN [Un, Sax. of *In*, L.] a negative Particle which is joined to Abundance of *English* Words, and deprives them of their native Sense, making them signify the contrary.

UNABA'SHED, not ashamed, not confounded by Modesty.

UNABLE [of *in* Neg. and *habilis*, L.] wanting Ability.

UNACCEPT'ABLE [of *in* and *acceptabilis*, L.] displeasing, ungrateful.

UNACCEPT'ABLENESS, the not being agreeable.

UNACCES'SIBLE, not admitting Access.

UNACCOMP'ANIED, not attended.

UNACCOMPLISHED, unfinished.

UNACCOMPL'ABLE [of *in* Neg. *accomptor*, O. F. and *able*] not to be accounted for, unreasonable.

UNACCOUNT'ABLENESS, Unreasonableness.

UNACCOUNT'ABLY, unreasonably.

UNACCUS'TOMED [of *in* and *accusatus*, F.] not accustomed or used to.

UNACQUAINT'ED [of *in* and *accusatus*, F.] not knowing, ignorant.

UNACTIVE [of *in* and *activus*, L.] not active, idle, sluggish.

UNACTIVELY, idly, sluggishly.

UNADVISED [of *an* and *avisus*, F.] without Advice or mature Deliberation, rash.

UNADVISEDLY, rashly.

UNADVISEDNESS, Rashness.

UNAFFECT'ED [of *an* and *affectus*, F. of *affectus*, L.] without Affectation.

UNAFFECTEDLY, sincerely.

UNAI'D'ABLE, that cannot be aided or helped. *Shaksfp.*

UNALIENABLE [*inalienabile*, F.] that cannot be alienated.

UNAL'LIED, without powerful Relations, also without Alliance.

UNALTERABLE [*inalterabile*, F.] that cannot or may not be altered.

UNALTERABLY, in a Manner not to be altered.

UNANNEAL'ED, unannointed, i. e. without extreme Unction. *Shaksfp.*

UNANIMITY [*unanimitas*, F. *unanimitas*, L.] Agreement of Mind and Will, a common or general Consent.

UNANIMOUS [*unanimus*, F. *unanimus*, L.] of one Mind, Heart, or Will, conferring or according together.

UNANIMOUSLY, with one Consent.

UNAPPAL'LED, not daunted; not afraid.

UNAPPEASABLE, impleachable.

UNAPPREHENSIVE, not having a Preconception.

UNAPT, improper, unfit, dull.

UNARMED, having no Weapons.

UNARRAY'ED, naked or defenceless, without Arms.

UNARRA'CID, not plucked abroad. C.

UNATTAIN'ABLE, not to be obtained.

UNATTAIN'ABLENESS, State of being out of Reach.

UNATTEMPT'ED, untried.

UNATTEND'ED, having no Attendant.

UNAVAIL'ING, ineffectual, useless.

UNAVOID'ABLE, not to be shunned; inevitable.

UNAWARE.

UNAWARES [of *un* and *Graubr*, Teut.] unexpected, not looked for.

UNAWED, not restrained by Fear.

UNBELIEF, Incredulity, Irreligion.

To **UNBEN'D** [of *Un* and *beaban*, Sax.] to loosen or slacken; to ease or retizeh one's Mind.

To **UNBEND** a Cable [See *Pbrafs*] to take away the Cable of an Anchor.

To **UNBLN'D**, to lóó'e, to untie.

To **UNBRA'CE** a *Mallard* [among Carvers at Table] is to cut it up.

UNCANONICAL, without publick Approbation.

To **UNCA'SE**, to take out of the Case.

UNCER'TAIN, not certain, doubtful.

UNCER'TAINTY, Dubiousness.

UNCHANGEABLE, immutable.

UNCHAR'ITABLE, void of Charity.

UNCHA'STE, not chaste, immodest.

UN'CLA [among *Apotecaries*] the 12th Part of a Pound, containing eight Drams.

UN'CLÆ [in *Algebra*] those Numbers which are prefixed, or imagined to be prefixed, before the Letters of the Members of any Power produced from a *Binomial*, *Multinomial*, or *Residual Root*. L.

UN'CIAL [*uncialis*, L.] belonging to an Ounce.

UNCIVIL, not civil, or uncourteous.

UNCLEAN, foul, polluted.

To **UNCLOY'** a Piece [with *Guaners*] is to put Oil about a Nail that is driven into the Touch-hole of a Gun, so as to make it Gibb, and then by a Train to give Fire to the Mouth, and so blow it out.

UNCOM'MON, unusual.

UNCOM'MONNESS, Unusuality.

UNCO'RE Priest [i. e. still ready] a Law Term, when a Defendant's Plea (being sued for a Debt due at a Day past), to save the Forfeiture of his Bond, is saying that he tendered the Debt at the Time and Place, but there was none to receive it. F.

UNCOUTH [*Uncoth*, Sax.] foreign, barbarous, harsh, not to be understood; also strange, unusual.

UNCOUTH'LY, harshly, unusually.

UNCOUTHNESS, Harshness.

To **UNCH'LD**, to deprive of Children.

UN'CTION. [*Unctio*, F.] an anointing. L.

UNCTUOUS [*unctuosus*, F. *unctuosus*, L.] oily, greasy, fatty.

UNCULTIVATED, untilled, not polite.

UNC'US [among *Surgeons*] a Hook to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

UNCL'STOMED Goods, such Goods for which no Custom has been paid.

UN'CUTH, unknown. O.

UNDAUN'GERED, not endangered, out of Danger. Chauc.

UNDAUNTED, not disheartened.

UNDEE' [in *Heraldry*] waved, resembling Waves,

UNDEFEND'ED, not forbidden. Chauc.

UNDEFIL'ED, not polluted.

UNDEPART'ABLE, inseparable. Chauc.

UNDEQUA'QUAL [of *undequaque*, L.] on every Side, as an undequaque Pressure.

UN'DER [unþer, Sax. *under*, Belg. *under*, Teut.] beneath.

UNDER the Sea [Sea Term] a Ship is said to be so when she lies still, or waits for some other Ships, with her Head lashed or tied up a-Lee.

UNDER the Sun's Beams [among *Astrologers*] is when a Planet is not distant full 17 Degrees from the Body of the Sun, either before or after it.

UNDER Chamberlain [of the *Exchequer*] an Officer who leaves the Tallies written by the Clerk, and reads the same, that the Clerk and Comptrollers of the Peil may see their Entries to be true.

To **UNDERGO'**, to suffer.

UNDERLEAF', an Apple that has a *Rbenisb* Wine Taste.

UN'DERLING [unþer, Sax. and lang, dimin.] an Inferior, a mean Person.

To **UNDERMINE** [of *under* and *miner*, F.] to make hollow beneath; also to circumvent.

UNDERM'NINGLY, circumventingly.

UNDERFON'GEN [*undersungen*, Teut.] to undertake. Chauc.

UN'DERMOST, the lowest.

UNDERNEA'TH, being under.

To **UNDERNEME** [unþerþman, Sax. *undernehmen*, Teut.] to undertake, to receive. Chauc.

UNDER-Sitter, an Inmate or Lodger.

To **UNDERSTAND'** [of unþer and reanþan, Sax. *verstahn*, L. S. or *verstehen*, Teut.] to apprehend, take in, to perceive with the Mind.

To **UNDERSTAND'**, to bear, support, sustain. Chauc.

UNDERSTOOD', passive of *Understand*.

To **UNDERTA'KE** [of unþer, Sax. and *ragir*, Dan. or *taiken*, Du. *undersaen*, F. G.] to take upon one, to take in hand, manage, endeavour to do, enterprise, to be Bail or Surety, to answer for.

An **UNDERTAKER**, a Manager of a Business, especially some great Work.

UNDERTA'KERS, Persons who provide all Necessaries for the decent Interment of the Dead.

UNDERTEN'ANT, a Tenant under another.

UNDERTIDE [unþer tid, Sax.] the Evening Time. O.

UNDERTOOK', passive of *Undertake*.

To **UNDERVAL'UE**, to value less than it deserves.

UNDER-TREASURER [of *England*] an Officer subordinate to the Lord Treasurer, whose Business is to chest up the King's Treasurers.

fare, and to see it carried into the Royal Treasury in the Tower.

UNDER WOOD, Coppice, or any other Wood that is not seasoned Timber.

UNDERWRITER, an Insurer, so called because he writes his Name under the Conditions.

UNDESERVED, not deserved.

UNDESERVEDLY, unworthily.

UNDESIGNED, not intended, not purposed.

UNDESTINING, not intending.

To UNDO' [undoen, Sax.] to take to Pieces what was put together; to ruin.

UNDOE'ING of a Boar [among Hunters] is the dressing of it.

UNDRES, Minor, Persons under Age. O. R.

UNDULY, not in due Time or Manner.

UNDUE'NESS, not being due, Unfitness, Unmeetness.

To UN'DULATE [ondoyer, F. undulation, L.] to roll as Waves do.

UN'DULATE } [undulatus, L.] made in
UN'DULATED } the Fashion of Waves,
as watered Silks and Stuffs, and the Grain of
Waincot.

UNDULATION, a Motion like that of the Waves. L.

UNDULATION [of the Air] the Waving of the Air to and fro.

UNEASINESS, Disturbedness.

UNEASY, disturbed.

UNEATH [uneasē, Sax.] scarce, with Difficulty.

UNEQUAL, not equal.

UNEV'NABLE, unavoidable. Chanc.

UNER'RING, incapable of Mistake, certain.

UNEVEN [even, Teut.] not even or smooth.

UNEXTORTED, not forced from one.

UNFAIR, unjust.

UNFAITH'FUL, not true to his Trust.

UNFEIGNED, not feigned, sincere.

UNFIT, not fit or meet.

UNFIXED, not fixed, unsettled.

UNFORMED [informis, L.] that is without Form, Fashion, or Shape.

UNFORMED Stars [in Astronomy] such as are scarce to be seen by the bare Eye, or even by a Telescope.

UNFURNISHED, without Furniture.

UNGAIN', awkward.

UNGAN'AND, ungainly, foolishly. O.

UNGE'LD [ungeb, Sax.] when a Person was so far out of the Protection of the Law, that if he were murdered, no Fine or Rite should be paid by any Person that killed him, he was said to be unged.

UNGEN'EROUS, not noble; not liberal; ignominious.

UNGEN'TLE, harsh, rude, rugged.

UNGOD'LY, impious, wicked.

UNGRATE'FUL, unthankful.

UN'GUENT [unguentum, L.] Ointment or liquid Salve.

UN'GUIS Or [in Anatomy] a Bird's Tibia Bone in the great Corner of the Orbit of the Eye, having a Hole in which the Lacrymal Gland lies. L.

UN'GULA [with Mathematiscism] the Sections of the Cylinder cut off by a Plane which passes obliquely through the Plane of the Base, and Part of the Cylindrick Surface.

UNGULA [among Surgeons] a Sort of hooked Instrument, to draw a dead Fetus out of the Womb.

UNGULA Oculi [in Anatomy] the round Ring of the Eye. L.

UNHAND'SOME, not beautiful.

UNHAP'PINESS, Infelicity.

UNHAP'PY, unfortunate.

UNHEED'FUL, careless.

UNHEER, impatient. N. C.

UNHE'LE [unheil, Teut.] Misfortune, Chanc.

UNHOUS'ED, free, unconfined, &c. Sbakff.

UNHOZ'ZLED, without the Sacrament. Sbakff.

UN'ABLE, smooth. Chanc.

UN'ICORN [icornis, F. unicornis, L. porcupine, Gr.] a Beast said to be as big as an Horse, having one white Horn in the Middle of the Fore-head, about five Hands long, found in the Province of Agave, in the Kingdom of Demeter in Ethiopia, said to be a timorous Beast, residing in the Woods, yet sometimes ventures in to the Plain.

SEA UN'ICORN } a Fish eighteen Foot
UN'ICORN Whale } long, having a Head like a Horse, and Scales as big as a Crow-pie, six large Fins like the End of a Galley Oar, and a Horn issuing out of the Fore-head nine Foot long, so sharp as to pierce the hardest Bodies.

UNICOR'NOUS [unicornis, L.] having but one Horn.

UNIFORM [uniformis, F. uniformis, L.] of one Form or Fashion, regular, having all Parts alike, even.

UNIFORM Flowers } [among Botanists]
UNIFORM Plants } such as are all

round, of the same Figure, having the fore and back Parts, as also their right and left Parts exactly alike.

UNIFORM Motions [of Bodies] the same with equal or equal Motions.

UNIFORMLY, regularly, after one Form.

UNIFORMITY [uniformitas, F. uniformitatis, L.] a being of one and the same Form, Shape, or Fashion, Agreeableness, Conformableness.

UNIMA'GINABLE, not to be conceived.

UNIMPAIR'ABLE, incapable of Diminution.

UNINTEL'LIGENT, not knowing, not skillful.

UNINVTED, not asked.

UNION,

UNION, the joining several Things together; Concord, Agreement. *F.*

UNION [in *Painting*] the mutual Symmetry or Agreeableness of Colours.

UNION [in a *Philosophick Sense*] is taken by *Dr. Grew*, for one of the three Ways of Mixture or joining together of Atoms or very small Parts which touch in a Plane; as in the ChrySTALLIZATION of Salts, and other like Bodies.

UNION Pearls, Pearls which grow in Couples, the best Sort of Pearls.

To **UNJOINT** a *Bittern* [among *Carvers* as *Table*] is to cut it up.

UNIPAROUS [unus and pario, *L.*] bringing one at a Birth.

UNISON [of unus and sonus, *L.*] a Term in Musick, signifying one and the same Sound, whether produced by one or divers Voices, sounding in the same Tone; an Agreement of two Notes, or of two Strings of an Instrument in one and the same Tone.

UNIT } [unus, *F.* of unitas, *L.*] a
UNITE } Term in *Arithmetick*, imply-
UNITY } ing the first Figure, or Num-
ber 1.

UNITARIAN [of unitas, *L.*] an Heretic who denies the Union of the Godhead in three Persons; a *Socinian*.

To **UNITE** [unir, *F.* of unus, *L.*] to make one, to join together.

UNITY [unitas, *F.* unitas, *L.* singulis, *Teut.*] Oneness, Singleness, Union, Agreement.

UNITY [in *Arithmetick*] the first Principle of Number.

UNITY of Possession [Common Law] is called *Consolidatio Fructus & Proprietatis*.

UNIVERSAL [universus, *F.* universus, *L.*] general, belonging or extending to all.

UNIVERSAL Equinoctial Dial, an Instrument to find the Hour of the Day, the Latitude, and most Propositions on the Globe.

An **UNIVERSAL** [in *Logic*] that which is common in several Things, a Predicable.

UNIVERSALISTS, so called from their holding universal Redemption. See *Arminians* and *Remonstrants*.

UNIVERSALITY [universalitas, *F.* universalitas, *L.*] a being universal, Generality.

UNIVERSALLY, generally, comprehensively.

UNIVERSE [universus, *F.* universus mundus, *L.*] the whole World, the whole Frame or Mass of material Beings.

UNIVERSITY [universitas, *F.* universitas, *L.*] the whole in general, Generality.

UNIVERSITY, a Nursery where Youth are instructed in the Languages, Arts, and Sciences.

UNIVO'CAL [univocus, *F.* univocus, *L.*] consisting of one Voice, Sound, or Name.

UNIVO'CAL Terms [in *Logic*] are such whose Names and Nature are the same.

UNIVO'CAL Signs [with *Surgeons*] Signs of the Fractures of the Skull, viz. *Diametrical* of Sight, Loss of Understanding, &c.

UNJUST, not just.

UNJUSTLY, injuriously.

UN'KED

UNK'WARD } solitary, lonesome.

UNKEDLY, solitary.

UNKEMP'T [incomptus, ungekempt, *Teut.*] unadorned. *Spencer*.

UNKEN'D [ungekandt, *Teut.*] unknown. *Spencer*.

To **UNKEN'NEL** [Hunting Term] to drive or force from a Hole, as, To unkenel a Fox.

UN'KLE [Onkel, *F.* Avunculus, *L.*] a Father's or Mother's Brother.

To **UNKING**, to deprive of Royalty.

UNKNOW'ING, ignorant.

UNKNOW'INGLY, ignorantly.

To **UNLACE**, to undo a Lacc.

To **UNLACE a Cony** [among *Carvers*] is to cut it up.

UNLAW'FUL [of un neg. Laga, and full, Sax] not lawful, contrary to Law.

UNLAW'FUL Assembly [in a *Low Sense*] the Meeting of three or more Persons, by Force, to commit some unlawful Act.

UNLAW'FULLY, unjustly.

UNLAW'FULNESS, injustice.

To **UNLEA'RN**, to forget what hath been learned.

UNLEARN'ED [unbeleant, *Teut.*] not learned.

To **UNLEA'SH** [Hunting Term] is to undo the Leash or Line, contrary to let the Dog go after the Game.

UNLES'S [probably of Onlesjan, Sax. to send away, *g. d.* this being sent away. *Skinner*] but except.

UNLI'KE [ungleich, *Teut.*] not like.

UNLI'KELY, improbable.

UNLIM'ITED [of un and limite, *F.* or limitatus, *L.*] unbounded.

UNLIM'ITED Problem [in *Mathematics*] one that is capable of infinite Solutions.

UNLIM'ITEDLY, unboundedly.

UNLIM'ITEDNESS, the being without Bounds.

UNLUC'KILY, unfortunately.

UNLUCK'Y [unluckich, *Teut.*] not fortunate; rude.

To **UNLU'TE** [Chymical Term] to take away the Lute, Loam, or Clay.

UNMAN'NERLY, rude in Behaviour.

UNMAR'RIED, having no Husband, or no Wife.

To **UNMO'OR** [Sea Phrase] to weigh Anchor, to put out to Sea.

UNMERCIFUL, cruel, without Compassion.

UNMERCIFULLY, cruelly, without Pity.

UNMOVE'ABLE, not to be moved.

UNNA'TURAL [of un privative, and naturalis, *L.*] against Nature, monstrous; also void of natural Affection.

To **UNPAR'REL a Yard** [Sea Phrase] is to take away the Frames called *Parrals*, that go round about the Masts.

UNPHILOSOP'HICAL, unsuitable to the Rules of Philosophy.

To UNPLI'VE, to explain. *O.*
 UNPRE'CEDENTED, without Law or Example of the like before.

UNPROPI'TIOUS, not favourable, insu-
 spicious.

UNPROPOR'TIONATE [of *un* and *pro-
 portio*, *L.*] that does not at all answer in
 Measure.

UNPROPOR'TIONATENESS [of *un* and
proportionatus, *L.*] Disagreement in Degree and
 Measure.

UNPROSP'EROUS, unfortunate.

UNPROVI'DED [*deprovou*, *F.*] not fur-
 nished with.

UNPUNISHED [*impunis*, *L.*] suffered to
 continue in Impunity.

UNPUNISHED, not punished.

UNQUES' P'RI'VE, a Plea in a Law-suit, by
 which a Man professes himself always ready to
 perform what the Demandant requires.

UNQUESTIONABLE, not doubtful.

UNQUESTIONABLY, without doubt.

To UNRA'VEL, to disentangle; to extri-
 cate; to clear.

UNREA'SONABLE [*irraisonnable*, *F.*] un-
 just.

UNRECLAIM'ED [of *un* and *reclamare*,
L.] not reclaimed, not reduced to Reason.

UNRECLAIM'ED [in *Falconry*] untamed,
 wild.

UNRESOL'VED, not come to a Resolu-
 tion.

To UNREE'VE a Rope [Sea Term] is to
 pull a Rope out of a Block or Pulley.

To UNRIG' a Ship, is to take away the
 Rigging or Cordage.

To UNRIG a Woman, is to take off her
 Cloaths, Attire, Ornaments.

UNRIGHT' [*unrecht*, *Teut.*] wrong. *Ch.*

UNRIGHT'EOUS, not according to Right.

UNRIPE, immature, too early.

UNRU'LY, not to be ruled or governed.

UNSA'FE, not safe.

UNSA'VOURY, without an agreeable
 Taste.

UNSCRIP'TURAL [of *un* privative, and
scripturalis, *L.*] not prescribed nor appointed
 in the Holy Scriptures.

UNSEARCH'ABLE, not to be searched
 out.

UNREA'SONABLE, out of Season.

UNSEEL'ING [among *Falconers*] the tak-
 ing away the Thread that runs through the
 Hawk's Eye-sids, and hinders her Sight.

UNSEEM'LY, not decent.

To UNSET'TLE, to make uncertain; to
 overthrow.

UNSET'TLED, not determined, wavering
 in Purpose.

UNSHA'KEN, not shaken.

UNSHUT, opened. *Chanc.*

UNSHOD' [Angeob, *Sax.*] without Shoes;
 or having the Shoes taken off.

UNSKIL'FUL, not skilled in.

UNSLEPT, having had no Sleep. *Chanc.*

UNSPER'D [of *un* and *sperra*, to walk,
Teut.] unlocked. *O.*

UNSTEADY [*unslavig*, *Teut.*] unfast.

UNSWAY'ABLE [of *un* neg. and *swayen*,
Teut.] that cannot be yielded or moved.
Shaksps.

To UNSTOCK' a Gun, is to take off the
 Stock of it.

UNSTO'OL, unswect. *Spenc.*

To UNSTRIKE the Head [in *Falconry*] is
 to draw the Strings of a Hawk's Hood, that it
 may be readily pulled off.

To UNSTRING', to relax a Thing strung;
 to untie; to loose.

UNSUM'ED [in *Falconry*] a Term used of
 the Feathers of a Hawk, when they are not at
 their full Length.

UNSUFFERABLE, not to be borne with.

UNTACH' the Carlew [Caroling Term] i. e.
 cut it up.

UNTE'NABLE [Law Term] not tenable,
 not capable of being held by a Tenant.

UNTHANK'FULNESS [unbalkp-
 nette, *Sax.* *unbalknetis*, *Teut.*] ingrati-
 tude.

UNTHAW'ED, not dissolved after Frost.

UNTHRI'ST, to be mistrustful. *Chanc.*

To UNTHRO'NE, to pull down from a
 Throne.

UNTIL', to this or that Time.

To UNTRUS'S [of *un* and *trasser*, *F.* of
truff, *Belg.*] to undo a Truss or Bandic, to un-
 gird or untie, as *To untruss a Point*, i. e. to un-
 button the Breeches, in order to ease the Body.

UNVUL'NERABLE [*invulnerabilis*, *L.*] not
 liable to, or capable of being wounded.
Shaksps.

UNWA'RY, wanting Caution, imprudent,
 precipitate.

UNWARES, unknown. *Spenc.*

To UNWA'RP, to disfigure. *Spenc.*

UNWEL'COME [unwillkommen, *Teut.*] not
 acceptable.

UNWIL'LING [unwillig, *Teut.*] un-
 willing.

UNWIL'LINGNESS, Disinclination to any
 Thing.

UNWISE [unwis, *Sax.* *unwise*, *Teut.*] silly,
 foolish.

UNWIS'H [unwis, *Sax.*] unknown. *O.*

UNWIS'T [unwisst, *Teut.*] unknown,
 unthought of. *Spenc.*

UNWIT' [unwit, *Sax.*] Folly. *O.*

UNWOR'THY, not deserving.

To UNYO'KE, to take off the Yokes from
 a Beast; to free from Bondage or Slavery.

UNYOL'DEN, not yielded. *O.*

VOCABULARY [*vocabulaire*, *F.* of *vo-
 cabulum*, *L.* a Word] a little Dictionary or
 Book, containing a Collection of Words.

VOCAL [vocalis, *L.*] belonging to the
 Voice. *F.*

VOCAL-Musick, the Musick which is per-
 formed by Voices.

VOCAL Notes [in *Music*] Notes
 which

which supply the Muscles of the *Larynx*. See *Recurrent Nerves*.

VOCAL'E, *i. e.* vocal. Musick of Voices. *It.*

VOCAL'ITY [*vocalitas*, L.] being vocal.

VOCATIO in *Jus* [*Civil Law*] the same as *Symonia* in the *Common Law*. L.

VOCATION, a Calling, Employ, Course of Life to which one is appointed. *F. of L.*

VOCATIVE Case [among *Grammarians*] is the fifth in Declension of *Latin Nouns*; so called, because it is used in calling or speaking to.

VOICE, in general, signifies a Noise or Sound; but in Musick it more particularly signifies a human Voice; as *Voce sola*, a single Voice. *Ital.*

VOCIFERATIO [in *Old Law Records*] an Outcry raised against a Malefactor; a Hue and Cry. L.

VOCIFERATION, bawling or crying out aloud.

VOGUE, Esteem, Credit, popular Applause; Reputation, *Sway*. *F.*

VOICE [*vox*, *F. vox*, L.] Sound that comes out of the Mouth; Cry; a Vote; the Right of voting upon any Occasion.

VOID [*voides*, *F. vacuus*, L.] empty, deprived of; of no Force or Effect.

A VOID, an empty Space.

To **VOID** [*vider*, *F.*] to go out, depart from; to evacuate by Stool, Vomit, &c.

VOID of Course [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be *Void of Course*, when it is separated from one Planet, and, during its Stay in that Sign, does not apply to any other Body or Aspect.

VOIDABLE, that may be voided.

VOIDANCE [*Law Term*] a Want of an Incumbent or Clerk in Possession of a Benefice; which is double, either in *Law*, when a Parson has several Benefices incompatible; or in *Fact*, when the Incumbent is dead, or actually deprived.

VOID'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when there are Lines drawn within, and parallel to the Outlines of any Ordinary; this expresses an Exemption of something of the Thing voidable, and makes the Field appear transparent through the Charge.

VOID'ER [*Heraldry*] one of the Ordinaries, whose Figure is made like that of the *Flanch*, only it does not bend or bow in so much; they are always borne by Pairs.

A VOIDER, a Table-basket, for Plates, Knives, &c. a wooden pointed Vessel to hold service of Sweet-meat.

VOIRE Dire [*Law Term*] as when it is prayed upon a Trial, that a Witness may be sworn upon a *Voire Dire*, *i. e.* that he be obliged upon Oath to declare the Truth. *F.*

VOISINAGE, Neighbourhood, Nearness.

VOITURE, Carriage. *F.*

VO'LANT [*volans*, L.] flying. *F.*

VO'LANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Bird,

in a Coat of Arms, is drawn flying, or having its Wings spread out.

VO'LARY, a great Bird-cage, so large that the Birds have Room to fly up and down in it.

VOLA'TICA, a Witch or Hag that flies in the Air. L.

VOLATICA [*Surgery*] a Tetter or Ring-worm; a Kind of Swelling. L.

VOLAT'ICK [*volaticus*, L.] flying, fleeting, inconstant.

VOL'ATILE [*Chymistry*] apt to evaporate or resolve itself into Air.

VOLATILE Spirit [among *Chymists*] is a volatile Salt dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Phlegm or Water.

VOLATILE Spirit of Sal Armoniack [*Chymistry*] is a Composition of Quick-lime, or Salt of Tartar, with *Sal Armoniack*.

VOLATILE Salt of Animals [*Chymistry*] is Salt drawn from some Parts of living Creatures much after the same Manner.

VOLATILE Salt of Vegetables [among *Chymists*] is a Salt usually drawn by distillation from the Fruits and Seeds fermented and putrified, and seems only to be the essential Salt driven up higher, and volatilized by the Spirit during the Fermentation and Distillation.

VO'LATILES [*volatilis*, L.] living Creatures flying in the Air, as Birds.

VOLATIL'ITY [*volatilitas*, *F.*] a being volatile.

VOLATILITY [among *Chymists*] the Properties of Bodies whose Particles are apt to evaporate with Heat, and mix with Air.

To **VOLATMIZE** [*volatilisare*, *F.*] to make volatile.

NOLENS VOLENS, whether one will or no. L.

VOLCA'NO. See *Vulcano*.

VOL'ERY [*volere*, *F.*] See *Volery*.

VOLGIVA'GANT [*volgivaagus*, L.] passing to the common People.

VOLITA'TION, a flying or soaring about.

VOLI'TION [among *Philosophers*] the Act of willing; an Act of the Will, when it knowingly exercises that Dominion it takes to itself over any Part of the Man, by employing such a Faculty in, or with-holding it from any Action.

VOLLEY, a great Shout.

VOLLEY [among *Military Men*] a general Discharge of Musket-shot upon some extraordinary Occasion.

A VOL'LOW, a Fellow. *N. G.*

VOLSEL'LA, } a Pair of Tweezers or
VULSEL'LA, } Nippers, to pluck up Hair by the Roots. L.

VOL'TA [in *Horsemanship*] a Volt, a bouncing Turn. *Ital.*

VOLTA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies

VOLTI } to turn, or turn over, and

VOLTARE } is frequently met with at

the Bottom of a Leaf, at the Right-hand Side, when the Sonata or Piece of Musick is not

ended, to signify, that there still remains more on the other Side of the Leaf.

VOL'TI Sabito, is turn over quick, and is used when it happens that the Leaf must be turned over in the Middle of a Strain. *Ital.*

VOL'TI Presto, signifies the same as *Volti Sabito*. *Ital.*

VOLTI si place, is turn over if you please. *Ital.*

VOLUBIL'ITY [*volubilitas*, F. *volubilitas*, L.] a being easily rolled, Aptness to roll.

VOLUBIL'ITY [of Speech] a round Delivery or ready Utterance; an easy Pronunciation.

VOL'UBLE [*volubilis*, L.] that speaks with Fluency; quick and easy in Speech.

VOLUBLE Earth, the swift, moveable, terrestrial Orb.

VOL'UBLY, fluently.

VOL'UME [*volumen*, of *volvo*, L.] a Part of a large Book; a Book of a reasonable Size, fit to be bound up by itself. *F.*

The **VOLUME** of a Body [among Philosophers] is that Space which is inclosed within its Superficies.

VOLUMINOUS, of a large Volume, bulky; also consisting of several Volumes.

VOLUMINOUSLY, in many Volumes.

VOLU'MOUS [i. e. *we will*] the first Word of the Clause in the King's Letters Patent's, and Letters of Protection. *L.*

VOLUNDE [Contraction of *voluntas*, L.] the Will. *O.*

VOLUNT [*Law Term*] is when the Tenant holds Lands, &c. at the Will of the Lessor or Lord of the Manor.

VOLUNTARILY, willingly.

VOLUNTARINESS, Willingness.

VOLUNTARY [*voluntarius*, F. *voluntarius*, L.] free, that is done or suffered without Compulsion or Force.

A VOLUNTARY [in Music] that which a Musician plays *en tempo*.

A VOLUNTEER [*un voluntarius*, F.] one who serves voluntarily in the War.

A VOLUP'TUARY [*un voluptuarius*, F.] a voluptuous Person, or one given to sensual Pleasures.

VOLUP'TUOUS [*voluptuosus*, F.] sensual, or given to carnal Pleasures.

VOLUP'TUOUSLY, sensually, luxuriously.

VOLUP'TUOUSNESS [*voluptas*, F. *voluptas*, or *voluptas*, L.] Sensuality, a giving one's self up to carnal Pleasures.

VOLUTA [*Architecturæ*] that Part of the Capital which represents the Bark of Trees twisted, and turned in spiral Lines.

VOLUTA [in the *Corinthian Order*] are those that appear above the Stems, and are 16 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA [in the *Ionick Order*] are 8 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA [in the *Composite Order*] are 4 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA'TION, a rolling, tumbling, or wallowing. *L.*

VOLVULUS [among Physicians] the twisting of the Guts, a Disease. *L.*

VOMER [*Anatomy*] a Bone seated in the Middle of the lower Part of the Nose.

VOM'ICA [among Surgeons] an Inflammation or Boil.

VOMICA [among Physicians] a Disease in the Lungs, which causes a small Fever, attended with Reflexions and Leucocis.

A VOMIT ? [as *vomitif*, F.] a P-A
A VOMITIVE } tion to cause vomiting;
also a vomiting or casting.

To **VOM'IT** [*vomer*, F. *vomitare*, L.] to spue, cast, or bring up.

VOMITORY [*vomitories*, L.] that casts or promotes vomiting.

A VOMITORY, a Medicine taken inwardly, made of Emeticks, infused, dissolved, or concocted.

VOOR, a Furrow of Land. *S. C.*

VOPIS'COUS [of Twins in the Womb] that which comes to perfect Birth. *L.*

VORA'CIUS [*vorax*, F. *vorax*, L.] voracious, feeding greedily, gluttonous, immoderate in eating.

VORA'CIUSLY, greedily.

VORA'CIUSNESS; Greediness.

VORA'CITY [*voracitas*, F. *voracitas*, L.] Greediness, Gluttony, Aptness to devour.

VORA'GINOUS [*voraginosus*, L.] full of Gulphs and Swallowings.

VORA'TION, an eating up greedily. *L.*

VOR'TEX [in the *Cartesian Philosophy*] is a System of Particles of Matter moving round like a Whirlpool, having no void Interstices or Vacuities between the Particles; or a System of liquid Air, which moves round as before, and carries Planets about the Sun, either swifter or slower, according as they are nearer or farther from the Centre.

VOTARESS, a Female Votary.

A VO'TARY [*un Votus*, F. *votaria*, of *votum*, L.] one who has bound himself to the Performance of a religious Vow; also one devoted or wholly given up to Love, Learning, &c.

To **VOTE** [*voter*, F.] to give one's Voice.

A VOTE [*votum*, of *vog*, L.] Voice, Advice or Opinion of a Matter in Debate.

VOTES [*vota*, L.] the Suffrages of an Assembly.

VOTES [of Parliament] Suffrages or Resolves of the Members of that Assembly.

To **VOUCH** [*vouch*, Norm. F.] to maintain or affirm, to warrant.

To **VOUCH** [in Law] to call one into Court, to make good his Warrant.

To **VOUCH** for one, is to certify in one's Behalf, to pass his Word for him.

VOUCHE'E [[in Law] a Person vouched for.

VOUCHER [in Law] the Tenant who

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sells another Man into Court, who is bound to make good his Warranty.
 To VOUCHSAFE [of *vouch* and *safe*] to condescend, to be pleased to do a Thing.
 To VOUCHSAFE [among *Divinus*] is to grant graciously.
 VOUCHSAFEMENT, a gracious Grant.
 VOUNDSTONE, Freestone. O.
 To VOW [*vouer*, F. *vowere*, L.] to make a Vow; to swear or protest solemnly.
 A VOW [*vow*, F. *votum*, L.] a religious Promise, a solemn Protestation.
 VOW'ELS [*vowels*, F. *vocales*, L.] Letters of the Alphabet, which are so named, because they of themselves, without the Help of a Consonant, express a Sound, as, a, e, i, o, u, y.
 VOY'AGE, a passing from one Country or Place to another; now generally used for a Passage by Sea only; it is also sometimes taken for the Profit gained by going to Sea; as when it is said, *Such as one made a good Voyage*. F.
 To VOYAGE [*voyager*, F.] to travel, especially by Sea.
 A VOYAGER [*voyager*, F.] a Traveler.
 UP [up, *Sax. op*, Belg. and Dan. *op*, L. S.] aloft, high, above.
 To UPBEAR, to sustain on high.
 To UPBRAID [up *gebræden*, *Sax.*] to twist or hit in the Teeth, to reproach.
 UPBRAIDINGLY, reproachingly.
 UPBRA'YS, Upbraidings, Reproaches. Sp.
 UP'HILL, difficult, as climbing an Hill.
 To UPHOLD [upholder, Dan.] to support or maintain, to favour.
 UPHOL'STER } [either of *bolster*,
 UPHOL'STERER } a Maker of Bolsters,
 or corrupt for *upholder* a Tradesman dealing in Chamber-furniture.
 UPLAND, high Ground as distinguished from moorish, marshy, or low Grounds.
 UPLANDER, an Highlander, one who lives in the high Grounds.
 To UPLIFT, to raise on high.
 UPLIGHT [uplighted, L. S.] taken up.
 O.
 UPMOST, highest.
 UPON [uppan, *Sax.*] on something.
 UPPER [uppen, *Sax. opper*, Belg. *over*, Teut.] superior, higher in Place.
 UPPERMOST [oberst, Teut.] uppermost.
 UPPERMOST [uppermost, *Sax. oberste*, Dan.] the highest.
 UP'PISH, proud.
 UPRIGHT [oprechtig, Dan. *aufrichtig*, Teut.] set or standing up straight, contrary to lying or sitting; sincere, honest, just.
 An UPRIGHT [*Architectura*] a Representation or Draught of the *Essence* of a Building.
 UPRIGHT'LY [*aufrichtig*, Teut.] honestly.
 UPRIGHT'NESS, Straightness, Honesty.

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UP'RIST, uprising, risen up. O.
 UP'ROAR [of *roer*, Belg. of *anfricbr*, Teut.] a great Noise, Hurly-burly, great Bustle, Rout, or Riot.
 To UP'ROOT, to tear up by the Root.
 UP'SHOT [*aufschuss*, Teut.] probably by a Metaphor taken from an Alehouse or Tavern, where they used to say, *the Shot is up*, i. e. *all is in*, and *all is paid* the Issue, End, or Success of a Business.
 UPSIT'TING, when the Childbed Woman gets up. York.
 An UPSTART [of *up* and *start*] one of mean Birth and Condition that is grown rich on a sudden, and behaves himself insolently.
 To UPSTAY, to support or hold up. Sp.
 UP'SWALE, swallow up. O.
 UP'WARD [upward, *Sax. upwærd*, Belg. *aufwærd*, Teut.] towards the higher Parts; also more, spoken of Quantity or Time.
 UR'ACHUS [ὐράχους, Gr.] one of the umbilical Vessels, whose Use is to convey the Urine from the Bladder of the *Fœtus*, into the *Amblystoma* of four-footed Animals, which is placed between the *Cebrium* and the *Amnion*.
 URAICK [in the Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*] Wrack, a Sea-wood, used for Fuel.
 UR'ANIA [ὐρανία, Gr.] the Name of one of the nine Muses, the President of Astronomy.
 URANOS'COPY [of *ὐρανός*, Heaven, and *σκοπέω*, Gr. to view] a contemplating or viewing the Heavens.
 URANOS'COPIST [*uranoscopus*, L. *ὐρανόσκοπος*, Gr.] one who observes the Course of the heavenly Bodies; an Astronomer.
 URANOS'COPUS [ὐρανόσκοπος, Gr.] a Fish that has but one Eye, so placed, that in swimming it seems to look upwards.
 UR'BAN [urbani, L. courteous, civil] a proper Name of Men.
 UR'BANISTS [*urbanitas*, F.] a Sort of Nuns.
 URBAN'ITY [*urbanité*, F. of *urbanitas*, L. q. d. the City-behaviour] Civility, civil Behaviour, Courtesy; good Manners or Breeding.
 UR'CHIN [Ipsing, *Sax. ericis*, L.] an Hedge-hog; also a Dwarf; also a little unlucky Boy or Girl.
 SEA-URCHIN, a Fish so called, because it is round and full of Prickles like a Land-Hedge Hog rolled.
 URCHIN like Rhind [among *Botanists*] outward Husk of the Chestnut, so called because all set with Prickles.
 URE [of *urina*, of *stendi*, L.] Use, Custom; as, *to put one's self in Ure*, i. e. to accustom one's self.
 URE [formerly *Uras*, in the Roman Time it washed *Isurum*, a Town of the *Brigantines*, now called *Aldborough*; *Uras* was afterwards by the *English Saxons* called *Oupe*, now *Ouse*] a River in *Yorkshire*.

URE,

URE, Fate, Destiny, Hap. Ch.
 URE, an Udder. N. C.
 URE OX [*Urs ovis*, Teut.] a wild Ox or Buffalo.
 URE'DO, the blasting of Trees, &c. L.
 UREDO [among Physicians] an Itch or burning in the Skin.
 URENT [urins, L.] burning, parching.
 URENTIA [among Physicians] Medicines of a burning or hot Quality.
 URETERS [*ureters*, F. and L. of *Ovipos*, Gr.] fistulous, membranous Vessels which convey the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.
 URETHRA [*of Ovipos*, Gr.] the urinary Passage through which the Urine passes from the Bladder to the Penis, to be discharged.
 URETICKS, the same as Diureticks.
 TO URGE [*urgere*, L.] to move or press forwardly; to vex or provoke; also to insist upon in Discourse.
 UR'GENCY, Pressing, Importunity, Haste of Business.
 UR'GENT [*urgens*, L.] pressing; earnest. L.
 UR'GENTLY, importunately.
 UR'GER, one who presses.
 URYAH [*אוריאל*, Heb. i. e. the Fire of the Lord] a chief Captain in King David's Army.
 URYEL [*אוריאל*, Heb. i. e. the Fire of God] the Name of an Angel.
 URIGO, burning with a Canker; also the Itch of the L. L.
 URIM and THUMMIM [*אורים וטומים*, Heb. i. e.] Lights and Perfections. *Urim* signifies Lights, or Explanations, which, as some say, were the ancient Teraphims or little human Figures, which the Priest carried hid in the Fold of his Robe or Gown, and by which he answered the Questions of the Jews. The *Thummim* signifies Perfections, and is by the Septuagint translated *Truth*. There was, as *Diodorus Siculus* says, a like Ceremony much in use with the Egyptians, whose principal Minister of Justice carried an Image of precious Stones about his Neck, which was called *Truth*. We know nothing certain concerning them, but that they were a Sort of Ornaments belonging to the Habit of the High Priest, by which he gave oracular Answers to the People. The High Priests of the Jews consulted God in the most important Affairs of their Commonwealth, and received Answers by the *Urim*. Others take them to be the 12 precious Stones in the Breastplate of the High Priest, which shone like a Flame of Fire.
 URIN'AL [*urinale*, L. of *σπυγος*, Gr.] a Glass-Vessel to receive Urine. F.
 URINA'RIA *Fistula* [in Anatomy] the Urine Pipe, the same as *Urebra*. L.
 URINARY [*urinarius*, L.] of or belonging to Urine.
 URINA'TION, a diving or swimming under Water.

URINATIVE, provoking Urine.
 URINE [*urina*, L. of *ζωω*, Gr.] a fourth Excrement which passes from the Reins to the Bladder, and is thence discharged through the Penis. L.
 URINES [in Falconry] Nets to catch Hawks with.
 URINOUS [*urineus*, and *urinosus*, L. of *urina*, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Urine; also full of Urine.
 URINOUS Salts [among Chymists] volatile Salts drawn from animal or other Substances that are contrary to Acids.
 URITHS [*of πυρσαι or σπυγισαι*, Sax. to wreath or turn about] Eckerings or Windings of Hedges. S. C.
 UR'LED, fluted, that does not grow. N. C.
 UR'LING, an Urchin, a Dwarf, a little Fellow. N. C.
 URN [*urna*, F. *urne*, L.] a Water-Pitcher.
 URN, a Roman Measure for liquid Things, containing about three Gallons and a Half.
 URNS [among the Romans] Pots made of different Matter, either of Earth or Metal, to preserve the Ashes and Bones of the Dead after they were burnt.
 URNS, were also certain Vessels to put Ballots in, for giving Votes at Elections in the Roman Assemblies.
 UNOCRITERIUM [*of ἀπο, and κρισιον*, Gr.] a casting of Waters, a giving Judgment on Diseases by Sight of the Urine.
 U'ROMANCY [*of ἀπο, and μαντιναι*, Gr.] a divining or guessing at the Nature of a Disease by the Urine.
 UROPY'GIUM } [*αυροπυγιον*, Gr.]
 URRHOPY'GIUM } the narrowest or lowest Part of the Rump.
 UROS'COPY [*of υρος, and σκωπος*, Gr.] an Inspection of Urines, commonly called *casting of Waters*.
 UR'RY, a Sort of blue or black Clay, dug out of Coal Mines.
 UR'SA Major [in Astronomy] the great Bear, a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, called also *Charles's Wain*. L.
 UR'SA Minor [in Astronomy] the lesser Bear, a Northern Constellation, consisting of seven Stars, of which the last and nearest to the Pole is named *Cynosura*. L.
 UR'SULA [i. e. a little She Bear] a proper Name of a Woman.
 UR'SULINES, an Order of Nuns.
 URTICO'SE [*urticosus*, L.] full of Nettles.
 URY'NESS, Nets to catch Hawks. O.
 US [up, Sax. *was*, Teut.] we.
 USAGE, Custom, common Practice, Fashion, Way, Treatment. F.
 USAGE [in Law] Prescription.
 USANCE [among Merchants] the Space of Time between any Day of one Month, and the same Day of the next, which Time is generally

nerally allowed for Payment of a Bill of Exchange after Acceptance. *F.*

DOUBLE USANCE [among Merchants] is the Space of two such Months, allowed on the same Account.

USE [*us, F. of usus, L.*] employing or Enjoyment of a Thing; a Practice, Custom; also Interest of Money.

USE [in Law] the Profits of Lands, &c. especially that Part of the *Habendum* of a Deed or Conveyance, which expresses to what Benefit the Party shall have the Estate.

To **USE** [*user, F. usum, sup. of uti, L.*] to make use of, to employ, &c.

USEFUL, serviceable, profitable.

USEFULLY, profitably.

USEFULNESS, Profitableness.

USELESS, unprofitable.

USELESSNESS, Unprofitableness.

USER *de Actibus* [Law Phrase] the pursuing an Action in the proper County.

An **USHER** [*huissier, F. usciere, Ital.*] properly the Door-keeper of a Court; also the Under-master of a School.

Gentleman USHER, an Officer who waits upon a Lady or Person of Quality.

USHER of the Black Rod, is the Gentleman-Usher to the King, the House of Lords, and the Knights of the Garter, and keeps the Chapter-House Door, when a Chapter of the Order is sitting.

USHERS of the Exchequer, are four Persons who attend the Chief Officers and Barons in the Court of Westminster.

To **USHER** is, to introduce or bring in.

USNEA [among Physicians] a Kind of green Moss, which grows upon human Skulls, and is used in Physick. *L.*

USQUEBAUGH, a distilled Spirit made in Ireland.

US'TION [in Surgery] a burning or searing with a hot Iron. *L.*

USTORIOUS, having the Property of burning.

To **USTULATE** [*ustulatum, L.*] to burn or sear.

USUAL [*usual, F. usualis, L.*] one that serves for Use, common, ordinary.

USUALLY, commonly, ordinarily.

USUALNESS, Commonness, Ordinariety.

USUCAPTION, the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits; Prescription or long Possession.

USUFRUCTUARY [*usufructuarius, or usufructier, F. usufructuarius, L.*] one who has the Use and Profit of a Thing, but not the property and Right.

An **USURER** [*usurarius, F.*] one who lends upon Usury or for Gain.

To **USURP** [*usurpare, F. usurpare, L.*] to take upon or seize violently.

USURPATION, a taking wrongfully to

one's own Use, that which belongs to another. *F. of L.*

USURPATION [in Law] the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits.

USURY [*usura, F. of usura, L.*] is the Gain of any Thing above the Principal, or that which was lent, exacted only in Consideration of the Loan, whether it be in Money, Corn, Ware, or the like.

UTAS [Law Term] in the eighth Day following any Term or Festival; as the *Utas* of St. Hilary, &c.

UTENSIL [*utensil, F. utensilis, L.*] any Thing that serves for Use, a necessary Implement or Tool.

UTENSILS [among Military Persons] are Necessaries which every Soldier ought to have, wherewith he is to be furnished by his Host where he quarters.

UTERI *Ascensio* [among Physicians] the rising of the Womb. *L.*

UTERI *Procidencia* [among Physicians] the falling of the Womb, a Disease. *L.*

UTERINE [*uterinus, L.*] belonging to the Womb. *F.*

UTERINE *Brother* [*uterinus frater, L.*] a Brother by the Mother's Side only.

UTERINE *Fury* [*uterinus furor, L.*] a Disease in the Womb, that sends forth Fumes to the Brain, causing extraordinary Passions and lustful Desires, which cannot be satisfied or appeased.

UTERINE *Sister* [*uterina soror, L.*] a Sister by the Mother's Side only.

UTERUS, the Womb or Matrix.

UTFANGTHEFE [*ut fang Scop, Sax.*] a Privilege empowering a Lord of a Manor to punish a Thief committing Theft out of his Liberty, if taken within his Fee.

UTILITY [*utilitas, F. of utilitas, L.*] Usefulness, Benefit, Advantage.

UTLAGATIO, an Outlawry.

UTLAGATIO *captiendi quando utlagatur in uno comitatu, et postea fugit in alium*, a Writ for the apprehending a Man who is outlawed in one County, and flies into another. See *Outlawry*.

UTLAGH [*utlaga, Sax.*] an Outlaw or outlawed Person.

UTLAW'RY, } a Punishment for such
OUTLAW'RY, } as, being called into Law
(*i. e.* into Court), do contemptuously refuse to appear, whereby they forfeit their Goods and Lands to the King and State.

UTLEPE [Law Term] a Flight or Escape made by Thieves or Robbers.

UTOPIA [*Eutopia, Gr. q. d.* a fine Place] a feigned well-governed Country, described by Sir Thomas More.

UTOPIAN, belonging to *Utopia*.

UTTER [*utter, Sax.*] outward, absolute, entire.

To **UTTER** [of *utter, Sax. q. d.* to put out]

out) to pronounce or speak forth; also to vend or sell Wares.

UT'TER *Barrister*, a young Lawyer admitted to plead at the Bar; or a Person well skilled in the Common Law, who is called from Contemplation to Practice.

UT'TERABLE, capable of being expressed.

UT'TERLY, entirely, altogether.

UT'TERANCE [of *utter*, *Sax.*] Delivery, Manner of speaking; also the Sale of Commodities.

UT'TERMOST [*utermest*, *Sax.*] the most outward, the most distant, or farthest Part.

U'VA, the same as Uvula.

U'VEA-Membrana } [in *Anatomy*] a Coat

U'VEA-Tunica } of the Eye resembling the Skin of a Grape, whence it has its Name. Its outward Surface, being of divers Colours, is called *Iris*; and this makes the Difference of Persons Eyes as to Colours, as black, grey, &c. L.

U'VID [*uidus*, L.] moist, wet.

UVIFEROUS [*uifer*, L.] bearing Grapes.

UVIG'NA } [in *Anatomy*] a little Piece

UVIG'RA } of spongy Flesh that hangs down from the Roof of the Mouth.

VUL'CAN [*vulcanus*, L.] a Pagan Deity esteemed to be the God of subterranean Fire, to preside over Metal, and to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*.

VULCA'NIAN [*vulcanius*, L.] of, or belonging to, or made by *Vulcan*.

VULCA'NO [*vulcano*, Ital. of *vulcanus*, L.] the fabulous God of Fire; a burning Mountain, that throws forth Flames, Smoke, and Ashes, such as Mount *Ætna*, &c.

VUL'GAR [*vulgair*, F. of *vulgaris*, L.] common, ordinary, general, trivial, low, mean, base.

The VULGAR [*le vulgair*, F. *vulgus*, L.] the common People, the Rabble.

VULGAR Fractions [in *Aritmetick*] ordinary or common Fractions, as distinguished from *Decimal Fractions*, &c.

VULGAR'ITY [*vulgaritas*, L.] Vulgareness, the Manner of the common People.

VUL'GARLY, commonly.

VUL'GARNESS, Commonness; also Meanness; Unmannerliness.

VUL'NED [in *Heraldry*] wounded.

VULNERA'BLE, that may be wounded.

VUL'NERARY [*vulnair*, F. *vulnerarius*, L.] of or good to cure Wounds.

VUL'NERARY [*vulnair*, F. *vulnerarium Medicamentum*, L.] a Medicine proper for healing of Wounds.

VULNIF'ICK [*vulnificus*, L.] that maketh or causeth Wounds.

VULP'INARY [*vulpinari*, L.] crafty, subtil, wily.

VULPINE [*vulpinus*, L.] belonging to, or like a Fox, crafty, subtil.

A VUL'TURE [*vulturinus*, L.] a Bird of Prey, called also a *Griper*.

VULTURINE [*vulturinus*, L.] like, or of the Nature of a Vulture, spacious.

VUL'VA [*vulva*, F.] the Womb, or Matrix. L.

VULVA *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] an oblong Furrow between the Eminences or bunching out Parts of the Brain. L.

U'VULA [*uvula*, F.] that little Piece of spongy Flesh that hangs down from the Palate between the Glandules, called *Amygdale*. L.

UVULA *Sponsa*, a Surgeon's Instrument to be held just under the uvula, with Pepper and Salt in it, to be blown up into the Hollow behind the same.

UXO'RIOUS [*uxorius*, L.] overfond of, or doating upon his Wife.

UXO'RIOUSLY, like one doating on his Wife.

UXO'RIUM, a Fine or Forfeit paid by the *Romans* for not marrying. L.

To VYE, to strive, to equal or outdo another.

U'ZIFUR [among *Chymists*] *Cinabar* made of Sulphur and Mercury.

UZ'ZIEL' [*אזזיאל*, Heb. i. e. the Goat of God] the Son of *Harniab*.

W A

TO WABBLE [either of *pacellan*, or *pacan*, *Sax.* or *wadain*, *Teut.* *wandell*, *Belg.*] to totter as a Top sometimes in spinning; to wriggle about as an Arrow sometimes does in the Air.

WABBLING, tottering, wriggling.

WABBLINGLY, totteringly.

WACKET, Sky-colour. O. See *Wacht*.

WAD [prob; *Sax.* Hay] a Bundle of Straw or Pens; also a Sort of Flocks, of *Edin*, coarse Flannel, or Cotton.

WAD } [among *Gunsners*] a Stop-

WAD/DING } ple of Paper, Hay, Straw, old Cloths, &c. which is forced into a Gun upon the Powder, to keep it close in the Chamber, or put up close to the Shot when it from rolling out.

WAD-HOOK [in *Gunnery*] is a Rod or Staff, with an Iron turned Serpent-wire, or like a Screw, to draw the Wads or Oaks out of a Gun when it is to be unloaded.

WAD'DEMOLE } coarse Stuff used for

WOD'DEMEL } the covering the Cal-

WOD'DENEL } lars of Cart-horica.

To WAD'DLE [*waddin*, *Teut.* *wandain*, *Belg.* *pacellan*, *Sax.*] to go sideling as a Duck goes.

WAD'DLES, the Stones of a Cock.

WAD'DLING, going sideling.

WAD'DLINGLY, in a sideling Manner.

To WADE [*pacan*, *Sax.* *wadain*, *Teut.*]

to go in or pass through the Water, Brook, &c. also to dive into Business.

A WA'FER [*gauffre*, F.] a thin Sort of Paste for sealing Letters; the consecrated Bread given at the Sacrament of the Lord's Body among the Roman Catholics.

A WAFT [of *pagian*, *Sax. waegben*, Du. to move to and fro] a Sign made by a Coat of Air Gown hanged out in the main Shrouds, to Ships or Boats to come on Board, oftentimes signifying, that the Ship is in Danger by a Leak, &c. and wants Help.

To WAFT [of *wacbrn*, Du. and Teut. to watch] to convey or guard any Ship or Fleet at Sea; to carry by Water.

A WAFTER, a Frigate to convey a Ship after such a Manner.

WAFTERS } [in the Time of King Edw.
WAFTORS } ward IV.] three Officers with naval Power appointed to guard Fishermen on the Coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk.

To WAG [*pagian*, *Sax. Waegben*, Du.] to move or stir, to shake.

A WAG [of *pagian*, *Sax.* or of *wago*, Ital. ity] a merry Fellow.

A WAG-Tail, a Bird.

WA'GA, a Weight; a Quantity of Cheese, Wool, &c. of 35 lb. *Avirdupois*.

To WAGE [*wagen*, Teut. to hazard, *gagen*, F.] to lay a Wager; to enter upon, begin, or join in War.

To WAGE [*Law Phrase*] to give Security or the Performance of a Thing.

WAGE, Gage or Pledge. *Spenc.*

To WAGE his Law [*Law Phrase*] when an Action of Debt is brought against one, the defendant might *Wage his Law*, i. e. take an Oath that he does not owe any Thing to the Plaintiff, nor detain his Goods in the Manner of a Lien as he had declared.

WA'GER of Law [*Law Term*] the Offer of such an Oath.

A WAGER [*gager*, F.] a mutual Stipulation between two Persons to forfeit or pay a Sum of Money, &c. on Condition a Thing in Controversy shall be as asserted.

To lay a WAGER [*gager*, F. of *wagen*, Du. *waegben*, Du. to hazard, or of *wagen*, *Sax. waisen*, Teut.] to enter into such Contract.

WA'GES [*Gages*, F.] Hire, Reward for Service, Salary, Stipend.

WAG'GERY } [of *pagian*, *Sax.* to
WAG'GISHNESS } play] Wantonness, frolicsome or merry Pranks.

WAG'GISH [of *pagian*, *Sax.*] wanton, frolicsome.

WAG'GISHLY, wantonly.

To WAG'GLE [*pagian*, *Sax. waggbele*, *lg. wackhelen*, Teut.] to joggle or move up and down, to be in Motion.

A WAG'GON [*pag. Sax. waegben*, Belg. *wagen*, Teut.] a long Cart with four Wheels.

A WAG'GONER [*wagbenner*, Belg. *wagen*, Teut.] the Driver of a Waggon; also

a Northern Constellation, called *Charles's* *Wain*.

A WAIF } [*Cbese Guaiwe*, F. or of *pafl-*
WEIF } an, *Sax.* to float up and down] Goods that a Thief drops or leaves behind him, when over-charged, or close pursued; which belong to the King or Lord of the Manor, unless the Owner convict the Thief within a Year and a Day; if so, he shall have his Goods again.

WAIF'RING Man [of *pag.* and *patron*, *Sax. warte*, Belg. *fabien*, Teut. or of *wall-faibre*, Teut. Travelling, Pilgrimage] a Traveller.

WAIFS, are also lost Goods or Cattle, claimed by no Body, which belong to the King or Lord of the Manor, if, upon Proclamation made several Market-days, they are not challenged within a Year and a Day.

To WAIL [*paian*, *Saxi gualare*; Ital.] to lament or bewail.

WAILED Wine, choice Wine. O.

WAIL'FUL, sorrowful.

WAIL'ING, Lamentation.

WAIL'INGLY, by way of Lamentation.

A WAIN [*paian*, *Sax.*] a Waggon; a Cart drawn by Oxen, and having a Waincope.

WAIN'ABLE, that may be mowed or ploughed. O. R.

WAINAGE, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart.

WAIN'COPE, that Part to which the hinder Oxen are yoked to draw the Wain, or a long Piece that comes from the Wain's Body.

WAIN'SCOT [a *wandscote*, of *wand*, a Wall, and *scot*, to defend or preserve, Belg.] a lining of Walls made of Boards within Side of a Room.

To WAIN'SCOT [*wandscoteren*, Du.] to line Walls with Wainscot.

WAIR [among *Carpenters*] a Piece of Timber two Yards long, and a Foot broad. F.

WAIST [*gwast*, Welsh.] the smallest Part of the Body; also the middle Deck or Floor of a Ship.

WAIT, Ambush.

To WAIT [*wacbrn*; L: S. and Belg. *warten*, Teut.] to stay for, to attend upon.

A WAITER [*wacbrn*, Belg. *warter*, Teut.] a Tender upon a Person of Business.

WAITING-Maid, an upper Female Servant.

WAITS [either of *waiting*, because they attend on Magistrates, Officers, &c. in Processions and Processions; or of *gait*, a Watch, or *gaiter*, to watch, F. because they keep a Sort of Watch 4-Nights] a Sort of Music, or Musicians.

To WAIVE [*pagian*, *Sax.*] to quit or forsake.

A WAIVE, a Woman outlawed for contemptuously refusing to appear when sued in Law; she is so called as being forsaken of the Law; and not an Outlaw, as a Man is, because

cause Women not being sworn in Letts to the King, nor in Courts, as Men are, cannot be outlawed.

WAIVED Goods. See *Waif*.

WAI'WARD, froward, cross, peevish, cross-grained, unruly.

WAI'WARDLY, peevishly, unruly.

WAI'WARDNESS, Peevishness, Unruliness.

To WAKE [pican, or paccan, Sax. *wæche*, Belg. *wæben*, Teut. *wæger*, Dan.] to watch or forbear sleeping.

To WAKE [paccan, Sax. *wæchen*, Teut.] to excite or rouse from Sleep.

WAKE [Sea Term] the smooth Water which a Ship leaves a-stern when under Sail.

WAKE'FUL, not apt to sleep.

WAKE'FULLY, like a Person awake, heedful.

WAKEFULNESS, the being wakeful or heedful.

WAKES [of paccan, Sax.] to keep awake; because in celebrating them they used to dance all Night; but *Spelman* derives them of pacc. Sax. Drunkenness, because they generally terminated in Drunkenness; Vigil, for the Dedication of Churches; Country Feasts that used to be celebrated for some Days after the next Sunday, or Saint's Day, to whom the Parish Church was dedicated, still observed in most Parts of England.

WAKE'MAN, a Title given to the Chief Magistrate of *Rippon, Yorkshire*.

WAKE'MAN [q. d. Watchman] a Name.

WAKE ROBIN, an Herb. *Arum*, L.

WAL'BURY [Grosians] a Name.

WALD [palas, Sax. *wald*, Teut.] a Wood, a wild, woody Ground. *Old Records*.

WALDWIN } [of paccan, Sax. to rule.

WALWIN } and panna, Sax. to conquer] a proper Name of Men.

WAILES } [Sea Term] outward Timbers

WAILS } in a Ship's Sides, on which Men set their Feet when they clamber up.

CHAIN-WALES [of a Ship] are those Wales that lie out farther than any of the other, and serve to spread out the Ropes called Shrowds; and are usually trode upon when Persons climb up the Sides.

WALE KNOT [among Sailors] is a round Knot, so made with the Lays of a Rope that it cannot slip.

WALE Reared [Sea Term] a Ship is said to be *Wale Reared*, when it is built frait up after she comes to her bearing.

Gus WALE [of a Ship] a Wale which goes about the uttermost Strake or Seam of the uppermost Deck in the Ship's Wale.

WALE [pell, Sax.] a rising Part in Cloth.

WALL-FLEET [of pall, Sax. a Wall, and pl-er, Sax. a River] a Place in *Essex* famous for Oysters.

WALI'SCUS [Old Law] a Servant of any military Officer.

To WALK [*walcher*, Dan. or of *walcan*, Sax. to roll or revolve] to go on Foot.

A WALK, a Path to walk in; also a walking or short Journey on Foot.

A WALK MILL [of *walche*, Belg. *walchen*, Teut. to full Cloth] a Fulling-mill. N. C.

A WALK'ER [*walcher*, Belg. *walke*, Teut.] one that walks.

WALKERS [Law Term] Forest Officers appointed to walk about a certain Space of Ground committed to their Care.

WALKING-Staff, a Stick to support in walking.

A WALL [pall, Sax. *wall*, Teut. of *wallum*, L.] an Inclosure of Brick, Stone, or Earth.

To WALL, to inclose with a Wall

WAL'LIA, a Wall or Bank of Earth cut up for a Mead or Boundary. O. L.

WALL-BROOK [q. d. Gall-Brook, of *Lacus Gallus*, a Roman Captain that was there slain; and a Brook which is now dried up] a Street in *London*.

WALL-CREPER, a Bird.

A WAL'LET [*walze*, F. *walgis*, Ital. of *walke*, Teut. to travel, q. d. a travelling Bag] a Sort of Bag with two Pouches to it.

A WALL Eye [probably of *whale*, Sax. a Whale, q. d. an Eye like a Whale, Shewer] a Disease in the Eye of a Horse.

A WALL Flower, a Plant bearing a four-toothed Flower. *Leucisium latum*, L.

WALL-FRUIT, Fruit matured against a Wall.

WALL-EYED, having large white Eyes.

WAL'LING, boiling. N. C.

WAL'LINGFORD [of *Gual Hra*, C. F. i. e. the old Wall, by retaining and adding thereto *Ford*; the English Saxons call it *Walungford*, and *Walung f-ord*, Sax.] a Town in *Berkshire*, 38 Miles west from *London*.

To WAL'LOP [paccan, Sax.] to bail.

To WAL'LOW [paccan, Sax. *walche*, Teut.] to roll and tumble up and down.

WAL'LOWISH [of *walche*, Belg. a nauseating, of *walge*, to loath] untoward, tasteless.

To WAL'LY, to cocker, or indulge. N. C.

WALM [wall, Teut.] a little Bait for the Fire.

WALM'ER [of pall, Sax. and *Mur*, by the Sea, q. d. a Sea-wall] a Place in *Kent*.

WAL'NUT [pahl, hnutu, Sax. *walch*, Belg. and L. S. q. d. *walche walge*, Teut. i. e. foreign or Italian Nut; *Mar. Caf.* derives it of *Balavic*, Gr.] a large Nut well known.

WALSH, the same as *Wallowish*. *L. C. Colinsire*.

WAL'SINGHAM [of *wal*, Sax. a Whirl

pool, of *pælpæn*, *Sax.* to wallow and *Ham*, *Sax.* an Habitation, *q. d.* a dirty, boggy, Town; or from *pelipe*, *Sax.* Southern Wood, which grows plentifully there] a Town in *Norfolk*, 89 Miles N. N. E. from *London*.

To **WALT** [*pæltzan*, *Sax.* to overthrow] to totter or lean one Way. *N. C.*

WALT [of *wancheren*, *Teut.* to waver or be unsteady] (*Sea Term*) a Ship is said to *walt*, when she has not her due Ballast, *i. e.* not enough to enable her to bear her Sails to keep her stiff.

WALTER [*waldbær*, *Camd.* of the *Sax.* paid, a Wood, and *bær*, a Master, or of *pealzan*, *Sax.* to rule, and *hepe*, *Sax.* an Army] a proper Name of Men.

WALTER, a Pilgrim or Woodman. *O.*

To **WALTER**, to welter. *O.*

WALTHAM [of *peald*, *Sax.* *wald*, *Teut.* a Wood, and *ham*, *Sax.* *q. d.* a Town by a Wood] a Town in *Essex*, 12 Miles N. by E. from *London*, memorable for its stately Abbey, the Abbot whereof was a Member of Parliament.

WALT'SOME, wallowish, loathsome.

WALVIA'RIA Mulieris [*Low Lat.*] the waving of a Woman, which answers to the *Vilgaris Viri*, or the outlawing of a Man. *L.*

WAL'WORT, Dwarf-elder.

To **WAM'BLE** [of *pamb*, *Sax.* the Belly] to move or stir as the Guts do with Wind, &c. to rise up as scething Water does; to wriggle like an Arrow in the Air.

WAN [*pæn*, of *pana*, *Sax.* wanting, *gevan*, *D. Br.*] weak, pale faced, taint and feeble in Countenance.

A **WAND** [*vaand*, *Dan.*] a long slender Willow Twig, a long slender Staff.

To **WAN'DER** [*panþrjan*, *Sax.* *wandere*, *L. S.* *wandern*, *Teut.* *wander*, *Dan.*] to lay or straggle about, to go out of the Way, to walk or travel in unknown Places, or without having fixed any certain Stage of the Journey.

WAN'DERER, a Rover, one who rambles about.

WAN'DERING, Error, Uncertainty.

WAN'DERINGLY, strayingly.

WANDS'WORTH [anciently called *Wandhsuorth*, from the River *Wandle* and *Andali*, and *Worth*, a Village; or from *wand*, *Dan.* Water, and *Worth*, *q. d.* a Town by the Water-side] a Town in *Surrey*, standing upon the River *Tames*, five Miles W. by S. from *London*.

To **WANE** [*panian*, or *Lepanian*, *Sax.*] to decrease, to grow less.

WANE [*pana*, *Sax.* wanting, *wan*, *Du.* defect, *Want*] the Decrease of the Moon: the Moon is said to be in the *Wane*, when she spast the second Quarter.

A **WANG** [*pang*, *Sax.*] a Field.

WANGS [*panzer*, *Sax.* *wangan*, *Teut.*] be Cheek or jaw teeth. *Cbaue*.

WANG-Teeth [*pongothar*, *Sax.*] the same as *Wangs*.

WANGA [*poag*, *Sax.* a Jaw bone with Teeth] an Instrument with Teeth.

WAN'GER [of [*pangerne*, *Sax.*] a Mail or Budget.

WAN'HOPE [of *pana*, *Sax.* wanting, and *hope*, *Sax.*] Despair. *O.*

WAN'KLE, limber, flaccid; fickle, ticklish. *N. C.*

WAN'LASS [*Hunting Term*] as, *Driving the Wanlass*, *i. e.* driving of Deer to a Stand.

WANNA'GIUM [*Old Law*] Wainage, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart; Wain-houses, or Out-houses for Husbandry-tools.

WAN'NESS, Paleness.

WAN'NISH, somewhat pale or wan.

WANSDIKE [*q. d.* *Woden's Dike*, or the Ditch of *Woden* or *Odin*, the God of the *Saxons*, supposed to be the same with the *Mars* of the *Romans*] a wonderful long Ditch in *Wiltshire*, the Limit of the *West Saxons*, and the *Mercii*.

A **WANT** [*pinb*, of *penþan*, *Sax.* to turn up, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole. *N. C.*

A **WANT-LOUSE** [*wand luyt*, *Belg.* *wandlanse*, *Teut.*] a Wood-louse, an Insect.

WANT [*pæna*, *Sax.* wanting, *wan*, *Belg.* *Want*] Deficiency, Lack, Need, Poverty.

To **WANT**, to need, to fail, &c.

WANT'AGE [of *pana*, *Sax.* *Left*, of the Smallness thereof] a Town in *Berkshire*, 50 Miles W. from *London*.

A **WAN'TEY**, a Surcingle, or large Girth, for a Pack-horse.

WAN'TON [*Minsheu* derives it of *Wantone*, *q. d.* *Wantis to play with*; *Skinner* rather chuses to derive it of *waine*, *Belg.* to imagine, because such Persons are full of Imaginations, and Fancies; or of *wendele*, *Belg.* to turn about, because such Persons run skittishly about] full of Waggonery; light, lascivious.

WAN'TONLY, lasciviously, frolicksomely.

WAN'TONNESS, Waggonnets, Lasciviousness.

WAN'TWIT, a Fool. *Shakesp.*

To **WANZE away** [of *panian*, or *Lepanian*, *Sax.*] to waste away. *C.*

WA'PENTAKE [*pæpen* *Lættaco*, *Sax.* as *Sommer* thinks, of *Wæpan*, *Sax.* Armour, and *Lættaco*, *Sax.* to render, from giving up their Armour in Token of Subjection to their Lord] the same as Hundred; a Division of a County, so called, because the Inhabitants did give up their Arms in Token of Subjection to their Lord.

WAPP [in a Ship] that Rope wherewith the Shrouds are set tight with wale Knots.

To **WASPE**, to wash. *Suffex*.

WAR [*war*, *Sax.* *guerra*, *D. Belg.* *waere*, *O. Teut.* *guerra*, *F. guerra*, *Ital.* *Mar. Caf.* derives *War* of *Apri*, *Gr. Maris*] a Fighting, a State of Hostility between Nations, States, Provinces, or Partirs.

To **WAR** [*perjan*, *Sax.* *waerra*, *Belg.*

warren, Tent. to defend] to go to War, to fight one against another.

WAR *and War*, worse and worse. *N. C.*

WAR-OLD, old in War. *Spenc.*

WAR no more [*See Term*] is a Direction for him at the Helm to keep the Ship as near the Wind as possible.

To WAR'BLE [*war-wels*, Belg. to turn round in a circular Manner; to vibrate] to chirp, to sing as Birds do; to sing in a quavering or trilling Way; to purr or gargle as a Stream or Brook.

W R'BLER, a Songster.

WARBLING of the Wings [among Falconers] is when a Hawk crosses her Wings over her Back; having mantled herself.

WAR'BLINGLY, quaveringly.

To WARCH? [of *warck*, *Sax.* Pain] to To WARK } ache; to work. *N. C.*

A WARD [*weard*, *Sax.* to watch, of *weardian*, *Sax.* to watch or keep] a District or Portion of a City, committed to the special Charge of one of the Aldermen; also a Prison.

A WARD [of a *Forest*] a Division.

A WARD [of a *Prison*] an Apartment.

A WARD [of an *Hospital*] a particular Division or Apartment of it.

A WARD [in *Law*] the Heir of the King's Tenant holden by Knights Service during his Nonage.

To WARD [*weardian*, *Sax.*] to keep Guard or Watch.

To WARD [in *Fencing*] to parry or keep off a Blow.

Court of WARDS, a Court first appointed by King Henry VIII. for determining of Matters relating to Heirs of the King's Tenants holden by Knights Service, but now quite abolished.

WARD *Corn* [*weard*, and *Cornus*, *L.* a Horn] an ancient Duty of watching and warding at a Castle, and blowing a Horn on a Surprise.

WARDAGE, *See Ward Penny.*

WARDECORPS [*Guards du Corps*, *F.*] a Life-guard man. *Chanc.*

WARDEN [either of *weardian*, *Sax.* to watch, or *guardian*, *F.* a Guardian or Keeper] is commonly used for one who has the keeping or Charge of Persons or Things, by virtue of his Office.

A WARDEN [in an *University*] the Head of a College.

A WARDEN [in a *Religious House*] the Provincial Deputy, who acts in his Absence.

WARDEN [of the *Fleet*] the chief Keeper of the *Fleet* Prison in London.

WARDEN, or Lord Warden [of the *Cinque Ports*] a Governor of those Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral, and sends out Writs in his own Name.

WARDEN [of the *Mint*] an Officer who receives the Gold and Silver Bullion brought in by the Merchants, pays them for it, and over-

sees the other Officers; called also *Keeper of the Exchange and Mint.*

A WARDEN Pear [Dr. Tb. H. derives: of *weardian*, *Sax.* to defend, because it keeps a long Time without rotting] a large Sort of delicious baking Pear.

WARDER [of *weardian*, *Sax.* or *gaster*, *F.*] a Beadle or Staff-man, who keeps Game or Watch in the Day-time.

WARDERS, or *Towmen Warders* [of the *Tower of London*] Officers whose Duty is to wait at the Gates, and to take an Account of all Persons who come into the *Tower*; also to attend Prisoners of State.

WARDMOGE [of *weard* and *Moc*, or *Hemot*, of *Metan*, or *Tremetan*, *Sax.* to assemble] a Court kept in every *Ward* of the City of London for choosing Officers, and doing the other Business of the *Ward*.

WARD Penny, Money paid to the Sheriff and Officers, for maintaining *Watch and Work*.

WARDROBE [*gard-robe*, *F.* *guard-robe*, *Ital.* the same as *vestibulum*, *L.* or *ignatio*, *Gr.*] a Place where a Prince's or Nobleman's Robes are kept.

Clerk of the King's WARDROBE, an Officer who keeps the Inventory of all Things belonging to the King's Wardrobe.

WARD Staff, was formerly the Term for a Constable's Watch-staff.

WARD Staff [Old Law] a Kind of petty *Serjeantry*, a holding Lands by this Service, viz. to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart with six Horses, two Roper, and two Men to watch it, when brought to the place appointed, by which Tenure *Lombard Manor*, in *Essex*, is held.

WARDFEOH? [of *weard*, a *Ward*, and *WARDFEGH* } *weath*, a *Fee*, *Sax.*] the Value of a *Ward* or Heir under Age, or the Money paid to the Lord of the Fee for his Redemption.

WARD'SHIP, Guardianship, State of being under *Ward*.

WARDWIT [of *weard*, a *Ward*, and *wit*, a *Fine*, *Sax.*] is to be quit of giving Money for keeping of *Watches*.

WARE [*weard*, *Sax.* *weard*, *Belg.* *weard*, *Tent.*] Commodity, Merchandise; also a Dam in a River.

WARE, wary, cautious. *Spenc.*

To WARE, to take heed of, to beware. *Dryd.*

WARE your Money, i. e. bestow it well. *N. C.*

WARE [of *weard*, a *Ditch* made to keep off the overflowing of Water] a Town in *Hertfordshire*.

WARECTA'BILIS *Campania*, a fallow Field. *O. L.*

WARECTARE, to fallow Ground, or plow up Lands designed for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for better Improvement. *O. L.*

WARECTUM

WARE/TUM *Terra Waretiata* [*Old Records*] fallow Ground, Land which has been long untilled.

WARE'FUL, cautious, heedful.

WARE'LESS, stupidified. *Spenc.*

WAR'FARE [of *war*, *Sax.* War, and *pepian*, *Sax.* to go] the State of War, a military Expedition.

WARE'HOUSE, a Storehouse for Merchandise.

WAR-Hable [of *war* and *habilis*, L.] apt for War, nimble. *Spenc.*

WAR'ANGLES, a Sort of noisy, ravenous Birds in *Staffordshire* and *Shropshire*, which prey upon other Birds; which, when taken, they hang upon a Thorn or Prickle, and tear them in Pieces and devour them.

WAR'ILY, cautiously, heedfully.

WAR'INESS, Cautiousness, Heedfulness.

WAR'IN [of *gar* all, and *win*, Teut. *g. d.* all-victorious] a proper Name of Men.

To **WAR'ISH**, to cure, to heal, to save or deliver. *O.*

WAR'ISON, Reward. *O.*

To **WARK** [of *warc*, *Sax.* Pain] to ache; as, the Head warks. *Lincolnsh.*

WARK [*pepoc*, *Sax.* *werck*, Teut.] Work. *Spenc.*

WAR'LIKE [*peplice*, *Sax.*] belonging to the Art or Affairs of War; stout, valiant.

A **WAR'LOCK** [*peploq*, *Sax.*] a Witch, a Wizard.

To **WARM** [*pepman*, *Sax.* *warman*, Teut.] to make warm, or heat.

WARM [*pepam*, *Sax.* *warm*, L. S. and Teut. which *Fr. Junius* derives of *Sippis*, Gr.] not cold. *Belg.*

WARM'ED [*pepymet*, *Sax.* *gewarmet*, Teut.] made warm.

A **WARM'ING** [*pepmange*, *Sax.*] a making warm.

WARMING-Pan, a Pan contrived to warm a Bed.

WARM'LY, with Heat or Passion.

WARM'NESS [*warme*, Teut.] Heat, Passion.

WARMTH, a gentle or moderate Heat.

To **WARN** [*pepman*, *Sax.* *warman*, Teut.] to tell or give Notice of a Thing before hand; to admonish; to bid one provide for himself elsewhere.

To **WARN** [in *Law*] is to summon to appear in a Court of Justice.

WARN'ED, denied. *O.*

WARNEL *Worms*, Worms on the Backs of Cattle within the Skin.

WARNING Wheel [of a *Clock*] is the third or fourth Wheel, according to its Distance from the first Wheel.

WARNISTURA [*Old Law*] Garniture, Furniture, Provision.

WAR'NOTH [among Tenants holding of *Dover Castle*] a Custom that he that failed in the Payment of his Rent at a set Day, was

obliged to pay double, and for the second Failure triple.

WARN'ING, previous Caution, Preadmonition.

To **WARP** [*peoppan*, *Sax.* *werpe*, Belg.] to draw out or wind the Warp in Length, into which the Wool is woven.

WARP [*Sea Term*] a Hawker, or any Rope used in the warping of a Ship.

To **WARP** [*garpier*, F. which *Speiman* derives of *peappan*, *Sax.*] to cast or bend, as Boards do when they are not dry.

WARP [*peapit*, *Sax.* *werp*, Belg.] the Thread or Length into which the Wool is woven.

To **WARP a Ship** [*Sea Term*] is to hale her to a Place, by means of a Hawker or Rope laid out for that Purpose, and fastened to an Anchor, when the Wind is wanting.

To **WARP**, to lay Eggs. *N. C.*

A **WARP** [of *hepman*, *Sax.* to turn, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole.

WARP'ING, bending, tending the wrong Way, crooking.

To **WAR'RANT** [of *pepman*, *bepepman*, *Sax.* *wahren*, Teut. *were*, Belg. to defend, *garantir*, F.] to secure, to maintain, to assure or promise.

A **WAR'RANT** [*guarant*, C. Br.] an Order, authentick Permission, Power, &c.

WARRANT of Attorney, a Deed whereby a Man appoints another to do something in his Name, and warrants his Action.

Clerk of the WARRANTS [in the *Common Pleas*] an Officer who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant.

WARRANT'ABLE, that may be warranted, justified, and maintained.

WARRANT'ABLENESS, Justifiableness.

WARRANT'ABLY, justifiably.

WARRANT'ER, one who authorises.

WARRANTIA Charta, is a Writ that lies properly for him who is infeoffed in Lands or Tenements with Clause of *Warranty*, and is impeaded in the *Affize* or *Writ of Entry*, wherein he cannot vouch or call to *Warranty*. *L.*

WARRANTIA Custodia, is a Writ judicial, which lay for him who was challenged to be Ward to another, in request of Land, said to be holden in Knight's Service; which when it is bought by the Ward's Ancestors, was warranted to be free from such Service. *L.*

WARRANTIA Diei, is a Writ, lying in case where a Man, having a Day assigned personally to appear in Court to an Action wherein he is sued, is, in the mean Time, by Commandment, employed in the King's Service, so that he cannot come at the Day assigned. *L.*

WARRANTIZE } [*Law Term*] a Pro-
WARRANTY } mise or Covenant by
Deed, made by the Bargainer for himself and his Heirs to warrant and secure the Bargainee against

against all Men, to the enjoying any thing agreed on between them.

To **WARRY** [*perplexian, Sax.*] to disturb, to make War upon. *Spenc.*

WARRE, worfe. *Spenc.*

WARREC'TUM [*Old Low*] Land that has lain long uncultivated.

WAR'REN [*waerande, Belg. garren, F.*] a Franchise or privileged Place by Prescription or Grant, to keep Beasts and Fowl of Warren, as Coosy, Hares, Partridges, and Pheasants.

WARREN, a Device for preserving and storing Fishing in the Midst of a River for the Fish to retreat to, that you may take them when you please.

WARY BREED. See *Warrel Worms.*

WAR'NER, a Keeper of a Warren.

WAR'RIER } [*of pip, Sax.*] a war-
WAR'RIOUR } like Man, one skilled in military Affairs.

WAR'SCOT, a Contribution towards Arms or War in the Saxons Time.

WAR'STEAD, *g. d.* Waterstead. *N. C.*

A WART [*perpet, Sax. warte, L. S. warix, Teut.*] a Kind of small hard Swelling.

WART [*in Horja*] a spongy Substance growing near the Eye.

WARTH [*part, Sax. the Shore*] a Water Ford. *N. C.*

WARTH, a customary Payment for Castle-guard, or keeping Watch or Ward.

WAR'WICK [*Combden* derives it from *warib, C. Cr.* a Safeguard, a Garrison, and *pic, Sax.* a Port or City. *Somer* says, it was formerly called *Wearing-wic*, and derives it from *perping*, a wear, and *pic*, a Port, *Sax.* It is called *Car-lein, C. Br. t. e.* the Legions Camp, where the Major of the *Dalmatian* Horse acted under the Command of the Duke of *Britain*: the County-town of *Warwickshire*, 67 Miles *N. W.* from *London*.

WAR'WITE } [*perwipit, Sax.*] a be-
WARD'WITE } ing quit of giving Money for keeping Watches and Wards.

WAR'Y [*perju, Sax.*] cautious, provident, wise.

WARY *Angle*, a Sort of Magpye, a Bird.

To **WAR'Y** [*parjan, or pipigan, Sax.* to secure, to sail. *Lan. off.*

WAR'TY, full of Warts.

WAS [*par, Sax.*] the Preterimperfect Tense of *am*.

WA'SME, woe is me. *N. C.*

WASE, a Wreath of Cloth, &c. to be laid under a Vessel or Burthen that is borne on the Head. *N. C.*

To **WASH** [*perjan, Sax. waschen, Belg. and Teut.*] to cleanse by washing.

A WASH [*parre, Sax. wasche, Du. and Teut.*] a washing or Wash, or a Lotion to wash with.

WASH BALL, a Ball of Soap.

WASH BREW, small Oatmeal steeped in Water, and cleansed, then boiled to a

stiff and thick Jelly, otherwise called *Flemery*.

A WASH of *Oysters*, is ten Strikes.

WASH'LS [*of a Cart, &c.*] the Rings at the Ends of the Axle-tree.

The **WASHES** in *Norfolk*, so called, because it is washed by the Tide's washing against; a Shore almost as dangerous as the *Quick sands* in *Africa*.

WASHING of a *Ship* [*Sea Term*] when all the Guns are brought to one Side, and the Men getting up to the Yards, wash and scrape her other Side.

WASH'UM, a shallow or fordable Part of a River or Arm of a Sea. *O. L.*

WASH'Y, damp, moist, watery.

WAS'KITE [*q. d. a cast Kite*] a Kind of *Virginian Hawk*.

A WASP [*perp, Sax. waspe, Teut. waspe, F. vespa, L.*] a stinging Fly.

WASP'ISH, fretful, peevish.

WASP'ISHNESS, Peevishness, Irrascibility.

WASSAIL } [*of per-pail, Sax. i. e.*

WAS'SEL } Health be to you] a Custom

still used in some Places, on *twelfth* Day, at Night, of going about with a great Bowl of Ale, drinking of Healths.

WAS'SELLERS, a Company of People, who make merry and drink together; also Weaches that go about from House to House singing at *Christmas*.

To **WASTE** [*verwastes, Teut. gaste, F. wasare, L.*] to spoil, or make Havock.

WASTE - [*part, Sax. wasch, Belg. wasch, Teut.*] Spoil, Havock, destroying.

WASTE [*in Law*] Spoil or Decay of Houses, Wood, Lands, &c. made by the Tenant to the Prejudice of the Heir.

WASTE [*i. e. Waste Ground, of perre, Sax. Desert, wasch, Belg. spoiled*] those Lands which are not in any Man's Possession, but lie common.

WASTE of the *Forest* [*in Law*] is when a Man cuts down his own Woods within the Forest without a Licence.

WASTE [*probably of pam, Still. the Belly, or waumet, Teut. the Abdomen, but Struer derives it of perpan, Sax. which signifies the Increase, Stature, or Height of the Body*] the Middle of a Man's Body.

The **WASTE** [*of a Ship*] that Part which lies between the Main and Fore-Mast.

WASTE Boards [*Sea Term*] Boards made fit to be set on the Side of Boats, to keep ac Sea from breaking in.

WASTE Cloths [*Sea Term*] Cloths hung about the Cage-work of a Ship's Heel, to shadow the Men from the Enemy in a Fight.

WASTE'FUL, lavish.

WASTE'FULLY, lavishly.

WASTE'FULNESS, Lavishness.

WASTE Trees [*Sea Term*] the Pieces of Timber which lie in a Ship's Waste.

WAS'TERS [*was'tores, L.*] a Sort of Thieves and Robbers.

WASTLE Bread, the finest Sort of white Bread or Cakes.

WASTRELS, Commons. *Carew*.

To **WATCH** [*peccan, Sax. wacben, Teut.*] to keep awake, to keep Watch, to sit up at Nights.

WATCH [*peece, Sax. wacbe, Teut.*] a Guard, Persons appointed to keep Watch at Nights; also a Pocket Clock.

A **WATCH** [among *Sailors*] is the Space of four Hours; during which Time one Half of the Ship's Company watch in their Turns, and are relieved by the other Half for four Hours more.

Quarter WATCH, is when one Quarter of the Ship's Crew watch together.

WATCH Glass, is a Glass whose Sand is four Hours in running out, used by Sailors to shift or change their Watches.

WATCH-Work, the inner Parts of any Movement or Watch which is designed to shew the Hour without striking.

WATCHER, one that watches.

WATCH'ET Colour [*Skinner* derives it of *peceb, Sax. weak, q. d. a weak Colour*] a Kind of pale blue Colour.

WATCH'FUL, wakeful, diligent.

WATCH'FULLY, wakefully, diligently.

WATCH'FULNESS, Wakefulness, Diligence.

WATCH'HOUSE, Place where the Watch is set.

WATCH'MAKER, one whose Profession is to make Watches.

WATCH'MAN, Guard, Centinel, one who keeps Ward.

WATCH'TOWER, Tower on which a Watchman is placed to announce any Occurrence.

WATCH Word, a Word given to Centinels to know their Friends.

WATER [*paep, Sax. waeter, Belg. wasser, Teut.*] one of the four Elements; Rain; also Urine.

To **WATER** [*paep, Sax. waeteren, Belg. wassen, Teut.*] to moisten, wet, or soak in Water.

WATER [among *Jewellers*] a certain Lustre of precious Stones.

WATER [among *Dyers*] a certain Lustre imitating Waves, set on Silks, Mohair, &c.

WATER [with *Chymists*] the first of the Passive, and one of the five Principles.

WATER Bailiff [of the City of London] an Officer who has the Oversight and Search of Fish brought thither, and the gathering of the Toll that arises from the River of *Thames*.

WATER Bailiffs [in *Port Towns*] were certain Officers formerly appointed for certain Ships.

WATER BEARS [at *Spitzberg*] Bears that live by what they catch in the Sea.

WATER Born [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be Water-born, when she is where there is no more Water than will just bear her from the

Ground; or lying even with the first begins to float or swim.

WATER-Cresset, an Herb. *aquaticum. L.*

Dead WATER [*Sea Term*] Water that follows the Stern of passing away so fast as that which Sides.

WATER Farcin [in *Horses*]
WATER-Gage, a Sea-wall keep off the Current or overfl Water.

WATER-Gage, an Instrume the Depth and Quantity of any

WATER Gang [*paepga*] Trench to carry a Stream of V are usually made in the Sea-wall and drain Water out of the Mar

WATER Gravel, a Rent for fishing in, or other Benefit some River or Water.

WATER Germander, an Her L.

WATERER, one who wate
WATERINESS, the abound ter.

WATER-Lily, a Flower.
WATER-Line [among *Mar*] which distinguishes that Part which is under Water from the above when she is duly laden.

WATER-Loch, a fenced wat

WATER-Measure, a Meas exceeds the *Winchester* Measure b Gallons in a Bushel; it is now of Coals in the Pool.

WATERMAN, a Ferryma
WATER Murrain, a Dife Cattle.

WATER-Ordeal, an old Purgation, when suspected of putting their Hands in scalding

WATER-Pepper, an Herb, *garis aris. L.*

WATER-Poise, a certain In the Strength of Liquors.

WATERSCAPE [*paepre*] Aqueduct.

WATER-Shoot, a young springs out of the Root or Stuck

WATER-Sbot [*Sea Term*] ing at Anchor, when a Ship is cross the Tide, nor right up quartered betwixt both.

WATER-Swallow [*walterse*] a Bird.

WATER-Table [in *Archit*] of Ledge left in Walls about 1 from the Ground, and where of the Wall begins to abate.

WATER-Way [in a *Ship*] of Timber lying on the Deck, cl to keep the Water from runnin

WATER-Well, an Engi Water out of a deep Well,

WATER-Willow, an Herb. *Salix folio angustifolium*. L.

WATERISH, insipid, watshy.

WATERISHNESS, insipidness, Thinness.

WATERWORK, Performances done by Water Engines.

WATERY [*wassery*, Teut.] belonging to, or full of Water.

WATERY Sores [in Horses] a Distemper.

WATRY Triplicity [among Astrologers] are the three Signs of the Zodiack, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces.

WATERING or *Diving*, is laying the Rungs (which are Bundles of Hemp Stalks) in Water, with a Weight on them, to keep them from swimming.

WATLING-Syccet [so called either of *Pitellanus*, a Roman; or, as *Somner* supposeth, of pebla. *Sax.* a Beggar, or pebrian, to beg; because Beggars sat therein as their constant Place to ask Alms] one of the four Roman Streets or High-ways dividing London in the Midst from South to North, reaching from Dover to London, *Dunstable*, *Towcester*, *Astetson*, and the *Sewern*, near the *Wreking* in *Strophire*, extending itself to *Anglesea*, in *Wales*. The Names of three other Roman Streets were *Iseneld-street*, *Erminage-street*, and the *Peffe*; which see.

To **WAT'LE**, to bind with Hurdles or Grates.

WATTLES [of *petlar*, or *petelar*, *Sax.*] spiced Grates or Hurdles; Folds for Sheep of Split Wood like Grates.

WATTLES of a Cock [either of *waggebel*, Belg. or *wadeln*, Teut. to *wag*, *Skinner*] the Gills of a Cock; also the red Flesh that hangs under a Turkey's Neck.

To **WAVE** [of *pagin*, *Sax.* *wagwe*, Belg.] to fashion or make like the Waves of the Sea; also to turn to and fro.

To **WAVE** [*gufve*, F.] to decline, i. e. to put off or omit doing a Business.

To **WAVE** [among Sailors] is to make Signs for a Ship or Boat to come near or keep off.

WAVE-Loaves ? [among the Jews] certain Loaves or Bread anciently offered as the first Fruits of every Year's Increase.

WAVED ? [*Heraldry*] a Bordure or any **WAVEY** } Ordinary of Charge in a Coat of Arms, having its Outlines resembling the rising and falling of Waves.

To **WAVE** [*pagian*, *Sax.*] to be floating or uncertain what to do.

WAVERRER, one who fluctuates, or is irresolute.

WAVESON [*Admiralty Law*] are such Goods as appear floating or swimming on the Waves of the Sea, after Shipwreck.

To **WAWL**, to howl as Cats do in the Night, to *Caterwaul*.

WAW-MIST [*q. qualmish*, *waemish*, loathing, *Dan.*] sickish at the Stomach.

WAWES, Waves or Wozs. *Spenc.*

WAX [*peaxe*, *Sax.* *wacht*, Belg. *wacht*, Teut. *uax*, *Dan.*] a glewy and bituminous Substance well known, of several Sorts; either *Natural*, as *Bee Wax*, &c. or *Artificial*, in *Sealing-wax*, &c.

To **WAX** [*peaxen*, *Sax.* *wachsen*, Teut. to grow, *waxer*, *Dan.* which F. *Jun.* derives of *Αἰξω*, Gr.] to grow or become, to increase; to cover with Wax, to do over or dress with Wax.

WAX'SHOT ? a Duty anciently paid to **WAX'SCOT** } wards defraying the Charge of Wax Candles in Churches.

A **WAY** [*woye*, F. *peg*, *Sax.* *weg*, Teut. *weg*, Belg. *via*, L. or of *wiws*, L.] a Street or Road; also Means, Expedient; also Method, Use, Custom.

WAY of Essay [with Authors] a particular Method of handling a Subject, the Writer delivering himself more freely and modestly, than in the *dogmatic* *Way*.

WAY of a Ship [*Sea Term*] is sometimes the same with the *Rake* or *Run* of a Ship forward or astward on; but it is commonly used to her sailing, for when she goes apace, they say *she has a good Way*; also the smooth Water that she makes a-stern, when under Sail.

WAY of the Rounds [in Fortification] is a Space left for the Passage round between a Rampart and the Wall of a fortified Town.

To **WAY a Horse**, is to teach him to travel in the Ways.

WAY-Bread [*pag-bræde*, *Sax.* *wegbrød*, L. S. *wegerich*; Teut.] the Herb *Plantain*, N. C.

WAY-BIT, a little Piece, a little *Way*. *Torbire*.

WAY Farjng [of *pag*, *Sax.* a *Way*, and *pagan*, *Sax.* *q. d.* *wegraband*, Teut. to go] travelling.

WAY-Pairing Man, is one who is accustomed to travel the Roads.

WAY-Faring Tree, a Plant, called otherwise the *wild Vine* or *Hedge-Plant*.

To **WAY-lay one**, to lie in wait for him in the Way; to lay Snares for him.

WAY'LED, grown old. O.

To **WAY'MENT** [of *wege* for *woc*, and lament] to bewail, *Spenc.*

WAY'NED, put back. -D.

WAYT-Fee [L. T.] a Fee anciently paid for keeping Watch and Ward.

WAY-WISER [of *wegwieser*, Teut. a Hand in the Road, to shew Travellers the Way] a Mathematical Instrument fitted to the great Wheel of a Chair to show how far it goes in a Day. See *Perambulator*.

WAY-WISER [for a *Packet*] a Movement like a Watch, to count one's Steps, or Paces, in order to know how far one walks in a Day.

WAY-WARD [probably of *wagbern*, Teut. to refuse, and *ard*, Belg. Nature, *q. d.* of a Nature, or Temper to refuse whatsoever is offered] froward, peevish. See *Wairward*.

WAY-

WAY/WARDLY, perversely.
 WAY/WARDNESS, Perverseness.
 WAYZ, a Bundle of Straw.
 WAYZ GOOSE, a Stubble Goose, an Entertainment given to Journeymen at the beginning of Winter.
 WE [p-, Sax. *wil*, L. S.] all or several of us. The Plural of I.
 WEAK [pacc, Sax. *wect*, Belg. and L. S. *wich*, Teut. *lender*] feeble, not strong.
 To WEAK'EN, to entebler or make weak.
 WEAK'LING [*wächling*, Teut.] a weak Child, that has little or no Strength.
 WEAK'LINESS, Feebleness.
 WEAK'LY [*wächlich*, Teut.] feebly.
 WEAK'NESS, Feebleness, Infirmary, Want of Strength.
 WEAK'SIDE, Deficiency of Understanding, Inattention of Infirmary of Mind.
 WEAKY, moist. N. C.
 WEAL {of *wel*, Sax. well, or of *welan*, Sax. Wealth} as the Common *Weal*, i. e. the public Benefit or Advantage.
 WEAB *wudy*, dia. *Sprac*.
 WEALD ? [*wald*, Sax.] the woody Part
 WELD } of a Country.
 WEAL'REAF [*wel reaf*, Sax.] the robbing a dead Man in his Grave.
 WEALTH [*waltes*, Sax.] Riches.
 WEALTH'INESS, the being rich.
 WEALTHY [*walig*, Sax.] rich.
 To WEAN [*weanen*, Sax. *wemen*, L. S. *abwennen*, Teut.] to take a Child from the Breast, a Calf from the Cow, &c.
 WEAN'ED [Apened, Sax. *abgewebut*, Teut.] taken from the Breast.
 WEAN'EL, a young Beast newly taken off from sucking his Dam.
 WEAN'LING, a young Creature fit to be weaned. C.
 WEAPONS [, , Sax. of *wepnan*, to arm, Sax. *waffen*, Teut.] all Sorts of varlike Instruments, except Fire-Arms.
 WEAPON *Salve* [*waffen salve*, Teut.] a sort of Ointment, which is said to cure a Wound, by being applied to the Sword as the Weapon that made the Wound.
 WEAPONLESS, unarmed.
 WEAR [pær, Sax. *wabr*, Teut.] a Stank or great Dam in a River, fitted for taking Fish, or conveying the Stream to a Mill.
 To WEAR [Sea Term] is to bring a Ship to, on a different Tack.
 To WEAR [pærnan, Sax.] to be clothed with, as, to wear *Clasbs*.
 To WEAR [*wabren*, Teut.] to last, endure, to hold out; as, *This Cloth wears well*, i. e. lasts long, &c.
 To WEAR [pærnan, Sax.] to decay or wear away.
 To WEAR *the Pat*, to cool it. N. C.
 WEARD [pærnan, Sax.] Watchfulness, care.
 WEAR'ER, one that wears.

WEAR'INESS [pærige, Sax.] a being tired or fatigued.
 WEAR'ISH [pær, Sax. a *Qeagmire*] boggy, watry.
 WEAR'ISOME, troublesome, tedious.
 WEAR'Y [pærig, Sax.] tired, fatigued.
 To WEAR'Y [pærigan, Sax.] to tire, to fatigue.
 WEASAND ? [pærnt, Sax.] the Throat,
 WE'END } Pipe, or Gullet.
 WE'ELS, Polcats.
 WEATHER-HOG, a Male Lamb the first Year.
 To WEAT *the Head*, to look it for Lice. N. C.
 A WEATHER [pær, Sax. *weder*, Dan. *weder*, L. S. *wäder*, Teut.] a Wedder Sheep, a Male Sheep, gelt.
 WEATHER [pær, Sax. *weder*, Du. *wetter*, Teut.] the Disposition of the Air.
 WEATHER *Boats*, is properly said of a Ship, which has endured Stress of Weather; but it is commonly used of any Person or Thing that has been worn, by being exposed to the Weather, or hard Labour, old Age, &c.
 WEATHER *Board*, is that Side of a Ship which is to the Windward.
 WEATHER *Coiling* [of a Ship] is when being a Hull, her Head is brought the contrary Way to that the lay before, without losing of any Sail, and only by bearing up the Helm.
 A WEATHER *Cock* ? [*wetterbahn*, Teut.]
 A WEATHER *Vane* } the Form of a Cock, or Vane in other Shapes, set on the Top of a Building, to shew from what Quarter the Wind blows.
 WEATHER *Gage* [Sea Term] the Advantage of the Wind; as a Ship is said, *To have the Weather Gage of another*, when she is to the Windward of her.
 WEATHER *Glass* [*wetterglas*, Teut.] a Glass Tube, commonly supplied with Quick-silver, that shews the Change of the Weather, with the Degrees of Heat and Cold.
 WEATHER-*Man* [in *Archery*] an Archer who carefully observes the Wind and Weather in shooting.
 WEATHER *Wife* [*wederwif*, L. S.] *wetterwif*, Teut.] skilled in foretelling the Change of Weather.
 To WEATHER [Sea Phrase] to double or go to the Windward of a Place; also to overcome a Difficulty.
 To WEATHER *a Hawk* [among *Falconers*] to set her abroad to take the Air.
 To WEAVE [pærnan, Sax. *waben*, L. S. and Teut.] to make Cloth, Silk, &c. in a Loom.
 A WEAV'ER [pærba, Sax. *waver*, L. S. and Teut.] a Maker of Cloth, &c.
 A WEAVER'S *Beam* [pær beam, Sax. *waver-beam*, Teut. *wieverboom*, L. S.] the Beam of a Weaver's Loom, on which the Warp is rolled.

WEA *worth you, Woe betide you. N. C.*

A WEB [pæbbe, Sax. and Du. *weff*, Dan. *græbe*, Teut.] Cloth that is weaving; the weaving of a Spider; a Sheet of Lead.

A WEB [among *Oculists*] a Spot in the Eye, a Distemper.

WEB'BA [pæbbe, Sax. a Weaver] a King of the *Mærcii*.

WEB'FOOTED, that has Films between the Toes.

A WEB'STER [pæbrycæ, Sax.] a Weaver, a Woman who spins the Web, &c.

To WED [pæddian, or bepæddian, Sax.] *wædder*, Dan. The Teut. *wættan*, signifies to lay a *Wæter*, is therefore, in the plain Sense of the Word, not applicable here, but might pass figuratively, considering the Uncertainty whether a Person who engages in Matrimony will win or lose] to take to Wife or Husband, to marry.

WEDBED'RIP, the customary Service which inferior Tenants yielded their Lord in reaping and mowing. Sax.

A WED'DING, Marriage.

A WEDGE [pæw, Sax. *weggebe*, Du.] a Tool to cleave Wood, &c. an Ingot or Mass of Gold, Silver, or other Metal.

To WEDGE, to fasten with Wedges; also to cleave with Wedges.

WED'LOCK [pæloc, Sax. of pæddian, and Loc, Sax. *q. d.* the Lock of Marriage] Matrimony, Marriage.

WED'NESDAY [pædnærbærg, Sax. of pæden *i. e.* *Woden*, the Mars of the Germans, *wænsdag*, Belg. *wensda*, Dan.] the fourth Day of the Week, heretofore, set apart for the Worship of the Idol *Woden*.

WEE, little, diminutive.

A WEED [pæod, Sax.] any rank or wild Herb that grows of itself.

To WEED [pæobian, Sax. *wæide*, Belg.] to pluck or root up Weeds.

WEED'INESS, abounding with Weeds.

A WEEDING Hook [pæodhoc, Sax.] a Tool for pulling or cutting up Weeds.

WEED [pæce, and Ge. *pæbe*, Sax. *dæwede*, Belg.] a Garment or Suit of Cloaths; a Widow's Veil; also a Friar's Habit.

WEED'ER, one that weeds.

WEED'Hook, a Hook to eradicate Weeds.

WEEDY, abounding with Weeds.

A WEEK [pæoc, Sax. *wæke*, L. S.] the Space or Compt of seven Days and Nights.

A WEEK of a Candle [Cænpæpoc, Sax. *wæke*, Teut.] the Cotton Match in a Candle, &c.

WEEK'LY, by the Week.

WEE' [wæil, Belg.] a Bow-net to take Fish in.

WEE' [pæil, Sax. *wæel*, Belg.] a Whirlpool. *Lanapb.*

To WEEN [pænan, Sax. hence *Oppænan*, Sax. to think highly of one's self.] to think, to be of Opinion.

To WEEP [pæopan, Sax.] to shed Tears.

WEEP'ER, one that weeps.

WEEP'INGLY, in a weeping Manner.

WEEP'ING Eyes, a Disease in Horses.

WEER } [pæap, Sax.] Seawrock. *Næo*
WEAR } *stæmb.*

A WEER'SEL [pæyle, Sax. *wærsel*, Teut. *wæsel*, Dan.] a wild Creature which hounds Horses, and kills Mice.

To WEET [wæffen, Teut.] to know. Sp.

To WE'SEN, to wit. *Spæc.*

WEET'LESS, unknowing. *Spæc.*

WEV'IL [pæp, Sax. *wæwel*, Teut. *wæwel*, Dan.] a small black Worm that eats Corn in the Loft.

WEFT [wæft, Dan.] a Thing woven; a *Wæft* of Hair; also the Wool of Cloth.

WEFT, waved. *Spæc.*

WEFT *astray*, any Thing that wanders or is lost. *Spæc.*

To WEIGH [pægan, Sax. *wægh*, Belg. *wægen*, Teut.] to ponderate or try the Weight of a Thing; to consider in the Mind.

A WEIGH [of Cheese or Wood] 256 lb.

A WEIGH [of Corn] 40 Bushels.

WEIGHT [pæht, Ge. *pæht*, Sax. *wæht*, Belg.] the Ponderosity or Heaviness, or Content of a Thing; that which any Thing is weighed by.

WEIGHT'ILY, ponderously.

WEIGHT'INESS, Ponderousness.

WEIGHT'Y [wæhtig, Teut.] ponderous, heavy, of great Moment or Concern.

WEIVIN, to waver, to put off, to neglect, to forsake. *Chæc.*

WEL'AWAY, an Expression of Grief or Surprise. *Chæc.*

WEL'COME [pælcuma, Sax. *wælfam*, Belg. *wælfam*, Teut.] a Salutation used to a grateful Guest, Visitor, or Customer.

To WEL'COME [pælcuman, Sax. *wælfam*, Belg.] to salute one with a Welcome, to bid welcome.

WELD, a Kind of Herb, whose Stalk and Root is in great Use for dyeing the bright Yellow and Lemon Colour.

To WELD, to move, to wield; also to govern. *Spæc.*

To WELD [Smithery] to forge Iron.

To WELD'IN [pæpæan, Sax.] to wield, rule, manage, govern, command. *Chæc.*

WELD'Y, nimble, active. *Chæc.*

WELE, Health, Welfare, Prosperity. *Ch.*

WELE'FULNESS, Happiness, &c. *Chæc.*

WEL'FARE [of pæil and pæpæan, Sax. *wælfabri*, Teut.] Well being, Prosperity, Health, &c.

To WELK [wælkæ, Teut.] to set, to decrease, to wither. *Spæc.*

WELK'ED [wærwælkæ, Teut.] withered. *O.*

The WEL'KIN [pælan, of pælan, Sax. to roll about] the Firmament or Sky.

A WEL'KIN [pælc, Sax.] a Cloud, the Sky. *Spæc.*

WELK'NITH [of pælcæan, Sax.] tumult, change. *Chæc.*

WELL

WELL [pell, Sax. *wobl*, Teut. *bens*, L.] as an Adjective it signifies healthy, prosperous, right, &c. as an Averb, rightly, prosperously, successfully, &c.

A WELL [pelle, of peellan, Sax. or *quelle*, Teut.] a Pit or Spring of Water.

A WELL [in the *Military Art*] is a Depth which the Miner sinks into the Ground to prepare a Mine, or find out and disappoint the Enemy's Mines.

Well begun is half ended.

All the *Actions* and *Enterprises* of Mankind labour under the *Reflection* of this quaint *moral Sentence*, whether they be *prudent* or *imprudent* in the *Undertaking*, and *good* or *bad* in the *Accomplishment*. It intimates, that Persons should be very deliberate and advised in the *Beginning* of an *Undertaking*; for that to be *in well* is the only Way to quicken and dispatch the *End*, let it be what it will. It intimates, that there is a great deal of *Difficulty* in beginning well, and that a false Step at first Start is hardly to be recovered afterwards: that the *Work* does not cost half so much *Trouble* as the *Design* of it; that it is an easy Matter to make *Way* when the *Ice* is broke. It reflects upon false *Foundations*, and foolish *Projects*, and it holds good from *Morality*, and *worldly Affairs*, to *Religion*, that a good *Beginning* is a fair Step to a good *Ending*. *Dimidium facti, qui bene cepit, habet*, say the *Latins*; and *Αρχὴ ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*. *Αριστ.*

All is well that ends well.

It is plain Matter of *Fact*, that the *End* crowns all Things; and that every Thing is not to be judged amiss that may appear so for the present. A *worldly Misfortune*, if it quickens our *Diligence* and *Industry*; a *severe Fit of Sickness*, if it promotes our *Piety*, and makes us amend our *Lives*, is *well*; though for the present no *Affliction* seems joyous, but grievous; for a *happy Death* is the never-failing Portion of a *well-spent Life*, which always ends in eternal *Bliss* and *Glory*. The best *Way of judging* of Things beyond *Mistake*, is by the *Issue* or *Event* of them. *Finis coronat opus*, say the *Latins*; *Ende wobl, alles wobl*, say the *Germans*; and *Αλυσσινος, ἄριστος αἰών*, say the *Greeks*.

WELL'AWAY } [pela pa, Sax. of we-
WELL'ADAY } lab, Wealth, and wa-
orrow, q. d. *Of the sorrow of Riches!* but Dr.
b. H. thinks it to be, q. d. *Wail the Day!*
an Interjection of Grief.

WELL'BORN [p lg bopen, Sax. *woblge-
ren*, Teut.] of a good Family; a Gentleman.

WELLBRED', polite, genteelly educated.

WEL'LIN (→) [probably of *wellen*, Waves
Billows of Water, Teut.] to flow, to spring,
bave.

WELLING [of *wallen*, to bubble or boil,
Teut.] heating Liquor scalding hot. *N. C.*

WEL'LINBOROUGH [of *well* and *bor-
rough*]; from Wells there that have a medicinal
Virtue] in *Northamptonshire*.

WELLNIGH, almost.

WELLSSET [walg seizt, Teut.] of a strong
Make in Body.

WEL'LS-SPRING [pzell'gerppung, Sax.] a
Fountain or Spring.

WELLS [from the Wells or Springs all
over it] a Bishop's See in *Somersetsire*.

A WELT [Skinner derives it of *weltan*,
Sax. to roll] a Fold or doubling down of
Cloth in making a Garment.

To WEL'TER [peltan, Sax. *wol'teren*,
Belg. *wal'teren*, Teut. *welter*, Dan. *wau'teren*,
F. of *wol'vere*, L.] to wallow or lie grovelling.

WELL'WILLY [wobl wallend, Teut.]
well-wishing. *Chauc.*

WEL'LY, almost nigh. *N. C.*

WEM [pam, Sax.] a Blemish in Cloth.

WEMB [pamb, Sax. *wamne*, Teut.] the
Belly or Gut.

WEM'LESS, unspotted, innocent. *Chauc.*

A WEN [p-en, Sax.] a hard Swelling, con-
sisting of a thick, tough, phlegmatick Matter
like Plaster.

WENCE [in *Kent*] as a *Four Wence*, a Place
where four Ways meet and cross each other.

A WENCH [pence, Sax. of *wenich*,
Subst. neut. a Woman, also a Girl, Teut.] a
scandalous Name for a Girl or Maid; a Crack
or Whore.

A WENCH'ER, one who keeps Company
with Wenches, or goes a-whoring.

WEND [p-eb, Sax.] a large Track of
Land, containing many Acres.

To WEND, to go. *N. C.* and *Shakspr.*

WEN'DING [See Term] turning about a
Ship, especially when at Anchor.

WENIN [p-enan, Sax. not unlikely of
wenins, to think, to be of Opinion, Teut.] to
suppose, to imagine, to think. *Chauc.*

WEN'NEL, an Animal newly taken from
the Dam. *Tessur.*

WEN'IS'BECK [of the River *Went*, and
Beck, Dan. a River] a little River in *North-
umberland*, on which stood an old Town called
Glaucoventa.

WEOLD [p-eb, Sax. *wald*] a Forest.

WEOR'FH [p-epf, Sax.] a Farm. Hence
many of our Country Villages end in *worth*,
as *Wandsworth*, &c.

WE'RÆ } [p-epv, Sax.] so much as
WER'TÆ } was paid in old Time for
killing a Man, when such Crimes were pun-
ished with Mults and Fines in Money.

WERE [of p-epv, Sax. *wir*, L.] a Man.

WERE [of p-epv, Sax.] a Pond or Pool
of Water. *N. C.*

WERELA'DA [of p-epelsda, Sax.] a par-
ticular Manner of Purgation and Clearing upon
the Oath of other Men.

WERE'WOLF [werrwollf, Teut. q. d.

A Man Wolf, or Wolf Man, λυαυθρον. Gr.] a Sorcerer; who by Means of an enchanted Girdle, &c. takes upon him the Shape and Nature of a Wolf.

WE'REGELT [*Tsief*] [of *priz*, a Pride, *E. b.*, a Mulct, and *Scop*, a Thief, *Sax.*] a Thief that may be redeemed.

To **WERGH** [of *werck*, work, *Teut.*] to work.

WERGILD [*pergild*, *Sax.*] the Price or Fine set on a Person's Head for the Murder of a Man.

WERISH, unfavoury. *O.*

WERMIN'STER [of *Verucio* and *Abinger*] an old Town in *Wiltshire*.

WERRE, Grief. *O.*

WERVA'GIUM [*Old Law*] Wharfage, Money paid to a Wharf for lading or unlading Goods.

WERWANCE, a Name given by the Natives of the *West Indies* to a great Lord.

WEST [*perz*, *Sax.* and *Teut.*] the Quarter of the World where the Sun sets.

WESTERLY, bearing towards the West.

WESTERN, being in the West.

WESTWARD [*perwepard*, *Sax.*] towards the West.

WEN'BURY *A. ple.* an excellent Apple of *Wesbury*, a Town in *Hampshire*.

WENTCHE'ETER [so called to distinguish it from *Chester* in the Street in *Durham*, which lies to the East, as this does to the West; the Saxons called it *Lesga*, *Cearpen*, i. e. the Legion's Town, because a Roman Legion quartered there] a Bishop's See.

WESTMIN'STER [*Weymyn'ster*, *Sax.* so called, from its westerly Situation from *London*, and an Abbey or Minster built by *Sibert* King of the *East Angles*, first founded there in Honour of *St. Peter*] a City distinct from *London*, with separate Magistrates and Privileges; was formerly a Mile distant from it, but by Degrees the Suburbs of the one joined with the other, and made them in a manner one City.

WEST-SAXONLAGE [*perz*-*Sax* *Legs*, *Sax.*] the Law of the *West Saxons*, which took in nine Counties, *viz. Kent, Surry, Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire*.

WEST'LY, dizzy, giddy. *N. C.*

WET [*perz*, *Sax.* *vaad*, *Dan.*] moist with Liquor.

WET [*perz*, *Sax.*] Moistness with Liquor.

To **WET** [*peran*, *Sax.* *vaeder*, *Dan.*] to make wet or moist with some Liquor.

A **WET Glover**, a Dresser of the Skins of Sheep, Lambs, Goats, &c. which are slender, thin, and gentle.

WETNESS, the being moist or wet.

WETHER [*perz*, *Sax.*] a Ram castrated.

A **WEY** [*perz*, *Sax.* a Weight] a Measure of dry Things, containing five Chaldrons.

WEY'MOUTH [of the River *Wey* and *Mouth*] a Port Town in *Dorsetshire*.

WE'ZON, the Throat or Wind-pipe. *E.*

A **WHALE** [*hpale*, *Sax.* *walhich*, *Teut.*] the greatest of Fishes.

WHALEY [probably of *pellian*, *Sax.* to be full of Springs, and *leag*, a Field, *g. d.* a Field well watered] in *Lancashire*.

A **WHAPPLE** *Way*, a *Way* where a Cart and Horses cannot pass, but Horses can pass.

WHARF [of *werffen*, *Teut.*] to cast, to sling or throw down] a broad plain Place, near a Creek or Hithe, to land or lay Ware on, that are brought from or to the Water.

WHAR'FAGE, the Fee which is due for landing Goods at a Wharf, or for the Shipping them off.

WHAR'FINGER, the Keeper or Owner of a Wharf.

To **WHARL** [of *hycoppian*, *Sax.* to turn] to flutter in pronouncing. *R.*

WHAR'LS of Flowers [among *Florists*] such as are set at a certain Distance about the main Stock or Spike.

WHARRE, Crabs, Crab-apples. *Chytr.*

A **WHAR'ROW** [*hycoppa*, *Sax.*] a Spindle.

WHAT [*hpax*, *Sax.* *war*, *L. S.* and *Belg.* *wat*, *Teut.* *broad*, *Dan.*] what Thing] an Interrogative Pronoun.

WHAT'EVER, } let it be what it will,

WHAT'SOEVER, } of what Kind soever.

A **WHEADY Mile**, a Mile beyond Expectation, a tedious one. *Schrobb.*

A **WHEEL** } [*hpale*, *Sax.* *Putrefactio*,

A **WHELK** } of *hpetan*, *Sax.*] a Pustule or Pimple.

WHEEL. See *Perambulator*.

WHEEL'WORM, an Insect.

WHEAM } so close that no Wind can

WHEEM } enter; also convenient. *L. Chy.*

WHEA'MOW, nimble. *N. C.*

WHEAT [*hpax*, *Sax.* *woyde*, *Dan.* *warz*, *Teut.* *broad*, *Dan.*] the Grain of which the finest Bread is made.

WHEAT'EAR, a Sort of Bird.

WHEAT'EN [*hpax*, *Sax.* *weirnae*, *Teut.*] made of Wheat.

WHB'DEN, a silly Fellow. *N. C.*

WHEE, } an Heifer, or young Cow.

WHEY, } *Yorksh.*

To **WHEE'DLE**, to draw in craftily, to coax or soothe.

WHEED'LING, coaxing.

WHEED'LINGLY, coaxingly.

WHEEL [*hpaxol*, and *hycogul*, *Sax.* *win*, *Dan.*] a round Device well known.

The **WHEEL**, a Punishment inflicted on great Criminals in *Germany, France, &c.*

A **WHEEL-Barrow** [*hpaxol*, *perz*, *Sax.*] a Barrow or small Cart, with one Wheel, for carrying Dung, Soil, Earth, &c.

To **WHEEL**, to turn about.

A **Measuring Wheel**, a mathematical Instrument.

prompt to measure Lengths upon the Ground, called also a *Way-wifer*.

To WHEEL [*Military Discipline*] is to make a Motion that brings a Battalion or Squadron to front on that Side where the Flank was.

WHEEL'AGE, a Duty paid for the Passage of Carts and Waggons.

WHEEL-Fire, *Ignis Rotæ* [among *Chevysis*] a Fire for the melting of Metals, &c. which covers the Crucible, Copper, or melting Pot, entirely over, at Top as well as round the Sides.

WHEEL-Wright, a Maker of Wheel-carriages.

A WHEEN Cat [*i. e.* a Queen Cat, the Word *Queen* was used by the *Saxons* to signify the Female] a She Cat.

To WHEEZE [*hpecran, Sax.*] to rattle in the Throat, to speak as one does that has a Cold.

A WHEINT Lad [*q. d.* quaint] a fine Lad, spoken ironically; cunning, subtle.

A WHELK, the same as *Wheal*; also, a Kind of Shell-Fish or Sea-Snail.

To WHELM } [*phylp, in, and Abylan,*
To WHELVE } *Sax.*] to cover or turn the open Side of a Vessel downwards.

A WHELP [*hpele, Sax, weipe, Belg.* probably of *welpes* or *vulpes*, L.] a Puppy; the young Cub of any wild Beast.

To WHELP, to bring forth Puppies as a Bitch, Fox, &c.

WHELPS [in a *Ship*] Brackets, or small Pieces of Wood fastened to the main Body of the Capstan or Draw Beam; which give the Sweep to it, and keep the Cable from surging or coming too high, when it is wound about them.

WHEN [*hpeane, Sax. wens, Teut.*] at what Time?

WHENCE, from what Place?

WHENEVER } at what Time so-
WHEN'SOEVER } ever.

WHERE [*hpep, Sax.*] in what Place?

WHERE'ABOUT, near what Place?

WHERE'AS, when on the contrary, &c.

WHERE'BY, by which.

WHERE'OF, of which.

WHERE'EVER, at whatsoever Place.

WHERK'ENED, choked. *N. C.*

WHERLICOTES, open Chariots, which were made use of by Ladies of Quality before the Invention of Coaches.

A WHER'RET [*an Ear, F.*] a Box on the Ear, or Slap on the Cheek.

A WHER'RY [probably called so to carry, from its Swiftness; or of *where, L.* to carry; or of *wheran, Sax.* to pull] a small Boat, such as is commonly used for the carrying of Passengers.

To WHET [*hpecran, Sax. weifen, L. S. wetzen, Teut.*] to sharpen.

A WHET-STONE [*hpecran, Sax. wetstein, L. S. weifstein, Teut.*] a Stone or whetting or sharpening of Knives, &c.

WHETHER [*hpep, Sax. weder, Belg. and Teut.*] which of the two? &c.

WHETTER, one who whetters.

WHEY [*hpege, Sax.*] the Scum or watery Part of Milk.

WHICH [*hpile, Sax. hylisk, Dan. weich, Teut.*] whether of the two? &c. or who?

WHICH, an Ark or Chest. *O.*

WHICHSOEVER, whether the one or the other.

WHICK'ET for *wicker*, quite for *quatte, i. e. quid pro quo. O.*

WHIDS, Words. *Cam.*

A WHAFF [*ghayrb, C. Br.*] a Breath, or drawing in or blowing out of the Breath.

To WHIFF [*ghwyrb, C. Br.*] to breathe, to draw in or blow out the Breath.

To WHIFF'LE [*paflan, Sax.*] to babble, *weyfse, Belg.* to ramble, to fluctuate] to trick out of a Thing; to stand trifling; to play on a Pipe.

A WHIFFLER [*pelept, Sax.* a Babbler] a Piper that plays on a Pipe to a Company of Foot Soldiers.

A WHIF'FLER [of the *Companies of London*] a young Freeman, who goes before, and waits on them at publick Solemnities.

A WHIF'FLER, } a mere Trifler,

A WHIF'FLING Fellow, } a pitiful, mean,

lorry Fellow.

WHIG [*hpep, and hpege, Sax.*] Whey. Butter Milk, or very small Beer.

A WHIG [*hpep, Sax.* Whey, &c. first applied to those in *Scotland* who kept their Meetings in the Fields, their common Food being four Milk] a Nickname given to those who were against the Court-Interest in the Times of King *Charles* and *James II.* and to such as were for it in the succeeding Reigns.

WHIG'GISM, the Tenets and Practices of Whigs.

WHILE } [*hpile, Sax.*] during the
WHILST } Time.

WHILE [*weile, L. S. weil, Teut.*] Time; Leisure, Opportunity.

WHI'LOM [*hpileon, Sax.*] once, some time ago, formerly.

A WHIM, a maggoty Fancy or Concoit, a freakish Humour.

To WHIMPER [of *wimworn, Teut.*] to begin to cry as a young Child does.

WHIMSICAL, full of Whimfies, freakish, fantastical.

WHIMSICALLY, fantastically.

WHIMSICALNESS, Fantasticalness.

A WHIM'Y. See *Whim*.

WHIN, a Shrub called *Knee-helm*.

To WHINDLE, to whimper or whine.

To WHINE [*whinan, Sax. weenen, L. S. weynen, to cry or weep, Teut. weynen, C. Br.*] to make a mournful Noise, to speak in a crying Tone.

To WHINE [*Hunting Term*] an Otter is said to whine, when she makes a loud Noise or Cry.

WHIN'JARD [*Skinner* derives it of *gynnyan*, *Sax.* to fan or vibrate; or of *pinna*, *Sax.* to win, and *apc*, *Sax.* Honour; but *Misflow* of *winen*, a Vine Twig] a Sort of Buck-sword, or crooked Sword, a Scimitar.

A **WHIN'NER** *Neb*, a lean spare-faced Man. *N. C.*

A **WHIN'NOCK**, a Kit, a Pail to carry Milk in. *N. C.*

To **WHIN'NY** [of *binnire*, *L.* or *wibi*, *C.* Br. the Noise a Horse makes] to neigh as a Horse does.

WHINS, the Furs or Furz-bush. *Gaissa*, *L.*

To **WHIP** [*hycop*, *Sax.* *wipper*, *Dan.*] to scourge or lash with a Whip; also to sew after a particular Manner.

WHIP or *Whip-staff* [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber like a strong Staff, fastened into the Helm for him that steers in small Ships to hold in his Hand, to move the Helm and steer the Ship.

WHIP'HAND, an Advantage over.

WHIP'LASH, Thong of a Whip.

WHIP'PER, one that whips.

WHIP'PING [among *Anglers*] is a fastening the Line to the Hook or Rod; also a caking in of the Hook, and drawing it gently on the Water.

WHIP'STER, a Sharper, a shifting Fellow.

WHIR'KENED [*arnurget*, *Teut.*] choaked, strangled. *N. C.*

To **WHIRL** [*hpyppan*, or *hycoppian*, *Sax.* or *worden*, *Belg.* *birdaw*, *Dan.*] to turn swiftly about.

A **WHIRLE ?** [*wiral*, *Teut.*] a round A **WHERN** } Piece of Wood put on the Spindle of a Spinning-wheel. *C.*

The **WHIRL Bone**, the Knee-pan, the round Bone of the Knee.

WHIRL Pool [*pyppul*, *Sax.*] a Gulph where the Water is continually turning round; also a Kind of Sea-fish.

WHIRL Wind [*wirvel-wind*, *Teut.* *birvel-wind*, *D.n.*] a boisterous Wind which blows Things round; a Hurricane.

A **WHIR'LY-GIG** [of *wirvel*, *Teut.*] a Plaything to turn round.

To **WHISK** [*wisken*, *Teut.* *wisler*, *Dan.*] to brush or cleanse with a Whisk.

A **WHISK** [*wisck*, *Teut.* *wisck*, *Dan.* or *Skinner* thinks, probably of *hyra*, *Sax.* white] a Brush made of Oler Twigs; also the Sound of a Switch; also a Sort of Neck-dress formerly worn by Women.

WHISK, } a Game at Cards well
WHIST, } known.

A **WHISK'ER**, a Tuft of Hair on the upper Lip of a Man.

WHISK'ER, a Scuttle or Basket. *N. C.*

WHISK'ING, great twinging; as a *Whisking Lye*.

To **WHISPER** [*wisperen*, *L. S.* and *Teut.* *wislar*, *Dan.*] to speak softly.

WHIS'PERING Place, a remarkable Curiosity in the Cathedral of *Gloucester*, and in *St. Paul's* at *London*, being a Wall built in an Arch in the Church, or just under the Cupola, that if a Man whisper never so low at one End, a Person that lays his Ear to the other, shall hear distinctly every Syllable spoken.

WHIST [*xitto*, *Ital.* *wisler*, *Dan.*] an Interjection commanding Silence.

To **WHISTLE** [*hpyrtlan*, *pyrtlan*, *Sax.*] to make musical Sounds with the Lips and Breath, without the Voice.

WHISTLE [*hpyrte*, and *pyrte*, *Sax.* probably of *fwala*, *L.*] a Pipe to whistle with.

A **WHIT** [*Awit*, *Sax.*] a small Part.

WHIT, *Newgate. Cant.*

WHIT'AKER, the North East Part of a Flat or Shore, the middle Ground.

WHIT'BY [*i. e.* *White Town* or *Bay*, called by the *Saxons* *Strype-beale*, *i. e.* *Strain's Kill*] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 150 Miles N. by W. from *London*.

WHITE [*hpyra*, *Sax.* *wit*, *L. S.* *weid*, *Dan.* *weiss*, *Teut.*] a natural Colour, contrary to black, though some deny white to be a Colour.

WHITE COB [*hwrean-cop*, *Sax.* *q. d.* white Head, *albiceps*, *L.* or *leucomelas*, *Gr.*] a Sea-Bird, a *Mew*.

WHITE-HALL, *York-Place*, built by Cardinal *Woolsey*, and taken from him by King *Henry VIII*.

WHITE Hart Silver, a Mulct paid into the Exchequer out of the Forest of *White-Hart*, certain Lands in *Dorsetshire*, which was first imposed on *Thomas de Lindesay*, by King *Henry III*, for killing a beautiful white Hart, contrary to his Order.

WHITE Lead, the Calx of Lead.

WHITE Line [among *Anatomists*] the same as *Linea alba*.

WHITE Line [among *Printers*] a void Space left between two Lines.

WHITE Meats, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Whitepots, Custards; also Fowl; Chickens, Turkeys, Pigs, Rabbits, &c.

WHITE Oakum, a Sort of Tow or Flax to drive into the Seams of Ships.

WHITE Pot, Milk with Eggs, fine Bread, Sugar, and Spice, baked in a Pot.

To **WHITE**, to requite; as *God whitens you*, God requite you. *Chesh.*

To **WHITE**, to blame. *N. C.*

To **WHITE**, to make white.

WHITE Bent, a Duty of 8*d.* paid annually to the Duke of *Cornwall* by every Tanner in *Derbyshire*.

WHITE Sauce [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of blanched Almonds, and the Breast of a Capon, pounded together with Spice, &c.

WHITE Spurs, Spikes made by the King in ancient Times, so named from the Spurs they received at their Creation.

WHITE Straits, a Sort of coarse Cloth, made in *Devonshire*.

WHITE Wining, a small white Apple; a pleasant and juicy Fruit.

WHITE Wort, an Herb. To **WHITEN** [hwyuan, Sax. witten, L. S.] to make white.

WHITE'NESS, the being of a white Colour.

WHIT'HER [hwæren, Sax.] to what Place?

WHIT'HER'SOEVER, to whatsoever Place.

WHIT'ING [witingh, Belg.] a Fish; also a chalky Substance for whitening Walls.

WHIT'LEATHER, very tough Leather.

WHIT'LOW [of pite, Sax. Pain, and loup, F. a Wolf, because of the Cruelty of the Pain] a Swelling at the Fingers Ends.

WHIT'LOW Grass, an Herb of great Efficacy against Felons and Whitlows. *Paronychia*. L.

WHIT'NEY [of hwy, white, and Æa, Water, or Ige, an Island, Sax.] a Town in *Oxfordshire*, 54 Miles W. by N. from London.

WHIT'STER, a Whitener of Linen Cloth.

WHIT'SUN Farthings, Offerings anciently made at *Whitfunside*, to the Parish Priest by the Parishioners. See *Pentecostals*.

WHIT'SUNDAY [*Dominica in albis*, L. i. e. *White Sunday*] so called from the Admission of *Catechumens*, clothed in white Robes, to the Sacrament of Baptism, on the Eve of this Festival, which was instituted to commemorate the Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the Shape of fiery Tongues. It answers to the Pentecost of the *Jews*.

WHIT'SUNTIDE, the Season of that Festival.

WHIT'TAIL, a Bird.

WHIT'TEN Tree, a Shrub. *Sorbus Sylvestris*. L.

To **WHIT'TLE** [of hwættan, Sax.] to cut Sticks into small Pieces.

A **WHIT'TLE** [hwitta, Sax.] a Sort of white Basket; also a Knife.

A **WHIT'TLE** [of hwitel, Sax. white] a small Blanket worn over the Shoulders by Women; also a Blanket used to swaddle a young Child. *W. C.*

To **WHIZZ**, q. d. to hiss, to make a Noise as Liquor does when poured upon the Fire.

WHO [hwa, Sax. qui, L.] which, what Person.

WHO'EVER, any one without Exception.

To **WHOAVE**, to cover, to wheim over. *Chelb.*

WHOLE [p lɔ, philɔ, Sax. heol, L. S. holos, Gr.] all of a Thing; also entire, not broken.

WHOLE Chafe Boots, Winter-riding Boots, Hunting Boots.

WHOLE'SALE, Sale in the gross, not in separate small Parcels.

WHOLE'SOME [hwilsum, L. S. of hxi,

or hælto, Sax. *brylsum*, Teut.] Healthful, good, sound; as *wholesome Food*. C.

WHOLE'SOME Ship [*Sax Term*] a Ship which will hull, try, and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

WHOLE'OMELY, healthfully, soundly. **WHOLE'SOMENESS**, Healthfulness, Soundness.

WHOL'LY, completely, perfectly, totally.

WHOM'SOEVER, any one without Exception.

WHOO'DINGS [q. d. *Headings*] such Planks as are joined and fastened along the Ship's Sides upon the Stern.

WHOO'KT, shook (every Joint) quaked. *Clegh.*

To **WHOO'P** [*Hooep*, F.] See *Hoop*.

A **WHOO'P**, a Pewee, a Bird.

WHOO'P } the Cry which a Sheep-herd makes to call his Sheep together.

A **WHORE** [hure, and boerpena, of hwyuan, to hire, Sax. of boere, Belg. *hoer*, Teut. *boer*, Dan. *boeren*, L. S. to hire, q. d. a hired Woman, or one who prostitutes herself for Hire] an incontinent Woman, a Prostitute.

To **WHORE** [*boeren*, L. S. *boeren*, Teut. which *Verstegan* derives of hwyuan, Sax. to hire, q. d. to hire a Woman to lie with one] to be guilty of Whoredom, either Man or Woman.

WHORE'DOM [hure'dom, Sax. *Whore*, Gr. venereal Sports] the Act of Incontinency.

WHORLEBAT [of *batz*, Sax. and *whirl*] a Kind of Gauntlet with Straps and leaden Plummetts, used by the ancient *Romans* at playing at Fifty-cuffs, in their solemn Games and Exercises.

WHOR'TLE [hwort, Sax. a Heart] a Sort of Shrub.

WHOR'TLE Berries [hwortbeagan, Sax. *heurtles*, F. q. Heart-Berries] the Berries of a Whortle-Shrub; also Bilberries.

WHO'WISKIN, a drinking black Pot, *Chelb.*

WHUR? [among *Falcons*] the fluttering of Partridges and Pheasants as they rise.

To **WHUR**, to snarl as a Dog does.

WHY [hwi, hwyg, and *whypig*, Sax.] for what Cause or Reason?

WH'BURTON [of *Wibert*, an English *Saxon* Knight, Builder of it, who about the Year 870 fought under *Algar*, in a Battle against the *Danes*, and *tan*, Sax. a Town] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

WHIC'ACAN, a Root growing in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, of great Virtue in healing all Manner of Wounds.

WHIC'ENCRAFT, Witchcraft. O.

WIC [wic of wician, Sax. to dwell] a Borough or Village.

WICK [wicke, Teut.] the Cotton of a Candle, &c. also counterfeit. O.

WICK'ED

WICK'ED [of wicca, a Witch, of wicca, to bewitch, *q. d.* bewitched, or of wicca, gewicca, to oppress, because nothing is more oppressive than a Wicked Man; or of wic, wic, wicgan, a Soldier, because they are generally impious; or of wigan, wicgan, *Sax.* to court, from whence wigan, accursed, or *as Camden*, of wecca, wic, *Sax.* deceitful, full of Guile] wickedly, debauched, vile.

WICK'EDLY, unworthily.

WICK'EDNESS, Ungodliness.

WICK'ER, a Twig of an Oler Shrub.

WICK'ER, a Cement.

WICK'ET [*wicket*, *F.*] a little Door within a Gate, or Hole in a Door. *Dd.*

WICK'HAM [rather Wiccomb, from wic, *Sax.* the winding of a River or Port, and Comb, *Sax.* a Valley] a Town in Buckinghamshire, 27 Miles W. by N. from London.

WICK'LIPP [of hwic, *Sax.* white and Klip, *Sax.* a Rock or Cliff] *John Wicliffe*, who so mortally the Pope, that he obtained the Title of an Arch Heretic.

WICK'LIFITES, the Followers of *John Wicliffe*, who maintained that Persons guilty of mortal Sin had no Right to exercise any Authority of Jurisdiction.

WIDDLE *Waddler* [*wittel*, *wacklogben*, *Teut.*] to go sideling towards first one Side, and then the other.

To **WIDDLE**, to fret. *N. C.*

WIDE [*wide*, *Sax.* wild, *Du.* wild, *Dan.* weir, *Teut.*] large in Breadth.

WIDELY, extensively in Breadth.

WIDENESS, Extension in Breadth.

To **WIDEN** [*widen*, *L. S.* wetted, *Teut.*] to enlarge in Breadth.

WID'GEON } [*wigens*, *Sax.* pugnacious,

WID'GIN } *q. d.* a fighting Bird, as

Shiner (birds) a shy Sort of Bird; also a Simpleton or silly Fellow.

A **WIDOW** [*widwa*, *Sax.* *witow*, *Teut.* *widwa*, *C. Br.* *widwa*, *L. S.* *widua*, *L.*] a Woman whose Husband is dead.

To **WIDOW**, to make a Widow.

WIDOW of the King, she, who after the Death of her Husband, who was the King's Tenant, in *Capite*, was forced to recover her Dower by the Writ *de dote assignanda*, and could not marry again without the King's Consent.

WIDOW-Bench [in *Stafford*] is that Share which a Widow is allowed of her Husband's Estate besides her Jointure.

WIDOW-Wails, a Shrub.

WID'OWER [*widower*, of *widwa*, a Widow, and *wir*, a Man, *Belg.* *wirwoer*, *Teut.*] a Man who survives his deceased Wife.

WID'OWHOOD [*widwa* and *h'od*, *Sax.*] the State and Condition of a Widow or Widower.

WIDOW-Hunter, one who courts rich Widows.

WIDTH, Breadth, Wideness. *Dryd.*

To **WEILD** } [*wieldan*, and *wedan*, *Sax.*

To **WIELD** } *wailan*, *Teut.*] to handle,

to manage, to sway; as she does wield a Weapon in Fighting.

WIERDIES [of *wirp*, *Sax.*] Fates, Destinies. *Chauc.*

WIERY, made of Wire, also wet, moist.
A **WIFE** [*wif*, of *wifian*, *Sax.*] to marry a Wife, *wif*, *L. S.* *werb*, *Teut.* and *wif*, *Dan.*] a married Woman, whose Will, in the Judgment of the Law, is subject to that of her Husband, whence it is said, *She hat as Wif*, but *Fulper radii mariti*, i. e. Shares with her Husband's Lustre.

WIG [from *Periwig*] false Hair worn on the Head; also a Sort of small Cake.

WIG'AN } [*wibigan*, *Sax.* of *wa*, *S.*

WIG'GIN } *cred*, or *wibe*, an Altar,

WIG'GON } and *briggan*, or *wicgan*, *Sax.*

to build, *q. d.* Sacred Buildings; a Town in Lancashire, 143 Miles N. W. by E. from London.

WIG'GER, strong, as a clean parrot, wigger Fellow. *N. C.*

WIGHT [*wiht*, *Sax.*] a living Creature, either Man or Woman.

WIGHT, quick. *Speac.*

Isle of WIGHT [*Wuzland*, and *Wick-Isa*, *Sax.* in *C. Br.* *guib*, which denotes a Division or Separation, because it was thought that this Island was cut off and separated from the rest of England, by the Force of the Sea] an Island near *Portsmouth*, over against *Southampton*.

WIGH'TY, quickly. *Speac.*

WIG'MORE [*Wizingamepe*, *Sax.* probably of *winc*, praised, *g'ong*, young, and *moep*, *Sax.* or of *wic*, *Sax.* a Fortrefs, and *moep*, *Sax.* a Moor] a Town in *Hertfordshire*.

WIG'REEVE [of *wig*, a Way, and *g'reps*, *Sax.*] the Overseer of the Highway.

The **WIKES** of the *Mouth*, the Corners of the Mouth. *N. C.*

WILBERHAM [anciently called *Willburg-bam*, probably of *wild*, or *wilpa*, *Sax.* Bog, and *Ham*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Kent*.

WIL'COCK [of *wild*, a Wood, and *cut*, *q. d.* Woodcock] a Surname.

WILD [*wild*, of *Awidan*, to grow wild, *Sax.* *wild*, *Dan.* *wild*, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] untamed, hare-brained; fierce, furious; unhabituated.

WILD [spoken of *Vegetables*] that grows of itself, as some Trees and Herbs do.

To **WILD'ER**, to puzzle.

WILD'ERNESS [*wildness*, *Teut.*] a large, uncultivated, unfrequented Place.

A **WILD'ING** [*wildling*, *L. S.*] a wild Apple, a Crab Apple.

WILD'LY, fiercely, ramblingly.

WILD'NESS, Fierceness.

WILD-Fire, a Sort of Fire invented by the *Grecians*; also Gunpowder rolled up wet and set on Fire; also an Evil in Sheep; the *Ruminanz-worm*, a Disease.

WILD-Fire Arrows, trimmed with Wild-fire, and shot burning, to stick in the Sails or Rigging of Ships in a Fight.

WILD-Water Cresset, an Herb. *Barbora*. *L.*

WILD *Williams*, a Flower. *Lycnis plumaria*, L.

WILDGOOSE *Chace*, Pursuit of an Object to no Purpose.

WILDS, uninhabited Places.

A **WILE** [of *geal*, *Sax.* Fraud, *werfegan*, or *galian*, *Sax.* to enchant, *Skinner*] a cunning Shift, or subtle Trick.

WILFRED [pilla, the Will, and *fræde*, Peace, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

St. WILFRED's Needle, a narrow Hole, in the Church of *Rippon*, in *Yorkshire*, in which, in old Times, the Chastity of Women used to be tried, in that such as had violated their Chastity were miraculously stopped, and held fast; but such as were chaste did easily pass through it.

WIL'FUL [wilful, *Sax.*] obstinate, unruly, headstrong, inflexible.

WIL'FULLY, stubbornly.

WIL'FULNESS, Stubbornness.

WIL'LILY, craftily.

WIL'LINESS, Craftiness, Subtily.

WILK [pealc, *Sax.*] a Cockle or Sea-Snail. *Lincolnsh.*

The **WILL** [pilla, *Sax.* wills, L. S. and Teut. *wille*, Dan. *wuil*, F. *woluntas*, L.] a particular Faculty of the Soul, or the Act of that Faculty; Mind, Pleasure, a good or bad Disposition; also Kindness or Unkindness towards one.

To **WILL** [pallan, *Sax.*] *willen*, L. S. *woules*, Teut. *wouloir*, F. *veile*, L. *Boulogne*, Gr.] to require, command; to propose.

A **WILL**, a solemn Act, by which a Man declares what he would have done after his Death.

WILL Parole, } a Will only by
Noncoperative WILL, } Word of Mouth, which being proved by Witnesses, may be of as good Force as one in writing, except for Lands, which are not devisable but by a Testament in writing made in the Life-time of the Testator.

WILL with a *Wisp*, a fiery Meteor or Exaltation that appears in the Night, of a round Figure, in Bigness like the Flame of a Candle; but sometimes broader, and like a Bundle of Twigs set on Fire, commonly haunting Churchyards, marshy and fenny Places, as being evaporated out of a fat soil; it also flies about Rivers, Hedges, &c. and often in dark Nights misleads Travellers by their making towards it, not duly regarding their Way; also called *Jack a Lantern*.

WILLIAM [of *Guild helm*, Belg. *i. e.* garnished with a gilded Helmet; or, as others say, of *Wall helm*, *i. e.* the Shield or Defence of many] a Name of Men.

WILLIAMS, *Sweet Williams*, a Flower.

WIL'LING, inclined to do a Thing.

WIL'LINGLY, with a ready Inclination.

WIL'LINGNESS, the being inclined to an Action.

WILL-JILL, a sorry inconsiderable Person, in *Hermaphrodite*.

WIL'LOW [pelic, or pelige, *Sax.* *wilgibe*, Belg.] a Tree well-known.

WIL'LY [willing, Teut.] willing, favourable. *Chanc.*

WIL'TON [of the Brook of *Witley*, and *ton*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 72 Miles W. from *London*.

WILTSHIRE [wilperra, *Sax.* either from the Town *Wilton*, or the River *Witley* and *perra*, *Sax.* a neighbouring Inhabitant] the County of *Wills*.

WILY [of *geal*, *Sax.* Fraud] full of Wiles, subtle, crafty.

A **WIM'BLE** [wimple, Belg. of *wombelen*, Germ. to bore] a Piercer to bore Holes with.

WIM'BLETON [wimbantone, or as *Scinner* writes, *pihbantane*, and derives it of *piiba*, the Builder, and *bant*, *Sax.* a Mill] a Town in *Surrey*.

To **WIMM**, to winnow. *Suff.*

A **WIM'PLE** [guimple, F. *wimple*, Belg.] a Muffler or platted Lined Cloth, which Nuns wear about their Necks; also a Streamer or Flag.

WIMMUND [Saved Peace] a proper Name.

To **WIN** [pinnan, *Sax.* *winnan*, L. S. *gewinnen*, Teut. *windex*, Dan. of *wincere*, L.] to get or gain, to make one's self Master of.

WINAN'DERMERE [probably of *pinc*, pleasant, *pa*, a Ford, and *mere*, a Marsh, *Sax.*] in *Westmoreland*.

WIN'BURN [wynborham, *Sax.* *winnagely*, C. Br. *i. e.* a Town between two Rivers] in *Dorsetshire*, 82 Miles S. W. from *London*.

To **WINCE** } [of *wanken*, Teut. to vacillate
To **WINCH** } late, or *wentan*, *Sax.* to turn and wind] to kick or spurn, to throw out the hinder Feet as a Horse.

To **WINCH** [guincher, F.] to wind round with a Winch, an Iron-instrument to turn Screws with, &c.

WINCH'COMB [pincel, combe, *Sax.* of *pincel*, a Corner, and *Comb*, a Valley, *Sax.* *i. e.* a Valley encompassed on each Side with Hills] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, 72 Miles W. N. W. from *London*.

WIN'CHELSEA [pincelrea, of *pincel*, a Corner, and *ea*, or *lge*, an Isle, *Sax.*] a Town in *Suffex*, 60 Miles S. E. from *London*.

WIN'CHESTER [pincance-perep, *Sax.* the *Wells* call it *Caer Guisif*, *i. e.* *White City*, because it is built upon a chalky Soil] a Bishop's See in *Hampshire*, 52 Miles S. W. from *London*.

WIN'CHESTER Goose, a pocky Swelling in the Groin.

To **WIND** [winban, *Sax.* *winden*, L. S. and Teut. *winder*, Dan.] to turn, twist, or roll about; to blow a Horn; to scent as Dogs do.

WIND [winb, *Sax.* *wind*, Dan. *wind*, Teut. and L. S. *went*, F. of *ventus*, L.] the Current or Stream of the Air, which runs or blows from some one of the 32 Points of the Compass.

pass; Air pent up in the Body of an Animal; Breath, Breathing; Scent.

A WIND-Berry, a Bill-berry, or Whortle-berry.

It is an ill Wind that blows no Body good.

This Proverb intimates, that the Dispensations of Providence are never entirely and universally ill in themselves; though they may be very afflicting to some particular Persons, yet that at the same Time they are to the Advantage of others; as, if a Sickness invades a City, it turns to the Profit of Physicians; if a Conflagration lays a great Part of a City in Ashes, or a Tempest destroys a Navy, it helps Builders to a good Stroke of Work; if a Fleet of Merchant Ships sink in a Storm, or fall into the Hands of Pirates, it is to the enriching of such who have Store of such Merchandizes by them; so that, *Unius dispendium alterius est compendium*, as lay the Latins; and, *A quelque chose malheur est bon*, the French; *καλοπῶδοι κερδαῖν ἐν μὲν πᾶσι ἐν δὲ ἑκάστῳ, the Greeks; and* כִּי יִשָּׁוּ עַד מָוֶה, the Hebrews.

WIND Bound [Sea Term] stop or kept back by contrary Winds.

WIND Broken, a Disease in Horses.

WIND Colick, a painful Disease.

WIND Egg [wind egg, Teut.] an Addle Egg that has taken Wind.

WIND-Fall [windfall, Teut.] Fruit blown off the Tree by the Wind; also a lucky Chance; some Profit or Estate come to one unexpectedly.

WIND-Gall [in Horses] a soft Swelling arising on the Joint of the Leg.

WIND Gun, an Instrument to discharge a Bullet only by Means of Air thrust into it.

WINDHAM [q. d. *Wimund's Home*] in Norfolk, 84 Miles N. N. E. from London.

WINDINESS, Flatulence, Repletion with Wind.

WIND'ING, Flexure, verging obliquely.

WIND'ING-SHEET, Sheet in which the Dead are enwrapped.

WIND'LESS, } a Draw-beam or Instru-

WIND'LESS, } ment in small Ships,

WIND'LESS, } placed upon the Deck, just abaft the Foremast.

WIND'LESS, } [winde, Teut.] an Engine

WIND'LESS, } wherewith any weighty

WIND'LESS, } Thing is wound up, or drawn out of a Well,

WIND'LESS, } &c.

WIND'LES, Blades to wind Yarn on. C.

WIND'PIPE, the Passage of the-Breath.

WIND Row, Hay or Grass taken up into Rows, in order to be dried by the Wind before cocking up. The Greens or Borders of a Field dug up in order to carry Earth on the Land to mend it. S. C.

WIND Tawbt [Sea Term] stiff in the Wind, applied to any Thing which holds or catches the Wind aloft, or stopping too much in a stiff Gale of Wind.

WIND-Trobb, a Bird so named, because

it comes into England in high Winds in the Beginning of the Winter.

WIND-Tackle Blocks [in a Ship] are the main double Blocks or Pulleys, which being made fast to the End of a small Cable, serve for the hoisting of Goods into the Ship, &c.

To WIND a Ship } [of wooden, to turn,
To WEND a Ship } Teut.] Sea Term, is to bring her Head about.

The Ship WINDS up [Sea Phrase] a Ship is said to do so, when she comes to rise at an Anchor.

How WINDS the Ship? or How wend the Ship? so Mariners ask concerning a Ship, that is under Sail, i. e. upon what Point of the Compass does she lie with her Head?

WIND'SOR [winok, phosian, Sax. Wind-ing there, from the Winding of the Shore at that Place] a Town in Berkshire, where is a royal Palace and Castle, twenty Miles W. by S. from London.

WIND'WARD Tide [Sea Term] a Tide which runs against the Wind, rather than with it.

WINDOW [q. d. *Wind dar*, vinder, Dan.] an open Place in the Side of a House to let in Air and Light.

WIND'Y, squally, abounding with Wind.

WINE [pin, Sax. *wiun*, Dan. and L. S. *wiun*, Teut. *gewin*, C. Br. *vinum*, L. *uin*, Gr.] a Liquor made of the Juice of the Grape, or other Fruits.

Spirit of WINE [among Chymists] the oily Part of Wine rarified by acid Salts; distilled from Brandy, &c.

WIN'EFRED [of pinnan, to get, and *fin* de, Peace, Sax.] the Name of the English Saxon Apostle of the Germans, afterwards called Boniface by Pope Gregory.

WINEFRED, an English Virgin Saint, revived by Bruno the Priest, after *Craxus* had cut off her Head, in the Place where sprung up St. *Winfred's* Well in *Flintshire*, according to the Popish Legend.

WINETS, Vine-branches. O.

WING [spring, Sax. *winge*, Dan.] that Part of a Bird used in flying.

WING [of an Army] is the Horse on the Flanks, or at the End of each Line on the right and left.

WING of a Battalion } the right and left

WING of a Squadron } hand Flank which make up each Side or Flank.

WINGS [in Fortification] are the large Sides of Horn-works; Crown-works, Tenailles, and the like Out-works; that is to say, the Ramparts and Parapets, with which they are bounded on the right and left from their Gorge to their Front.

To WING a Partridge, &c. [a Term in Carving] is to cut it up.

WING'ED Plants [among Herbalists] such as resemble the Shape of a Wing.

To WINK [pincan, Sax. *wiunctan*, L. S. and Teut.] to close or shut the Eyes.

WINKER,

WINK'ER, one that winks.

WINK'INGLY, with Eyes half closed.

WIN'LY, quietly. *N. C.*

WIN'NER, one that wins.

WINNING, affecting, engaging Love.

WINNING, the Sum win.

To **WIN'NOW** [*pinopian, Sax. wannen* L. S. and Teut. *wannare, L.*] to fan or separate Corn from Chaff by the Wind.

WINTER [*winter, Sax. winter, Teut. and L. S. winter, Dan.*] one of the Seasons of the Year.

WINTER [among *Printers*] a certain Part of a Printing-press.

To **WINTER** [*winteren, L. S.*] to abide in a Place during the Winter Season.

WINTER-Cresset, an Herb. *Barbarea, L.*

WINTER-FINER, a large round yellowish Pear, speckled with red.

WINTER-Green, a Plant or Herb, so called from its flourishing in Winter.

WINTER-Heyming [in the Forest of *Dean*] a Season which is excepted from the Liberty of commoning in the Forest.

WINTER-Lemon, a Sort of Pear in Shape and Colour like a Lemon.

WINTER-Marvel } a Sort of Pear.

WINTER-Thorn }

To **WINTER Rig** [*Husbandry*] is to fallow or till the Land in Winter.

WINTERTON, a Town in *Norfolk*, so called from its cold Situation.

WIN'WIDFIELD [of *pinnan, Sax.* to conquer, and *feld*] of a Victory which *Oswin*, King of *Northumberland*, obtained there over *Penda the Mercian* in *Yorkshire*.

To **WIPE** [*pipan, Sax.*] to stroke or rub gently off any Filth, Dust, Soil, &c.

A **WIPE** [*Spiz, ger, pipe, Sax.*] a cleansing by wiping; also a cloie Rub or Reflection upon a Person.

WIRE [probably of *wirer, F. or gyrate, L.* to wind round] Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, or other Metal, drawn out into long Threads for many Uses.

To **WIRE-draw**, to draw out Gold or Silver; to spin out a Business; to decoy a Man, or get somewhat out of him.

WIRE-drawer, one that spins Wire.

WIRES [with *Botanists*] those long Threads which, running from Straw berries, &c. fasten again in the Earth, and propagate the Plant.

A **WISE'ACRE** [*wisj segher, Belg.* a Diviner] an ironical or Nick-name for a silly half-witted Fellow; a Fool.

WIS'ARDS, learned Heads, Conjurers. *Sp.*

WIS'DOM [*wisdom, Sax. wisdom, Dan.*] the Knowledge of high Things; also good Conduct, Discretion.

WISE [*pire, Sax. wiss, L. S. wiss, Teut. wiss, Dan.*] discreet, well-skilled, witty; also Way, Manner, or Means.

WISE'LY, discreetly, prudently.

The **WISE MEN** [*Wiss Manner, Teut.*] of *Greece*, are accounted seven in Number, viz.

Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, Pittacus, Solon, Thales.

WISH, longing Desire; also the Thing desired.

To **WISH** [*pipian, Sax. wunsche, Belg. wunschen, Teut.* all which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *luxoas, Gr.*] to desire.

To **WISH** [or *wischen, Teut.* to wipe] to wash. *O.*

WISHIP'PERS, Astrologers. *O.*

A **WISKET**, *Wb. sct.* *N. C.*

WIS'NED [of *peoprian, Sax.*] withered or wasted. *N. C.*

A **WISP** [probably of *wischen, L. S. wischen, Teut.* to wipe] a Handful of Straw or Hay; also a Wreath to carry a Pall or other Vessel on the Head.

To **WISSE** [of *pprian, Sax.* of *wissen, to know, Teut.*] to direct, teach, or instruct. *Ch.*

To **WIST** [*pipan, Sax.*] to know, to think, to understand.

WISTA [*Old Law*] a Wist, or Half a Hide of Land.

WIST'FUL, attentive.

WIST'FULLY, attentively, eagerly.

To **WIT** [*pipan, Sax. weten, L. S. wissen, Teut.* which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *Eidw, Gr.*] to know.

WIT [*pipie, Sax. wits, Teut.*] one of the Faculties of the rational Soul; Genius; Fancy; Aptness for any Thing; Cunningness.

A **WITCH** [*picce, of picnang, to diving, or pighnan, Sax.* to enchant] an old Hag or Woman who deals with familiar Spirits.

WITCH'CRAFT [of *picce, and craft, Sax.*] the black Art; a dealing with the Devil or evil Spirits.

WITCH'ELM, a Tree. *Ulmus folio giabro.*

WITCH'ER, Silver. *Can.*

WITCHER Bubber, a Silver-bowl. *Can.*

WITCHER Cully, a Silversmith. *Can.*

WITCH'ERY, Fascination, Enchantment.

To **WITE** [*pipan, Sax.*] to blame, to reproach.

WITE [*p. re, Sax.*] a Punishment, Penalty, a Fine; Blame, Reproach. *Chauc.*

WITES [*pipif, Sax. i. e. wife or noble Men*] a Title given by our *Saxon* Ancestors, to their chief Lords or Thanes.

WITH [*prh, Sax.*] a Particle denoting Company or Union, &c.

WITH'AL, along with the rest.

To **WITH'DRAW** [of *prh, and wipagan, Sax.*] to draw away or back, to retire or go away.

To **WITHER** [*Dr. Tb. H.* derives it of *Wiaiber; q. d. weathered; but probably of pycepian, Sax.*] to fade, to grow dry.

WITHERED [*γυθηρος, Sax.*] dried, faded, as Leaves, Flowers, &c.

WITHER'EDNESS [*pycepnu, Sax.*] Dryness, Fadedness, &c.

WITHER'INGTON [of *pycepian, Sax.* to wither, and *dunc, Sax.* an Hill, *q. d.* a dry Hill] in *Northumberland*.

WITHERNHAM [*Old Law*] is the taking or driving away a Distress, or any Thing distrained, into a Hold, or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot upon Replevin deliver it to the Party distrained.

WITHERS (in a *Horse*) are the Shoulder-blades at the setting on of the Neck.

WITHERSAKE, or *Wysterake* [of *wider-sacher*, Teut. an Antagonist] an Apostate, a perfidious Rear-guard. O. R.

To **WITH-HOLD** [of *wið* and *healdan*, *Sax. enbalan*, Teut.] to keep that which is another's; to keep back, stop, or stay.

WITH-HOLDEN, *part passivæ* of With-hold.

WITH'IN, in the inner Part of.

WITWIN-Board [*Sea Term*] that which is within the Ship.

WITH'INSIDE, internally.

WITH'OUT, not with, externally.

WITH'WIND, the Herb Blind Weed. *Cow-wort.*

To **WITH'SAY**, to deny. O.

To **WITH'SIT**, to withstand. O.

To **WITH'STAND** [*wið* and *standan*, *Sax. widerstehen*, Teut.] to stand or be bent against, to resist.

WITH'Z [*wiðz*, *Sax.*] a Tree; otherwise called an Oser; *Salix fistis longissima*. L.

WIT'LESS, wanting Understanding.

WIT'LING, a Pretender to Wit. *Pope.*

A **WITNESS** [*witnesse*, L: *pitnesse*, *Sax.*] one who testifies a Thing.

To **WIT'NESS** [*witan*, *Sax. witan*, L. S. *wissen*, Teut. to know] to bear witness, to subscribe a Writing as a Witness.

A **WIT'OL** } [*witcol*, *Sax.* conscious to
A **WIT'TAL** } himself] a contended Cuc-
kold.

WIT'TENA *Genetes* [*witena* *Remoty*, *Sax.*] the Council or Assembly of the *Saxons* Noblemen, &c. to assist the King.

To **WIT'TEN** *Wittely*, to know certainly. O.

WIT'TICISM, a mean Attempt at Wit.

WIT'TING [of *witan*, *Sax. wissend*, Teut.] knowing, conscious.

WIT'TY [*wittig*, *Sax.*] full of Wit.

WITVELSCOMB [of *worble*, a Weazel, and *comb*, a Valley] a Town in *Somersetshire*, 12½ Miles W by S. from *London*.

WITVERN [among *Heralds*] an Animal with Wings and Feet like a Bird, but the Tail, &c. like a Serpent.

WIZARD [probably of *wife*, *Belg. wife*, and *ard*, *Nature*] a cunning Man, a Sorcerer, an Enchanter.

To **WIZ'ZLE**, to get any Thing away slyly. N. C.

WO [*w*, *Sax. woe*, L. S. *wed*, Teut. *wee*, *Dan. wæ*, L. of *vai*, *Gr.*] Grief, Trouble, Sorrow.

WOAD [*wad*, *Sax. wædde*, *Belg. waide*, Teut.] an Herb much used in dying of Cloth, &c. of a blue Colour. *Glossum*, L.

WOAD'MEL, a hairy coarse Stuff made of Island Wool. *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

WOODEYH, grows mad. O.

WO'DEN [of *wodan*, *Sax. woden*, L. S. *wotan*, Teut. to rage, to be furious, & L. the furious God, *g. d.* he that infused a warlike Fury into the Minds of Men] a God of the *Goths*, *Germans*, and *Saxons*, the son with *Mars* of the *Romans*: his Statue was set up with a *Panoply* or complete Armour, and drawn Sword. From him *Wednesday* took its Name. See *Wednesday*.

WOE BEGON, overwhelmed with Sorrow. *Spens.*

WO'FUL [*wofull*, *Sax.*] full of *Woe*.

WO'FULLY, sorrowfully, lamentably.

WO'FUENESS, Sorrowfulness.

A **WOGH** [of *wog*, *Sax.* a Wall, *Lombard*; also *Wool*. N. C.

WOLD [*wold*, *Sax.*] a Down or champaign Ground, void of Wood.

WOLDS'BURY [of *wold* and *bury*, i. e. a Town among Hills] in *Wiltshire*.

WOLF [*wolf*, *Sax. wulf*, L. S. *wulf*, Teut.] a fierce wild Beast.

A **WOLF** [among *Surgons*] a Sort of cutting Ulcer.

A **WOLF** [among *Fishermen*] a Fishing-net, a great Destroyer of Fish.

WOLF'S BANE, a Plant.

WOLF'S MILK, a Sort of Herb.

WOLF'RED [of *Ulf*, *Sax. An*, and *reowan*, *Sax.* to give Counsel, *g. d.* he that assisteth others with his Advice] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 816.

WOLVER-HAMPTON [formerly called *Wulfrans Hampton*, from *Wulfrans*, a pious Woman, who built an Abbey there] a Town in *Staffordshire*, 98 Miles N. W. by W. from *London*.

WOLVES' Heads, Outlaws, so called, because there was anciently a Price set on the Heads of Wolves, Foxes, and other noxious Beasts, &c. so Outlaws being out of the Protection of the Laws, were liable to be killed by any that would take them, if they made Resistance, or fled.

WOLVES-Teeth [in a *Horse*] two Teeth in the upper Jaw, which grow sharp-pointed, so as to prick the Tongue and Gums.

WOL'VISH, of the Nature of a Wolf, ravenous.

WOL'VISHLY, like a Wolf, greedily.

A **WO'MAN** [*wiman*, *Sax. Dr. Th. E.* derives it of *wif*, *Sax.* Wife and *Man*, but others of *wumb*, *Sax.* and *Man*, *Sax.*] the Female of the Human Race.

WO'MANHOOD, State and Character of a Woman.

WO'MANISH, like a Woman, effeminate.

WO'MANISHLY, effeminately.

WO'MANISHNESS, Effeminateness.

To **WO'MANIZE**, to affect Women.

WO'MANKIND, the female Sex.

WO'MANLY, like a Woman.

The WOMB [pamb, Sax.] the Matrix of a Woman, &c.

WON, Store, Plenty; also Usage, Custom, Manner. O.

WONDE [wobwbnst, Teut.] dwelt, inhabited. Cbauc.

To WON'DER [pundʒian, Sax. wondere, Belg. wondern, Teut.] to admire at; to be in Admiration at the Extraordinariness of a Thing.

A WON'DER [pundʒen, Sax. wonder, Belg. wonder, Teut.] a Thing to be wondered at or admired in the Act of wondering.

WON'DERFUL [pundʒepull, Sax.] very strange and surprising.

The Seven WONDERS of the World.

1. The Pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Mausoleum or Tomb built for Mausolus King of Caria, by Artimisa his Queen. 3. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4. The Walls and hanging Gardens of the City of Babylon. 5. The vast brazen Image of the Sun at Rhodes, which stood with one Foot on one Island, and the other on another; so high that a Ship, with its Masts and Sails up, might pass between its Legs; called the Colossus. 6. The rich Statue of Jupiter Olympius. 7. The Pharos or Watch Tower built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt.

WON'DERMENT, a wondering.

WON'DEROUS [wonderiabus, Teut.] wonderful, surprising, marvellous.

WON'DERFULLY, surprisingly.

WON'DERFULNESS, Surprisingness.

WON'DROUSLY, marvelously.

WONE, an Habitation. Cbauc.

WONG, a Field, Sax.

To WON'NE } [of punian, Sax. waa-
To WUN } na, L. S. wobnen, Teut.]
to dwell, to inhabit.

WONNE or WONNING [wobnen, Teut.] a Dwelling. Sp. Also a Remedy. Ch

To WONT [punian, Krepuntan, Sax. gewohnen, Teut.] to be used or accustomed.

WONT [gewon, Sax. gewohnen, Teut.] an Use, Custom, Habit.

To WOO [pagan, Sax.] to court or make Love to.

WOO'ED [spogob, Sax.] courted.

WOO'ER [pogepic, Sax.] a Sweet-heart.

WOOD [puce, Sax. wude, Belg.] a Space of Ground set with Trees and Shrubs; also Timber or Substance of Trees.

WOOD [pob, of poban, Sax. to be mad] furious, mad, distracted. Spenc.

WOOD-BIND [pu'w bind, Sax.] a Shrub, Caprifolium, L.

WOOD-CASE [in Gunnery] a Case made of two Pieces of hollow Wood, so that the Wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD-COCK [pu'w-coc, Sax.] a wild Fowl well known.

WOOD-COCK Soil, Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf that looks of a Wood-cock Colour, and is not good. S. C.

WOOD and Wood [Sea Term] is when two Pieces of Timber are set into each other, so that the Wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD-CORN, a certain Quantity of Grain anciently given by customary Tents to their Lord, for Liberty to pick up dead or broken Wood.

WOOD Colver, } a Bird well known.

WOOD Pigeon, }

WOOD Fretter, an Insect, a Worm.

WOOD-GELD [Old Law] the cutting or gathering of Wood within the Forest; or Money paid for it to the Foresters; also an Immunity or Freedom from such Payments by Grants from the King.

WOOD Lands, Places where there are many Woods in close Countries.

WOOD Lark, a singing Bird.

WOOD Loafe, an Insect or Chiach. Millipeds. L.

WOOD Men [of a Forest] Officers who have the special Charge of looking to the King's Woods.

WOOD Merchant, a Timber merchant.

WOOD Mote, the ancient Name of the Forest-Court, that is now called The Court of Attachments.

WOOD Pecker, a wild Fowl that pecks and hollows Trees with its Bill.

WOOD Pigeon, wild Dove.

WOOD Plea-Court [in the Forest of Clus in Shropshire] a Court held for determining all Matters of Wood, and feeding of Cattle there.

WOODSHAW, a Wood's Side or Shade. O.

WOOD'ROOF } [puce, gewepa, Sax. a
WOOD'RUF } Governour of a Wood, a
Forester] a Surname.

WOOD Sage, an Herb. Salvia agrifolia, L.

WOOD Scare, an Insect.

WOOD Snipe [pu'w-snipe, Sax.] a Sort of Fowl.

WOOD'STOCK [of pu'w, Sax. a Wood and doct, the Stock of a Tree, or Shop, Sax. a Place] a Town in Oxfordshire; 51 Miles W. N. W. from London.

WOOD Wants, Holes in Pieces of Timber. N. C.

WOOD-Ward, a Forest Officer, that walks with a Forest Bill, and takes Cognisance of all Offences committed; at the next Swainmote, or Court of Attachments.

WOOD Wax, an Herb. Genifella Tractaria. L.

WOOD'Y, abounding with Wood.

WOOF [pewpa, Sax.] Thread woven cross a Warp in a Weaver's Loom.

WOOL [pull, Sax. wolle, Teut. wula, Dan.] a Matter for Cloathing, growing on the Back of a Shrep.

WOOL'LEN [pullen, Sax. wollen, Belg. wullen, Teut.] made of Wool.

A WOOL Comb [pull camb, Sax. wilkow, Teut.] a Comb for Wool.

WOOL

WOOL Blade, an Herb.

WOOL-FESHEFOD [of wulpe, Sax. a Wolf, and heofod, the Head, *q. d.* Wolf-head] the Condition of an out-law'd Person, who, if he could not be taken alive, might be killed, and his Head brought to the King.

WOOL-Drawers, such as buy Wool in the Country, and carry it to the Clothiers and Market-towns, to sell it again.

WOOL Pack, large Bag of Wool.

WOOL-Sople, a City, Town, or Place, where Wool is used to be sold.

WOOL-Winders, such as wind up the Fleeces of Wool to be packed, and fold by Weight, into a Bundle, being clasped according to the Statute.

WOOLLEN-Drapeer, one who dealeth in Woollen Cloth.

WOOL'LY, resembling Wool.

WOPEN, *vex. q.*

WORCESTER [*πυρροασακρην.* or *πυρροασακρην.* Sax. of *pyrre*, a Forest, and *castrum*, a Town, in *Latia*, *Bigornia*, of the *Wicci*, a People who once dwelt there] a City and Bishop's See, 85 Miles W. N. W. from *London*.

To **WORCH**, to work. *Chanc.*

WORK Bracelo, Work-brittle, very diligent, agreed or intent upon one's Work. *Chanc.*

A **WORD** [*πρῶτον.* Sax. *woord*, L. S. and Belg. *word*, Teut.] is that which one speaks or writes, an Offer in any Bargain, a Promise.

WORD of Command, the Terms used by Military Officers upon Exercise or in Service.

Watch WORD [among Military Men] a Word given every Night in an Army or Garrison, as a Token to prevent Surprise, and to hinder an Enemy, or any treacherous Person from passing backwards and forwards.

Many Words will not fill a Bushel.

This Proverb is a severe Taunt upon much *Talking*: against great Promoters of doing what they never intend to perform; a Reflection upon their Persons who, so they can but be *Masters* of their own Pockets and Service, will be downright *Prodigals* of say Words; but they, according to another Proverb, *butter no Parships*; and so *Re opulandum, non verbum*, say the *Latins*; and *כשר ודבר ידברו וזכר כשר קשה*, and *כשר דבר אמר עתה קשה*.

WORDY, verbose, tedious in Narration.

To **WORK** [*πρῶτον.* Sax. *worken*, Belg. *wirken*, Teut.] to labour.

WORK [*πρῶτον.* Sax. *work*, L. S. and Teut. *work*, Den.] Labour, Pains in doing any Thing, Business; the Production of the Benefit.

WORK'ER, one who works.

WORK-HOUSE, a House in which any Work is carried on.

WORK'MAN, an Artificer.

WORKS [*Military Term*] all the Fortifications about the Body of any Place; as by *Out-works* is understood those without the first Inclosure.

The **WORLD** [*πῶλον.* Sax. *world*, Belg.] the Universe, the Heaven and Earth; a Set of Men; People; the Publick.

A **WORLDLYING**, a worldly-minded Man or Woman.

WORLD'LINESS, the being too much addicted to this World.

WORLD'LY, hunting after, or fond of the Profits or Pleasures of the World.

A **WORM** [*πυρρον.* Sax. *worm*, L. S. *vermifera*, F. *vermis*, L.] a creeping Insect; a small harmless Serpent living in the Earth.

A **WORM** [among *Expellers*] a long winding Pewter Pipe, placed in a Tub of Water, to cool and thicken the Vapours in the Distillation of Spirits.

Grab on a Worm and it will turn.

This Proverb is generally used by Persons who have received *gross Injuries* and *Injuries* from others (which they have for some Time borne with *Patience*) to excuse their being at last transported to some warmth of *Revenge* and *Passion*: *Habet Et musca spemem*, say the *Romans*; and *Ένεσεν αυτῷ μωρῶτασιν χυθῶν*, the *Greeks*.

To **WORM out**, to work one secretly out of Place, Benefit, &c.

WORM-Grass, an Herb that kills Worms.

WORM-Seed, the Seed of a Plant called *Holy Wormwood*. *Semen san-o-icorn*, L.

WORM'WOOD [*πυρρον-πυρρον.* and *πυρρον-πυρρον.* Sax. *worm-wood*, Belg. *worm-wort*, *vex. wormed*, C. Br.] an Herb well known, of which there are 32 Species.

To **WORM a Cable** [*Sea Phrase*] to strengthen it, by winding a small Rope all along between the Strands.

To **WORM a Dog**, is to take out a Worm from under his Tongue; which, if let alone, would make him mad.

To be **WOR'RIED**, to be choused. *N. C.*

To **WOR'RY** [of *perjan*, Sax. to *rup* to and *frō*; or *πρῶτον*, to provoke; or *worren*, to vex cruelly] to towce or tug, to pull or tear in Pieces, as wild Beasts do.

To **WORSE**, to put to Disadvantage. *Militer.*

WORSE [*πῶρον.* Sax.] more bad.

WORSHIP [*πρῶτον-πρῶτον.* Sax.] Dignity; also Adoration.

To **WORSHIP**, to adore, to do Reverence, to pay Submission to.

WORSHIP'FUL, claiming Respect by Dignity.

WORSHIP'FER, an Adorer.

WORST, most bad.

To **WORST One**, is to get the better of one, or to overcome him.

WORSTED [of *Wepst*, a Hall or Village.

and *Worbs*, a Place, *Sax.*] a Town in *Norfolk*, 98 Miles N. N. E. from *London*, noted for fine spinning; whence the Wool, there spun, took its Name *Worsted*.

WORT [pynr, *Sax. wortor*, *Du.*] new Drink, either Ale or Beer.

WORT [pynr, *Sax.*] an Herb, and at the End of Compound Words, so it signifies, *Culwort*, *Liverwort*, &c.

WORTH [worth, *Sax. wertb*, *Teut. gewertb*, *C. Br.*] Price or Value, Desert or Merit.

WORTH [worth, *Sax.* a Court or Farm; *peorthige*, a Way, a Street, a Field] a Termination joined to Names of Places, as *Thistleworth*, &c.

To WORTH up, to ascend. *O.*

WORTHIES, Men of great Worth, illustrious Personages.

The nine WORTHIES [of the World] Three of them were *Jews*, viz. *Joshua*, *David*, and *Judas Maccabaeus*; three *Heathens*, viz. *Hector* of *Troy*, *Alexander the Great*, and *Julius Caesar*; and three *Christians*, viz. *Arthur* of *Britain*, *Charles the Great* of *France*, and *Godfrey* of *Beaumont*.

WORTHILY, deservedly.

WORTHINESS, Meritoriousness.

A WORTHINE of Land, a particular Quantity or Measure of Ground in the Manor of *King's Land* in *Hertfordshire*.

WORTHY [pynr, *Sax.*] deserving, that deserves any Thing, honourable, commendable.

WORTHLESS, of no Value.

WORTHLESSNESS, total Deprivation of all Goodness.

To WOT [of witan, *Sax. wetes*, *L. S.*] to know.

WOTHER, Merit, Beauty, &c. *Shakspeare*.

WOVE and WOVEN, the *Pres.* and *Part.* of *to weave*.

WOULD [wolt, *Teut.* of pillen, or pillen, *Sax.*] as, I would.

WOULDING [Sea Term] the winding of ropes hard round about a Yard or Mast of a ship, after it hath been strengthened by some piece of Timber nailed thereto.

To WOUND [wund, *Sax. wunde*, *Belg. wunden*, *Teut.*] to make or cause a Wound.

A WOUND [wund, *Sax. wunde*, *Belg. unde*, *Teut.*] a cutting or breaking the Continuity of the Parts of a Body.

A simple WOUND [among Surgeons] is at which only opens the Flesh, and hath no other Circumstances attending it.

A complicated WOUND, is a Wound which accompanied with grievous Symptoms, as ulcers of Blood, breaking of Bones, &c.

A dangerous WOUND, a Wound which is complicated, whereof the Accidents are dreadful, as when an Artery is pricked, when a Tendon or Nerve is cut, &c.

A mortal WOUND, such a Wound which is unavoidably followed by Death, when

it is situated deep in a principal Part, necessary for the Preservation of Life, as in the Heart, Lungs, Midriff, Spleen, Liver, &c.

WOUND [wunden, *Sax. gewunden*, *Teut.*] wounded round. See *To Wind*.

WOUND-Wort [wund-wortz, *Teut.*] an Herb, efficacious for curing of Wounds.

WO'WITH, waveth, collecth up and down. *Chaucer*.

WOXEN, waxed. *Spenser*.

WACK [wack, *Sax. wacke*, *Belg.*] is when a Ship perishes at Sea, and no Man escapeth alive out of it; in which Case, if any of the Goods that were in it were brought to Land by the Waves, they belong to the King, or to such Person to whom the King has granted *Wreck*; but if a Man, Dog, or Cat, escape alive, so that the Owner come, within a Year and a Day, and prove the Goods to be his, he shall have them again. A Shipwreck; also the Ship to perished.

WRACK, or *Sea-Wrack*, a Weed.

WRAKE [of *reche*, *Teut.*] Revenge. *Chaucer*.

WRANG LANDS, misgrown Trees that will never prove Timber. *O. L.*

To WRAN'GLE [g. d. to wrangle, of *Wrang*] to bawl, scold, quarrel, or bicker.

WRAN'GLER, a Caviller, a peevish Disputant.

To WRAP [Shiner derives it of *wrappian*, *Sax.*] to infold, to close in, to wind about.

WRAPPER, that in which any Thing is wrapped.

WRATH [wrath, *Sax.*] extreme Anger, Indignation.

WRATH'ED, moved to Anger. *O. L.*

WRATH'FUL, full of Wrath.

WRAWNESS, Forwardness. *O.*

To WREAK [wreken, *Sax. wreche*, *Belg.*] to discharge, to vent; as, *wreck one's Anger* or *Malice upon*.

WREAK'FUL, revengeful. *Spenser*.

A WREA'SEL, a Wreath. *N. C.*

To WREATH [wreath, *Sax.*] to twist or twine about.

A WREATH [wreath, *Sax.*] a Garland; a Roll, such as Women wear on their Head in carrying a Pail, &c.

A WREATH [in Architecture] the Torse or twisted Work.

WREATH' [Hunting Term] a Bear's Tail.

A WRATH [in Heraldry] the Representation of a Roll of fine Linnen, or Silk, like that of a Turkish Turbant.

WRECFRY [wreccfry, *Sax.*] Wreck-free, free from the Furniture of Shipwrecked Goods and Vessels to the King, &c.

To WRECK, to think of, to reflect, to care for, or value.

WRECK, Destruction of a Ship at Sea.

To WRECK, to suffer Wreck.

A WREN [wrennan, *Sax.*] one of the least Species of Birds.

To

To **WRENCH** [springan, Sax. *wrenger*, Den. *wrencken*, Teut.] to distort, or put out of its Place by a violent Force or Motion, to sprain a Foot, &c. to force open a Door, &c.

A **WRENCH** [wrenckung, Teut.] a Sprain, also a strong Twist.

To **WREATH** [wrethan, Sax.] to wreath, twist, or turn about; to wring, pull, or snatch; to force the Sense of an Author or Passage.

A **WREST**, a Sort of a Bow to turn Musical Instruments with.

To **WRESTLE** [of wreselan, Sax. *wor-selan*, Du.] to use the Exercise of Wrestling, to contend or struggle earnestly, to strive for the Mastery.

A **WRESTLER** [wreselic, Sax.] one who wrestles.

WRESTLING [wreseling, Sax.] the Exercise of a Wrestler.

A **WRETCH** [of wretch, Belg. a Castaway; or wretca, Sax. an Exile; or of wretcan, Sax. to take Vengeance] an unfortunate forlorn Creature.

WRETCH'ED, miserable, pitiful; sorry, scurvy, wicked, lewd.

WRETCH'EDLY, miserably, pitifully.

WRETCH'EDNESS, Miserableness, &c.

WREX'HAM [wreslepham, Sax. of wreself, Sax. Wreaths, and Ham. Sax. a Village] a Town in *Denbighshire*, 138 Miles N. N. W. from London.

To **WREN** [of wrenan, or wrenon, Sax.] to conceal, to hide. *Chanc.*

To **WRIGGLE** [of wrecslan, Sax. *Rug-belen*, Belg.] to turn here and there, as a Snake does, to insinuate or screw into one's Favour.

A **WRIGHT** [wryhta, Sax. of wrycan, Sax. to labour] an Artificer; as Wheelwright, Shipwright, &c.

WRIGHTS, or *Merchant's Sailing*, is the Method of finding on a Plane the Place of a Ship upon any assigned Course, true in Longitude, Latitude, and Distance, the Meridian being supposed parallel, and the Parallels of Longitude Strait Lines.

To **WRING** [wring, Sax. *wrinkbe*, Belg.] to press or squeeze hard, to pinch or gripe, to put in Pain.

WRINGER, one who squeezes Water out of Clothes.

To **WRINKLE** [wringan, Sax.] to cause Creases or Wrinkles.

A **WRINKLE** [wringel, Sax. *wrinkel*, Belg.] a Crease or Fold, as in Garments, Skin, &c.

The **WRIST** [wryst, Sax.] the Part of the Arm joining to the Hand.

WRISTBAND, Border of the Shirt at the Wrists.

A **WRIT** [writan, Sax.] a written Order or Precept from the King or Court of Judicature, by which any Thing is commanded to be done, relating to a Suit or Action; as a Defendant to be summoned, a Distress to be taken.

WRIT of Assistance, a Writ for the authorizing any Person to take with him a Constable, in order to seize, prohibited or untaxed Goods.

WRIT of Privilege, that which a privileged Person brings to the Court for Exemption by reason of some Privilege.

WRIT of Rebellion, a Writ when a Man (after Proclamation issued out of the Court of Chancery or Exchequer, and made by the Sheriff to present himself to the Court under Pain of his Allegiance, by a certain Day) appears not.

Original WRITS, are those which are sent out by the Court of Chancery, for summoning the Defendant in a real Action before the Suit begins, or to begin the Suit thereby.

WRITS Judicial, are those which are sent out by Order of the Court where the Case depends, upon emergent Occasions, after the Suit began.

To **WRITE** [writan, and wrytan, Sax.] to enter down in Writing.

A **WRITER** [wryter, Sax.] one who writes; a Penman, an Author.

A **WRITER of the Tallies** [in the Exchequer] a Clerk whose Business is to write upon the Tallies the whole Letters of the Tallies Bills.

To **WRITHE** [wrythan, Sax.] to wring, to twist, to wrest.

WRITH'ED, twisted together. *Mil.*

A **WRITING**, a legal Instrument; a Composure; a written Paper. *Addition.*

WRITING-Master, one whose Profession is to teach Writing.

WRIZ'LED, wrinkled. *Spenc.*

WRO'KEN, wreaked, revenged. *Spenc.*

WRONG [wring, Sax.] Injury, injustice.

To **WRONG**, to do an Injury or injustice.

WRONG'ED [wringen, Sax. *wring-ben*, Belg.] injured, unjustly dealt with.

WRONG'ER, the Injurer.

WRONG'FUL, injurious.

WRONGFULLY, injuriously.

WRONG'HEAD } having a perverse
WRONG'HEADED } Understanding.

WROTH [wroth, Sax.] Rage, very angry.

WROUGHT [beworcht, of wrois, Belg. or of wrocan, Sax.] worked, did work.

WRUNG, the Pret. and Part. of *wring*.

WRY } [of wrycan, Sax. to twist, to
AWRY } twine] on one Side, not straight.

To **WRY**, to cause to deviate, to dissent.

WRYTH, getteth, worketh. *Q.*

WRYEN, to charge. *O.*

WRY Neck, a little Bird.

WRYTH'ETH, casteth out. *O.*

WUL'PHER [of Ulphey, Sax. an Hebrer] a King of the *Mercii*, the Founder of the Minister of *Petersburgh*, now a Cathedral.

WUL'VESH'ED [wulfa, Sax. a Wolf, an hecrod, the Head, q. d. *Wulff-Haupt*, Teut.] the Condition of such among the *Saxons*, as were

scolded for not submitting themselves to Justice.

To WUN [of punian, Sax. wabnen, Teut. to dwell or inhabit] as, *Wbere wunn you?* Where dwell you? N. C.

WYCH *Hause*, a House in which the Salt is boiled.

WY'DRAUGHT, a Water-course, a Sink or Common-shore.

WYCHE [pic, Sax.] a Farm or Village.

WYKET'US [Old Law] a Wicket or little Door.

WY'TA } [piza, Sax.] a Fine anciently
WITA } paid, to make Satisfaction for several Offences.

WY'TIES, the Senses. O.

X

X. Numerically signifies Ten.

X, in prescribing, sometimes signifies an Ounce.

XANG'TI [among the Chinese] is the Supreme Governor of Heaven and Earth; they having no other Name for God.

XENI'A [ξενία, Gr.] Presents bestowed upon Friends, Guests, and Strangers, for the renewing of Friendship.

XENIA [in Old Records] such Presents or Gifts as use to be made to Princes, or Governors of Provinces.

XENODO'CHY [of ξενοδοχία, of ξενο, a Stranger, and δοχος, to receive, Gr.] Hospitality, Kindness to Strangers.

A XENODO'CHY [ξενοδοχίον, Gr.] an Hospital, or Place of Entertainment for Strangers, an Inn.

XERAN'TICA [ξηραντικα, Gr.] Drugs or other Things of a drying Quality.

XERA'PHION [ξηραφίον, Gr.] a Medicine proper against the Breakings-out of the Head or Chin.

KERA'SIA [ξηρασία, Gr.] a Fault in the Hairs when they appear like Down, and are as it were sprinkled with Dust.

XE'RIBF, the Title of a Prince or chief Ruler of Barbary.

XEROCOLLY'RUM [ξηροκόλλυριον, of ξηρό, dry, and κόλλυριον, an Ointment for the Eyes, Gr.] a dry Plaster for sore Eyes.

XERO'DES [ξηροδης, Gr.] any Tumour attended with the Property of Dryness.

XEROMY'RUM [ξηρομύρον, of ξηρό, and μύρον, a liquid Ointment, Gr.] a drying Ointment.

XEROPHA'GY [Xerophagia, L. of ξεροφαγία, of ξηρο, and φαγία, eating, Gr.] the eating of dry Meats, a Sort of Fast among the primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHAL'MY [Xerophthalmia, L. of ξεροφθαλμία, of ξηρο, and οφθαλμία, a Disease in the Eyes, Gr.] a dry, red Soreness or Itching of the Eyes, without any Dropping or Swelling.

XERO'TES [ξηροτης, Gr.] the dry Habit or Disposition of Body.

XERXES, a King of Persia; the Son of Darius, the Grandson of Cyrus, who entered the Hellespont with so vast a Fleet that it filled it, and joined the Continent together, having with him an Army of 1,000,000 Men, who were entirely defeated by 40,000 Greeks.

XESTA [ξετα, Gr.] an Attick Measure of Capacity; for Things Liquid, it contained one Pint, five solid Inches, and 676 decimal Parts of an Inch of our Wine-measure; for Things dry, it contained one Pint 58 decimal Parts of a solid Inch of our Corn-measure.

XIPHIAS [ξιφιας, Gr.] the Sword-fish; also a Comet shaped like a Sword.

XIPHODES [ξιφοδες, Gr.] the pointed Sword like the Cartilage or Gristle of the Breast-bone.

XO'CHITOTLE, the Hang-nest of America, a Bird like a Sparrow.

XYLOAL'OES [ξυλοάλας, of ξυλον, and αλας, Gr.] the Aloes-tree Wood.

XYLOBAL'SAMUM [of ξυλον, and βαλαμωμην, Balsam, Gr.] the Wood of the Balsam tree.

XYLOCASSIA [ξυλοκασσια, of ξυλον, and κασσια, Cassia, Gr.] a Sort of Cassia or Shrub.

XYLOCIN'NAMON [ξυλοκιννάμωμον, of ξυλον, and κιννάμωμον, Cinnamon, Gr.] the Wood of the Cinnamon-tree.

XYLOCOL'LA [ξυλοκόλλα, of ξυλον, and κόλλα, Grew, Gr.] a Grew that serves for the joining of Wood.

XY'STER [ξυστερ, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape and shave Bones with.

XYSTOS [ξυστος, Gr.] a large Portico or Gallery, where the Greek Wrestlers used to practise in Winter-time.

XYSTUS } [ξυστος, Gr.] an open walk-
XYSTUM } ing Place where the Romans entertained one another; a Knot-garden.

Y A

YACHT [yacht, Teut.] a small Ship or Pleasure-boat.

YAL'DING, a Town in Kent, 27 Miles S. E. from London.

To YALL [of aller, F.] to go. N. C.

YANCEU, once. N. C.

YANDEU, the great Oftridge in the Island of Madagascar in America, a Fowl that exceeds the Stature of a Man.

YANE, onc. N. C.

YANES'BURY [q. d. Vespasian's Bury] a Town in Wiltshire, remarkable for a Trench and Wall of Roman Workmanship, said to be cast up or built by Vespasian.

YAP, a little Dog.

To YAPE, to jest. O.

YARD [yard, Sax. gaard, Dan.] a Court belonging to a House.

YARD [γάρδο, γάρδο, Sax. garde, Belg. gart, Teut.] a Measure of three Feet in Length; also a Man's Privy Member.

Brace the YARD [Sea Phrase] is to traverse aft the Yard arm, whose Brace is haled; so that *Traverse the Yard* is the same as to say, *Brace it aft*.

Spurs the YARDS [Sea Phrase] i. e. see that they hang right across the Ship, and one Yard-arm not transferred more than the other.

YARD-Falling [in Horfes] a Disease.

YARD-Land [Old Law] a certain Quantity of Land, containing from 20 to 40 Acres, except at *Wimbleton* in *Surry*, where it contains no more than 15 Acres.

YARD-Matter [in Horfes] a Disease.

YARDS [of a Ship] or *Sail Yards*, are long Pieces of Timber made a little tapering at each End, and fitted each a-shwart in proper Masts, with the Sails fastened to them.

Top the Yards [Sea Phrase] i. e. make them hang even.

YARD-Arm [Sea Term] is that Half of the Yard that is on either Side of the Mast, when it lies athwart the Ship.

YARD-Wand, Measure of a Yard.

YARD [γάρδο, Sax.] ready, eager or sharp upon any Thing. *N. C.*

YARE [among Sailors] nimble, ready, quick, expeditious.

YARE, covetous, stingy. *N. C.*

Be **YARE** at the Helm [Sea Phrase] i. e. sit a fresh Man at the Helm.

To **YARK** [γαρκεν, Sax. garwe, Belg.] to prepare. *N. C.*

YAR-MOUTH [of the River *Yare*, in Sax. Jern or Jern, and Mouth] a famous Harbour in *Norfolk*, 100 Miles N. E. from *London*.

YARN [γάρνο, Sax. garn, Teut.] spun-Wool.

To **YARR** [from birds, L.] to growl or snarl like a Dog.

YAR-RINGLES } an Instrument

YAR-RINGLE *Blades* } from which Hanks of Yarn are wound into Clews or Balls.

YAR-RISH [γάρω, C. Br. rough] of a dry Taste.

YAR-ROW [γάρω, Sax. Fens] a Place in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, memorable for the Birth of the venerable *Bede*.

YAR-ROW [γάρω, Sax.] the Herb *Milfoil*.

YARROW, faint-hearted. *Q.*

A YAS-PEN. See *Yaspin*. *N. C.*

YAS-PING, grasping. *G.*

YAS-PIN, a Handful. *O.*

YATCH-ES, are one-decked Vessels, carrying 4, 8, or 12 Guns, with 30 or 40 Men, and from 50 to 168 Tons.

YATE, *Yait* [γεία, Sax.] a Gate. *G.*

YAW [probably of *gabnan*, Teut. to yawn] a Ship is said to yaw, or make yaws, when, through the Fault of the Steeriman, she is not kept steady in her Course, but makes Angles in and out.

YAWL, a little Vessel belonging to a Ship. To **YAWL**, to haul or cry out.

To **YAWN** [γωων, Sax.] to gape; to have the Mouth opened involuntarily.

YAWNING, drowsy, gaping.

YBENT, bent, inclined, addicted. *Spenc.*

YBLENT, blinded. *Spenc.*

YBORN, born. *Spenc.*

YBRENT [γβραν, Teut.] burnt. *Sp.*

YCHAPED with Silver [Old Phrase] signifying a Silver Handle.

YCLAD [gehlerdet, Teut.] clad, clothed. *Spenc.*

YCLEAP'ED [of *Clypeus*, Sax.] called, named. *O.*

YCLENCH'ED, covered, cross-barred. & **YCONNE**, to learn. *Spenc.*

YCON'OMUS, a Patron of a Church, Advocate, Defender, Protector. *O. L.*

YCOR'VED [of *Cooperus*, Sax.] cut. *O.*

YCREA'SED [of *creasit*, F.] broken. *G.*

YDRAD, feared, dreaded. *Spenc.*

YEA [γέα, Sax. and ja, Sax.] yes.

To **YEAD**, to go. *Spenc.*

To **YEAN** } [Γαμνα, Sax.] to bring

To **EAN** } forth Lambs as an Ewe does.

YEAN'DER, the Forenoon. *N. C.*

YEAR [γάρ, Sax. Jaer, Belg. Jahr, Teut.] the Time the Sun takes up in going through the 12 Signs of the *Zodiac*, which is either *Astronomical* or *Civil*; the former is also divided into *Tropical* and *Syderial*. And the Year is also *Solar* or *Lunar*.

The *Natural Solar YEAR* } is that Time
The *Tropical Solar YEAR* } which the Sun
takes to go from one Point of the *Ecliptick* to the same again, and contains 365 Days 5 Hours and 12 Minutes.

The *Syderial YEAR*, is the Time the Sun takes in departing from any fixed Star, till it returns to the same again, and it contains 12 Months, or 52 Weeks, or 365 Days 6 Hours, and almost 10 Minutes; which odd Hours, in 4 Years Time, amounting to 24 or one whole Day, make that which is commonly call'd *Bisextile* and *Intercalary*.

The *Civil YEAR*, is that which is in common Use among Nations, being very various both as to its Beginning, and its Length, according as they follow the Course either of the Sun, or Moon, or both.

The *Lunar YEAR*, contains 12 Lunations or *Synodical Months*, and is less than the *Solar* by 11 Days, the exact Duration of it being 354 Days, 8 Hours, and 48 Minutes; so that its Head, in about 33 Years, will run through all the Months and seasons of the Year; and this Kind of Year is now in Use among the *Turks*.

YEAR and a Day [in *Common Law*] is a Space of Time that determines Right in many Cases; in some implying a *Usufructuarius*, and in others a *Prescription*; as in Case of an *Abbey*, if the Owner (after *Proclamation made*) does not challenge it within that Time it is forfeit.

ed: So the Year and Day is given in Case of an Appeal; and also for the Recovery of a Person, who has been bruised or wounded by another, &c.

YEAR and Day and Waste, is a Part of the King's Prerogative, by which he challenges the Profit of the Lands and Tenements of such as are attainted of Petty Treason, or Felony, for a Year and Day; and may at last lay waste the Tenements, root up the Woods, Gardens, and Pastures, plough up the Meadows, &c. except the Lord of the Manour compound or agree with him for the Redemption of such Waste.

YEARDLY, very, as *yearly much*, very much, &c.

YEAR/LING, a Beast of a Year old.

YEARLY [Espanic, Sax.] every Year, by the Year, annually.

To **YEARN** [Espanic, Sax.] to be moved with Compassion; as *my Brussels yearn*.

To **YEARN** [Hunt.] to bark as Beagles or Hunting Dogs do at their Prey.

YEARN'ING [Espanic, Sax.] Commiseration.

YEAST [gort, Sax. gboft, Du.] the Froth in the Working of New Beer, Ale, &c.

YE [ibawi, C. Br.] you.

The **YEENDER**, the Forenoon. *Derbyshire*, and *Lancashire*.

A **YEEPSN**, as much as can be taken up in both Hands together. *Essex*.

YELK of an Egg. See *Talk*.

YELL, dismal Howl.

To **YELL** [gellen, Du. to make a Noise; *schellen*, to sound] to make a dreadful howling Noise.

To **YELL** [gilpan, Sax. to boast] to prate, talk. O.

YEL'LOW [giallo, Ital. *yalde*, Span. *yaune*, F.] a Colour like that of Gall.

YEL'LOWNESS, Quality of being yellow.

YEL'LOW-BOY, vulgar Expression for Gold Coin.

YEL'LOWISH, tinged with yellow.

YEL'LOWISHNESS, the approaching to yellow.

YELLOW Gold, Marigolds. O. *Flora Calendula*. L.

The **YELLOW** [in a Horse] a Disease.

To **YELP** [g'appt, F. *galpa*, Belg. to cry like a Fox] to cry like a Dog, &c.

YELT, a young Sow. C.

YENE [for *Hyems*, L.] Winter. O. R.

YENE, nigh, or as if. O.

A **FORE YEAN**, over against. O.

YEOMEN [of Eopeman, a Shepherd, or *gemane*, Sax. *gemain*, Teut. common, *g.* a common Man, or one of the Commonalty. *Spelman* derives it of *gemans*, Sax. Company or Fellowship, or *geongman*, Sax. youngman] the first Degrees of the Commons, Freeholders, who have Land of their own, and live on good Husbandry. *Sir Thomas Smith* defines a Yeo-

man to be a free-born Englishman, who may lay out of his own free Land, in yearly Revenue, to the Sum of 40 Shillings. An inferior Member of a Company or Corporation.

YEOMEN [in the King's Court] a Sort of Officers in a middle Place, between a Serjeant and a Groom; as the *Yeomen of the Chantry*, of the *Scullery*, of the *Stirrups*, &c.

YEOMEN of the Guard, a Sort of Foot Guards, who bear Partizans, whose Office is to wait upon the King in his Houses; also abroad by Water or by Land.

YEOMEN Reader, an Usher in a Prince's Court.

YEOMEN Warders. See *Warders of the Tower*.

YEO'MANRY, the Body of Yeomen.

YEO'VEN, dated; as *Yeooven the Day and Year above-written*. O.

YEPELY [geaplice, Sax.] cunningly, wisely. O.

YERD [gird, Sax.] a Rod, a Plague.

To **YERK** [of *gerken*, *Gerbich*, as *Misfeasus* thinks] to jerk or whip; to wince or throw out the Legs as an Horse does.

YER'VA, the Root *Contryerva*, much in Esteem for its Alexipharmick Quality.

YES [Lise, Sax. *yes*, Du. *is*, C. Br.] an Adverb of answering affirmatively.

YESTERDAY [georeplice, Sax. *Hersterius dies*, L.] the Day immediately preceding the present.

YESTERNIGHT [georepmit, Sax. the Night before the present Day.

YET [zet, Sax. *Mer. Cos* derives it of 'Eol, Gr.] still, to this Time; also notwithstanding, nevertheless.

To **YET'TEN**, to get, or lay up. O.

YEVEN, given. *Spenc.*

YEW [jep, Sax. *if*, F. *yew*, C. Br.] a Tree which generally grows in the moist barren Grounds, and coldest Mountains. *Taxus*, L.

YEW'D [of *Gobe*, Sax.] went. N. C.

YEW'ING [of *Espe*, Sax.] going. O.

To **YEX**, to kick up, to sob.

YF'RE, together. *Spenc.*

YFREAU'GHT, laden, full. *Spenc.*

YFROUN'CED [of *fronter*, F. to knit the Brows] frowning. F.

YGLEAP'D [geclesper, Sax.] called out.

YGOE', since, ago. *Spenc.*

To **YIELD** [giban, Sax. to pay, to perform or exhibit] to give or grant, to produce or bring forth, to surrender, to give over or up, to part with, to make over, to submit, to give way or place.

YIELD'ER, one who yields.

YIELD'ING, which yields, brings forth, gives up, &c. submissive, compliant, pliant.

YIFTER [G'etep, Sax.] as *yifter this*, even as this. O.

YLIKE, alike. *Spenc.*

YNCA, a Title of the ancient Kings of *Peru* and *America*, and of the Princes of their

Family, signifying Lord, King, or Emperor, as one of the Royal Blood.

YODE [Goth, Sax.] went. *Spenc.*

YOKE [Jock or Keok, Sax. *joek*, L. S. *job*, Teut. *joag*, F. of *jagum*, L.] a Frame of Wood to couple Oxen for Drawing; or to put over the Neck of Swine, or other unruly Beasts, to keep them from running through Hedges, &c. whence it is figuratively taken for Subjection, Bondage, or Slavery.

To YOKE, to couple by a Yoke, also to enslave.

YOKE ELM, a Sort of Tree.

YOKE-Fellow, one who bears the same Yoke or Burden with another, especially a Wife or Husband, each being joined to the other by the same Band of Matrimony.

YOLD, yield. *Spenc.*

YOLK of an Egg [of *eHalep*, Sax. *yellow*] the yellow Part of an Egg.

YON, yonder.

YON Thing, the Thing yonder. *C.*

YOND, beyond. *Sp.*

YONDER, at a Distance within View.

YOON, an Oxen. *N. C.*

YORE [Goth, Sax.] heretofore, antiently. *Spenc.* As, *In the Days of Yore*

YORE'LY, antiently. *O.*

YORK [Goth, *yoer*, or *Goepa yoer*, Sans of Sueva, a wild Bear, and *yoer*, a Refuge, *p. d.* a Retreat from the wild Bears which were in the Forest of *Gutria*, *Wastegan*; called in Latin *Eboracum*] the next City in Distance to London in England, 150 Miles N. from London, memorable for the Death of two Emperors *Severus* and *Constantine Chlorus*; as also for the Nativity of *Constantine the Great*.

YOU [Iuh, and *E p*, Sax.] thou or ye.

YOUR [Goth, *yoer*, Sax. *ower*, Teut.] of or belonging to you.

To YOULK [among *Falcons*] to sleep, as the Hawk *yoalks*, i. e. sleeps.

YOUNG [Goth, *joong*, Sax. *joag*, Belg. *jung*, Teut. *juventis*, L.] youthful, not old, having been but a small Time.

YOUNGER [Goth, *joonger*, Sax. *joonger*, Belg. *junger*, Teut. *junior*, L.] more young.

The younger Brother the better Gentleman.

Though this Proverb contradicts their Notions, who think such Persons only the best Gentlemen, who had the largest Estates, and it being the Custom of England for the eldest Son to go away with the whole Patrimony, it may to them seem a Paradox; but as it is grounded on a different Notion, so there have been, and are plentiful Instances to confirm the Truth of it; for while the Elder Brother of a House, depending upon his Estate, is either indulged by Parents, or gives up himself to an indolent Humour, so that his Soul in his Body, like a Sword in the Scabbard, rusts for want of Use, thinking it sufficient, if he have only the Ac-

complishments of a Fox-Hunter, or a Court Justice; the Younger Brother being put to his Shifts, having no Inheritance to depend upon, by plying to his Studies hard at Home, and accomplishing himself by Travels abroad, sometimes, either by Arts or Arms, raises himself to a conspicuous Pitch of Honour, and so becomes much the better Gentleman; for it is *Manners make a Man*, which was the old Motto of *William of Wickham*, Bishop of *Wichester*, Founder of the College there, and New College at *Oxford*, inscribed on the Place of his Founding.

YOUNG'ER Regiment or Officer [in Military Affairs] is that which was last raised, and that Officer whose Commission is of latest Date, though he be ever so old a Man, and hath served ever so long in other Capacities.

YOUNG'EST [Goth, *joongst*, Belg. *joongst*, Teut.] the most young of all.

YOUNG'HEDE [Goth, *joonghed*, Teut.] Youth, *C.*

YOUNG'ISH, somewhat young.

A YOUNG'LING [Goth, *joongling*, Sax. *joongling*, Teut.] a Child very young, a young Creature.

YOUNG'LY, early in Life.

YOUNG'MEN [Statute 33 Henry VIII. Chap. 9.] Yeomen.

YOUNG'STER [Goth, *joonger*, *joonger*, a young Gentleman, Teut.] an airy brisk young Man; a raw or unexperienced Youth, a Novice.

YOUNGTH, Youth. *Spenc.*

YOUNKER, a lusty Lad. *Da.*

YOUNK'ERS [among Sailors] are the young Men, Fore-mast Men, whose Business is to take in the Top-sails, or Top and Yawl for furling the Sails, linsing the Yard, &c. and to take their Turns to the Helm.

YOUR [Goth, *yoer*, Sax.] belonging to you.

YOUR'SELF, you, in Contradistinction to others.

YOUTH [Goth, *joogth*, or *joogth*, Sax.] tender Age, the State and Condition of young People, or their Persons.

A YOUTH [Goth, *joogth*, or *joogth*, Sax.] a young Man, a Lad.

YOUTH-Wort, a Kind of Herb.

YOUTH'FUL [of *joogth*, and *full*, Sax.] belonging to Youth, young, vigorous, brisk, gay, full of Play, frolicksome.

YOUTH'FULLY, after a youthful Manner.

YOUTH'FULNESS, the being youthful, Briskness.

To YOW'STER, to fester. *N. C.*

YRENT, pent up or folded like Sheep. *Spenc.*

YPIGHT, placed. *Spenc.*

Y'QUENT. [of *yoepent*, Sax.] quack, extraneous shed. *O.*

YRAPT', rapt in an Extasy. *Spenc.*

Y'ROKE, Y'WRAKEN [of *yoerocan*, or *yoerocan*, Sax.] wreaked, revenged. *Spenc.*

YRONNE [of *yoeruncan*, Sax. *yoeruncan*, Teut.] coagulated, turned as Milk with Rhenet. *O.*

Z A

YSA'ME [*zusammen*, Teut.] together.

Spec.

Y'SHEND, hurt, blamed. *Spec.*

YSHRIVEN, confessed. *Chauc.*

YSICUS [*Asiatic Dards*] a Sort of pickled Salmon; called Yngues in Old English.

YSTOPPE, stopped. *O.*

YTHEL [*Ethelac*, Gr. i. e. very flourishing] a Welch proper Name of Men.

YTWIGHT, twitched. *O.*

YU [of Yule] Christmas. *N. C.*

YU'PA, an Indian Herb, of which Bread is made by the Native Indians.

YUBAICH [q. d. Yule Feast] a Christmas Dish. *N. C.*

YUCCA, an American Tree, of the Root of which Bread is made by the Indians.

To YUCK [of *jaucken*, L. S. *jaucken*, Teut.] to prick; to rub, to scratch. *N. C.*

YUCK [*jauchen*, Du.] the Itch.

YVERNA'GHUM [of *Hybernas*, L.] the Winter-Seed Thine, or Season for sowing of Corn. *Old Records.*

YUGA'MES, Christmas Games. *N. C.*

YULE [*gehul*; or *yeuhl*, Sax.] a Word, which among the Country People in the North of England, signifies Christmas, or the Festival of the Nativity of Christ.

YULE Block, a Christmas Block, or Wood for Fuel, such as is commonly burnt in that Season.

YULE Games, Christmas Gambols, such Sports as are used on that Festival.

YULE [of *August*] the first Day of August, called Lammas Day. *N. C.*

YWIS, I suppose. *Spec.*

YW'XE [of *weaxen*, Sax.] waxen, grown. *O.*

YWRIEN [*gepprigen*, phigan, Sax.] covered. *O.*

To YUX [of *geoxa*, *geoxax*, Sax. a Sigh or Sob] to sob or sigh.

YUX [yox, Sax.] the Hiccough.

Z A

Z. [in Physicians Bills] a Drachm.

ZABULON } [*זבולון*, Heb. i. e. a Dwelling Place] a Proper Name of one of the Patriarchs.

ZABULUS, the Devil. *O. L.*

ZAC'CHO [in Architects] the lower Part of the Pedestal of a Column.

ZAC'HARIAH [of *זכריה*, and *יהוה*, the Lord, Heb. i. e. the Memory of the Lord, or mindful of the Lord] the Name of a Prophet.

ZACO'VIN, Sartin, or fine Silk. *O.*

ZAFFUR, a hard Substance made of Powder of Calc., or Cobalt, and powdered Flint.

ZAFREN } any Thing of a yellow Colour
ZAF'FREN } flour, anciently for that Reason applied chiefly to Ombre; now used only for the *Cercus*, which we write in English; Saffron.

Z E

ZAO'AYE, a Sort of Javelin used among the Moors.

ZAHAB [*זהב*, Heb. Gold] an Hebrew Coin, in Value about 17. 10 s. Sterling.

ZAMORIN [in Malabar in the East Indies] the Title of Sovereign Princes.

ZAMPOGNI, a common Flute or Whistle. *Ital.*

ZANI [*Mar. Bay*. derives it of *zany*, Gr. a Fool, *Skinner*, of *Sanna*, L.] a Scoff; but it rather is of *Zana*, *Ital.* a Contradiction of *Gloovanni*, i. e. *Yaba*, as we use *Yack* from by way of Contempt] one who makes Profession of moving Laughter by his Gestures, Actions, and Speeches; a Buffoon, a Merry Andrew, a Jack pudding. *Ital.*

ZAPHARA } a Mineral used by Potters
SA'PHARA } to make a Sky Colour.

ZAR'NUH, a solid Substance in which Opium is frequently found.

ZEA [*זין*, Gr.] Spelt; with Beer Barley, or Beer Corn. *L.*

ZEAL [*zelo*, F. *zelus*, L. of *ζηλος*, Gr.] is an earnest Passion for any Thing; especially Religion; and the Welfare of one's Country.

A ZEAL'OF [*zuchteloos*, F. *zelus*, L. of *ζηλος*, Gr.] a zealous Person, a great Stickler or Party-man, and principally in Matters of Religion; in an ill Sense, a Separatist, a Fanatick, or Schismatick.

ZEAL'OUS [*zelo*, F. *zelotypus*, L. of *ζηλοτυπος*, Gr.] full of Zeal.

ZEAL'OUSLY, in a zealous Manner.

ZBAL'OUSNESS, Falseness of Zeal, Benevolence.

ZEBRA, an Indian Beast like a Mole.

ZE'CHIN } [so called from *Zecharia* a
ZA'CHIN } Place in the City of *Pavia*, where the Mint is settled] a Gold Coin worth about 9 s. Sterling.

Ze'chib ZECHIN, a Gold Coin, in Value about 9 s. Sterling.

ZEDKI'AH [*זכדיה*, Righteousness, and *יהוה*, the Lord, Heb. i. e. the Justice of the Lord] the Son of *Jehoiakim*, King of *Israel*.

ZEDO'ARY [*zedeiro*, F.] a spicy Plant.

ZE'LOTYPY [*zelotypia*, L. *Zelotivnia*, Gr.] Jealousy.

ZE'NITH [of *زنان*, Arabic, whence *NO*, the Top of the Head] is that Point or Point in the Heavens, which is directly over one's Head, being necessarily 90 Degrees distant from the Horizon, otherwise called the *Vertex*, or *Vertical Point*.

ZE'NITH Distance [in Astronomy] is the Complement of the Sun's or Stars Meridian Altitude, or what the Meridian Altitude wants of 90 Degrees.

ZEOPY'RUM [of *Zea*, and *opus*, Gr. i. e. Spelt and Wheat] a Kind of Grain between Spelt and Wheat.

ZE'PHYRUS [*Ζεφυρος*, Gr. q. d. *Zephyrus*, Gr. bringing to Life] the West Wind, so called by the *Greeks*, and *Favonius*, by the *Latins*, which begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the Beginning of February.

ZE'RETH

ZEBRETH [זֶבֶת, Heb.] an Hebrew Measure containing 9 Laches.

ZER'NA [among Physicians] a Letter or Ring-Worm. L.

ZE'RO, a Word used for a Cypher, or Nought (0), especially by the French.

ZERUB'ABEL } [זְרֻבָבֶל, Heb. i. e. ZORO'BABEL } Repugnant to Confusion] eminent for his Zeal in rebuilding the Temple of Jerusalem.

ZEST, the woody, thick Skin, quartering the Kernel of a Walnut; also a Chip of Orange or Lemon Peel, such as is usually squeez'd into Ale, Wine, &c. to give it a Flavour. F.

ZEST, an Afternoon's Nap or Sleep, as to go to one's Zest. F.

To **ZEST** an Orange or Lemon [among Confectioners] is to cut the Peel from Top to Bottom into small Strips, as thin as possible.

ZETA [in Old Records] a Dining-room, Hall, or Parlour.

ZETA } [either of ζῆτα, Gr. ZETICULA } Phsy, to be warm, because it receives and multiplies the Sun; or of ζῆτα, to live, because there is commodious living in it] a little windowing Chamber with Pipes conveyed along in the Walls, to receive from below either the cool Air, or the Heat of warm Water; also a Stove-room.

ZETE'TICK Method [in Mathematics] is the Analytick or Algebraick Way of resolving Problems or Questions, whereby the Nature and Reason of the Thing is primarily investigated and discovered, so called of ζῆτα, Gr. to seek or investigate.

ZEUG'ITES [Ζευγίτες, Gr.] Cones or Reeds which Falconers use to catch Birds with.

ZEUG'MA [Ζευγμα, Gr. i. e. joining together] a Figure in Grammar, when a Verb agreeing with divers Nouns, or an Adjective with divers Substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by Supplement, as *Elle illius arma, hic terris suis*. Virgil.

ZEUS [Ζεύς, Gr.] a black Fish, very delicious, taken from Cadix, a Spice.

ZEUX'IS, an ancient Grecian Painter, who lived about 400 Years before our Saviour, and brought Painting, but then in its Infancy, to a great Perfection. He growing very rich, would at last sell none of his Works, but gave them away, saying, *He did not know how to set a Price upon them equal to their Value*. He painted a Bunch of Grapes so to the Life, that the Birds came and peck'd them; and afterwards having painted a Boy holding a Bunch of Grapes, which the Birds also flew to and peck'd, he was angry, and ingenuously confessed that his Work was not complete, in that if he had drawn the Boy as well as he had done the Grapes, the Birds would have been afraid of him. And having disputed with Parrhasius, which was the best painter, Parrhasius painted a Curtain so ingeniously, that Zeuxis taking it for a real one which hid the Antagonist's Work, desired it might be drawn, that he

might see what he had done; but coming to know his mistake, he acknowledged he was outdone, since himself had deceived none but Birds, but Parrhasius had deceived even the Master of the Art itself.

ZIBELL'NA Mustela, a Sable, a little wild Beast, somewhat less than a *Mestra*, that yields a very rich Fur; which breeds in the Woods of Muscovy.

ZIBETHUM [Zawirap, Gr. of Ζιβη, Heb. to flow] Civet; a Perfume like Musk, contained in kidney Bladders in the Groin of a Civet Cat.

ZIM'RI [זִמְרִי, Heb. i. e. Song or Singing] an Usurper of the Kingdom of Israel, who killed his Master Ela.

ZINCK, is a Metallick Marcasite, which some also called *Spelter*.

ZIN'ZIBER } [Zinzibar, Gr.] Gio- ZINZIBERIS } ger, a Spice that grows in most of the Provinces of *India*.

ZIZAN'NIUM [Ζιζανιον, Gr.] Dandel or Cockle growing among Corn.

ZIZIPHUM [among Arabians] a Kind of Fruit called *Yajuber*. L.

ZO'BOLA, the Ermin or Weasel, whose Fur is called Sable.

ZOCK, a Mineral, also called *Speler*. **ZO'CLE** [in Architecture] a square Member, lower than its Breadth, serving to support a Pillar, or any other Part of a Building, instead of a Pedestal, Base, or Plinth. Ital.

Continued **ZOCLE** [in Architecture] a continued Pedestal on which a Structure is raised, but has no Base or Cornice. Ital.

ZO'DIACK [Ζωδιακος, so called of ζῷον, Gr. i. e. of the living Creatures that are imagined to be in it, or the Figures of them; or of ζω, Gr. because it is believed to afford Life and Heat to Animals] is one of the greatest imaginary Circles of the Heavens, which passes obliquely between the two Poles of the World; it is cut into two equal Parts, by the Equator, one of which comprehends the six Northern Signs towards the Arctic Pole, and the other the six Southern Signs towards the Antarctic Pole; it is furnished with twelve Constellations represented upon Globes, by the Figure of twelve living Creatures. The Sun goes about this Circle once every Year, and the Moon once a Month, and in the Middle of it is the *Ecliptick Line*, from which the Sun never departs; but the Moon and Planets wander up and down for the Space of eight Degrees, and sometimes more in both.

ZO'DIACK of the Comets. Mr. Cassini hath observed a certain Track in the Heavens, within whose Bounds (by many Observations) he hath found most Comets, but not all to keep; this he makes as broad as the other Zodiac, and marks it with Signs or Constellations like that, which are *Antinous, Pegasus, Andromeda, Taurus, Orion, the lesser Dog, Hydra, the Centaur, Scorpion, and Sagittary*.

ZO'LUS [Ζωλις, Gr.] an ingenious Perfum

ZONE [*Zona*, L. *Zóna*, Gr. $\tau\omega\upsilon$, *Héb.*] a Belt, a Girdle, such as Maids anciently wore about their Middle when they were espoused, which the Bridegroom untied the first Night.

ZONE [among *Physicians*] a Disease, a Kind of Shingles, called *Holy Fire*.

ZONES [in *Anatomy* and *Geography*] Spaces contained between two Parallels, or Divisions of the Heavens or Earth, bounded by the two Polar Circles, and the two Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*: Of these Zones there are commonly reckoned 3; 1 *Frigid* or *Frozen*, 1 *Temperate*, and 1 *Torrid* or *Burning*.

The *Frigid* or *Frozen* ZONES [so called of *Frigidus*, L. i. e. exceeding cold; because, being extremely remote from the Sun's Course in the Eccleptick, they partake of but little of its Heat] are those comprehended between the Pole and the Polar Circle; therefore one must be towards the North, and the other towards the South. The *Frozen* or *Frigid* Zone towards the North, lying between the North Polar Circle and the North Pole, contains Part of *Iceland* and *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Finmark*, *Samoseda*, *Nova Zembla*, *Greenland*, and some other Parts of *North America*; the *Frigid* Zone towards the South, lying between the South Polar Circle and the South Pole, is not yet known, whether it be Land or Water.

The *Temperate* ZONES owe their Name and Advantage to their Situation between the *Torrid* and the two *Frigid* Zones; the one to the North Side of the Equator, between the Arctick Polar Circle, and the Tropick of *Cancer*, in which we live, is called the Northern; and the other between the Antarctick Polar Circle, and the Tropick of *Capricorn*, is called the Southern; each of them taking up 48 Degrees, or about a 580 Miles in Breadth.

The *Torrid* ZONE [so called of *Torridus*, L. i. e. parching or burning; because under the Sun's Road, the Beams fall directly on it, and continually cause so excessive an Heat, that the Ancients thought it uninhabitable] is bounded by the Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, lies in the Middle of the two *Temperate* Zones, and is divided by the Equator into two equal Parts, the one Northern, and the other Southern; its Breadth being 47 Degrees, or about 2820 Miles.

ZOO'GONIA [*Zoogonia*, of *Zoos*, alive, and *gonos*, Offspring, Gr.] a breeding or bringing forth of perfect Animals or living Creatures. L.

ZOO'GRAPY [*Zoographia*, of *Zoos*, Life, and *grapho*, Description, Gr.] a Description of the Nature and Properties of any Kind of Animals, as Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, Insects, &c. L.

ZOO'GRAPHER [*Zoographos*, Gr.] a Describer or Painter of living Creatures. L.

ZOO'LOGY [of *Zoos*, an Animal, and *logia*, Gr. Discourse] a Treatise concerning living Creatures.

ZOO'PHYTES [*Zoophyton*, of *Zoos*, an A-

imal, and *phos*, a Plant, Gr.] certain Substances which partake of the Nature of Plants and living Creatures, as Sponges, &c.

ZOO'PHORUS [*Zoophoros*, Gr.] a Part of ZO'PHORUS } between the *Arbitrario* and *Cornici*, so called by the *Greek* Architects, by Reason of the Ornaments carved on it, among which were Figures of Animals. L.

ZOO'TOMY [*Zootomia*, of *Zoos*, and *tomos*, to cut, Gr.] an artificial Dissection of the Bodies of Brute Beasts, or any other Creature, except Men. See *Androtomy*.

ZOO'TOMIST [*Zootomus*, Gr.] a Dissector of the Bodies of Beasts.

ZO'PISSA [*Zopiassa*, Gr.] the best Sort of Pitch; or Pitch scraped off from the Sides of Ships, and tempered with Wax and Salt.

ZO'PYRUM [*Zopyrus*, Gr.] the Herb *Puleg* of the Mountain.

ZOROASTER, the first Inventor of *Magick*, whom *Pitoy* makes to be much ancients than *Moses*, and is believed by *Clement* to be *Cham* the Son of *Noah*, and to have been worshipped for a Deity. *Juslin* says positively, that *Zoroaster* was King of the *Bactrians*, and the Inventor of *Magick*; it was the same *Zoroaster* against whom *Ninus* made War.

ZORONY'SOS [*Zoronyosus*, Gr.] a precious Stone found in the River *Indus*, made use of by Magicians.

ZO'STOR [*Zostre*, of *Zostis*, Gr. to encompass] the Shingles, a Disease.

ZOROBA'BEL. See *Zerubbabel*.

ZOUCH [of *de la Zouch*, F. the Trunk of a Tree] a Sirname.

ZUCHE [*Old Records*] a withered or dry Stock of Wood.

ZUTQ'LO, a Bird-pipe or small Flagelet. *Ital.*

ZUMA [*Zuman*, Gr.] *Leaven*.

ZUPA'LUM [among *Physicians*] a Julep, a Sort of physical Potion.

ZUZ [$\tau\tau$, *Héb.*] an *Hebrew* Coin, of which four make a *Shekel*, in Value Seven-pence Half-penny *English*.

ZYGI'ATI [among *Astrologers*] such Persons as are born under the Sign *Libra*, called *Zyge* in *Greek*.

ZYGOMA [*Zygonia*, Gr.] one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which on the upper Parts joins to the *Os Sphenoides*, and on the lower to the *Os Maxillaris*, its outward Parts having a long Process or Knob, called *Processus Zygomaticus*.

ZYGOMAT'ICUM [in *Anatomy*] one of a Pair of Muscles, otherways called *Jugales*, which draw both Lips obliquely to either Side.

ZYGOMAT'ICUS [*Zygonia*, Gr.] a Muscle in the Face, so named by *Riolanus*, because it rises from the *Zygoma*, but it is inserted near the Corner of the Lips. When this Muscle and its Partner act, they draw both Lips upward, and make a pleasant Countenance.

ZYGOSTA'TES [*Zygestates*, Gr.] a Clerk of

the Market, an Officer, who has the Oversight of the Weights. L.

ZYGOSTA/TICK [*Zygoticus*, L. *Zogostus*, Gr.] belonging to a Clerk of the Markets or Weights.

ZY'MOMA [*Zymoma*, Gr.] Leaven or Leavening.

ZY'MOMA [among Physicians] any Kind of Ferment, as that of the nitrous Air, the watery Juice in the Mouth, the acid or sharp Liquors in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, &c.

ZY'MOS/METER [of *Zymosis*, Fermentation, and *μετρον*, Gr. a Measure] an In-

strument by which the Degree of Fermentation which arises from the Mixture of *Quintessence* is measured, or the Temperature or Degree of Heat in the Blood of Animals, &c.

ZYMO'SIS [*Zymosis*, Gr.] Fermentation.

ZYTHO/GALA [*Zythos*, Gr. of *Zythos*, Ale, and *γαλα*, Milk] Posset-drink.

ZY'THUM [*Zythos*, Gr.] a Drink made of Corn or Malt, Ale or Beer.

Z. Z. The Ancients used these two Letters to signify Myrrh; but late Writers use them only for Zinziber, Ginger.

IN hac, voces multae, quae in nulla alia editione hujus libri inveni possunt, locis propriis inseruntur. Multi etiam errores emendantur. Si vero pauci curam nostram eluserunt, Lector candidus facile condonabit, corrigetque.

F I N I S.